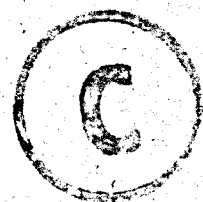


No. 34104

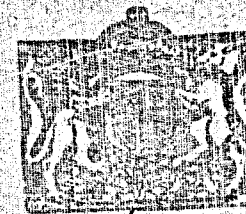
REPORT ON THE
SETTLEMENT OF THE LAND REVENUE
OF THE DISTRICTS
IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

Voc II

FASLI 1339 (1929-1930)



R.
X-322,211,212,213
N31-2
34104



REPORT ON THE
SETTLEMENT OF THE LAND REVENUE
OF THE DISTRICTS
IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY FOR
FASLI 1339 (1929-1930)

EXTRACTS FROM THE DISTRICT REPORTS.

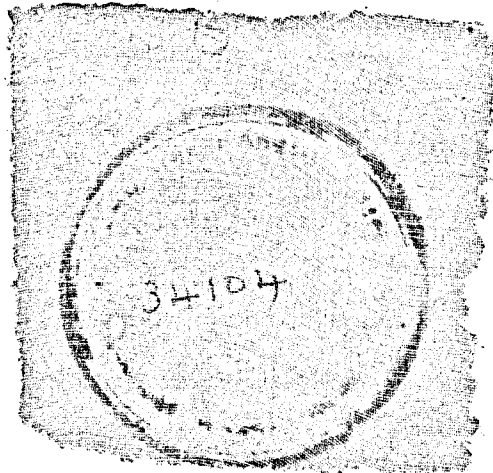
VOLUME II

MADRAS
PRINTED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS

1931

R
X:322.211 v.29
N31.2

34104



 * செப்பனிடுவதற்காக எடுத்துக் *
 * கொள்ளப்பட்ட *
 * மாதம் வருடம் 20 *
 * செப்பனிடும் முடித்த *
 * மாதம் வருடம் 20 *
 * ஆராய்ச்சி உதவியாளர் *
 * கையொப்பம் *

T.N.A. LIBRARY: MENDING

Author :

Title : Report on Settlement of Land Rev.
 Forli 1339 1929-30

Acc. No. 34104 Year of Publication: 1931

	Pages	Sheets
Preliminary Pages: 1 to 2	= 2	1
Main Book : 1 to 34	= 34	17
Supplementary: to pages	=	
Total	36	18
Missing pages	=	
()	=	
Net pages	= 36	18

Date sent for Mending:

Mended by:

Checked by:

Date of Return:

Lib. Asst/A.L.

En/

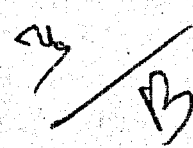
100 2/B CONTENTS.

[Maximum size prescribed 25 pages. *]

	PAGE
Ganjam	1
Vizagapatam	1
Godavari, East	2
Godavari, West	2
Kistna	3
Guntur	3
Nellore	4
Cuddapah	4
Anantapur	6
Bellary	6
Kurnool	7
Madras	8
Chingleput	8
Chittoor	9
North Arcot	9
South Arcot	10
Tanjore	10
Trichinopoly	11
Madura	11
Ramnad	12
Tinnevelly	13
Coimbatore	13
The Nilgiris	13
Salem	14
South Kanara	14
Malabar	15

X: 322.211Y N 29

N 31.2



EXTRACTS FROM THE DISTRICT REPORTS

GANJAM.

(T. AUSTIN, Esq., I.C.S., *Collector.*)

1. COERCIVE PROCESSES UNDER ACT II OF 1864.—The number of demand, distraint and sale notices issued was 12,718, 299 and 34, respectively, against 16,272, 424 and 13 of fasli 1338.

2. JUNIOR CIVILIANS.—The Civilian Officers who worked in the district during the fasli were (1) Mr. A. S. Panchapakesa Ayyar and (2) Mr. P. Rajagopalan. Mr. T. N. S. Raghavan assumed charge of the Berhampur division on 2nd July 1930. No Assistant Collector was posted to this district during the fasli.

3. EFFECT OF RECENT LEGISLATION.—No new Act affecting the agricultural classes was passed during the fasli. The Madras Act I of 1908 and the Land Encroachment Act III of 1905 worked smoothly during the year.

4. INFORMAL CONFERENCES.—Informal Conferences were held by Revenue Divisional Officers during the jamabandi and on other occasions at fixed centres. Special conferences were held by the Executive Engineer, Ganjam, when matters of irrigation and drainage were discussed with the ryots. The Collector held conferences with the ryots during his jamabandi at Chicacole when the Agricultural Demonstrator was called upon to enlighten the ryots on the improved methods of agriculture and of raising green manure crops and in regard to village sanitation. Incidentally the importance of the maintenance of survey marks was also emphasized.

VIZAGAPATAM.

(A. G. BLAKE, Esq., I.C.S., *Collector.*)

1. JUNIOR CIVILIANS.—Mr. V. N. Kudva, who was here for some time possesses an adequate knowledge of telugu. Messrs J. R. Bett, Muir and Bell appeared for the higher standard examination in telugu in January 1930. Messrs J. R. Bett and Bell are presumed to have passed the examination as they did not appear again. Mr. Muir appeared again in July 1930 but the result is not known.

