REPORT ON THE ADMINISTRATION

OF THE

ESTATES UNDER THE COURT OF WARDS

IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY

FOR FASLI 1341 (1931–1932)

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Court of Wards, Madras.

Proceedings No. 1, Press, 26th January 1933

Resolution—No. 1, Press, dated 26th January 1933.

The Court submits to Government its report on the administration of the estates under its management for fasli 1341 ending 30th June 1932.

(True extract)

A. R. MacEwen,
Secretary.

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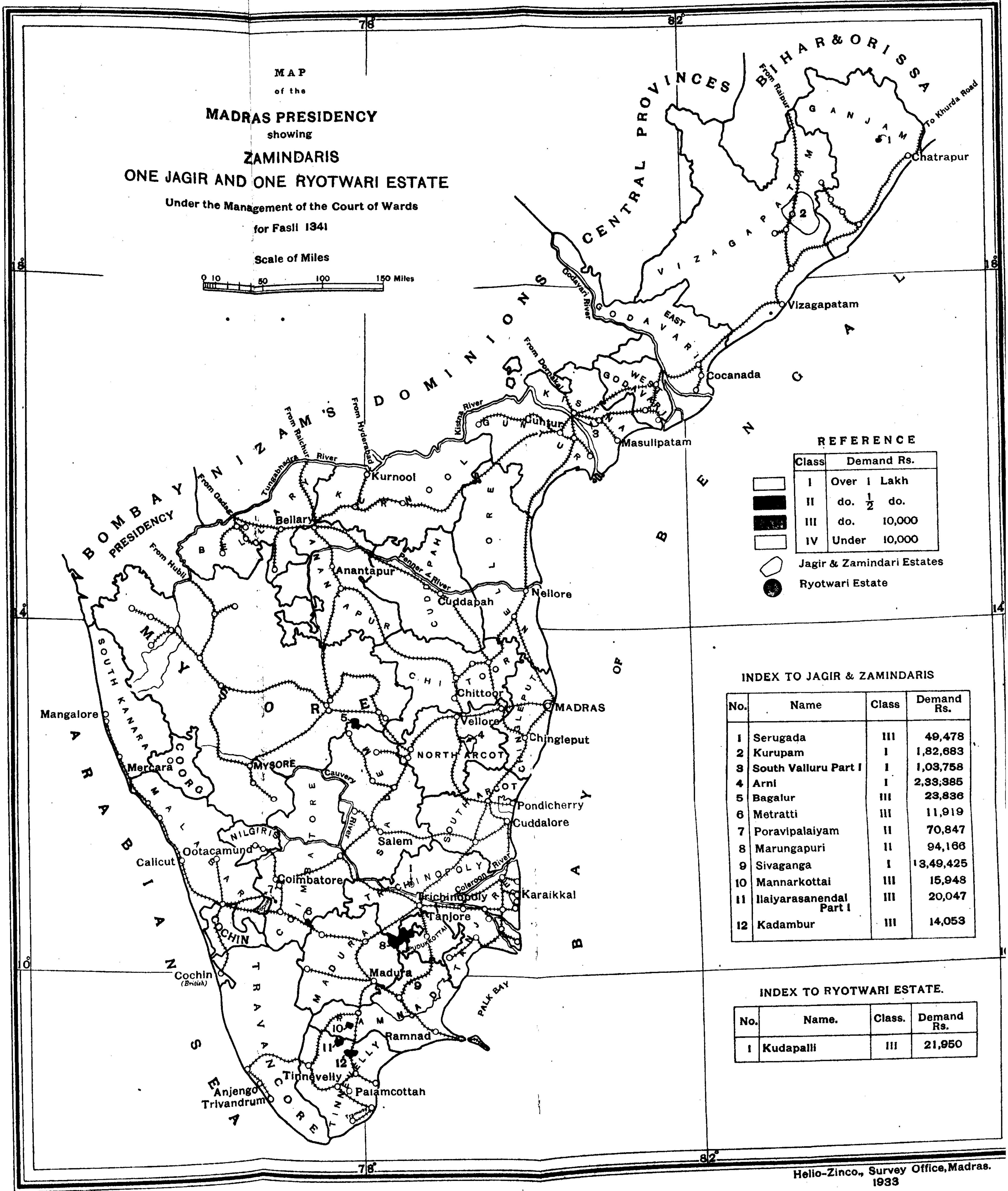

REFERENCE

Class	Demand Rs.
I	Over 1 Lakh
II	do. ½ do.
III	do. 10,000
IV	Under 10,000

Jagir & Zamindari Estates

Ryotwari Estate

INDEX TO JAGIR & ZAMINDARIS

No.	Name	Class	Demand Rs.
1	Serugada	III	49,478
2	Kurupam	I	1,82,683
3	South Valluru Part I	I	1,03,758
4	Arni	I	2,33,385
5	Bagalur	III	23,836
6	Metratti	III	11,919
7	Poravipalaiyam	II	70,847
8	Marungapuri	II	94,166
9	Sivaganga	I	13,49,425
10	Mannarkottai	III	15,948
11	Ilaiyarasanendal Part I	III	20,047
12	Kadambur	III	14,053

INDEX TO RYOTWARI ESTATE.

No.	Name.	Class.	Demand Rs.
1	Kudapalli	III	21,950

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ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE ESTATES UNDER THE COURT OF WARDS IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY FOR FASLI 1341 (1931–32).

Estates under management.—There were thirteen estates under the Court's superintendence at the end of fasli 1340; the same thirteen estates remained under the Court's management throughout fasli 1341.

2. *Estates handed over.*—Nil.

3. *Season.*—The season was on the whole favourable or fair in Seragada (Ganjam), South Valluru, Part I (Kistna), Arni (North Arcot), Kudapalli (Trichinopoly), Mannarkottai (Ramnad), Ilaiyarasanendal, Part I and Kadambur (Tinnevelly) and Bagalur (Salem). It was not favourable in Metratti and Poravipalaiyam (Coimbatore) for want of timely rains. In Marungapuri (Trichinopoly) the season was not satisfactory owing to the uneven distribution of rainfall, though the total rainfall in the fasli was 51·64 inches, the highest during the past six faslis. In Sivaganga (Ramnad) there were heavy rains in December 1931. A very large number of tanks breached in a portion of the estate and though they were closed as promptly as possible, there was no rain after the 25th of December, with the result that there was not enough water left in many of the breached tanks to bring the standing crops in the ayacut to maturity. In Kurupam (Vizagapatam) the season was not altogether unfavourable, but in some parts the principal crops, such as paddy and gingelly, failed for want of timely rain. In the cyclone of October 1931 heavy floods caused serious damage to the irrigation tanks and affected the storing of water.

4. *Holdings.*—The aggregate area of the tenants' holdings in the thirteen estates that were under management during both the faslis 1340 and 1341 (excluding, as usual, the rented villages) was 485,959 acres in fasli 1341 as against 485,244 acres in fasli 1340. The total increase of 715 acres was due to new assignments and resumption of inams and was most marked in Kurupam (532 acres).

5. *Cultivation.*—The total extent cultivated was 64·1 per cent of the holdings as against 69·3 per cent in fasli 1340. The percentages were above 75 in nine estates and less than that figure in the other four estates, viz., Kurupam (69·9), Metratti (57·0), Marungapuri (67·6) and Sivaganga (48·3). The low percentages in Kurupam and Metratti were due to the unfavourable character of the season and that in Marungapuri to want of timely rain for the sowing of dry crops. The decrease in Sivaganga in fasli 1340 has, since the publication of the last report, proved to be less than was originally reported, owing to mistakes in the estate offices: the actual decrease was due to late rains and the general economic depression. A further decrease has been reported for fasli 1341, and the Court is having the figures verified in detail.

6. *Demand of estates.*—The gross demand of all the thirteen estates in the fasli amounted to Rs. 24·68 lakhs and the net demand to Rs. 21·91 lakhs, the remission under all the heads being Rs. 2·77 lakhs. Among

the thirteen estates that were under management during both faslis 1340 and 1341, there was a decrease of Rs. 4,589 in the demand of fasli 1341, which is the net result of a decrease in nine estates and an increase in the remaining four. There was an appreciable decrease in South Valluru, Part I (Rs. 13,035), Marungapuri (Rs. 11,370) and Serugada (Rs. 6,245) and an increase in Sivaganga (Rs. 20,669) and Kurupam (Rs. 9,473), while in the case of the remaining eight estates, the difference was negligible. In South Valluru, Part I, the decrease was, as in the previous fasli, due to the fall in the lanka lease amounts. In Marungapuri the decrease was due to fall in the miscellaneous revenue under fluctuating items of rent and in the *pannai* lease amounts on account of the fall in the price of paddy. In Serugada the decrease was due to the fall in the lease amounts of the villages and also to the fall in the receipts under miscellaneous revenue—a fluctuating item. The increase in Sivaganga was due to the smaller remissions granted during the fasli. In Kurupam an appreciable fall in the forest revenue, due to the lack of demand for the minor forest produce, was more than counter-balanced by the resumption of inams and enhancement of rent under the Estates Land Act.

