

A Review of the Rural Economic Conditions of the Coimbatore District as Revealed in the Economic Surveys of Some Villages in the District

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Introduction: The subject of Agricultural Economics has been given a status equal to other subjects like Agriculture, Chemistry or Botany for the B. Sc., (Ag.) examination at the Agricultural College from the year 1946—1947. On the practical side the subject includes Rural Economic studies to be undertaken by the students independently as well as directly under the guidance of the Lecturer. Every student is expected to do one survey of a village and submit the same at the University examination, for valuation. It has been decided to publish a brief review of the more interesting aspects of rural economic conditions as revealed in selected surveys done by students, pertaining to the district of Coimbatore.

The Surveys of villages selected for the purpose of this review are as follows:

No.	Name of the village	Taluk	Name of the student who presented the survey	Year of survey	No. of Hamlets included
1.	Thudiyalur	Coimbatore	Chandramohan J.	1950-1951	3
2.	Chettipalayam	do.	Ramakrishnan S.	do.	1
3.	Chinna Thadagam	do.	Nallagounder	1948-1949	2
4.	Kannamanaickanur	Udamalpet	Ramaswamy K. R.	1949-1950	9
5.	Velampalayam	Palladam	Thiruvengkata-swamy K.	1950-1951	7
6.	Kalampalayam	Avanashi	Kaliappan R.	1950-1951	7
7.	Pachapalayam	Bhavani	Karuppanan G.	1948-1949	11

Out of 31 villages so far surveyed by students in this district, seven have been selected as given above since the surveys of these villages may be considered to be best among them. They also represent in a fair measure, the conditions existing in this district in general.

2. Location and Physical Features: Of the seven villages taken up for this review the two villages viz., Thudiyalur and Chettipalayam have railway stations, the former 6 miles and the latter 10 miles from Coimbatore Town. The third village Thadagam is 13 miles from Coimbatore town situated on the border of Thadagam reserve forest and is surrounded by hills. There is a regular bus service to this village from Coimbatore town. All these villages are in Coimbatore taluk. The fourth village Kannamanaickanur is in Udamalpet taluk and is 4 miles from Udamalpet town. The fifth village Velampalayam in Palladam taluk is 4 miles from Tiruppur town. Kalampalayam village is in Avanashi taluk and is 7 miles from Karamadai railway station on the west in the interior and there is no bus service for this village. The last village Pachapalayam is in Bhavani taluk and is situated 20 miles from Erode and is on Bhavani Andiyur road on which there is a regular bus service.

3. **Population:** The population statistics of the villages are given in Statement No. I. The trend is for an increase in all the villages. The village Volampalayam has recorded an increase of 58% in 40 years (1911 to 1951). The average rate of increase for all the villages during 40 years period has been 35%.

4. **Area and Classification of land:** Statement No. II gives the areas of the villages and the cultivated area of wet, garden and dry lands and the proportion of garden area to the total.

The figures are of interest because the area under garden in any village really gives an indication of the economic prosperity of that village. Judged from this stand point the maximum area under garden viz., 1428 acres in Kannamanaickanur village is only 22% of the total cultivated area and therefore may not be considered more prosperous compared to Kalampalayam which has over 1,000 acres under garden out of a total of 2,899 acres which is 40% to the cultivated area. The area under wet lands is negligible compared to the total area. Except Thadagam and Kalampalayam all the other villages are far away from the influence of forests or hills. There is no area under orchards in any of the villages, but there is here and there a small area under mango trees. The trend is for increase of area under garden lands in many of these villages by sinking new wells, or by deepening old wells. But there had been a set back for this due to the successive failure of the monsoons in the last few years.

