

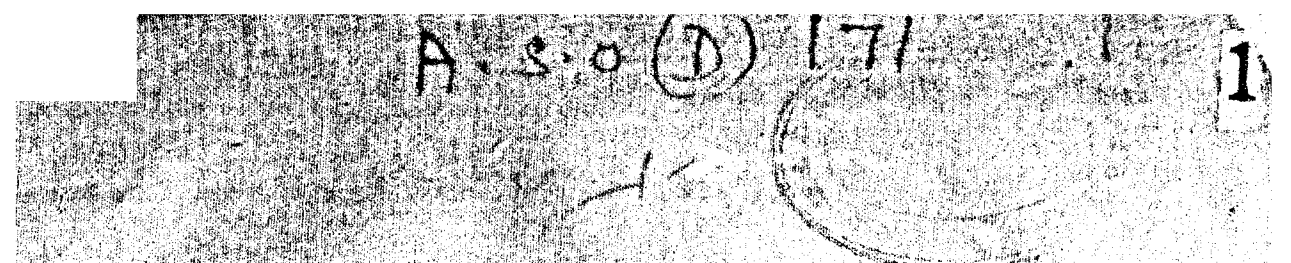
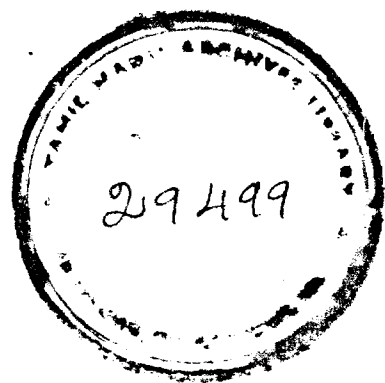
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Settlement Report of Palnad Taluk for
falsi 1232 (1823)

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Settlement Report of Palnad Taluk for fals, 1232 (1823)

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Preface.

This report gives an insight into the systems of Revenue Settlement collection and remittance in vogue in Palnad taluk, in fals, 1232, i.e., a century ago, when the country was under the management of the Board of Directors.

TO THE PRESIDENT AND MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE, FORT-S-GEORGE.

GENTLEMEN,—

I have the honour to submit herewith statement No. 1, showing the result of this year's jamabandy ~~in Palnad~~ and compared with that of last fals.

2. A few more heads than usual appeared in this account, caused by the separation of different items which in former accounts included more than one item and by putting them under their own proper heads; the particulars appear in the statement and I have likewise had the account prepared pargunnahwar, as calculated to give more satisfaction.

3. I now request your Board to turn to the Account and shall proceed to give briefly the causes of Increase and Decrease on each item:—

No. 1, Individual Settlement—	RS.	A.	P.
For fals 1232	1,43,582	6	2
Do 1231	1,48,084	1	0
Increase	1,505	5	2

The increase in this head is owing to waste land being brought under cultivation and appears smaller than it otherwise would from the circumstance of some land paying 600 and odd rupees in the village of Gurzala having been deducted as will be explained below.

No. 2, Mangany—	RS.	A.	P.
For fals 1232	21,025	13	3
Do 1231	6,053	5	3
Increase	14,972	8	0

This increase is owing to the immense supplies of water received throughout the whole season and which was in such abundance, as to cause me to give directions for planting a second crop of paddy, a thing before unknown in this part. The amount of Rs. 21,025-13-3 Madras rupees for this fals is only estimated; the grain, not having been all kyled yet, and the price per candy has been calculated at Rs. 28 which is less than the average of the last ten years, but which I fear it will not fetch; for produce of the same description that has come from the Dupad side, is now selling at a lower price; that of last year was Rs. 34. It is customary in the Pangeda and Karempudi paraganahs which form the Dacheppalli Tanah to make over the sirkar share to the ryots with their own at the selling price and in the other three composing the Tummarcode Tanah, to give it over to the merchants at the time the shares are separated; and as there appears to be no objection to these practices, the parties agreeing, they have been continued:—

	Candies.	Tooms.
Gross produce	100	0
Deduct Desabaugum or one-tenth	10	0
Remaining	90	0
Deduct on account of Salagamazuloo at one toom per each candy	4	10
Remaining	85	10
Deduct ryots' share at 12 tooms per each candy	51	5
Remaining on account of Sirkar share	34	4
Add Desabaugum which falls to the Sirkar	10	0
Total sirkar's share per cent	44	4

The mangani lands are cultivated at present by the whole of villagers in proportions to their ploughs and is settled among themselves—the produce is shared thus; one-tenth of the gross produce denominated Desabaugum is first set aside and in this province falls to Government as the repairs of the tanks are executed under its orders, next one toom per candy as salgamazuloo or village roosums, then of the remainder the ryots' share is twelve and the sirkar share eight tooms per candy; this as is shown in the margin gives the cultivator 51.6 per cent and the Government including Desabaugum 44.4.