7. *Demand, collection and balance—Current.*—Out of the net current demand of Rs. 21·91 lakhs, Rs. 14·42 lakhs were collected and Rs. 0·02 lakh was written off as irrecoverable, leaving a balance of Rs. 7·47 lakhs at the close of the fasli. Excluding the subsequent collections and remissions, as well as the amounts recommended for remissions after the close of the fasli, the net recoverable balance on the 1st of October 1932, was Rs. 7·02 lakhs or 32·08 per cent of the demand. The statement below compares the percentage in each estate with the percentages for fasli 1340:—

	Estates.	Fasli 1340.	Fasli 1341.
1	Serugada	27·7	11·6
2	Kurupam	26·4	32·1
3	South Valluru, Part I	13·4	9·2
4	Arni	1·2	0·7
5	Bagalur	8·5	11·6
6	Metratti	..	..
7	Poravipalaiyam	14·78	39·46
8	Kudapalli	1·13	5·17
9	Marungapuri	24·24	17·64
10	Sivaganga	43·5	42·8
11	Mannarkottai	2·8	7·7
12	Ilaiyarasanendal, Part I	0·5	0·5
13	Kadambur	0·91	0·16

Throughout the estates the continued economic depression and the consequent fall in the price of food grains have been reflected, as in the last fasli, in the collection of rents. In Serugada the collections showed a very decided improvement in fasli 1341. In South Valluru, Part I, and in Marungapuri the improvement in collection is satisfactory; in the case of Marungapuri, a new manager was recently appointed; and the control of the estate work was entrusted to the Collector of the district instead of the local Sub-Collector, and the Court expects that the improvement will be continued in the current fasli. In the case of Poravipalaiyam, laxity on the part of the manager, who has now been replaced, was responsible for a considerable

loss in lease rents, and, in addition, on the recommendation of the Collector and Agent, the Court, as an act of grace, sanctioned a maximum remission of 30 per cent in the case of prompt payment. The state of the season in Kurupam which has already been mentioned in paragraph 3 above was to a large extent responsible for the fall in the revenues of that estate.

Of the other estates, Sivaganga, as in the last fasli, calls for special comment. The administration report of the last fasli (paragraph 7) made mention of the decline in the organized agitation against the estate and of the special remissions that had been granted during that fasli. The Court regrets to have to report that in spite of the disappearance of the organized Ryots' Sangam, the spirit that was created by it continued to show itself in many places throughout the fasli; the opposition shown to the estate authorities in serving demands and effecting distraints became so serious that the Estate Collector was compelled to draw up and carry out a programme of distraint processes in the worst affected centres, on several occasions with the assistance of the district police; the thanks of the Court are due to the District Magistrate and the District Superintendent of Police for their assistance during this critical time. In spite of these remissions, the situation, as far as revenue collections were concerned, did not improve to any appreciable extent. It was unfortunate for the administration that the economic depression continued throughout the fasli and that, temporary loans being hard to obtain, those of the tenants who had been obstinate in better times had little difficulty in increasing the opposition to the estate authorities. At the time of writing this report, there seems to be little, if any, improvement in the situation; the Court has, however, within the last few days sanctioned percentage remissions in the case of prompt payment such as has been described above in the case of Poravipalaiyam; these remissions have been granted as an act of grace and with the hope that they will not only expedite full payment of revenue but will also make the ryots understand that the Court of Wards is not unappreciative of their present financial position.

8. *Demand, collection and balance—Arrears.*—The arrear demand at the beginning of the fasli was Rs. 23·71 lakhs of which Rs. 18·42 lakhs were outstanding at its close. The arrears were collected in full in Metratti. The arrear balances were insignificant in Mannarkottai, Ilaiyarasanendal Part I and Kadambur, below Rs. 1,000 in Bagalur and Kudapalli, a little over Rs. 1,000 in Arni and about Rs. 9,000 in Poravipalaiyam. They were large in the remaining five estates, viz., Sivaganga (Rs. 15·99 lakhs), Kurupam (Rs. 1·09 lakh), Marungapuri (Rs. 0·63 lakh), South Valluru, Part I (Rs. 0·47 lakh) and Serugada (Rs. 0·19 lakh). The reasons given above for the large current balance in Sivaganga apply similarly to the heavy arrear balance. A major portion of the arrear balance in Kurupam is covered by execution petitions and can be recovered only after having recourse to coercive processes; there has been an appreciable improvement in the collection of arrears during the fasli under report. The arrears in Marungapuri relate to the pre-assumption period and the greater part is covered by suits and decrees. In Serugada more than 50 per cent of the arrear demand was

written off and the bulk of the collectable balance is covered by suits and execution proceedings or is under enquiry. The arrear balance in South Valluru, Part I, includes, as stated last year, a sum of Rs. 10,676 due from the Senior Zamindar on account of the advance collections made by him and the claim preferred to the Official Receiver is still pending. Practically the whole of the remaining balance is covered by legal proceedings.

9. *Financial condition.*—The aggregate cash balance at the beginning of the fasli was Rs. 3·05 lakhs. The total cash receipts during the fasli amounted to Rs. 22·04 lakhs. The total cash assets of the fasli were thus Rs. 25·09 lakhs. Deducting the total cash expenditure of Rs. 23·32 lakhs, the cash balance at the close of the fasli was Rs. 1·77 lakhs. Including Government promissory notes, other securities and fixed deposits, of the aggregate value of Rs. 0·60 lakh and the estimated value of grain (Rs. 0·34 lakh) at the end of the fasli, the aggregate closing balance at the credit of the estates was Rs. 2·71 lakhs. The ordinary receipts and charges (ayan section) of the fasli after excluding the extraordinary items were Rs. 18·55 lakhs and Rs. 18·80 lakhs respectively as shown below:—

	RS. In lakhs.	RS. In lakhs.
Total cash receipts ..	..	22·04
Deduct—		
(1) Debts recovered—Principal only	0·11	
(2) Sale-proceeds of property	0·31	
(3) Amounts borrowed	0·18	
(4) Refunds, recoveries and deposits	2·89	
		3·49
Ordinary receipts ..	..	18·55
Total cash charges ..	..	23·32
Deduct—		
(1) Debts repaid—Principal only	1·39	
(2) Investments	0·24	
(3) Special purchases, donations, special ceremonies, survey charges, etc.	0·39	
(4) Refunds, recoveries and repayments of advances and deposits	2·50	
		4·52
Ordinary charges ..	..	18·80

In Serugada, Marungapuri, Sivaganga and Kadambur the ordinary charges exceeded the ordinary receipts. In Serugada the excess was due to the fact that whilst the charges on account of the partible and the late Rani's private properties were included under the "charges" of the estate, the income from those properties was not included under "receipts." In Marungapuri, the excess was due to the entertainment of special establishments for the correlation of the Government and estate surveys in respect of lands in which Government are interested and for the survey of the forest reserved blocks, and to the payment of a sum of Rs. 750 to the Zamindarni for the *Seemantham* ceremony of her daughter. In Sivaganga, the excess was due to the fall in the normal receipts, as explained in paragraph 7 above. The excess in Kadambur was small.

10. *Utilization of surplus balances.*—The closing balance, including investments in Government and other securities and fixed deposits was Rs. 2·71 lakhs. In none of the estates was it over a lakh of rupees. It was about Rs. 0·90 lakh in Serugada, and Rs. 0·71 lakh in Arni, Rs. 0·33 lakh in Sivaganga and Rs. 0·21 lakh in South Valluru, Part I. In Serugada, a sum of Rs. 48,329 was invested in Government securities and bank deposits and a sum of Rs. 18,000 was lent to the Kurupam estate. In Arni a major portion of the balance was utilized in the repayment of debts. In South Valluru, Part I, a sum of Rs. 16,593 was paid to the Zamindar of Sanivarapeta in A.S. No. 250 of 1927 on the file of the High Court, Madras, and the surplus was paid in discharge of the bank loan. The closing balance in Sivaganga was chiefly in grain.

11. *Agricultural improvements.*—No fresh enterprises were considered or proposed during the fasli.

12. *Percentage of establishment charges and Government commission to the normal receipts.*—The average percentage in the fasli was about 20·9 as against 19·1 in the previous fasli. The percentage exceeded 20 in Marungapuri (29·1), Serugada (25·1), Kurupam (22·7) and Sivaganga (22·7). The percentage continued to be high in Marungapuri, partly owing to failure to realize the anticipated revenue and partly because the savings effected by the appointment of a manager on a lower salary and by a reduction in the staff were utilized for the entertainment of a special staff for the correlation of the Government and estate surveys and for the survey of forest reserve blocks. The high percentage in Serugada was due to the entertainment of additional staff both in the manager's and Estate Collector's offices for the management of the Rani's estate and of the temporary establishment in connexion with the inam alienation enquiry. The percentage in Kurupam, which is an unsurveyed estate, did not exceed the limit of 25 per cent prescribed in C.S.O. No. 15. In Sivaganga the high percentage was solely due to poor collections. In the other estates the percentage ranged from 10 to 17.

13. *Maramat works.*—The Court continued to devote attention to this important branch of administration as far as the finances of the estates permitted. The total maramat allotment in all the estates under management, including the trust institutions, was Rs. 4·07 lakhs. The total value of the work done and the work paid for amounted to Rs. 4·25 lakhs and Rs. 3·68 lakhs, or 104·55 per cent and 90·57 per cent respectively of the allotment. The maramat expenditure in the fasli was 15·8 per cent of the total ordinary charges (Rs. 23·29 lakhs) including those of the trust institutions. Among the estates in which the allotment was more than Rs. 5,000 the percentage of expenditure to allotment exceeded 75 in all the estates except Poravipalaiyam (30·2). The short expenditure in this small and poor estate was due to want of funds. Unexpectedly heavy expenditure had to be incurred in Kurupam to set right the damage caused by a cyclone. In Sivaganga, the general fall in receipts prevented the Court from spending as much money as it

had hoped to spend on improving the irrigation-sources, and the expenditure outlined in the seven-year programme drawn up by the Estate Collector had to be drastically cut down.

