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A REPORT ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE
TAMILNADU AGRICULTURAL LANDS
RECORD OF TENANCY RIGHTS
ACT, 1969

By

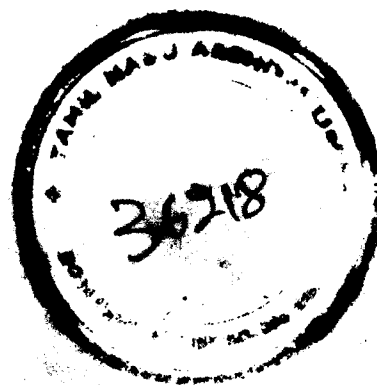
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What has been the impact of the Tamil Nadu Agricultural Lands Record of Tenancy Rights Act, 1969? What possibility is there, we may further ask, of this Act putting right those things which it thought were wrong and that justified its coming into being? There is the third question: what problems, that are not merely administrative in nature, has this Act also created? These are empirical questions; hence are grounded in empirical facts. Let me, therefore, begin this report by stating certain facts. From them, one can then draw certain inferences and work back and have a look at the structure of the Act itself and ask question as to its meaning. This, the first part of the report intends doing.

2 There are, of course, other questions which one ought to raise independent of any facts as known now; one may ask: what was the objective the Act was supposed to achieve, what was the general aim it was expected to move towards, what connections did the authors of the Act envisage (or did not) that must be established between one fact of rural economy and another for a meaningful approach to land reform? These questions are conceptual in nature and have to do with theoretical understanding of the problem before undertaking legislation to solve that problem. To have this understanding, one has to have, of course, empirical facts. Facts alone are, however, not sufficient; one must also have an economic and political framework in which to relate these facts. This matter the second part of the report deals with. In either case, one thing is clear: whether one works from facts to theory or from theory to administrative action, it totals up to the same thing: search for meaningful action.

3 The third part of this report contains my four recommendations.

I

4 This Act has covered, to begin with, three districts: Thanjavur, Tiruchirappalli and Madurai. The chief aim of the Act is to prepare a record of tenancy. Naturally it relates to those agricultural lands that have been let for cultivation.

5 4,395 villages in these districts came under this Act. Out of these, from 1,419 villages (32.3%), no intimation was received under the Act from a single tenant (see table II). To 527 villages, for one reason or another, the Act cannot apply.

6 Of the total area under cultivation (31,83,005 acres) in those villages of these districts from where intimations from tenants were received under section 3(3)(a) of the Act, the area which has so far been registered under tenancy is only 86,357 acres: that is 2.7%. The area under personal cultivation that has also been registered is 62,995 acres (2%) -- it is no part, though, of the Act to register lands which are under personal cultivation.

7 Breaking these figures district-wise, we get the following picture. In Madurai District, with 8,09,945 acres as the area under actual cultivation in the villages from where intimations were received, 2,803 acres have been registered under tenancy (0.3%) and 1,431 acres under personal cultivation (0.2%). In Tiruchirappalli District, the relevant area is 9,54,183 acres. Of these, 13,877 acres (1.5%) are shown under tenancy and 10,481 acres (1%) under

personal cultivation. In Thanjavur District, 14,18,877 acres being the area under cultivation in the concerned villages, 69,677 acres (4.9%) are brought under registered tenancy and 51,083 acres (3.6%) under personal cultivation (see table I). It may be added that this is only a provisional picture, being the first stage as prescribed in the Act. The draft record prepared as an outcome is subject to appeal later and, therefore, liable to change.

8 There is no knowing what exactly the number of agricultural tenants is in these districts. Column 6 of the Adangal, the basic revenue record for a village and the only source from which information about the number of agricultural tenants can be, and usually is, derived, is admittedly an unreliable source. The number of tenants in Thanjavur District is, however, put at 1,40,900; in Tiruchirappalli District at 54,239; and in Madurai District at 40,243 -- the total being 2,35,382 (table I).

9 In Madurai District, of the estimated 40,243 tenants, 9,192 (22.8%) indicated their desire to get registered as tenants. This is less than even 1/4 of the total number. Of the 54,239 in Tiruchirappalli District, 23,177 sent intimation; which works out to 42.7%. There are fertile areas in these two districts from where, it is interesting to note, not a single intimation was received (table II). In Thanjavur District, of the estimated 1,40,900 tenants, 1,15,144 sent intimation; which works out to 80.1%. Altogether, in the three districts, the percentage is 62.7 -- the estimated number of tenants being 2,35,382; and the number of persons who sent

intimation being 1,47,513 -- the majority of them from Thanjavur (table I).

10 In Madurai District, intimation was received from very few tenants. Let us take Periakulam Taluk, a very fertile area, as an example. In Thenkarai firka, only from 28 tenants, Vadagarai and Vadaveeranampatti villages showing nil. From Davadanampatti firka, only 86; 2 villages showing nil. From Andipatti firka, there was intimation from only 2 tenants: one from Kunnur and the other one from Thimmarasanaickanur; the remaining 8 villages sent no intimations. From Theni firka only 82; 5 villages sending nil. There was not a single intimation from any of the 15 villages of Gandamanur firka. So, from the whole taluk of Periakulam, intimation was received from only 198 tenants. From Uthamapalayam Taluk, only 513 tenants sent intimation, the largest number of which (208) were from Uthamapalayam itself and the rest were spread over the remaining 15 firkas. In Madurai division -- consisting of Madurai North, Madurai South and Melur Taluks -- of the 372 villages, no intimation from tenants was received in 85 villages. Out of the estimated 24,114 tenants in this area, only 6,248 sent intimation, which works out to 25.9%. Usilampatti division consists of 342 villages: there were no intimation from the tenants in 245 villages. The number of tenants is estimated to be 4,794: of these only 1,779 sent intimation; which works out to 37.1%. (See table II and Annexure II).

11 Of the total number of intimation so far received from the three districts (tenancy: 1,47,513; personal cultivation: 63,847), 62,943 have been disposed of, the percentage being respectively, 29% and 31.6%. About 70% of the applications have yet to be disposed of -- most of them in Thanjavur (see table I).

12 However, in 47.2% of the covered villages in Thanjavur District; in 64% in Tiruchirappalli District; and in 28.8% in Madurai District, the first phase of enquiry has been completed and draft record of tenancy prepared. That is to say, in nearly half of the number of covered villages, the work has been completed.

13 The percentage of the area, in relation to the area under actual cultivation in the villages from where tenants applied and where the enquiry has been completed, is 11.4% under registered tenancy and 8.3% under personal cultivation in Thanjavur District. In Tiruchirappalli District, it is 2% under tenancy and 1.6% under personal cultivation. In Madurai District, it is 1.96% under tenancy and 1% under personal cultivation.

14 The impact of this Act in half of the area where the work has been completed can be judged by the fact that, altogether, the area under admitted tenancy is 6% only.

15 The cost of the staff created to administer the Act comes to nearly 27 lakhs of rupees as can be seen from the Budget Estimate of my Department for 1970-71.

TABLE I

Name of District	No. of vil- lages from where inti- mations recei- ved.	Total No. of intimations received.			No. of intimations disposed of			No. of tenants admitted	No. of per- sonal culti- vators admitted	Extent held under tenancy admitted
		Tenants	Personal	Total	Tenant	Personal	Total			
(1)	(2)	(3)			(4)			(5)	(6)	(7)
Thanjavur	1,913	1,15,144	51,127	1,66,271	33,086 28.7%	16,372 32%	49,458 29.7%	31,484	14,453	69,677
Tiruchi	563	23,177	9,774	32,951	8,181 35.3%	3,369 34.5%	11,550 35%	7,600	3,030	13,877
Madurai	500	9,192	2,946	12,138	1,471 16%	464 15.8%	1,935 15.9%	1,330	454	2,803
Total	2,976	1,47,513	63,847	2,11,360	42,738 29%	20,205 31.6%	62,943 29.8%	40,414	17,937	86,357

* Also see Table II.

Extent held under personal cultivation admitted (in acres)	Area under actual cultivation in the villages from where intimations were received (in acres)	Percentage of		Estimated no. of tenants.	% of tenants who applied 3 to 11	No. of villages where enquiry has been completed.	Area under cultivation in the villages where enquiry has been completed. (in acres)	Extent held under tenancy admitted where enquiry has been completed. (in acres)	Extent held under personal cultivation where enquiry has been completed. (in acres)
(8)	(9)	Col. 7 to 9	Col. 8 to 9	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
51,083	14,18,877	4.9%	3.6%	1,40,900	80.1%	903 47.2%	5,98,943	68,303 11.4%	49,681 8.3%
10,481	9,54,183	1.5%	1.0%	54,239	42.7%	360 64%	6,29,032	12,321 2%	10,157 1.6%
1,431	8,09,945	0.3%	0.2%	40,243	22.8%	144 28.8%	1,42,395	2,803 1.96%	1,431 1%
62,995	31,83,005	2.7%	2.0%	2,35,382	62.7%	1,407 O 47.3%	13,70,370	83,427 £ 6%	61,269 \$ 4.5%
● (Col.13 to 2)		£ (Col.15 to 14)		\$ (Col.16 to 14)					

TABLE II
SHOWING THE NUMBER OF VILLAGES FROM WHICH NO INTIMATION IN
FORM III WAS RECEIVED

Name of Taluk	No. of villages covered	No. of villages where the Act does not apply	No. of villages in which proceedings have been taken	No. of villages from where no intimation received	Percentage of such villages (Percentage of Column 5 to 4)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
<u>THANJAVUR DISTRICT</u>					
Thanjavur	198	4	194	89	28.5%
Orathanad	132	14	118		
Kumbakonam	221	17	204	10	4.9%
Papanasam	181	3	178	7	3.9%
Mayuram	194	2	192	--	--
Sirkali	101	--	101	2	2%
Nagapattinam	237	63	174	6	3.4%
Nannilam	269	32	237	4	1.7%
Mannargudi	206	--	206	17	8.3%
Thiruthurai-poondi	158	19	139	3	2.2%
Pattukottai	295	49	246	62	2.5%
Arantangi	402	172	230	106	4.6%
Total	2594	375	2219	306	13.8%

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
<u>TIRUCHY DISTRICT</u>					
Tiruchy	107	7	100	24	24%
Kulithalai	83	1	82	20	24.4%
Karur	109	—	109	51	47%
Musiri	269	1	268	169	63%
Perambalur					
Lalgudi	211	11	200	64	32%
Kolathur	160	52	108	66	61.1%
Thirumayam	146	43	103	32	31.1%
Alangudi	141	37	104	85	81.7%
Total	1226	152	1074	511	47.7%
<u>MADURAI DISTRICT</u>					
Madurai North	182	—	182	36	19.8%
Madurai South	80	—	80	21	26.3%
Melur	110	—	110	28	25.5%
Thirumangalam	136	—	136	124	91.2%
Usilampatti	87	—	87	78	89.6%
Nilakkottai	119	—	119	43	36.1%
Periakulam					
Uthamapalayam	115	—	115	70	60.9%
Kodaikanal					
Dindigul					
Vedasandur	273	—	273	202	74%
Palani					
Total	1102	—	1102	602	54.6%
Grand Total	4922	527	4395	1419	32.3%

16 During my tour of Thanjavur District in August 1970, I had discussions with a large number of tenants, with an equally large number of land-owners, big and small, and with officials. In order to understand things better, I requested the Special District Tenancy Officer (Thiru M. Viswanathan) Thanjavur, to undertake a study on the lines I indicated in some ten villages in each of the six revenue divisions making up Thanjavur district (results in Annexure I). The villages selected from Kumbakonam division (Special Deputy Collector: Mr.R.Jagannathan) were Sithanvelur, Semmangudi, Tholuvor, Valanginan, Kurichi, Malakattur, Malavidayal, Ukkarai, Mavathirappu and Paravanur. The villages selected from Nagapattinam area (Special Deputy Collector: Mr.M. Swaminathan) were Pathur, Thirukalambur, Neikuppai, Sellur, Valavanallur, Kivalur, Koothur, Kurukathi, Kurumangudi and Eravanjerry. In Thanjavur division (Special Deputy Collector: Mr.D.Umapathy), the following villages were selected: Vaithinathampettai, Palliagraharam, Ramapuram, Thittai, Padirakudy, Pudur, Paruthikkottai, Unjaviduthi, Kannangudi West and Eachankkottai. In Mayuram division (Special Deputy Collector: Mr. S.Sivagnanam)Uluthukuppai, Vallalaragraharam, Nidur, Arulmozhithevan, Ponnur, Kaivilancheri, Semmankudi, Olaiyamputhur, Sattanadapuram and Thittai. In Mannargudi division (Special Deputy Collector: Mr. T.O.Poochiappan), Alathur, Pulithikudi, Kandamangalam, Kottur, Karuppu-
kilar, Ammanur, Alivaian, Poosalangudi, Thiruvаланjuli and Komal. The following villages were selected in Pattukkottai division (Special Deputy Collector: Mr.S.Periaswamy): Aladikadu, Pudupattinam, Maruthangavayal, Ettivayal, Andikkadu, Singavanam, Athani, Nagudi, Arunatnalapuram and Arasakulam Melpathy. In all, 60 villages.

17 The points with reference to which the study was made were: (1) of the total extent of agricultural holdings in the village, how many owned 1 acre and less; how many between 1 acre and 5 acres; between 5 acres and upto 15 acres; and how many above 15 acres -- with the precise extent of their holdings. (2) Of these, what were the area under personal cultivation and what under tenancy. (3) The prevailing rates of rent payable by tenant to land-owner. (4) The average money required to cultivate one acre of land. (5) The net annual income of a tenant per acre; and (6) the number of tenants to whom credit facilities were extended by the co-operative societies and the amount given to them. There were questions also about the status of the Earijan in the village: whether they were tenants or mostly agricultural labourers; what were their social relationships like with the rest of the village etc.

18 Table III, that follows, given separately for Zumbakonam, Pattukottai, Thanjavur, Mayuram, Nagapattinam and Mannargudi Divisions, gives information on point (2) mentioned in paragraph 17.

TABLE III

Division: KUDASAZONAM

Name of village	Total cul- tivated area.	Of Col.(2), the area under personal cul- tivation.		Of Col.(2) the area under tenancy	
		Extent	Percen- tage.	Extent	Percen- tage.
(1)	(2)	(3)		(4)	
	(in acres)	(in acres)		(in acres)	
1. Sithanvelur	1,051.88	570.29	54.51%	481.55	45.81%
2. Sennangudi	359.98	316.22	87.60%	43.76	12.13%
3. Tholuvoor	490.50	385.43	78.1%	105.07	21.4%
4. Valangiman	707.58	542.03	76.66%	65.45	23.34%
5. Kurichi	525.09	448.93	85.33%	76.16	14.47%
6. Malakattur	424.96	358.80	84.43%	66.16	15.57%
7. Malavidayal	777.43	572.33	73.61%	205.10	26.38%
8. Ukkarai	782.48	153.11	19.56%	629.37	80.43%
9. Mavathirappu	113.65	16.52	14.15%	97.11	85.84%
10. Faravanur	72.99	70.33	97.22%	2.66	2.77%
Total	5,306.54	3,433.99	64.7%	1,772.39	33.4%

TABLE IIIDivision: PATTUKKOTTAI

Name of village	Total cul- tivated area	Of Col.(2), the area under personal cul- tivation		Of Col.(2), the area under tenancy	
		Extent	Percen- tage.	Extent	Percen- tage.
(1)	(2)	(3)		(4)	
	(in acres)	(in acres)		(in acres)	
1. Puduppattinam	147.58	123.18	83.67%	24.40	16.32%
2. Aladikadu	140.89	140.89	100%	--	--
3. Maruthangavayal	337.11	256.50	75.96%	80.61	23.74%
4. Ettivayal	317.01	294.91	93.06%	22.10	7%
5. Andikkadu	376.82	356.82	94.89%	20.00	5.31%
6. Singavanam	134.70	30.35	22.65%	104.35	77.87%
7. Athani	1,267.34	1,260.41	99.48%	6.93	0.55%
8. Nagudi	68.92	62.63	92.10%	6.29	9.25%
9. Arunachalapuran	104.20	61.25	58.89%	42.95	41.29%
10. Arasankulam Melpathy	1,367.07	1,336.47	97.76%	30.60	22.38%
Total	4,261.64	3,923.41	92.05%	338.23	7.93%

TABLE III

Division: TEANJAVUR

Name of the village	Total cul- tivated area	Of Col.(2), the area under personal cul- tivation		Of Col.(2), the area under tenancy	
		Extent	Percen- tage.	Extent	Percen- tage.
(1)	(2)	(3)		(4)	
	(in acres)	(in acres)		(in acres)	
1. Padirakudu	593.73	342.23	57.71%	251.50	42.41%
2. Vaithinathan- pettai	569.11	493.35	86.70%	75.76	13.31%
3. Palliagraharam	574.95	239.15	42.41%	335.80	58.50%
4. Ramapuram	602.66	524.44	87.11%	78.22	13.00%
5. Thittai	712.56	551.56	77.47%	161.00	22.61%
6. Pudur	1,288.12	1,246.06	96.74%	42.06	3.26%
7. Paruthikkottai	1,210.87	1,207.01	99.75%	3.86	0.32%
8. Unjividuthi	1,669.92	1,559.78	93.45%	110.14	6.59%
9. Kannugudi West	1,819.46	1,777.20	97.70%	42.26	2.32%
10. Eachankottai	1,048.20	839.95	80.15%	208.25	19.87%
Total	10,089.58	8,780.73	87%	1,308.85	13%

TABLE IIIDivision: MAYURAM

Name of the village	Total cul- tivated area	Of Col.(2), the area under personal cul- tivation		Of Col.(2), the area under tenancy	
		Extent	Perce- tage.	Extent	Perce- tage.
(1)	(2)	(3)		(4)	
	(in acres)	(in acres)		(in acres)	
1. Uluthukuppai	786.59	390.53	49.68%	396.06	50.39%
2. Vallalaragram	763.23	579.58	75.96%	183.65	24.07%
3. Nidur	535.42	343.65	64.23%	189.77	35.47%
4. Arulmozhithevan	700.90	431.26	61.60%	269.64	38.52%
5. Ponnur	764.47	464.36	60.78%	299.97	39.26%
6. Kaivilancheri	551.71	286.59	52%	265.12	48%
7. Semmankudi	573.82	343.70	74.5%	118.16	25.5%
8. Olaiyamputhur	744.68	245.01	38.3%	394.16	61.7%
9. Sattanathapuram	1,029.77	679.13	66%	350.64	34%
10. Thittai	579.43	361.87	62.5%	217.56	37.5%
Total	7,030.02	4,125.68	58.69%	2,684.73	38.1%

TABLE IIIDivision: NAGAPATTINAM

Name of Village	Total cul- tivated area	Of Col.(2), the area under personal cul- tivation		Of Col.(2), the area under tenancy	
		Extent	Percen- tage.	Extent	Percen- tage.
(1)	(2)	(3)		(4)	
	(in acres)	(in acres)		(in acres)	
1. Pattur	429.13	169.19	39.4%	259.94	60.6%
2. Thirukkalambar	268.09	181.13	67.5%	86.96	32.5%
3. Neikuppai	262.21	201.15	71.3%	86.06	28.7%
4. Sellur	608.22	357.88	58.9%	250.34	41.1%
5. Valavanallur	578.75	321.19	55.53%	257.56	44.46%
6. Kivalur	660.32	491.48	74.4%	168.84	25.6%
7. Koothur	532.29	379.93	71.43%	152.36	28.5%
8. Kurumanangudi	562.26	476.01	84.7%	86.25	15.3%
9. Kurukkatti	307.82	188.41	61.4%	119.41	38.6%
10. Eruvanjari	486.74	408.20	83.8%	78.54	16.2%
Total	4,715.83	3,174.57	67.32%	1,541.26	32.68%

TABLE IIIDivision: MANNARGUDI

Name of village	Total Cul- tivated area	Of Col.(2), the area under personal cul- tivation		Of Col.(2), the area under tenancy	
		Extent	Percen- tage.	Extent	Percen- tage.
(1)	(2)	(3)		(4)	
	(in acres)	(in acres)		(in acres)	
1. Alathur	782.16	703.66	89.9%	78.50	10.04%
2. Pulithikkudi	1,213.15	649.16	53.52%	563.99	46.50%
3. Kandamangalam	1,045.93	733.65	70.21%	312.28	29.83%
4. Kottur	935.49	550.93	58.96%	384.56	41.13%
5. Maruppukilar	1,099.24	810.89	73.77%	288.35	26.23%
6. Armanur	497.98	419.75	84.31	78.23	15.70%
7. Alivalam	519.99	487.36	93.74%	32.63	6.28%
8. Poosalangudi	828.10	706.14	85.29%	121.96	14.73%
9. Thiruvalanjuli	643.66	575.56	89.51%	68.10	10.59%
10. Komal	334.75	302.80	90.38%	31.96	9.54%
Total	7,900.45	5,939.90	75%	1,960.56	24.81%

19 Table IV, separately for each division, gives the facts on points 3, 4 and 5 mentioned in paragraph 17.

TABLE IV

Division: KUMBAKONAM

Name of village (1)	Average yield per acre per year in bags and in Rs.		The rate of rent in terms of bags and in Rs.		Percentage of rent with reference to average yield		Annual income of a tenant after paying the rent but before meeting cultivation expenses (in Rs.)		Cultivation expenses per acre (in Rs.)		Net income of tenant per acre per year (in Rs.)		Percentage of expenditure incurred by a tenant per acre (in payment of rent and cultivation expenses)	
	Double crop (2)	Single crop (3)	Double crop (4)	Single crop (5)	Double crop (6)	Single crop (7)	Double crop (8)	Single crop (9)	Double crop (10)	Single crop (11)	Double crop (12)	Single crop (13)	Double crop (14)	Single crop (15)
1. 57 Sithanvelur	30 (900)	18 (540)	12 (360)	7 (210)	40.00	38.90	576	402	248	124	328	278	67.56	61.84
2. 56 Semmangudi	27 (810)	15 (450)	11 (330)	6 (180)	40.74	40.00	512	214	248	124	264	90	71.36	67.56
3. 55 Tholuvur	27 (810)	15 (450)	11 (330)	6 (180)	40.74	40.00	512	248	428	124	264	214	93.58	67.56
4. Valangiman	30 (900)	18 (540)	12 (360)	7 (210)	40.00	38.90	576	402	248	124	328	278	67.56	61.84
5. 18 Kurichi	30 (900)	15 (450)	15 (450)	9 (270)	50.00	60.00	463	239	263	139	200	100	79.23	90.88
6. 19 Melakattur	35 (1050)	17 (510)	15 (450)	9 (270)	48.56	52.94	524	239	324	139	200	100	73.70	80.19
7. 58 Malavidayal	30 (900)	18 (540)	12 (360)	7 (210)	40.00	38.89	576	402	248	124	328	278	67.56	61.84
8. 16 Ukkarai	30 (780)	15 (390)	13½ (351)	7½ (195)	45.00	50.00	429	335.50	338.50	147	90.50	41.50	88.39	87.68
9. 35 Mavathirappu	27 (702)	15 (390)	12½ (325)	7½ (195)	46.29	50.00	390	195	280	140	110	55	86.44	83.85
10. Paravanur	27 (702)	25 (390)	12½ (325)	7½ (195)	46.29	50.50	325	195	154	140	171	55	68.23	83.85

TABLE IV

PATTUKKOTTAI DIVISION

Sl. No.	Name of village	Average yield per acre per year in bags and Rs.		The rate of rent in terms of bags and Rs.		Percentage of rent with reference to Average yield.		Annual income of a tenant after paying the rent but before meeting cultivation expenses (in Rs.)		Cultivation expenses per acre (in Rs.)		Net income of tenant per acre per year (in Rs.)		Percentage of expenditure incurred by a tenant per acre (in payment of rent and cultivation expenses)	
		Double crop	Single crop	Double crop	Single crop	Double crop	Single crop	Double crop	Single crop	Double crop	Single crop	Double crop	Single crop	Double crop	Single crop
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
1.	Pudupattinam	35 (1050)	22 (660)	12 (360)	8 (240)	34.29	36.36	780	480	450	230	330	250	77%	72.50%
2.	Aladikadu	35 (1050)	22 (660)	12 (360)	8 (240)	34.29	36.36	770	480	450	230	320	250	77%	72.50%
3.	Maruthangavoyal	35 (1050)	22 (660)	12 (360)	8 (240)	34.29	36.36	780	480	450	230	330	250	77%	72.50%
4.	Ettivayal	35 (1050)	22 (660)	12 (360)	8 (240)	34.29	36.36	770	480	450	230	320	250	77%	72.50
5.	Andikadu	35 (1050)	22 (660)	12 (360)	8 (240)	34.29	36.36	780	480	450	230	330	250	77	72.50
6.	Singavanam	27 (810)	15 (450)	9 (270)	5 (190)	33.33	33.33	630	360	450	230	180	130	88.88	84.44
7.	Athani	27 (810)	15 (450)	9 (270)	5 (190)	33.33	33.33	630	360	450	230	180	130	88.88	84.44
8.	Nagudi	27 (810)	15 (450)	9 (270)	5 (150)	33.33	33.33	630	360	450	230	180	130	88.88	84.44
9.	Arunachalamuram	27 (810)	15 (450)	9 (270)	5 (150)	33.33	33.33	630	360	450	230	180	130	88.88	84.44
10.	Arasarkulam-melpathi.	27 (810)	15 (450)	9 (270)	5 (150)	33.33	33.33	630	360	450	230	180	130	88.88	84.44

TABLE IV

THANJAVUR DIVISION

Name of village	Average yield per acre per year in bags and in Rs.		The rate of rent in terms of bags and in Rs.		Percentage of rent with reference to average yield	
	Double crop	Single crop	Double crop	Single crop	Double crop	Single crop
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1. 2 Padirekudy	40½ (1175)	--	20 (580)	--	49.38	--
2. 71 Vaidyanathanpettai	43½ (1305)	--	22½ (675)	--	51.72	--
3. 86 Palli- agraharam	34½ (897)	19½ (585)	15 (330)	10 (300)	43.48	51.29
4. 87 Ramapuram	37½ (1050)	21 (588)	18 (504)	9 (252)	48	42.85
5. 88 Thittai	31½ (946)	18 (468)	18 (468)	12 (312)	57.15	66.67
6. 79 Pudur	27 (756)	18 (554)	10½ (294)	7½ (210)	38.39	41.67
7. Paruthikottai	27 (756)	22½ (630)	11 (308)	9 (252)	40.74	39.99
8. Unjividuthi	22½ (630)	18 (504)	9 (252)	7½ (210)	39.99	41.67
9. Kannugudi(West)	22½ (630)	18 (504)	9 (252)	7½ (210)	39.99	41.67
10. Echankottai	37½ (1050)	22½ (630)	19½ (546)	10½ (294)	52	46.67

Annual income of a tenant after paying the rent but before deducting cultivation expenses (in Rs.)		Cultivation expenses per acre (in Rs.)		Net income of tenant per acre per year (in Rs.)		Percentage of expenditure incurred by a tenant per acre (in payment of rent and cultivation expenses)	
Double crop	Single crop	Double crop	Single crop	Double crop	Single crop	Double crop	Single crop
(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
640	—	465	—	175	—	88.92	—
660	—	530	—	130	—	92.34	—
689	442	506	253	183	189	93.19	94.52
636	411	486	286	150	125	85.94	91.49
386	191	119	95	162	81	62	37.52
512	270	190	146	176	148	64	64.26
438	264	264	235	144	203	88	77.3
438	254	252	215	186	139	80	84.4
	254	330	266	108	88	98.73	94.4
544	376	360	180	184	196	86	75.24

TABLE IV

MAYURAM DIVISION

Sl. No.	Name of village	Average yield per acre per year in bags and Rs.		The rate of rent in terms of bags and Rs.		Percentage of rent with reference to Average yield.		Annual income of tenant after paying the rent but before meeting cultivation expenses (in Rs.)		Cultivation expenses per acre (in Rs.)		Net income of tenant per acre per year (in Rs.)		Percentage of expenditure incurred by a tenant per acre (in payment of rent and cultivation expenses)	
		Double crop	Single crop	Double crop	Single crop	Double crop	Single crop	Double crop	Single crop	Double crop	Single crop	Double crop	Single crop	Double crop	Single crop
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
1.	Kaivilanjeri	41 (1230)	23 (690)	15 (450)	12 (360)	36.59	52.17	825.00	417.50	380.00	190.00	445.00	227.50	67.48	79.71
2.	SSemmangudi	41 (1230)	23 (690)	15 (450)	15 (300)	36.59	43.5	792.00	616.00	392.00	190.00	400.00	226.00	68.45	71%
3.	Olaiyamputhur	41 (1230)	23 (690)	17 (510)	11 (330)	41.46	48%	744.00	400.50	380.00	190.00	364.00	210.50	72.35	75.36
4.	Suttanathapuram	41 (1230)	23 (690)	11 (330)	6 (180)	26.83	26.09	960.00	605.00	380.00	190.00	580.00	415.00	57.72	53.60
5.	Thittai	41 (1230)	23 (690)	9 (270)	5 (150)	22%	21.75%	1020.00	638.00	380.00	240.00	640.00	399.00	52.84	56.52
6.	Uluthukuppai	41 (1230)	23 (690)	15 (490)	12 (360)	36.59	52.17	840.00	425.00	380.00	190.00	460.00	235.00	67.48	79.71
7.	Vallalaragaram	41 (1230)	23 (690)	18 (540)	12 (360)	44%	52.17	720.00	425.00	380.00	190.00	370.00	235.00	74.79	79.71
8.	Nidur	41 (1230)	23 (690)	14 (420)	9 (270)	34.14	39%	720.00	515.00	380.00	190.00	490.00	325.00	65.04	66.66
9.	Arulmozhithevan	41 (1230)	23 (690)	10 (300)	8 (240)	24.39	35%	720.00	455.00	380.00	190.00	340.00	265.00	55.28	62.32
10.	Ponmur	41 (1230)	23 (690)	18 (540)	12 (360)	44%	52.17	750.00	425.00	380.00	190.00	370.00	235.00	74.79	79.71

TABLE IV

NAGAPATTINAM DIVISION

Name of village	Average yield per acre per year in bags and in Rs.		The rate of rent in terms of bags and in Rs.		Percentage of rent with reference to average yield	
	Double crop	Single crop	Double crop	Single crop	Double crop	Single crop
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1. 202 Pathur	24 (720)	15 (450)	10½ (315)	6 (180)	43.75	40
2. 187 Thirukalambur	30 (900)	18 (540)	12 (360)	9 (270)	40	50
3. 184 Neikuppai	30 (900)	18 (540)	15 (450)	10½ (315)	50	58.33
4. 198 Sellur	33 (990)	20 (600)	11 (330)	9 (270)	33.33	45
5. 201 Valavanallur	24 (720)	13½ (405)	9 (270)	7½ (225)	37.50	55.55
6. 42 Kivalur	22½ (675)	15 (450)	13½ (405)	9 (270)	60	60
7. 67 Koothur	22½ (675)	15 (450)	13½ (405)	9 (270)	60	60
8. 43 Kurukathi	22½ (675)	15 (450)	13½ (405)	9 (270)	60	60
9. 21 Kurumana-gudi	19½ (585)	15 (450)	10½ (315)	9 (270)	27	60
10. 22 Eravanjeri	19½ (585)	15 (450)	10½ (315)	9 (270)	27	60

Annual income of a tenant after paying rent but before setting cultivation expenses (in Rs.)		Cultivation expenses per acre (in Rs.)		Net income of tenant per acre per year (in Rs.)		Percentage of expenditure incurred by a tenant per acre (in payment of rent and cultivation expenses)	
Double crop	Single crop	Double crop	Single crop	Double crop	Single crop	Double crop	Single crop
(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
405	270	285	168.75	120	105	83.35	77.52
540	270	360	180	180	90	95.57	83.33
450	225	322.50	135	127.50	90	85.84	83.33
660	330	360	150	300	180	69.69	70
450	180	277.50	127.50	172.50	52.50	75.36	86.94
270	180	180	135	90	45	86.68	90.01
270	180	225	150	45	30	93.33	93.33
270	180	225	150	45	30	93.33	93.33
270	180	180	135	90	45	85.00	93.33
270	180	180	135	90	45	85.00	93.33

TABLE IV

MANNARGUDI DIVISION

Sl. No.	Name of village	Average yield per acre per year in bags and Rs.		The rate of rent in terms of bags and Rs.		Percentage of rent with reference to average yield.		Initial income of tenant after paying the rent but before meeting cultivation expenses (in Rs.)		Cultivation expenses per acre (in Rs.)		Net income of tenant per acre per year (in Rs.)		Percentage of expenditure incurred by a tenant per acre (in payment of rent and cultivation expenses)	
		Double crop	Single crop	Double crop	Single crop	Double crop	Single crop	Double crop	Single crop	Double crop	Single crop	Double crop	Single crop	Double crop	Single crop
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
1.	Alathur	34½ (1035)	18 (540)	12 (360)	7½ (225)	34.78	41.66	825.00	415.00	477.50	276.00	347.50	139.00	70.7	78.28
2.	Pulithikudi	28½ (855)	16 (480)	10½ (315)	6½ (195)	36.84	40.62	620.00	345.00	486.00	239.00	134.00	106.00	85.7	80.37
3.	Kandamangalam	30. (900)	18 (540)	12 (360)	7½ (225)	40%	41.66	640.00	395.00	488.00	273.00	152.00	122.00	84.8	80.32
4.	Kottur	33 (990)	16½ (495)	10½ (315)	7½ (225)	31.81	45.45	775.00	378.00	574.00	281.00	210.00	97.00	81.6	83.91
5.	Karuppukilar	27 (810)	16½ (495)	10½ (315)	7½ (225)	38.88	45.45	615.00	375.00	484.00	277.00	131.00	98.00	85.9	83.66
6.	Ammanur	22½ (675)	12 (360)	10½ (315)	9 (270)	46.66	75%	607.50	337.50	352.50	243.75	255.00	93.75	72.4	84.64
7.	Aliviam	22½ (675)	15 (450)	10½ (315)	10½ (315)	46.66	70%	607.50	382.50	352.50	243.75	255.00	238.75	72.4	80.16
8.	Poosalangudi	22½ (675)	15 (450)	10½ (315)	10½ (315)	46.66	70%	607.50	382.50	352.50	243.75	255.00	238.75	71.6	80.16
9.	Thiruvalanjuly	22½ (675)	15 (45)	10½ (315)	10½ (315)	46.66	70%	607.50	382.50	352.50	243.75	255.00	238.75	72.4	80.16
10.	Komal	--	12 (310)	--	9 (270)	--	75%	-	337.50	--	243.75	--	93.75	--	92.23

20 Table V, separately for each division, gives information on point 6 mentioned in paragraph 17.

TABLE V

Division: KUMBAKONAM

Name of village	No. of tenants	No. of tenants to whom credit facilities were extended by co-operative institutions.	Amount disbursed
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
			Rs. P.
1. Sithanvelur	155	--	--
2. Semmangudi	19	14	5,416.25
3. Tholuvoor	36	16	5,974.00
4. Valangiman	71	77	369.76
5. Kurichi	59	20	9,832.00
6. Melakattur	49	--	--
7. Melavidayal	97	35	3,200.00
8. Ukkarai	208	52	2,250.00
9. Kavathirappu	133	--	--
10. Paravanur	3	--	--

TABLE VDivision: PATTUKOTTAI

Name of village	No. of tenants	No. of tenants to whom credit facilities were extended by co. operative institutions.	Amount disbursed
6			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
			Rs. P.
1. Pudupattinam	8	--	--
2. Aladikadu	--	--	--
3. Maruthangavayal	36	--	--
4. Ettivayal	6	--	--
5. Andikadu	8	--	--
6. Singavanam	54	--	--
7. Athani	3	--	--
8. Nagudi	12	--	--
9. Arunachalapuram	30	--	--
10. Arasarkulam-melpathy	30	--	--

TABLE VDivision: TEANJAVUR

Name of village	No. of tenants	No. of tenants to whom credit facilities were extended by co. operative institutions.	Amount disbursed
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
			Rs. P.
1. Padirakudy	124	(Particulars not available)	
2. Vaithinatham-pettai	96	2	350.00 (Sanctioned - Not yet dis- bursed)
3. Palliagraharam	183	87	22,000.00
4. Ramapuram	28	23	4,850.00
5. Thittai	64	105	30,000.00
6. Pudur	17	--	--
7. Faruthikkottai	2	--	--
8. Unjividuthi	60	--	--
9. Kannugidi West	42	--	--
10. Eachankottai	48	--	--

TABLE VDivision: MAYURAM

Name of village	No. of tenants	No. of tenants to whom credit facilities were extended by co. operative institutions.	Amount disbursed
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
			Rs. P.
1. Kaivilancheri	289	9	1,469.00
2. Sermangudi	62	73	12,621.00
3. Olayamputhur	146	--	--
4. Sattanathapuram	148	197	33,500.00
5. Thittai	75	98	30,700.00
6. Uluthukuppai	120	51	26,550.00
7. Vallalaragaram	68	37	16,050.00
8. Nidur	64	9	2,450.00
9. Arulmozhithevan	119	19	9,480.00
10. Ponnur	97	38	40,945.00

TABLE V

Division: NAGAPATTINAM

Name of village	No. of tenants	No. of tenants to whom credit facilities were extended by co. operative institutions.	Amount disbursed
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
			Rs. P.
1. Pathur	85	7	1,100.00
2. Thirukkalambur	31	8	1,600.00
3. Heikuppai	31	--	--
4. Sellur	127	--	--
5. Valavenailur	61	--	--
6. Zivalur	56	--	--
7. Moothur	69	65	20,000.00
8. Kurukkathi	43	--	--
9. Kummanangudi	29	20	2,941.00
10. Eruvanjeri	25	--	--

TABLE VDivision: MANNARGUDI

Name of village	No. of tenants	No. of tenants to whom credit facilities were extended by co. operative institutions.	Amount disbursed
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
			Rs. P.
1. Alathur	24	7	2,362.00
2. Pulithikudi	103	68	29,800.00
3. Kandamangalam	99	62	49,165.00
4. Kottur	116	96	36,600.00
5. Karuppukilar	144	144	25,000.00
6. Armanur	29	6	900.00
7. Alivaian	35	--	--
8. Poosalangudi	45	--	--
9. Thiruvalanjuli	17	--	--
10. Koral	16	--	--

Inferences

21 The inferences that follow from the facts narrated in the previous paragraphs and tables are these:

22 Since 70% of the intimations received are yet to be disposed of, a statement of general trends alone is possible. It must be added immediately that, however, these trends are extremely significant and already point towards what may eventually be the case. Indeed these trends, reflected in the reports I have been getting from my staff, got confirmation from the special study further undertaken in sixty villages of Thanjavur District.

