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REVENUE ADMINISTRATION REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1922-23.

PART I.—Administration.

1. *Revenue Commissioner.*—Mr. K. R. Srinivasiengar continued to be Revenue Commissioner till 16th January 1923 when he went on combined leave and I was appointed to officiate for him and have continued to be in charge of the office throughout the rest of the official year.

Mr. C. S. Kuppuswamiengar continued as Assistant to the Revenue Commissioner in the Revenue Branch until 30th September 1922 when he entered upon his duties as Special Officer for the disposal of darkhasts and surrendered Amrut Mahal kaval lands in the Revenue Department in accordance with Government Order No. R. 1152-65—L. R. 92-22-1, dated 23rd August 1922. He was succeeded by Mr. H. V. Ramaswami who continued in office during the rest of the year.

Under Government Order No. 517-50—Muz. 63-22-1, dated 31st July 1922, the Revenue Commissioner was appointed *ex-officio* Muzrai Commissioner in Mysore with full powers of control over the Muzrai Institutions of the State. With a view to assist the Revenue Commissioner in this and other work Mr. M. Sadasiva Rao was appointed additional Assistant to the Revenue Commissioner in August 1922.

2. *District Charges.*—The following statement shows the names of the officers who were in charge of the several Districts during the year:—

No.	District	Name of officer	From	To	Re- marks
1	Bangalore	Mr. B. Ramaswamaiya	1st July 1922	23rd Dec. 1922	
		„ A. Krishnaswamiengar	24th Dec. 1922	1st Jan. 1923	
		„ B. Venkoba Rao	2nd Jan. 1923	30th June 1923	
2	Kolar	„ S. Shamanna	1st July 1922	4th July 1922	
		„ S. Hiriannaiya	5th July 1922	8th July 1922	
		„ M. Navaneetham Naidu	9th July 1922	12th July 1922	
		„ S. Shamanna	13th July 1922	20th July 1922	
		„ S. Hiriannaiya	21st July 1922	30th June 1923	
3	Tumkur	„ M. Seshadri	1st July 1922	14th July 1922	
		„ M. Zahiruddin Mecci	15th July 1922	30th June 1923	
4	Mysore	„ P. F. Bowring	1st July 1922	22nd Dec. 1922	
		„ M. N. Balaraj Urs	23rd Dec. 1922	1st Jan. 1923	
		„ B. Ramaswamaiya	2nd Jan. 1923	30th June 1923	
5	Hassan	„ M. Sadasiva Rao	1st July 1922	3rd July 1922	
		„ K. Mylar Rao	4th July 1922	30th June 1923	
6	Shimoga	„ G. Aravamudiengar	1st July 1922	22nd Dec. 1922	
		„ M. S. Ramachandra Rao	23rd Dec. 1922	31st Dec. 1922	
		„ A. K. Syed Taj Peeran	1st Jan. 1923	30th June 1923	
7	Kadur	„ S. Venkatarangam	1st July 1922	9th July 1922	
		„ M. G. Krishnaswami Rao	10th July 1922	30th June 1923	
8	Chitaldrug	„ A. K. Syed Taj Peeran	1st July 1922	28th Dec. 1922	
		„ S. N. Appanniengar	29th Dec. 1922	1st Jan. 1923	
		„ R. Nanasami Rao	2nd Jan. 1923	30th June 1923	

Except in the Districts of Bangalore, Mysore, Shimoga and Chitaldrug, the Deputy Commissioners remained in charge of their Districts almost throughout the year.

3. *Charges of Assistant Commissioners.*—The Assistant Commissioners in charge of all the Sub-Divisions and the District Treasuries excepting those noted in the margin were changed during the year, the change being rather frequent in the Tarikere Sub-Division where as many as four officers worked during the year. The temporary Sub-Division comprising of

Chikballapur, Gubbi and Sagar Sub-Divisions and the District Treasuries of Tumkur, Mysore and Shimoga Districts.

Yedatore and Krishnarajpete Taluks constituted under Government Order No. R. 2322-6—L. R. 159-21-2, dated 12th November 1921, continued to be under the Special Land Acquisition Officer, Krishnarajasagara.

The work in the Shimoga Sub-Division having been found to be heavy, it was reconstituted by the transfer of the Shimoga Taluk to the charge of the Treasury Assistant Commissioner, the Tirthahalli, Channagiri and Honnali Taluks and the Sub-Taluk of Kumsi being grouped together and designated "Tirthahalli Sub-Division" with Head Quarters at Shimoga as per Government Order No. R. 4841-2—L. R. 284-22-7, dated 23rd April 1923.

PART II.—Seasonal and Agricultural conditions of the year.

4. *Rainfall.*—The following statement shows the average rainfall in each District during the calendar year 1922 and the official year 1922-23 as compared with the previous years and with the average from 1870 to 1916:—

No.	District	Rainfall during 1922	Rainfall during 1921	Rainfall during 1922-23	Rainfall during 1921-22	Normal, i.e., average for the years 1870 to 1916
1	Bangalore ..	30'69	30'14	31'13	29'17	30'85
2	Kolar ...	26'96	31'00	23'99	30'46	27'98
3	Tumkur ...	26'67	25'01	24'55	26'37	25'72
4	Mysore ...	28'63	29'67	27'96	29'53	27'90
5	Hassan ...	35'94	38'13	34'25	35'98	36'57
6	Shimoga ...	47'35	53'34	43'56	55'01	57'55
7	Kadur ...	69'83	71'43	66'80	71'22	74'66
8	Chitaldrug ...	20'08	23'96	20'28	25'08	21'35
Average for the State		35'77	37'83	34'07	37'85	38'07

The rainfall during the calendar year 1922 was a little less than in the previous year in the Districts of Kolar, Mysore, Hassan, Shimoga, Kadur and Chitaldrug and it fell short of the normal average rainfall for the State by 2'30 inches. During the official year 1922-23 also it was less than that of the previous year in all the Districts except Bangalore. The reports show that there was less than 20 inches of rainfall in the marginally noted taluks both in the calendar and in the official years.

The Mungar rains were timely and fairly distributed all over the State. There was sufficient rainfall generally in the months of June and July 1922; but the standing crops are reported to have suffered to some extent from too much rain in parts of the Shimoga District more especially in the taluks of Sorab, Sagar, Nagar and Tirthahalli. The Hingar rains were satisfactory in all the districts except Shimoga where as stated by the Deputy Commissioner it proved disappointing and resulted in the failure of wet crops in the taluks of Shimoga, Shikarpur, Honnali and Kumsi Sub-Taluk.

5. *Seasonal Conditions.*—The Mungar rains which were timely and evenly distributed in all the districts excepting in parts of Shimoga helped the sowing of ragi and other dry crops. In the Shimoga District, the rainfall was deficient and badly distributed; most of the tanks did not receive a sufficient supply of water, as a result of which the principal food crops suffered. To relieve the distress consequent on the failure of crops in really deserving cases, collection of revenue amounting to Rs. 522-8-0 was suspended in Kumsi Sub-Taluk and the question of remitting half wet assessment, to an extent

	Calendar year	Official year
Goribidnur ...	15'13	14'17
Gubbi ...	15'95	12'82
Challakere ...	13'98	15'90
Davangere ...	19'59	18'85
Molakalmurn ...	17'24	18'41
Harihar ...	17'43	8'17

Shimoga ...	Rs. 12,244	4	6
Shikarpur ...	" 11,069	15	6
Honnali ...	" 1,095	12	0
Total Rs.	24,410	0	0

of Rs. 24,410 in the marginally noted taluks has been taken up and is pending orders of Government. In the Kolar District also, on the recommendation of the Deputy Commissioner, collection of revenue amounting to Rs. 7,183 was suspended in this office No. C. 1220 Gl. 1922-23, dated the 7th 19th July 1923. The holding off of rains in September slightly affected the crops, particularly in some of the taluks of Kolar, Tumkur, Shimoga and Chitaldrug Districts. The heavy rains in October and November 1922, however, improved the situation considerably. The Hingar rains were plentiful, and most of the tanks received a good supply of water which contributed in a large measure to the increase in the extent of wet cultivation.

There was a slight increase in the extent of cultivation both under paddy and ragi in the Bangalore, Mysore and Kadur Districts, while in the Districts of Kolar and Shimoga, the area under paddy decreased and there was a noticeable increase in the area under ragi. There was a fall in the area cultivated under paddy, ragi and cholam in the Chitaldrug District, but this was made up by the increase in the area under cotton.

The average outturn of paddy ranged from $5\frac{1}{2}$ annas in Kolar to $11\frac{1}{2}$ in Mysore and that of the ragi from 8 annas in Kolar and Chitaldrug to 11 in Bangalore.

The markets were fairly well supplied though the prices of food grains continued to rule high.

Except for occasional out-breaks of plague, cholera, influenza and relapsing fever in some parts, public health was generally good.

Water and fodder were available for cattle in all the districts except in parts of the Kolar, Tumkur, Shimoga and Chitaldrug Districts, where cattle had to be allowed to graze in the neighbouring State Forests.

On the whole, the seasonal conditions of the year cannot be regarded as having been unsatisfactory for agricultural operations.

6. *Prices.*—The appended statement No. 1 shows the average prices in seers per rupee of rice (2nd sort), ragi, cholam and Bengal gram that prevailed in the several districts during the year under report as compared with the previous year.

The prices of the staple food grains generally showed a tendency to decrease, but the prices of rice in Hassan, Shimoga and Chitaldrug Districts, of ragi in Shimoga, of cholam in Bangalore, Shimoga and Kadur and horse gram in the Hassan District continued to be stationary and there was a slight increase of the price of cholam in Kolar District. This is attributed partly to the better yield of food grains and increased area under cultivation and partly to increased imports.

7. *Wages of Labour.*—The appended statement No. II shows the rates of daily wages of labour, skilled and unskilled, and of cart hire that prevailed in the several districts during the year under review as compared with the previous year.

There was a slight increase in the rates of cart hire in the Districts of Tumkur, Mysore and Kadur, while the rates of wages in all the districts remained almost the same as in the previous year excepting for a small decrease of annas eight in the wages of skilled labour in Hassan District. Taking the State as a whole, there was practically little variation both in the wages of labour and the rates of cart hire.

Labour was generally available excepting in Shimoga District where the Deputy Commissioner reported scarcity of labour as being felt especially in Malnad Taluks owing to inadequate supply of labourers from South Canara to the arecanut gardens and as observed by the Deputy Commissioner this paucity of labour is bound to continue unless and until the areca planters establish an agency of their own for importing labour in a systematic manner.

8. *Emigration and Immigration.*—There were no unusual movements of people in search of employment in any of the districts during the year. The Gold Mining Industry at Kolar attracted labourers from the bordering districts. As in previous year, the Bhadra Project, the Mysore Iron Works at Bhadravati, the Manganese Industry and the Saw Mills at Shimoga and Bhadravati and the felling and cutting of timber for the Forest Department in the taluks of Shimoga, Chan-

nagiri and the Sub-Taluk of Kumsi attracted a large coolie population from South Canara, Malabar and other places in the Madras and Bombay Presidencies.

There was the usual influx of coolies from South Canara for work in the coffee and cardamom estates of Hassan and Kadir Districts and the arecanut gardens of Malnad Taluks in Shimoga District, but it is reported that the influx into Tirthahalli Taluk was comparatively less during this year.

9. *Cattle Mortality*.—The appended comparative statement No. III shows the mortality of cattle from different causes during 1922-23 and 1921-22.

It is distressing to note that the total number of deaths from all causes rose from 54,162 in the previous year to 72,970, i.e., by about 34.72% in 1922-23 owing chiefly to considerable increases under 'Accidents and other causes' in all the districts. All the districts excepting Tumkur showed increased mortality under 'Killed by wild animals' as well; and deaths from 'Sickness' increased in Tumkur, Chitaldrug, Hassan and Shimoga, the increases being particularly heavy in the first two districts. The Deputy Commissioner, Tumkur District, reports that 53% of the increase in his district was contributed by Pavagada Taluk owing to the prevalence of 'Mugina Roga' and 'Sheep Pox'. The increase in Chitaldrug District is reported to have been due to the prevalence of rinderpest and other contagious diseases in Challakere, Hiriyur and Hosdurga Taluks.

10. *Material Prosperity of the People*.—The year under report was a fairly prosperous one to the agriculturists who got not only a fair harvest, but also good prices for their produce. The poor and middle classes of non-agriculturists with fixed incomes continued to suffer owing to the high cost of almost all the necessities of life.

Public Health.—The Deputy Commissioners of Bangalore and Kolar Districts have not adopted for 1921-22, the figures furnished in their previous year's report. It is not therefore possible to draw any useful inference from their reports. The appended statement No. IV which is based on the information now furnished by them and the other Deputy Commissioners shows roughly the number of births and deaths during 1922-23 as compared with the previous year. It shows that there was an increase of 2,879 (from 91,537 to 94,416) in the number of births and of 12,263 (from 70,631 to 82,899) in the number of deaths. These increases were contributed to by all the districts except Hassan in the case of births and Mysore in the case of deaths. Influenza prevailed in a mild form in parts of Tumkur and Kadir Districts. Small-pox and Cholera claimed 831 and 108 victims respectively. Plague, which was rather very severe in Bangalore, Kolar, Mysore and Shimoga Districts and which carried off as many as 2,535, 1,590, 2,207, and 1,075 victims respectively in these districts, was responsible for 8,737 deaths. Relapsing fever also prevailed in parts of Kolar, Hassan, Shimoga and Kadir Districts. Mortality from Malarial fever was as high as 50% of the total number of deaths in the Shimoga District. The establishment of itinerant dispensaries and the activities of the Malnad Improvement Committee are reported not to have so far afforded any material relief to the people of the Malnad in this district.

There is no suitable agency at present for watching the birth and death rate in individual villages; and it has happened that both in the Malnad and the Maidan some villages have steadily declined in population. This is a serious matter requiring anxious consideration by leaders of the people, Village Panchayets and Revenue Officers. Government are being written to separately in this matter.

The number of cases of accidental fires during the year (*vide* statement No. V appended) was 436 as against 441 in 1921-22. There was a total loss of 27 human lives, 321 cattle and property valued at Rs. 1,91,574-11-0. Shimoga District still continues to contribute the largest number of cases. There was a decrease in the number of cases as well as the value of property destroyed in this district, but it is regrettable that as many as 9 and 6 human lives were lost in the Kolar and Shimoga Districts during the year as against 4 and 2 respectively in the previous year. One of the most lamentable cases reported during the year was the one that occurred at Hosur hamlet in the Shimoga Taluk which resulted in the destruction of 68 houses and property valued at Rs. 7,940. On the whole, there was a fall in the number of accidental fires with a corresponding fall in the value of property destroyed and the number of human lives and cattle lost.

11. *Extent of assessed waste lands available for cultivation and lands taken up and relinquished.*—The appended statement No. VI shows the extent of assessed waste lands available for cultivation in the several Districts at the beginning of the year under report and the extent and assessment of lands taken up and relinquished as compared with the previous year.

Lands taken up during the year.—A total extent of 56,453 acres was newly taken up during the year as against 34,371 acres in the year previous. The increase of 22,082 acres was due to the large extent of newly phoded Amrut Mahal kaval and Date Grove lands taken up for cultivation and also to prompt disposal of darkhasts generally.

Relinquishments during the year.—The total area relinquished during the year was 22,143 acres as against 20,676 acres in the previous year. The increase is reported to have been due to insufficient rainfall and unfavourable seasonal conditions.

Net result.—Taking into account the lands taken up during the year and the relinquishments, there was on the whole an addition of 34,310 acres to the area under occupation.

12. *Darkhasts.*—The appended statement No. VII gives the particulars, regarding receipts, disposals and pendency of darkhasts in the several Districts during the year.

The total number of darkhasts received during the year was 17,670 as against 11,814 during the previous year, the increase being contributed by all the Districts. The Deputy Commissioner of Kolar has stated that the presence of Survey Parties in the District afforded stimulus to applications for land, particularly gomal, in Kolar and Bowringpet Taluks. The Deputy Commissioners of Mysore, Hassan and Chitaldrug have noted that the increase was due to the Amrut Mahal kaval lands and Date Grove lands being made available for cultivation and also generally to the expectation of favourable seasonal conditions. The Deputy Commissioner of Shimoga has attributed the increase to a desire for expansion of cultivation on the part of raiyats in the Malnad where a large extent of gomal and kharab lands was taken up for cultivation.

The percentage of disposals in the several Districts during the year as compared with the previous year is shown in the margin.

	1922-23	1921-22
Bangalore ...	71	55
Kolar ...	66	57
Tumkur ...	69	68
Mysore ...	70	64
Hassan ...	65	57
Shimoga ...	79	80
Kadur ...	69	55
Chitaldrug ...	63	49

There was a general improvement in the percentage of disposals in all the Districts. Out of the 25,418 darkhasts that had to be dealt with 17,478 or 68. 7 per cent were disposed of both by grant and by rejection as against 61 per cent during 1921-22.

The Deputy Commissioners of Bangalore, Kolar, Mysore and Chitaldrug have not furnished particulars regarding the extent and assessment in respect of pending applications. The information furnished by the other Deputy Commissioners is given in the margin.

	Extent	Assessment
	A. g.	Rs. a. p.
Tumkur ...	11,012 6	9,831 3 0
Hassan ...	9,173 6	9,027 0 0
Shimoga ...	6,783 0	2,453 0 0
Kadur ...	7,577 18	7,716 4 0

From details furnished by the Deputy Commissioners, it is seen that the number of darkhasts pending for over two years was heavy in the following Taluks:—

Taluk	Number pending	Taluk	Number pending
Mudgere ...	79	Chiknayakanhalli ..	28
Magadi ..	58	Hosdurga ..	26
Chikmagalur ..	53	Krishnarajpete ..	25
Tirthahalli ..	43	Chitaldrug ..	22
Arsikere ..	40	Belur ..	21
Manjarabad ..	40		

Instructions have been issued by the Deputy Commissioners insisting on the importance of speedy disposal of darkhasts.

The Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore District, reports that A and B lists were prepared for all villages in pursuance of Government Order No. R. 7150-9-L. R. 181-21-53, dated 20th June 1922, for the speedy disposal of darkhasts for assessed lands and that they were approved by Jamabandy Officers. In the Shimoga District, such lists were prepared in the Nagar Taluk and the Deputy Commissioner notes that detailed instructions have been issued to all the Amildars for the

preparation of the lists. The reports of other Districts contain no information on this subject. It is unsatisfactory that this important work has not yet been attended to fully in all the Districts.

Government in their order No. 1152-65—L. R. 92-22-1, dated 23rd August 1922, appointed Mr. C. S. Kuppuswami Iyengar as Special Officer for expediting the disposal of large extents of lands available for cultivation and in their order No. R. 2378-88—L. R. 92-22-16, dated 23rd November 1922, they restricted his activities to the Amrut Mahal kaval lands. With regard to ordinary darkhasts, he was directed to inspect the darkhast registers during his tours, investigate the causes of delay in the disposal of darkhasts, and bring such delays to the notice of the Deputy Commissioners concerned. In accordance with this Government order he inspected the darkhast registers of 23 Taluk Offices and furnished his notes of inspection to the Deputy Commissioners concerned and the Revenue Commissioner. His work regarding the Amrut Mahal kaval lands will be found detailed in the next para. The tenure of the Special Officer for darkhasts terminated on 30th June 1923, and a report of the work done by him has been submitted to Government with my letter No. C. 92-22-23, dated 12th July 1923.

13. *Amrut Mahal kaval lands*.—Government in their Order No. R. 1152-65—L. R. 92-22-1, dated the 23rd August 1922, placed Mr. C. S. Kuppuswami Iyengar on special duty for expediting the disposal of the large extents of land available for cultivation, for a period of six months and extended the period subsequently by three months. In Government Order No. P. 1644-710—Mily. 57-22-1, dated 30th August 1922, a committee was appointed to determine, amongst other things, the additional blocks of Amrut Mahal kaval lands which might be thrown open for cultivation. In Government Proceedings Nos. P. 9686-9—Mily. 200-22, dated 17th March 1923, and P. 10064-75—Mily. 200-22, dated 4th April 1923, an extent of 17,980 acres 16 guntas of Amrut Mahal kaval lands was ordered to be surrendered to the Revenue Department and an extent of 6,480 acres 4 guntas of kaval lands unfit for cultivation was retransferred to the Amrut Mahal Department. In Government Proceedings Nos. 2702-4—L. R. 101-22-240, dated 12th September 1922, and R. 5291-2—L. R. 31-22-33, dated 26th May 1923, an additional extent of 785 acres 21 guntas of Amrut Mahal kavals lands was ordered to be transferred to the Revenue Department for being made available for cultivation; excepting 200 acres in Belur Taluk, the entire extent thus ordered to be transferred was handed over to the Revenue Department during the year under report.

The net area of Amrut Mahal kaval lands ordered to be surrendered to the Revenue Department since 4th September 1918 onwards is 1,33,484 acres and 30 guntas and out of this 98,704 acres 4 guntas have so far been actually handed over to the Department. The question of re-transferring 18,329 acres and 33 guntas of kaval land already surrendered back to the Amrut Mahal Department, and of cancelling the order of surrender in respect of 33,655 acres 16 guntas (which are all unfit for cultivation) is under consideration.