14. *Debts due to the estates.*—The debts due to the several estates under management at the beginning of the fasli was Rs. 8·88 lakhs. Loans were newly granted to the extent of Rs. 0·18 lakh during the fasli. Including the debts newly brought to account (Rs. 0·14 lakh) and the interest and costs that accrued during the fasli (Rs. 0·16 lakh) the aggregate amount due was Rs. 9·36 lakhs. Of this, Rs. 0·16 lakh was collected and Rs. 0·13 lakh written off, leaving a balance of Rs. 9·07 lakhs at the end of the fasli. As in the last fasli, the outstanding balance was large in South Valluru, Part I (Rs. 6·65 lakhs), Kurupam (Rs. 0·75 lakh), Poravipalaiyam (Rs. 0·56 lakh), Kudapalli (Rs. 0·33 lakh), Serugada (Rs. 0·47 lakh) and Marungapuri (Rs. 0·20 lakh). As in last fasli, almost the entire outstanding debt in the South Valluru, Part I, estate was due from the Senior Zamindar under the final partition decree of the High Court; the Official Receiver administering his estate did not pay any dividend in the fasli. Some of the debts in Kurupam are not yet due and some are covered by various instalment bonds. Four instalments of Rs. 3,000 each with interest up to 1st May 1931 were paid in the previous faslis and the fifth instalment of Rs. 3,000 with interest of Rs. 1,312–8–0 was paid in May 1932 by the Zamindar of Chemudu in liquidation of the debt due by him on a registered mortgage bond for Rs. 33,000, leaving a balance of Rs. 18,000. The Zamindar has since signed the deed for the settlement of the claims between him and the Kurupam minors and it will be registered shortly. In Poravipalaiyam the outstanding debts were due from M.R.Ry. R. V. Mappillai Goundar Avargal. Steps are being taken to secure a mortgage deed for sums which are still uncovered by any documents. The debts due to Serugada and Marungapuri are covered by suits and execution proceedings. Almost the entire debt due to the Kudapalli estate is covered by a decree in O.S. No. 72 of 1923 on the file of the Sub-Court, Mayavaram. As there is no prospect of realizing this debt, the question of writing it off will be taken up when enquiries are completed.

15. *Debts due by the estates.*—The liabilities of the estates at the beginning of the fasli amounted to Rs. 7·80 lakhs. Including debts newly contracted (Rs. 0·18 lakh) those newly brought to account during the fasli (Rs. 0·90 lakh) and the interest and costs that accrued during the year (Rs. 0·46 lakh), the total liabilities amounted to Rs. 9·34 lakhs. Of this, Rs. 1·82 lakhs were repaid, leaving a balance of Rs. 7·52 lakhs at its close. Serugada, Metratti and Marungapuri had no debts. The debts due by Sivaganga (Rs. 520) and Kadambur (Rs. 97) were small. The outstanding debts were about Rs. 20,000 in Mannarkottai and over Rs. 20,000 in Poravipalaiyam (Rs. 0·25 lakh), Kudapalli (Rs. 0·39 lakh) and Bagalur (Rs. 0·35 lakh), while they exceeded a lakh of rupees in Arni. The debts exceeded two lakhs in Kurupam (Rs. 2·36 lakhs) and in South Valluru, Part I (Rs. 2·63 lakhs). Paragraph 19 below deals with the encumbered estates of Kurupam, South Valluru, Part I, Arni and Bagalur. The debt due to the Zamindar of Turaiyur was the only debt due in the Kudapalli estate.

A sum of Rs. 11,654 was paid to him during the fasli, towards both principal and interest. In Poravipalaiyam one debt of Rs. 25,000 is due, to the heir of Raman Nambudripad.

16. *Education.*—The Court's wards of school-going age studied mostly in local schools and colleges, as in the previous years. The Metratti ward underwent training in the administration of his estate and has since taken charge of the estate (on 12th September 1932). The Poravipalaiyam ward continued his studies in the Stanes European High school, Coimbatore, and his progress, as indicated by his marks in examination, was more satisfactory than in the previous fasli. The senior ward of the Ilaiyarasanendal, Part I, estate having discontinued his studies, was being taught at home by a full-time tutor and was also being given administrative training by the manager. The junior ward, who had previously had to discontinue his studies owing to ill-health, joined the Board High school, Koilpatti, and studied in V Form; a private tutor was also coaching him. The wards of Kadambur and their sisters were reading in the George Elementary School, Kadambur, The senior ward and his step-sister were promoted to the fifth class and the junior ward to the second-class and their educational progress was satisfactory. The Mannarkottai ward, who had discontinued his studies in the A. V. High School, Sattur, was receiving instruction from a private tutor, but even this step failed to produce reasonable progress; the estate is very small and cannot afford to send him to an expensive school; the Court is therefore continuing the private tuition under the personal superintendence of the Estate Collector. The ward of the South Valluru, Part I, estate was admitted into III Form in the Kellett High School, Triplicane, as a result of the coaching which he received at home from the guardian and the part-time tutor. The Court having decided not to send the Kurupam wards to Rajkumar College, Raipur, in view of representations made by the Raja of Talcher, the wards continued their education in the Jubraj High School, Talcher, under the care and supervision of their guardian and maternal grandfather, the Raja of Talcher, and both of them were promoted to higher classes. The Court also sanctioned the appointment of additional tutors to instruct the wards in Mathematics, Sanskrit, riding, etc. The Serugada ward was recalled from the Rajkumar College, Raipur, on the death of his mother and placed under the care of a guardian-tutor at Berhampur. He was admitted into sixth form in the Khallikote College, Berhampur. The two younger brothers of the ward are studying in the Mission School, Berhampur. The appointment of the tutors who were teaching the Marungapuri Zamindarni and her daughter was terminated from 16th October 1931. Two separate tutors, one for general education and the other for music, are teaching the fourth widow, her daughter and the fifth widow. The Bagalur Poligar's son continued his studies in the Government School, Bangalore. The brother of the Jagirdar of Arni who had gone to England for higher education has since returned to India after taking his B.Sc. degree in the University of London and after being called to the Bar. The lady ward of Kudapalli was being educated in English, Tamil and Arithmetic by a lady tutor from October 1931.

The health of all the wards was satisfactory, as were the conduct and progress of all except the Mannarkottai ward, as noted above.

17.—*Suits.*—The petition filed by Madurai Dorai alias Venkataswami Thevar, the younger surviving brother of the late Zamindar of Sivaganga, to set aside the ex-parte order dismissing his pauper suit for the recovery of the zamindari was dismissed with costs. The appeals and revision petitions filed by the estate against the judgment of the Sub-Judge, Sivaganga, dismissing the suit for the recovery of survey costs are still pending. The High Court has disposed of the appeal filed by the proprietor of Warapurapalaiyam, for the recovery of cesses on the permanently leased villages of the Palaiyam, confirming the decision of the Sub-Judge, Sivaganga, which was in favour of the estate. The bulk of the suits filed during the fasli were rent suits. Some of the owners of Darmasanam Kalanivasal village filed a suit in the Sub-Court, Ramnad, claiming about 3,000 acres of land as having been wrongly surveyed and demarcated as belonging to the adjoining devasthanam villages of Segarathipatti, etc.; the suit is pending. Two suits were also filed against the estate in the Sub-Court, Sivaganga, by the owners of Chockanendal Nettandal, claiming a large portion of land as having been wrongly surveyed and demarcated as belonging to the adjoining Ayan Pukkudi. The Sub-Judge decreed the suits against the estate, which has preferred appeals to the High Court, Madras. A batch of suits was filed by the estate against the ryots under section 77 of the Estates Land Act in the Special Deputy Collector's Court, in which the estate produced validly executed thirwapat muchilika and patta, and these suits having been decreed in favour of the estate, the ryots filed appeals in the District Court, Ramnad, contesting the validity of the whole commutation. The District Judge has since delivered his judgment against the estate. This being an important matter affecting the revenues of the estate, the question of filing appeals to the High Court is under the Court's consideration.

The South Valluru, Part I, estate succeeded in the Koppaka alienation suit, but the defendants have preferred an appeal to the High Court and it is pending.

A pauper appeal has been filed in the High Court, Madras, by one Ponnuswami Nayakkar against the decision of the lower Court dismissing the suit relating to succession to the Marungapuri estate and it is pending.

Of the three suits relating to the Kurupam estate and referred to in the last report, one suit was decreed against the estate and the other two are still pending disposal. An appeal has been preferred to the High Court against the decree against the estate.

The two appeals filed in the High Court against the Serugada estate and referred to in the last year's report are still pending. The late Rani filed a revision petition in the High Court against the Hindu Religious Endowments Board, against the decision of the District Judge, Berhampur, for payment of contribution for the Jagannathaswami temple at Serugada. This is still pending.

18. *Religious and charitable institutions.*—Separate accounts continued to be maintained for the religious and charitable institutions which have separate endowments and of which the wards are hereditary trustees. There were such institutions in Kurupam, Poravipalaiyam, Kudapalli, Marungapuri and Sivaganga. Their administration was satisfactory and their financial condition generally good. The Hindu Religious Endowments Board exercises jurisdiction over the religious institutions. A settlement between the Zamindar of Chemudu and the Kurupam estate had previously been effected, and the Zamindar of Chemudu has since signed the settlement deed; the village of Jammidivalasa belonging to Sri Suryanarayanaswamivaru temple in the Kurupam estate will be taken over from him after the deed is registered.

The petition filed by certain Chettis applying for a scheme of management for the Kaliarkoil temple in the Sivaganga estate is still pending. The superintendence of the trust institutions has now been transferred from the control of the taluk Tahsildars to that of two Assistant Tahsildars, who are able to pay more attention than was previously possible to the details of temple administration. They have also been entrusted with the compilation of comprehensive records showing the history, financial condition, etc., of each institution.

19. *Encumbered estates.*—The provision of section 45 of the Court of Wards Act continued to be in force in the estates of Kurupam, South Valluru, Part I, Arni and Bagalur.