Extent of tenancy

23 In Madurai District, not only the number of tenants, who thought it worth their while to get registered, is not significant; the area so far shown under tenancy is also negligible, 0.3%. The number of personal cultivators who applied is likewise small, only 2,946. Nearly 55% of the villages in Madurai District ignored the whole thing (table II). It follows that majority of them, tenants as well as personal cultivators, do not look upon this Act as of any consequence to either of them.

24. What is true of Madurai District is true, more or less, of Tiruchirappalli District too. From the facts that 48% of the villages did not respond at all, and from those villages that responded, only 43% of the estimated number of tenants applied, one can infer that our record of tenancy, by itself, will be of no consequence in this District as well. Let us, therefore, leave out, for some time

at least, Madurai and Tiruchirappalli Districts; let us consider mainly Thanjavur.

25 In Thanjavur District as a whole, even when the work has been completed in half of the villages that were covered by this Act, the area that has been registered under tenancy is only 11.4% of the area under actual cultivation in the villages from where tenants sent intimation. About 14% of the villages did not, in any case, show any interest in this Act. It will be seen, as a contrast, that whereas 16,372 cases of personal cultivation have claimed 8.3% of the area under cultivation; a little more than twice that number (33,086) in the case of tenants have covered only 11.4%. It will be wrong to assume that none of the remaining applicants for personal cultivation, or only a negligible number from among them, will be registered and that no further area, or very little, will be shown under personal cultivation. Just as it will be wrong to assume that all those tenants whose applications are yet to be examined will be registered as tenants. Given the current trend, the area under personal cultivation will, in all probability, eventually be as much as 80% to 85% of the total cultivated area in the District.⁽¹⁾ Our study of sixty villages of this District fully confirms this. Please see again table III in paragraph 18, a summary of which is given on the next page.

(1) The Special District Tenancy Officer, Thanjavur, reports in his letter No. Rc. 4898/70-A, dated 16-11-60:

"In the upland and dry tracts of the division, i.e., area served by G.A. Canals and the other dry tracts, the entire extent of arable lands are held by self cultivating small land holders. The extent held on tenancy basis in this area

Name of Division	Total culti- vated area in 60 villages.	Of Col.(2), the area under perso- nal cultiva- tion.	Of Col.(2), the area under tenancy
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	(in acres)	(in acres)	(in acres)
Pattukkottai	4,261.64	3,923.41	338.23
Thanjavur	10,089.58	8,780.73	1,308.85
Mayuran	7,030.02	4,125.68	2,684.73
Nagapattinam	4,715.83	3,174.57	1,541.26
Mannargudi	7,900.45	5,939.90	1,960.56
Kumbakonam	5,306.54	3,433.99	1,772.39
	39,304.06	29,378.28 (74.7%)	9,606.02 (24.44%)

(foot-note continued)

will be very negligible say less than one percent of the total and this will not lead much scope for the proposed study of the tenancy law. Hence so far as Thanjavur Division is concerned whatever study is to be undertaken on the tenancy problem will have to be confined to the old delta area of Thanjavur Taluk.

Tenancy cultivation exists in this division predominantly in the old delta area of Thanjavur taluk. All the five villages of Thanjavur taluk for which I have prepared the statistics in the proforma enclosed relate to the delta area. I have selected these five villages because these are the villages where there are sufficient materials for a detailed study. The extent of lands held on tenancy basis in these five villages works out to 59%, 42%, 23%, 13% and 12% respectively. However I am of opinion that on average the percentage of lands held on tenancy basis in the delta area of Thanjavur Division may not exceed 10% of the total extent of lands."

26 Table III for each of the six revenue divisions of Thanjavur District thus leads us to the conclusion that, excepting two or three of the 60 villages studied, tenancy is not much in any village and that by far the largest proportion of the cultivated land is under direct cultivation of the land-owner. This conclusion follows from the facts as reported. But do people report correct facts -- I mean not only the officials, but also the parties involved in agrarian relationship? There is, of course, nothing inherently improbable in the proposition that the larger area is cultivated by land-owners themselves. It is only that this goes against the general impression that tenancy is very wide-spread in Thanjavur District. For, after all, it was on account of this general impression that it was considered necessary to bring in legislation to protect tenants, by keeping a record of their tenancy. But if the average area under tenancy is likely to be not more than 15% to 20% then what is the relevance of this legislation?

Rents for tenancy

27 The systems of rents as obtain now, indeed as have been in vogue for several decades, are highly complicated, are personalised, and vary from one part of the district to another. One thing, however, is clear, namely, the rent which a tenant pays to the land-owner is (a) seldom below 50% of the gross produce when the tenancy is regulated by the system known as waram; (b) between 33% to 40% in some areas and 40% to 50% in others when the tenancy is held on lease, oral or written; and (c) no matter what kind of tenancy it is, quite often is as high as 65% to 70% (table IV).

General economic prospect of tenant

28 Of his gross produce, a tenant gives away, on average, 85% to 90% by way of rent and cultivation expenses (table IV). What is left is the sub-human existence for him and his usually large family of 7 to 8. This is the situation in which about one-fourth of the tenants live, for they have only one acre and less to survive on. The situation of 63.6% is only slightly better; for they have the lease of one to five acres; it is nearer one to three acres, though, than three to five. Only about 0.1% are comfortable; for they are reported to have the lease of more than 15 acres. According to the Land Ceiling Act (section 60), no cultivating tenant can, however, hold more than 5 standard acres, that is, about $7\frac{1}{2}$ ordinary acres of wet land -- a provision almost impossible to give effect to in practice. (See table VI in para 35).

Help available to tenant from co-operative societies

29 Generally either no help is available to tenant from the village co-operative society or, if at all, is insignificant -- exceptions apart (see table V). For example, in none of the ten villages in Pattukkottai division was any facility extended to a single tenant by co-operative society. The same is true of at least five of the ten villages chosen for study in Thanjavur division. Not a single tenant in at least six of the ten villages in Nagapattinam division got any assistance from co-operative society. The same is true of four each among the villages studies in Kumbakonam and Mannargudi divisions.

30 The single largest sum given as loan in any of the sixty selected villages was Rs.49,165: in Kandamangalam village of Mannargudi division. This sum was distributed as loan among 62 tenants, which works out to about Rs.792 to one tenant. The highest sum of loan given, on average, to a tenant was Rs.1,077 in Ponnur village of Sirkali taluk, where Rs.40,945/- were given out to 38 tenants. This is not bad at all; but is an exception. The second single largest sum of Rs.33,500 was made available to 197 tenants in Sattanadapuram village of Sirkali taluk, which works out to about Rs.170 to one tenant. In remaining villages, however, the loan given by the co-operative society, when the prices of fertiliser, seed, pesticide, and other needs of a cultivator are taken into consideration, can by no means be called helpful. In Ukkarai village of Kumbakonam division, all that 52 tenants got among themselves were Rs.2,250; Rs.43 to one tenant.

Land tenure

31 It is seldom that tenancy is held on a written lease deed. There is, of course, a law which requires that to be done. Section 4-B of the Tamil Nadu Cultivating Tenants Protection Act (1955) requires, for instance, that in the case of tenancy agreement between a cultivating tenant and the landlord, a lease deed shall be executed in triplicate, one of which will be kept by the landlord, one by the cultivating tenant and the third to be in the taluk office. It is evident that nobody has taken this seriously. The Government admitted this to be so by saying in their Statement of Object and

Reasons, that accompanied the Madras Agricultural Land Record of Tenancy Rights Bill, 1968, that "despite these provisions, many tenants prefer to keep their lease oral and consequently quite a large number of tenancies are only oral in nature." There are several reasons, most of them sound, why they prefer to do so; and they are fairly simple reasons. We will come to them in paragraph 38. It is sufficient to record here that in Thanjavur District, as indeed all over Tamilnadu, land is held on tenancy generally on the basis of an oral contract between tenant and land-owner. It is a fact most strange that this oral contract is a cause as much of the security of the tenant as of his insecurity.

Caste and tenancy

32 The Special Deputy Collector, Nagapattinam, (Mr.M. Swaminathan), who undertook the study in ten villages of Nannilam and Nagapattinam taluks, reported that there were only a few tenants from the Harijan community in the villages he visited. Out of five villages in Nagapattinam taluk, there were 20 tenants in each of the two villages; and 4 to 8 tenants in the remaining three villages; in Nannilam taluk, there were 4 to 6 in each of the five villages. The other tenants belonged to caste Hindus (as the phrase goes). The Harijan are generally employed only as farm labourers. As to the reason why there were so few Harijan as tenant, those interviewed said that, apart from the reluctance of the land-owner in leasing his land to the Harijan on account of the poverty of the latter, the Harijan themselves preferred it this way. It was surely more advantageous to them to engage as labourer than tenant since, by being the former, they got daily wages and took no risks

involved in being the latter. The general economic condition of these Harijan was reported to be ~~bad~~ indeed. Those few that were tenants had little money to invest on agriculture; when they did, it was obtained after selling, or pledging, their vessels and other household goods. They neither raised loan from the co-operative society -- for they possibly could not repay it -- nor did they get any financial assistance from any other source. There was absolutely no question of their ever able to buy house or land; for they could hardly buy even things essential for human living. That, because they derived practically no income from their tenancy. In answer to a question put to them, why did they then continue as tenants, they said that, in addition to what little they were able to make from the land, they got some two or three kalams of paddy per acre by way of "poradi" and got, too, about 50 bundles of straw valued at Rs.150/-. This was the extra income they periodically looked for. The question, I am afraid, was not quite fair. Indeed it was cruel; for it implied that there was a choice, which for most of them there wasn't really.

33 The Deputy Collector reported that, in almost all the villages he visited, the Harijan families were residing in thatched huts -- built on the private land of the landlord. In very few cases were house-site assigned to them by the Harijan Welfare Department. This is what Mr. Ganapatia Pillai, a former judge of the Madras High Court, appointed to make an inquiry in the agrarian labour problems of east Thanjavur, also found. In his report, published by the Government of Tamil Nadu in 1962, he said: "Most of

the labourers live in Jari natham patta lands belonging to land-holders (page 23)." In talking of the housing problem these labourers faced, Mr. Pillai said that the Government's effort "had not even touched the fringes of the problem (page 23)." In a table attached to his report (page 26), he gave the startling, or rather not so startling, information that out of the 2,066 house-sites acquired for the Harijan farm labourers and tenants, 1,501 were lying waste for a number of years (1964-65 to 1968-69). That is to say, about 72% of the acquired sites remained unutilised. I shall say no more except this that similar reports were received from other parts of Thanjavur as well.

34 In the villages which I visited during my tour of Thanjavur District in August 1970, I had long discussions with many Harijan families on the manner of their living and found (by no means anything new) that, though they participated in village festivals and fairs, they had practically no social relationship with the caste Hindus. Or, to be precise, they were a part of a system which excluded from their social relationships with the upper castes everything except their utility to the latter. In return, the upper castes accepted them, though only nominally, into the general structure of the society; and gave them, amazing though it may be, a sense of belonging. Their physical living was as much apart from the rest of the village as was their social life. Their homes were separate from the rest; their temple was separate; even the place where they cremated, or buried, their dead, was separate. The only thing which they shared with the rest of the village was a poor economic prospect. In this, if in nothing else, they all were equal.

Tenancy holdings

35 The study conducted by my officers go to prove that, whether he be a Harijan or a caste Hindu, not unless a tenant worked on 10 acres or more of land, could he hope to have the minimum requirements of a human existence. The unfortunate fact is that most of the tenants have lease of not more than 2 to 3 acres -- and a good number worked only on half-acre of land. Of the 4,054 tenants in the villages studied, 63.6% had lease of one to five acres; and 25.25% of one acre and less: thus 88.85% had anywhere from half-acre to five acres.

TABLE VI

Number of tenants in 60 villages studied	Number of tenants holding			
	One acre and less	Between 1 and 5 acres	Between 5 and 15 acres	Above 15 acres
6				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
4,054	1,024	2,579	445	6
Percentage:	25.25%	63.6%	11%	0.1%

Analysis

36 The foregoing inferences take us into a perplexing situation. If tenancy is very limited, which seems to be the case, and the tenant-landlord relation itself quite amicable, which also is a fact, then there is no problem. The legislation, and the consequent administrative action, appears to be then concerned with a problem that is non-existent. If, on the other hand, no matter what the facts are reported to be, one knows instinctively that tenancy is wide-spread, or the extent of it is significant, and that the tenant is also the one exploited, then one may conclude that the reported facts are not the real facts and proceed to deal with what one imagines are the real facts. The only thing is that in public life what one can be concerned with is, not the moral conviction that a problem exists, but with the material proof of it. So if, for some reason or the other, people do not want the real facts of their relationship to be known, and the relationship itself is such that it has either to be treated in its entirety or not at all, then it will be futile if one still went ahead with one's solutions. Such is the situation concerning tenancy relationships; for it leads us into a dilemma.

37 Is it, or is it not, a fact that not more 15% to 20% of the cultivated area in Than District is under tenancy? All the information gathered so far in different ways proves that it is. In that case, nothing more is needed to demonstrate that the tenancy-record legislation deals with a problem that practically does not exist.

Even if the reported facts are not the true facts -- and anybody who knows anything of that District will tell that it simply is not true that 80% to 85% area is directly cultivated -- how can one formally establish the true facts, especially when neither of the party (to agrarian relationship) will himself say what the facts are? In the first case, if one acts, one acts not to any purpose. In the latter case, one cannot act at all.

38 So let us first explain why, after all, has 32.3% of those villages where the Act is in force shown total indifference to this piece of legislation (see table II)? Let us further explain why, from villages which responded in Madurai District, not even one-fourth, and in Tiruchirappalli District not even one-half, of the estimated number of tenants applied? The answer is simple. The tenant knows, firstly, that this Act has conferred on him no new rights whatever. Being shrewd, he knows, secondly, that mere registration of his name as tenant is of no consequence unless, of course, some radical measures follow either to give him the ownership of the land he cultivates or reduce the rent he now pays. He knows, thirdly, that the very decision on his part to register himself as tenant will upset what is now a perfectly amicable relationship with his land-owner; he knows that this may even cost him his tenancy, not to speak of the customary benefits he derives from the land-owner: for after all he not only holds the land on oral lease, but also lives on the private land of the land-owner, and if the latter decides, even out of caprice, to turn him out there is little which anybody could do. It would be pointless to say that he could, if that happened, go to a revenue court. Of course,

he could; in theory only. Because not only it is costly to do so, it takes many months before he is heard. The very structure of law is such, and its working so slow, that a poor man has not much of a chance. That is the reason why, being wise, he lives his relationships not so much by legal sanctions, but by compromise. He knows, finally, that he is often in arrears of rent and has to depend on his landlord to be understanding -- and equally suffering. Naturally he thinks it not worth his while to register himself as tenant when he has little to gain by it and much to lose. This is what I gathered from my discussions with a large number of tenants. The findings of my field officers were the same. This, and nothing else, can explain why tenants have ignored this legislation, and most cultivated area is reported to be under personal cultivation even when, in point of fact, it is not.

39 If the Act we are discussing is of little value to the tenant, what else will be? What really troubles him is not that there is no record of him as tenant, but that almost nothing of what he produces is left to him to support himself and his family with. Not a record of tenancy, but reduced rents; not a piece of paper called the lease document, but fertilizer and improved seed at less cost; not the security of tenure formally granted by the law, but the security that comes from substantial improvement in productivity and equal distribution of the gains -- they are more to the point. It will be a mistake to believe that a peasant thinks of himself, in the collective sense, as a class in conflict with another class.

the land-owner, again taken collectively. I found little evidence of class-consciousness, in the Marxian sense, among the peasants of Thanjavur I talked with. (2) This ought to surprise no one; for who is the land-owner?

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- (2) Andre Beteille, in his book Caste, Class, and Power, (University of California Press; 1969), which was a study he made of Sripuram village in Thanjavur Taluk of Thanjavur District, says: "Thus, classes -- as categories of persons having similar positions in the system of production -- are not politically organised for a variety of reasons. The separation of the different classes is, in reality, not sharp enough for each to have a feeling of identity in opposition to the others. Individuals have multiple positions, and their loyalties are divided. There are risks involved in challenging established economic interests. The agricultural labourer may find it difficult to secure employment, and the tenant may find himself evicted through manipulation by the landlord of some loophole in the law." (Page 207)

Despite the numerous qualifications in it, which neutralise as soon as made any proposition concerning the structure of caste, class and power in Sripuram, Beteille's book is an excellent study of changing patterns of stratification in a Thanjavur village; and I strongly recommended it to the notice of those who are concerned with bringing land reforms in the State of Tamilnadu.

His main argument is that although power has, to a considerable degree, detached itself from the matrix of caste, the relationship between caste and power has also, for that very reason, become much more complex than before (page 224).

"Caste structure subsumed within itself, to a much greater extent than it does today, both the organisation of production and the distribution of power", says Andre Beteille.

40 When one talks of land-owner, the image of him which is generally conjured up is somebody who is affluent, fat, exploiting. Is he that? Leaving aside the Mooppanars and the Vandayars, 46.13% of the 12,233 owner-cultivators, in the sixty survey villages had only one acre and less; 40.3% one to five acres: thus 86.43% owned and cultivated anywhere from half-acre to five acres. 12.12% owned between five to fifteen acres. Only 1.43% fifteen acres or more.

TABLE VII

Number of self-cultivating land-owners in 60 villages studied	Number who had				
	One acre and less	Between 1 and 5 acres.	Between 5 and 15 acres	Above 15 acres	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	
Total:	12,233	5,644	4,931	1,483	175
Percentage:		46.13%	40.3%	12.12%	1.43%

What is at the very heart of the matter, then, is not the class-character of the agrarian situation, but, firstly, a high degree of pressure on a limited area of land and, secondly, the limit to productivity of the land itself. The key to a legislative-political

(foot-note contd..)

"The division of the village into landowners, tenants, and agricultural labourers corresponded to a much greater extent with its division into Brahmins, Non-Brahmins, and Adi-Dravidas. Class positions had only a limited autonomy. Being a landowner was, to a large extent, only one aspect of being a Brahmin. Similarly, being an Adi-Dravida fixed, by and large, one's position as an agricultural labourer."

corrective will seem to lie, then, in a professional understanding of (a) what this limit to productivity is and whether we have reached it, and (b) by what means can be increasing pressure on land be relieved.

41 These are material questions and must have material answers. It is true, of course, that those answers must necessarily lie in the peculiar economic and social circumstances of our society and, in that sense, they will be political answers as well. To recognise that, however, does not mean that a general political theory can itself be a substitute for hard, specific, technical understanding of material inter-related facts. It is the function of responsible bureaucracy to develop this understanding. Just as it is the function of political leadership to change the bureaucratic structure -- only to make it an effective instrument of changing those economic and social structures that let a few concentrate in their hands economic power and force majority to live on the border almost of despair.

(foot-note concluded)

Today class positions have acquired a certain measure of autonomy. The class system has in part detached itself from the caste structure, although, as we have seen, class positions in the village are by no means entirely, or even largely, "caste-free."
(page 223)

• 42 Conceding that the political wing of the Government has been sincere in wanting to bring economic change -- there are honest persons though who would definitely question that; and it is not possible to dismiss them as irresponsible -- why is it that the economic condition of tenants and small land-owners, together forming the majority of the agricultural population, still remains extremely poor?

43 I do not have all the answers to this question. My studies in the problem of urbanization (contained in my report on the Urban Development of Greater Madras; 1970) and now in agrarian structure have led me to the belief, however, that most legislations are based on general impressions and vague ideas, and not, as they ought to be, on competent analysis of the problem they aim at solving. To the degree that bureaucracy is a part of the legislative process, the latter will necessarily reflect in itself the character of the former. While, on the one hand, we are faced in this country with all sorts of nasty and brutish problems, which are complicated by our history and culture, we have, on the other hand, a twentieth-century bureaucracy using primitive methods in dealing with those problems. It is impossible to pretend that, without calling into question the suitability of our bureaucratic structure to the task of social and economic change, anything can every be achieved. The emphasis has to shift, therefore, from purely ideological questions, which I am convinced are futile in Indian condition, to the desperate need of having a hard look at the character of our bureaucracy and the method it employs -- or rather, as we shall presently see, employs no method at all. Let us now pass on to the second part of my report.

II

/44 Let us analyse the outcome of at least one scheme concerning the rehabilitation of landless labour and two laws: one concerning a ceiling on the land holdings and the other preparing a record of tenancy rights. I have chosen them because they go together and constitute governmental attempt at land reform. This analysis, I should think, is most relevant to the problem we are discussing in this report; for it leads to that overwhelmingly important question: do we at all know what the problem is before we legislate to solve it? The analysis may be under three categories: the accuracy with which our administrative machinery can collect information on what is central to the problem and relate one fact with another in a meaningful pattern; the time taken to do a simple thing; and, finally, the relation between money spent and actual outcome.

The scheme to settle landless labourers

45 A scheme to give to a certain number of landless agricultural labourers cultivable government land was sanctioned in G.O. Ms. No.2491, Revenue, dated 25-8-1965. The idea was to settle 10,000 families on 50,000 acres at a cost of Rs.1.50 crores during the Third Five-Year Plan period. This was a centrally sponsored scheme. Almost the first thing which had to be found out was how much of government land, which was lying waste, but was capable of being cultivated, existed in various districts. In 1961 (G.O.No.5346, Revenue, dated 11th February), the Government appointed a special staff to localise such lands.

46 Based on this survey, the Board of Revenue reported two years later (Ref.B4.1509/63 dated 2-8-1963), that 197,391 acres were available. It was presumed that, of this large area, not less than 100,000 would be fit for any settlement of the landless poor. The Special Officer (Mr. K.M.L.Chhabra, I.A.S.), who was meanwhile appointed to report to the Government how best this scheme could be implemented, came to the conclusion that the area earlier reported by the Board as available was highly exaggerated and that not more than 66,015 acres could be found that were suitable. He thought this to be the case after carefully sifting the data which the special staff had meanwhile collected. The Government accepted his findings and took 66,015 acres as the extent of land that was available. When the scheme got going, it was found that, after all, nothing more was available except 25,158 acres as reported by Collectors. From 197,391 acres to the eventual 25,158 acres -- this reflects the accuracy with which we can gather information on so simple a question as: what area of the government land is available for giving it to the landless poor for agricultural purposes?

47 The scheme is being worked now for some six years. What is the actual outcome of it? The latest review of the Board of Revenue (Ref. No. E1.1857/70-1 dated 23-11-1970) shows that, in all the districts put together, although the giveable area was finally 25,158 acres, what has so far been allotted to some 3,087 poor families comes at best to 13,239 acres. Of the area allotted, however, only 10,813 acres reclaimed. Of the area reclaimed, only 7,952 acres have actually been

brought under cultivation; the biggest portion of it, 7,757 acres, raising dry crops. About the time taken, it may be noted that whereas the aim was to settle 10,000 families in the Third Five-Year Plan period that ended in March, 1966, only 3,118 families have so far been settled. The money that has been spent already on all this amounts to the most extraordinary sum of Rs.1,03,21,300 (10.32 millions)!

The Tamil Nadu Agricultural Lands Record of Tenancy Rights Act, 1969

48 First of all, nobody had accurate information at any one place on the extent of tenancy and on the nature of exploitation which tenants were believed to be subjected to. There were, of course, general impressions on this subject. Take Thanjavur District as an example. Mr. P.N. Vedarayanan, I.A.S., who was then the Collector, while seeking to disprove almost everything Mr. Wolf Ladejinsky of the Ford Foundation in his report to the Planning Commission said on Thanjavur District, informed us (Collector's demi-official letter R.C. 16697/63 K.10, dated the 17th October, 1963) that there were 92,765 tenants in his district, holding an extent of 2,67,914 acres. This, the Collector said, was based on a survey made by the Tahsildars. In February, 1969, his successor, Mr. C.J. Rengabashyam, I.A.S., in answer to a question in the Legislative Assembly (Question No.5327, unstarred, by Thiru N.Sankaraiah, M.L.A.) as to how many cultivating tenants there were in various districts of Tamilnadu, reported 70,791 tenants in Thanjavur — based again on what the Tahsildars said.

My own field officers have reported that the number of tenants in that District is about 1,40,900. Whereas altogether the number of tenants in Tamilnadu was reported to the Legislative Assembly (Board's R.Dis.9002/68, Land Reforms, dated 26-5-1969) as 3,48,416; my tenancy staff in the three Districts alone of Tiruchirappalli, Madurai and Thanjavur have put the number at 2,35,382. Which one of these three figures is right? Nobody knows.

49 Not only there was no definite information on the number of tenants, there was no analysis whatever, none on our record at any rate, of what the real problems of the tenants were. Meanwhile Mr. Wolf Ladejinsky reported to the Planning Commission that their conditions were pretty dismal in that they had no security of tenure because there was no written record of tenancy; they were pushed about; that rents were very high; that they could not always get loans from co-operative societies who regarded them as bad risks; that the Land Ceiling Act (1961), so far as Thanjavur district was concerned, was a paper proposition, since land-holders divided their holdings nominally among relatives, near and distant, to evade the ceiling, leaving practically no excess land for shifting tenants into ownership-status. When asked to comment on these, the Collective Board (Messrs. C.A.Ramakrishnan, I.C.S., First Member; S.R.Kaiwar, I.C.S., Second Member; N.S.Mani, I.C.S., Third Member; and K.V.Ramanathan, I.A.S., Secretary for Land Reforms) reported to the Government (Ref. A.3480/63, Land Reforms, dated the 2nd December, 1963) that nothing, or almost nothing, in Ladejinsky's report was correct. This conclusion

they reached, not through any special study of their own, but relying exclusively on the report of the Collector (Mr. Vedanarayanan). On the recommendation of Mr. Ladejinsky that there ought to be a legislation to have an accurate and permanent record of tenancy, they had the following to say:

Collector: "The actual preparation of such a record is beset with a number of practical difficulties. A Committee will have to be constituted for each village and the Committee has to be conferred with statutory powers as their conclusions may be binding the Government. The same question may be agitated in the Revenue Court also. The Committee of non-officials may not function properly especially where the villages are functions ones and where either of them want to suppress facts. After all, the purpose to be served by the Record will only be limited, viz. grant of loan. There is already provision for entering the name of the cultivator in column 6A of the Adangal, wherever the leases are reduced to writing. The system of entering the name of the lessees in column 6A, may be enforced better. We should take systematic steps to popularise the provisions of the Act in villages and ensure that more and more oral lessees seek for written agreements." (paragraph 13 of his demi-official letter quoted earlier).

Board of
Revenue:

"The Board is of the view that instead of doing this, it would be enough if, as it has already indicated, particulars of all leases -- written and oral -- are brought to the adangal and the name of every lessee is entered in column 6A. A cent percent check of the entries made by the karnam by an officer superior to him would ensure accuracy. This should serve the purpose of having a reliable record of tenancies to help the authorities of the Package Programme and the Co-operative Societies in their work under the Programme."

In paragraph 14 of their report, the Board also said:

"The Board has already pointed out that the reasoning on which these recommendations are based, viz., that tenants have no security of tenure, that the right of resumption is a continuing threat to them and that so long as they are not owners of the lands, they will have no interest in increasing food production is wrong."

Thus, in seeking to discredit Ladejinsky's assessment the Board in effect denied, and denied aggressively, the existence of any real problem in Thanjavur -- any problem which could not be safely trusted to the village accountant.

50 Ladejinsky was dismissed as an unreliable commentator for two reasons: that he was a foreigner and was not expected to have any insight into our rural structure; and that he drew his conclusions from a very casual survey limited to ten or eleven villages. The refutation of Ladejinsky by the Collector was no less casual, and was equally

limited to ten villages (para 5 of the Collector's report to the Board). That Ladejinsky was generally right is borne out by such facts as are given in tables III, IV and V of this report. The conflict between Ladejinsky's view that tenancy was wide-spread and the findings here that no more than 15% to 20% of total land is under tenancy is analysed in paras 36 to 38 above. The point, however, is not that all that Ladejinsky observed was wholly correct; but that he was substantially correct in his main belief that the economic condition of tenants was extremely poor and uncertain, resulting in low productivity in general. Similarly the point is not that Mr. Vedanarayanan was wrong in all he wrote against Ladejinsky; but that he was wrong in putting a gloss over the utterly poor economic prospects of tenants and also on their real difficulties.

51 Later Mr. Ameer Raza, I.A.S., Joint Secretary (Land Reforms) of the Planning Commission also did his study, presumably uninfluenced by Mr. Ladejinsky; and it happened that a great many of his observations coincided with what Mr. Ladejinsky had earlier said. When asked to comment on what Raza said, the Board remarked, ironically, that the observations and suggestions made by Mr. Ameer Raza were "found to be substantially the same as the suggestions that have been made from time to time by the Land Reforms Division of the Planning Commission and also recently by Mr. Wolf Ladejinsky, the Ford Foundation expert." "Most of the suggestions (of Ladejinsky and Raza) are also found," conceded the Board ironically, "in the Third Plan under Chapter XIV (Land Reforms)" (Their report to the Government, dated 12-3-1964, in Board's Ref. A. 788/64 (Land Reforms) recorded as B.P. Rt. No. 93/64).

52 Now having taken an attitude towards Ladejinsky's report, and finding much of Ladejinsky in Raza's report, the Board was forced to take the same attitude towards the latter as well. In both the cases the Board denied that any serious problem pertaining to any of the matters which fell under land reform really existed in the State of Tamilnadu.

53 However, they reversed their position when asked by a new government, that meanwhile came to power in Tamilnadu, to comment on a Bill the latter introduced in 1968, seeking to prepare a reliable record of tenancy. The Collective Board of Revenue (Messrs S.R. Kaiwar, I.C.S. First Member; N.S. Mani, I.C.S., Second Member; E.P. Royappa, I.A.S., Third Member; and R. Natarajan, I.A.S., Secretary for Land Reforms) said nothing of what they had so forcefully said earlier on this subject. Whereas they had earlier concluded that there was no real problem whatever; examining the Tamil Nadu Agricultural Lands Record of Tenancy Rights Bill, 1968, they now tacitly accepted that there was a problem and legislation was needed to put it right. Tacitly, because there was not even as much as mention of their earlier stand; there was no discussion on what the facts were and the need to bring forth the Bill. Thus what they offered to the Government was their opinion only on some procedural matters pertaining to the Bill. This much about the Board of Revenue.

54 On the part of the Government, if I may say respectfully, there was little attempt to co-relate the undeniable need to have a record of tenancy with the totality of other economic realities

and then again relate them to the social structure of power which largely influenced the economic conditions themselves. There was no clear formulation of the problem; neither there was any clear idea of the eventual goal this legislation would, in unity with other legislation of the same kind, work towards. Assuming that we prepared a record of tenancy, so what? How will that, by itself, be of any meaning? If the preparation of tenancy records were to be one link in the totality of other land-reforms -- which is what the Chairman of the Select Committee on the Madras Agricultural Lands Record of Tenancy Rights Bill, 1968, said it was ⁽³⁾ -- what precisely those reforms were to be? The records do not contain any thinking on that. Was there any evidence that the earlier attempt at land reform had perceptibly improved the economic condition of the small peasant? If there wasn't, then would it not have been far more helpful if somebody had analysed what the real matter was before enacting yet another legislation?

55 In the Statement of Objects and Reasons, appended by the Government to the Bill, it was said that none of the existing laws gave a reliable picture of the prevailing tenancy. "Despite these provisions" said the statement "many tenants prefer

(3) p.14 of the Report and Proceedings of the Select Committee; January 1969: "The Chairman ...also explained the scope of the Bill and said that this Bill was the first and preliminary step to a comprehensive legislation on land reforms under the consideration of the Government."

to keep their lease oral and consequently quite a large number of tenancies are only oral in nature." There was no indication, though, why the existing laws had failed to bring to surface the real dimension of tenancy and why tenants preferred to keep their relationship with the landlord private and hesitated to bring it to any legal framework? There could be three reasons for that failure. It could be, first of all, that these laws were formally on the book, but not meant to be taken seriously. The second reason could be that they were unrealistic and, in being that, had little chance of any spectacular success. The third reason could as well be that, convinced that most laws are at best regulatory and do not alter materially the structure of economic relationships, the common man disregards them as of any great value to his life. In any case, if it was known that the existing law, relating to record of tenancy, had failed, what chances of success were there for a new law, when the new legislation itself was not based on any discussion why an earlier law had failed. Indeed a study of the papers connected with the legislation we are discussing shows: that (a) the Government did not aim at creating any new right thereby; (b) did not want the record of tenancy to be comprehensive (like a Settlement record of every field and sub-division) and left it to the tenant to register himself or not; so that if, for some reason or the other, the tenant did not wish his tenancy to be on record, there was to be no record, at any rate not under this Act; and (c) the Government did not envisage what were to follow this Act.

The Tamil Nadu Land Reforms (Fixation of Ceiling on Land) Act, 1961

56 It will be helpful first to give a brief history of the Tamil Nadu Land Reforms (Fixation of Ceiling on Land) Act, 1961, by which a ceiling of 30 standard acres was put on the land holdings of any one person. This Act received the assent of President on the 13th April, 1962, and was published in May, 1962. However, it was given retrospective effect from 6th April, 1960. The special staff, consisting of Authorised Officers and ministerial staff, came to be appointed towards the close of 1962. There was little progress in the implementation of this Act between 1962 and 1964 when, early in 1964, the Act itself was struck down by the Supreme Court of India as ultra-vires. After some months it was, however, revived. A major portion of the staff that had been retrenched, as a consequence of the decision of the Supreme Court, was back in position. The first batch of surplus lands was notified late in 1965; but it was only from 1967 onwards that larger extents began being notified. There was, however, a great gap between the expected surplus and what eventually (upto September 30, 1970) was notified as surplus.

TABLE VIII

Area estimated in 1962 to become surplus	Reduced extent later estimated to be the surplus	% (2 out of 1)	Area eventually notified as surplus	% (3 out of 1)
(1)	(2)		(3)	
(acres)	(acres)		(acres)	
2,51,180	82,000	32.24%	26,542	10.55%

(sources: (1) B.P.Rt.103/70, dated 10-7-1970; (2) Board's Ref. A4.9287/70, Land Reforms dated December 3, 1970)

An amendment to this Act was brought to 1970 whereby the ceiling was further reduced to 15 standard acres. How much excess land for redistribution there will be by this further reduction, nobody has any idea. When I put this question to a responsible officer of the Government in the Department concerned, he said it was impossible to determine that. So much about the absence of precise information.

57 We need not go into the legal questions which this Act gave rise to. Neither need we go into the contradiction between the sanctity the general law attaches to private property, which we keep inviolable, and the concept of social and economic justice, which we also keep as the aim of most legislation. Although this decidedly important matter need not detain us here; let us, nevertheless, look at the following table:

TABLE IX

Area covered by judicial stay of administrative action (before notification)	% (Col. 4 to Col. 2 of Table VIII)	Area covered by stay after notification but before taking possession by the State	% (Col. 5 to Col. 2 of Table VIII)	Area under stay after taking possession of the surplus	% (Col. 6 to Col. 2 of Table VIII)
(4)		(5)		(6)	
(acres)		(acres)		(acres)	
38,000	46.34%	5,238	6.38%	1,433	1.74%
Summary:					
Area estimated as surplus				82,000 acres	
Area covered by judicial stay				44,671 "	
Percentage				53.82%	

58 Let us now legitimately ask: what has been the actual outcome of this land reform begun a decade ago? This can be simply answered by saying that the extent of surplus land so far assigned comes to 15,357 acres: only 21.16% of the by-no-means-high figure of 80,000 acres estimated in the second count as surplus. This area was re-distributed among 9,648 landless persons, who added to the number of pattadars in Tamil Nadu (64,95,764: as in 1966-67) ⁽⁴⁾ by 0.15%. Among those that benefitted, 4,381 persons belonged to Thanjavur District; the larger number of these people would have got anything between fifty cents to one acre, the total area assigned in the District being 5,652 acres, nearly one-third of the area assigned so far. In fact, of all the lands notified as surplus, a little more than one-fourth lay in Thanjavur District itself. Indeed it will be correct to say that the locus of this Act lies in this District. And, in this District, the percentage of people who benefitted by this land reform is 0.59% --- wholly negligible.

TABLE X

Area taken over as surplus by the State	% (Col.7 to Col.2 of table VIII)	Area finally available to be redistri- buted	% (Col.8 to Col.2 of table VIII)	Area actually redistri- buted	% (Col.9 to Col.2 of table VIII)
(7) (acres)		(8) (acres)		(9) (acres)	
21,304	26%	19,871	24.23%	17,357	21.16%

(4) source: Jambandi Administration Report for Fasli 1377 (1967-68); statement No.20; B.P.Fern.1104(T). Land Revenue, dated 18th July, 1970.

59 Compensation so far paid for the land taken over by the Government comes to Rs.1,21,16,000 (12.11 millions), of which Rs.72,38,000 (7.23 millions) was paid in Thanjavur District alone. This payment was made in the shape of bonds. It will be realised by the Government from the people among whom the surplus lands will have finally been distributed (Rule 6 of the Tamil Nadu Land Reforms, Disposal of Surplus Lands, Rules, 1965). There are two or three points here we must take note of. One of the conditions on which the assignment is dependent is that, should a court of law enhance compensation payable to the landlord, that extra sum will also be realised from the assignee. Already, the manner of determining compensation has been challenged in the courts of law. In some cases, the Land Tribunals, even if accepting the basis of compensation as provided in the rules, have granted significantly enhanced compensation. All this introduces immediately a great deal of uncertainty in the mind of the tenant, who will not know what he may finally have to pay. The second point is that, on a rough and ready calculation, assuming that the land is situate in the delta area of Thanjavur division, a tenant will have to pay for one acre somewhere between Rs.3,000 to Rs.4,000 for a single-crop wet land and Rs.6,000 to 7,000 if it is a double-crop wet land. Will a tenant -- who is admittedly poor, and whose general economic condition we have discussed previously in this report -- be in a position to pay this compensation even in easy twenty annual instalments? It is evident that, if at all, he will be able to pay off only in twenty equal annual instalments. Till such time, therefore,

that he does, he will not have the ownership and will remain (of course, not in a strictly legal sense) a tenant — this time of the State. His insecurity still remains; for he is liable to lose the assignment at any time on default in payment of any one of the twenty instalments in which he is permitted by Rule 6 to pay off. That he will default is highly probable, particularly when it is a fact that, as revealed in a recent survey by the Government of India, that the magnitude of rural indebtedness is vast indeed. So what is likely to happen is that the former landlord will advance money (if necessary, by mortgaging the bond which has been given to him by the Government as compensation and by raising a loan on it) to his former tenant to enable the latter to buy the title of the land: will pay him, too, some extra bonus: and both these on the condition, that the management of the land continues with the landlord. Then they revert cheerfully to the same old arrangement. The pressure of insecurity being what it is, a tenant will, although not necessarily, rather revert to the old arrangement than face the insecurity of dealing with the State. I have reasons to believe that this is what is already happening in Thanjavur District. Of course, that this is happening, cannot be established by any formal proof.