5. **Holdings:** Statement No. III shows the distribution of holdings according to size in each village. Out of the total number of 3,314 pattas for all the seven villages the number of holdings of different sizes are as follows:

Under one acre	359	10 to 15 acre	315
1 to 3 acres	532	15 to 25 acres	193
3 to 5 acres	1,076	25 to 50 acres	114
5 to 10 acres	666	over 50 acres	59
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	2,633	Grand Total	3,314
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It is evident from the data that as these villages are mostly dry, majority of the holdings are uneconomic as more than 79% of the holdings in these villages are below 10 acres. So these small cultivators, besides cultivating their lands have also to work as labourers in the fields of bigger cultivators having garden lands to supplement their income. Garden lands offer employment more or less throughout the year as several crops are raised in the year and as such an area of 3 to 4 acres may give full employment for the family and also an adequate return. Another avenue open to these small farmers for employment in some villages, is the wet land area situated within a radius of 5 miles during transplantation and harvesting periods. Of course in fragmented holdings cultivators have to spend more of their time in transporting implements, cattle and the harvested produce to the farm-yard. Another great difficulty is that there is no incentive to sink a well and convert portion of the dry lands into gardens as the areas held are small, and adequate capital will not be available. In spite of these difficulties cultivators are seldom willing to consolidate by exchange of plots. A great deal of propaganda and persuasion are necessary to bring about a change in their outlook or attitude. One redeeming feature however is that in spite of fragmentation disputes are very few and rarely plots of land are left uncultivated. The following statement gives the growing density of population in relation to cultivated area:

Cultivated area per head:

Village	1911	1951
	Acres	Acres
1. Tudialur	1.1	0.73
2. Chottipalayam	1.40	1.25
3. Thadagam	0.86	0.58
4. Kannamanaickanur	1.70	1.23
5. Velampalayam	0.97	0.62
6. Kalampalayam	0.80	0.64
7. Pachapalayam	0.74	0.56

Though the area cultivated per head has decreased on account of increase in population, production has increased on account of more lands brought under irrigation and intensive cultivation.

6. Crops and Cropping: The areas under different crops in the villages are given in statement number IV. Taking all the villages together we find 89% of the area is under cultivation. Out of the total cultivated area of 25,440 acres in these villages, garden lands (area irrigated by wells) form 5,275 acres or 20%. But this area is liable to change depending upon the supply of water from the wells. The main crops grown are Cholam, Ragi, Cumbu, Pulses and minor millets among food crops and groundnut, cotton, and tobacco among commercial crops. Paddy is grown in small areas in Tudialur Kalampalayam under wells, particularly by well-to-do ryots, for their own consumption.

As regards the economic effect of *rotation practices* we have to make a distinction between those in garden land and those in dry lands. In the first case cholam and Cambodia cotton take the prominent place since the first supplies food and fodder and the second the required cash return. Ragi and Cumbu form other food crops in rotation. The well balanced normal rotation generally practised is summer cholam and ragi followed by Cambodia cotton. Variations are observed to occur depending upon seasonal rains and water supply in the wells. The scope for proper rotation in dry lands is very limited owing to the fact that assured rains are not received every year. In most of the villages cholam is grown mixed with pulses like lab-lab, year after year, since in a favourable year a good crop of cholam will give adequate food for man and fodder for animals. If rains are late instead of cholam, horse gram, Tenai or Samai may be sown. In Chettipalayam and Pachapalayam instead of cholam, groundnut occupies a considerable area grown year after year.

Regarding *pest and diseases on crops* they are a common curse of all crops and are taken as inevitable by the ryots. The damage from these pests and diseases varies from 10% to even 50% during some years. Thus in Thadagam where Cholam is the main crop the damage by pests was said to be more than 60%, the total loss in terms of quantity of grain being 4,000 'salagais' of 60 M. M. each, in the year 1947-1948. So also castor plants were completely eaten away by caterpillars in that year. Plant Protection section of the Agricultural Department is seldom approached. This is due to partly the ignorance of the cultivators of its existence and lack of confidence in insecticides. Only in Tudialur one or two of the bigger educated farmers have availed of the services of the plant protection staff to ward off pests on ragi and cotton. In one case an enlightened farmer has sprayed DDT in the fields before ploughing and sowing cotton.