Twenty-one Special Mojinidars and 8 Sheikdars were put on sub-division work for portions of the year under report and an extent of 20,836 acres and 32 guntas of kaval lands was sub-divided. An extent of 8,481 acres 31 guntas of kaval lands (as against 2,926 acres 9 guntas of the previous year) was disposed of and an amount of Rs. 2,12,696-6-5 inclusive of cesses was realised therefrom as detailed below:—

District	Extent sub-divided		Extent disposed of		Sale amount			Assessment fixed so far			Remarks
	A.	g.	A.	g.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	
Tumkur	5,534	7	1,641	7	48,292	12	7	218	13	6	The question of fixing assessment on the bulk of land sold during the year is under correspondence.
Mysore	542	20	1,052	20	25,370	13	0	976	0	0	
Hassan	7,420	1	3,223	10	62,705	3	3	4,038	0	0	
Shimoga	537	14	435	17	2,091	8	7	490	2	0	
Kadur	1,169	28	...	...	....	...	...	...	...	...	
Chitaldrug	5,633	2	2,129	17	74,236	1	0	342	12	0	Fixed only on 493-0
Total	20,836	32	8,481	31	2,12,696	6	5	6,065	11	6	The question of fixing on the remaining extent is under consideration.

The total extent sub-divided and disposed of from the beginning to the end of the year under report amounted to 64,053 acres 32 guntas and 17,863 acres 31 guntas respectively. Large extents of kaval lands were notified for sale during the year but were not bid for in most of the cases owing to the inferiority and unattractiveness of the lands and in some cases owing to combination among the raiyats. It has also to be added that the tightness of the money market and the fact that large extents of kaval lands were put to sale simultaneously were the chief contributory causes for the low prices realised at the sales and also for the postponement of sales in some instances. There were no kaval lands to be disposed of in Bangalore and Kolar Districts and the progress in the disposal of these lands was fair in all the Districts except Kadur. In Kadur District an extent of 1,345 acres 34 guntas in Chickmagalur Taluk and 969 acres 28 guntas in Kadur Taluk were advertised for sale but the proceedings had to be deferred on account of combination and other causes.

In accordance with Government Order No. R. 2378-38—L. R. 92-22-16, dated the 23rd November 1922, the special officer reserved during the year an extent of 2,630 acres 16 guntas of Amrut Mahal kaval lands, in Tumkur, Hassan, Kadur and Chitaldrug Districts for being granted to the land less classes at concession rates, and the local officers are attending to its disposal.

Disposal of disafforested area in the Jogimatti and Nirthadi State Forests in the Chitaldrug and Holalkere Taluks.—In Government Order No. I. C. 5066-68—F. T. 82-22-5, dated the 12th February 1923, an extent of 1,730 acres was disafforested in the two State Forests mentioned above and the Special Officer was directed to take action for their sub-division and disposal. Only the Jogi Matti portion measuring 1,569 acres 28 guntas was handed over to the Revenue Department during the year under report. The whole of this was sub-divided by employing 3 special mojinidars. An extent of 305 acres 6 guntas was reserved for being granted to the landless classes at concession rates; and 737 acres 33 guntas were disposed of by sale realising Rs. 13,653 exclusive of cesses. Exclusive of an area of 194 acres 16 guntas unfit for cultivation, the remaining extent of 332 acres 13 guntas for which there were no bids or the bids offered were inadequate, has to be put up for sale again.

13. (a) *Lands removed from the date Reserve Lists.*—As there was very little progress in the disposal of lands excluded from the date Reserve Lists and thrown open for cultivation under the marginally noted Government Orders, a circular was issued by this office in July 1922 laying down instructions for the speedy disposal of these lands. It was, however, held in abeyance as instructed by Government and it was not till January 1923 that it was revised and finally issued.

It is reported that an extent of 1930—1 acres was disposed of as against the extent of 243-22 acres in the previous year and a sum of Rs. 14,848-11-0 was realised as detailed hereunder:—

District			Extent disposed of	Sale amount	Assessment	Remarks
			A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Bangalore	...	...	137 17	1,041 3 0	341 0 0	Not furnished.
Kolar	...	...	262 10	506 1 4	441 6 0	
Tumkur	...	...	12 38	205 0 0	.....	
Mysore	...	...	133 1	33 9 0	17 12 0	
Hassan	...	...	276 10	2,678 8 0	1 1	
Shimoga	...	...	31 35	20 7 9	21 8 0	So far fixed.
Kadur	...	...	...	.....	.....	
Chitaldrug	...	...	10,76 19	10,397 6 11	276 7 7	
Total			1,930 1	14,848 11 0	1,080 5 7	

The Deputy Commissioners of Bangalore, Kadur and Shimoga state that in spite of wide publicity, applications for these lands are very slow in coming and that the causes for the same are not apparent. The Deputy Commissioner, Tumkur, states that the non-receipt of applications in his District is due to the fact that large extents of Amrut Mahal kaval lands were phoded and made available for cultivation in the taluks in which date reserve lands also were made available. The Deputy Commissioner, Mysore, explains that absence of applications in his district is due to insufficient publication of their availability. The other Deputy Commissioners have not assigned any reason. It is hoped that better attention would be paid in the matter of the disposal of these lands in future and action taken for giving due publicity in accordance with this office circular No. C. 204--22-23, dated 14th January 1923.

The Deputy Commissioner of Bangalore thinks that a provision for the grant of land for upset price in suitable cases will expedite disposals. A similar recommendation has been made by me to Government in favour of the landless and the depressed classes and the subject is under consideration.

14. *Darkhasts under Special Rules:—Grant of lands for temporary cultivation for growing food and fodder crops.*—The term sanctioned in Government Order No. R. 4602-16—L. R. 276-18-3, dated 21st September 1918, for the grant of lands for temporary cultivation for growing food and fodder crops at concession rates having expired on 30th June 1922, no applications were entertained under this head in any of the Districts during the year under report. During the Dasara Session of the Representative Assembly of 1922, it was urged that the system might be made permanent or at least extended for some time, but after careful consideration Government have in their Order No. R. 5826-39 L. R. 261-22-95, dated 19th June 1923, decided that it is unnecessary to continue it any further.

Darkhasts for lands overgrown with Lantana and Prickly Pear.—eleven fresh applications were received under this head during the year, 9 in the Bangalore District, 1 in the Hassan District and 1 in the Shimoga District. The area applied for in the Bangalore District was 102 Acres and 2 guntas (32 acres and 2 guntas of assessed waste and 70 acres of gomal, but of this, an extent of only 8 acres and 4 guntas was granted. Including one application received during the year, 14 cases had to be dealt with in the Hassan District. Two of these involving an area of 42 acres 28 guntas were sanctioned and the remaining 12 were in various stages of correspondence. Lantana clearing was also done by raiyats in the rural parts of the Manjarabad Taluk at an estimated cost of Rs. 1,174. In the Shimoga District also two out of the four applications that had to be dealt with were sanctioned, the area granted being 75 acres 12 guntas of gomal and 29 acres 4 guntas of kharab. In the Kadur District one application for an extent of 100 acres was rejected in the Tarikere Taluk owing to the objection of the Forest Department and another for an extent of 10 acres in the same taluk was under correspondence.

Sisal Hemp Cultivation.—During the year under report, three applications were received in the Bangalore District of which two were sanctioned by Government and one is under correspondence. Of the two applications sanctioned one was from Major General Lord Ruthven for an extent of 185 acres in the Anekal Taluk, and the other was from Mr. Koneri Rao of the British Postal Department (retired) for an extent of 50 acres in Soppahalli village of the same taluk. The pending application is that of one Mr. F. Miller for an extent of 300 acres in the Devanhalli Taluk.

Government in their order No. I. & C. 5340-45--I & C 180-22-7, dated 26th February 1923, appointed a committee consisting of certain Heads of Departments to consider and submit definite recommendations on the question of placing the Sisal Hemp industry in the State on a stable basis. On the report submitted by the Committee, Government have ordered, in their No. I. C. 7723-28--I & C 180-22-9, dated 18th June 1923, that the subject may be deferred for the present.

Grant of Tank bed lands for cultivation.—The following statement gives the extent and assessment of tank bed lands given out for cultivation in the several Districts.—

District	Taluk or Taluks	Extent	Assessment	Remarks
		A. G.	Rs. a. p.	
1. Bangalore ..	Channapatna ..	40 ...	41 0 0	Allowed as a special case owing to unfavourable seasonal conditions.
2. Kolar ..	Goribidnur ..	113 23	151 12 9	
	Bagepalli ..	86 13	117 7 9	
	Malur ..	1 ...	.....	
	Total ..	194 36	269 2 6	
3. Tumkur ..	Sira ..	63 ..	50 0 0	Granted as some of the tank beds did not get any supply of water.
	Maddagiri ..	695 ..	572 5 0	
	Tiptur ..	93 ..	115 13 6	
	Chiknayakanhalli ..	98 ..	95 10 0	
	Koratagere ..	22 ..	10 8 0	
	Total ...	971 ...	843 10 6	
4. Mysore ..	Nanjangud ...	175 2	260 14 6	
	Nagamangala ...	104 ...	105 14 0	
	Total ...	279 2	366 12 6	
5. Hassan ..	Channarayapatna ...	15 27	24 4 0	
6. Shimoga ..	Nil ...	... ..	.....	
7. Kadur ..	Nil ...	... ..	.....	
8. Chitaldrug ..	Several Taluks ...	131 31	138 6 0	

Military Settlement Scheme.—An extent of 406 acres and 19 guntas was sanctioned under this scheme in the several Districts as shown below:—

Bangalore	...	...	...	292 34
Kolar	...	...	...	72 25
Tumkur	...	...	...	not furnished.
Mysore	...	...	...	29 0
Hassan	...	...	...	Nil
Shimoga	...	...	...	not furnished.
Kadur	...	...	...	6 0
Chitaldrug	...	...	...	6 0
Total	...	...	...	406 19

The number of applications pending at the close of the year in Bangalore, Mysore Shimoga, and Chitaldrug Districts was 89, 22, 11 and 4 respectively. It is explained that the pendency in the Bangalore District in 42 cases was due to either non-selection of lands by the applicants or their not turning up to indentify the lands selected. In the Mysore District it is stated that want of lands of the value prescribed in G. O. No P. 5142-52—Mily. 109-22-2, dated 14th December 1922, is the reason for the slow progress in the grant of lands. A reference has been made to Government in this office No. C. 3481—Gl 22-23, dated 8th May 1923, to raise the limit to at least Rs. 200 an acre in the case of wet lands and Rs. 100 an acre in the case of dry lands to be granted to persons who served in the Great War and their orders are awaited.

Grant of gomal lands for gram cultivation.—There were no applications under this head in any of the districts during the year.

Eksal Tenure.—The extent of land granted in certain taluks of Kolar and Mysore Districts under this tenure is noted below.

District	Taluk or Taluks	Extent granted and assessment
Kolar District ..	Chikballapur Bagepalli Goribidnur Gudibanda Sidlaghatta.	39 acres 4 guntas assessed at Rs. 178-12-0
Mysore District ..	Mysore .. Malvalli ..	64-26 54-8-0 73-12 51-6-5
Total	...	138-18 105-14-5

It is reported that some applications received in the Honnali Taluk of the Shimoga District had to be rejected as the lands contained sandal trees.

Kumri Cultivation.—This cultivation prevails only in the Sagar Taluk of the Shimoga District. There were 291 families to begin with, with a population of 1,315 distributed in 27 colonies. Owing to heavy casualties in six families on account of diseases peculiar to Malnad, the survivors left the place and ten new families took their places. The total population at the end of the year was 1,343 comprised in 295 families in 27 colonies. 1033 acres and 37 guntas with an assessment of Rs. 2187-6-0 were cultivated by them during the year as against 1004 acres and 31 guntas assessed at Rs. 2,141-14-0 in the previous year.

In view of very heavy casualties among these settlers during the year 1921-22, the Government requested the Senior Surgeon to take early action in the matter of providing medical relief, such as the opening of dispensaries at Aralode and Karur. Seeing, however, that the scheme has been attended with a fair measure of success, Government in their order No. I. C. 4509-14 + Ft. 147-22-2 dated 19th January 1923, sanctioned its continuance for a further period of 3 years from 1st July 1923 and requested the Conservator of Forests to submit a special report in the matter of deputing kunbi boys to Sagar for Vocational training.

Large Landed Estates Scheme.—At the close of the previous year 91 applications were pending and 8 were received during the year (4 in Bangalore, 3 in Mysore and 1 in Hassan), making a total of 99. Six cases were disposed of by grant (4 in Bangalore, 1 in Hassan and 1 in Mysore) and 34 were rejected leaving 59 pending at the close of the year.

The Deputy Commissioner of Shimoga has observed that though the lists of blocks, 410 in number, available for being granted were published and distributed among the several taluks of the district, the scheme has not caught on and that the matter appears to require special investigation. The difficulty with the generality of our raiyats seems to be mainly want of sufficient capital and enterprise to work the estates on a large scale. The question of granting these lands only to those likely to utilize them for experimental purposes, of giving preference to first applicants, restricting the sub-division of estates into small numbers and extending the concession to date grove lands as well, which was mooted at the Dasara Session of the Representative Assembly last year, is under consideration.

15. *The Block System of Irrigation under the Vanivilas Sagara.*—There were 12,172 acres 33 guntas under the blocks at the beginning of the year. An extent of 187 acres 11 guntas was added thereto during the year, while an extent of 34 guntas was removed from it, resulting in a net increase of 186 acres 17 guntas, the total extent under the blocks at the end of the year being 12,359 acres and 10 guntas.

The extent of land under occupation at the beginning of the year was 10,044 acres 24 guntas and it was 10,31 acres 1 gunta at the end of the year, showing an increase of 186 acres 17 guntas. The Government having, in their order No. 5865-9—L. R. 13-21-6, dated 4th May 1922, directed the removal of the restriction placed against the fresh grant of lands under the blocks reserved for starting a sugar-cane factory, this was expected to bring about a substantial increase in the block area under occupation, but it is reported that no such lands could be disposed of during the year either by sale or for upset price owing to the non-receipt of orders from Government as to the officer by whom and the conditions under which the lands were to be granted. seventy-seven applications involving an extent of 490 acres 10 guntas are reported to be awaiting disposal pending orders from Government. At the end of the year there was an extent of 2128 acres and 9 guntas available for cultivation. In this connection reference is invited to this office letter No. C. 399-22-23, dated 16th January 1923, in which the proposals of the Sub-Committee appointed in Government order No. R. 1525-9—L. R. 13-22-3, dated 19th September 1922, to go into question of the continuance or abolition of the Block System of Irrigation under the Vanivilas Sagara were reported to Government. If the proposals made therein for hot weather supply are sanctioned, the extent of irrigable lands that could be sold would be very little, as already observed in my letter to Government No. C. 2631-Gl. 22-23, dated 12th March 1923. The demand for the year was Rs. 84,241-18-11 including the balance of Rs. 3984-0-2 left uncollected at the end of the previous year. Out of this a sum of Rs. 79034-10-1 was collected (including remissions) leaving a balance of Rs. 5207-5-10 inclusive of a sum of Rs. 845-4-9 due on the

lands belonging to the Government Agricultural Farm at Babbur, and another Rs. 716-3-8 to be written off the accounts. The recoverable arrears were thus Rs. 4491-2-2 of which a sum of Rs. 1332-9-0 is reported to have been since collected.

An extent of 273 Ac. 29 Gs. was unauthorised by cultivated during the year and necessary action was taken in the matter. The Deputy Commissioner notes also that penal water rate had to be recovered in respect of 396 acres 37 guntas unauthorisedly irrigated in previous years, and that a sum of Rs. 1023-2-0 was so recovered in respect of an extent of 101 acres 11 guntas only. The Deputy Commissioner will be requested to take prompt action in respect of the remaining extent as well.

16. *Special Concessions for Water-rate under the Krishnarajasagara.*—The Deputy Commissioner of Mysore has reported that none of the raiyats raised quick-growing crops on lands commanded by the Krishnarajasagara on payment of the special water-rate of Rs. 2 per acre under Government Order No. 12921-74—L.R. 42-18-15, dated 7th April 1919, during the year.

Area under Occupation and Crops.—The appended statement No. VIII shows the area under occupation and the area cropped in the several districts as compared with the previous year.

There was on the whole an increase of 12,487 acres in the area under occupation as compared with 1921-22 though there were slight decreases in the districts of Bangalore, Kolar, Mysore and Chitaldrug reported to be due to relinquishments for want of timely and adequate Mungar rains. Of the total area under occupation amounting to 7·9 million acres, only about 6·1 million acres or a little over 77 per cent was actually under crops. The largest percentage of fallows was in the Chitaldrug District and the smallest in the Mysore District. It will be observed that though the total area cropped during the year under report exceeded that in the previous year by 121,954 acres, it fell short of the average of the preceding five years by 28,051 acres.

The percentage of fallow to the area under occupation for the whole State was 22·6 as against 23·3 in 1921-22 but the percentage of land that lay fallow was in excess of this in all the districts except Mysore and Bangalore,

18. *Area under select crops.*—The appended statement IX shows the extent of cultivation under the select crops, paddy, ragi, cholam, horsegram, sugarcane and cotton—in the several districts and the difference in the acreage under these crops as compared with the previous year.

The areas under ragi, cholam, sugarcane and cotton showed a slight increase but those under paddy and horsegram decreased by 9,523 and 10,295 acres respectively. The decrease under paddy occurred in all the districts except Tumkur and Mysore and was due to the insufficiency of water in the tanks owing to the failure of timely rains. There was a marked increase (14,139 and 15,000 acres respectively) in the area under ragi in the Tumkur and Mysore Districts while the Bangalore District showed a large shrinkage of 13,302 acres. The increase in the area under ragi accounts chiefly for the decrease of that under horsegram. The heavy fall of 5,880 acres under horsegram in the Mysore District is attributed to the failure of early Mungar rains. The increase under cholam was largest in the Tumkur and Mysore Districts being 9,582 and 5,070 acres respectively; but there was a fall of 2,025 acres in the Chitaldrug District and 699 acres in the Kolar District. The total area under sugar-cane in the State showed an increase of 5,379 acres in spite of fall of 1·5 acres in the Tumkur District. There was a total increase of 23,300 acres of the under cotton in the State of which 22,938 were in the Chitaldrug District alone, where it seems to have replaced the other dry crops to a considerable extent. There was no cotton cultivation in Bangalore and Kolar Districts.

19. *Outturn of crops.*—The appended statement No. X shows the average outturn (in annas) of the select crops, paddy, ragi, horsegram, cholam and sugarcane in the several Districts during the year under report as compared with the year 1921-22.

The average yield of all the crops excepting horsegram was poorer than in the previous year. The Kolar District fared badly under all the heads and Chitaldrug was not also very much better except under horsegram. The yield of paddy in the

Malnad Districts of Shimoga and Kadur, of ragi in Bangalore, Hassan, Shimoga and Kadur, of cholam in Bangalore and Hassan, and of sugar-cane in Tumkur, Mysore and Shimoga was also poorer than in the year previous.

A full sixteen anna crop of paddy, ragi, cholam, horsegram and sugar-cane is reported to have been realised in a few taluks as detailed below :—

Paddy—Gundlupet and Alur.

Ragi—Mudgere and Narasimharajapura.

Cholam—Tarikere.

Horsegram—Chintamani.

Sugarcane.—Nelamangala, Srinivaspur, Gudibanda, Yedatore, Gundlupet, Krishnarajpete, Nagamangala, Mudgere, and Molakalmuru.

20. *Alienation of State Lands*.—The appended statement No. XI shows, by Districts, the extent and assessment of land alienated for non-agricultural purposes during the year. The purpose of alienation and the extent alienated in each case are also indicated in the remarks column of the statement.

PART III.—Revenue and its Collections.

21. *Jamabandi*.—The following statement shows the dates of commencement and completion of jamabandi in the districts :—

District	Jamabandi		No. of days		No. of Taluks settled	
	Date of commencement	Date of completion	For District	Average for each Taluk	Before the end of February	After the end of February
Bangalore	11th Nov. 22	11th Mar. 23	121	12'0	9	1
Kolar	25th Nov. 22	26th Apr. 23	153	13'9	8	3
Tumkur	17th Nov. 22	26th Mar. 23	130	13	8	2
Mysore	9th Nov. 22	22nd Mar. 23	134	9'9	10	4
Hassan	11th Jan. 23	10th May. 23	120	15	4	4
Shimoga	22nd Oct. 22	24th Apr. 23	185	20'5	2	7
Kadur	12th Dec. 22	12th Apr. 23	122	20'3	2	4
Chitaldrug	23rd Nov. 22	24th Feb. 23	94	10'4	9	...

The average duration of jamabandi ranged from 9'9 days in the Mysore District to 20'5 in the Shimoga District. Chitaldrug was the only district in which the jamabandi of all the taluks was completed before the end of February 1923. The progress made by that time in the districts of Bangalore, Kolar, Tumkur and Mysore was also fair. The delay in the Hassan District is attributed to some of the village accounts not being ready. In the Kadur District, the delay is attributed to the fact that Mr. M. Shamanna, Special Second Grade Magistrate, had to be placed in charge of the Tarikere Sub-Division in addition to his own stationary duties from 5th March 1923 to 11th May 1923 owing to special unforeseen causes. Shimoga, where only two out of the nine taluks were settled before the close of February, was the only District that lagged behind during the year. The tour of the Dewan in the District in January last partly accounts for this and the Sub-Division Officer of Sagar is reported to have not gone through the work in accordance with any fixed programme. This officer (Mr. M. S. Ramachandra Rao) failed also to submit the jamabandi reports of Shikarpur, Sagar and Sorab Taluks in spite of repeated reminders. He has since submitted a consolidated report for all these three taluks which is receiving attention.