60 Assuming that a dispossessed tenant, or a landless labourer, will be able to pay, without going further into debts on this account, the value of the land he gets, the question still remains, however, whether this legislation has fulfilled any one of the aims it set for itself?

At least, if not yet, is there any possibility of their being achieved in the not too distant future? But let us first remind ourselves of what these aims were? The preamble to the Act says the following:

"WHEREAS under clauses (b) and (c) of Article 39 of the Constitution of India, the State should in particular, direct its policy towards securing that the ownership and control of the material resources of the community are so distributed as best to subserve the common good and that the operation of the economic system does not result in the concentration of wealth and means of production to the common detriment;

AND WHEREAS the area of agricultural land available for cultivation in the State is limited;

AND WHEREAS there is great disparity in the ownership of agricultural land leading to the concentration of such land in the hands of certain persons;

AND WHEREAS it is necessary to reduce such disparity in the ownership of agricultural land in the State;

AND WHEREAS it is necessary to fix a ceiling on the agricultural land holdings;

AND WHEREAS it is necessary to acquire the agricultural land in excess of the ceiling area and to distribute such land to the landless and other persons among the rural population;

AND WHEREAS such distribution will best subserve the common good, increase agricultural production and promote justice, social and economic;

AND WHEREAS it is expedient to provide for all these and other matters connected therewith."

61 Can it be said that, by giving one or even one-and-a-half acre of land to some 9,800 people, the economic structure has been altered? Or common good subserved? Or there has been an increase in agriculture production for this reason alone? Or social and economic justice has been promoted? All these, except the last, are material questions and ought to be answered materially.

62 The survey of the 60 villages of Thanjavur go to prove that there has been hardly any meaningful improvement in the economic situation of small peasant, owner-cultivator or tenant. If anything, it has become worse; for the population is growing; and the prices have been increasing too. There has been, of course, some increase in food production in this district. In 1965-66, the total out-put was 9,10,950 tonnes; it went down, though, to 8,77,490 tonnes in 1966-67. In 1967-68, it rose upto 13,52,700 tonnes; but came down to 12,01,900 tonnes in 1968-69. The increase in the last three or four years was largely on account of more area coming under the double kuruvai crop. Now to whom have the benefits of this gone? Certainly not to the 87% constituting the majority among the agricultural population. It must be remembered, at the same time, that, although the percentage of net area sown to the total area of the district was the highest in Thanjavur District, 62.5% ⁽⁵⁾ the production per acre is the lowest in that District, about 1000 Kg.

63 Discouraging though the failure, or near failure, of our land reform measures be, what is more serious is the absence of any critical re-assessment, I will do no more than refer, as an example, to the meeting that took place, on March 31, 1970, in the room of the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department (Mr. P. K. Nambiar, I.A.S.) to discuss the progress in the implementation of the Tamilnadu Land Ceiling Act, 1961. It was evidently a high level meeting.

(5) page 5, Season and Crop Report of Tamil Nadu (1966-67); published by the Department of Statistics in 1970.

64 In order to prepare the Revenue Secretary for a meaningful discussion, the Board of Revenue had sent to him a considerably detailed note, not only on the progress in taking over surplus lands, but also on various difficulties that stood in the way (see B.P.Rt.103/70, Land Reforms, dated 10-7-1970)

(A) The first point the Board made was that the procedure laid down in the Act for taking over surplus lands was so highly elaborate that it became, in practice, more obstruction than help. The Board, therefore, gave various suggestions as to how, still within law, this procedure could be simplified; many unnecessary stages done away with; and the right to appeal preserved, but confirmed to only one opportunity.

(B) The Board pointed out that, besides the delay inherent in the procedures, delay occurred, too, by the failure of the Government Press to publish quickly draft and final statements under section 10 and 12 of the Act -- another legal requirement.

The sensible suggestion, therefore, was that these legal notifications might be allowed to be printed privately and issued as part of the Port St. George Gazette. (C) It was also pointed out that Land

Board and Sugar Factory Board took a long time to dispose of applications filed under the Act before them. (D) Also, that there were serious delays in the disposal of cases by the Land Tribunals, one to two years. Whenever lands in excess of the prescribed ceiling was notified -- or even before that --

courts granted stay of all proceedings as a matter of course (see again table IX in paragraph 56), but took long to give their decision. There were

serious delays despite a general circular to the Land Tribunals by the High Court. (E) There were some other procedural suggestions, too, which could eliminate delay in determining compensation and in assigning surplus land.

65 How were these important and very practical suggestions received and what was the discussion like? The opening line of the second paragraph of the minutes of this meeting (conveyed to the Board in D.O.No.46267 LC/70-1, Revenue, dated the 15th April, 1970) said: "The Secretary observed that there is vast scope for speeding up of the taking over and the disposal of surplus lands." What scope? was not specified. It was clear, of course, that there was little scope for taking over surplus lands; for a good part of the notified lands were under judicial stay. Regarding the difficulties pointed out by the Board, the minutes said: "Certain difficulties regarding the implementation of the Act were also discussed. It was decided that the existing procedure should not be changed." Why not? if it was shown that these procedure were bound to frustrate the very objectives the Act wanted to realise?

66 All this leads us to the following picture. Legislation is based generally on inadequate or no facts at all. Since bureaucracy is a part of the legislative process, the character of bureaucracy gets reflected in the nature of legislation. It is equally true, though, that since legislative process is by definition a political process, bureaucracy, which participates in legislation, participates, too, in the political processes of the State. Bureaucracy is either indifferent to facts or incapable of collecting true facts in any given case. Since legislation is based on general impressions; it is based, for that reason, on no analysis. The structure of most legislation is of necessity so highly legalistic, and the procedures so intricate, that the combined effect of them is to neutralise

the very purpose behind the legislation -- assuming that the purpose is realisable. It may be that this cannot be avoided -- our society also being legalistic, highly formal, and procedural. So when a law is made on insufficient understanding, the chances of that law ever resulting into anything substantial are small. Add to that the limitations inherent in the very process of law. A law, even if most perfect, has got to be implemented by an administrative agency. Now a bureaucracy which is neither accountable to the society, nor responsible even to itself, can, and mostly does, neutralise this law in the working of it.

67 What is, therefore, called into question is the efficacy of legislation as well as the negative impact which bureaucracy tends to have on most problems of contemporary India. It is impossible for me here to go further into this than what I have already done in this report. About our bureaucratic structure, it will be enough if I say that there is in it no job analysis; no accountability in any real sense; and that the hierarchical character of it (conditioned further by our culture which takes authority as the criterion of truth) tends either to eliminate altogether creative conflict or tends to settle it, not by rational discussion, but with reference to superior or lower position in the hierarchy. A bureaucracy which is not made accountable to the people, and will also not tolerate any internal criticism of its methods, can be many things -- but not an instrument of responsible Government. To bring radical change in a structure which is a part of political process is itself, first and foremost, a political act. No political ideology which does not grasp this fact will ever change anything. Just as to say that bureaucracy ought to be, and is, politically neutral ('political' in the sense in which I have been using this word here) is to misunderstand completely, the function and the nature of bureaucracy.

III

68 FIRST RECOMMENDATION: We should proceed to enquire scientifically into the economic and social structure of the rural Tamilnadu. As a first point of enquiry, it should be examined to what degree, in the areas where the agricultural population is dense, is pressure on land related to the deteriorating economic condition of small peasants who constitute the majority of that population. What is to be studied is the possibility of relieving that pressure. The policy of industrialisation ought to be then linked with this problem and, in that light, re-assessed. For the main problem may be how to syphon off at least a part of agricultural population to urban centres. Or, in the alternative, how to promote, in those areas itself, subsidiary consumer industry based on the local agricultural crops.

69 Whereas the second alternative will require a more imaginative policy of innovative industry; the first will certainly mean a serious interference with the life of many people. What must therefore be examined, secondly, is the relative advantage the present structure offers to everybody and the value they put on it. Why is it that people put up (even today) with extreme economic hardship? Why is that they have not so far settled the question of pressure on land by the stronger driving the weaker away? Reform is not possible without first understanding the common advantages of what now is. That is to say, political action, which is what legislation essentially is, has to emerge out of a study of material and historical conditions and not the other way about.

70 What is to be examined, thirdly, is whether the existence of agricultural land into bits of one to five acres (see again paragraph 40), to which ceiling on land holdings can only add, is not self-defeating, that is, if increase in food production is the aim, or one of the aims, of our land reforms. What is to be worked out is the economics of small land-holdings; and if it is found that they are bad economics, then we must scientifically examine whether our land reforms are avoiding that. The issue is very clear indeed. The collectivization of agriculture, as practised in socialist countries, and the individual ownership of very large farms, as is common in the capitalist countries, are both based on the common assumption that large farms alone under one management can give large yields. The difference arises on the question: who shall manage the large farms? private owner or the State? The choice thus is between these two systems. What we now have is one or two elements of socialist theory grafted on the unaltered feudal proto-capitalist structure of our economy. It simply will not work. A great part of the confusion in the administration of our country arises out of the fact that we are trying to fit material inter-related facts of great complexity to simplistic assumptions. What is to be determined, then, is the precise scope and nature of land reforms after linking them with material possibilities.

71 What is to be examined, fourthly, is whether our land reform measures are not mutually contradictory. For example, does not putting a ceiling (and a very low one at that: 15 standard acres) on land holding contradict consolidation?

of holdings? The aim of prescribing a ceiling is to re-distribute the surplus among certain people; we have seen how, by doing that, we have only added -- and that too by so negligible a figure as 0.15% -- to the number of extremely small land holdings, half-acre to one-and-a-half-acre. The aim of consolidation of holdings is just the opposite. So that we are necessarily involved in undoing what was done a moment before.

72 This enquiry may be entrusted to a commission composed of people trained to connect one economic fact with another and then place the resulting structure in possible political frameworks so as to find out what choices exist.

73 This and the following paragraphs do not add anything to the recommendation already made; only they throw some light on the point I have raised in paragraph 71. Although we have not brought in Tamilnadu legislation to prevent fragmentation of land holdings and to consolidate into bigger blocks small and scattered holdings; some attention has been paid, from time to time, to the problem inherent in uneconomic fragmentation of agricultural land. The best thing for me to do is to refer to the First Report of the Land Revenue Reforms Committee. Set up by the Government of Madras (now Tamilnadu) in May, 1950, this Committee examined, among other things, "whether and in what manner the Government should intervene to fix maximum holdings, form economic holdings, eliminate non-cultivating and non-resident pattadars, prohibit alienation of land to non-cultivators, confer occupancy rights on tenants under ryotwari pattadars, secure fair rents and fixity of tenure for such

tenants, and ensure fair wages and proper conditions of work for agricultural labourers".⁽⁶⁾ Mr. M. V. Subramanian and Mr. S. R. Kaiwar, both of the Indian Civil Service, were, respectively, Chairman and Secretary of the Committee. Names of the Members are given in the foot-note below.⁽⁷⁾

74 The Committee did not examine whether there was any contradiction between consolidation of small holdings and the imposition of a low ceiling on the maximum holding. The reason for that was simple — they did not think that putting a ceiling on maximum holdings was a sound idea.⁽⁸⁾ If they still recommended that there was, however, a strong case for preventing ("in the future atleast") an undue concentration of land in the hands of a comparatively few, and advocated a ceiling on holdings carrying an assessment of Rs. 250/-, they neutralised all this by bringing in exemptions, inheritance and bequests. Of course, the Committee laid down the wholly admirable principle on which a ceiling on agricultural holdings should be based: "while the limit should be small enough to prevent objectionable concentration, it should be large enough to accommodate

(6) page 152 of the First Report.

(7) Sri B. Ramachandra Reddi.

Sri N. Ranga Reddi, M.L.C.
Sri Alluri Satyanarayana Raju, M.L.A.,
Sri C. Subramanian, M.P.
Sri K. Manathunainatha Desigar, M.L.C.
Sri V. I. Munishwami Pillai, M.L.A.
Sri G. Sankaran Nair.

(8) paragraph 40 of the First Report: "On all these considerations we are of the view that in the case of existing holdings there is no need to fix any maximum limit, per se and expropriate the extents in excess of such maximum."

the growth of holdings adequate for the exercise of resource and enterprise". But they failed to give definition of 'small enough' and 'large enough'. Just as the Congress Agrarian Reforms Committee (of which the Land Revenue Reforms Committee was the antithesis) had not clearly defined what an 'economic holding' was, but made it their central concept in advocating a maximum on land holdings; The Land Revenue Reforms Committee wavered between the political expediency of accepting a ceiling ("in the future atleast") and the bad economics of it. Nor was this the only weakness in their approach. It was full of contradictions -- not, however, of the logical type; but a contradiction of the kind which appears merely as an ambiguity, but, if analysed, shows up as contradiction. On the crucial question itself, whether capitalist farming, involving mechanisation and management of very large farms, ought to be encouraged, they made mutually contradictory recommendations. In paragraph 16, for example, the Committee said that "capitalist farming is not to be encouraged as a matter of active State Policy in areas already under cultivation". But in the same paragraph, a few sentences later, they also said that "capitalist farming in existing holdings need not ordinarily be interfered with". In paragraph 18, relating to land in private holdings which remained undeveloped, they advocated capitalist farming without any reservation.

75 They contradicted the idea of State farming or collective farming by adding, in the same breath, that these should be "on the basis of individual ownership" ("but at the same time with the distinct bias towards the cooperative methods of cultivation"). Please refer to paragraph 19 of their Report.

75 Another contradiction was this. The Committee came to the conclusion (paragraph 27) that "peasant proprietorship is the pattern best suited to the genius and traditions of our people". At the same time, they said, in order to avoid too sudden and drastic an unsettlement of economic and social conditions, as a measure of expediency, the existence of tenancy -- which implies a divorce between ownership and cultivation to the extent that tenancy is in operation -- will have to be tolerated, too.

77 Of all, the crowning contradiction was, however, this. The Committee recognised that our rural economy was gravely handicapped because of the existence of small scattered holdings and the likelihood of these multiplying. Their decided view was that we should, therefore, attempt consolidation of the existing holdings. There was little point in attempting consolidation of existing holdings without, at the same time, preventing further fragmentation. Now this fragmentation was a necessary outcome of Hindu and Muhammadan law of inheritance. The Committee, therefore, was of the opinion that, even in the teeth of certain amount of resentment, the Hindu and Muhammadan law of inheritance and partition would have to be interfered with (paragraph 104). They recommended that, therefore, the Madras Economic Holding Bill 1948, which embodied this change, should be brought forth by the Government. This perfectly legitimate position was contradicted by the equally emphatic recommendation (paragraph 103), that, in the matter of consolidation, the administration ought not to proceed sup-motu and it was necessary that owners of not less than two-thirds of the land in the village should apply to the consolidation officer for having their holdings

consolidated. How can the law of inheritance and partition be interfered with, as recommended by the Committee, if the operation of a Bill, which at least partly meant to do that, was made voluntary?

78 It is commonly believed that the Subramanian Committee for the Land Revenue Reforms gave the blueprint of almost all the land reform measures which the Government of Tamilnadu have brought forth between 1951 and 1970. That being so, some of the major ambiguities and contradictions present in the Committee's approach were naturally carried over to Land-reform legislations. The ambiguities and contradictions in the Committee's approach were, of course, the ambiguities and contradictions inherent in the very structure of bureaucracy. The basic contradiction is this. The bureaucracy in India was called upon, atleast after the Independence, to be an agent of social and economic change when, by its very nature, it resisted all change.

79 SECOND RECOMMENDATION: The Department of Tenancy Rights, set up to administer the Tamilnadu Land Records of Tenancy Rights Act, 1969, may be wound up and the annual budget of Rs 27 lakhs on it be saved. This recommendation, however, does not have the effect of repealing the Act.

80 If accepted, it will still pose two problems: firstly that of finding alternative jobs to the staff now employed; and, secondly, concerning the disposal of the remaining work. So far as the second is concerned -- and that is the more important of the two problems -- I envisage no grave consequences if, without repealing the Act, the work is stopped altogether. For, after all, it has been demonstrated in the first part of this report that the impact of

this act has been negligible; and nobody will miss much if this work is stopped. Indeed the idea of applying this Act first to three districts was to see whether it amounted to anything significant in the working of it. Being proved that it does not, we may quietly abandon it. There may be some hardship caused to some people who will have to be retrenched in the event of the Department being closed down. Most of the staff can, however, revert to the Revenue Department from where they came. Retrenchment of the remaining people cannot be avoided because, even now, their employment cannot be justified. Not only was it found necessary to close down the office of the Special Tahsildar at Alangudi, in Tiruchirappalli District, 13 Revenue Inspectors with their staff were retrenched in Musiri division of that district; and 4 Revenue Inspectors were retrenched in Tiruchy division. 31 Revenue Inspectors, and the attendant staff, were retrenched in Madurai district, too, for want of sufficient work.

81 After the enquiry I have suggested as the first recommendation, if it emerges that, given a comprehensive land reform policy aimed at substantially improving the economic situation in our villages, a record of tenancy was necessary and was encouraged by tenants themselves, then the Tamil Nadu Agricultural Lands Record of Tenancy Rights Act (1969) will have to be substantially altered.

82 The Act does not now envisage a field-to-field enquiry -- like the one conducted for Settlement -- into the tenancy relationships. It is left to the tenant to register himself or not:

this is the effect of sub-section 3(a) of section 3 of the Act. It is true, of course, that section 9 of the Act puts an obligation on "any person whose rights or interests are required to be, or have been entered, in a record of tenancy rights under this Act" to furnish information if the Record Officer calls upon him to do so. This, however, is only an obligation cast on tenant/landlord, and not an injunction to Record Officer to do a certain thing. The latter is called upon, by section 3(4) of the Act, to prepare a record of tenancy on the basis of (a) intimation given by tenant/landlord or (b) information which he may get out of them under section 9. It is clear that, in either event, the intention of the legislature was not to have a comprehensive record of tenancy prepared -- whether, or not, a tenant wanted to acknowledge himself as such. For, if that were so, Record Officer would have been required to prepare a record of tenancy whether he received any intimation under section 3(3) (a) or not. In other words, section 3(3)(a) -- now the nucleus of this Act -- would not have been introduced if the intention was to have a complete record of tenancy.

83 It would be, of course, wrong to assume that a record of tenancy could be prepared independent of the wishes of the tenant; for it would still be possible for the tenant to frustrate this purpose by denying that he was a tenant. He will be interested in having his status as a tenant recorded if, and only if, he has something substantially to gain by it. Since the present Act confers on him no new rights, nor offers him anything decisive in future, he naturally does not think it of any consequence to him.

84 So, if no intimation under section 3(3)(a) is received from a village where notice was published that a record of tenancy is to be prepared for that village; and if, even during the visit of Record Officer to that village, nobody comes forward to make a claim; then the legal position is that there can be no record of tenancy for that village when, in actual fact, there may exist several cases of tenancy.

85 In the light of what has been said in paragraphs 82, 83 and 84, it becomes clear that the central portion of the Act will have to be re-drafted. It will have to be, first of all, a part of comprehensive economic reforms, so as to appear meaningful to the peasant. Then, it will have to be a complete record of tenancy and not a voluntary record.

86 It may also be mentioned, in this connection, that, during the initial enquiry, Record Officer is not called upon by the Act to give reasons for his decision either to admit a person as tenant or not. This, in my opinion, is a serious lack. In the course of my tour in Tiruchirapalli and Thanjavur districts in August 1970, I found that, in a number of places, Record Officers were neither making proper enquiries nor writing clear orders. The enquiries were as summary as were the orders; and neither had any meaning. The orders passed were too cryptic, and raised serious doubt whether the Record Officer had at all applied his mind. I found that they almost wholly relied on the karnan (the village accountant). Now this reliance upon the karnan may be a touching acknowledgement of his importance; but to prepare a record of tenancy through the eyes and ears of the karnan is often to be misled. Even

though the decision taken as a result of enquiry under rule 5(4) is not appealable at that stage, it was considered necessary that the order passed should contain sufficient details to show who were all present; what their representations were; what the decision taken was; and the reason for that decision. In the absence of these details, it may not be possible for the appellate authority to find out, at a later date, how far the decision taken was correct in the circumstances of that case. The files relating to the initial enquiry by Record Officer will naturally be an important evidence at the time of hearing the objections that may be brought after the publication of the draft record. Record Officers were, therefore, instructed in my reference No. B1.2353/70 (TR), dated 11-9-1970, that, in future, the orders passed by them should be complete in themselves and should contain the following particulars: (a) who were the parties present? (b) what was their representation? (c) what was the evidence let in? (d) what was the decision taken? and (e) the reason for taking that decision.

87 THIRD RECOMMENDATION: Although I have recommended that my Department should be closed, I do not at all mean to suggest that the problem of tenancy should itself be ignored. On the contrary, my appeal is that this problem has to be investigated in a connected manner. What I now say, as the third recommendation, is that, after winding up the Directorate of Tenancy Records, the nucleus of it should be merged into something more comprehensive.

At present different agencies are administering what ought to be under one general control. For example, the Director of Settlements is looking after the Land Ceiling Act (1961 as amended in 1970). As Director of Tenancy Records, I am responsible for the implementation of the Tamilnadu Agricultural Land Records of Tenancy Rights Act, 1969. Both of us, however, have only administrative, and not statutory, responsibilities. The Tamilnadu Cultivating Tenants (Payment of Fair Rent) Act, 1961, is administered by the taluk Tahsildars, who function as Rent Court and work under the administrative control of Collector. The Tamilnadu Cultivating Tenants Protection Act, 1955, is looked after, in Thanjavur district, by two Revenue Courts and, in other districts, by Authorised Officers appointed under the Land Ceiling Act. The two Special Deputy Collectors and Authorised Officers work under the administrative control of the Board of Revenue. There are, in addition, certain schemes concerning rehabilitation of the landless poor which are being implemented by Collectors. Excepting the power of revision of an order passed under any one of these Acts, all these functions, I recommend, should be vested in one officer. This officer may be designated as Director of Land Reforms. He shall be one of the members of the commission suggested in the first recommendation. Pending enquiry into the general structure of rural economy and its effect on land reform policy, the proposed Director of Land Reforms may administer these Acts altogether and subject their working to analysis. If nothing else, he may still be able to coordinate better what are evidently connected activities, but now remain separate. No doubt the Commissioner of Land Reforms,

who is in the rank of a Member of the Board of Revenue, may be thought to be already coordinating land-reform administration. I don't think he does that. What I have in mind is an officer who will be able to devote his time to this one subject, which Commissioner of Land Reforms does not at present do.

88 The Director of Land Reforms shall be responsible to the Government. He will have an independent Directorate, consisting of suitable staff.

89 FOURTH RECOMMENDATION: Independent of what the Administrative Reforms Commission has been doing, the Government of Tamilnadu should begin an enquiry of their own regarding the suitability of the given bureaucratic structure to the avowed aim of the Government to bring economic and social change. The specific areas which this enquiry ought to explore are: (a) absence of job analysis in Indian administration; (b) absence of career planning; (c) lack of accountability; (d) lack of scientific assessment of work; (e) hierarchy, conflict and development; (f) the practical implications of bureaucracy being a political instrument of the political State; (g) bureaucracy and the principle (now untenable) of anonymity; (h) administrative procedures and their effect on general aims; and (i) training of the administrator. Except for the last, I am not aware if there has been in India any scientific enquiry, in a connected way, into the points mentioned above. Indeed there is complete absence of any professional discussion, of an objective and scientific kind, on any of these problems in our administrative world. To that degree, Indian bureaucracy remains unaware of its own self.

: 79 :

90 I recommend that this enquiry be entrusted to a public commission which should have on it people professionally trained to look for connections between one political institution and another. Anybody who is acquainted with the radical changes taking place in the structure of bureaucracy in democratic countries, will not regard this recommendation as highly original. Originality, however, is not the point. What is required is an explanation why a subject, which is absolutely central to our existence as a modern political state, has been so utterly neglected?

Badrinarayana

Director of Tenancy Records.

January 7, 1971
Chepauk,
Madras-5.

Division: KUMBAKONAM.

Teluk: KUMBAKONAM.

1. Name of the Village. 57. SITHANVELUR.
2. Total extent of wet holdings. 1051.88 Acres

3. DETAILS OF HOLDINGS:	No.	EXTENT	
		A.	C.
a. Persons owning 1 acre and less.	114	68. 53	
b. Above 1 acre and upto 5 acres.	161	391. 14	
c. Above 5 acres and upto 15 acres.	43	373. 50	
d. Above 15 acres.	11	218. 63	
Total	329	1051. 85	
4. EXTENT UNDER PERSONAL CULTIVATION:			
a. Persons cultivating 1 acre and less	79	48. 42	
b. Above 1 acre and upto 5 acres.	91	208. 34	
c. Above 5 acres and upto 15 acres.	28	211. 98	
d. Above 15 acres.	6	101. 55	
Total	204	570. 29	54.55%
5. EXTENT UNDER TENANCY CULTIVATION:			
a. 1 acre and less	10	7. 95	
b. Above 1 acre and upto 5 acres.	119	331. 85	
c. Above 5 acres and upto 15 acres.	26	141. 75	
d. Above 15 acres.	--	--	
Total	155	47.11%	481. 55 45.81%
		DOUBLE CROP	SINGLE CROP
6. Average yield per acre	30 bags.	18 bags.	
7. Rate of rent payable per year per acre.	12 ,,	7 ,,	
8. Income per acre for tenant after payment of rent.	18 ,,	11 ,,	

9. Income from hay pulses etc., Straw: 36 bundles. 1 Kalam green-gram 22 bundles straw.
10. Average expenditure per acre on cultivation expenses.
- | | | | |
|---|----------|-----------------|-------|
| | Rs.15.00 | Urea | 51.00 |
| | Rs.63.00 | Super | 12.00 |
| | Rs. 5.00 | Pesticides | 5.00 |
| a. Cost of seeds. | Rs.24.00 | (Ploughing) | |
| b. Cost of manure. | Rs.12.00 | (Transplanting) | |
| c. Other expenditure if any (with full details) | Rs. 5.00 | (Weeding) | |
11. Net income of Tenant per acre per year.

DOUBLE CROP		SINGLE CROP	
Cost of 18 bags = 540.00 @ 30/-		Cost of 11 bags @ = 330.00 Rs.30/-	
Cost of 36 bundles of straw = 36.00		1 Kalam green gram 50.00	
	576.00	Cost of 22 bundles straw. 22.00	
Less Expenditure 248.00			402.00
	328.00	Less expenditure 124.00	
			278.00

12. Total number of harijan families (of labour class) in the village. 77

12. No. of harijan families owning patta lands in the village.	NUMBER	EXTENT	
		A.	C.
a. 1 acre and less	9	3.	18
b. Above 1 acre and upto 5 acres.	2	2.	37
c. Above 5 acres and upto 15 acres.	-	-	-
d. Above 15 acres.	-	-	-
14. No. of harijan families cultivating as tenants out of these shown against item 5.			
a. 1 acre and less	1	0.	91
b. Above 1 acre and upto 5 acres.	20	49.	13
c. Above 5 acres and upto 15 acres.	-	-	-
d. Above 15 acres.	-	-	-

15. No. of tenants to whom credit facilities were extended by the co-operative society out of those noted in item 5.

a. No. of families. --

b. Amount disbursed. --

Note: 1. Information regarding (1) number of persons and (2) extent should be furnished in respect of each sub item under items 3, 4, 5, 13, and 14.

2. Information must be furnished separately for double crop wet land and single crop wet land in respect of each sub item under items 6 to 11.

ANNEXURE - IDivision: KUMBAKONAM.Taluk: PAPANASAM.

1. Name of the Village.	56. DEMWANGUDI			
2. Total extent of wet holdings.	360.98 Acres			
3. <u>DETAILS OF HOLDINGS:</u>	<u>No.</u>		<u>EXTENT</u>	
			<u>A. C.</u>	
a. Persons owning 1 acre and less	17		111. 44	
b. Above 1 acre and upto 5 acres.	55		129. 82	
c. Above 5 acres and upto 15 acres.	23		188. 64	
d. Above 15 acres.	2		31. 88	
Total	97		461. 78	
4. <u>EXTENT UNDER PERSONAL CULTIVATION:</u>				
a. Persons cultivating 1 acre and less	14		8. 33	
b. About 1 acre and upto 5 acres.	44		122. 74	
c. Above 5 acres and upto 15 acres.	18		153. 27	
d. Above 15 acres.	2		31. 88	
Total	78	80.41%	316. 22	87.60%
5. <u>EXTENT UNDER TENANCY CULTIVATION:</u>				
a. 1/2 acre and less	2		1. 58	
b. Above 1 acre and upto 5 acres.	16		34. 08	
c. Above 5 acres and upto 15 acres.	1		8. 10	
d. Above 15 acres.	--		--	
Total	19	19.59%	43. 76	12.13%
6. Average yield per acre	27 bags.		15 bags.	
7. Rate of rent payable per year per acre.	11 ,,		6 ,,	
8. Income per acre for tenant after payment of rent.	16 ,,		9 ,,	
		<u>DOUBLE CROP</u>	<u>SINGLE CROP.</u>	

: 84.:

9. Income from hay pulses 32 Bundles. 1 Kalam green
etc., Straw: gram 18 bundles.

10. Average expenditure per
acre on cultivation
expenses:

	Rs.	Np.	
a. Cost of seeds.	15. 00	(Urea)	51.00
b. Cost of Manure	63. 00	Super	12.00
	5. 00	Pesti-	5.00
		cides.)	
c. Other expen- Plough-	24. 00		
diture if ing.			
any (with full Trans-	12. 00		
details) planting			
Weeding.	5. 00		

124. 00

11. Net income of Tenant per 264.00 Rs. 214.00
acre per year.

DOUBLE CROP LAND.

SINGLE CROP LAND

Cost of 16 bags 480.00	Cost of 9 bags 270.00
@ Rs.30.	@ Rs.30.
Cost of straw 32.00	Cost of green gram 50.00
512.00	
Less expenditure 248.00	Cost of 18 18.00
	bundles straw
264.00	214.00

12. Total number of harijan
families (of labour class)
in the village. 9

13. No. of harijan families owning patta lands in the village.	NUMBER	EXTENT.
		A. C.
a. 1 acre and less	4	1. 98
b. Above 1 acre and upto 5 acres.	4	5. 96
c. Above 5 acres and upto 15 acres.	-	---
d. Above 15 acres.	-	---

14. No. of harijan families cultivating as tenants out of those shown against item 5.	<u>NUMBER</u>	<u>EXTENT.</u>
a. 1 acre and less	--	--
b. Above 1 acre and upto 5 acres.	2	3.86
c. Above 5 acres and upto 15 acres.	--	--
d. Above 15 acres.	--	--
15. No. of tenants to whom credit facilities were extended by the co-operative society out of those noted in item 5.		
a. No. of families.	14	
b. Amount disbursed.	Rs.5416-25.	

Note: 1. Information regarding (1) number of persons and (2) extent should be furnished in respect of each sub item under items 3, 4, 5, 13 and 14.

2. Information must be furnished separately for double crop wet land and single crop wet land in respect of each sub item under items 5 to 11.

Division: KUMBAKONAM.

Taluk: PATTANASAMN.

1. Name of the Village. 55. THOLUVOOR
 2. Total extent of wet holdings. 490.50 Acres.

3. DETAILS OF HOLDINGS:	No.	EXTENT	
		A.	B.
a. persons owning 1 acre and less	100	42. 79	
b. Above 1 acre and upto 5 acres.	146	325. 78	
c. Above 5 acres and upto 15 acres.	18	121. 93	
d. Above 15 acres.	—	—	
Total	264	490. 50	
4. EXTENT UNDER PERSONAL CULTIVATION:			
a. Persons cultivating 1 acre and less	100	42. 79	
b. Above 1 acre and upto 5 acres.	112	234. 07	
c. Above 5 acres and upto 15 acres.	16	108. 57	
d. Above 15 acres.	—	—	
Total	228	385. 43	78.1%
5. EXTENT UNDER TENANCY CULTIVATION:			
a. 1 acre and less	—	—	
b. Above 1 acre and upto 5 acres.	34	91. 71	
c. Above 5 acres and upto 15 acres.	2	13. 36	
d. Above 15 acres.	—	—	
Total	36	105. 07	21.4%
		DOUBLE CROP	SINGLE CROP
6. Average yield per acre	27 bags.	15 bags.	
7. Rate of rent payable per year per acre.	11 ,,	6 ,,	
8. Income per acre for tenant after payment of rent.	16 ,,	9 ,,	

9. Income from hay pulses 32 bundles 1 Kalam green
etc. Straw. gram 18 bundles.

10. Average expenditure per
acre on cultivation
expenses.

a. Cost of seeds	Rs. 15.00	Urea Rs.	51.00
b. Cost of manure	Rs. 63.00	Super Rs.	12.00
c. Other expenditure if any (with full details)	5.00	Pesti- cides Rs.	5.00
		Ploughing	24.00
		Trans-	
		planting	12.00
		feeding	5.00

11. Net income of Tenant per Rs.264.00 Rs.214.00
acre per year.

<u>DOUBLE CROP LAND</u>		<u>SINGLE CROP LAND</u>	
Cost of 16 bags	480.00	Cost of bags 9 x 30	= 270.00
@ Rs.30.		Green gram 1 kalam	= 50.00
Cost of straw	32.00	Straw	18.00
	512.00		338.00
Less Cost of	248.00	Less cost of expen-	124.00
expenditure	264.00	diture.	214.00

12. Total number of harijan
families (of labour class)
in the village. 56

	<u>NUMBER</u>	<u>EXTENT.</u> A. C.
13. No. of harijan families owning patta lands in the village.		
a. 1 acre and less	1	0.14
b. Above 1 acre and upto 5 acres.	3	0.48
c. Above 5 acres and upto 15 acres.	-	5-48
d. Above 15 acres.	-	--

14. No. of harijan families
cultivating as tenants out
of those shown against item 5.

a. 1 acre and less.	--	--
b. Above 1 acre and upto 5 acres.	3	1.03
c. Above 5 acres and upto 15 acres.	-	--
d. Above 15 acres.	-	--

: 88 :

15. No. of tenants to whom credit facilities were extended by the co-operative society out of those noted in item 5.

a. No. of families.	16
b. Amount disbursed.	Rs.5974.00

- Note: 1. Information regarding (1) number of persons and (2) extent should be furnished in respect of each sub item under items 3, 4, 5, 13 and 14.
2. Information must be furnished separately for double crop wet land and single crop wet land in respect of each sub item under items 5 to 11.

Division: KUMBAKONAM

Taluk: PAPANASAM..

1. Name of the Village VALANGIMAN.
 2. Total extent of wet holdings. 707.58

3. DETAILS OF HOLDINGS:	No.	EXTENT	
		A.	C.
a. Persons owning 1 acre and less.	90	47. 72	
b. Above 1 acre and upto 5 acres.	161	364. 92	
c. Above 5 acres and upto 15 acres.	31	256. 50	
d. Above 15 acres.	2	38. 44	
Total	284	707. 58	
4. EXTENT UNDER PERSONAL CULTIVATION:			
a. Persons cultivating 1 acre and less.	76	31. 77	
b. Above 1 acre and upto 5 acres.	111	240. 37	
c. Above 5 acres and upto 15 acres.	25	231. 45	
d. Above 15 acres.	2	38. 44	
Total	214	542. 03	76.66%
5. EXTENT UNDER TENANCY CULTIVATION:			
a. 1 acre and less	14	7. 95	
b. Above 1 acre and upto 5 acres.	51	124. 45	
c. Above 5 acres and upto 15 acres.	6	33. 05	
d. Above 15 acres.	--	-	
Total	71	165. 45	23.34%
6.	DOUBLE CROP	SINGLE CROP	
6. Average yield per acre.	30 bags	18 bags.	
7. Rate of rent payable per year per acre.	12 ,,	7 ,,	
8. Income per acre for tenant after payment of rent.	18 ,,	11 ,,	
9. Income from hay pulses etc., Straw.	36 bundles	22 bundles.	

