

ADMINISTRATIVE REPORT OF THE PUDUKKOTTAI STATE OF THE YEAR CONTENTS.

1936-37.

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Introductory and Personal.

THE Pudukkottai State is bounded on the north and the west by the Trichinopoly district, on the south by the Ramnad district and on the east by the Tanjore district. Its area is 1,179 square miles. The population according to the census of 1931 was 4,00,694. The State resembles in its physical features the upland parts of the east coast of the Madras Presidency, and consists for the most part of a plain of somewhat sparsely cultivated dry land interspersed with a large number of rain-fed tanks and traversed by a few jungle streams. It has no seaboard. Its climate resembles that of the surrounding districts of Trichinopoly, Tanjore and Ramnad, and is healthy. The State is mainly agricultural and is dependent on a somewhat precarious rainfall.

The capital of the State is Pudukkottai, a well laid out municipal town containing some imposing public buildings and provided with a protected, though limited, water-supply, to supplement which measures are being taken. The population of the town according to the census of 1931 was 28,776.

The State continued to be in direct relations with the Government of India through the Agent to the Governor-General, Madras States, with his headquarters at Trivandrum. With the advent of the New Constitution on April 1, 1937, the designation of "Agent" was changed to that of "Resident for the Madras States."

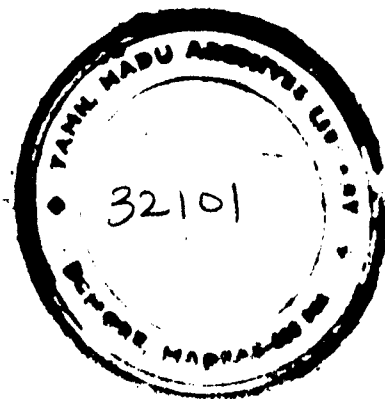
2. His Highness the Raja :—His Highness Sri Brihadamba Das Raja Rajagopala Tondaiman Bahadur, ninth in succession from Raghunatha Tondaiman, the founder of the Ruling House, is the Ruler of the State and is entitled to a salute of eleven guns. He was born on June 23, 1922. Captain G. T. B. Harvey continued to be Tutor to His Highness.

The year has been one of steady and uninterrupted progress in His Highness the Raja's mental and physical development. His Tutor reports considerable intellectual advance. He has improved in stature, weight and endurance. He is undoubtedly good for his age at all games and field-sports.

During the year, His Highness visited Mysore and Bangalore. At Mysore, he was the guest of His Highness the Maharajah. He has also made several formal public appearances in the State, for example, at the Exhibition Cricket Match, the opening of the Palaiyur Bridge, the Proclamation ceremony, the Armistice Day Parade and the Coronation Day Parade. At some of these he made speeches in English. His Highness's bearing at the functions impressed onlookers favourably.

3. Administration :—The administration of the State is vested in an Administrator who is assisted by an Assistant Administrator. Sir Alexander Tottenham, Kt., C.I.E., (I.C.S. retired), continued as Administrator and M. R. Ry. Rao Sahib R. Krishnamachariar Avergal, B.A., as Assistant Administrator.

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4. The Legislative Council constituted on a statutory basis is composed of 50 members of whom 35 are elected and 15 nominated by the Darbar, 10 of the latter being officials. The Council met twice during the fasli. The Administrator is the Ex-officio President of the Council, and in his absence, the Assistant Administrator exercises the functions of the President, while if both are absent, the Deputy President presides. The Deputy President is a non-official elected member appointed by the Darbar. He presided over the proceedings of the Council on several occasions during the fasli.

5. Lieut.-Colonel W. A. M. Garstin, C. B. E., continued to be the Agent to the Governor-General, Madras States, till the end of November 19, 1936, when Mr. C. P. Skrine, O. B. E., I. C. S., succeeded him. Lieut.-Colonel W. A. M. Garstin visited the State in September 1936 and Mr. C. P. Skrine in March 1937.

