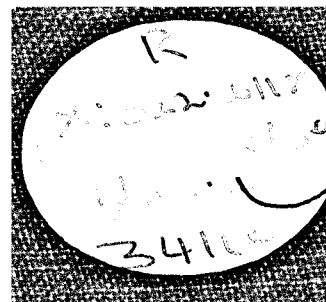
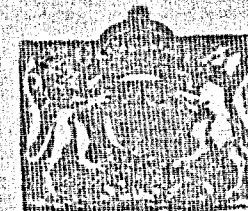


Report on the Settlement
the Land Rev. V. II
1930-31





REPORT ON THE
SETTLEMENT OF THE LAND REVENUE
OF THE DISTRICTS
IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY FOR
FASLI 1340 (1930-1931)

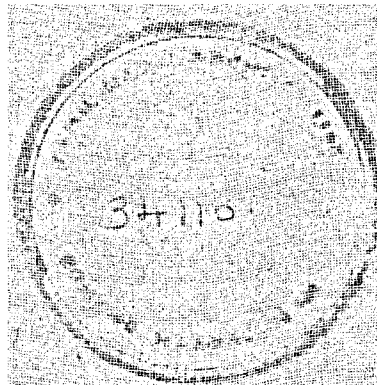
EXTRACTS FROM THE DISTRICT REPORTS

VOLUME II

MADRAS
PRINTED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS

1932

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CONTENTS.

[Maximum size prescribed 25 pages.*]

	PAGE
Ganjam ...	1
Vizagapatam ...	1
East Godavari ...	2
West Godavari ...	2-3
Kistna ...	3
Guntur ...	3-4
Nellore ...	4-5
Cuddapah ...	5-6
Anantapur ...	6
Bellary ...	6-7
Kurnool ...	8
Madras ...	8
Chingleput ...	8-9
Chittoor ...	9
North Arcot ...	10
South Arcot ...	10-11
Tanjore ...	11
Trichinopoly ...	12
Madura ...	12-13
Ramnad ...	13-14
Tinnevelly ...	14
Coimbatore ...	14-15
The Nilgiris ...	15
Salem ...	15-16
South Kanara ...	16
Malabar ...	17

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EXTRACTS FROM THE DISTRICT REPORTS

GANJAM.

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

1. COERCIVE PROCESSES UNDER ACT II OF 1864.—The number of demand, distraint and sale notices issued was 19,139, 712 and 4 respectively against 12,718, 299 and 34 of fasli 1339. Temporary Process Establishment was sanctioned for each taluk as usual.

2. JUNIOR CIVILIANS.—The Civilian Officers who worked in the district during the fasli were (1) Mr. P. Rajagopalan, who took leave at the end of the fasli, (2) Mr. T. N. S. Raghavan, who was transferred since and (3) Mr. G. E. W. Hannington who took charge of the Balliguda division late in the fasli. Mr. Georgeson has been working as an Assistant Collector in this district since 6th March 1931.

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 well during the year. There was an increase in the number of suits for the recovery of rents.

4. INFORMAL CONFERENCES.—Informal conferences were held by Revenue Divisional Officers and by the Executive Engineer, Ganjam, in November and December 1930, at six fixed centres, when revenue and irrigation matters were discussed with ryots, and action was taken in all cases. The Agricultural Demonstrator who attended some of these conferences enlightened the ryots on the improved methods of Agriculture.

VIZAGAPATAM.

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

1. JUNIOR CIVILIANS.—Mr. D. I. R. Muir and Mr. J. E. Maher, worked in this district for some time during the fasli. Mr. R. C. S. Bell was in this district during the fasli except for a short period when he served as the Special Census Officer in the Ganjam district. He has since passed the higher standard examination in Telugu.

2. INFORMAL CONFERENCES WITH THE RYOTS.—No informal conferences were held during the fasli; but the Collector, Revenue Divisional Officers and Tahsildars made enquiries during their tours regarding the needs of the ryots.

3. EFFECT OF RECENT LEGISLATION ON THE PEOPLE.—In contravention of the provisions of the Child Marriage Restraint Act XIX of 1929, some child marriages took place during the fasli. In one case the accused was convicted and fined Rs. 25.