The debts due by the Kurupam estate at the beginning of the fasli were Rs. 2·65 lakhs. Adding to this debts newly contracted (Rs. 0·18 lakh) and the interest and costs accrued and decreed during the year (Rs. 0·18 lakh) the total liabilities of the estate were Rs. 3·01 lakhs; of this a sum of Rs. 65,000 was repaid during the fasli. Out of the balance of Rs. 2·36 lakhs outstanding at the close of the fasli a sum of Rs. 1·88 lakhs was due to the Imperial Bank of India, towards principal and a sum of Rs. 0·19 lakh to the Zamindar of Serugada estate towards principal and interest. To facilitate the liquidation of the estate's entire liabilities a proposal to sell the villages of Kesavaraopalem firka which are at a considerable distance from the estate headquarters is under consideration.

The liabilities of the South Valluru, Part I, estate at the beginning of the fasli amounted to Rs. 2·85 lakhs. Adding to this debts newly brought to account (Rs. 0·17 lakh) and the interest and costs accrued and decreed during the year (Rs. 0·17 lakh) the total liabilities of the estate amounted to Rs. 3·19 lakhs. Out of this, a sum of Rs. 0·56 lakh was repaid, leaving a balance of Rs. 2·63 lakhs.

The debts due by Arni at the beginning of the fasli were Rs. 0·95 lakh. A sum of Rs. 0·73 lakh represents the debts (incurred by the present Jagirdar, who has recently succeeded to the estate) that were newly brought to account during the fasli, while the interest and costs accrued and decreed during the year amounted to Rs. 0·03 lakh. The total liabilities of the estate were thus Rs. 1·71 lakhs. Of this a sum of Rs. 0·36 lakh was repaid, leaving a balance of Rs. 1·35 lakhs at the close of the fasli.

The only debt due by the Bagalur estate is that of Rs. 33,900 due to Sugan Chand of Madras. Together with the interest accrued during the year, the total liability is Rs. 34,891. The Court has decided that it is more profitable to the estate to accumulate savings until it is in a position to clear off the total under "interest" and to begin to reduce the principal.

20. *Miscellaneous.*—(*a*) *Schools.*—The Estate Collector, Sivaganga, continued to exercise the duties, delegated to him by the Raja, of correspondent of the Raja's High School and the Alice Millar Girls' School till about the end of the fasli. Both the institutions worked at a loss during the fasli. The High School results in the public examination were good, the percentage of passes being 65 against 59 in the previous year and 45 in 1930. The boys continued to evince keen interest in the scout movement. The school took part in the district inter-school sports and won the hockey cup for the seventh year in succession, the "best school" cup, the "best athlete" cup and other awards.

(*b*) *Survey.*—The special estate survey staff employed in the Sivaganga estate continued to attend to the boundary suits arising out of the survey, the work in connexion with encroachments and assignments, the measuring and plotting of supplemental subdivisions and the correction of survey records. The number of subdivisions measured and plotted during the fasli was 5,175 against 7,563 in the previous fasli. The large decrease in the outturn is due to the fact that the special surveyors had been engaged in other items of work—effecting subdivisions of stray cases in the several taluks of the estate, assisting the Forest Supervisor in dividing the forests into coupes and assisting the encroachment Assistant Tahsildar in the investigation of encroachments and "perversion" (i.e., the use of land for a purpose different from that for which it was originally granted). The special Government survey staff of one head surveyor and three deputy surveyors appointed by the District Collector for the maintenance of survey marks in December 1928 was engaged in the preparation of the pre-maintenance records and inspection of stones and in issuing notices to parties under sections 15 and 21 of the Madras Survey and Boundaries Act. Out of 444 karnams' groups (386 survey groups) in the estate, demarcation sketches and stone registers for 409 karnams' groups were prepared up to the end of fasli 1341. The pre-maintenance records of 307 karnams' groups had been handed over to the karnams by the end of the fasli. Printed taluk maps for all the seven taluks of the estate were received within the fasli. The map for the whole zamindari is expected from the Central Survey Office in the course of this year. The survey costs recovered from the ryots during the fasli fell from Rs. 3,650 in the previous fasli to Rs. 2,585.

A special Revenue Inspector continued to work in the upland villages of Koppaka tana, South Valluru, Part I estate, bringing the maintenance and subdivision work up to date. The special staff employed in the Marungapuri estate carried out the correlation of the lands in which Government are interested with the estate survey and trained the

karnams of the estate in survey. The Revenue Inspectors of the estate have also to be trained in survey before the question of preparation of demarcation sketches and stone registers is taken up.

(*c*) *Commutation and settlement.*—The area actually commuted in the fasli in the Sivaganga estate was 463·69 acres, and the total area commuted up to the end of the fasli amounted to 82·9 per cent of the entire area to be commuted. In the last report the progressive total was stated to be 83 per cent of the entire area. The variation is due partly to reversion of commuted lands to the *varam* system for want of valid commuted pattas and muchilkas and partly to relinquishment of lands by the ryots. The estate settlement staff attended to the checking and passing of consent statements, the correction of settlement records, the preparation of settlement registers and correspondence relating to settlement matters. In addition to this, they attended to the classification of lands in nine villages which reverted to the estate at the beginning of the fasli and to the inspection of lands subject to submersion in a large number of villages, for the purpose of proposing reduction of rates wherever necessary, and also to the inspection of lands in respect of which petitions had been received complaining of wrong classification. The printing of settlement registers had not been started by the end of the fasli.

(*d*) *Encroachments.*—A large number of encroachments and "perversions" in the valuable lands in the Chettinad villages of the Sivaganga estate having been noticed, the Court sanctioned a special staff of an Assistant Tahsildar and two taluk Inspectors for six months to detect them and to settle each case by levying the appropriate market value; suits will be filed if the value is not paid. The staff started work in November 1931 and detected 626 cases. As there was still much work to be done, the services of the staff were extended for another six months.

(*e*) *Forests.*—The forests in Sivaganga and Arni were worked under the rules sanctioned by Government under sections 26 and 32 of the Madras Forest Act; and in the forests in Kurupam and Marungapuri the rules under section 26 of the Act continued to be enforced. The supervision of the administration of the forests in Sivaganga vested in the Raja under the general control of the Estate Collector. The sale of the minor forest produce continued and a small amount was also realized from grazing fees. Coupes Nos. 7 and 8 of Mamalai Hills in Karisapet were sold in auction for fuel during the fasli. Three coupes in Group I were worked departmentally to supply fuel to the depôt at Sivaganga and a sum of Rs. 1,938–12–9 was realized by the sale. The depôt was doing well in spite of the existence of two rival depôts in the town. A proposal to raise cashew plantations in selected areas of the estate is under investigation by the Government Agricultural Department. The income from the forests in Arni showed a further decrease due to the failure to lease the *avaram* bark for want of bidders.

In Kurupam the estate forests were divided into "reserved" and "unreserved" and their management and protection were regulated by the rules framed under section 26 of the Madras Forest Act. The reservation of the Manda and Rella blocks is pending notification in the District Gazette. Fire-tracing the boundaries was not attempted, though steps were taken to guard the reserves against fire. Under rule 11 of the rules framed for the management of the estate forests, fresh "podu" cultivation was charged; to compensate the hill men for this restriction, some unreserves in the Manda and Rella blocks were set apart for "podu" cultivation. The *mulimettu* system was continued during the fasli, as the levy of fees from the villagers at a fixed rate, allowing them to collect timber and wood from the forests for agricultural and domestic purposes, served as an effective check against indiscriminate extraction of the major forest produce. Only a sum of Rs. 918 out of Rs. 2,084, the arrears due for faslis 1339 and 1340 and a sum of Rs. 2,244 out of Rs. 3,408 due for fasli 1341 were realized towards these fees, and that with much difficulty; the estate cannot legally enforce payment in view of rule 5 of the rules regulating the management of the estate forests, but can collect them only as a customary levy. The timber depot intended to supply timber for departmental works worked well. The system of prepayment of royalty on estimated quantities of timber removed from the forests continued, but receipts fell owing to a lack of demand by the Public Works and Local Fund departments. There was a heavy fall in the receipts from the minor produce also, as there was no demand for *vasanta* powder and little demand for tamarind. The scheme report for the methodical working of the forests has since been approved by the Court and the works contemplated in it will be taken up for execution in the current fasli. As a measure of retrenchment, the Court terminated the services of the Forest Ranger with effect from 1st April 1932, besides abolishing the posts of two forest guards, three watchmen and one peon.

The resurvey of the reserved blocks in the Marungapuri estate and their mapping have been completed and a revised notification will be issued soon. The Revenue Inspectors have been declared Forest Officers so far as the unreserves are concerned. One hundred and thirty-eight offences of goat grazing, illicit fellings, etc., were detected in the fasli. For want of proper bids none of the thirteen forest coupes could be sold in auction. The reorganization of the forest establishment was given effect to from 1st November 1931 and the *manyam* lands of the forest watchers have also been resumed.

There are no thick forests in the Serugada estate. The forests are now being managed departmentally. The forest in Koppaka, South Valluru, Part I, was taken possession of by the estate through the Civil Court and leased out for fasli 1342.

(*f*) *Enquiry into inam alienations*.—In Serugada there were 938 cases to be enquired into, including cases of *kammi jirayati*, of which 297 were disposed of in the fasli. In Kurupam the enquiry into inam alienations was continued during the fasli and 150 cases were disposed of, leaving a balance of 42 cases. The levy of assessment in respect of the resumed inams and the enhancement of *kattubadi* in regard to the inams retained for continuance of the prescribed services have resulted in an

additional annual income of Rs. 7,148 to the estate. Out of a total number of 750 fields in the Marungapuri estate, 655 fields had been examined up to September 1932.

(*g*) *Important occurrences*.—The late Rani Sahiba of Serugada died on 16th January 1932. The Court consequently took over the management of her private property and of the partible property and of the ayan temples.

