

Extract from "Report on the Administration of the Madras Presidency"
1862-'63.

POODOOCOTTAH.

350. The Report on the Administration of the Poodoocottah State was not satisfactory. The season was favourable, and there was a considerable increase of revenue; but the schedule of expenditure prescribed in 1854 was exceeded by Rupees 1,49,244, and the amount of business done in the Courts, especially in the Rajah's Court, was very small. The average number of suits decided by the Rajah was not quite four per mensem, while eighty cases remained undisposed of at the end of the year.

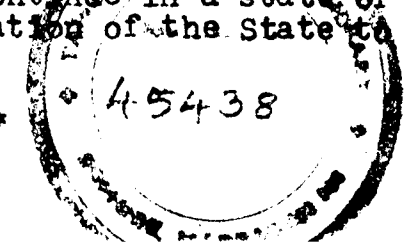
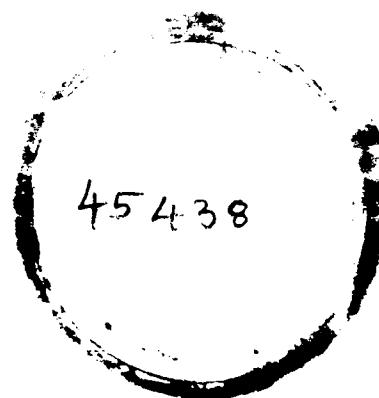
Extract from "Report on the Administration of Public Affairs in the Madras Presidency" - 1857-'58.

304. Loyal addresses:- It may here properly be mentioned that from all parts of the Madras territory Loyal addresses, expressive of firm attachment to the existing Government, contentment with its rule, and abhorrence at the acts of the rebels, were received in great numbers throughout the year, and in some instances unsought subscriptions were forwarded in aid of the Fund that had been raised for the relief of the sufferers from the mutiny. It should specially be recorded that the Tondiman Rajah gave Rupees 3,000, and the Rajah of Travancore Rupees 10,000 for this purpose.

Extract from "Administration Reports of the Public Offices in the Madras Presidency" - 1858-'59.

Part of the 'Political' Chapter.

POODOOCOTTAH:- This little state is situated between Tanjore and Madura, and the Collector of the last named district is ex-officio Political Agent there. In 1854, the young Rajah, or Tondiman as he is styled, contracting habits of extravagance, endeavoured to raise funds by attempts to encroach on the Inams in his territory, half of which is held on such tenure. An insurrection of the principal land owners was the immediate result; and the power of the British Government having been called in to suppress the revolt, it was determined that the State should be administered by a Dewan in the confidence of the Political Agent, and under his control, pending a more prosperous state of its finances. Arrangements were at the same time made for the liquidation, by yearly instalments, of a large amount of debt that had been incurred by the Rajah and his brother, Termul Tondiman. Some progress has been made towards this result, but, the Rajah is still very dissolute and extravagant, in spite of repeated promises to reform, so that the Government have been constrained to deprive him, after many threats to that effect, of his title of "Excellency." And the Secretary of state for India has directed them to inform the Rajah, that so long as his affairs continue in a state of embarrassment, he is not to look for a restoration of the State to his sole control.



POODOOCOTTAH.

614. ADMINISTRATION OF AFFAIRS:- The affairs of the Poodoocottah State continue to be administered by the Sirkele, under the supervision of the Political Agent, whose interference is confined to watching the receipts and expenditure and to urging activity in the disposal of Civil and Criminal cases. The interference now exercised was sanctioned in 1854, and is considered to act as a very good check on both the Rajah and Minister.

615. CONDUCT AND DEBTS OF THE RAJAH:- There has been some amendment in the conduct of the Rajah; but he still continues to indulge in extravagance and to incur debts. The debts registered in 1854 have been completely liquidated; but the Rajah has since contracted other debts. The Rajah has recently, 12th April 1861, solicited that the present control of the Regent may be withdrawn; and that his title of Excellency may be restored to him; but the Government have not seen fit to comply with either of those requests.

616. REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE:- The year 1859-60 being the last that has been reported on, was an average one. The revenue from Land and Extra sources amounted to Rupees 2,88,890, and showed an increase above that of the preceding year of Rupees 5,115. The total actual receipts from all sources, together with the balance brought forward from the previous year, amounted to Rupees 7,44,695, and the disbursements for the year to Rupees 4,77,593; thus leaving a surplus in excess of expenditure of Rs.2,67,002.

617. WORKING OF THE CIVIL COURTS:- The working of the Civil Courts did not show to better advantage than in previous years. But it is hoped that the substitution of the procedure laid down in Act VIII of 1859, for the antiquated and cumbrous forms hitherto observed, and other changes proposed by the Political Agent, will bring about an improvement in the administration of justice.

Extract from "Report of the Administration of the Madras Presidency" -
1861-'62.

685. Revenue Expenditure:- The season of 1860-61, the last that was reported on, though generally healthy, was unfavourable for cultivation. The revenue from Land and Extra Sources, & C., amounted to Rupees 2,71,200, and showed a decrease below that of the preceding year of Rupees 20,264, which was owing mainly to a falling off in the cultivation. The total actual receipts, inclusive of the balance brought forward from the previous year, amounted to Rupees 7,47,868, and the disbursements for the year to Rupees 5,34,195, leaving a surplus in excess of expenditure of Rupees 2,13,673.

686. Conduct of the Rajah:- The Rajah continues to indulge in his former habits of extravagance which necessitated the interference of Government in his affairs. Though it does not appear he has contracted any fresh debts, he is reported to have drawn and appropriated to his own use the sum of Rupees 81,000 from the Devasthanam or Pagoda Funds, which, with an increase of Rupees 28,000 made to his allowance, and the expenses incurred for the preparations required for the Rajah's pilgrimage to Ramisswaram and Palney, made an aggregate expenditure in the course of the year of Rupees 1,56,947 in excess of the schedule that was sanctioned for him in 1854.

The Government have directed the Political Agent to express to the Rajah the great displeasure with which they have received intelligence of the mis-appropriation of a public Fund held in trust by him as the head of the State. The Dewan has been prohibited from making any payment from this Fund beyond the usual expenditure, without the sanction of the Political Agent.

The Rajah has again objected to the substitution of the procedure, laid down in Act VIII of 1859, for the antiquated and cumbrous forms now in use. The Political Agent has been directed to submit a special report on this subject.

687. WORKING OF THE CIVIL COURTS:- The working of the Civil Courts exhibits little or no improvement. The average number of Suits decreed on merits by the Civil Court was 12 per mensem as in last year; by the Sub-Court 59 against 55; and by Court of Small Causes 41 against 39. The Rajah disposed of only 35 cases on his Appeal file in the course of the year, or an average of 3 per mensem, and there was a balance of 44 cases awaiting disposal at the end of August 1861. Of 56 criminal cases, in which 71 persons were concerned, there were disposed of by the Criminal Court from August 1860 to July 1861, 54 cases, consisting of 67 persons, and there remained only 2 cases undecided.

Extract from "Report on the Administration of the Madras Presidency"
1874-75.

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Puducottah:- The continued indebtedness of the Rajah of Puducottah became the subject of grave consideration on the part of the Government, and the Agent for that State was directed to make a thorough scrutiny into the principal branches of the administration, and to submit the results with his recommendations in the matter. A sum of four and a half lakhs of Rupees was set apart from the treasury balances of the State towards the extinction of the existing debt, and it was announced to the Rajah that the future policy of the Government would be a complete abstention from interference or protection with reference to his private pecuniary affairs. The accounts were submitted for the Fasli 1283, and will be found detailed in the second part of this report. On enquiry as to the amount of land the revenue of which had been alienated, it appeared that under the head of temples there were 95,627 acres, under the head of alms-houses there were 9,584 acres, and under the head of Inams generally there were 199,585 acres, making a total of alienated lands amounting to 304,816 acres. The whole area of the State is 669,332, so that about 365,000 acres only are liable to full assessment, but as 130,000 acres consist of Anadi Banjar or immemorial waste the real figure is 235,000 acres. One half of this, it appears, is still unbroken by the plough. The temple lands are managed by the Rajah in trust for the service of the institutions. The rent derived is given as 1½ lakhs. The expenditure on the temples was nearly 1 lakh; of the rest of the income a portion was usefully appropriated to the hospital, and a portion to education. The lands devoted to the alms-houses are much more productive than temple lands, yielding nearly 2 Rupees an acre: the revenue reserved to the State on the 200,000 acres alienated under Inam is only 5,500 Rupees, being a quit-rent of somewhat less than 4 Pies per acre. Besides this the Jamabandi Schedule shows that 16,640 Rupees or the revenue of 8,224 acres is made over to certain servants in lieu of salary. The general question of these Inams is under the consideration of Government. The season was unfavourable, and the total revenue of the year was Rupees 3,45,832, or Rupees 13,440 below that of the last fasli. The actual money collections, including arrears, came to Rupees 3,91,379. The current expenditure was Rupees 2,68,109, or Rupees 37,683 in excess of the budget, but the net excess was only 32,439 Rupees. During the year a scheme for a new police in the Puducottah State was developed and sanctioned. On the 18th September 1874 the duties of Political Agent for Puducottah were transferred from the Tanjore to the Trichinopoly Collectorate.

PUDUCOTTAH.

Description:- The Puducottah State is surrounded by the British Districts of Tanjore, Trichinopoly, and Madura. Its gross revenue is about five lakhs of Rupees, of which three lakhs are Inam and Jaghire and two lakhs are payable to the Rajah. The British Government has no treaty with Puducottah, the Rajah of which is exempt from tribute, and has independent Courts of Justice. The Madras Government, however, receives petitions of complaints from his subjects and sends them for the report of the Political Agent, who is considered entitled to advise and remonstrate with the Rajah on all subjects of importance. The area of the State is about 1,046 square miles. The population, which is almost entirely agricultural, was 316,695 according to the census of 1874. The country is generally a flat plain, interspersed with a few small rocky hills, some of which are crowned by old forts. In the south-west hills and jungles are

found, but elsewhere it is a well cultivated tract, and there are 3,000 tanks, some of considerable size. The alienations of land revenue are extensive. Members of the Rajah's family hold 110,000 acres, 95,627 acres are held by temples, and 9,584 acres are held by alms-houses. The Inams held by Brahmins, and on various tenures of service, amount to 100,000 acres. Further particulars will be found below.

History:- The first connexion of the British Government with this chieftain, then usually called Tondiman, was formed at the siege of Trichinopoly in 1753, when the British army greatly depended on his fidelity and exertions for provisions. Subsequently he was serviceable in the wars with Hyder Ali and in the Poligar war, the latter being the name given to the operations against the usurpers of the large zemindary of Shivagunga in the Madura District after the cession of the Carnatic. In 1803 he solicited as a reward for his services the favourable consideration of his claim to the fort and district of Kilanelli, situated in the southern part of Tanjore; this claim was founded on a grant by Pratap Singh, Rajah of Tanjore, and on engagements which were afterwards entered into by Colonel Braithwaite, General Coote, and Lord Macartney. The Government of Madras ceded the fort and district of Kilanelli; and the cession was afterwards confirmed by the Court of Directors of the East India Company, but with the condition that the district should not be alienated, and that it should revert to the British Government upon proof being given at any time that the inhabitants labored under oppressive government. Kilanelli yields a revenue of about Rupees 30,000 a year. The grant was also made subject to the yearly tribute of an elephant; this tribute however was not insisted upon, and in 1836 it was formally excused. The Rajah Vijaya Raghunath Tondiman died on the 1st February 1807, leaving two sons, the elder of whom, aged eleven, succeeded. During the minority of the young chief the Resident at Tanjore exercised a strict superintendence over the affairs of the State, and procured various reforms of system in the revenue, police, and judicial departments. As the Rajah increased in age, the interference with his affairs was gradually lessened: and about the year 1817 he was placed in charge of the whole administration. Rajah Vijaya Raghunath Rai Tondiman Bahadoor died in 1825 and was succeeded by his younger brother Rajah Raghunath Tondiman, who died on the 13th July 1839. He left two sons, Rajah Ramachandra Tondiman Bahadoor, aged nine years, and Tirumalai Tondiman, aged eight years. The former succeeded eventually to the chieftainship. Until 1841 the administration was conducted by the widow assisted by two ministers, but in that year, in consequence of representations of injustice by relations of the Rajah, the Resident at Tanjore was directed to make Puducottah his occasional residence, and to take up the immediate superintendence and control of the business of the country, which was however to continue to be conducted by the ministers of the Rajah. The Resident, on the receipt of these orders, laid down rules for the guidance of the ministers, which prohibited expenditure beyond certain limits, and forbade the ministers to make grants of land, to assign produce, to create offices, or to increase or decrease emoluments, without his sanction: the rules prescribed also the mode in which public business was to be carried on. In the same year the Residency at Tanjore was abolished, and the charge of Puducottah was entrusted to the Collector of Madura. The administration of the State was prosperously conducted under the superintendence of this officer during the remainder of the minority: all debts were paid off, and a surplus invested in the funds of the British Government. In 1854, owing to disturbances in the country, originating in part in the irregular conduct of public business by the present Rajah, who had

then recently come of age, the Governor in Council decided upon the system of administration now in force. That system is, 1st, that the acts, of the Rajah, through the Minister of Sirkele, shall be subject to the revision of the Political Agent with regard to all appointments and dismissals of public officers; 2nd, that, subject to the Political Agent's supervision, the Sirkele shall manage the ~~finances~~ finances, the Rajah being restricted to his privy purse allowances: 3rd, that there shall be a full yearly report of affairs; 4th, that the Political Agent shall expel from the territory all disorderly persons and evil counsellors. In 1865 the Political Agency was transferred from Madura to Tanjore, and in 1874 from Tanjore again to Trichinopoly.

Treaties:- There have been no regular treaties between the British Government and the Rajah, but in 1803 the fort and district of Kilanelli were granted to him by Lord Clive, then Governor of Madras, as mentioned above, and in 1862 a sanad was granted to him by the Viceroy Lord Canning, assuring him that the British Government would recognise the right of adoption, and that nothing should disturb the arrangement so long as the House should remain faithful and loyal to the Crown.

Extent of land under cultivation:- The annexed abstract statement shows the gross area of the State, the extent of land cultivated during the late year of fasli 1283, and the area falling under the heads of Inam, Devastanam or Temples, and Chuttrums. The total area of the State is given as 1,046 square miles or 669,332 acres against 1,380 square miles in the report on the census of 1871. It will be observed from the statement that out of the 669,332 acres, more than 300,000 acres have been either alienated altogether in ~~favours~~ favour of temples, chuttrums, jaghiredars, and other inamdars, or are held on some favourable service tenures; so that the whole area liable to full assessment is only about 365,000 acres, and of this about 130,000 acres are immemorially waste land. Somewhat less than 235,000 acres therefore are left chargeable with full assessment, of which nearly one half is still uncultivated, namely 28 per cent of the nunjah, and about 55 per cent of the punjah:-

<u>Ayacut.</u>		Acres.
Gross extent, including poramboke ..		669,332
Deduct -		-----
Poramboke and uncultivated portion of the cultivable lands		241,134
Devastanams or temples		95,627
Chuttrums		9,584
Survamaniems, jaghire, and inam lands		199,585

		545,930
Balance of the cultivated lands of the Circar		123,402

Revenue:- It will be observed from the following statement that there was on the whole a decrease of Rupees 13,440 in the revenue as compared with that of the preceding fasli:-

Items.	Fasli 1283	Fasli 1282	Decrease.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Land Revenue	2,96,463 11 2	2,98,736 1 2	2,272 6 0
Extra sources	49,369 2 0	60,537 8 11	11,168 6 11
Total	3,45,832 13 2	3,59,273 10 1	13,440 12 11

The slight decrease under Land Revenue is no doubt due to the unfavourable nature of the season. A chief item of decrease, or Rupees 16,000 under the head of Moturpha and extra sources, is said to be owing to the fluctuating nature of the items comprising the latter.

Demand, Collection, and Balance:- Out of the demand for the fasli under report amounting to Rupees 3,29,519, Rupees 2,43,194 were collected within the year, namely Rupees 2,37,201 in cash, and Rupees 5,993 in grain: leaving a balance at the end of the year of Rupees 6,315 in cash, and Rupees 80,009 the value of grain. Of this balance however the sums of Rupees 1,000 and Rupees 31,000 respectively have since been realized. Out of the arrears up to Fasli 1282 which amounted to Rupees 1,51,700-5-1, Rupees 14,353-4-11 have been written off the account, and Rupees 1,04,534-5-10 have been collected, leaving a balance of Rupees 32,812-10-4. The actual money collections for the fasli amounted to Rupees 3,91,379-1-4 as shown below:-

	Rs. A. P.
Land Revenue	2,14,583 7 7
Extra sources	28,611 0 11
Sundries, including interest on Government Securities ..	16,313 1 3
Recovery of advances.. ..	4 4 9
Deposit Fund	27,011 6 2
Refunds of the amount disbursed for marhamut works	321 6 10
Collections of the arrears of former faslis	1,04,534 5 10
	3,91,379 1 4
Add balance in the treasury at the close of the last fasli.. ..	2,95,930 4 5
Total	6,87,309 5 9

Expenditure:- On the other hand the expenditure was as follows:-

	Rs. A. P.
Current	2,68,109 13 2
Batta to public servants	292 12 0
Remission of fines.	589 4 7
Charges from the Deposit Fund	26,735 2 2
	2,95,726 15 11
Balance	3,91,582 5 10
Total	6,87,309 5 9

Public Works:- Under the head of Public Works during the year under report a sum of Rupees 14,231-8-0 was advanced for the repairs of irrigation works, palace buildings, tanks, wells, roads, bridges in the town, and other minor works. This sum added to the balance which remained unexpended at the close of the fasli, that is to say Rupees 22,969-2-9, gives a total of Rupees 37,201-1-9; out of which work to the value of Rupees 28,579-12-1 has been executed, and Rupees 980-15-6 have been refunded in consequence of the completion of several works under the estimates, leaving a balance of Rupees 7,640-6-2 unexpended. Of this balance, work to the amount of Rupees 3,092 was executed during the three months from July to September 1874.

Courts:- The following statement shows the working of the Civil Courts in Pudukottah from July 1873 to June 1874:-

		Remaining on 1st July 1873.	No. of Suits received from July 1873 to June 1874.	Total	No. of Suits referred to other Court.	Remain- der.
Civil Court		86	303	389	3	386
Munsiffs' Courts	Kusba					
	or					
	Aulan-					
	gudi ..	54	1,984	2,038	4	2,038
	Tremium..	47	1,438	1,485	4	1,481
	Kolattur..	25	1,288	1,313	--	1,313
Total		126	4,710	4,836	4	4,832
Court of Small Causes ..		7	1,011	1,018	1	1,017
Disposed of						
		Decreed on Merits.	By Razeena- mah.	Dismissed.	Total	Balance.
Civil Court ..		165	60	82	307	79
Munsiffs' Courts	Kusba or					
	Aulan-					
	gudi ...	755	459	774	1,988	50
	Tremium..	632	222	610	1,464	17
	Kolattur..	780	74	407	1,261	52
Total ..		2,167	755	1,791	4,713	119
Court of Small Causes.....		548	230	231	1,009	8

It will be observed that there is a general falling off in the number of suits instituted as compared with last year, and that the balances on all the files, except that of the Kolathur Munsiff and the Small Cause Court, are slightly reduced.

Rajah's Appeal File:- The following is an abstract of the Rajah's appeal file. It would appear that during the year under report 132 cases have been disposed of against 130 in the previous year:-

--	Balance on the 1st July 1873.	No. of Appeals received from July 1873 to June 1874.	Total.	Disposed of			Total.	Balance.
				Decr- eed on Meri- ts.	Razee- namah.	Dis- mis- sed.		
Civil Side	33	122	155	118	2	5	125	30
Criminal Side	..	9	9	7	..	..	7	2
Total	33	131	164	125	2	5	132	32

Session Court:- In the year under report the Session Court disposed of 24 cases, in which 52 persons were concerned. Of these, only 23 were punished and the rest acquitted: but the proportion of cases convicted (14 out of 24 or 58 per cent) was more satisfactory. Out of 19 persons committed for dacoity, only 6 were convicted. From a statement received showing the sentences inflicted, it would appear that the fabrication of false evidence is looked upon as a very venial offence.

Magistracy:- On examining the working of the Magistracy, it appears that there have been only 2 cases of kidnapping for immoral purposes against 3 last year. There were altogether 37 dacoities during the fasli against 42 last year, and out of the 39 cases inquired into, including 2 remaining from last year, the prisoners in 29 cases were released, and only 8 were committed to the Session Court. Two are still pending: of this eight, convictions followed in three cases. It appears that acquittals before the Magistrates range from 61 to 84½ per cent of the persons charged, the percentage of convictions being generally highest before the Magistrates in the town where it is 39,30 and 28 per cent.

Chinna Aramani Jaghire:- From an examination of the accounts of the Chinna Aramani Jaghire which is now under the Sirkele's management, it is ascertained that there is a decrease in the receipts, corresponding to the decrease in general revenues, and that the gross income of the estate is nevertheless considerably over half a lakh of Rupees, the ordinary charges as per schedule something less than Rupees 22,000, and the gross amount to credit at the close of the year Rupees 1,10,500: nearly Rupees 22,000 of this however appertains to the Amanat Fund, and is not properly speaking part of the Jaghiredar's available property. The balance therefore amounting to about 87,500 Rupees represents the real assets of the estate, and of this sum Rupees 40,000 were invested in Government Securities in January and February last, and the actual balance in hand is still over 15,000 Rupees. With proper management it is evident that the estate should be a prosperous one, and that there are ample funds legitimately available for the education of the heir presumptive on a liberal scale.

undetected, and of 32 cases of dacoity 29 remained undected. There was a slight improvement during the year in the number of children attending the State School, the increase being from 101 to 113. The number of persons treated at the Rajah's Hospital was 6,945, against 8,608 in 1973-74, but there was less sickness during the year. The account of the receipts and disbursements of the Chinna Aramanai Jaghire shows that the expenditure, which is incurred with the approval of the Political Agent, is kept within the schedule or annual estimate. The receipts, including balance brought forward, amounted to Rupees 94,192-9-10, and the charges to Rupees 73,376-8-10; and there remained a balance of Rupees 20,816-1-0. A sum of Rupees 36,466 is included under charges for the purchase of Government securities, which reduces the expenditure for other purposes to Rupees 36,910-8-10. The organization of the new Police Force was commenced during the year. Steps have been taken by the Political Agent for the liquidation of the Rajah's debts.

Education and Health:- The progress of Education is satisfactory. The attendance at the Raja's school increased, and a school was opened in each of the three taluqs. The number of patients treated at the Hospital increased considerably.

Survey and settlement:- The preliminary survey of the territory has been progressing during the year. The advantages which will result both to the State and to the ryots when a regular survey and settlement is completed cannot be over estimated.

Revenue:- The revenue shows a slight falling off owing to a somewhat unfavourable season. The actual money collections, including arrears, amounted to Rupees 3,82,018-3-1. The current expenditure was Rupees 6,14,347-5-0 or Rupees 3,78,863-13-5 in excess of the schedule, but the net excess was Rupees 3,71,849. Out of this Rupees 3,12,811 were paid towards the liquidation of the Raja's debts. The above remarks have reference to the fasli year, but it seems proper to notice briefly the distress which was prevailing in this State after its close in the official year under review. The country resembles in its physical features the north-eastern part of the Madura District, and distress has been about as severe as in that locality. In January a public meeting was held at the Residency Bungalow, at which the Raja presided, and a Committee was formed to collect subscriptions for relief of distress. A sum of Rupees 15,008 was raised by this means, which was supplemented by a grant from State funds of Rupees 2,100. This, however, was almost entirely expended by the close of the year, when it became necessary for the State to undertake the entire charge. Useful relief-works were opened

Extract from "Report on the Administration of the Madras Presidency"
1877-'78.

PUDUCOTTAH. (1876-77)

Operations of the year:-

The returns from the Pudukottah State for the period under review, that is to say for the Fasli year 1286, or the twelve months ending 30th June 1877, show, as was to be expected, that the seasons were unfavourable to agriculture and unhealthy. The Government are glad to report, however, that the Rajah has taken a decided interest in the condition of the people, and has been anxious to do his best to alleviate the distress amongst the poorer classes. The Land Revenue Settlement of the year, that is to say, the demand on the ryots, after deducting the remissions necessitated by the adverse season, was Rupees 2,48,177, being 43,043 Rupees less than the settlement of the previous year. Of this demand, the collection of over a lakh of rupees has been postponed. The remission on the demand as settled is Rupees 122 only. The last year closed with an arrear demand of Rupees 1,14,000 of which 92,000 Rupees were collected in the year under review. As funds for current expenses were low, half a lakh was borrowed by the Treasury from the Jaghirs of members of the Rajah's family; loans which will be repaid in due course. The items of revenue embraced under "Extra Sources" yielded Rupees 49,597 or Rupees 4,226 less than last year. The cash balances, which opened with Rupees 2,14,113, closed with Rupees 36,837. The details of the year's expenditure show that nearly two lakhs were paid to the Rajah's creditors. As respects these liabilities, which are in course of settlement with the sanction of Government, it appears that, in round numbers, out of an aggregate registered debt of 7½ lakhs have been paid off. It is believed that the account will soon be closed by the sale of certain valuable jewels which had been pawned by the Rajah, and which, on redemption through the Political Agent, were devoted to this purpose. Besides the liquidation of so much debt, there has been an outlay of Rupees 35,000 for public works. The new Police force cost 17,000 Rupees in salary. The Government have suggested that the tenures of the old force, the Kattubadi or country militia peons, representing acres 22,000, assessable at 48,000 Rupees, should be enfranchised, with the view of applying the quit-rents towards the payment of the new Police. The survey and settlement of all assessable lands have also been indicated as very necessary arrangements. Rupees 2,500 are shown this year as paid to the survey establishment. The Rajah is trustee for the temples and alms-houses in his country. The landed endowments of the first are 95,267 acres: of the second 9,584 acres only. The rent-roll, however, is by no means in the same proportion. The Registration Department has worked successfully; it is proposed, however, that this department should be periodically inspected by the District Registrar of Trichinopoly in view to the offer of suggestions, in the same way as the Rajah's hospital and school are inspected by British medical and educational functionaries.

Of the Rajah of Pudukottah's debt of 7½ lakhs owed to creditors, 4 lakhs and odd were paid off, and it is believed that the account will soon be closed by the sale of certain valuable jewels belonging to the Rajah. A survey and settlement are contemplated in Pudukottah. As regards the Courts in this State, fewer judicial officers at better salaries seem desirable. For the population of a small and poor territory of 1,130 square miles, three Munsifs' Courts, a special Court of Small Causes, a Civil Court, and a superior Appeal Court, appear to be more than is required.

Extract from "Report on the Administration of the Madras Presidency"
1878-79.

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In the ~~Madras~~ Pudducota State during Fasli 1287 the season as regards agriculture was fair, but dry cultivation was much contracted owing to the reduced circumstances and prostrate condition of the ryots. The early half of the year too was unhealthy, both cholera and small-pox being prevalent. The revenue demand however showed an increase of Rupees 71,973 as compared with the former year, but of this 40 per cent remained uncollected at the close of the year. The expenditure exceeded the schedule by Rupees 98,691. Owing to the short collection and excessive expenditure it was found necessary to sell a Government promissory note for 1,20,000 rupees and to borrow Rupees 45,000 from departments for which the State is but a trustee. No progress was made during the year towards settling the private debts of the Raja, and but Rupees 37,400 were disbursed for public works carried out within the fasli. The amount of ~~series~~ crime against the person in the State showed a considerable increase in the year under review. In dealing with crime generally the police cannot be regarded as more successful than last year, for though the percentage of cases detected to reported has risen from 45 per cent last year to 63 per cent in this, the percentage of persons convicted to arrested has fallen from 66 per cent in last fasli to 54 per cent in this. Education seems to be extremely backward in this State. After the close of last fasli the Raja appointed the Honorable Seshaya Shastri, C.S.I., to be his Minister, which may be taken as significant of a real wish on the part of the Raja to effect reforms. That of the Judicial Department has already occupied attention.

PUDDUCOTA STATE

During the year Fasli 1287, or from the 30th June 1877 to 30th June 1878, the season as regards agriculture was fair, though excessive rain fell in December 1877. The early half of the year was unhealthy, both cholera and small-pox being prevalent. Of a gross extent of 669,334 acres but 227,099 acres remained to the Sirkar, of which but 98,517 were cultivated and paid revenue in the year under review. Dry cultivation was much contracted owing to the reduced circumstances and prostrate condition of the ryots. The revenue demand as fixed at the Settlement under the head of land revenue proper amounted to Rupees 2,81,365, and under that of extra sources, i.e., Moturpha, Abkari, Salt, and sundry other items to Rupees 84,282, total Rupees 3,69,647, showing an increase over Fasli 1286 of Rupees 71,973 in the estimated receipts for the year. Of this latter sum Rupees 40,976 were accumulated deposits utilized. The rest of the increase is due to a more favourable season. The earth salt revenue showed an increase; abkari and hose-tax a decrease.

Collection during the year under review could not be expected to be good, and out of a final demand of Rupees 3,14,651 in cash and grain Rupees 1,25,091 remained uncollected. Only fifty per cent of the postponed kists of 1286 was realized. The actual money receipts into the treasury during the year exclusive of the opening balance amounted to Rupees 5,50,245-14-4, the payments to Rupees 4,86,465-9-11. This latter sum exceeded the schedule of expenditure by a ~~net~~ sum of Rupees 98,691-13-0, which is stated to have been unavoidable and due principally to famine and floods. Owing to the collection of Land Revenue falling short and to the excess expenditure above referred to

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The disbursements on account of public works amounted to Rupees 60,881, but only 37,398 rupees were paid for works actually executed during the fasli. No progress was made during the year towards settling the private debts of the Raja.

The Registration Department worked successfully, The nett earnings of the department amounted to 8,410 rupees.

The following table shows the working of the Civil Courts of the State:-

His Excellency the Raja disposed of 164 out of 219 civil appeals which came up for hearing during the year under review, and of 16 out of 20 criminal appeals. The Session Court disposed of 92 cases, in which 187 persons were involved.

The Police force remained under the orders of the Superintendent of Police, Trichinopoly District. It consisted of 4 inspectors, 20 head constables, and 152 constables. Sixty-three per cent of the cases reported were detected during the year under review against 45 per cent in the previous year, and 54 per cent of the persons arrested were convicted against 66 per cent in the previous year. But 10.4 per cent of property lost was recovered against 15 per cent in the previous year. The amount of serious crimes in the State, both of murders, dacoities and robberies, showed a serious increase in the year under report.

The average daily number in the State jails may be estimated at 132. The jail charges amounted to Rupees 9,163 or to 69.4 rupees a head. The average daily numbers on the rolls of the five State Schools may be estimated at 339 only. It is stated that there has been an improvement in the Central School since the new head-master joined it. Nothing but the preliminary work for the proposed survey was put in hand in the year under review. The regular survey was not put in hand for want of funds. After the close of last fasli the Raja appointed the Hon'ble Seshaya Sastri, C.S.I., to be his Minister, which may be looked on as significant of a real wish on the Raja's part to effect reforms, among which that of the Judicial Department has already occupied attention.

preceding year, 1900-01. The falling off in the number is attributed to the adverse season and to the general unwillingness of the people to submit to the operation. The inactivity of the vaccinators is probably the principal reason. The Sirkele has taken notice of the working of the department and warned the vaccinators that their work has not been approved.

Cultivation of land:- The annexed statement shows the extent of land cultivated during the year:-

	ACRES.
Ayacut	669,338
Deduct -	
Perumboke and long waste land	129,708
Uncultivated	124,255
Davastanums or temples ..	95,637
Chatrams	9,592
Survamanium and Jaghire, &c., Inams	206,887
	----- 566,079 -----
Balance of the cultivated land of the Circar	<u>103,259</u>

Demand, collection and balance:- The demand, collection, and balance of the various items of revenue are shown in the subjoined abstract:-

(Fasli 1280)

Items.	Demand.	Collection.	Balance
LAND REVENUE	Rs	Rs	Rs
Waraput (Share of produce) ..	63,432	16,746	46,686
Teervaput (assessment) ..	1,30,508		
Sornadayam (ready money cesses) ..	31,217	1,18,635	43,090
Money rent or conditional leases ..	48,401	35,407	12,994
Total ..	2,73,558	1,70,788	1,02,770
EXTRA SOURCES			
House, Shop, and Loom taxes ..	16,031	11,628	4,403
Abkari ..	9,399	5,495	3,904
Earth Salt ..	4,185		4,185
Income from Jungles ..	653	139	514
Do from Cows' stable ..	309	278	31
Receipts from the Registration Department ..	10,933	10,933	
Fees on Jividum land for Tank Repairs ..	17	17	
Fines ..	3,224	3,224	
Sundry items ..	22,141	22,141	
Interest on Bengal Loan ..	2,191	2,191	
Total ..	69,083	56,046	13,037
Grand Total ..	3,42,641	2,26,834	1,15,807

Receipts and expenditure:- The following statement shows receipts and expenditure:-

Receipts	Expenditure
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Land Revenue 1,70,788 15 4	Current 2,95,758 3 8
Extra Sources 17,539 13 10	Allowance to the Sirkele .. 4,883 5 4
Collection of arrears of former faslis .. 1,06,077 3 3	Batta to Revenue Servants .. 232 0 6
Sundries, including interest on Bengal Loan .. 27,772 11 4	Cost of the Registration Department .. 7,220 13 0
Refund of amount disbursed on account of Marramut works .. 1,557 10 11	Remission of fines .. 280 12 7
By recovery of advances .. 240 0 0	Advance made to Chattram Department .. 4,000 0 0
Receipts from Registration Department .. 10,933 12 3	Charges from the Deposit Fund .. 62,583 2 5
Amount held in deposit .. 96,526 2 8	
4,31,436 5 7	3,74,958 5 6
Add balance in the Treasury at the close of the last fasli .. 1,00,617 14 4	Add balance in the Treasury at the close of the fasli .. 1,57,095 14 5
Total 5,32,054 3 11	Total 5,32,054 3 11

Registration:-

Civil Courts:- The following table shows the working of the Civil Courts from July 1878 to June 1879:-

The Civil Court had on its file at the beginning of the fasli 107 cases and received in the course of it 334, making a total of 441, of which 415 were disposed of within the year, leaving at the end of the year 26. His Excellency the Raja disposed of 175 out of 201 civil appeals and of 17 out of 23 criminal appeals. He presided at 45 out of 58 sittings of the Appeal Court, and appears to have interested himself in improving the speed with which cases are disposed of. He introduced several reforms into the administration of justice, notably

the permission to the Sirkele and Appeal Judge to hold Court during his absence, and the pronouncing of appeal judgements when passed instead of at the close of the month.

Police and crimes:- The Police force continued under the orders of the Superintendent of Police, Trichinopoly District, and the strength has been as before - 4 inspectors, 20 head constables, 152 constables. 665 cases were reported against 861 in the previous year. 382 cases were detected. 1,426 persons were arrested against 1,604 in last year. 585 were convicted against 874. Rupees 18,055 worth of property was lost against Rupees 39,480 and Rupees 2,675 recovered against Rupees 3,964.

On the whole crimes were fewer and detections fair, both of which facts speak favourably of the force, considering that the season was an adverse one.

Jail:- The inmates of the jail ~~numbered~~ numbered 152 at the beginning of the fasli: admissions were 280; total 432. 255 were released on expiry of term and 11 died, leaving in jail at the end of the year 166. The charges were Rupees 8,824.

Education:- The progress of the Central School was satisfactory, that of the Branch and Taluk Schools much the reverse.

General review:- The ~~xxx~~ year under report was one of decided progress in Pudukota. In it the foundation for many reforms has been laid with great ability and judgment by Mr. Sheshiah Sastri, in whom the Raja appears to have a considerable degree of confidence. Since the close of the year some of these reforms have already been carried out. The Raja has voluntarily consented to a plan whereby the appeals from Munsifs lie to the Civil and Sessions Judge instead of to the Higher Appellate Court, and, as before stated, has allowed appeals to be heard in his absence, thus surrendering much of his personal control over the judicial work of the State. One of the Munsifs' Courts has been abolished and its work distributed among the other Courts, the money set free being devoted to raising the salary of the Appeal Judge to Rupees 300, and the salaries of the Civil and Session Judge and Chief Magistrate to Rupees 250 each. These three appointments will now be more likely to attract able and honest men when vacancies occur, and in time ~~it~~ it may be possible to make them more attractive still.

Extract from "Report on the Administration of the Madras Presidency"
1880-81.

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The season was on the whole unfavourable in Pudukota during Fasli 1289, and the collection of land revenue fell far short of the demand. The net total receipts (Rupees 4,64,932) were, however, in excess of the expenditure by Rupees 14,879, and the year closed with a balance of Rupees 1,71,974. Only Rupees 35,320 could be spent on public works, and the Registration Department continued to fall off. The various Courts disposed of their work in a creditable manner, and His Excellency manifested great interest in the administration of justice. The Police remained at the same strength as last year, and continued to work satisfactorily, 376 out of 527 reported cases being detected against 382 out of 665 in the year previous. The Central High School showed good results. Post offices were opened at all the taluks and Deputy Tahsildars' stations, and the salaries of all the higher officials were raised, the means being supplied by the income derived from the abolition of unnecessary offices and the introduction of Court fees. These and other signs of progress are mainly due to the exertions of the Prime Minister, the Honorable A. Sheshia Sastri, C.S.I., who continues to justify the confidence reposed in him by His Excellency the Raja.

PUDUKOTA STATE (1879-80)

Season:- During Fasli 1289 (June 1879 to June 1880) the season was on the whole unfavourable. Good showers fell at the end of June 1879 and in September, but subsequently the rainfall was very deficient, and the north-east monsoon almost a total failure. But for the rain which fell in the neighbouring districts and filled up the only three large tanks in the country, there would have been actual distress among the cultivators. The health of the people, however, was good, and there was no murrain among the cattle.

The actual collection of land revenue fell far short of the demand, a result which is not surprising when the impoverishment of the tenantry by a long succession of bad seasons is borne in mind. Remissions were thus rendered necessary and less than half of the amount of the three foregoing seasons could be collected.

Financial:- The following statement shows receipts and expenditure:-

Receipts				Expenditure			
	Rs.	A.	P.		Rs.	A.	P.
Land Revenue ..	1,99,815	12	11	Current ..	3,04,199	3	9
Extra Sources ..	22,570	0	0	Allowance to the Sirkele..	6,000	0	0
Collection of arrears of former faslis	88,777	4	7	For the Prince's trip to Tirupati	10,000	0	0
Receipts from Registration Department	9,881	10	6	Amount of advance made to the Chattram Department..	7,217	0	0
Receipts from Court Fees	6,221	11	4	Amount paid in payment of loan obtained from Chinna Arramalai Funds	30,000	0	0
Receipts from Post Offices	286	4	6				
Interest on Bengal Loan	2,191	0	0				
Fines	3,623	2	3				

Extract from "Report on the Administration of the Madras Presidency"
1880-81.

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Receipts from Post Offices	286	4	6				
Interest on Bengal Loan ..	2,191	0	0				
Fines	3,623	2	3				

(1)				(2)			
Sundries ..	7,361	6	1	Amount paid			
Refunds of Marra-				in payment			
mut ..	1,408	12	4	of loan			
By recovery of				obtained			
advances ..	240	0	0	from Mano-			
Amount held in				varty Funds ..	20,000	0	0
deposit ..	1,225	5	6	Remission of			
Add balance in				Fines ..	365	4	11
the Treasury at				Remission of the			
the close of the				excess of the			
last fasli ..	1,57,095	14	5	Court fees ..	123	0	0
Total	6,22,027	5	7	Charges from the			
				Deposit Fund..	72,151	9	3
					4,50,053	4	11
				Add balance in			
				the Treasury			
				at the close			
				of the fasli.	1,71,974	0	8
				Total	6,22,027	5	7

Public works:- Rupees 48,542 were available for public works, of which Rupees 35,320 were spent. Considering the financial character of the year this outlay was not unsatisfactory, so many as 227 long-neglected tanks having been required and the roads kept in tolerable order.

Registration Department:- The falling off in the Registration Department, noticed last year, still continues, though in a less degree. It is due to the gradual impoverishment of the people by a succession of bad years, which have driven them to dispose of their movable property.

Civil Courts:- The following table shows the working of the Civil Courts:-

--		Balance on 1st July 1879.	Number of Suits received from July 1879 to June 1880.	Number of Suits received from other Courts.	Total.	Number of Suits referred to other Courts.	Remainder
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	
Civil Court	Original Side	23	133	6	162	..	162
	Appeal Side	..	59	12	71	..	71
Munsif's Courts including Small Cause Side ..		23	192	18	233	..	233
Town Court of Small Causes..		136	1,152	12	1,300	1	1,299
		5	826	..	831	..	831

----- Disposed of -----					
----- On Merits -----					
Contested.	Ex parte.	Razinamah.	Dismissed.	Total.	Balance
(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
64	37	34	24	159	3
65	2	..	4	71	..
129	39	34	28	230	3
189	286	492	281	1,238	51
103	213	363	148	827	4

It will be observed that the arrears of all the Courts were creditably small. One of the Munsifs' Courts was abolished, and the appellate powers over the Courts of the Munsif and the Small Cause Court were transferred to the Civil Judge and made final. The Appeal Court retains civil appellate jurisdiction over the Civil Court alone. From the 1st of November 1879 a Regulation was passed authorising levy of fees on the institution of all suits and appeals and proceedings. It was modelled on the British Act VII of 1870, but the rates of fees are lower. His Excellency the Raja disposed of 114 out of 117 civil and of 6 out of 8 criminal appeals. He presided at 32 out of 42 sittings of the Appeal Court - a fact which shows that His Excellency took an interest in the administration of justice.

Sessions Court:- The Session Court disposed of 38 cases concerning 58 persons.

Police:- The Police force continued under the orders of the Superintendent of Police, Trichinopoly district. The strength was 4 inspectors, 22 head constables, and 164 constables. 527 cases were reported against 665 in the last year. 376 were detected. 1,183 persons were arrested against 1,426 and 535 convicted against 585. Rupees 12,288 worth of property was lost against Rupees 18,055, and Rupees 716 recovered against 2,675. On the whole crimes were fewer and detections fair. The Sirkele (Minister) has in view a scheme of organizing a system of village headmen and village taliares, somewhat on the British system, and of utilizing the Servagars, a class of Kallans who were formerly a quasi-military force, but have now nothing to do except to enjoy their rent-free lands. It is hoped that this scheme will materially aid in the detection of crime.

Jail:- At the beginning of the year there were 166 convicts in the jail. 166 were admitted during the year, 216 were released on expiry of term, and 6 died in the jail, leaving in the jail at the end of the year 110. The charges were Rupees 6,462.

Education:- The Central High School continues to show satisfactory results. The average number of boys on the rolls was 278. A Sanskrit School was opened and had an attendance of 35. The branch school shows an improvement, but the three Taluk Schools had to be closed for want of attendance. It is proposed in consequence to pay more attention to the Village Vernacular Schools.

Hospital:- The hospital did good work. The out-patients numbered 7,449 against 11,684 in Fasli 1288.

Vaccination:- The total number of vaccinations was 3,056, of which 2,875 were reported successful. The total number is only seven short of last year.

Post:- Except the post office in the town, which received and sent letters from and to Trichinopoly, there were formerly no post offices for communication with the taluks. This want was supplied during the year by the opening of sub-post offices at all the taluks and Deputy Tahsildars' stations.

Salaries of Public servants:- The following scheme of salaries was carried out:-

	Rs.	Rs.
The salary of the Judge of the Appeal Court		
was raised from -	200	300
-Do- Civil Judge from	200	250
-Do- Karbar (Collector and District Magistrate) from..	200	250
-Do- Deputy Karbar (Joint Magistrate) from	100	150
-Do- Munsifs from	80	100
-Do- Tahsildars from.. ..	80	100
-Do- Deputy Tahsildars from ..	35	50
-Do- Town Sub-Magistrate from ..	50	60
-Do- Circar Vakil from	25	50

It is not pretended that these salaries are very high or even adequate to the powers exercised by, and the responsibility attached to the offices in question, but they are an improvement on the past, and as much as the finances of the State admit of at present. The Sirkele hopes to be able ere long to improve the salaries of subordinates also to the extent at least of placing them above the absolute necessity of corrupt practices. The increased expenditure was met wholly out of savings from the abolition of unnecessary offices and out of additional revenue created by the introduction of Court fees.

Chinna Arramanai Jaghire:- The receipts of the Jaghire were Rupees 53,687, and the disbursements Rupees 49,225. The balance, including a sum of Rupees 75,000 invested in Government Securities, is Rupees 1,49,990. The Jaghiredar continues to study at Madras. He has just completed his seventeenth year, and his conduct is reported to be uniformly good.

General review:- A decided improvement has taken place in the State under the management of the Sirkele. The reforms and changes in the Courts from the Appeal Court downwards are beginning to tell favourably on the civil and criminal returns. The partial abolition of the "Amani" system has given great relief to the ryots and has also improved the revenues.

It is gratifying to note that His Excellency has given the Sirkele good support in his efforts to improve the condition of the State so ably administered by him.

Extract from "Report of the Administration of the Madras Presidency"
1881-82.

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The season of Fasli 1290 opened badly in the Pudukota State, but there was an abundant fall of rain in November and the harvest was on the whole very good. Public health was excellent, but cattle suffered somewhat from murrain. The irrigation works were maintained in fair order and road communication made steady progress. Crime was light and the detection good, the work of the Police showing an improvement on the previous year. The falling off in receipts from the Registration department continued and showed no signs of amendment. The Central High School was affiliated with the Madras University and a "First Art" class was opened. There was an improvement in the Judicial administration by the abolition of a Munsif's Court, for which there was no work, and the strengthening of the establishments in the other Courts. The receipts derived from temple lands were devoted partly to education and partly to the Medical establishment. The total receipts for the year amounted to Rs.4,76,480 and the disbursements to Rs.3,12,089, of which nearly half a lakh was spent on public works. The abolition of the Amani system (Sharing of the produce) and the substitution of a money assessment for a grain rent were completed during the year except in the case of a few villages. On the whole the year was one of steady progress.

PUDUKOTA STATE (1880-81)

Season:- In Fasli 1290 (1st July 1880 to 1st July 1881) the south-west monsoon was very late and the season opened badly; but the rains in August, September and November filled the tanks, and the result was a very good harvest on the whole. Public health was excellent throughout the year notwithstanding an unusual amount of rainfall in November, but cattle suffered from murrain in the hot-weather.

Financial:- Owing to an unprecedented fall of prices, consequent on the abundant harvests of the season, it was not thought advisable to press the ryots for the payment of land revenue, and 26 per cent of the year's demand remained unrealized at the end of the year. Out of Rs.2,41,389 of old arrears, Rs.1,00,533 were collected and Rs.5,037 struck off as irrecoverable, leaving a balance of Rs.1,36,303, distributed mostly over four years of unprecedented adversity. It would be well if these outstanding were cancelled, as was recently done in this Presidency under similar circumstances. The collections under land revenue were Rs.2,34,876 out of a demand of Rs.2,38,135, and under extra sources Rs.59,947 out of a demand of Rs.72,148. Rs.2,971 out of a demand of Rs.7,724 were realized from earth-salt, a commodity very likely to find its way into other districts, and the Political Agent was desired to consider the advisability of inducing the Pudukota State to abolish the manufacture and declare it illegal in exchange for an annual compensation to be paid by this Government. The total receipts for the year, including collection of arrears, amounted to Rs.4,76,480, and the disbursements to Rs.2,78,647 compared with Rs.1,71,974 of last year.

Temples and alms-houses:- The temple revenues contributed the sum of Rs.1,35,211, a part of which was spent on the Medical Establishment of the State and a part on education.

Public works:- Rs.53,078 were available for public works, Rs.38,629 were actually spent, and Rs.1,273 recovered. The irrigation works are reported to be in fair order, and the main lines of communication are making steady progress.

Registration:- The work in the Registration department is shown comparatively in the following statement:-

Years	Book I.	Book IV.	Total	Increase or Decrease	
				No.	Ratio.
1875-76 (8months)	1,829	1,647	3,476		
1876-77	8,420	9,178	17,598	+ 14,122	+ 406.2
1877-78	10,518	7,607	18,125	+ 527	+ 2.99
1878-79	7,447	4,609	12,056	- 6,069	- 33.4
1879-80	7,714	3,377	11,091	- 905	- 8.7
1880-81	7,053	3,127	10,180	- 911	- 8.2

The falling off in the department, which has been noticed during the last two years, still continues, and ~~there~~ there were no signs of improvement notwithstanding the favourable nature of the season.

Civil Courts:- The Civil Courts disposed of 116 suits and 46 appeals. In the Small Cause Courts 582 suits were disposed of on the Munsif side and 360 on the Small Cause side, while the two Munsif Courts disposed of a total of 983 suits, of which 285 were Small Cause suits. For want of sufficient work one of the Munsif Courts was abolished and the establishment strengthened in the other Courts. In the chief Appeal Court, over which the Raja occasionally presides, 10 appeals on the Civil and 12 on the Criminal side were disposed of. The small number of suits and cases is accounted for by the fact that the Civil Judge now hears appeals from the District Munsif. The sittings of the Court during the year were 28 against 42 in the previous year, and the Raja presided at 20 of them.

Session Court:- In the year under report the Session Court disposed of 20 cases involving 33 persons.

Police:- The Police force continued under the direction of the Superintendent of Police, Trichinopoly district. There was an improvement in detection and in the number of convictions obtained, and 22 per cent of stolen property was recovered compared with 6 per cent in the previous year. Crime on the whole was fairly light and detection good. An improvement was also made in the staff of Inspectors. As regards the creation of a Village Police agency by the appointment of village headmen and village taliaries, the Sirkele (minister) reported that the proposal had not been lost sight of, but could not be carried out for want of funds, which he hoped to obtain by the enfranchisement of the Inam lands held by the Militia and of other quasi-military tenures. This is a very delicate task and would have to be undertaken at a favourable opportunity. A scheme proposed for utilizing the services of "Kallar" chiefs in connection with the Village Police presented serious difficulties, arising from the low status of these people.

Jails:- At the beginning of the year there were 110 convicts in jails: 152 were admitted during the year: and 186 were released, leaving the low figure of 74 at the end of the year. There were only 10 deaths. The charges were Rs.4,255.

Education:- There was a slight falling off in the number of pupils at the Central High School, but the general results of Examinations were satisfactory. The Sanskrit class was reported to be flourishing, and in March 1881 a "First Art" class was opened for the benefit of Matriculates. An application for affiliation to the Madras University was recently complied with. The vyal schools were reported to be doing very well in their own way and not to want State support or supervision. It would appear from this that the State was spending too much on higher and too little on elementary education of the country.

Hospital:- The number of out-patients in the hospital continued to increase, but there was a decrease in the number of in-patients. A few changes in its administration were made during the year with a view to increasing its efficiency.

Vaccination:- Vaccination was somewhat backward, the total number of operations being 2,384, of which 2,014 were successful.