10. Average expenditure per acre on cultivation expenses. Rs.15-00

a. Cost of seeds.	Rs.63-00	Urea	51.00
b. Cost of manure.	Rs. 5-00	Super	12.00
		Pestidi-	5.00
		des	
c. Other expenditure if any (with full details)	24-00	(Ploughs)	
	12-00	(transplanting)	
	5.00	(Weeding)	

Total 124-00

11. Net income of Tenant per acre per year.

Cost of 18 bags x 30 =	540-00	11 x 30 =	330-00
Cost of 30 bundles straw	= 36-00	1 Kalam =	50-00
	576-00		402-00
Less expenditure	248-00	Cost of cultivation	124-00
	328-00		278-00

12. Total number of harijan families (of labour class) in the village. 323

13. No. of harijan families owning patta lands in the village.

	<u>NUMBER</u>	<u>EXTENT.</u>
--	---------------	----------------

a. 1 acre and less.	--	--
b. Above 1 acre and upto 5 acres.	--	--
c. Above 5 acres and upto 15 acres.	--	--
d. Above 15 acres.	--	--

14. No. of harijan families cultivating as tenants out of those shown against item 5.

a. 1 acre and less.	2	1. 18
b. Above 1 acre and upto 5 acres.	3	6. 70
c. Above 5 acres and upto 15 acres.	1	5. 40
d. Above 15 acres.	-	--

15. No. of tenants to whom
credit facilities were
extended by the coopera-
tive society out of these
noted in item 5.

a) No. of families. .. 77

b) Amount disbursed. .. Rs.369.76

Division: KUMBAKONAMTaluk: KUMBAKONAM

1. Name of the Village 18 KURICHI
 2. Total extent of wet holdings. 525-09 Acres

3. <u>DETAILS OF HOLDINGS:</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Extent</u> <u>A. C.</u>
a. Persons owning 1 acre and less.	112	95-32
b. Above 1 acre and upto 5 acres	93	218-56
c. Above 5 acres and upto 15 acres.	81	189-27
d. Above 15 acres	1	21-94
TOTAL:	287	525-09

4. EXTENT UNDER PERSONAL CULTIVATION:

a. Persons cultivating 1 acre and less	56	76-37
b. Above 1 acre and upto 5 acres.	68	161-35
c. Above 5 acres and upto 15 acres.	81	189-27
d. Above 15 acres.	1	21-94
TOTAL:	206	448-93 85.33%

5. EXTENT UNDER TENANCY CULTIVATION:

a. 1 acre and less	35	45-11
b. Above 1 acre and upto 5 acres	24	31-05
c. Above 5 acres and upto 15 acres	--	--
d. Above 15 acres.	--	--
TOTAL:	59	76-16 14.47%

	<u>SINGLE CROP</u>	<u>DOUBLE CROP</u>
6. Average yield per acre	15 bags	30 bags
7. Rate of rent payable per year per acre	9 bags	15 bags
8. Income per acre for tenant after payment of rent	100 bags	200 bags
9. Income from hay pulses etc.	--	--

: 93 :

	DOUBLE CROP	SINGLE CROP
10. Average expenditure per acre on cultivation expenses.		
a. Cost of seeds.	18	36
b. Cost of manure	44	88
c. Other expenditure if any (with full details).	77	139
11. Net income of Tenant per acre per year.	100	200
12. Total number of harijan families (of labour class) in the village.	120	
13. No. of harijan families owning patta lands in the village.	<u>NUMBER</u>	<u>EXTENT</u> A. C.
a. 1 acre and less	2	1. 9
b. Above 1 acre and upto 5 acres.	--	--
c. Above 5 acres and upto 15 acres.	--	--
d. Above 15 acres.	--	--
14. No. of harijan families cultivating as tenants out of those shown against item 5.		
a. 1 acre and less.	44	67. 20
b. Above 1 acre and upto 5 acres.	28	26. 16
c. Above 5 acres and upto 15 acres.	--	--
d. Above 15 acres.	--	--
15. No. of tenants to whom credit facilities were extended by the co-operative society out of those noted in item 5.		
a. No. of families.	20	
b. Amount disbursed.	9832	

Division: KUMBAKONAM

: 94 :

Taluk: KUMBAKONAM

1. Name of the Village. 2. Total extent of wet holdings. 3. <u>DETAILS OF HOLDINGS:</u> a. Persons owning 1 acre and less. b. Above 1 acre and upto 5 acres c. Above 5 acres and upto 15 acres. d. Above 15 acres. TOTAL: 4. <u>EXTENT UNDER PERSONAL CULTIVATION:</u> a. Persons cultivating 1 acre and less. b. Above 1 acre and upto 5 acres. c. Above 5 acres and upto 15 acres. d. Above 15 acres. TOTAL: 5. <u>EXTENT UNDER TENANCY CULTIVATION:</u> a. 1 acre and less. b. Above 1 acre and upto 5 acres. c. Above 5 acres and upto 15 acres. d. Above 15 acres. TOTAL:	19. MALAKATTUR 424.96 Acres. <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <th style="text-align: left;"><u>No.</u></th> <th style="text-align: right;"><u>Extent</u> <u>A. C.</u></th> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: right;">123</td> <td style="text-align: right;">88 63</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: right;">86</td> <td style="text-align: right;">204 17</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: right;">54</td> <td style="text-align: right;">132 16</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: right;">---</td> <td style="text-align: right;">---</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: right; border-top: 1px solid black;">263</td> <td style="text-align: right; border-top: 1px solid black; border-bottom: 3px double black;">424 96</td> </tr> </table> <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="text-align: right;">43</td> <td style="text-align: right;">70 29</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: right;">62</td> <td style="text-align: right;">156 35</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: right;">54</td> <td style="text-align: right;">132 16</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: right;">---</td> <td style="text-align: right;">---</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: right; border-top: 1px solid black;">159</td> <td style="text-align: right; border-top: 1px solid black; border-bottom: 3px double black;">358 80</td> </tr> </table> 84.43% <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="text-align: right;">31</td> <td style="text-align: right;">40 11</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: right;">18</td> <td style="text-align: right;">26 05</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: right;">---</td> <td style="text-align: right;">---</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: right;">---</td> <td style="text-align: right;">---</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: right; border-top: 1px solid black;">49</td> <td style="text-align: right; border-top: 1px solid black; border-bottom: 3px double black;">66 16</td> </tr> </table> 15.57% <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <th style="text-align: left;"><u>SINGLE CROP</u></th> <th style="text-align: left;"><u>DOUBLE CROP</u></th> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: right;">34 Kalam</td> <td style="text-align: right;">70 Kalam</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: right;">18 "</td> <td style="text-align: right;">30 "</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: right;">Rs.100/-</td> <td style="text-align: right;">Rs.200/-</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: right;">---</td> <td style="text-align: right;">---</td> </tr> </table>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Extent</u> <u>A. C.</u>	123	88 63	86	204 17	54	132 16	---	---	263	424 96	43	70 29	62	156 35	54	132 16	---	---	159	358 80	31	40 11	18	26 05	---	---	---	---	49	66 16	<u>SINGLE CROP</u>	<u>DOUBLE CROP</u>	34 Kalam	70 Kalam	18 "	30 "	Rs.100/-	Rs.200/-	---	---
<u>No.</u>	<u>Extent</u> <u>A. C.</u>																																										
123	88 63																																										
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34 Kalam	70 Kalam																																										
18 "	30 "																																										
Rs.100/-	Rs.200/-																																										
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6. Average yield per acre

7. Rate of rent payable per year per acre

8. Income per acre for tenant after payment of rent.

9. Income from hay pulses etc.,

: 95 ;

10. Average expenditure per acre on cultivation expenses	Rs. Np.	Rs. Np.
a. Cost of seeds.	18. 00	36. 00
b. Cost of manure.	44. 00	88. 00
c. Other expenditure if any (with full details)	77. 00	200. 00
11. Net income of Tenant per acre per year.	DOUBLE CROP Rs. 100-00	SINGLE CROP 200-00
12. Total number of harijan families (of labour class) in the village.	180	
13. No. of harijan families owning patta lands in the village.	<u>NUMBER</u>	<u>EXTENT</u> A. C.
a. 1 acre and less.	4	222.
b. Above 1 acre and upto 5 acres.	--	--
c. Above 5 acres and upto 15 acres.	--	--
d. Above 15 acres.	--	--
14. No. of harijan families cultivating as tenants out of those shown against item 5.		
a. 1 acre and less.	43	62. 20
b. Above 1 acre and upto 5 acres.	26	21. 77
c. Above 5 acres and upto 15 acres.	--	--
d. Above 15 acres.	--	--
15. No. of tenants to whom credit facilities were extended by the co-operative society out of those noted in item 5.	--	
a. No. of families.	--	
b. Amount disbursed.	--	

Division: KUMBAKONAM.Taluk: PAPANASAM.

1. Name of the Village 58. MALAVIDAYAL
 2. Total extent of wet holdings. 777.43 Acres.

3. <u>DETAILS OF HOLDINGS.</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>EXTENT</u>	
		A.	C.
a. Persons owning 1 acre and less.	55	36.	38
b. Above 1 acre and upto 5 acres.	156	469.	66
c. Above 5 acres and upto 15 acres.	31	207.	32
d. Above 15 acres.	3	64.	07
Total	245	777.	43
4. <u>EXTENT UNDER PERSONAL CULTIVATION:</u>			
a. Persons cultivating 1 acre and less.	55	36.	38
b. Above 1 acre and upto 5 acres.	161	304.	86
c. Above 5 acres and upto 15 acres.	26	167.	02
d. Above 15 acres.	3	64.	07
Total	245	572.	33 73.61%
5. <u>EXTENT UNDER TENANCY CULTIVATION:</u>			
a. 1 acre and less.	11	9.	80
b. Above 1 acre and upto 5 acres.	86	195.	30
c. Above 5 acres and upto 15 acres.	--	--	--
d. Above 15 acres.	--	--	--
Total	97	205.	10 26.38%
6. Average yield per acre	30 bags	18 bags.	
7. Rate of rent payable per year per acre.	12 ,,	7 ,,	
8. Income per acre for tenant after payment of rent.	18 ,,	11 ,,	
9. Income from hay pulses etc.	--	--	

DOUBLE CROPSINGLE CROP

10. Average expenditure per acre on cultivation expenses.

a. Cost of seeds.	Rs.15.00	(Urea	51.00
b. Cost of manure	Rs.63.00	Super	12.00
		Pesticides	5.00
	Ploughing		24.00
c. Other expenditure if any (with full details)	Trans-planting		12.00
	Weeding		5.00
			124.00

11. Net income of Tenant per acre per year. Rs.328.00 Rs.278.00

DOUBLE CROP LAND:

Cost of 18 bags = 540.00
@ Rs.30/-
Cost of 36 bundles of straw 36.00

576.00
Less expenditure 248.00
328.00

SINGLE CROP LAND.

Cost of 11 bags = 330.00
@ Rs.30/-
1 Kalam green gram 50.00
22 bundles straw 22.00

402.00
Less expenditure 124.00
278.00

12. Total number of harijan families (of labour class) in the village. 174.

13. No. of harijan families owning patta lands in the village. NUMBER EXTENT.
A. C.

a. 1 acre and less	7	6. 20
b. Above 1 acre and upto 5 acres.	1	1. 53
c. Above 5 acres and upto 15 acres.	-	--
d. Above 15 acres.	-	--

14. No. of harijan families cultivating as tenants out of these shown against item 5.

a. 1 acre and less	5	3. 83
b. Above 1 acre and upto 5 acres.	8	9. 53
c. Above 5 acres and upto 15 acres.	-	--
d. Above 15 acres.	-	--

15. No. of tenants to whom
credit facilities were
expended by the co-
operative society out of
those noted in item 5.

a. No. of families.	35.
b. Amount disbursed.	Rs.3200/-

Division: KUMBAKONAM. : 99 : Taluk: KUMBAKONAM.

1. Name of the Village. 16 UKKARAI.
 2. Total extent of wet holdings. 782.48 Acres.

3. DETAILS OF HOLDINGS.	No.	EXTENT A. C.
a. Persons owning 1 acre and less.	103	66. 09
b. Above 1 acre and upto 5 acres.	51	99. 77
c. Above 5 acres and upto 15 acres.	7	50. 85
d. Above 15 acres.	4	565. 77
Total	165	782. 48

4. EXTENT UNDER PERSONAL CULTIVATION:

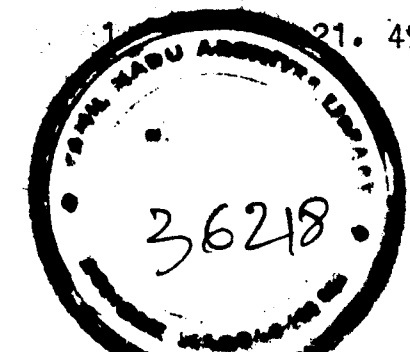
a. Persons cultivating 1 acre and less.	89	40. 70
b. Above 1 acre and upto 5 acres.	41	78. 71
c. Above 5 acres and upto 15 acres.	5	33. 70
d. Above 15 acres.	—	—
Total	135	153. 11 19.56%

5. EXTENT UNDER TENANCY CULTIVATION:

a. 1 acre and less.	26	18. 74
b. Above 1 acre and upto 5 acres.	176	506. 69
c. Above 5 acres and upto 15 acres.	5	82. 45
d. Above 15 acres.	1	21. 49
Total	208	629. 37 80.43%

: 100 :

		<u>DOUBLE CROP</u>	<u>SINGLE CROP</u>
		Rs.	Rs.
6. Average yield per acre.	60 Kalam	780/-	30 Kalam 390/-
7. Rate of rent payable per year per acre.	27 ,,	351/-	15 ,, 195/-
8. Income per acre for tenant after payment of rent.	33 ,,	429/-	15 ,, 195/-
9. Income from hay pulses etc. Straw.		---	
10. Average expenditure per acre on cultivation expenses.		Rs.338-50	Rs.147.00
a. Cost of seeds.		32-50	13-00
b. Cost of manure		57.00	--
c. Other expenditure if any (with full details)		249.00	134.00
11. Net income of Tenant per acre per year.		90.50	41.50
12. Total number of harijan families (of labour class) in the village.		150.	
13. No. of harijan families owning patta lands in the village.		<u>NUMBER</u>	<u>EXTENT</u>
			A. C
a. 1 acre and less.		--	--
b. Above 1 acre and upto 5 acres.		--	--
c. Above 5 acres and upto 15 acres.		--	--
d. Above 15 acres.		--	--
14. No. of harijan families cultivating as tenants out of those shown against item 5.		75.	
a. 1 acre and less.		26	18. 14
b. Above 1 acre and upto 5 acres.		176	506. 69
c. Above 5 acres and upto 15 acres.		5	82. 45
d. Above 15 acres.		1	21. 49



: 101,:

15. No. of tenants to whom credit facilities were extended by co-operative society out of those noted in item 5.

a. No. of families. 52.

b. Amount disbursed. Rs. 2250/-

Division: KUMBAKONAM.Taluk: KUMBAKONAM.

1. Name of the Village.

35. MAVATHIRAPPU.

2. Total extent of wet holding.

113.6 Acres.

3. DETAILS OF HOLDINGS.No.EXTENT
A. C.

a. Persons owning 1 acre and less.

14

89. 01

b. Above 1 acre and upto 5 acres.

30

6. 98

c. Above 5 acres and upto 15 acres.

3

17. 4

d. Above 15 acres.

—

—

Total

47

113.

4. EXTENT UNDER PERSONAL CULTIVATION:

a. Persons cultivating 1 acre and less

7

3. 12

b. Above 1 acre and upto 5 acres.

9

13. 40

c. Above 5 acres and upto 15 acres.

—

—

d. Above 15 acres.

—

—

Total

16

16. 52 14.13

5. EXTENT UNDER TENANCY CULTIVATION:

a. 1 acre and less.

68

38. 12

b. Above 1 acre and upto 5 acres.

65

58. 99

c. Above 5 acres and upto 15 acres.

—

—

d. Above 15 acres.

—

—

Total

133

97. 11 85.84

	<u>DOUBLE CROP</u>	<u>SINGLE CROP</u>
6. Average yield per acre	390/-	715/-
7. Rate of rent payable per year per acre.	195/-	325/-
8. Income per acre for tenant after payment of rent.	195/-	390/-
9. Income from hay pulses etc.	--	--
10. Average expenditure per acre on cultivation expenses.	Rs. Np	Rs. Np
a. Cost of seeds	20. 00	40. 00
b. Cost of manure.	50. 00	100. 00
c. Other expenditure if any (with full details)	70. 00	140. 00
11. Net income of tenant per acre per year.	110.00	55. 00
12. Total number of harijan families (of labour class) in the village.	83.	
13. No. of harijan families owning patta lands in the village.	NUMBER	EXTENT. A. C.
a. 1 Acre and less	65	--
b. Above 1 acre and upto 5 acres.	--	--
c. Above 5 acres and upto 15 acres.	--	--
d. Above 15 acres.	--	--
14. No. of harijan families cultivating as tenants out of those shown against item 5		
a. 1 acre and less.	65	--
b. Above 1 acre and upto 5 acres.	65	--
c. Above 5 acres and upto 15 acres.	--	--
d. Above 15 acres.	--	--

: 104 :

15. No. of tenants to whom credit
families were extended by
the co-operative society out
of those noted in item 5.

a. No. of families.	--	--
b. Amount disbursed.	--	--

Division: KUMBAKONAM.

Taluk: KUMBAKONAM.

1. Name of the Village.

35. PARAVANUR.

2. Total extent of wet holding.

72.99 Acres.

3. DETAILS OF HOLDINGS

No. EXTENT
A. C.

a. Persons owning 1 acre and less.

47

17. 86

b. Above 1 acre and upto 5 acres.

14

28. 99

c. Above 5 acres and upto 15 acres.

2

26. 14

d. Above 15 acres.

--

--

Total

63

72. 99

4. EXTENT UNDER PERSONAL CULTIVATION.

a. Persons cultivating 1 acre and less.

47

17. 86

b. Above 1 acre and upto 5 acres.

14

28. 99

c. Above 5 acres and upto 15 acres.

2

23. 48

d. Above 15 acres.

--

--

Total

63

70. 33 97.22

5. EXTENT UNDER TENANCY CULTIVATION:

a. 1 acre and less.

1

0. 52

b. Above 1 acre and upto 5 acres.

2

2. 14

c. Above 5 acres and upto 15 acres.

-

--

d. Above 15 acres.

-

--

Total

3

2. 66 2. 77

	<u>DOUBLE CROP</u>	<u>SINGLE CROP</u>
6. Average yield per acre.	390	715
7. Rate of rent payable per year per acre.	195	390
8. Income per acre for tenant after payment of rent.	195	325
9. Income from hay pulses etc.	--	--
10. Average expenditure per acre on cultivation expenses.	Rs. Np.	Rs. Np.
a. Cost of seeds.	20. 00	40. 00
b. Cost of manure.	50. 00	100. 00
c. Other expenditure if any (with full details)	70. 00	14. 00
11. Net income of tenant per acre per year.	55. 00	45. 00
12. Total number of harijan families (of labour class) in the village.	29.	
13. No. of harijan families owning patta lands in the village.	<u>NUMBER</u>	<u>EXTENT</u> A. C.
a. 1 acre and less.	23	--
b. Above 1 acre and upto 5 acres.	--	--
c. Above 5 acres and upto 15 acres.	--	--
d. Above 15 acres.	--	--
14. No. of harijan families cultivating as tenants out of those shown against item 5.	3	
a. 1 acre and less.	1	--
b. Above 1 acre and upto 5 acres.	2	--
c. Above 5 acres and upto 15 acres.	-	--
d. Above 15 acres.	-	--

15. No. of tenants to whom
credit facilities were
extended by the Co-opera- Not known.
tive society out of those
noted in item 5.

a. No. of families. --

b. Amount disbursed. --

Note: 1

ANNEXURE-IDivision: PATTUKKOTTAITaluk: PATTUKKOTTAI

1. Name of the Village 53 PUDUPATTINAM

2. Total extent of wet Holdings 147.58 acres.

3. DETAILS OF HOLDINGS: No. Extent.
A. 3.

a. Persons owning 1 acre and less. 3 2..85

b. Above 1 acre and upto 5 Acres. 47 74..53

c. Above 5 acres and upto 15 Acres. 11 70..20

d. Above 15 Acres

61 147..58
-----4. EXTENT UNDER PERSONAL CULTIVATION:

a. Persons cultivating 1 acre and less 3 2..85

b. Above 1 acre and upto 5 Acres. 39 50..13

c. Above 5 acres and upto 15 Acres 11 70..20

d. Above 15 Acres,

(87%) 53 123..18 (83.67%)
-----5. EXTENT UNDER TENANCY CULTIVATION:

a. 1 acre and less

b. Above 1 acre and upto 5 Acres. (13%)8 24..40 (16.32%)

c. Above 5 acres and upto 15 Acres.

d. Above 15 Acres.

	<u>DOUBLE CROP</u>	<u>SINGLE CROP</u>
6. Average yield per acre	35 bags at 48 Madras Measure.	22 Bags at 48 Madras Measure.
7. Rates of rent payable per year per acre.	12 Bags at 48 Madras Measure	8 Bags at 48 Madras Measure.
8. Income per acre for a tenant after payment of Rent.	23 Bags at 48 Madras Measure	14 Bags at 48 Madras Measure.
9. Income from hay, pulses etc.	Rs. nP. 90..00	Rs. nP. 60..00
10. Average expenditure per acre on cultivation expenses.		
a. Cost of Seeds	50..00	30..00
b. Cost of Manure	200..00	100..00
c. Other expenditure if any (with full details)	200..00	100..00
11. Net income of Tenant per acre per year.	330..00	250..00
12. Total No. of Harijan Families (of Labour Class) in the Village.		13
13. No. of Harijan Families owning Patta lands in the Village.	<u>No.</u>	<u>Extent</u> A. C.
a. 1 acre and less	..	..
b. Above 1 acre and upto 5 acres.	..	..
c. Above 5 acres and upto 15 Acres.	..	..
d. Above 15 Acres.	..	..
14. No. of Harijan Families cultivating as Tenants out of these shown against item No.5.		

: 110 :

a. 1 acre and less	..	..
b. Above 1 acre and upto 5 acres.	2	4..10
c. Above 5 acres and upto 15 acres	..	..
d. Above 15 acres.	..	..

15. No. of Tenants to whom credit
facilities were extended by
the co-operative Society out
of those noted in item 5.

a. No. of Families.	..	..
b. Amount disbursed.	..	..

--:0:--

Division: PATTUKKOTTAI

Taluk: PATTUKOTTAI

1. Name of the village	247	ALADIKADU
------------------------	-----	-----------

2. Total extent of Wet Holdings 140.89 acres.

3. <u>DETAILS OF HOLDINGS:</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Extent.</u>
	A.	C.

a. Persons owning 1 acre and less.	24	2..10
---------------------------------------	----	-------

b. Above 1 acre and upto 5 acres	42	66..68
----------------------------------	----	--------

c. Above 5 acres and upto 15 Acres	14	72..11
------------------------------------	----	--------

d. Above 15 Acres.

	..	..
	-----	-----
	80	140..89

4. EXTENT UNDER PERSONAL CULTI-
VATION.

a. Persons cultivating 1 acre and less	24	2..10
---	----	-------

b. Above 1 acre and upto 5 acres	42	66..68
----------------------------------	----	--------

c. Above 5 Acres and upto 15 Acres	14	72..11
------------------------------------	----	--------

d. Above 15 Acres.

	..	..	
(100%)	80	140 ..89	(100%)

5. EXTENT UNDER TENANCY CULTI-
VATION.

a. 1 acre and less

b. Above 1 acre and upto 5 Acres.	..	..
-----------------------------------	----	----

c. Above 5 acres and upto
15 Acres.

d. Above 15 Acres.

	<u>DOUBLE CROP</u>	<u>SINGLE CROP</u>
6. Average yield per acre	35 Bags at 48 Madras Measure	22 Bags at 48 Madras Measure
7. Rates of Rent Payable per year per Acre	12 Bags at 48 Madras Measure	8 Bags at 48 Madras Measure
8. Income per acre for a Tenant after payment of Rent.	23 Bags at 48 Madras Measure	14 Bags at 48 Madras Measure
9. Income from hay, pulses etc.,	Rs. nP. 80..00	Rs. nP. 60..00
10. Average expenditure per acre on cultivation expenses.		
a. Cost of Seeds	50..00	30..00
b. Cost of Manure	200..00	100..00
c. Other expenditure if any (with full details)	200..00	100..00
11. Net income of Tenant per acre per year	320..00	250..00
12. Total no. of Harijan Families (of Labour Class) in the villages.	..	..
13. No. of Harijan Families owning Patta Lands in the Villages.	<u>No.</u>	<u>EXTENT.</u>
a. 1 Acre and less	..	..
b. Above 1 acre and upto 5 acres	..	..
c. Above 5 acres and upto 15 acres.	..	..
d. Above 15 acres.	..	..
14. No. of Harijan Families cultivating as Tenants out of those shown against item 5.		

: 113 :

a. 1 acre and less	..	..
b. Above 1 acre and upto 5 acres	..	..
c. Above 5 acres and upto 15 acres.	..	..
d. Above 15 acres	..	..
15. No. of Tenants to whom credit facilities were extended by the co-operative society out of those noted in item 5.		
a. No. of families.	..	..
b. Amount disbursed.	..	..

: 114 :

Division: PATTUKKOTTAI

Taluk: PATTUKKOTTAI

1. Name of the Village 252 MARUTHANGAVAYAL

2. Total extent of wet Holdings 337.11 Acres.

3. DETAILS OF HOLDINGS: No. Extent.

A. C.

a. Persons owning 1 acre and less 34 33..20

b. Above 1 acre and upto 5 Acres. 101 252..48

c. Above 5 acres and upto 15 Acres. 8 51..43

d. Above 15 Acres.

143 337..11

4. EXTENT UNDER PERSONAL CULTIVATION

a. Persons cultivating 1 acre and less 34 33..20

b. Above 1 acre and upto 5 Acres. 65 180..10

c. Above 5 acres and upto 15 Acres. 6 43..20

d. Above 15 Acres.

(73.42%) 105 256..50 (75.96%)

5. EXTENT UNDER TENANCY CULTIVATION.

a. 1 acre and less 6 5..80

b. Above 1 acre and upto 5 acres 30 74..81

c. Above 5 acres and upto 15 Acres.

d. Above 15 Acres

25.17% 36 80.61 (23.74%)

	<u>DOUBLE CROP</u>	<u>SINGLE CROP</u>
6. Average Yield per Acre	35 Bags at 48 Madras Measure	22 Bags at 48 Madras Measure
7. Rates of rent payable per year per acre	12 Bags at 48 Madras Measure	8 Bags at 48 Madras Measure
8. Income per Acre, for a Tenant after payment of Rent.	23 Bags at 48 Madras Measure	14 Bags at 48 Madras Measure.
9. Income from hay, pulses etc.	Rs. nP. 90..00	Rs. nP. 60..00
10. Average expenditure per Acre on cultivation expenses.		
a. Cost of Seeds.	50..00	30..00
b. Cost of Manure	200..00	100..00
c. Other expenditure if any (with full details)	200..00	100..00
11. Net income of Tenant per Acre per year.	330..00	250..00
12. Total No. of Harijan Families (of Labour Class) in the Village		76
13. No. of Harijan Families owning Patta lands in the villages.	<u>Number</u>	<u>Extent</u> A. C.
a. 1 acre and less	34	33..20
b. Above 1 acre and upto 5 acres	4	18..50
c. Above 5 acres and upto 15 acres	2	12..73
d. Above 15 acres.	..	..
14. No. of Harijan Families cultivating as tenants out of those shown against item 5.		

a. 1 acre and less	6	5..80
b. Above 1 acre and upto 5 acres	30	74..81
c. Above 5 acres and upto 15 acres.	..	..
d. Above 15 Acres.	..	..
15. No. of Tenants to whom Credit facilities were extended by the co-operative society out of those noted in item 5		
a. No. of Families.	..	..
b. Amount disbursed.	..	...

DIVISION: PATTUKKOTTAI:TALUK: PATTUKKOTTAI

1. Name of the Village 256 ETTIVAYAL.

2. Total extent of wet Holdings. 317.01 Acres.

3. DETAILS OF HOLDINGS: No. Extent.

A. C.

a. Persons owning 1 acre and less. 48 44..84

b. Above 1 acre and upto 5 acres. 84 163..37

c. Above 5 Acres and upto 15 Acres. 9 86..70

d. Above 15 Acres 1 22..10

142 317..01
-----4. EXTENT UNDER PERSONAL CULTIVATION:

a. Persons cultivating 1 acre and less 48 44..84

b. Above 1 acres and upto 5 acres. 84 163..37

c. Above 5 acres and upto 15 acres. 9 86..70

d. Above 15 Acres.

(99.29%) 141 294..91 (93.06%)
-----5. EXTENT UNDER TENANCY CULTIVATION

a. 1 acre and less ..

b. Above 1 acre and upto 5 acres. (4.22%) 6 22.10 07%

c. Above 5 acres and upto 15 acres.

d. Above 15 acres.

: 118 :

	<u>DOUBLE CROP</u>	<u>SINGLE CROP</u>
6. Average yield per Acre:	35 Bags at 48 Madras Measure	22 Bags at 48 Madras Measure
7. Rates of Rent payable per year per acre	12 Bags at 48 Madras Measure	8 Bags at 48 Madras Measure
8. Income per acre for a Tenant after payment of rent.	23 Bags at 48 Madras Measure	14 Bags at 48 Madras Measure
9. Income from hay, pulses etc.,	Rs. nP. 80..00	Rs. nP. 60..00
10. Average expenditure per acre on cultivation expenses.		
a. Cost of Seeds	50..00	30..00
b. Cost of Manure	200..00	100..00
c. Other expenditure if any (with full details)	200..00	100..00
11. Net income of Tenant per acre per year.	320..00	250..00
12. Total no. of Harijan Families (of Labour class) in the Villages		18
13. No. of Harijan Families owning Patta Lands in the Village.	<u>No.</u>	<u>Extent.</u> A. C.
a. 1 acre and less.	8	1..60
b. Above 1 acre and upto 5 acres.	..	..
c. Above 5 acres and upto 15 acres.	..	..
d. Above 15 Acres.	..	..
14. No. of Harijan Families cultivating as Tenants out of those shown against item 5.		

: 119 :

a. 1 acre and less	..	..
b. Above 1 acre and upto 5 acres	..	..
c. Above 5 acres and upto 15	..	..
d. Above 15 acres.	..	..
15. No. of Tenants whom credit facilities were extended by the co-operative Society out of those noted in item 5.		
a. No. of Families.	..	..
b. Amount disbursed	..	..

---0:--

: 120 :

Division: PATTUKKOTTAI

Taluk: PATTUKKOTTAI.

1. Name of the village ANDIKKADU.

2. Total extent of wet holdings: 376.82 acres.

3. <u>DETAILS OF HOLDINGS</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Extent</u> <u>A. C.</u>
a) Persons owing 1 acre and less ..	48	44.84
b) Above 1 acre and upto 5 acres ..	127	245.28
c) Above 5 acres and upto 15 acres ..	9	86.70
d) Above 15 acres ..	--	--
	<u>184</u>	<u>376.82</u>

4. EXTENT UNDER PERSONAL CULTIVATION

a) Persons cultivating 1 acre and less ..	48	44.84
b) Above 1 acre and upto 5 acres ..	119	225.28
c) Above 5 acres and upto 15 acres ..	9	86.70
d) Above 15 acres	--	--
	<u>(95.65%) 176</u>	<u>(94.89%) 356.82</u>

5. EXTENT UNDER TENANCY CULTIVATION.

a) 1 acre and less.	--	--
b) Above 1 acre and upto 5 acres. (4.34%)	8	(5.31%) 20.00
c) Above 5 acres and upto 15 acres.	--	--
d) Above 15 acres.	--	--

	<u>DOUBLE CROP</u>	<u>SINGLE CROP</u>
6. Average yield per acre	35 Bags at 48 Madras Measure	22 Bags at 48 Madras Measure
7. Rates of Rent payable per year per acre.	12 Bags at 48 Madras Measure	8 Bags at 48 Madras Measure
8. Income per acre for a Tenant after payment of Rent.	22 Bags at 48 Madras Measure	14 Bags at 48 Madras Measure
9. Income from hay, pulses etc.,	Rs. nP. 90..00	Rs. nP. 60..00
10. Average expenditure per acre on cultivation expenses		
a. Cost of Seeds	50..00	30..00
b. Cost of Manure	200..00	100..00
c. Other expenditure if any (with full details)	200..00	100..00
11. Net income of Tenant per acre per year.	330..00	250..00
12. Total No. of Harijan Families (of Labour class) in the villages.		86
13. No. of Harijan Families owning Patta lands in the village	<u>No.</u>	<u>Extent.</u>
		A. C.
a. 1 acre and less	11	8..75
b. Above 1 acre and upto 5 acres.	4	9..20
c. Above 5 acres and upto 15 acres.	1	5..90
d. Above 15 Acres.	..	..
14. No. of Harijan Families cultivating as Tenants out of those shown against item 5.		

: 122 :

a. 1 acre and less	..	..
b. Above 1 acre and upto 5 acres.	2	4..40
c. Above 5 acres and upto 15 Acres.	..	..
d. Above 15 Acres.	..	..
15. No. of Tenants to whom credit facilities were extended by the co-oper- ative society out of those noted in item 5.		
a. No. of Families.	..	..
b. Amount of disbursed.	..	..

--:0:--

Z 211 (x: 322) r N69

N 71

: 123 :

Division: PATTUKKOTTAI

Taluk: ARANTANGI

1. Name of the village SINGAVANAM.

2. Total extent of wet Holdings A. C. 134..70

3. <u>DETAILS OF HOLDINGS:</u>	No.	Extent.
		A. C.
a. Persons owning 1 acre and less.	11	6..40
b. Above 1 acre and upto 5 acres.	11	28..31
c. Above 5 acres and upto 15 acres.	1	5.55
d. Above 15 acres.	1	99.44
	24	134.70

4. EXTENT UNDER PERSONAL CULTIVATION:

a. Persons cultivating 1 acre and less.	11	6.40
b. Above 1 acre and upto 5 acres.	10	18.70
c. Above 5 acres and upto 15 acres.	1	5.25
d. Above 15 acres.	..	..
(91.66%)	22	30.35 (22.65%)

5. EXTENT UNDER TENANCY CULTIVATION:

a. 1 acre and less	16	8..90
b. Above 1 acre and upto 5 acres.	36	78..46
c. Above 5 acres and upto 15 acres.	2	16..99
d. Above 15 acres.	..	..
(22.5%)	54	104..35 (77.87%)

	<u>DOUBLE CROP</u>	<u>SINGLE CROP</u>
6. Average yield per acre	27 Bags at 48 Madras Measure	15 Bags at 48 Madras Measure
7. Rates of rent payable per year per acre.	9 Bags at 48 Madras Measure	5 Bags at 48 Madras Measure
8. Income per acre for a tenant after payment of rent.	18 Bags at 48 Madras Measure	10 Bags at 48 Madras Measure
9. Income from hay, pulses, etc.	Rs. nP. 90..00	Rs. nP. 60..00
10. Average expenditure per acre on cultivation expenses:		
a. Cost of Seeds	50..00	30..00
b. Cost of Manure.	200..00	100..00
c. Other expenditure, if any: (with full details)		
Ploughing, sowing, transplantation, removal of weeds, etc. harvest charges, etc.	200.00	100..00
11. Net income of tenant per acre per year.	180..00	130..00
12. Total number of harijan families (of labour class) in the village.		12
13. Number of Harijan families owning patta lands in the village.	<u>No.</u>	<u>Extent.</u> A. C.
a. 1 acre and less.	2	1..43
b. Above 1 acre and upto 5 acres.	3	4..04
c. Above 5 acres and upto 15 acres.		..
d. Above 15 acres.		..

14. Number of Harijan families cultivating as tenants out of those shown against item 5.

a. 1 acre and less.	4	2..12
b. Above 1 acre and upto 5 acres.	6	15..15
c. Above 5 acres and upto 15 acres.	..	..
d. Above 15 acres.	..	..

15. Number of tenants to whom credit facilities were extended by the co-operative society out of those noted in item 5.

a. Number of families.	Nil.
b. Amount disbursed.	Nil.

DIVISION: PATTUKKOTTAITALUK: ARANTANGI.

1. Name of the village	ATHANI.	
2. Total extent of wet Holdings	1267.34 Acres.	
3. <u>DETAILS OF HOLDINGS:</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Extent.</u>
		A. C.
a. Persons owning 1 acre and less	90	37..69
b. Above 1 acre and upto 5 acres.	342	664..55
c. Above 5 acres and upto 15 acres	38	350..72
d. Above 15 acres.	4	214..38
	474	1267..34
4. <u>EXTENT UNDER PERSONAL CULTIVATION:</u>		
a. Persons cultivating 1 acre and less	39	37..36
b. Above 1 acre and upto 5 acres.	340	657..95
c. Above 5 acres and upto 15 acres.	38	350..72
d. Above 15 acres	4	214..38
(99.37%)	471	1260..41 (99.48%)
5. <u>EXTENT UNDER TENANCY CULTIVATION:</u>		
a. 1 acre and less	1	0.33
b. Above 1 acre and upto 5 acres	2	6..60
c. Above 5 acres and upto 15 acres	..	..
d. Above 15 acres	..	..
(63%)	3	6..93 (55%)

	<u>DOUBLE CROP</u>	<u>SINGLE CROP</u>
6. Average yield per acre	27 Bags at 48 Madras Measure	15 Bags at 48 Madras Measure
7. Rates of Rent payable per year per acre.	9 Bags at 48 Madras Measure	5 Bags at 48 Madras Measure
8. Income per acre for a tenant after payment of rent.	18 Bags at 48 Madras Measure	10 Bags at 48 Madras Measure
9. Income from hay, pulses, etc.	Rs. nP. 90..00	Rs. nP. 60..00
10. Average expenditure per acre on Cultivation expenses:		
a. Cost of seeds.	50..00	30..00
b. Cost of manure.	200..00	100..00
c. Other expenditure, if any. (with full details.		
Ploughing, sowing, transplantation, removal of weeds, etc. harvest charges. etc.	200..00	100..00
11. Net income of tenant per acre per year.	180.00	130..00
12. Total number of Harijan families (of Labour class) in the villages:		74
13. NUMBER OF HARIJAN FAMILIES OWING PATTA LANDS IN THE VILLIAGE:	<u>No.</u>	<u>Extent.</u> A. C.
a. 1 acre and less.	9	4..84
b. Above 1 acre and upto 5 acres.	18	66..28
c. Above 5 acres and upto 15 acres.	7	44..30
d. Above 15 acres	..	..

14. Number of Harijan families
Cultivating as Tenants
out of those shown against
item. 5.

a. 1 acre and less	..	..
b. Above 1 acre and upto 5 acres.	..	..
c. Above 5 acres and upto 15 acres	..	..
d. Above 15 acres.	..	..

15. Number of Tenants to whom
credit Facilities were
extended by the Co-Oper-
ative Society out of
those noted in item.5.

a. Number of families.	nil.
b. Amount disbursed	nil.