22. *Raiyats' Receipt Books*.—The number of raiyats' receipt books issued in the several Districts during the year under review is shown below :—

Bangalore	...	...	...	8820 (a)
Kolar	...	...	...	6249
Tumkur	...	...	...	34870
Mysore	...	...	...	8698
Hassan	...	...	...	9752 (b)
Shimoga	...	...	...	7395
Kadur	...	...	...	6560
Chitaldrug	...	...	...	7608
Total				89,952

(a) Exclusive of the issues in Bangalore and Hoskote Taluks.

(b) Exclusive of the issues in Arsikere Taluk.

The Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore, reports that there were frequent complaints of non-supply of the forms in sufficient numbers by the Stationery Superintendent. The Deputy Commissioner, Mysore District, also notes that more forms could have been distributed if there had been sufficient stock on hand, that no supply could be sent to the taluks of Gundlupet and T.-Narsipur and that the supply sent to the other Taluks was inadequate.

It is gratifying to note that owing to the special efforts made by the Deputy Commissioner, Tumkur District, to popularise the use of these books as many as as 34,870 or nearly 40 per cent of the issue for the whole State were issued in that District.

The new forms revised under G. O. No. R. 6704-13-L. R. 330-20-68 dated 31st May 1922 do not appear to have been supplied to any of the districts till now.

All the Deputy Commissioners report that a large number of pattas were examined at the time of Dittam and Huzur Jamabandi.

23. *Revenue Money Order System*.—The following statement shows the number of the money orders and the amount of remittances made in the several districts during the year under report as compared with the previous year :—

District				1921-1922		1922-23	
				No.	Amount	No.	Amount
					Rs.		Rs.
Bangalore	..	..	..	646	6,288	656	6,892
Kolar	...	..	...	224	2,329	240	2,942
Tumkur	...	...	..	328	3,639	316	3,818
Mysore	..	...	..	1,070	17,114	1,037	16,513
Hassan	...	...	..	189	2,250	137	1,724
Shimoga	...	..	...	42	534	23	1,143
Kadur	...	..	..	18	400	26	677
Chitaldrug	...	..	...	49	776	35	1,145
Total				2,566	33,830	2,506	31,854

There was thus a small decrease in the total number of remittances though the total amount remitted was slightly in excess of that of the previous year. But the Hassan District showed a fall both in the number of remittances made and the amount involved. The system, however, is bound to become more popular in course of time as raiyats begin to acquire literacy and postal facilities in the interior of Districts improve.

24 and 25. *Demand, Collection and Balance of Revenue and Mohatarfa*.—Statement No. XII shows the demand, collection and balance under Land Revenue and Mohatarfa for the whole State for the year under report as compared with the previous year. There was an increase of Rs. 2,18,937 under total demand under Land Revenue and the collections were also more than in the previous year by Rs. 2,65,004. The balance left was 9,88,584 as against 10,63,580 during the preceding year.

The demand under Mohatarfa was also greater than that of the previous year by 6,758 and the collections greater than in the previous year by Rs. 7,733.

Demand, collection and balance of Land Revenue:—Statement No. XIII shows the demand, collection and balance of Land Revenue inclusive of Land Revenue Miscellaneous in the several districts as compared with the year 1921-22. The closing balances of 1921-22, do not tally with the opening balances of 1922-23, in the districts of Bangalore, Kolar, Mysore and Kadur and the explanations furnished for the differences are noted in the foot notes to the statement.

Demand:—There was a general increase aggregating Rs. 5,94,010, in the demand for the year in all the districts as noted in the margin.

In the Bangalore District, there was an increase of Rs. 5,199 under Land		
Bangalore	...	70,250
Kolar	...	79,454
Tumkur	...	88,825
Mysore	...	32,843
Hassan	...	1,39,059
Shimoga	...	13,020
Kadur	...	89,182
Chitaldrug	...	81,877
Total	...	5,94,010

Revenue and of Rs. 65,051 under Land Revenue Miscellaneous. The increase under the former was due to larger extent of lands brought under cultivation while under the latter it was due to sale proceeds of Government waste lands.

In the Kolar District, the increase under Land Revenue was Rs. 6,841, and that under Miscellaneous Rs. 78,079. The Deputy Commissioner explains that this was due to sales of Government waste lands and increased realisations under Amarayi. In the Tumkur District, the introduction of Revision Settlement into 383 villages of the Tumkur, and Gubbi Taluks and Turuvekere Sub-Taluk was responsible for an increase of Rs. 55,862 under Land Revenue proper. The bulk of the increase in the Mysore District was under Land Revenue Miscellaneous, the sales of Amrut Mahal kaval lands having brought in Rs. 25,371. The increase under Land Revenue proper was highest in the Hassan District being 70,827, due to Revision Settlement in the Hassan Taluk and the sale of Amrut Mahal kavals, Date groves, etc., contributed to an increase of Rs. 68,232, in that district. The increase of 55,320, under Land Revenue in the Kadur District is due to the introduction of Revision Settlement into certain villages of the Chikmagalur, Mudgere, Koppa and Kadur Taluks and Narasimharajapura Sub-Taluk; the increase under Revenue Miscellaneous in this district, viz., Rs. 33,862 is said to be due to the realisations from Malki and Darkhast sales.

The increase in the Chitaldrug District is due chiefly to the sale of Amrut Mahal kaval lands: how much of it was under Land Revenue and how much under Land Revenue Miscellaneous is not clear as particulars have not been furnished separately.

Collection.—Out of the net demand of 1,29,68,358, a sum of Rs. 1,19,79,774 was collected leaving a balance of 9,88,584. The collections were greater than in the previous year in all the districts.

Statement XIII (a) shows the percentage of collections out of the previous years' arrears as well as the current demand in the districts during the year 1921-22 and 1922-23.

The collections out of arrears were generally less than in the previous year in all the districts but Hassan and Kadur the total for the State being slightly greater, however, than in the previous year. The collections out of current demand were better in all the districts except Bangalore, Hassan, Shimoga and Chitaldrug the net result being that the percentage was 94.1 as against 93.9. The collections were the highest in the Chitaldrug District being 97.8, next in order being Tumkur with 96.6.

In the marginally noted taluks the collection out of the current demand

Anekal 99.9.	Hoskote	...	98.4
Dodballapur	97.5.	Nelamangala	97.7
Magadi	99.6.	Kankanhalli	95.3
Chintamani	...	...	97.1
Srinivasapur	99.3.	Mulbagal	98.5
Gudibanda	97.8.	Malur	95.6
Tumkur	98.0.	Madagiri	96.8
Sira	97.8.	Tiptur	95.2
Pavagada	98.7.	Kunigal	97.6

Mysore	95.3.	Gundlupet	...	99.6
Chamrajnagar	...	...	...	97.4
Malvalli	98.4.	Manjarabad	...	96.0
Arkalgud	97.8.	Honnali	...	99.3
Sagar	95.9.	Nagar	...	99.4
Koppa	97.8.	Chitaldrug	...	95.9
Challakere	97.7.	Hiriyur	...	96.1
Holalkere	99.5.	Davangere	...	99.6
Jagalur	99.5.	Hosdrug	...	97.2

was satisfactory being more than 95 per cent:—

In the Tumkur District, collection was not less than 94 per cent in all the taluks, the highest being 98.0 in the Tumkur and Pavagada Taluks. In the Gundlupet Taluk the percentage of collection was 99.6 and next in order come Malvalli and

Chamrajnagar with 98·4 and 97·4 respectively. Except in the taluks of Arkalgud and Manjarabad the collection was generally not satisfactory in the Hassan District as it could not reach even the bare minimum of 95 per cent. this is explained as being due to the fact that the Amildars concerned had to attend to the work of Revision Settlement just at the time of collection and also to the fact that the raiyats did not readily pay the enhanced rates of assessment. In the Chitaldrug District the collections were fairly satisfactory in all the taluks.

The collections in the marginally noted taluks were very poor. The fall in collection in the Goribidnur Taluk is reported to be due to unfavourable seasonal conditions. In the Mysore District the collections were poor in the Yedatore and Krishnarajpete Taluks. The Amildar of Yedatore is reported to have done his best though in the result the Taluk stands low. The most backward Taluk was Krishnarajapet, the Amildar being Mr. V. Gopala Rao, as in the previous year. As already explained the fall in collection in the Hassan and Hole-Narsipur Taluks is due to the Amildars being engaged in Revision Settlement work during the collection season. The decrease in collection in the Shikarpur Taluk is reported to be due to adverse seasonal conditions. No reason has been given for the fall in collection in the Chikmagalur Taluk.

Balance.—The balance outstanding at the end of the year was 9,88,584 as against 10,63,580. Out of this, Rupees 3,51,983 relates to arrears of previous years. In the marginally noted taluks the closing balances are heavy being more than 25,000. Instructions will be issued to reduce them early.

Statements XIII (b) and (c) show the demand, collection and balance of Land Revenue proper and of Land Revenue Miscellaneous separately of all the districts except Mysore and Chitaldrug from whom information has not been received separately under the two heads. They have been requested to submit the particulars as required in this office circular No. R. Dis. 123—22-23, dated 31st January 1923 on receipt of which a supplemental statement will be forwarded.

26. **Mohatarfa.**—The appended statement No. XIV shows the demand, collection and balance of revenue under this head for the year 1922-23 as compared with 1921-22.

There was an increase in the demand for the year in all the districts except Bangalore, Mysore and Shimoga where it decreased slightly. On the whole it was greater than that of the previous year by Rs. 6,728 being Rs. 2,38,983 as against Rs. 2,32,355 in the previous year. The collections were generally satisfactory and greater than in the previous year and resulted in the reduction of the closing balance from Rs. 23,121 to 18,946, all the districts excepting Hassan and Chitaldrug having contributed to this decrease. The percentage of collections was also better in all the districts except Hassan and Mysore being 92·3 as against 91·0 in 1921-22 but it cannot be considered to have been satisfactory in the districts of Mysore, Hassan and Kadur as it was less than 90. The entire dues under this head were collected in the Anekal Taluk, while in Yedatore, Seringapatam, Mandya and Arsikere Taluks the collections were less than 80 per cent of the demand.

27. **Supari Cess.**—The following statement shows the demand, collection and balance under this head in the several districts :—

District				Demand including arrears	Collection	Balance	Remarks
Bangalore	...	...	..	432	421	11	..
Kolar	...	..	...	273	257	16	...
Tumkur	..	..	..	5,138	5,077	61	...
Mysore	..	..	..	1,357	1,166	191	...
Hassan	...	..	...	1,216	1,149	67	..
Shimoga	..	...	...	16,509	16,361	148	...
Kadur	..	..	..	6,897	6,702	193	...
Chitaldrug	...	..	..	688	683	5	...
Total				32,508	31,816	692	..
				29,993	28,594	1,399	...

There was an increase both in demand and collection under this head and the percentage of collection to demand was 97·2. The balance outstanding at the end of the year was only Rs. 692 as against Rs. 1,399 in 1921-22. The collection in Yedatore Taluk was only about 72 per cent of the demand.

The cess has been ordered to be abolished from the current year in G. O. No. 7989-8019—A. & E. 121-22-4 dated 12th June 1923.

28. *Salt*.—The statement given below shows the demand, collection and balance of revenue under the head :—

District				Demand including arrears	Collections including remission	Balance	Remarks
Bangalore	..	..	...	.....	.....	....	..
Kolar	...	..	...	289	281	8	..
Tumkur	...	...	..	577	577	....	...
Mysore	..	...	...	98	98	....	..
Hassan	..	..	..	33	33	....	...
Shimoga	..	..	..	6	6	.....	...
Kadur	...	..	..	95	95	....	..
Chitaldrug	...	...	...	2,800	2,800	....	...
Total				3,898	3,890	8	...
				2,961	2,961	....	...

There was an increase under both demand and collection during the year under report as compared with the previous year in all the districts except Hassan and Shimoga where there was a slight fall under both heads. As observed by the Deputy Commissioner, Tumkur District, the increase was probably due to the enhancement of duty on sea salt, some people therefore having recourse probably to the local salt-pan products.

29. *Coercive Processes*.—The appended statement No. XV gives the details of coercive processes adopted for the realization of Land Revenue in the several districts and the amounts realised thereby.

The total number of coercive processes of the several kinds issued during the year was 1,08,780 as against 1,13,782 of the previous year though the amount realised thereby exceeded that of the previous year by Rs. 41,541 being Rs. 13,72,332 as against Rs. 13,30,391 in 1921-22. This appears to indicate that the occupants of the poorer class of holdings paid their dues sufficiently promptly and that it was chiefly in the case of those who had to pay large amounts that it was necessary to have recourse to these processes. It is noticeable that although there was a fall from 30,191 to 25,475 in the number of processes issued in the Mysore District, the total amount realised was Rs. 3,38,262 as against Rs. 2,82,157 of the previous year. The total recoveries by the issue of these processes amounted to 11·45 per cent of the total collections as against 11·36 of the previous year.

There was a general decrease in the number of demand notices issued under Section 158 of the Land Revenue Code; still about 90 per cent of the total amount realised by the adoption of all kinds of processes, was realised by the mere issue of these notices. There were 22,274 cases in all in which sale notices were issued under Section 159 as against 22,414 in the previous year but sales were actually held in 3,755 cases or 359 more cases than in 1921-22.

The total extent thus sold is reported to have been 24,953 acres 15 guntas bearing an assessment of Rs. 39,175 and the total realisations, Rs. 74,620. The statement submitted by the Deputy Commissioner, Shimoga District, shows that as many as 1,372 sales took place in that district, but the arrears recovered from these sales are reported to have been only Rs. 7,899 out of an amount of Rs. 45,796 for recovery of which the sales were held. This may be accounted for partly as having been due to the fact that in 247 cases a total extent of 1919 acres 25 guntas had to be resumed to Government, for want of bidders, especially in Shikarpur Taluk, where 886 sales of land bearing an aggregate assessment of Rs. 8,221 led to the

recovery of only a sum of Rs. 528-4-0 out of the arrears of Rs. 19,906 on account of which they were sold. But it is difficult to believe that, as shown in the Deputy Commissioner's statement, lands measuring 36 acres 20 guntas and assessed at Rs. 35 in all had to be sold in two cases for the recovery of an arrear of Rs. 9,960 in Honnali Taluk. The Deputy Commissioner has been requested to explain this discrepancy. In the Mysore, Shimoga and Kadur Districts, in 638 cases lands measuring 4,352 acres 12 guntas assessed at Rs. 6,878-6-6 as noted below had to be resumed to Government for want of bids.

Districts				No. of Lands	Extent		Assessment		
					A.	g.	Rs.	a.	p.
Mysore	...	...	...	257	1,470	23	1,280	2	0
Shimoga	...	...	...	247	1,919	25	3,808	10	6
Kadur	...	...	...	134	962	4	1,789	10	0
Total				638	4,352	12	6,878	6	6

The reports of other districts do not contain information about such resumptions.

Distrainment of movable property was resorted to under Section 160 in 4,080 cases of which as many as 2,418 related to Mysore District; but the number of cases in which the property was actually sold in that district was only three; all of them relating to Heggadevankote Taluk. The other Deputy Commissioners have not furnished information about the number of cases in which the property was actually sold. Out of an arrear of Rs. 69,791 for which processes were adopted under this section a sum of Rs. 9,766 was realised. It is noticeable that there was no recovery from these sales in the Kadur District although in 125 cases distrainment is reported to have taken place. The Deputy Commissioner will be requested to explain this.

The defaulter's right, title and interest in property other than that on which the arrears were due were sold in 156 cases as against 342 in the previous year. The provisions of Rule 35 of the Land Revenue Rules were generally followed in all the districts excepting Bangalore where there were 134 such cases in the Bangalore Taluk alone. As however, the Deputy Commissioner's statement shows that there were no arrears in that taluk on account of which this process had to be resorted to and that an amount of Rs. 44,106 was realised thereby, it is probable that the cases related to the recovery of other items besides Land Revenue. The Deputy Commissioner has been requested to submit a separate report in the matter. There were no cases of arrest or imprisonment for the recovery of revenue under Section 163 of the Land Revenue Code.

PART IV.—Miscellaneous Revenue Work.

30. *Loans, Takavi advances under Section 194 of the Land Revenue Code and Loans under the Land Improvement Loans Regulation.*—In their order No. R. 6,107-16—R. M. 4-21-13, dated 11/15th May 1922, Government were pleased to sanction a sum of Rs. 80,000 for the grant of Land Improvement and Takavi loans during 1922-23. Out of this Rs. 66,000 were distributed among the districts and loans amounting to Rs. 42,940 were sanctioned and Rs. 41,125 were actually advanced to the parties during the year. Appended statement No. XVI gives the details of the amounts sanctioned and advanced to the parties in each district under all the 3 heads Takavi, Land Improvement and Irrigation Wells.

31. *Takavi Advances.*—As will be seen from the appended statement No. XVII, 488 applications for an aggregate sum of Rs. 83,830 had to be dealt with during the year as against 791 applications for an aggregate amount of Rs. 1,61,745 during the previous year. Of these, in 166 cases advances amounting to Rs. 20,440 were sanctioned as against 29,750 in 183 cases in the previous year and 282 appli-

cations for Rs. 55,065 were rejected leaving at the end of the year only 40 applications for a sum of Rs. 8,325 pending disposal. It is gratifying to note that no applications were pending disposal at the end of the year in the Chitaldrug District and only a few were pending in each of the other districts.

The instalments including arrears which fell due in the year amounted to Rs. 1,56,431-9-6 of which a sum of Rs. 1,12,530-13-4 or 71.93 per cent was actually recovered leaving Rs. 43,900-12-2 outstanding at the end of the year.

The collection was below 50 per cent in the following taluks the demand in the case of Hunsur, Yedatore and Heggaddevankote, being however small *i.e.*, below Rs. 160.

Bangalore	...	36.5	Belur	..	39.29
Magadi	...	42.06	Arsikere	..	2.35
Sidlaghatta	..	34.69	Channarayapatna	..	45.89
Hunsur	...	24.11	Hole-Narsipur	..	45.95
Yedatore	...	24.11	Alur Sub-Taluk	...	42.86
Heggaddevankote	...	Nil	Hiriyur	..	34.41

32. *Land Improvement Loans.*—The annexed statement No. XVIII furnishes particulars of Land Improvement Loans granted and recovered in the several districts during the year.

Two hundred and ninety-eight applications involving an amount of Rs. 1,46,730 had to be dealt with during the year; of these, 93 applications for an aggregate amount of Rs. 21,700 were sanctioned and 153 applications for an aggregate amount of Rs. 88,280 were rejected leaving 52 applications for Rs. 36,750 pending disposal at the end of the year.

Out of Rs. 1,04,041-0-4 which was the demand for the year a sum of Rs. 71,446-12-0 or 68.67 per cent was collected leaving a balance of Rs. 32,594-3-6. Collections were better than in the last year in all the districts except Hassan and Chitaldrug where they were slightly worse.

Taking by taluks, collection was below 50 per cent in the following taluks the demand in the case of Malur, Heggaddevankote and Malavalli being small, *i.e.*, below Rs. 200.

Dodballapur	..	..	..	...	31.94
Magadi	...	...	...	...	43.52
Malur	...	...	...	...	40.0
Sidlaghatta	..	..	..	...	30.75
Heggaddevankote	...	...	...	...	20.85
Yedatore	..	...	..	...	29.24
Mandya	...	...	...	..	48.90
Malavalli	...	...	...	...	21.80
Nanjangud	..	...	..	..	44.00
Chamarajanagar.	...	...	...	...	49.13
T.-Narasipur	...	...	...	...	32.50
Belur	..	...	...	...	24.31
Channarayapatna	..	...	..	..	37.69
Hole-Narsipur	...	...	...	..	28.00
Shimoga	...	...	...	..	41.69
Shikarpur	..	...	...	...	24.31

33. *Irrigation Wells.*—It will be seen from the appended statement No. XIX that 4 applications for an aggregate amount of Rs. 800 were sanctioned in the Kolar District. No applications were received or sanctioned under this head in the districts of Bangalore, Mysore, Hassan, Shimoga, Kadur and Chitaldrug and the amounts sanctioned and recovered in the Tumkur District have been included in the figures furnished in statement XVIII.

Out of a total demand of Rs. 23,826-14-9, a sum of Rs. 18,710-14-3 or 78.53 per cent was collected leaving a balance of Rs. 5,116-0-6.

Collection in Srinivasapur and Sidlaghatta Taluks was 48.36 and 16.0 per cent of the demand respectively. In the case of Rs. 157-12-9 that had to be recovered in the Hassan Taluk it is reported that the properties of the defaulter were sold and that the sale amount of Rs. 200 is kept in deposit pending confirmation of the sale.

34. *Village Improvement scheme.*—Since the abolition of the Village Improvement Clerk in the District and Taluk Offices, the work relating to Village Improvement is being attended to by the clerks of Local Fund Sections under the supervision of the officers of the District Board.

Out of the provision of Rs. 25,000 sanctioned for Village Improvement Works

District	Allotment	Amount expended
	Rs.	Rs.
Bangalore	3,000	675
Kolar	3,000	...
Tumkur	3,280	...
Mysore	2,000	1,915
Hassan	4,000	1,037
Shimoga	3,000	1,882
Kadur	2,050	165
Chitaldrug	2,000	1,118
Total	22,330	6,792

in the budget, an amount of Rs. 22,330 was distributed among the several districts and the balance was held in reserve. The allotments sanctioned for each district and the amounts expended therefrom during the year are noted in the margin so far as information is available in the district reports.

It is very unsatisfactory to note that the allotments sanctioned were not utilised to any appreciable extent in most of the districts. With more interest and exertion on the part of local officers it might have been possible for them to utilise the bulk of the grant sanctioned before the close of the year.