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

EAST GODAVARI.

(C. A. HENDERSON, 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 3,465 as against 1,452 of the last fasli. The number of defaulters whose property was sold was 172 against 15 of the previous fasli.

2. JUNIOR CIVILIANS.—Mr. R. A. Gopalaswami, I.C.S., who took charge as Assistant Collector and Magistrate on 24th December 1930 has been exercising first-class powers and has also been doing some revenue work.

3. DELEGATION OF POWERS TO TAHSILDARS AND DEPUTY TAHSILDARS.—There have been no complaints that the Tahsildars and Deputy Tahsildars passed inequitable orders in unauthorized cases of occupation or water-rate accounts. Necessary orders were issued to these officers by the Collector not to defer passing orders on these accounts till the time of jamabandi.

4. EFFECT OF RECENT LEGISLATION.—One case under the Sarda Act ended in acquittal; but the provisions of the Act are not strictly observed by the public.

5. INFORMAL CONFERENCES WITH RYOTS.—The Settling Officers held conferences with the ryots during jamabandi and the officers of the Public Works Department did so at their convenience. The representatives of rural bodies communicated freely with the local officials on matters of public importance.

WEST GODAVARI.

(M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur R. SUBBAYYA NAYUDU Garu, B.A., *Collector.*)

1. TERRITORIAL CHANGES.—The territorial limits of this district remained unchanged during the fasli.

2. COERCIVE PROCESSES UNDER ACT II OF 1864.—The following are the details of the processes issued during faslis 1339 and 1340:—

	Fasli 1339.	Fasli 1340.
Notices of demand	1,281	2,268
Notices of distraint or attachment ...	42	200
Notices of sale	42	155

No special process establishment was employed.

3. JUNIOR CIVILIANS.—Mr. S. Y. Krishnaswami, the Sub-Collector, Narsapur, has 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, worked satisfactorily.

5. CONFERENCES WITH RYOTS.—An informal conference was held by the Collector on 20th April 1931, at Narsapur, which was attended by the Executive Engineer, Godavari Western division, the Sub-Divisional Officer, Narsapur, the Tahsildar of Narsapur, the Agricultural Demonstrator, at Narsapur and about 50 ryots. Certain questions of general importance raised by the ryots were discussed at the conference.

KISTNA.

(V. S. HEJMADI, Esq., I.C.S., *Collector.*)

1. TERRITORIAL CHANGES.—There were no territorial changes during the fasli.

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

Notices of demand	7,700
Notices of distraint or attachment	988
Notices of sale	779

Total ... 9,467

The Government bought in an extent of 10.21 acres in the Divi taluk for want of bidders. Process service establishments were employed in the taluks of Divi, Gudivada, Kaikalur, Bezvada, Tiruvur and Nuzvid. A sum of Rs. 618 was realized on account of process-fees in these taluks and also in the Gannavaram taluk while the cost of the process-service establishment was Rs. 273.

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; underwent training in this district up to 3rd February 1931. He has a literate knowledge of Telugu. Mr. T. Sivasankar, M.Sc., I.C.S., Sub-Collector, Bezvada, has a good literate knowledge of Telugu.

GUNTUR.

(S. A. VENKATARAMAN, 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 those of the previous fasli are given below:—

	Fasli, 1339.	Fasli, 1340.
1. Demand notices	2,657	4,097
2. Attachment notices	124	735
3. Sale notices	102	682
4. Sales	21	113

Processes were served through the agency of village officers, and no special process establishment was employed during the fasli.

2. JUNIOR CIVILIANS.—Mr. M. Ananthanarayanan who was undergoing probationary course in this district was appointed as Sub-Collector of Rajampet Division, Cuddapah district, in April 1931. He could talk Telugu passably well.

3. EFFECT OF RECENT LEGISLATION ON THE PEOPLE.—No new legislations affecting the people were passed during the year.

4. INFORMAL CONFERENCES WITH THE RYOTS.—The ryots were given ample opportunity to represent their grievances during the tours of Government officials as well as 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.