Division: PATTUKKOTTAITaluk: ARANTANGI

1. Name of the village	93	NAGUDI.
2. Total extent of wet Holdings.	68.92	Acres.

3. <u>DETAILS OF HOLDINGS:</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Extent.</u>
		A. C.
a. Persons owning 1 acre and less.	23	16..67
b. Above 1 acre and upto 5 acres.	26	46..32
c. Above 5 acres and upto 15 acres.	1	5..93
d. Above 15 acres.	..	..
	50	68..92

4. EXTENT UNDER PERSONAL CULTIVATION:

a. Personal cultivating 1 acre and less.	23	27..48
b. Above 1 acre and upto 5 acres.	14	29..22
c. Above 5 acres and upto 15 acres.	1	5..93
d. Above 15 acres.	..	..
(76%)	38	62..63

(92.16%)

5. EXTENT UNDER TENANCY CULTIVATION:

a. 1 acre and less	11	4..53
b. Above 1 acre and upto 5 acres.	1	1..76
c. Above 5 acres and upto 15 acres.	..	..
d. Above 15 acres.	..	..
	12	6..29

(9.25%)

	<u>DOUBLE CROP</u>	<u>SINGLE CROP</u>
6. Average yield per acre	27 Bags at 48 Madras Measure	15 Bags at 48 Madras Measure
7. Rates of rent payable per year per acre.	9 Bags at 48 Madras Measure	5 Bags at 48 Madras Measure
8. Income per acre for a tenant after payment of rent.	18 Bags at 48 Madras Measure	10 Bags at 48 Madras Measure.
9. Income from hay, pulses, etc.,	Rs. nP. 90..00	Rs. nP. 60..00
10. Average expenditure per acre on cultivating expenses:		
a. Cost of seeds	50..00	30..00
b. Cost of manure	200..00	100..00
c. Other expenditure, if any (with full details)		
Ploughing, sowing, transplanting, removal of weeds, etc. harvest charges, etc.	200..00	100..00
11. Net income of tenant per acre per year.	180..00	130..00
12. Total number of Harijan families (of labour class) in the villages)		28
13. Number of harijan families owning patta lands in the village:	<u>No</u>	<u>Extent.</u> A. C.
a. 1 acre and less	2	1..50
b. Above 1 acre and upto 5 acres.	..	..
c. Above 5 acres and upto 15 acres	..	..
d. Above 15 acres.	..	..

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14. Number of Harijan families cultivating as tenants out of those shown Against Item.5.

a. 1 acre and less	43	1..98
b. Above 1 acre and upto 5 acres	1	1..76
c. Above 5 acres and upto 15 acres.	..	..
d. Above 15 acres.	..	..

15. Number of Tenants to whom credit facilities were extended by the co-operative society out of those noted in item.5.

a. Number of families:	nil
b. Amount disbursed.	nil

--:0:--

Division: PATTUKKOTTAI.Taluk: ARANTANGI

1. Name of the village.	92	ARUNACHALAPURAM.
2. Total extent of wet Holdings.	104.20	Acres.
3. <u>DETAILS OF HOLDINGS:</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Extent.</u>
		A. C.
a. Persons owning 1 acre and less.	67	53..84
b. Above 1 acre and upto 5 acres	17	40..23
c. Above 5 acres and upto 15 acres.	1	10..13
d. Above 15 acres.	..	..
	85	104..20
4. <u>EXTENT UNDER PERSONAL CULTIVATION:</u>		
a. Persons cultivating 1 acre and less.	32	21..02
b. Above 1 acre and upto 5 acres.	23	40..23
c. Above 5 acres and upto 15 acres.	..	..
d. Above 15 acres	..	..
	55	61.25 (58.89%)
5. <u>EXTENT UNDER TENANCY CULTIVATION:</u>		
a. 1 acre and less.	16	16..12
b. Above 1 acre and upto 5 acres.	14	26..83
c. Above 5 acres and upto 15 acres.	..	..
d. Above 15 acres.	..	..
	30	42..95 (41.29%)

	<u>DOUBLE CROP</u>	<u>SINGLE CROP</u>
6. Average yield per acre.	27 Bags at 48 Madras Measure	15 Bags at 48 Madras Measure
7. Rates of rent payable per year per acre.	9 Bags at 48 Madras Measure	5 Bags at 48 Madras Measure
8. Income per acre for a tenant after payment of rent.	18 Bags at 48 Madras Measure	10 Bags at 48 Madras Measure
9. Income from hay, pulses, etc.	Rs. nP. 90..00	Rs. nP. 60.00
10. Average expenditure per acre on cultivation expenses:		
a. Cost of seeds.	50..00	30.00
b. Cost of manure	200..00	100.00
c. Other expenditure, if any (with full details)		
Ploughing, sowing, transplanting, removal of weeds, etc., harvest charges, etc.	200..00	100.00
11. Net income of tenant per acre per year.	180..00	130.00
12. Total number of Harijan families (of Labour class) in the villages:	Nil.	
13. Number of Harijan families owning Patta lands in the village:	<u>No.</u>	<u>Extent</u>
		A. C.
a. 1 acre and less	16	2..67
b. Above 1 acre and upto 5 acres.	..	..
c. Above 5 acres and upto 15 acres.	..	..
d. Above 15 acres.	..	..

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14. Number of Harijan families cultivating as Tenants out of those shown against item 5.

a. 1 acre and less	8	4..60
b. Above 1 acre and upto 5 acres.	3	4..35
c. Above 5 acres and upto 15 acres	..	..
d. Above 15 acres	..	..

15. Number of Tenants to whom credit facilities were extended by the co-operative society out of those noted in item. 5.

a. Number of families.	Nil.
b. Amount disbursed.	Nil.

--:0:--

: 135 :

Division: PATTUKKOTTAI

Taluk: ARANTANGI

1. Name of the village

ARASARKULAM MELPATHY.

2. Total extent of wet Holdings

1367.07 Acres.

3. DETAILS OF HOLDINGS:

	<u>No.</u>	<u>Extent.</u> A. C.
a. Persons owning 1 acre and less.	217	113..75
b. Above 1 acre and upto 5 acres	164	656..10
c. Above 5 acres and upto 15 acres.	144	480..21
d. Above 15 acres	5	117..01
	530	1367..07

4. EXTENT UNDER PERSONAL CULTIVATION:

a. Persons cultivating 1 acre and less.	189	88..25
b. Above 1 acre and upto 5 acres	162	651..00
c. Above 5 acres and upto 15 acres.	144	480..21
d. Above 15 acres.	5	117..01
	500	1336..47 (97.76%)

5. EXTENT UNDER TENANCY CULTIVATION:

a. 1 acre and less	28	25..50
b. Above 1 acre and upto 5 acres.	2	5 .10
c. Above 5 acres and upto 15 acres	..	..
d. Above 15 acres.	..	..
	30	30..60 (22.38%)

	<u>DOUBLE CROP</u>	<u>SINGLE CROP</u>
6. Average yield per acre	27 Bags at 48 Madras Measure	15 Bags at 48 Madras Measure
7. Rates of rent payable per year per acre.	9 Bags at 48 Madras Measure	5 Bags at 48 Madras Measure
8. Income per acre for a tenant after payment of rent.	18 Bags at 48 Madras Measure	10 Bags at 48 Madras Measure.
9. Income from hay, pulses, etc.	Rs. nP. 90..00	Rs. nP. 60..00
10. Average expenditure per acre on Cultivation expenses:		
a. Cost of seeds.	50..00	30..00
b. Cost of Manure.	200..00	100..00
c. Other expenditure, if any. (with full details)		
Ploughing, sowing, transplanting, removal of weeds, etc. harvest charges etc.	200..00	100..00
11. Net income of tenant per acre per year.	180..00	130..00
12. Total number of Harijan families (of labour class) in the villages:		9
13. Number of Harijan families owning Patta lands in the Village.	<u>No.</u>	<u>Extent.</u> A. C.
a. 1 acre and less.	11	1..80
b. Above 1 acre and upto 5 acres	..	..
c. Above 5 acres and upto 15 acres	..	..
d. Above 15 acres	..	..

14. Number of Harijan families cultivating as Tenants out of those shown against item. 5.

a. 1 acre and less	11	1..80
b. Above 1 acre and upto 5 acres	..	..
c. Above 5 acres and upto 15 acres.	..	..
d. Above 15 acres	..	..

15. Number of Tenants to whom credit facilities were extended by the Co-operative society out of those noted in item. 5.

a. Number of families:	Nil.
b. Amount disbursed.	Nil.

ANNEZURE-IDivision: TEANJAVURTaluk: TEANJAVUR.1. Name of village: 2. PADIRAKUDY.

2. Total extent of wet holdings. A. C.

WET	..	..	448.88
DRY	..	..	144.84
TOTAL	..	..	593.73

3. DETAILS OF HOLDINGS: Number Extent
A. C.

a) Persons owning 1 acre and less.	..	188	74.54
b) Above 1 acre and upto 5 acres.	..	75	192.73
c) Above 5 acres and upto 15 acres.	..	26	247.60
d) Above 15 acres	..	2	78.86
		291	593.73

4. EXTENT UNDER PERSONAL CULTIVATION. .. 342.23 acres.

a) Persons cultivating 1 acre and less.	..	Nil	Nil.
b) Above 1 acre and upto 5 acres.	..	21	5925
c) Above 5 acres and upto 15 acres.	..	30	250.52
d) Above 15 acres	..	2	32.46
		53	342.23

57.71%

5. EXTENT UNDER TENANCY CULTIVATION: 251.50 acres.

a) 1 acre and less.	..	Nil	Nil
b) Above 1 acre and upto 5 acres.	..	121	235.26
c) Above 5 acres and upto 15 acres.	..	3	18.24
d) Above 15 acres.	..	Nil	Nil
		124	251.50

42.41%

6. Average yield per acre:		DOUBLE CROP	SINGLE CROP
Kuruvai ..	45	81 kalams.	---
Sanba ..	36		
	81 kalams.		
7. Rate of rent payable per year per acre (L.R. etc. Rs.33.67).		40 kalams.	
8. Income per acre for a tenant after payment of rent.		41 kalams or Rs.590/- @ Rs.14.50 per kalam.	
9. Income from hay and pulses etc.			Rs. 50/-
Total ..			Rs. 640/-
10. Average expenditure per acre on cultivation expenses:			Rs. F.
a) Cost of seeds Rs.20+20			40.00
b) Cost of manure Rs.120+130			250.00
c) Other expenditure if any: (with full details)			
Ploughing @ Rs.4/- per 12 plough + 12, 48 + 48.			96.00
Transplantation Kuruvai and Thaladi. ..			39.00
Other expenditure ..			40.00
Total: ..			465.00
11. Net income of Tenant per acre per year.			Rs. 640.00 Rs. 465.00 Rs. 175.00
12. Total No. of Harijan families (labour class) in the village.		..	175
13. No. of Harijan families owing patta lands in the village.		No.	Extent
a) 1 acre and less.		3	1.75
b) Above 1 acre and upto 5 acres		18	60.30
c) Above 5 acs. and upto 15 acs.		1	6.25
d) Above 15 acres.		Nil	Nil
		22	68.30

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14. No. of Harijan families cultivating at Tenant out of those shown against item No.5.

	<u>Number</u>	<u>Extent</u>
a) 1 acre and less ..	Nil	Nil
b) Above 1 acre and upto 5 acres.	80	130.25
c) Above 5 acres and upto 15 acres.	Nil	Nil
d) Above 15 acres.	Nil	Nil
	-----	-----
	80	130.25
	-----	-----

15. No. of tenants to whom credit facilities were extended by the Co-operative Society out of those shown in item No.5.

- a) No. of families .. Particulars not available.
- b) Amount disbursed.

Division: TEANJAVUR : 141 : Taluk: TEANJAVUR.

1. Name of village: 71. VAITHINATHANPETTAI.

2. Total extent of wet holdings: 569.09

3. <u>DETAILS OF HOLDINGS:</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Extent</u>
a) Persons owning 1 acre and less.	169	105.31
b) Above 1 acre and upto 5 acres. ..	22	319.52
c) Above 5 acres and upto 15 acres.	11	70.23
d) Above 15 acres. ..	5	74.03
	207	569.09

4. EXTENT UNDER PERSONAL CULTIVATION.

a) Persons cultivating 1 acre and less.	79	56.58	
b) Above 1 acre and upto 5 acres.	18	303.13	
c) Above 5 acres and upto 15 acres.	9	59.61	
d) Above 15 acres. ..	5	74.03	
	111	493.35	86.70%

5. EXTENT UNDER TENANCY CULTIVATION.

a) 1 acre and less. ..	90	48.75	
b) Above one acre and upto 5 acres.	4	16.39	
c) Above 5 acres and upto 15 acres.	2	10.62	
d) Above 15 acres ..	--	--	
	96	75.76	13.31%

6. Average yield per acre: DOUBLE CROP SINGLE CROP.

Kuruvai .. 63 }	87 kalams	--
Samba .. 24 }		

7. Rate of rent payable per year per acre: (L.R. etc. Rs.45.16). 45 kalam. --

: 142 :

	<u>DOUBLE CROP</u>	<u>SINGLE CROP.</u>
8. Income per acre for a tenant after payment of rent.	42 khalans or Rs. 630/-	42×15 Rs. 630/-

9. Income from hay and pulses etc.	30/-
	<u>Rs. 660/-</u>

10. Average expenditure per acre on cultivation expenses:		
a) Cost of seeds ..	Rs. 26 + 26/-	52.00
b) Cost of Manure	123 + 123	246.00
c) Other expenditure if any: (with full details).		
Ploughing 9 @ Rs. 4/-	36 + 36	72.00
Sowing 9 persons at 1.50	13.50 + 13.50	27.00
Miscellaneous expenditure	54 + 54	108.00
Harvest etc. ..		25.00
		<u>530.00</u>

11. Net income of Tenant per acre per year	130/-
--	-------

12. Total No. of Harijan families (Labour class) in the village.	202/-
--	-------

13. No. of Harijan families owning patta lands in the village:	<u>Number</u>	<u>Extent</u>
a) a) 1 acre and less.	27	4.85
b) Above 1 acre and upto 5 acres.	7	10.38
c) Above 5 acres and upto 15 acres.	--	--
d) Above 15 acres ..	--	--
	<u>34</u>	<u>15.23</u>

14. No. of Harijan families cultivating as tenant out of these shown against item No. 5.		
a) 1 acre and less. ..	1	0.66 2/3
b) Above 1 acre and upto 5 acres.	5	11.86 1/3
c) Above 5 acres and upto 15 acres.	--	--
d) Above 15 acres ..	<u>6</u>	<u>12.53</u>

: 143 :

15. No. of tenants to whom credit facilities were extended by the Co-operative Society out of those shown in item No.5.

a) No. of families	..	2
b) Amount disbursed (Sanctioned and not yet disbursed)...		Rs.350/-

Division: THANJAVURTaluk: THANJAVUR

1. Name of village: 86 PALLI AGRAHARAM.

2. Total extent of wet holdings. 574.95 acres.

3. <u>DETAILS OF HOLDINGS:</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Extent</u>
a) Persons owning 1 acre and less ..	203	107.60
b) Above 1 acre and upto 5 acres.	101	226.90
c) Above 5 acres and upto 15 acres.	42	240.45
d) Above 15 acres. ..	--	--
	<u>347</u>	<u>574.95</u>

4. EXTENT UNDER PERSONAL CULTIVATION:

a) Persons cultivating 1 acre and less. ..	92	21.15
b) Above 1 acre and upto 5 acres.	59	135.00
c) Above 5 acres and upto 15 acres.	13	83.00
d) Above 15 acres. ..	--	--
	<u>164</u>	<u>239.15 42.41%</u>

5. EXTENT UNDER TENANCY CULTIVATION:

a) 1 acre and less ..	86	40.12
b) Above 1 acre and upto 5 acres.	94	276.48
c) Above 5 acres and upto 15 acres.	3	19.20
d) Above 15 acres ..	--	--
	<u>183</u>	<u>335.80 58.50%</u>

6. Average yield per acre:

Kuruwai ..	39
Samba ..	30

DOUBLE CROP SINGLE CROP

69 Kalams 39 Kalams

7. Rate of rent payable per acre.

30 Kalams 20 Kalams

: 145 :

	DOUBLE CROP	SINGLE CROP
8. Income per acre for a Tenant after payment of rent. (OR)	39 Kalams Rs.407.00 + 247	19 Kalams 654/-
9. Income from Ray and pulses	Rs. 35.00 Rs.442.00	-- Rs. 35/- Rs. 689/-

10. Average expenditure per acre or cultivation expenses:

a) Cost of Seeds ..	27/- + 27/- =	54/-
b) Cost of manure ..	121/- + 121/- =	242/-
c) Other expenditure if any:		
i) Ploughing 12 at Rs.4/-	48/- + 48/- =	96/-
ii) Sowing 12 at Rs.1.50	18/- + 18/- =	36/-
iii) Misc. Expenditure, harvest etc.	39/- + 39/- =	78/-
	253/-	506/-

11. Net income of tenant per acre per year: Rs.183.00

12. Total No. of Harijan families in the village (Labour class) 360/-

13. No. of Harijan families owning patta lands in the village.	Number	Extent
a) 1 acre and less ..	8	6.70
b) Above 1 acre and upto 5 acres	6	7.20
c) Above 5 acres and upto 15 acres.	--	--
d) Above 15 acres ..	--	--
	14	13.90

: 146 :

14. No. of Harijan families cultivating Tenancy out of those shown against item No.5.	<u>Number</u>	<u>Extent</u>
a) 1 acre and less ..	43	21.24
b) Above 1 acre and upto 5 acres.	38	142.06
c) Above 5 acres and upto 15 acres	1	5.78
d) Above 15 acres ..	--	--
	<u>82</u>	<u>169.08</u>

15. No. of tenants to whom credit facilities were extended by the Co-operative Society out of those shown in item No.5.

a) No. of families ..	87
b) Amount disbursed ..	Rs.22,000/-

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Division: THANJAVUR

Taluk: THANJAVUR

1. Name of village ..	87. RAMAPURAM VILLAGE.
2. Total extent of wet holdings:	602.66 acres.
3. <u>DETAILS OF HOLDINGS:</u>	<u>Number</u> <u>Extent</u>
a) Persons owning ..	
1 acre and less ..	30 21.26
b) Above 1 acre and upto 5 acres. ..	52 120.80
c) Above 5 acres and upto 15 acres. ..	44 306.12
d) Above 15 acres ..	7 154.48
Total: ..	133 602.66
4. <u>EXTENT UNDER PERSONAL CULTIVATION:</u>	
a) Persons cultivating 1 acre and less. ..	23 16.03
b) Above 1 acre and upto 5 acres. ..	45 107.40
c) Above 5 acres and upto 15 acres. ..	31 270.74
d) Above 15 acres ..	6 130.27
	105 524.44 87.11
5. <u>EXTENT UNDER TENANCY CULTIVATION:</u>	
a) 1 acre and less ..	7 5.23
b) Above 1 acre and upto 5 acres ..	7 13.40
c) Above 5 acres and upto 15 acres ..	13 85.38
d) Above 15 acres. ..	1 24.21
	28 78.22 13%
6. Average yield per acre:	<u>DOUBLE CROP</u> <u>SINGLE CROP</u>
Kuruvai 45 kalams.	75 kalams. 42 kalams
Thaladi 30 kalams	

7. Rate of rent payable per year per acre.		
L.R. etc. Double		
crop: Rs.29.48	36 Kalams	18 Kalams.
Single crop: Rs.22.43		
8. Income per acre for a tenant after payment of rent:	39 Kalams @ Rs.14/- Rs.546/-	24 Kalams @ Rs.14/- Rs.336/-
9. Income from hay and pulses etc.	90/-	75/-
	Rs.636/-	Rs. 411/-
10. Average expenditure per acre on cultivation expenses:		
a) Cost of seeds. Rs.25+25	50.00	20/-
b) Cost of manure	50.00	40/-
c) Other expenditure etc.	150.00	100/-
d) Ploughing at 18 at Rs.4	72.00	36/-
	322.00	196/-
Sowing three persons at Rs.4/-	12.00	12.00
Harvest etc. expenses	76.00	38.00
Watchmen for the field and water facilities etc.	40.00	20.00
Other unforeseen expenditure.	36.00	20.00
	486.00	286.00
11. Net income of Tenant per acre per year.	150/-	125/-
12. Total No. of Harijans families (labour classes in the village)	140 families.	
13. No. of Harijan families owning patta lands in the village.	<u>Number</u>	<u>Extent</u>
a) 1 acre and less.	18	10.09
b) Above 1 acre and upto 5 acres	7	9.89
c) Above 5 acres and upto 15 acres	--	--
d) Above 15 acres.	--	--
	25	19.98

14. No. of Harijan families cultivating as tenant out of those shown against item No.4.			<u>Number</u>	<u>Extent</u>
a) 1 acre and less	..	6		3.57
b) Above 1 acre and upto 5 acres	..	17		40.66
c) Above 5 acres and upto 15 acres	..	--		--
d) Above 15 acres	..	--		--
		23		44.23

15. No. of tenants to whom credit facilities were extended by the Co-operative Society out of those shown in item No.5.			
a) No. of families	..	..	23
b) Amount disbursed	..	..	Rs.4,850/-

: 150 :

Division: TEANJAVUR. Taluk: TEANJAVUR.

1. Name of the village: .. 88 Thittai.

2. Total extent of wet holdings: .. 712.56 acres.

3. <u>DETAILS OF HOLDINGS:</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Extent</u>
a) Persons owning 1 acre and less. ..	61	32.65
b) Above 1 acre and upto 5 acres ..	117	267.49
c) Above 5 acres and upto 15 acres. ..	48	412.42
d) Above 15 acres. ..	--	--
	226	712.56

4. EXTENT UNDER PERSONAL CULTIVATION:

a) Persons cultivating 1 acre and less. ..	41	24.65
b) Above 1 acre and upto 5 acres. ..	83	182.49
c) Above 5 acres and upto 15 acres ..	38	344.42
d) Above 15 acres ..	--	--
	162	551.56 77.47%

5. EXTENT UNDER TENANCY CULTIVATION:

a) Persons cultivating 1 acre and less ..	20	8.00
b) Above 1 acre and upto 5 acres ..	34	85.00
c) Above 5 acres and upto 15 acres. ..	10	68.00
d) Above 15 acres ..	Nil	Nil
	64	161.00 22.61%

6. Average yield per acre:	<u>DOUBLE CROP</u>	<u>SINGLE CROP</u>
Kuruvai .. 39		
Samba .. 24	63 kalans	36 kalans.
	63	

: 151 :

	<u>DOUBLE CROP</u>	<u>SINGLE CROP</u>
7. Rate of rent payable per acre per year:	36 kalam	24 kalam
8. Income per acre for a tenant after payment of rent (OR)	27 kalam 351 + 153	12 kalam 507/-
9. Income from Ray and pulses: Rs.35/-		35/-
	----- 386/- -----	----- 542/- -----
10. Average expenditure per acre on cultivation expenses:		
a) Cost of seeds ..	27 + 27/-	54/-
b) Cost of Manure ..	75 + 75/-	150/-
c) Other expenditure if any:		
i) Ploughing 12 @ Rs.4	48 + 48/-	96/-
ii) Sowing 12 at Rs.1.25. ..	15 + 15/-	30/-
iii) Misc. expenditure, harvest etc. ..	25 + 25/-	50/-
	----- 190 -----	----- 380/- -----
11. Net income of tenant per acre per year: ..		Rs.162/-
12. Total No. of Harijan families in the village (Labour class) ..		124/-
13. No. of Harijan families owning patta lands in the village:	<u>Number</u>	<u>Extent</u>
a) 1 acre and less ..	3	3.05
b) Above 1 acre and upto 5 acres ..	9	45.11
c) Above 5 acres and upto 15 acres ..	6	27.04
d) Above 15 acres ..	Nil	Nil
	----- 18 -----	----- 75.20 -----

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14.No.of Harijan families cultivating, Tenant out of these shown against item No.5).	<u>Number</u>	<u>Extent</u>
a) 1 acre and less ..	Nil	Nil
b) Above 1 and upto 5 acres ..	10	30.00
c) Above 5 acres and upto 15 acres ..	15	20.55
d) Above 15 acres ..	Nil	Nil
	<u>25</u>	<u>50.55</u>

15. No.of tenants to whom
credit facilities were
extended by the Co.
operative Society out of
these shown in item No.5.

a) No. of families ..	105
b) Amount disbursed ..	Rs.30,000/-

Division: THANJAVUR.Taluk: ORATHANAD

1. Name of the village:	79 <u>PUDUR</u>		
2. Total extent of wet holdings:	A. C.		
WET .. 92.17		1288.12	
DRY WET . 1195.95			
3. DETAILS OF HOLDINGS:	<u>Number</u>	<u>Extent</u> <u>A. C.</u>	
a) Persons owning 1 acre and less	1009	345.47	
b) Above 1 acre and upto 5 acres. ..	273	541.27	
c) Above 5 acres and upto 15 acres ..	33	292.74	
d) Above 15 acres ..	5	108.64	
	1320	1288.12	
4. <u>EXTENT UNDER PERSONAL CULTIVATION:</u>			
a) Persons cultivating 1 acre and less. ..	1009	345.47	
b) Above 1 acre and upto 5 acres ..	271	537.70	
c) Above 5 acres and upto 15 acres ..	30	254.25	
d) Above 15 acres ..	5	108.64	
	1315	1246.06	96.74%
5. <u>EXTENT UNDER TENANCY CULTIVATION:</u>			
a) 1 acre and less. ..	--	--	
b) Above 1 acre and upto 5 acres. ..	16	36.84	
c) Above 5 acres and upto 15 acres ..	1	5.22	
d) Above 15 acres ..	17	42.06	3.26%
6. Average yield per acre (12 kalams per nah for I crop II crop. }	<u>DOUBLE CROP</u>	<u>SINGLE CROP</u>	
	54 kalams	36 kalams.	
7. Rate of rent payable per year per acre. ..	21 kalams	15 kalams.	

8. Income per acre for a tenant after payment of rent.

9. Income from hay pulses etc.

10. Average expenditure per acre on cultivation expenses:

- a) Cost of seeds.
- b) Cost of manure
- c) Other expenditure (If any with full details.

11. Net income of tenant per acre per year.

Vide separate sheet

12. Total number of Harijan families (of labour class) in the village.

45

13. No. of Harijan families owning patta land in the village:

Number

Extent

a) 1 acre and less.	18	4.25
b) Above 1 acre and upto 5 acres ..	2	2.51
c) Above 5 acres and upto 15 acres ..	--	--
d) Above 15 acres ..	--	--

14. No. of Harijan families cultivating as tenants out of those shown against item 5.

a) 1 acre and less. ..	--	--
b) Above 1 acre and upto 5 acres ..	--	--
c) Above 5 acres and upto 15 acres ..	--	--
d) Above 15 acres ..	--	--

15. No. of tenants to whom
credit facilities were
extended by the Co. opera-
tive Society out of those
noted in item 5.

a) No. of families	..	--	--
b) Amount disbursed	..	--	--

- NOTE: 1. Information regarding (1) number of persons
(2) extent should be furnished in respect of
each sub-item under items 3, 4, 5, 13 and 15.
2. Information must be furnished separately for
double crop wet land and single crops wet
land in respect of each sub-item under items
6 to 11.

PUDUR VILLAGE (ORATEMANED FIREA)

<u>Expenses for double crop lands:</u>		<u>I Crop</u>
Seedlings 12 marakals ..	Rs.15.00	
10 Ploughs at Rs.5/- each ..	50.00	
Weeding 15" female coolies at Rs.12/- each ..	30.00	
Farm yard manure 5 bundles at Rs.5/- each ..	25.00	
Super 1 bag ..	40.00	
Urea $\frac{1}{2}$ bag. ..	30.00	
	<u>190.00</u>	

		<u>II CROP</u>
Seedlings 12 marakals ..	15.00	
8 Ploughs at Rs.5/- each ..	40.00	
Weeding 15 female coolies at Rs.2/- each. ..	30.00	
Potash $\frac{1}{2}$ bag ..	30.00	
Sulphate $\frac{1}{2}$ bag ..	31.00	
	<u>146.00</u>	

Expenses for 2 crops = Rs.190 + 146 = 336.00

RECEIPTS:

Cost of 33 kalams of paddy at Rs.14 per kalam ..	462.00
30 bundles of Hay at Rs.2/- per bundle ..	60.00
Total receipts ..	<u>512.00</u>
Expenses ..	<u>336.00</u>
Net income ..	<u>176.00</u>

Expenses for single crop lands:

Seedlings 12 marakals ..	15.00
10 Ploughs at Rs.5/- each ..	50.00
Weeding 15 female coolies ..	30.00
Manure Super 1 bag ..	40.00
Urea $\frac{1}{2}$ bag ..	30.00
Potash $\frac{1}{2}$ bag ..	30.00
	<u>195.00</u>

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RECEIPTS:

Yield cost of 21 kalams of paddy at Rs.14 per kalam ..	294.00
30 bundles of hay at Rs.2/- per bundle. ..	60.00
Total receipt ..	354.00
Expenses ..	195.00
Net income ..	159.00

N.B. Though this is a village irrigated by C.M.P.,
it is located in a high level and the scarcity
of water is often being felt.

There is a village co-operative credit
society at Orathanad town (is) serve Pudur, L. K.
Palamputhur and Orathanad, No credit faci-
lities are extended to tenants. Only land
owners are being benefitted.

I have contacted Thiru D. Mani of Pudur
and Thiru Durairajan, land owners of this
village and statistics have been gathered.

Division: THANJAVURTaluk: ORATHANAD.1. Name of the village: PARUTHICOTTAI.

2. Total extent of wet holdings.

WET ..	315.17	1210.87
WET IN DRY.	895.70	

3. DETAILS OF HOLDINGS:

		<u>Number</u>	<u>Extent</u>
a) Persons owning 1 acre and less ..	188	6.87	
b) Above 1 acre and upto 5 acres ..	100	300.00	
c) Above 5 acres and upto 15 acres ..	55	620.00	
d) Above 15 acres ..	15	230.00	
	358	1210.87	

4. EXTENT UNDER PERSONAL CULTIVATION:

a) Persons cultivating 1 acre and less ..	188	60.87
b) Above 1 acre and upto 5 acres ..	93	296.14
c) Above 5 acres and upto 15 acres. ..	55	620.00
d) Above 15 acres ..	15	230.00 **
	356	1207.01 99.75%

5. EXTENT UNDER TENANCY CULTIVATION:

a) 1 acre and less:	--	--
b) Above 1 acre and upto 5 acres ..	2	3.86
c) Above 5 acres and upto 15 acres ..	--	--
d) Above 15 acres. ..	--	--
	2	3.86 0.32%

6. Average yield per acre: Double Crop Single crop.
54 kalams 45 kalams.

7. Rate of rent payable per year per acre. .. -- 18 kalams.

8. Income per acre for a tenant after payment of rent.
9. Income from hay pulses etc.
10. Average expenditure per acre on cultivation expenses:
 - a) Cost of seeds.
 - b) Cost of manure:
 - c) Other expenditure if any (Full details)
11. Net income of tenant per acre per year.

Vide separate sheet.

12. Total number of Harijan families (of labour class) in the village. 85

** Though there are 15 persons owning & more than 15 acres they have divided the lands among their family members and so they are doing only self cultivation (for item No.4)

13. No. of Harijan families owning patta lands in the village:	Number	Extent.
a) 1 acre and less ..	10	9.80
b) Above 1 acre and upto 5 acres ..	--	--
c) Above 5 acres and upto 15 acres. ..	--	--
d) Above 15 acres. ..	--	--

14. No. of Harijan families cultivating as tenants out of those shown against item 5.
 - a) 1 acre and less ..
 - b) Above 1 acre and upto 5 acres. ..
 - c) Above 5 acres and upto 15 acres. ..
 - d) Above 15 acres. ..

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15. No. of tenants to whom
credit facilities were
extended by the Co.
operative Society out of
those noted in item 5.

--

a) No. of families:

--

b) Amount of disbursed:

--

PARUTHIKKOTTAI.

There is a credit society for this village at Thennamanadu. No credit facilities are being extended to any tenants, only land owners are being benefitted by the Society.

In single crop lands after the harvest in most of the fields gingelly is being sown. The expenses and receipts per acre are worked out below:

<u>Expenses for paddy:</u>		<u>Yield.</u>	
Seedlings 12 Marakals	15.00	For 27 kalams at Rs.14/- per kalam	378.00
10 ploughs at Rs.5 each	50.00		
Feeding 15 families coolies. ..	30.00	Hay 30 bundles at Rs.2/-	60.00
Transplantation 15.	30.00		
Manuring Super 1 bag.	40.00		
Potash $\frac{1}{2}$ bag.	30.00		
Urea $\frac{1}{2}$ bag ..	30.00		
Spraying ..	10.00		
	235.00		438.00
<u>Gingely:</u>			
Seedlings 6 Marakals	24.00	4 bags of gingely at Rs.96/- per bag (Rs.4/- per Marekal)	384.00
Plough 10 at Rs.5/-	50.00		
Feeding 15 families at Rs.2/-	30.00		
Compost 5 bandy at Rs.5/-	25.00		
	129.00		822.00
Total:	364.00		
Net Income ..	..	..	458.00

Division: THANJAVUR : 162 : Taluk: ORATHANAD.

1. Name of the village: 36, UNJIVIDUTHI (*Unjividuthi*
 Unjividuthi)

2. Total extent of wet holdings:
 WET .. 131.85
 WET IN DRY. 1538.07
 1669.92

3. DETAILS OF HOLDINGS:	Number	Extent
a) Persons owning 1 acre and less.	628	625.92
b) Above 1 acre and upto 5 acres ..	199	539.00
c) Above 5 acres and upto 15 acres ..	120	390.00
d) Above 15 acres ..	2	115.00
	949	1669.92

4. EXTENT UNDER PERSONAL CULTIVATION: 161A - 65 acres

a) Persons cultivating 1 acre and less. ..	587	600.85
b) Above 1 acre and upto 5 acres ..	240	509.00
c) Above 5 acres and upto 15 acres ..	120	390.00
d) Above 15 acres ..	2	59.93
	949	1559.78 93.45%

5. EXTENT UNDER TENANCY CULTIVATION

a) 1 acre and less ..	30	55.07
b) Above 1 acre and upto 5 acres ..	14	7.70
c) Above 5 acres and upto 15 acres ..	14	29.43
d) Above 15 acres ..	2	17.94
	60	110.14 6.59%

6. Average yield per acre (10 Kalans for I crop 5 Kalans for II crop)	DOUBLE CROP	SINGLE CROP
	45 Kalans	36 Kalans.

7. Rate of rent payable per year per acre. ..	18 Kalans	15 Kalans
---	-----------	-----------

8.

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8. Income per acre for a tenant after payment of rent. ..	<u>DOUBLE CROP</u> <u>SINGLE CROP.</u>	
	27 Malams	21 Malams.
9. Income from hay-pulses etc.	Please see sheet.	
10. Average expenditure per acre on cultivation expenses.		
a) Cost of seeds.		
b) Cost of manure.		
c) Other expenditure if any (with full details.)		
11. Net income of tenant per acre per year.		
12. Total number of Harijan families (of labour class) in the village.	86	
13. No. of Harijan families owning patta lands in the village.	<u>Number</u>	<u>Extent</u>
a) 1 acre and less ..	26	15.00
b) Above 1 acre and upto 5 acres ..	18	47.00
c) Above 5 acres and upto 15 acres ..	2	15.00
d) Above 15 acres ..	--	--
14. No. of Harijan families cultivating as tenants out of those shown against item 5.	5	8.57
a) 1 acre and less ..	2	0.45
b) Above 1 acre and upto 5 acres. ..	3	8.12
c) Above 5 acres and upto 15 acres. ..	--	--
d) Above 15 acres. ..	--	--

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15.No.of tenants to whom credit facilities were extended by the Co. operative Society out of those noted in item 5.	--	--
a) No. of families ..	--	--
b) Amount disbursed.	--	--

UNJIVIDUTHI VILLAGE:

Expenses for single
crop paddy:

RECEIPTS

Seedlings(12 marakals)	15.00	19 kalams of paddy at	
10 Ploughs @ Rs.5/-	50.00	Rs.14 per kalam	266.00
Weeding 15 female coolies.	30.00	Income from hay	
Transplanatation 15 female coolies.	30.00	30 bundles at	
		Rs.2/- per bundle	60.00
Manure 10 bundles at Rs.5/-	50.00		
Super 1 bag.	40.00		
	215.00		326.00

Net income per acre for
tenant. 111/-

N.B. Though cost for 10 ploughs and weeding charges for 15 female coolies have been allowed on the above working sheet generally the tenants utilise their own family man power and by that way save a few rupees.

The above statistics have been gathered after enquiring the tenants and few land owners present.

No financial assistance is being given to the tenants by the village co-operative societies.

Division: TRANJAVURTaluk: ORATHANAD

1. Name of village:

Kannugudi West.

2. Total extent of wet holdings:

(The ndaram pattu firka)

WET ..	137.83	1819.46
WET IN DRY.	1681.63	

3. DETAILS OF HOLDINGS:

Number	Extent.
--------	---------

a) Persons owning 1 acre and less.	165	162.54
b) Above 1 acre and upto 5 acres. ..	257	961.86
c) Above 5 acres and upto 15 acres. ..	116	652.80
d) Above 15 acres. ..	1	42.26
	539	1819.46

4. EXTENT UNDER PERSONAL CULTIVATION:

a) Persons cultivating 1 acre and less.	158	162.54
b) Above 1 acre and upto 5 acres. ..	265	961.86
c) Above 5 acres and upto 15 acres. ..	116	652.80
d) Above 15 acres. ..	--	--
	539	1777.20 97.70%

5. EXTENT UNDER TENANCY CULTIVATION:

a) 1 acre and less.	25	11.08
b) Above 1 acre and upto 5 acres. ..	17	31.18
c) Above 5 acres and upto 15 acres. ..	--	--
d) Above 15 acres. ..	--	--
	42	42.26 2.32%

6. Average yield per acres (10 kalams for I crop 5 kalams for II crop)

DOUBLE CROP	SINGLE CROP.
-------------	--------------

45 kalams 36 kalams.

7. Rate of rent payable per year per acre.

18 kalams 15 kalams.

8. Income per acre for a tenant after payment of rent.
9. Income from hay pulses etc.
10. Average expenditure per acre on cultivation expenses.
 - a) Cost of seeds.
 - b) Cost of manure.
 - c) Other expenditure if any (with full details)
11. Net income of tenant per acre per year.

Vide separate sheet.