The Deputy Commissioners of Bangalore, Hassan and Chitaldrug Districts have not furnished details of the work turned out under the various heads by the several Village Committees in their districts though a similar omission was noticed in the previous year's report. The details furnished by the Deputy Commissioners of other districts are given in the following statement :—

District	No. of Village Committees	No. of villages served by them	Committees which contributed $\frac{1}{2}$ a day's labour per week	Committees which subscribed for news-papers	Committees which held weekly meetings	Estimated cost of works sanctioned or undertaken
Kolar	1,256	2,500	211	20	50	273
Tumkur	1,337*	2,290*	297	348	105	63,989
Mysore	1,769	2,686	583	824	253	1,19,324
Shimoga	975	1,806	285	379	163	6,146
Kadur	526	937	80	144	45	15,247
Total	5,863	10,219	1,456	1,715	721	2,04,979

* The figures furnished this year do not tally with the last year's figures.

One thousand four hundred and fifty-six Village Committees devoted half a day per week for communal labour as against 2,005 during 1921,22 while 1,715 Committees subscribed for news-papers and 721 held weekly meetings for recreation or instruction as against 1,949 and 1,249 respectively in the previous year. In the Kadur District, the value of work turned out by the villagers themselves is reported to have amounted to as much as Rs. 15,007.

The Deputy Commissioner, Tumkur District, reports that 326 Grain Banks with a paid up capital of 1,745 pallas of grain were organised and started for the first time in the District.

Village Roads.—During the year under report 4 new roads were opened in the Mysore and Hassan Districts. The length of new roads formed or old roads repaired, and the expenditure incurred thereon in the several districts are given below:—

District	Miles	Rs.
Kolar	10 (exclusive of old roads repaired in Bagepalli and Gudibanda)	273
Tumkur	63	5,467
Mysore	105	380
Hassan	...	5,500
Shimoga	218	5,034
Kadur	107	...
Chitaldrug	...	150

For want of funds, no new roads were opened in most of the districts during the year under report but the existing roads were generally kept in good condition.

The Government have been addressed in my letter No. C. 3416—20-21, dated 6th-9th March 1923 in the matter of the future administration of the funds for the Village Improvement Scheme in view of the transfer of the work of the Village Improvement Scheme to the Local Boards.

35. *Village Forests.*—Attention was confined during the year chiefly to the consolidation of the work of the previous years and to bringing the Panchayets into working order. After deducting the area cancelled from the list of Village Forests in the Mysore District, the total number of village forests at the close of the year remained at 103, covering an extent of 40,570 acres or 634 sq. miles.

Mr. A.V. Kesava Iyengar, Special Forest Officer attached to the office of the Revenue Commissioner in connection with the Village Forest Scheme inspected 90 blocks during the year and gave instructions to the Panchayets in the matter of their management. He made special efforts during the last rainy season to get useful trees planted in the village forests of the Kolar District. Several Panchayets have already begun to realise the benefits of the scheme and have done sufficiently good work for the short period that the scheme has been worked. The powers delegated to them have been used with moderation and discretion. The example set by the 'model' Panchayets has been followed by others in the same District and thanks to the favourable local conditions some of the latter have been able to show even better results than their models, especially in the Kolar District. The villagers contributed free labour to an estimated extent of Rs. 650 and a sum of Rs. 2,744 was realised by the Panchayets during the year by the disposal of forest produce as against Rs. 1,696, of the previous year. A sum of Rs. 592 was spent out of it for carrying out improvement works such as sowing seeds and planting trees, ploughing up blank spaces for promoting the growth of fodder crops, cutting and clearing boundary lines, climber cutting, creating water facilities, etc., and also for engaging paid watchers in special seasons. The Panchayets had in all a deposit of Rs. 3,578 at the close of the year. With a view to secure some uniformity in the maintenance of registers and accounts, a set of forms were prescribed during the year and Government have been pleased to sanction a supply of these forms to the Panchayets free of cost for three years (*vide* G. O. No. I. C. 6872-82 Ft. 288-22-2 dated 11th May 1923).

A special report on the progress of the village forest scheme from the date of its inception up to the end of the year was submitted to Government with this office No. C. 678—23-24. dated 10th August 1923 and Government have been pleased in their order No. I.C. 1486-95 Ft. 76.23-2 dated 21st September 1923 to note with satisfaction the appreciable advance in the working of the village forest scheme since the appointment of the Special Officer. Though, however the Revenue Commissioner had recommended the extension of the services of the temporary establishment employed on the scheme for another year, Government ordered its disbandment from 1st August 1923 owing to the financial stringency. It is, however, trusted that as soon as finances improve, this establishment will be revived as the work is very valuable in the interests of the raiyat population.

36. *Avenue Trees.*—The number of avenue trees newly planted in the several districts during the year is shown in the margin.

District	Number of trees planted	
	During the year 1923	On the Birthday of His Highness the Maharaja
Bangalore ...	4,685	...
Kolar ...	6,098	22,960
Tumkur ...	5,182	1,982
Mysore ...	7,794	1,448
Hassan ...	8,111	5,613
Shimoga ...	3,108	...
Kadur ...	2,416	...
Chitaldrug ...	18,485	8,937
✓ Total ...	58,829	40,890

The Amildars of Bangalore, Devanhalli and Malvalli Taluks are reported to have not furnished figures under this head. The Deputy Commissioners concerned will be requested to obtain and submit their explanation for the omission. Planting work in Mulbagal was not satisfactory.

The Deputy Commissioner, Mysore, reports that a large number of gaps were filled in with fresh plants and were properly taken care of. The Deputy Commis-

sioner, Hassan, reports that 4,423 pits have been newly dug up for new plantings and the Deputy Commissioner, Kadur, reports that 2,350 pits have been dug up in gaps for new plantings. The Deputy Commissioner, Chitaldrug, reports that there are as many as 15,553 pits left vacant and that the Amildars of Challakere, Davangere, Jagalur, Hiriyur and Hosadurga Taluks where more than 1,000 pits are still vacant have been asked to bestir themselves and show satisfactory progress in this direction during the current year.

1,62,118 trees were numbered in the districts of Tumkur, Hassan, Shimoga, Kadur and Chitaldrug, Tumkur alone contributing 1,09,569. The Deputy Commissioner, Mysore District, reports that needful instructions were issued during the year to renew the numbering of trees on which the numbers were not visible or had grown faint.

As regards the parasite growth (ಬಂಜೆಹಿಡಿ) in the Shimoga District referred to in the previous year's report, the Conservator of Forests and the Director of Agriculture having suggested that all trees badly affected should be destroyed and replaced by seedlings of 'Bevu' 'Nerle' and other species not subject to the attack of these parasites and that in the case of others all branches affected by the parasite should be cut 'from the point of attack towards the axis of the tree' the District Board is trying to induce the raiyats to undertake the cutting and removal of the growth and the planting and preservation of trees by holding out to them a promise of the hakdari of the trees and the issue of a patta therefor. The maintenance of avenue trees was one of the subjects discussed at the Local Boards Conference and recommendations have been submitted to Government.

37. *Tank Panchayets*.—The following statement shows the number of Panchayets sanctioned since the scheme came into operation, the number sanctioned during the year and the number of Panchayets actually constituted up to the end of the year under report. Including one Panchayet sanctioned during the year, the total number of tanks brought under the operation of the Regulation was 115 for 90 of which Panchayets have been constituted. Proposals for forming more Panchayets in all the districts except Bangalore and Mysore are stated to be under correspondence. Most of the Panchayets are not working satisfactorily owing to either factious feeling among the villagers or to indifference of the members. The Panchayets sanctioned for Chellur and Hebbur Tanks in Tumkur District have been proposed to be abolished as they were found to be unworkable owing to the prevalence of factions and lack of interest on the part of the members.

Seven Tank Panchayets were reconstituted during the year under report in the Tumkur District and it is reported that steps are being taken to reconstitute 25 other Panchayets, 17 in Sira Taluk and 8 in Maddagiri Taluk, whose terms have expired.

TANK PANCHAYETS.

No.	District	Number of Panchayets sanctioned			Number of Panchayets actually constituted		
		In previous years	During the year	Total	In previous years	During the year	Total
1	Bangalore	3	...	3	3	..	3
2	Kolar *	14	...	14	9	..	9
3	Tumkur	65	...	65	51	..	51
4	Mysore	11	...	11	6	..	6
5	Hassan	4	1	5	4	..	4
6	Shimoga	6	...	6	6	..	6
7	Kadur	2	...	2	2	..	2
8	Chitaldrug	9	...	9	9	..	9
Total 1922-23		114	1	115	90	..	90
Total 1921-22		110	4	114	87	3	90

* The Deputy Commissioner, Kolar, furnishes now the following figures:—

11, 0, 11, 11, 0, 11 which seems to be incorrect. As there are no new Panchayets sanctioned or actually constituted during the year the figures are adopted in accordance with the last year's figures.

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38. *District and Taluk Conferences.*—District and Taluk Conferences were held in all the districts and taluks (excepting in Chintamani which had been evacuated on account of plague). As usual at these Conferences stock was taken of work actually done under the Village Improvement Scheme and other measures of general and local improvement. Lectures also were delivered on Agriculture, Education, Co-operation and Civic and Social progress by the Departmental Officers and experienced non-official gentlemen. The Major and Minor wants of the districts were also discussed. Exhibitions of agricultural and industrial products and demonstrations of the use of improved implements and of the manufacture of jaggery on improved lines were held in connection with several of the Conferences. Panchama Conferences are reported to have been organised as adjuncts to the District and Taluk Conferences in the Tumkur and Chitaldrug Districts. An interesting feature of the District Conference at Kolar was the holding of a Conference of ladies at which Sri Srirangamma, B.A., Inspectress of Girls' schools presided. A special feature of the District Conference at Shimoga was the organization of an exhibition of charts relating to infant welfare and epidemic diseases.

A cattle show was also organized as an adjunct to the Taluk Conference at Sivaganga in the Nelamangala Taluk. Several Panchama Conferences were held in Hiriya and Challakere Taluks of the Chitaldrug District. Sheep and Cow shows were held in the Kolar and Tumkur Districts and they are said to have proved a great success. A child welfare exhibition, a baby show and a boys' scout rally had also been organized in connection with the District Conference at Tumkur.

The non-official public are reported to have evinced great enthusiasm in all these Conferences which were very useful and afforded an opportunity for officials and non-officials to meet and discuss matters of public and general interest and take stock of progress achieved.

39. *Revision Survey & Settlement.*—The re-classification operations which remained unfinished at the close of the year 1921-22 in some of the villages of the Hoskote and Chintamani Taluks were completed during the year.

Re-classification of water supply to wet and garden lands was also conducted under the new procedure in the taluks of Anekal, Kolar, Bowringpet, Malur, Gnudlupet, Yedatore, Seringapatam (non-nala villages) and a portion of Krishna-rajpet. The total number of villages thus classed was 2,151.

Revision settlement.—Revision settlement was introduced during the year into the taluks of Heggaddevankote, Seringapatam (Chaannel, area) Hole-Narsipur, Arkalgud, Sidlaghatta, Bagepalli and Devanahalli.

40. *Inspection of Boundary Marks.*—The appended statement No. XX shows by districts the number of boundary marks inspected by Shekdars and Amildars, the number found to be missing or in disrepair and the number set right and also the cases in which the liability of defaulting raiyats to make good the cost of repairs was enforced. The Deputy Commissioner of Bangalore District reports that he inspected some boundary marks during Jamabandi and other tours and that the Sub-Division Officers in his District also did the same. The Deputy Commissioner of Mysore states that the Sub-Division Officer, French Rocks inspected a fair number of marks during his tours. Out of 12,64,414 marks inspected during the year 78,632 were either missing or in disrepair. The Deputy Commissioners of Shimoga and Hassan state that almost all the bandhs and stones in disrepair or missing were promptly repaired by the raiyats. As the resurvey maps in respect of Hunsur and Chikmagalur Taluks had not been received and as the maps in respect of Tiptur taluk were received late in the year no systematic inspection could, it is reported, be made in those taluks. The resurvey maps in respect of the Chikballapur Taluk were received during the year. The marks in Alur Sub-Taluk were in good condition as they had been brought to standard during the recent resurvey operations in that Sub-Taluk and most of the bandhs and stones in Mysore, Hunsur and Nagamangala Taluks were set right due to the introduction of survey and settlement. Notices to khatedars who failed to maintain the boundary marks in good condition were issued in 25 cases in the Malur Taluk, 200 in Sira Taluk, 10 in Chamarajnagar Taluk, 4 in the Kadur Taluk, 48 in the Tarikere Taluk and 18 in the Challakere Taluk, 20 in the Jagalur Taluk, and in the Hiriya Taluk. A sum

*Taluk	No. of cases in which recoveries were made	Amount recovered
		Rs. a. p.
*Kolar ...	Not reported	4 1 0
Tiptur ...	1	1 0 0
Pavagada ...	1	2 0 0
Kortagere Sub-Taluk.	1	0 8 0
Gundlupet ...	4	7 0 0
Nanjangnd ...	7	13 0 0
Chennagiri ...	11	95 0 0
Honnali ...	8	25 12 0
Hiriyur ...	1	15 0 0
Total ...	34	163 5 0

of only Rs. 163-5-3 is reported to have been levied in 34 cases from raiyats who had made default in the proper maintenance of boundary marks in some of the taluks as shown in the *margin as against Rs. 577 in 100 cases recovered during 1921-22. No amounts were recovered in any of the taluks of Kolar, Hassan and Kadur Districts.

A report on the desirability of replacing the earthen bandhs on all black cotton soil lands of the State by dressed stones having been submitted to Government as desired by Government in their Order No. R. 4517—26—L. S. 44-22-2 dated 10th April 1923 observed that no change in the present system was called for and that they saw no reason to modify their order No. 3805-14 L. S. 15-14-4 dated 25th November 1914 laying down that the substitution of earthen bandhs by dressed stones is not desirable.

41. *Frontier Boundary Marks.*—A fair number of frontier boundary marks were inspected either by the Amildars or the Sub-Division Officers and found to be in good condition. It is reported that the Amildar of Mudgere Taluk did not inspect any marks as the orders of Government approving of the boundary line as fixed jointly by the Special Officers of Mysore and British Governments had not been received. The Amildars of Molakalmuru and Jagalur Taluks who have not furnished information in this respect have been called upon to furnish it. A few frontier boundary marks between Munireddipalya and Byadarahalli, *i.e.*, between Bangalore City and Civil and Military Station were inspected by the Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore. The frontier boundary marks bordering on the Kudlige Taluk of the Bellary District as also those on the Rayadrug road were inspected during Jamabandi by the Deputy Commissioner, Chitaldrug and the boundary marks at the British Frontier near Kodachadri in the Nagar Taluk and near Agumbe in the Thirthahalli Taluk were inspected by the Deputy Commissioner, Shimoga, at the time of the Huzur Jamabandi of the respective taluks.

The question of amending the schedule of boundaries of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore was under consideration and the plan prepared by a professional Surveyor of the Survey Department after a joint inspection by the Assistant Commissioner in charge of the Bangalore Taluk and the Deputy Collector, Civil and Military Station, was sent to the Collector, Civil and Military Station, for opinion. It is reported that the dispute about the boundary between Cholor village, Hindupur Taluk and Jodi Babenahalli, Goribidnur Taluk, referred to in the previous year's report was disposed of after a joint inspection by the representatives of the Mysore and Madras Governments, the boundary as settled at the Mysore Survey being adopted and a piece of land measuring 35 cents or 14 guntas being relinquished by the Madras Government. The Collector of Anantapur brought

- | | |
|--------------------|-----------------|
| Bagepalli Taluk. | Hindupur Taluk. |
| Krishnapuram. | Veerapuram. |
| Putteparthi and | Kodur and |
| Naropalli. | Chilamunthar. |
| 2. Kothakote etc., | Gowrivarpalli. |
| Goribidnur Taluk. | |
| 3. Jarabandahalli | Gollapura. |
| and Dodkurgod. | |
| 4. Kudamalkunte. | Thummakunte |
| | and Chowlar. |

4 cases of discrepancy in the boundaries of the marginally noted villages to the notice of the Deputy commissioner, Kolar, who reports that the matter is receiving due attention. As regards the Tumkur District the question of the discrepant boundary between a portion of Thondeti village, Maddagiri Taluk and a portion of Nodigenahalli, Madakasira Taluk, referred to in the report for the previous year was disposed of

in G. O. No. R. 5618-20—L. S. 48-22-2, dated 12th June 1923. In addition to this, 5 cases of discrepancy in the boundary between (i) Nerlakunte village, Pavagada Taluk and Gowdanhalli village, Madakasira Taluk (ii) Dommatmari village, Pavagada Taluk and Ananthapuram village Madakasira Taluk (iii) Arlekunte village, Pavagada Taluk and Roddam village, Penukonda Taluk and (iv) Doddadalavattam and Vittalapur villages, Maddagiri Taluk and Kodigenahalli village, Madakasira Taluk (v) Balasamudra village, Pavagada Taluk and Motor Chintanapalli, Dharma-

varam Taluk were taken up. The last, *viz.*, that between Balasamudram in Pavagada Taluk and Motor Chintanapalli in Dharmavaram Taluk is under correspondence and orders of Government in regard to the remaining four cases are reported to have been intimated to the Collector. Besides these a case of disputed boundary between a portion of Arsikere, Pavagada Taluk and Halkur, Madakasira Taluk in which final orders of Government had been passed in 1913 was again taken up during the year as the Sub-Division Officer, Maddagiri, reported that British stones on the Mysore side of the frontier had not been removed as per orders of Government; the matter is under correspondence. Certain discrepancies having been noticed in the demarcation of the Rayadrug-Molakalmuru Frontier boundary the District Surveyor, Chitaldrug, was deputed for rectifying them. The Sub-Division Officer, Chitaldrug, found that some stones of the Mysore Survey were missing in Vobalapura and other villages of the Challakere Taluk bordering on the Kalyandrug Taluk, Anantapur District. Government have recently sanctioned the deputation of a Surveyor from the Survey Department for work in this connection and necessary action is being taken to restore the stones.

42. *Arrears of Phod Work in the Districts.*—Five special mojinidars were employed during the year for attending to arrears of phod work (other than Amrut Mahal kaval phod work) in the districts. Three of these, *viz.*, 2 in Mysore District and 1 in the Kadur District worked throughout the year. The Special Mojinidar sanctioned to Shimoga District attended to phod work only for sometime and was afterwards put on the sub-division work of Mohadinpura Amrut Mahal kaval. The services of the special mojinidar sanctioned for the Kolar District were dispensed with by the Deputy Commissioner from 1st April 1923 as there was not sufficient work for him. In all, these five mojinidars phoded an extent of 4,507 acres 24 guntas during the year under report as noted below.—

Mysore District	..	..	..	Ac. 2,953	21
Kadur do	...	...	..	" 807	19
Kolar do	...	...	...	" 521	8
Shimoga do	...	...	...	" 225	16
Total	...	...	..	4,507	24

Besides the mojinidars, the District Surveyors and Shekdars also attend to this work. The District Surveyor at Tumkur is reported to have sub-divided 483 acres 23 guntas and the Deputy Commissioner, Shimoga, states that a total extent of 1,340 acres was sub-divided in his District by the District Surveyor and the Shekdars and that better progress could not be shown as the District Surveyor had to be deputed to other duty in connection with the separation of mixed Devadaya and Brahmadaaya lands of certain villages in the Thirthahalli Taluk and as all the Shekdars are not trained in mojini work. The total extent sub-divided by the District Surveyor and Shekdars in the Kadur District was 313 acres 18 guntas. As the District Surveyor at Chitaldrug had to devote much of his attention to the rectification of the discrepancies noticed in the Rayadrug-Molakalmuru frontier boundary he was not able to attend to the sub-division of lands in the district about 500 cases of which were pending. Two mojinidars have since been sanctioned to attend to the kaval and other phod work in that district during the current year. The extent of work turned out by the Surveyor and Shekdars under this head in other districts has not been reported by the Deputy Commissioners.

43. *Tanks.*—The working of the Minor Tanks Restoration Scheme was transferred to the Public Works Department from 1st October in the Tumkur and Hassan Districts and from 1st November 1922 in the others in accordance with Government Order No. R. 1,299-130 L. R. 15-22-1, dated 8th September 1922, and the Public Works Secretary's No. C. 222, dated 6th October 1922. Consequently all the connected records, furniture and officers were transferred to the Public Works Department and Tank Inspectors and other superfluous staff were retired or were absorbed in other offices.

Under para 30 of the Government Order referred to above, a detailed annual report on the progress of works will be submitted to Government by the Chief Engineer for Irrigation through this office. The appended statement No. XXI, however, briefly summarises the information contained in the reports of the Deputy Commissioners regarding the number of tanks restored or repaired, the number inspected by the Deputy Commissioners and the Sub-Division Officers, the number

in urgent need of repairs, the amount spent by Government and the value of earthwork done by the raiyats during the year. So far as this information goes, 292 major tanks and 236 minor ones were restored or repaired during the year at a total cost of Rs. 1,81,849 and 72,776 respectively and the value of earthwork done by raiyats to the two classes of tanks was about Rs. 17,762 and Rs. 22,589 respectively.

Inspection of tanks.—The Deputy Commissioners of Districts inspected 180 major and 162 minor tanks. The number inspected by the Deputy Commissioner was argest in the Kolar District, being 77 of which 32 were major and 45 minor, and it was smallest in the Mysore District being only 10 of which 8 were major and 2 minor ones. The Sub-Division Officers inspected about 194 major and 463 minor tanks during the year.

It is reported that 95 major and 142 minor tanks were in urgent need of repairs in all the districts excepting Bangalore, Kolar and Mysore from which no information has been received under the head.