6. The year was memorable for the abdication of His Majesty the King-Emperor Edward VIII.

The Proclamation announcing the accession to the throne of His Most Gracious Majesty King George the VI, King of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the seas, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, was read by the Administrator from the balcony over the main entrance to the Public Offices at 9 a.m. on December 14, 1936. His Highness the Raja was present. A large gathering of officials and of the general public was assembled in front of the offices. The Assistant Administrator read a Tamil translation of the Proclamation. Flags were flown on the public buildings and an imperial salute of 101 guns was fired. The Administrator then called for three cheers for His Majesty, which were heartily given by all present. The Coronation in London of Their Majesties the King-Emperor George the VI and the Queen-Empress Elizabeth was celebrated in the State on May 12, 1937. The programme of the celebration was as follows:—

(1) May 11 and 12, 1937 were declared public holidays throughout the State.

(2) 8 a.m. on May 12, 1937: A Parade of the State Military and Police Forces was held. A feu-de-joie and an imperial salute of 101 guns were fired.

(3) 12.30 p.m.: The poor were fed in the Palace Square.

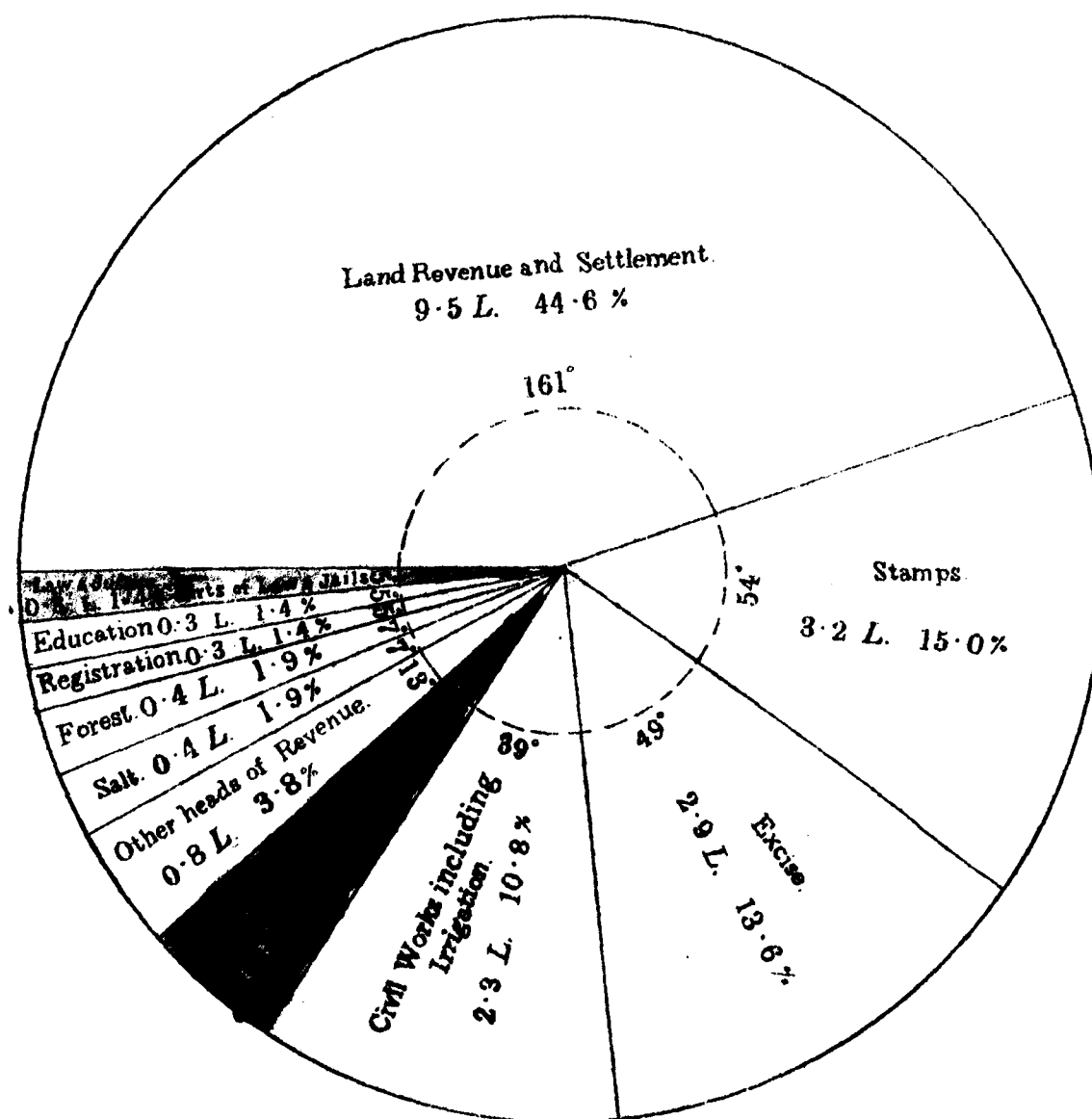
(4) Evening: His Highness the Raja drove in State to worship the guardian Deity of his family and the State, Sri Brihadambal, at Tirugokarnam followed by the Assistant Administrator and other Hindu Heads of Departments.