7. Irrigation: The main sources of irrigation in all the villages are the wells. The number of wells in each village and the number and nature of water-lifts are given in statement No. V. There are 1141 wells in all the villages put together. Pachapalayam in Bhavani taluk has got the largest number of wells viz. 288, while Thadagam has got only one well for irrigation purposes and that too sunk very recently i. e. in 1950. The depth of the wells in most of the villages goes below 35 feet and upto 70 feet. The wells in Tudialur are deep and rocky commanding larger area per well i. e. 6 to 10 acres (27 acres in one case) while wells in Kalampalayam are shallow with 15 to 20 feet depth commanding 4 to 6 acres per well. Wells in Kannamanaikanur in Udampet taluk vary from 40 to 60 feet in depth and command only 2 to 3 acres. In Thadagam village the sub-strata upto 60 feet is soft or sandy and well sinking is risky. The sides of the wells have to be protected from the bottom with masonry structure to prevent the loose soil slipping into the well and this means high cost of construction which may go upto Rs. 5,000/-. Regarding supply of water in these wells, it is dependent on springs which are affected by seasonal rains. If there are regular rains supply is normal. Most of them except in Kalampalayam are either having precarious supply or have dried up completely. In Chettipalayam even drinking water is not available. In Kalampalayam water supply in the wells is said to be fair in spite of the drought conditions, which is a peculiarity of the tract. Because of the scarcity of water, wells in all the villages in general have been deepened and the process is going on. This effort for increasing the supply of water is more pronounced in villages like Tudialur, Velampalayam and Pachapalayam because there are more well-to-do and enterprising farmers living in these villages. Cost of sinking wells varies from Rs. 1,000 to 1,500 in Kalampalayam where the water table is high (15 to 25 feet) and Rs. 4,000 to 5,000 in Tudialur where it is deepest. There are wells in Tudialur costing Rs. 10,000/- and more which are fairly big sized with at least one bore-hole in them. Well sinking has become very costly in this district as the wages are high and wells have to be dug deep. 54 new wells have been sunk recently in all the seven villages.

Coming to the study of lifts used in these wells only four villages, Tudialur, Chettipalayam, Velampalayam and Pachapalayam are having electricity. Out of 93 electric motors used for irrigation Tudialur has the distinction of having 71 wells out of its 84 wells fitted with electric motor and pumpsets for lift irrigation. On account of this advantage of electric power, cultivation is more intensive in Tudialur and farmers are also more prosperous than those of other villages. How electricity can revolutionise agriculture can very well be seen in this district and more so in particular in Tudialur village. In 1920 there were only 17 wells for irrigation purposes. Within the course of 30 years 67 wells have been sunk in this village. There are 16 oil engines in use to lift water from wells in all the other villages. The rest of the wells are fitted with either single or double mhotes to lift water which is a costly and slow process compared to power lifting. The cost of installation of an electric motor and pumpset varies from 1,500 to 2,000 and that of an oil engine from 2,000 to 3,000 depending on horse power and make. The average cost of erecting a mhote comes to about Rs. 130 to 150.

Cost of irrigating an acre by the various lifts are as follows:

By a single mhote Rs. 12 to 14, By an oil Engine Rs. 5—10—0 to Rs. 8—7—0,
By an Electric Motor Rs. 2—8—0 to Rs. 3—0—0. Cost of irrigation by electric motor is considerably lower than by irrigating with a mhote and it can also command a larger area if adequate water supply is available in the wells.

8. Implements and methods of cultivation: Among the tillage implements country plough is the favourite implement in all the villages. Even when iron ploughs are used as for example in farms in Tudialur, the country plough has its

own place and is frequently used. In spite of departmental propaganda improved implements like iron ploughs, bund formers, ridge plough, junior hoe, etc., are not purchased and used, by the farmers in all the villages except in Tudialur, on a large scale. The main reason is that the majority of the cultivators are small holders. Tractor ploughing is popular in Thadagam and Tudialur villages. They are hired from the department during the ploughing season. In Thadagam, farmers appreciate tractor ploughing of dry lands as they say one tractor ploughing saves four ploughings by their cattle. The rate of hire for a pair of cattle with a plough and a man varies from Rs. 3 to 5 depending upon nature of land and duration of ploughing.

9. Use of Manures and Seeds: As is to be expected, the application of farmyard manure and tank silt is a common feature in all the villages, garden lands receiving the bulk of the available manures. In fact dry lands are seldom manured regularly every year, by all the farmers. Chemical fertilizers are obtained from the Stanes & Co., at the nearby factory. Owing to its situation, Tudialur has got many advantages in respect of availability of different kinds of manures. As the village is very near to the city of Coimbatore the farmers take advantage freely of the large quantity of town rubbish, compost and poudrette manure available at the Municipal depot within a few miles of the village. In all the other villages the quantity of manure applied depends upon the quantity available with the ryots, as there is no extra source of supply other than the village itself. The average cost of farmyard manure is Rs. 3—4—0 to Rs. 4/- per cartload. Sheep-penning is a regular feature in Thadagam and Pachapalayam villages.