44. *Chowthayi Tanks.*—There are no chowthayi tanks in the districts of Shimoga, Kadur and Chitaldrug. Statement No. XXI (a) appended furnishes the particulars of Chowthayi tanks in the other districts.

Out of 242 tanks entitled to a remission of Rs. 5,157-9-3 in the State, 130 tanks were in action and 112 out of action during the year. The number of tanks inspected is reported to have been 179 and the remission claimed was disallowed or withheld to an extent of Rs. 2,149-12-3 in respect of 105 tanks either because they were in disrepair or because their maintenance work had not been completed.

Rainguage stations.—The following table shows the number of rain guage stations inspected during the year:—

No.	District	No. of Station	No Inspected during the year
1	Bangalore	30	30
2	Kolar	28	28
3	Tumkur	41	41
4	Mysore	37	36
5	Hassan	*25	24
6	Shimoga	24	23
7	Kadur	†20	16
8	Chitaldrug	23	23
	Total	228	221

*Excluding 5 stations in the Coffee Estrates and one at the Civil Hospital.

†Excluding 2 stations in the Coffee Estates.

Out of 228 stations furnishing statistics of rainfall 221 or nearly 97 per cent were inspected during the year as against 217 in the previous year. No explanation is given by the Deputy Commissioners of Mysore and Shimoga Districts why the rainguage stations at Lingarajachatra in the Mandya Taluk and at the Civil Hospital at Shimoga were left uninspected.

Almost all the stations were found to be in good condition and the only two stations that were in need of repairs were repaired during the year.

The matter of supplying necessary accessories to the Konanur rainguage station in the Arkalgud Taluk which had been ordered by Government to be newly opened is still under correspondence. The question of opening additional rainguage stations at Bilikere and Bettadapur in the Hunsur Taluk and at Halagur and Doddarsinkere in the Malvalli Taluk and at Hulikere and Ripponpet in the Nagar Taluk referred to in the previous year's report is stated to be still under correspondence. The shifting of the rainguage station at kumsi to a site near the new Taluk Cutcherry building was sanctioned by Government in their Order No. L. 619-22 A. and S. 197-22-2 dated 21st July 1923. The question of shifting the rainguage station at Tagarathi to Vasanthe in the Shikarpur Taluk is under correspondence.

46. *Public Buildings.*—As Government directed in their Order No. R. 1299-1,309 L. R. 15-12-1 dated 8th September 1922 that the entire allotments for Minor Tank Restoration and other Civil Works now undertaken in the Revenue Depart-

ment should be placed at the disposal of the Executive Engineers of the respective Divisions and that the entire Maramat Establishment should be absorbed in the Public Works Department, the order was given effect to with effect from 1st October 1922.

The Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore, reports that proposals regarding the accommodation to be provided for the several offices in the new block of the District office building are still pending final orders of Government. The District Excise Office at Hassan which was shifted to Jail Buildings sometime back has since been shifted to the block of buildings which was constructed originally as witness sheds but was subsequently occupied by the District Board Office and Hassan Sub-Division Office for sometime.

The accommodation for the District Office at Hassan is stated to be inadequate and that for want of suitable accommodation the Hole-Narsipur Sub-Division Office continued to be held in the Municipal building at Hassan on a monthly rental of Rs. 50. The Deputy Commissioner, Shimoga, notes that at present the District office buildings is much overcrowded and that accommodation is insufficient for the several offices and courts located in it, and that the Special I and II class Magistrates' Courts which are located in the narrow and ill-ventilated lumber rooms in the rear portion of the building require urgently a better location. For want of accommodation the Shimoga (now Thirthahalli) Sub-Division office has been located in the old travellers' bungalow and the question of shifting it to the second floor of the block occupied by the Forest Office in the compound of the District office and removing the Forest Office to the old travellers' bungalow is under consideration. The Deputy Commissioner, Chitaldrug, reports that as observed by the Dewan during his inspection tour in the district the question of shifting the Taluk office at Chitaldrug to the Sub-Division Office building by effecting improvements and alterations necessary to the adaptation of the building to suit the requirement of a Taluk office was recently settled, the starting of the work during the present year at a cost not exceeding Rs. 1,135 for the present being sanctioned.

Better and additional accommodation is required for the Taluk offices at Magadi, Devanahalli, Hassan, Channarayapatna, Sorab, Shikarpur, Thirthahalli, Koppa, Mudgere, Davangere and Hiriyur and for the Sub-Taluk offices of Harihar and Narasimharajapura. The Deputy Commissioner, Mysore District, notes that want of sufficient accommodation is a general complaint in every taluk of his district and that the construction of a latrine is quite necessary for the Taluk Cutchery at Mysore. Urgent repairs and improvements are stated to be required for the Taluk offices at Hoskote, Hunsur, Chikmagalur, Mudigere and Koppa. The Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore, suggests that the dead house in the compound of the Hoskote Taluk Cutchery has to be shifted elsewhere. The construction of a separate building for T.-Narsipur Taluk office is pending before Government.

The new Sub-Taluk office building at Kumsi is stated to have been occupied during the year under report, and the idea of constructing a Town Hall at Honnali has matured and arrangements have been made to transfer the funds to the Public Works Department to put the work in hand early, a site having been secured for the purpose.

47. *Takarar Cases.*—The number of Takarar cases brought up for orders and the number disposed of during the year are shown in the following table:—

District				Number of cases that came up for orders	No. disposed of	Number pending
Bangalore	...	...	...	1,018	713	305
Kolar	...	...	...	1,401	880	521
Tumkur	...	...	...	1,218	792	426
Mysore	...	...	...	4,919	3,716	1,203
Hassan	...	...	...	1,922	1,015	907
Shimoga	...	...	...	1,205	533	672
Kadur	...	...	...	401	304	97
Chitaldrug	...	...	...	908	474	434
Total				12,992	8,427	4,565

The Deputy Commissioners of Bangalore, Kolar, Tumkur and Chitaldrug Districts have not classified the Takrar cases disposed of under important heads and the Deputy Commissioners of Mysore and Hassan have furnished information under these heads only in respect of Yedatore, Krishnarajpet, Nanjangud, Chamrajnagar, Seringapatam and Hassan Taluks and Alur Sub-Taluk. So far as the information furnished goes 829 related to unauthorised cultivation of Government lands, 1,376 to surreptitious use of Government water, 60 to unauthorised appropriation of agricultural land to non-agricultural purposes, 65 to unauthorised construction of houses on Government sites, 5 to obstruction of public paths and 500 to miscellaneous takarars.

Out of 12,992 cases brought up for orders including pending cases of the previous years 8,427 were disposed of leaving 4,565 pending at the close of the year, the percentage of the cases disposed of being 64 as against 73 in the previous year. The percentage of disposals was fair in the districts of Mysore and Kadur being more than 75 in each and it was very poor in Shimoga where it was only 44. The Deputy Commissioner, Kolar District, has not furnished details of disposals by taluks; the other reports show that more than 50 per cent of the cases brought up for disposal remained undisposed of in the taluks of Bangalore, Tiptur, Kunigal Mandya, Hassan, Belur, Arsikere, Shimoga Channagiri, Honnali, Shikaripur, Thirthahalli, Tarikere, Chitaldrug, Holalkere, Hosdrug and Jagalur and the Kumsi Sub-Taluk. The number of cases pending was very large in the following taluks:—

1. Mandya	...	373	6. Channarayapatna	...	201
2. Malvalli	...	225	7. Krishnarajpete	...	142
3. Nagamangala	...	208	8. Hosdruga	...	134
4. Channagiri	...	206	9. Belur	...	133
5. Arsikere	...	202	10. Hole-Narsipur	...	123

The Deputy Commissioners will be requested to obtain and submit the explanations of the Amildars and the Sub-Division Officers concerned and to take necessary action for the prompt disposal of all pending cases.

48. *Sorting of Records.*—The appended statment No. XXII shows the particulars of record sorting and indexing work done in the several districts during the year. Out of a total of 3,894 daftars and 315,042 papers that had to be sorted during the year 1,472, daftars and, 2,91,077, papers were sorted leaving a balance of 2,422, daftars and 23,965 papers. As in the past year, the arrears in the Mysore District office are very heavy. It is stated that an additional 468 daftars of old records and 450 daftars of Marathi records were found in the old records near the Taluk Cutchery building. Forty almirahs of English records that were remaining to be sorted are shown to be still unsorted in the District office. There has thus been practically no improvement in the sorting work of the District office. The fact was brought to the notice of Government in submitting the report of Inspection of the office. The sorting work in the District offices of Hassan and Shimoga and in most of the taluks has been brought up-to-date; but Sidlaghatta, Mysore and Chikmagalur Taluks and Turuvekere and Harihar Sub-Taluks continued to show heavy arrears.

Indexing work has been brought up-to-date in the Hassan, Shimoga, Kadur and Chitaldrug Districts. It is much in arrears in other districts, the arrears being particularly heavy in the Bangalore and Mysore District offices and in the taluks of Bangalore, Channapatna, Anekal, Devanhalli, Sidlaghatta, Malur, Mysore, Seringapatam, Gundlupet and Krishnarajpete. The Deputy Commissioners of these districts will be requested to have this work brought up-to-date promptly.

1,656 daftars, 187 papers, 8,592 criminal files and 4,861 D. 2. Dis. files of 18-19 and 19-20 (Kadur District) were destroyed during the year.

The records of all revenue offices were inspected by the Sub-Division Officers or by the Deputy Commissioners. In addition to those inspected by my predecessor Mr. K. R. Srinivasiengar, the records of the District Offices, seven Sub-Division offices and Fourteen Taluk offices were also inspected by me since February 1923, in the course of my inspection of those offices.

49. *Village Officers.*—The work of the village officers during the year is reported to have been satisfactory.

There are still a large number of illiterate patels in the service but every opportunity is being taken to replace them by literate and competent men as vacancies occur.

Statemet No XXIII shows the punishments inflicted on village officers (patels and shanbhogs) during the year. It will be seen there from that 748 out of 6,360 shanbhogs (11·8) per cent and 2,101 out of 16,074 patels (13·1) per cent were punished during the year in most cases by fines and in some cases by suspensions and dismissals. The punishments were generally imposed for slackness in collections, negligence of duties, perfunctory preparation of accounts, misappropriation of Government monies and absence from Circles without permission.

Punishment by fines was more largely resorted to than in the previous year in the Tumkur District. The Deputy Commissioner has furnished no details by taluks but states that the increase indicates that prompt action was taken in the case of delinquent village officers. In the Bangalore District two patels, one in Bangalore Taluk and one in Doddballapur Taluk were dismissed after they had been convicted for criminal breach of trust and two more patels and one shanbhog have been ordered to be prosecuted for like offences. The Deputy Commissioner, Kolar District, does not know why the shanbhog (in Kolar Taluk) in his district was dismissed the cause not being reported to him. The Deputy Commissioner, Tumkur, reports that there were two cases of misappropriation in his district and that the accused in one of them, a shanbhog, was convicted and that the other case is engaging his attention. The Deputy Commissioner Shimoga, states that no village officers were ordered to be prosecuted during the year in his district and that the dismissal of a patel was due to delay on the part of the patel in remitting the revenue collections.

During the year it was found that about fifty per cent of the persons actually working as patels and shanbhogs were only gumastas and on a reference made to Government on the subject it was decided that action should be taken in a few instances under Government Order No. 4087-94-R. 1406, dated 1st November 1896 directing that the registered shanbhog cannot be permitted to absent himself for employment elsewhere and that if he prefers to remain in service elsewhere he should resign his 'hak' to the shanbhogi office in favour of his next of kin. The Deputy Commissioners have been instructed accordingly and their reports of the result are awaited.

The Deputy Commissioner, Tumkur, reiterates that the village officers are losing their influence for good among the village community as they feel that they are not solely responsible for the efficient development of rural life ever since the Village Improvement Committee and Panchayets came into existence. This is an important matter requiring further discussion and consideration.

50. *Shekdars*.—The following statement shows the number of Shekdars under the old and the new schemes at the close of the year under report.

Name of district					No. of Shekdars under old scheme	No. under new scheme including probationers	Total
Bangalore	...	...	...	...	16	36	52
Kolar	...	...	...	...	12	43	55
Tumkur	...	...	...	...	6	44	50
Mysore	...	...	...	...	15	69	84
Hassan	...	...	...	...	15	25	40
Shimoga	...	...	...	...	15	25	40
Kadur	...	...	...	...	8	25	33
Chitaldrug	...	...	...	...	6	26	32
Total					93	293	386

Consequent on the transfer of the Minor Tanks Restoration scheme to the P. W. Department, the post of the Shekdar employed to supervise the distribution of water under the Bhimasamudra tank and channel was abolished and the total number of Shekdars was thus reduced by one. The question of further reduction in the number of Shekdars by effecting a suitable redistribution of hoblis is under consideration and proposals in the matter will be submitted to Government shortly.

Ten old scheme Shekdars were replaced during the year by men qualified under the new scheme, but in the Hassan and Shimoga Districts the number of old scheme Shekdars increased by 2 and 5 respectively. The Deputy Commissioner Hassan explains that qualified men were not available even though the vacancies were advertised in the gazette and the Deputy Commissioner, Shimoga District states that as qualified candidates were not available in the District some of the competent officials in Taluk Offices who showed aptitude for executive work were selected and appointed, as old scheme Shekdars. As the Shekdari Training School has been abolished other suitable arrangements have to be made for the future recruitment and training of candidates for the Shekdari Service. Proposals in this respect have been submitted to Government in my letter No. C. 4061—22-23 dated 5th June 1923 suggesting the appointment of ten shekdari probationers on Rs. 30 each and for their training in the Engineering school and in a Survey field establishment and their orders are awaited.

The Deputy Commissioner, Hassan, brings to notice that the three probationers who were appointed during the year 20-21 have not yet qualified themselves for confirmation. He will be asked to dispense with their services if they do not qualify themselves before the end of this year.

The Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore District, states that a few of the Shekdars of his District fell short of the mark in revenue collection work and that suitable notice was taken of them. In the Shimoga District four Shekdars are reported to have been fined for slackness in their work, one more had been suspended for 2 months and another had been reverted to his permanent post but these latter were subsequently reinstated as no serious irregularities were disclosed in the enquiries instituted. Out of the 25 New Scheme Shekdars in the Kadur District 12 are reported to have worked satisfactorily. In the Kolar District nine Shekdars were fined and two suspended and one who was found to have misappropriated a sum of Rs 300 was prosecuted. The Deputy Commissioner Shimoga District complains that many of the new Scheme Shekdars are not conversant with phod work, and that there has been delay in the sub-division of lands and consequent loss of revenue to Government. He will be requested to suspend them if they do not qualify themselves for the work within a reasonable time to be fixed by the Deputy Commissioner.

The Dewan has observed in his Tour Notes that no proper control was being exercised by the Amildars and the Sub-Division Officers over the work of the Shekdars and that the information furnished in the present diaries of Shekdars does not afford any means for a useful check over their work. With view to remedy these defects, proposals have since been submitted to Government for revising the form of the Shekdar's diary and making it a fortnightly return.

The reputation for delay in the disposal of business, which the Revenue Department is suffering under is greatly due to the unsatisfactory position of this branch of the service and I think that the pay, status and prospects of this class of officers have to be raised for attracting a better class of men.

51. *District, Sub-Division and Taluk Offices.*—The Dewan having observed in the course of his inspections that the clerical establishment of the Chitaldrug District office was capable of retrenchment, proposals were submitted to Government in consultation with the Deputy Commissioner and as a result four appointments were ordered to be abolished in Government Order No. R. 5387-7—L.R. 255-22-98, dated 1st June 1923. Of these one appointment on 57-4-77 and two on Rs. 25 each have been abolished with effect from 1st July 1923 and a fourth has been recommended to be charged to Municipal Funds. The Dewan observed in the case of some other office also that the establishment could be reduced and proposals in respect of each have been called for from the Deputy Commissioners. The question of reducing the menial establishments also of the several Revenue Offices was under the consideration of Government and in the case of the Hassan Shimoga and Chitaldrug Districts sanction has since been accorded to their reduction by 124 men. This has brought about a saving of Rs. 13,032 per annum.

Of the two Sub-Taluks French Rocks and Gudibanda ordered to be abolished in Government Order No. R. 7205-7266—L.R. 341-21-9 dated 21st June 1922, the former was abolished with effect from 1st September 1922, but in Government

Order No. R. 3954-57 L.R. 341-21-11 dated 12th March 1923, it was decided that the continuance of the latter was necessary for administrative purposes. The question of the abolition of the Kumsi Sub-Taluk that was under contemplation has been ordered to be deferred for the present.

Owing to the transfer of the Minor Tanks Restoration Scheme to the Public works Department in Government Order No. R. 1299-1309 L. R. 15-22-1 dated 8th September 1922 the Maramat Department was abolished in all the District Offices and several of the officials and Tank Inspectors who were in consequence thrown out of employment were reabsorbed in the Revenue Department.

On account of similar retrenchments in the other departments many officials were thrown out of employment and several of them were ordered to be absorbed in the Revenue Department.

In the course of my inspections in the several District, Sub-Division and Taluk offices it was found that business was greatly in arrears in almost every branch of the Revenue Administration and that the disposal number system was not being properly worked owing partly to the inability of subordinate officials to understand the rules and to some extent to a few inherent defects in the system. As called for by Government, proposals for changing this system and introducing a simpler one in its stead have been submitted with my letter No. C. 501-23-24 dated 3rd October 1923.

52. *Revenue Commissioner's Office.*—Mr. S. Kuppuswami Iyer, B.A., continued as Manager of the office till 2nd January 1923 when he availed himself of combined leave for 5 months and 7 days. Mr. M. A. Srinivasa Iyengar, B.A. Head Clerk of the office acted as Manager during the absence of Mr. S. Kuppuswami Iyer.

Excluding demi-official letters, confidential and unregistered correspondence and periodicals, 4,349 general currents, 1,362 petitions and 324 appeal cases were received during the year as against 4,205 general currents, 1,450 petitions and 259 appeal cases in 1921-22. 4,329 general currents, 1,146 petitions and 300 appeal cases were finally disposed of during the year as against 4,245 general currents, 1,441 petitions and 248 appeal cases in the previous year. There was thus an increase in the ordinary work of my office as compared with the preceding year, and in addition to this, the office had to attend to correspondence in connection with the Amrut Mahal Committee constituted under G.O. No. P. 1644-710 Mily. dated 30th August 1922, and the enquiry into certain allegations made against the Superintendent of that Department.

The pendency in the office was mostly due to non-receipt of replies from the subordinate offices. The attention of the Deputy Commissioners from whom replies were due in the larger number of cases was more than once drawn to the subjects and steps are being taken to reduce the number as early as practicable.

Government Order No. R. 1150-1 L.R.-34-22-2 dated 23rd August 1922, referred to in the previous year's report, sanctioning the reduction of the clerical establishment of this office by three hands and the menial by five was given effect to from 1st July 1922 in the case of the menials and 1st September 1922 in the case of clerks; and, as directed in G.O. No. R. 5222-23 L.R.-245-22-10, dated 22nd May 1923, the menial establishment has been further reduced by seven hands since 1st July 1923.

53. *Treasuries.*—The District Treasuries at Kolar, Shimoga and Kadur were inspected twice during the year by the Deputy Commissioners concerned. The Deputy Commissioners of Tumkur, Hassan and Chitaldrug Districts inspected their District Treasuries only once. The Deputy Commissioner, Mysore District, has not stated whether he inspected at all the District Treasury. He has been requested to explain the omission.

All the Taluk Treasuries were inspected twice during the year except those noted in the margin which were inspected only once. It is reported that the Treasury Assistant Commissioners who were also vested with the Revenue jurisdiction over the taluks of Hassan and Shimoga inspected the Taluk Treasuries at these stations once as District Treasury Officers and that they did not therefore inspect them again as Revenue Officers and the Deputy Commissioner

- | | |
|--------------|-----------------|
| 1. Hassan. | 2. Shimoga. |
| 3. Tarikere. | 4. Koppa. |
| 5. Mudgere. | 6. Chikmagalur. |

of the Kadur District, reports that the District Treasury Officer could not inspect all the Taluk Treasuries in that District as his duties as Treasury Assistant Commissioner in charge of Chikmagalur Taluk, would not permit him to be absent from the Headquarters for any length of time. In the Bangalore District where there is no District Treasury Officer all the Taluk Treasuries excepting those at Bangalore and Anekal are reported to have been inspected by one of the Assistant Comptrollers under instructions from the Comptroller. Some of the Treasuries were inspected thrice-once by the Deputy Commissioner, once by the Sub-Division Officer and once by the District Treasury Officer.

It is reported that the Taluk Treasuries of Sira and Maddagiri were not inspected by the Sub-Division Officer during the year. The Sub-Division Officer of Sagar is reported to have failed to submit his reports on the inspection of the Sagar and Sorab Taluk Treasuries conducted by him. The Deputy Commissioners concerned will be requested to obtain and submit the explanation of the officers responsible for the omission.

The Deputy Commissioners of Bangalore and Mysore inspected nine Taluk Treasuries each; the Deputy Commissioner of Tumkur 8; the Deputy Commissioner of Chitaldrug 5; the Deputy Commissioner of Shimoga 4; and the Deputy Commissioner of Kadur 2. The Deputy Commissioners of Kolar and Hassan did not inspect any Taluk Treasury during the year and the latter explains that he could not do so for want of time.

In accordance with Government Order No. R. 7137-46, L. R. 270-21-6, dated 19th June 1922 the Taluk Treasuries at District Headquarter stations were revived for transactions with effect from 1st July 1922.