Chinna Aramanai Jagir:- In the Chinna Aramanai Jagir, the appanage of the Raja's nephew, the receipts amounted to Rs.1,28,815 and the disbursements to Rs.66,799, exclusive of Rs.75,000 invested in Government paper. An arrangement for investing part of the surplus funds in additional village fell through as the owners refused to sell. The subject, however, had not been lost sight of, it being considered inadvisable to hand over a large balance in cash to the Jagirdar when he attains his majority. The marriage of the young man, moreover, which took place just after the close of the fasli, had absorbed a certain amount of the surplus. He continued his studies at Madras.

Census:- The census was conducted on the same principles as and in connection with that in British territory at a cost of Rs.761. The results have not yet been communicated by the Census Office; but the increase of population over that of 1871 is stated roughly to be 8,560, which is satisfactory considering the succession of bad seasons and famine years.

General review:- The year, on the whole, was one of ~~steady~~ steady progress. There was decided improvement in the working of the different Courts, and the introduction of the Court Fees Act has had a beneficial effect. The abolition of the Amani system (sharing of produce) and the substitution of a money assesment for a grain rent was nearly completed.

Extract from P.78 of Departmental Chapters - Report on the Administration of the Madras Presidency, 1881-82.

Withdrawal of troops:- On relief by the 8th Bengal Cavalry, the 3rd Madras Light Cavalry returned to this Presidency from the Saugor district and proceeded to Secunderabad. The additional troops sent to Burmah in 1878-79 were withdrawn, the garrison reverting to its normal strength.

Extract from "Report on the Administration of the Madras Presidency"
1882-83.

The season was unfavourable during the year in the Pudukkوتا State. Public health was fair, but cholera prevailed to a slight extent in the cold season and guinea-worm to a considerable extent in the hot weather. Irrigation works are in good order. The work of the Police, Registration Department and the Rajah's college was satisfactory. The Judicial Department has also shown steady improvement as regards regularity and punctuality of work. Out of a total area of 682,091 acres in the State, 139,314 acres were under assessment, 142,840 were immemorial waste, 113,805 were uncultivated, 97,565 belonged to temples, 2,580 belonged to alms-houses and 180,167 were inam. The receipts derived from temple lands are Rs.1,36,121 and the expenditure Rs.1,03,043. A part of this is spent on hospitals and a part on education. The actual money collection was Rs.7,29,654, the expenditure Rs.6,75,480. The principal items of excess were the purchase of three State jewels, and extensive repairs to a portion of the palace which had for a long time been in a ruinous condition. The western palace jachire villages were resumed with the sanction of Government. A pro rata and final payment to the creditors of His Excellency the Raja was effected during the year, and that matter is now closed.

PUDUKOTA STATE

Season:- The season on the whole was unfavourable. Rain held off at the commencement, but came down fairly at the end of August; after that it was light and irregular, but a moderate quantity fell in October and December, thereby saving much of the wet crop, the outturn of which was below the average. Cholera to a slight extent, and guinea-worm to a considerable extent, were the principal diseases of the year. The latter, occurring during the hot season, was probably connected closely with insufficient water-supply. The whole territory is very badly off for water.

Financial:- The following statement shows receipts and expenditure:-

Receipts				Expenditure			
	Rs.	A.	P.		Rs.	A.	P.
Land revenue ..	2,99,284	8	5	Current ..	4,07,244	12	10
Extra revenue..	27,662	8	3	Remission of the			
Collection of				excess of Court			
arrears of				fees	584	0	0
former faslis..	92,618	5	9	Remission of fees	624	0	2
Receipts for				xxxxxxx			
Registration				Charges from the			
Department	9,308	5	6	Deposit Fund ..	2,67,027	9	6
Receipts for							
Court fees	14,481	1	4		6,75,480	0	6
Receipts for				Add balance in			
Post Office....	639	11	6	the treasury..	3,32,820	11	0
Interest on							
Government paper..	2,190	0	0	Total	10,08,300	11	6
Fines	4,762	5	10				

Receipts				Expenditure			
	Rs.	A.	P.				
Sundries ..	14,036	4	9				
Refunds of advance..	2,928	0	1				
Loan from Manoverty Fund	50,000	0	0				
By recovery of ther advance.. ..	240	0	0				
Amount held in deposit	2,10,802	7	6				
Add balance in the treasury at the close of the last fasli	2,78,647	0	7				
Total..	10,08,300	11	6				

The expenditure during the year exceeded the schedule by a sum of Rs.1,32,269. The principal items in excess are the following:-
Rs.

1. Purchase of a State jewel - diamond and emerald necklace .. 24,000
2. Purchase of two State jewels - bracelet and pendant .. 30,000
3. Expenditure on public works, including extensive repairs to a portion of the palace 48,189

Public works:- The disbursement on account of public works during the year amounted to Rs.53,267. There was an unexpended balance of Rs.37,558 brought forward from the previous year. There were thus available Rs.90,825, of which were actually spent within the close of the season Rs.51,849, and Rs.3,014 were recovered, leaving a balance of Rs.35,466 to be utilized in the following year. The outlay in the several classes of work was as follows:-

	Rs.
Irrigation works	13,383
On roads, &c.	21,964
On buildings	16,502
Total..	51,849

The irrigation works on the whole are reported to be in fair order, and the main lines of communication are making steady progress.

Registration:- The receipts of the department amounted to Rs.9,308 against Rs.9,348 in the previous year, resulting in a decrease of Rs.40. The actual disbursement amounted to Rs.7,667 against Rs.7,979 in the year preceding, or a decrease of Rs.312. The department has thus maintained itself and yielded a surplus of Rs.1,641 for the year. The department appears to have worked satisfactorily.

Civil Courts:- The following table shows the working of the Civil Courts from July 1881 to June 1882:-

Name of the Courts.	Balance on 1st July 1881.	Number of suits received from July 1881 to the end of June 1882.	No. of suits received from other courts.	Total.	No. of suits referred to other Courts.	Remainder.
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(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Civil Court	Original side	3	119	..	122	122
	Appeal do	4	75	..	79	79
Small Cause	Munsif's side	14	641	6	661	660
	Small Cause side	..	358	..	358	358
Alangudi Court	Munsif's side	34	901	1	936	930
	Small Cause side	3	307	..	310	310

Disposed of

On merits	Ex parte	Razina-mah.	Confirmed	Modified	Reversed	Dismissed	Total.	Balanced.
(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
44	27	29	..	..	..	18	118	4
..	..	7	32	8	32	79	..	..
108	110	328	..	..	..	104	650	10
57	87	160	..	..	..	54	358	..
212	146	327	..	..	..	175	861	69
52	56	93	..	..	..	106	307	3

The sittings of the Appeal Court during the year were 27 against 28 in the previous year, and His Excellency the Rajah presided at 12 of them.

Sessions Court:- In the year under report the Sessions Court disposed of 27 cases, in which 60 persons were concerned.

Police:- The police continued under the direction of the Superintendent of Police, Trichinopoly District. The strength was 4 Inspector 2, Sub Inspectors, and 171 Constables. There is a falling off in detection under the head of burglary and theft, while better results were obtained in dacoities and robberies than in last year. There seems to be a gradual improvement in the relations between the magistracy and the police, which it is satisfactory to notice.

Jails:- At the commencement of the year there were 74 convicts, and 176 were admitted in the course of the year, making a total of 250, of which 161 were released and 2 died, leaving 87 at the end of the year. The charges were Rs.2,292. The health of the convicts was fairly good.

Education:- The Rajah's College had 237 pupils on the rolls on the 30th June 1882 against 246 on the corresponding date in 1881. The college was visited by the Inspector of Schools, Dr. Bradshaw, in August 1881, and by his deputy in November, and they expressed themselves satisfied with the progress made. The college was affiliated to the Madras University in November 1881.

Hospital:- During the year there were 137 in-door patients and 10,576 out-door patients.

Vaccination:- The work of the 4 vaccinators was 2,752 operations, of which 2,397 were reported successful, 289 unsuccessful, and 66 not examined.

Chinna Arenmanai Jagir:- The settlement of this jagir amounted to Rs.40,370. Rs.20,084 were realized within the fasli, leaving a balance of Rs.20,286, consisting of money-rent, Rs.11,184, and value of grain in stock, Rs.9,102. The collection, current and arrears taken together, amounted to Rs.42,001. The receipts of the jagir during the year under report were Rs.1,38,745, the disbursements were Rs.80,589, charges under deposit Rs.1,10,231, leaving a balance of Rs.28,514, which is over and above a sum of Rs.1,10,000 invested in Government securities. The Jagirdar continues to prosecute his studies in the College at Madras, but has not made satisfactory progress.

Resumption of the Western Palace Jagir:- The resumption of the Western palace jagir, with the sanction of Government, took effect from the 1st July 1881.

Disputed boundary settlement:- The settlement of the long-pending boundary disputes on the south and west, between this State and the Sivaganga Zemindari in the Madura District, which had been commenced by Mr. Combertz, Deputy Superintendent, Revenue Survey, as arbitrator in 1876, has nearly been completed.

His Excellency the Rajah's debts:- In consequent of the outright sale of certain jewels which had been with Messrs. Orr and Sons, Rs.30,000 was available for the last payment to the creditors of His Excellency the Rajah; a pro rata distribution of it took place accordingly this year.

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Extract taken from Report on the Administration of the Madras Presidency During the Year 1854-55.

The season on the whole was indifferent in the Pudukota State, the rainfall being deficient. Public health was far from good, small-pox prevailing for about half the year, and the State being also visited by cholera. The work of the Police and Registration Departments and of the Rajah's College and Hospital was satisfactory. Rs.82,574 were spent on public works during the year; the two main roads from Pudukota to Trichinopoly and Bangalore were fully metalled, the irrigation tanks maintained in good order, and the drinking and bathing tanks in and near the town cleaned out. The Judicial Department showed steady improvement in the disposal of suits. 1,448 suits were disposed of, leaving only 121 pending. There was an increase of 5,693 acres in the area under cultivation. The total revenue, including balance, amounted to Rs.3,65,964 and the expenditure to Rs.7,64,262, showing a surplus of Rs.1,01,702. The receipts of temple lands, including balance, aggregated Rs. 2,54,002 and the expenditure Rs. 2,23,028, leaving a balance of Rs.30,974 over and above the sum of Rs. 1,00,000 invested in Government securities. With the consent of His Highness the Rajah a combined post and telegraph office under British control was opened at Pudukota on the 1st April 1854. A salute of 11 guns and the title of His Highness were conferred on the Rajah of Pudukota in April 1854.

PUDUKOTA STATE.

Season:- The season on the whole was indifferent. A moderate rainfall during the south-west monsoon enabled the ryots to start their cultivation to a fair extent, but the north-east monsoon, on which they depend for maturing the crops, was deficient and the paddy crop was poor. The dry crops, however, which form the staple food of the greater part of the population, were fairly good. Public health was indifferent. Small-pox prevailed for about half the year, and cholera also visited the State.

Cultivation and land revenue:- There was a small increase in the area of cultivation, both in amani lands and in those regularly assessed, acres 737 and 4,956 respectively. The land revenue demand increased by Rs.2,311. At the close of the fasli Rs.97,361, or 20 per cent. of the year's demand, remained unrealized.

Financial:- The total receipts for the year including balance were Rs.3,65,964, and the total disbursements Rs.7,64,262, leaving a balance of Rs.1,01,702. The extra charges incurred under special sanction amounted to Rs. 1,12,536.

Temples and alms-houses:- The demand of the devastanam or temple revenue was Rs. 1,27,414, of which Rs.99,852 were collected. The balance in hand at the end of the fasli was Rs.1,30,974. The total collections and balance of the satrams or alms-houses was Rs.22,926 and the expenditure Rs. 17,439.

Chinna Aramanni Jasir:- The settlement for this year was Rs. 49,622, showing an increase of Rs.678 over last year; Rs. 35,925, were realized within the fasli, leaving a balance of Rs.13,697, which large balance is due to the unfavorable character of the season. The young Jasirdar's conduct and progress were well reported of. He was reading for the B.A. Examination.

Nonpoverty Jasir:-Out of the demand of Rs.21,355, Rs.16,589 were collected, leaving a balance of Rs.5,269. The total receipts for the year, including balances, were Rs.1,02,096, and the total disbursements Rs.26,936, leaving a balance of Rs.75,160.

Public Works:-The allotment on public works during the year was Rs.83,112, which, together, with an unexpended balance of Rs.9,796 brought forward from the previous year, made a total of Rs.92,910. Of this sum Rs.82,574 were spent within the fasli, and Rs.1,353 were refunded, leaving a balance of Rs.9,983 unutilized. The two main roads from Pudukota to Trichinopoly and to Tanjore were fully metalled and put in good order. The irrigation tanks were maintained in good order. The drinking and bathing tanks within and in the vicinity of the town were cleaned out and provided with supplying and surplus sluices wherever necessary.

Civil Justice:-There were 1,569 suits on the munsif's side including the number brought forward from last year, of which 1,449 were disposed of, leaving a balance of only 121. On the small cause side there were 760 suits, of which 740 were disposed of, leaving only 20.

Registration:-The work in the Registration Department in the year under review is shown in the following statement as compared with that of the previous year:-

Years	Book I. Instruments relating to immovables.	Book IV Instruments relating to movables.	Total	Increase or decrease	
				No. of registra- tion	Rate per cent
1882-83	6,792	3,275	10,067	+462	+4.8
1883-84	6,399	3,065	9,464	-603	-5.9

The receipts of the department amounted to Rs.9,032 against Rs.9,292 in the previous year, being a decrease of Rs.260. The department contributed a surplus of Rs.1,929 for the year and appears to have worked satisfactorily.

1,240 persons were dealt with by third class magistrates, 1,303 by second class and 247 by first class magistrates, while 56 were tried by the Sessions Court, making a total of 3,346, of whom 2,391 were acquitted and 763 convicted.

Police:-The police continued to be under the direction of the Superintendent of Police, Trichinopoly. The strength of the force was 4 inspectors, 2 sub-inspectors, and 206 constables. 504 cases were reported, of which 403 or 80 per cent. were detected during the year against 550 cases with a detection of 426 or 77 per cent in the previous year. 5 cases of dacoity were

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Manoverty Jagir:-Out of the demand of Rs.21,855, Rs.16,500 were collected, leaving a balance of Rs.5,355. The total receipts for the year, including balances, were Rs.1,02,096, and the total disbursements Rs.26,936, leaving a balance of Rs.75,160.

Public Works:-The allotment on public works during the year was Rs.83,112, which, together, with an unexpended balance of Rs.9,798 brought forward from the previous year, made a total of Rs.92,910. Of this sum Rs.82,574 were spent within the fasli, and Rs.1,353 were refunded, leaving a balance of Rs.8,983 unutilized. The two main roads from Pudukota to Trichinopoly and to Tanjore were fully metalled and put in good order. The irrigation tanks were maintained in good order. The drinking and bathing tanks within and in the vicinity of the town were cleaned out and provided with supplying and surplus sluices wherever necessary.

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reported, of which 3 cases or 60 per cent. were detected against 5 cases with a detection of 2 cases or 40 per cent. in the preceding year. The average detection of robbery, house-breaking and theft was good in the year under review. 24 per cent. of the property lost was recovered against 26 per cent. in the previous year.

Jails:-At the commencement of the year there were 89 convicts in the jail and 150 were admitted in the course of the year, making a total of 239, of whom 131 were released, and 20 died mainly from cholera, leaving a balance of 88 at the end of the year. The expenditure amounted to Rs.3,820.

Education:-The Rajah's college had 406 pupils on the rolls on the 30th June 1884 against 384 on the corresponding date of the previous year. The college was inspected and the classes were reported to have done satisfactorily. Of the 16 boys sent up for the first time for the First in Arts Examination, 8 were successful, with 3 in the first class, and of 26 boys sent up for the Matriculation Examination, 8 were successful. Of the 48 boys who appeared for the Middle School Examination, 38 passed. A girls' school was also opened during the year. The attendance gradually increased to 62 on the 30th June 1884.

Medical Department:-210 in-patients and 11,147 out-patients were treated in the hospital against 165 and 10,920 respectively in Fasli 1292. The work of the vaccinators was 3,747 cases, of which 3,222 were reported successful, 327 unsuccessful, and 198 not seen. The percentage of successful operations to the total number of operations was 83.3.

Postal Department:-With the consent of His Highness the Rajah a combined Telegraph and Post office under British control was opened at the capital on the 1st April 1884.

General remarks:-The chief political event of the year was the restoration of a salute of 11 guns and the grant of the title of His Highness to the Rajah. A grand durbar was held at Pudukota, at which the grant of the above honors was formally communicated.

Extract from "Report on the Administration of the Madras Presidency"
1885-86.

The season on the whole was indifferent in the Pudukota State. Public health was better than last year, though small-pox and cholera visited the State. The expenditure on public works represented 26 per cent of the land revenue collected, and of the 24,363 irrigation works 22,023 were reported to be in good repair. Bathing and drinking ponds in the town were cleared and put in order, but the supply-channels of most of them still require considerable attention. The work of the Police, Registration department, Raja's college, and hospital was satisfactory. The Judicial department has shown steady improvement during the year in the disposal of suits. A very large proportion of these were brought against ryots by the money-lending classes. The Political Agent considers that the indebtedness and poverty of the bulk of the agricultural population are due in great measure to high assessments. The actual revenue of the State was Rs.6,47,736 including an opening balance of Rs.1,01,702, and the expenditure Rs.4,64,983. The receipts of the pagoda or temple lands were Rs.1,94,960 and the expenditure Rs.1,37,758, including the sums spent on the hospital and the Raja's college. With a view to encourage elementary education a set of rules for a system of grants-in-aid was framed and promulgated during the year. The British Post and Telegraph office opened at the capital in April 1884 has worked satisfactorily.

PUDUKOTA STATE (JULY 1884 TO JUNE 1885).

Season and health:- The season of fasli 1294 (July 1884 - June 1885) was on the whole indifferent, with too little rain during the greater part of the year and too much during the closing months of 1884. In December the rain was so excessive that many of the tanks breached and the crops under them were flooded. Cholera prevailed in the State to a slight extent. Small-pox was rife during the first three months of 1885. Guinea-worm, for which the capital has a notoriety, was much less severe this year.

Cultivation and land revenue:- The total area of the State is 689,341 acres or 1,077 square miles. 148,315 acres are irreclaimable waste, and 286,960 inam land, leaving 254,066 acres liable to assessment. The receipts under land revenue were the highest on record, having risen from Rs.2,71,199 in 1878-79, the first year of the present Dewan's administration, to Rs.4,32,907 in the year under review. The balance outstanding at the close of the year was only 14 per cent as against 20 and 18 per cent, respectively, at the close of the preceding two years.

Financial:- The year opened with a cash balance of Rs.1,01,702. The receipts were Rs.4,32,907 from land revenue and Rs.1,13,127 from other sources, total Rs.5,46,034. Expenditure amounted to Rs.4,64,983 of which Rs.1,75,700 was for palace charges, Rs.1,27,674 for public departments, and Rs.1,12,685 for public works and town conservancy. The surplus for the year was thus Rs.81,053, raising the cash balance to Rs.1,82,753. Besides this the State had to its credit Rs.3,75,000 in Government securities and Rs.2,000 on account of recoverable advances.

Temples and alms-houses:- The devastanam and temple receipts for the year were Rs.1,63,986 and there was an opening cash balance of Rs.30,974. The expenditure amounted to Rs.1,37,758, leaving a cash balance of Rs.57,212, which is over and above Rs.1,00,000 invested in Government securities. The total collections on account of ~~z~~ satrams or alms-houses, together with the opening balance, amounted to Rs.28,025 and the expenditure to Rs.21,089.

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Cultivation and land revenue:- The total area of the State is 689,341 acres or 1,077 square miles. 148,315 acres are irreclaimable waste, and 286,960 inam land, leaving 254,066 acres liable to assessment. The receipts under land revenue were the highest on record, having risen from Rs.2,71,199 in 1878-79, the first year of the present Dewan's administration, to Rs.4,32,907 in the year under review. The balance outstanding at the close of the year was only 14 per cent as against 20 and 18 per cent, respectively, at the close of the preceding two years.

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Extract from "Report on the Administration of the Madras Presidency"
1885-86.

The season on the whole was indifferent in the Pudukota State. Public health was better than last year, though small-pox and cholera visited the State. The expenditure on public works represented 26 per cent of the land revenue collected, and of the 24,363 irrigation works 22,023 were reported to be in good repair. Bathing and drinking ponds in the town were cleared and put in order, but the supply-channels of most of them still require considerable attention. The work of the Police, Registration department, Raja's college, and hospital was satisfactory. The Judicial department has shown steady improvement during the year in the disposal of suits. A very large proportion of these were brought against ryots by the money-lending classes. The Political Agent considers that the indebtedness and poverty of the bulk of the agricultural population are due in great measure to high assessments. The actual revenue of the State was Rs.6,47,736 including an opening balance of Rs.1,01,702, and the expenditure Rs.4,64,983. The receipts of the pagoda or temple lands were Rs.1,94,960 and the expenditure Rs.1,37,758, including the sums spent on the hospital and the Raja's college. With a view to encourage elementary education a set of rules for a system of grants-in-aid was framed and promulgated during the year. The British Post and Telegraph office opened at the capital in April 1884 has worked satisfactorily.

PUDUKOTA STATE (JULY 1884 TO JUNE 1885).

Season and health:- The season of fasli 1294 (July 1884 - June 1885) was on the whole indifferent, with too little rain during the greater part of the year and too much during the closing months of 1884. In December the rain was so excessive that many of the tanks breached and the crops under them were flooded. Cholera prevailed in the State to a slight extent. Small-pox was rife during the first three months of 1885. Guinea-worm, for which the capital has a notoriety, was much less severe this year.

Cultivation and land revenue:- The total area of the State is 689,341 acres or 1,077 square miles. 148,315 acres are irreclaimable waste, and 286,960 inam land, leaving 254,066 acres liable to assessment. The receipts under land revenue were the highest on record, having risen from Rs.2,71,199 in 1878-79, the first year of the present Dewan's administration, to Rs.4,32,907 in the year under review. The balance outstanding at the close of the year was only 14 per cent as against 20 and 18 per cent, respectively, at the close of the preceding two years.

Financial:- The year opened with a cash balance of Rs.1,01,702. The receipts were Rs.4,32,907 from land revenue and Rs.1,13,127 from other sources, total Rs.5,46,034. Expenditure amounted to Rs.4,64,938 of which Rs.1,75,700 was for palace charges, Rs.1,27,674 for public departments, and Rs.1,12,685 for public works and town conservancy. The surplus for the year was thus Rs.81,053, raising the cash balance to Rs.1,82,753. Besides this the State had to its credit Rs.3,75,000 in Government securities and Rs.2,000 on account of recoverable advances.

Temples and alms-houses:- The devastanam and temple receipts for the year were Rs.1,63,986 and there was an opening cash balance of Rs.30,974. The expenditure amounted to Rs.1,37,758, leaving a cash balance of Rs.57,212, which is over and above Rs.1,00,000 invested in Government securities. The total collections on account of ~~z~~ satrams or alms-houses, together with the opening balance, amounted to Rs.28,025 and the expenditure to Rs.21,089.

Chinna Aramanai Jagir:- The settlement of the Chinna Aramanai jagir was Rs.53,117, showing an increase of Rs.3,405 over last year, which is due in great measure to the assessment of waste lands newly taken up for cultivation. Rs.40,084 was collected, leaving a balance of Rs.13,033. The Jagirdar attained his majority in October 1884, but the management of the State was continued at his request.

Manoverty Jagir:- The settlement of the Manoverty jagir shows an increase of Rs.102. Out of the demand of Rs.27,957, Rs.24,428 were collected, leaving a balance of Rs.3,529. The total receipts for the year, including balances, were Rs.1,15,296, leaving a balance of Rs.59,928.

Public Works:- The allotment on public works during the year amounted to Rs.1,19,522, of which Rs.1,01,279 were spent against Rs.82,574 in the previous year. The two main roads from Pudukota to Trichinopoly and to Tanjore were maintained in good condition. Some of the irrigation tanks were repaired. The principal roads in the capital were fully re-metalled and tunnelled. The ~~xxxxxxx~~ bathing and drinking water ponds in the town were completely cleared and put in thorough order.

Civil justice:- ~~There~~ There were 1,375 suits on the munsifs' side (including 121 brought forward from last year), of which 1,159 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 216 at the close of the year. On the small cause side, there were 660 suits, of which 605 were disposed of. One-fourth of the suits were disposed of within a fortnight and five-eighths within a month. The Civil Court had 115 original suits, of which 99 were disposed of; and 103 appeals from munsifs' decisions, of which 97 were disposed of, the decision being confirmed in 64 cases. The Huzur Appeal Court disposed of 24 appeals from orders and decrees, the Rajah presiding at 11 out of 32 sittings.

Criminal justice:- Criminal justice is administered by 11 Subordinate Magistrates, 1 First-class Magistrate, 1 District Magistrate, ~~xxxxxx~~ and a Sessions Judge. 3,542 persons were dealt with by the magistracy during the year and 77 by the Sessions Court, but the percentage of convictions was only 18. There were 77 appeals for disposal by the District Magistrate, 17 by the Sessions Court, and 16 by the Appeal Court; of these all but 1 were disposed of within the year. On the whole the decision of the Lower Court was upheld in 53 cases of 48 per cent.

Registration:- The number of documents registered was 9,289 against 9,464 in the previous year. The receipts of the department fell from Rs.9,032 to Rs.8,336, while its cost exceeded by Rs.806 that of last year; still the year shows a surplus of Rs.427. The sub-registry offices were inspected by the Registrars and the results of the inspection were encouraging.

Police:- The police continued to be under the direction of the Superintendent of Police, Trichinopoly. The strength of the force was - inspectors 4, sub-inspectors 2, constables 198. 480 cases under all heads were reported, of which 315 or 60 per cent were detected during the year, against 504 cases, with 403 or 80 per cent detected, in the previous year. The recovery in the value of property lost is also much below the results of the previous year. The chief falling off is in the town of Pudukota, and seems due rather to more complete registration of crime than to less successful efforts to secure punishment.

Jail:- At the beginning of the year under report there were 88 convicts, and 158 were admitted in the course of the year, thus making a total of 246; of these 152 were released on expiry of sentence and 4 died, leaving 90 in jail at the end of the year. The charges on account of the jail were Rs.4,924. The diet of the prisoners cost Asl-10 per head, being an increase of 10 pies over that of the previous year, resulting from the introduction in the year under report of an improved scale of diet.

Education:- The Rajah's college had 454 pupils on the rolls on the 30th June 1885 against 406 on the corresponding date in 1884. The inspection of this institution by the British Inspector of Schools was put a stop to on ground that the work of the institution is sufficiently tested by the various public and private examinations. Of the 20 boys sent up for the First Examination in Arts, 7 were successful with 1 in the first class. Of the 28 boys sent up for the Matriculation examination 17 were successful, 1 taking a place in the first class. Of the 356 boys that were examined in school examinations of the 7th, 5th and all the lower classes, 220 were successful, 106 of them being in the first class. Owing to a restriction imposed by the orders of the Director of Public Instruction, no pupils were sent up for the Middle School examination of December 1884; but the restriction has been since withdrawn. The girls' school opened in last year has done satisfactorily, the attendance at the close of the fasli was 69 against 62 in last year. With a view to encourage elementary education, a set of rules for a system of grants-in-aid was framed and promulgated during the year under report to come into force from 1st April 1885. At present the cultivating castes get hardly anything in the shape of education. More than three-quarters of the pupils in the college are Brahmans.

Medical department:- 283 in-patients and 12,697 out-patients were treated in the hospital against 210 and 11,147, respectively, in the previous fasli. The number of cases vaccinated was 6,747 against 3,747 in the previous year. The percentage of successful operations to the total number of operations was 84.9, while last year it was 83.3. The cost of the 5,675 successful operations was Rs.1,236 or about As.3-6 per case.

Press:- The Government press continues to maintain its usefulness. The total value of work turned out was Rs.5,958 against Rs.3,442 in the previous year.

Postal department:- The advantages of the British Post and Telegraph office referred to in last year's report were evidently appreciated by the public. Postal arrangements in the interior continue to be under the management of the Pudukota authorities.

Chinna Aramanai Jaghir:- The settlement of the Chinna Aramanai jaghir was Rs.53,412, of this Rs.43,168 was collected. The jaghirdar was about to take charge of his estate at the close of the fasli.

Manovirte Jaghir:- Out of the demand of Rs.28,034, Rs.25,010 were collected. The receipts, arrears and current, were Rs.99,051 and the disbursements Rs.34,657.

Public works:- The allotment and balance amounted to Rs.1,37,777, and Rs.1,13,767 were spent against Rs.1,01,279 last year. The main roads to Trichinopoly and Tanjore were maintained in order and that to Madura completed. The principal roads in the capital were fully re-metalled and 8 ponds there also ~~thoroughly~~ thoroughly cleaned.

Judicial:- There were 2,004 suits on the munsifs side, including 216 brought forward; of these, 1,720 were disposed of. On the small cause side, there were 980 suits, of these 904 were disposed of. Criminal justice is administered by 11 Subordinate Magistrates, 1 First-class Magistrate, 1 District Magistrate and a Sessions Judge. 3,515 persons were dealt with, the percentage of convictions was 19.5 against 18 last year. Of 62 appeals filed, the District Magistrate confirmed the sentence in 39. 4 out of 5 appeals were confirmed by the Sessions Court. The Huzur Appeal Court only modified the sentence in 2 out of 10 cases. No appeals of any sort were pending at the end of the year.

Registration:- The number of documents registered was 13,229, an increase of 3,940 or 42.4 per cent on the number of the previous year (9,289). The receipts amounted to Rs.12,414 against Rs.8,336, or an increase of 48.9 per cent. The cost of the department was Rs.7,508, or less by Rs.401 than the cost of the previous year. The results of the inspections were satisfactory.

Police:- The police continued to be under the direction of the Superintendent of Police, Trichinopoly. The strength was as follows:- 3 inspectors, 1 sub-inspector, and 197 constables. 519 cases under all heads were reported, of which 340 or 65 per cent were detected during the year against 480 cases, with 315 or 60 per cent detected in the previous year. The detections in the cases of murder, culpable ~~murder~~ homicide, dacoity and robbery were not satisfactory. The recovery in the value of property lost had a very slight increase of 1 per cent.

Jail:- At the beginning of the year under report, there were 90 convicts and 237 were admitted during the year, thus making a total of 327, of whom 212 were released on expiry of sentence, 1 escaped, and 1 died, leaving 113 in jail at the end of the year. The charges on account of the jail were as follows:- Dieting Rs.4,831, clothing Rs.208, establishment Rs.1,469, and miscellaneous Rs.180 - total Rs.6,688. The diet of prisoners is stated to have been As.1-10 per head, being the same as last year.

Education:- The Raja's college had 459 pupils on the rolls on the 30th June 1886 against 454 of the corresponding date in 1885. Of the 20 boys sent up for the First-in-Arts examination, 8 were ~~xxxxx~~ successful, with 3 in the first class. Of the 50 boys sent up for the Matriculation examination, 24 were successful, 6 of them taking their places in the first class. Of the 112 boys that went up for the Director's and Inspector's examinations of the Fifth and Lower

Fourth classes, 38 passed, with 5 in the first class. As regards the results of the First-in-Arts and Matriculation examinations, the college takes rank among the first-class institutions in the Presidency; but the results in the Comparative and Middle School examinations were not very satisfactory. The Sanskrit class numbered 145 in the year under report against 123 last year, and 4 passed in Sanskrit in First-in-Arts, 9 in Matriculation, and 22 83 in the school annual and other examinations. The girls' school opened in fasli 1293 has done satisfactorily; the attendance at the close of the year was 82 against 69 last year. 13 elementary schools became eligible for grants under rules promulgated last year, and a sum of Rs.868 was paid on account of results grants of the elementary schools in the State.

Education of His Highness the Raja:- The attendance of the Prince (now Raja) was satisfactory. He is reported to have acquitted himself well in the annual examination, and his progress during the year was very satisfactory. He has shown an interest in physical exercises and is fond of lawn-tennis and badminton.

Medical Department:-

The work of the year is indicated by the following figures:-

		Fasli	
		1295.	1294.
In-patients		151	293
Out-patients		14,439	22,697

The number of cases vaccinated was 8,247, of which 7,502 were reported successful, 321 unsuccessful, and 424 unknown. The percentage of successful cases to the total number vaccinated was 91.5 against 84.9 last year. The average cost of vaccinating a subject was As.2-8 per case. The progress made in this direction is creditable.

Press:- The State press continues to maintain its usefulness.

Postal department:- The advantages of the British post and telegraph offices were appreciated by the public. Postal arrangements in the interior continue to be under the management of the local authorities. 2 experimental post offices have been opened and they seem to be much appreciated by the people in their vicinity.

General remarks:- The death of His Highness the late Raja and the installation of His Highness the present Raja were the chief events of the year under report.

Extract from "Report on the Administration of the Madras Presidency"
Part I - Summary of the Administration, 1887-'88.

A good harvest was obtained in the Pudukota State, and the public health was all that could be desired. Towards the close of the year the services of a qualified engineer were secured for the erection of a new jail and of other public buildings that have long been under contemplation. The expenditure on public works exceeded half a lakh; the important bridge at Perungalur was completed and the existing roads maintained in excellent order; a survey was also made of a railway line to connect Pudukota with Trichinopoly. The work done by the Police, Registration, and Medical departments was satisfactory. Crime decreased, and was, generally speaking, of a mild character. The college showed a marked improvement in the results obtained at public examinations, and increased in strength. The total receipts were close upon 5½ lakhs, the disbursements exceeded 4½ lakhs, and the year closed with a balance of 7 lakhs, including Government securities and the cash balance brought over from the previous year. The surplus obtained during the year under report was comparatively large owing to short expenditure on public works and reduced palace charges, the latter being the result of the Raja's minority. There was, on the other hand, an increase in the establishment of the State owing to an enhancement of the old rates of pay which had been found to be inadequate. The education of the young Raja, who succeeded to the State on the death of his grandfather in April 1886, was during the latter part of the year in the hands of Mr. F.F. Crossley, B.A., and great progress was made.

contd

PUDUKOTA STATE (FASLI 1296 - JULY 1886 to JUNE 1887)

Season and public health:- Plenteous crops of dry grain and fruit followed a fairly abundant rainfall, an extraordinary crop of mangoes being a noticeable feature of the season. Public health was on the whole excellent. There was a slight return of guinea-worm, which had almost disappeared after the clearing out of the town tanks, but the disease only manifested itself to a trifling extent.

Revenue and expenditure:- The total demand of State revenue for fasli 1296 (1886-87) was Rs.5,37,988, an increase of Rs.6,861 on that of the former fasli (Revenue year). The uncollected balance amounted to Rs.35,358, or only 6½ per cent of the demand - a very great improvement on previous results, due partly to a favourably season and partly to improved administration, particularly in the department of village servants. The total receipts, including the balance brought forward, amounted to Rs.11,84,143 and the expenditure to Rs.4,83,944: the year closed with a balance of Rs.7,00,649. The devastanam (temple) receipts amounted to Rs.2,23,086, which, with a balance of Rs.2,28,698, raised the total of the temple funds to Rs.4,51,784. The ~~expenditure~~ expenditure fell short of the receipts by Rs.5,797. The receipts of the Manavirti jaghir, which are applied to the maintenance of the ladies of the palace and to other family charges, were Rs.35,852, and exceeded the disbursements by Rs.7,461; this jaghir had a balance of Rs.54,782 at its credit at the conclusion of the year. Land Revenue receipts amounted to Rs.4,52,081, thus reaching the highest figure on record.

Public works:- The sum of Rs.1,11,225 was made available for public works, of which only Rs.66,185 were spent within the year, the remainder being carried forward for expenditure next year. The outlay on irrigation works was Rs.8,066 and showed a considerable falling off. Roads cost some Rs.25,000 less than in the previous year, but as they are all in excellent condition, the decrease was judicious. The expenditure included expenses connected with a rough estimate of the cost of a railway from Trichinopoly to Pudukota, a project which as it could hardly prove even fairly remunerative is not likely to be gone on with. The outlay on buildings was very much less than was provided for. A competent Engineer has now been engaged, and it is expected that considerable progress will be made during the current year for which a full programme has been drawn up.

Judicial:- The number of suits in the Munsifs' Courts fell from 2,004 to 1,772; this decrease did not, however, lead to a diminution in the number pending at the conclusion of the year, and there was a very considerable falling off in the rate at which cases were disposed of. The Munsifs' jurisdiction was raised from Rs.20 to 30 on the Small Cause side and from Rs.250 to Rs.300 on the Munsif's side. The new Chief Court came into existence from the 1st January 1887; it appears to be much too strong for its duties. On the original side 121 cases (56 contested) were disposed of; 85 appeals against Munsifs' decisions, 22 against those of the old Civil Court, and original decrees of the Chief Court were also dealt with. These with a few miscellaneous reviews and orders and a trifling amount of criminal business, constituted the whole work of the year. The number of persons brought before the criminal courts was 3,224, a decrease of 300 on the figures of the former year; of these 713 were convicted. Of 68 criminal appeals, 57 were filed in the District Magistrate's Court and 7 in the Sessions Court: the remaining 4 were preferred in the Chief Court.

Registrations:- The total number of documents registered was almost the same as in the previous year, but the value involved rose from Rs.12,96,251 to Rs.13,38,123. Two new offices were opened, and the department yielded a surplus of Rs.3,572 after the payment of all expenses.

Police:- The conduct of the police force appears to have been far from satisfactory, as three inspectors were removed and one head constable and 10 constables dismissed. Detection work, however, showed a decided improvement: 478 cases of all kinds were reported, and of these 75 per cent were detected. House-breaking and theft of property worth more than a rupee showed a marked decline. The strength of the force was 200 officers and men against 201 last year.

Jail:- At the beginning of the year there were 113 convicts in jail and during it 131 were admitted, the result being a decrease of 83 as compared with 1886; of these 152 were released, 1 escaped, and 1 died, leaving 90 convicts at the end of the year. The charges amounted to Rs.6,762 against Rs.6,688 last year, viz., dieting Rs.3,501, clothing Rs.84, establishment Rs.3,177. The cost of diet was the same as in last year, viz., 1 anna 10 pies per head per diem. The health of the convicts was ~~xxxxxxxx~~ excellent notwithstanding the very poor accommodation available.

Education:- The college continued to do good work. The strength rose from 559 to 585 during the year. The pupils did well in the Matriculation and showed a considerable improvement in the Middle School examination. The Sanscrit class increased by 14 pupils, the total being 159. A new Muhammadan school was established and judging from the attendance was very popular. The girls' school also did well. 36 schools became eligible for grants during the year against 13 in the previous year, but the amounts earned amounted to only Rs.697 against Rs.528 in 1295. The spread of elementary education was still hampered by the apathy and indifference of the rural population.

Education of His Highness the Rajah:- The young Rajah made most satisfactory progress in his studies during the year. Under Mr. Crossley's tuition, his knowledge of English improved remarkably; he showed a great liking for Mathematics and Science, and made very good progress in drawing. His conduct was very good.

Medical department:- The work of the Medical department as nearly as possible coincided with the results of the previous year; 156 in-door patients and 14,340 out-patients were treated against 151 and 14,288 in fasli 1295. There was a slight decrease in the number of cases vaccinated.

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ained to land revenue and Rs.1,32,821 to other sources. There was a total increase of Rs.47,608 on the figure of the previous year, which was mainly due to resumption of inams and to a transfer from Devasthanam funds for educational and medical purposes. The collections amounted to Rs.5,58,662 or 95 per cent of the current revenue, leaving a balance of Rs.26,934. Of old arrears Rs.47,890 were collected and Rs.22,102 remitted, leaving Rs.46,090 still uncollected against Rs.73,726 in the previous fasli.

Receipts and disbursements - General:- The total receipts under Ayan or State, including the balance brought forward, amounted to Rs.13,10,468. The disbursements amounted to Rs.6,29,974, being in excess of the current receipts by Rs.20,155. The balance in hand was Rs.6,80,494, of which Rs.3,75,000 were in Government securities. Including, however, receipts and expenditure of Devasthanams and the Manovirti Jaghir, the total receipts and expenditure were Rs.8,53,767 and Rs.8,66,912 respectively. The excess of expenditure was due to the construction of public buildings. The variations in the collections under each head between this and the previous year are shown below:-

Land revenue - Decrease of	..	2,983	Excise-Increase or	..	3,862
Salt - Do	..	2,298	Forest- do	..	1,495
Assessed taxes- Do	..	9,001	Post Office- do	..	152
Registration - Do	..	1,000	Education- do	..	24,111
Law and Justice - Do	..	4,104	Medical - do	..	9,162
			Miscellaneous-do-	..	14,769

			Total..		53,551
					17,386

Total ..		17,386	Total increase..		36,165

					2

This total net increase of Rs.36,165 was mainly made up of contributions from Devasthanam funds now for the first time exhibited in the State accounts and to the adjustment of the proceeds of the inam village of Kannanur held in deposit.

Disbursements:- The most important variations in disbursements between this and the previous year were increases of Rs.57,133 spent on new buildings, Rs.10,828 due to the entertainment of an engineer, and Rs.7,718 spent in extension of roads. The amount expended in irrigation ~~xxxx~~ was less by Rs.9,476 than that expended in the previous year, but the total expenditure was greater by Rs.1,19,618. The outlay on public works amounted to Rs.1,59,318, of which Rs.45,735 were spent on the roads which were kept in excellent order. The outlay on new roads was Rs.25,312.

Judicial:- There was a reduction in the number of suits in the Munsifs' Courts on the munsifs' side, from 1,772 to 1,267, including the balance pending. The Small Cause suits fell from 917 to 877. There was a slight improvement in the disposal of cases pending under a month, but the percentage pending over six months increased. There were 80 suits filed in the Chief Court against 127 in the previous year, and the balance remaining at the close of the year was 21. The suits filed by Nattukottai Chetties declined from 546 to 336. 92 appeals from Munsifs' decisions and 27 against original decisions of the Chief Court were for disposal and almost all were decided. On the whole there has been a great decrease in civil litigation during the past two years.

Registration:- 12,470 documents were registered against 13,291 in the previous year. The expenditure increased owing to the opening of new offices, while the receipts fell from Rs.14,592 to Rs.13,592.

Criminal justice:- The number of persons dealt with by Criminal Courts rose from 3,224 to 4,850. 301 of these were charged with offences against the Salt laws, a new crime. Excluding persons found guilty of these offences, the number of convictions was 774 against 713 in the previous year. There was consequently a great increase in false cases. The punishments inflicted were unusually service.

Police:- The conduct of the police force was apparently rather better than in the previous year. No inspections were made by the Superintendent of Police, Trichinopoly, under whose orders the force works. Detection rose from 75 per cent in fasli 1296, to 82 per cent in fasli 1297, although the cases reported rose from 478 to 846. Of the property lost 20 per cent was recovered against 12 per cent in the previous year. Out of 93 cases referred by magistrates, 72 were returned by the police as false. There was no great variation in the more serious crimes dealt with, but the police were more successful in their operations in connection therewith.

Jail:- 224 convicts were admitted into the jail in the course of the year, of whom 3 escaped and 2 died.

Education:- The college made a further advance in the number of its pupils. The results, however, were not satisfactory, although the cost of education per pupil increased by nearly 20 per cent. 78 schools became eligible for grants against 36 in the previous year. The education of the young Raja made good progress.

Medical department:- 14,116 patients were medically treated against 14,496 in the previous year, and 46 major operations, of which 44 were successful, were performed. Vaccination declined by 26 per cent.

Extract taken from Report on the Administration of the Madras
Presidency 1889-90

The season in the Pudukota State was bad, and prices verged on famine rates, especially in 1889-90. Cholera and small-pox were very fatal. The new public buildings in process of construction in the town of Pudukota were pushed on vigorously and a good deal was spent on its sanitation and improvement. The total outlay was Rs.2,85,949 in fasli 1298 and Rs.2,55,731 in fasli 1299 against Rs.1,54,094 in the previous year. The Medical and Registration Departments continued to progress steadily during both the years under report. The number of vaccine operations also increased. The improvement in the detection of crime continued, the percentage to the number of cases reported being 89 in fasli 1298 and 90 in fasli 1299 against 82 in the previous year. The salt convention introduced in the previous year worked smoothly. The Raja's college continued to do good work. The strength of the Muhammadan school showed a slight falling off, but the attendance in the girls' school increased considerably. The total Ayan receipts amounted to Rs.6,99,895 in fasli 1298 and Rs.7,15,433 in fasli 1299 against Rs.6,09,819 in the previous year. The expenditure was Rs. 8,85,781, and Rs.7,95,002 in each of the two years, respectively, so that there was a deficit in the former of Rs.1,85,886 and in the latter of Rs.79,569. The balance to the credit of the State was thus reduced to Rs. 4,15,039, most of this being invested in Government securities. The devastanam funds showed a closing balance of Rs.2,30,975. The Raja continued to make good progress in his studies.

PUDUKOTA STATE (Faslis 1298 and 1299-July 1888 to June 1890)

Season and Public health:-The season of fasli 1298 was, as a whole, moderately good, but there was an almost total absence of rain in fasli 1299 and the crops, in consequence, suffered most severely. The total rainfall of fasli 1298 was only 37.89 inches and of fasli 1299 32.80 inches, both figures being considerably below the average. Prices ranged very high, almost touching famine point in the latter year, but the markets were well supplied. Cholera prevailed to a slight extent during both seasons, and small-pox was also virulent during the hot months.

Settlement-Demand collection and balances:-The total demand of State revenue in fasli 1298 was Rs.6,95,542, an increase of more than a lakh over the figures for fasli 1297. In fasli 1299 the demand aggregated Rs.6,98,622. The land revenue in the former of the two years under report was Rs.4,66,151, showing an increase of Rs.33,376 and the miscellaneous revenue amounted to Rs.2,29,391 or an increase of Rs.76,570. The large increase was mainly due to the crediting of interest overdue for the two previous years and to the receipt of the compensation from the Government of Madras due under the salt convention. In fasli 1299 there was a further increase of Rs.15,639 in the land revenue, derived from quit-rents on enfranchised inams, and a decrease in the miscellaneous revenue of Rs.12,559, no arrear interest being

credited as in the previous year. The collections in the former year amounted to Rs.6,57,738 or about 92 per cent of the demand; in the latter they totalled Rs.6,57,203. The balance in fasli 1298 was thus Rs.34,875 and in fasli 1299 Rs.41,419. The former sum contained an item of Rs.11,519, representing quit-rants settled only just before the close of the year, and the latter an item of Rs.11,821 due to the same cause. Rs.31,116 were collected in fasli 1298 and Rs.33,142 in fasli 1299 on account of old arrears, Rs.11,782 and Rs.7,889, respectively, being remitted, leaving a balance of Rs.30,126 in fasli 1298 and Rs.15,380 in fasli 1299 against Rs.46,090 in fasli 1297. In the former of the two years under report, the garent rate of assessment was reduced 50 per cent., garden crops grown on wet lands being already free from taxation.

Finance-Fasli 1298:- The current receipts of fasli 1298 amounted to Rs.6,99,895 and the disbursements to Rs.8,85,781 being a deficit of Rs.1,85,886. The closing balance was consequently reduced from Rs. 6,80,494 to Rs.4,94,608, of which Rs.3,75,000 were in Government securities. An improvement was effected in the accounts by the transfer to their proper heads of various items, formerly classed as Miscellaneous. This caused a nominal increase under the heads of Land Revenue and Law and Justice, and a corresponding decrease under Miscellaneous, as compared with the figures for fasli 1297. The interest on Government securities for the previous two years was realized and amounted to Rs.47,116. The Davasthanam accounts showed a closing balance of Rs.2,32,947, an increase of Rs.17,583 over last year, and the Manovirti jagir a closing balance of Rs.1,02,606. The Davasthanam contributions on account of Educational and Medical Services were fixed at Rs.12,000 and Rs. 8,000 respectively. The receipts of the State showed, on the whole, an increase of Rs.90,076 over those of fasli 1297. The only heads of revenue which suffered a decrease were - Assessed taxes, Rs.3,867; Post office, Rs.19; Education, Rs.4,791; and Medical, Rs.1,162. The decrease under Miscellaneous was due to re-arrangement of the accounts. The large increase of the disbursements total was chiefly due to increased expenditure on assignments to the Raja's family, town conservancy, roads and public buildings. The expenditure on the palace was very large (Rs.2,52,253).

Fasli 1299:-In fasli 1299, the current receipts amounted to Rs.7,15,433 and the disbursements to Rs.7,95,002, showing a further deficit of Rs.79,569 and reducing the closing balance to Rs.4,15,039. Further improvements were made in the system of accounts. The interest on Government securities amounted to Rs.15,245 only. There was a steady increase under all heads of revenue except Forests, Rs.2,704, and Law and Justice, Rs. 2,784, the decrease under interest, though large, being merely accidental. The Davasthanam accounts showed a closing balance of Rs.2,30,975 and the Manovirti jagir a closing balance of Rs. 1,20,199. The disbursements total continued to be swollen by heavy expenditure on account of assignments to the Raja's family (Rs.1,99,902), roads and public buildings, but there was a considerable decrease on the previous year's ~~fig~~ figures.

Public works:-In fasli 1298, the expenditure on public works, including Rs.33,526 spent on palace repairs, rose to Rs.3,38,190 or more than double that of fasli 1297, continuing at Rs.2,73,821 in fasli 1299. The outlay on irrigation works was about the same as in previous years, there being no urgency for any extra expenditure in this direction. Rs.50,860 in fasli 1298 and Rs. 30,056 in fasli 1299 were spent on the conservancy of the town, which was very greatly improved. 92 miles of new road were constructed in the former year at a cost of Rs.53,736, whilst in ..3

the latter 82 miles of new road cost Rs.38,321. The expenditure on the maintenance of those already existing amounted to Rs.21,291 in fasli 1298 and Rs.18,693 in fasli 1299. They are reported to be in excellent condition. The heaviest expenditure was incurred in connection with public buildings. The new jail was completed in fasli 1298 and the new college and new residency were almost completed by the close of fasli 1299. The cost of establishment amounted to Rs.23,928 in the former year and Rs.20,286 in the latter, being about 7 percent of the whole expenditure.

Civil justice: There was an increase in the amount of litigation during fasli 1298, followed by a satisfactory decrease in fasli 1299. The Munsifs' Courts were abolished at the close of fasli 1298. During that year they had 2,421 suits on their files against 2,144 in fasli 1297, of these 1,006 were small cause suits. 2,236 suits were disposed of in all; the rate of disposal, however, was not good. The cases pending were transferred to the Chief Court, which disposed of 144 out of 196 cases on its file. The rate of disposal was greatly improved, the average duration of each contested suit being 80 days, against 150 in fasli 1297. This period was further shortened by four days in fasli 1299, although the work was, of course, much heavier. The Chief Court also disposed of 50 out of 109 small cause suits filed in it (between the 15th of May 1889 and the close of fasli 1298) in anticipation of the abolition of the Munsifs' Courts. In fasli 1299 it had 976 regular suits and 1,223 small cause suits to dispose of, of which it disposed of 852 regular and 1,088 small cause suits. The Nattukottai Chetties again appeared as chief litigants; they filed 399 suits in fasli 1298 and 464 in fasli 1299 against 336 in fasli 1297. In fasli 1298 the Chief Court further disposed of 123 out of 132 appeals against the decisions of Munsifs, and out of 35 appeals against those of the single Judge on the original side, 33 were disposed of. In fasli 1299 the remaining appeals against Munsifs' decisions were disposed of, as also 101 out of 116 appeals against the orders of the single Judge. Court fees amounted to Rs.32,044 in fasli 1298 and Rs.28,163 in fasli 1299, the expenditure of the two years being Rs.34,827 and Rs.28,270 respectively. A system of reciprocal service, free of cost, of civil processes between the State and British India was introduced in the latter year.