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

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

	Fasli 1339.	Fasli 1340
Number of defaulters ...	1,687	4,519
Number of demand notices ...	21,943	22,392
Number of attachment notices ...	1,167	3,088
Number of sale notices ...	1,153	4,288

Almost all the processes were served through the agency of village officers and no special establishment was employed nor any expenditure incurred 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 utilized without permission deterrent penalties were imposed.

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

4. INFORMAL CONFERENCES WITH THE RYOTS.—Conferences were held during the time of jamabandi, when the grievances of ryots were attended to. As usual special irrigation conferences were held in the taluks of Nellore and Kovur and in other places.

5. JUNIOR CIVILIANS.—Mr. K. M. Unnithan, I.C.S., was in charge of the Gudur division and he knew Telugu.

CUDDAPAH.

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

1. NUMBER OF VILLAGES.—The number of ryotwari villages in the district remained unchanged during the fasli under report.

2. COERCIVE PROCESSES UNDER ACT II OF 1864.—A comparative statement showing the number of processes issued during the faslis 1339 and 1340 is given below:—

	Fasli 1339.	Fasli 1340.
1. Demand notices ...	3,000	4,439
2. Distraint and attachment notices ...	1,193	1,028
3. Sale notices ...	353	697
4. Sale (number of defaulters) ...	129	150

The increase in the issue of the notices under items (1) and (3) 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 196 acres dry and 2 acres wet as against 341 acres dry in the previous fasli.

3. INFORMAL CONFERENCES.—The Collector and the Revenue Divisional Officers 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, etc., were discussed, and action was taken wherever necessary.

4. JUNIOR CIVILIANS.—Mr. R. M. Sundaram was in charge of Rajampet division till the end of March 1931 and Mr. M. Ananthanarayanan during the remaining period of the fasli. The latter has passed Higher Standard Examination.

5. EFFECT OF RECENT LEGISLATION.—The Madras Decentralization Act VIII of 1914, which empowered Tahsildars and Deputy Tahsildars to charge enhanced assessment in cases of unauthorized occupation and to deal with cases of irregular irrigation 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 thorough success was not achieved owing to the existence of factions and lack of co-operation and public spirit, and also to the fact that the persons elected were not always of the best type. The Madras Survey and Boundaries Act VIII of 1923, the Indian Income Tax Act XI of 1922 and the Madras Court Fees and Stamp Amendment Acts were fairly well understood by the people and worked smoothly. The people are beginning to understand

the benefits of the Hindu Religious Endowment Act. The Sarada Act was not enforced rigidly and the seriousness of the legislation in respect of the child marriage was not fully realized by the people. The effect of the legislation regarding the enfranchisement of devadasi inams has since been understood by the people and the enfranchisement proposals are being considered. The Hereditary Village Officers' Amendment Act, 1930, was not widely known to the public as it affected only those few who held village officers' posts. The Madras Local Boards Amendment Act, 1930, the Madras District Municipalities Amendment Act, 1930, and the Motor Vehicles Taxation Act, 1931, came into force only recently. The people, however, were much relieved by the abolition of tolls under Act III of 1931.

ANANTAPUR.

(Sriman Rao Bahadur D. MAHANTY Mahasayo, M.A., *Collector.*)

1. COERCIVE PROCESSES UNDER ACT II OF 1864.—No special establishment was employed for the service of processes.

2. JUNIOR CIVILIANS.—T. L. R. Chandran, Esq., I.C.S., was in charge of Penukonda division during the fasli under report. He could read Telugu petitions well and he dealt with them himself.

3. PREVIOUS NOTICE TO RYOTS TAKING GOVERNMENT WATER IRREGULARLY.—The majority of the people did not avail themselves of the concessions in time, but they explained their failure to do so only at the time of jamabandi, when the jamabandi officers cancelled the penalty in really deserving cases. This state of things had the effect of reducing water-rate appeals.

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 on the whole. Occupation of lands reserved for depressed classes by the caste people was also dealt with under section 6 of Madras Act III of 1905.

5. INFORMAL CONFERENCES.—The Collector held a conference with the ryots at Hindupur, when the usefulness of the Agricultural Department was clearly explained.