The scale of pay of the establishments of Treasuries was revised during the year in accordance with Government Order No. R. 1425-24, L. R. 162-22-1, dated 14th September 1922 at an additional cost of Rs. 8,660 per annum. Soon after, the question of prescribing suitable qualifications for District Treasury officials was taken up and in their Order No. R. 3012-21, L. R. 162-22-4, dated 30th December 1922, Government have directed that officials whose pay is Rs. 60 or more should be required to pass the Accounts Examination of the Comptroller's office and those getting less, the Accounts Higher and the Book-keeping Elementary test and the existing men have been given two years' time to qualify themselves accordingly. Government have also laid down that as a rule members of the Treasury establishment should look forward for promotion in their own offices or in the Comptroller's office.

54. *Trigonometrical stations.*—All the Trigonometrical stations in the State excepting the one situated in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore are reported to have been inspected by the local Revenue Officers. The Deputy Commissioner, Mysore District, reports that under Government Order No. 9037-45 P. P. 61-22-23 dated 25th May 1923, two stations one at Bettadapur and the other at Kundur were removed from the list of stations to be maintained. Eight stations were repaired during the year and steps are being taken to repair eleven others noted in the margin which are reported to be in need of slight repairs.

55. *Tours and Inspections of the Sub-Division Officers.*—The appended statement No. XXIV shows the amount of touring and the nature and extent of inspection work done by the several Sub-Division Officers.

The touring work of the marginally noted Sub-Division Officers fell short of the minimum. The Sub-Division Officers of Tumkur, Hassan and Chikmagalur could not tour for the required number of days as their charges were small and as their duties as District Treasury Officers did not permit them to leave Headquarters for any length of time. As the Treasury Assistant Commissioner, Shimoga, was in charge of the Shimoga Taluk for only three months during the latter part of the year, no appreciable touring work could be done by him. No explanation is forthcoming as to why the Sub-Division Officers of Malur, Chikballapur, Mysore, Krishnarajasa-

- Bangalore District—
 i. Bangalore Base-Line N.E. & S.
 ii. Geddaballi H. S.
 iii. Gubbi S.
 iv. Nandagudi H. S.
 v. Savandurga H. S. vi. Trithapalli H. S.
 Kolar District—
 i. Kolar H. S.
 ii. Yerrakonda H. S.
 Mysore District—
 i. Adhurbetta.
 Hassan District—
 i. Desani H. S.
 Chitaldrug District—
 i. Tallak.

The Sub-Division Officers of Bangalore, Malur, Chikballapur, Tumkur, Mysore, Krishnarajasa-
 gara, Hassan, Hole-Narsipur, Shimoga, Chikmagalur, Chitaldrug and Davangere Sub-Divisions.

gara, Hole-Narsipur, Chitaldrug and Davangere Sub-Divisions did not tour for the required number of days. The Sub-Division Officer, French Rocks, toured for 268 days, the largest number. The Sub-Division Officer, Chikballapur, has not furnished particulars regarding the number of days camped out by him.

In spite of the orders of Government conveyed in their review of the Administration Report of 1920-21 and the instructions issued from this office the officers in charge of the marginally noted Sub-Divisions have not furnished particulars regarding the number of interior villages visited by them. Their explanations will be called for. The Sub-Division Officer, Doddballapur, inspected the largest number of villages, *viz.*, 509. Next come the Sub-Division Officers of Gubbi and Chikballapur, who inspected 415 and 401 villages respectively. The number of villages inspected by the Sub-Division Officers of Mysore, Saklespur, Tirthahalli and Davangere, *viz.*, 185, 169, 173 and 125 respectively was small. All the Taluk offices were inspected once by the Sub-Division Officers and in almost all the cases the records were also examined. All the Sub-Division Officers inspected a fair number of Sub-Registry offices during the year. On account of frequent changes of officers, it is difficult to apprise the work of individual officers but information is furnished below as regards Sub-Divisions in which there was no change or change only of short duration.

No.	Sub-Division	Name of officer	Period of charge
1	Chikballapur	Mr. S. Abdul Wajid	Throughout the year except for one month when he was on privilege leave.
2	Kolar	M. Navaneetham Naidu	Till 28th April 1923.
3	Tumkur	S. Reuben	Throughout the year.
4	Gubbi	T. Abdul Kader	Do
5	Mysore	M. N. Balaraj Urs	Till 17th June 1923.
6	Krishnarajasagara	T. Govinda Rao	Throughout the year.
7	Hassan	P. Suryanarayana Setty	From 17-8-1922 to end of the year.
8	Hole-Narsipur	T. Ramaiya	Do
9	Sagar	M. S. Ramachandra Rao	Throughout the year.
10	Chikmagalur	K. Subba Rao	From 29-7-1922 to end of the year.
11	Chitaldrug	S. N. Appanniengar	From 18-8-1922 to end of the year.
12	Davangere	M. Chennaraj Urs	From 5-9-1922 to end of the year.

56. *Tours and Inspections of Deputy Commissioners.*— The accompanying statement No. XXV shows the number of days toured and the nature and extent of inspections made by the several Deputy Commissioners.

The touring of the Deputy Commissioner, Mysore District, fell short of the prescribed minimum by three days, Mr. P. F. Bowring, who was in charge of the District during the first half of the year having toured for 57 days and Mr. B. Ramaswamaiya, who was in charge during the latter half for 60 days. The Deputy Commissioner, Tumkur District, both camped out and toured the largest number of days and the Deputy Commissioners of Kolar, Hassan and Kadur have also toured for a fairly large number of days. The Deputy Commissioner, Shimoga, camped out the fewest number of days *viz.*, 70 of which only 38 were spent within his jurisdiction.

The Deputy Commissioner, Tumkur, visited the largest number of villages *viz.*, 367 and the Deputy Commissioners of Shimoga and Chitaldrug closely followed him with 336 and 330 respectively. The Deputy Commissioner, Chitaldrug District, has noted that 201 of the villages inspected by him were interior ones, and the Deputy Commissioner, Kadur District, states that out of 213 villages visited by him 119 were interior ones. None of the other Deputy Commissioners has furnished information as to how many of the villages visited by them were interior and how many roadside ones.

The Deputy Commissioner of Mysore inspected 13 Taluk Offices, the Deputy Commissioner of Kolar 11, the Deputy Commissioners of Bangalore, Tumkur and Shimoga 10 each, the Deputy Commissioner, Chitaldrug 9 and the Deputy Commissioner, Kadur 6. The Deputy Commissioner, Hassan, inspected 4 out of the 8 Taluk and Sub-Taluk Offices visited by him. The Deputy Commissioner, Chitaldrug, has not given the number of Taluk Offices where records were examined by him.

57. *Tour of the Revenue Commissioner.*—Mr. K. R. Srinivasaiyengar, who was Revenue Commissioner till 15th January 1923, toured for 29 days and inspected the District Office at Hassan and the Taluk Office at Arkalgud. After assuming charge of the office on 15th January 1923, I toured for 55 days and inspected all the District Offices, one District Treasury, seven Sub-Division Offices, fourteen Taluk offices and one Sub-Taluk office, before the close of the year, as detailed below :—

Sub Division Offices.—Malur, Gubbi, Mysore, Hole-Narsipur, Tirthahalli, Sagar and Challakere (Chitaldrug).

District Treasury.—Chitaldrug.

Taluk Offices.—Bangalore, Channapatna, Kolār, Tumkur, Kunigal, Gubbi, Hassan, Arsikere, Channarayapatna, Belur, Sagar, Kadur, Chikmagalur and Challakere.

Sub-Taluk Office.—Kumsi.

Detailed notes of inspection drawn up in the case of each of the above offices were duly forwarded to the Deputy Commissioners concerned and also to Government.

The more prominent defects noticed in course of these inspections were pointed out to all Deputy Commissioners in my Circulars Nos. C. 4090 and C. 4092 of 1922-23, dated 6th and 8th June 1923 and with a view to focus the defects in the routine administration of the Department and to suggest remedies for the same, I drew up and submitted to Government an elaborate and comprehensive circular which they have approved in their Order No. R. 1013—L. R. 11-23-4, dated 5th September 1923. I am of opinion that work in the Revenue Department is capable of considerable improvement in the matter of speedy disposal of business.

K. CHANDY,
Revenue Commissioner.

APPENDICES.

No. 1. Statement showing the average prices of the principal food grains in seers per rupee.

No.	District	Rice 3rd Sort		Ragi		Cholam		Bengal-gram	
		21-22	22-23	21-22	22-23	21-22	22-23	21-22	22-23
1	Bangalore ...	4.30	4.60	9.20	10.50	4.00	4.00	3.86	5.90
2	Kolar ...	4.36	4.52	8.12	9.77	7.30	7.14	4.10	4.80
3	Tumkur ...	4.25	4.92	8.50	9.42	...	...	4.25	4.67
4	Mysore ...	4.59	5.24	8.56	10.38	7.09	8.55	4.75	6.04
5	Hassan ...	5.50	5.50	8.40	10.00	7.60	8.30	4.50	4.50
6	Shimoga ...	5.00	5.00	10.00	10.00	9.00	9.00	4.00	5.00
7	Kadur ...	5.00	5.18	9.00	10.12	9.00	9.00	4.00	5.50
8	Chitaldrug ...	5.00	5.00	10.00	10.62	10.00	10.44	4.00	5.62
	Average ...	4.75	5.00	9.00	10.10	7.71	8.06	4.18	5.25

No. II. Statement showing the wages of labour and the rates of cart hire per day.

No.	District	Daily wages for skilled labour		Daily wages for unskilled labour		Cart hire per day	
		1921-22	1922-23	1921-22	1922-23	1921-22	1922-23
1	Bangalore ...	12 annas to Rs. 2	12 annas to Rs. 2	4 annas to Re. 1	5 annas to Re. 1	Rs. 2 to Rs. 5	Rs. 2 to Rs. 5
2	Kolar ...	Re. 1 to Rs. 1-8	Re. 1 to Rs. 1-8	3 annas to 12 annas	8 annas to 12 annas	Rs. 3	Rs. 3
3	Tumkur ...	Re. 1 to Rs. 2	Re. 1 to Rs. 2	8 annas to 12 annas	8 annas to 12 annas	Re. 1-8 to Rs. 3	Re. 1 to Rs. 3-8
4	Mysore ...	12 annas to Rs. 2-8	12 annas to Rs. 2-8	4 annas to Rs. 1-8	4 annas to Re. 1-8	do	Re. 1 to Rs. 4-8
5	Hassan ...	12 annas to Rs. 2-8	12 annas to Rs. 2	4 annas to Re. 1	4 annas to Re. 1	Rs. 1-8 to Rs. 2-8	Rs. 1-8 to Rs. 2-8
6	Shimoga ...	8 annas to Rs. 3	8 annas to Rs. 3	4 annas to 12 annas	4 annas to 12 annas	Rs. 1-8 to Rs. 3-8	Rs. 1-8 to Rs. 3-8
7	Kadur ...	Re. 1 to Rs. 2	Re. 1 to Rs. 2	6 annas to Re. 1	6 annas to Re. 1	Rs. 1-8 to Rs. 3	Rs. 1-8 to Rs. 3-12
8	Chitaldrug ...	8 annas to Rs. 2	8 annas to Rs. 2	4 annas to Re. 1	4 annas to Re. 1	Rs. 1 to Rs. 4	Rs. 1 to Rs. 4
	Average ...	8 annas to Rs. 3	8 annas to Rs. 3	4 annas to Rs. 1-8	4 annas to Rs. 1-8	Re. 1 to Rs. 5	Rs. 1 to Rs. 5

No. III. State of Cattle Mortality.

No.	District	Died of sickness		Killed by wild animals		Died of accidents and other causes		Total	
		21-22	22-23	21-22	22-23	21-22	22-23	21-22	22-23
1	Bangalore ...	2,600	2,531	365	477	2,750	5,223	5,715	8,281
2	Kolar ...	4,050	3,474	249	396	585	2,637	4,884	6,507
3	Tumkur ...	4,345	7,383	592	441	3,672	6,251	3,519	14,075
4	Mysore ...	3,371	3,125	688	732	4,176	5,539	8,235	9,396
5	Hassan ...	2,034	2,166	259	411	2,643	3,791	4,936	6,368
6	Shimoga ...	2,264	2,289	3,164	3,373	4,204	5,083	9,632	10,745
7	Kadur ...	2,235	1,849	1,309	1,681	2,617	3,865	6,161	7,395
8	Chitaldrug ...	2,420	4,300	217	514	3,443	5,389	6,080	10,203
	Total ...	23,319	27,167	6,753	8,025	24,090	37,778	54,162	72,970

No. IV—Statement of Births and Deaths.

No.	District	Births during		Deaths during		Plague deaths during		Cholera deaths during		Remarks
		1921-22	1922-23	1921-22	1922-23	1921-22	1922-23	1921-22	1922-23	
1	Bangalore ...	11,735*	12,404	10,391	12,682	929	2,536	...	1	
2	Kolar ...	11,952†	12,255	11,342	11,930	328	1,590	9	21	35 Influenza deaths
3	Tumkur ...	14,430	13,063	9,997	10,453	192	78	2	1	5 do
4	Mysore ...	20,932	21,395	17,029	10,797	3,322	2,207	6	20	793 Smallpox
5	Hassan ...	9,236	8,723	6,601	10,773	487	828	1	3	...
6	Shimoga ...	8,715	9,359	6,192	8,552	381	1,075	...	...	do
7	Kadur ...	4,042	4,204	3,122	4,733	207	245	...	1	33
8	Chitaldrug ...	10,505	11,013	5,957	6,777	Information not furnished	179	Information not furnished	61	...
	Total ...	91,537	94,416	70,631	82,399	5,846	8,737	18	108	

* The Deputy Commissioner reports that the figures for 1921-22 were furnished by the President of the District Board and that as the figures for 1922-23 could not be obtained from him those furnished by the Taluks have been adopted for both years.

† The figures for 1921-22 noted in the previous year's printed report do not tally with those furnished now; those furnished now have been adopted in this statement.

No. V.—Accidental fires.

No.	District	No. of accidental fires	No. of human lives lost	Number of cattle lost	Value of cattle and property lost
1	Bangalore	35	1	28	Rs. a. p. 5,631 0 0
2	Kolar	58	9	10	9,398 12 0
3	Tumkur	34	2	76	8,663 0 0
4	Mysore	43	2	57	16,157 12 0
5	Hassan	50	4	17	11,952 8 0
6	Shimoga	131	6	102	1,05,330 0 0
7	Kadur	32	1	3	20,114 9 0
8	Chitaldrug	53	2	28	14,327 2 0
Total		1922-23 436	27	321	1,91,574 11 0
		1921-22 441	32	340	2,56,336 0 0

Statement No. VI.—Showing the extent of assessed waste lands available for cultivation.

No.	District	Area of assessed land available for cultivation at the beginning of the year	Area taken up during the year	Difference in the area taken up as compared with the previous year	Assessment of lands taken up during the year	Difference in the assessment of lands taken up as compared with the previous year
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Bangalore	Acres 48,300	Acres 6,001	Acres 2,780	Rs. 7,438	Rs. 2,109
2	Kolar	1,23,858	6,815	624	11,115	2,144
3	Tumkur	1,30,458	9,681	3,345	7,863	3,484
4	Mysore	75,873	4,020	1,287	2,987	633
5	Hassan	69,387	6,348	3,029	5,397	1,667
6	Shimoga	1,27,018	9,911	3,449	13,947	3,737
7	Kadur	64,506	7,674	4,484	46,562	42,443
8	Chitaldrug	96,209	6,003	3,084	2,247	788
Total		7,35,609	56,453	22,082	97,556	57,005

No.	District	Area resigned during the year	Difference in the area resigned as compared with the previous year	Assessment of lands resigned during the year	Difference in the assessment of lands resigned as compared with the previous year	Net increase or decrease	
		8	9	10	11	12	13
1	Bangalore	Acres 302	Rs. 28	Rs. 399	Rs. — 215	Acres 5,699	Acres 7,039
2	Kolar	1,857	262	2,521	659	4,958	8,594
3	Tumkur	6,552	2,669	5,934	3,532	3,129	1,929
4	Mysore	1,650	— 290	1,413	— 909	2,370	1,574
5	Hassan	465	— 501	620	— 612	5,883	4,777
6	Shimoga	3,580	— 3,170	6,375	— 4,941	6,331	7,572
7	Kadur	2,425	1,050	4,976	3,162	5,249	41,586
8	Chitaldrug	5,312	1,419	1,659	726	691	388
Total		22,143	1,467	24,097	1,452	34,310	73,459

Statement No. VII. Darkhasts.

No.	District	Number pending at the beginning of the year	Number received during the year	Total	Number disposed of			Number pending		
					By grant of land	By rejection	Total	At the end of the year	For more than two years	For more than three years
1	Bangalore	866	3,294	4,160	1,724	1,220	2,944	1,216	77	92
2	Kolar	2,477	3,954	6,431	2,661	1,558	4,219	2,212	41*	10
3	Tumkur	584	1,880	2,464	1,253	442	1,695	769	34	8
4	Mysore	995	1,989	2,984	1,528	559	2,087	897	55	11
5	Hassan	780	1,378	2,158	848	555	1,403	755	64	68
6	Shimoga	493	1,906	2,399	1,508	391	1,899	500	4	...
7	Kadur	989	1,973	2,962	1,200	864	2,064	898	57	103
8	Chitaldrug	564	1,296	1,860	670	497	1,167	693	30	36
Total		7,748	17,670	25,418	11,392	6,086	17,478	7,940	362	328

*The Deputy Commissioner's statement shows 233 under this head but in the body of the report, it is stated that 192 of them relating to Kolar Taluk were pending only for more than six months.

No. VIII—Area under occupation and crops.

No.	District	Area under occupation during the year 1922-23	Difference as compared with the previous year	Net area cropped during the year 1922-23	Difference as compared with		Percentage of fallow (col. 3-5) to area under occupation	Population per square mile
					The previous year	Average for the preceding five years		
1	Bangalore ...	8,28,925	-5,844	7,06,984	3,830	Not furnished	14.7	257
2	Kolar ...	6,83,879	-5,931	5,21,037	81,544	31,011	23.8	231
3	Tumkur ...	12,71,350	5,510	9,08,083	25,940	34,523	28.6	190
4	Mysore ...	14,80,841	-1,120	13,39,433	12,215	-26,661	9.5	232
5	Hassan ...	8,35,807	5,883	6,28,163	7,358	9,880	24.8	219
6	Shimoga ...	7,57,134	7,067	5,56,946	289	8,403	26.4	122
7	Kadur ...	5,58,015	8,730	4,08,839	-10,801	1,154	26.7	120
8	Chitaldurg ...	14,88,043	-1,808	10,50,474	1,581	-86,361	29.4	138
	Total ...	79,03,994	12,487	61,19,959	1,21,954	-28,051	22.6	188

*The figures given under this head during last year vary to a certain extent from those adopted by the Deputy Commissioner for the same year, in this year's report. The Deputy Commissioner has been requested to explain the discrepancy.

No. IX—Statement showing the area under select crops.

No.	District	Paddy		Ragi		Horse-gram	
		Area cultivated during 1922-23	Difference as compared with the previous year	Area cultivated during 1922-23	Difference as compared with the previous year	Area cultivated during 1922-23	Difference as compared with the previous year
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Bangalore ...	43,033	-2,520	4,38,028	-13,302	52,369	-3,049
2	Kolar ...	36,793	-10,294	2,77,145	864	43,143	-3,399
3	Tumkur ...	51,012	10,427	3,98,150	14,139	1,28,467	101
4	Mysore ...	1,34,962	595	5,19,466	15,000	2,76,381	-5,880
5	Hassan ...	1,03,898	-20	2,56,104	-1,554	64,734	2,979
6	Shimoga ...	2,11,519	-5,048	1,18,271	9,192	35,353	-304
7	Kadur ...	99,470	-2,334	82,447	2,964	23,787	1,323
8	Chitaldurg ...	26,757	-329	1,36,356	-4,842	87,089	-2,066
	Total ...	7,07,444	-9,523	22,25,967	22,461	7,11,313	-10,295

No.	District	Cholam		Sugarcane		Cotton	
		Area cultivated during 1922-23	Difference as compared with the previous year	Area cultivated during 1922-23	Difference as compared with the previous year	Area cultivated during 1922-23	Difference as compared with the previous year
		9	10	11	12	13	14
1	Bangalore ...	758	259	4,643	15	...	...
2	Kolar ...	2,240	-699	7,073	-195	...	...
3	Tumkur ...	49,935	5,982	2,068	294	Not furnished	...
4	Mysore ...	2,36,438	5,070	5,613	1,240	4,200	-2,628
5	Hassan ...	13,887	829	5,815	604	450	-92
6	Shimoga ...	79,108	1,048	8,755	2,831	7,360	2,870
7	Kadur ...	27,402	1,236	1,907	283	359	212
8	Chitaldrug ...	2,80,053	-2,025	2,249	707	68,237	22,938
	Total ...	6,89,821	11,700	38,123	5,779	80,606	23,300

No. X Outturn of crops.

District	Paddy		Ragi		Horsegram		Cholam		Sugarcane	
	21-22	22-23	21-22	22-23	21-22	22-23	21-22	22-23	21-22	22-23
Bangalore	7.70	9.00	11.00	10.80	6.20	7.00	6.50	4.00	8.60	10.20
Kolar	12.14	5.36	12.78	7.91	7.75	6.64	8.08	3.82	14.04	11.00
Tumkur	6.80	10.00	6.80	10.00	6.00	7.60	7.60	8.00	9.10	8.00
Mysore	11.00	11.54	9.00	9.38	7.57	8.77	8.00	8.23	12.10	11.39
Hassan	10.50	11.40	9.20	8.80	8.00	8.90	9.45	8.00	10.60	10.70
Shimoga	10.50	8.50	10.70	9.50	6.30	9.00	8.00	9.00	9.50	9.00
Kadur	10.30	9.00	10.30	10.00	6.70	10.00	9.00	10.00	10.00	11.00
Chitaldrug	10.40	8.50	9.00	7.87	6.00	7.37	8.50	7.37	11.40	8.50
Average for the State	9.92	9.16	9.85	9.28	6.82	8.16	8.27	7.30	10.67	9.97

No. XI Alienation of State Lands.