(5) 7 p.m.: All the important State buildings were illuminated.

(6) Special services were held in churches and mosques, and special Abhishekams and Archanais performed in important State temples.

Proportion of Gross Revenue of the State

FOR FASLI 1346 UNDER THE VARIOUS HEADS TO THE TOTAL REVENUE
(IN LAKHS OF RUPEES)



FINANCIAL REVIEW.

7. The actual receipts and disbursements of the fasli under review, compared with the receipts and disbursements expected at the time of framing the revised estimate for the fasli on the one hand, and with the actual receipts and disbursements of the two preceding faslis on the other, are given in Statement II-A in the Appendix. A memorandum explaining the variations is prefixed to that statement.

8. The assets and liabilities of the State as they stood on the last day of the fasli, 30—6—37, are given below:—

ASSETS.	Rs.	LIABILITIES.	Rs.
1. Cash balance in the State Treasuries ...	2,68,173	1. Departmental deposits ...	11,32,838
2. Surplus investments in Government securities...	22,80,900	2. Suspense ...	158
3. Balance in account-current with the Imperial Bank of India, Trichinopoly ...	30,658	3. Remittances ...	36,269
4. Balance in account-current with the Imperial Bank of India, Madras ...	37,283	4. Endowment Fund ...	2,860
5. Balance in account-current with the Imperial Bank of India, Trivandrum ...	5,312	5. Provident Fund ...	6,29,216
6. Balance in account-current with the National Provincial Bank of England, London ...	1,407	Total ...	18,01,341
7. In Pudukkottai Electric Supply Corporation shares ...	22,000	Add closing balance ...	16,46,327
8. In Reserve Bank shares ...	500	Total ...	34,47,668
9. In Pudukkottai Match Factory shares ...	2,000		
10. Loans and advances ...	6,43,035		
11. Suspense ...	7,761		
12. Remittances ...	1,48,639		
Total ...	34,47,668		

It will be seen from the above that the assets of the State amounted to Rs. 34,47,668, its liabilities to Rs. 18,01,341 and the balance to Rs. 16,46,327.

RECEIPTS.

9. The following statement compares the actual receipts of fasli 1346 with the budget and revised estimates for the fasli and the actuals of the preceding three faslis:—

Principal heads.	Budget estimate for fasli 1346.	Revised estimate for fasli 1346.	Actuals of fasli			
			1346.	1345.	1344.	1343.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Land Revenue ...	10,90,500	10,29,500	9,48,027	10,09,111	6,24,094	9,40,814
Salt and excise ...	3,10,750	3,19,600	3,23,289	2,90,467	3,32,9	

The decrease compared with the revised estimate was the result of a fall chiefly under 'Land Revenue,' 'Stamps' and 'Registration.' This was however counter-balanced to some extent by increases under 'Excise,' 'Forest,' 'Interest,' 'Civil works,' and 'Other receipts.'

The fall under 'Land Revenue' was due to the facts that the Government had to suspend the collection of 50 per cent of the kist on all ayan wet lands that had been left waste or, having been cultivated, had failed to yield at least a four anna crop owing to lack of water, and that the collection of a portion of the Natham Settlement fees on some lands in Viswanathapuram had to await the disposal of suits filed by some of the Nagarathars objecting to the settlement of the Natham. The decrease under 'Stamps' occurred mainly under 'sale of judicial stamp papers' and 'sale of non-judicial stamps and labels.' The fall under 'Registration' occurred mainly under 'fees for Registering documents' and 'search fees.'