BELLARY.

(A. M. A. C. GALLETTI, Esq., M.A., I.C.S., *Collector.*)

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

2. EFFECT OF RECENT LEGISLATION.—The rural population has not been affected by recent legislation, except that the abolition of tolls has been beneficial partly only, owing to the set-off by an increase in the bus fares and lorry charges. The Sarada Act has been a dead letter. Effect has not been given to the new provisions of the Local Boards Act regarding panchayats, formation of boards for each taluk, etc.

3. ENHANCED WATER-CESS ON IRREGULAR IRRIGATION.—The system of publishing a general or collective notice in each village in respect of this matter worked satisfactorily.

4. JUNIOR CIVILIANS.—No Assistant Collector was deputed to undergo training in this district during this fasli.

5. CONFERENCE WITH RYOTS.—During the jamabandi of Bellary taluk the Collector held a conference of the ryots and village officers at Paramadevanahalli, when the Deputy Director of Agriculture and his assistants also took part in it. They explained to the ryots by practical demonstrations the use of up-to-date agricultural implements for ploughing and harrowing, etc., the preservation of green manure throughout the year, etc. The various kinds of seed grain and cotton grown in the farm were exhibited. Similar conferences were held by the Revenue Divisional Officers and Public Works Department and Agricultural Officers were present at some of them. Matters were freely discussed with the ryots.

KURNOOL.

(E. M. GAWNE, 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 1329.	Fasli 1340.
(1) Demand notices	...	...	4,021	4,538
(2) Distraint notices	...	...	202	505
(3) Sale	...	...	49	517

The property of 538 defaulters was attached during the fasli against 218 in the previous fasli. An extent of 284.27 acres of dry land was sold during the fasli, of which an extent of 90.42 acres was purchased by Government for want of bidders due to the financial stringency.

2. JUNIOR CIVILIANS.—Three junior civilians worked in the district during the fasli under report. Mr. T. Sivasankar, I.C.S., held charge of the Nandyal division from the beginning of the fasli up to 4th February 1931 and he had an adequate knowledge of Telugu. Mr. T. Swaminathan, I.C.S., succeeded him. He passed the lower standard examination in Telugu. Mr. G. E. W. Hannington, I.C.S., was under training till 11th April 1931, when he was relieved to join

Balliguda division of the Ganjam district. He has passed the lower standard examination in Telugu and was making fair progress in learning the vernacular.

3. POWERS DELEGATED TO TAHSILDARS AND DEPUTY TAHSILDARS.—The powers delegated to Tahsildars and Deputy Tahsildars in dealing with cases of unauthorized occupation and irrigation were properly exercised. The power delegated to Tahsildars in the matter of passing orders on No. 5 accounts relating to precarious sources was also exercised satisfactorily.

4. CONFERENCE WITH RYOTS.—The Collector held conferences with ryots during the jamabandi of Pattikonda and Kurnool taluks. The local Agricultural Demonstrator held a conference in Kurnool, when special varieties of seed grains, manures and improved agricultural implements were exhibited. The Revenue Divisional Officers of Dhone and Markapur held also similar conferences during the jamabandi of Dhone, Sirvel, Markapur and Cunnbum taluks.

MADRAS.

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

COERCIVE PROCESSES UNDER ACT II OF 1864.—Movable property was attached in 8 cases as against 10 in the last fasli. Land was attached for arrears of revenue in one case only and it was sold on 29th August 1931; the sale, however, has not been confirmed.

CHINGLEPUT

(T. L. R. CHANDRAN, Esq., I.C.S., *Collector.*)

1. COERCIVE PROCESSES UNDER ACT II OF 1864.—The following extract shows the number of processes of each kind issued during the fasli and those issued in the last fasli:—

	Fasli 1339.	Fasli 1340.
Demand notices	17,458	11,784
Distrain notices	3,486	3,286
Sale notices	2,838	2,637
Sale (number of defaulters)	201	344

There has been a slight decrease under all the heads except under the item of sale. The rule that processes should be issued only in cases of absolute necessity has been followed in each case. Immovable property of the value of Rs. 13,143 was sold for an arrear of Rs. 3,922, but the amount realized by sale was Rs. 3,349. 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 prevalent for similar lands in the vicinity. In many cases the lands had to be bought in by Government for want of bidders.