12. Total number of Harijan families (of labour class) in the village. 57

13. No. of Harijan families owning patta lands in the village:

a) 1 acre and less.	30	18.15
b) Above 1 acre and upto 5 acres ..	16	30.77
c) Above 5 acres and upto 15 acres. ..	1	6.35
d) Above 15 acres. ..	--	--

14. No. of Harijan families cultivating as tenants out of these shown against item 5. ..

a) 1 acre and less ..	3	5.41
b) Above 1 acre and upto 5 acres. ..	--	--
c) Above 5 acres and upto 15 acres. ..	--	--
d) Above 15 acres. ..	--	--

15. No. of tenants to whom
credit facilities were
extended by the Co.
operative Society out of
those noted in item 5.

a) No. of families.	--	--
b) Amount disbursed.	--	--

KANNUGUDI, WEST

Single crop paddy alone is being raised. Only in a very rare and exceptional cases double crop is raised. After the harvest of single crop paddy, groundnut is being raised in the fields. This has been taken into consideration when working out the cost.

EXPENSES FOR SINGLE CROP PADDY:RECEIPTS

Seedlings (12 kalamas) 15.00	19 kalamas paddy at Rs. 14/- per kalam.	266.00
10 Ploughs @ Rs. 5 50.00		
Weeding 15 female coolies @ Rs. 2/- 30.00	Income from hay.	
Transplantation 15 female coolies. 30.00	30 bundles at Rs. 2/- per bundle	60.00
		326.00
Manure Super 1 bag. 40.00		
Potash $\frac{1}{2}$ bag. 30.00		
Urea $\frac{1}{2}$ bag. 30.00		
Spraying 10.00		
Sulphate $\frac{1}{2}$ bag 31.00		
		266.00

Expenses for Groundnut ..	15 bags of groundnut at Rs. 50 per bag.	750.00
---------------------------	---	--------

Seedlings 3 kalamas Ground nut at Rs. 65 per bag. 100.00		
Super 1 bag. 40.00		
Potash $\frac{1}{2}$ bag. 36.00		
6 ploughs at Rs. 5/- 30.00		
Weeding 10 females 20.00		
Harvest 10 persons 30.00		
		1076.00
		255.00

Expenses for Paddy	266.00	326.00
-do- Groundnut	255.00	750.00
Total Expenses.	521.00	1076.00

Net income Rs. 555.00

Generally the rate of rent per acre is 15 kalam. Contacted Thiru Narayanasamy Arumainattar; President of the village Co-operative Society. No credit facilities have been extended to any leasee. Only land owners are enjoying the benefits.

I have discussed with Thiru Veerappa Sethurayar, an agricultural income-tax assessee and Veeramuthu a Harijan land owner and the facts were collected.

Division: THANJAVUR : 170 : Taluk: ORATHANAD.

1. Name of the village: EACHANKOTTAI.

2. Total Extent of wet holdings. Dry 1026.03 + Wet 22.17.

3. <u>DETAILS OF HOLDINGS:</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Extent</u>
a) Persons owning 1 acre and less.	282	141.97
b) About 1 acre and upto 5 acres. ..	230	399.79
c) Above 5 acres and upto 15 acres. ..	34	247.78
d) Above 15 acres. ..	5	258.66
	<u>551</u>	<u>1048.20</u>

4. EXTENT UNDER PERSONAL CULTIVATION:

a) Persons cultivating 1 acre and less.	282	141.97
b) Above 1 acre and upto 5 acres. ..	184	344.39
c) Above 5 acres and upto 15 acres. ..	34	247.78
d) Above 15 acres. ..	3	105.81
	<u>503</u>	<u>839.95</u> 80.15%

5. EXTENT UNDER TENANCY CULTIVATION:

a) 1 acre and less.	--	--
b) Above 1 acre and upto 5 acres. ..	46	55.40
c) Above 5 acres and upto 15 acres. ..	2	152.85
d) Above 15 acres. ..	--	--
	<u>48</u>	<u>208.25</u> 19.87%

6. Average yield per acre: DOUBLE CROP SINGLE CROP
 25 kalams per manakal or 75 kalams per acre. 15 kalams per manakal or 45 kalams per acre

7. Rate of rent payable per year per acre. 39 kalams 21 kalams.

8. Income per acre for a tenant after payment of rent. 36 kalams or 24 kalams, Rs.504 or Rs.336/-

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	<u>DOUBLE CROP</u>	<u>SINGLE CROP</u>
9. Income from hay pulses etc.	Hay only 40/-	40/-
10. Average expenditure per acre on cultivation expenses.		
a) Cost of seeds ..	60/-	30/-
b) Cost of manure.	300/-	150/-
c) Other expenditure if any (with full details)	Nil	Nil.
11. Net income of tenant per acre per year.	Rs. 544-350=194 (Double crop) Rs. 376-180=196 (Single ")	
12. Total number of Harijan families (of labour class) in the village	56	
13. No. of Harijan families (owning patta lands in the village.	<u>Number</u>	<u>Extent.</u>
a) 1 acre and less.	7	1.02
b) Above 1 acre and upto 3 acres. ..	-	-
c) Above 5 acres and upto 15 acres. ..	-	-
d) Above 15 acres. ..	-	-
14. No. of Harijan families cultivating as tenants out of those shown against item 5.		
a) 1 acre and less.		
b) Above 1 acre and upto 5 acres.		Nil.
c) Above 5 acres and upto 15 acres.		
d) Above 15 acres.		
15. No. of tenants to whom credit facilities were extended by the Co-operative Society out of those noted in item 5.		-Nil-
a) No. of families.		
b) Amount disbursed.		

NOTE: 1. Information regarding (1) number of persons (2) extent should be furnished in respect of each sub-item under items 3, 4, 5, 13 and 14.

2. Information must be furnished separately for double crop wet land and single crops wet land in respect of each sub item under items 6 to 11.

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ANNEXURE-I

Division : MAYURAM

Taluk : MAYURAM

64, ULUTHUKUPPAI

1(a) Total area: .. 1,085-07 acres
 (b) Population (1961) 1,713
 (1970) 1,884
 (Approximate)

2. Extent of holdings: Wet 786.59 acres
 Dry 165.56 acres.

3. DETAILS OF WET HOLDINGS

DETAILS	<u>No. of persons</u>	<u>Extent</u>
a) Persons owning 1 acre and less	74	39.40
b) Above 1 acre - 5 acres	93	223.59
c) Above 5 acres-15 acres	34	260.12
d) Above 15 acres	5	263.48
	<u>206</u>	<u>786.59</u>

4) EXTENT UNDER PERSONAL CULTIVATION

a) Persons cultivating 1 acre and less	27	28.98
b) Above 1 acre - 5 acres	65	133.57
c) Above 5 acres-15 acres	22	171.52
d) Above 15 acres	4	56.46
	<u>118</u>	<u>390.53 (49.68%)</u>

5) EXTENT UNDER TENANCY CULTIVATION

a) 1 acre and less	11	5.90
b) Above 1 acre - 5 acres	92	287.06
c) Above 5 acres to 15 acres	17	103.10
d) Above 15 acres	—	—
	<u>120</u>	<u>396.06 (50.39%)</u>

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6) Average yield per acre (in bags of 57 kgs. each)	<u>DOUBLE CROP</u>		<u>SINGLE CROP</u>
	<u>Kuruvai I Crop</u>	<u>Samba II Crop</u>	<u>Samba I Crop</u>
a) Local estimate	15	11	15
b) <u>Agricultural department estimate</u>			
Ordinary	25	16	23
Intensive	35	23	30
7) Rate of rent payable per acre in bags of 57 kgs.	15		12
8) Income per acre for a tenant after payment of rent as Rupees 30/- per bag.			
a) Local estimate	330		90
b) <u>Agricultural Department estimate:</u>			
i) Ordinary	780		330
ii) Intensive	1,290		540
9) (a) Other income from land			
i) Day at Re. 1/- per bundle	60		30
ii) Pulses at Rs. 65/- per beg.	—		65
	60		95
10) Average expenditure per acre on cultivation:	<u>Local Estimate</u>	<u>Departmental Estimate</u>	
		<u>Ordinary</u>	<u>Intensive</u>
a) Cost of seeds	20.00	13.00	13.00
b) Cost of manure	25.00	30.00	127.00
c) Other expenditure			
Transplantation & weeding	30.00	117.00	144.00
Preparation	60.00	30.00	45.00
d) Harvest			
	135.00	190.00	329.00

11) Net income of tenant per acre per year	<u>DOUBLE CROP</u>	<u>SINGLE CROP</u>		
a) Local estimate	120	50		
b) Agricultural Department.				
i) Ordinary cultivation	460	235		
ii) Intensive cultivation	692	306		
12) No. of harijan families (Labour class) in the village:	193			
13) No. of harijan families owning patta lands	<u>NO. OF PERSONS</u>	<u>EXTENT</u>		
a) One acre and less	14	5.12		
b) Above 1 acre to 5 acres	4	5.89		
c) Above 5 acres to 15 Ac.	—	—		
d) Above 15 acres	—	—		
	18	11.01		
14) No. of harijan families cultivating as tenants out of those shown in col. 5				
a) One acre and less	1	0.43		
b) Above 1 acre to 5 acres	43	142.85		
c) Above 5 acres to 15 acs.	5	32.38		
d) Above 15 acres	Nil	Nil		
	49	175.66		
15) No. of tenants to whom credit facilities were extended by cooperative societies out of those noted in Col. 5	<u>NO. OF FAMI- LIES</u>	<u>AMOUNT DIS- BURSED</u>		
	Hari- jans	Hindu	Cash	Kind
Tenants ..	16	35	12,600	13,950
Land owners ..	3	12	8,200	9,890
	19	47	20,800	23,840

Division: MAYURAM : 175 : Taluk: MAYURAM

63. VALLALARAGARAM

1. (a) Total area 1137-89 acres
 (b) Population (1961) 1298
 (1970) 1427
 (Approximate)
 2. Extent of holdings Wet 763.23
 Dry 181.71

3. DETAILS OF HOLDINGS

DETAILS	No. of Persons	Extent
a) Persons owing one acre and less	84	51.83
b) Persons owning 1 to 5 acres	188	426.63
c) Persons owning 5 to 15 acres	30	250.52
d) Above 15 acres	1	34.25
	<u>303</u>	<u>763.23</u>

4. EXTENT UNDER PERSONAL CULTIVATION

a) Persons cultivating one acre and less	70	45.92
b) Above one acre to 5 acres	135	287.25
c) Above 5 acres to 15 acres	23	212.18
d) Above 15 acres	1	34.25
	<u>235</u>	<u>579.58</u>

(75.96%)

5) EXTENT UNDER TENANCY CULTIVATION

a) Persons cultivating one acre	8	5.91
b) Above 1 acre to 5 acres	53	139.40
c) Above 5 acres to 15 acres	7	38.34
	<u>68</u>	<u>183.65</u>

(24.07%)

(Contd.,)

6) Average yield per acre (in bags 57 kgs. each)	DOUBLE CROP		SINGLE CROP	
	<u>Kuruval</u> <u>1st Crop</u>	<u>Samba</u> <u>II Crop</u>	<u>Tot-</u> <u>al</u>	<u>Samba</u> <u>1st crop</u>
a) Local estimate	24	15	39	24
b) Agricultural Departmental estimate				
i) Ordinary	25	16	41	23
ii) Intensive	35	23	58	30
7) Rate of rent payable per acre in bags of 57 kgs. each (Land owners) Temple lands (9 bags only)		18		12
8) Income per acre for a tenant after payment of rent at Rs.30/- per acre				
a) Local estimate		630		360
b) Agricultural Department estimate				
i) Ordinary		690		330
ii) Intensive		1200		540
9) Other income from land				
a) Hay Re.1/- per bundle		60		30
b) Pulses at Rs.65/- per bag		—		65
		<u>60</u>		<u>95</u>
10) Average expenditure	<u>Local</u> <u>Estimate</u>	<u>Departmental Es-</u> <u>timate</u>		
		<u>Ordinary/Intensive</u>		
a) Cost of seeds	38-00	13-00	13-00	
b) Cost of Manure	25-00	30-00	127-00	
c) Cost of other items	80-00	117-00	144-00	
d) Cost of harvest	Nil	30-00	45-00	
	<u>143-00</u>	<u>190-00</u>	<u>329-00</u>	

(Contd...)

11. Net income of tenant per acre per year	<u>DOUBLE CROP</u>		<u>SINGLE CROP</u>	
a) Local estimate	404		312	
b) Departmental estimate				
i) Ordinary	370		235	
ii) Intensive	602		306	
12) No. of harijan families (Labour class) in the village		73		
13) No. of harijan families owning patta lands	<u>NO. OF PERSONS</u>		<u>EXTENT</u>	
a) 1 acre and less	2		0-74	
b) Above 1 acre - 5 acres	-		-	
c) Above 5 acre -15 acres	-		-	
d) Above 15 acres	-		-	
	2		0-74	
14) No. of harijan families cultivating as tenants out of those in Col.5				
a) 1 acre and less	1		1-00	
b) Above 1 acre - 5 acres	8		15-52	
c) Above 5 acres-15 acres	1		5-42	
	10		21-94	
15) No. of tenants to whom credit facilities were extended by cooperative societies out of those in Col.5 noted	<u>NO. OF FAMI- LIES</u>		<u>AMOUNT DIS- BURSED</u>	
	<u>Hari- jans</u>	<u>Hindus</u>	<u>Cash</u>	<u>Kind</u>
Tenants	8	29	7,950	8,100
Landowners	3	9	9,800	9,550
	11	38	17,750	17,650

Division: MAYURAM

: 178 :

Taluk : MAYURAM

26. NIDUR

1) (a) Total area:	822.41 acres
(b) Population: (1961)	3112
(1970)	3423
2) Extent of holdings:	
Wet	535.42
dry	128.66

3) DETAILS OF HOLDINGS

<u>DETAILS</u>	<u>No. of persons</u>	<u>Extent</u>
a) Persons owning one acre and less	44	25.95
b) Persons owning above 1 acre to 5 acres	84	196.60
c) Above 5 acres to 15 acres	28	268.37
d) Above 15 acres	2	44.50
	<u>158</u>	<u>535.42</u>

4) EXTENT UNDER PERSONAL CULTIVATION:

a) Persons cultivating one acre and less	29	27.42
b) Above one acre to 5 acres	52	139.30
c) Above 5 acres to 15 acres	17	163.23
d) Above 15 acres	1	15.70
	<u>99</u>	<u>345.65</u>

(64.25%)

5) EXTENT UNDER TENANCY CULTIVATION

1) Persons cultivating one acre and less	3	2.15
2) Above 1 acre to 5 acres	57	165.63
3) Above 5 acres to 15 acres	4	21.99
	<u>64</u>	<u>189.77</u>

(35.47%)

(Contd..)

: 179 : .

6) Average yield per acre
(in bags 57 kgs. each)

DOUBLE CROP

SINGLE CROP

<u>Kuruvai</u> <u>Ist</u> <u>crop</u>	<u>Samba</u> <u>IInd</u> <u>Crop</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Samba</u> <u>Ist</u> <u>crop</u>
---	--	--------------	---

a) Local estimate

15	12	27	15
----	----	----	----

b) Agricultural Department estimate

25	16	41	23
----	----	----	----

i) Ordinary

35	23	58	30
----	----	----	----

ii) Intensive

7) Rate of rent payable per acre in bags of 57 kgs.

	14		9
--	----	--	---

8) Income per acre for a tenant after payment of rent at Rs. 30/- per bag.

a) Local estimate:

	390		180
--	-----	--	-----

b) Agricultural Department

i) Ordinary

	810		420
--	-----	--	-----

ii) Intensive

	1320		630
--	------	--	-----

9) Other income from land

a) Hay at Re. 1/- per bundle

	60		30
--	----	--	----

b) Pulses at Rs. 65/- per bag

	--		65
--	----	--	----

	60		95
--	----	--	----

10) Cost of cultivation:

<u>Local</u> <u>Estimate</u>	<u>Departmental</u> <u>Estimate</u>
---------------------------------	--

Ordinary/Intensive

1) Cost of seeds

30-00	13-00	13-00
-------	-------	-------

2) Cost of manure

25-00	30-00	127-00
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3) Other items

45-00	117-00	144-00
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4) Cost of harvest

--	30-00	45-00
----	-------	-------

100-00	190-00	329-00
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(Contd. ..

: 180 :

11) Net income of tenant per acre per year	<u>DOUBLE CROP</u>	<u>SINGLE CROP</u>		
a) Local estimate	250	175		
b) Departmental estimate				
i) Ordinary	490	325		
ii) Intensive	722	396		
12) No. of Harijans families (Labour class) in the village.	122			
13) No. of Harijan families owning patta lands	<u>NO. OF PERSONS</u>	<u>EXTENT</u>		
A) 1 acre and less	1	0.26		
B) Above 1 acre - 5 acres	6	12.50		
C) Above 5 acres-15 acres	-	-		
D) Above 15 acres	-	-		
	<u>7</u>	<u>12.75</u>		
14) No. of harijan families cultivating as tenants out of these shown in Col.5				
A) One acre and less	1	0.43		
B) Above 1 acre - 5 acres	43	142-85		
C) Above 5 acres-15 acres	5	29.84		
D) Above 15 acres	-	-		
	<u>49</u>	<u>173-12</u>		
15) No. of tenants to whom credit facilities were extended by Cooperative Societies	<u>NO. OF FAMILIES</u>	<u>AMOUNT DISBURSED</u>		
	<u>Harijans</u>	<u>Hindu</u>	<u>Cash</u>	<u>Kind</u>
Tenants	7	2	1,235	1,215
Land owners	2	5	6,185	6,220
	<u>9</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>7,420</u>	<u>7,435</u>

Division : MAYURAM : 181 :

Taluk : MAYURAM

49. ARULMOZHITHEVAN

1)(a) Total area: 807.27 acres
 (b) Population (1961) 1245
 (1970) 1369
 (Approximate)
 2) Extent of holdings: Wet 700.90
 Dry 29.12

3) DETAILS OF WET HOLDINGS

<u>DETAILS</u>	<u>No. of persons</u>	<u>Extent</u>
a) Persons owning one acre and less	125	75.45
b) Persons owning 1 - 5 acres	138	327.90
c) Persons owning one acre 5 acres - 15 acres	17	145.69
d) Persons owning 15 acres	5	151.86
	<u>285</u>	<u>700.90</u>

4) EXTENT UNDER PERSONAL CULTIVATION

a) Persons cultivating one acre and less	104	66.02
b) 1 acre to 5 acres	40	67.69
c) 5 acres to 15 acres	17	145.69
d) Above 15 acres	5	151.86
	<u>166</u>	<u>431.26 (61.60%)</u>

5) EXTENT UNDER TENANCY CULTIVATION

a) 1 acre and below:	21	9.43
b) Above 1 acre - 5 acres	98	260.21
c) Above 5 acres - 15 acres	—	—
d) Above 15 acres	—	—
	<u>119</u>	<u>269.64 (38.52%)</u>

(Contd...)

6) Average yield per acre (in bags of 57 kgs. each)	DOUBLE CROP			SINGLE CROP
	<u>Kuruva</u> <u>Ist</u> <u>crop</u>	<u>Samba</u> <u>IInd</u> <u>crop</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Samba</u> <u>Ist</u> <u>crop</u>
a) Local estimate	15	11	26	15
b) Departmental estimate				
i) Ordinary	25	16	41	23
ii) Intensive	35	23	58	30
7) Rate of rent payable per acre in bags of 57 kgs. each	10	8	18	11
8) Income per acre for a tenant after payment of rent at Rs. 30/- per bag				
a) Local estimate	150	90	240	120
b) Agricultural Department				
1) Ordinary	420	240	660	360
2) Intensive	720	450	1170	570
9) Other income from land				
1) Hay at Re. 1/- per bundle			60	30
2) Pulses at Rs. 65/- per bag			--	65
			60	95

10) Average expenditure per acre on cultivation	<u>Local</u> <u>Estimate</u>	<u>Departmental Es-</u> <u>timate</u>	
		<u>Ordinary/Intensive</u>	
1) Cost of seeds	42-00	13-00	13-00
2) Cost of manure	25-00	30-00	127-00
3) Cost of ploughing tilling transplanting etc.,	116-00	117-00	144-00
4) Cost of harvest	--	30-00	45-00
	183-00	190-00	329-00

(Contd....)

11) Net income of tenant per acre per year	DOUBLE CROP	SINGLE CROP
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a) Local estimate	66	32
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b) Agricultural Department		
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i) Ordinary	340	265
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ii) Intensive cultivation	572	336
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12) No. of harijan families (labour class) in the village	76
---	----

13) No. of Harijans families owning patta lands	NO. OF PERSONS	EXTENT
--	----------------	--------

a) One acre and less	6	3.68
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b) Above one acre -5 acres	3	4.19
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c) Above 5 acres-15 acres	-	-
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d) Above 15 acres	-	-
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9	7.87
---	------

14) No. of harijan families cultivating as tenants out of those shown in col. 5		
--	--	--

a) One acre and less	9	4.93
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b) Above 1 acre-5 acres	40	96.56
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c) Above 5 acres-15 acres	-	-
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d) Above 15 acres	-	-
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15) No. of tenants to whom credit facilities were extended by cooperative societies of those noted in col. 5	No. of families		Amount dis- bursed	
	Hari- jans	Hindus	Cash	Kind

1) Tenants	7	12	4,700	4,780
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2) Land owners	-	-	-	-
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Division : MAYURAM

: 184 :

Taluk: MAYURAM

48. PONNUR

1)(a) Total area: 926.45 acres
 (b) Population (1961) 996
 (1970) 1095
 (Approximate)

2)Extent of holdings Wet 764.47
 Dry 63.23

3)DETAILS OF WET HOLDINGS

<u>DETAILS</u>	<u>No. of persons</u>	<u>Extent</u>
a) Persons owning less than one acre and less than	161	31.14
b) Above 1 acre - 5 acres	157	372.83
c) Above 5 acres-15 acres	33	255.20
d) Above 15 acres	3	55.30
	<u>354</u>	<u>764.47</u>

4)Extent under personal Cultivation

a) Persons cultivating one acre and less	62	60.17
b) Above 1 acre - 5 acres	43	209.60
c) Above 5 acres-15 acres	21	158.33
d) Above 15 acres	2	36.40
	<u>128</u>	<u>464.50</u> (60.78%)

5)EXTENT UNDER TENANCY CULTIVATION

a) 1 acre and less	6	5.73
b) Above 1 acre - 5 acres	91	294.24
c) Above 5 acres-15 acres	--	--
d) Above 15 acres	--	--
	<u>97</u>	<u>299.97</u> (39.26%)

(Contd.,)

6) Average yield per acre (in bags of 57 kgs. each)	DOUBLE CROP			SINGLE CROP
	Ist crop	Kuruvai Samba IInd crop	Total	Ist crop
a) Local estimate	23	18	41	23
b) Agricultural Department				
i) Ordinary	25	16	41	23
ii) Intensive	35	23	58	30
7) Rate of rent payable per acre in bags of 57 kgs.		18		12
8) Income per acre for a tenant after payment of rent at Rs. 30/- per bag				
a) Local estimate		630		330
b) Agricultural Department				
i) Ordinary		690		330
ii) Intensive		1200		540
9) Other income from land				
a) Hay at Re. 1/- per bundle		60		30
b) Pulses (blackgram) Rs. 65/- per bag		--		65
		<u>60</u>		<u>95</u>
10) Cost of cultivation	<u>Local Estimate</u>	<u>Departmental Es- timate</u>		
		<u>Ordinary/Intensive</u>		
1) Cost of seeds	20.00	13.00	13.00	
2) Cost of Manure	50.00	30.00	127.00	
3) Other items	100.00	117.00	144.00	
4) Cost of harvest	--	30.00	45.00	
	<u>170.00</u>	<u>190.00</u>	<u>329.00</u>	

(Contd....)

: 186 :

11) Net income of tenant per acre per year	<u>DOUBLE CROP</u>	<u>SINGLE CROP</u>
a) Local estimate	410.00	255
b) Intensive	602.00	465

12) No. of harijan families (Labour class) in the villages	48
--	----

13) No. of harijan families owning patta lands	<u>NO. OF PERSONS</u>	<u>EXTENT</u>
a) One acre and less	3	1.75
b) Above 1 acres- 5 acres	--	--
c) Above 5 acres-15 acres	--	--
d) Above 15 acres	--	--
	3	1.75

14) No. of harijan families cultivating as tenants out of those shown in Col. 5		
a) One acre and less	--	--
b) Above 1 acre - 5 acres	10	29.45
c) Above 5 acres-15 acres	--	--
d) Above 15 acres	--	--
	10	29.45

15) No. of tenants to whom credit facilities were extended by crop. societies out of those noted in column. 5	<u>NO. OF FAMILIES</u>		<u>AMOUNT DIS- BURSED</u>	
	<u>Hari- jans</u>	<u>Hindu</u>	<u>Cash</u>	<u>Kind</u>
1) Tenants	13	25	20,100	20,845
2) Land owners	--	--	--	--

: 187 :

Division : MAYURAM

Taluk : SIRKALI

49. KAIWILANCHERI

1) (a) Total area 551.71 acres
(b) Population (1961) 3406 (Lies in the Town panchayat of Sirkali)

2) Extent of holdings. Wet 551.71
Dry 40.54

3) DETAILS OF HOLDINGS
(WET ALONE)

<u>DETAILS</u>	<u>NO. OF PERSONS</u>	<u>EXTENT</u>
a) Persons owning one acre and less	245	70.51
b) Persons owning 1 acre to 5 acres	125	288.40
c) Persons owning 5 acres to 15 acres	20	155.47
d) Above 15 acres	2	37.33
	<u>392</u>	<u>551.71</u>

4) EXTENT UNDER PERSONAL CULTIVATION

a) Persons cultivating one acre and less	447	135.39
b) Above one acre to 5 acres	81	132.13
c) Above 5 acres to 15 acres	--	--
d) Above 15 acres	1	19.07
	<u>529</u>	<u>286.59 (52%)</u>

5) EXTENT UNDER TENANCY CULTIVATION

a) Persons cultivating one acre	188	77.96
b) Above 1 acre to 5 acres	101	187.16
c) Above 5 acres to 15 acres	--	--
	<u>289</u>	<u>265.12 (48%)</u>

(Contd....)

6. Average yield per acre (in bags of 57 kgs. each)	DOUBLE CROP			SINGLE CROP
	<u>Kuruvai</u> <u>Ist</u> <u>crop</u>	<u>Samba</u> <u>IInd</u> <u>Crop</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Samba</u> <u>Ist</u> <u>crop</u>
a) Local estimate	23	18	41	23
b) Agricultural Departmental estimate				
i) Ordinary	25	16	41	23
ii) Intensive	35	23	58	30
7) Rate of rent payable per acre in bags of 57 kgs.	15			12
8) Income per acre for a tenant after payment of rent at Rs. 30/- per bag on average				
a) Local estimate	780			330
b) Agricultural Department				
i) Ordinary	780			330
ii) Intensive	290			540
9) Other income from land				
a) Hay at 0-50 per bundle for 45 bundles	45.00			22.50
b) Pulses one bag per acre	--			65-00
	45-00			87-50
10) Cost of cultivation	<u>Local Es-</u> <u>timate</u>	<u>Departmental Es-</u> <u>timate</u>		
		<u>Ordinary/Intensive</u>		
i) Cost of seeds	40-00	13-00	13-00	
ii) Cost of manure	50-00	30-00	127-00	
iii) Other items	160-00	117-00	144-00	
iv) Cost of harvest	--	30-00	45-00	
	250-00	190-00	329-00	

11) Net income of tenant per acre per year	DOUBLE CROP	SINGLE CROP
a) Local estimate	325-00	167-50
b) Departmental estimate		
i) Ordinary	445-00	227-50
ii) Intensive	677-00	298-50
12) No. of harijan families (Labour class) in the village	170	
13) No. of harijan families owning patta lands	NO. OF PERSONS	EXTENT
a) 1 acre and less	12	3-70
b) Above 1 acre - 5 acres	7	17-98
c) Above 5 acres-15 acres	--	--
d) Above 15 acres	--	--
	19	21.68
14) No. of harijan families cultivating as tenants out of those shown in col. 5		
a) One acre and less	23	21-10
b) Above 1 acre - 5 acres	40	90-00
c) Above 5 acres -15 acres	--	--
d) Above 15 acres	--	--
	63	121-10
15) No. of tenants to whom credit facilities were extended by cooperative society.	NO. OF FA- MILIES	AMOUNT DIS- BURSED
	Hari- jans	Hindu Cash Kind
Tenant	--	-- 14,690
Landowners	--	--
	-- 9	-- 14,690

: 190 :

Division : MAYURAM

Taluk : SIRKALI

44. SEMMANGUDI

(1)(a) Total area: 573.82 acres
(b) Population (1961) 992
(1970) 1091
(Approximate)

2) Extent of holdings: Wet 461.86
Dry 33.32

3) DETAILS OF HOLDINGS

<u>DETAILS</u>	<u>NO. OF PERSONS</u>	<u>EXTENT</u>
a) Persons owning one acre and less	86	49.61
b) Persons owning 1 to 5 acres	117	273.75
c) Persons owning 5 to 15 acres	22	120.12
d) Above 15 acres	1	18.38
	<u>226</u>	<u>461.86</u>

4) EXTENT UNDER PERSONAL CULTIVATION

a) Persons cultivating one acre and less	51	28.06
b) Above one acre to 5 acres	60	168.56
c) Above 5 acres to 15 acres	20	128.70
d) Above 15 acres	1	18.38
	<u>132</u>	<u>343.70</u>

(74.5%)

5) EXTENT UNDER TENANCY CULTIVATION

a) Persons cultivating one acre	22	17.09
b) Above 1 acre to 5 acres	34	73.89
c) Above 5 acres to 15 acres	6	27.18
	<u>62</u>	<u>118.16</u>

(25.5%)

: 191:

6) Average yield per acre in bags 57 kgs. each)	DOUBLE CROP			SINGLE CROP
	<u>Kuruvai</u> <u>Ist</u> <u>crop</u>	<u>Samba</u> <u>IInd</u> <u>crop</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Samba</u> <u>Ist</u> <u>crop</u>
a) Local estimate	15	9	24	18
b) Agricultural Department				
i) Ordinary	25	16	41	23
ii) Intensive	35	23	58	30
7) Rate of rent payable per acre in bags of 57 kgs.		15		10
8) Income per acre for a tenant after payment of rent at Rs.30/- per bag on average				
a) Local estimate		270		240
b) Agricultural Department				
i) Ordinary		780		390
ii) Intensive		1290		600
9) Other income from land				
a) Hay at Re.2/- per bundle for three for three bundles		12-00		6-00
b) Pulses at Rs.65/- per bag		--		20-00
		<u>12-00</u>		<u>26-00</u>
10) Cost of cultivation	<u>LOCAL ES-</u> <u>TIMATE</u>	<u>DEPARTMENTAL ES-</u> <u>TIMATE</u>		
		<u>Ordinary/Intensive</u>		
i) Cost of seeds	33-75	13-00		13-00
ii) Cost of manure	107-00	30-00		127-00
iii) Other items	98-75	117-00		144-00
iv) Cost of harvest	--	--		--
	<u>239-50</u>	<u>190-00</u>		<u>329-00</u>

: 192:

11) Net income of tenant per acre per year	<u>DOUBLE CROP</u>		<u>SINGLE CROP</u>	
a) Local estimate	197-00		26-50	
b) Departmental estimate				
i) Ordinary	400-00		226-00	
ii) Intensive	632-00		297-00	
12) No. of harijan families (Labour class) in the village			149	
13) No. of harijan families owning patta lands	<u>NO. OF PERSONS</u>		<u>EXTENT</u>	
a) 1 acre and less	12		6-40	
b) Above 1 acre - 5 acres	4		5-75	
c) Above 5 acres-15 acres	--		--	
d) Above 15 acres	--		--	
	<u>16</u>		<u>12-15</u>	
14) No. of harijan cultivating as tenants out of those shown in col. 5				
a) One acre and less	3		1.60	
b) Above 1 acre - 5 acres	6		12.42	
c) Above 5 acres-15 acres	1		6.17	
d) Above 15 acres	--		--	
	<u>10</u>		<u>20.19</u>	
*5) No. of tenants to whom credit facilities were extended by cooperative society.	<u>NO. OF FAMILIES</u>		<u>AMOUNT DISBURSED</u>	
	<u>Hari-jans</u>	<u>Hindu</u>	<u>Cash</u>	<u>Kind</u>
Tenants	43	30	7,205	5,416
Landowners	--	--	--	--
	<u>43</u>	<u>30</u>	<u>7,205</u>	<u>5,416</u>

Division : MAYURAM

: 193 :

Taluk : SIRKALI

6, OLAIYAMPUTHUR

- 1)(a) Total area: 744.68 acres
 (b) Population (1961) 937
 (1970) 1030
 (Approximate)
- 2) Extent of holdings: 639.17 (Wet)
 11.31 (Dry)

3) DETAILS OF HOLDINGS

<u>DETAILS</u>	<u>NO. OF PERSONS</u>	<u>EXTENT</u>
a) Persons owning one acre and less	105	103-67
b) Persons owning 1 to 5 acres	51	109-85
c) Persons owning 5 acres to 15 acres	42	33.17
d) Above 15 acres	4	392.48
	<u>202</u>	<u>639.17</u>

4) EXTENT UNDER PERSONAL CULTIVATION

a) Persons cultivating one acre and less	105	103.67	
b) Above one acre to 5 acres	52	115.71	
c) Above 5 acres to 15 acres	3	25.63	
	<u>160</u>	<u>245.01</u>	<u>(38.3%)</u>

5) EXTENT UNDER TENANCY CULTIVATION

a) Persons cultivating one acre	8	4.69	
b) Above 1 acre to 5 acres	126	315-54	
c) Above 5 acres to 15 acres	12	73.93	
	<u>146</u>	<u>394.16</u>	<u>(61.7%)</u>

(Contd...)

6)Average yield per acre (in bags 57 kgs.each)	<u>DOUBLE CROP</u>		<u>Total</u>	<u>SINGLE CROP</u>
	<u>Kuruvai</u>	<u>Samba</u>		<u>Samba</u>
	<u>Ist</u> <u>crop</u>	<u>IInd</u> <u>crop</u>		<u>Ist</u> <u>crop</u>
a)Local estimate	15	9	24	15
b)Agricultural Departmental Estimate				
i)Ordinary	25	16	41	23
ii)Intensive	35	23	58	30
7)Rate of rent payable per acre in bags of 57 kgs each		17		11
8)Income per acre for a tenant after payment of rent at Rs.30/- per bag				
a)Local estimate		210		120
b)Agricultural Department Estimate				
i)Ordinary		720		360
ii)Intensive		1230		570
9)Other income from land				
a)Hay at Rs.4/- per bundle	24-00			12-00
b)Fluses at Rs.65/- per bag.	--			28-50
	24-00			40-50
10)Average expenditure	<u>LOCAL</u> <u>ESTIMATE</u>	<u>DEPARTMENTAL</u> <u>ESTIMATE</u>		
		<u>Ordinary/Intensive</u>		
a)Cost of seeds	30-00	13-00	13-00	
b)Cost of manure	56-00	30-00	127-00	
c)Cost of other items	94-00	117-00	144-00	
d)Cost of harvest	..	30-00	45-00	
	180-00	190-00	329-00	

(Contd....)

11) Net income of tenant per acre per year	<u>DOUBLE CROP</u>	<u>SINGLE CROP</u>
a) Local estimate	136-00	19-50
b) Departmental estimate		
i) Ordinary	364-00	210-50
ii) Intensive	596-00	281-50
12) No. of harijan families (labour class) in the village	67	
13) No. of harijan families owning patta lands	<u>NO. OF PERSONS</u>	<u>EXTENT</u>
a) 1 acre and less	56	14-78
b) Above 1 acre - 5 acres	11	17-97
c) Above 5 acres-15 acres	--	--
d) Above 15 acres	--	--
	67	32.75
14) No. of harijan families cultivating as tenants out of those in col. 5		
a) 1 acre and less	8	4.69
b) Above 1 acre - 5 acres	108	293.34
c) Above 5 acres-15 acres	12	73.93
	118	371.96
15) No. of tenants to whom credit facilities were extended by cooperative societies out of those column-5 noted	<u>NO. OF FAMILIES</u>	<u>AMOUNT DISBURSED</u>
	Hari-jans	Hindu Cash Kind
Tenants	No loans obtained. Major portion of lands belong to Dharmapuram Adeenam. Society is not functioning.	
Landowners		

Division: MAYURAM : 196 : Taluk : SIRKALI

47, SATTANATHAPURAM

1) (a) Total area: 1305.61
 (b) Population (1961) 2040
 (1970) 2244

2) Extent of holdings: Wet 1029-77
 Dry 58-20

3) DETAILS OF HOLDINGS

<u>DETAILS</u>	<u>NO. OF PERSONS</u>	<u>EXTENT</u>
a) Persons owning one acre and less	159	96.63
b) Persons owning 1 to 5 acres	211	593.96
c) Persons owning 5 to 15 acres	34	224.67
d) Above 15 acres	8	114.51
	<u>412</u>	<u>1029-77</u>

4) EXTENT UNDER PERSONAL CULTIVATION

a) Persons cultivating one acre and less	138	83.86
b) Above one acre to 5 acres	131	303.10
c) Above 5 acres to 15 acres	30	202.42
d) Above 15 acres	5	89.75
	<u>304</u>	<u>679.13 (66%)</u>

5) EXTENT UNDER TENANCY CULTIVATION

a) Persons cultivating one acre	21	12.77
b) Above 1 acre to 5 acres	120	290.86
c) Above 5 acres to 15 acres	7	47.01
	<u>148</u>	<u>350.64 (34%)</u>

(Contd....)

6. Average yield per acre (in bags 57 kgs. each)	DOUBLE CROP			SINGLE CROP
	<u>Kuruvai</u> <u>Ist</u> <u>crop</u>	<u>Samba</u> <u>IIInd</u> <u>crop</u>	<u>To-</u> <u>tal</u>	<u>Samba</u> <u>Ist crop</u>
a) Local estimate	15	13	28	15
b) Agricultural Departmental Estimate.				
i) Ordinary	25	16	41	23
ii) Intensive	35	23	58	30
7) Rate of rent payable per acre in bag of 57 kgs.	11			6
8) Income per acre for a tenant after payment of rent at Rs. 30/- per bag.				
a) Local estimate	510-00			270-00
b) Agricultural Departmental Estimate				
i) Ordinary	900-00			510-00
ii) Intensive	1410-00			720-00
9) Other income from land				
a) Hay at Rs. 1/- per bundle	60-00			30-00
b) Pulses at Rs. 65/- per bag	--			65-00
10) Cost of cultivation	<u>LOCAL ES-</u> <u>TIMATE</u>	<u>DEPARTMENTAL</u> <u>ESTIMATE</u>		
		<u>Ordinary/Intensive</u>		
i) Cost of seeds	40-00	13-00	13-00	
ii) Cost of manure	50-00	30-00	127-00	
iii) Other items	160-00	(2) 117-00	144-00	
iv) Cost of harvest	250-00	30-00	45-00	
	125-00	190-00	329-00	

(Contd.....)