2. INFORMAL CONFERENCES WITH RYOTS.—The Collector, Revenue Divisional Officers, and Tahsildars made enquiries in regard to the needs of ryots during their respective tours.

3. EFFECT OF RECENT LEGISLATION ON THE PEOPLE.—A large number of marriages which would otherwise have been prohibited by the Sarada Act were performed before the Act came into force on 1st April 1930.

4. EFFECT OF ORDERS EMPOWERING TAHSILDARS TO DISPOSE OF UN-AUTHORIZED CASES OF OCCUPATION AND IRREGULAR IRRIGATION.—Tahsildars exercised their powers judiciously.

EAST GODAVARI.

(J. B. BROWN, Esq., I.C.S., *Collector.*)

1. COERCIVE PROCESSES UNDER ACT II OF 1864.—The number of processes of all kinds issued for the realization of Government dues was 1,452 as against 791 of the previous fasli. The number of defaulters whose property was sold was 15 against 9 of the previous fasli.

2. JUNIOR CIVILIANS.—Mr. D. H. Elwin, I.C.S., Assistant Collector, underwent training in the Collector's office from 1st July 1929 till 20th July 1929, when he left the district for survey and settlement training. A month after his return from the survey and settlement training he was given treasury training at Cocanada both in the sub-treasury and huzur treasury. He then acted as the Head Clerk of the Divisional Office, Cocanada, the Deputy Tahsildar, Pratipadu and the Tahsildar of Amalapur till the date of his appointment as Sub-Collector, Rajahmundry.

The late Mr. T. Virabagavan, I.C.S., joined the district on 3rd January 1930, and underwent karnam's and revenue inspector's training till he left the district for survey and settlement training. He attended the vernacular examination on 26th July 1930 and died on 17th August 1930.

3. DELEGATION OF POWERS TO TAHSILDARS AND DEPUTY TAHSILDARS.—There have been no complaints that the Tahsildars and Deputy Tahsildars passed inequitable orders on unauthorized occupation and water-rate accounts.

4. SETTLEMENT.—The settlement operations have been in progress and they have practically been closed.

5. EFFECT OF RECENT LEGISLATION.—The Sarada Act created a sensation amongst the people and quite a large number of girls were married in haste before 1st April 1930.

6. INFORMAL CONFERENCES WITH RYOTS.—Conferences with ryots were held by the Settlement Officers at the time of jamabandi and by the Public Works Department Officers at their convenience. The representatives of rural bodies communicated freely with the local officials on matters of public importance.

WEST GODAVARI.

(W. SCOTT BROWN, Esq., I.C.S., *Collector.*)

1. TERRITORIAL CHANGES.—The number of ryotwari villages is increased by two owing to the resumption of two inam villages in Chintalapudi taluk.

2. COERCIVE PROCESSES UNDER ACT II OF 1864.—The following are the details of processes issued during faslis 1338 and 1339 :—

	Fasli 1338.	Fasli 1339.
Notices of demand	7,472	1,281
Notices of distraint or attachment	84	42
Notices of sale	20	42
Total	7,576	1,365

3. JUNIOR CIVILIANS.—Mr. T. S. Swaminathan, Sub-Collector, Narsapur, and Mr. M. P. Pai, Assistant Collector, have a fair knowledge of telugu.

4. PREVIOUS NOTICE TO RYOTS TAKING GOVERNMENT WATER IRREGULARLY.—The system of publishing notices in villages as prescribed in B.P. No. 58, R.S., dated 10th April 1919, has worked well.

5. CONFERENCES WITH RYOTS.—No conferences were held.

KISTNA.

(H. R. UZIELLI, Esq., I.C.S., *Collector.*)

1. TERRITORIAL CHANGES.—During resurvey a new ryotwari village by name 'Kollair lake' was formed in the Kaikalur taluk.

2. COERCIVE PROCESSES UNDER ACT II OF 1864.—The following are the details of the processes issued during the fasli :—

Notices of Demand No. I	4,973
Notices of distraint or attachment	307
Notices of sale	324

Total ... 5,604

Process service establishments were employed in the taluks of Kaikalur and Gudivada and in the sub-taluks of Tiruvur and Nuzvid. A sum of Rs. 580 was realized on account of process fees, while the cost of the process service establishment was about Rs. 162.

3. EFFECT OF RECENT LEGISLATION ON THE PEOPLE.—No legislation affecting the people generally was introduced during the fasli under report.

4. PREVIOUS NOTICE TO RYOTS TAKING GOVERNMENT WATER IRREGULARLY.—The system of publishing a general or collective notice in each village as prescribed has been working satisfactorily.

5. JUNIOR CIVILIANS.—Mr. S. Y. Krishnaswami, I.C.S., Assistant Collector, has passed the telugu lower standard examination. He can speak and write telugu. Mr. V. S. Hejmadi, I.C.S., Sub-Collector, Bezvada, can speak and write telugu well.

GUNTUR.