2. JUNIOR CIVILIANS.—Mr. J. P. Lasrado, I.C.S., who had been working in this district, was transferred during the fasli.

3. EFFECT OF RECENT LEGISLATION.—The Madras Land Encroachment Act and the Estates Land Act worked satisfactorily as in previous faslis. The Madras Decentralization Act which empowered Tahsildars and Deputy Tahsildars to pass orders on unauthorized occupation and water-rate also worked satisfactorily.

4. INFORMAL CONFERENCES WITH RYOTS.—Irrigation conferences were held at the headquarters of the revenue divisions of the district, in which the Executive Engineer, the Revenue Divisional Officer and the leading ryots of the division took part. No informal conference was however held during the jamabandi; nevertheless every opportunity was given to the ryots to represent their grievances, which were disposed of as soon as practicable. During the general tours of the Collector and the Revenue Divisional Officers interviews were freely granted to the leading ryots, when their grievances were heard and suitably dealt with.

CHITTOOR.

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

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

	Fasli 1339.	Fasli 1340.
Demand notices	1,253	2,528
Distrain or attachment notices	161	944
Sale notices	38	191
Sales (number of defaulters)	7	26

The extent of land sold and bought in by Government for want of bidders was 4 acres under wet as against 3 acres in the previous fasli.

2. EFFECT OF RECENT LEGISLATION.—The Madras Motor Vehicles Act, 1931, which abolished the levy of tolls, was in force only from April 1931. It is too soon to estimate its effect on the people.

3. JUNIOR CIVILIANS.—The vernacular (Telugu) knowledge possessed by the junior civilians was adequate.

4. INFORMAL CONFERENCES WITH RYOTS.—The Collector and Revenue Divisional Officers held informal conferences during the jamabandi, when individual requests for repairs to irrigation sources and matters relating to forest panchayats were considered. In regard to the publication of notices inviting representations from ex-military men and depressed class members, there was a fairly good response.

NORTH ARCOT.

(M. K. VELLUDI, Esq., I.C.S., Collector.)

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

	Fasli 1339.	Fasli 1340.
(1) Demand notices	366,351	589,275
(2) Distraint or attachment notices.	5,633	10,182
(3) Sale notices	1,575	2,690
(4) Sales (number of defaulters) ...	207	493

There was an increase in the number of processes under each of the above heads as the ryots did not pay their dues easily owing to economic depression.

2. JUNIOR CIVILIANS.—T. S. Ramachandran, Esq., I.C.S., was in charge of Tiruppattur division throughout the fasli and he 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, worked well. The introduction of the Village Officers Restoration Act 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, etc.

SOUTH ARCOT.

(A. R. C. WESTLAKE, Esq., I.C.S., Acting Collector.)

1. COERCIVE PROCESSES UNDER ACT II OF 1864.—Details of processes issued in faslis 1339 and 1340 are given below:—

	Fasli 1339.	Fasli 1340.
Number of demand notices	21,523	36,127
Number of attachment notices	10,538	27,314
Number of sale notices	8,907	16,702
Number of sales	932	1,082

Number of processes issued during the fasli increased under all the heads. Lands which were of poor yield and which were allowed to lie fallow for a number of years by non-resident ryots were bought in by Government. During the year under report 315 acres of land only were bought in by Government for want of bids, as against 672 acres during the last fasli.

2. JUNIOR CIVILIANS.—Mr. A. R. C. Westlake, I.C.S., was in charge of Tindivanam division till the beginning of May 1931 and Mr. P. Atchutha Menon, I.C.S., was in charge of it since then. He has adequate knowledge in Tamil. Mr. F. W. A. Morris, I.C.S., Assistant Collector, was working in this district from the 10th December 1930 till the 10th April 1931. He was preparing for the Assistant Collector's Vernacular Test in Tamil.

3. CONFERENCES WITH RYOTS.—Ample opportunities were given to the ryots to discuss general questions with the Collector and the Revenue Divisional Officers during their tours and at jamabandi as well as at the irrigation conferences, which were held at taluk centres.