11) Net income of tenant per acre per year	DOUBLE CROP	SINGLE CROP
a) Local estimate	325-00	240-00
b) Departmental estimate		
i) Ordinary	580-00	415-00
ii) Intensive	812-00	486-00
12) No. of harijan families (Labour class) in the village		257
13) No. of harijan families owning patta lands	NO. OF PERSONS	EXTENT
a) 1 acre and less	13	12-00
b) Above 1 acre - 5 acres	6	15-00
c) Above 5 acres-15 acres	1	11-00
d) Above 15 acres	---	---
	20	38-00
14) No. of harijan families cultivating as tenants out of those shown in col. 5		
a) One acre and less	4	2-43
b) Above 1 acre - 5 acres	61	145-86
c) Above 5 acres-15 acres	3	18-21
d) Above 15 acres	---	---
	68	166-50
15) No. of tenants to whom credit facilities were extended by cooperative societies	NO. OF FAMILIES	AMOUNT DISBURSED
	Hari-jans	Hindu Cash Kind
Tenants	47	150 8,500 25,000
Landowners	---	---
	47	150 8,500 25,000

Division : MAYURAM : 199 : Taluk : SIRAKALI
46, THITTAI

1)(a) Total area 844-27
 (b) Population (1961) 1517
 (1970) 1669
 2) Extent of holdings 579-43 (Wet)
 121.99 (Dry)

3) DETAILS OF HOLDINGS

<u>DETAILS</u>	<u>NO. OF PERSONS</u>	<u>EXTENT</u>
a) Persons owning one acre and less	79	41-34
b) Persons owning 1 acre to 5 acres	116	270-51
c) Persons owning 5 to 15 acres	23	161-99
d) Above 15 acres	2	105-59
	<u>220</u>	<u>579-43</u> (

4) EXTENT UNDER PERSONAL CULTIVATION

a) Persons cultivating one acre and less	60	31-06
b) Above one acre to 5 acres	72	176-20
c) Above 5 acres to 15 acres	17	154-61
d) Above 15 acres	--	--
	<u>149</u>	<u>361-87</u> (62.24)

5) EXTENT UNDER TENANCY CULTIVATION

a) Persons cultivating one acre	43	36.32
b) Above 1 acre to 5 acres	32	181.24
c) Above 5 acres to 15 acres	--	--
	<u>75</u>	<u>217-56</u> (37.5%)

(Contd.....)

: 200 :

6) Average yield per acre in bags 57 kgs. each	DOUBLE CROP			SINGLE CROP
	<u>Kuruvai</u> <u>Ist</u> <u>crop</u>	<u>Samba</u> <u>IIInd</u> <u>crop</u>	<u>To-</u> <u>tal</u>	<u>Samba</u> <u>Ist crop</u>
a) Local estimate	13	10	23	13
b) Agricultural Departmental Estimate				
i) Ordinary	25	16	41	23
ii) Intensive	35	23	58	30
7) Rate of rent payable per acre in bag of 57 kgs.	9			5
8) Income per acre for a tenant after payment of rent at Rs.30/- per bag.				
a) Local estimate	420-00			240-00
b) Agricultural Department				
i) Ordinary	960-00			540-00
ii) Intensive	1490-00			750-00
9) Other income from land				
a) Hay at Rs.2/- per bundle	60-00			24-00
b) Pulses at Rs.75/- per bag	--			75-00
10) Cost of cultivation	<u>LOCAL ES-</u> <u>TIMATE</u>	<u>DEPARTMENTAL</u> <u>ESTIMATE</u>		
		<u>Ordinary/Intensive</u>		
i) Cost of seeds	60-00	13-00		13-00
ii) Cost of manure	30-00	30-00		127-00
iii) Other items	150-00 240-00 ÷ 2	117-00		144-00
iv) Cost of harvest	..	30-00		45-00
	120-00	190-00		329-00

(Contd.....)

11) Net income of tenant per acre per year

	<u>DOUBLE CROP</u>	<u>SINGLE CROP</u>
a) Local estimate	240-00	219-00
b) Departmental estimate		
i) Ordinary	640-00	399-00
ii) Intensive	872-00	609-00

12) No. of harijan families (labour class) in the village

83

	<u>NO. OF PERSONS</u>	<u>EXTENT</u>
13) No. of harijan families owning patta lands		
a) One acre and less	9	3-79
b) Above 1 acre - 5 acres	8	20-60
c) Above 5 acres-15 acres	--	--
d) Above 15 acres	--	--
	17	24-39

14) No. of harijan families cultivating as tenants out of those shown in Col. 5

a) One acre and less	10	6-40
b) Above 1 acre - 5 acres	31	73-17
c) Above 5 acres-15 acres	2	13-30
d) Above 15 acres	--	--
	43	92-87

15) No. of tenants to whom credit facilities were extended by cooperative societies

	<u>NO. OF FA- MILIES</u>	<u>AMOUNT DIS- BURSED</u>	
	<u>Hari- jans</u>	<u>Hindu</u>	<u>Cash Kind</u>
Tenants	43	55	2,700 28,000
Landowners	--	--	--
	43	55	2,700 28,000

: 202 :

ANNEXURE-I

Division: NAGAPATTINAM.

Taluk: NANNILAM.

1. Name of the village:	202 PATHUR.	
2. Total extent of wet holdings.	A. C. 429.13	
3. <u>DETAILS OF HOLDINGS:</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Extent.</u> <u>A. C.</u>
a. Persons owning 1 acre and less.	70	41 58
b. Above 1 acre and upto 5 acres.	86	205 12
c. Above 5 acres and upto 15 acres.	23	165 49
d. Above 15 acres. (Vedadarma Sastra Padasallai belongs to Sun-aracharaya Mutt).	1	16 94
	180	429 13
4. <u>EXTENT UNDER PERSONAL CULTIVATION:</u>		
a. Persons cultivating 1 acre and less.	31	17 58
b. Above 1 acre and less	40	77 25
c. Above 5 acres and upto 15 acres.	10	74 36
d. Above 15 acres	-	-
	81	169 19
		(39.4%)
5. <u>EXTENT UNDER TENANCY CULTIVATION:</u>		
a. 1 acre and less.	6	4. 11
b. Above 1 acre and upto 5 acres	79	255 83
c. Above 5 acres and upto 15 acres	-	-
d. Above 15 acres.	-	-
	85	259 94
		(60.6%)

	<u>DOUBLE CROP</u> (in Kalam.)	<u>SINGLE CROP</u> (in Kalam.)
6. Average yield per acre	48	30
7. Rate of rent payable per year per acre	21	12
8. Income per acre for tenant after payment of rent	27	18
9. Income from pulses etc.,	--	--
10. Average expenditure per acre on cultivation expenses.		
a. Cost of seeds.	2½	1½
b. Cost of manure.	5	3
c. Other expenditure if any (with full details).	11½	6½
11. Net income of Tenancy per acre per year.	8	7
12. Total number of harijan families (of labour class) in the village. 85		-
13. No. of harijan families owning patta lands in the village.	<u>Number</u>	<u>Extent.</u> A. C.
a. 1 acre and less.	5	1 98
b. Above 1 acre and upto 5 acres	1	2 70
c. Above 5 acres and upto 15 acres	-	-
d. Above 15 acres.	-	-
14. No. of harijan families cultivating as tenants out of these shown against item 5.		
a. 1 acre and less.	-	-
b. Above 1 acre and upto 5 acres	5	7 04
c. Above 5 acres and upto 15 acres.	-	-
d. Above 15 acres.	--	-
15. No. of tenants to whom credit facilities were extended by the cooperative society out of these noted in item 5.		
a. No. of families.	7	
b. Amount disbursed.		

Cash and Manure Rs. 1100/-.

Division: NAGAPATTINAM.Taluk: NANNIYAN

1. Name of the village: 187 THIRUKALAMBUR.

2. Total extent of wet holdings. A. C.
268.09

3. DETAILS OF HOLDINGS:	No.	Extent. A. C.
a. Persons owning 1 acre and less.	30	11 97
b. Above 1 acre and upto 5 acres.	36	80 04
c. Above 5 acres and upto 15 acres.	11	85 76
d. Above 15 acres.	33	90 32
	80	268 09

4. EXTENT UNDER PERSONAL CULTIVATION:

a. Persons cultivating 1 acre and less.	2	1 31
b. Above 1 acre and less	14	29 71
c. Above 5 acres and upto 15 acres.	11	90 98
d. Above 15 acres.	2	59 13
	29	181 13
		(67.5%)

5. EXTENT UNDER TENANCY CULTIVATION:

a. 1 acre and less	2	1 17
b. Above 1 acre and upto 5 acres.	27	75 88
c. Above 5 acres and upto 15 acres.	2	9 91
d. Above 15 acres.	-	-
	31	86 96
		(32.5%)

	DOUBLE CROP. (in Kalam)	SINGLE CROP. (in Kalam)
--	----------------------------	----------------------------

6. Average yield per acre	60	36
7. Rate of rent payable per year per acre.	24	18
8. Income per acre for tenant, after payment of rent.	36	18

: 205 :

	DOUBLE CROP. (in Kalam)	SINGLE CROP. (in Kalam)
9. Income from ^{Kaj} pulses etc.,	-	-
10. Average expenditure per acre on cultivation expenses.		
a. Cost of seeds.	9	4½
b. Cost of manure.	9	3
c. Other expenditure if any (with full details).	6	4½
11. Net income of tenancy per acre per year.	12	6
12. Total number of harijan families (of labour class) in the village.		80.
13. No. of harijan families owning patta lands in the village.	Number.	Extent A. C.
a. 1 acre and less.	1	0 40
b. Above 1 acre and upto 5 acres.	-	-
c. Above 5 acres and upto 15 acres.	-	-
d. Above 15 acres.	-	-
14. No. of harijan families cultivating ^{as} in tenants out of these shown against item 5.		
a. 1 acre and less.	1	0 51
b. Above 1 acre and upto 5 acres.	7	19 32
c. Above 5 acres and upto 15 acres.	-	-
d. Above 15 acres.	-	-
15. No. of tenants to whom credit facilities were extended by the cooperative society out of these noted in item 5.		
a. No. of families.		8
b. Amount disbursed.		Rs. 1600/-
(Cash and manure each Rs. 200/-).		

Division: NAGAPATTINAM

Taluk: NARAYAN

1. Name of the village:

184 NEIKUPPAI.

2. Total extent of wet holdings.

A. C.
282.21

3. DETAILS OF HOLDINGS:

	No.	Extent.	
		A.	C.
a. Persons owning 1 acre and less.	80	52	65
b. Above 1 acre and upto 5 acres.	50	176	73
c. Above 5 acres and upto 15 acres.	6	52	83
d. Above 15 acres.	-	-	-
	136	282	21

4. EXTENT UNDER PERSONAL CULTIVATION:

a. Persons cultivating 1 acre and less.	24	20	52
b. Above 1 acre and less	45	145	80
c. Above 5 acres and upto 15 acres.	5	34	83
d. Above 15 acres.	-	-	-
	74	201	15
		(71.3%)	

5. EXTENT UNDER TENANCY CULTIVATION:

a. 1 acre and less.	5	4	35
b. Above 1 acre and upto 5 acres	20	35	50
c. Above 5 acres and upto 15 acres	6	41	21
d. Above 15 acres.	-	-	-
	31	81	06
		(28.7%)	

	<u>DOUBLE CROP.</u> (in Kalam)	<u>SINGLE CROP.</u> (in Kalam)
--	-----------------------------------	-----------------------------------

6. Average yield per acre.

60

36

7. Rate of rent payable per year per acre.

30

21

8. Income per acre for tenant after payment of rent.

30

15

: 207 :

DOUBLE CROP. SINGLE CROP.
(in Kalam) (in Kalam).

9. Income from ^{hay} pulses etc.,

10. Average expenditure per acre on cultivation expenses.

a. Cost of seeds.	2½	1
b. Cost of manure.	4	2
c. Other expenditure if any (with full details).	15	6

11. Net income of Tenancy per acre per year.	8½	6
--	----	---

12. Total number of harijan families (of labour class) in the village.	75
--	----

13. No. of harijan families owning patta lands in the village	Number.	Extent. A. C.
a. 1 acre and less.	NIL.	
b. Above 1 acre and upto 5 acres.		
c. Above 5 acres and upto 15 acres.		
d. Above 15 acres.		

14. No. of harijan families cultivating as tenants out of these shown against item 5.		
a. 1 acre and less.	-	-
b. Above 1 acre and upto 5 acres.	3	5 10
c. Above 5 acres and upto 15 acres.	-	-
d. Above 15 acres.	-	-

15. No. of tenants to whom credit facilities were extended by the cooperative society out of these noted in item 5.	
a. No. of families.	-
b. Amount disbursed.	-

Division: NAGAPATTINAM. : 208 :

Taluk: NAGAPATTINAM

1. Name of the village: 198 SELLUR.

2. Total extent of wet holdings: A. C.
608 22

3. <u>DETAILS OF HOLDINGS:</u>	No.	Extent. A. C.	
a. Persons owning 1 acre and less.	82	47	92
b. Above 1 acre and upto 5 acres.	129	311	40
c. Above 5 acres and upto 15 acres.	21	153	75
d. Above 15 acres.	3	95	15
	235	608	22

4. EXTENT UNDER PERSONAL CULTIVATION:

a. Persons cultivating 1 acre and less	50	19	25
b. Above 1 acre and less.	60	155	36
c. Above 5 acres and upto 15 acres.	16	107	09
d. Above 15 acres.	2	76	18
	128	357	88
		(58.9%)	

5. EXTENT UNDER TENANCY CULTIVATION:

a. 1 acre and less.	3	1	73
b. Above 1 acre and upto 5 acres.	-	-	-
c. Above 5 acres and upto 15 acres.	124	248	61
d. Above 15 acres.	-	-	-
	127	250	34
		(41.1%)	

	<u>DOUBLE CROP.</u> (in Kalam)	<u>SINGLE CROP.</u> (in Kalam)
--	-----------------------------------	-----------------------------------

6. Average yield per acre	66	40
7. Rate of rent payable per year per acre.	22	18
8. Income per acre for tenant after payment of rent.	44	22

: 209 :

<u>DOUBLE CROP</u>	<u>SINGLE CROP</u>
(in Kalam)	(in Kalam)

9. Income from hay pulses etc.,		
10. Average expenditure per acre on cultivation expenses		
a. Cost of seeds	10	6
b. Cost of manure.	14	4
c. Other expenditure if any (with full details)		
11. Net income of Tenancy per acre per year	20	12
12. Total number of Harijan families (of labour class) in the village.	104	
13. No. of harijan families owning patta lands in the village.	<u>Number</u>	<u>Extent</u> A. C.
a. 1 acre and less.		
b. Above 1 acre and upto 5 acres		NIL
c. Above 5 acres and upto 15 acres		
d. Above 15 acres		
14. No. of harijan families cultivating as tenants out of these shown against item 5.		
a. 1 acre and less		
b. Above 1 acre and upto 5 acres	4	4 61
c. Above 5 acres and upto 15 acres	--	--
d. Above 15 acres.	--	--
15. No. of tenants to whom credit facilities were extended by the cooperative society out of these noted in item 5.		
a. No. of families.		-
b. Amount disbursed.		-

Division: NAGAPATTINAM.

: 210 :

Taluk: NANNIPLAM

1. Name of the village: 201 VALAVANALIUR

2. Total extent of wet holdings. A. C.
578.75

3. <u>DETAILS OF HOLDINGS:</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Extent.</u> <u>A. C.</u>
a. Persons owning 1 acre and less.	56	35 34
b. Above 1 acre and upto 5 acres.	120	301 90
c. Above 5 acres and upto 15 acres.	23	189 87
d. Above 15 acres.	1	51 64
	200	578 75

4. EXTENT UNDER PERSONAL CULTIVATION:

a. Persons cultivating 1 acre and less.	54	32 39
b. Above 1 acre and less.	74	171 13
c. Above 5 acres and upto 15 acres.	11	117 67
d. Above 15 acres.	-	-
	139	321 19
		(55.53%)

5. EXTENT UNDER TENANCY CULTIVATION:

a. 1 acre and less.	2	2 95
b. Above 1 acre and upto 5 acres	46	130 77
c. Above 5 acres and upto 15 acres.	12	72 20
d. Above 15 acres.	1	51 64
	61	257 56
		44.46%

DOUBLE CROP. SINGLE CROP.
(in kalam) (in kalam)

6. Average yield per acre	48	27
7. Rate of rent payable per year per acre	18	15
8. Income per acre for tenant after payment of rent.	30	12

: 211 :

	DOUBLE CROP. (in Kalam)	SINGLE CROP (in Kalam)
9. Income from hay pulses etc.,	-	-
10. Average expenditure per acre on cultivation expenses.		
a. Cost of seeds.	3½	1½
b. Cost of manure.	4	2
c. Other expenditure if any (with full details)	11	5
11. Net income of Tenancy per acre per year.	11½	3½
12. Total number of harijan families (of labour class) in the village.		78
13. No. of harijan families owning patta lands in the village.	<u>Number.</u>	<u>Extent.</u> A. C.
a. 1 acre and less.	1	
b. Above 1 acre and upto 5 acres.		NIL.
c. Above 5 acres and upto 15 acres.		
d. Above 15 acres.		
14. No. of harijan families cultivating any tenants out of these shown against item 5.		
a. 1 acre and less.	1	0 25
b. Above 1 acre and upto 5 acres.	3	10 81
c. Above 5 acres and upto 15 acres	1	6 25
d. Above 15 acres.	-	-
15. No. of tenants to whom credit facilities were extended by the cooperative society out of these noted in item 5.		
a. No. of families.	-	-
b. Amount disbursed.	-	-

: 212 :

Division: NAGAPATTINAM Taluk: NAGAPATTINAM.

1. Name of the village:	42 KIVALUR	
2. Total extent of wet holdings:	A. C. 660.32	
3. <u>DETAILS OF HOLDINGS:</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Extent.</u> <u>A. C.</u>
a. Persons owning 1 acre and less.	74	36.04
b. Above 1 acre and upto 15 acres.	116	264.84
c. Above 5 acres and upto 15 acres.	31	259.87
d. Above 15 acres.	4	99.57
	225	660.32
4. <u>EXTENT UNDER PERSONAL CULTIVATION:</u>		
a. Persons cultivating 1 acre and less.	66	30.44
b. Above 1 acre and upto 5 acres.	78	237.28
c. Above 5 acres and upto 15 acres.	31	201.70
d. Above 15 acres.	1	22.06
	176	491.48
		(74.4%)
5. <u>EXTENT UNDER TENANCY CULTIVATION:</u>		
a. 1 acre and less.	8	5.59
b. Above 1 acre and upto 5 acres.	38	105.08
c. Above 5 acres and upto 15 acres.	10	58.17
d. Above 15 acres.	-	-
	56	168.84
		(25.6%)

6.	DOUBLE CROP. (in Kalam)	SINGLE CROP. (in Kalam)
6. Average yield per acre	30	45
7. Rate of rent payable per year per acre.	18	27
8. Income per acre for tenant after payment of rent.	12	18
9. Income from hay pulses etc.,	-	-
10. Average expenditure per acre on cultivation expenses.		
a. Cost of seeds.	5	6
b. Cost of manure.	3	4
c. Other expenditure if any (with full details)	1	2
11. Net income of Tenancy per acre per year.	3	6
12. Total number of harijan families (of labour class) in the village	250	
13. No. of harijan families owning patta lands in the village.	<u>Number.</u>	<u>Extent.</u> A. C.
a. 1 acre and less.	5	0 72
b. Above 1 acre and upto 5 acres.	-	-
c. Above 5 acres and upto 15 acres.	1	5 09
d. Above 15 acres.	-	-
14. No. of harijan families cultivating as ^{as} tenants out of these shown against item 5.		
a. 1 acre and less.	1	0 90
b. Above 1 acre and upto 5 acres.	12	31 44
c. Above 5 acres and upto 15 acres.	1	6 61
d. Above 15 acres.	-	-
15. No. of tenants to whom credit facilities were extended by the co-operative society out of these noted in item 5.		
a. No. of families.		
b. Amount disbursed.		

None
None of the harijans were sanctioned loan from Co-operative Societies.

Division: NAGAPATTINAM.Taluk: NAGAPATTINAM

1. Name of the village: 67 KOOTHUR.

2. Total extent of wet holdings. A. C.
532.29

3. <u>DETAILS OF HOLDINGS:</u>	No.	Extent. A. C.
a. Persons owning 1 acre and less	83	27 99
b. Above 1 acre and upto 15 acres.	100	340.24
c. Above 5 acres and upto 15 acres.	17	138.74
d. Above 15 acres.	1	25 32
	201	532. 29

4. EXTENT UNDER PERSONAL CULTIVATION:

a. Persons cultivating 1 acre and less.	66	19 41
b. Above 1 acre and upto 5 acres.	52	126 19
c. Above 5 acres and upto 15 acres.	13	209 01
d. Above 15 acres.	1	25 32
	132	379 93
		(71.43%)

5. EXTENT UNDER TENANCY CULTIVATION:

a. 1 acre and less	117	8 58
b. Above 1 acre and upto 5 acres.	48	114 05
c. Above 5 acres and upto 15 acres	4	29 73
d. Above 15 acres.	-	-
	69	152 36
		(28.57%)

	<u>DOUBLE CROP.</u> (in kalam)	<u>SINGLE CROP</u> (in kalam)
--	-----------------------------------	----------------------------------

6. Average yield per acre	30	45
7. Rate of rent payable per year per acre.	18	27
8. Income per acre for tenant after payment of rent.	12	18

	DOUBLE CROP. (in kalam)	SINGLE CROP. (in kalam)
9. Income from hay pulses etc.,		
10. Average expenditure per acre on cultivation expenses.		
a. Cost of seeds.	3	6
b. Cost of manure.	5	6
c. Other expenditure if any (with full details)	2	3
11. Net income of Tenancy per acre per year.	2	3
12. Total number of harijan families (of labour class) in the village.	40	
13. No. of harijan families owning patta lands in the village.	Number.	Extent. A. C.
a. 1 acre and less.	4	0 65
b. Above 1 acre and upto 5 acres.	-	-
c. Above 5 acres and upto 15 acres.	-	-
d. Above 15 acres.	-	-
14. No. of harijan families cultivating as tenants out of these shown against item 5.		
a. 1 acre and less.	2	1 84
b. Above 1 acre and upto 5 acres.	11	29 85
c. Above 5 acres and upto 15 acres.	-	-
d. Above 15 acres.	-	-
15. No. of tenants to whom credit facilities were extended by the co-operative society out of these noted in item 5.		
a. No. of families.	65	
b. Amount disbursed.	Rs.20,000/-	

Division: NAGAPATTINAMTaluk: NAGAPATTINAM

1. Name of the village:

43 KURUKKATHI.

2. Total extent of wet holdings:

A. C.
307.823. DETAILS OF HOLDINGS:

No.	Extent.	
	A.	C.
a. Persons owning 1 acre and less	31	18 10
b. Above 1 acre and upto 15 acres	54	137 21
c. Above 5 acres and upto 15 acres	14	117 65
d. Above 15 acres.	2	34 86
	101	307 82

4. EXTENT UNDER PERSONAL CULTIVATION:

a. Persons cultivating 1 acre and less.	19	9 94
b. Above 1 acre and upto 5 acres	26	69 18
c. Above 5 acres and upto 15 acres	9	77 03
d. Above 15 acres.	2	32 26
	56	188 41
		(61.4%)

5. EXTENT UNDER TENANCY CULTIVATION:

a. 1 acre and less	12	8 16
b. Above 1 acre and upto 5 acres	21	68 03
c. Above 5 acres and upto 15 acres	9	40 62
d. Above 15 acres.	1	2 60
	43	119 41
		(38.6%)

	DOUBLE CROP. (in kalam)	SINGLE CROP. (in kalam)
6. Average yield per acre	30	45
7. Rate of rent payable per year per acre	18	27
8. Income per acre for tenant after payment of rent.	12	18
9. Income from hay pulses etc.,	-	-
10. Average expenditure per acre on cultivation expenses.		
a. Cost of seeds.	5	6
b. Cost of manure.	4	6
c. Other expenditure if any (with full details)	1	3
11. Net income of Tenancy per acre per year.	2	3
12. Total number of harijan families (of labour class) in the village.		102
13. No. of harijan families owning patta lands in the village.	<u>Number</u>	<u>Extent.</u> A. C.
a. 1 acre and less.	2	1 06
b. Above 1 acre and upto 5 acres.	-	-
c. Above 5 acres and upto 15 acres.	-	-
d. Above 15 acres.	-	-
14. No. of harijan families cultivating as tenants out of these shown against item 5.		
a. 1 acre and less.	-	-
b. Above 1 acre and upto 5 acres.	11	23 67
c. Above 5 acres and upto 15 acres.	2	10 38
d. Above 15 acres.	-	-
15. No. of tenants to whom credit facilities were extended by the co-operative society out of these noted in item 5.		
a. No. of families		NIL.
b. Amount disbursed.		

Division: NAGAPATTINAM.Taluk: NAGAPATTINAM.

1. Name of the village: 21 KURUMANANGUDI

2. Total extent of wet holdings. ^{A. C.}
562.26

3. <u>DETAILS OF HOLDINGS.</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Extent.</u>	
		A.	C.
a. Persons owning 1 acre and less	88	38	30
b. Above 1 acre and upto 15 acres	121	291	20
c. Above 5 acres and upto 15 acres	10	71	05
d. Above 15 acres	6	161	71
	225	562	26

4. EXTENT UNDER PERSONAL CULTIVATION:

a. Persons cultivating 1 acre and less.	88	38	30
b. Above 1 acre and upto 5 acres	92	204	95
c. Above 5 acres and upto 15 acres	10	71	05
d. Above 15 acres.	6	161	71
	196	476	01
		(84.7%)	

5. EXTENT UNDER TENANCY CULTIVATION:

a. 1 acre and less	-	-	-
b. Above 1 acre and upto 5 acres	27	75	01
c. Above 5 acres and upto 15 acres	2	11	24
d. Above 15 acres	-	-	-
	29	86	25
		(15.3%)	

	DOUBLE CROP. (in kalam)	SINGLE CROP. (in kalam)
6. Average yield per acre	30	39
7. Rate of rent payable per year per acre.	18	21
8. Income per acre for tenant after payment of rent	12	18
9. Income from pay pulses etc.,	-	-
10. Average expenditure per acre on cultivation expenses.		
a. Cost of seeds.	3	6
b. Cost of manure.	5	5
c. Other expenditure if any (with full details).	1	1
11. Net income of Tenancy per acre per year.	3	6
12. Total number of harijan families (of labour class) in the village.		130
13. No. of harijan families owning patta lands in the village.	<u>Number</u>	<u>Extent</u> A. C.
a. 1 acre and less	10	4 15
b. Above 1 acre and upto 5 acres	4	8 98
c. Above 5 acres and upto 15 acres	-	-
d. Above 15 acres.	-	-
14. No. of harijan families cultivating as tenants out of these shown against item 5.		
a. 1 acre and less	-	-
b. Above 1 acre and upto 5 acres	18	54 52
c. Above 5 acres and upto 15 acres	2	11 24
d. Above 15 acres	-	-
15. No. of tenants to whom credit facilities were extended by the co-operative society out of these noted in item 5.		
a. No. of families.	20	
b. Amount disbursed		Rs.2941.00

: 220 :

Division: NAGAPATTINAM.

Taluk: NAGAPATTINAM.

1. Name of the village:

22. ERAVANJERRY.

2. Total extent of wet holdings.

A. C.
486.54

3. DETAILS OF HOLDINGS.

<u>No.</u>	<u>Extent.</u>	
	<u>A.</u>	<u>C.</u>
a. Persons owning 1 acre and less.	100	42 61
b. Above 1 acre and upto 5 acres	111	248 15
c. Above 5 acres and upto 15 acres	16	112 20
d. Above 15 acres.	3	83 58
	230	486 54

4. EXTENT UNDER PERSONAL CULTIVATION:

a. Persons cultivating 1 acre and less.	97	38 23
b. Above 1 acre and upto 5 acres.	101	222 36
c. Above 5 acres and upto 15 acres.	19	111 36
d. Above 15 acres.	2	36 25
	219	408 20
		(83.8%)

5. EXTENT UNDER TENANCY CULTIVATION:

a. 1 acre and less	1	0 34
b. Above 1 acre and upto 5 acres.	21	61 77
c. Above 5 acres and upto 15 acres.	3	16 23
d. Above 15 acres.	-	-
	25	78 34
		(16.2%)

	<u>SINGLE CROP.</u> (in kalam)	<u>DOUBLE CR P.</u> (in kalam)
6. Average yield per acre	30	39
7. Rate of rent payable per year per acre	18	21
8. Income per acre for tenant, after payment of rent.	12	18
9. Income from hay pulses etc.,	-	-
10. Average expenditure per acre on cultivation expenses.		
a. Cost of seeds.	3	6
b. Cost of manure.	5	5
c. Other expenditure if any (with full details)	1	1
11. Net income of tenancy per acre per year.	3	6
12. Total number of harijan families (of labour class) in the village.	120	
13. No. of harijan families owning patta lands in the village.	<u>Number</u>	<u>Extent.</u> A. C.
a. 1 acre and less.	4	2 23
b. Above 1 acre and upto 5 acres	-	-
c. Above 5 acres and upto 15 acres.	-	-
d. Above 15 acres.	-	-
14. No. of harijan families cultivating as tenants out of these shown against item 5.	25	
a. 1 acre and less.	1	0 34
b. Above 1 acre and upto 5 acres.	21	61 97
c. Above 5 acres and upto 15 acres.	3	16 23
d. Above 15 acres.	-	-
15. No. of tenants to whom credit facilities were extended by the co-operative society out of these noted in item 5.		
a. No. of families.	-	-

Division: MAHARAJGUDI.Taluk: MAHARAJGUDI.

1. Name of the village:

80 KOTTUR.

2. Total extent of wet holdings.

935.49 acres.

3. DETAILS OF HOLDINGS:

	<u>Number</u>	<u>Extent</u>
a) Persons owning 1 acre and less.	71	32.24
b) Above 1 acre and upto 5 acres. ..	130	320.54
c) Above 5 acres and upto 15 acres. ..	20	146.02
d) Above 15 acres.	5	436.69
Total:	226	935.49

4. EXTENT UNDER PERSONAL CULTIVATION:5. EXTENT UNDER TENANCY CULTIVATIONDOUBLE CROP SINGLE CROP

6. Average yield per acre.

66 kalams. 33 kalams.

7. Rate of rent payable per acre per year.

21 kalams. 15 kalams.

	DOUBLE CROP	SINGLE CROP
8. Income per acre for a tenant after payment of rent @ Rs. 30/- per bag.	45 kalans Rs. P. 675.00	18 kalans. Rs. P. 270.00
9. Income from hay pulses etc. ..	100.00	18.00
Total Rs.	775.00	378.00
10. Average expenditure per acre on cultivation expenses.		
a) Cost of seeds.		
b) Cost of manure.		
c) Other expenditure.		
Ploughing.		
Planting.		
Feeding.		
Harvesting.		
Total ¹	574.00	281.00
11. Net income of tenant per acre per year. ..	210.00	97.00
12. Total number of harijan families (of labour class) in the village.	227	
13. No. of harijan families owns patta lands in the village.		
a) 1 acre and less.	..1	0.78
b) Above 1 acre and upto 5 acres.	4	11.67
c) Above 5 acres and upto 15 acres.	--	--
d) Above 15 acres.	--	--
Total:	5	12.45

Vide separate sheet.

14.No. of harijan families cultivating as tenants out of those shown against item 6.	<u>Number</u>	<u>Extent.</u>
a) 1 acre and less.	2	2.78
b) Above 1 acre and upto 5 acres.	42	160.32
c) Above 5 acres and upto 15 acres.	--	--
d) Above 15 acres.	--	--
Total:	44	163.10

15.No. of tenants to whom
credit facilities were
extended by the Co.
operative society out
of those noted in
item No.5.

a) No. of families.	96
b) Amount disbursed.	Rs.36,600/-

WORKING SHEET

<u>Kuruvai and Thaladi.</u>		<u>Single Samba.</u>	
6. Average yield per acre.	66 kalams	6. Average yield per acre.	33 kalams
7. Rate of rent payable to the land-owners per year per acre.	21 ,,	7. Rate of rent payable to the land-owner per year per acre.	15 ,,
8. Income per acre for a tenant after payment of rent.	45 kalams.	8. Income per acre for a tenant after payment of rent.	18 ,,
OR @ Rs.15/- per kalam)	675.00	OR @ Rs.15/- per kalam.	270.00
9. Income from hay pulses etc.	100.00	9. Income from hay pulses etc.	108.00
Total Rs.	775.00	Total Rs.	378.00
10. Average expenditure per acre on cultivation expenses.		10. Average expenditure per acre on cultivation expenses.	
a. <u>Cost of seeds:</u>			
2½ kalams @ Rs.15/-	37.00	1 kalam @ Rs.15/-	15.00
b. <u>Cost of manure:</u>			
Cart loads.	30.00	Cart loads.	15.00
Cart charge.	15.00	Cart charge	8.00
Sulphate	50.00	Sulphate	25.00
Urea	35.00	Urea	15.00
Wages.	3.00	Wages.	1.00
c. <u>Ploughing:</u>			
36 persons.	36.00	18 persons.	18.00
Leveling.	36.00	Leveling.	18.00
d. <u>Planting.</u>			
42 Persons @ Rs.2/-	85.00	20 Persons @ Rs2/-	40.00
e. <u>Removal of Seedlings</u>			
20 persons.	72.00	10 persons.	36.00
f. <u>Weeding:</u>			
12 persons.	50.00	6 persons.	25.00
g. <u>Harvesting:</u>	125.00	Harvesting.	65.00
Total Rs.	574.00	Total Rs.	281.00
11. Net income.	Rs. 201.00		Rs. 97.00

Division: MAINMARGUDI.Taluk: MAINMARGUDI.1. Name of the village: 107. KARUPPUKILAR.

2. Total extent of wet holdings. .. 1099.24 acres.

3. <u>DETAILS OF HOLDINGS:</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Extent</u>
a) Persons owning 1 acre and less.	139	79.71
b) Above 1 acre and upto 5 acres.	176	375.43
c) Above 5 acres and upto 15 acres.	43	363.45
d) Above 15 acres.	10	280.65
	368	1099.24

4. EXTENT UNDER PERSONAL CULTIVATION:

a) Personal cultivation 1 acre and less.	100	56.50	
b) Above 1 acre and upto 5 acres.	123	268.83	
c) Above 5 acres and upto 15 acres.	29	311.07	
d) Above 15 acres.	8	174.49	
Total	260	810.89	73.77%

5. EXTENT UNDER TENANCY CULTIVATION:

a) 1 acre and less	39	23.21	
b) Above 1 acre and upto 5 acres.	105	265.14	
c) Above 5 acres and upto 15 acres.	--	--	
d) Above 15 acres.	--	--	
Total:	144	288.35	26.23%

DOUBLE CROP SINGLE CROP.

6. Average yield per acre. 54 kalams. 33 kalams.

7. Rate of rent payable per acre per year. .. 21 kalams. 15 kalams.

	<u>DOUBLE CROP</u>	<u>SINGLE CROP</u>
8. Income per acre for a tenant after payment of rent @ Rs.30/- per bag.	33 khalans. Rs. P. 495.00	18 khalans. Rs. P. 270.00
9. Income from khar pulses etc. ..	120.00	108.00
Total:	615.00	278.00
10. Average expenditure per acre on cultivation expenses:		
a) Cost of seeds.		
b) Cost of manure.		
c) Other expenditure.		
Ploughing		
Planting.		
Weeding.		
Harvesting.		
Total:	484.00	277.00
11. Net income of tenant per acre and per year.	131.00	98.00
12. Total no. of Harijan families (of labour class) in the village.		146
13. No. of Harijan families owns patta lands in the village.	<u>Number</u>	<u>Extent.</u>
a) 1 acre and less.	17	7.95
b) Above 1 acre and upto 5 acres. ..	12	13.82
c) Above 5 acres and upto 15 acres.	--	--
d) Above 15 acres.	--	--
Total:	29	21.77

Vide separate sheet.

14.No.of harijan families cultivating as tenants out of those shown against item 6.	<u>Number</u>	<u>Extent</u>
a) 1 acre and less.	--	--
b) Above 1 acre and upto 5 acres.	23	84.80
c) Above 5 acres and upto 15 acres.	--	--
d) Above 15 acres.	--	--
Total:	23	84.80

15.No.of tenants to whom credit facilities were extended by the Co- operative Society out of those noted in item No.5.		
a) No. of families.	--	144
b) Amount disbursed.		Rs.25,000/-

WORKING SHEET

<u>Kuruvai and Thaladi.</u>		<u>Single Sarba.</u>	
6. Average yield per acre.	54 kalams	6. Average yield per acre.	33 kalams.
7. Rate of rent payable to the land owner per year per acre.	21 ,,	7. Rate of rent payable to the land owner per year per acre.	15 ,,
8. Income per acre for a tenant after payment of rent. OR (2 Rs.15/- per kalam).	33 ,, 495.00	8. Income per acre for a tenant after payment of rent. OR (2 Rs.15/- per kalam).	13 ,, 270.00
9. Income from hay pulses etc.	120.00	9. Income from hay, pulses etc.	Rs. 105.00
Total Rs.	615.00	Total Rs.	375.00
10. Average expenditure per acre on cultivation expenses.		10. Average expenditure per acre on cultivation expenses.	
a. <u>Cost of Seeds:</u>			
3 kalams @ Rs.15/-	45.00	1 kalam @ Rs.15/-	15.00
b. <u>Cost of manure:</u>			
Cart loads.	20.00	Cart loads.	15.00
Cart charge	8.00	Cart charge.	8.00
Sulphate	40.00	Sulphate ..	30.00
Urea	30.00	Urea ..	15.00
Wages.	10.00	Wages. ..	3.00
c. <u>Ploughing:</u>			
36 persons,	36.00	18 persons ..	18.00
Levelling.	36.00	Levelling.	18.00
d. <u>Planting.</u>			
35 persons @ Rs.2/-	70.00	18 persons @ Rs.2/-	36.00
e. <u>Removal of seedling:</u>			
8 persons.	50.00	6 persons.	30.00
f. <u>Weeding:</u>			
10 persons.	40.00	6 persons.	24.00
g. <u>Harvesting:</u>			
15 persons.	105.00		65.00
Total Rs.	484.00	Total Rs.	277.00
11. Net income.	Rs.131.00	Net income.	Rs. 98.00

Division: MANNARGUDI.Taluk: TIRUTEURAIPOONDI.