Registration:- 15,028 documents were registered in fasli 1298 and 16,379 in fasli 1299 against 12,470 in fasli 1297, an increase of 20 per cent. in the former and of 9 per cent in the latter year. Their aggregate value was Rs.13,80,449 in fasli 1298 and Rs.14,90,574 in fasli 1299, whilst the receipts from fees amounted to Rs.15,769 in the former and Rs.17,150 in the latter year. In fasli 1297 they totalled Rs.13,592 only. The expenditure, on the other hand, increased by only Rs.26 in fasli 1298, amounting to Rs.11,871, and by Rs.635 in fasli 1299, aggregating Rs.12,506. There was, therefore, a surplus to the State in the two years respectively, of Rs.3,898 and Rs.4,644.

Criminal Justice:- There was again a large increase in the number of persons dealt with by the Criminal Courts in fasli 1298, 6,301 against 4,850 in the previous year. This was not quite maintained in the succeeding year, but the number then dealt with (6,170) was still very large. No less than, 1,139

of these persons in fasli 1298 and 1,070 in fasli 1299, however, were tried for offences against the Salt laws, which were introduced in the preceding year. Excluding these cases, only 17.5 per cent. of the persons tried in fasli 1298 were convicted and only 16 per cent of those tried in fasli 1299, a result due to the number of false cases brought. The District Magistrate disposed of 111 appeals in the former year and 117 in the latter, confirm the sentences of the Lower court in 70 and 71 cases respectively. 9 appeals against the District Magistrate's decisions in fasli 1298 were made to the Chief Court, and 4 in fasli 1299; all these were disposed of, only 2 in the former and 1 in the latter year being confirmed.

Police.—The conduct of the police force was fairly satisfactory. The work turned out by the department was nearly doubled. The Superintendent of Police, Trichinopoly, who is in charge of the force, made 3 visits of inspection to the State in each of the years under report. 1,681 cases were reported in the former year and 1,516 in the latter against 846 in fasli 1297. The number of cases detected was, in fasli 1298, 1,502 or 89 per cent. and in fasli 1299, 1,365 or 90 per cent. against 92 per cent. in the preceding year. 28 per cent. of the property lost in fasli 1298 was recovered, but in fasli 1299 only 7 per cent. against 20 per cent. in fasli 1297. There was a noticeable increase in the number of offences against property, but grave crime, on the whole, showed a decrease, especially in fasli 1299. The police, however, were not quite so successful in coping with it. 1,487 warrants were executed in fasli 1298 and 1,323 in fasli 1299, the numbers of summonses served being 19,147 and 19,763 respectively.

Jail.—212 convicts were admitted into the jail in fasli 1298 and 170 in fasli 1299; the number at the close of the latter year was 95. Only one convict died in each year.

Education. At the close of fasli 1298 there were 600 pupils on the rolls of the college, an increase of 61 over the preceding year, but the number had fallen to 590 at the end of fasli 1299. The average number on the rolls was, however, greater in the latter year than in the former. The institution cost Rs. 14,853 in fasli 1297, Rs. 15,827 in fasli 1298 and Rs. 15,307 in fasli 1299. The results of the examinations were very satisfactory in both the latter years. The number of aided school rose from 78 to 136 in fasli 1298 and 170 in fasli 1299; the attendance from 1,500 boys and 190 girls to 2,500 boys and 240 girls in fasli 1298 and 3,500 boys and 340 girls in fasli 1299. The grants earned in fasli 1298 were double those of fasli 1297 and rose by another Rs. 1,000 in fasli 1299. The young raja made excellent progress in his studies and his education is very carefully attended to.

Medical department.—The number of patients treated by the dispensary rose from 14,116 to 15,250 in the former of the two years under report and to 16,284 in the latter. The single midwife attended 30 cases in fasli 1298, and the number was increased to 3 in fasli 1299, all of whom did excellent work.

9,045 vaccine operations were performed in the former year and 7,594 in the latter, against 5,811 in fasli 1297, the cost of establishment remaining nearly the same throughout. Over 90 per cent. of the operations were successful in fasli 1298 and about 79 per cent. in fasli 1299.

Inam settlement:- The work of settling and enfranchising the inams of the State progressed steadily in both years: 765 cases were disposed of in the former and 966 in the latter of the two faslis, adding Rs.13,362 and Rs.14,375 per annum to the revenue at a cost of Rs.13,200 and Rs.17,903 respectively.

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Extract from "Report on the Administration of the Madras Presidency"
1890-91.

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The season in the Pudukota State was a moderately favourable one and the crops were fair. Prices were lower than in 1889-90 but still high. There was a certain amount of cholera and small-pox, but the public health was, on the whole, good. The total outlay on public works amounted to Rs.2,17,911, of which Rs.1,42,644 were spent on "buildings." The College and the Residency were completed during the year, and the new public offices were in progress. There were 1,132 regular civil suits and 1,498 small causes for disposal, of which 972 and 1,387, respectively, were decided. Of 145 appeals, 104 were disposed of during the year. Judicial receipts amounted to Rs.30,912 and expenditure to Rs.26,883. The number of criminal cases for disposal was 3,278 involving 5,415 persons. 105 ~~criminal~~ criminal appeals were decided. The average duration of all trials, civil and criminal, improved. The percentage of convictions was higher than in the previous year, but that of detection by the police declined from 90 to 89. The registration department continued its rapid rate of progress, yielding a surplus of Rs.6,064. Education made a satisfactory advance; the number of added schools rose from 170 to 184 and the attendance exhibited a corresponding increase. The results of the University examinations showed that the College takes a high position among the educational institutions of the Presidency. The medical department continued to do good work except as regards vaccination, the progress in which was less satisfactory than usual. The abkari administration was modified by the introduction of the excise system. The total current receipts of the year were Rs.7,76,553 against Rs.7,15,433 in fasli 1299 and the expenditure Rs.7,43,454 against Rs.7,95,002. There was thus a surplus of Rs.33,099, by means of which the State balance was raised to Rs.4,48,131. The devastanam accounts showed a closing balance of Rs.2,40,269, and the manovirti jagir a balance of Rs.1,29,501.

PUDUKOTA STATE (FASLI 1300-JULY 1890 TO JUNE 1891.)

Season and public health:- The season was moderately favourable. The average rainfall gauged at the various stations in the State was 34 inches. An exceptionally heavy downpour of 7.61 inches in 12 hours in October breached several tanks in one taluk, and did some damage to the rice-crops. Prices, though slightly lower than in fasli 1299, were high throughout the year. Public health was, on the whole, good. There was a certain amount of cholera and small-pox, and guinea-worm was unusually prevalent.

Settlement - Demand, collection and balance:- The total demand of State revenue was Rs.7,63,849, or Rs.65,227 more than in fasli 1299, of which Rs.5,41,310 appertained to "land revenue" and Rs.2,22,539 to "extra sources". The increase under "land revenue" was Rs.59,520, chiefly derived from additional quit-rent on enfranchised inams and the sale of Sircar rights in lapsed inams. There was a net increase of Rs.5,707 under "extra sources", the only important variation being an increase of Rs.11,333 under "forests" mainly arising from a new source of income - stone quarries. The collections amounted to Rs.7,25,097, or 93 per cent of the demand, leaving a balance of Rs.38,752. Of old arrears, Rs.27,011 were collected and Rs.11,903 remitted, leaving a balance uncollected of Rs.6,064 against Rs.15,380 in the previous fasli.

Financial:- The current receipts of the fasli were Rs.7,76,553 and the disbursements Rs.7,43,454. There was thus a surplus of Rs.33,099, which raised the State balance to Rs.4,48,138. The most important variations in receipts were increases under "land revenue" and "forests" of Rs.70,847 and Rs.13,270, respectively due to the reasons assigned in the previous paragraph, and a decrease under "miscellaneous" of Rs.24,537 due to the paucity of adjustments from deposit accounts in the year. The chief items of increase in disbursements were Rs.4,021 under "assignments to the Raja's family," Rs.2,484 under "excise," Rs.3,844 under "education," Rs.3,570 under "irrigation," and Rs.6,340 under "military". There was a noticeable decrease under "compensation to the Western Palace Jagirdar" (-Rs.3,539), under "miscellaneous" (-Rs.8,781) and under "town conservancy" (-Rs.17,986), "roads" (-Rs.28,907) and "buildings" (-Rs.15,580), the deficiency under the last three heads being due to the paucity of funds and the determination to push on the college and public offices as fast as possible. The Devasthanam accounts showed a closing balance of Rs.2,40,269 against Rs.2,30,975 in fasli 1299 and the Manovirit jagir a balance of Rs.1,29,501 against Rs.1,20,199 in fasli 1299.

Public Works:- The total expenditure on "public works" amounted to Rs.2,17,911. Rs.11,799 were spent on "irrigation works," consisting chiefly of earth-work repairs, surplus escapes and masonry sluices. The total outlay on roads was Rs.28,356; 74 miles of new roads were constructed at a cost of Rs.15,194 and the balance was expended on the upkeep of old roads. Rs.1,42,644 were spent on "buildings". The college was finished at a cost of Rs.90,000 and the New Residency at a cost of Rs.38,500, while the new public offices were in progress. The cost of establishment amounted to Rs.21,821.

Civil justice:- On the file of the Chief Court there were in all for disposal 1,132 regular suits and 1,498 small causes against 976 and 1,223, respectively, in the previous fasli. Of the regular suits, 972 were disposed of involving an amount of Rs.2,12,988 against 852 involving Rs.1,86,180 in fasli 1299. The average duration of contested suits improved from 2 months 16 days to 2 months and 3 days. As usual, the Nattukkottai Chetties were the chief litigants, filing not less than 460 regular suits. Of the small causes, 1,387 were disposed of involving an amount of Rs.34,989 against 1,088 involving Rs.31,028 in fasli 1299. The average duration of contested small causes improved from 1 month 6 days to 26 days. There were in all 145 appeals for disposal, of which 104 were disposed of, the average duration being 1 month 16 days, or 10 days less than in fasli 1299. The Chief Court further disposed of 1,842 miscellaneous applications on the Original Side, 7 appeals from orders, 18 revision applications and 21 petitions for review of appeal judgement. Court-fees amounted to Rs.30,912. The expenditure was Rs.26,883 against Rs.28,270 in fasli 1299.

Criminal justice:- Altogether there were for disposal 3,278 criminal cases involving 5,415 persons against 3,473 cases involving 6,170 persons in fasli 1299. Out of these, 1,857 persons were convicted, 398 acquitted, 1,389 released without trial, and 1,668 otherwise disposed of, while 103 were pending trial at the end of the year. There was a distinct improvement in the percentage of convictions as compared with the previous year. The average duration of trials improved from 5½ to 3½ days. The Sessions Court disposed of 31 cases. The District Magistrate decided 97 criminal appeals, confirming the judgement of the lower court in 53 cases, and the Chief Court on its Original and Appellate Sides disposed of 8 criminal appeals, reversing the lower court's judgment in one case only. Of 88 criminal revision petitions and references, 71 were disposed of.

Police:- The conduct of the police force was fairly satisfactory. The Superintendent of Police, Trichnovoly, who was in charge of the force, made two visits of inspection to the State during the year. 1,463 true cases were reported. The percentage of detection was 89 against 90 in fasli 1299. 17 per cent of the property lost was recovered against 7 per cent in the previous year. There was an increase under offences affecting life and a decrease under robbery and dacoity. 1,210 warrants were executed and 15,553 summonses were served.

Jail:- 95 convicts were in jail at the commencement of the year and 152 were admitted during the year. 5 of these died and 152 were released.

Registration:- The number of documents registered was the highest on record, viz., 17,385, being 5.1 per cent larger than in fasli 1299. Their aggregate value was Rs.19,12,390, or 28 per cent more than in the previous fasli. The receipts from fees amounted to Rs.19,384 and the expenditure to Rs.13,320 against Rs.17,150 and Rs.12,506, respectively, in fasli 1299. There was thus a surplus of Rs.6,064.

Education:- At the close of the fasli there were 611 pupils on the rolls of the college, an increase of 21 over the previous year; but the average number on the rolls was only 597 against 606 in that year. The institution cost Rs.15,810 and the school-fees amounted to Rs.7,259. The University examination results showed that the college held a high place among the educational institutions, in the Presidency. There was an expenditure of Rs.3,514 on the girls' school, which progressed satisfactorily during the year. The number of aided schools rose from 170 in fasli 1299 to 184, and the attendance from 3,500 boys and 340 girls to 4,200 boys and 280 girls. The grants earned during the year were Rs.5,126 against Rs.4,541 in the previous year. The young Raja made excellent progress in his studies.

Medical department:- 16,219 out-patients and 150 in-patients were treated at the dispensary against 16,074 and 210, respectively, in fasli 1299. The decrease in the number of in-patients was due to the demolition of the old hospital to make room for the new public offices. The 3 midwives did good work, attending 29.6 per cent of the births in the town. 41 major operations were performed, of which 38 were successful. Vaccination work during the year was unsatisfactory. 60,417 vaccine ~~xxx~~ operations were performed against 7,594 in fasli 1299. The percentage of success declined from 94.0 to 92.9.

Abkari:- The excise system was introduced into the state from the beginning of the year. A central distillery was established at Pudukota, and all outstills were abolished. The number of liquor shops opened decreased largely.

The season in the Pudukota State was unfavourable and the harvest both of dry and wet crops was indifferent. Prices ruled high and for a short period touched scarcity rates. The total revenue demand was Rs.6,06,687, of which Rs.39,507 remained uncollected. The total receipts amounted to Rs.8,47,906 and the expenditure to Rs.7,76,400. The balance to the credit of the State was increased from 4.48 lakhs to 5.19 lakhs. There was a decrease both in litigation and in the number of cases and persons criminally dealt with. As illustrative of the character of the season it may be noted that, whereas the total number of cases under the Indian Penal Code decreased by 99, the number of burglaries and thefts rose by 17 and 23, respectively. There was a very noticeable increase in the duration of cases and appeals, both in the Civil and Criminal Courts. The working of the police was satisfactory. Considerable advance was made in registration, the operations of the department resulting in a net profit of Rs.7,751. Elementary education received a fair amount of attention, and there was a perceptible rise in the number of schools and of scholars and the grants earned by them. Favourable results in University examinations were obtained by pupils sent up from the Raja's College. The dispensary continued to attract an increasing number of patients. The number of vaccinations advanced from 6,417 to 7,683 and the percentage of successful cases from 92.9 to 94.5.

PUDUKOTA STATE
(FASLI 1301 - JULY 1891 TO JUNE 1892)

Season and public health:- The season was unfavourable. The rainfall was only 24 inches against 34 inches in the previous year, and the prices of the principal food grains touched scarcity point and remained high. Cholera caused 889 deaths and small-pox 240.

Settlement, Demand, Collection and balance:- The total demand of State revenue was Rs.8,54,808, of which Rs.6,06,687 appertained to land revenue and Rs.2,48,121 to other sources. There was an increase under the former item of Rs.65,377, which was due to further imposition of quit-rent on nearly enfranchised inams and to additional lands being taken up for cultivation, and of Rs.25,582 under "other sources," which was mainly due to the development of excise revenue and registration. The collections amounted to Rs.8,09,468, or 93.5 per cent of the current revenue, leaving a balance of Rs.26,934. Of old arrears, Rs.36,821 were collected and Rs.18,676 remitted, leaving a total uncollected balance of Rs.93,978 as against Rs.43,300 in the previous fasli. Of this sum, Rs.80,609, as against Rs.37,236 in the previous year, refer to enfranchised inams.

Financial:- The total receipts of the year amounted to Rs.8,47,906 and the expenditure to Rs.7,76,400, being an increase on last year's figures under both heads of Rs.78,202 and Rs.32,946, respectively. The balance at credit was raised from Rs.4,48,138 to Rs.5,19,644. The most important variations in receipts were increases under "land revenue" of Rs.40,624, "excise" Rs.21,402, "registration," Rs.2,736, and a decrease of Rs.4,976 under "forests." In expenditure the chief variations were increases of Rs.19,368 under "household charges," Rs.26,438 under "roads," Rs.19,873 under "conservancy," Rs.4,026 under "Education," and decreases of Rs.47,211 under "buildings and establishment," Rs.5,067 under "Palace troops" and Rs.2,205 under "inam settlement." The Davastanam accounts showed a closing balance of Rs.2,42,280 against Rs.2,40,269 in fasli 1300 and the Manovirti Jagir a balance of Rs.1,54,999 against Rs.1,29,501 in fasli 1300.

Civil justice:- In the Chief Court there were, including arrears, 2,535 suits for disposal or a decrease of 95 as compared with the previous year, but the number disposed of advanced by 8 to 2,367. Of 1,123 regular suits, 1,022 or 91 per cent were decided as against 86 per cent in fasli 1300. Of these, 354 suits were contested. The average duration of a contested regular suit rose from 2 months and 3 days to 2 months and 27 days. The duration in other suits was 1 month and 16 days. Of the 1,412 small cause suits for disposal, 1,345 or 95 per cent against 92.5 per cent last year were disposed of. Of these, 220 were contested. The duration both of contested and uncontested small causes increased; in the case of the former from 26 to 35 days and of the latter from 22 to 29 days. Including 41 pending appeals, there were 154 appeals for hearing and 139 were decided. The decisions of the lower courts were confirmed in 70 instances, modified in 20 and reversed in 40. The average duration of an appeal rose from 1 month and 16 days to 2 months and 23 days. 28 applications for revision and section 622 of the Civil Procedure Code and 18 petitions for review of appeal judgements were also disposed of.

Registration: The number of documents registered was the highest on record, viz., 20,957 against 17,399 in the previous year. The aggregate value of the transactions amounted to Rs.21,65,394 against Rs.19,12,380, showing an increase of 20 per cent. Fee receipts rose from Rs.19,384 to Rs.22,120, and the expenditure from Rs.13,320 to Rs.14,369, leaving a net profit to the State of Rs.7,751.

Criminal justice:- There were for disposal 3,268 cases involving 5,411 persons against 3,278 cases involving 5,415 persons in the previous year. 1,971 persons were convicted 518 acquitted, 1,321 were released without trial and 1,504 were otherwise disposed of. Less than two-thirds of the total number of cases were under the Indian Penal Code and the percentage of convictions rose from 31 to 34. Under special laws convictions were had in 94.5 per cent of the cases against 95.5 per cent last year. The average duration of trials was 4 days against 3½ days in 1890-91. 31 cases involving 42 persons came before the Sessions Courts and terminated in the conviction of all except 1 person. District Magistrates decided 93 appeals, confirming the sentence in 51 cases. The Chief Court heard 4 appeals on the sessions Side and 5 on the Appellate Side. 69 out of 82 criminal revision petitions and references were disposed of.

Police:- The conduct of the police was satisfactory. 1,535 true cases were reported and 88 per cent were detected. Of these, 416 were under the Penal Code with a percentage of detection of 56 against 58 in the previous year. The percentage of property recovered advanced from 17 to 26. Out of 136 cases referred by magistrates 116 were returned as false. 977 warrants were executed and 15,398 summonses were served by the police. The Superintendent of Police, Trichinopoly, visited the State twice and inspected 11 stations.

Jail:- 90 convicts were in jail at the beginning of the year and 143 were admitted during the year. 144 were released on expiry of terms and 3 died. The cost of dieting rose from 1 anna 10 pāes to 2 annas per convict owing to dearness of provisions.

Education:- The average number of pupils during the fasli on the rolls of the Raja's college was 595 against 597 in the previous year. The percentage of daily absentees was 7.2 as against 6.25. The institution cost Rs.18,919 and the school fees amounted to Rs.8,356. 14 out of 31 boys passed the F.A. examination and 26 out of 57 the Matriculation. The strength of the Sirkar girls' school increased by 9. The number of elementary schools rose from 184 to 206 and of pupils from 4,480 to 5,020. Rs.5,814 were earned as grants as against Rs.5,126 in the previous year. The education of the Raja progressed satisfactorily.

Extract taken from Report on the Administration of the Madras Presidency -- 1892-93.

The season in the Pudukkottai State was most disastrous and the misfortune was felt the more, because the preceding year was a bad one. The loss of crops, both wet and dry, was extensive and the prices of food-grains touched famine point, but a continuous supply of grain from Tanjore district avoided acute distress; the public health was remarkably good. The total outlay on 'public works' was Rs.2,53,000, of which Rs.1,24,350 were spent on 'buildings'. The new hospital and public offices progressed rapidly towards completion. There were for disposal in all courts 1,269 suits and 1,967 small causes, of which 1,215 and 1,909, respectively, were decided. The Chief Court further disposed of 125 out of 149 civil appeals. Judicial receipts and expenditure amounted, respectively, to Rs.33,567 and Rs.27,198. Criminal cases numbered 3,532 and affected 5,723 persons. The percentage of convictions rose slightly, while that of detection by the police declined from 88 to 87. There were in all 123 criminal appeals. The average duration of both civil and criminal cases improved considerably. The Registration department yielded a surplus of Rs.10,287 and its operations were more extended than in any previous year. Education generally progressed and the college did fairly well in the various public examinations. 3 rural dispensaries were opened during the year. The number of patients treated increased from 18,185 to 23,911. The percentage of successful vaccinations was 95.56 as against 94.54. The work of inam settlement was approaching completion and the preliminary arrangements had been made for starting revenue survey. The land revenue demand was Rs.5,16,384, the collection Rs.4,36,251 and the balance Rs.80,133. The total receipts of the state were Rs.7,11,613 against an expenditure of Rs.8,77,476 and the year closed with a deficit of Rs.1,65,863 which reduced the balance to Rs.3,53,781. The Devasthanam accounts showed a closing balance of Rs.1,97,934, while the Manovirti Jagir increased its surplus to Rs.1,74,347.

PUDUKKOTTAI STATE.
(Fasli 1302 - July 1892 to June 1893)

Political:-His Excellency the Governor visited Pudukkottai on the 14th November 1892 and after a due interchange of ceremonies left for Tanjore on the following day. The Raja in return visited His Excellency the Governor at Madras and was there presented to the Viceroy.

Season and public health:-The season was an unfavorable one. The average rainfall gauged at the various stations was 28.83 inches, but the fall was most unevenly and unseasonably distributed and a severe and protracted drought set in in November which lasted until the commencement of March. The harvest was consequently exceedingly bad, and prices eventually touched famine point. Serious distress was, however, averted by unusually heavy rain in April, May and June. The public health continued remarkably good throughout the year, in spite of the want of water and scarcity of food grains.

Settlement-Demand, collection and balances:-The total demand of State, revenue was Rs.7,72,700, of which Rs.5,19,458 related to 'land revenue' and Rs.2,53,242 to 'extra sources.' The land revenue demand was Rs.87,229 less than in the previous year, owing chiefly to the reduction of excessive rates of assessment, to the abolition of special garden rates and tree-tax on patta lands and to the absence of the abnormal amount of revenue which accrued in the previous year from the extensive sales of e-scheated inam lands. The demand under 'extra sources' was Rs.5,121 higher than in fasli 1301. The collections amounted to Rs.6,82,968, leaving a current balance of Rs.89,732, no less than Rs.42,794 of which appertained to quit-rents. Of old arrears, Rs.9,180 were collected and Rs.8,921 remitted, leaving a balance of Rs.6,843 against Rs. 13,369 in the previous fasli.

Police:-The conduct of the police was generally satisfactory. 1,488 true cases were reported, of which 1,300 or 87 per cent. were detected against 88 per cent. in the previous year. The percentage of convictions to arrests declined from 57 to 52 and that of property recovered from 26 to 15. Taking cases under the Indian Penal Code only, the percentages of convictions and detections however rose, respectively, from 26 and 56 to 29 and 59. The number of cases referred as false was 221 against 225. Grave crimes increased by 5 cases. The police executed 1,015 warrants and served 17,767 summonses. The Superintendent of Police, Trichinopoly, visited the State twice, and inspected 12 stations.

Criminal Justice:-Including 61 criminal cases pending from the previous year, there were in all 3,532 cases involving 5,723 persons for disposal, against 3,268 cases involving 5,411 persons in the previous year. Of these, 2,016 persons were convicted, 541 acquitted, 1,419 released without trial and 1,599 otherwise disposed of, while 148 were pending trial at the end of the year. The average duration of trials improved from 4 1/8 days to 3 2/3 days. In cases under the Indian Penal Code, the percentage of convictions in cases not withdrawn by parties was 34.5 per cent. against 34 per cent. in the previous year, and the corresponding percentage under special laws rose from 94.5 to 94.8. The Sessions Court disposed of 19 cases involving 35 persons, of whom 23 were acquitted. Of 114 appeals filed in the District Magistrate's Court, 87 were confirmed. The Chief Court on its original and appellate sides confirmed 6 appeals out of 9; it further disposed of 67 revision petitions out of 76.

Jail:-86 convicts were in jail at the commencement of the year and 158 were admitted during the year; of these, 162 were released and 3 died. The charges were Rs.7.927 and the cost of dieting each convict rose from As.2 to As. 2-2.

Civil Justice:-On the file of the Chief Court there were for disposal 1,269 regular suits and 1,546 small causes against 1,123 and 1,412, respectively, in the previous fasli. 1,215 regular suits improved from 2 months and 27 days to 2 months and 8 days, and that of contested small causes from 35 to 22 days. The number of appeals for disposal was 149, of which 125 were decided, the average duration being 2 months and 19 days or 4 days less than in the previous year. The Chief Court further disposed of 48 revision applications, 17 petitions for review of appeal judgements and 1 appeal from an order. The Sub-Registrar's Small Cause Court at Karambakudi disposed of 203 out of 213 suits and passed orders on 44 execution petitions. The Sub-Registrar of Kolattur, who was as a tentative measure invested with the powers of a Small Cause Judge, decided 191 out of 208 suits and disposed of 34 execution petitions and 1 review application. The total receipts

from court-fees amounted to Rs.33,567 and the expenditure on civil justice to Rs.27,198.

Registration:-The total number of documents registered was the highest on record. viz., 28,365 against 20,957 in the previous year. Their aggregate value amounted to Rs.24,66,770 against Rs.21,55,394. The receipts from fees were Rs.26,949, and the expenditure amounted to Rs.16,662; the surplus was thus Rs.10,287, or Rs.2,536 more than in the previous year.

Public works:-The expenditure on public works amounted to Rs. 2,80,402. Of this, Rs.24,471 were spent on irrigation works, consisting mainly of earthwork repairs to tanks, executed with a view to affording relief to the distressed labouring classes. The outlay on roads was Rs.51,631, of which Rs.29,333 were spent on new roads and improvements and the rest on the maintenance of old roads. Rs.1,37,420 were spent on buildings, the outlay on the new public offices and the new hospital being, respectively, Rs.55,000 and Rs. 31,000. The cost of town conservancy was Rs.46,909 and that of establishment Rs. 19,971.

Financials:-The current receipts were Rs.7,11,613 and disbursements Rs.8,77,476. There was thus a deficit of Rs.1,65,863, which reduced the balance at the credit of the State to Rs.3,78,781. The only important variation in receipts was a decrease of Rs.1,44,128 under 'land revenue,' due to the decrease in demand and to the low collections resulting from the unfavorable season. The principal items of increase in disbursements were Rs.40,966 under 'civil buildings,' Rs.14,473 under 'town conservancy,' Rs.11,713 under 'irrigation,' Rs.8,738 under 'assignments to the Raja's family,' Rs.6,201 under 'stationery and printing,' Rs.6,453 under 'miscellaneous' and Rs.4,698 expended on His Excellency the Governor's visit. The largest decrease was Rs.3,193 under 'roads.' The Devasthanam accounts showed a closing balance of Rs.1,97,934 against Rs.2,42,280 in the previous fasli and the Manovirti jagir a balance of Rs. 1,74,347 against Rs.1,54,999.

Medical:-194 in-patients and 23,717 out-patients were treated at the dispensary at the capital against 254 and 17,941, respectively, in the previous year; the decrease in the number of in-patients was due to want of accommodation. The 3 midwives attached to the hospital attended 173 labours and 120 miscellaneous cases. 35 major and 583 minor operations were performed, of which all but 1 major operation were successful. 3 rural dispensaries were opened towards the close of the fasli at Karambakudi, Viralimalai and Kalanilai, the average daily attendance at the first of which was 94.6. The number of vaccinations rose from 7,683 to 9,254 and the percentage of successful cases from 94.54 to 95.56. Emaline lymph was used with great success.

Education:-The College had, at the close of the fasli, 565 pupils on its rolls, against 574 in the previous year; the average number on the rolls was, however, 589 against 595. The institution cost Rs.19,515 and the school fees amounted to Rs.9,065. 10 boys out of 26 passed the F.A. examination and 9 out of 22 the Matriculation. The Sircar girls' school made fair progress; a grant-in-aid school at Trigokarnam was incorporated with it during the year and the total expenditure on both was Rs.3,578. The number of elementary schools rose from 206 to 211 and the attendance, as far as statistics were available, * from 4,674 boys and 346 girls to 5,213 boys and 321 girls; the decrease in the number of girls was due to the amalgamation of the Trigokarnam school with the Sircar girls' school. The amount of grants-in-aid earned was Rs.5,393 against Rs.5,814. The education of the young Raja made satisfactory progress.

Extract from "Report on the Administration of the Madras Presidency"
1893-94.

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Pudukkottai State:- Three enactments were passed in the year in the Pudukkottai State: (1) the earth-salt suppression regulation, (2) the police regulation, and (3) the post office regulation. His Highness the Raja made a tour during the year through Northern India. The season was generally favourable, but the heavy rains of November 1893 did considerable damage. Cholera, fever and guinea-worm were prevalent diseases. 1,968 cases were reported by the police, of which 93 per cent were detected, and out of 3,409 persons arrested, 59 per cent were convicted. 4,466 cases came before the magistracy involving 6,694 persons as against 3,532 cases involving 5,723 persons in the previous year. There were 141 criminal appeals before the Chief Magistrate and 28 cases before the Sessions Court. The Chief Court heard 21 appeals and 57 criminal revision and reference petitions. 217 prisoners were admitted to jail, 184 were released and 9 died. The cost of the jail increased from Rs.7,927 to Rs.8,145. 938 regular civil suits and 1,134 small causes were disposed of in the year, or in all, 658 less than in the year previous. 100 appeals were heard and 29 revision and review applications disposed of. The number of documents registered fell from 25,685 to 24,083. The total value of the transactions to which they related was 25 lakhs. The receipts and charges of the Registration Department amounted to Rs.25,414 and Rs.18,463, respectively. The land revenue demand was Rs.5,27,936, and the demand under extra sources Rs.2,47,247. The total current receipts amounted to Rs.7,81,125, and the expenditure to Rs.8,35,238. The amount spent on public works was Rs.2,00,665. The deficit was met by a loan from the Manovirti jagir funds. The closing balances under these funds and under the Devasthanam accounts, respectively, were Rs.33,535 and Rs.1,78,227. The abkari demand was Rs.43,377, and the number of shops fell from 122 to 77. 24,313 patients were treated at the hospital and 8,600 persons were vaccinated, the percentage of success in the latter case being 95.55. Education generally progressed, and there was an increase of eight in the number of elementary schools in the State.

PUDUKKOTTAI STATE (FASLI 1303 - JULY 1893 TO JUNE 1894).

Political:- His Highness the Raja made a tour to Northern India in December 1893 and January 1894. He travelled incognito throughout except at Bombay and Calcutta, where official receptions were accorded.

Season and public health:- The copious showers in the last quarter of the previous fasli were followed by seasonable rains favourable for cultivation, but the unprecedented rain of the 22nd November 1893 breached the tanks and did great damage to the crops, thus rendering the outturn of both wet and dry crops indifferent. The average rainfall for the year was 42.39 against 28.83 inches in 1892-93. Cholera, fever and guinea-worm were prevalent.

Land revenue:- The demand under land revenue was Rs.4,27,936 against Rs.5,19,458 of the previous fasli and under extra sources Rs.2,47,247 against Rs.2,53,242. The net increase under the two items was thus Rs.2,483. The collections under land revenue amounted to Rs.4,64,354 and under extra sources to Rs.2,43,631. The net balance was Rs.67,198 against Rs.89,732 of the previous year. The collections under the head of old arrears amounted to Rs.40,083, leaving a balance of Rs.12,227.

Legislation:- Three regulations were passed during the fasli-one relating to Salt, another to Police, and the third making penal offences within the State against the British Post Office Act.

Police:- 1,968 cases were reported by the police, of which 93 per cent were detected against 1,488 cases with a detection of 87 per cent in the previous fasli. 3,409 persons were arrested, of whom 50 per cent, were convicted against 52 per cent in 1302. The number of cases under the Indian Penal Code was 487, of which 74 per cent were detected against 59. 222 cases were referred as false. 1,216 warrants were executed and 18,519 summonses served by the police. The Superintendent of Police, Trichinopoly, visited the State twice and inspected 14 stations.

Criminal justice:- There were 4,466 criminal cases involving 6,694 persons for disposal against 3,532 cases involving 5,723 persons in the previous year and 2,908 persons in all were convicted. The percentage of convictions under the Penal Code rose from 25 to 28.9. Under other laws the percentage was the same as in the previous fasli, viz., 91.9. The average duration of trials was 4 5/8 days against 3 2/3 days in the previous year. The Sessions Court disposed of 28 cases involving 68 persons against 19 cases involving 35 persons in the previous year. The Chief Magistrate disposed of 141 criminal appeals against 114 in fasli 1301, confirming and modifying the original decision in 108 and reversing it in 33. The Chief Court on its original and appellate sides heard 21 appeals, confirming the judgements appealed against in 12 of them; it also disposed of 57 out of 81 criminal revision petitions and references.

Jail:- There were 79 convicts in jail at the beginning of the fasli and 217 were admitted: 184 were released and 9 died. The charges increased from Rs.7,927 to Rs.8,145. The cost of dieting each convict fell from As.2-2 to As.1-11.

Civil justice:- There were for disposal 1,070 regular suits and 1,193 small cause suits on the file of the Chief Court against 1,269 and 1,546 respectively, in the previous fasli. 938 regular suits and 1,134 small causes were disposed of during the fasli, or in all 658 suits less than in 1302. The average duration of a contested regular suit was 2 months and 3 days, or 5 days less than in the previous fasli, and of a contested small cause suit 25 days against 22 in 1302. The number of appeals for disposal fell from 149 to 130, of which 100 were decided. The average duration of an appeal advanced from 2 months and 19 days to 2 months and 28 days. The Chief Court also disposed during the fasli of 15 applications for revision out of 28, and 14 petitions for review of appeal judgements out of 19, and reversed 2 appeals against orders. The sub-registrars of all stations were invested with small cause powers for suits up to the value of Rs.20. In their nine Courts there were 1,289 suits for disposal, of which only 40 remained undisposed of at the end of the fasli. 214 execution petitions and 1 review petition were also received and disposed of. The total receipts from court fees fell from Rs.33,567 to Rs.33,472 and the expenditure on civil justice rose from Rs.27,198 to Rs.28,602.

Registration:- The total number of documents registered fell from 25,685 to 24,083. The total value of the transactions to which they related amounted to Rs.25,05,470 against Rs.24,66,770. The receipts from fees amounted to Rs.25,414 and the expenditure to Rs.18,463. The surplus for the fasli was Rs.6,951, or Rs.3,336 less than in the previous year.

Public works:- The expenditure on public works fell from Rs.2,80,402 to Rs.2,00,665. Of this amount Rs.17,433 was spent on irrigation works, consisting mainly of repairs of breaches in tanks; the outlay on roads was Rs.38,452, of which Rs.8,374 was spent on

new roads, Rs.8,743 on repair of breaches and the rest on maintenance of old roads. Rs.92,350 was spent on buildings, the outlay on the new hospital at the capital completed during the year, and the two new taluk cutcherres being, respectively, Rs.27,123 and Rs.29,395. The amounts spent on conservancy and establishments were, respectively Rs.39,196 and Rs.13,234.

Financial:- The current receipts amounted to Rs.7,81,125 and total expenditure to Rs.8,35,238, resulting in a deficit of Rs.54,113 on the year's revenue. To meet this deficit, a loan of Rs.1,00,000 was taken from Manovirti funds. The most important variation in receipts was an increase of Rs.73,881 under land revenue due chiefly to collection of old arrears. The principal items of increase in disbursements were Rs.12,746 under assignments to the Raja's family, Rs.12,031 under inam settlement and revenue survey and settlement, and Rs.5,435 under medical. The main items of decrease were Rs.35,791 under buildings, Rs.12,932 under roads, Rs.10,082 under town conservancy and Rs.6,737 under establishment. The closing balance fell from Rs.1,97,934 to Rs.1,78,227 under the Devasthanam accounts and from Rs.1,74,347 to Rs.33,535 under the Manovirti jagir funds.

Abkari:- The total demand under the abkari revenue was Rs.43,377, of which Rs.42,343 was collected. The number of arrack shops opened fell from 122 to 77. The ~~tax~~ tree-tax system was introduced in its entirety during the year.

Medical:- 235 in-patients and 24,078 out-patients were treated during the year at the hospital at the capital against 194 and 23,717, respectively, in the previous year. 106 major and 355 minor surgical operations were performed, 95 of the former and all of the latter being successful. The 3 midwives attached to the hospital attended 181 labour cases and 74 other cases. The work of the rural dispensaries was satisfactory. The number of vaccinations fell from 9,254 to 8,600, the percentage of successful cases being 95.55 against 95.56.

Education:- The number of pupils at the close of the fasli on the rolls of His Highness the Raja's College was 559 against 565 in ~~against~~ the previous year: the average number on the rolls was, however, 564 against 589. The number of passes in the F.A. and Matriculation examinations was very small, though the percentage compared favourably with that of the whole Presidency. The expenses of the college were Rs.18,853 and the school fees collected amounted to Rs.9,748. There was a decline in the strength of the Sirkar Muhammadan school from 44 to 41. The actual strength of the Sirkar girls' school was 171 against 190. The branch ~~school~~ school at Trigokarnam was abolished. The number of elementary schools rose from 211 to 219. The attendance was (statistics being available for only 172 schools) 5,239 boys and 293 girls against 5,218 boys and 321 girls in the previous year. The amount of grants earned was Rs.6,000 against Rs.5,393. His Highness the Raja made satisfactory progress in education, both physical and intellectual.

Extract from "Report on the Administration of the Madras Presidency"
1894-95.

Pudukkottai State:- No enactments were passed during the year in the Pudukkottai State. His Highness the Raja was installed on the 27th November 1894, on the completion of his nineteenth year, and visited His Excellency the Viceroy at Calcutta soon after. The season was unfavourable throughout, and there were marked symptoms of distress in parts of the State. Cholera in epidemic form and fever of a virulent type were the prevailing diseases. 2,158 cases were reported by the police, of which 95 per cent were detected, and out of 3,425 persons arrested, 66 per cent were convicted. 4,514 cases came before the magistracy involving 6,623 persons, and all but 153 were disposed of. There were 124 criminal appeals before the Chief Magistrate and sixteen cases before the Sessions Court. The Chief Court heard twenty appeals and 112 criminal revision and reference petitions. 151 prisoners were admitted into jail, 159 were released and two died. The cost of the jail was Rs.7,493 as compared with Rs.8,145 in the previous fasli. 1,021 regular civil suits and 1,379 small causes were disposed of, or in all 328 more than in fasli 1303. Fifty-seven appeals were decided and twenty-nine revision and review petitions disposed of. The number of documents registered fell from 24,083 to 22,619, and the total value of the transactions to which they related from 25 to 23 lakhs. The receipts and charges of the Registration department amounted to Rs.24,778 and Rs.17,685, respectively. The land revenue demand was Rs.5,27,284 and the demand under extra sources Rs.2,64,805. The total current receipts amounted to Rs.6,96,791, and the expenditure to Rs.7,33,578, Rs.1,47,003 being expended on public works. The closing balance of the Devasthanam accounts was Rs.67,156, exclusive of Rs.1,25,000 in Government securities, and that of the Manovirti accounts Rs.2,01,756, inclusive of Rs.40,000 in Government securities and of Rs.1,25,000 loan made to the State out of this fund. The total abkari demand was Rs.56,656 against Rs.43,377 in the previous year. 29,087 persons were treated at the Pudukkottai hospital, and 31,699 in the rural dispensaries, while 8,676 were successfully vaccinated. Education generally progressed, and the number of elementary schools rose from 219 to 270.

PUDUKKOTTAI STATE
(FASLI 1304 - JULY 1894 to JUNE 1895)

General and political:- The leading events of the year were the installation of His Highness the Raja, the appointment of M^r. R. Vedantachari as Diwan, and the visit paid by His Highness the Raja to His Excellency the Viceroy at Calcutta.

Season and public health:- The rainfall was very scanty, season unfavourable and outturn of crops indifferent. The public health was generally good, though cholera and fever of a bad type prevailed during some months of the year.

Land revenue:- The demand under land revenue amounted to Rs.5,27,284 against Rs.5,27,936 in the previous fasli and under extra sources to Rs.2,64,805 against Rs.2,47,247. There was thus a net increase of Rs.16,906. The total collections under the two heads were Rs.6,66,722 (land revenue Rs.4,05,382 and extra sources Rs.2,61,340) and resulted in a net balance of Rs.1,25,367 against Rs.67,156 of the previous year. The collections under the head of old arrears were Rs.16,920, leaving a balance of Rs.20,086.

Revenue survey and settlement:- Rs.24,902 were expended on survey operations during the year, but progress was ~~slow~~ slow owing to the incompetence of the Superintendent. Nothing was done towards revenue settlement since the revenue survey of no single taluk was completed.

Legislation:- There was no legislation during the year.

Police:- 2,158 cases of all kinds were reported by the police, of which 2,051 or 95 per cent were detected against 1,968 cases with a detection of 93 per cent in the previous fasli. The percentage of convictions of the persons arrested (3,425) rose from 59 to 66. The number of cases under the Indian Penal Code of decreased from 487 to 402, while the percentage of detection remained the same (74). The number of cases referred as false, of warrants executed and of summonses served by the police was 312, 1,153 and 17,045, respectively. The Superintendent of Police, Trichinopoly, visited the State three times during the fasli.

Criminal justice:- The number of criminal cases for disposal was 4,514 involving 6,623 persons against 4,466 cases involving 6,694 persons in the previous year, and the number of persons convicted was 3,019, the percentage of convictions under the Penal Code decreasing from 39.9 to 35.1 and that under other special laws increasing from 93.5 to 94.6. The fines imposed amounted to Rs.7,412, of which Rs.6,086 were realized. The average duration of trials was 3 1/29 days against 4 5/8 days in the preceding fasli. The Sessions Court disposed of 16 cases involving 28 persons as against 28 cases involving 68 persons, and the number of criminal appeals heard by the Chief Magistrate decreased from 141 to 124, the original decision being confirmed or modified in 80 and reversed in 39 cases; 17 appeals were disposed of on the original and appellate sides of the Chief Court against 21 in fasli 1303, the judgements appealed against being reversed in nine instances. There were 112 criminal revision petitions and references for disposal and 50 were pending at the close of the fasli.

Jail:- There were 103 convicts in jail at the commencement of the fasli and 151 were admitted, making a total of 254 against 296. The jail charges decreased from Rs.8,145 to Rs.7,493, the average scale of diet per head being As.1-9, or 2 pies less than in the previous year.

Civil justice:- The Chief Court had for disposal 1,238 regular suits and 1,511 small cause suits, or 168 and 318, respectively, more than in 1303. Of the total number, 1,021 regular suits and 1,379 small causes were disposed of, showing an increase of 328 over the figures of the previous fasli. 1,041 execution and other miscellaneous petitions were also disposed of. The average duration of a contested regular suit and a contested small cause suit rose from 63 and 25 days to 99 and 34 days, respectively. The number of appeals for disposal during the fasli decreased from 130 to 123, of which only 57 were decided. The average duration of an appeal advanced from 2 months and 28 days to 4 months and 7 days. The Chief Court also disposed of 17 out of 34 applications for revision and 12 out of 27 petitions for review of judgements. The number of suits entertained during the year by the nine rural Small Cause Courts having jurisdiction over claims up to 20 rupees was 1,570, of which 1,531 were disposed of. The Court-fees collected amounted to Rs.35,630 and the expenditure of all the Courts to Rs.28,685 against Rs.33,472 and Rs.28,602, respectively, in 1303.

Registration:- The number of documents registered declined to 22,619, and the aggregate value of the transactions amounted to Rs.23,22,686 against Rs.25,05,470, showing a decrease of 7.3 per cent with the fall in registration. The receipts from registration fees amounted to Rs.24,778 and the expenditure to Rs.17,685, resulting in a surplus of Rs.7,092, or Rs.141 more than in the previous fasli. All the Sub-Registrars' offices were inspected during the year.

Public Works:- The total outlay on public works decreased from Rs.2,80,665 to Rs.1,47,003 and was distributed as follows:- buildings Rs.42,832, irrigation works Rs.34,403, roads Rs.33,611, conservancy Rs.23,790, and establishments Rs.12,367.

Postal department:- The State post was taken over by the Imperial post from the 1st July 1894, and the money-order, insurance and value-payable systems were introduced.

Financial:- Including the opening balance of Rs.4,24,668, the total receipts were Rs.11,21,459 and the expenditure Rs.7,33,578, leaving a balance of Rs.3,87,881, of which Rs.2,75,000 were in Government securities. On the receipts side, there was a decrease of Rs.1,00,955 under 'land revenue,' due to the adverse character of three consecutive seasons and an increase of Rs.13,170 under 'excise.' The principal variations in disbursements were an increase of Rs.18,034 under 'irrigation' and a decrease of Rs.12,732 and Rs.56,945 'under assignments to the Raja's palace' and under 'buildings,' respectively. There was also a special item of expenditure of Rs.15,013 during the fasli in connection with the Raja's trip to Calcutta. The closing balance under the Devasthanam accounts stood at Rs.1,92,156 and under the Manovirti jagir funds at Rs.2,01,756.

Abkari:- The total demand under all heads of abkari revenue was Rs.56,656, of which Rs.55,475 were collected. Licences were issued for 207 toddy shops during the fasli, but only 168 shops were open.

Medical:- The in-patients treated during the fasli numbered 233 against 235 in 1303 and the out-patients 28,794 against 24,078. Forty-nine major and 549 minor surgical operations were successfully performed. The midwives attended 141 labour cases and 35 other cases. The cost of the maintenance of the hospital at Pudukkottai was Rs.12,203 against Rs.10,606. The rural dispensaries worked well during the prevalence of cholera and fever. The number of vaccinations increased from 8,600 to 9,354, but the percentage of successful cases decreased from 95.55 to 92.7.

Education:- His Highness the Raja's college had, at the close of the fasli, 605 pupils on its rolls against 559 in the previous fasli, and the average number was 580 against 564. The expenditure of the college increased from Rs.18,583 to Rs.20,285. Three candidates passed out of the ten that went up for the F.A. examination, and the results in the Matriculation and Lower Secondary examinations were good. The Sirkar Muhammadan school showed a steady progress. The attendance at the Sirkar Girls' school on the last day of the year was 164 against 171. The number of elementary schools rose from 219 to 270, but of these latter, 60 collapsed during the year. The number of boys and girls under instruction advanced from 5,239 and 293 to 6,547 and 375, respectively, and the amount of grants earned from Rs.6,000 to Rs.6,639. The most important feature of the fasli was the opening of night schools in rural tracts.

Extract from "Report on the Administration of the Madras Presidency"
1895-'96.

Pudukkottai State:— No less than six legislative enactments were passed during the year in the Pudukkottai State, the most important being the Court Fees Regulation (No. III of 1895), and a Regulation to assimilate the law relating to Post Office in Pudukkottai to that prevailing in British India (No. I of 1896). His Highness the Raja met His Excellency the Viceroy at Trichinopoly in December 1895, and paid a visit to His Excellency the Governor at Madras in January 1896. The season was, on the whole, favourable, and the general health of the people good, small-pox in epidemic form and fever of an intermittent type being the only prevalent diseases. 1,494 cases were reported by the police, of which 1,361 or 92 per cent were detected, and out of 2,313 persons arrested, 1,463 or 63 per cent were convicted. During the first eleven months of the year, 3,789 cases came before the magistracy involving 5,310 persons, and all but seventy-six were disposed of. There were 131 criminal appeals before the Chief Magistrate, and seventeen cases before the Sessions Court. The Chief Court heard twelve appeals, and 121 criminal revision petitions and references. 154 prisoners were admitted into jail, and 180 were released. The health of the convicts was good. 1,070 regular civil suits, 1,662 small cause suits and 50 appeals were filed during the year, 415 were brought forward from the previous year, and thirty-seven were re-admitted, making a total of 3,234 suits, original and appeal, of which 2,798 suits or 86.5 per cent were disposed of. The number of documents registered fell from 22,619 to 20,844, and the total value of the transactions, to which they related, from Rs. 23,23,008 to Rs. 22,47,652. The receipts and charges of the Registration department amounted to Rs. 23,562 and Rs. 17,422, respectively. The land revenue demand was Rs. 5,23,236, and the demand under extra sources Rs. 2,61,927. The total current receipts amounted to Rs. 8,05,034, and the expenditure to Rs. 9,17,263, Rs. 1,55,000 being expended on public works. The closing balance of the Devasthanam accounts was Rs. 65,293, exclusive of Rs. 1,25,000 in Government securities, and that of the Manovirit accounts Rs. 2,21,135, inclusive of Rs. 40,000 in Government securities, and of Rs. 25,000 loan made to the State out of this fund. The total abkari revenue was Rs. 54,541 against Rs. 56,656 in the previous year. 35,301 persons were treated at the Pudukkottai hospital against 29,087 in the preceding year, and the total cost of the medical establishment, including three dispensaries newly opened during the year, amounted to Rs. 25,180. The number of successful vaccinations increased from 8,676 to 10,915, and that of elementary schools from 270 to 315. Revenue Survey was in progress, Rs. 26,027 being spent under this head during the year.

PUDUKKOTTAI STATE.
(FASLI 1305 - JULY 1895 TO JUNE 1896)

General and political:— The year under report was the first succeeding the installation of His Highness the Raja, and it is satisfactory to note that the policy instituted under the auspices of the Government of Madras during his minority was steadily maintained. His Highness the Raja had an interview with His Excellency the Viceroy at Trichinopoly in December 1895, and paid a visit to His Excellency the Governor at Madras in January 1896.

Season and public health:— The rainfall was heavier than that of the previous year and the season was, on the whole, comparatively favourable. Small-pox and fever both prevailed during the year.