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

TANJORE.

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

1. COERCIVE PROCESSES UNDER ACT II OF 1864.—Demand notices were issued during the fasli in 182,934 cases against 199,528 in the previous fasli. Out of 12,685 notices of sale, properties were sold only in 1,485 cases. The decrease in the number of defaulters, whose properties had to be attached and also in the number of sale notices issued, is due to keener collection work.

2. JUNIOR CIVILIANS.—Mr. S. K. Chettur, I.C.S., completed his training and passed the higher standard of examinations. He has since been posted to Sivakasi division of Ramnad district. Mr. J. P. Lasrado, joined duty as Assistant Collector, on 16th February 1931. He has undergone survey training and is undergoing settlement training in Salem.

3. ENHANCED WATER-CESS FOR IRRIGATION.—The system of issuing prohibitory notices before passing orders in No. 6 accounts worked satisfactorily.

4. RECLASSIFICATION OF PORAMBOKES.—Only an extent of 12.28 acres was transferred to assessed waste for purposes of assignment, as no assignment could be made in the major portion of the district till the completion of the Cauvery-Mettur Project.

5. CONFERENCES WITH RYOTS.—Ryots' conferences were held in all the taluks, at which officers of the Public Works Department and Agricultural Demonstrators were present. In some taluks, officers of the Veterinary and the Co-operative departments were also present. The attendance was fairly large generally. Matters relating to irrigation and drainage as well as to better cultivation and harvest were discussed at the conferences.

TRICHINOPOLY.

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

1. COERCIVE PROCESSES UNDER ACT II OF 1864.—The following statement shows the number of processes of different kinds issued in the fasli and of those issued in the previous fasli:—

	Fasli, 1339.	Fasli, 1340.
Demand notices	2,842	4,185
Distrainment or attachment notices	875	1,002
Sale notices	673	762

No special process-service establishment was employed. Processes were served 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 worked satisfactorily. The advantages of the Madras Agricultural Pests and Diseases Act were more appreciated by the ryots than in previous years. As regards the eradication of Cambodia, etc., cotton, the Act was already extended to the whole district, and in respect of the pest "hairy caterpillar" the Act had been in force in part of the Udayarpalaiyam taluk and it was extended to some more villages of the taluk at the request of the ryots.

3. CONFERENCES WITH THE RYOTS.—The Collector held ryots' conferences during jamabandi, at Perambalur and Musiri. The Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies was also present. The Agricultural Exhibition car was also on view at the conference held at Musiri. Lectures were delivered on several subjects, viz., on the recent improved methods of ploughing and the use of the several varieties of ploughs having instruments and the like and on the use of irrigation pumps, on the benefits of co-operation and on the treatment of epidemic diseases of cattle.

MADURA.

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

1 COERCIVE PROCESSES UNDER ACT II OF 1864.—The following abstract shows the number of processes of different kinds issued during the fasli and in the previous fasli:—

	Fasli, 1339.	Fasli, 1340.
Demand notices	21,243	17,704
Distrainment and attachment notices	3,563	6,881
Sale notices	6,646	6,133
Sales (number of defaulters)	1,383	1,191

There was a great decrease in the number of demand notices, the causes for which are being investigated in detail. On account of the employment of a special process-serving establishment there was a profit of Rs. 1,751.

2. JUNIOR CIVILIANS.—Mr. Trevelyan worked in the district as Sub-Collector, Dindigul, during the fasli. Messrs. E. W. Bouchier and F. G. Chapple were Assistant Collectors. Their knowledge of Tamil was adequate.

3. EFFECT OF RECENT LEGISLATION.—No new enactment affecting the agricultural classes generally was passed during the fasli. The working of Act I of 1908 was on the whole satisfactory. The relationship between the landlords and their tenants was generally good. The ryots on the whole, apparently, realized the advantages of the Madras Agricultural Pests and Diseases Act. The notification relating to cotton issued under the Act during the fasli was generally complied with. The working of the Village Panchayat Court Act was satisfactory.

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, worked well.