As regards seeds, in Tudialur alone improved seeds of Cotton, Ragi, Cholam and Cumbu are in demand. In the matter of seed-rate generally, the rates are fairly high particularly for the millets. If improved seeds are used the rates will be considerably lower. The rates vary naturally depending upon the kind of soil, time of sowing and the purity of the seeds used.

Taking the total availability of typical cattle manure (Statement V) and the minimum or normal rate of application that would be necessary for garden and dry lands in the case of all villages, it would be worth while to judge the manure position with reference to the basic requirement of organic manures. Calculating on the basis of 5 cart loads per adult stock and $2\frac{1}{2}$ for young stock the total quantity available in all villages will be about 53,000 cart loads per annum. The basic requirement of cattle manure is estimated at 20 cart loads per acre per annum for garden and $2\frac{1}{2}$ cart loads per acre for dry lands (though dry land is not manured every year) to keep up normal fertility level of the soil. On this assumption the total essential requirement by way of cattle manure can be put down at about one lakh of cart loads for garden areas and 50,000 for dry lands per annum. There is a deficit of nearly a lakh of cart loads in all the villages. This is really a serious position which will tell upon productive capacity of the soil now and in the future years. The deficit is partly made up by resorting to sheep penning which may be estimated, to be available in terms of cart-loads, at about 4,000 per annum for all the villages. There is still a big gap to be filled up which is being done again partly by application of other organic manures like town refuse, composts, cakes and tank silt.

10. Live Stock: For all agricultural operations mostly work cattle of local breeds are used. Here and there we find typical Kangeyams and Alamabadi types owned by well-to-do farmers. The efficiency of work turned out is certainly better in the case of pure types. The introduction of the power lifts for irrigation has saved cattle labour by about 30% in Tudialur and the cattle released for other

operations like carting of tank silt and manure. Most of the farmers maintain dairy stock of a few cows or buffaloes besides young stock for breeding. They are also benefitted by the extra manure got from these animals. In villages like Tudialur, Kannamanaickanur and Velampalayam, situated near towns, the cultivators dispose of the surplus milk got from their dairy animals and thus earn an additional income which is not insignificant. As regards sheep population it is largest in Kannamanaickanur and Velampalayam. Statement No. V gives the cattle census in the village surveyed.

11. Agricultural Labour: In Statement No. III in the last column is given number of labourers available. Generally in all villages there is self sufficiency of labour in the matter of labour required for all crops and operations on the basis of requirements calculated for the villages. During sowing or harvesting period in a few of the villages there is an inflow of labour from adjacent villages. In Kannamanaickanur of the Udamalpet taluk families of labour migrate to Pollachi taluk for harvest of groundnuts. Potty cultivators work as labourers in other fields in all the villages. As regards wages, they are said to be adequate. They are paid in kind as well as cash depending upon operations. Harvesting operations are as a rule taken up on kind basis, while field operations like digging, wooding etc., may be paid in cash. Labour can be classified as permanent and casual, the former being dependent upon the prosperity of the land lords. Such permanent servants called 'Padiyal' or 'Pannayal' are maintained only by garden land farmers, and at the rate of one for every pair of cattle maintained. The wages paid in cash for casual labour is almost the same in all the villages, men getting from Re. 1 to 1-8-0 and women As. 10.