18596

Land revenue:- The demand under land revenue rose from Rs.5,27,284 to Rs.5,30,142 out of which Rs.25,468 were remitted, having been already paid in a different form, and Rs.4,74,720 were collected. Of old arrears of land revenue other than quit-rents on enfranchised inams, Rs.31,577 were collected, and Rs.1,753 remitted, and the collections of arrears of quit-rents on enfranchised inams amounted to Rs.13,850. The total land revenue collection was thus Rs.5,20,147 against Rs.4,31,219, showing an increase of Rs.88,928.

Revenue survey and settlement:- 250 square miles were surveyed in Alangudi taluk at a cost of Rs.26,988. As the survey of the taluk was not completed during the year, no revenue settlement operations were undertaken.

Legislation:- The following Regulations were passed during the year:- Regulation I of 1895 - A Regulation to avoid loss by the default of Public Accountants, Regulation II of 1895 - To introduce the British Succession Certificate Act VII of 1889 in lieu of the old British Act XXVII of 1860 previously in force, Regulation III of 1895 - The new Court Fees Regulation, Regulation IV of 1895 - A Regulation to amend the Registration Regulation of 1885, Regulation I of 1896 - A Regulation to assimilate the law relating to post offices with that in force in British India, and Regulation II of 1896 - A Regulation to amend a clerical error in Article I(a) Schedule II of the new Court Fees Regulations.

Police:- 1,595 cases of all kinds were reported by the police during the year, of which 1,420 or 95 per cent were detected, against 2,051 cases with a detection of 95 per cent in the previous fasli. The percentage of convictions of the persons arrested (2,629) fell from 66 to 64. The number of cases under the India Penal Code declined from 402 to 316, but the percentage of detection rose from 74 to 77. The number of cases referred as false, of summonses served and of warrants executed by the police was 280, 15,352 and 1,095 respectively. All the police stations in the State were inspected by the Superintendent of Police, Trichinopoly.

Criminal justice:- There were in all 3,754 criminal cases for disposal, in which 5,742 persons were involved, against 4,515 cases involving 6,623 persons in the previous year. The total number convicted was 2,399, the percentage of convictions under the Indian Penal Code rising from 35.1 to 38.8, while that under special and local laws declined from 94.6 to 93 per cent. The fines imposed amounted to Rs.6,157, of which Rs.5,004 were realized. The average duration of trials was 3 5/18 days against 3 1/20 days in the previous fasli. The Sessions Court disposed of 17 cases involving 23 persons, against 16 involving 28 persons, and the Chief Magistrate heard 131 appeals, in 92 of which the decisions of the lower Courts were upheld or modified, while in 39 they were reversed. The number of appeals disposed of by the Chief Court in its original and appellate sides fell from 17 to 11, the judgements in 3 being reversed. There were 122 review petitions of which all but 12 were disposed of.

Jail:- There were 86 convicts in the central jail at the commencement of the year, and 134 were admitted, making a total of 210 against 254. The total jail charges increased from Rs.7,493 to Rs.8,145, while the average cost of diet per head decreased from Rs.1-9 to Rs.1-8. Various improvements were introduced in the administration of the department during the year.

1885-86

Civil justice:- The number of regular suits for disposal in the Chief Court advanced from 1,238 to 1,301, and that of small cause suits from 1,511 to 1,815. Of the total number, 1,065 regular suits and 1,399 small causes were disposed of against 1,021 and 1,379 in the previous year. 1,120 miscellaneous petitions were also disposed of. The average duration of contested regular, and small cause, suits, rose from 99 and 34 days to 174 and 48 days, respectively. The number of appeals for disposal during the year fell from 123 to 118, of which 99 were disposed of against 57. The average duration of an appeal advanced from 4 months and 7 days to 8 months and 1 day. There were 41 review applications for disposal during the year, of which 40 were disposed of, and out of 25 petitions for review of appeal judgements, 21 were decided. 1,419 suits were entertained by the nine rural Small Cause Courts, and 1,399 were disposed of. The Court-fee collections amounted to ~~Rs.38,385~~ Rs.38,385 against Rs.35,630 in the previous fiscal, and the expenditure was Rs.28,488 against Rs.28,685.

Registration:- The number of documents registered (20,854) showed a further decline of 1,765, and the aggregate value of the transactions decreased from Rs.23,22,686 to Rs.22,47,305, or by 3.2 per cent. The receipts from registration fees amounted to Rs.23,703, against Rs.24,778, and the expenditure to Rs.17,417 against Rs.17,685, resulting in a surplus of Rs.6,286. All the Sub-Registry offices were inspected during the year.

Public works:- The total outlay on public works increased from Rs.1,47,003 to Rs.1,48,622, and was distributed as follows:- buildings Rs.38,105, roads Rs.34,962, irrigation works Rs.30,862, conservancy Rs.20,263 and establishments Rs.12,281.

Postal department:- The amalgamation of the State post with the Imperial post was attended with the most gratifying results. A new post office was opened during the year, raising the total number to 15.

Financial:- Including the opening balance of Rs.3,87,881, the total receipts were Rs.11,94,219 and the expenditure Rs.9,18,768 leaving a balance of Rs.2,75,451, of which Rs.2,75,000 were in Government securities. The expenditure was Rs.1,85,190 in excess of the previous year, the increase being mainly due to the payment of Rs.1,00,000 to the Manovirti Jagir, and to higher expenditure on settlement, agricultural laws, education and medical relief. The receipts were the highest on record with the exception of the year 1891-92, and there was an improvement in every branch of revenue.

Abkari:- The separate shop system was in force during the year, and 8,806 gallons of liquor were manufactured against 5,506 gallons in the previous year, while the issues were 8,191 gallons against 7,658. The total demand under all heads of abkari revenue was Rs.54,559, of which Rs.54,197 were collected. 143 toddy shops were opened against 168 in the previous year, and license fees amounted to Rs.18,308 against Rs.21,508.

Medical:- Besides the central hospital at Pudukkottai, there were 7 rural dispensaries, 3 of them having been newly opened during the year. Including 233 in-patients, 35,359 patients were treated in the central hospital against 29,087 in the previous year, and 44,116 cases were treated in the rural dispensaries. 28 major and 585 minor surgical operations were successfully performed, and the midwives attended 193 cases. The total cost of hospital establishments was Rs.25,095. The number of vaccinations increased from 9,354 to 13,038, of which 11,812 were successful, but the percentage of successful cases declined from 92.7 to 90.5.

Education:- There were at the close of the fasli 649 pupils on the rolls of the Raja's college against 605 in the previous fasli, and the average number was 611 against 580. The expenditure of the college declined from Rs.20,285 to Rs.18,915, and the average cost of each pupil from Rs.33-12-10 to Rs.29-2-4. Eight out of 13 candidates passed the F.A. examination with one in the first class, 24 out of 41 were successful in the Matriculation, and 59 out of 64 in the Lower Secondary examinations. At the Sirkar Girls' school there were 173 pupils on the rolls at the end of the year, against 164 in the previous year, and the expenditure was Rs.2,333 against Rs.2,496. The number of elementary schools increased from 270 to 305, and that of boys and girls under instruction from 6,547 and 375, respectively, to 7,424 and 570. At the close of the year, however, there were only 244 schools against 219 at the close of the previous fasli. The expenditure under elementary education was Rs.12,347, and the total expenditure on instruction amounted to Rs.41,000 against Rs.33,084 in the previous year.

year, and thirty-eight suits were re-admitted, making a total of 3,104 suits, original and appeal. Of these, 2,747 suits of 88.5 per cent. were disposed of. The number of documents registered was 21,896 against 20,854, and the total value of the transactions was 23½ lakhs against 22½ lakhs in the previous year. The receipts and charges of the Registration department amounted to Rs. 25,225 and Rs. 18,270, respectively. The land revenue demand was Rs. 5,24,323 and the demand under extra sources Rs. 2,95,090. The total current receipts amounted to Rs. 8,13,832 and the expenditure to Rs. 7,86,615, Rs. 1,21,000 being expended on public works. The Devasthanam accounts showed a closing balance of Rs. 48,329, exclusive of Rs. 1,25,000 in Government securities. The Mahovirti accounts showed a closing balance of Rs.2,36,491 inclusive of Rs. 40,000 in Government securities and a loan of Rs. 25,000 made to the State out of this fund. The total abkari revenue was Rs. 60,725 against Rupees 54,558 last year. 35,823 persons were treated at the hospital at Pudukkottai against 35,527 last year, and the cost of the medical establishment amounted to Rs. 20,806. The number of elementary schools rose from 305 to 324. Revenue Survey was in progress, Rs. 33,000 being spent under this head during the year and a trial settlement was begun.

PUDUKKOTTAI STATE

(Fasli 1306 - July 1896 to June 1897)

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General and political:- His Highness the Raja paid a State visit to His Excellency the Governor of Madras at Madras in November

1896. The Diamond Jubilee of Her Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress was celebrated at Pudukkottai in a loyal and befitting manner. An imperial salute was fired at 7 A.M. on the 22nd June 1897, and a public Durbar was held.

Season and public health:- The season was, on the whole, favourable. Cholera was the prevailing disease throughout the State.

Land revenue:- The demand under land revenue fell from Rs. 5,30,142 to Rs. 5,30,142 to Rs. 5,24,323, and the demand under extra sources was Rs. 2,95,090.

Revenue survey and settlements:- ~~Revenue~~ Revenue survey operations were in progress, the total cost of the establishment amounting to Rs. 33,000. A trial settlement was commenced.

Legislation:- The following regulations were passed during the year:- Regulation III of 1896 - to afford protection to Judges, Magistrates, and other persons acting judicially, Regulation IV of 1896 - to give effect to certain unregistered leases of immoveable property belonging to the Chinnu Aramanai Jahire, Regulation I of 1897 - to provide for the punishment of gambling and keeping of common gaming houses in the Pudukkottai State, Regulation III of 1897 - to provide for the better prevention of the outbreak or spread of dangerous epidemic diseases.

Police:- 1,117 cases of all kinds were reported by the police, of which 990 or 88 per cent. were detected, and out of 2,240 persons arrested, 1,116 or 49 per cent. were convicted.

Criminal justice: During the year 3,259 cases, involving 6,064 persons, against 3,754 cases, involving 5,742 persons, in the previous year, came before the magistracy. Of the total number of persons involved, 2,059 were convicted against 2,399 in the previous year, 807 acquitted, 1,280 discharged, and 1,786 otherwise disposed of, leaving 132 for trial. There were 88 criminal appeals before the Chief Court, and 26 cases before the Sessions Court. The Chief Court heard 11 appeals and 49 criminal revision petitions and references.

Jail:- The total jail population at the beginning of the year was 74. 541 prisoners were admitted during the year, making a total of 615 including prisoners in subsidiary jails. 545 prisoners were released. The health of the convicts was good.

Civil Justice:- 1,644 regular civil suits, 862 small cause suits, and 124 appeals were filed during the year, while 436 were brought forward from the previous year, and 38 suits were re-admitted, making a total of 3,104 suits original and appeal. Of these, ~~2,747~~ 2,747 suits or 88.5 per cent. were disposed of. The rural or mofussal Small Cause Courts had 1,230 suits on the file, of which 1,182 suits or 96 per cent. were disposed of.

Registration:- The number of documents registered was increased from 20,854 to 21,896 or by 5 per cent. and the aggregate value of the transactions was 23½ lakhs against 22½ lakhs in the

previous year. The receipts and charges of the Registration department amounted to Rs. 25,225 and Rs. 18,270, respectively, against Rs. 23,703 and Rs. 17,147.

Public works:- The total outlay on public works decreased from Rs. 1,48,622 to Rs. 1,21,000 of which Rs. 22,000 was spent on buildings, and Rs. 2,500 on town and village conservancy. Some large masonry works to irrigation tanks were undertaken during the year. All the existing metal roads were maintained in good order, and a new road to Karambagudi was constructed.

Financial:- Including the opening balance of Rs. 2,75,451, the total receipts amounted to Rs. 10,89,283, and the expenditure to Rs. 7,86,615, leaving a balance of Rs. 3,02,668. The Devasthanam accounts showed a closing balance of Rs. 48,329, exclusive of Rs. 1,25,000 in Government securities. The Manovirti accounts showed a closing balance of Rs. 2,36,491, inclusive of Rs. 40,000 in Government securities, and a loan of Rs. 25,000 made to the State out of this fund.

Abkari:- The total abkari revenue was Rs. 60,725 against Rs. 54,558 last year.

Medical:- 35,823 persons were treated at the hospital at Pudukkottai against 35,527 last year, and the cost of the medical establishment amounted to Rs. 20,806. The number of vaccinations decreased from 13,038 to 11,130 of which ~~10,104~~ 10,014 cases were successful. Animal vaccinations showed good progress.

Education:- Education generally progressed, and there was an increase in the number of elementary schools, which rose from 305 to 324. Schools for Muhammadans and Pariah boys and girls were newly opened.

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Pudukkottai State:- His Highness the Raja left Pudukkottai on the 3rd March 1898 on a visit to England and during his absence his elder brother, M.R.Ry. Vijia Reghunada Pallavarayar Dorai Raja, B.A., was appointed as a councillor to assist the Dewan. No Regulation was passed during the year. Rules under Regulations III of 1892 (The Pudukkottai Arms Regulation) and II of 1897 (The Pudukkottai Epidemic Diseases Regulation) were passed. The season was unfavourable. Cholera and chicken-pox were prevalent throughout the State during the year. Of 1,299 cases reported by the police, 88 per cent were detected, and out of 2,538 persons arrested, 55 per cent were convicted. 3,538 cases involving 6,459 persons were before the magistrates, of which 3,475 were disposed of. 125 criminal appeals were before the Chief Magistrate, and all were disposed of. The Chief Court had nine criminal appeals, of which seven were disposed of, and of the four appeals filed in Sessions Court, all were disposed of. Sixty criminal revision petitions and references were before the Chief Court, of which thirty-eight were disposed of. 1,139 prisoners were admitted and 1,131 were released. The health in the ~~prisons~~ jails was good. 1,467 regular and 570 small cause suits and 140 appeals, making a total of 2,177, were filed during the year and including 317 brought forward from the previous year and seventy-two suits re-admitted, there were 2,566 for disposal before the Chief Court. Of these, 91.6 per cent were disposed of. The number of documents registered during the year were 23,549 against 21,896 last year. The increase of 7½ per cent was due to the working of two new offices and to the larger number of sales of sirkar lands and to the registration of security bonds connected with the advances made by the sirkar to the ryots. These bonds were hitherto not registered. The total value of transactions was 25.50 lakhs against 23.50 lakhs last year. The receipts and charges of the Registration Department were Rs.28,160 and Rs.18,813 against Rs.25,225 and Rs.18,304, respectively, last year. The land revenue demand was Rs.6,93,279, and the demand under extra sources Rs.3,08,464. Total current demand was Rs.10,01,743. The total current receipts from all sources amounted to Rs.9,64,137 against Rs.8,14,271 last year. The total expenditure was Rs.10,25,153. Rs.1,18,000 were expended on public works. The Devasthanam and charities revenues were incorporated with the State revenue during the year, and money grants were fixed. The Manovirti accounts showed a closing balance of Rs.2,49,615, of which Rs.40,000 are in Government securities. The total abkari revenue was Rs.58,482 against Rs.61,613 last year. 33,752 persons were treated in the Pudukkottai hospital against 35,677 last year. The cost of the medical establishment amounted to Rs.23,135. The number of successful vaccinations was 9,600 against 10,014 last year. The number of elementary schools was 368 against 363 last year. The survey was in progress; the expenditure under this head was Rs.39,000. The trial settlement for ascertaining the financial result on half-net system was completed during the year. The Forest department was placed under the supervision of the Superintendent, Salt and Abkari department. The revenue derived from the forests amounted to Rs.23,431 against Rs.15,758 last year.

PUDUKKOTTAI STATE
(FASLI 1307 - JULY 1897 TO JUNE 1898.)

General and political:- His Highness the Raja proceeded on a visit to England, leaving Pudukkottai on the 3rd of March 1898. His Highness had not returned at the close of the year. His elder brother

M.R.Ry. Vijja Reghunada Pallavarayar Dorai Raja, B.A., was appointed as a Councillor to assist the Dewan during the absence of the Raja.

Season and public health:- The season was unfavourable. Cholera and chicken-pox were prevalent throughout the State during the year.

Land revenue:- The demand under land revenue rose from Rs.5,24,323 to Rs.6,93,279, and the demand under extra sources from Rs.2,95,090 to Rs.3,08,464, so that the total current demand was Rs.10,01,743.

Revenue Survey and Settlement:- Survey operations were proceeded with, Rs.39,000 being spent on this head in the year under report as against Rs.33,000 in the preceding year. The trial settlement which was begun in the previous year, with the idea of ascertaining the financial result of the half-net system, was completed during the year.

Legislation:- Though no regulations were passed during the year under report, rules were passed under two Regulations - Regulation III of 1892 (The Pudukkottai Arms Regulation) and Regulation II of 1897 (The Pudukkottai Epidemic Diseases Regulation).

Police:- 1,299 cases were reported by the police against 1,117 cases in the previous year. The percentage of detection was the same as last year (80 per cent), while the percentage of convictions rose from 49 to 55.

Criminal justice:- During the year 3,538 cases involving 6,459 persons were before the Magistrates against 3,259 cases involving 6,064 persons in the preceding year. Disposals numbered 3,475. 125 criminal appeals came before the Chief Magistrate and all were disposed of. The Chief Court disposed of 7 out of 9 criminal appeals, and the Sessions Court disposed of all the 4 appeals filed before it. Of 60 criminal revision petitions and references before the Chief Court, 38 were disposed of.

Jail:- The health of prisoners was good. The opening population was 70 against 74 for the previous year, but the number of admissions and releases largely increased, being 1,139 and 1,131, respectively, against 541 and 545 in the preceding year.

Civil justice:- 1,467 regular and 570 small cause suits, as well as 140 appeals, were filed during the year under report as against 1,644 regular and 862 small cause suits and 124 appeals in the preceding year. Including 317 suits brought forward from the previous year and 72 suits re-admitted, there were altogether 2,566 suits before the Chief Court against 3,104 in the previous year. The percentage of disposal was better than last year, being 91.6 against 88.5.

Registration:- The number of documents registered rose from 21,896 to 23,549 - an increase of 7½ per cent. This was due to the fact that two new offices were working, to the increased sale of sircar lands, and to the registration of security-bonds in connection with sircar advances to ryots. Hitherto these bonds had not been registered. The aggregate value of the transactions rose from 23.50 lakhs to 25.50 lakhs. Receipts and charges were Rs.28,160 and Rs.18,813 against Rs.25,225 and Rs.18,304, respectively, last year.

Public works:- The total outlay on public works fell from Rs.1,21,000 to Rs.1,18,000.

Financial:- The opening balance was Rs.2,92,460 against Rs.2,75,451 in the previous year. The total receipts amounted to Rs.9,64,137 against Rs.8,14,271. Adding the opening balance there was an aggregate of Rs.12,56,597, while the expenditure was Rs.10,25,135 thus leaving a closing balance of Rs.2,31,444. The Devasthanam and charities revenues were incorporated with the State revenue during the year and money grants were fixed. The Manovirti accounts showed a closing balance of Rs.2,49,715, of which Rs.40,000 were in Government securities.

Abkari:- The total abkari revenue fell from Rs.61,613 to Rs.58,482.

Medical:- Only 33,752 persons were treated in the Pudukkottai hospital against 35,677 in the previous year, but the cost of the medical establishment rose from Rs.20,806 to Rs.23,135. The number of successful vaccinations against decreased from 10,014 to 9,600.

Education:- The number of elementary schools continued to increase; there were 368 at the end of the year against 363 at the commencement.

gistered during the year was 22,417 against 23,549 last year. The decrease of 4.8 per cent. was due to the more favourable character of the season. The total value of transactions was 26½ lakhs. The receipts and charges of the Registration department were Rs. 26,130 and Rs. 18,618 against Rs. 28,160 and Rs. 18,767, respectively, last year. The land revenue demand was Rs. 7,18,249 and the demand under other sources Rs. 3,15,406, making a total current demand of Rs. 10,33,655. The total current receipts from all sources, including Rs. 56,369 from abkari and Rs. 21,157 from forests, amounted to Rs. 13,39,840 against Rs. 10,54,864 last year. The total expenditure was Rs. 11,45,904 of which Rs. 1,12,870 were expended on public works. The Manovirti accounts showed a closing balance of Rs. 1,70,861, of which Rs. 90,000 are invested in Government securities. 27,233 patients against 33,350 were treated in the Pudukkottai Town Hospital. The number of successful vaccinations was 5,262. The number of elementary schools fell from 254 to 243. Progress in survey in the year under report was slow, the expenditure under this head being Rs. 28,330. A preliminary settlement was made of twenty-three villages.

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PUDUKKOTTAI STATE

Fasli 1308 - July 1898 to June 1899)

General and political:- In November 1898 His Highness the Raja returned from his visit to England. The office of Dewan was held by M.R.Ry. R. Vedantachari Avargal, F.M.U., until January 1899. It was filled temporarily by M.R.Ry. Vijai Raghunatha Durai Raja Avargal, B.A., Councillor, up to 18th February, when M.R.Ry. Dewan Bahadur S. Venkata Rama Das Nayudu took up the appointment. In February 1899 His Highness the Raja was invested with full powers of administration on certain minor conditions. His Excellency Sir Arthur Havelock, G.E.M.G., G.C.I.E., Governor of Madras, visited Pudukkottai State during the same month.

Season and public health:- The season was favourable for agricultural operations; the average rainfall was 45.50 inches against 27.36 in fasli 1307. Fever, cholera and small-pox prevailed throughout the State. The latter disease increased considerably owing in part to the aversion of the people to vaccination which they confounded with inoculation against plague.

Land Revenue:- The total land revenue demand rose from Rs. 6,72,450 to Rs. 7,18,249, and the percentage of collection from 90.96 to 93.26. Arrears of land revenue and quit-rent were reduced from Rs. 1,46,805 to Rs. 1,30,788.

Revenue survey and settlements:- The outturn of survey work was 150 square miles against 200 in fasli 1307, and the expenditure on the operations, establishment, &c., charges was Rs. 28,330 against Rs. 38,912 in the previous year. Owing to financial pressure, settlement operations were postponed until the completion of the survey.

Legislation:- Three regulations were passed, viz., No. 1 of 1898 (Pudukkottai Sanitary Regulation), No. I of 1899 (Indian Penal Code Amendment Regulation) and No. II of 1899 (Post Office Amendment Regulation).

Police:- 1,263 cases of all kinds were reported against 1,388 in the previous year. The percentage of detection fell from 92 to 91 and that of convictions from 56 to 53.

Criminal justice:- The total file of the magistracy was 2,787 cases involving 4,762 persons against 3,368 cases with 6,127 persons in 1307. 2,727 ~~xxx~~ were disposed of. 86 criminal appeals came before the Chief Magistrate; all of which were disposed of. The Sessions Court disposed of the 6 appeals before it, and of 18 appeals to the Chief Court, only 2 remained pending. One criminal revision petition out of 38 was left undisposed of by the Chief Magistrate and 12 out of 76 by the Chief Court at the close of the year.

Jails:- The number of sub-jails was reduced from 8 to 5. The average of daily sink in the Central Jail was 3.2 against 5.5 in 1307. Admissions and releases numbered 763 and 769, respectively.

Civil justice:- There were, for disposal, 1,416 regular suits and 1,074 small causes; 1,264 of the former and 1,020 of the latter were disposed of - a total decrease in disposals of 536 suits as compared with the previous year. 36 appeals out of

140 were left in arrears against 40 in fasli 1307. The outturn of work, both original and appellate, by the Chief Court was poor.

Registration:- Registrations fell by 4.8 per cent. (from 23,549 to 22,417), but the value of the transactions rose by 4.4 per cent. (from Rs. 25,49,248 to Rs. 26,52,433). The system of taking the thumb-prints of the parties executing documents worked well. Receipts amounted to Rs. 26,130 and expenditure to Rs. 18,618 against Rs. 28,160 and Rs. 18,767 in the previous year.

Public works:- The engineer appointed by the Darbar entered on his duties in March 1899. Rs. 1,12,860 was expended on public works against Rs. 1,57,672 in fasli 1307.

Financial:- The year opened with a balance of Rs. 95,441 in cash and Rs. 4,00,000 in Government securities; receipts amounted to Rs. 13,39,840 and expenditure to Rs. 11,45,904, leaving a closing balance of Rs. 6,89,377. The "Amanat fund" was closed during the year and, so far as the information available allowed, the items composing it were transferred to the general treasury account.

Abkari:- The total demand rose from Rs. 59,994 to Rs. 61,892 of which all but Rs. 4,299 or 7 per cent. was collected. Arrears were reduced by Rs. 491.

Medical:- The number of persons treated in the Pudukkottai hospital fell from 33,350 to 27,233 owing to the plague scare. The total cost of the department fell from Rs. 25,127 to Rs. 20,462. Only 5,531 persons were vaccinated against 10,258 in 1307. The percentage of success rose from 92.7 to 95.1.

Education:- Taking all classes of schools together, there was a decrease of 13 schools and 749 pupils; 6 additional girls' schools, however, were opened.

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Extract from "Report on the Administration of the Madras Presidency"

1899-1900

Pudukkottai State: His Highness the Raja of Pudukkottai visited Mysore during the year. Two regulations were passed:- (1) to provide for the arrest and surrender of persons accused of offences under the Criminal Tribes Act, and (2) to empower the compulsory record of finger-prints by certain officers. The season was unfavourable. The prevailing diseases were, as usual, Cholera, small-pox, and fever. 1,577 cases were reported by the Police, of which 1,491 or 94 per cent. were detected. Of 2,979 persons arrested, 56 per cent. were convicted. 2,974 cases, involving 5,246 persons, came before the magistracy, and all but 58 were decided. There were 76 appeals before the Chief Magistrate, and 12 cases before the Sessions court. The Chief court heard 22 and the Sessions court 5 appeals. 712 prisoners were admitted and 686 released. The health of the prisoners improved. There were 1,634 regular suits, 1,423 small cause suits, and 113 appeals for decision. 1,523 regular and 1,368 small cause suits, and 98 appeals were decided. The number of documents registered rose from 22,417 in fasli 1308 to 23,487; and their value from Rs. 22,26,52,433 to Rs. 30,51,338. The receipts and charges of the Registration department were Rs. 27,710 and Rs. 18,775, respectively. The land revenue demand was Rs. 7,07,645, and the collections Rs. 6,24,096. Rs. 31,112 were spent on Revenue Survey during the year. The total receipts and expenditure for the year were Rs. 18,88,648, and Rs. 10,84,063. The closing balance was Rs. 8,04,585, of which Rs. 5,10,000 were invested in Government securities. The total demand and collection under abkari were Rs. 57,021 and Rs. 56,271, respectively. The number of patients medically treated rose from 64,346 in 1308 to 73,911. The medical department cost Rs. 19,515. The number of cases vaccinated rose by 2,241 to 7,772, of which 7,205 were successful. The number of schools rose from 296 to 310.

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PUDUKKOTTAI STATE

(Fasli 1309 - July 1st, 1899 to June 30th 1900).

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General and political:- His Highness the Raja attended the marriages of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore and his sister, at Mysore, in June 1900. M.R.Ry. Diwan Bahadur S. Venkata Rama Dar Nayudu Avargal was Diwan throughout the year. He went on privilege leave on June 3rd; from which date to the close of the fasli, M.R.Ry. Vijia Raghunada Dural Raja Avargal, B.A., who was confirmed as Councillor during the year, acted for him.

Season and public health:- The season was most unfavourable. The mean rainfall for the year was only 28.22 inches, against 45.59 in fasli 1308. Relief works were started, but good showers in April and May averted famine. As usual fever, cholera and small-pox were rife throughout the State. Deaths from the latter cause were fewer than in fasli 1308; especially in the town, where vaccination was made compulsory.

Extract from "Report on the Administration Madras Presidency"

1900-1901.

Pudukkottai State: A public reception was given to His Highness the Raja by His Excellency the Viceroy in November 1900. His Highness the Raja visited Europe during the year. A regulation was passed to provide for the Census of 1901. The season was slightly better than the previous one. Public health was also better. 1,467 cases were reported by the police, of which 94 per cent, were detected. 57 per cent of cases charged ended in conviction. 2,364 cases, involving 4,937 persons, came before the magistracy, and all but 81 were decided. 108 appeals were filed before the Chief Magistrate, and 8 before the Sessions court. The Chief court decided all its appeals, and the Sessions court 7. 768 persons were admitted to jail, and 748 were released. The health of the prisoners was good. There were 1,663 original and 1,461 small cause suits, and 93 appeals for disposal. 1,419 original and 1,350 small cause suits, and 59 appeals were disposed of. The number of documents registered was 23,410 of the aggregate value of Rs.31,49,730. The receipts and charges of the Registration department were Rs.28,622, and Rs.17,989, respectively. The land revenue demand was Rs.7,08,954, and collections were Rs.6,21,162. Rs.28,147 were spent on revenue survey during the year. The total receipts and expenditure were Rs.19.58 lakhs and Rs.10.48 lakhs. The closing balance was Rs.9.10 lakhs of which Rs. 6 lakhs were invested in Government securities. The demand under abkari was Rs.56,351, and the whole demand was collected. The number of patients medically treated decreased slightly to 72,043. The medical department cost Rs.17,562. The number of vaccinations rose from 7,772 in fasli 1309 to 8,313, of which 7,723 were successful. The number of schools fell from 310 to 285.

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PUDUKKOTTAI STATE

(Fasli 1310 - July 1st, 1900 to June 30th, 1901)

General and political: A public reception was given to His Highness the Raja by His Excellency the Viceroy at Trichinopoly on the 28th November 1900. His Highness visited Europe during the fasli.

Season and public health: The season was slightly better than in the previous fasli, and the prices of food-grains were not so high. Public health was also better than in the previous year.

Land revenue: The actual land revenue demand for the fasli under report was Rs.7,08,954, or about Rs.1,300 more than in the preceding fasli.

Revenue survey and settlement: Survey operations were proceeded with, Rs.28,147 being spent on this head against Rs.31,111 in the previous year. Revenue settlement operations were not begun pending the completion of the survey.

Legislation: A regulation was passed to provide for the Census of 1901.

Police: 1,467 cases were reported by the police against 1,577 in the previous year. The percentage of detection was the same as in the previous year (94 percent), while the percentage of convictions rose from 56 to 57 per cent.

Criminal justice: During the year 2,864 cases involving 4,937 persons were before the Magistrates, against 2,974 cases involving 5,246 persons in the preceding year. 2,783 cases were disposed of. 108 appeals were filed before the Chief Magistrate, and all were disposed of. The Chief court disposed of 7 out of 8 appeals filed before it; and the court of Sessions disposed of all the 9 appeals before it. 47 revision petitions came before the Chief court, and all were disposed of.

Jails: The health of the prisoners was good. There were 93 prisoners at the beginning of the year, and the number of admissions during the year was 768 against 779 in the previous year.

Civil justice: There were 1,667 original and 1,461 small cause suits for disposal against 1,634 and 1,423, respectively in fasli 1309. 1,419 of the former, and 1,350 of the latter, were decided, or 112 less than in the previous year. There were 93 appeals for disposal, against 113 in the previous year. The undisposed balance rose from 15 at the beginning, to 34 at the end, of the year.

Registration: The number of documents registered decreased by .33 per cent. to 23,410. The aggregate value of documents registered rose from Rs.30,51,338 to Rs.31,49,730. 91.30 per cent. of documents were registered within a week after presentation. Receipts and expenditure were Rs.28,622 and Rs.17,989, against Rs.27,710 and Rs.18,018 respectively, in the previous year.

Public works: Rs.1,09,528 were spent against Rs. 1,14,239 in fasli 1309. There was an increase of expenditure on roads, and a decrease on irrigation and village conservancy.

Financial: Including the opening balance of 8.04 lakhs the receipts were 19.58 lakhs. The expenditure was 10.48 lakhs, leaving a balance of 9.10 lakhs. The total value of Government paper owned by the State at the end of the fasli was 6 lakhs of rupees.

Abkari: The total demand fell from Rs. 57.021 to Rs.56,351. The whole demand was collected. Old arrears were reduced from Rs.4,819 to Rs.3,346.

Extract from "Report on the Administration of the Madras Presidency"
1901-1902.

Pudukkottai - Part II, pages 111, 112.

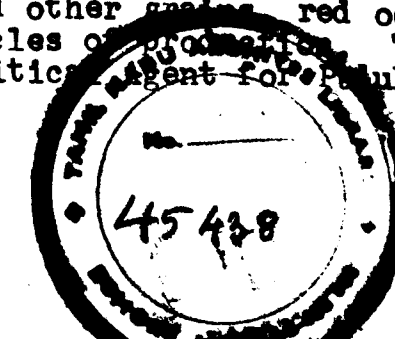
17. The collection of current demand of land-revenue in Pudukkottai State was good, if allowance is made for amounts, in connection with which enquiries were pending at the close of the year. Arrears of land-revenue relating to 26 years remained uncollected at the close of the year. Cadastral and theodolite surveys were carried on in two taluks; the inam settlement department continued its work. Three regulations were passed during the year. The number of cases reported to the police rose, but the percentage of detections and convictions fell. One magistrate's court was abolished. The number of cases before magistrates was more than in fasli 1310. One subsidiary jail was abolished. An additional small cause court was established. The amount of work done in all civil courts was more than in the previous year but the arrears in the Chief Court were still heavy. A decline in the number of documents registered is attributed to the favourable character of the season. The average prices of the principal food-grains were easier than in the previous year; but pasture and fodder were insufficient. A rise in the revenue derived from forests was accompanied by a decline in the expenditure on them. There was a marked increase in the amount spent on public works. The receipts and expenditure during the year were Rs. 11,97,413 and Rs. 10,31,719. The closing balance was Rs. 10,66,221. A lakh of rupees was invested in Government promissory notes and the value of Government paper owned by the State rose to seven lakhs of rupees. The numbers of births and deaths registered were only 4,396 (11.55 per mille) and 4,131 (10.85 per mille), showing that the registration is very incomplete. Although the public health was fair, the number of patients treated in the hospital and dispensaries was higher than in fasli 1310. There was a marked increase in the number of vaccinations. The numbers of schools and of pupils declined during the year.

PUDUKKOTTAI STATE
(FASLI 1311 - 1ST JULY 1901 TO 30TH JUNE 1902)

(Report on the administration of Pudukkottai for fasli 1311. (1901-02))

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General and Political:- His Highness Sri Brahadamba Das Raja, Martanda Bhairava Tondiman Bahadur, Raja of Pudukkottai, belongs to the Kallar caste and is a Hindu (Sivaite) by religion. His education was supervised by an English tutor. He is 26 years of age and is not married. His nearest male heir is his paternal uncle's son, Bala Subramanya Raghunatha Tondiman, who was educated at the Presidency College, Madras, and passed the Matriculation examination of the University of Madras. The population of the State was 380,440 according to the census of 1901. The gross revenue is estimated to be 11 lakhs of rupees. The Rajah pays no tribute. The State military force consists of 125 infantry and the Rajah's body-guard of three officers and 16 men; of 17 guns only six are used, the remainder being unserviceable. Paddy and other grains, red ochre, iron and granite are the principal articles of produce. The Collector of Trichinopoly is ex-officio Political Agent for Pudukkottai.



Administration of the land:- (Land-revenue, Survey, Settlement, Waste lands.): - The arrears of land-revenue, other than quit-rents, amounted to Rs.1,23711 at the beginning of the fasli; Rs. 52,956 were collected during the year and Rs.4,729 were written off, leaving a balance of Rs. 66,026 relating to 26 years. The arrears of quit-rents at the beginning of the fasli amounted to Rs.1,53,392, to which were added Rs. 7,113, the arrears due on inam-lands enfranchised during the year; Rs. 16,521 were collected and Rs. 10,374 were written off during the year. The current demand of land-revenue rose from Rs.7,08,954 in fasli 1310 to Rs. 7,18,196 owing to extension of cultivation and miscellaneous receipts; no remission can be granted under the revenue-system of the State, but enquiries relating to Rs. 23,669 were pending at the close of the fasli and this amount was practically suspended; of the remainder (Rs. 6,94,527) Rs. 6,55,590 or 94.39 per cent. were collected. The number of cases in which moveable property was sold fell from 126 in the previous fasli to 82, and the number of cases in which immovable property was sold fell from 296 to 211. The expenditure under land-revenue fell from Rs. 72,431 to Rs. 68,877. Cadastral and theodolite surveys were carried on in two taluks. The expenditure on survey declined from Rs. 28,147 to Rs. 21,401 and the total cost of the survey up to the close of the fasli amounted to Rs.2,48,577. The cost of the Inam Settlement department up to the end of the year was Rs. 1,92,432 and fell from Rs. 8,879 to Rs. 8,575; the total cost of the department up to the end of the year was Rs. 1,92,432 and the additional revenue in the shape of quit-rents was Rs.1,37,207 a year. There were about 71,000 acres of unoccupied arable land in the State.

Protection (Legislation, Police, Criminal Justice, Prisons, Civil Justice, Registration):- Three regulations were passed; they related to the prevention of cruelty to animals, to tolls and to glanders and farcy. The number of cases reported by the police rose from 1,467 in the previous year to 1,558; the percentage of detection fell from 94 to 93 and that of convictions from 57 to 55. The number of magistrates was reduced by one to 13. During the year 3,145 cases involving 5,162 persons were before magistrates, the number in the previous fasli being 2,864 involving 4,937 persons. Of these cases 3,057 were decided. The Court of Sessions decided 12 cases involving 16 persons, leaving no arrears. Of 106 appeals filed in the Chief Magistrate's Court 105 were decided. The Court of Session decided all the eight appeals for disposal by it. The Chief Court decided seven out of eleven for disposal. The Chief Magistrate's Court passed orders on 48 petitions for revision, leaving no arrears, and the Chief Court disposed of 49 out of 71 such petitions. One subsidiary jail having been abolished, there were one central jail and five subsidiary jails at the close of the year. At the beginning of the year there were 113 prisoners; during the fasli 682 were admitted and 723 were discharged. The convicts enjoyed good health. An additional small ~~xxxx~~ cause court was established during the year. The numbers of original and small cause suits for disposal rose from 1,663 and 3,302 to 1,826 and 3,843 respectively: 1,534 of the former and 3,659 of the latter were decided. The Chief Court decided 74 out of 100 appeals for disposal. The quantity of work done by all the courts was more than in the previous year, but the arrears in the Chief Court were still heavy. The number of documents registered in the twelve registry offices fell from 23,410 in fasli 1310 to 21,315; the decline is

attributed to the favourable character of the season. Of the total number of documents 94.95 per cent. were registered within a week of presentation. The receipts of the department fell from Rs. 29,456 to Rs. 28,510, but the expenditure rose from Rs. 18,675 to Rs. 18,692.

Production and Distribution (Weather and crops, Forests, Public Works):- The season was more favourable than in the previous fasli, the mean of the rainfalls recorded at the several stations rising from 32.36 inches to 33.94 inches. The average prices of the principal food-grains were easier than in the previous fasli. Pasture and fodder were generally insufficient. The current demand of forest-revenue rose from Rs. 28,992 in fasli 1310 to Rs. 30,567, Rs. 29,710 of which were collected. The arrears of forest-revenue at the beginning of the year amounted to Rs. 11,404; Rs. 2,488 were collected and Rs. 3,758 were written off the accounts during the year. The cost of the forest-establishment and of the plantations declined from Rs. 1,652 and Rs. 8,032 to Rs. 1,635 and Rs. 7,399 respectively. The expenditure on public works rose from Rs. 1,09,529 to Rs. 1,30,623, of which Rs. 40,143 were spent on roads, Rs. 35,709 on irrigation and Rs. 35,160 on civil buildings.

Revenue and Finance (Salt, Excise):- The opening balance was Rs. 9,00,527, or Rs. 95,942 more than in the previous year. The receipts advanced from Rs. 11,54,250 to Rs. 11,97,413, mainly on account of the increase in the land-revenue. The expenditure fell from Rs. 10,58,308 to Rs. 10,31,719. The closing balance was therefore Rs. 10,66,221. A lakh of rupees of the surplus (Rs. 1,65,694) was invested in Government promissory notes, and the value of Government paper owned by the State rose to seven lakhs of rupees. Under the convention with the Government of Madras the latter paid Rs. 38,000 to the State on account of salt; the expenditure under salt amounted to Rs. 9,996. The total current demand under all heads of abkari-revenue rose from Rs. 56,351 to Rs. 56,568 and the whole of this amount was collected; the arrears amounted to Rs. 3,346, of which Rs. 586 were collected and Rs. 134 written off the accounts.

Vital Statistics, etc. (Births and Deaths, Medical relief; - Vaccination):- The numbers of births and deaths registered were ~~4,396~~ 4,396 and 4,131, the corresponding rates being 11.55 and 10.85 per mille. On the whole the public health was fair. The number of in-patients treated in the hospital rose from 370 to 400; in the dispensary for women and children 4,810 females and 4,815 children were treated; in the seven rural dispensaries the number of patients treated advanced from 41,851 to 42,584. The total cost of the department rose from Rs. 17,946 in the previous year to Rs. 28,991. The number of vaccinations performed rose from 8,313 to 9,740, of which 9,416 were successful; the cost of the department fell from Rs. 2,461 to Rs. 2,443.

Education:- The total number of educational institutions fell from 285 to 279 and the number of pupils declined from 8,744 to 8,591. There were 709 students in the college at the close of the year or 36 less than at the end of the previous year. The receipts under 'Education' fell from Rs. 14,589 to Rs. 13,938, but the expenditure increased from Rs. 36,348 to Rs. 37,301.

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Extract from "Report on the Administration of the Madras Presidency,
1902-1903.
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Pudukkottai (Fasli 1312) Part II, paras 49 to 55.

16. His Highness the Raja of Pudukkottai sailed for Europe for his health on the 21st February 1903. The current demand of land-revenue in the State showed an increase and the percentage of collections rose to 93.38. The balance of arrears of land-revenue was reduced to 46 per cent of the demand. The old arrears of quit-rent, however amounted to Rs.1.53 lakh, of which only Rs.27,183 was collected. Less survey work was done than in the previous year. The Inam Settlement department is finishing up its work. (Four regulations were passed during the year; the most important of them dealt with the question of customary labour for the maintenance and repair of irrigation work.) There was a considerable fall in the number of cases reported to the police and the percentage of detection and that of convictions also fell. There was a decrease in the number of cases before magistrates. The arrears of regular civil suits were reduced, while the balance of small cause suits was increased by three. The number of documents registered decreased; in only 35 per cent of the cases were the documents registered on the day of presentation. There was an increase in the demand of forest revenue and also in the expenditure on public works. There was a rise ~~both~~ both in receipts and expenditure; the opening balance for the year was 10.66 lakhs and the closing balance 11.30 lakhs. The number of births and deaths registered point to a slight improvement in registration, being 13.31 and 11.16 per mille of the population, respectively, against 11.55 and 10.85 in the previous year. The number of patients in the Town hospital showed an increase. The number of vaccinations decreased. There was a fall in the number of schools but an increase in the number of pupils.

PUDUKKOTTAI STATE

(FASLI 1312 - 1ST JULY 1902 TO 30TH JUNE 1903.
(Report on the Administration of Pudukkottai for fasli 1312. (1902-03).)

General and Political:- His Highness Sri Brahadamba Das Raja Martanada Bhairava Tondiman Bahadur, Raja of Pudukkottai, belongs to the Kallar caste and is a Hindu (Sivaite) by religion. He was educated by an English tutor. He is 27 years of age and is not married. His paternal uncle's son, Bala Subramanya Raghunatha Tondiman Sahib, died on the 12th May 1903. The junior Princess, Mathusri Rajasri Kamalambal Rajamani Sahib, died on the 24th January 1903. The population of the State was 380,440 according to the census of 1901. The gross revenue is estimated to be Rs.12,00,000, inclusive of jaghire and other alienated villages. The Raja pays no tribute. The State military force consists of 110 infantry and the Raja's body-guard of 19 men. Paddy and other grains, red ochre, iron and granite are the chief articles of production. The Collector of Trichinopoly is ex-officio Political Agent.

Administration of the land - Land-Revenue:- The arrears of land-revenue, other than quit-rent, amounted to Rs.1,34,374, of which Rs.63,847 was collected and Rs.8,217 written off, leaving a balance of 46.37 per cent of the demand, against 53.37 in the preceding year. The old arrears of quit-rent amounted to Rs.1,53,182, of which only Rs.27,183 was collected. The current demand of land-revenue rose from Rs.7,18,196 in fasli 1311 to Rs.7,42,104 on account of additional land taken up for cultivation. Of this, Rs.6,92,960, or 93.38 per cent, was collected, against 91.28 per cent, in fasli 1311. The number of cases in which immovable property was sold for arrears rose from 211 to 455; sales of moveable property fell from 82 to 60. The expenditure under "land-revenue" rose from Rs.68,877 to Rs.69,397. Survey operations were conducted only in one taluk; the expenditure fell from Rs.21,401 to Rs.13,589. The total cost of the survey up to the end of fasli 1312 was Rs.2,62,166. The work of the Inam Settlement department is being wound up. The total cost upto the end of fasli 1312 was Rs.1,95,000, while the additional revenue in the shape of quit-rent, etc., resulting therefrom amounted to Rs.1,40,722. The extent of unoccupied arable land in the State was about 50,070 acres.

Protection - Legislation:- Four regulations were passed during the fasli. Two of them related to vaccination and registration of births and deaths; one was an amendment of the Tolls Regulation; the fourth and most important defined the nature and extent of the unpaid customary labour which may be exacted from landholders for the maintenance and repair of irrigation works. The number of cases reported to the police fell from 1,558 to 1,066; the percentage of detection fell from 93 to 87 and that of convictions from 55 to 48. The number of Magistrates was 14 against 13 in fasli 1311. During the year 2,463 cases, involving 4,368 persons, were before Magistrates, the figures for the previous fasli being 3,145 and 5,162, respectively. 2,342 of the above cases were decided. The Court of Session decided 11 cases, involving 13 persons. The Chief Magistrate disposed of 74 appeals; the Court of Session, 2; and the Chief Court, 9. The Chief Magistrate's Court passed orders on 32 petitions for revision, leaving no arrears, while the Chief Court disposed of only 28 out of 62 such petitions. The subsidiary jail was re-opened in November 1902; the number of prisons in the State was 7, one central and six subsidiary jails. At the beginning of the fasli there were 67 prisoners;

435 were admitted during the fasli and 444 discharged. The daily average of sick rose from 0.3 to 0.68. The numbers of regular and small cause suits for disposal were 1,996 and 3,717 against 1,827 and 3,843 in 1311. The number of regular suits disposed of was 1,726, leaving a balance of 270, against 292 at the beginning of the fasli. The number of small cause suits disposed of was 3,430, leaving a balance of 187, against 184 at the beginning of the fasli. The number of appeals for disposal was 108, of which 82 were disposed of. The number of documents registered in the 12 registry offices fell from 21,815 to 19,658: the decrease is attributed to the favourable season. Only 35.02 per cent of the documents were registered on the day of presentation. The receipts fell from Rs.28,510 to Rs.27,377 and the expenditure from Rs.18,692 to Rs.17,922.

Production and Distribution - Forests:- (The season was more favourable than in the previous fasli; the average rainfall for the year was 40.15 inches against 33.94 inches in 1311. The prices of the principal food-grains fell. The condition of cattle was good. The current demand of forest revenue rose from Rs.30,567 to Rs.31,052, of which Rs.29,640 was collected. The cost of the forest establishment and plantations was Rs.10,958. The expenditure on public works rose from Rs.1,30,623 to Rs.1,62,682, of which Rs.53,880 was spent on irrigation; Rs.42,074 on roads; and Rs.27,278 on civil buildings.

Revenue and Finance:- The opening balance for the fasli was Rs.10.66 lakhs against Rs.9.00 in fasli 1311. The receipts and expenditure rose from Rs.11.97 lakhs and Rs.10.31 lakhs to Rs.12.30 lakhs and Rs.11.71 lakhs, respectively. The closing balance was Rs.11.30 lakhs. The largest increase in receipts was under "Land Revenue" (Rs.59,012). The increase in expenditure occurred mainly under "Coronation Expenses." The total demand under all heads of abkari-revenue was Rs.72,575 against Rs.56,568 in fasli 1311.

Vital Statistics, etc - Births and Deaths:- The number of births and deaths registered were 5,064 and 4,246, the rates being 13.21 and 11.16, respectively, per mille of the population. The public health on the whole showed an improvement. In the Town hospital 400 in-patients and 28,644 out-patients were treated, against 400 and 25,043 in fasli 1311. In the Dispensary for women and children 5,349 females and 4,795 children were treated, against 4,810 females and 4,815 children in the previous fasli. In the 7 rural dispensaries the number treated was 46,340 against 42,584 in 1311. The expenditure under "medical" was Rs.23,835 against Rs.28,995. The number of vaccinations performed fell from 9,740 to 8,095, of which 98 per cent (against 96.7 per cent) were successful. The cost of the department rose from Rs.2,443 to Rs.2,477.

Education:- The number of educational institutions fell from 279 to 271; the number of pupils increased from 8,591 to 8,722. In the college there were 677 students against 809 in 1311. The total expenditure amounted to Rs.38,073 and the receipts to Rs.14,353. The ~~net~~ net cost was therefore Rs.23,719 against Rs.37,301 in the previous fasli.

Extract from "Report on the Administration of the Madras Presidency
1903 - 1904.
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Pudukkottai / (Fasli 1313.) Part II, paras. 47 to 53./:-
In the Pudukkottai State the occupied area increased by 6,500 acres. The total land revenue collected rose by over Rs. 12,000 and the percentage of current collections improved from 93.38 to 96.88; but the arrears of previous faslis were still comparatively heavy. Two Regulations were passed during the year, one to extend the use of coercive processes for the recovery of revenue and the other for the protection of railways from the overflow or breaching of tanks. The number of cases reported to the police fell by 180, but there was a further decline in the detection work of the force. There was an increase both in the number of cases for disposal in the criminal courts and in the arrears at the end of the year. The number of prisoners admitted to the jails fell by 100. The arrears of all kinds of civil suits increased in the Chief Court. The number of documents registered rose by nearly 1,500, but in spite of this there was a great improvement, from 35 to 72 in the percentage of documents registered on the day of presentation. The strength of the military force remained the same, but the cost increased by more than Rs. 6,500. The season was favourable, and the prices of food-grains fell considerably. There was an increase of more than Rs. 5,000 in the receipts of the Forest Department. The expenditure on public works rose from Rs. 1.62 lakhs to Rs. 2.10 lakhs; the outlay on irrigation, which was the highest on record, was Rs. 0.62 lakh. The total revenue of the State increased from ~~Rs. 12.34 lakhs~~ to Rs. 12.63 lakhs, and the expenditure from Rs. 11.70 lakhs to Rs. 12.08 lakhs. The closing balance was Rs. 11.75 lakhs. The registered birth-rate fell from 13.31 to 9.28 per mille, and the death-rate from 11.16 to 8.75 per mille. There was an increase in the work of the hospital at Pudukkottai and of the dispensary for women and children, particularly in the number of women treated; but there was a fall of 1,000 in the number of patients treated at the rural dispensaries. The number of vaccination operations increased by 2,000, and there was a slight improvement in the percentage of success, accompanied by a decrease of Rs. 1-1 in the average cost of a successful operation. The number of schools increased by 6, but the number of both State and aided schools fell. The total number of pupils rose by 500. The net expenditure of the State on education was Rs. 0.25 lakh, of which Rs. 0.15 lakh was spent on primary education.