5. CONFERENCES WITH RYOTS.—Irrigation conferences were held by the Executive Engineer, at the following places on the dates mentioned against each of them:—

Peranai	23rd September 1930
Chittampatti	24th September 1930
Melur	26th September 1930
Uttamapalaiyam	7th October 1930

RAMNAD.

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

1. RECLASSIFICATION OF PORAMBOKE LANDS.—There were only ten cases of transfers from one poramboke to another to an extent of 15-10 acres in Sattur taluk.

2. WORKING OF CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES.—Three hundred and eighty-three societies were working during the fasli against 395 in the previous fasli. Twelve societies were wound up. There is considerable difficulty in collecting dues.

3. WORKING OF ACT III OF 1905.—There was a decrease in the number of encroachment cases during this fasli as compared with the previous one. In all objectionable cases penalties were imposed and eviction proceedings taken wherever necessary. The imposition of penalties was judicious.

4. RULES RELATING TO IRREGULAR IRRIGATION.—All cases of irregular irrigation were penalized.

5. REMOVAL OF PRICKLY-PEAR.—Prickly-pear has almost been destroyed by cochineal insects. The question of removal does not arise.

6. INFORMAL CONFERENCES.—The Collector did not hold any conference as no ryots presented themselves at jamabandi. Although the Sub-Collector, Sivakasi, held conferences daily after the close of jamabandi no important subjects came up for discussion. At the conference held at Aruppukkottai by the Sub-Collector, Ramnad, the ryots' grievances regarding transfer of registry were examined.

TINNEVELLY.

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

1. COERCIVE PROCESSES UNDER ACT II OF 1864.—The number of processes issued in the fasli was 807 against 480 in the previous fasli. The increase was due to the difficulty in the realization of the arrears from the ryots on account of the fall in prices.

2. THE RULES UNDER THE FOREST ACT.—The rules under the Forest Act worked satisfactorily.

3. CONFERENCES WITH THE RYOTS.—The Executive Engineer held ryots' conferences at the taluk headquarters of Tinnevely and Srivaikuntam.

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 the personal property of 85 persons was attached for arrears of Rs. 2,684. Real property of 55 defaulters was attached for arrears of Rs. 567 against that of 40 defaulters in the previous fasli. In twenty cases the property attached was sold for Rs. 319, while in other cases the 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) of the Tahsildar's intention to levy enhanced water charge and (2) of the Tahsildar's order charging penalty in village account No. 6 was in force and it worked satisfactorily on the whole. Due notice was taken of the ryots' complaint regarding late publication of notices and necessary instructions were issued to the Revenue Divisional Officers in the matter.

The Tahsildars and the Deputy Tahsildars exercised their powers fairly well in passing orders on unauthorized occupation of lands and on cases of irregular irrigation from Government sources. More judicious method of charging penalty was impressed on these officers by the Collector.

3. JUNIOR CIVILIANS.—Mr. H. Trevelyan, Assistant Collector, was working in the district till March. Mr. F. W. A. Morris is now undergoing settlement training. He has passed the lower standard in Tamil. He was also trained in Survey.

4. INFORMAL CONFERENCES.—Informal conferences were held by the jamabandi officers with the ryots. No special grievances were brought to notice. The request of the members of the Legislative Council from this district, in respect of kistbandi is under consideration.

THE NILGIRIS.

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

1. JUNIOR CIVILIANS.—Mr. J. W. Pritchard, I.C.S., was in charge of the Coonoor division during the fasli and the Collector was in charge of Gudalur division.

2. RECLASSIFICATION OF PORAMBOKE LANDS.—An extent of 580 acres was transferred from poramboke to assessed and was assigned during the fasli under report.

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 fasli 1339 has not yet given extensive relief to the people, as its operations have been confined now to selected villages only.

SALEM.

(D. W. DODWELL, Esq., I.C.S., *Collector.*)

1. COERCIVE PROCESSES UNDER THE ACT II OF 1864.—The following figures show the number of coercive processes of each kind issued for the realization of land revenue during the faslis 1339 and 1340:—

	Fasli 1339.	Fasli 1340.
Demand notices	4,452	4,881
Distrain or attachment notices	631	798
Sale notices	1,046	516
Sale (number of defaulters)	33	20

No special agency was employed for serving processes, as the village officers themselves attended to this work.