21. *Condition of tenants*.—With reference to G.Os. No. 662, Revenue, dated 15th August 1890, No. 393, Revenue, dated 5th June 1894 and No. 239, Revenue, dated 5th March 1903, the Court submits a statement (Appendix I) showing the condition of tenants in the estates under its superintendence.

Coercive processes were not resorted to in the estates of Serugada, Metratti and Ilaiyarasanendal, Part I; in the estates of Bagalur, Kadambur and Arni (except in fasli 1341) they were utilized very sparingly, while in Kurupam, South Valluru, Part I, Arni (in fasli 1341), Poravipalaiyam, Marungapuri and Mannarkottai they were used freely. In Sivaganga the demand on about 9 per cent of the holdings was collected by coercive processes under section 77 of the Estates Land Act and on about 5 per cent, under section 112 of the Estates Land Act. The very large number of distraints effected in fasli 1338 was made necessary by a campaign by the Ryots' Sangam for non-payment of rents. The increase during the quinquennium of about 1 per cent in the number of land attachments is due to the fact that in view of the gradual fall in the price of paddy it was difficult to collect arrears from the ryots who found it harder to pay the current demand. In almost all the estates, with the exception of South Valluru, Part I, Arni, Mannarkottai and Kadambur, suits under Madras Act I of 1908 for the recovery of rents were filed in large numbers. In Poravipalaiyam, as pattas and muchilikas have not been exchanged with the tenants, the coercive processes provided by the Estates Land Act cannot be used; the only possible method of coercion, civil suits, had frequently to be employed.

The feature of the quinquennium under report has been the general economic depression, with the consequent slump in prices. Only in Arni, Bagalur, Metratti and Marungapuri are the ryots generally solvent and here their condition can be said to be satisfactory on the whole. In Bagalur the tenants borrow money temporarily and repay immediately after harvest. In Arni, the ryots obtain loans from the Government under the Land Improvement and Agriculturists' Loans Act on the security of their holdings and also from the co-operative societies started in several villages of the estate. The ryots of Serugada are generally poor and are indebted to the co-operative banks and sowcars. In Kurupam, the ryots are generally poor and indebted; they have become increasingly so owing to successive bad seasons during the last two or three years. With a view to bettering their condition, large amounts are being spent on the improvement of the irrigation sources. The question of introducing survey and settlement has been dropped for financial reasons. In South Valluru, Part I, the standard of living rose during the preceding period of high prices and many tenants have become heavily indebted as a result of the fall in prices. In Poravipalaiyam the tenants were adversely affected during the latter part of the quinquennium by the general trade depression or by untimely or scanty rainfall. The Mannarkottai ryots are generally poor and have not the resources to reclaim and improve their lands. In Ilaiyarasanendal, Part I, and Kadambur more than 50 per cent of the ryots are indebted. Their condition has become worse owing to continual adverse seasons and the fall in the price of cotton. In Sivaganga the tenants are generally poor. It was hoped in the report for the last quinquennium that the lands in this estate would command a better value under the cash rent tenure. Ever since the introduction of commutation, there has been a series of bad seasons, with the result that the paying capacity of the tenants has been very much lower than was anticipated. In the case of those tenants who embarked upon litigation with the estate, an appreciable portion of their resources was spent in courts and, during the pendency of these suits, the arrears on their pattas accumulated. The estate has done much to relieve the poverty of the tenants by granting liberal remission of rents in faslis 1340 and 1341 for adverse seasonal conditions as well as for economic depression. Still, the condition of the tenants will not improve materially until the present economic conditions change and are followed by a series of years of good season and the prices of paddy go very much higher than they are now.

22. *General.*—In paragraphs 7 and 21 above, the Court has dealt in detail with the general economic situation in the various estates. It only remains to add that in the case of all but a few estates that are financially well off, fasli 1341 was again a period of considerable anxiety both to the Court of Wards and to its officers in the various districts.

APPENDIX A.

No. I—Statement showing the ages, etc., of the wards and the periods during which the estates have been under management at the end of fasli 1341 (1931–32).

Districts.	Estates.	Government Orders by which the estates came under the management of the Court of Wards.	Sex of the wards.	Grounds of disability.	The periods during which the estates have been under management.	Ages of the wards at the end of the fasli.	Dates on which the wards attained or will attain majority.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
					Y. M. D.	Y. M. D.	
Ganjam	Serugada ..	Mis. No. 2610, Revenue, dated 16th December 1929.	Male ..	Minority ..	2 6 15	17 9 25	5th September 1935.
Visagapatam ..	Kurupam ..	Mis. No. 1031, Revenue, dated 25th June 1926.	Do. ..	Do. ..	6 0 5	12 10 9	22nd August 1940.
Kistna	South Valluru, Part I.	No. 1119, Revenue, dated 23rd July 1924.	Do. ..	Do. ..	7 10 27	14 2 5	26th April 1939.
North Arcot ..	Arni	No. 1915 (Confdl.), Revenue, dated 22nd August 1916.	Do. ..	At the proprietor's own request for the discharge of debts and continued under section 57 of the Court of Wards Act.	15 10 0	26 9 27	
Salem	Bagalur	No. 463, Revenue, dated 16th February 1917, and Mis. No. 964, Revenue, dated 30th May 1922.	Do. ..	At proprietor's request for discharge of debts.	15 4 0	About 37 years.	

No. I—Statement showing the ages, etc., of the wards and the periods during which the estates have been under management at the end of fasli 1341 (1931–32)—*cont.*

Districts.	Estates.	Government Orders by which the estates came under the management of the Court of Wards.	Sex of the wards.	Grounds of disability.	The periods during which the estates have been under management.	Ages of the wards at the end of the fasli.	Dates on which the wards attained or will attain majority.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
					Y. M. D.	Y. M. D.	
[Coim]batore ..	Metratti ..	Mis. No. 2252, Revenue, dated 2nd October 1919.	Male ..	Minority ..	12 9 0	20 9 19	12th September 1932.
	Poravipalaiyam.	No. 863, Revenue, dated 28th May 1926.	Do. ..	Do. ..	6 1 3	18 10 17	14th August 1934.
Trichinopoly ..	Marungapuri ..	No. 1336 (Confdl.), Revenue, dated 11th July 1927.	Female.	Sex ..	4 11 20	37 7 22	
	Kudapalli ..	Mis. No. 2923, Revenue, dated 18th December 1919, and Mis. No. 960, Revenue, dated 20th May 1927.	Do.	Debts ..	12 6 0	21 10 4	To continue until debts are discharged.
Ramnad ..	Sivaganga ..	No. 349, Revenue, dated 18th June 1898.	Male ..	Mental defect.	34 0 0	44 1 28	
	Mannarkottai ..	Mis. No. 3997, Revenue, dated 18th December 1918.	Do. ..	Minority ..	13 6 0	17 9 26	5th September 1935.
Tinnevelly ..	Ilaiyarasanendal, Part I.	Mis. No. 1378, Revenue, dated 18th July 1922.	Do. ..	Do. ..	9 11 0	20 0 28	3rd June 1933.
	Kadambur ..	Mis. No. 775, Revenue, dated 25th April 1927.	Do. ..	Do. ..	5 2 6	8 9 28	3rd September 1944.

APPENDIX B.

No. II—Statement showing the area and the number of villages and the proportion of cultivation to holdings in the estates under management for fasli 1341 (1931–32).

Districts.	Estates.	Area of estates.	Number of villages. Ryotwari or joint rent.	Rented to middlemen whether paying rent in money or in kind.	Partly ryotwari and partly rented.	Inam or shrotriyam.	Total.	Holdings and cultivation. Holdings.	Actual cultivation.	Percentage of cultivation to holdings.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
		SQ. MLS.						ACS.	ACS.	
Ganjam	Serugada	35·00	4	27	..	10	41	(a) 19,100	17,914	93·80
Visagapatam ..	Kurupam	700·00	104	(f) 152	..	48	(f) 304	(b) 47,215	(e) 33,000	69·90
Kistna	South Valluru, Part I ..	57·11	23	..	..	2	25	23,186	17,622	76·00
North Arcot ..	Arni	183·54	141	..	..	50	191	(c) 51,879	(d) 44,844	86·40
Salem	Bagalur	40·00	49	9	3	28	89	(b) 13,526	12,855	95·00
Coimbatore ..	Metratti	11·34	1	..	..	..	1	6,916	(e) 3,950	57·00
	Poravipalaiyam	19·35	1	..	2	..	3	10,611	9,079	86·00
Trichinopoly ..	Kudapalli	..	..	..	..	..	..	240	225	93·72
	Marungapuri	176·90	79	..	..	..	79	41,141	(e) 27,815	67·60
Ramnad ..	Sivaganga	(g) 645·50	611	173	..	1,205	1,989	237,265	114,798	48·38
	Mannarkottai	About 20·00	15	..	..	..	15	(c) 8,952	7,913	88·00
Tinnevelly ..	Ilaiyarasanendal, Part I ..	(h) 22·10	7	..	..	1	8	12,842	10,966	85·39
	Kadambur	24·14	12	1	..	..	13	13,086	10,592	80·94
	Total ..	1,934·98	1,047	362	5	1,344	2,758	485,959	311,573	64·11

(a) Only an estimated figure.
(b) Increase due to assignment of lands and resumption of inams.
(c) Decrease due to relinquishment of lands by the tenants and purchase of some lands sold for arrears of rent by the estate itself.
(d) Decrease due to the cyclone havoc of 1930.
(e) Decrease due to want of timely rains.
(f) Increase of one village is due to the treatment of a hamlet of one mustajari village as a separate village.
(g) Represents the area of the Ayan section only.
(h) Revised figure.

APPENDIX C.

No. III—Statement showing the demand, collection and balance of the estates under management for fasli 1341 (1931–32).