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PUDUKKOTTAI STATE

(Fasli 1313 - 1st July 1903 to 30th June 1904.)
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/ His Highness Sri Brhadamba Das Raja Martanda Bhairava Tondiman Bahadur, Raja of Pudukkottai, is a Kallar by cast and a Sivaite by religion. He is 28 years of age and is not married. He was educated by an English tutor. The population of the State

* July 1903 to June 1904.

according to the census of 1901 was 380,440: the gross revenue is estimated at Rs. 12 lakhs. The Raja pays no tribute. The military force maintained by the State consists of 110 infantry and the Raja's body-guard of 19 men. The principal articles of production are paddy and other grains, red ochre and granite. The Collector of Trichinopoly is ex-officio Political Agent for the State/.

General and Political:- His Highness the Raja, who was absent in Europe at the beginning of the year, returned to India on 29th November 1903. The Senior Rani, Mathusri Rajasri Brihandambal Rajamani Sahib Avargal, died on 4th December 1903.

Administration of the Land:- There was an increase of 6,532 acres in the occupied area, of which 3,119 acres were wet and 3,413 dry. This result was due partly to the work of the special establishment appointed to investigate the reasons for land being left waste. The extent of unoccupied arable land was reduced to 48,482 acres. But in consequence of a decrease in miscellaneous items the current land revenue demand fell from Rs. 7,42,104 to Rs. 7,40,030, of which Rs. 7,16,979 or 96.88 per cent. were collected against 93.38 per cent. in the previous year. Of the total demand Rs. 28,242 were due as quit-rent on inam and jagir land the collections of this kind of revenue improved from 58.41 per cent. to 70.28 per cent. Excluding quit-rent, 97.93 per cent. of the current land revenue demand was collected. The ordinary land revenue arrears amounted to Rs. 98,472, of which Rs. 58,114 were collected and Rs. 4,615 written off: the arrears of quit-rent amounted to Rs. 1,75,287, of which only Rs. 21,853 were collected and Rs. 63,304 written off. Sales of immovable property for the recovery of land revenue fell from 455 to 155, but movable property was sold in 125 cases against 60 in the previous year. Field work having been completed, the only work of the Survey Department during the year was the preparation and reproduction of maps. Settlement operations were not commenced.

Protection (Legislation, Police, Criminal Justice, Prisons, Civil Justice, Registration, Military):- Two Regulations were passed during the year, one to enable the Darbar to authorize officers not already empowered to do so to issue coercive processes for the recovery of revenue, and the other to prevent injury to railways from the escape or overflow of water from irrigation works. The police force of the State was under the control of the District Superintendent of Police, Trichinopoly, who was assisted by a Chief Inspector. The actual strength of the force on the last day of the year was 263. The number of cases reported to the police fell from 1,066 to 881. There was a further decline in detection, the percentage of cases detected being 83 against 87 in the previous year, while of the persons arrested only 36 per cent. were convicted against 48 per cent. Of 41 cases of housebreaking and theft only 3 were detected. There was an improvement in the health of the force, which had been bad in the previous year. The total number of cases for disposal in magistrates courts increased from 2,483 to 2,594: the arrears at the end of the year rose from 121 to 148. In the Court of Session there were 8 cases for trial, of which 1 was left pending. The number of appeals preferred to the Chief Magistrate increased from 74 to 103: all the appeals were decided, the decisions of the subordinate magistrates being reversed in 40 cases and modified in 7. The Court of Session disposed

of appeals from the courts of the Chief Magistrate and Special Assistant Magistrate, confirming the decisions in all cases but one. The Chief Court disposed of 6 appeals, in 3 of which the decisions in all cases but one of the Court of Session were reversed. As in the previous year there was central jail and 8 subsidiary jails. The number of prisoners admitted decreased from 435 to 335. The average daily charge for disting fell from As. 1-6 to As. 1-3.77, and the total expenditure from Rs. 6,920 to Rs. 6,049: the net gain from jail industries was Rs. 866. The daily average number of sick was 0.26 against 0.68 in the previous year. The number of original suits for disposal in the Chief Court fell from 1,996 to 1,957, but the arrears increased from 270 to 376, of which 33 suits had been pending more than a year. The total number of small cause suits for disposal in the Chief Court was 1,609 against 1,354 in the previous year, and the arrears increased from 104 to 130 suits. In the Rural Small Cause Courts the number of suits fell from 2,363 to 2,137, but the arrears rose from 83 to 84. The number of appeals in the Chief Court was 106 against 108 in the previous year, but the arrears increased from 26 to 46. The receipts of the civil courts rose from Rs. 49,044 to Rs. 51,584, and the expenditure from Rs. 29,668 to Rs. 30,140. The number of documents registered in the 12 registry offices increased from 19,658 to 21,036. The percentage of documents registered on the day of presentation was 72.15 against 35.15 against 35.02 per cent. in the previous year. The receipts of the Registration Department increased from Rs. 27,378 to Rs. 28,997, and the charges from Rs. 17,921 to Rs. 18,459. The strength of the military force remained unchanged, but its cost rose from Rs. 25,796 to Rs. 32,312. The infantry consisted of 19 officers and 90 men, and the Raja's body-guard of 3 officers and 16 men.

Production and Distribution: (The season was generally favourable: the rainfall was 43.6 inches against 40.15 in the previous year and 33.94 inches in fasli 1311. The outturn of crops was good, and the prices of food-grains fell considerably.) Cattle shows were held at the casba stations of the 3 taluks. The receipts of the Forest Department rose from Rs. 29,782 to Rs. 35,263 and the expenditure from Rs. 9,033 to Rs. 10,958: the increase in the receipts was due partly to the collection of arrears. The total expenditure on public works increased from Rs. 1,62,682 to Rs. 2,10,516 though the expenditure on town conservancy was excluded from this head for the first time. The expenditure on irrigation rose from Rs. 53,880 to Rs. 62,858 on communications from Rs. 42,074 to Rs. 44,722 and on buildings from Rs. 27,278 to Rs. 71,968: 256 tanks were repaired, and 210 miles of metalled roads, 90 miles of unmetalled roads and 250 miles of village tracks were maintained.

Revenue and Finance: The total revenue of the State increased from Rs. 12,34,588 to Rs. 12,53,958. The receipts under land revenue increased by Rs. 12,956, under excise by Rs. 11,053 and under deposits by Rs. 37,691; but the contribution of Rs. 38,000 under the Salt Convention was not received from the British Government till after the close of the year, and there was a fall of Rs. 18,000 in advances. The total expenditure rose from Rs. 11,70,681 to Rs. 12,08,625: the increase was mainly due to the outlay on public works and the addition of Rs. 48,000 to the Raja's privy purse, but there was a large fall in miscellaneous charges, which had been swelled in the previous year by the Raja's tour to Delhi. The closing balance increased from Rs. 11,30,128 to Rs. 11,75,461.

Vital Statistics, etc:- The number of births registered was only 3,530, and the number of deaths 3,330 the registered birth-rate falling from 13.31 to 9.28 and the death-rate from 11.16 to 8.75. There were 204 deaths from cholera. In the Town Hospital the number of in-patients treated rose from 439 to 440, and the number of out-patients from 28,644 to 28,676. In the dispensary for women and children the number of women treated increased from 5,349 to 6,729, and the number of children from 4,795 to 4,937 but the 2 midwives attached to the dispensary attended 132 labour cases only against 156 in the previous year. In the 7 rural dispensaries the number of patients treated fell from 46,340 to 45,335. Four native Vaidyans were maintained at a cost of Rs. 528. The total expenditure on the Medical Department increased from Rs. 23,835 to Rs. 24,775. The number of vaccination operations increased from 8,095 to 10,156 and the percentage of success from 98 to 98.3. The expenditure on vaccination was Rs. 2,489 against Rs. 2,477 in the previous year, and the average cost of a successful operation fell from As. 5-1 to As. 4.

Instruction: The total number of educational institutions increased from 271 to 277, of which 146 were aided and 35 were maintained by the State; the number of State institutions fell by 5, and the number of aided schools by 6. The total number of pupils rose from 8,722 to 9,243, the increase being confined to unaided schools; the number of girls among the pupils was 846. The number of students in the F.A. classes of the Pudukkottai College rose from 30 to 36. The total expenditure on education was Rs. 39,751 against Rs. 38,073 in the previous year, and the net cost to the State was Rs. 25,893 against Rs. 23,719: of the net outlay Rs. 15,311 were spent on primary education.

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Extract from "Report on the Administration of the Madras Presidency"
1904-1905.

Pudukkottai (Fasli 1314) - Part II, paras 47 to 53.

(The season in the Pudukkottai State was very unfavourable. The rainfall in the fasli fell by over 16 inches. Owing to the partial and total failure of the south-west and north-east monsoon, respectively, the dry and wet crops failed completely. This necessitated the grant of special concessions in revenue collections. The prices of the principal food-grains also rose. The public health, however, was generally good. The collections of land revenue in the fasli fell from 96.88 per cent to 58.42, and the total surplus in the fasli was only Rs.23,128. The survey of the whole State was completed except the publication of State and three taluk maps. The town survey was under progress. Two Regulations were passed in the fasli. The number of cases taken on file by the Magistrates and that disposed of in the fasli fell by 268 and 272, respectively. All criminal appeals taken on file by the Chief Magistrate and Chief Court in the fasli were disposed of and the appellate side of the Chief Court disposed of 7 appeals out of 10 taken on file. In the fasli a new sub-jail was opened at Kulanilai. The number of prisoners admitted to the jails increased by 31. The Chief Court disposed of 489 more suits than in the previous fasli. In the other courts also the disposal increased considerably. Both the number of documents registered and the percentage of those registered on the day of presentation increased. The total outlay of public works rose from Rs.2.37 lakhs to Rs.2.95 lakhs. The detection work of the Police Department fell from 75 per cent to 65.5 per cent. The total revenue of the State increased from Rs.12.54 lakhs to Rs.12.84 lakhs, and the expenditure from Rs.12.08 to Rs.12.50. The closing balance was Rs.12.09 lakhs. The number of patients treated in the Town Hospital and rural dispensaries during the fasli rose by 14,954. There was a marked improvement in the registration of vital statistics: the birth-rate rose to 21.44 per mille and the death-rate to 12.99 per mille. Vaccination operations also increased, and the percentage of success rose to 99.4. The examination results were very fair except in the case of the Matriculation Examination, in which only 17 candidates passed out of 73 who appeared. The number of schools rose by 17, but the number of pupils fell slightly. The net expenditure on education fell from Rs.0.25 lakh to Rs.0.24, of which Rs.0.15 lakh was spent on primary education.

PUDUKKOTTAI STATE
(FASLI 1314 - 1ST JULY 1904 TO 30TH JUNE 1905)

(His Highness Sri Brahadamba Das Raja Martanda Bhairava Tondimann Bahadur, Raja of Pudukkottai, is a Kallar by caste and a Sivaite by religion. He is 29 years of age and is not married. He was educated by an English tutor. The population of the State according to the census of 1901 was 380,440; the gross revenue is estimated at Rs.12 lakhs. The Raja pays no tribute. The military force maintained by the State consists of 110 infantry and the Raja's body-guard of 19 men. The principal articles of production are paddy and other grains, red ochre and granite. The Collector of Trichinopoly is ex-officio Political Agent for the State.)

General and Political:- The Manovarti jaghir continued to be managed by the State and enjoyed by His Highness. There was no change in the allowances granted to the members of His Highness' family.

Administration of the Land:- There was an increase of 61,331 acres in the occupied area, of which 23,387 were wet and 37,944 dry. The increase was due to fresh lands having been brought newly under cultivation during the year, to the further increase of the statistical occupied area, to the excess ascertained in the survey measurement, and to the amalgamation of the late Chinnaramanai jaghir lands with ayna. The extent of unoccupied arable land was 56,676 acres. The actual land revenue demand was Rs.8,61,766 against Rs.7,40,133 in the preceding year. The increase was chiefly due to the inclusion in the figure for the year under report, of the demand in respect of the lands of the late Chinnaramanai jaghir. Out of this amount, only Rs.5,03,448 or 48.42 per cent were collected against 96.88 per cent in the preceding year. This marked fall in the collection was due to the unfavourable character of the season which necessitated the grant of liberal concessions to the ryots. Excluding quit-rents, the demand was Rs.8,32,291 and the collection Rs.4,93,101 or 59.25 per cent. The collection under "quit-rents" were only 35.1 per cent against 70.28 per cent of the demand in the preceding year. The ordinary land revenue arrears amounted to Rs.1,00,255, of which Rs.12,110 were collected and Rs.1,950 written off, leaving a balance of Rs.86,195 or 85.9 per cent. The arrears of quit-rent amounted to Rs.1,25,703, of which Rs.5,151 were collected and Rs.10,637 written off. There were 25 cases of sales of immoveable property for the recovery of land revenue against 155 cases in the preceding year and only 1 case of sale of moveable property against 125 in the previous year. During the year the survey operations of the whole State except the villages in the Chinnaramanai jaghir were completed. Settlement operations were still left uncommenced.

Protection (Legislation, Police, Criminal Justice, Prisons, Civil Justice, Registration, Military):- Two Regulations were passed during the year, one to consolidate and amend the law relating to the registration of documents, and the other to declare that documents of some kinds executed or received within the limits of the State should be chargeable with stamp duty. The police force of the State was under the control of the District Superintendent of Police, Trichinopoly, assisted by a Chief Inspector. The actual strength of the force on the last day of the year was 265 or 10 below the sanctioned strength. The proportion of the actual strength of the force to population and area was 1 to 1,436 persons and 4.4 square miles against 1 to 1,514 persons and 4.6 square miles in the previous year. There was a further deterioration in detection work. Eight hundred and fifty cases of all kinds were reported to the police, but only 598 or 70 per cent were detected against 83 per cent in the preceding year. 2,395 persons were arrested but only 698 or 29 per cent were convicted against 36 per cent in the preceding year. The health of the force continued to be satisfactory. The total number of cases for disposal in Magistrates' Courts was 2,367 against 2,594 in the previous year; the arrears at the end of the year rose from 148 to 200. Ten cases committed to the sessions were disposed of, including 1 pending at the close of the preceding year and another committed in the preceding year but taken on file in the year under report, leaving none in arrears. The Chief Magistrate disposed of all the 117 appeals filed in the year; the original decision was confirmed in 65 cases, modified in 10 and reversed in 42. The Court of Session disposed of all the appeals before it. Of these, 5 were against the decisions of the Chief Magistrate, and 4 against those of the First-class Magistrate. Of the former the original decision was confirmed in 4 cases and modified in 1; and of the latter, the original decision was modified in 1 case and reversed in the remaining 3 cases. There were 10 appeals in the year for disposal by the Chief Court; of these

7 were disposed of, the original decision being confirmed in all the 7 cases. During the year there were 1 central jail and 7 subsidiary jails. The number of prisoners admitted was 366 against 335 in the previous year. The average dieting charges per head was Rs.1-4.91 against Rs.1-3.77 in the previous year, the increase being due to the unfavourable character of the season. The expenditure during the year amounted to Rs.6,380 against Rs.6,049. The increase which occurred chiefly under "Rations" was due to the high prices of the food-grains. The daily average number of sick rose from 0.26 to 0.38. The number of original suits for disposal in the Chief Court rose from 1,957 in the previous year to 2,132. Of these, 1,909 or 89.5 per cent were disposed of against 1,581 or 80.8 per cent in the previous year. Of the balance of 223 suits 99 were filed towards the close of the year. The total number of small cause suits for disposal in the Chief Court was 1,730 against 1,609 in the previous year and the arrears 64 against 130. In the Rural Small Cause Courts the number of suits increased from 2,137 to 2,450. Out of these, 2,307 suits or 94.1 per cent were disposed of against 2,053 or 96 per cent in the previous year. The number of appeals in the Chief Court was 124 against 106 in the preceding year. Of these, 89 appeals or 71.7 per cent were disposed of against 60 or 56.6 per cent in the preceding year. The receipts of the Civil Courts rose from Rs.51,584 to Rs.56,899 and the expenditure from Rs.30,141 to Rs.32,483. The number of documents registered in the 13 registry offices was 22,079 against 21,036 in the previous year. The percentage of documents registered on the day of presentation was 81.67 against 72.15 in the previous year. The receipts of the Registration Department increased from Rs.28,997 to Rs.30,320 and the expenditure from Rs.18,460 to Rs.20,561. There was no change in the actual strength of the military force. The infantry consisted of 19 officers and 90 men, and the Raja's body-guard of 3 officers and 16 men. The expenditure was Rs.23,379 against Rs.32,312 in the previous year.

Production and Distribution:- The season was very unfavourable; the rainfall was only 27.27 inches against 43.6 in the previous year. The outturn of crops was very poor, and the prices of food-grains rose considerably. Cattle shows were held at Pudukkottai and at the Casba stations of the 3 taluks. The receipts of the Forest Department rose from Rs.35,243 to Rs.41,895. The cost of the Forest Department was Rs.14,610, including Rs.10,788 on account of plantations. The total expenditure on public works increased from Rs.2,10,517 to Rs.2,54,318. The expenditure on irrigation rose from Rs.62,858 to Rs.73,418, on communications from Rs.44,722 to Rs.62,983 and on buildings from Rs.71,968 to Rs.77,040.

Revenue and Finance:- The total revenue of the State increased from Rs.12,53,958 to Rs.12,83,914. The receipts under salt increased by Rs.76,000, under excise by Rs.13,742, under miscellaneous by Rs.1,74,720 and under deposits by Rs.40,410. There was a fall of Rs.2,76,237 in land revenue. The total expenditure rose from Rs.12,08,625 to Rs.12,50,145; the increase was mainly due to the increased expenditure under "Assignments to Religious and Charitable Institutions," "Allowance to the members," "Public Works," and "Debt Heads." The closing balance increased from Rs.11,75,461 to Rs.12,09,230.

Vital Statistics, etc.:- There was a marked improvement in the registration of vital statistics. 8,260 births and 4,943 deaths were registered during the year against 3,530 births and 3,330 deaths in the preceding year. The number of births was 21.44 per mille and the number of deaths, 12.99 per mille. Public health was on the whole

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satisfactory. There were only 2 deaths from cholera against 204 in the preceding year. In the Town Hospital the number of in-patients and of out-patients treated were 455 and 29,222 respectively against 449 and 28,676 in the preceding year. The daily average rose from 166.25 to 169.47. In the dispensary for women and children 8,503 women and 4,375 children were treated against 6,729 women and 4,937 children in the preceding year, but the daily average fell from 79.05 to 78.45. The number of labour cases attended by the two midwives attached to the dispensary was 157 against 132 in the preceding year. In the 7 rural dispensaries 44,340 persons were treated against 45,335 in the preceding year. Four native vaidyans were maintained at a cost of Rs.521. The total expenditure on the Medical Department was Rs.24,482 against Rs.24,776 in the preceding year. The number of vaccinations operation increased from 10,156 to 10,411 and the percentage of success from 98.3 to 99.4. The expenditure on vaccination was Rs.2,858 against Rs.2,490 in the previous year and the average cost of each successful operation was As.4-5 against As.4.

Instruction:- The number of Sirkar, aided and unaided institutions was 53, 130 and 111 respectively against 35, 146 and 96 respectively in the previous year. The total number of pupils 9,202 against 9,243 in the previous year, among whom 859 were girls. The number of students in the F.A. classes of the Pudukkottai College rose from 36 to 39. The total expenditure on education was Rs.37,799 against Rs.39,752 in the previous year, and the net cost to the State was Rs.24,830 against Rs.25,893; of the net outlay Rs.15,668 were spent on primary education.

Extract from "Report on the Administration of the Madras Presidency"
1905-1906.

Pudukkottai (Fasli 1315) - Part II, paras 48 to 54.

The season in the State was again very unfavourable, the rainfall under both monsoons being much below the average. There was considerable failure of crops in consequence and the collection of about half the current demand of revenue and most of the arrears was suspended. Two Regulations were passed during the year. The number of cases reported to the police more than doubled, and there was a very considerable improvement in the percentage of detection. The proportion of convictions was also much higher. Though the total number of cases in the magistrates' courts increased by 70 per cent, the proportion disposed of was considerably greater as well as the proportion of sentences confirmed appeal. The consequent increase in the jail population was not followed by any deterioration in the health of the prisoners. The amount of civil litigation increased mainly in the rural small cause courts, but the percentage disposed of was very good. The number of documents registered was slightly in excess of that in the previous year. The total revenue of the State was much below that of the previous year owing to the suspended collections of land revenue, but there was a considerable increase in the expenditure with the result that the year closed with a large deficit. There was a considerable fall in the number of persons treated in the various medical institutions in the State, but there was a small improvement in the number of vaccinations. A large increase was recorded both in the birth and death rates and the registration work showed considerable improvement. The public health was good except for a somewhat severe outbreak of small-pox. A larger amount was spent on education and the total number of pupils increased though the attendance at the State schools was smaller.

PUDUKKOTTAI STATE
(FASLI 1315 - 1ST JULY 1905 TO 30TH JUNE 1906)

(His Highness Sri Brahadamba Das Raja Martanda Bhairava Tondiman Bahadur, Raja of Pudukkottai, is a Kallar by caste and a Sivaite by religion. He is 30 years of age and is not married. He was educated by an English tutor. The population of the State according to the census of 1901 was 380,440: the gross revenue is estimated at Rs.12 lakhs. The Raja pays no tribute. The military force maintained by the State consists of 109 infantry, and the Raja's body-guard of 19 men. The principal articles of production are paddy and other grains, red ochre and granite. The Collector of Trichinopoly is ex-officio Political Agent for the State.)

General and Political:- His Highness the Raja paid a visit of State to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Madras on the 25th January 1906 on the occasion of the Royal visit and in April 1906 he exchanged official visits with the Governor at Madras. The Raja went to Europe under medical advice shortly afterwards and did not return before the end of the year.

Administration of the Land:- There was an increase of 5,231 acres in the occupied area of the State which amounted to 344,973 acres. Nearly one-third of the increase was in wetland which was 38 per cent of the total occupied area. There was a fall of Rs.5,675 under miscellaneous items of demand, so that in spite of the increased area under cultivation, there was an increase of only Rs.101 in the

total land revenue demand which was Rs.8,61,867. The collection amounted to Rs.4,62,932 or 53.71 per cent of the demand against 53.42 per cent in the previous fasli. The small proportion of the collections to the demand was due to the unfavourable character of the season in both falis. Of the total demand Rs.28,674 were due as quit-rent on inam and jaghir land where the percentage of collections was only 44.63. The total arrears outstanding at the end of the fasli including quit-rents were Rs.8,94,267. The collections only amounted to Rs.31,304. The question as to how this large amount of arrears was to be collected was under consideration, the proposal of the Madras Government being that a reasonable percentage should be accepted by the Darbar in full satisfaction. Coercive processes were only resorted to in a very few cases during the year and the amount realised by sales was only Rs.1,203. The chief work done by the Survey Department during the year was the theodolite and cadastral survey of the resumed Chinnaranmanai Jaghir. The settlement operations were not commenced pending the completion of the training of a special officer.

Protection (Legislation, Police, Criminal Justice, Prisons, Civil Justice, Registration, Military):- Two Regulations were passed during the year, one to amend the Revenue Arrears Recovery Regulation and the other to regulate the control of printing presses. The police force continued to be under the control of the District Superintendent of Police, Trichinopoly, assisted by a Chief Inspector. The actual strength of the force on the last day of the year was 268 and the proportion of the force to the population and area was 1 policeman to 1,414 persons and to 4.4 square miles. The number of cases reported to the police was 1,702 more than double the number in the preceding year, and the number detected was 1,578, an improvement of more than 12 per cent. The conduct of the force was far from satisfactory judging by the number of punishments inflicted. The total number of cases for disposal in all Courts increased from 2,354 to 3,769, the increase being mainly under nuisance cases though there was also a large increase in cases under the Penal Code particularly in the offences of theft and insult. The percentage of disposal was 98.2 against 92.1, and there was a fall in the average duration of cases. Only 7 cases were committed to the Court of Session, all of which were disposed of. The number of appeals heard by the Chief Magistrate was 116 and the decision of the lower Courts was upheld in 73 cases. In the 4 appeals heard by the Court of Session all the sentences were confirmed. The Chief Court disposed of 9 out of 20 appeals and the original decision was only reversed in one case. As in the previous year there was one central jail and 7 subsidiary jails. The number of admissions were 481 males and 21 females against a total of 366 in fasli 1314. The total expenditure increased from Rs.6,380 to Rs.7,960 and the average daily charge for dieting from As.1-6.9 to As.1-9.9. The health of the prisoners was fairly good and the daily average of sick fell from 0.38 to 0.33. The value of jail labour was estimated at Rs.2,190. The number of original suits for disposal in the Chief Court fell from 2,132 to 1,993, but there was a decline in the disposals from 1,909 to 1,732 and the arrears increased from 223 to 227, of which 34 had been pending for more than a year. In the Rural Small Cause Courts the number of suits increased from 2,450 to 3,140 and the percentage of disposal rose from 94.1 to 95.4. The number of appeals in the Chief Court was 135 against 124 in the previous year, but the disposals fell from 89 to 62. The receipts of the Civil Courts were Rs.67,634 against Rs.56,898 and the expenditure Rs.32,590 against Rs.32,483. The number of documents registered in the 13 registry offices rose from 22,079 to 22,795, an increase of 3.2 per cent. The percentage of documents registered on the day of presentation fell from 81.67 to 74.85. The

aggregate value of the documents registered was Rs.34.5 lakhs. The receipts of the Registration Department increased from Rs.30,800 to Rs.31,703 and the expenditure from Rs.20,560 to Rs.21,195. The strength of the military force remained unaltered, but there was a small increase in the cost which rose from Rs.23,379 to Rs.24,157. The infantry consisted of 19 officers and 90 men, and the Raja's body-guard of 3 officers and 16 men.

Production and Distribution:- The season was as unfavourable as in the preceding fasli though there was slightly more rain. The rainfall was 30.8 inches against 27.2 and 43.6 in the two previous years. Almost all the dry crops failed and the outturn of the wet crops was very meagre. The high prices of the previous year continued and were exceeded in the case of the 4 principal food-grains. Cattle shows were held at Pudukkottai and at the head-quarters of the 3 taluks. The receipts of the Forest Department decreased from Rs.41,895 to Rs.35,283 and the expenditure from Rs.14,610 to Rs.12,573. The total expenditure on public works increased from Rs.2,54,318 to Rs.2,70,230. There was a large increase in the expenditure on communications which amounted to Rs.78,056. Twenty miles of unmetalled road were opened in the fasli, making the total length of communications, 210 miles of metalled and 110 miles of unmetalled roads and 250 miles of village tracks. The expenditure on irrigation rose from Rs.73,418 to Rs.76,900 and 384 tanks were repaired.

Revenue and Finance:- The total revenue of the State decreased from Rs.12.84 lakhs to Rs.10.66 lakhs. The receipts from land revenue were only Rs.4,94,238 against Rs.5,20,709 in the previous fasli and the excise receipts decreased from Rs.97,536 to Rs.96,512. The salt receipts were Rs.38,000 or half those of the preceding year when the amount for two faslis, paid by the Madras Government under the Salt Convention, was brought to account. The total expenditure rose from Rs.12.60 lakhs to Rs.14.52 lakhs. There was an increase of a lakh of rupees on account of the Raja's visit to Europe and there was increased expenditure on the survey and settlement departments and on repairs to communications and irrigation works. Increased allowances to members of Raja's family accounted for Rs.6,477. The closing balance decreased from Rs.12.09 lakhs to Rs.8.23 lakhs.

Vital Statistics, etc.:- The number of births registered rose from 8,260 to 9,384 and the deaths from 4,943 to 6,978. The registered birth-rate rose from 21.4 to 24.67 per thousand and the death-rate from 12.99 to 18.34. There were 31 deaths from cholera against 2 in the previous year and there was a severe epidemic of small-pox resulting in 420 deaths, but the public health was otherwise fairly good. There was a decrease in the number of in-patients in the Town Hospital from 455 to 447 and in out-patients from 29,222 to 26,538. The attendance at the dispensary for women and children fell from 8,503 women and 4,375 children to 8,434 women and 4,187 children owing to the absence of the Lady Apothecary for a month. The patients treated at the rural dispensaries numbered 39,787 against 44,340 in the previous year. The total number of labour cases attended by the 8 midwives at the various institutions was 338. The expenditure in the Medical Department was Rs.27,677 against Rs.24,482. The number of vaccinations rose from 10,411 to 10,825, but there was a small fall in the percentage of successful operations from 99.4 to 99.3. The expenditure on vaccination was Rs.2,884 against Rs.2,859 and the average cost of a successful operation fell from As.4-5 to As.4-1.

Instruction:- The total number of educational institutions increased from 294 to 327, of which 53 were maintained by the State and 145 were aided. The total number of pupils rose from 9,202 to 10,148, but there was a decrease in the attendance at the State schools where the numbers were 2,129 against 2,474. The number of girls among the pupils was 989. The number of students in the F.A. classes of the Pudukkottai College rose from 39 to 45 though there was a fall in the attendance in the other classes. The total expenditure on education was Rs.40,520 against Rs.37,799 in the previous year, and the net cost to the State was Rs.28,122 against Rs.24,830; of the net outlay Rs.15,265 were spent on primary education.

officer.

Administrative Reforms:- Some of the departments of the State are reported to be in a far from satisfactory condition, and steps are being taken and schemes considered to improve them. The condition of the Police and the quality of their work afford considered ~~improvement~~ ground for improvement, and a reorganisation scheme, which, it is hoped, will place the department on a better basis, has been drawn up and is awaiting the consideration and sanction of His Highness. The Public Works department is undermanned and requires the immediate introduction of capable officers of all grades. Considerably higher salaries will have to be offered to secure the services of officers of the desired qualification, and the Darbar hope to effect the necessary reforms during the current fasli. Much attention has been bestowed on primary education, and a ~~new~~ scheme for promoting elementary instruction was recently formulated and has just been sanctioned. When it comes into force, the minimum pay of ~~new~~ rural State school teachers will be Rs. 8 a month and free lodgings will be provided. Aided schools in backward parts have received attendance or capitation grants, girls are admitted free, and Muhammadans and Panchamas have been given special facilities. The Darbar are confident that radical improvement will result in the near future. It is also intended to improve the cadre and extend the operations of the Medical department by raising the number of hospital assistants, opening two more rural dispensaries, and entertaining a larger ~~new~~ number of midwives. Vaccination will be made compulsory in all important villages, and revaccination, which has hitherto been neglected, will be systematically attended to. Concessions were granted for the manufacture of jaggery and

* July 1906 to June 1907.

1,224 free licenses issued, but the industry did not flourish. Some Shanars will therefore be deputed to visit Tinnevely district and ascertain on the spot whether with proper care and labour the manufacture can be made profitable.

Finance:- The receipts of the State were high, and income exceeded expenditure by between four and five lakhs. The balance at the close of the year exceeded twelve lakhs of rupees.

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PUDUKKOTTAI STATE

(Fasli 1316 - 1st July 1906 to 30th June 1907).

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/His Highness Sri Brahadamba Das Raja Martanda Bhairava Tondiman Bahadur, Raja of Pudukkottai, is a Kallar by caste and a Sivaite by religion. He is 31 years of age and is not married. He was educated by an English tutor. The population of the State according to the census of 1901 was 380,440; the gross revenue is estimated at Rs. 16.74 lakhs. The Raja pays no tribute. The military force maintained by the State consists of 109 ~~infantry~~ infantry and the Raja's body-guard of 19 men. The Collector of Trichinopoly is ex-officio Political Agent for the State./

General and Political:- His Highness the Raja resided in Europe under medical advice throughout the year. Rajasri Madurambal Rajai Sahib Avargal, second daughter of the late junior Rani, died at Pudukkottai on the 5th January 1907 after suffering from fever for over 2 months. She left a son aged 8 years who is heir to the Zamindari of Gandarvakottai in the Tanjore district. The sixth annual meeting of the Representative Assembly was held on 26th July 1907. The Assembly was composed of 30 members, of who 18 were elected and 12 nominated, who hold office for 3 years. The number of interpellations was 38.

Administration of the Land:- There was an increase in the area under occupation amounting to 7,106 acres, part of which was contributed by the investigations of the special staff into the occupation of waste lands and part owing to the inclusion of the excess area discovered by the survey of Kolattur taluk and of the enfranchised inams recently brought to account. The special establishment, in addition to the examination of waste lands, is authorised to suggest reductions of assessment and transfers of land from wet to dry and vice versa and to report on irrigation sources and improvements or alterations thereof where necessary. The demand rose from Rs. 8,61,867 to Rs. 8,80,671, of which 95.12 per cent. was collected. The percentage was 97.5 in Alangudi, but only 92.5 in Kolattur, where failure of crops occurred in a few vattams. Arrears at the commencement of the fasli amounted to Rs. 7,97,306, out of which ~~Rs. 2,55~~ Rs. 2,52,675 were collected and Rs. 2,007 written off, leaving a balance of Rs. 5,42,624. Of this balance, Rs. 4,66,117 relate to faslis 1314 and 1315 in which collections were largely suspended, and more than half of this amount is due from the Kolattur taluk, which is the poorest part of the State. The present year has been favourable, but it will require a continuation of favourable seasons to clear off the arrears. Under quit-rents, old arrears amounted to Rs. 1,26,955 and of this sum Rs. 30,049 were collected and Rs. 4,640 written off,

leaving a balance of Rs. 92,266. Quit-rent arrears are due to the fact that it was decided to levy quit-rent or assessment on enfranchised and resumed inams from fasli 1298 and that quit-rents include full assessment on resumed lands and full assessment on excesses discovered by xx survey. The only concession granted to inamdars is that they are allowed to pay every year a single year's arrear along with the current quit-rent. Arrears due from the ryots of the late Chinnarammahal Jaghir prior to its resumption amounted to Rs. 79,070 at the beginning of the fasli and only Rs. 2,658 were collected and Rs. 1,344 written off. There were 201 x sales of immoveable property, all of which occurred in Alangudi taluk. The average assessment per acre throughout the State amounted to Rs. 4-6-2 for wet lands, and As. 15 - 6 for dry lands and the incidence per head of population was Rs. 2 - 2.

Survey (Settlement):- Survey work consisted of the theodolite and cadastral survey of the resumed Chinnarammahal Jaghir, the completion of the Pudukkottai Town Survey, the survey of the Chetti Village of Nachandipatti and the preparation of duplicate copies of field measurement books. As the above programme was to all intents and purposes completed, the department was abolished at the close of the year. The little remaining to be done will be carried out by the Land Records Staff under the supervision of the Survey Assistant to the Dewan Peshkar. A specially trained Settlement officer was appointed in February 1907, and, after arrangements were made to inaugurate the new department, operations commenced with the revision of registry of holdings. The number of applications awaiting disposal were 40,000, but owing to the difficulties resulting from the fact that registry has not been brought up to date, only 392 were disposed of.

Protection (Police):- Executive control over the Police was exercised by the District Superintendent, Trichinopoly. The total strength was 16 below establishment, and one Inspector's post was vacant. There was little improvement in the conduct of the force. Five constables were prosecuted for extortion, of whom one was convicted and one absconded, while fines, stoppages of pay, and black-marks were freely awarded. There were 3 desertions and 24 resignations. Under the Penal Code, 233 cases were dealt with by the Police and of these 55 per cent. were detected. The reorganisation scheme, which is the only means of improving the efficiency of the force, is awaiting the sanction of His Highness.

Criminal (Justice, Prisons):- There were at the close of the fasli, 3 first class, 7 second class, and 7 third class magistrates. Of the 3, 675 cases for disposal, 3,556 were disposed of, a lower number and percentage than those of the preceding fasli. Of 7,296 accused persons, 1,851 were convicted. All the three cases committed to the Court of Session were disposed of. The Chief Magistrate heard 129 appeals and reversed the original ~~xx~~ decision in 32 cases. There were no appeals to the Court of Session, but the Chief Court had 16 appeals, of which only 3 were ~~no~~-appeals disposed of. There was one Central Jail and 7 subsidiary jails; admissions numbered 455 and discharges 448. The net gain from jail industries was Rs. 354-6-2 and before long the jail will be supplied with two fly-shuttle looms and the necessary appliances for weaving blankets. The average cost of diet rose to 1 anna 10.75 pies per diem. The health of the prisoners was satisfactory.

Civil Justice:- Civil Courts consisted of the Chief Court and 12 Rural Small Cause Courts, presided over by the Sub-Registrars. The number of suits for disposal rose from 6,963 to 7,898 and the number disposed of from 6,484 to 7,228, and at the end of the year there were 508 pending, as against 479 in the preceding fasli. The Chief Court is the only Court empowered to try regular suits and it disposed of 2,017 out of 2,292 or 88 per cent. The number pending for more than a year fell from 34 to 31. The average duration of contested suits rose from 3 months and 21 days to 4 months and 20 days. The Total number of Small Cause Suits on the file of the Judges, the Registrar, and Rural Courts was 1,023, 1,115, and 3,482, respectively, and of these 97.7 per cent, 95 per cent, and 98.4 per cent, were disposed of. Appeals before the Chief Court numbered 163 and 101 were disposed of. Receipts amounted to Rs. 73,070 and expenditure to Rs. 33,791.

Registration:- The number of Registry offices was 13, and registrations fell from 22,795 to 22,117. The decline, which is not large, is reported to be due to the growing tendency to prefer a katchat (Statement of account) to a bond. The value of the documents registered rose to Rs. 35,39,451.

Military:- The strength of the military force was 20 officers and 90 privates of the Infantry and 3 officers and 16 troopers of the Body guard. The cost of the Band amounted to Rs. 6,352-12-4.

Production and Distribution (Forests):- The current demand under Forests increased from Rs. 35,262 to Rs. 37,771, the increase being largely due to higher bids obtained for the right to collect green leaves in State Forests. Beyond planting a few casuarina trees, no afforestation work was undertaken.

Trade and Industry:- The chief articles of import were sea salt and paddy, and of export Acacia bark and Avaram bark. The question of the mineralogical survey of the State is still under correspondence. Red ochre was quarried in small quantities.

Public Works:- Expenditure on Public Works fell from Rs. 2,70,229 to Rs. 2,05,518. The paucity and inefficiency of the staff were the chief causes of the deficient outturn of work, and the Darbar hopes to effect the necessary reforms in the current fasli. The Budget Estimate under 'Irrigation' was Rs. one lakh, of which only Rs. 46,097 were actually expended. The difference between expenditure and allotment is ascribed to the new system of obtaining fuel, which hitherto was purchased from the Forest Department at concession rates, but during the current year had to be purchased in the open market, and to the difficulty experienced in repairing tanks which owing to the copious rain-fall continued to retain water for a longer period than usual. The Tank Restoration party continued its work during the fasli and covered 200 square miles, leaving only 466 square miles uninvestigated. Estimates and plans were prepared for 94 tanks. Seventeen railway-affecting tanks were repaired, bringing the number up to 76 out of a total of 106. The remaining work will be completed during the current year.

Revenue and Finance (Abkari):- The year opened with a balance of Rs. 8.23 lakhs, receipts totalled Rs. 16.74 and expenditure Rs. 12.25 lakhs, leaving a surplus of Rs. 4.49 and closing balance of Rs. 12.72 lakhs. Palace expenditure declined from Rs. 4.05 lakhs to Rs. 2.64 lakhs, and expenditure on religious and charitable institutions from Rs. 1.46 to Rs. 1.37 lakhs. Under Abkari, still-head duty remained the same and realised Rs. 37.344 against Rs. 29.821, while shop rents increased from Rs. 12,450 to Rs. 13,500. The total quantity of liquor manufactured in the State Distillery was 14,678 gallons, and the balance at the close of the year was 638 gallons. Toddy shop rents rose from Rs. 33,058 to Rs. 35,282, but the tree-tax fell from Rs. 19,799 to Rs. 19,360 owing to a decrease in the number of trees tapped. The net revenue from opium and ganja rose from Rs. 1,378 to Rs. 1,716 owing to a largely increased consumption of ganja. The aggregate demand under all heads was Rs. 1,07,544, of which all save Rs. 81, which were written off, was collected. The price of sea-salt ranged from 17 to 25½ Madras seers per rupee. The still-head duty will be raised with effect from the current fasli so as to harmonise with the rates prevailing in adjoining British territory. The tax on palmyras will be raised to Rs. 2 in the ensuing fasli.

Vital Statistics, Etc.:- The number of births registered fell from 9,384 to 9,003 and the number of deaths registered rose from 6,978 to 8,183. These figures give a birth and death rate of 23.66 and 21.50 per mille. Public health was not good and cholera accounted for 309 deaths and small-pox for 327. The system of observing passengers from plague infected tracts was continued. The number of vaccinations rose from 10,825 to 10,840 and the percentage of successful operations was 99.25. Vaccination was carried on chiefly by means of lanoline paste, and the average cost of a successful operation was 4 annas 2 pies. The Town Sanitary Board did good work; water-supply, lighting, and conservancy were well looked after. There were 9 medical institutions at work, the hospital and dispensary in the town and 7 rural dispensaries. The number of in-patients of the hospital rose from 447 to 457 and of out-patients from 26,538 to 33,459. At the dispensary for women and children, which is in charge of a lady apothecary, the number of patients rose from 12,621 to 13,228. The two midwives attached to the dispensary attended 155 labour cases. At rural dispensaries the number of persons treated rose from 39,787 to 40,179 in spite of the fact that 4 dispensaries were closed for periods varying from 27 to 82 days for want of a Reserve Hospital Assistant. Expenditure under "Medical" was Rs. 29,324.

Public Instruction:- Fifty-three Sirkar schools were maintained and eight more have been sanctioned. Fifty of these were Anglo-Vernacular or Vernacular Lower Secondary and Primary Schools. A new scheme for promoting primary education has been drawn up and sanctioned. The other three Sirkar schools were the College, the Veda Shashtra Patsala and the Caste Girls' School. Aided and unaided schools numbered 135 and 131. The two training schools were maintained and 42 teachers received training therein. Under the new scheme a well equipped training school will be established in the town. The number of pupils in Sirkar, aided, and unaided

schools was 10,442 compared with 10,148 in the previous year. There was an increase in the former and a decrease in the two latter. The number of pupils in the college fell from 573 to 563, of whom 463 were Brahmans. Of the pupils 90.5 per cent. belonged to families with an income of less than Rs. 1,000 per annum. The percentage of passes in the F.A. and Matriculation examinations was 37.5 and 41 respectively. There were 27 pupils in the Veda Shashtra Patasala, and the cost of the institution was Rs. 1,856. At the girls' school there were 190 pupils, of whom 155 were Brahmans. The total gross and net charges amounted to Rs. 39,356 and Rs. 26,805 compared with Rs. 40,519 and Rs. 28,122 in the preceding fasli.

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particular there was a failure to utilise the whole of the budget allotment under almost all the sub-heads. The sanitation of Pudukkottai town and of the important villages of the State received considerable attention. The various medical institutions were sufficient in number and were freely resorted to by the people. The new scheme for education was introduced with good results. The number of both schools and scholars increased considerably and due attention was paid to the spread of primary education, while in Examinations in Arts the results for the State compare favourably with those for the Presidency as a whole. The receipts of the State were not so high as in the previous year which was one of prosperity. There was a further decrease in palace expenditure, while expenditure on religious and charitable institutions rose slightly. Under excise the enhancement of the ~~tax~~ tree-tax to Rs.2 per tree is noteworthy. The year closed with a balance of nearly 15½ lakhs of rupees.

PUDUKKOTTAI STATE
(FASLI 1317 - 1ST JULY 1907 TO 30TH JUNE 1908)

(His Highness Sri Brahadamba Das Raja Martanda Bhairava Tondiman Bahadur, Raja of Pudukkottai, is a Kallar by caste and a Sivaite by religion. He is 32 years of age and is not married. He was educated by an English tutor. The population of the State according to the census of 1901 was 380,440. The gross revenue is estimated at Rs.14.9 lakhs. The Raja pays no tribute. The military force maintained by the State consists of 109 infantry and the Raja's body-guard of 19 men. The Collector of Trichinopoly is ex-officio Political Agent for the State.)

General and Political:- His Highness returned from Europe on the 1st January 1908 but returned thirther on 3rd March 1908 under medical advice. In February 1908 he exchanged official visits with His Excellency the Governor at Madras.

Administration of the Land:- There was an increase of 16,424 acres in the occupied area of the State which amounted to 368,808 acres. The greater part of the increase was contributed by enfranchised inams newly brought into the revenue accounts. There was a fall under miscellaneous items of demand in spite of the new area brought under cultivation. The total land revenue demand fell from Rs.8,80,671 to Rs.8,57,413. Excluding miscellaneous revenue, the greater part of which is contributed by quit-rents on enfranchised inams, the regular land revenue demand amounted to Rs.8,21,536, of which Rs.7,51,356 of 91.57 per cent were collected against 95.29 per cent in the previous fasli. The fall in collection is attributed to the unfavourable character of the season. Of the total demand, Rs.18,730 were due as quit-rent on inam lands where the percentage of collection was only 75.49. The total arrears, including quit-rents outstanding or brought to account during the year, amounted to Rs.7,15,132. The collections totalled Rs.1,20,270, while Rs.21,264 were writtn off. The balance remaining to be collected was thus Rs.5,43,871. The greater part of the arrear under land revenue dates from faslis 1314 and 1315 when the collection of much revenue was held over on account of the very unfavourable nature of the seasons. Land revenue was collected without any great difficulty and it was found necessary to bring property to sale for arrears in only 208 cases, in which the amount realised was Rs.3,793. The land tax per head of population was Rs.2-2-6. A commencement was made in the work of classifying soils in 45 villages and some of the work preliminary to settlement was carried out. Some progress was also made with the registry of holdings in the Kolattur taluk. There was no survey work during the year, the Survey staff having, on completion of the survey, being merged in the staff for the maintenance of Land Records.

Protection, (Legislation, Police, Criminal Justice, Prisons):- Six regulations were passed in the fasli under report, the most important of which dealt with the Regulation of Companies and Co-operative Credit Societies, while two were in amendment of regulations already passed. The Police force continued to be under the control of the District Superintende of Police, Trichinopoly. The department was reorganized and a new grade of Deputy Superintendent created. The strength on the last day of the fasli was 267. There was little improvement in the conduct of the force. Two constables were dismissed and 8 head constables and men reduced or suspended, while 122 head constables or constables were awarded minor punishments. There were also 6 desertions and 11 resignations. Under the Penal Code 215 cases were reported, of which 131 or 60 per cent were detected, 27 per cent of persons arrested were convicted and the percentage of property recovered to property lost was 33. These results show a slight improvement on the corresponding figures for the previous year. The total number of cases for disposal in all Courts was 3,812, or 137 more than in the previous year; 96.2 per cent of these were disposed of, 1,677 or 45.72 per cent ended in conviction and 972 in acquittal, while 1,019 were either withdrawn or compromised. In the cases disposed of 6,655 persons were concerned, of whom, 1,886 or 28.34 per cent were convicted, 678 acquitted and 2,196 discharged. A All the 9 cases committed to the Court of Session were disposed of. There were 107 appeals disposed of in the Court of the Chief Magistrate 4 in the Court of Session and 17 in the Chief Court. The number of Jails reminaed the same. There were 48 male and 3 female prisoners

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at the beginning of the year. The admissions and discharges during the year were 478 and 451. The net gain from Jail industries was Rs.430-7-9. The expenditure during the Fasli amounted to Rs.8,017 against Rs.7,585 in the previous year.

Civil Justice:- The number of suits instituted rose from 7,278 to 7,857, and the number for disposal including arrears was 8,545. Two thousand three hundred and forty-four regular suits were disposed of by the Chief Court with an aggregate value of Rs.8,20,645, the average value of a suit being Rs.350-1-8. Twelve suits were pending for more than a year and the average duration of contested suits was 5 months and 11 days. The total number of Small Causes on the files of the Chief Court, the Registrar's Court and the Rural Small Cause Courts was 5,973, of which 5,736 or 96 per cent were disposed of. The number of appeals, new and old, for disposal by the Chief Court which alone has appellate jurisdiction was 178. Of these, 143 or 80.3 per cent were disposed of against 62 per cent in the previous fasli. The receipts of the Civil Courts were Rs.84,579 against Rs.73,070 and the expenditure Rs.34,040 against Rs.33,791.

Registration:- Twenty-three thousand nine hundred and forty-six documents were registered with an aggregate and average value of Rs.45,95,881 and Rs.192, respectively. The greater part of the registrations had reference to immovable property. 85.69 per cent of documents were registered on the day of presentation. The receipts of the department were Rs.36,961 against Rs.32,364 and the expenditure Rs.21,793 against Rs.21,550.

Military:- The strength of the military force remained the same, viz., 19 officers and 90 privates of the infantry and 3 officers and 16 troopers of the Body-guard. The expenditure fell from Rs.26,563 to Rs.24,479.

Production and Distribution (Forests):- The rainfall was both deficient in quantity and unequal in distribution. 29.39 inches were recorded against 37.4 in the preceding year. The crops both wet and dry were generally poor and in some parts of the State failed completely. The high prices of the previous year continued and were exceeded in the case of three out of four of the principal food-grains. The current demand under Forests fell from Rs.37,772 to Rs.31,162, while the expenditure was Rs.15,259 as against Rs.15,665 in the previous year. The collection of arrears of forest revenue was poor. The total expenditure on Public Works rose from Rs.2,05,518 to Rs.2,11,236, a sum which falls short of the budget allotment by Rs.61,169. The expenditure on communications was Rs.71,438 and on irrigation Rs.41,993. Under both these heads, under civil buildings and other minor heads there was a failure to utilise the whole of the sum allotted which is scarcely creditable to the engineering staff. In the case of irrigation only 60 per cent of the amount allotted was spent. A scheme for the reorganisation of the department is under consideration and will soon be given effect to.

Revenue and Finance (Abkari):- The year opened with a balance of Rs.12.72 lakhs, receipts amounted to Rs.14.91 lakhs and expenditure to Rs.12.40 lakhs, leaving a closing balance at the end of the year of Rs.15.23 lakhs. There was a further decrease in palace expenditure from Rs.2.64 lakhs to Rs.2.32 lakhs, while expenditure on religious and charitable institutions increased from Rs.1.37 lakhs to Rs.1.41 lakhs. Under Abkari stillhead duty realised Rs.46,419 and shop rents Rs.12,830. The total quantity of liquor manufactured in the State Distillery was 13,599 gallons and the balance in stock 644 gallons. Toddy shop rents fell from Rs.35,282 to Rs.35,074, while the amount

realised from tree-tax, which was enhanced at the commencement of the year to Rs.2 a tree, was Rs.19,770. The net revenue from opium and ganja rose from Rs.1,717 to Rs.2,231. The aggregate demand under all heads was Rs.1,16,650, of which all save Rs.13-10-8 which were written off, was collected. The price of sea-salt varied between 21.55 and 27.22 Madras seers to the rupee.