The number of defaulters whose property was sold was less than in the previous fasli. Immovable property of the estimated value of Rs. 5,041 was sold for the recovery of arrears amounting to Rs. 1,062-11-10 and a sum of Rs. 2,163-14-0 was realized. Personal property of the estimated value of Rs. 675-8-0 was sold for the recovery of arrears of Rs. 2,576-10-0 and the amount realized was Rs. 473-12-0. An extent of 1.86 acres of wet land was bought in by Government for want of bidders against 7.72 acres in the previous fasli.

2. JUNIOR CIVILIANS.—Mr. P. A. Menon, I.C.S., Assistant Collector, completed his training and was posted to a division. Mr. T. A. Varghese, I.C.S., is now undergoing settlement training in the district. He attended the Collector's jamabandi, at Rasipur.

3. EFFECT OF RECENT LEGISLATION.—No new enactment affecting the agricultural classes was passed during the fasli under report.

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.—Notices were duly published in the villages in the prescribed manner and the jamabandi of all the villages was conducted at taluk headquarters. The ryots represented their grievances to the jamabandi officers and they were duly considered. The Cotton Pest Act was in force in six taluks and the eradication of cotton was carried on successfully.

SOUTH KANARA.

(Khan Bahadur J. HUSSAIN, Bar.-at-Law, *Collector.*)

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

	Fasli 1339.	Fasli 1340.
Demand notices	4,186	5,777
Attachment notices	680	821
Sale notices	270	656

There was an increase in the number of all notices. The movable property sold was more, but the real property sold was less than in the previous fasli. Two process amins were employed in the Kasaragod Taluk Office, from 11th May 1931 and 13th May 1931, till the end of June 1931. The processes in all other cases were served as usual through the village agency, free of charge.

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

3. EFFECT OF RECENT LEGISLATION.—During the fasli no new legislation affecting the people in general came into force.

4. INFORMAL CONFERENCES WITH RYOTS.—Ryots' conferences were held and the representations made were communicated to the heads of the departments concerned, wherever necessary. The main points of discussion related to the eradication of touch-me-not, the Motor Vehicles Act, 1931, and the necessity of public wells in certain villages.

MALABAR.

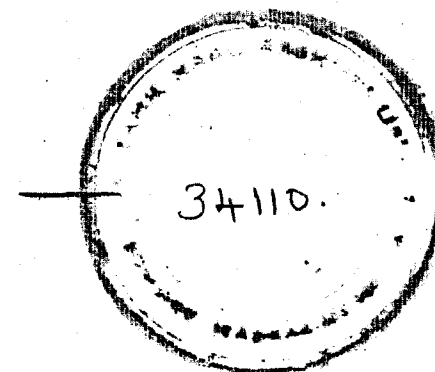
(E. C. Wood, Esq., I.C.S., *Collector.*)

1. COERCIVE PROCESSES UNDER ACT II OF 1864.—The total number of processes issued during the fasli was 44,883 against 21,808 in the previous fasli. Owing to acute economic depression, greater coercion had to be resorted to for the collection of revenue. Thirty-seven thousand nine hundred and eighty-eight acres of land were sold in this fasli against 5,530 acres in the previous fasli.

2. INFORMAL CONFERENCES.—The revenue officials kept in touch with the people. Agricultural demonstrations were held at the jamabandi centres, but these did not attract much attention by the public. The ryots, as usual, showed little interest in jamabandi, and did not attend.

3. JUNIOR CIVILIANS.—Mr. Carleston, who was in charge of the Malappuram division and who is now the Additional District Magistrate, has passed in Malayalam (lower standard). Mr. W. T. Bryant, who succeeded Mr. Carleston at Malappuram, has passed in Malayalam (higher standard).

Mr. D. H. Elwin and Mr. Karamatullah have some knowledge of Malayalam. Mr. B. W. Day, who was posted to this district as Assistant Collector, has passed in Malayalam (lower standard).



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