12. Tenant cultivators: In the statement No. III the number of cultivating tenants in the different villages is also given. The average number of such tenants works out to 17% to the total pattadars for all the villages, the percentages varying from 8 in Tudialur to 25 in Chettipalayam. The rest are owner cultivators. The low percentages of the tenants indicate that absentee landlordism is not a serious problem as one would imagine to be the case now. Many of the bigger land owners have in fact given part of their lands on lease to tenants, the rest being cultivated by them. As regards the nature of the leases there are two kinds of leases prevalent. One is the fixed lease of either in cash or kind and the other 'varam' the produce being shared by the tenant and the land-lord. The fixed type of lease is more popular and widely adopted as it is difficult to fix up the quantum of share for each, when various kinds of crops are grown in garden lands. The owners as well as cultivating tenants prefer cash rent instead of varam since the land owners are in constant need of cash for their expenses which have increased due to high cost of living. This is also advantageous to the tenants since they adjust their cropping to give them the best benefit. Unless the tenancy is felt secure he will not have the incentive to improve the fertility of the soil for increased production year by year. The leases for the dry lands in all the villages are mostly in kind. The rate of lease for garden lands varies from Rs. 150/- to 250/- per acre and Rs. 15/- to 50 per acre if paid in cash or 2 to 4 salagais of grains if in kind for dry lands. The rate of lease for dry lands in Chettipalayam and Pachapalayam villages are higher because of the growing of groundnut crop which gives better return compared to cereals. Lands are taken up on lease by the tenants, both on oral understanding as well as by written deeds. Garden land leases are generally for 3 to 5 years.

13. Co-operation and Rural Credit: Only in three villages Co-operative Credit Societies are said to be working. It is however a redeeming feature to note that in Chettipalayam the credit society is functioning as a multipurpose one

and has been awarded prizes for its efficient working. Besides credit, it hires out implements like bund-former, ridge plough, guntaka and junior hoe. A ration shop attached to this society has earned a profit of more than Rs. 15,000/-. In Tudialur and Kannamanaickanur the credit societies are working satisfactorily. There is scope for organising co-operative societies in all the other villages provided the local leaders are enthusiastic and helpful. A review of the rural indebtedness would be appropriate at this stage. The activities of the money lending class has not been noticed to any alarming extent in any of the villages, though they were responsible for much of the indebtedness noticed in some of the villages. The interest rates vary from 12 to 20 per cent, the maximum recorded in Chettipalayam and Velampalayam. The total indebtedness of all the villages is estimated to come to 8 lakhs of rupees. A certain correlation seems to exist in some of the villages between the land values and indebtedness position. In villages where land values are greater the indebtedness has also accumulated to a greater extent as in the case of Chettipalayam Kalampalayam and Kannamanaickanur. Loans have been obtained from Land Mortgage Banks in Kannamanaickanur, Velampalayam Chettipalayam and Kalapalayam, out of which Chettipalayam is said to have obtained to an extent of 2 lakhs in the last 15 years.

14. **Conclusion and suggestions for improvement of the economic Conditions:** (i) About 80% of the holdings are below 10 acres and these include mostly dry areas with insufficient rainfall. Hence the necessity for enlargement and consolidation to bring about a reduction in small holdings, is obvious and suitable action has to be taken in this connection on a planned basis. It is seen that in these seven villages, 1987 holdings out of 3,314 are below 5 acres and are not economic to cultivate. 891 holdings are below 3 acres and with such sub-economic size of holdings the cultivator cannot support himself and his family. So there is a great need to check by some means of legislation further reduction of the sizes of holdings and steps are to be taken to enlarge the smaller sized holdings at least to economic sizes. Especially in dry land areas there is no incentive to dig wells and improve the lands in other ways.

(2) The average per capita area cultivated is just one acre and this shows that too many people are dependent on agriculture. New lines of rural industries and trades have to be started and encouraged to wean out some percentage of the population away from agriculture.

(3) Villages having more area under garden lands are naturally more prosperous and therefore more wells should be sunk and more area should be brought under irrigation for intensive cropping. Garden areas give better facilities for employment of agricultural labour through out the year.

(4) Irrigation (from wells) is the main stay of Coimbatore agriculture. In respect of the number of wells in this district it ranks as second in this State with more than a lakh of wells, the first being North Arcot. But in respect of area irrigated by wells, this district surpasses all other districts with more than 4 lakhs of acres covered by wells. This brings the importance of well irrigation in this district in general and in particular for the villages surveyed.

(5) Cost of cultivation is reduced by about 30% if electric motor is used with pumpset for irrigation. Already this district is noted for having largest number of electric motors for pumping water. But still it has touched only the fringe of the problem of lift irrigation. Hence utmost distribution of electricity to

all the villages for lifting water must be arranged as the farmers are only too ready to take advantage of such facilities, since the present mhothe lifts are a great strain to the bullocks and is also a slow process.