(F. W. STEWART, Esq., I.C.S., *Collector.*)

1. COERCIVE PROCESSES UNDER ACT II OF 1864.—The number of processes of each kind issued during the fasli under report as compared with those of the previous fasli are given below :—

	Fasli 1338.	Fasli 1339.
1. Demand notices	2,459	2,657
2. Attachment notices	197	124
3. Sale notices	142	102
4. Sales	11	21

Processes were served through the agency of Village Officers, and no special paid process establishment was entertained during the fasli.

2. JUNIOR CIVILIANS.—Mr. M. Ananthanarayanan, during the period of his training in this district, acquired a sufficient knowledge of telugu. He is now undergoing settlement training in Cocanada.

3. **EFFECT OF RECENT LEGISLATION ON THE PEOPLE.**—No new legislation affecting the agricultural classes in general was passed in this fasli.

4. **INFORMAL CONFERENCES WITH THE RYOTS.**—Every opportunity was given to the ryots to represent their grievances at the time of jamabandi and their requests were duly considered.

5. **PREVIOUS NOTICE TO RYOTS TAKING GOVERNMENT WATER IRREGULARLY.**—The system of issuing notices to ryots prescribed in B.P. No. 58, Settlement, dated 10th April 1919, regarding the levy of penal water-rate is working well.

NELLORE.

(A. C. WOODHOUSE, Esq., Collector.)

1. **COERCIVE PROCESSES UNDER ACT II OF 1864.**—The number of processes issued during the fasli is compared below with that of the last fasli:—

	Fasli 1338.	Fasli 1339.
Number of defaulters	2,560	1,687
Number of demand notices	21,044	21,943
Number of attachment notices	1,369	1,167
Number of sale notices	999	1,153

The differences in the various items relating to faslis 1338 and 1339 are not considerable. No special establishment was employed nor were any fees levied for the purpose.

2. **ENHANCED WATER-CESS FOR IRREGULAR IRRIGATION.**—The system of publishing a general notice in each village has worked satisfactorily. It resulted in the prompt investigation of objections and a reduction in the number of water-rate appeals. The ryots are generally aware of the rules and present applications in time for the grant of permission to take Government water. In cases where Government water was irregularly taken, deterrent penalties were imposed.

3. **EFFECT OF RECENT LEGISLATION.**—No new enactments affecting the agricultural classes were passed.

4. **INFORMAL CONFERENCES WITH RYOTS.**—Conferences were held during the time of jamabandi when the grievances of ryots were heard and attended to.

As usual special irrigation conferences were held at the time of jamabandi in Kovur and Nellore and the grievances of ryots were heard and attended to promptly.

5. **JUNIOR CIVILIANS.**—Mr. T. N. S. Raghavan, I.C.S., who was in charge of Gudur division, knew telugu.

CUDDAPAH.

(M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur K. C. MANAVEDAN RAJA AVARGAL, B.A., Collector.)

1. **NUMBER OF VILLAGES.**—The number of ryotwari villages was increased by two owing to the splitting up of a village each in the Cuddapah and Kamalapuram taluks.

2. **COERCIVE PROCESSES UNDER ACT II OF 1864.**—A comparative statement showing the number of processes issued during faslis 1338 and 1339 is given below:—

	Fasli 1338.	Fasli 1339.
(1) Demand notices	2,591	3,000
(2) Distrain and attachment notices...	1,088	1,193
(3) Sale notices	385	353
(4) Sale (number of defaulters)	125	129

The increase in the issue of the notices under items (1) and (2) was due to the fact that owing to the continued fall in the prices of commodity and commercial crops, the ryots were hard-pressed for money and the Tahsildars had to issue a great number of processes for the speedy collection of arrears. No special agency was employed for the service of processes.

The extent of land bought in by Government for want of bidders was 341 acres dry as against 614 acres dry and two acres wet in the previous fasli.

3. **THE POWERS ENTRUSTED TO THE TAHSILDARS TO ALLOW REMISSIONS UNDER PRECARIOUS SOURCES.**—The powers of allowing remissions under precarious sources were entrusted to the Tahsildars in G.O. Ms. No. 118, Revenue, dated 18th January 1929, as a temporary measure for two years. During the test period the Tahsildars have exercised their discretion properly.

4. **INFORMAL CONFERENCES.**—The Revenue Divisional Officers and the Collector held informal conferences with ryots during jamabandi and during their tours, when matters relating to sanitation, education, grazing fees, repairs to irrigation sources and formation of roads, were discussed. Necessary steps have been taken wherever required.

5. **JUNIOR CIVILIANS.**—Mr. P. N. Ramaswami Ayyar was in charge of the Rajampet division till the end of February 1930, and Mr. R. M. Sundaram during the rest of the fasli year under report. The latter has appeared for the telugu test and the results are not yet known.

6. **EFFECT OF RECENT LEGISLATION.**—The Madras Decentralization Act VIII of 1914 which empowers Tahsildars and Deputy Tahsildars to charge enhanced assessment in cases of unauthorized occupation and to deal with cases of irregular irrigation has worked satisfactorily. The new District Municipalities Act, the Local Boards Act and the Village Courts Act afforded greater opportunities to the people to participate in the administration of local affairs and local self-government than before. But complete success was not achieved due to the existence of factions and lack of co-operation and public spirit.