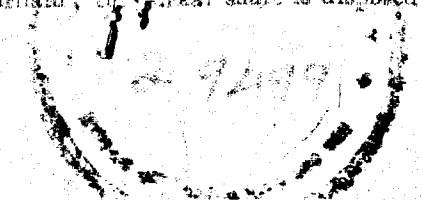
All the following items are on estimate except No. 6, or Badages on inams, which is on actual account:—

No. 3, Metta in Mangani lands—	RS.	A.	P.
Fals 1231	452	3	9
Do 1232	250	11	2
Decrease	191	8	0

The decrease in this item is owing to the extension of mangani cultivation in lands last year only affording a small crop.

The produce of these lands is shared in a way called Sangorpaul or equal divisions, between the ryot and the sirkar after a moon-chun or 50th part has been first taken as the fee of the karnam; the sirkar share is disposed of as that of the paddy above mentioned.

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The jareeb on garden lands are small patches near the village taken for chillies, tobacco and such things, sometimes in the backyards of houses and sometimes in other parts, they are at the teerava fixed for jareeb lands, viz., Rs 153-11-10 per koochel but differing in quantity and situation yearly are entered as an umani item.

The shrotriya on the Pedda and Chinna Agraharams under Tungada is fixed at 1½ pargodas per candy on an auchanah of the produce to be taken yearly, and the crops having been much damaged is the cause of the decrease.

There are fifteen other Agraharams, the yearly payments of which were formerly fixed as in the margin and one which is a Surva Agraharam or such as is free of shrotriya. On the subject of the Chinna and Pedda Agraharams I have received petitions which require to be reported on separately.

No. 4. Jareeb lands under umani--	MRS. A. P.
Fasli 1231	398 4 5
Do. 1232	335 5 9
Decrease	58 6 5

No. 5. Agraharams--	MRS. A. P.
Fasli 1231	1,525 8 11
Do. 1232	1,307 14 9
Decrease	218 5 2

Name of the Agraharams.	Amount of shrotriya per year.
1. Lunjapally Agraharam ..	95 4 0
1. Chennipallem Agraharam ..	19 4 0
1. Alogoonapandoo alias Veeralatchem-pooram Agraharam ..	232 9 7
1. Street Hookunypooram Agraharam ..	8 13 7
1. Needhooampadoo ..	19 4 0
1. Veeralatchemypuram ..	19 4 0
1. Singerootha ..	3 13 7
1. Malavaram ..	90 4 0
1. Uammyapadoo ..	3 13 7
1. Freepoosondarepooram ..	154 0 0
1. Jangamaheswarapuram ..	77 0 0
1. Narasimhapooram ..	34 10 4
1. Venkateshpooram ..	11 8 10
1. Pullareddigudem ..	33 6 0
1. Zurgunawarapuram ..	5 12 5
Total ..	875 18 11

1. Zummoclamadaca, Surva Agraharam.

No. 6. Badiga on enama--

Fasli	MRS. A. P.
1231	43,394 7 11
Do. 1232	43,357 15 1
Decrease	26 8 10

The badiga or quit-rent is payable at different rates, from Rs. 2 to Rs. 50 per koochel, without reference however to the sort of land.

No. 7. Pullary tax--

Fasli	MRS. A. P.
1231	10,888 8 2
Do. 1232	10,972 0 5
Decrease	795 7 9

No. 8. Tamarind--

Fasli	MRS. A. P.
1232	584 4 0
Do. 1231	198 3 1
Increase	385 0 11

The whole produce of the tamarind tree is the property of the sirkar.

No. 9. Reverted enama--

Fasli	MRS. A. P.
1231	89 6 0
Do. 1232	55 0 0
Decrease	34 6 0

Steps shall be taken before next fasli to fix money rents on all the umani lands in this and following items that can be.

No. 10. M. Ra under umani--

Fasli	MRS. A. P.
1231	487 1 7
Do. 1232	6 2 7
Increase	280 15 0

This decrease is occasioned by some mania on remeasurement being found to be less than in the accounts. This subject will be again taken up in its place.