Districts.	Estates.	Land, Forest and Miscellaneous revenue.	*Deduct* remission.	Net revenue.	Net demand of previous fasli.	Difference.	Collection.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
		RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Ganjam	Serugada	49,478	..	49,478	55,723	— 6,245	38,818
Vizagapatam ..	Kurupam	1,82,683	..	1,82,683	1,73,210	+ 9,473	1,13,788
Kistna	South Valluru, Part I	1,03,758	..	1,03,758	1,16,793	— (a) 13,035	93,365
North Arcot ..	Arni	2,34,796	1,411	2,33,385	2,34,192	— 807	2,27,925
Salem ..	Bagalur	25,026	1,190	23,836	23,534	+ 302	19,289
Coimbatore ..	Metratti	11,977	58	11,919	11,921	— 2	11,919
	Poravipalaiyam	72,071	1,224	70,847	72,815	— 1,968	28,431
Trichinopoly ..	Kudapalli	21,950	..	21,950	(b) 22,351	— 411	20,341
	Marungapuri	94,795	629	94,166	1,05,536	— 11,370	69,195
Ramnad	Sivaganga	16,19,407	2,69,982	13,49,425	13,28,756	+ 20,669	7,71,778
	Mannarkottai	15,948	..	15,948	16,656	— 708	13,919
Tinnevelly	Ilaiyarasanendal, Part I ..	21,961	1,914	20,047	20,562	— 515	19,617
	Kadambur	14,155	102	14,053	14,035	+ 18	13,873
	Total ..	24,68,005	2,76,510	21,91,495	21,96,084	— 4,589	14,42,258

(a) Decrease mainly due to fall under income from lanka leases.

(b) Revised figure.

No. III—Statement showing the demand, collection and balance of the estates under management for fasli 1341 (1931–32)—*cont.*

Districts.	Estates.	Amount written off.	Balance at the end of the fasli.	Net recoverable balance on the date of the Collector's report excluding collections, remissions and amounts recommended to be written off after the close of the fasli	Percentage of column (11) to column (5).	Arrear demand at the beginning of the fasli.	Arrear balance at the end of the fasli.
		(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
		RS.	RS.	RS.		RS.	RS.
Ganjam	Serugada	..	10,660	5,728	11·57	77,365	19,468
Vizagapatam ..	Kurupam	651	68,244	58,565	32·05	1,44,375	1,00,323
Kistna	South Valluru, Part I	1	10,392	9,596	9·24	64,545	47,886
North Arcot ..	Arni	67	5,393	1,641	0·70	8,619	1,355
Salem ..	Bagalur	..	4,547	2,757	11·56	4,425	950
Coimbatore ..	Metratti	..	..	..	..	119	..
	Poravipalaiyam	..	42,416	27,962	39·46	27,432	9,007
Trichinopoly ..	Kudapalli	..	1,609	1,135	5·17	2,308	291
	Marungapuri	1,300	23,671	16,614	17·64	79,530	63,833
Ramnad ..	Sivaganga	7	5,77,640	5,77,640	42·80	19,60,387	15,99,346
	Mannarkottai	..	2,029	1,230	7·70	1,645	144
Tinnevelly ..	Ilaiyarasanendal, Part I ..	..	430	107	0·53	504	102
	Kadambur	..	180	23	0·16	311	101
	Total ..	2,026	7,47,211	7,02,999	32·08	23,71,565	18,42,806

APPENDIX D.

No. IV—Financial statement of receipts and charges of the estates under management for fasli 1341 (1931–32).

Districts.	Estates.	Amounts to the credit of the estate at the beginning of fasli 1341. Government promissory notes and other securities and fixed deposits.	Cash.	Value of grain.	Total.	Total cash receipts.	Total of columns (4) and (7).	Total charges.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
		RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS	RS.
Ganjam	Serugada	70,486	(a) 21,351	..	91,837	1,03,418	1,24,769	85,305
Vizagapatam	Kurupam	..	9,113	1,344	10,457	2,30,195	2,39,308	2,33,372
Kistna	South Valluru, Part I	..	40,235	..	40,235	1,11,935	1,52,170	1,31,331
North Arcot	Arni	..	97,699	..	97,699	2,37,548	3,35,247	2,64,125
Salem	Bagalur	8,800	1,637	..	10,437	23,700	25,337	22,602
Coimbatore ..	Metratti	2,400	3,793	2	6,195	13,256	17,049	12,964
	Poravipalaiyam	4,500	4,968	2,722	12,190	50,486	55,454	46,761
Trichinopoly ..	Kudapalli	..	3,169	256	3,425	23,371	26,540	24,546
	Marungapuri	..	5,753	..	5,753	1,00,190	1,05,943	1,03,145
Ramnad ..	Sivaganga	..	1,02,367	19,564	1,21,931	12,54,365	13,56,732	13,54,216
	Mannarkottai	..	4,458	..	4,458	15,481	19,939	14,710
Tinnevelly ..	Ilaiyarasanendal, Part I ..	..	5,170	..	5,170	25,344	30,514	24,624
	Kadambur	700	5,666	..	6,366	14,739	20,405	14,390
	Total ..	86,886	3,05,379	23,888	4,16,153	22,04,028	25,09,407	23,32,091

(a) Includes Rs. 256–8–0 remitted by the Estate Collector in June 1931 but credited in Court's Account in fasli 1341.

No. IV—Financial statement of receipts and charges of the estates under management for fasli 1341 (1931–32)—*cont.*

Districts.	Estates.	Balance to the credit of the estates at the close of fasli 1341. Government promissory notes and other securities and fixed deposits.	Cash.	Value of grain.	Total.	Increase or decrease as compared with the opening balance.	Percentage of establishment charges and Government commission to normal receipts.
		(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
		RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	
Ganjam	Serugada	48,329	39,464	1,906	89,699	— 2,138	25·1
Vizagapatam	Kurupam	6	5,936	1,184	7,126	— 3,331	22·7
Kistna	South Valluru, Part I	..	20,839	..	20,839	— 19,396	16·0
North Arcot	Arni	..	71,122	..	71,122	— 26,577	14·4
Salem	Bagalur	8,800	2,735	..	11,535	+ 1,098	17·07
Coimbatore ..	Metratti	(b) 2,400	4,085	..	6,485	+ 290	16·9
	Poravipalaiyam	..	8,693	279	8,972	— 3,218	15·0
Trichinopoly ..	Kudapalli	..	1,994	167	2,161	— 1,264	10·3
	Marungapuri	..	2,798	..	2,798	— 2,955	29·1
Ramnad ..	Sivaganga	..	2,516	30,749	33,265	— 88,666	22·7
	Mannarkottai	..	5,229	..	5,229	+ 771	15·3
Tinnevelly ..	Ilaiyarasanendal, Part I ..	..	5,890	..	5,890	+ 720	13·97
	Kadambur	..	6,015	..	6,015	— 351	13·63
	Total ..	59,535	1,77,316	34,285	2,71,136	— 1,45,017	20·9

(b) Excludes Rs. 150 remitted for the purchase of securities.

APPENDIX E.

Enclosure A to Statement No. IV showing particulars of receipts and charges of the estates under management for fasli 1341 (1931-32).

Districts.	Estates.	Receipts. Land, Forest and Miscellaneous revenue.	Debts recovered.	Interest on Government Promissory notes and other securities.	Sale-proceeds of grain.	Amount realized by the sale of properties, such as houses, etc.	Amounts borrowed.	Other items.	Total receipts.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
		RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Ganjam	Serugada	54,147	2,849	2,390	1,906	14,330	..	29,796	1,03,418
Vizagapatam	Kurupam	1,49,804	6,431	6	804	967	18,043	54,140	2,30,195
Kistna	South Valluru, Part I ..	1,07,590	..	..	..	86	..	4,259	1,11,935
North Arcot	Arni	2,35,449	141	..	..	105	..	1,853	2,37,548
Salem	Bagalur	22,684	..	376	..	10	..	630	23,700
Coimbatore ..	Metratti	11,740	..	84	435	..	..	997	13,256
	Poravipalaiyam	33,788	..	320	7,015	4,500	..	4,863	50,486
Trichinopoly ..	Kudapalli	21,740	15	266	..	..	..	1,350	23,371
	Marungapuri	81,923	5,353	..	..	211	..	12,703	1,00,190
Ramnad	Sivaganga	10,17,471	398	..	40,391	8,092	..	1,88,013	12,54,365
	Mannarkottai	15,178	..	..	272	..	..	31	15,481
Tinnevelly	Ilaiyarasanendal, Part I ..	20,000	..	..	..	158	..	5,186	25,344
	Kadambur	14,097	..	12	..	518	..	112	14,739
	Total ..	17,83,611	15,187	3,454	50,823	28,977	18,043	3,03,933	22,04,028

Enclosure A to Statement No. IV showing particulars of receipts and charges of the estates under management for fasli 1341 (1931-32)—*cont.*

Districts.	Estates.	Charges. Establishment for management and contingencies.	Maramat expenditure.	Government demand (peshkash, assessment, cesses and taxes).	Government commission for management.	Allowance to the ward and other members of the family.	Repayment of debts.	Investments.	Other miscellaneous disbursements.	Total charges.
		(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)
		RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Ganjam	Serugada	11,973	6,097	14,949	1,878	18,222	..	19,130	13,056	85,305
Vizagapatam	Kurupam	31,303	9,120	32,517	3,563	22,471	65,244	1,534	67,620	2,33,372
Kistna	South Valluru, Part I ..	14,486	2,505	22,471	2,650	17,519	55,853	..	15,847	1,31,331
North Arcot	Arni	27,838	50,804	32,447	6,135	47,651	72,168	23	26,959	2,64,125
Salem	Bagalur	3,376	354	9,307	565	7,885	..	83	1,032	22,602
Coimbatore ..	Metratti	1,773	145	3,310	301	3,826	..	150	3,459	12,964
	Poravipalaiyam	5,154	3,521	12,394	1,008	9,038	1,807	..	13,839	46,761
Trichinopoly ..	Kudapalli	1,976	1,336	3,062	495	3,340	11,654	..	2,683	24,546
	Marungapuri	22,239	9,792	28,566	2,157	29,041	550	1,627	9,173	1,08,145
Ramnad	Sivaganga	2,31,491	1,94,453	4,29,941	11,889	1,50,314	2,734	1,018	3,32,376	13,54,216
	Mannarkottai	1,969	460	5,833	399	1,986	3,038	140	885	14,710
Tinnevelly	Ilaiyarasanendal, Part I ..	2,312	..	8,216	508	8,259	4,029	..	1,300	24,624
	Kadambur	1,583	2,358	5,364	340	3,977	..	..	768	14,390
	Total ..	3,57,473	2,81,045	6,08,377	31,888	3,23,529	2,17,077	23,705	4,88,997	23,32,091

Enclosure B to Statement No. IV showing the expenditure on maramat works in the estates under management including trust institutions for fasli 1341 (1931–32).