The Madras Survey and Boundaries Act VIII of 1923, the Indian Income-tax Act XI of 1922, and the Madras Court Fees and Stamp Amendments Acts appear to have been fairly well understood by the people. The people are beginning to realize the advantages of the Hindu Religious Endowments Act, but little useful work was done. In spite of the propaganda work done by the Temperance Committee for about a year, the drinking classes have not fully realized the evil effects of the drink.

The Sarada Act, which was given effect to from 1st April 1930, was not enforced rigidly. The legislation about the enfranchisement of devadasi inams and the Hereditary Village Officers' Amendment Act of 1930, have not been generally understood.

ANANTAPUR.

(M.R. Ry. Rai Bahadur N. GOPALASWAMI AYYANGAR Ayyangal, B.A., B.L.,
Collector.)

1. **COERCIVE PROCESSES UNDER ACT II OF 1864.**—No separate establishment was entertained for the service of processes during the fasli.

2. **JUNIOR CIVILIANS.**—Messrs. T. Bhaskara Rao and T. L. R. Chandran were in charge of the Penukonda division during the year. Both of them knew telugu quite well and can read telugu petitions themselves.

3. **PREVIOUS NOTICE TO RYOTS TAKING GOVERNMENT WATER IRREGULARLY.**—The system has been working satisfactorily and in consequence the number of water-rate appeals has been much reduced; still, the ryots have not learnt to obtain previous permission of the local revenue authorities to take water.

4. **EFFECT OF ORDERS EMPOWERING TAHSILDARS AND DEPUTY TAHSILDARS TO DISPOSE OF CASES OF UNAUTHORIZED OCCUPATION OF LAND AND IRREGULAR IRRIGATION.**—The system worked well without any complaint.

5. **INFORMAL CONFERENCES.**—No regular conferences were held by the Revenue Divisional Officers except one in Kalyandrug taluk, where the land revenue policy of Government was explained to the ryots.

BELLARY.

(E. BENNETT, Esq., I.C.S., Collector.)

1. **COERCIVE PROCESSES UNDER ACT II OF 1864.**—No special establishment was employed for the purpose. The processes were all served by the village agency.

2. **EFFECT OF RECENT LEGISLATION.**—The Sarada Act was brought to force from 1st April 1930. The orthodox section of the people resented it and performed most of the marriages before the Act came into force. This Act has had very little effect upon the agriculturists. People are gradually beginning to realize the importance of the Madras Hindu Religious Endowments Act. The Madras Decentralization Act, which invests Tahsildars and Deputy Tahsildars with powers to dispose of cases relating to unauthorized occupation and to deal with cases of irregular irrigation, has been working well. This has facilitated the conduct of jamabandi. The District Municipalities and Local Boards Acts afford ample opportunities to the people to administer their local affairs. The agricultural classes have shown some interest in the working of the Co-operative Societies Act.

Owing to factions in villages and want of education among the masses, village panchayat courts are not working as satisfactorily as might be expected.

Forest panchayats are working satisfactorily. The cochineal scale insect has been introduced for destroying prickly-pear in panchayat reserves and the spreading of this insect is carefully watched by the revenue authorities.

Hereditary Village Officers' Amendment Act of 1930 has been welcomed by the Village Officers.

3. **ENHANCED WATER-CESS ON IRREGULAR IRRIGATION.**—The system of publishing a general or collective notice in each village in regard to this matter is working satisfactorily and no appeals against the orders of Tahsildars have been received.

4. **JUNIOR CIVILIANS.**—No Officer of this cadre was deputed to undergo training in this district during the fasli under report.

5. **CONFERENCES WITH RYOTS.**—The Collector held a conference at Hospet when the presentation of water applications, their disposal by Public Works Department and the opening of an additional cattle pound were discussed.

The Revenue Divisional Officer, Bellary, and the Subdivisional Officer, Public Works Department, discussed in a conference with ryots, matters relating to irrigation, repairs of irrigation sources, forest panchayats and village panchayat courts.

The Revenue Divisional Officer, Hospet, held a conference with the ryots at Kudligi. The ryots of eight villages presented a petition to him praying for the sinking of drinking water wells and for repairing certain roads which are in bad condition. The respective Presidents of the Taluk and the District Boards were addressed in the matter. Ryots were given every opportunity to represent their grievances and they were duly attended to.

KURNOOL.

(T. BHASKARA RAO, Esq., I.C.S., Collector.)

1. **COERCIVE PROCESSES UNDER ACT II OF 1864.**—Particulars of coercive processes issued under the Act for the realization of Government dues during the fasli under report and the previous fasli are given below:—

	Fasli 1338.	Fasli 1339.
(1) Demand notices	2,842	4,021
(2) Distraint notices	100	202
(3) Sale	24	49

The property of 218 defaulters was attached during the fasli against 97 in the previous fasli.

2. **JUNIOR CIVILIANS.**—Three Junior Civilian worked in the district during the year. Mr. T. Sivasankar, I.C.S., who was in charge of the Nandyal division has an adequate knowledge of telugu.

Mr. R. M. SUNDARAM, I.C.S., left the district in February 1930. He made fair progress in telugu and passed the lower standard examination.

Mr. Hanington, I.C.S., who was under training in this district, is now undergoing settlement training at Cocanada. He has not yet picked up an adequate knowledge in telugu.