The increase under 'Excise' occurred mainly under 'Toddy—tree tapping fees' (the season in the toddy year was favourable), and 'excise on match banderols,' a fluctuating item. The increase under 'Forest' occurred chiefly under 'reserve forest and plantations—firewood and charcoal,' and 'compounding fees, fines and forfeitures.' The increase under 'Interest' occurred chiefly under 'interest on Government Securities' owing to the purchase of Government Promissory Notes of the face value of one lakh about the beginning of the fasli supplemented by small increases under several sub-heads. Increased receipts under 'motor licenses' and 'contribution in aid of public works' account mainly for the increase under 'Civil works.' The increase under 'Other receipts' occurred chiefly under 'Law and justice—courts of law—criminal Court fines,' 'College and High School—tuition fees and fines and miscellaneous.'

The increases and decreases in the actuals of fasli 1346 as compared with those of fasli 1345 are given below.

INCREASES.			DECREASES.		
		Rs.			Rs.
Stamps	...	30,388	Land Revenue	...	61,084
Excise	...	32,822	Interest	...	2,084
Forest	...	2,867	Other receipts	...	160
Registration	...	2,736			
Civil works	...	41,114			
		<u>1,09,927</u>			<u>63,328</u>

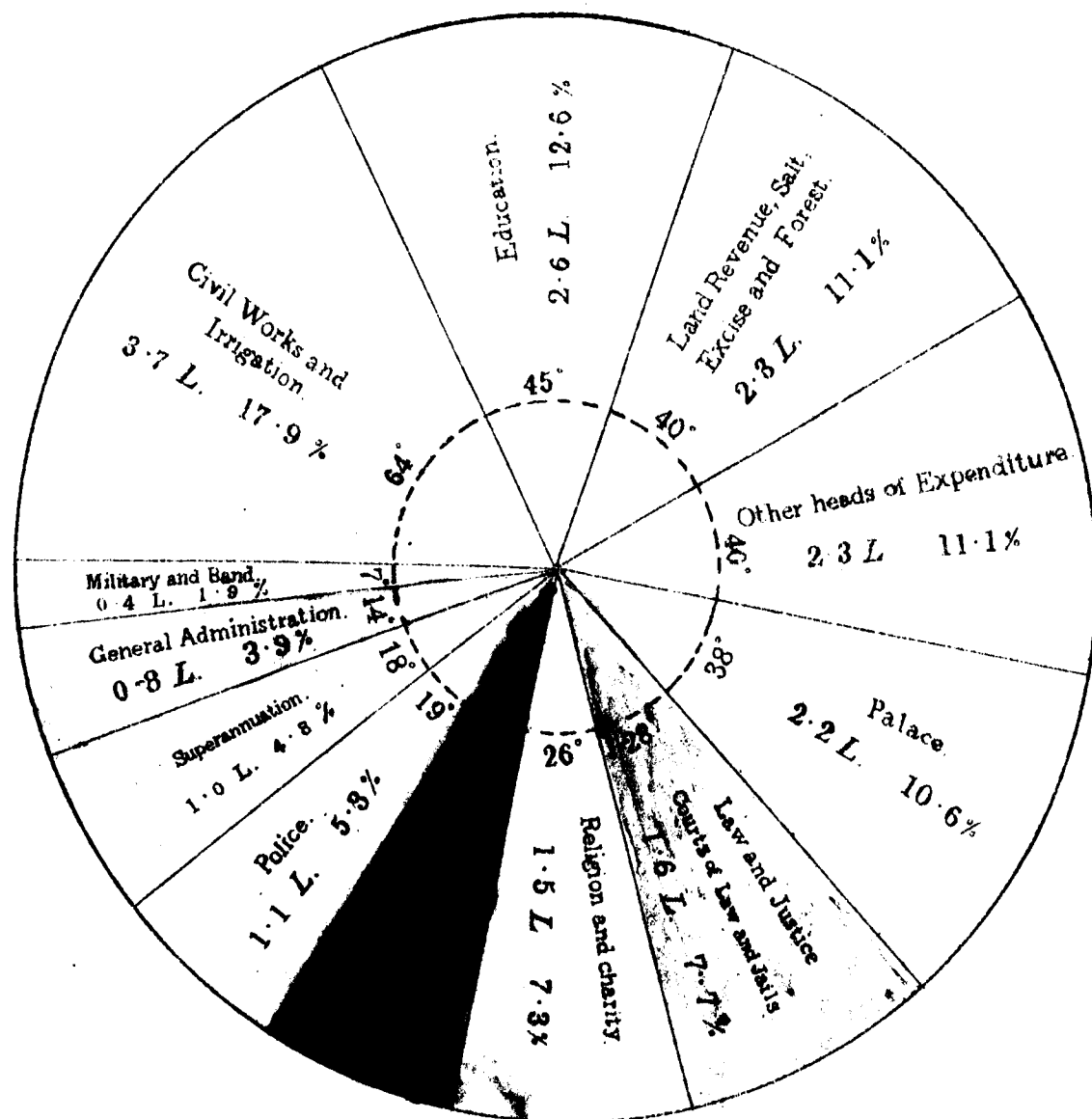
The increase under 'Stamps' occurred mainly under 'sale of non-judicial and judicial stamps' owing to larger sales than in last fasli. The increase under 'Excise' was chiefly under 'sale of match banderols' and income from 'excise on matches.' The first is a fluctuating item and the increase under the second is due to the share of the State in the proceeds of the excise duty on matches for 1935—36 having proved greater than that of the previous fasli. The increase under 'Forest' occurred mainly under 'reserve forest—timber, fire-wood and charcoal, green leaves and grazing permits' counter-balanced by a decrease under 'plantations—fire-wood and charcoal' and 'quarries—seigniorage fees.' The increase under 'Registration' was due to larger receipts, chiefly under 'fees for registering documents, search fees and miscellaneous.' The increase under 'Civil works' occurred mainly under 'town and frontier tolls—contract' and 'contribution in aid of public works, motor licenses and garden receipts,' counter-balanced in part by a decrease under 'miscellaneous' and larger refunds. The increase under 'town and frontier tolls—contract' was chiefly due to the discontinuance of the former contribution to Municipality, two-thirds of the income collected from the Town toll-gates. The increase under 'Other receipts' occurred mainly under 'Education—College and High School—tuition fees, other fees and miscellaneous' and was due to larger number of admissions in both the institutions and to the enhancement of school fees.