The decrease in the pullary is occasioned by some Algh ryots (or such as have no cultivation) having this year taken lands, on which account their pullary was left off. The practice in this respect will appear in enclosure No. 3.

It is a curious fact that the tamarind tree produces properly only every other year, this being the good year an increase is caused.

Some of these lands were given at waram which is the cause of a decrease under this head, the year having been an uncommonly bad one.

The increase in this is occasioned by the Gurzala land mentioned in the remark to item No. 1, being put under umani; the reason was that the ryots positively refused to cultivate it because highly assessed; and in which they were supported by every circumstance I could learn and backed with the authority of the ameen.

No. 11. Land covered with water--

Fasli	MRS. A. P.
1231	156 4 2
Do. 1232	43 1 7
Decrease	108 2 7

No. 12. Zotted enama--

Fasli	MRS. A. P.
1232	54 0 0
Do. 1231	..

No. 13. Beds of tanks--

Fasli	MRS. A. P.
1231	188 3 11
Do. 1232	42 2 3
Decrease	146 1 8

No. 14. Dasabur--

Fasli	MRS. A. P.
1232	6,354 11 0
Do. 1231	1,768 3 8
Increase	4,585 7 4

No. 15. Mohobur--

Fasli	MRS. A. P.
1232	2,255 13 1
Do. 1231	2,207 1 7
Increase	48 11 8

The decrease here is owing to the water staying in the tanks to too late period.

The uncertainty of the quantity of this land is the reason of its being in umani, the practice regarding the division of the produce is as in the case of metta under umani.

This item was not in the accounts forwarded last year, but was separately entered as extra revenue.

The tanks had too much water in them to allow of the cultivation under this head being carried on as in last year.

This being one-tenth of the gross produce from Mangani has of course increased with it.

The increase has been caused by a few additional looms being worked this year.

4. The result on the whole is a net increase of Rs. 20,042-4-6 in this year, but at the same time I am sorry to say it has been a very unpropitious one to the ryots the cause of its badness was excess of rain on the grain coming to a head and afterwards; the season promised well everywhere till September, and was more than usually favourable, the rains from that time have occasioned harm out of calculation. I am glad however to close these remarks by stating my opinion that the year's balances in this part will not be so great as might be expected which arises from the assessments being on the whole favourable.

5. I have pleasure in bearing witness to these tanabs being in excellent order as regards the situation of the ryot; his freedom from interference on the part of the tanah servants and to his having less to fear from ill usage by them and the village karnams, etc., than I have ever before seen. The treatment of the people by the amins is mild beyond belief and affords quite a model to others. They have been there for a long time and were brought up there in business; from this it may be argued their power is too much established and the ryots might fear to make their grievances known; the fact is not so; I have seen sufficient to put the most positive acts to the supposition.

6. It appears to me right in this place to acknowledge the receipt of W. Secretary Clarke's letter of the 24th April and to state that the settlement of fasli 1231 was entirely on the plan and practices handed down by my predecessor and that no alterations of any sort took place after my arrival; and here with regard to paragraph 6 of the letter under reply, which supposes the arrangement explained in paragraph 5 of my letter of the 5th December last to have been introduced by me, I beg to point out that the remarks made in that place applied to the fasli before I came to this district and although I have found since that I had been misinformed as to the reason of the increase therein under explanation, yet the fact that the arrangement was not ordered by me remains the same. On my first arrival all information in respect to Palnad, as well as everything else, was given in so vague, contradictory and totally unsatisfactory a way that I could see nothing of the measures adopted, their reasons and results and found it consequently necessary to determine on following on the beaten path and which therefore I did and no deviation has ever since taken place. I may add that to the time I went there no information to be depended upon was procurable.

7. The reasons for the differences shown in the statement forwarded by your Board are as follow:--

Rented, fasli 1229

Present	MRS. A. P.
Former	1,18,754 3 11
Do. 1232	1,18,754 9 8
Decrease	0 5 4

This decrease is in consequence of the fractional parts of a pice being entered in the first account and omitted in the second and to a mistake of 4 pice having been entered in the former accounts as 4 annas, which in the second accounts being corrected occasioned a decrease of As. 3-8.

Fasli 1230--

Present	MRS. A. P.
Former	1,12,647 14 0
Do. 1231	1,12,615 12 9
Increase	32 1 8

This increase was found to exist in the accounts being checked, the former ones having been prepared only on those delivered in by the karnams. The excess on their measurements was discovered shortly after the transmission of the former accounts.