3. **POWERS DELEGATED TO TAHSILDARS AND DEPUTY TAHSILDARS.**—The powers delegated to Tahsildars and Deputy Tahsildars in dealing with unauthorized occupation and irregular irrigation were properly exercised.

The power delegated to Tahsildars in the matter of passing orders on No. 5 accounts relating to precarious sources was exercised properly.

1. **CONFERENCE WITH RYOTS.**—Mr. W. Scott Brown, I.C.S., held two conferences, one in Dhane and the other in Markapur during jamabandi. The officers of the Agricultural and Veterinary departments who attended the conferences explained to the ryots, the use of iron ploughs and the methods of inoculation for rinderpest. Exhibitions of special varieties of seed grains and manures were made by the officers of the Agricultural department.

The Revenue Divisional Officers of Kurnool, Nandval and Markapur also held conferences with the ryots during the jamabandi, and the Revenue Divisional Officer, Dhane, drew the attention of the ryots during his tour, to the activities of the Agricultural/Co-operative and Health departments in the district.

MADRAS.

(C. A. HENDERSON, Esq., I.C.S., *Collector.*)

COERCIVE PROCESSES UNDER ACT II OF 1864.—Movable property was attached in ten cases as against 16 in the previous fasli. Land was attached in only one case and the sale was fixed to 15th October 1930.

CHINGLEPUT.

(Mr. J. HUSSAIN, BAR.-AT-LAW, *Collector.*)

1. **COERCIVE PROCESSES UNDER ACT II OF 1864.**—The following extract shows the number of processes of each kind issued during the year as compared with those of the previous fasli:—

	Fasli 1333.	Fasli 1339.
Demand notices	12,833	17,458
Distrain notices	3,882	3,486
Sale notices	3,016	2,838
Sale (number of defaulters) ...	308	201

There has been a slight increase in the number of demand notices issued in the fasli over that of the previous fasli. The rule that processes should be issued only when absolutely necessary has been kept in view.

Immovable property of the value of Rs. 11,453 was sold for an arrear of Rs. 1,997. The amount realized by sale was Rs. 3,232. The disparity is mainly due to the fact, that in cases of default by military assignees, the entire extents assigned are generally attached. These are estimated at values obtaining for similar lands in the vicinity. In many cases, they have been bought in by Government for want of bidders.

2. **JUNIOR CIVILIANS.**—Mr. T. E. Maher, I.C.S., who was attached to this district, was transferred during the fasli.

3. **EFFECT OF RECENT LEGISLATION.**—The Madras Land Encroachment Act and the Estates' Land Act continue to work smoothly as in the previous faslis. The Madras Decentralization Act which empowers Tahsildars and Deputy Tahsildars to pass orders on unauthorized occupation and water-rate cases is working satisfactorily.

4. **INFORMAL CONFERENCES WITH RYOTS.**—No conferences were held either by the Collector or by the Revenue Divisional Officers, but all representations from ryots were fully heard at the time of jamabandi.

CHITTOOR.

(C. F. BRACKENBURY, Esq., I.C.S., *Collector.*)

1. **COERCIVE PROCESSES UNDER ACT II OF 1864.**—The extract furnished below shows the number of processes of each kind issued during the fasli as compared with the previous fasli:—

	Fasli 1338.	Fasli 1339.
Demand notices	1,372	1,253
Distrain or attachment notices...	455	161
Sale notices	397	38
Sales (number of defaulters) ...	12	7

The extent of land sold and bought in by Government for want of bidders was three acres under wet against 25 acres under dry in the previous fasli.

2. **EFFECT OF RECENT LEGISLATION.**—After the introduction of the Sarada Act, only very few marriages were performed during the fasli. No other Act of importance has affected the people of this district appreciably.

3. **JUNIOR CIVILIANS.**—Both Messrs. V. N. Kudva and P. V. Balakrishna Ayyar have adequate knowledge of telugu.

4. **INFORMAL CONFERENCES WITH RYOTS.**—Informal conferences were held by the Collector and Revenue Divisional Officers during the jamabandi when individual requests for repairs to irrigation sources, matters relating to forest panchayat and panchayat courts were considered. In response to the publication of notices inviting representations during jamabandi from ex-military men and depressed classes, there was an adequate representation from the latter.

NORTH ARCOT.

(T. B. RUSSELL, Esq., I.C.S., *Collector.*)

1. **COERCIVE PROCESSES UNDER ACT II OF 1864.**—The number of processes under the several kinds issued during the fasli as compared with those of the previous fasli is given below:—

	Fasli 1338.	Fasli 1339.
(1) Demand notices	333,744	366,351
(2) Distrain or attachment notices.	5,713	5,633
(3) Sale notices	1,966	1,575
(4) Sales	214	207

There has been increase under item (1) and decrease in other cases. The increase in the number of processes issued under item (1) was due to the fact that the ryots did not pay the kist until it was demanded, on account of the unfavourable character of the season.

2. **JUNIOR CIVILIANS.**—Mr. D. W. Dodwell, who was in charge of the Tiruppattur division till 11th May 1930, is conversant with tamil and malayalam. Mr. Ramachandran, who succeeded Mr. Dodwell, is conversant with tamil and telugu.