The decrease under 'Land Revenue' occurred mainly under 'current and arrear collections' and was due to the suspension already mentioned. The fall

Proportion of Expenditure of the State

FOR FASLI 1346 UNDER THE VARIOUS HEADS TO THE TOTAL EXPENDITURE

(IN LAKHS OF RUPEES)



under 'Interest' occurred chiefly under 'interest on Government Securities' and interest on fixed deposits in bank' and was due to the sale of Government Promissory Notes of the face value of two lakhs and the withdrawal of fixed deposits from the Imperial Bank of India, Trichinopoly, during fasli 1345. This was however counter-balanced by an increase under 'interest on loans and advances.'

EXPENDITURE.

10. The subjoined statement compares the actual expenditure of the fasli with the budget and revised estimates of the fasli and the actuals of the preceding three faslis.

Principal heads.	Budget estimate for fasli 1346.	Revised estimate for fasli 1346.			Actuals of fasli 1346.			Actuals of fasli		
		Voted.	Non-voted.	Total.	Voted.	Non-voted.	Total.	1345.	1344.	1343.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Religion and Charity ...	1,56,220	1,57,840	...	1,57,840	1,53,880	...	1,53,880	1,56,415	1,66,626	1,48,227
Palace—Fixed allowance to the members of His Highness's family, of His Highness the late Raja's family and the Western Palace Jaghire ...	2,11,520	...	2,12,190	2,12,190	...	2,15,433	2,15,433	2,28,420	2,17,348	2,12,915
Land Revenue ...	1,87,280	1,82,680	7,140	1,89,820	1,82,187	7,197	1,89,384	1,97,789	1,98,657	1,91,805
Salt and Excise ...	23,140	21,550	840	22,390	20,260	866	21,126	24,845	26,093	23,868
Forest ...	21,700	20,000	440	20,440	18,442	433	18,875	21,781	23,112	24,255
Registration ...	27,870	27,400	420	27,820	26,748	425	27,173	27,475	26,990	27,322
General Administration ...	80,860	34,835	46,645	81,480	35,057	46,204	81,261	81,082	80,074	76,141
Law & Justice and Police ...	2,77,430	2,29,800	47,290	2,77,090	2,23,106	46,382	2,69,488	2,74,0		

The increase under 'Medical' occurred mainly under 'Hospitals and Dispensaries—permanent establishment and cost of medicines.' The increase under 'Superannuation' was chiefly under 'pension.' The increase under 'Military and Band' occurred under 'cost of musical instruments.'