Fash 1221— Present Former	1,46,081 1 0 1,30,023 9 7
Increase	16,058 2 3
Fash 1222— Present Former	56,328 9 9 50,343 9 9
Increase	5,985 0 0
Fash 1230— Present Former	56,942 12 11 56,942 12 11
Increase	0 0 0
Fash 1231— Present Former	65,916 9 2 63,816 9 2
Increase	2,100 0 0

ment of the lands, from the very great pains taken to prevent error and fraud, but the looseness and want of tact with which they are prepared gives much room to show the people sent on the duty were not masters of their business.

9. Neither the land marks, nor the situation, as regards those around them is mentioned; and a number of fields in the same village have the same name; the same extent of lands as were before, have not been preserved as fields; in some cases, parts of fields such as were cultivated, are measured as a whole field, but no mention of the quantity, etc., of the land thrown up; in other cases, where a person had added to his field from waste, such has been measured and accounted as part of that field; then the fractional parts of a square foot have been preserved in the accounts of the fields.

10. To give any idea by descriptions of the assessment of the lands, I find impossible from the circumstance of almost every village affording a rule of its own; the only mention I can make that will apply generally, is that the lands in the Datchapalli Tanah have been reduced to five sorts and in the Timmureottah to four; for information beyond this it is necessary to lay the Enclosure No. 2 before your Board, and with it in order that nothing may be wanting to show the whole of the system in Palnad No. 3 being copy of the rules that obtain there; by the former it will be seen that the rates almost all differ on the same sorts of land in different villages; that the first sort of land in one village may be higher than that in another while the second sort in it is lower, that the inferior sorts of some villages are higher than the highest sorts of others; then the differences in some rates of assessments are in many cases very trifling; thus the fifth sort in different villages is to be found at 30 Rupees, at 30-12, at 31, at 32 and 33 Rupees per Koochel or 22-56-6 cannes which can never have been done from any intentional or supposed fairness resulting from the trifling differences in those rates.

11. I had not altogether many complaints on the inequality of the survey rates but one instance was of the villagers of Poollepau, who complained of the difference of the rates of assessment in their village and in one next to theirs, Pondigole, in which they cultivated as Nykarries; and certainly when the rates are compared the differences will be seen to be immense; the highest sort in the latter being lower than the fourth or last in the former; and in the qualities of the land I am given to understand there is nothing to warrant so great a difference and the land of one village is adjoining to that of the other; in other instances too I have seen that the rates are positively heavy and in some again that they are very light.

12. The classification of the lands was left chiefly to the villagers themselves, but for as a comparatively trifling part of the whole, for they have not, as must be judged from the above paragraph, been in reality adhered to except so far as much as relates to the lands in the same village; that is the third sort of land in a village, has kept its place with regard to the lands of that same village, but no further; the rate on it may equal the first sort of another village and only the fifth of a third.

By this it must be perceived that if any Taith was to be put on the terms settled by the villagers the equality they offered, as a ground work, has been destroyed by the manner of determining the rates on each village, they being all different, so that in point of fact, the whole business of the assessment, was done arbitrarily with the simple exception of the relative classification of the lands of each village in itself. It may have been that the classification was supposed to be properly managed, but the mode taken of with a view to equalize and rectify the errors in it, was one which one does not know how to view and on which it is difficult to place any dependence, being on no rule whatever. The terms were determined by some chosen ryots of each village.

This increase was owing to the former Accounts having been prepared previous to the commencement of the latter, with which they are compared on the accounts of the actual cultivation of the fash.

The unusual items of the three fashis were not entered for the reason given in the 19th paragraph of Mr. Oakes' report of 10th March 1821. In the accounts I forwarded the fash having expired the items were all entered and the sums in the margin, exhibited.

8. The settlement of this fashi has been made on the survey rates established in fash 1230, but on this subject it is necessary to enter into some discussion. The survey was chiefly made by the karnams but in some instances in conjunction with the samudlars and in some by persons specially appointed; The accounts produced will not, I imagine, be found to be far from correct as to the measure-

14. The next thing is that the garden lands it will be observed are everywhere at the same rate without any reference to the sort of land; this is not what it ought to be; on lands being converted from mottah into garden cultivation it is not a consequence, that all sorts of land will produce alike and thus can be fairly assessed at one rate; but on the contrary will be found to vary and much to require different rates of assessment as those producing dry crops. The rule appears to me to be productive of great harm; for I found garden land to be out of repair altogether although land appearing favourable to the purpose of garden cultivation was not wanting. This requires to be altered and put under proper rules, and also as there is at present none, a set of cowles ought to be established to encourage the increase of cultivation of this description—and perhaps there ought even to be a difference in case of a well being dug which is very expensive and in case only a mata is erected near a nulla, for a supply of water, which does not cause much expense and is attended with no risk.