Vital Statistics, etc.:— The number of births registered rose from 9,003 to 9,721 and the number of deaths from 8,183 to 8,968. The rates per mille were 25.55 and 23.57, respectively. The number of vaccinations, 99,603 per cent. Of which were successful, was 11,859 or 31 per mille of the population: 285 of these were cases of revaccination. Expenditure rose from Rs.2,815 to Rs.3,065, but the cost of a successful operation remained the same, viz., As.4-2. Town sanitation received some attention and a scheme for providing the town of Pudukkottai with a good water-supply has been sanctioned and will be taken in hand. There were 9 medical institutions at work, the hospital and women's dispensary in the town and 7 rural dispensaries. At the hospital 657 in-patients and 35,114 out-patients were treated, the daily averages being 30.09 and 182.76, respectively. Twelve thousand three hundred and ninety-one persons were treated at the dispensary for women and children which is in charge of a Lady Apothecary. Forty-two thousand five hundred and thirty-six persons received treatment at the 7 rural dispensaries. The total expenditure under 'Medical' was Rs.24,465.

Education:— The total number of educational institutions increased from 319 to 384, of which 84 were maintained by the State and 168 were aided. The total number of pupils rose from 10,442 to 13,071, a result of the introduction of the new scheme for education. The number of girls amongst the pupils was 1,212. The number of pupils in the Pudukkottai College fell slightly from 553 to 545. Twenty-nine boys were sent up for the First Arts Examination and 57 for Matriculation, of whom 15 passed in the former and 10 in the latter examination, the results comparing favourably with the averages of passes for the Presidency. The total expenditure on education was Rs.45,579 against Rs.38,356 and the net cost to the State Rs.32,502. Rupees 21,759 were spent on primary education.

Extract from "Report on the Administration of the Madras Presidency"
1908-1909.

Pudukkottai (Fasli 1318) Part II, paras 51 to 63.

His Highness the Raja of Pudukkottai was compelled by ill-health to leave his State in March 1909 for a lengthy stay in Europe; for the Government of the State in his absence, a council of three with Mr. G.T.H.Bracken, I.C.S., as President, was formed.

Administration of the Land, Protection, Production and Distribution, Revenue and Finance:- Though the season was not on the whole favourable owing to a lack of rain in the months of November and December, it was better than that of the previous fasli and the area of land under cultivation showed an increase. Revenue collections improved and considerable progress was also made in dealing with the arrears of previous faslis. A scheme for the settlement of two of the taluks was in preparation. Regulations to amend the Court Fees Act and to control the use of motor-vehicles in the State were passed during the year. The police force continued under the management of the Superintendent of Police, Trichinopoly. The disposal of work was good in the criminal courts and in the civil courts satisfactory. The Forest department was reorganised and separated from the Salt and Abkari during the year. The outturn of work by the Public Works department was not so great as in the previous year and left much to be desired; efforts are being made to improve this branch of the administration. The finances of the State were in a satisfactory condition, the revenue showing a considerable increase more especially under the heads of Land Revenue and Stamps. The general health of the people was fair. Work on the water-supply project for the town of Pudukkottai was begun during the year. Elementary education ~~and~~ continued to make marked progress and it is estimated that now 25 per cent of the population of school-going age attend school against 18 per cent two years ago; the Pudukkottai College was maintained in an efficient state.

PUDUKKOTTAI STATE
(FASLI 1318 - 1ST JULY 1908 TO 30TH JUNE 1909)
(Report on the Administration of Pudukkottai for Fasli 1318)

(His Highness Sri Brahadamba Das Raja Martanda Bhairava Tondiman Bahadur, Raja of Pudukkottai, is a Kallar by caste and a Sivait by religion. He is 33 years of age and is not married. He was educated by an English tutor. The population of the State according to the census of 1901 was 380,440. The gross revenue is estimated at Rs.18.16 lakhs. The Raja pays no tribute. The military force maintained by the State consists of 110 infantry and the Raja's body-guard of 19 men. The Collector of Trichinopoly is ex-officio Political Agent for the State.)

General and Political:- His Highness the Raja arrived from Europe on 9th December 1908, but was compelled by ill-health to return thither; he sailed accordingly on March 12th. For the administration of the State in the absence of the Raja a Council of State consisting of three members was appointed, the Superintendent and President being Mr. G.T.H.Bracken, I.C.S.; the Council was installed at a Darbar held on 15th March by the Political Agent. As a result M.R.Ry. S.Venkataramadas Naidu Garu reverted to British Service after filling the post of Dewan for 10 years, a period which witnessed the reorganization of most of the Departments of State and the establishment of the finances on a firm basis.

Administration of the Land (Loans):- The total occupied area of land during the year under review was 372,119 acres, an increase of 3,616 acres over the area under cultivation in the preceding year. The total current revenue demand rose from Rs.8,57,413 to Rs.9,19,622, excluding "quit-rents not brought to revenue accounts" and "revenue miscellaneous" the demand was Rs.8,30,768; collections amounted to Rs.7,87,112 or 94.7 per cent against 91.6 per cent in the preceding fasli. Old arrears amounted to Rs.5,35,957, of which Rs.1,36,869 were collected and Rs.4,800 written off, leaving a balance of Rs.3,94,288. There were 133 cases of sale of immovable property and 22 cases of sale of movables, by which the sum of Rs.4,572-3-6 altogether was realised. The expenditure under "Land Revenue" was Rupees 98,727-3-1 or 10.7 per cent of the current demand. The incidence of the land taxation throughout the State was Rs.2-2-11 per head. Under the head of agricultural loans Rs.2,575 were advanced for well sinking purposes and Rs.3,445 for house building; Rs.30,182, to be repaid before the end of the fasli, were advanced free of interest under the Rajads orders for the purchase of seed grains and cattle. Three Co-operative Credit Societies were started in the year, of which one, the Karambakkudi Agricultural Bank, showed good promise.

Survey and Settlement:- The survey of house-sites in 24 villages in which encroachments were found to be frequent was in progress during the year. The settlement establishment was brought up to its full strength and the classification of soils in the Alangudi and Trimem taluks was completed: a scheme for the settlement of these taluks was under preparation. In Kolattoor taluk the work of registering holdings was in progress.

Manovarti Jaghire:- In the Manovarti Jaghire which is under State management the demand was Rs.32,868, the whole of which was collected.

Protection (Legislation, Police, Criminal Justice, Prisons):- Two Regulations were passed in the year under review, one to amend the Court Fees Act, the other to regulate the use of motor-vehicles in the State. The control of the Police force remained in the hands of the District Superintendent of Police, Trichinopoly. The strength of the force at the close of the year was 281, being one policeman for every 1,344 inhabitants. Four constables were dismissed during the year. The number of reported cases was 2,006, of which 1,883 or 93 per cent were detected; the percentage of cases under the Penal Code detected was however only 52; altogether 3,631 persons were arrested, of whom 1,984 were convicted. The number of cases filed before Criminal Courts was 3,705, of which 1,724 were for offences under the Penal Code: 3,624 or 97.8 per cent of the cases were disposed of. Six thousand two hundred and forty-eight persons were brought up for trial and 2,254 of them were convicted. The average duration of cases disposed of by the Magistracy was two days. Seventy-nine appeals were filed in the Chief Magistrate's Court and were all disposed of; in 21 cases the decision of the lower court was reversed; the Court of Session disposed of 7 appeals and the Chief Court 6. The number of persons in confinement at the beginning of the fasli was 78; admissions numbered 505 and discharges 520 leaving 63 persons in jail at the close of the year; there were no escapes. The net gain from jail industries was Rs.432-12-8. Expenditure on the jails rose from Rs.8,016 to Rs.9,423 owing to dearness of provisions.

Civil Justice:- The number of civil suits, regular and small cause, instituted in the year rose from 7,857 to 8,118; including arrears there were 8,741 suits for disposal, of which 8,109 were concluded, leaving a balance pending of 632 compared with 465 at the end of the previous year. The aggregate value of the claims involved

in the 2,231 regular suits disposed of was Rs.7,42,575, the average value of each suit being thus about Rs.333; the average duration of contested suits was 4 months and 4 days. The number of regular appeals filed rose from 111 to 191; 149 appeals were disposed of, their average duration being 5 months and 10 days. The expenditure on civil justice rose from Rs.34,039 to Rs.35,209.

Registration:- The aggregate number of documents registered fell from 23,946 to 22,378; the decrease was mostly among documents relating to the sale and mortgage of immovable property and is attributed to the more favourable character of the season rendering the raising of loans by agriculturists unnecessary. The aggregate value of the documents registered rose from Rs.45.95 lakhs to Rs.48.56 lakhs but a single document worth Rs.2.35 lakhs accounted for most of the increase.

Military:- The strength of the military force was 20 officers and 90 privates in the infantry and 3 officers and 16 troopers in the body guard; expenditure on the force including the band was Rs.28,494-5-0.

Production and Distribution:- The season, though better than that of the preceding fasli, was not on the whole favourable. The rainfall was 35.61 inches against an average of 31.93 inches for the previous five years, but owing to the fact that practically no rain fell in November and December a great part of the wet crops withered. Prices remained high although compared with the previous year there was a slight fall in the average price of staple grains.

Forests, Public Works, Railway:- The Forest department was separated from the Salt and Abkari department and underwent a complete reorganisation during the year; the current demand from Forests rose from Rs.31,162 to Rs.35,161 and was all collected except Rs.115; expenditure also rose from Rs.15,259 to Rs.19,080. The total expenditure on Public Works declined from Rs.2,11,236 to Rs.1,87,362 which is considerably less than 50 per cent of the original budget estimate for the year; of the amount spent Rs.40,429 was on communications, Rs.43,797 on civil buildings and Rs.30,191 on irrigation. Efforts have been made to improve the personnel of this department by the appointment of qualified hands: it is also proposed to introduce a Minor Irrigation system on the lines of that in vogue in British districts. The survey of the proposed lines from Trichinopoly to Ramnad and from Arantangi to Devakottai was carried out during the year.

Revenue and Finance (Abkari):- The fasli opened with a balance of Rs.15.24 lakhs; receipts, including those under debt heads, amounted to Rs.18.16 lakhs and expenditure to Rs.13.94 lakhs so that there was a closing balance of Rs.19.46 lakhs; for the previous fasli receipts and expenditure were Rs.14.91 lakhs and Rs.12.4 lakhs, respectively. The principal increases in revenue occurred under the heads of "Land Revenue" on account of improved collections owing to the more favourable season, and "Stamps" as a result of the introduction of the new Stamp Regulation; there was a decrease under the head of Court Fees as a portion of this revenue was under the above regulations credited to "Stamps." Under "Abkari" there was an increase of still-head duty from Rs.46,419 to Rs.46,977 owing to the larger issues of liquor; shop rents also increased from Rs.12,830 to Rs.16,916; the revenue under tree-tax and shop rent from toddy was Rs.59,594, which was greater than in the previous year by Rs.4,750.

Vital Statistics:- The number of births and deaths registered were respectively 8,579 or 22.55 per mille and 8,098 or 21.29 per mille, both totals being rather less than those of the previous year. The number of vaccinations rose from 11,859 to 12,582, of which 99.34 per cent were successful; the cost of the vaccination department was Rs.3,041, the average cost of each successful operation being As.3-11. The sanitation of the town of Pudukkottai continued under the management of the Sanitary Board, the proposal to form a regular Municipal Council not having found favour among the inhabitants. Works on the town water-supply scheme was taken in hand and made considerable progress in the year. There were ten medical institutions at work, including the Town Hospital and the Dispensary for Women and Children; at the town hospital the number of in-patients treated was 568 against 657 in the previous year; out-patients however increased in number from 35,114 to 39,376. The expenditure under "Medical" rose from Rs.24,465 to Rs.36,073 partly owing to the fact that supplies used in the previous year were paid for during the year under review. The general health of the people was fair but there were sporadic outbreaks of cholera and small-pox in the town of Pudukkottai and the neighbourhood.

Education:- The total number of institutions imparting primary education was at the close of the year 422; of these 110 were State Schools and 192 were aided; 10 of the State schools were for girls. The total number of pupils was 13,807, 1,081 of whom were girls. The expenditure on primary education rose from Rs.18,952 to Rs.29,263. The number of students at the Pudukkottai College was 546; 29 of these appeared for the F.A. and five passed, and 58 sat for the Matriculation, of whom 11 were successful. The total charges on account of education during the year were Rs.55,608. Elementary education has lately made good progress and it is estimated that 25.4 per cent of the population of school-going age were at school, compared with about 18 per cent two years previously.

Extract from "Report on the Administration of the Madras Presidency
1909-1910"

Pudukkottai/(Fasli 1319.) Part II, paras 62 to 74/:- His Highness the Raja of Pudukkottai was compelled by ill-health to remain in Europe throughout the fasli, and in his absence Mr. Bracken continued as Superintendent and President of the State Council

Administration of the Land (Protection, Production and distribution, Revenue and finance, Education).:- The season opened auspiciously, but the monsoon weakened and the total rainfall in the State was considerably less than in the previous year. In consequence the outturn of dry crops was everywhere poor and in many parts practically nothing. Wet crops fared rather better, but there was almost complete failure in the eastern portion of the State. A special jamabandi for the realisation of old arrears was held by the Superintendent, and a good deal was accomplished in this respect. Further progress was made with the Revenue Settlement. Two important regulations were passed during the fasli, one relating to village conservancy and the other to the Chief Court of the State. There was a very slight decrease in the number of crimes of all sorts reported. The disposal of work was good in the Criminal Courts. There was an increase in litigation, but the disposal of suits by the Civil Courts was good. There was an increase in the revenue from forests, but this has not been accomplished at the expense of the natural resources of the State, as for every acre of casuarina felled four have been replanted. The expenditure on public works increased and some progress was made with the improvement of irrigation in the State. A system of minor irrigation was started. The total receipts for the fasli exceeded the budget ~~estimate~~ estimate considerably, but were less than the actuals of the fasli preceding. The actual expenditure rose to Rs. 14.12 lakhs. The water-supply scheme for the town of Pudukkottai was completed in all essentials, and a supply of filtered water was available for the public at the close of the fasli. The number of male pupils in all the schools in the State is reported to have declined, but that of the girls has increased slightly. The total expenditure on education increased.

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PUDUKKOTTAI STATE

(Fasli 1319 - 1st July 1909 to 30th June 1910)

/Report on the Administration of Pudukkottai for fasli 1319./

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/His Highness Sri Brahadamba Das Raja Martanda Bhairava Tondaiman Bahadur, Raja of Pudukkottai, is a Kallar by caste and a Sivaite by religion. He is 34 years of age and is not married. He was educated by an English tutor. The population of the State according to the census of 1901 was 380,440. The gross revenue is estimated at 15.21 lakhs. The Raja pays no tribute. The military force maintained by the State consists of 110 infantry and 19 men of the Raja's body-guard. The Collector of Trichinopoly is ex-officio Political Agent for the State/.

General and Political:- The continued ill-health of the Raja necessitated his remaining in Europe throughout the fasli under report. The personnel of the State Council remained unchanged except for a period of two and a half months at the end of the fasli when Mr. Bracken was absent on leave, and Mr. A.M.A.C. Galletti di Cadilhac, I.C.S., acted for him.

Administration of the Land:(Old arrears) Survey-and-:- The actual receipts under the head of "Land Revenue" amounted to Rs. 9,31,104 against a revised budget estimate of Rs. 8,20,000, and Rs. 10,28,550 actuals for the previous fasli. The decrease in the receipts is due to shortage in the collection of kist consequent on failure of the crops in parts of the State. Prices continued high, but there was a fall in the prices of staple food grains in sympathy with the fall in the adjoining districts of Trichinopoly and Tanjore. The total land revenue demand was Rs. 8,87,389 against Rs. 9,19,622 in the previous fasli. Excluding quit-rents not brought to revenue account, and miscellaneous revenue, the current land revenue demand was Rs. 8,31,754, of which Rs. 7,52,921 or 90.52 per cent. were collected against a percentage of 94.74 in fasli 1318. Further progress was made with the collection of old arrears which amounted to Rs. 4,45,932 in the case of land revenue other than quit-rent. Of this sum Rs. 1,08,064 were collected and Rs. 60,091 were written off the accounts leaving a balance of Rs. 2,77,777. A special jamabandi for the settlement of old arrears was held by the State Superintendent between the months of September and April at fifteen centres. The percentages of collection, remission and unconnected balance were 33.59, 29.11 and 37.30, respectively. Remissions varied very considerably according to the means of the pattadar and the period for which the arrear was overdue. The actual demand of quit-rent arrears was Rs. 92,297, of Rs.65,370. There were 132 cases of sale of immovable property and 8 cases of sale of movable property. Rs. 2,085 were advanced as loans for well-sinking and Rs. 500 for house building. The expenditure under Land Revenue was Rs. 1,02,347 or 11.5 per cent. of the current demand, as against 10.73 per cent. in the previous fasli. Land Revenue administration was overshadowed throughout the fasli by revenue settlement. Pending the introduction of the new settlement no administrative reforms of importance were undertaken, but the ground was prepared for the general revision of village establishments which will take place concurrently.

Survey and Settlements:- The whole revenue survey and land records staff was engaged throughout the fasli in work connected with the transfer of registry of holdings. Arrangements were made for the training of a Land Records Deputy Tahsildar, and two Survey Schools were held for the training of Revenue Inspectors and Karnams. The full sanctioned strength of the Settlement Party was at work throughout the fasli. The classification of Kolattur taluk was practically finished by May. Progress was more rapid, the average rate being 148 acres a day as against 106 in the previous fasli. The total cost of operations under the three heads of Revenue Survey and Land Records, Inam Settlement and Revenue Settlement was Rs.34.484.

Manovarti Jaghir:- In the Manovarti Jaghir which is under State management the current demand was Rs. 30.646, which was collected in full. The balance at the end of the fasli was Rsx

Rs. 1,71,563, of which Rs. 23,072 represents the net income of the fasli. The amalgamation of the Jaghir with the rest of the State for administrative purposes is under consideration.

Protection (Legislation, Police, Crime, Criminal Justice, Prisons):- Five Regulations were passed in the fasli under review, among them one providing for the appointment of village panchayats for the management of local affairs in unions or groups of Villages outside the limits of Pudukkottai town; and one consolidating the provisions of the law relating to the Chief Court, and providing for the appointment of two appellate Judges for the decision of second appeals. The Police force within the State, which is under the control of the District Superintendent of Police, Trichinopoly, consists of one Deputy Superintendent, three Inspectors, 10 Sub-Inspectors and 259 Head Constables and men. The actual strength was 11 below the sanctioned strength at the close of the fasli. The general conduct of the force, judging by the punishments, showed no improvement, but there were more rewards given for good work. There was a slight decrease in the number of crimes of all sorts reported during the fasli, from 2,006 to 1,965. The percentage of detection was 92 as against 93 in the previous fasli. Of the cases under the Penal Code dealt with by the Police, 44 per cent. were detected against 52 per cent. in fasli 1318. There was a slight improvement in the percentage of property recovered. Three cases of murder or culpable homicide were registered, but evidence could not be procured in any one of them. Of the four cases of dacoity reported two remain entirely undetected. Of eleven cases committed to the sessions ten were disposed of in the fasli and seven ended in conviction. The total number of cases for disposal by the Magistracy was 3,736, an increase of 31 on the figures for the previous fasli. Of these cases 98.07 were disposed of as against 97.81 in fasli 1318, leaving a balance of 72 cases. The percentage of convictions fell from 57.95 to 53.37. This decrease was marked in cases under the Penal Code charged by the Police. The average duration of cases rose slightly. The chief court disposed of 22 appeals in all out of 23; in 9 of these the sentence was confirmed and in 13 modified or reversed. In the Court of the Chief Magistrate 71 appeals were disposed of and in 46 cases the original decision was confirmed. Crime on the whole was neither heavy nor serious. At the beginning of the fasli there were 63 persons (including lunatics) in confinement, of whom five were females. Admissions in the fasli amounted to 394 against 505 in the previous fasli. Fifty-eight prisoners, including four females were in confinement at the close of the fasli. The value of the extra-mural and intra-mural labour at the Central Jail increased from Rs. 768 to Rs. 1,541, the largest figure on record. The expenditure on prisons fell from Rs. 9,423 to Rs. 9,267.

Civil Justice:- The total number of suits instituted rose from 8,118 to 9,887. The total number for disposal was 10,520 against 8,741 in the previous fasli. Of these 9,656 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 864 suits pending at the end of the fasli. The number of regular suits for disposal by the Chief Court rose from 2,534 to 3,152; of which 2,612 were disposed of against 2,231 in fasli 1318. The number of contested suits rose, and the average duration of a contested suit from 124 days to 150. The number of regular appeals filed fell from

191 to 148. The total number for disposal was 228. Of these 70 per cent. were disposed of as against 65.4 per cent. in the preceding fasli. The average duration of appeals rose from 160.49 days to 215.6. There was generally considerable increase in litigation. The total expenditure under the head of courts of law increased from Rs. 45,507 to Rs. 48,792.

Registration:- There was a slight decrease in the number of registrations relating to immovable property from 18,736 to 18,160. In the case of registrations relating to movable property there is a decrease from 3,610 to 2,449, which is accounted for by the fact that simple bonds and promissory notes are exempt from compulsory registration under Regulation III of 1909. Though the aggregate number of documents registered decreased, the aggregate value was almost the same as in the previous fasli. Receipts and expenditure of the department both declined.

Military:- The strength of the force remained the same as in the previous fasli. The total expenditure on the force including the band was Rs. 29,572 against Rs. 28,494 in the previous fasli.

Production and Distribution:- From the agricultural point of view the fasli was disappointing. The monsoon started well in August, but fell off, and the total rainfall, 28.32 inches, was below the average. Consequently the yield of dry crops was almost everywhere below the average and in parts practically nothing. Wet crops fared rather better. It was thought advisable in December to take steps to prevent all possibility of local distress, and one or more irrigation works were started near every village in the affected areas.

Forests (Public Works):- The total receipts under the head of Forests excluding arrears rose from Rs. 35,046 to Rs. 45,763. The total expenditure also rose from Rs. 19,080 to Rs. 21,095. There were 1,067 forest offence cases of which two were sent for trial before magistrates and 2x 1,040 disposed of departmentally. That the increase of revenue has not been obtained by overworking the natural resources of the State is clear from the fact that for every acre of casuarina wood felled, four acres have been newly planted. The total expenditure on Public Works rose from Rs. 1,87,362 to Rs. 2,38,083, although the expenditure fell considerably short of the revised estimate for the fasli. There was increased expenditure under irrigation, and tolerable progress was made in the northern division, but there is much yet to be done before the irrigation sources of the State are brought into a fair state of repair. A system of minor irrigation was started during the fasli with some success. The workshops and stores of the Public Works department were completely reorganised and British methods of work and the system of accounts were introduced.

Revenue and Finance:- The fasli opened with a balance of Rs. 19.22 lakhs. The total receipts including those under debt heads were Rs. 17.81 lakhs and expenditure was Rs. 16.61 lakhs. There was thus a closing balance, including debt heads, of Rs. 20.65 lakhs. The heads of receipts that showed an increase on the figures of the previous fasli were stamps, assessed taxes,

forest, and civil works; under the other heads of receipt there was a decrease. Thus the total receipts for the fasli excluding Debt Heads fell short of the actuals of the previous fasli by Rs. 41,640, but exceeded the revised budget estimate considerably. The actual expenditure rose from Rs. 11.57 lakhs to Rs. 14.12 lakhs, the chief items contribution to this increase being land revenue, political, civil works and general administration. There was an extraordinary item under the head "Political" and there was a large outlay on irrigation and other public improvements and on the entertainment of a special settlement staff under the head of "Land Revenue".

Vital Statistics (Medical relief, Vaccination, Town water-supply):- The public health was fairly satisfactory. There were sporadic outbreaks of cholera and small-pox, but the mortality from the former disease was less by half than in the preceding fasli. The birth rate fell from 22.55 to 22.05 per mille of the census population and the death rate from 21.29 to 19.39. Registration is however defective. The number of in-patients in the Town hospital increased from 568 to 662 and the daily average attendance from 30.69 to 37.08. The number of out-patients gave a daily average of 236.6. The attendance at all but two of the nine rural dispensaries increased, and the total number of persons treated in these dispensaries rose from 47,451 to 56,952. The number of patients at the dispensary for women and children increased from 13,352 to 14,472. The total expenditure under the head of "Medical" was Rs. 39,503. Including 449 revaccinations, 13,296 cases were vaccinated, an increase of 714. 99.15 per cent. of the vaccinations are reported to have been successful. The average cost of each successful operation was As. 3-7 as compared with As. 3-11 in fasli 1318 and As 4-2 in fasli 1317. The Town water-supply scheme was completed in all essentials, and water was first pumped into the service reservoir on the 25th March. A supply of filtered water was not, however, available to the general public till the close of the fasli, by which time pipe laying through the main portion of the town was completed. A scheme for extending the supply to the suburbs of the town has been drawn up in outline, but the project will not be undertaken till the Darbar have had time to observe the working of the existing system. The Total cost of the scheme up to the close of the fasli, including Rs. 4,341 spent in fasli 1318 has been Rs. 89,071.

Education:- The two State lower secondary schools at Trimien and Alangudi were reorganised and the scale of pay of the teachers revised. The number of State primary schools increased from 108 to 111 but there was a fall in the number of aided schools. The number of boys receiving education in all schools is reported as 9,741 against 10,469 in the previous fasli. The number of girls increased from 637 to 738. In addition to ordinary schools there were two special institutions, the Tamil Patasala with 15 pupils and the Weaving School with 7 pupils under the direction of an instructor from Chingleput. The total expenditure on education, exclusive of the college, increased from Rs. 32,914 to Rs. 38,876.

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Extract from "Report on the Administration of the Madras Presidency"
1910-1911.

Pudukkottai (Fasli 1320) - Part II, paras 64 to 77.

His Highness the Raja of Pudukkottai returned to the State in December 1910, but was compelled by ill-health to leave again for Europe in the following January.

Administration of the Land:- The Settlement scheme for the whole State was finally sanctioned in January 1911 and the new rates were introduced into almost all the villages of one taluk. The special jamabandi for the settlement of old arrears was practically completed in two taluks.

Protection:- Five regulations were passed by the Council during the fasli on the several subjects of survey and boundaries, census, enquiries into the conduct of public servants, the recovery of revenue arrears, and succession certificates. A reorganisation scheme was worked out for the Police. There was a large increase of offences against the Penal Code and a fall in the percentage of cases detected. There was an increase of work before Criminal Courts, but last year's high percentage of disposal was maintained. The volume of work in Civil Courts decreased. A favourable season caused a marked fall in the number of documents registered.

Production and Distribution:- The season, though more favourable than that of fasli 1319, was disappointing, but prices ruled lower than the average of the five preceding years. The Darbar had under consideration a new Forest Regulation and hoped to begin the work of forest settlement. The expenditure of the Public Works Department increased, but was considerably below the budget estimate.

Finance:- The total revenue of the State reached the highest figure on record. Now that the financial effect of the new settlements are known, a comprehensive policy of reorganisation has been outlined.

Public health and education:- Public health was generally good and the new water-supply for the town of Pudukkottai proved an entire success. The attendance at hospitals increased. There was a general advance in all branches of the Educational Department.

PUDUKKOTTAI STATE
(FASLI 1320 - 1ST JULY 1910 TO 30TH JUNE 1911)
(Report on the Administration of Pudukkottai for fasli 1320)

(His Highness Sri Brahadamba Das Raja Martanda Bhairava Tondaiman Bahadur, Raja of Pudukkottai, is a Kallar by caste and a Saivite by religion. He is 35 years of age and unmarried. He was educated by an English tutor. The population of the State according to the census of 1911 was 411,878. The actual receipts for fasli 1320 amounted to Rs.16.23 lakhs. The Raja pays no tribute. The military force maintained by the State consists of 110 infantry and 19 men of the Raja's body-guard. The Collector of Trichinopoly is ex-officio Political Agent for the State.)

General and Political:- His Highness the Raja returned to Pudukkottai on 19th December 1910 and was able once more to devote his immediate personal attention to affairs of State, but his health was far from satisfactory and he was obliged to return to Europe on 12th January 1911. The personnel of the State Council remained

unchanged and Mr. G.T.H. Bracken, I.C.S., continued to hold the office of Superintendent.

Administration of the Land (Current, Old arrears, Quit-rent, Loans):- An improvement in the seasonal conditions was reflected in the collection of land revenue. The current demand, exclusive of quit-rents not brought to revenue accounts and revenue miscellaneous, amounted to Rs.8,34,552, of which Rs.7,75,169 or 92.88 percent was collected in the fasli as compared with a percentage of 90.52 in the previous fasli. The demand under 'old arrears' was Rs.3,56,698, of which Rs.98,828 were collected and Rs.93,611 written off. The special jamabandi for the settlement of old arrears was practically completed in two taluks, the balance mainly consisting of land sale cases awaiting adjustment. Most of the land to be sold was worthless, and the pattadars relinquished the holdings rather than pay the arrears, an inevitable consequence of the policy of 'no relinquishment' which has now been abandoned. In all cases where pattadars genuinely desired to retain their land, remission of arrears was granted on a liberal scale. It is hoped that the settlement of arrears in the third taluk, which has been postponed during patta transfer operations, will be completed by the end of fasli 1321. Arrears of revenue on the resumed Chinnaranmanai Jaghire were reduced from Rs.47,492 to Rs.23,194 and quit-rent arrears from Rs.88,649 to Rs.54,449. A sum of Rs.1,980 was advanced for the sinking of wells and of Rs.6,825 for the purchase of seed grain and ploughing cattle. Expenditure under 'Land Revenue' fell from Rs.1,02,347 to Rs.98,864 or 10.9 per cent of the current demand. As in the preceding fasli, land revenue administration was overshadowed by settlement operations.

Survey, Settlement:- The survey staff continued to be occupied with the transfer of the registry of holdings. Altogether 117 new adangals were prepared and 123,506 sub-divisions measured and plotted. The Revenue Settlement Officer submitted his supplemental scheme report for Kolattur taluk early in the fasli, his preliminary report for Alangudi and Trimem taluks being already complete. The new settlement follows the principles of recent settlements in Madras districts, but two peculiarities of the old settlement are retained, no seasonal remission for failure of crops and no double crop assessment. Relinquishment, however, is now permitted. The enhancement of land revenue in the whole State will not exceed 3½ per cent, a moderate increase when compared with the rise in prices.

Protection (Legislation):- Five Regulations were passed during the fasli, concerned respectively with survey and boundaries, census, enquiries into matters connected with the administration of revenue and the conduct of public servants, the recovery of revenue arrears, and succession certificates. The representative assembly consisted of 18 elected and 12 nominated members. The annual meeting was held on August 18th, 1911, but the attendance was disappointing.

Police, Crime, Criminal Courts, Appeals, Prisons:- The police force continued with a strength of one Deputy Superintendent, 3 Inspectors, 10 Sub-Inspectors and 259 head constables and constables, the force being 11 short of full complement at the end of the fasli. Nearly half the force came on the punishment roll for minor breaches of discipline, but there were few cases of grave misconduct and the three convictions in criminal courts were for nothing more serious than neglect of duty. A re-organisation scheme has been worked out by the Superintendent of Police. The number of cases reported rose

from 1,965 to 2,510. Cases under the Penal Code rose from 175 to 262 in number, the percentage of detection falling from 52 to 31. Three cases of murder, 6 of dacoity and 81 of burglary were reported, of which 1 case of dacoity and 7 cases of burglary only were detected. On the other hand detection was effected in 42 out of 94 cases of theft. Thirty-nine cases were charged under security sections, but in only 8 cases were persons bound over. The total number of cases coming before 18 magistrates rose from 3,736 to 4,476, cases under the Penal Code rising from 1,799 to 2,004. The increase is ascribed to greater vigilance on the part of the police. The percentage of conviction was slightly higher generally, but under the Penal Code fell from 14.34 to 12.77. The percentage of disposal fell slightly to 97.16 per cent. Of the 10 cases committed to the Sessions, 4 ended in conviction. The Chief Court received 28 appeals and 39 revision petitions and the Chief Magistrate 73 appeals and 38 revision petitions. A high percentage of modification and reversal was due to inexperience on the part of new Sub-Magistrates. The number of admissions to the jails (1 central and 7 subsidiary) rose from 394 to 455. Under an improved system for jail industries receipts rose from Rs.1,586 to Rs.2,934. Expenditure fell from Rs.9,267 to Rs.9,175, the average daily dieting charge being 1 anna 10 pies. The health of prisoners was good.

Civil Courts:- The number of courts was 13, the Chief Court with its Registrar and 12 rural Small Cause courts. The number of suits instituted fell from 9,887 to 8,712, the total number for disposal being 9,826, and 8,779 suits being disposed of. Regular suits are tried by the Chief Court only and there were 3,598 for disposal. The number disposed of rose from 2,612 to 2,879, but 43 suits were pending above one year against 14 in the previous year. The number of small cause suits fell appreciably and the percentage of disposal was over 90 in all three classes of Court. There were 280 regular appeals for disposal and 41 second appeals. To keep pace with the increase in litigation, the Darbar had under consideration the raising of the small cause jurisdiction of the Judges of the Chief Court from Rs.50 to Rs.100.

Registration:- There were 13 Registry offices with an average jurisdiction of 66 square miles and 31,683 persons. The number of registrations relating to immovable property fell from 18,160 to 16,144 owing to a more favourable season. Registrations concerned with movables further decreased from 2,449 to 1,718 owing to the exemption of bonds and promissory notes from compulsory registration. The average value of sales and mortgages of land showed steady increase, a circumstance which points to the conclusion that the value of land is increasing. The percentage of documents registered on the day of presentation rose from 85.89 to 89.72. Receipts fell from Rs.34,655 to Rs.31,418, while expenditure rose from Rs.21,771 to Rs.23,062.

Military:- The military force of 110 infantry and 19 cavalry was maintained at a cost of Rs.22,821.

Production and Distribution (Season and Crops):- The season, though more favourable than that of fasli 1319, was disappointing. There was an unusually good 'kodai' or summer crop, but after November there was a break in the north-east monsoon which materially reduced the yield of both wet and dry crops. The rainfall for the year rose from 28.32 to 33.98 inches. Prices ruled lower than the average of the five preceding years.

Forests:- The receipts under the head of Forests, Rs.45,747, were almost the same as those of fasli 1319, while expenditure fell from Rs.21,095 to Rs.18,288. Owing to a lack of rain only 75 acres out of the 150 acres prepared for casuarina seedlings could be planted. The Darbar hope to pass a new Forest Regulation shortly and to begin the work of forest settlement.

Public Works:- The total expenditure of the department rose from Rs.2.39 lakhs to Rs.2.70 lakhs, but was considerably below the budget estimate of Rs.3.76 lakhs. The expenditure on irrigation was only 65 per cent of the allotment, but the quality of the work improved. The new Minor Irrigation Department spent Rs.15,611. The mileage of maintained road was 307, and, of this, 214 miles were metalled. Expenditure on establishment was 14 per cent of the outlay on works.

Revenue and Finance:- Revenue, which had remained almost ~~static~~ stationery in fasli 1319, advanced by more than a lakh of rupees, exceeding 16 lakhs, the highest figure on record in the history of the State. All the principal heads showed an increased except Registration, in which a fall was anticipated as a result of the exemption from compulsory registration of a certain class of documents, and Forest, in which the decrease was negligible. Expenditure fell from Rs.14,12,339 to Rs.14,04,556, falling short of the revised budget estimate by nearly a lakh and a half. The most noteworthy feature was the doubling within the last three faslis of the outlay on irrigation and the strengthening of the famine reserve by the addition of a lakh of rupees out of the surplus. Now that the financial effect of the new settlements can be gauged, a comprehensive scheme of re-organisation has been drawn up.

Vital Statistics and Medical Relief (Medical relief, Vaccination, Town Water-supply):- Public health was generally good, but there were spasmodic outbreaks of cholera and small-pox. The birth-rate fell from 22.05 to 17.97 per mille of the new census figures and the death-rate from 19.39 to 15.35; registration is, however, still defective. The medical institutions in the State are a Town Hospital with 50 beds, a Women and Children's Dispensary and 9 rural dispensaries. The daily average attendance showed a steady increase. Expenditure fell from Rs.39,503 to Rs.38,441. Including 354 revaccinations, 10,275 cases were vaccinated, a decrease of 3,021 ascribed to temporary causes. The average cost of each case rose from 3 annas 7 pies to 4 annas 11 pies. The percentage of success was 99.5. The new waterworks, which were completed in fasli 1319, proved in every way satisfactory, an uninterrupted supply of filtered water being available throughout the year in the main part of the Town. It is noteworthy that only one fatal case of cholera was recorded.

Instruction (Finance):- The average daily attendance at the College rose from 480 to 503, the improvement being ascribed to the system of school-leaving certificates. The two State lower secondary schools at Trimien and Alangudi worked satisfactorily, the attendance rising from 159 to 191. The Lutheran Mission maintained an aided secondary school in Pudukkottai town. The number of State primary schools rose from 114 to 123, but the number of aided schools fell from 183 to 165 owing to stricter requirements for grants-in-aid. The number of boys receiving instruction in the State and aided schools was 9,831, and the number of girls 1,092, a fair increase on the figures of the previous fasli. The Tamil Patasala was closed for lack of adequate attendance, but the number of pupils in the weaving school increased to 19. New educational rules were framed, a revised inspection code was drawn up and a new grants-in-aid code sanctioned. Expenditure under all heads, exclusive of the College, rose from

Extract from "Administration Report, Madras" 1911-1912.

Pudukkottai / (Fasli 1321) * Part II, paras 322 to 335/ :-
His Highness the Raja of Pudukkottai returned to the State in November 1911. He attended the Imperial Darbar at Delhi in December and returned to Europe under medical advice at the end of January 1912.

Administration of the land:- The introduction of the new rates of assessment under the Revenue Settlement scheme was completed in almost all the villages of the State. The special jamabandi for the settlement of old arrears of land revenue was also finished and some progress made in the introduction of new village accounts.

Protection:- Five regulations were passed during the fasli, the most important of which were the Treasure Trove and the Municipal Regulations. Crime in the fasli was much on the same level as in the previous fasli. The detection of grave crime was not satisfactory, but the preventive work of the police showed improvement. Criminal work in the courts was normal but civil litigation decreased.

Production and distribution:- The season was on the whole moderately prosperous, though the absence of rain at critical periods reduced the outturn of both wet and dry crops. The expenditure of the Public Works Department increased especially in the Irrigation branch but was still below the budget estimate.

Finance:- The total revenue of the State exceeded the revenue of the previous fasli which was itself the highest on record. The reorganization schemes proposed in the previous year came into force and the general working of the various departments improved.

Public health. Education:- Public health was generally good. The town of Pudukkottai was constituted a municipality at the close of the fasli. Elementary education was made free throughout the State outside the capital and the attendance of children in the schools was considerably higher.

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PUDUKKOTTAI STATE

(Fasli 1321 - 1st July 1911 to 30th June 1912)

/Report on the Administration of Pudukkottai for fasli 1321/

/His Highness Sri Brahadasa Das Raja Martanda Bhairava Tondimani Bahadur, Raja of Pudukkottai, is a Kallar by caste and a Saivite by religion. He is 36 years of age and unmarried. He was educated by an English tutor. The population of the State

* July 1911 to June 1912.

according to the census of 1911 was 411,878. The actual receipts for fasli 1321 amounted to Rs. 16.70 lakhs. The Raja pays no tribute. The Military force maintained by the State consists of 110 infantry and 19 men of the Raja's bodyguard. The Collector of Trichinopoly is ex-officio Political Agent for the State./

General and Political:- His Highness the Raja returned to Pudukkottai in November 1911, when his health, which had given cause for great anxiety, was so much better that he was enabled to follow most of his ordinary occupations and to devote his full attention to affairs of State. His Highness attended the Imperial Darbar at Delhi in December 1911 and performed the homage due to the King-Emperor. On his return journey he paid a State visit to His Excellency the Governor at Madras on the 1st January 1912. His Highness left for Europe on the 23rd January 1912. In honour of the occasion of Their Imperial Majesties visit to India His Highness, on his return from Delhi, announced that he had decided to remit for one year the Village Service Cess on all fully assessed lands, which amounted to Rs. 20,000, and to abolish permanently the tax on weavers' looms. He also extended the boon of free elementary education to all parts of Pudukkottai outside the capital, and granted certain special allowances to the lower ranks of State servants and pensioners. The personnel of the State Council remained unchanged (Mr. G.T.H. Bracken, I.C.S., Superintendent, M.R.Ry. V.R. Durai Raja Avargal, Divan, and the Chief Judge M.R.Ry. C. Rajagopala Pillai Avargal, ex-officio Councillor).

Administration of the land (Current demand. Old arrears):- The total land revenue demand rose from Rs. 9,04,143 to Rs. 9,29,366. Excluding quit-rents not brought to Revenue account and Revenue Miscellaneous, the current demand was Rs. 8,46,163 of which Rs. 7,99,817 or 94.52 per cent. was collected against 92.88 per cent. in fasli 1320. Out of the arrear balance of Rs. 2,27,210 a sum of Rs. 83,196 was collected and Rs. 69,221 written off, leaving Rs. 74,793 outstanding. Of the arrears of revenue amounting to Rs. 23,194 which accrued in the late Chinnaranmanai jaghir prior to its resumption, Rs. 465 were collected and Rs. 12,653 written off, leaving a balance of Rs. 10,076 which is in course of adjustment. The special jamabandi for the settlement of old arrears of revenue was brought to a conclusion. The arrears which at the beginning of fasli 1319 stood at Rs. 5,10,138 were reduced to Rs. 84,868 at the end of fasli 1321 and most of this has already been or will shortly be adjusted. The quit-rent arrears have been reduced from Rs. 1,09,030 to Rs. 19,632. It is estimated that 95 per cent. of the landholders of the State are now free from the encumbrance of their old debts, which have undoubtedly had a demoralizing effect during the past eight years. New rules now provide for the automatic disposal of arrears at the annual jamabandi. A sum of Rs. 1,210 was advanced for well-sinking. The further revision of the rules governing the grant of agricultural loans is under consideration. The expenditure under "Land Revenue" was Rs. 1,12,322 or 13.7 per cent. of the current demand as compared with 10.9 per cent. in the preceding fasli. In Kolathur taluk the new village accounts based on the settlement were introduced and a regular jamabandi conducted.

Survey (Settlement):- In November the revision of Field Measurement books and the survey of minor inams were taken up in

Kalattur taluk. Progress was slow owing to the unsatisfactory nature of the old survey records. Two villages were completed and a beginning made in twenty other villages. The survey of 24 Nattakottai Chetti villages having already been completed, attention was directed to the revenue records to ascertain the extent of unauthorized occupations, a matter of considerable difficulty. Incidentally advantage was taken of the opportunity to improve the various villages by widening roads and streets and to provide for future extensions on a definite plan. The greater part of the work in six villages was finished and a model Chetti village was aligned in which settlement is likely to begin shortly. The work of Revenue Settlement which began in fasli 1316 was drawing to a close at the end of the fasli, and the most important part of the work, the introduction of the new rates, was almost completed. The new accounts for all the villages of Kalattur and Alangudi taluks were prepared and handed over to the Revenue Department before the close of the fasli, and those for Tirumayyan taluk were in course of preparation. The result of the new settlement is to increase the land revenue of Kalattur taluk from Rs. 2,31,020 to Rs. 2,36,111 equivalent to 2.2 per cent., and of Alangudi taluk from Rs. 2,35,982 to Rs. 2,45,738 equivalent to 4.1 per cent., while the incidence of the assessment has been made more equitable. All the British officers lent to the State for settlement work reverted to the British service at the end of the fasli with the exception of one supervisor.

Protection (Legislation):- Five regulations were passed during the fasli, concerned respectively with Stamps, General amendments, Treasure Trove, Municipality, and Compulsory vaccination. The annual meeting of the representative assembly, consisting of 18 elected and 12 nominated members, was held on August 16, 1912, and several useful suggestions were made.

Police (Crime, Criminal Courts, Appeals, Prisons):- The police force consisted of 1 Deputy Superintendent, 3 Inspectors, 9 Sub-Inspectors and 266 head constables and constables. The District Superintendent of Police, Trichinopoly, is ex-officio Superintendent of the State Police. On the whole the conduct of the force was fairly satisfactory and there were a few cases of grave misconduct. Rewards for good work to the amount of Rs. 350 were distributed both to members of the force and to outsiders who assisted them. The number of cases reported rose from 2,510 to 2,792. The detection of grave crime was less successful than in the preceding fasli, especially in regard to house-breaking. The preventive sections of the Criminal Procedure Code were used more freely and the steps taken were markedly effective in checking crime. The total number of cases coming before 17 Magistrates was 4,499 an increase of 23 over the figures of the preceding fasli. Of those 1,888 were cases under the Indian Penal Code compared with 2,004 in the preceding fasli, the decrease in offences against property being marked. Magisterial Courts disposed of 4,358 cases (96.86 per cent.) as against 4,349 (97.16 per cent) in fasli 13.0 leaving a balance of 141 cases pending at the end of the fasli. The percentage of convictions was considerably higher and in respect of offences under the Indian Penal Code, rose from 12.77 to 16.22. Of 8 cases committed to the Sessions, 5 ended in conviction. The Chief Court received 14 appeals and 45 revision petitions, and the Chief Magistrate 94 appeals and 51 revision petitions. The percentage of confirmation in the case of appeals presented to the

Chief Magistrate was 61.33, a marked improvement on the percentage of 40.62 in fasli 1320, and the work of the Subordinate Magistracy showed distinct improvement. The number of admissions to the jails (1 central and 7 subsidiary) was 470 against 455 in the preceding fasli, and in addition to gardening work the prisoners were employed in oil-pressing, weaving and aluminium metal work. In the absence of a Reformatory it was arranged that juvenile convicts should be employed in the public workshops where they could learn useful trades apart from ordinary convicts. The receipts fell slightly from Rs. 2,934 to Rs. 2,788, and expenditure also fell, in spite of the larger number of prisoners, from Rs. 9,175 to Rs. 9,016, the average ~~the~~ dieting charge decreasing from As. 1-10 to As. 1-9. The health of the prisoners was good, the daily average of sickness being 0.39 per cent.

Civil Courts:- The number of Civil Courts was 12, the Chief Court with its Registrar and 11 rural Small Cause Courts. The number of suits instituted fell from 8,712 to 7,824, while 8,002 suits were disposed of out of a total of 8,995, leaving a balance of 993 suits pending at the end of the fasli compared with 1,047 suits pending at the end of the preceding fasli. The average duration of contested suits increased from 163 to 193 days. The number of small cause suits decreased except in the case of the Judge's file where the number remained stationary. The average duration of contested suits rose in all Courts, but disposals improved. There were 239 regular appeals for disposal and 47 second appeals. The volume of litigation was less than in the preceding fasli, but the value of the claims involved showed a tendency to rise. The small cause jurisdiction of the Judges of the Chief Court has been raised from Rs. 50 to Rs. 100 and the change is likely to expedite the disposal of suits.

Registration:- The number of Registry offices was reduced from 13 to 12; on an average the jurisdiction of each office extended over 71 square miles of cultivable land and a population of 34,323. The number of registrations relating to immoveable property fell from 16,144 to 15,591, and of registrations relating to moveable property from 1,718 to 1,584, the fall in both cases being indicative of the growing prosperity of the agricultural population. The aggregate value of the documents registered was Rs. 47,45,395 as against Rs. 42,77,123 in fasli 1320. The percentage of documents registered on the day of presentation rose from 89.72 to 95.12. Receipts rose from Rs. 31,418 to Rs. 31,889 while expenditure fell from Rs. 23,062 to Rs. 22,581.

Military:- The military force of 110 infantry and 19 cavalry was maintained at a cost of Rs. 21,070.

Production and Distribution (Season and crops):- The agricultural season was on the whole fair. The rainfall of the earlier months was deficient and the delay in the arrival of the north-east monsoon caused anxiety, but fortunately there were heavy downpours in November and December. The agricultural population were helped by the high prices obtained for their produce. The total rainfall fell from 33.98 inches to 30.77 inches. The price of staple food-grains exceeded the average of the preceding five years.

Forests:- The area under "Forest" was approximately 120 square miles including 7 game preserves covering an area of 55 square miles. In addition to reserves and plantations the Forest

Department managed the valuable stone quarries found in many parts of the State. Some 130 acres of waste land were prepared for casuarina and palmyra topes and some two lakhs of seedlings were planted, most of which are reported to be thriving. Two scrub jungles were taken up for re-afforestation. The gross receipts amounted to Rs. 53,177 and the gross expenditure to Rs. 24,043. The whole current demand was realised and a considerable part of the arrears was also collected.

Public works:- For executive purposes the Public Works Department was organised in three divisions, one for Roads and Buildings and two for Irrigation. The total expenditure of the department rose from Rs. 2,70,427 to Rs. 3,38,845. The expenditure on irrigation was Rs. 87,257 or 91 per cent. of the allotment in the revised estimate, as against a percentage of 65 in the preceding fasli. The expenditure of the Minor Irrigation Department was Rs. 15,569 or 62.27 per cent. of the allotment. The short outlay was due partly to the absence of suitable contractors and partly to the pre-occupation of Revenue officials in Settlement work. The total mileage of maintained road was 307, of which 214 miles were metalled. Establishment charges amounted to Rs. 42,142 and represented 13 per cent. of the total outlay on works.

Revenue and Finance:- The effects of recent reorganisation are now apparent and the revenue for the year again exceeded 16 lakhs. Land Revenue brought in Rs. 53,736 more than was anticipated owing to the sale of certain valuable house-sites, and receipts from "Excise" and "Civil Works" were also above the estimate. On the other hand Stamp Revenue fell off and there was a decrease of Rs. 26,775 under "Other receipts" due to the accidental circumstance that the interest on investments was not realised till after the close of the fasli. There was thus a steady expansion of revenue under all heads except Stamps. Expenditure rose from Rs. 14,04,556 to Rs. 15,62,934 and approximated fairly closely to the revised estimate except under the heads "Irrigation" and "Civil Works", in which there was a considerable shortage of outlay. The charges connected with Law and Justice and Education have increased somewhat rapidly and the outlay on irrigation has expanded. Out of the closing balance of Rs. 23.58 lakhs, 13 lakhs were invested in Government promissory-notes or fixed deposit, an increase of two lakhs over the figures of the preceding fasli. If deductions for extraordinary non-recurring expenditure be made, revenue has increased from Rs. 15.63 lakhs in fasli 1318 to Rs. 16.30 lakhs in fasli 1321 or by 4.3 per cent. while expenditure has grown from Rs. 11.57 lakhs to Rs. 13.72 lakhs or by 18.6 per cent. The disproportion of these percentages is, however, largely corrected by the fact that an item of Rs. 35,000 of fixed revenue from "Interest" has owing to accidental causes been omitted from the accounts of fasli 1321, while since fasli 1318 items of taxation yielding another Rs. 30,000 have been remitted.