The decrease under 'Religion and Charity' occurred chiefly under 'temporary establishment' and 'Tiruppani works.' The decrease under 'Palace' occurred mainly under 'allowances to members of His Highness the late Raja's family' due to the postponement to the subsequent fasli of the payment of income-tax for 1937—38 on the allowance of Captain Rajakumar B. R. Dorai Raja Avl., under 'Palace Stables' owing to the absence in fasli 1346 of such special items of expenditure as purchase of horses in fasli 1345, and under 'allowances to members of Chinnaranmanai' owing to the death of M. R. Ry. Janaki Rajayee Saheba Avl., wife of the late Chinnaranmanai Jaghirdar. The decrease under 'Land Revenue' was due to the change in the personnel

The Council refused leave to introduce Bill No. 8 of 1936. The Pudukkottai Debtors' Protection Bill, No. 9 of 1936, was referred to a Select Committee. The Pudukkottai Amending Bill, No. 1 of 1937, was postponed to the next session for consideration. The motion for leave to introduce the Pudukkottai Amending Bill, No. 2 of 1937, was rejected.

19. *Financial business.*—The Finance Committee examined the draft budget for fasli 1347 before it was presented to the Council. The Council passed the Budget without modification.

20. *Questions.*—530 questions were answered in the two sessions.

21. *Resolutions.*—28 Resolutions were discussed in the Council during the year of which 13 were carried, six negatived and nine withdrawn after discussion. The Government remained neutral in regard to three of the resolutions

the crop had failed owing to lack of water and not to any neglect on the part of the ryots holding the lands, and that the remaining 50% should be collected in six instalments as in the affected villages.

There was a slight fall in the prices of food-grains as compared with those ruling in the previous fasli.

28. *Condition of the people.*—The main occupation of about 80 per cent of the population of the State is agricultural. Since there are no perennial rivers, agriculture is entirely dependent on local rainfall. The general condition of the ryots was fair.

The following table shows the average daily scale of wages for labourers in the Town of Pudukkottai and in the Taluks of the State.

Place.	Skilled labourers
--------	-------------------

The fines levied departmentally amounted to Rs. 676—12—0 against Rs. 622 in the previous fasli and those realised by Magistrates to Rs. 108 against Rs. 98 in the preceding fasli.

46. *Financial.*—The total demand for the fasli including arrears was Rs. 2,40,353 against Rs. 2,45,720 in the previous fasli. A sum of Rs. 2,44,368 was either collected in the fasli or adjusted from previous excess collections. This sum includes excess collections amounting to Rs. 6,013 to be adjusted towards the dues of fasli 1347. There was an out-standing balance of Rs. 1,998 at the close of the fasli. The average incidence of abkari revenue was nine annas seven pies per head of the population and Rs. 204 per square mile.

The total cost of the department including that of the salt preventive force was Rs.

The number of cases under the Indian Penal Code, the Forest Regulation and the Elementary Education Regulation increased. The number of cases under the Police Regulation and the Motor Vehicles Regulation fell slightly.

68. *Appeals and Revisions.*—There were 266 appeals for disposal of which 263 were disposed of leaving three pending. There were 105 revision applications for disposal of which 92 were disposed of. Detailed statistical information about appeals and revisions filed and disposed of by the several courts is given in Statement No. XXIII.

69. *Trial with the aid of assessors.*—All the cases committed to the court of session were tried with the aid of assessors. There were 30 sessions cases concerning 75 persons for disposal, out of which 26 cases involving 66 persons were disposed of, leaving four cases concerning nine persons pending at the end of the fasli. The judge agreed with all the assessors in respect of 14 persons, disagreed with one or more of the assessors in respect of 37 persons and disagreed with all

The following table classifies the litigants according to their calling.

Classes of litigants.			Number of suits.	Percentage.
1. Money-lenders against agriculturists	...	...	261	21.15
2. Money-lenders against non-agriculturists	...	...	412	33.38
3. Traders against buyers	...	...	46	3.72
4. Other suits	...	...	507	41.08
5. By Sirkar	...	...	...	...
6. Against Sirkar	...	...	8	0.