District	Sanctioned by Government and the Revenue Commissioner		Sanctioned by the Deputy Commissioner		Total		Remarks
	Extent	Assessment	Extent	Assessment	Extent	Assessment	
		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	
Bangalore	A. 10-31	7 6 0	.....	.....	10-31	7 6 0	9.4 for building and 1.27 for Tank works.
Kolar	4-30	6 8 0	1-22	9 15 0	6-12	16 7 0	4.30 for village sites, 1-3 for Sericultural garden and 0.19 for railway line.
Tumkur	35-22	28 6 8	1-5	.....	36-27	28 6 8	Extension of village site.
Mysore	39-8	32 9 9	9-8	18 14 0	48-16	51 7 9	46.20 for village sites, 0.10 for roads and 1.26 for burial grounds.
Hassan	13-4	11 10 9	4-23½	1 0 0	17-24½	12 10 9	15.4½ for village sites, 1.39½ for school and 0.20 for burial ground.
Shimoga	20-39,2.5	11 15 0	50-35	25 12 0	71-34,2.5	37 11 0	For village sites and extensions.
Kadur	0-10	0 3 0	1-37	1 8 0	2-7	1 11 0	0.10 for a school and 1.37 for village extension.
Chitaldrug	27-23	9 2 11	1-0	0 4 9	28-23	9 7 8	For village sites and a musafirkhana.
Total	152-3,9-10.	107 14 1	70-10½	57 5 9	222-14,13-20.	165 3 10	

No. XII. Demand, Collection and Balance of Revenue (including Miscellaneous) and Mohatarfa

No	Items	Land Revenue including Miscellaneous			Mohatarfa		
		1921-22	1922-23	Increase or decrease	1921-22	1922-23	Increase or decreases
1	Arrears at the beginning of the year.	1449800	1074727	-375073	26326	23126	-3200
2	Demand for the year	11375863	11969873	+594010	232225	238983	+6758
3	Total	12825663	13044600	+218937	258551	262109	+3558
4	Remissions including arrears written off, as irrecoverable.	47313	76242	+28929	..	...	...
5	Net recoverable demand	12778350	12968358	+190008	...	...	...
6	Collect ons (actual)	11714770	11979774	+265004	235430	243163 (x)	+7733
7	Balance	1063580	988584	-74996	23121	18946	-4175
8	Percentage of collection to current demand.	93.8	94.1	...	91.0	92.7	...

x Includes remission also.

APPENDIX No. XIII.

Demand, Collection and Balance of Land Revenue, inclusive of Land Revenue Miscellaneous, for 1921-22 and 1922-23.

No.	District	Year	Demand		Total	Remissions including amounts written off as irrecoverable			Net recoverable demand	Actual collection			Balance at the end of the year	Percentage of collection to current demand
			Arrears at the beginning of the year	Demand for the year		Out of previous arrears	Out of current demand	Total		Out of previous arrears	Out of current demand	Total		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1	Bangalore...	1921-22	1,10,628	14,26,901	15,37,529	4,200	2,610	6,810	15,30,719	71,143	13,76,824	14,47,967	82,752	96.5
		1922-23	(a) 82,985	14,97,151	15,80,136	4,303	3,417	7,720	15,72,416	45,545	14,22,204	14,67,749	1,04,667	94.9
2	Kolar ...	1921-22	3,33,109	15,57,995	18,91,104	5,165	4,901	10,067	18,81,038	2,43,327	14,49,551	16,92,878	1,88,160	93.0
		1922-23	(b) 2,02,983	16,37,449	18,40,432	15,822	4,929	20,751	18,19,681	1,25,434	15,38,813	16,64,247	1,55,434	93.9
3	Tumkur ...	1921-22	1,43,902	15,74,469	17,18,371	3,144	121	3,265	17,15,106	1,27,109	14,83,612	16,10,721	1,04,385	94.2
		1922-23	1,04,385	16,63,394	17,67,779	1,865	...	1,865	17,65,914	88,621	16,07,121	16,95,742	70,172	96.6
4	Mysore ...	1921-22	3,76,196	21,01,920	24,78,116	7,156	...	7,156	24,70,960	2,50,818	19,28,035	21,78,853	2,92,107	91.0
		1922-23	(c) 2,89,355	21,34,763	24,32,118	9,495	1,231	10,726	24,13,392	1,85,742	19,58,648	21,44,390	2,69,002	91.8
5	Hassan ...	1921-22	1,30,977	13,39,350	14,70,327	3,339	213	3,552	14,66,775	85,978	(d) 12,77,400	13,63,378	1,03,397	95.3
		1922-23	1,03,397	14,78,409	15,81,806	8,981	33	9,014	15,72,792	70,690	13,66,910	14,37,600	1,35,192	92.4
6	Shimoga ...	1921-22	2,17,550	14,38,331	16,55,881	13,298	166	13,464	16,42,417	1,59,796	13,60,841	15,20,637	1,21,780	94.6
		1922-23	1,21,780	14,51,351	15,73,131	11,312	8,939	20,251	15,52,880	81,672	13,63,152	14,44,824	1,08,056	93.9
7	Kadur ...	1921-22	1,16,765	9,41,668	10,58,433	1,672	...	1,672	10,56,761	81,740	8,26,555	9,08,295	1,48,466	87.7
		1922-23	(e) 1,47,309	10,30,850	11,78,159	4,077	...	4,077	11,74,082	1,16,078	8,37,186	10,53,264	1,20,818	90.9
8	Chitaldrug ...	1921-22	20,673	9,95,229	10,15,902	1,147	181	1,328	10,14,574	16,881	9,75,160	9,92,041	22,533	98.0
		1922-23	22,533	10,76,506	10,99,039	1,838	...	1,838	10,97,201	18,962	10,52,996	10,71,958	25,243	97.8
	Total ...	1921-22	14,49,800	1,13,75,863	1,28,25,663	39,121	8,192	47,313	1,27,78,350	10,36,792	1,06,77,978	1,17,14,770	10,63,580	93.8
		1922-23	10,74,727	1,19,69,873	1,30,44,600	57,693	18,549	76,242	1,29,68,358	7,32,744	1,12,47,030	1,19,79,774	9,88,584	94.1

- (a) The difference between the closing balance of last year and the opening balance of this year is due to a sum of Rs. 233 (which had been left out of account last year) having been taken into account this year.
- (b) Difference is due to revised figures adopted in certain Taluks according to Kulwar and Babwar balances.
- (c) The difference is due to a sum of Rs. 2,752 having been deducted (as it was wrongly included under Land Revenue).
- (d) Revised figures furnished by the Deputy Commissioner.
- (e) The difference is due to a sum of Rs. 1,157 being transferred to Toll D. C. B.

XIII(a).—Percentage of collections in 1921-22 and 1922-23.

District	Year	Arrears	Current demand	Total demand
Bangalore ...	1921-22 ...	66.8	96.6	94.5
	1922-23 ...	59.8	94.9	94.2
Kolar ...	1921-22 ...	74.1	93.3	89.9
	1922-23 ...	68.9	93.9	91.3
Tumkur ...	1921-22 ...	90.3	94.2	93.9
	1922-23 ...	84.7	96.6	95.9
Mysore ...	1921-22 ...	67.9	91.2	88.1
	1922-23 ...	67.5	91.8	88.9
Hassan ...	1921-22 ...	67.3	95.3	92.8
	1922-23 ...	74.8	92.5	91.4
Shimoga ...	1921-22 ...	78.2	94.6	92.5
	1922-23 ...	73.4	94.0	93.1
Kadur ...	1921-22 ...	71.0	87.7	85.9
	1922-23 ...	81.5	90.9	87.7
Chitaldrug ...	1921-22 ...	86.4	98.0	97.8
	1922-23 ...	85.0	97.8	97.6
Total ...	1921-22 ...	73.4	93.9	91.6
	1922-23 ...	74.4	94.1	92.0

XIII(b).—Demand, collection and balance of Land Revenue.—(Miscellaneous)

District	Year	Demand			Remission including amounts written off as irrecoverable		
		Arrears at the beginning of the year	Demand for the year	Total	Out of previous year's arrears	Out of current demand	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bangalore ...	1921-22 ...	10,867	90,504	1,01,371	103	2	105
	1922-23 ...	13,090	1,54,954	1,68,044	1,179	14	1,193
Kolar ...	1921-22 ...	36,639	1,18,752	1,55,391	1,294	...	1,294
	1922-23 ...	23,781	1,96,831	2,20,612	2,243	...	2,343
Tumkur ...	1921-22 ...	9,068	1,15,773	1,24,841	230	121	351
	1922-23 ...	11,299	1,42,085	1,53,384	109	...	109
Mysore ...	1921-22 ...	1,14,362	3,09,689	4,24,051	1,577	...	1,577
	1922-23 ...	98,307	3,38,327	4,36,634	4,050	...	4,050
Hassan ...	1921-22 ...	12,803	1,00,690	1,13,493	455	7	429
	1922-23 ...	12,777	1,68,922	1,81,699	704	...	704
Shimoga ...	1921-22 ...	10,786	83,447	94,233	828	5	833
	1922-23 ...	8,513	38,910	47,423	378	916	1,294
Kadur ...	1921-22 ...	10,573	38,543	49,116	27	...	27
	1922-23 ...	10,903	72,405	83,308	992	...	992
Chitaldrug...	1921-22 ...	2,041	59,256	61,297	...	...	...
	1922-23 ...	1,886	1,40,979	1,42,865	459	...	459
Total ...	1921-22 ...	2,07,139	8,66,645	10,73,793	4,514	135	4,649
	1922-23 ...	1,80,556	12,53,413	14,33,969	10,114	930	11,044

District	Year	Net recoverable demand	Actual collections			Balance at the end of the year	Percentage of collections to current demand (Col. 12 to 5)	
			Out of arrears of previous years	Out of current demand	Total			
			9	10	11	12	13	14
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bangalore ...	1921-22 ...	1,01,266	4,991	83,185	88,176	13,090	22,322	91.9
	1922-23 ...	1,67,851	6,814	1,38,715	1,45,529	22,322	28,200	89.0
Kolar ...	1921-22 ...	1,54,097	19,861	1,06,036	1,25,897	28,200	17,519	89.2
	1922-23 ...	2,18,369	11,194	1,89,656	2,00,850	17,519	11,299	96.3
Tumkur ...	1921-22 ...	1,24,490	6,921	1,06,270	1,13,191	11,299	8,065	91.8
	1922-23 ...	1,53,275	7,957	1,37,253	1,45,210	8,065	3,26,606	96.5
Mysore ...	1921-22 ...	4,22,474	71,033	2,50,381	3,21,414	1,01,060	1,05,978	80.0
	1922-23 ...	4,32,584	57,247	2,69,359	3,26,606	1,05,978	12,777	79.6
Hassan ...	1921-22 ...	1,13,031	8,043	92,211	1,00,254	12,777	14,000	91.4
	1922-23 ...	1,80,995	8,838	1,58,157	1,66,995	14,000	8,513	94.0
Shimoga ...	1921-22 ...	43,400	6,244	28,643	34,887	8,513	41,108	80.3
	1922-23 ...	46,129	6,545	34,663	41,208	5,021	12,058	88.8
Kadur ...	1921-22 ...	49,089	4,629	22,402	37,031	12,058	6,920	59.0
	1922-23 ...	82,316	9,423	65,973	75,396	6,920	2,205	91.1
Chitaldrug...	1921-22 ...	61,297	1,559	57,533	59,092	2,205	2,025	97.8
	1922-23 ...	1,42,406	1,833	1,38,548	1,40,381	2,025	...	98.2
Total ...	1921-22 ...	10,69,144	1,23,281	7,46,661	8,69,942	1,99,202	86.1	
	1922-23 ...	14,22,925	1,09,851	11,32,224	12,42,075	1,80,850	79.0	

Memo showing the amount realised by the disposal of lands for cultivation either by sale or otherwise in the several Districts of the State.

	Rs.		Rs.
Bangalore ...	83,673	Hassan ...	1,24,191
Kolar ...	37,591	Shimoga ...	6,576
Tumkur ...	69,099	Kadur ...	43,277
Mysore ...	77,425	Chitaldrug ...	1,03,931

*Rs. 142 being boundary marks charges that go to the head 'Advances' and Rs. 2,611 being the site value that go to the head P. W. D. in the Treasury Accounts having been deducted from the closing balance for 1921-22 against Seringapatam Taluk and carrying forward to the opening balance for 1922-23.

XIII(c).—Demand, collection and balance of Land Revenue.

Serial No.	District	Year	Demand			Remissions including amounts written off as irrecoverable			Net recoverable demand	Actual collections			Balance at the end of the year	Percentage of collections to current demand (Col. 12 to 5)
			Arrears at the beginning of the year	Demand for the year	Total	Out of previous years' arrears	Out of current demand	Total		Out of arrears of previous years	Out of current demand	Total		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1	Bangalore	1921-22	99,760	13,36,398	14,36,158	4,097	2,608	6,705	14,29,453	66,153	12,93,638	13,59,791	69,662	96.8
		1922-23	69,895	13,42,197	14,12,092	3,124	3,403	6,527	14,05,565	38,731	12,83,493	13,22,224	83,341	95.6
2	Kolar	1921-22	3,03,539	14,33,777	17,37,316	3,727	4,104	7,831	17,29,485	2,25,674	13,40,225	15,65,899	1,63,586	93.4
		1922-23	1,79,202	14,40,618	16,19,820	13,579	4,929	18,508	16,01,312	1,14,240	13,49,157	14,63,897	1,37,915	93.6
3	Tumkur	1921-22	1,34,836	14,58,696	15,93,532	2,915	...	2,915	15,90,617	1,20,188	13,77,341	14,97,529	93,088	94.4
		1922-23	93,037	15,21,309	16,14,396	1,756	...	1,756	16,12,640	80,664	14,69,868	15,50,532	62,108	96.6
4	Mysore	1921-22	2,61,832	17,92,230	20,54,062	5,581	...	5,581	20,48,481	1,79,780	1,67,755	18,57,435	1,91,046	93.60
		1922-23	1,91,046	17,96,433	19,87,479	5,447	1,230	6,677	19,80,802	1,28,490	16,89,290	18,17,760	1,63,022	94.10
5	Hassan	1921-22	1,18,174	12,38,659	13,56,833	2,885	206	3,091	13,53,742	77,935	11,85,188	12,63,123	90,619	95.6
		1922-23	90,619	13,09,487	14,00,106	8,276	34	8,310	13,91,796	61,852	12,08,753	12,70,606	1,21,191	92.3
6	Shimoga	1921-22	2,06,764	14,04,884	16,11,648	12,470	162	12,632	15,99,016	1,53,551	13,32,198	14,85,749	1,13,267	94.8
		1922-23	1,13,267	14,12,441	15,25,703	10,934	8,024	18,958	15,06,750	75,128	13,28,589	14,03,717	1,03,033	94.0
7	Kadur	1921-22	1,06,192	9,03,125	10,09,217	1,645	...	1,645	10,07,572	87,126	7,84,138	8,71,264	1,36,308	87.7
		1922-23	1,36,406	9,58,445	10,94,851	3,085	...	3,085	10,91,766	1,22,234	8,55,643	9,77,868	1,13,898	89.7
8	Chitaldrug	1921-22	18,631	9,05,973	9,54,604	1,147	1,81	1,328	9,53,276	15,322	9,17,627	9,32,949	20,327	98.1
		1922-23	20,646	9,35,527	9,56,173	1,380	...	1,380	9,54,793	17,587	9,14,448	9,32,035	22,758	94.7
	Total	1921-22	12,49,728	10,503,742	11,755,470	34,467	7,261	41,728	11,711,742	9,25,729	99,08,010	10,833,739	8,78,003	94.3
		1922-23	8,94,168	10,716,457	11,610,625	47,581	1,7620	65,201	11,545,424	6,38,926	10,099,232	10,738,158	8,07,266	94.2

No. XIV.—Statement showing the Demand, Collection and Balance of
Mohatarfa.

District	Year	Arrears at the beginning of the year	Demand for the year	Total Demand	Collections, including remissions	Balance	Per centage of collec- tions to demand (column 6 to 5)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Bangalore	1921—22	2,129	26,548	28,677	25,796	2,881	89.6
	1922—23	2,881	26,197	29,078	27,289	1,789	93.8
Kolar	1921—22	5,017	19,888	24,905	21,464	3,441	86.1
	1922—23	3,390*	20,721	24,111	22,345	1,766	92.6
Tumkur	1921—22	2,563	44,999	47,562	45,512	2,050	95.6
	1922—23	2,050	45,990	48,040	46,689	1,351	97.2
Mysore	1921—22	7,950	46,252	54,292	47,722	6,480	88.0
	1922—23	6,480	45,311	51,991	45,652	6,339	87.8
Hassan	1921—22	2,790	24,360	27,150	24,886	2,264	91.6
	1922—23	2,320†	26,200	28,520	25,131	3,389	88.1
Shimoga	1921—22	3,488	15,195	18,683	15,810	2,873	84.3
	1922—23	2,873	15,149	18,022	16,554	1,468	91.2
Kadur	1921—22	1,355	12,385	13,740	11,817	1,923	86.0
	1922—23	1,923	12,410	14,333	12,760	1,573	89.0
Chitaldrug	1921—22	1,034	42,598	43,632	42,423	1,209	97.2
	1922—23	1,209	46,805	48,014	46,743	1,271	97.3
Total	1921—22	26,326	2,32,225	2,58,551	2,35,430	23,121	91.0
	1922—23	23,126	2,38,983	2,62,109	2,43,163	18,946	92.7

* Difference in the totals for 21-22, in the Kolar District due to revised figures adopted in certain Taluks of the District according to Kulwar and babwar balances.

† The Difference between the closing balance of 21-22 and the opening balance of 22-23 in the Kolar and Hassan Districts seems to be due to revised figures being adopted this year.

No. XV.—Coercive Processes.

Rev. Adm. Rt.

No.	District	Notice of demand under Section 158 of the Land Revenue Code			Sale of occupancy or alienated holding under section 159						Distrain and sale of movable property under Section 160			
		Number of cases in which notices were issued	Amount of arrears for which notices were issued	Amount of arrears recovered	Number of notices issued	Number of cases in which sales took place	Amount of arrears on account of which sale was resorted to	Lands of which the occupancy was sold		Amount of arrears recovered by sale	Number of cases (Distrain and sale to be shown separately)	Arrears on account of which distrain was resorted to	Arrears on account of which sale was resorted to	Amount of arrears realized
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1	Bangalore ...	8,449	Rs. 1,95,974	Rs. 1,15,114	2,257	303	Rs. 43,343	Acres. 1,081 10	3,209	Rs. 9,340	257	8,170	426	156
2	Kolar ...	9,659	2,34,097	1,47,480	3,067	589	30,833	1,359 32	3,540	7,637	397	6,315	...	971
3	Tumkur ...	12,677	2,49,863	1,65,694	4,474	428	39,776	2,025 10	4,265	6,259	205	2,231	15	527
4	Mysore ...	20,577	4,56,743	3,08,881	3,977	616	59,891	1,636 14	4,299	24,240	2,241*	39,754	742	5,103
5	Hassan ...	8,057	1,75,003	1,20,203	1,552	120	34,865	8,416 31	4,963	11,485	160	3,728	100	1,203
6	Shimoga ...	8,325	3,01,854	1,72,706	3,592	1,372	45,796	5,923 1	13,736	7,899	171	4,947	224	1,177
7	Kadur ...	6,864	2,34,849	1,26,867	2,221	222	95,708	2,425 17	4,013	6,380	125	1,363	503	...
8	Chitaldrug ...	8,162	1,24,278	86,132	1,134	109	21,605	2,085 20	1,150	1,390	347	12,53	22	629
	Total for 1922-23 ...	82,270	19,72,661	12,43,077	22,274	3,759	3,71,817	24,953 15	39,175	74,630	4,080	67,759	2,032	9,766
	Total for 1921-22 ...	86,831	21,92,419	12,51,698	22,414	3,401	4,47,550	21,160 —	34,340	65,233	4,195	81,030	5,691	8,007

No.	District.	Sale of defaulter's right, title and interest in immovable property other than the land on which the arrear was due Section 161			Arrest and imprisonment under section 163				No. of coercive processes (Columns 3, 6, 12, 16 and 19)	Total amount of arrears collected by issue of processes (Columns 5, 11, 15, 18 and 22)	Percentage of number of sales (Columns 7, 12 and 16) to total number of processes (Column 23)	Percentage of amount recovered by sale (Columns 11, 15 and 18) to total recoveries (Column 24)	Percentage of amount recovered by processes under Sections 159, 160, 161 and 163 (Columns 11, 15, 18 and 22) to total collections	Percentage of recoveries by all coercive processes (Column 24) to total collections
		No. of cases	Arrears on account of which sale was resorted to	Amount of arrears realized by sale	No. of persons arrested and detained	No. of persons imprisoned in Civil Jail	Amount of arrears for which process was served	Amount of arrears recovered						
		16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
1	Bangalore ...	139	.....	Rs. 44,106	.....	.....	Rs.	Rs.	11,102	1,68,716	6.29	31.7	3.6	11.3
2	Kolar ...	9	230	635	.....	.....	.....	.....	13,132	1,56,723	7.5	5.8	0.53	9.01
3	Tumkur ...	3	6	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	17,359	1,72,486	3.6	3.9	0.39	10.0
4	Mysore ...	3	38	38	.....	.....	.....	.....	26,475	3,38,262	11.4	8.6	1.37	15.7
5	Hassan ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,769	1,32,891	2.8	9.5	0.87	9.1
6	Shimoga ...	2	464	74	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,090	1,81,856	12.7	5.0	0.63	12.5
7	Kadur ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,210	1,33,247	3.7	4.7	0.60	12.6
8	Chitaldrug ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,643	88,151	4.7	2.3	0.18	7.9
	Total for 1922-23 ...	156	738	44,859	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,08,780	13,72,332	7.3	9.4	1.06	11.45
	Total for 1921-22 ...	342	6,969	5,853	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,13,782	13,30,791	6.9	5.9	6	11.36

*2415 by distrain, and 3 by sale.