(6) Introduction of improved implements like bund former, Junior hoe, light iron ploughs and mechanical seed drill has to be taken up intensively in all the villages except Tudialur since these implements are popular and largely used in Tudialur and therefore there is no reason why these should not be used in the other villages also. The tractor should be made available to a much larger extent in all the villages of the district once in two or three years for effective ploughing of dry lands, new areas and garden areas wherever necessary.

(7) In all the villages steps should be taken to supply improved seeds of millets like Cholan, Ragi, Cumbu, and Tenai and also groundnut and pulses.

(8) There is a great insufficiency of bulky organic manure, particularly farm yard manure and therefore propaganda should be effectively undertaken to encourage the growing and use of green manure. Preparation of composts and use of suitable cakes and chemical manures and these have to be made available in adequate quantities at the time needed for application to crops in the different villages. Supply of improved seeds, manures, small implements and Tractor could very well be undertaken by co-operative agencies.

(9) Supply and maintenance of breeding bulls will improve the quality of livestock which is generally of the local type and so poor in efficiency of work. Pure bred Kangoyams turn out better work and give more manure and in the long run will bring down cost of production.

(10) Agricultural labour requires special help in housing and employment during slack periods. Increasing the area under garden, by sinking new wells will help these labourers in solving their off season unemployment problem to some extent.

(11) The average percentage of tenants to pattadars is only 17 in these villages and so major area is under owner cultivators. However tenants have to be made to feel secure in their lease holds to take interest in improving production.

(12) It is observed that there are co-operative credit societies formed and working only in three villages of which two are dealing with credit side only. All the villages should have such co-operative societies and they may all try to emulate the example of Chettipalayam by developing the societies into multipurpose ones. There is good scope for co-operation to play its role to help the metal workers in Velampalayam if one is formed.

(13) All villages except Tudialur and Chettipalayam lack panchayat boards. Even in these two villages the panchayats have not done much work, though in Tudialur they have accumulated a fund of Rs. 12,000/-. It may be expected under the new Act panchayat boards will be duly constituted in all the villages and such boards will be guided and encouraged to work for improving the villages in all directions. Introduction of proper lighting, improvement of sanitation and road communications, provision of more schools in proper buildings and dispensaries are the more important amenities that should be provided through these panchayats in all these villages at the earliest possible time.

STATEMENT No. I.
Population Details.

S. No.	Name of the Village	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	% of increase from 1911 to 1951 over 40 years
1.	Tudialur	1799	1566	2080	1863	2758	54
						(Ration Register figure)	
2.	Chettipalayam	3961	..	4148	3964	4400	11
3.	Thadagam.	2420	2487	2693	2974	3534	46
4.	Kannamanaikanur	3742	4103	4401	4529	4947	32
5.	Velampalayam	4381	4942	5575	6240	6900	58
6.	Kalampalayam	3135	3252	3312	3544	3895	24
7.	Pachapalayam	..	3999	3686	4304	4800	20
							(in thirty years)

STATEMENT No. II.
Total Area — Cultivated Area.

S. No.	Name of the Village	Total area	Cultivated area			Total cultivated area	Poramboke area	% of garden area to total cultivated area
			Wet.	Garden	Dry			
1.	Tudialur	2137	..	580	1406	1986	150	30
2.	Chettipalayam	5951	..	642	4858	5500	451	12
3.	Thadagam	2549	..	6	2090	2096	N. A.	Nil
4.	Kannamanaikanur	7672	27	1428	4912	6367	594	22
5.	Velampalayam	4269	..	888	3370	4268	N. A.	21
6.	Kalampalayam	2899	..	1100	1532	2632	300	40
7.	Pachapalayam	3000	424	523	1771	2718	292	19
		Total	451	5177	19939	25567		

N. A = not available

STATEMENT No. III.
 Statistics regarding size of Holdings, Tenancy and Agricultural Labourers.