Vital Statistics and Medical Relief (Medical relief, Vaccination, Town conservancy):- Public health was on the whole good. There were a few outbreaks of cholera and small-pox in places, but no serious mortality. No cases of plague were reported. The number of births and deaths reported was slightly less than in the preceding fasli. The birth and death-rates of the population were 17.3 and 15.2 per mille respectively. The medical institutions of the State are a Town Hospital with 50 beds, a Women and Children's

Dispensary and 9 rural dispensaries. At the Town Hospital the number of in-patients and the daily average attendance fell, but the number of surgical operations increased. At all other institutions both the number of patients and the daily average attendance showed an increase. The total expenditure rose from Rs. 38,441 to Rs. 40,928. The construction of the new Women and Children's Hospital in the town was approaching completion and a new rural dispensary was in process of erection at the end of the fasli. Including 334 re-vaccinations 11,805 cases were vaccinated an increase of 1,530. The percentage of success was 98.95. Compulsory vaccination was extended to all parts of the State with effect from 1st October 1911. The average cost of each successful vaccination rose from As. 4-11 to As. 5-6. The conservancy of the town of Pudukkottai was controlled by the Sanitary Board until 1st April 1912 when a Municipal Council was constituted under the terms of Regulation II of 1912. The new water-works continued to give an uninterrupted supply of filtered water in the main part of the town. Estimates have been sanctioned for the construction of settling tanks and measures to increase the storage capacity of the reservoir and the quality of the water. The general health of the town was Satisfactory.

Instruction (College, Finance):- The educational institutions under direct State management consisted of the second grade college, 2 lower secondary, 3 special and 130 primary schools. The schools under private management were 1 lower secondary and 158 primary schools which received grants-in-aid from the State, and 102 unaided schools. Elementary education is free throughout the State except in the capital. The two State secondary schools worked well and the attendance increased in both from 112 to 166 and from 97 to 140, respectively. The State made a grant of Rs.2,000 towards the new building for the Lutheran Mission School in Pudukkottai. The number of State primary schools rose from 118 to 130 while the number of aided schools decreased from 165 to 159 and of unaided schools from 108 to 102. The decrease in the number of aided schools was due mainly to the stricter insistence on the proper qualification of the teachers employed. Grants-in-aid increased from Rs. 7,923 to Rs. 14,190. The number of boys receiving instruction in State and aided schools rose from 9,831 to 11,284, and the number of girls rose from 1,092 to 1,157. Seven new school-houses were under construction during the year and 26 were repaired. The number of stipendiary students in the weaving school rose from 10 to 14. The Vahi Vilasa Veda Sastra Padasala had 25 students on the rolls against 21 in the preceding fasli. The average daily attendance at the college rose from 502 to 534. Forty-five pupils appeared for the Secondary school-leaving certificate examination and the percentage of marks obtained exceeded the Presidency average in almost all subjects. The expenditure under all heads (exclusive of the college, the net expenditure on which was Rs.20,703) rose from Rs. 43,074 to Rs. 51,844.

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Extract from "Report on the Administration of the Madras Presidency"
1912-1913.

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Pudukkottai (Fasli 1322) - Part II, paras 61 to 75.

His Highness the Raja returned to the State in November 1912 and, after a stay of four months and a half, left for Europe in March 1913. The two most noteworthy events of the year were the bestowal of the distinction of G.C.I.E. on His Highness the Raja by His Majesty the King-Emperor and the celebration of the Silver Jubilee of His Highness' rule. His Highness announced a number of boons, the most important being the temporary remission of certain taxes.

Production, distribution and finance:- The total revenues of the State continued slowly to rise. The season was on the whole more favourable than in the previous year though, owing to the late arrival of the monsoon, the outturn of both wet and dry crops was less than normal. The condition of the agricultural population was nevertheless fairly good as the high prices which the produce fetched in the market compensated to a certain extent for the reduced outturn of the crops.

Protection:- During the year, six Regulations were passed of which the most important are the Pudukkottai Land Acquisition Regulation No. IV of 1912 and the Pudukkottai Forest Regulation No. V of 1912. The slight decrease in civil litigation observed last year continued and reported crimes were also less numerous. In the matter of the detection of grave crime the results were still unsatisfactory but the Police continued to show activity in taking action under the preventive sections of the Criminal Procedure Code.

Public Health and Education:- Public health was good. The filtering system attached to the town water-supply now under the management of the Town Municipality has proved unsatisfactory and a remedy is being sought. The town hospital and the other dispensaries in the State did useful work. Village sanitation and vaccination received attention. Education, collegiate, secondary, and elementary made fair progress.

PUDUKKOTTAI STATE

(FASLI 1322 - 1ST JULY 1912 TO 30TH JUNE 1913.)
(Report on the Administration of Pudukkottai for fasli 1322)

(His Highness Sri Brihadamba Das Raja Sir Marthanda Bhairava Tondiman Bahadur, G.C.I.E., Raja of Pudukkottai, is a Kallar by caste and a Saivite by religion. He is 37 years of age and unmarried. He was educated by an English tutor. The population of the State according to the census of 1911 is 411,878. The actual receipts for fasli 1322 were Rs. 18.48 lakhs. The Raja pays no tribute. The military force maintained by the State consists of 110 infantry and 19 cavalry. The Collector of Trichinopoly is ex-officio Political Agent for the State.)

General and Political:- His Highness the Raja returned to Pudukkottai from Europe in November 1912. The improvement in His Highness' health enabled His Highness to stay in India much longer than on former occasions and to devote his full attention to the affairs of his State. His Highness paid a State visit to His Excellency the

Governor at Madras in December 1912. His Highness paid an official visit to the Benares State in January 1913 and to Bikanir in February 1913. His Highness left for Europe in March 1913 after a stay of four months and a half. The most memorable event of the year was the celebration of the Silver Jubilee of His Highness' rule which synchronised with the bestowal of the distinction of G.C.I.E. upon His Highness by His Majesty the King-Emperor. In celebration of the event, His Highness announced his intention to remit for a period of three years the taxes known as kanakkuvuri and moturpha amounting to Rs.30,000 per annum. In February 1913 Mr. G.T.H.Bracken, I.C.S., Superintendent, went on leave and was succeeded by Mr. J.T.Gwynn, I.C.S., the rest of the State Council remaining unchanged.

Administration of the Land (Current demand, Old arrears, Land Revenue Charges):- The total current demand under Land Revenue rose from Rs.9,29,366 to Rs.9,58,145. Exclusive of revenue derived from the sale of waste lands and house sites and from the redemption price levied on agricultural lands converted into house site the current demand for the fasli was Rs.8,76,249. Of this amount Rs.8,44,482 or 96.51 per cent. were collected within the fasli. Out of the arrear balance of Rs.1,25,702 a sum of Rs.70,174 was collected and Rs.7,938 written off the accounts. Of the balance a large proportion is irrecoverable and will shortly be written off the accounts. Quit-rent arrears amounted of Rs.28,784. The expenditure under Land Revenue was Rs.1,08,100 or 13.17 per cent of the current collections against 12.97 per cent in the previous fasli.

Survey and Land records, Settlement:- There was a net outlay of Rs.9,000 on Land Records during the year, mainly incurred in an attempt to produce a satisfactory field measurement book. The work was attended with difficulties and the progress was slow. About Rs.3,000 was spent on inam survey but progress was slow and arrangements are being made to conduct the work on the simplest and most expeditious lines. The progress of the settlement of inams was less rapid than had been anticipated and settlement notices were issued in only 210 of the 1,500 cases to be dealt with. The Revenue Settlement operations were virtually brought to a close by the introduction of settlement rates in the Tirumayvam taluk where the result of the settlement was a slight fall in the fixed demand. The total assessment on the "Ain" lands of the State has risen, as a result of the operations, from Rs.6,88,649 to Rs.7,02,080 and an equitable re-adjustment of the incidence of the land assessment has been carried out. The total cost of the Settlement operations from their inception was Rs.1,94,135.

Protection (Legislation):- Six Regulations were passed during the year, the most important being those dealing with Land Acquisition and Forests.

Police, Crime, Criminal Justice, Appeals, Prisons:- The District Superintendent of Police, Trichinopoly, is ex-officio Superintendent of the State Police. Under him are a deputy superintendent, 9 sub-inspectors and 266 head constables and constables. At the end of the fasli the force was 21 short of its full complement. On the whole the conduct of the force was satisfactory. Rewards for good work amounted to Rs.160. There was a decrease in the number of cases reported during the fasli from 2,792 to 2,480. The percentage of detection fell from 89 to 87. The percentage of detection in grave crimes, particularly in house-breaking cases, remained poor. Forty-three cases were charged under the security sections of the Criminal Procedure Code and in 14 cases the parties were bound over to be of good behaviour. Of the nine cases committed to the sessions, three ended in conviction. There were three first-class, nine second-class

and eight third-class magistrates. The total number of cases for disposal was 4,483. During the year 4,309 cases were disposed of leaving a balance of 174 cases pending at the end of the fasli. The percentage of conviction was slightly lower than in the previous fasli. There were 30 appeals filed in the Chief Court and in nine of them the convictions were reversed. Criminal revision petitions numbered 45 of which 4 were pending at the end of the fasli. In the Court of the Chief Magistrate there were 102 appeals, of which 79 were disposed of. The percentage of confirmation was 40.5 against 61.3 in the previous fasli. Of the 36 revision petitions all but 4 were disposed of. At the beginning of the fasli there were 113 prisoners in confinement. Admissions were 414 and discharges 448 leaving 79 prisoners in confinement at the close of the fasli. The health of the prisoners was satisfactory. Juvenile convicts were given instruction in useful trades in the workshop apart from ordinary convicts. The receipts of the department were Rs.2,598 against Rs.2,789 in fasli 1321 and the expenditure was Rs.13,234 against Rs.9,016.

Civil Justice, Original suits, Appeals:- The number of civil courts was 12, the Chief Court with its Registrar and 11 rural small cause courts. The total number of suits instituted decreased from 7,824 to 7,451. Including arrears, the total number of suits for disposal was 8,645 of which 7,629 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 1,016 pending at the close of the fasli. Regular suits were tried by the Chief Court only. The average duration of contested suits was 236 days. The average duration of small cause suits was 82 days. The number of regular appeals for disposal was 298 and the number left pending at the close of the fasli was 108 against 75 in fasli 1321. There were 54 second appeals of which 41 were disposed of

Registration:- The number of registry offices was 12 as in the preceding fasli. The number of registrations relating to immovable property rose from 15,591 to 16,905, while the number of registrations relating to movable property fell from 1,584 to 1,333. The aggregate value of documents registered was Rs.54,13,635 against Rs.47,45,395 in the previous fasli. Of the documents brought for registration 99.23 per cent were registered on the day of presentation. The receipts of the department rose from Rs.31,889 to Rs.35,926, while the expenditure fell from Rs.22,581 to Rs.20,734.

Military:- The strength of the military force was 110 infantry and 19 cavalry. The expenditure of the department was Rs.22,052.

Production and Distribution (Season and crops):- The agricultural season was on the whole fair. The rainfall of the earlier months was deficient, but the north-east monsoon was favourable, so that the fasli was on the whole more prosperous than the previous one. Both wet and dry crops yielded a fair outturn. The total rainfall was 34.07 inches against 30.77 inches in the previous fasli. The price of the staple food grains continued to rise. Pasture and fodder were generally available and the condition of cattle good.

Forests:- The area under "Forest" was approximately 120 square miles including seven game preserves covering an area of 55 square miles. The forest reserve consists of scrub jungles containing no timber trees of value, but yielding considerable quantities of firewood, green leaves for manuring purposes and other minor produce. One hundred and fifty-four acres of waste land were prepared for casuarina cultivation and the seedlings planted are reported to be thriving. The process of reafforestation went on with fair success in seven scrub jungles. The gross receipts amounted to Rs.67,060 and the gross expenditure to Rs.28,752, the net revenue being Rs.38,308 as against Rs.29,134 in fasli 1321.

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Agriculture:- An agricultural demonstration and experimental farm consisting of 7 acres of dry and 3 acres of wet land was opened in fasli 1321. The farm is conveniently situated near the weekly market and has on market days attracted a considerable number of visitors. Operations were mainly directed towards demonstrating the value of single seedling planting of paddy and of green manures on wet lands and of Cambodia cotton and Transvaal cumbu on dry lands.

Public Works:- For executive purposes the Public Works department was organised in three divisions, one for roads and buildings and two for irrigation. The town was constituted temporarily a separate division chiefly for the new palace which is under construction. The total expenditure of the department fell from Rs.3,38,845 to Rs.2,63,693. The expenditure on irrigation was Rs.51,028 or only 51 per cent of the budget allotment. The expenditure of the Minor Irrigation department was Rs.16,740. The expenditure on civil buildings was Rs.91,996 or 38.17 per cent of the budget allotment. The expenditure on roads fell from Rs.82,100 to Rs.51,205. Establishment charges rose to Rs.44,115 and represented 19.88 per cent of the total outlay on works.

Revenue and Finance:- The total revenue was higher than that of fasli 1321 by Rs.1,78,067 and amounted to Rs.18,48,354. Of the increase Rs.50,405 was due to cash adjustments under "Civil Works" necessitated by a change in the system of accounting. About Rs.35,000 represented the interest on Government promissory notes due in the previous fasli but not adjusted till fasli 1322, while Rs.34,000 represented the value of certain jewels of the late Chinnarannanai Jaghir credited to State funds in the fasli. There was also a marked increase under most heads of revenue. The expenditure for the fasli fell below that of fasli 1321 by Rs.1,55,367. The fall is mainly due to a decrease of over Rs.1 lakh in the expenditure under "Irrigation" and "Civil Works". A further saving resulted from the closing the settlement operations and the absence of the exceptional expenditure incurred in connection with the Delhi Durbar. Against this is to be set the expenditure on the Silver Jubilee celebration. The closing balance was Rs.27,99,211 of which Rs.16,00,600 was invested in Government promissory notes or fixed ~~deposit~~ deposit.

Vital Statistics and Medical Relief (Medical relief, Vaccination, Conservancy):- Public health was on the whole good. There were spasmodic outbreaks of cholera and small-pox, but no serious mortality. It has not yet been possible to secure accurate statistics, but as reported the birth and death rates were 17.1 and 14.2, respectively per mille of the population. The medical institutions of the State are a town hospital, a women and children's dispensary and nine rural dispensaries. At the town hospital the number of in-patients increased while the number of out-patients decreased. There was a considerable increase in the number of cases treated at the women and children's dispensary, the daily average attendance increasing from 103.1 to 106.8. At the rural dispensaries the number of patients treated fell from 61,205 to 56,689. The total expenditure on the department including 165 re-vaccinations 10,620 cases were vaccinated. The percentage of success was 98.04. The cost of the department was Rs.3,004 7 pies the average cost of each successful vaccination was 4 annas and 7 pies against 5 annas and 6 pies in the previous fasli. The conservancy of Pudukkottai town was controlled by the Municipal Council. The general health of the town was satisfactory and the sanitation on the whole sufficient. The town water-works gave an uninterrupted supply of water but the filtering system proved unsatisfactory. The conservancy of the village outside the town except of those for which there are union panchayats is controlled by the Revenue department. The expenditure during the year was Rs.7,691.

Instruction (College):- The educational institutions under direct State management consisted of a second grade college, 2 lower secondary, 3 special and 145 primary schools. The schools under private management were one lower secondary and 145 primary schools, which received grants-in-aid, and 74 unaided schools. Elementary education is free throughout the State except in the capital. There was an increase in the attendance at the two State secondary schools both of which worked well. State primary schools increased and private schools decreased in number. The number of boys receiving instruction in State and aided schools rose from 11,284 to 11,526. There was a decrease in the number attending unaided schools. The total number of girls receiving instruction in all schools was 1,292 against 1,157 in fasli 1321. The expenditure under all heads (excluding college) was Rs.49,334. The number of pupils on the rolls of the college on the last day of the fasli was 606, an increase of 86 over the figure for fasli 1321. The expenditure fell from Rs.20,703 to Rs.19,481.

(Fasli 1323 - 1st July 1913 to 30th June 1914)

/Report on the Administration of Pudukkottai for fasli 1323/
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/The Raja, His Highness Sri Brihadamba Das Raja Sir Marthanda Bhairava Tondaiman Bahadur, G.C.I.E., is a Kallar by caste, is 38 years of age and unmarried. The population of the State according to the census of 1911 is 411,875. The Raja pays no tribute, but maintains a military force of 110 infantry and 19 cavalry. The Collector of Trichinopoly is ex-officio Political Agent for the State/

General and political:- The Raja spent November to February in his State and paid a State visit to His Excellency the Viceroy at Madras in November 1913: the rest of the year he was in Europe. M.R.Ry. V.R. Durai Raja Avargal continued to be Diwan till May 1914 when he went on leave, his Superintendent throughout the fasli.

Revenue finance:- There was an apparent fall in the revenues from Rs. 18.48 lakhs to Rs. 18.15 lakhs, but the receipts of fasli 1322 were swollen by three abnormal credits amounting to Rs. 1.19 lakhs, so that there was a real rise of Rs. 86,000 in fasli 1323. The principal factors in this rise were an increase of Rs. 37,000 under Land Revenue and increase of Rs. 20,000 from interest due to the larger sums invested and the collection of some old arrears. Under Land Revenue the current demand for the

fasli was Rs. 9,11,518, of which 97.88 per cent. was either collected or written off or adjusted from overpayments made in the preceding fasli. Out of an arrear demand of Rs. 1,39,117, Rs. 1,02,161 was collected or adjusted during the fasli. The expenditure under Land Revenue was Rs. 1,20,724 or nearly 12 per cent. of the collections. Included in Land Revenue charges there was an outlay of Rs. 8,319 on Land Records incurred chiefly in the endeavour to produce a satisfactory field-measurement book which should show the sub-divisions effected at the settlement ~~work~~ ~~which~~ on the field plans prepared at the preceding survey. Rs. 6,891 was also spent on inam survey; there are about 150,000 acres of inam land in the State bearing a quit-rent of about Rs. 1,36,000 and no trustworthy and intelligible records are extant to show the position or ownership of these lands, hence the urgent need for a survey. Other items of revenue present no special features calling for remark. Expenditure amounted to Rs. 15.57 lakhs against a budget estimate of Rs. 16.98 lakhs and a revised estimate of Rs. 17.04 lakhs; the failure of the Public Works Department to carry out their programme was mainly responsible for the difference. The expenditure however was higher than that of the previous fasli by Rs. 1.49 lakhs mainly on account of the cost of construction of a railway saloon carriage and the purchase of a motor-car for the Raja, increase of his privy purse allowance, payment of arrears under devastanam paditharams, more rapid progress on the new residences at Pudukkottai and Trichinopoly, and an increase in the expenditure on education. The charges on account of assignments to religious and charitable institutions amounted to Rs. 1.56 lakhs, and palace expenditure including allowances to Rs. 1.99 lakhs. Including Rs. 2.63 lakhs spent on Civil works the total expenditure on public administration was Rs. 11.29 lakhs. The addition of Rs. 2.58 lakhs, being the excess of receipts over expenditure for the fasli, brings the State balances up to Rs. 30.57 lakhs.

Protection (Legislation):- Five regulations were passed during the year, of which one was passed in order to protect the State against the extravagance of a member of the Raja's family.

Police (Criminal Justice, Prisons):- The Superintendent of Police, Trichinopoly, is ex-officio Superintendent of the State Police; under him are a Deputy Superintendent, 3 Inspectors, 10 Sub-Inspectors and 230 head constables and constables; the force was 37 short of its full complement at the end of the fasli. There was a decrease in the number of cases reported from 2,480 to 2,072, the decrease being in cases under special laws; cases under the Penal Code rose from 433 to 476, of which 196 were detected. All 5 cases of murder remained undetected and of 10 dacoity cases 6 remained undetected, 1 was reported false and 3 thrown out by the courts. Out of 15 cases involving 21 persons under the security sections for trial during the year, security was required from 6 persons in 6 cases, 4 cases involving 10 persons were withdrawn, and in 3 cases the Magistrate declined to demand security. Of the 18 cases committed to sessions 9 ended in conviction. In the Magistrates' Courts the total number of cases for disposal fell from 4,483 to 4,079, of which 2,082 were under the Penal Code compared with 1,919 in the preceding year; 141 cases were pending at the close of the year. Eight persons were extradited by the Political Agent for trial in the State Courts and 15 by the Darbar for trial in British Courts. In the Chief Court there were 25 appeals; the original decisions were confirmed in 50 per cent. of the cases; criminal revision petitions numbered 51 including

4 of the previous fasli and 47 were disposed of. The Chief Magistrate had 124 appeals for disposal, and confirmed the original decisions in 68 cases, reversed them in 34 and modified them in 18, while 1 case was remanded for further inquiry; final orders were passed in 75 out of 76 revision petitions. The average daily population in the Central Jail fell from 87.01 to 69.27; in the 7 sub-jails of the State the average daily population was 6.9. One life-convict escaped from the Central Jail.

Civil Justice (Registration):- The number of Civil Courts was 12, viz., the Chief Court with its Registrar and 11 Small Cause Courts which are presided over by the Sub-Registrars; regular suits are tried by the Chief Court ~~and its~~ only. The Total number of suits instituted rose from 7,451 to 8,285; the number of regular suits for disposal was 2,913 and the balance pending at the end of the fasli was 614 against 688 out of 2,788 suits in the previous fasli. The total number of small cause suits in all courts for disposal was 6,550 and the balance at the end of the year 327. There was a general fall in the duration of contested suits, which is comparatively low. The number of regular appeals rose from 298 to 321, of which 211 were disposed of leaving a balance of 110 as against 108 of the previous fasli; the average duration of appeals rose from 211 to 233 days. Including the balance of the previous year there were 77 second appeals; 55 were disposed of, the decision of the first Appellate Court being unheld in 39 cases. In contrast to the state of affairs in the rest of the Presidency, both the number and value of registered documents fell from 16,905 to 15,744 and Rs. 54,13,635 to Rs. 49,32,927 respectively.

Production and distribution: The State is entirely agricultural and there are no manufacturing industries of any importance. The season was ~~fair--favourable--and--the~~ favourable and the outturn of both wet and dry crops was fair. The agricultural demonstration farm continued to be worked at Pudukkottai, but apparently the Pudukkottai ryots do not take kindly to innovations. The State forest reserves contain no timber trees of value, but are worked for firewood, green leaves for manure, and other minor produce; 229 acres of land were prepared for casuarina, cashew and palmyra topes and a large number of seedlings planted out, while the process of reafforestation in nine scrub jungles went on with fair success. The nat revenue was Rs. 38,532. In the Public Works Department, Rs. 61,654 was spent on communications, being 77.50 per cent. of the budget allotment; the work on the roads was better, but considerable improvement is required before the former excellent condition of the roads is restored. Only Rs. 59,439 out of the budget allotment of Rs. 1,16,065 was spent on irrigation works. The expenditure on civil buildings rose from Rs. 91,996 to Rs. 1,39,161, but even this was only 56.63 per cent. of the budget allotment.

Vital statistics and medical relief:- There were spasmodic outbreaks of cholera and small-pox in places but no serious mortality. Accurate statistics of births and deaths are not available except for Pudukkottai town where the birth-rate was 34.04 and the death-rate 26.92 per mille. The State has a town hospital with 50 beds, a women and children's dispensary and nine rural dispensaries; in the first the number of in-patients rose from 605 to 793 and 39,154 out-patients were treated. In the dispensaries

the total number of patients treated was 85,128 against 75,966 in the previous year. The total expenditure of the department fell from Rs. 41,646 to Rs. 27,401, the decrease being due mainly to the non-arrival within the fasli of medical stores from England. Vaccination is compulsory throughout the State; in the town vaccination is direct from the calf of the arm but for work in the villages lanoline paste is used. Including 151 revaccinations 10,573 cases were vaccinated, 96.35 per cent. being reported as successful; the average cost of each successful vaccination was As. 5-3 against As. 4-7 in the previous fasli. For conservancy and other purposes there are a municipality in Pudukkottai town and five union panchayats elsewhere, while in a few of the larger villages small scavenging staffs are maintained under the control of the Revenue Department. The town has a water-works which give an uninterrupted supply of water to the main part of the town; but the filtering system still proved unsatisfactory and arrangements are being made to instal a new set of filters. Including a grant of Rs. 19,184 from the State funds and an opening balance of Rs. 5,003 the receipts of the Municipal Council totalled Rs. 64,154 and the expenditure was Rs. 47,542. The incidence of taxation per head of population was As. 7-7 only.

Education:- The educational institutions under direct State management consisted of a second-grade college, 2 lower secondary, 3 special and 164 primary schools, the number of the latter in fasli 1322 having been 145; one lower secondary and 124 primary schools under private management received grant-in-aid from the State, and there were also 66 unaided schools. Elementary education is free throughout the State except in Pudukkottai town. The number of pupils and average daily attendance rose in one of the State secondary schools, but in the other there was a serious fall. The number of aided and unaided primary schools fell from 145 to 124 and from 74 to 66 respectively. The total number of boys under instruction was 11,770 against 13,155 in the previous fasli, while the number of girls increased from 1,292 to 1,424. Fifteen of the State schools and 3 aided ones are exclusively for girls. On the last day of the fasli there were 663 pupils on the rolls of the college, an increase of 57 over the number in fasli 1322, and the average daily attendance was 665. Including Rs. 23,322 (of which Rs. 18,248 were recovered as fees) expenditure on the college, the total expenditure on education was Rs. 81,887 against Rs. 68,315 in the previous year.

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Extract from "Report on the Administration of the Madras Presidency"
1914-15.

Pudukkottai (Fasli 1324) - Part II, paras 55 to 65.

His Highness the Raja returned to Pudukkottai in October 1914, spent over four months there and left for Australia in the last week of February 1915. Although the revenues of the State rose in the year under review, they fell short of the expenditure by Rs.2.18 lakhs. For by order of the Raja the State treasury contributed Rs.2,31,500 to various war ~~fund~~ funds. As the result of a public address given by His Highness on 23rd November the people of the State also subscribed Rs.79,000, which was remitted to the Imperial Indian Relief fund. The season was on the whole favourable and the outturn of wet and dry crops was fair. Considerable progress was made with the repairs and improvements to the irrigation sources. Expenditure on the extensive road system of the State also increased. The Legislative Advisory Council held two meetings and passed four regulations. The work of the Civil and Criminal Courts and of the Police was satisfactory. Statistics show a slight decrease in civil litigation and a slight increase in crime, but the variations from the normal are not striking. The affairs of the capital town were conducted smoothly by the Municipal Council, which is composed of officials and non-officials, some elected and some nominated. For some years past the filtering system of the town's water-supply has been unsatisfactory. Fasli 1324 saw the purchase of a Jewell filter which is expected to solve the problem. Like the Presidency in general, Pudukkottai suffered from unusually severe outbreaks of cholera and small-pox. The Town hospital and the rural dispensaries did useful work in combating these diseases. One Veterinary Assistant and two Agricultural Instructors were at work in the State throughout the fasli. Judged by the increasing numbers of State aided and unaided schools, education is making good progress. The State College, which educates students up to the standard of the University Senior Intermediate examination, continued to prosper. The co-operative credit movement has made more rapid strides in Pudukkottai than in the other States, for in 1914-15 fourteen societies were transacting business.

PUDUKKOTTAI STATE
(FASLI 1324 - 1ST JULY 1914 TO 30TH JUNE 1915)
(Report on the Administration of Pudukkottai for fasli 1324.)

(The Raja, His Highness Sri Brihadamba Das Raja Sir Marthanda Bhairava Tondiman Bahadur, G.C.I.E., is a Mallar by caste and is 39 years of age. The population of the State according to the census of 1911 is 411,878. The Raja pays no tribute and maintains a military force of 110 infantry and 19 cavalry. The Collector of Trichinopoly is ex-officio Political Agent for the State.)

General and Political:- His Highness the Raja returned to Pudukkottai from Europe in the middle of October 1914. He remained in the State till the 26th February 1915 when he left for Australia. Mr. J.T.Gwynn, I.C.S., continued to be Superintendent of the State throughout the year. M.R.Ry. Vijaya Raghunatha Durai Raja Avargal, Diwan, was on leave till 8th October 1914 during which period M.R.Ry. C. Rajagopala Pillai Avargal, Chief Judge and ex-officio Councillor, acted as Diwan.

Revenue and Finance:- Revenue rose from Rs.18.15 lakhs to Rs.18.31 lakhs, the increase being contributed by Excise, Stamps, Forests and Land Revenue. Under the last head a fall had been anticipated as the outbreak of war made a temporary suspension of Chetti-Natham settlement operations advisable, but the rise in receipts from the sale of other State lands more than set off this loss. Exclusive of the revenue ~~xxx~~ derived from sale and redemption price of house-sites in Chetti Nathams, the land revenue demand was Rs.9,79,548, of which Rs.9,70,007 or 99.03 per cent were collected or written off or adjusted from overpayments made in the preceding fasli. Out of an arrear demand of Rs.46,163, Rs.44,059 were collected or adjusted during the fasli. The expenditure under Land Revenue was Rs.1,07,704 or 10.74 per cent of the actual collections. There was an outlay of Rs.7,665 during the year incurred chiefly in the continued endeavours to produce a satisfactory field measurement book. A sum of Rs.14,041 was spent on Inam survey. ~~xxx~~ Natham settlement operations were suspended in the fasli temporarily owing to the dislocation of business which affected the Chetti community at the outbreak of the war, but a sum of Rs.17,016 was realized by the sale of house-sites and the collection of redemption price levied in previous faslis for the conversion of patta land to building site. The total expenditure of the State amounted to Rs.20.49 lakhs against Rs.15.57 in fasli 1323. The chief factors in this increase of Rs.4.92 lakhs were an expenditure of Rs.2,34,500 in donations to the war funds and increases in the expenditure on Irrigation and other public works, chiefly the construction and fitting of the new palaces at Trichinopoly and Pudukkottai. Revenue exceeded and expenditure fell short of the revised budget estimate. The fasli closed with a deficit of Rs.2,17,850 reducing the State balance from Rs.30,57,597 to Rs.28,39,747. The charges on account of assignments to religious and charitable institutions were Rs.1.44 lakhs. Palace expenditure including allowances amounted to Rs.1.58 lakhs.

Protection (Legislation):- The Legislative Advisory Council met twice during the year and four regulations were passed. Three of these were amending regulations, and the other related to Naval and Military news.

Police:- The District Superintendent of Police, Trichinopoly, is ex-officio Superintendent of the State Police. Under him are a Deputy Superintendent, 2 Inspectors, 11 Sub-Inspectors and 230 head constables and constables. In spite of the increase in the pay of constables sanctioned in fasli 1323, recruiting continued to be difficult and the force was 37 below its full strength. The number of cases reported during the fasli was 2,232 as against 2,072 in the preceding fasli. The number of cases under the Penal Code rose from 476 to 503, of which 185 or 37 per cent were detected against a percentage of 41 in fasli 1323. Five cases of murder, 10 of dacoity, 13 of robbery and 97 of house-breaking were reported. The percentage of detection in these grave crimes continued to be poor. One hundred and eighty-six grave thefts were reported in the fasli against 134 in the preceding fasli. Proceedings under the security sections of the Criminal Procedure Code were taken against 33 persons. Of these 24 were bound over to be of good ~~xxx~~ behaviour, the case against one was withdrawn, while five were discharged. In three cases proceedings were pending at the end of the year.

Criminal Justice:- In the Magistrates' Courts the total number of cases for disposal was 4,130 or 51 more than in the preceding fasli. Of these 2,130 were cases under the Penal Code against 2,082 in fasli

1323. Four thousand and twenty-seven cases or 97.50 per cent were disposed of against 3,938 or 96 per cent in the previous year, leaving a balance of 103 cases pending at the end of the fasli. Of the 8 cases committed to sessions 3 ended in conviction. Eight persons were extradited by the Political Agent for trial in the State courts and 12 by the Darbar for trial in British courts. In the Chief Court there were 16 appeals; original decisions were confirmed in 10 cases, modified in 2 and reversed in 1, while 2 cases were struck off the file. There were 43 criminal revision petitions including 4 of the ~~xxx~~ previous fasli. Of these, 39 were disposed of leaving a balance of 4. In the Court of the Chief Magistrate there were 109 appeals for disposal including 3 of the last fasli, of which 106 were disposed of leaving a balance of 3. In 63 cases the original decisions were confirmed, in 16 cases modified and in 27 cases reversed. All the 50 revision petitions including one of the previous fasli were disposed of.

Prisons:- At the beginning of the year there were 58 prisoners in the Central Jail at Rudukkottai; 278 were admitted and an equal number discharged during the year. The average daily population was 64.36. In the 7 sub-jails of the State there were 10 prisoners at the beginning of the fasli and 4 at the close, the average daily population being 3.59. The health of the jail population was satisfactory.

Civil Justice:- The number of Civil Courts was 12, the Chief Court with its Registrar and 11 Small Cause Courts which are presided over by Sub-Registrars. The number of regular suits for disposal was 2,754, of which 2,144 were disposed of leaving a balance of 610 suits as against a balance of 614 at the end of the previous fasli. The average duration of contested suits fell from 219 to 182 days. The total number of small cause suits in all courts fell from 6,550 to 6,350, of which 5,875 were disposed of leaving a balance of 375 against 327 at the end of last year. The number of regular appeals for disposal rose from 324 to 360. Of these 212 were disposed of leaving a balance of 148 against 110 in the previous fasli. The average duration of appeals was 221 days against 233 days in last year. The number of second appeals including a balance of 22 from last year was 86. Seventy-four of these were posted for hearing in the fasli and 63 were disposed of leaving a ~~balance~~ balance of 23. The decision of the first appellate court was upheld in 50, modified in 4 and reversed in 8 cases.

Registration (Co-operative Societies):- The number of registrations relating to immovable property fell from 15,744 to 15,292 while the number relating to movable property increased from 1,279 to 1,404. The aggregate value of documents registered was Rs.57,62,557 against Rs.49,32,927 in the previous year. Including 3 new societies there were 14 co-operative societies at work in the State. Two of these are weavers' unions. The rest are credit societies of the type common to the Presidency. The societies are still young and require supervision and guidance, but some at least give fair promise of growth. The largest, the Town Bank, is now independent of State aid.

Production and Distribution:- The State is entirely agricultural and there are no manufactures of importance. The agricultural season of the fasli was on the whole fair. The total rainfall was about equal to the average of the last five years and the yield of both dry and wet crops was fair. The price of the ~~staple~~ staple food grains was a little lower than in the last fasli. Pasture and fodder were

available and the condition of cattle was good except for an outbreak of anthrax towards the close of the year. Two Combatore trained agriculturists were at work during the fasli endeavouring to spread the use of the green manure crops and the practice of single-planting. The results were on the whole satisfactory. The State farm was used chiefly to demonstrate the method of single seedling planting and the use of green manures and to raise green manure seed. The forest reserves consist of several jungles containing no timber trees of value but yielding considerable quantities of firewood, green leaves for manuring purposes and other minor produce. In addition to reserves and plantations, the Forest Department managed the valuable stone quarries of the State. One hundred and seventy-six acres of land were planted with casuarina and 165 acres dibbled with palmyra, cashew-nuts and other seeds. The net revenue was Rs.45,718 against Rs.38,532, the increase being chiefly due to a rise in the income from quarries. The total expenditure on Public Works rose from Rs.3,23,120 to Rs.6,18,748. Of this amount, Rs.3,11,221 were spent on Civil buildings, Rs.1,27,034 on Communications and Rs.1,02,740 on Irrigation works.

Vital statistics and Medical services (Vaccination, Sanitation):- Public health was not satisfactory. Cholera and small-pox visited many villages of the State and there were 1,154 deaths from the former disease. In Pudukkottai town the birth-rate was 29.7 per mille and the death-rate 23.3 against 34.04 and 26.02 in the preceding fasli. For the rest of the State no accurate statistics are available. The medical institutions in the State were a Town hospital, a Women and Children's dispensary and 9 rural dispensaries. The number of in-patients treated in the Town hospital rose from 793 to 915 and the daily average from 43.6 to 51.2. The total number of out-patients treated in all the institutions was 122,739 against 124,282 in the previous fasli. The total expenditure of the department rose from Rs.27,401 to Rs.51,840, the increase being due to the debit to the fasli of the cost of stores ordered in the previous fasli. Vaccination is compulsory throughout the State. Including 211 re-vaccinations, 9,821 cases were vaccinated against 10,573 in the previous year. 95.76 per cent of these were successful. The cost of the department fell from Rs.3,422 to Rs.3,269. The average cost of each successful vaccination was As.5-7 against As.5-3 in the previous fasli. The affairs of Pudukkottai town are entrusted to a Municipal Council. The town possesses a fine reservoir with a pipe system which gives a fair supply of water to the main part of the town. Jewell filters to replace the old sand filtration system which had proved unsatisfactory were purchased by the Darbar and their installation put in hand. Including the grant of Rs.13,000 from State funds and an opening balance of Rs.16,612, the receipts of the Municipal Council were Rs.66,415, while the expenditure amounted to Rs.53,038. The incidence of taxation per head of population was As.7-5. There were union panchavats in five villages. Village conservancy outside unions was in charge of the Revenue Department. The total receipts of the five unions were Rs.14,197. Of this sum only Rs.6,167 were expended by the unions. Rs.3,800 were spent on Conservancy by Revenue officials.

Education:- The educational institutions under direct State management consisted of a second-grade college and 2 lower secondary, 3 special and 167 Primary schools. The schools under private management were incomplete secondary school and 130 primary schools which received grants-in-aid from the State and 79 unaided schools. Elementary

education is free throughout the State except in the Pudukkottai town. The strength of the secondary schools rose from 264 to 326 and the average attendance from 198 to 233. The number of State primary schools increased from 164 to 167, aided schools from 124 to 130 and unaided schools from 66 to 79. Sixteen State schools and 3 aided ones were exclusively for girls. The total number of boys under instruction was 12,572 against 11,770 in the previous fasli and the total number of girls 1,528 against 1,424. On the last day of the year there were 674 students on the rolls of the college against 663 in fasli 1323. The average daily attendance was 665 against 731. The total expenditure on education in the State amounted to Rs.85,821 against Rs.81,887 in the previous fasli.

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ries did useful work and one veterinary assistant and two agricultural instructors toured in the State. Both under primary and secondary education progress was made, and a special grant of Rs. 5,000 was sanctioned by the Raja for the extension of girls' education.

PUDUKKOTTAI STATE

(Fasli 1325 - 1st July 1915 to 30th June 1916)

/Report on the Administration of Pudukkottai for fasli 1325/.

(The Raja, His Highness Sri Brihadamba Des Raja Sir Martanda Bhairava Tondaiman Bahadur, G.C.I.E. is a Kalla by caste and is 40 years of age. The population of the State according to the census of 1911 is 411,878. The Raja pays no tribute and maintains a military force of 110 infantry and 19 cavalry. The Collector of Trichinopoly is ex-officio Political Agent for the State.)

General:- On 10th August 1915, His Highness the Raja married Miss E.M. Pink of Melbourne at Sydney, Australia. His Highness returned to Pudukkottai in November 1915 and remained in India until the middle of April 1916. Mr. J.T. Gwynn, I.C.S., resigned the office of State Superintendent on 12th October and was succeeded by Mr. Sidney Burn, I.C.S. M.R.Ry. Vijaya Raghunatha Durai Raja Avargal, B.A., was Diwan throughout the year. The Legislative advisory Council met once and passed five Regulations.

Revenue and Finance :- The revenue of the State maintained a steady increase under nearly all heads and the total rose from Rs. 18.31 lakhs to Rs. 18.71 lakhs. The receipts were Rs. 1.25 lakhs more than the budget estimate and the increase was contributed mainly by Land Revenue, Excise and Stamps; half a lakh was obtained by sale of waste lands and the grant of full patta rights in cultivated lands at the disposal of the State. The expenditure was normal and totalled Rs. 18.60 lakhs; excluding the extraordinary expenditure of the previous year it increased by half a lakh, chiefly because more work was done on the new palaces. The fasli closed with a cash balance of Rs. 28.50 lakhs, of which Rs. 10 lakhs were invested in Government securities and the remainder was held in Bank deposits; this balance is reserved to finance the Pudukkottai railway. The expenditure on Public Works was Rs. 6.56 lakhs : Rs. 1.12 lakhs were spent on irrigation and 14 large and 225 small tanks were repaired; Rs. 2.72 lakhs were spent on the new palaces at Pudukkottai and Trichinopoly and Rs. 97 lakh on the maintenance of roads. The season was not altogether favourable, for the rain, though sufficient, was unequally distributed and the prices of food-grains except paddy were higher than usual. In spite of this, however, 95.30 per cent of the arrears was collected or written off, and of the current demand under Land Revenue, which rose by Rs. 36 lakh to Rs. 10,15,826, 99.41 per cent was either collected in the fasli, written off, or adjusted. An additional Rs. 17,084 were realized from the sale of house-sites in Chetti nathams. The expenditure under Land Revenue was Rs. 1,10,384, or 10.90 per cent of the actual collections. The number of co-operative societies increased from 14 to 21 and their capital from Rs. 1 lakh to Rs. 1.82 lakhs, and to this was attributed the falling off in the applications for State loans; the amount lent decreased from Rs. 9,295 to Rs. 2,675. Rs. 17,568 were spent on the inam survey: this was undertaken in fasli 1323 to facilitate the collection of quit-rent in inam villages, and at the end of this fasli two-thirds of the work was completed. The natham settlement operations, which were suspended on the outbreak of war owing to the general dislocation that occurred in the Chetti communities, were resumed and about half the work was finished.

Abkari Department:- The tax on toddy trees was enhanced by 50 per cent and under all heads the income from Abkari expanded so that the revenue increased by Rs. 32,000.

Law and Justice (Criminal Justice) Civil-Justice--Prisons:- In the Sessions Court 13 cases were committed, and 50 per cent of the persons involved were convicted. In the Magistrates Courts 4,075 cases lasted each over three months. Extended use was made of the preventive sections of the Criminal Procedure Code, but for all that cognizable cases and offences under other laws increased. In the Sessions Court there were 12 appeals from First-class Magistrates; 5 were confirmed and the remainder modified or reversed. 39 revision petitions were disposed of. The Chief Magistrate heard 75 appeals. Considering the percentage of convictions to cases the large decrease in the number of persons dealt with under section 250, Criminal Procedure Code, was unsatisfactory; the actual working of the courts was sufficiently prompt.

Civil Justice:- Compared with last year there were no great variations in the figures under litigation. On the original side 9,973 suits were filed; 3,743 suits were disposed of and the arrears mounted up considerably. The Chief Court tried

2,391 cases and brought its percentage of disposal up to 80.2% in spite of the fact that the average duration of contested cases rose by 25 days to 207 days. Of the suits concluded 157 had lasted over one year, and 294 over six months. In Small Cause suits, cases took less time and the average was 82 days, the percentage of disposal being nearly 90. Similarly, the arrears of the Registrar and Rural Small Cause Judges were kept within reasonable limits. The period taken for the disposal of regular appeals increased considerably and reached 245 days.

R Prisons:- Prisoners, consisting of 107 convicts, 83 under trials, 88 civil prisoners and 1 lunatic, were admitted into the Central Jail and 276 were discharged. The accommodation for the prisoners was ample and their health was good, the daily average of sick being less than three; 120 convicts were vaccinated. One convict managed to escape successfully. The Jail industries continued to be a paying business and a net profit of Rs. 1,893, exclusive of Rs. 398 from the sale of garden produce, was made on an outlay of Rs. 7,690. This materially reduced the cost of maintaining the prisoners which was Rs. ~~67~~ 7,648.

Police:- The superior staff consisted of a Deputy Superintendent, 3 Inspectors, 9 Sub-Inspectors and 27 head constables under the superintendence of the District Superintendent of Police. Trichinopoly. The criminal cases of all kinds fell from 2,232 to 2,136 and the percentage of detection was as high as 87. Unfortunately convictions were hard to obtain: thus of the 8 murder cases only one ended in conviction; of the 11 ~~th~~ dacoity cases 2 were discharged, the remainder were undetected; and only 3 out of 17 robberies were brought home to the perpetrators. The conduct of the force was fairly satisfactory though there were a few cases of grave misconduct. Though the pay of the constables was increased in fasli 1323, recruits were still enlisted with difficulty and the force was short of its full strength by 36.

Education:- Elementary education is free throughout the State except in the capital. The institutions under direct State management consisted of a second-grade college, 2 lower secondary schools, 3 special and 170 primary schools. 140 schools under private management received grants-in-aid and in addition there were 91 unaided schools. There were 20 girls' schools, 9 being reserved for Muhammadans. The number of pupils attending secondary schools remained stationary, but there was a considerable increase in the ordinary school-going population (from 12,572 to 13,546) and a perceptible improvement in the attendance at girls' schools. The percentage of boys and girls who went to school to the children of school-going age was 45.94 and 5.26. Nine pucca schools and 9 school-houses were newly constructed. The pay and prospects of schoolmasters were improved in order to attract better men and there were 17 teachers associations with a membership of 362. The expenditure exclusive of the college was Rs. 68,574 against Rs. 62,499 in the last fasli. 677 pupils attended the college and in the final examinations 43 out of 72 pupils qualified for the college course; the school marks were above the Presidency average.

Vital statistics and Medical services:- Except in Pudukkottai town no accurate vital statistics are available. The State ~~aff~~ suffered severely from epidemics and returned 568 deaths from cholera and 619 (against 188 last year) from small-pox. The rate

The death-rate in the town this year reached 37 per mille, but the birth-rate was only 28. The birth and deaths were 772 and 1,049 against 832 and 933 last year. The medical institutions consisted of a hospital, a women and children's dispensaries. The work of these institutions reckoned by the number of patients was stationary which may or may not be connected with the fact that the expenditure declined from Rs. 51,840 to Rs. 36,606. No English medicines could be obtained from England and only limited quantities were purchased as required from firms in India.

Vaccination and small-pox:- There was a serious epidemic of small-pox, but the vaccination Department hardly coped with the situation. The actual vaccinations rose from 2,821 to 11,187 but the percentage of success dropped to 92.4 and there were only 380 re-vaccinations; though vaccination was compulsory there were no complete registers of unprotected children, which should form the starting point for thorough vaccination work. In spite of the deplorable state of public health in the town the average attendance at the municipal meetings was only a third of the councillors.

Water-supply and conservancy:- The installation of the Jewell Filter was completed early in the fasli and the town was fairly well supplied with good filtered water. The pipe system was extended further at a cost of Rs. 1,600 and a lakh was granted for drainage works; the several conserved tanks were maintained in fair condition. The municipal income from taxation was Rs. 13,699 or about 8 annas per head; the total receipts including the State grants and the opening balance were Rs. 64,916 and the expenditure was Rs. 54,269. The five unions managed to spend 66 per cent of their income this year against 47 per cent in the previous year and so should have increased their sphere of usefulness. A special grant of Rs. 10,000 was made to improve the conservancy arrangements in those villages which had suffered most from the prevailing epidemics, but the grant was not used in fasli; in a few of the other villages small staff were engaged for scavenging and lighting purposes.

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Extract from "Report on the Administration of the Madras Presidency"
1922-23.

Pudukkottai (Fasli 1326) - Part II, paras 52 to 61.

The Rani gave birth to a son on the 22nd July 1916. His Highness the Raja returned to India in the last week of December 1916 and left for Australia in the first week of March 1917. The total revenue of the State rose to a little over Rs.19 lakhs, the expenditure fell to Rs.16.9 lakhs and the State balances increased to Rs.30.6 lakhs. At the end of the fasli advantage was taken of the opportunity offered by the War Loan to invest a little over Rs.12 lakhs of the State's balances. The season was unfavourable for agricultural operations, and both wet and dry crops suffered in many parts. There was again considerable progress in the repair and improvement of irrigation sources. The extensive road system of the State was maintained in good order. The Legislative Advisory Council met twice in the year and seven draft Regulations were considered. Two Regulations were passed during the fasli. Civil litigation somewhat increased and the volume of work before the criminal courts slightly decreased. There was a trifling increase in crime. Offences under the Penal Code increased and there was a fall in the percentage of cases detected. A scheme for reorganizing the Police Department of the State was submitted to His Highness for sanction towards the close of the fasli. The work of the Civil and Criminal Courts and of the Police was on the whole satisfactory. The Municipal Council continued to work smoothly. There was considerable improvement in the public health. Small-pox, which prevailed in a sporadic form during the early part of the fasli, entirely disappeared in December 1916. There were no cases of cholera. The Town Hospital and the several dispensaries did very useful work. There were three Agricultural Instructors and one Veterinary Assistant at work in the State. There were 22 co-operative credit societies transacting business. There were 186 State schools, 153 aided schools and 67 unaided schools, 47 per cent of the male and 5 per cent of the female population of school-going age attending school. The second grade college at the capital continued to prosper.

PUDUKKOTTAI STATE

(FASLI 1326 - 1ST JULY 1916 TO 30TH JUNE 1917)

(Report on the Administration of Pudukkottai for fasli 1326.)

(The Raja, His Highness Sri Brihadamba Das Raja Sir Marthanda Bhairava Tondaiman Bahadur, G.C.I.E., is a Kallar by caste and is 41 years of age. The population of the State according to the census of 1911 is 411,878. The Raja pays no tribute and maintains a military force of 110 infantry and 18 cavalry. The Collector of Trichinopoly is ex-officio Political Agent for the State.)

General:- On July 22, 1916, the Rani gave birth to a son. His Highness the Raja returned to India in the last week of December 1916 and left for Australia early in March 1917. The Legislative Advisory Council met twice during the year and passed two Regulations.

Revenue and Finance (Land Revenue):- The revenue of the State increased under most of the principal heads, and the total rose from Rs.18.71 lakhs in fasli 1325 to Rs.19.06 lakhs in the current fasli. The receipts were Rs.1,09,225 more than the budget estimate, the increase being chiefly under Land Revenue, Stamps, Forests and Interest.

The expenditure totalled Rs.16.93 lakhs against Rs.18.60 lakhs in 1325. The chief decrease was under Civil Works. The opening balance of the fasli was Rs.28.50 lakhs and it closed with a balance of Rs.30.62 lakhs of which a sum of Rs.11.77 lakhs is invested in Government securities, Rs.16.75 lakhs in fixed deposits with the Bank of Madras and Rs.3.46 lakhs in the Indian War Loan. The expenditure on Public Works was Rs.4.48 lakhs, Rs.1.14 lakhs were spent on irrigation, Rs.1.21 lakhs on the new palaces and Rs..81 lakh on communications. The season was unfavourable, for the rainfall, though in excess of the average, was untimely. Still, the price of food-grains showed a tendency to fall, the fall in the case of cholam and cumbu being somewhat marked. Of the total demand under Land Revenue which was Rs. .35 lakh less than in fasli 1325, 98.95 per cent was either collected in the fasli, written off, or adjusted. This is, in view of the unfavourable character of the season, a satisfactory result. Rs.74,964 were realized in the fasli from the sale of house-sites and redemption price levied on agricultural lands converted into xhouse-sites in Chetti nathams. The number of co-operative societies increased from 21 to 22, while the total membership rose from 3,268 to 4,102. The expenditure under Land Revenue was Rs.1,13,032 or 11.57 per cent of the actual collections. Inam survey operations have been nearly completed; there remained at the close of the fasli only nine villages to be dealt with. There was an outlay of Rs.14,424 on the work during the fasli. During the fasli field correction work in respect of three nathams already settled and regular survey of the new natham formed in fasli 1325 were taken in hand and carried out. One Chetti natham was settled during the fasli.