91. *Inspection.*—All the nine rural small cause courts were inspected by the Judges during the fasli. The Chief Judge and the Senior Puisne Judge each inspected two courts. The other two Judges inspected the rest. The Registrar of the Chief Court inspected all the eight panchayat courts.

92. *Finance.*—The income from the civil judicial department excluding the village courts amounted to Rs. 2,22,664 against Rs. 2,06,542 in fasli 1345. The expenditure on the department amounted to Rs. 83,242 against Rs. 86,063 in fasli 1345.

93. *General Remarks.*—The working of all the civil courts in the State continued to be generally satisfactory.

PRISONS.

POLICE.

102. *Constitution.*—The sanctioned strength of the Police Force in fasli 1346 was one Superintendent of Police, one Sergeant Major, four inspectors, 12 sub-inspectors, one *jemadar*, 35 head constables and 244 constables. During the fasli an out-post was abolished and the strength of the force was reduced by one sub-inspector, four head constables and four constables. Four constables' places were vacant at the end of the fasli.

103. *Crimes.*—The number of cases reported excluding those that were referred as false and those of which investigation was refused, decreased from 3,234 in fasli 1345 to 2,995 in the fasli under report. The number of nuisance cases also decreased from 2,207 to 2,089. The number of offences under the Indian Penal Code fell from 558 to 453 and that of offences under special and local laws from 469 to 453.</

An apiary was opened in the fasli with ten hives, and the poultry farm was stocked with fowls of the white Leghorn variety. Some boys were trained in poultry farming and bee-keeping. There are two looms in the Home at which some boys work during their leisure hours. 111 towels were woven in the Home, and kept for the use of the boys. The boys also raised a vegetable garden. The inmates were responsible for keeping the Home and its premises clean. They white-washed the building twice in the fasli and also painted the woodwork once.

The Home provides two meals a day. The average daily strength of the Home was 74 against 83 in the previous fasli. The average cost of meals supplied was Rs. 3—9—7 a head against Rs. 4—2—11 in the preceding fasli.

221. *Financial.*—The table below shows the financial result of the working of the Home during the fasli.

Opening. balance.	Receipts.									Total includ- ing opening balance.	Expenditure.			Balance.		
	Donations and other receipts.			Interest on donations.			Total.									
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1,76,353 2 9	1,862 8 3	8,340 10 3	10,103 2 6	1,86,456 5 3	10,740 3 4	1,75,716 1 11										

222. *General remarks.*—Lieut. Col. W. A. M. Garstin, Agent to the Governor-General, Madras States, and Miss Simon, Organising Secretary of the Indian Red Cross Society, Madras, visited the Home during the fasli. M. R. Ry. R. A. Dakshinamurthi Pillai Avl. continued to be the President of the Home throughout the fasli. The working of the Home was satisfactory and the Darbar thank the Board of Management and the President for their gratuitous services.

DARBAR OFFICE, PUDUKKOTTAI, }
October 10, 1937. }

A. TOTTENHAM,
Administrator.

APPENDIX.

STATEMENT I.

Names of high officials in the Pudukkottai State, showing changes in the personnel during Fasli 1346 (1936—1937).

Name of officer.	Appointment.	Period.		Remarks.
		From	To	
Sir Alexander Tottenham, Kt., C. I. E., (I. C. S., retired).	...	1—7—1936	30—6—1937	
M. R. Ry. Rao Sahib R. Krishnamachariar Ayl., B. A.	Assistant Administrator	1—7—1936	30—6—1937	



Disbursements of the Pudukkottai State for Fasli 1346 compared with the Actuals of Fasli 1345 and the Revised estimate for Fasli 1346—cont.

Group Heads.	Major Heads.	Revised estimate for Fasli 1346 (1936-37).			Accounts for Fasli 1346 (1936-37).			Accounts of Fasli	
		Voted.	Non-voted.	Total.	Voted.	Non-voted.	Total.	1345 (1935-36).	1344 (1934-35).

STATEMENT VIII.

An abstract showing the gross extent of lands of every description in the Pudukkottai State—Fasli 1346 (1936-1937).

Number.	ITEMS.	Extent of land in acres.	Revenue.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5
1	Total area of the State	7,54,291	Rs.	
	DEDUCT—			
2	Game preserves	32,188		
3	Porambokes and unclassified lands ...	2		

STATEMENT XIII.