3. **EFFECT OF RECENT LEGISLATION.**—The Madras Decentralization Act of 1914, which empowered Tahsildars and Deputy Tahsildars to levy penalties in cases of unauthorized occupation and to deal with cases of irregular irrigation has worked well. The introduction of the Village Officers' Restoration Act has facilitated the prompt collection of land revenue.

4. **CONFERENCES WITH RYOTS.**—Immediately after the jamabandi, conferences were held with the leading ryots of the villages when lectures were delivered on village sanitation, agriculture, forest, village panchayat and kudimaramat. In certain taluks, opportunity was taken to talk to the people about the benefits of British rule and the evils of civil disobedience.

SOUTH ARCOT.

(F. L. BRIGSTOCKE, Esq., I.C.S., Collector.)

1. **COERCIVE PROCESSES UNDER ACT II OF 1864.**—Details of processes issued in fasli 1338 and 1339 are given below :—

	Fasli 1338.	Fasli 1339.
Number of demand notices	19,933	21,523
Number of attachment notices	13,299	10,538
Number of sale notices	12,468	8,907
Number of sales	592	932

Though there is an increase in the number of demand notices, yet there is a fall in the number of attachment and sale notices. The year having been favourable for agriculturists, less difficulty seems to have been felt by the ryots in the payment of revenue. They paid more readily on demand than in the previous fasli. Lands which were of a poor yield and which on that account were allowed to lie fallow for a number of years by non-resident ryots were bought in by Government.

2. **JUNIOR CIVILIANS.**—Messrs. M. V. Subrahmanya Ayyar, I.C.S., and R. A. Gopalaswami Ayyangar, I.C.S., were in charge of the Tindivanam division during the fasli. Their mother tongue itself is tamil, the vernacular of the district.

3. **CONFERENCES WITH RYOTS.**—Full opportunity was given to the ryots to discuss general questions with the Collector and Revenue Divisional Officers during their tours and at jamabandi.

4. **RECLASSIFICATION OF PORAMBOKES.**—This has been done already by the Settlement department.

TANJORE.

(J. A. THORNE, Esq., I.C.S., Collector.)

1. **COERCIVE PROCESSES UNDER ACT II OF 1864.**—Demand notices were issued in the fasli in 199,528 cases against 275,397 in the previous fasli. Out of 13,790 notices of sale, properties were sold only in 937 cases against 1,386 in the previous fasli. The decrease in the number of defaulters may be accounted for partly to the favourable economic conditions and partly to the keen interest taken by the village officers in the collection work.

2. **JUNIOR CIVILIANS.**—Mr. S. K. Chettur, I.C.S., joined duty as Assistant Collector and has been under training. He has passed his lower standard examination except in tamil. He underwent survey training for a month at Poonamallee from 4th August 1930 and is now undergoing settlement training in Salem.

3. **ENHANCED WATER-CESS FOR IRRIGATION.**—The system of issuing prohibitory notices in cases of irregular irrigation before orders are passed on enhanced water-cess accounts has worked satisfactorily.

4. **RECLASSIFICATION OF PORAMBOKES.**—Only an extent of 4.38 acres has been transferred to assessed waste for purposes of assignment. No assignments can be made in a major portion of the district till the completion of the Cauvery-Mettur Project.

5. **CONFERENCES WITH RYOTS.**—Conferences were held in all the taluks during jamabandi and the attendance of the ryots was fairly large. The officers of the Public Works Department and Co-operative Departments and the Agricultural Demonstrators were present at the time, when questions relating chiefly to irrigation and drainage were discussed.

TRICHINOPOLY.

(S. RANGANATHAN, Esq., O.B.E., I.C.S., Collector.)

1. **COERCIVE PROCESSES UNDER ACT II OF 1864.**—The following statement shows in one view the number of processes of different kinds issued in the fasli under report as compared with those issued in the previous fasli :—

	Fasli 1338.	Fasli 1339.
Demand notices	2,232	2,842
Distrain notices	694	875
Sale notices	592	673

Processes are served only through the agency of village menials.

2. **EFFECT OF RECENT LEGISLATION.**—No important legislation affecting the economic condition of the agricultural population was passed during the fasli. The delegation of powers to Tahsildars and Deputy Tahsildars to dispose of cases of unauthorized occupation of land and of irregular irrigation has been working satisfactorily. Ryots begin to appreciate the advantages of the Madras Agricultural Pests and Diseases Act better than before.

3. **CONFERENCES WITH THE RYOTS.**—During the jamabandi conducted by the Sub-Collector, Karur, at Kulittalai, an agricultural exhibition car attended the jamabandi camp and lectures were delivered in tamil by the Deputy Director of Agriculture, Trichinopoly, on improved methods of agriculture. The Collector held a ryots' conference at Jayankondacholapuram during jamabandi when the Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Trichinopoly, was present. The benefits of (1) Co-operative Organizations, (2) improved methods of agriculture and (3) the use of chemical manures in conjunction with bulky organic manures, were explained to the ryots at that time.

MADURA.

(J. F. HALL, Esq., O.B.E., I.C.S., Collector.)