S. No.	Name of the Village	Under one acre							Over 50	Total No. of Patta-dars	Tenants leasing other lands	% of lessees to total Patta-dars	No. of Agrl. Labourers
		1-3	3-5	5 to 10	10-15	15-25	25-50	50					
1.	Tudialur	27	448	64	19	3	7	9	577	43	8	287	
2.	Chettipalayam	30	58	142	92	55	35	9	481	120	25	470	
3.	Thadagam	12	78	23	12	7	5	5	178	25	14	650	
4.	Kannamanaikanur	6	132	148	76	42	36	20	644	151	23	375	
5.	Velampalayam	92	54	60	65	48	15	3	502	19	4	400	
6.	Kalampalayam	13	38	70	34	20	14	4	297	49	16	412	
7.	Pachapalayam	206	185	29	17	9	2	..	635	115	18	700	
Total		359	532	1076	686	315	114	59	3314	522	17	Average.	

STATEMENT No. IV.
 Area under crops.

S. No.	Name of the Village	Area under crops.													Total					
		Paddy	Cholam	Ragi	Cumbu	Tenai	Other millots	Sugar cane	Cotton	Tobacco	Groundnut	Plantain	Coconut	Fruits & Vegetables		Pulses	Flowers	Coriander	Turmeric	Cinggeely
1.	Tudialur	82	1137	30	18	34	..	3	246	..	..	32	33	11	190	35	..	..	..	1851
2.	Chettipalayam	11	802	130	84	65	..	15	105	45	585	..	24	15	1936	..	19	9	22	3914
3.	Thadagam	..	2000 with pulses	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2000
4.	Kannamanaikanur	..	346	597	..	..	..	..	283	13	..	..	..	12	503	..	151	..	..	2277
5.	Velampalayam	12	380	84	42	8	..	..	101	19	..	2	9	5	590	..	..	..	17	1209
6.	Kalampalayam	102	1126	332	176	3	24	..	152	180	274	..	..	..	213	..	..	..	..	2582
7.	Pachapalayam	3	385	170	780	..	5	78	116	55	770	120	7	..	36	..	..	..	..	2549
Total		210	6176	1343	1100	110	484	96	1003	312	1609	154	73	43	3408	35	161	26	39	16412

Food Crops — 13345 acres. Commercial Corps — 3097 acres.

STATEMENT No. V.
Statistics of wells, lifts, livestock and Manure Production.

Sl. No.	Name of the villages	No. of wells	Nature of lifts				Milk cattle			Youngstock of cows & Buffaloes	Sheep & goats	Total manure obtained in cart of 3 ton
			Electric Motor	Oil Engine	Mhotes	Bullock	Cows	Buffalows				
1.	Tudialur	84	71	Nil	13	355	370	218	777	143	6895	
2.	Chettipalayam	117	14	3	98	407	271	62	851	753	6580	
3.	Thadagam	1	Nil	1	Nil	767	452	251	568	354	9124	
4.	Kannamaiaikamur	265	Nil	3	200	1147	478	193	733	3333	14256	
5.	Velampalayam	237	3	Nil	234	663	380	132	728	1820	9515	
6.	Kalampalayam	209	Nil	9	200	806	574	129	368	516	8981	
7.	Pachaspalayam	288	5	Nil	233	630	183	92	140	698	5211	

College Notes and News

The Madras Agricultural College, Coimbatore, took part in the Inter-Collegiate Dramatic Competition, conducted by the Government College of Technology Students' Union on 25th and 26th October 1952. The Students' Club staged "Birds of a feather" in 3 Acts and got the Rolling Cup given for the best performance. It is also noteworthy to say that Messrs. James Redrigues and Selvaraj Carvalho got the individual cups for the first and second prizes respectively.

The students took part in the Inter-Collegiate debates organised by the Madras University. The following students represented the College:

Messrs. William Odango	}	English at Vellore
A. N. Sivappa		
" G. A. Sivaraman	}	Tamil at Coimbatore
R. M. Alagappan		
" Muddappa	}	Kannada at Mangalore
Karunakara Shetty		
" Parameshwaran	}	Malayalam at Thevaru
Namboodri		

Messrs. William Odango and Ramachandran represented the College for the Inter-Collegiate Debate in English for the Rolling Cup donated by the Rotary Club on 20th November and they got the 6th and 7th places respectively.

This College is taking part in the Madras University Inter-Collegiate Tournaments of the Coimbatore Division. The students also took part in the University Divisional Inter-Collegiate Sports conducted in Salem on 11th and 15th November and in the C. I. A. A. Sports conducted in the Madras Forest College grounds on the 18th and 19th November.