15. The assessments on the betel-gardens, it will be perceived, are very different although on no rule that I can discover.

16. The cowl on all lands hitherto uncultivated is at one rate, Viz., 6 rupees per Koochel for the three first years and at full survey rate the fourth, this is objectionable in two respects, it makes no difference on the different sorts of land and the steps not being gradual, the full rate is severely felt in the fourth year and this cowl is the only one and is only for lands hitherto uncultivated there is none established on lands that may have lain waste for a number of years; but which it would appear to be right, were there to be and were they to differ in proportion to the number of years since cultivated last.

17. It does not appear necessary to remark upon more of the practices in Palnad; the principal are the above, the remainder are to be found in Enclosure No. 3.

18. The survey and assessment only extended to the cultivated lands in their villages which makes it necessary on any new fields being taken into cultivation to again produce the chain and to decide the term of the lands; to the actual business of measuring and classing these lands yearly there is no great objection, but that the accounts of each village when intended as a standard on which to form future and unalterable accounts should not contain every single land, peramboke or other or even every nulla, road and not in fact be perfect in all respects, to such there does exist great objections, and which when the accounts are required to be made out to give information such as to afford a view of a country, will be found to be the case; their defects will then be seen.

19. When the accounts of a village are complete, a person tracing the lands, roads, nullas, etc., etc., on paper as he reads would have a true and perfect map of the village and lands before him.

20. The new lands since my residence in this district have been surveyed and classed according to the lands about them might be under the superintendence of the ameens and they have not been checked as I fully intended, and it now appears advisable to wait your Board's orders altogether; in the meantime in the Cowles given for such lands necessary mention has been made as directed in the latter part of paragraph 11 of your Board's proceedings under date 19th April 1821; the rates in use in each village have not been in any way altered.

21. From all I have above stated it will not probably surprise your Board that I am of opinion that some steps ought to be taken to reduce to rule all the classes and rates of assessments on the land; when the lands of each village had been classed, had the villages also been classed and rates been fixed on each description of village, there would have been a general rule throughout and the inconveniences I complain of, avoided; at present the perplexity to the accounts, the opposite to satisfaction that must attend a view of the accounts under the existing state of things, that great detail and confusion consequent on every enquiry and the greater difficulty of detection of error the number of defects and errors in the practices, and the very defective state of the village accounts as regards the lands being defined or as including only the cultivated, all seem to call for some arrangement but how far such is advisable whether as regards a general one or one founded on the present classification and accounts, I leave to your Board to determine; on the one hand the imperfections of the present accounts remain to be considered, on the other, the harm consequent on frequent changes. The mingling, such as reducing to rule all the rates of assessments in all villages, the rectifying the cowle-rates, the assessments on garden lands and betel ropes, and reordering the several practices can be done upon the present accounts, etc., and I am not of opinion that serious wrong will be found either in the survey or assessments and on the whole they certainly are easy; but in this the bad consequences from changes is not avoided and again as above shown, it cannot be doubted but inequalities exist and the way in which the whole business has been conducted, added to the circumstance of there not having been a servant on the Establishment possessed of any revenue knowledge or perfection in accounts, certainly affords reason to suppose the existence of more than have come to my knowledge.

22. It would give me satisfaction to be able to convey to your Board some idea of the rate per cent the assessments bear to the produce of the lands but the accounts of the latter are to be got; the village having been rented during a length of time seems to throw a shade entirely over such matters.

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23. That they are easy I have confidence in stating and that they give satisfaction to the ryots I witnessed on delivering them their cowles, which I did for by far the greater part myself, the complaints and statements made at this time were few and not of consequence. I ought to mention before dismissing this subject that the price of grain in this district is very high, even as far as double what it is in Coimbatore.