1. **COERCIVE PROCESSES UNDER ACT II OF 1864.**—The abstract given below shows the number of processes of each kind issued during the fasli as compared with the previous fasli :—

	Fasli 1338.	Fasli 1339.
Demand notices	22,411	21,243
Distrain and attachment notices	5,460	3,563
Sale notices	8,145	6,646
Sales (number of defaulters)	2,944	1,336

There has been a general decrease in the number of processes of each kind issued during the fasli.

R
X : 322-211 N 29
N 31.2

2. JUNIOR CIVILIANS.—The Junior Civilians who worked in the district during the fasli were Messrs. J. E. Maher and E. W. Bouchier. Mr. J. E. Maher worked in the district as Sub-Collector, Dindigul, only for a few days, from 20th June 1930 to 30th June 1930. His knowledge of tamil was inadequate and he failed in the higher test in July. Mr. E. W. Bouchier worked in the district as an Assistant Collector during the latter half of the fasli. His knowledge of tamil was also inadequate and he failed in the lower test in July.

3. EFFECT OF RECENT LEGISLATION.—People began to realize the advantages of the Madras Agricultural Pests and Diseases Act and the notification under the Act during the fasli was generally complied with. The work of the panchayat courts has not on the whole been unsatisfactory and often it has been distinctly good. The co-operative credit societies also appear to have worked well during the fasli.

4. ENHANCED WATER-CESS FOR IRREGULAR IRRIGATION.—The system of publishing a general or collective notice in each village in accordance with B.P. No. 58, Settlement, dated 10th April 1919, is working well.

5. CONFERENCES WITH RYOTS.—As Special Officer in connexion with the Periyar system of irrigation, the Collector held conferences at various centres where he investigated the grievances of the ryots, real and imaginary. The Executive Engineer also held irrigation conferences at Sholavandan, Chittampatti and Melur.

RAMNAD.

(H. S. SHIELD, Esq., I.C.S., Collector.)

1. RECLASSIFICATION OF PORAMBOKE LANDS.—There is only one case of transfer of one poramboke to another to the extent of 85 cents in Sattur taluk.

2. WORKING OF CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES.—The number of co-operative societies working during the year is 407 against 412 in the previous fasli. The societies are working satisfactorily and the taluk officers have still to assist the co-operative department in the collection of arrears.

3. WORKING OF ACT III OF 1905.—In all objectionable cases of unauthorized occupation, penalties have been imposed and eviction proceedings taken wherever necessary. The imposition of penalties has been judicious.

4. RULES RELATING TO IRREGULAR IRRIGATION.—The rules are being strictly adhered to and all cases of irregular irrigation have been penalized.

5. INFORMAL CONFERENCES.—The Collector held a conference with the ryots during his jamabandi at Sattur, where, no important subject came up for discussion, while during the jamabandi of Aruppukottai held by the Sub-Collector, Ramnad, several ryots represented their grievances, chiefly regarding the transfer of registry and the scarcity of drinking water. Necessary steps were taken to redress the grievances.

6. REMOVAL OF PRICKLY-PEAR.—Cochineal insects are now destroying the prickly-pears in a very efficient manner.

TINNEVELLY.

(M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur V. N. VISWANATHA RAO

Avargal, M.A., B.L., Collector.)

1. COERCIVE PROCESSES UNDER ACT II OF 1864.—The number of processes issued during the fasli was only 480 against 900 in the previous fasli and the decrease in the number shows that the ryots realize the responsibility in the matter of paying Government dues. The arrears were all realized before the properties attached were brought to sale.

2. THE RULES UNDER THE FOREST ACT.—The rules under the Forest Act are working properly.

3. CONFERENCE WITH THE RYOTS.—All the Revenue Divisional Officers are sufficiently acquainted with the vernacular of the district for the proper discharge of their duties. The Revenue Divisional Officer, Koilpatti, held conferences with the ryots in the Sankarankoil taluk. The Executive Engineer held conferences of ryots under the Tambraparni system in the Tinnevely and Srivaikuntam taluks at which the Divisional Officers were present.

COIMBATORE.

(S. H. SLATER, Esq., C.M.G., C.I.E., I.C.S., Collector.)

1. COERCIVE PROCESSES UNDER ACT II OF 1864.—During the fasli under report, the personal property of 153 persons was attached for arrears of Rs. 3,497. Real property of 40 defaulters was attached for arrears of Rs. 470 against that of 53 defaulters in the previous fasli. In 15 cases the property attached was sold for Rs. 372 while in all the other cases arrears were realized before effecting the sale.

2. ENHANCED WATER-CESS ON LANDS IRREGULARLY IRRIGATED.—The system of publishing a general notice in each village (1) giving preliminary intimation to the ryots regarding their liability to enhanced water charge and (2) giving final intimation to them of the actual amount of penalty charged in village account No. 6 has been in force and is working satisfactorily. The Tahsildars and Deputy Tahsildars continue to exercise their powers judiciously in passing orders on cases of unauthorized occupation of lands and on cases of irregular irrigation from Government sources.

3. JUNIOR CIVILIANS.—Mr. H. Trevelyan, the Assistant Collector, who underwent training in this district for some time, was transferred to the Nilgiris in May 1930. He was re-transferred to this district and was deputed to undergo survey and settlement training. He has passed the lower standard in tamil and is still under settlement training in Salem.