1. Name of the village:

16. AMMANUR.

2. Total extent of wet holdings:

497.98 acres.

3. DETAILS OF HOLDINGS:

	<u>Number</u>	<u>Extent.</u>
a) Persons owning 1 acre and less.	31	17.62
b) Above 1 acre and upto 5 acres. ..	57	154.22
c) Above 5 acres and upto 15 acres.	26	198.64
d) Above 15 acres.	6	127.50
Total:	120	497.98

4. EXTENT UNDER PERSONAL CULTIVATION:

a) Personal cultivation	27	16.01	
b) Above 1 acre and upto 5 acres. ..	32	119.60	
c) Above 5 acres and upto 15 acres.	26	187.12	
d) Above 15 acres	6	97.02	
	91	419.75	84.31%

5. EXTENT UNDER TENANCY CULTIVATION

a) 1 acre and less	4	1.61	
b) Above 1 acre and upto 5 acres	25	78.62	
c) Above 5 acres and upto 15 acres	--	--	
d) Above 15 acres	--	--	
	29	78.23	15.70%

	<u>DOUBLE CROP</u>	<u>SINGLE CROP</u>
(second crop raised (i.e.) OORU crop in single crop wet lands).		
6. Average yield per acre.	45 kalans.	24 kalans.
7. Rate of rent payable per acre acre per year.	21 kalans.	18 kalans.

	DOUBLE CROP	SINGLE CROP
8. Income per acre for a tenant after payment of rent @ Rs. 30/- per bag.	24 kalans Rs. P. 360.00	6 kalans. Rs. P. 90.00
9. Income from hay pulses etc. Black gram 3 kalans @ Rs. 90/- per bag.	135.00	135.00
Green gram 3 kalans @ Rs. 75/- per bag.	112.50	112.50
Total ..	607.50	337.50
10. Average expenditure per acre on cultivation expenses:		
a) Cost of seeds. ..	45.00	22.50
b) Cost of manure. ..	117.00	92.25
c) Other expenditure ..		
Ploughing. ..	40.50	40.50
Planting. ..	45.00	27.00
Weeding. ..	15.00	9.00
Harvesting. ..	90.00	52.50
Total Rs. ..	352.50	243.75
11. Net income of tenant per acre per year. ..	255.00	93.75
12. Total No. of harijan families (of labour class) in the village.		104
13. No. of Harijan families owns patta lands in the village.	<u>Number</u>	<u>Extent.</u>
a) 1 acre and less. ..	4	1.76
b) Above 1 acre and upto 5 acre. ..	1	1.38
c) Above 5 and upto 15 acres. ...	--	--
d) Above 15 acres. ..	--	--
Total:	5	3.14

14. No. of Harijan families cultivating as tenants as tenants out of those shown against item 6.	<u>Number</u>	<u>Extent.</u>
a) 1 acre and less. ..	1	0.60
b) Above 1 acre and upto 5 acres. ..	3	10.62
c) Above 5 acres and upto 15 acres. ..	--	--
d) Above 15 acres. ..	--	--
Total	4	11.22

15. No. of tenants to whom
credit facilities were
extended by the Co.
operative Society out
of those noted in item
No. 5.

a) No. of families. ..	6
b) Amount disbursed. ..	Rs. 900.00

WORKING SHEETKuruvai lands:
(I AND II CROP)Sanba lands.
(I CROP)Cost of Seeds:

3 Kalams @ Rs.15/- 45.00

1½ kalams @ Rs.15/- Rs. 22.50

Cost of manure:Sulphate and other manure.

Sulphate per bag. 61.50

Sulphate 1 bag. 61.50

Urea 49.50

Urea ½ bag. .. 24.75

Wages .. Rs. 111.00

Wages. .. Rs. 86.25

6.00

6.00

Total Rs. 117.00

Total Rs. .. 92.25

Ploughing:9 plough @ Rs.3/- per
plough with labour
@ Rs.1.50 each. 40.509 plough at Rs.3/- per
plough with labour
@ Rs.1.50 each. 40.50Planting:30 persons @ Rs.1.50
(i.e. 5 lit+0.25 nP) 45.0018 persons @ Rs.1.50
(ie.5 lit+0.25 nP) 27.00Weeding:

10 persons @ Rs.1.50 15.00

6 persons @ Rs.1.50 9.00

Harvesting:Wages 6 kalams @ Rs.15/-
per 1½ marakals per
kalam. 90.00Wages 3½ kalams at
marakals @ Rs.15/
per kalam. 52.50

Seeds. 45.00

Seeds. .. 22.50

Manure. 117.00

Manure .. 92.25

Ploughing. 40.50

Ploughing .. 40.50

Planting. 45.00

Planting. .. 27.00

Weeding. 15.00

Weeding .. 9.00

Harvesting. 90.00

Harvesting. .. 52.50

Total Rs. 352.50

Total Rs. .. 243.75

Gross Income. 607.50

Gross Income. 337.50

Expenditure. 352.50

Expenditure. .. 243.75

Net Income Rs. 255.00

Net Income .. Rs.93.75

Division: MANNARGUDITaluk: TIRUTEVURAIPONDY

1. Name of the village:	10 <u>ALIVALLAM</u> .		
2. Total extent of wet holdings.	519.99 acres.		
3. <u>DETAILS OF HOLDINGS:</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Extent.</u>	
a) Persons owning 1 acre and less.	51	32.99	
b) Above 1 acre and upto 5 acres. ..	107	329.84	
c) Above 5 acres and upto 15 acres. ..	9	69.26	
d) Above 15 acres. ..	3	87.90	
Total:	170	519.99	
4. <u>EXTENT UNDER PERSONAL CULTIVATION.</u>			
a) Personal cultivation 1 acre and less.	51	32.99	
b) Above 1 acre and upto 5 acres. ..	72	318.84	
c) Above 5 acres and upto 15 acres. ..	9	62.41	
d) Above 15 acres. ..	3	73.12	
Total:	135	487.36	93.74%
5. <u>EXTENT UNDER TENANCY CULTIVATION:</u>			
a) 1 acre and less.	17	11.22	
b) Above 1 acres and upto 5 acres. ..	18	21.41	
c) Above 5 acres and upto 15 acres. ..	--	--	
d) Above 15 acres. ..	--	--	
Total:	35	32.63	6.28%
6. Average yield per acre.	<u>DOUBLE CROP</u>	<u>SINGLE CROP</u>	
	45 kalams.	30 kalams.	
7. Rate of rent payable per acre per year. ..	21 kalams.	21 kalams.	

: 235 :

	<u>DOUBLE CROP</u>	<u>SINGLE CROP</u>
8. Income per acre for a tenant after payment @ Rs.30/- per bag.	24 kharifs. Rs. P. 360.00	9 kharifs. Rs. P. 135.00
9. Income from kharif pulses etc.		
Black gram 3 kharifs @ Rs.90/- per bag. ..	135.00	135.00
Green gram 3 kharifs @ Rs.75/- per bag.	112.50	112.50
Total Rs.	607.50	382.50
10. Average expenditure per acre on cultivation expenses.		
a) Cost of seeds. ..	45.00	22.50
b) Cost of Manure. ..	117.00	92.25
c) Other expenditure.		
Ploughing ..	40.50	40.50
Planting. ..	45.00	27.00
Weeding. ..	15.00	9.00
Harvesting. ..	390.00	252.50
Total Rs.	352.50	243.75
11. Net income of tenant per acre per year. ..	255.00	238.75
12. Total No. of Harijan families for labour class in the village.		120
13. No. of Harijan families. owns patta lands in the village.	<u>Number</u>	<u>Extent</u>
a) 1 acre and less.	44	38.20
b) Above 1 acre and upto 5 acres. ..	9	26.62
c) Above 5 acres and upto 15 acres. ..	1	9.46
d) Above 15 acres. ..	--	--
Total	54	74.29

14.No.of Harijan families cultivating as tenants out of those shown against item 6.	<u>Number</u>	<u>Extent.</u>
a) 1 acre and less.	1	1.96
b) Above 1 acre and upto 5 acres.	--	--
c) Above 5 acre and upto 15 acres. ..	--	--
d) Above 15 acres. ..	--	--
Total:	1	1.96

15. No. of tenants to whom
credit facilities were
extended by the Co.
operative society out
of those noted in item
No.5.

- a) No. of families. }
- b) Amount disbursed. }

-Nil-

NOTE: Double crop (OODU crop) raised in single crop wet
lands. There is no double crop lands in the
village.

WORKING SHEETKuruvai Lands:
(I & II CROP)Sarba lands.
(I CROP)Cost of Seeds:

3 Kalan @ Rs.15/- per
kalan. 45.00

1½ kalans @ Rs.15/-
per kalan. 32.50

Cost of Manure:Sulphate and other manure.

Sulphate per bag. 61.50
Urea per bag. 49.50

Sulphate 1 bag. 61.50
Urea ½ bag. 24.75

Rs. 114.00

Rs. 86.25

Wages. 6.00

Wages. .. 6.00

Total Rs. 117.00

Total Rs. 92.25

Ploughing:

9 plough at Rs.3/- per
plough with labour
at Rs.1.50 each. 40.50

9 plough at Rs.3/- per
plough with labour
@ Rs.1.50 each. 40.50

Planting:

30 persons @ Rs.1.50 45.00
(ie. 5 lit. and 0.25 nF)

8 persons @ Rs.1.50 27.00
(i.e. 5 lit. + 0.25 nF)

Weeding:

10 persons @ Rs.1.50 15.00

6 persons @ Rs.1.50 9.00

Harvesting:

Wages 6 kalans @ Rs.15
at 12 marakals per
kalan. 90.00

Wages 3½ kalans @ Rs.1½
Marakals at 12/-
per kalan. .. 52.50

Seeds. 45.00

Seeds. .. 22.50

Manure. 117.00

Manure. .. 92.25

Ploughing 40.50

Ploughing. .. 40.50

Planting. 45.00

Planting. .. 27.00

Weeding. 15.00

Weeding. .. 9.00

Harvesting. 90.00

Harvesting. .. 52.50

Total: 352.50

Total .. 243.75

Gross income Rs. 607.50

Gross income Rs. 382.50

Expenditure. 352.50

Expenditure. 243.75

Net income Rs. 255.00

Net income. Rs. 138.75

Division: MAHARAJGUDI.Taluk: TIRUTENAIPOONDI

1. Name of the village:

9. POOSALANGUDI.

2. Total extent of wet holdings. ..

828.10

3. DETAILS OF HOLDINGS:NumberExtent

a) Persons owning 1 acre and less.

84

23.04

b) Above 1 acre and upto 5 acres. ..

80

200.26

c) Above 5 acres and upto 15 acres. ..

35

283.01

d) Above 15 acres. ..

9

316.79

Total

208

828.10

4. EXTENT UNDER PERSONAL CULTIVATION:

a) Personal cultivation 1 acre and less.

75

28.04

b) Above 1 acre and upto 5 acres. ..

55

195.51

c) Above 5 acres and upto 15 acres. ..

24

253.84

d) Above 15 acres. ..

9

220.75

Total:

163

706.14 85.29%

5. EXTENT UNDER TENANCY CULTIVATION:

a) 1 acre and less.

6

5.80

b) Above 1 acre and upto 5 acres.

39

116.16

c) Above 5 acres and upto 15 acres.

Nil

--

d) Above 15 acres.

--

--

Total

45

121.96 14.73%

DOUBLE CROPSINGLE CROP

6. Average yield per acre.

45 kalans.

30 kalans.

7. Rate of rent payable per acre per year. ..

21 kalans.

21 kalans.

: 239 :

	DOUBLE CROP	SINGLE CROP
8. Income per acre for a tenant after payment of rent @ Rs.30/- per bag.	24 kalams. Rs. P. 360.00	9 kalams. Rs. P. 135.00
9. Income from hay pulses etc.		
Black gram 3 kalams @ Rs.90/- per bag.	135.00	135.00
Green gram 3 kalams @ Rs.75/- per bag. ..	122.50	112.50
Total: Rs.	607.50	Rs.382.50
10. Average expenditure per acre on cultivating expenses:		
a) Cost of seeds. ..	45.00	22.50
b) Cost of manure. ..	117.00	92.25
c) Other expenditure		
Ploughing. ..	40.50	40.50
Planting.	45.00	27.00
Weeding.	15.00	9.00
Harvesting. ..	90.00	52.50
Total	352.50	243.75
11. Net income of tenant per acre per year. ..	255.00	138.75
12. Total No. of Harijan families for labour class in the village.	131.00	
13. No. of Harijan families owns patta lands in the village.		
a) 1 acre and less.	7	3.72
b) Above 1 acre and upto 5 acres.	2	2.10
c) Above 5 acres and upto 15 acres.	-	--
d) Above 15 acres.	-	--
Total	9	5.82

: 240 :

14. No. of Harijan families cultivating as tenants out of those shown against item 6.	<u>Number</u>	<u>Extent.</u>
a) 1 acre and less.	2	4.85
b) Above 1 acre and upto 5 acres.	27	36.15
c) Above 5 acres and upto 15 acres. ..	--	--
d) Above 15 acres. ..	--	--
	29	41.00

15. No. of tenants to whom
credit facilities were
extended by the Co.
operative society out
of those noted in item
No15.

- | | |
|----------------------|------|
| a) No. of families. | Nil. |
| b) Amount disbursed. | |

NOTE: Double crop raised (i.e. CCPU crop) raise in
single crop wet lands. There is no double crop
wet lands in the village.

: 241 :

WORKING SHEET

Kuruvai lands.
(I and II Crop)

Sanba lands.
(I Crop)

Cost of Seeds:

3 kalans @ Rs.15/- per
kalan. 45.00

1½ kalans @ Rs.15/-
per kalan. .. 22.50

Cost of manure:

Sulphate and other manure

Sulphate per bag. 61.50

Sulphate 1 bag. 61.50

Urea per bag. 49.50

Urea ½ bag. .. 24.75

Rs.114.00

Rs. 86.25

Wages: 6.00

Wages: .. 6.00

Total Rs.117.00

Total Rs. 92.25

Ploughing:

9 plough at Rs.3/- per
plough with labour
at Rs.1.50 each. 40.50

9 plough at Rs.3/- per
plough with labour
at Rs.1.50 each. 40.50

Planting:

30 persons @ Rs.1.50
(ie.5 lit. & 0.25 nP) 45.00

8 persons @ Rs.1.50
(ie.5 lit + 0.25 nP) 27.00

Weeding:

10 persons @ Rs.1.50 15.00

6 persons at 1.50 9.00

Harvesting:

Wages 6 kalans @ Rs.15/-
at 12 narakals per
kalan. 90.00

Wages 3½ kalans @ Rs.1½
Narakals @ 12/- per
kalan. .. 52.50

Seeds. 45.00

Seeds. .. 22.50

Manure. 117.00

Manure. .. 92.25

Ploughing. 40.50

Ploughing. .. 40.50

Planting. 45.00

Planting. .. 27.00

Weeding. 15.00

Weeding. .. 9.00

Harvesting: 90.00

Harvesting. .. 52.50

Total Rs. 352.50

Total Rs. 243.73

Gross Income. 607.50

Gross Income. 382.50

Expenditure. 352.50

Expenditure. 243.75

Net Income Rs. 255.00

Net Income Rs.138.75

Division: MANNARGUDI.Taluk: TIRUTHURAIPOONDI.

1. Name of the village:

6. THIRUVALANJULI.

2. Total extent of wet holdings. ..

643.66 acres.

3. DETAILS OF HOLDINGS

Number Extent.

a) Persons owning 1 acre and less.	56	30.10
b) Above 1 acre and upto 5 acres. ..	126	305.71
c) Above 5 acres and upto 15 acres.	27	187.54
d) Above 15 acres.	5	120.31

Total:

214 643.66

4. EXTENT UNDER PERSONAL CULTIVATION:

a) Personal cultivation 1 acre and less.	56	30.10
b) Above 1 acre and upto 5 acres. ..	112	273.96
c) Above 5 acres and upto 15 acres ..	24	175.41
d) Above 15 acres.	5	96.09
Total:	197	575.56 89.51%

5. EXTENT UNDER TENANCY CULTIVATION:

a) 1 acre and less	9	18.61
b) Above 1 acre and upto 5 acres. ..	6	27.85
c) Above 5 acres and upto 15 acres.	2	21.64
d) Above 15 acres.	--	--
Total	17	68.10 10.59%

DOUBLE CROP SINGLE CROP

6. Average yield per acre:

45 kalans. 30 kalans.

7. Rate of rent payable per acre per year.

21 kalans. 21 kalans.

: 243 :

	<u>DOUBLE CROP</u>	<u>SINGLE CROP</u>
8. Income per acre per a tenant after payment of rent @ 30/- per bag.	24 kalams. Rs. P. 360.00	9 kalams. Rs. P. 135.00
9. Income from hay pulses etc.		
Black gram 3 kalams at Rs.90/- per bag.	135.00	135.00
Green gram 3 kalams at Rs.75/- per bag. ..	112.50	112.50
Total:	607.50	382.50
10. Average expenditure per acre on cultivation expenses.		
a) Cost of seeds ..	45.00	22.50
b) Cost of Manure.	117.00	92.25
c) Other expenditure		
Floughing. ..	40.50	40.50
Planting. ..	45.00	27.00
Weeding. ..	15.00	9.00
Harvesting. ..	90.00	52.50
Total:	352.50	243.75
11. Net Income of tenant per acre per year.	255.00	138.75
12. Total No. of Harijan families owns patta lands in the village.		127
13. No. of Harijan families owns patta lands in the village.	<u>Number</u>	<u>Extent</u>
a) 1 acre and less.	28	13.03
b) Above 1 acre and upto 5 acres. ..	27	12.81
c) Above 5 acres and upto 15 acres.	2	12.81
d) Above 15 acres.	--	--
Total:	57	73.83

14. No. of Harijan families cultivating as tenants out of those shown against item No. 6.

a) 1 acre and less.	--	--
b) Above 1 acre and upto 5 acres. ..	6	23.66
c) Above 5 acres and upto 15 acres. ..	--	--
d) Above 15 acres.	--	--
Total:	6	23.66

15. No. of tenants to whom credit facilities were extended by the Co. operative society out of those noted in item no. 5.

a) No. of families.	1	-Nil-
b) Amount disbursed.	1	

NOTE: Double crop (OODU crop) raised in single crop wet lands. There is no double crop lands in the village.

WORKING SHEETKuruval lands:
(I & II Crop)Samba wtilands.
(I Crop)Cost of seeds:3 kalams @ Rs.15/- per
kalan. 45.001½ kalams @ Rs.15/-
per kalan. 22.50Cost of Manure:Sulphate and other manure.Sulphate per bag. 61.50
Urea per bag. 49.50Sulphate 1 bag. 61.50
Urea ½ bag. 24.75

111.00

86.25

Wages Rs. 6.00

Wages Rs. 6.00

Total Rs. 117.00

Total 92.35

Ploughing:9 plough at Rs.3/-
per plough with
labour @ Rs.1.50 40.50
each.9 plough at Rs.3/-
per plough with labour
at Rs.1.50 each. 40.50Planting:30 persons @ Rs.1.50
(1e.5 Lit.& 0.25 nP) 45.0018 persons @ Rs.1.50 27.00
(1e.5 lit+0.25 nP)Weeding:

10 persons @ Rs.1.50 15.00

6 persons @ Rs.1.50 9.00

Harvesting:Wages 6 kalams at
Rs.15/- at 12 marakals
per kalan. 90.00Wages 3½ kalams @
Rs.1½ marakals at
12 per kalan. 52.50

Seeds. 45.00

Seeds. 22.50

Manure. 117.00

Manure. 92.25

Ploughing. 40.50

Ploughing. 40.50

Planting. 45.00

Planting. 27.00

Weeding. 15.00

Weeding. 9.00

Harvesting. 90.00

Harvesting. 52.50

Total Rs. 352.50

Total Rs. 243.75

Gross income. 607.50

Gross income 382.50

Expenditure 352.50

Expenditure. 243.75

Net income Rs. 255.00

Net income Rs. 138.75

Division: MANNARGUDI.Taluk: MANNARGUDI.1. Name of the village: 97. KANDAMANGALAM.

2. Total extent of wet holdings. 1045.93 acres.

3. <u>DETAILS OF HOLDINGS:</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Extent.</u>
a) Persons owning 1 acre and less.	81	31.24
b) Above 1 acre and upto 5 acres. ..	101	246.54
c) Above 5 acres and upto 15 acres.	40	351.71
d) Above 15 acres.	16	416.44
Total:	238	1045.93

4. EXTENT UNDER PERSONAL CULTIVATION.

a) Personal cultivation 1 acre and less.	75	28.61
b) Above 1 acre and upto 5 acres. ..	73	168.59
c) Above 5 acres and upto 15 acres. ..	28	265.66
d) Above 15 acres.	16	270.79
Total ;	192	733.65 70.21%

5. EXTENT UNDER TENANCY CULTIVATION

a) 1 acre and less.	6	2.63
b) Above 1 acre and upto 5 acres. ..	28	77.95
c) Above 5 acres and upto 15 acres. ..	65	231.70
d) Above 15 acres.	--	--
Total:	99	312.28 29.88%

DOUBLE CROP SINGLE CROP.

6. Average yield per acre: 60 kalans. 36 kalans.

7. Rate of rent payable per acre per year. .. 24 kalans. 15 kalans.

	<u>DOUBLE CROP</u>	<u>SINGLE CROP</u>
8. Income per acre for a tenant after payment of rent @ Rs.30/- per bag.	36 kharab. 36 kharab. Rs. P. 540.00	21 kharab. Rs. P. 315.00
9. Income from hay pulses etc. ..	100.00	80.00
Total:	640.00	395.00
10. Average expenditure per acre on cultivation expenses.		
a) Cost of seeds.		
b) Cost of manure.		
c) Other expenditure.		
Ploughing.		
Planting.		
Weeding.		
Harvesting.		
Total Rs.	488.00	273.00
11. Net income of tenant per acre per year.	152.00	122.00
12. Total No. of Harijan families (of labour class) in the village.		196.
13. No. of harijan families owns patta lands in the village.	<u>Number</u>	<u>Extent.</u>
a) 1 acre and less.	31	12.09
b) Above 1 acre and upto 5 acres. ..	13	20.58
d) Above 5 acres and upto 15 acres.	--	--
d) Above 15 acres.	--	--
Total:	44	32.67

Vide separate sheet.

14. No. of harijan families cultivating as tenants out of those shown against item 6.	<u>Number</u>	<u>Extent.</u>
a) 1 acre and less.	3	1.63
b) Above 1 acre and upto 5 acres. ..	5	12.96
c) Above 5 acres and upto 15 acres. ..	37	148.47
d) Above 15 acres.	--	--
	----	-----
Total:	45	163.06
	----	-----

15. No. of tenants to whom
credit facilities were
extended by the Co-
operative society out of
those noted in item 5.

a) No. of families.	62
b) Amount disbursed.	Rs. 49,165/-

WORKING SHEETKuruvai and Thaladi.Single Samba.

6. Average yield per acre	60 kalans	6. Average yield per acre.	36 kalans.
7. Rate of rent payable to the land-owners per year per acre.	24 ,,	7. Rate of rent payable to the land-owner per year per acre.	15 ,,
8. Income per acre for a tenant after payment of rent.	36 ,,	8. Income per acre for a tenant after payment of rent.	21 ,,
OR (Rs. @ Rs. 15/- per kalan).	540.00	OR (Rs. @ Rs. 15/- per kalan).	315.00
9. Income from hay pulses etc.	Rs. 100.00	9. Income from hay pulses etc.	80.00
Total	Rs. 640.00	Total:	Rs. 395.00
10. Average expenditure per acre on cultivation expenses.		10. Average expenditure per acre on cultivation expenses.	
a. <u>Cost of Seeds:</u>			
3 kalans @ Rs. 15/-	45.00	1 kalan @ Rs. 15/-	15.00
b. <u>Cost of manure:</u>			
Cart loads.	25.00	Cart loads.	15.00
Cart charge	10.00	Cart charge.	5.00
Sulphate	50.00	Sulphate	40.00
Urea	40.00	Urea	30.00
Wages	10	Wages	5.00
c. <u>Ploughing.</u>			
12 persons.	36.00	6 persons.	18.00
Leveling 8 pairs.	40.00	Leveling 4 pairs.	20.00
d. <u>Planting.</u>			
31 persons @ Rs. 2/-	62.00	18 persons @ Rs. 2/-	36.00
e. <u>Removal of seedlings:</u>			
9 Persons.	18.00	6 persons.	12.00
f. <u>Weeding:</u>			
11 persons.	22.00	6 persons.	12.00
g. <u>Harvesting:</u>			
18 Persons.	130.00	9 persons.	65.00
Total: Rs.	488.00	Total Rs.	273.00
11. Net income.	Rs. 152.00,		Rs. 122.00

Division: MANNARGUDI.Taluk: MANNARGUDI.1. Name of village: 79. PULITEIKUDI.

2. Total extent of wet holdings. .. 1213.15 acres.

3. DETAILS OF HOLDINGS: Number Extent.

a) Persons owning 1 acre and less. ..	2 91	46.62
b) Above 1 acre and upto 5 acres. ..	124	254.63
c) Above 5 acres and upto 15 acres. ..	41	324.03
d) Above 15 acres. ..	19	587.87
Total: ..	275	1213.15

4. EXTENT UNDER PERSONAL CULTIVATION:

a) Personal cultivation 1 acre and less. ..	91	45.94
b) Above 1 acre and upto 5 acres. ..	120	245.72
c) Above 5 acre and upto 15 acres. ..	20	159.65
d) Above 15 acres. ..	6	197.85
Total: ..	237	649.16 53.52%

5. EXTENT UNDER TENANCY CULTIVATION

a) 1 acre and less. ..	2	0.68
b) Above 1 acre and upto 5 acres. ..	55	279.32
c) Above 5 acres and upto 15 acres. ..	46	283.99
d) Above 15 acres. ..	--	--
Total: ..	103	563.99 46.50%

DOUBLE CROP SINGLE CROP.

6. Average yield per acre: 57 kalans. 32 kalans.

7. Rate of rent payable per acre per year. 21 kalans 13 kalans.

	<u>DOUBLE CROP</u>	<u>SINGLE CROP</u>
8. Income per acre for a tenant after payment of rent @ Rs.30/- per bag.	36 kalams. Rs. P. 540.00	19 kalams. Rs. P. 285.00
9. Income from hay pulses etc. ..	80.00	60.00
Total:	620.00	345.00
10. Average expenditure per acre on cultivation expenses.		
a) Cost of seeds.		
b) Cost of manure		
c) Other expenditure.		Vide separate sheet.
Ploughing		
Planting.		
Weeding.		
Harvesting.		
Total:	436.00	239.00
11. Net income of tenant per acre per year. ..	134.00	106.00
12. Total number of harijan families (of labour class) in the village.		208
13. No. of harijan families owns patta lands in the village.	<u>Number</u>	<u>Extent</u>
a) 1 acre and less.	28	13.76
b) Above 1 acre and upto 5 acres. ..	12	20.21
c) Above 5 acres and upto 15 acres. ..	1	5.14
d) Above 15 acres ..	--	--
Total:	41	39.11

14. No. of harijan families
cultivating as tenants
out of those shown
against item 6.

	<u>Number</u>	<u>Extent.</u>
a) 1 acre and less.	--	--
b) Above 1 acre and upto 5 acres. ..	23	85.04
c) Above 5 acres and upto 15 acres. ..	18	104.60
d) Above 15 acres. ..	--	--
Total:	41	189.64

15. No. of tenants to whom
credit facilities were
extended by the Co.
operative Society out
of those noted in item
No. 5.

a) No. of families.	68
b) Amount disbursed.	Rs. 29,800/-

WORKING SHEET79. PULITELKUDI.Kuruvai and Thaladi.Single Sarba.6. Average yield per
acre. 57 kalams.6. Average yield per 32 kalams
acre.7. Rate of rent pay-
able to the land
owner per year 21 kalams.
per acre.7. Rate of rent payable
to the landowner per
year per acre. 13 kalams.8. Income per acre 36 kalams.
for a tenant af-
ter payment of
rent.
(or) @ Rs.15/-
per kalam. 540.008. Income per acre per
a tenant after
payment of rent
OR @ Rs.15/-per 285.00
acre).9. Income from hay
pulses etc. Rs. 80.009. Income from hay
pulses etc. 60.00

Total: Rs. 620.00

Total Rs. 345.00

10. Average expenditure per
acre on cultivation
expenses.10. Average expenditure per acre
cultivation expenses.a) Cost of Seeds:

3 kalams @ Rs.15/- 45.00 1 kalam @ Rs.15/- 15.00

b. Cost of manure:

Cart loads	25.00	Cart loads. ..	10.00
Cart charge	10.00	Cart charge. ..	4.00
Sulphate.	50.00	Sulphate. ..	30.00
Urea	30.00	Urea ..	15.00
Wages.	10.00	Wages. ..	5.00

c. Ploughing:

12 Persons	36.00	6 Persons. ..	18.00
Leveling 9 pairs.	36.00	Leveling 4 pairs.	16.00

d. Planting:

36 Persons @ Rs.2/- 72.00 18 persons @ Rs.2/- 36.00

e. Removal of seedlings:

9 Persons. 22.00 6 Persons. .. 15.00

f. Weeding:

12 Persons. 24.00 6 persons. .. 12.00

g. Harvesting:

18 Persons. 126.00 Harvesting. 63.00

Total Rs. 486.00

Total Rs. 239.00

11. Net Income. 134.00 Net Income. .. Rs. 106.00

ANNEXURE-IDivision: MANNARGUDI.Taluk: MANNARGUDI.

1. Name of the village: 78. ALATHUR.
2. Total extent of wet holdings: .. 782.16 Acres.

3. <u>DETAILS OF HOLDINGS</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Extent</u>
a) Persons owning 1 acre and less.	24	15.95
b) Above 1 acre and upto 5 acres. 48	48	118.64
c) Above 5 acres and upto 15 acres. ..	18	147.61
d) Above 15 acres. ..	18	499.96
Total:	108	782.16

4. EXTENT UNDER PERSONAL CULTIVATION:

a) Personal cultivation 1 acre and less.	24	15.95
b) Above 1 acre and upto 5 acres. ..	47	116.98
c) Above 5 acres and upto 15 acres. ..	16	126.71
d) Above 15 acres. ..	17	444.02
Total:	104	703.66 89.99%

5. EXTENT UNDER TENANCY CULTIVATION:

a) 1 acre and less	3	1.89
b) Above 1 acre and upto 5 acres. ..	20	71.26
c) Above 5 acres and upto 15 acres. ..	1	5.35
d) Above 15 acres. ..	--	--
Total:	24	78.50 10.04%

DOUBLE CROP SINGLE CROP

6. Average per acre. .. 69 kalans 36 kalans.
7. Rate of rent payable per acre per year. 24 kalans 15 kalans.

	<u>DOUBLE CROP</u>	<u>SINGLE CROP</u>
	Rs. P.	Rs. F.
8. Income per acre for a tenant after payment of rent @ Rs.30/- per bag.	675.00	315.00
9. Income from hay pulses etc. ..	150.00	100.00
Total:	825.00	415.00
10. Average expenditure per acre on cultivation expenses:		
a) Cost of seeds.		
b) Cost of manure.		
c) Other expenditure		
Ploughing		
Planting.		
Weeding.		
Harvesting.		
Total: ..	477.50	276.00
11. Net income of tenant per acre per year.	347.50	139.00
12. Total number of harijan families (of labour class) in the village.		249
13. No. of harijan families owns patta lands in the village.	<u>Number</u>	<u>Extent.</u>
a) 1 acre and less.	17	11.95
b) Above 1 acre and upto 5 acres. ..	9	19.22
c) Above 5 acres and upto 15 acres.	--	--
d) Above 15 acres ..	--	--
Total:	26	31.17

Vide separate sheet.

14. No. of harijan families cultivating as Tenants out of those shown against item 6.	<u>Number</u>	<u>Extent</u>
a) 1 acre and less	2	1.64
b) Above 1 acre and upto 5 acres. ..	13	56.68
c) Above 5 acres and upto 15 acres. ..	--	--
d) Above 15 acres ..	--	--
Total:	<u>15</u>	<u>58.32</u>

15. No. of tenants to whom credit facilities were extended by the co- operative society out of those noted in item No. 5.	
a) No. of families.	7
b) Amount disbursed.	Rs. 2,362/-

WORKING SHEETKuruvai and Thaladi.
(Double crop)Single Samba.Cost of Seeds:

3 kalans @ Rs.15/-
per kalan. 45.00

1 kalan @ Rs.15/- Rs. 15.00

Cost of Manure:

20 Cart loads
Cost manure: 20.00
Cart charge 8.00
Sulphate 60.00
Urea 40.00
Wages: 5.00

Cart loads. .. 15.00
Cart charge 5.00
Sulphate .. 60.00
Urea .. 30.00
Wages .. 5.00

Total: Rs. 133.00

Total: .. Rs. 115.00

Ploughing:

12 persons: 36.00
Leveling 9 pairs. 44.00

6 persons .. 18.00
Leveling 4½ pairs. 22.00

Total Rs. 80.00

Total: .. 40.00

Planting:

36 persons @ Rs.1.50
per head 54.00

18 persons @ Rs.1.50
per head. .. 27.00

Removal seedlings:

9 persons @ Rs.1.50
per head 13.50

6 persons @ Rs.1.50
per head. .. 9.00

Weeding:

12 persons @ Rs.1.75
per head. 22.00

6 persons @ Rs.1.75
per head. .. 10.50

Harvesting:

18 persons. 130.00

9 persons. .. 60.00

Expenses: Total: Rs. 477.50

Total .. Rs. 276.00

Division: MANNARGUDI.Taluk: THIRUTEVURAIPOONDI

1. Name of the village:	13. <u>KOMAL.</u>		
2. Total extent of wet holdings. ..	334.76 acres.		
3. <u>DETAILS OF HOLDINGS:</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Extent.</u>	
a) Persons owning 1 acre and less.	17	6.54	
b) Above 1 acre and upto 5 acres. ..	21	54.29	
c) Above 5 acres and upto 15 acres. ..	16	128.20	
d) Above 15 acres.	6	145.73	
Total:	60	334.76	
4. <u>EXTENT UNDER PERSONAL CULTIVATION.</u>			
a) Personal cultivation 1 acre and less.	8	2.16	
b) Above 1 acre and upto 5 acres. ..	14	30.71	
c) Above 5 acres and upto 15 acres.	16	126.15	
d) Above 15 acres.	6	143.78	
Total	44	302.80	90.38%
5. <u>EXTENT UNDER TENANCY CULTIVATION:</u>			
a) 1 acre and less.	9	4.38	
b) Above 1 acre and upto 5 acres. ..	7	27.58	
c) Above 5 acres and upto 15 acres.	--	--	
c) Above 15 acres.	--	--	
Total	16	31.96	9.54%
		<u>DOUBLE CROP</u>	<u>SINGLE CROP</u>
6. Average yield per acre:	24 kalans.		
7. Rate of rent payable per acre per year. ..	18 kalan.		

	DOUBLE CROP	SINGLE CROP
		Rs. P.
8. Income per acre for a tenant after payment @ Rs.30/- per bag.	6 kalams.	90.00
9. Income from hay pulses etc.		
Black gram 3 kalams @ Rs.90/- per bag.		135.00
Green gram 3 kalams at Rs.75/- per bag. ..		112.50
Total: Rs.		337.50
10. Average expenditure per acre on cultivation expenses.		
a) Cost of seeds. ..		22.50
b) Cost of manure.		92.25
c) Other expenditure.		
Floughing ..		40.50
Planting ..		27.00
Weeding ..		9.00
Harvesting.		52.50
	Total	248.75
11. Net income of tenant per acre per year.		93.75
12. Total number of Harijan families for labour class in the village.	109	
13. No. of Harijan families owns patta lands in the village.	<u>Number</u>	<u>Extent</u>
a) 1 acre and less.	13	9.18
b) Above 1 acre and upto 5 acres. ..	1	1.86
c) Above 5 acres and upto 15 acres.	--	/
d) Above 15 acres.	--	--
Total	14	11.02

: 260 :

14. No. of Harijan families cultivating as tenants out of those shown against item No. 6.	<u>Number</u>	<u>Extent.</u>
A) 1 acre and less.	2	1.03
b) Above 1 acre and upto 5 acres. ..	--	--
c) Above 5 acres and upto 15 acres. ...	--	--
d) Above 15 acres.	--	--
Total	2	1.03.

15. No. of tenants to whom credit facilities were extended by the Co. operative Society out of those noted in item No. 5.

a) No. of families.	--
b) Amount disbursed.	Nil.

NOTE: There are no double crop wet lands in this village. Double crop (i.e. 00DU) raised in single crop wet lands.

: 261 :

Z 24 (x:322)

WORKING SHEET

N71

Cost of Seeds:

Sanba Lands (I Crop)

1½ kalans at Rs.15/- per kalans.

Rs. 22.50

Cost of manure:

Sulphate a bag. 61.50

Urea ½ bag. 24.75

86.25

Wages .. 6.00

Rs. 92.00

Ploughing:

9 plough at Rs.3/- per plough
with labour at Rs.1.50 each.

Rs. 40.50

Planting:

18 persons at Rs.1.50
(ie.6 Lit.+25 nP) ..

27.00

Weeding:

6 persons at Rs.1.50 ..

9.00

Harvesting:

Wages 3½ kalans at Rs.1½
narakals at Rs.15/-
per kalan.

Seeds .. 22.50

Manure 92.25

Ploughing 40.50

Planting 27.00

Weeding 9.00

Harvesting 52.50

Rs. 243.75

Gross income Rs. 337.50

Expenditure 243.75

Net income Rs. 93.75