Excise D. C. B. Statement for Fasli 1346 (1936-1937) Current and Arrear.

Items.	Demand for Fasli 1345.		Demand for Fasli 1346.		Treasury collection.		Excess collection of previous fasli adjusted.		Amount written off.		Total collection for D. C. B.		Balance.		Excess collection.		Remarks.

STATEMENT XVIII.

Statement showing the receipts and expenditure on account of Registration during Fasli 1346 (1936—1937).

Description.	Fasli 1345.				Fasli 1346.				Remarks.
	Number of deeds.		Fees realised.		Number of deeds.		Fees realised.		
	RS.	P							

STATEMENT

Statement showing the punishments inflicted by Criminal Courts

Name of the Courts.	Transportation.	Penal servitude.	Imprisonment.		Forfeiture of property.		Fine.		Whipping.				Total (of columns 2 to 5, 7, 9, 12 and 13).	Number of persons ordered to find or give		No.
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STATEMENT XXVI.

Statement showing the number and value of suits instituted in the Civil Courts in the State of Pudukkottai during Fasli 1346 (1936—1937).

Nature of suits.	Tribunal.	Number of suits instituted, the value of each is												Total value of suits.	Remarks.
		Not exceeding Rs. 10.	Not exceeding Rs. 20.	Not exceeding Rs. 30.	Not exceeding Rs. 40.	Not exceeding Rs.									

STATEMENT XXIX.

Statement showing the number and result of Second Appeals in Civil suits for Fasli 1346 (1936—1937).

Name of the Court.	Opening balance.	Filed during the Fasli.	Total.	Valuation of Second Appeals.		Posted for hearing.	Disposed of.	Closing balance.	How disposed of?				Remarks.
				Rs.	A. P.				Confirmed.</				

STATEMENT
Number of institutions

Denomination of institutions.		Number of institutions.											
		State.			Aided.			Unaided.			Total.		

STATEMENT XXXV.

Particulars of the Schools maintained by the Pudukkottai State for
Fasli 1346 (1936-1937).

No. of Schools.		Description of Schools.	Number of pupils on rolls on 30th June.		Average attendance.		Remarks.
F. 1345	F. 1346		F. 1345	F. 1346	F. 1345	F. 1	

Particulars of the Schools maintained by the Pudukkottai State for
Fasli 1346 (1936-1937)—cont.

No. of Schools.		Description of Schools.		No. of pupils on rolls on 30th June.		Average attendance.		Remarks.
F. 1345	F. 1346			F. 1345	F. 1346	F. 1345	F. 1346	
		Malaikkudippatti ...		46	50			

STATEMENT XXXVI.

Class or creed of scholars in all institutions—Males and Females.

Name of Institutions and classes.	Hindus.		Moham-medans.		Christians.	Depressed or backward classes.	Others.	Total.	Hindus.	Moham-medans.	Christians.	Depressed or backward classes.	Others.
	Boys.												

The Rani's Hospital, Pudukkottai—Surgical Operations.

The total number of operations performed during the fasli was 658.

521 In-patients.
137 Out patients.

Total ... 658

Classes and Sexes of Patients with the daily average, for Fasli 1346

Pa- tients.	Europeans.			
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Statement showing the important Surgical operations performed in the Rani's Hospital, Pudukkottai, with their results—Fasli 1346 (1936—1937)—cont.

Name of operation.	Nature of operation.	Number of patients remaining from the last year.	Number of operations performed during the fasli.			Number of patients operated. (Cols. 3 and 6.)	Results of operations on patients.				Number of patients remaining.
			Principal.	Secondary.	Total.		Cured.	Relieved.	Discharged otherwise		

STATEMENT XLIV.

List of the Ancient Monuments in the State selected for conservation.

No.	Name of monument (with description of the places).	Village.	Taluk.
1	Narthamalai temple (two rock-cut temples and one structural Siva temple on the Western Hill and two Siva temples on the Eastern Hill or Kadambar malai).	Narthamalai.	Kolattur.
2	Muvarkovil, Kodumbalur. (Two temples). The Siva temple in the rear of Kodumbalur tank, a small square tank in front of this temple, a well north-east of Muvarkovil with its subterranean passage.	Kodumbalur.	
3	Kunnandarkovil. The cave temple. The Hall of a hundred pillars or car-mandapam.	Kunnand	