Districts.	Estates.	Irrigation works. New works.	Irrigation works. Repairs.	Buildings. New works.	Buildings. Repairs.	Road and other works.	Establishment and contingencies.	Total expenditure.	Allotment in the budget including subsequent modifications.	Percentage of expenditure to allotment	Value of work done but not paid for within the fasli.	Percentage of columns (9) and (12) to column (10).
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13).
		RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS	RS.	RS.		RS.	
Ganjam ..	Serugada	..	2,718	1,310	1,500	..	569	6,097	7,220	84·4	..	84·4
Visagapatam ..	Kurupam	..	2,120	736	3,652	1,091	1,526	9,125	16,716	54·6	6,676	94·5
Kistna	South Valluru, Part I ..	..	1,368	..	1,020	..	117	2,505	4,036	62·0	..	62·0
North Arcot ..	Arni	..	40,000	..	5,731	1,130	4,043	50,904	52,169	97·5	..	97·5
Salem	Bagalur	..	262	..	42	..	50	354	650	54·5	..	54·5
Coimbatore ..	Metratti	..	32	..	..	24	89	145	295	49·1	150	100
	Poravipalaiyam	..	400	..	634	805	1,681	3,520	11,670	30·2	..	30·2
Trichinopoly ..	Kudapalli	..	335	..	1,144	..	..	1,479	1,700	87·0	..	87·0
	Marungapuri	..	5,520	375	2,944	1,577	2,206	12,622	17,557	71·8	1,196	78·7
Ramnad ..	Sivaganga	9,405	1,88,106	26,258	12,064	12,065	31,115	2,79,013	2,90,709	95·9	48,861	112·7
	Mannarkottai	..	460	..	..	..	..	460	1,450	31·7	22	33·2
Tinnevelly ..	Ilaiyarasanendal, Part I..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	400	..	..	..
	Kadambur	..	..	..	2,358	..	..	2,358	2,360	99·9	..	99·9
	Total ..	9,405	2,41,321	28,679	31,089	16,692	41,396	3,68,582	4,06,932	90·57	56,905	104·55

APPENDIX G.

No. V-A.—Statement showing the debts other than arrears of rent covered by bonds due to the estates under management for fasli 1341 (1931–32).

Districts.	Estates.	Debts as per last year's accounts.	Loans newly granted.	Debts newly brought to account during the year.	Interests and costs accrued during the year.	Total.	Debts collected.	Debts written off.	Total.	Balance at the end of the fasli.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
		RS.	RS. (a)	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Ganjam	Serugada	28,573	18,043	3,833	37	50,486	2,849	236	3,085	47,401
Visagapatam ..	Kurupam	(b) 68,231	..	..	12,993	81,224	6,431	123	6,554	74,670
Kistna	South Valluru, Part I ..	6,64,523	..	..	..	6,64,523	..	..	..	6,64,523
North Arcot ..	Arni	21	..	..	644	665	141	..	141	524
Salem	Bagalur	..	..	..	Nil.	..	..	..	..	..
Coimbatore	Metratti	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Poravipalaiyam	(c) 55,680	..	..	..	55,680	..	..	..	55,680
Trichinopoly	Kudapalli	32,618	..	..	..	32,618	15	..	15	32,603
	Marungapuri	36,277	..	7	1,902	38,186	5,353	12,870	18,223	19,963
Ramnad ..	Sivaganga	986	..	9,728	821	11,535	744	..	744	10,791
	Mannarkottai	1,300	..	..	..	1,300	..	..	..	1,300
Tinnevelly ..	Ilaiyarasanendal, Part I ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Kadambur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total ..	8,88,209	18,043	13,568	16,397	9,36,217	15,533	13,229	28,762	9,07,455

(a) Provisional classification. (b) Represents loan granted to the Kurupam estate. (c) Revised figure.

APPENDIX H.

No. V-B.—Statement showing the debts due by the estates under management for fasli 1341 (1931–32).

Districts.	Estates.	Debts as per last year's accounts.	Debts newly contracted.	Debts newly brought to account during the year.	Interests and costs accrued and decreed during the year.	Total.	Debts paid off.	Debts struck off.	Total.	Remainder due by the estates at the end of the fasli.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
		RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.		RS.	RS.
Ganjam ..	.. Serugada	..	..	..	Nil.	..	..	..	..	..
Vizagapatam	.. Kurupam	2,65,496	16,043	..	17,640	3,01,179	65,244	..	65,244	2,35,935
Kistna ..	.. South Valluru, Part I.	2,85,213	..	16,627	16,776	3,18,616	55,861	..	55,861	2,62,755
North Arcot	.. Arni	94,823	..	72,907	3,084	1,70,814	36,370	..	36,370	1,34,444
Salem ..	.. Bagalur	33,900	..	..	991	34,891	..	..	..	34,891
Coimbatore ..	Metratti	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Poravipalaiyam ..	25,000	..	57	1,750	26,807	1,807	..	1,807	25,000
Trichinopoly ..	Kudapalli	47,736	..	71	2,609	50,416	11,654	..	11,654	38,762
	Marungapuri	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ramnad ..	Sivaganga	2,998	..	..	1,883	4,881	4,361	..	4,361	520
	Mannarkottai	21,326	..	..	1,269	22,595	3,037	..	3,037	19,558
Tinnevelly ..	Ilaiyarasanendal, Part I.	3,793	..	..	236	4,029	4,029	..	4,029	..
	Kadambur	..	..	97	..	97	..	..	..	97
	Total ..	7,80,285	18,043	89,759	46,238	9,34,325	1,82,363	..	1,82,363	7,51,962

Quinquennial Statement showing the condition of tenants in the estates under the Court's management.

Districts.	Estates.	Average rate of rent per acre.			Extent to which coercive processes were resorted to for recovery of rent.	To what extent indebtedness prevails among the tenants.	Increase in the extent of rent-paying lands owing to improvements to irrigation works or resumption of inams.	General remarks as to the condition of the tenants.
		Dry.	Wet.	Garden.				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
		RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.				
Ganjam ..	1. Serugada.	1 5 0	7 12 0	0 6 0	Nil.	The ryots are too poor paying half of their income in kind from their lands besides cesses. They are also generally indebted to the co-operative bank and other sowcars.	Nil.	The condition of a ryot in this estate is not better when compared with that of a ryot of a Government village.
Vizagapatam.	2. Kurupam.	2 0 0	9 8 0	3 0 0	Suits were filed and decrees obtained for recovery of rents. Coercive processes under the Estates Land Act were resorted to where necessary. The ryots of Gangubilli firka are very litiguous. Generally it is difficult to collect kists without resort to suits or other coercive steps.	The ryots are generally poor and 90 per cent of them are indebted and 50 per cent of their landed property is encumbered.	Rs. 3,407 by assignments, Rs. 5,715 by resumption of inams and enhancement of Kattubadi.	The condition of the tenants is not on the whole satisfactory. For the last two or three years paddy, gingelly, etc., crops did not fare well and there was failure of crops in the villages of Gangubilli and Kesavaraopalem firkas owing to insufficient supply of water from irrigation sources due to floods. Even for the crops gathered there is no good demand owing to trade depression.