Abakari, Stamps:- The total Abkari revenue, inclusive of the contribution from the British Government, aggregated Rs.2,93,458 as against Rs.2,75,135 in fasli 1325. The revenue realized from Stamps was Rs.2,27,105 against Rs.2,23,613 in the previous fasli.

Law and Justice (Criminal Justice): In the Court of Sessions there were 10 cases for disposal. Of these 8 cases involving 17 persons were disposed of and 11 persons were convicted. In the Magistrates' Courts 3,859 cases were disposed of against 4,072 cases in the previous fasli. The percentage of conviction fell from 40.52 to 38.58. The average duration of cases was 14.40 days and 52 cases were pending over three months. The total number of appeals on the original side of the Chief Court was 12, in six of which the conviction was reversed. Fourteen appeals were disposed of on the appellate side, the original decision being confirmed in 11 cases. There were 46 revision petitions. The Chief Magistrate head 72 appeals.

Civil Justice:- The total number of suits on the original side for disposal was 10,631 against 9,973 in the preceding fasli. 9,603 suits were disposed of leaving a balance of 1,028 cases pending against 1,230 cases in the preceding fasli. The number of regular suits for disposal was 2,872, of which 2,307 were disposed of. The percentage of disposal was as 78.49 against 80.22 in the previous fasli. The average duration of contested suits fell from 207 days in the previous fasli to 164. Of the suits concluded 189 lasted over one year and 170 over six months. The percentage of disposal of small cause suits was 92 and the average duration was 81 days as against 82 days in the previous fasli. Similarly the Registrar disposed of his suits more quickly, but there was a slight deterioration in the Court of the rural Small Cause Judges. There was a further increase in the average duration of regular appeals - 282 days against 245.

Prisons:- 281 prisoners consisting of 94 convicts, 91 under-trials, 94 civil prisoners and 13 lunatics were admitted into the Central Jail and 265 were discharged. The accommodation for the prisoners was ample and their health was good. There were no escapes during the fasli and one convict who had escaped during the previous fasli was recaptured. A sum of Rs.413 was realized by the sale of garden produce and there was a net income of Rs.2,445 from the jail industries on an outlay of Rs.7,873. The expenditure on the Central Jail amounted to Rs.7,636 or Rs.126 per head of the average daily population as against Rs.118 per head in the previous fasli.

Police:- The Police force consisting of a Deputy Superintendent, 3 Inspectors, 11 Sub-Inspectors, 27 head constables and 195 constables was under the control of the District Superintendent of Police, Trinichinopoly. Although the strength has been reduced there is still a shortage of 36 men. The number of cases of all kinds rose from 2,136 to 2,142 and the percentage of detection was 83 against 87 in the previous fasli. Grave crimes increased from 285 to 312. One case of murder, 8 cases of dacoity, 16 cases of robbery and 102 cases of house-breaking were reported. The murder case was undetected. Of the dacoity cases one was undetectable, three were false and of the remaining four, one was discharged and three were pending trial. None of the robbery cases ended in a conviction. Of the 102 house-breaking cases, 10 were detected. The general conduct of the force judging by the number of punishments was unsatisfactory.

Education:- The educational institutions under the direct management of the State consisted of a second-grade college, 2 lower secondary schools, 3 special and 181 primary schools. One incomplete secondary school and 152 primary schools received grants-in-aid from the State and there were 67 unaided schools. The secondary schools showed a slight increase in strength together with a slight fall in average attendance. The number of State primary schools increased by 11 and that of aided schools by 13, but the number of unaided schools fell from 91 to 67. The total number of boys under instruction increased from 13,546 to 14,029, or 47.58 per cent of the male population of school-going age. There were 19 girls, schools, 8 of them being reserved for Muhammadans. The total number of girls in all the schools was 1,751. During the fasli 26 school-houses were repaired and 7 were newly constructed. An improvement was made in the pay of teachers under training. The expenditure exclusive of the college was Rs.76,502 against Rs.68,574 in the previous fasli. The number of pupils at the college was 663. In the intermediate examination 9 candidates out of 22 passed, while in the school-leaving examination 3 out of the 73 pupils were declared eligible for the college course.

Vital statistics and Medical Services:- There were no deaths from cholera and victims of small-pox numbered 300, whereas in fasli 1325 the deaths from cholera and small-pox were 568 and 619 respectively. The total number of births and deaths registered during the year was 7,551 and 7,022 respectively and the rates per mille were 18.33 for births and 17.05 for deaths. Effective steps are being taken to ensure accurate registration. The medical institutions consisted of a hospital, a women and children's dispensary and 9 rural dispensaries. There was a general increase in the number of patients and a corresponding rise in the expenditure (Rs.53,400 against Rs.36,606). The total number of cases vaccinated was 11,642 against 11,187 in the previous fasli, but the percentage of successful cases declined from 92.41 to 92.24.

Extract from "Report on the Administration of the Madras Presidency"

1917-1918

PUDUKKOTTAI STATE

(Fasli 1327 - 1st July 1917 to 30th June 1918)

/Report on the administration of Pudukkottai for fasli 1327/

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/The Raja, His Highness Sri Brihadamba Das Raja Sir Martanda Bhairava Tondaiman Bahadur, G.C.I.E., is a Kallar by caste and is 42 years of age. The population of the State according to the census of 1911 is 411,878. The Raja pays no tribute and maintains a military force of 110 infantry and 18 cavalry. The Collector of Trichinopoly is ex-officio Political Agent for the State./

General and political:- Throughout the fasli His Highness the Raja stayed in Australia with the Rani.

Revenue and finance (Land revenue, Salt, Abkari and Stamps): - The receipts amounted to Rs. 20.03 lakhs as against Rs. 19.06 lakhs in the previous fasli. The increase of Rs. 0.97 lakh was contributed by almost all the principal heads of revenue, the bulk occurring under Civil Works and Interest. The total demand under Land Revenue was Rs. 9.64 lakhs against Rs. 9.81 lakhs in the previous fasli and a sum of Rs. 9.64 lakhs against Rs. 9.81 lakhs in the previous fasli and a sum of Rs. 9.56 lakhs was either ~~not~~ collected, written off or adjusted from over-payment made in the previous year, the percentage of collection to the demand being 99.08 as against 98.95 in the preceding fasli. The incidence of land revenue assessment per head of the population was Rs. 1.12.11. The land revenue charges amounted to Rs. 1.21 lakhs or 12.33 per cent of the actual collections against Rs. 1.13 lakhs or 11.57 per cent of the collection in the previous fasli. The total revenue under Salt and Abkari, inclusive of the contribution from the British Government, was Rs. 2.98 lakhs against Rs. 2.93 lakhs in the previous year and the expenditure amounted to Rs. 0.32 lakh against Rs. 0.31 lakh. The receipts from Stamps aggregated Rs. 2.31 lakhs as against Rs. 2.27 lakhs, the increase being chiefly contributed by the sale of non-judicial stamps. The total expenditure rose from Rs. 16.93 lakhs to Rs. 19.73 lakhs, the principal items which contributed to the increase being the special contribution of Rs. 1 lakh made to the Madras Hospital Ship and the net loss of Rs. 2.43 lakhs incurred in the conversion of 3½ per cent Government securities into the Indian War Loan of 1929 - 1947. The opening balance of the fasli was Rs. 30.63 lakhs and the closing balance Rs. 30.93 lakhs, out of which a sum of Rs. 19.94 lakhs was invested in the Indian War Loan and Rs. 9.25 lakhs in fixed deposits with the Bank of Madras.

Production and distribution (Season and crops):- The total rainfall was 38.57 inches as against 33.57 inches in the preceding fasli and an average of 34.02 inches for the past five years. It was timely and well-distributed and the season was on the whole good and remarkably favourable for wet cultivation in all parts of the State although in many parts the dry crops suffered at the beginning of the fasli from excess and at the end from a

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deficiency of rain. Of the total area of the State, about 67 per cent was available for cultivation and 75.5 per cent of the latter was cultivated. As much as 39 per cent of the cultivated area was irrigated and 28.6 per cent was under rice. Notwithstanding the favourable season the prices of food-grains, with the exception of ragi, showed a tendency to rise. The condition of the labouring classes was, however, on the whole good. Considerable progress was made during the year in the Department of Co-operative Credit. The number of societies increased from 22 to 27, the membership from 4,194 to 7,132, the shares from 12,562 to 17,360 and the working capital from Rs. 3.79 lakhs to Rs. 4.90 lakhs. Inam survey work was almost completed during the fasli.

Protection and legislation (Police, Criminal justice, Prisons, Civil justice, Local bodies): The Legislative Advisory Council met thrice during the year and passed seven Regulations. A proclamation to control tanning and tanning materials was issued by the Darbar. The sixteenth session of the Representative Assembly was held in September 1917. Twenty-two members were present out of a strength of thirty. There were 109 interpellations and six subjects were discussed. The police force consisted of a Deputy Superintendent, two Inspectors, 11 sub-inspectors, 28 head constables and 202 constables or one Inspector less and one head constable and seven constables more than in the previous fasli. There was still a shortage of 29 men against 36 men in the previous year. The Superintendent of Police, Trichinopoly, continued to be ex-officio Superintendent of the State Police. The number of cases of all kinds reported during the fasli decreased by about 100 to 2,052, those under the Penal Code falling correspondingly from 538 to 514. There was a slight improvement in the percentage of detection under both heads as also in that of the value of property recovered. Grave crimes fell from 312 to 262. Detective results somewhat improved but still left much to be desired. The system of abolishing circles and placing sub-inspectors under the direct guidance of the Deputy Superintendent was introduced during the year. It gives some promise of success and of better results in the future. Of the 19 magistrates (including the Town Bench) four (including the Chief Magistrate) exercised first-class powers, seven second-class powers, and eight third-class powers. The Court of the Special First-class Magistrate was abolished in the latter part of the fasli. The total number of cases for disposal in all these courts was 4,219 as against 4,011 in the previous fasli, and 4,058 or 96.18 per cent were disposed of as against 3,859 or 96.21 per cent. The percentage of conviction fell from 38.58 to 37.67. In the Court of Sessions there were ten cases for disposal including the two pending at the end of the previous fasli. Of these nine cases involving 12 persons were disposed of and eight persons were convicted. In the Chief Magistrate's Court there were 103 appeals and 54 revision petitions. All the latter and 98 of the former were disposed of. The Original side of the Chief Court had either appeals for disposal and the original decisions were reversed in no less than 50 per cent of these as in the previous year. On the Appellate Side there were eight criminal appeals for disposal, all of which were against the decisions of a single Judge on the Original Side in sessions cases. Seven appeals were disposed of, in six of which the original decisions were confirmed. There were 54 revision petitions, including the previous year's pendency, of which 48

were disposed of. There were eight prisons as in the previous fasli, viz., the Central Jail at Pudukkottai and seven sub-jails. At the commencement of the fasli there were 77 prisoners, 288 of all classes were admitted and 306 discharged during the year, leaving at the close 59 prisoners, consisting of 51 convicts, three under-trials, four civil prisoners and one lunatic. The daily average of the jail population was 67.63 as against 60.79 in the previous year. The accommodation for the prisoners was sufficient and their health was good. There were no escapes. A sum of Rs. 537 was realized by the sale of garden produce and an income of Rs. 1,703 was derived from jail industries on an outlay of Rs. 6,722. The expenditure on the Central Jail amounted to Rs. 9,475 or Rs. 140 per head of the average daily population as against Rs. 126 in the previous year. The rise was due mainly to the purchase of larger quantities of food-grains. The tribunals which dispensed civil justice were, as usual, the Chief Court and its Registrar and eleven rural small cause courts. Including the cases pending at the commencement of the fasli and re-admissions, the number of original suits for disposal was 9,938 against 10,631 in the previous year. Of these 8,764 suits were disposed of and the pendency rose from 1,028 to 1,224 suits. Regular suits were tried by the Chief Court only. The number of such suits for disposal was 2,850 against 2,872 in the preceding fasli and 2,199 were disposed of. The number left pending at the end of the year rose from 565 to 651, of which 40 were pending for over one year and 363 for over three months. The percentage of disposal fell from 78.49 to 77.15. The average duration of contested suits rose from 164 days to 187 days. The percentage of disposal fell from 78.49 to 77.15. The average duration of contested suits rose from ~~164 days to 187 days~~ 92 to 90.95, but the average duration of contested suits was 78 days as against 81 days in the previous year. In the Registrar's Court the percentage of disposal fell from 93.79 to 90.70 and the average duration of contested suits rose from 59 days to 65 days. There was a fall, from 95.37 to 93.02, in the percentage of disposals by rural Small Cause Judges. There was improvement both in the percentage of disposal and in the average duration of regular appeals. The municipal council consisted of a paid chairman and eight councillors, of whom four were co-opted and the rest nominated. A general election was held in March 1918 and the new council entered upon its duties on the 1st April. Twenty-eight meetings were held or two less than in the previous year; and five were adjourned for want of a quorum against seven in the previous year. The average attendance slightly improved and the attendance of non-officials was better than that of officials. The several conserved tanks in the town were carefully watched and preserved undefiled. Filtered water was as usual supplied to the main part of the town by means of pipes from a reservoir and the cost of pumping rose from Rs. 2,927 to Rs. 3,273. The sanitary Engineer to the Government of Madras drew up a drainage scheme for the town during the year. Including the opening balance and excluding the State grant the municipal revenues of the year amounted to Rs. 67,711 and the expenditure to Rs. 55,623, leaving a surplus of Rs. 12,088. It is a matter for congratulation that the municipality was able to be independent of State aid. The number of union panchayats continued to be five and two had non-official chairmen. The total receipts including the State grant were

Rs.13,479 as against Rs. 8,564 in the previous fasli, and the expenditure was Rs.11,117 as against Rs. 6,734. A sum of Rs. 2,290 was spent by the Revenue Department in the improvement and conservancy of drinking-water ponds and in sweeping and lighting the streets in a few of the larger villages.

Vital statistics and medical services:- Cholera, from which the State was free in the previous fasli, prevailed in several parts and caused 501 deaths. Deaths from smallpox decreased from 309 to 209. There were no other epidemics. The total number of births was 7,805 as against 7,551 in the previous fasli and there was a regrettable increase, from 7,022 to 7,715, in the number of deaths. The number of medical institutions remained the same as in the previous year. There was a fall in the number both of in-patients and out-patients treated. In the case of the rural dispensaries this was ascribed to the prevalence of cholera in several parts of the State. The Town Hospital and the several dispensaries continued to do useful work and two trained nurses were added to the staff of the former. The total expenditure of the department rose from Rs. 0.53 lakh to Rs. 0.56 lakh. There was a slight rise in the total number of cases vaccinated, much of it occurring under revaccination, but the percentage of success fell from 92.24 to 94.18. The number of persons successfully vaccinated per mille of the population was 26.46 against 26.06 in the previous fasli.

Education: The total number of educational institutions at work in the State was 420 as against 407 in the previous fasli. Of these 193 schools and a second-grade college were under Direct State management, and the number of private elementary school which received grants-in-aid from the State increased from 152 to 161. There was a slight increase in the strength of all the schools, the total number of boys under instruction being 15,238, or 54.7 per cent of the male population of school-going age, against 14,029, or 47.58 per cent, in the previous fasli. There was one school for every 2.3 square miles of the area and for every 930 persons of the population. Elementary education is free throughout the State except for boys in the capital. Seventeen elementary schools were set apart solely for the education of girls, 13 of which were State schools and 4 aided. The Town Sirkar Girls' School was raised to the standard of a secondary school. The total number of girls under instruction during the year was 1,822 1,751 in the previous fasli. School boards were formed during the year at the headquarters of taluks to enlist the co-operation and sympathy of non-officials in the spread of free primary education. A competent teacher was appointed to inspect all the Muhammadan schools and to report from time to time on the progress made by them in the teaching of the Koran, Arabic and Urdu. The number of pupils on the rolls of the college fell from 663 to 631. The results in the intermediate examination were poor but in the secondary school-leaving certificate examination the average marks obtained were above ~~the average~~ the Presidency average in all the subjects. The expenditure of the Educational Department exclusive of the college was Rs. 0.81 lakh against Rs. 0.77 lakh in the previous fasli. The expenditure on the college was Rs. 0.27 lakh against Rs. 0.24 lakh. The receipts from college fees remained the same as in the previous year, viz., Rs. 0.18 lakh.

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Extract from "Report on the Administration of the Madras Presidency"

1918-1919

PUDUKKOTTAI STATE

(Fasli 1328 - 1st July 1918 to 30th June 1919)

/Report on the administration of Pudukkottai for fasli 1328/

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/The Raja, His Highness Sri Brihadamba Das Raja Sir Martanda Dhairava Tondaiman Bahadur, G.C.I.E., is a Kallar by caste and is 43 years of age. The population of the State, according to the census of 1911, is 411,878. The Raja pays no tribute and maintains a military force of 110 infantry and 18 cavalry. The Collector of Trichinopoly is ex-officio Political Agent for the State./

General and political:- His Highness the Raja continued to stay in Australia throughout the year with the Rani. The conclusion of the armistice between the Allies and Germany was celebrated in November 1918 in a public darbar. Special thanksgiving services were also held in all Sirkar temples mosques and churches. Contributions amounting in the aggregate to Rs. 3.67 lakhs were sanctioned by His Highness the Raja to the several War funds and War charities and the State has invested Rs. 21.2 lakhs in the first War Loan and Rs. 7.5 lakhs in the second War Loan. At a late stage of the war the Darbar was called upon to help in the matter of recruiting men for field service and with a view to stimulate enlistment is issued certain orders regarding the assignment of assessed waste lands to recruits or soldiers. Special facilities were afforded for the education of the children of Indian soldiers and for protection in respect of civil and revenue litigation of those serving under war conditions.

Revenue and finance (Land Revenue, Salt and Abkari):- The total receipts of the fasli amounted to Rs. 20.84 lakhs, or an increase of Rs. 0.91 lakh, which was contributed by all the principal heads of revenue excepting Land Revenue and Civil Works. The current demand under Land Revenue was Rs. 9.85 lakhs as against Rs. 9.64 lakhs in the previous fasli, of which the collections amounted to Rs. 9.72 lakhs or 98.66 per cent of the demand as against 99.08 per cent in the previous fasli. The slight fall in the percentage was due principally to the bad character of the season. The total revenue under Salt and Abkari inclusive of the contribution from the British Government rose from Rs. 2.98 lakhs to Rs. 3.68 lakhs and the expenditure from 0.32 lakh to Rs. 0.36 lakh. The total expenditure fell from Rs. 19.73 lakhs to Rs. 16.63 lakhs, the latter figure representing more or less the normal expenditure of the State. The opening balance of the fasli was Rs. 30.93 lakhs and the closing balance Rs. 35.14 lakhs, out of which a sum of Rs. 15.19 lakhs was invested in War Loan 1928 - 47 Rs. 13.46 lakhs in War Bonds and Rs. 6.35 lakhs in fixed deposits in the Bank of Madras.

Production and distribution (Season and crops):- The season was very unfavourable for agricultural operations. The total rainfall was only 29.48 inches as against 38.57 inches in the previous fasli and an average of 34.97 inches for the preceding five years. The prices of food grains were much higher than in the previous fasli and considerably in excess of the last

five years' average. Pasture was available only in parts and fodder was procurable only at high prices. Out of a total cultivable area of 505,819 acres, 91.9 per cent was under cultivation as against 75.5 per cent in the previous fasli. There was, however, a failure of crops to such an extent as to necessitate the supply of food-grains from outside the State for sale in retail to the poor. Rangoon rice was purchased and sold through State agency at the capital, and in a few rural stations. Owing to the bad season, no appreciable work could be done by the Agricultural department. Three new co-operative credit societies were registered during the year, thus increasing their total number to 30. The work of these, save that of four, was as usual satisfactory. Inam survey work was practically finished during the year.

Protection and legislation (Police, Criminal Justice, Prisons, Civil justice):- There were no meetings of the Legislative Advisory Council during the fasli. A Proclamation was issued by the Darbar to prohibit the melting, breaking up or misuse of current gold and silver coins. The seventeenth session of the Representative Assembly was held in September 1918. Twenty out of thirty members were present. There were 161 interpellations. The constitution of the police force underwent no change except in respect of the constabulary, the strength of which was increased, by 29, to 231. The total number of offences of all kinds reported rose slightly, by 24, to 2,076. The percentage of detection fell from 85 to 78, although there was a slight improvement in detective results in respect of cases under the Penal Code. There was a large increase in the number of grave crimes during the year. The total number of cases for disposal in Magistrates' courts rose, by 45, to 4,264, of which 94.54 per cent were disposed of as against 96.18 per cent in the previous fasli. There was a slight fall in the average duration of the cases decided, and the work of the criminal courts was on the whole satisfactory. The total jail population including the year's admissions was 368, of whom 308 prisoners were discharged, leaving at the close of the fasli 52 convicts, seven undertrials and one lunatic. The daily average population fell from 67.63 to 65.39. There were four escapes and an increase in the number of jail offences from 13 to 29, from which it is apparent that the state of discipline in the central Jail was not satisfactory. The volume of fresh litigation decreased slightly during the year. There was a trifling increase in the number of original suits followed by a corresponding fall in appeals. The percentage of disposal of original suits was 89.8 as against 87.7 in the previous fasli and the pendency decreased from 1,224 to 1,042. The percentage of disposal of regular suits which are tried only by the Chief Court rose from 77.15 to 78.28. The average duration of contested suits rose from 187 to 215 days. The percentage of disposal of appeals fell from 77.28 to 59.52 and their average duration rose from 230 to 232 days. With one exception the working of the rural Small Cause courts was satisfactory. The work of the Municipal Council continued to be successful. The fasli opened with a balance of Rs. 0.12 lakh, the municipal revenues of the year amounted to Rs. 0.66 lakh and the expenditure to Rs. 0.61 lakh, leaving a closing balance of Rs. 0.17 lakh. The work of the union panchayats was on the whole less satisfactory than in the previous fasli.

Vital statistics and medical services:- Public health was far from satisfactory. Cholera, smallpox and influenza prevailed

in all parts of the State, the mortality from the first mentioned two causes amounting to 466 and 656, respectively. Of a registered total of 12,310 deaths as against 7,715 in fasli 1327 nearly 5,000 were ascribed to the all-embracing classification - 'fever'. The total number of births registered was 8,591 as against 7,805 in the previous fasli. The number of patients who were treated during the fasli in all the medical institutions of the State rose, by over 6,000, to ~~nearly~~ nearly 127,500. There was also an increase of nearly 3,000 in the number of patients treated in the rural dispensaries. The medical staff of the State did very efficient work during the influenza epidemic. There was a slight fall both in the number of cases vaccinated during the year and in the percentage of successful operations. The work of this department cannot be said to be entirely satisfactory.

Education: The educational institutions of the State had a further accession of 32 to their number and of 422 to their strength, the increase representing 7.6 and 2.5 per cent respectively. The total number of boys under instruction rose from 15,238 to 21,565 which represents a percentage of 73.1 to the total male population of school-going age as against 51.7 per cent in the previous year. The total number of girls under instruction was 2,231 or 6.9 per cent of the total girl population of school-going age as against 5.6 in the previous year. There was one school for every 2.6 square miles of the area and for every 911 persons of the population as against 2.8 square miles of the area and every 980 persons in the previous fasli. The work of the department during the fasli was hampered by the influenza epidemic, on account of which many institutions had to be closed. (The work of the college was also similarly affected. The results in the public examinations were again not good although the college gained a higher percentage of selection in the Secondary School-leaving Certificate Examination than several other high schools. The University Inspection Commission visited the college in September 1918.

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Extract from "Report on the Administration of the Madras Presidency"

1919-1920.

PUDUKKOTTAI STATE

(Fasli 1329 - 1st July 1919 to 30th June 1920)

/Report on the administration of Pudukkottai for fasli 1329/
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/The Raja, His Highness Sri Brihadamba Das Raja Sir Martanda Bhairava Tondaiman Bahadur, G.C.I.E. is a Kallar by caste and is 44 years of age. The population of the State, according to the census of 1911, is 411,878. The Raja pays no tribute and maintains a military force of 110 infantry and 19 cavalry. The Collector of Trichinopoly is ex-officio Political Agent for the State/.

General and political:- His Highness the Raja returned to India about the middle of September 1919, and proceeded to England some weeks later.

Revenue and finance (Land Revenue):- The total receipts of the fasli amounted to Rs. 21.25 lakhs, an increase of Rs. 0.22 lakh over the figures of the previous year, contributed chiefly by Land Revenue and stamps. The current demand under Land Revenue was Rs. 9.96 lakhs as against Rs. 9.85 lakhs in the previous year and the percentage of collection increased from 98.66 to 98.81. The total expenditure rose from Rs. 16.63 lakhs to Rs. 18.14 lakhs, increasing under almost all the principal heads. The transactions of the fasli thus resulted in a net surplus of Rs. 3.11 lakhs. The opening balance was Rs. 35.14 lakhs and the closing balance Rs. 38.25 lakhs. The surplus went to increase the State's investments in was bonds and fixed deposits in the Bank of Madras.

Production and distribution (Season and crops):- The season was, on the whole, fair from an agricultural point of view. The total rainfall was 50.96 inches as against 28.48 inches in the previous year and an average of 33.14 inches for the last five years. Some damage was done by excessive rainfall in December and January; the outturn was however generally fair and the harvest of dry crops was particularly good. The prices of the staple food-grains were abnormally high except in the case ofumbu and cholam. Pasture was available everywhere and fodder was available, but at high prices. The condition of cattle was good. A net area of 2,701 acres was added during the year to ryotwari holdings. Some useful work was done by the Agricultural Department and the ryots have begun to appreciate it; but the extension of new methods is very slow. Five new co-operative credit societies were registered during the year, thus increasing their total number to 35.

Protection and legislation (Police, Criminal justice, Prisons, Civil justice):- The Legislative Advisory Council met twice during the year and considered three draft Regulations. Four Regulations were passed during the fasli. The eighteenth session of the Representative Assembly met in February 1920 when 26 out of the 30 members were present. There were 333 interpellations and 14 suggestions. There was practically no change in the constitution

of the State Police force which at the close of the fasli was 20 short of its full strength. The total number of offences of all kinds reported fell from 2,076 to 1,935. The percentage of detection fell further from 78 to 74. There was a fall, from 742 to 670, in the number of cases under the Penal Code. The total number of cases for disposal in magistrates' courts rose, by 523, to 4,787, of which 91.85 per cent were disposed of as against 94.54 per cent in the preceding fasli. The average duration of cases rose from 13-16 to 15-14 days. The work of the Sessions Court, the Chief Magistrate's Court and the Chief Court continued to be satisfactory. The total jail population including the year's admissions numbered 461, of which 362 were discharged, leaving at the close of the fasli 99 prisoners consisting of 75 convicts, 18 undertrial prisoners 5 civil prisoners and 1 lunatic. The health of the prisoners was a perceptible improvement in the discipline in the Central Jail. The volume of fresh litigation increased by 7.28 per cent. The total number of original suits for disposal including the previous year's pendency was 3,160 against 2,933 in the previous year. The percentage of disposal rose from 78.28 to 80.60 and a balance of 613 suits was left against 637 at the close of the previous fasli. There was also a slight improvement in the percentage of disposal of small cause suits. In the case of regular appeals the percentage of disposal was higher, viz., 72.72 against 59.52.

Vital statistics and medical services:- Public health was generally good throughout the fasli, though cholera and smallpox were, as usual, prevalent sporadically. The total number of births registered during the year was 8,548 or 20.75 per mille of the population as against 20.85 per mille in the previous fasli. The total number of deaths was 8,923 or 21.66 per mille of population as against 29.88 in the previous fasli. The total number of patients who underwent treatment in all the medical institutions was 123,244 as against 127,425 in the previous fasli and there was no noticeable variation in the daily average attendance. The work of the Vaccination department continued to be unsatisfactory.

Education:- The number of the educational institutions at work in the State increased, by 28, to 480 and the number of pupils under instruction, by 467, to 24,263. There was one school for every 2.45 square miles and for every 858 of the population. Elementary education is free throughout the State except for boys at the capital. During the fasli under report, sufficient importance was not attached to the inspection of schools. In accordance with the wishes of the representative Assembly members, a committee of officials and non-officials was formed in the latter half of the fasli to consider and report on the question of introducing free and compulsory education in the State and of the best method of promoting education among the rural masses. The report of the University Commission who inspected the college in 1918 was received in October and the defects pointed out by them have been remedied.

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Extract from "Report on the Administration of the Madras Presidency"
1920-1921

PUDUKKOTTAI STATE

(Fasli 1330 - 1st July 1920 to 30th June 1921)

/Report on the administration of Pudukkottai for fasli 1330/
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/The Raja, His Highness Sri Brihadamba Das Raja Sir Martanda Bhairava Tondaiman Bahadur, G.C.I.E., is a Kallar by caste and is 45 years of age. The population of the State, according to the census of 1921, is 426,813. The Raja pays no tribute and maintains a military force of 110 infantry and 19 cavalry. The Collector of Trichinopoly is ex-officio Political Agent for the State/.

General and political:- His Highness the Raja returned to India on the 1st January 1921. After spending some time in Madras, he attended the inauguration of the Chamber of Princes at Delhi in February and proceeded to Europe, sailing from Bombay on the 19th of that month. The administration of the State under His Highness the Raja is carried on by a Council consisting of an officer of the Indian Civil Services, who is styled the State Superintendent, the Diwan and an ex-officio Councillor. The various departments are constituted on the lines of those in British India. The Representative Assembly which was instituted in 1902 consists of 30 members, 25 of whom are elected and 5 nominated. It meets twice a year when the Darbar gives it an account of the progress made in the several departments of the State, replies are given to interpellations by the members and a discussion is held on the suggestions brought forward by them. There is also a Legislative Advisory Council which consists of the members of the State Council, the State Vakil, four members elected by the members of the Representative Assembly and two non-official members nominated by His Highness. The Council is, as its name indicates, a purely advisory body. It has recently been given the privileges of discussing the budget and bringing in bills for consideration. It has also been accepted that no law except in cases of emergency, will be brought into force without its being first discussed before the council.

Revenue and finance (Land revenue):- The total receipts of the fasli amounted to Rs. 21.43 lakhs or an increase of Rs. 0.18 lakh over the figures of the previous year. The current demand under Land Revenue proper was Rs. 9.99 lakhs, of which Rs. 9.78 lakhs or 97.96 per cent was either collected in the fasli or written off or adjusted from the excess collections of previous fasli, as compared with a collection of 98.81 per cent in fasli 1329. The total expenditure rose from Rs. 18.14 lakhs to Rs. 20.66 lakhs, the increase being mainly due to the higher pay sanctioned to all officers in the general revision and also to a larger expenditure by the Public Works Department. The transactions of the fasli thus resulted in a net surplus of Rs. 0.77 lakh. The opening balance was Rs. 38.25 lakhs and the closing balance Rs. 39.03 lakhs. The surplus went to increase the State's investments in war loan and bonds and in fixed deposits in the Imperial Bank, Trichinopoly.

Production and distribution (Season and crops, Public works): - The year was a fairly prosperous one for the agriculturist. The total rainfall reached the hitherto unrecorded figure of 60.44 inches. In November 1920 and January 1921 heavy floods occasioned by excessive rainfall caused widespread devastation of crops, damage to fields, destruction of property and loss of cattle. The ryots were, however, able to raise a second crop which yielded a fair outturn. The prices of staple food-grains went down in most parts of the State. Pasture was available everywhere. Fodder was sufficient and the condition of cattle was good. A net area of 2,390 acres was added during the year to ryotwari holdings. Towards the close of the fasli a committee of seven members was organized with the Diwan Peishkar as President to suggest means and measures for the spread of agricultural education among the people. Five new co-operative credit societies were registered during the year, thus increasing their total number to 40. Three of the five new societies did not actually commence work till after the close of the fasli. There was considerable improvement in the working of the Public Works Department. As compared with fasli 1329, the expenditure on "Irrigation" increased by nearly 90 per cent and that on "communications" by nearly 50 per cent. Many new roads were formed both by the State and the private agencies.

Protection and legislation (Police, Criminal Justice, Prisons, Civil Justice): - The Legislative Advisory Council met five times during the fasli and discussed nine draft Regulations, were passed during the fasli. A proclamation under the Sign Manual of His Highness was also issued prohibiting the entry into the State of a political agitator. There was no change in the constitution of the State police force which at the close of the fasli was only two short of its sanctioned strength. The efficiency and discipline of the force showed considerable improvement and a beginning was made of putting the constables through a course of firing practice. The total number of offences of all kinds reported fell from 1,935 to 1,538 and that of cognizable offences and cases investigated by the police from 528 to 395. The percentage of cognizable cases detected rose from 34 to 36, whereas that of cases in which property was recovered fell from 27 to 17. The improvement in the work of the magistracy was sustained during the year. The total number of cases for disposal in magistrates' courts fell from 4,787 to 4,603. The percentage of disposal was almost the same as in the previous year, but the average duration of cases fell from 15.14 to 12.32 days. The number of prisoners rose from 8 to 9. The total jail population including the year's admissions numbered 715, of which 587 were discharged leaving at the close of the fasli 128 prisoners. The health of the prisoners was good and there was a marked fall in the number of jail offences. There was a perceptible improvement in the discipline in the Central Jail and religious and moral lectures were delivered to the convicts who chose to hear them. There was an increase in the volume of fresh litigation during the fasli, both original and appellate: and the percentage of increase was 3.77 as against 7.28 in the previous year. The number of regular suits for disposal was 3,061 and of these 76.18 per cent were disposed of as against 80.60 per cent in fasli 1329. The number of small cause suits for disposal by Judges rose from 1,264 to 1,622; and the increase was due to the fact that, with effect from the 1st January 1921, the pecuniary limit of the small cause jurisdiction of the Chief Court was raised from Rs. 100 to Rs. 200. The total number of regular appeals for disposal rose from 275 to 319, but there was a marked fall in the percentage of disposal rose from 275 to 319, but there was a marked fall in the percentage

of disposal from 72.72 to 45.45. The general fall in the percentage of disposal ~~from~~ was mainly due to the fact that during the floods in November 1920 and January 1921 parties and witnesses were prevented from attending courts by the damage caused to communications. Another contributory cause was the dislocation of work occasioned by the redistribution of jurisdiction of the rural Small Cause Courts consequent on the abolition of two Small Cause Courts at the beginning of the second quarter of the fasli.

Vital statistics and medical services:- Public health was good throughout the fasli, though cholera and smallpox were, as usual, prevalent sporadically. The taking of the census was carried out in March 1921 and the total population recorded was 426,813 (205,033 males and 221,780 females) as compared with 411,866 (196,566 males and 215,300 females) recorded in 1911. The population of the town of Pudukkottai showed a decrease of 1,342. The total number of births registered was 8,905 or 20.86 per mille of the population as against 20.75 per mille in the previous fasli. The total number of deaths was 7,809 or 18.28 per mille of population as against 21.66 per mille in the previous fasli. Infantile mortality continued to be excessive. The number of still-born children also increased by 114. This high rate of mortality is attributable to the strange but strong prejudice of the people against engaging the services of qualified midwives during confinement in preference to the ill-educated traditional barber women. The total number of patients who underwent treatment in all the medical institutions was 134,594 or 11,350 more than that of the previous year. The daily average attendance of patients rose from 747.56 to 833.93. Arrangements were made in the closing month of the fasli to start an Ayurvedic dispensary at the capital and it had begun to work with a doctor who has studied in the Ayurvedic College, Madras, and passed an examination. The number of cases vaccinated rose from 11,486 to 13,056 and the percentage of successful cases from 85.63 to 94.48.

Education:- The number of educational institutions at work in the State increased from 480 to 492 and that of pupils under instruction from 24,263 to 24,508. There was one school for every 2.39 square miles and for every 867 persons of the population. Elementary education is free throughout the State except for boys at the capital: special attention was devoted to improve the quality of instruction imparted in elementary schools. Free secondary education was ~~imparted~~ imparted to boys in one school and to girls in another. The State Education Code and the Inspection Code were revised and brought into force during the fasli. There is one college in the State and it maintained its level of efficiency during the year.

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Extract from "Report on the Administration of the Madras Presidency"
1921-1922

PUDUKKOTTAI STATE

(Fasli 1331 - 1st July 1921 to 30th June 1922)

/Report on the administration of Pudukkottai for fasli 1331/.
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/ The Raja, His Highness Sri Brinadamba Bhairava Tondaiman Banadur, G.C.I.E., is a Kallar by caste and is 46 years of age. The population of the State, according to the census of 1921, is 426,813. The Raja pays no tribute and maintains a military force of 19 cavalry and 110 infantry. The Collector of Trichinopoly is ex-officio Political Agent and the office of State Superintendent is held by a member of the Indian Civil Service/.

General and political:- His Highness the Raja stayed in Europe throughout the year. There was no change in the personnel of the State Council which carries on the administration of the State. The Representative Assembly inaugurated in 1902 has 30 members on its rolls, of whom 5 only are nominated and the rest elected by the people. It meets twice a year at the capital when the Darbar gives it an account of the progress made in the several departments, replies are given to interpellations by members and a discussion is held on suggestions brought forward by them. There is also a Legislative Advisory Council composed of four official members (the three members of the State Council and the State wakil) and six non-official members of whom four are elected by the Members of the Representative Assembly and two are nominated by the Raja. All legislation which it is proposed to enact comes before this council as also does the annual budget, but as its name implies its functions are purely advisory.

Revenue and finance:- The actual receipts for the fasli amount amounted to Rs. 21.39 lakhs as against Rs. 21.43 lakhs in fasli 1330. The collections under Land Revenue rose by Rs. 24,000 through the collection of arrears and the sale of house-sites; the increase in civil litigation resulted in an increase of Rs. 13,000 under "Stamps". The revenue from excise fell by Rs. 41,000; the decrease was due to political agitation and to the reduction in the number of arrack and toddy shops. The expenditure for the fasli was Rs. 24.53 lakhs, an increase of Rs. 3.87 lakhs on last year's figure; there was a rise under practically all the expenditure heads. The opening balance was Rs. 39.03 lakhs, the deficit for the fasli was Rs. 3.14 lakhs and the closing balance was thus Rs. 35.89 lakhs.

Production and distribution:- The rainfall, though not much below the average, in total quantity, was unseasonable; the harvests were therefore poor. While the owners of land suffered, however, the labouring classes were comparatively well off in spite of the high prices of food-grains, owing to the demand for labour on works and the rise in the rate of wages. The condition of cattle was good. The net increase in the extent of patta land was 2,623 acres. No advantage was taken of the offer of the

of age is excessively heavy. That the confidence of the people

in the clumsy village midwife has not diminished is abundantly clear from the confinement figures; trained assistance was only made use of in 367 cases of labour. The total number of patients treated in the State Medical Institutions rose by 15,747 to 150,341 and the daily average rose from 834 to 963. The existence of another hospital and the opening of a new Ayurvedic dispensary caused a slight decrease in the number of in-patients and out-patients in the General Hospital. The rural dispensaries attracted 73,418 patients, compared with 68,971 in last fasli. The number of vaccinations rose from 13,056 to 15,455.

Education: During the fasli 38 new educational institutions came into existence in the State, bringing the total up to 530. The total number of scholars in State and aided schools and in private schools was 25,592 and 2,029 respectively. Girl pupils rose in number in the State and aided schools by about 5 per cent. The percentage of both boys and girls of school-going age who were under instruction increased from 38.69 to 41.56. Except in the capital, elementary education is now free throughout the State. It is apparent from the small attendance at the Rani's Secondary school for girls that the higher forms of study cannot at present attract a sufficient number of girls, and the school is accordingly to be reduced to the status of an elementary school. The training school for teachers, the College of Oriental Studies and the Weaving School continued to do useful work. The number of pupils at the College fell from 593 to 564; the partial or complete failure of almost all the candidates at the Intermediate Examination of the Madras University was far from satisfactory.

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Extract from "Report on the Administration of the Madras Presidency"
1922-23

PUDUKKOTTAI STATE

(Fasli 1332 - 1st July 1922 to 30th June 1923)

/Report on the administration of Pudukkottai for fasli 1332/
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{The Raja, His Highness Sri Brihadamba Das Raja Sir Martanda Bhairava Tondaiman Bahadur, G.C.I.E., is a Kallar by caste and is 47 years of age. The population of the State, according to the census of 1921, is 426,813. The Raja pays no tribute and maintains a military force of 19 cavalry and 110 infantry. The Collector of Trichinopoly was ex-officio Political Agent and the office of Superintendent was held by a member of the Indian Civil Service).

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

Revenue and finance:- The actual receipts for the year amounted to Rs. 23.17 lakhs which was Rs. 1.78 lakhs more than the actual receipts for the previous year. The increase is mainly due to the sale of a State building in the town, to the credit of His Highness's marriage fund to the State and to profit on the sale of Government securities. Expenditure increased from Rs. 24.53 lakhs in 1921-22 to Rs. 44.55 lakhs in the year under review. The increase was mainly due to a payment of Rs. 20 lakhs to His Highness under the orders of Government. There were savings under all other heads except Land Revenue, Registration, Education, Political and other expenditure.

Production and distribution (Public works):- The agricultural year was fair on the whole. The rainfall at the beginning was encouraging, but it was deficient at the season for transplantation. There was an unusually large rainfall at harvest time which did some damage to the minor crops. There was an appreciable fall in the prices of all food-grains except rice. The condition of the labouring classes was good. The condition of cattle was good; there were no epidemics and pasture and fodder were sufficient. The number of co-operative societies in the State increased from 45 to 61 during the year.

Much help was given to the movement by non-official workers and the people are beginning to take an interest in it. Economic planting is gaining favour with the ryots and the area so planted is increasing in many of the villages. A motor service was opened between Pudukkottai, Trichinopoly, Tanjore and the Chettinad. Expenditure under the head of public works decreased from Rs. 6.86 lakhs in 1921-22 to Rs. 5.03 lakhs in 1922-23. Of this, Rs. 1.01 lakhs were spent on irrigation, half of this sum being expenditure on minor irrigation. The total length of roads maintained by the Public Works Department was 432 miles of which 347 miles of road were either gravelled or metalled.

Protection and legislation (Police, Criminal justice, Civil justice):- The Legislative Advisory Council considered several amending regulations in the laws relating to Stamps, Police and Civil Procedure and other measures. It also considered the State Grants Regulation. A regulation to establish a Legislative Council for the State was drafted. At the end of the year the police force was short of its sanctioned strength (227) by four constables. The number of cases of crime reported rose from 1,697 to 2,084 in the year. Of the 568 cases under the Indian Penal Code only 22 per cent were detected as against 24 per cent in the previous year. On the other hand the value of property recovered rose from 14 per cent to 19 per cent of the value of the property stolen. Detection in cases of grave crime was poor. Of 130 cases of burglary only 14 were detected. The conduct of the force was on the whole satisfactory. The number of cases that came up for inquiry or trial before Magistrates rose from 5,590 to 7,367 in the year. Of these, 2,083 related to offences under the Indian Penal Code which is less than the figure for the previous year (2,342). The increase in the number of offences under other laws is due to a larger number of prosecutions under Forest and Police regulations. The average duration of cases tried in Magistrates' Courts was 9.13 days as against 11.16 in the previous year and the percentage of disposal rose from 90.10 to 92.45. In the Civil Court the total number of suits instituted was 10,486 as against 10,742 in the previous year. Thus for the State, as a whole, one suit was instituted for every 41 persons. The time taken in the disposal of regular suits rose from 245 days to 292 days, and in the disposal of small cause suits from 112 days to 139 days. Of the 388 regular appeals 211 were heard and decided. The average duration of such appeals, many of which were long-standing, increased from 299 to 437 days. Of the 97 appeals for trial in the second appellate court 89 were heard and judgment was passed in 75. There was no change in the number of prisoners. The average daily population of the Central Jail was 91.76 as compared with 98.90 in the preceding year. The total number of prisoners in the eight sub-jails admitted during the year varied from 2 to 127. The health of the prisoners was good. The jail Second continued to work satisfactorily.

Vital statistics and medical services:- The health of the public was fair throughout the fasli. The death-rate rose from 15.14 per mille to 17.74 per mille. Deaths from small-pox increased from 64 in 1921-22 to 300 in 1922-23. The birth-rate rose from 19.94 per mille to 20.84 per mille. Deaths of children under six years of age represented about 30 per cent of the total deaths, and infantile deaths about 18 per cent. There was no appreciable increase in the number of persons availing them-

selves of the services of trained midwives. The daily average of patients treated in all the medical institutions of the State fell, by 45, to 918. There was also a slight fall in the number of patients attending the Ayurvedic Dispensary. The number of vaccinations fell from 15,455 to 14,415. Though vaccination is compulsory in the State, the result of the year's work was not satisfactory owing to the indifference both of the officers responsible and the public.

Education:- The number of educational institutions in the State rose from 530 to 564 in the year under report. The number of pupils in the State and aided schools similarly rose from 22,844 boys and 2,748 girls to 23,863 boys and 3,161 girls; including pupils in private schools the total number of children receiving education rose from 27,621 to 29,529. There was one school for every 757 inhabitants. The percentage of both boys and girls at school to the total population of school-going age rose from 41.56 in 1921-22 to 43.88 in the year under review. The net expenditure on education was Rs.1.81 lakhs as against Rs.1.64 lakhs in 1921-22. The State Training School for Teachers, the Oriental College and the Weaving School continued to work satisfactorily. Past pupils of the latter institution have formed themselves into a union on a co-operative basis and are earning a living. The Vernacular Agricultural School had eight students on its roll and there were three trained teachers teaching agriculture in rural schools. The number of students in the college on the last day of the year was 560, or 4 less than the corresponding figure in 1921-22. Of the 22 students who appeared for the Intermediate examination, 13 were wholly or partially successful, but of the 63 who appeared for the Secondary School-leaving Certificate examinations, only 11 were declared eligible for a University course.

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Extract from "Report on the Administration of the Madras Presidency"

1923-1924.

PUDUKKOTTAI STATE

(Fasli 1333 - 1st July 1923 to 30th June 1924)

/Report on the administration of Pudukkottai for fasli 1333/
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/The Raja, His Highness Sri Brihadamba Das Raja Sir Martanda Das Raja Sir Martanda Bhairava Tondaiman Bahadur, G.C.I.E., is a Kallar by caste and is 48 years of age. The population of the State, according to the census of 1921, is 426,816. The Raja pays no tribute and maintains a military force of 19 cavalry and 110 infantry/.

General: During the absence of His Highness the Raja, who continued to reside in Europe with his family, the administration of the State was conducted by the Regent, assisted by the Diwan. The Representative Assembly and the Legislative Advisory Council were superseded in April 1924 by the creation of a single institution styled the Pudukkottai Legislative Council, based on a wider franchise and possessing larger powers. Owing to the time required for the election of its members the new Council did not assemble before the close of the fasli.

Revenue and finance:- The actual receipts for the year amounted to Rs. 21.35 lakhs, or Rs. 1.82 lakhs less than those of the preceding year. The chief cause of this difference was the absence of the extraordinary items of credit referred to in last year's administration report. Actually there was an increase in the revenue derived from all the ordinary sources of revenue. In the same manner a decrease of Rs. 22.15 lakhs in the expenditure of the State was mainly due to the inclusion in the expenditure for the previous year of a sum of Rs. 20 lakhs which was transferred to His Highness the Raja. Apart from this, however, there was a decrease of Rs. 2.15 lakhs in the expenditure when compared with that of the previous year.

Production and distribution (Public works):- The agricultural year was favourable for wet crops but dry crops suffered from want of rain in the earlier part of the year. There was an appreciable rise in the price of all food grains except rice. The condition of the cattle was good; there were no epidemics and pasture and fodder were sufficient. Four agricultural instructors were employed during the year to demonstrate agricultural methods, three touring in the taluks and one being in charge of the Agricultural Farm at Pudukkottai. Eighteen new co-operative societies were registered during the year, the total number working at the close of the year being 79. These included three weavers' societies, two consisting of silk weavers and the other of cotton weavers. The societies as a whole showed progress in all directions. Expenditure under the head of public works fell from Rs. 5.03 lakhs in fasli 1332 to Rs. 3.96 lakhs. About 50 per cent of the amount expended under this head was applied to minor irrigation. Two new roads were constructed, an earth road was metalled and progress was made in the construction of a bridge across the Periyar river. Altogether, 437 miles of road, of which 315 miles were either gravelled or metalled, were maintained by the Public Works Department.

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Protection and legislation (Police, Criminal Justice, Civil Justice, & Jails):- The Legislative Advisory Council met twice before its dissolution and discussed several amending regulations. Ten Regulations including the Pudukkottai Legislative Council Regulation were passed during the year. The strength of the police force was slightly reduced. The number of crimes continued to decrease and there was a small increase in the standard of detection, which was, however, still unduly low. The conduct of the force was, on the whole, satisfactory. The number of cases that came up for inquiry or trial before magistrates fell from 7,367 in the previous year to 6,464. The average duration of trials before magistrates was 10.17 days as against 9.13 in the previous year. Only 13 per cent of the persons accused of offences under the Indian Penal Code and brought to trial were convicted. The total number of institutions in civil courts rose from 10,219 in the previous year to 11,169. For the State as a whole one suit was instituted for every thirty-eight persons of the population. There was also an increase in the number of appeals presented to the appellate courts. The working of the Chief Court was satisfactory, the percentage of disposals being higher and the average duration of a trial being less than in the previous year. There was no change in the number of jails. The average daily population of the Central Jail fell from 91.76 to 73.67. The health of the prisoners was good. A Board of Honorary Visitors was constituted during the year and their visits were regular and useful.

Vital statistics and medical services:- The health of the public was good throughout the year. The registered birth-rate was 21.77 per mille as against 20.84 per mille in the previous year and the registered death-rate 17.07 per mille as against 17.74 per mille. Infant mortality continued to be high and contributed 18 per cent of the total deaths. There was a fall in the number of labour cases attended to by trained midwives or qualified medical men. The daily average of patients treated in State medical institutions rose from 918 in the previous year to 973. The temporary ayurvedic dispensary was established permanently and continued to be popular. Though vaccination was compulsory, the number of persons successfully vaccinated during the year decreased and the work of the vaccinators was found to be far from satisfactory.

Education:- The number of educational institutions in the State rose from 564 to 574 during the year and, including pupils in private schools, the number of pupils receiving instruction rose from 29,529 to 30,265. There was one school for every 2.06 square miles or for every 743 inhabitants. The boys and girls who attended schools in rural areas formed 48.44 per cent of the total population of school-going age as against 43.88 in the previous year. The expenditure on education was Rs. 1,73,303 as against Rs. 1,80,899 in fasli 1332. Forty-three schools were maintained exclusively for the education of children belonging to the depressed classes. The number of pupils on the rolls of the college increased from 560 to 570. Of the forty-five students who sat for the Intermediate examination, thirty passed in both parts, while of the sixty-two students who sat for the Secondary School Leaving Certificate examination thirty-five were declared eligible for the University Course.

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