XVI—Statement showing the allotments sanctioned and the amounts actually advanced on account of Takavi and other loans.

No.	District	Amount allotted	Takavi		Land Improvement		Irrigation works	
			Amount sanctioned	Amount disbursed	Amount sanctioned	Amount disbursed	Amount sanctioned	Amount disbursed
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Bangalore ...	7,000	1,700	1,700	1,000	1,000	...	...
2	Kolar ...	11,000	6,240	6,150	2,135	1,825	800	975
3	Tumkur ...	10,000	4,250	4,000	650	625	4,400	4,225
4	Mysore ...	10,000	500	500	4,125	3,175	...	...
5	Hassan ...	7,000	275	275	2,700	2,800	...	...
6	Shimoga ...	6,000	1,000	1,000	850	1,100	...	...
7	Kadur ...	5,000	600	600	1,900	1,900	...	...
8	Chitaldrug ...	10,000	5,875	5,875	3,900	3,400	...	...
Total ...		66,000	20,440	20,100	17,300	15,825	5,200	5,200
Sanctions for Land Improvement ...			17,300	Amount shown in statement XVIII ...			21,700	
Do for Irrigation wells ...			5,200	Do XIX ...			800	
			22,500				22,500	

XVII—Takavi Advances.

No.	District	Loan applications pending at the close of the previous year and those received during the year		Advances sanctioned during the year		Loan applications pending at the close of the year		Amount that had to be recovered during the year	Amount actually recovered during the year	Percentage of recovery to demand
		No.	Aggregate amount	No.	Aggregate amount	No.	Aggregate amount			
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1	Bangalore ...	29	4,600	12	1,700	2	700	15,659 11 8	9,995 1 9	63.82
2	Kolar ...	161	22,485	74	6,240	12	1,545	41,033 12 7	32,055 1 7	78.12
3	Tumkur ...	64	12,050	30	4,250	10	1,780	14,311 4 7	11,411 12 4	79.73
4	Mysore ...	22	2,260	3	500	2	200	5,040 4 1	3,826 2 1	75.75
5	Hassan ...	10	1,400	3	275	3	450	10,012 9 6	5,920 10 1	59.12
6	Shimoga ...	24	5,665	8	1,000	7	1,900	32,188 5 3	19,649 1 8	61.0
7	Kadur ...	121	25,095	3	600	4	1,750	25,257 13 10	20,156 5 3	80.65
8	Chitaldrug ...	57	10,275	33	5,875	...	...	12,927 12 0	9,516 10 7	73.61
Total ...		488	83,830	166	20,440	40	8,325	1,56,431 9 6	1,12,530 13 4	71.93

XVIII—Loans for Land Improvements.

No.	District	Applications pending at the close of the previous year and those received during the year		Loans granted during the year		Loan applications pending at the close of the year		Amount that had to be recovered during the year, i.e., the demand inclusive of interest of previous years	Amount actually recovered during the year	Percentage of recovery to demand
		No.	Aggregate amount	No.	Aggregate amount	No.	Aggregate amount			
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1	Bangalore ...	46	15,130	9	1,000	5	2,700	20,203 5 0	14,250 1 11	70.53
2	Kolar ...	43	19,050	13	2,175	4	1,600	13,408 10 6	11,192 9 11	83.47
3	Tumkur ...	66	23,415	23	5,050*	13	7,550	23,426 11 7	19,785 0 10	84.45
4	Mysore ...	33	15,260	8	4,125	6	3,950	15,912 3 2	8,595 3 2	54.01
5	Hassan ...	34	22,700	13	2,700	10	6,750	5,899 13 2	3,300 5 10	55.94
6	Shimoga ...	29	38,300	4	850	9	13,100	18,667 0 4	9,510 7 6	50.94
7	Kadur ...	Included under Takavi		6	1,900†	Included under Takavi				
8	Chitaldrug ...	47	12,875	17	3,900	5	1,100	6,523 4 7	4,812 15 8	73.79
Total ...		298	1,46,730	93	21,700	52	36,750	1,04,041 0 4	71,446 12 10	68.67

* Includes sanctions under Irrigation wells also.

† Not included under Takavi.

No. XIX.—Loans for Irrigation Wells.

District	Loan applications pending at the close of the previous year and these received during the year		Loans sanctioned during the year		Loan applications pending at the close of the year		Amount that had to be recovered during the year i.e., the demand inclusive of interest of previous years	Amount actually recovered during the year	Percentage of recovery to demand
	Number	Aggregate amount	Number	Aggregate amount	Number	Aggregate amount			
Bangalore	8	7,500	...	...	1	2,000	Rs. a. p. 4,385 3 5	Rs. a. p. 3,529 0 9	80.5
Kolar	12	2,450	4	800	...	...	13,339 0 3	10,558 14 9	79.1
Tumkur	Included under		Land Improve		ment		151 9 1	125 0 5	82.23
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	...	157 12 9	...	...
Hassan	...	...	...	...	...	...	99 8 9	99 8 9	100
Shimoga	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kadur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chitaldrug	8	3,250	...	...	1	500	5,693 12 6	4,398 5 7	77.23
Total	28	13,200	4	800	2	2,500	23,826 14 9	18,710 14 3	78.53

No. XX.—Inspection of Boundary Marks.

District	No. of marks inspected by shekdars and Amildars during the year	No. of marks found to be in a state of disrepair or missing	No. of marks set right	No. of cases in which the liability of defaulting raiyats to make good the cost of repairs was enforced	Amount recovered
Bangalore	256,375	4,312	*3,325	.....	Rs. a. p.
Kolar	333,078	29,833	28,686	Not reported	4 1 0
Tumkur	217,885	11,735	9,303	3	3 8 0
Mysore	179,137	16,866	12,563	11	20 0 0
Hassan	44,472	2,903	2,589	.....	.....
Shimoga	26,068	3,093	2,942	19	120 12 0
Kadur	49,418	1,765	1,044	.....	.....
Chitaldrug	157,981	8,075	3,786	1	15 0 0
Total	1,264,414	78,632	64,238	34	163 5 0

* For one half of the year only.

No. XXI—Tanks.

No.	District	Year	Total number of tanks		Tanks restored or repaired during the year				Value of earthwork done by raiyats to		Number of tanks inspected during the year				Number of tanks in urgent need of repairs	
			Major	Minor	Major		Minor		Major tanks	Minor tanks	Major		Minor		Major	Minor
					No.	Amount spent by Govern-ment	No.	Amount spent by Govern-ment			By Deputy Commissioners	By Sub-Divi-sion Officers	By Deputy Commissioners	By Sub-Divi-sion Officers		
1	Bangalore	1921-22 ...	330	1,258	14	11,109	103	9,174	551	285	14	14	100	143	28	80
		1922-23 ...	(a) 335	(a) 1,461*	2	7,417	6	10,735	2,337	97	28	...	15	44	...	...
2	Kolar	1921-22 ...	568	3,376	107	43,205	131	19,533	5,217	6,881	4	137	34	335	74	24
		1922-23 ...	568	3,376	88	34,505	57	15,987	4,250	2,780	32	91	45	212	Not given	...
3	Tumkur	1921-22 ...	418	377	...	...	92	14,293	...	6,510	...	...	...	...	...	...
		1922-23 ...	(a) 390	(a) 822	150	57,565	55	10,318	6,493	6,861	37	53	30	52	28	34
4	Mysore	1921-22 ...	199	1,268	39	56,028	62	13,623	840	2,177	...	22	...	8	...	...
		1922-23 ...	199	1,268	No. not given	41,429	46	9,304	...	1,462	8	...	2	25	...	...
5	Hassan	1921-22 ...	250	4,915	74	22,252	47	21,257	437	262	26	7	79	40	66	26
		1922-23 ...	(a) 240	(a) 5,295	14	7,959	39	9,989	555	3,225	19	26	29	57	18	44
6	Shimoga	1921-22 ...	545	7,776	1	1,750	113	11,027	...	172	9	68	25	52	48	5
		1922-23 ...	545	7,776	...	...	23	10,563	1,700	4,009	17	5	13	27	25	42
7	Kadur	1921-22 ...	118	2,619	6	4,481	43	6,213	1,132	2,945	10	30	12	57	6	121
		1922-23 ...	118	2,619	1	2,058	41	1,959	700	3,280	19	15	20	22	16	20
8	Chitaldrug	1921-22 ...	157	198	45	30,628	27	12,881	2,417	1,336	32	43	11	28	23	7
		1922-23 ...	(a) 158	(a) 185	37	30,916	19	3,921	1,727	875	20	4	8	24	8	2
Total		1921-22 ...	2,585	21,787	286	1,69,453	618	1,08,001	10,594	20,568	95	321	261	663	245	263
		1922-23 ...	2,553	22,792	292	1,81,849	286	72,776	17,762	22,589	180	194	162	463	95	142

* These (it is reported) include the number of unrestored tanks also.

(a) Re-variations in the figures of this year, the Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore, states that information under columns 4 to 11 was obtained from the Executive Engineer, Bangalore Division. The Deputy Commissioners of Tumkur and Hassan Districts do not state anything. The Deputy Commissioner, Chitaldrug District, states that the figures of the year have been based upon Taluk reports.

No. XXI(a)—Chowthayi Tanks.

No.	Districts	Total number of tanks	Amount of remission to which the tanks would be entitled	No. of tanks in action	No. of tanks out of action	No. of tanks inspected	Tanks for which concession was withheld	Amount withheld	Remarks
1	Bangalore	28	Rs. 805 0 5	12	16	25	16	Rs. 394 6 5	
2	Kolar	136	2,678 9 0	89	47	104	45	1,002 12 0	
3	Tumkur	61	950 10 10	15	46	40	41	700 13 10	
4	Mysore	13	657 5 0	13	...	8	...	.....	
5	Hassan	4	66 0 0	1	3	2	3	51 12 0	
	Total	242	5,157 9 3	130	112	179	105	2,149 12 3	

Statement No. XXII—Sorting of records.

No.	District	Number at the beginning of 1922-23	Number received during the year	Total	Number sorted during the year	Number yet remaining to be sorted	Number indexed during the year	Number yet remaining to be indexed	Number destroyed during 1922-23
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Bangalore	211 daftars*	384 daftars	595 daftars	381 daftars	214 daftars	28 daftars	416 daftars	184 daftars
2	Kolar	8 daftars	412 daftars	420 daftars	320 daftars	100 daftars	41 daftars	15 daftars	383 daftars
			54,425 papers	54,425 papers	43,029 papers	11,396 papers	16,894 papers	2,739 papers	
3	Tumkur	28 daftars*	31 daftars	59 daftars	31 daftars	28 daftars	8 daftars	2 daftars	290 daftars
		8,290 papers	61,758 papers	70,048 papers	65,134 papers	4,914 papers	4,005 papers	338 papers	.....
4	Mysore	1,907 daftars*	645 daftars	2,552 daftars	651 daftars	1,901 daftars	252 daftars	762 daftars	894 daftars
		(450 daftars of Marathi records and 40 almirahs of English records)	8,422 files	8,422 files	8,422 files	52 Cr. files	2,281 files	393 files	1,600 Cr. files
			3,544 Cr. files	3,544 Cr. files	3,492 Cr. files	450 daftars of Marathi records and 40 almirahs of English records			
5	Hassan	5,622 papers	55,231 papers	60,853 papers	57,362 papers	3,491 papers	88 daftars	.....	223 daftars
6	Shimoga	193 papers	45,712 papers	45,905 papers	45,681 papers	224 papers	2,692 papers	20 papers	187 papers
7	Kadur	156 daftars	13 daftars	169 daftars	39 daftars	130 daftars	1,171 papers	50 papers	31 daftars of old English records 4,861 D. 2. Dis. files of 1918-19, 1919-20, 8 daftars of vernacular papers and 6,992 Cr. files
		252 papers	46,986 papers	47,238 papers	44,449 papers	2,789 papers			
8	Chitaldrug	40 daftars	59 daftars	99 daftars	50 daftars	49 daftars	3 daftars	.....	145 daftars
		377 papers	36,196 papers	36,573 papers	35,422 papers	1,151 papers	1,568 papers		
	Total	2,350 daftars	1,544 daftars	3,894 daftars	1,472 daftars	2,422 daftars	420 daftars	1,195 daftars	1,656 daftars, 187 papers, 8,592 Cr. files and 4,861 D. 2. Dis. files of 1918-19 and 1919-20
		14,734 papers and 450 daftars of Marathi records and 40 almirahs of English records in the Mysore District	3,00,308 papers and 8,422 files and 3,544 Cr. files of the Mysore District	3,15,042 papers	2,91,077 papers	23,965 papers	26,380 papers and 2,281 files	3,147 papers and 393 files	
				8,422 files	8,422 files and 3,492 Cr. files	52 Cr. files			
				3,544 Cr. files		450 Marathi daftars and 40 almirahs of English records in the Mysore District			

The Deputy Commissioners of Bangalore, Tumkur and Mysore Districts have furnished revised figures in column 8.

XXIII—Punishment of Village Officers.

No.	District				Total No. in the District	Number fined		Number suspended		Number dismissed		Total		Remarks
						1921—22	1922—23	1921—22	1922—23	1921—22	1922—23	1921—22	1922—23	
Patels.														
1	Bangalore	..	..	..	1,868	104	112	6	2	..	2	110	116	.....
2	Kolar	..	..	..	2,279	228	114	19	10	3	..	250	124	.....
3	Tumkur	..	..	..	2,598	282	484	33	27	2	2	317	513	.....
4	Mysore	..	..	..	2,743	377	394	27	24	2	3	406	421	.....
5	Hassan	..	..	..	2,595	384	420	24	34	..	3	408	457	.....
6	Shimoga	..	..	..	1,598	179	167	5	6	1	1	185	174	.....
7	Kadur	..	..	..	1,014	265	97	4	7	1	1	270	105	.....
8	Chitaldrug	..	..	..	1,379	219	174	11	14	3	3	233	191	.....
Total					16,074	2,038	1,962	129	124	12	15	2,159	2,101	13'07 %
Shanbhogs.														
1	Bangalore	..	..	..	1,168	39	36	2	2	1	..	42	38	.....
2	Kolar	..	..	..	1,277	80	85	15	11	..	1	95	97	.....
3	Tumkur	..	..	..	978	145	223	5	11	3	4	153	238	.....
4	Mysore	..	..	..	1,069	83	112	14	9	..	2	97	123	.....
5	Hassan	..	..	..	572	122	75	7	9	6	1	135	85	.....
6	Shimoga	..	..	..	575	67	47	5	1	2	..	74	48	.....
7	Kadur	..	..	..	301	80	43	..	2	..	2	80	47	.....
8	Chitaldrug	..	..	..	420	79	61	4	11	..	..	83	72	.....
Total					6,360	695	682	52	56	12	10	759	748	11'76 %

XXIV—Tours and inspections of Sub Division Officers.

Name of Sub-Division	Name of officer in charge of the Sub-Division	Number of days camped out	Number of days on tour	Number of villages visited for inspection	Number of Taluk and Sub-Taluk Head quarters visited for inspection	Number of Taluk and Sub-Taluk offices examined	Number of Taluk and Sub-Taluk offices where records were examined	Number of raiyats receipt books examined	Number of Sub-Registry Offices examined	Number of Village Accounts examined	Number of boundary marks examined	Number of frontier boundary marks examined	Remarks
Bangalore ...	Mr. C. Narayana Rao ...	4	71	119	1	1	1	Some	1	...	Some	1	The personal Assistant to the Deputy Commissioner is in charge of Bangalore Taluk only
Dodballapur ...	" Charles Noronha ...	126	187	(66 Road side) 509	5	5	5	A good many	5	A good many	A good many	All	
Closepet ...	" M. P. Viswanatha Rao ...	162	222	(150 road side) 218	4	4	3	Some	4	...	Some	...	
Malur ...	" A. Krishnaswami Iyengar ...	107	153	(56 road side)	9	4	8	Good number	3	Above 50 %	Fair number	A large number	
	" M. P. Viswanatha Rao ...												
	" Navaneetham Naidu ...			260									
Chikballapur ...	" M. Navaneetham Naidu ...	Not given	136	(69 road side) 401	5	5	4	Not given	5	..	...	...	Treasury Assistant Commissioner in charge of Tumkur Taluk
Tumkur ...	" S. Abdul Wajid ...		64	(261 road side) 132	1	1	1	...	1	About 150	A fair number	..	
Gubbi ...	" S. Reuben ...	20	64	(26 road side) 415	4	4	3	A good number	4	20%	A good number	No frontier boundary marks in the Sub-Divn.	
Maddagiri ...	" T. Abdul Khader ...	167	207	(118 road side)	4	4	3	A fair number	3	Not given	A fair percentage during jamabandy besides the frontier boundary marks of Pavagada taluk. A good number	...	
Mysore ...	" M. Seshadri ...	62	197	(48 road side) 327	4	4	3	A fair number	3	Not given	A fair percentage during jamabandy besides the frontier boundary marks of Pavagada taluk. A good number	...	
	" M. Venkatesa Iyengar ...												
Krishnarajasagara	" M. N. Balaraja Urs ...	98	135	185	3	3	3	A good number	1	About 200	A good number	...	
Nanjangud ...	" R. P. Mallappa ...	94	136	144	2	2	2	A good number	2	142	...	...	
French Rocks	" T. Govinda Rao ...	134	209	(52 road side) 208	4	3	3	...	3	...	...	1	
Hassan ...	" A. V. Ramanathan ...	216	268	(54 road side) 316	4	4	4	...	4	50%	...	...	
Hole-Narsipur	" B. T. Kesaviengar ...	38	55	(141 road side) 92	2	2	1	...	2	...	...	...	
Saklespur ...	" S. Narayana Rao ...	94	159	(27 road side) 225	4	4	4	...	4	...	...	...	
Shimoga ...	" S. Narayana Rao, M.A. ...	132	193	169	2	2	2	44	2	...	181	4	
Thirthahalli ...	" T. Ramaia ...	19	19	(51 road side) 10	8	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	
Sagar ...	" P. Suryanarayana Setty ...	43	200	(8 road side) 173	4	4	2	120	4	204	347	...	
Chikmagalur ...	" Sidesiva Rao ...	131	184	199	4	4	4	Not given	4	Not given	Some	3	
Tarikere ...	" T. Ramaia ...	30	35	(40 road side) 93	1	1	1	89	1	70%	About 100	...	
Chitaldrug ...	" K. Subba Rao ...	115	198	(31 road side) 87	4	2	3	Some	3	207	Not given	...	
Davangere ...	" S. Venkatarangam ...	85	115	(19 road side) 145*	4	4	4	About 35	4	428	About 150	About 25	
	" Mahomed Peer ...	136	175	(48 road side) 125	4	5	4	...	5	582	Some	...	
	" Mahomed Iemil Sheriff ...			(44 road side)									
	" C. B. Lakshmana Rao ...												
	" S. N. Appanna Iyengar ...												
	" S. Chakrapani Iyengar ...												
	" M. Channaraj Urs ...												

* The Deputy Commissioner has given the number as 290 but the Sub-Division Officer's statement shows that the number visited was 145.

XXV. Tours and inspections of Deputy Commissioners.

Serial Number	District	Name of Officer in charge	Number of days camped out		Total	Number of days spent on tour	Number of Taluk and Sub-Taluk Offices visited for inspection	Number of villages visited for inspection	Number of Taluk and Sub-taluk Offices examined	Number of villages examined	Number of Taluk and Sub-taluk Offices where records were examined	Number of raiyats' receipt books examined
			Within the District	Outside the District								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	Bangalore	Mr. B. Ramaswamaiya	74	21	95	133	10	220	10	Fair number	9	Fair No.
2	Kolar	" A. Krishnaswamiengar	95	37	132	195	11	215	11	20	4	A few
3	Tumkur	" S. Hiriannaiya	122	57	179	213	10	364	10	25%	9	...
4	Mysore	" Md. Zahiruddin Mecci	93	18	111	117	13	251	13	Not given	5	Not given
5	Hassan	" P. F. Bowring	106	24	130	182	8	222	4	170	4	Not given
6	Shimoga	" B. Ramaswamaiya	88	32	70	148	11	336	10	93	10	24
7	Kadri	" K. Mylar Rao	116	20	136	170	8	213	8	20%	4	A few
8	Chitadrug	" G. Aravamudu Iyengar	98	30	128	150	9	330	9	Not given	Not given	A fair No.
		" M. S. Ramachandra Rao										
		" A. K. Syed Taj Peeran										
		" M. G. Krishnaswami Rao										
		" A. K. Syed Taj Peeran										
		" R. Nanaswamy Rao										

This includes the two Sub-Division Offices inspected by the Deputy Commissioner at Chickmagalur and Tarikere.

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