Quinquennial Statement showing the condition of tenants in the estates under the Court's management—*cont.*

Districts.	Estate.	Average rate of rent per acre. Dry.	Wet.	Garden.	Extent to which coercive processes were resorted to for recovery of rent.	To what extent indebtedness prevails among the tenants.	Increase in the extent of rent-paying lands owing to improvements to irrigation works or resumption of inams.	General remarks as to the condition of the tenants.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
		RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.				
Kistna ..	3. South Valluru, P.I.	1 12 0 Nearly three-fourths of the extent of dry lie in the upland. Hence the low rate.	3 4 0 The average wet rate for the Valluru Tana is about Rs. 6 per acre and that for the Koppaka Tana is nearly Rs. 7 an acre. It is only Rs. 2 an acre in Vadlamamadu Tana which represents two-thirds of the wet extent of the whole estate. Although the lands are classed as wet it practically represents the dry rate because the mamul wet privileges in the lands owned by the estate were exchanged with the Government by a proportionate reduction in the peshkash.	..	.... Fasli. Distraint. Under section 78. Under section 112. 1337 3 122 1338 18 105 1339 1 38 1340 17 110 1341 7 *292 * These are in the increase owing to the fact that the lands covered by them are owned by the absentee tenants.	.... Indebtedness prevails to a large extent among the tenants nowadays. The tenants contracted debts when the prices of paddy and other crops were at their highest and when the price of the land was consequently very high in order to keep pace with the times and to equip themselves with the modern and civilized ways of living. On account of the general economic depression the price of the crops has fallen down and with it the price of the land. Those who have blindly counted upon the abnormal prices of the lands have become insolvent.	.... The increase in this direction is too small to admit of any special remarks.	.... As the estate has been under the management of the Court of Wards for seven years (since 1924) relations between the tenants and the estate are not strained. In spite of the general depression the condition of the average tenant is not bad.
North Arcot.	4. Arni ..	1 15 1	6 13 7	16 3 10	No. of cases. Fasli. Movables. Immovables. 1337. 7 .. 1338. 18 .. 1339. 10 .. 1340. 16 1 1341. 61 543	The tenants of the estate are not more indebted than their brethren in Government tracts The sale value of land varies in different parts and it has considerably fallen owing to the present financial impasse. Sale of lands by the ryots occurred occasionally as usual, as they were due to family debts or other ordinary causes. The ryots have full right of occupancy in the lands held by them and the Government grant loans both under Land Improvement and Agriculturists' Loans Acts, to the needy ryots on the security of their holdings, the present financial condition of the estate not permitting such grants by the estate itself. The ryots are getting pecuniary help from co-operative societies also started in several of the villages in the estate. The existence of several factories in which a large number of persons of the labouring classes find employment prevents the drifting of these men into towns in search of labour. Thus the estate tenants are in no way worse than their brethren in the adjoining Government villages.	Nil	The administration of the estate has been satisfactory, though the tenants on the whole may not be stated to be quite happy and contented due to the general economic depression. They find it extremely difficult to procure money for payment of kist owing to the poor yield of crops and to the fall in the prices. Much pressure had accordingly to be put on the ryots by the estate officials for realization of rents.
Salem ..	5. Bagalur ..	1 2 0	5 2 0	Nil ..	Summary suits were filed for the recovery of Rs. 146, civil suits for Rs. 441. Coercive processes were also issued for Rs. 1,038.	Tenants generally contract debts only for special purposes such as marriages, house building and purchase of cattle. Occasionally ryots borrowed money temporarily in the first and second kist seasons in November and December which are earlier than the harvest season. They repay it as soon as they sell the dry grains harvested. Those that grow gingelly in the month of August do not generally borrow for the above kists. Indebtedness does not prevail to any remarkable extent anywhere in the estate.	Nil	The ryots do generally pay their kists fairly and regularly except a few regular defaulters. No undue pressure is put on them except on defaulters against whom coercive proceedings are taken. 2. The rates of rent in the estate are not much higher than those of assessment in the adjoining Government tracts and the condition of tenants is as good as that of the adjoining ryotwari villages. 3. In almost all the villages there are irrigation sources and they are in good condition.

4. Cultivation of waste lands has been encouraged and assignments made to the poor and deserving ryots on collecting from them a nominal premium. Of late premium at two and a half times the rent is being insisted on for assessed lands.

5. The estate was fully surveyed in 1903 and survey accounts have been introduced in all the villages.

6. In brief, despite the unfavourable seasons in the quinquennium and the economic depression for the last two years, the condition of the estate ryots under Court's management is on the whole satisfactory.

Quinquennial Statement showing the condition of tenants in the estates under the Court's management—*cont.*

Districts.	Estate	Average rate of rent per acre. Dry.	Wet.	Garden.	Extent to which coercive processes were resorted to for recovery of rent.	To what extent indebtedness prevails among tenants.	Increase in the extent of rent paying lands owing to improvements to irrigation works or resumption of inams.	General remarks as to the condition of the tenants.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
		RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.				
Coimbatore..	6. Metratti.	1 0 4	..	4 0 3	Nil	No such instances are perceptible.	....	Generally good.
..	7. Peravipalayam.	Rs. 15 to 25 (The lands were leased for one year in 1926 and from 1927 they have been leased for periods of 3 years. The current lease expires on 12th April 1933).	..	Rs. 35 to 50	Civil suits have been filed for the recovery of arrears.	Since the beginning of the current lease from 13th April 1930, the tenants were adversely affected by trade and economic depression, untimely rains and scarcity of rains. The produce was sold at low prices. As a result of all these conditions, the tenants have fallen increasingly into debt. Even when remission was granted for faslis 1340 and 1341, they were unable to pay the arrears	Nil	The general condition of the tenants now is not encouraging.
Trichinopoly	8. Marungapuri.	1 2 0 These rates are below those prevailing in the adjoining Government tract.	2 10 0	3 10 0	The attachment of movables was not properly resorted to till now. As this process is now being resorted to, attachment of land and filing of summary suits are becoming less and less	There are only a few rich money-lenders and landowners in this estate. Most of the remaining people possess sufficient property to support themselves; but in case of failure of rains they have no other course except to borrow from the money-lenders. Thus indebtedness exists among the ryots, though not to a very large extent.	Nil	On the whole the condition of the tenants cannot be said to be fair.
..	9. Kudapalli.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.		(This is ryotwari estate)		

Districts.	Estate	Dry.	Wet.	Garden.	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Ramnad ..	10. Sivaganga— Ayan .. Devastanam .. Chattram. Whole estate ..	 1 3 0 1 1 11 0 13 4 1 0 0	 10 12 3 11 3 11 9 9 9 10 8 0	(No special rates garden lands under the waram tenure, under the cash rent system, uniform rate of Rs. 2-3-0 per acre irrespective of the kind of crops raised).	No. of cases. Fasli. — Distraint. — Attachment of land 1337. — 3,945 — 2,942 1338. — 20,346 — 3,955 1339. — 3,609 — 5,135 1340. — 656 — 2,332 1341. — 1,979 — 2,832 The demand on about 5 per cent of the holdings was collected by coercive processes under section 112 of the Estates Land Act and on about 9 per cent by coercive processes under section 77 of the Act. The very large number of distraints effected in fasli 1338 was due to the fact that the estate was suddenly confronted by agitation by the ryots' Sangam. With the extinction of the Sangam during fasli 1340, the bulk of the ryots came forward to pay their rents to the best of their capacity, but their paying capacity was low due to the fall in the price of paddy and general economic depression in faslis 1340 and 1341. The increase during the quinquennium of about one per cent in the average number of cases in which lands were attached under section 112 of the Estates Land Act is due to the fact that in view of the gradual fall in the price of paddy it was more difficult to collect arrears from the ryots who found it harder to pay the current demand.	It was hoped during the last quinquennium that the lands in this estate would command a better value under the cash rent tenure than they did under the waram tenure. Ever since the introduction of commutation there has been a series of bad seasons with the result that the paying capacity of the tenants has been very much lower than was anticipated. Besides, as a number of misguided ryots embarked upon litigation with the estate, an appreciable portion of their resources has been spent in courts and during the time taken in the disposal of these suits, the arrears on their pattas accumulated. Further just at the time when the ryots were prepared to pay and settle their arrears on the collapse of the Sangam the price of paddy rapidly fell during the period of general economic depression. Though the estate has done a great deal to ameliorate the condition of the tenants by granting liberal remission of rents in faslis 1340 and 1341, the ryots who find it difficult to settle all their arrears, are too ready to believe any one who tells them that all their ills are due to the introduction of commutation.	Nil	The ryots are generally poor on account of the factors mentioned in column 7, the arrears have been steadily accumulating. As the cash rents were fixed after estimating the value of paddy at Rs. 6 per kalam at a time when the prices were much higher, the ryots are not likely to obtain the anticipated advantages under commutation till the prices of paddy go very much higher. Unless the present economic conditions change and are followed by a series of good season, the prices cannot be expected to go high.

The average is based on the cultivated area of the warapath, warisapath and mamool teerwapath lands and on the area of holdings in the case of commuted lands. The fall in the rates of rent is due to the following reasons:—

(1) Gradual fall in the prices of paddy.
(2) Bad seasons in faslis 1337 and 1341.
(3) Large amount of remissions (Rs. 9,13,845-5-2) granted during the quinquennium.
(4) Introduction of the cash rent system in lieu of waram in the remaining taluks of Thiruppuvanam and old Seikalathur.
(5) General economic depression in faslis 1340 and 1341.

Quinquennial Statement showing the condition of tenants in the estates under the Court's management—*cont.*

Districts.	Estates.	Average rate of rent per acre. Dry.	Wet.	Garden.	Extent to which coercive processes were resorted to for recovery of rent.	To what extent indebtedness prevails among tenants.	Increase in the extent of rent paying lands owing to improvements to irrigation works or resumption of inams.	General remarks as to the condition of the tenants.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
		RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.				
Ramnad—*cont.*	11. Mannar-kottai.	1 1 6	4 2 8	2 5 6	About 25 per cent of the demand is collected by coercive measures taken under sections 77 (2) and 112 of the Act I of 1908.	Indebtedness prevails among the major portion of the tenants in the estate.	Nil.	Generally poor. Unable to reclaim and improve their patta lands Hence large extent is left waste.
[illegible]lly..	12. Ilaiyarasnandal Part I.	1 6 6½	5 5 7	4 3 6	Nil.	More than half of the population of the ryots are in a state of indebtedness for want of good rains and also owing to the downfall in the price of cotton.	Nil	For want of timely rains there was no proper yield in the previous years. The condition of the tenants has become worse owing to the general trade depression and fall in prices.
	13. Kadbur.	0 13 5¼	5 13 10½	3 2 6	On 9 persons for 21 acres of lands.	More than half of the population of the ryots are in a state of indebtedness for want of good rains and also owing to the fall in the price of cotton.	Nil.	Do.

Government of Madras

REVENUE DEPARTMENT

G.O. No. 383, 1st March 1933

Court of Wards—Administration Report—Fasli 1341—Recorded.

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Recorded.

(By order of the Governor in Council)

J. A. THORNE,
Secretary to Government.

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