4. INFORMAL CONFERENCES.—Informal conferences with the ryots were held by the Revenue Divisional Officers at the close of jamabandi. No noteworthy grievances were brought to notice during the conferences.

THE NILGIRIS.

(A. R. Cox, Esq., I.C.S., Collector.)

1. JUNIOR CIVILIANS.—Messrs. S. P. Thompson, I.C.S., and J. W. Pritchard, I.C.S., were in charge of the Coonoor division. The correspondence with the taluk officers was all carried on in English.

2. RE-CLASSIFICATION OF PORAMBOKE LANDS.—An extent of 2,574.83 acres was transferred from poramboke to assessed and assigned during the fasli.

3. CONFERENCES WITH THE RYOTS.—Conferences with the ryots were held by the Collector and the Sub-Collector at the time of jamabandi. The land mortgage bank started during the fasli has not done any appreciable work.

SALEM.

(A. H. A. TODD, Esq., I.C.S., Collector.)

1. COERCIVE PROCESSES UNDER THE ACT II OF 1864.—The following figures compare the number of coercive processes of each kind issued for the realization of land revenue during faslis 1338 and 1339:—

	Fasli 1338.	Fasli 1339.
Demand notices	4,954	4,452
Distrain or attachment notices	1,130	631
Sale notices	628	1,046
Sale (number of defaulters)	40	33

No special agency was employed on the service of demand notices. The extent of land bought in by Government for want of bidders was 7.72 acres against 100.87 acres in the previous fasli.

2. JUNIOR CIVILIANS.—Mr. N. D. Krishna Rao, I.C.S., Assistant Collector, completed his training and has been posted to general duty. Mr. P. Achutha Menon, I.C.S., is now undergoing settlement training. He has not acquired an adequate knowledge of tamil, his mother tongue being malayalam.

3. EFFECT OF RECENT LEGISLATION.—No new enactment affecting the agricultural classes was passed during the fasli. The panchayat courts are generally working well.

4. ENHANCED WATER-CESS ON IRREGULAR IRRIGATION.—The system of publishing a general or collective notice in each village in accordance with B.P. No. 58, Settlement, dated 10th April 1919, worked fairly well.

5. CONFERENCES WITH RYOTS.—Informal conferences with the ryots were held by the Revenue Divisional Officers. The suggestions made by ryots in regard to the improvement of the facilities of irrigation and cultivation were duly considered. The ryots were advised to uproot cambodia cotton plants after cropping and to adopt improved scientific methods of cultivation so as to derive better yield.

SOUTH KANARA.

(G. W. WELLS, Esq., M.A., I.C.S., Collector.)

1. COERCIVE PROCESSES UNDER ACT II OF 1864.—The number of processes of each kind issued during the fasli under report as compared with the previous fasli is shown below:—

Fasli.	Demand notices.	Attachment notices.	Sale notices.
1338	3,650	275	198
1339	4,186	680	270

All processes were served as usual through the village agency.

2. JUNIOR CIVILIANS.—Mr. N. S. Arunachalam, I.C.S., was the Sub-Collector in this district.

3. EFFECT OF RECENT LEGISLATION.—The main provisions of the Sarada Act which came into force during the fasli, were much criticised by the people. There was no opportunity to resort to the penal provisions of the Act.

4. INFORMAL CONFERENCES WITH RYOTS.—The Collector held conferences with the ryots at the time of his jamabandi of the Udipi and Puttur taluks. Representations were made by the ryots in regard to matters relating to the extension of concessions in the forest reserve, anti-malarial operations, practical demonstrations by the Agricultural department and the high rate of assessment, and these representations were communicated to the concerned heads of departments for necessary action. Anti-malarial operation is one of the points urged in the memorial to His Excellency the Governor of Madras by the District Board, South Kanara, and the Taluk Board, Puttur. The Divisional Officers also held similar conferences during jamabandi.

MALABAR.

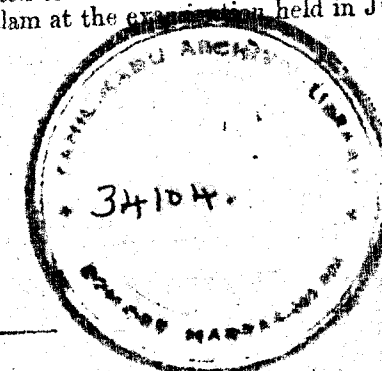
(E. C. WOOD, Esq., I.C.S., Collector.)

1. COERCIVE PROCESSES UNDER ACT II OF 1864.—The total number of processes issued was 21,808 against 21,056 in the previous fasli.

2. INFORMAL CONFERENCES.—The revenue officials have kept in touch with the people. Agricultural demonstrations were held at the jamabandi centres in various parts of the district. It is however unusual in this district for ryots to attend at jamabandi.

3. JUNIOR CIVILIANS.—Mr. Carleston, who is in charge of the Malappuram division, has passed the lower standard in malayalam at the examination held in July 1930. Mr. Vittal Pai, who was in charge of the Palghat division, has no difficulty with the malayalam language.

Mr. Bryant, Assistant Collector, posted to this district for training, has also passed the lower standard in malayalam at the examination held in July 1930.



R

X : 322. 211 v N29

N34.2