24. I may remark that very great inconvenience arises from the use of the Kootchel and Chany both; the latter being an aliquot part of the other, that is 22-56-6 caunies make one Kootchel; this is productive of much trouble and prevents that clearness which in accounts is so much to be desired. I see no objection to the chany only being fixed on as the measure in use and the Kootchel being set aside and which therefore I am inclined to propose.

25. On the subject of the Mangany lands, I fear it will be advisable to adhere to the practice of keeping them under Umany; the reason is the uncertainty of the water, the supplies varying in one year and another so very much as they do; the circumstance prevents the ryots from being regular cultivators of paddy lands and they only take to it as an extra employ; the crop varies much in quantity produced in a given space, from the above cause. Virtually, uncertainty of supply of water which would make it necessary, were money-rents to be fixed, not only to limit the demand on the extent of cultivation yearly, but at a greater sacrifice to meet bad seasons than would appear to be warranted by any advantage from the arrangement; the advantage in being soled in a case like this; it not being one where the considerations of property in the soil can exert itself to work any good.

26. In this cultivation there is very little care taken; the weeding which ought to be several times repeated to ensure a good strong crop, is very much neglected; and this will continue to be the case in proportion to the personal exceptions of the public servants; it arises from indolence or rather strong disinclination to exceptions, which is one of the prominent points of character in the ryot in these parts and perhaps partly to the uncertainty of the water throwing them out of the way of cultivation of this description as a regular cultivation to be followed and making it only one, which sometimes chance may throw in their way.

27. The repairs are in general in good state and this year I have submitted for sanction besides, smaller repairs, two works of some comparative magnitude, having satisfied myself of their utility and have had them commenced on; it was done without accounts of the extent of cultivation being obtained and the result being much in favour of their being undertaken.

28. I now come to the practices in force here for the safety and realization of the revenue. I allude to the use of Kutad and Doombala sunned without the issue of which by the Ameen (or renter if the village is rented) the ryot cannot cut first and then not thrash out its produce.

29. The former are issued, on which the Maholdass are instructed to take care of the stacks and under them, the produce remains till the owner produces a Doombala sunned, which is open on payment of his rents being made or matters being quite safe on that score—when he is at liberty to take it and do what he likes with it.

30. For the enforcement of this system, it is necessary to prevent a person even touching his crop and for this a series of fines denominated Bunday and Surrana have been established; the former for cattle at 1 fanam per head for a grown animal, and half fanam for a small one; this if in the day; but it is doubled in the night time; for horses again quarter rupee and asses two fanams, etc.; the latter or surrana is for the people, it is leviable, on breaking off a head of grain, if the person is seen at half fanam and again if not seen but the stalk is standing in a field without a head, the owner is fined $\frac{1}{2}$ fanam; this is for jonah; the fines for other grains differ; for the sugaloo the fine half that of jonah, etc., but for taking away more than the above quantity, the offender is fined one rupee for each seer, on whatever sort of grain. The fine for a head of straw is four rupees either the karnam, mahsoldars or kutboody peon may levy these fines according to the offence should the case exceed the above, then the offender is forwarded to the Ameen who fixes a higher penalty.

31. Besides the above which are on the owners of fields or the cattle of such owners for touching the produce of their own fields, fines at the same rate exist for depredations by the cattle, etc., of others, generally for the safety of the crops but which require no farther notice.

32. The fines go to the sarkar in Palnad, but this differs in other parts of the district.

33. For the case of the crops and as a part of the above system, mahsoldars are kept when the grain first comes to a head, and until the ryot brings his doombala sunned for the last quantity of his produce, the expense of which is borne by Government.

34. The consequences of this arbitrary system are bad, in whichever way viewed, the delays which often must take place to obtain these sunned, the attendance for them; the danger to the crop in this state of things from bad weather coming on and which this year has been one of great loss to the ryots, the dependent situation in which it places them with regard to the Bakhsh, and the power it gives the ryots to make demands from them but principally of all, the degradation to the ryot, reducing him to a state little better than that of a coolie cultivator. While this system continues there is little substantial good to be expected to answer the sacrifices made by Government in lowering the rates or payment on the lands below those

handed down from a length of time, and even there may arise this harm from it, that it tends to increase indolence and which is as I before observed already too rooted among the people; and thus indeed, it is the improvement, is not only not sought by the ryots here, but even unattended to, if pointed out.

35. It will appear odd no doubt, but still at first I fear that not more than 5 or 10 in a hundred would give security and take the care, etc., of their crops to themselves; the reason would be this, the people are unaccountably suspicious of any change and they now are used to the system now in force and prepare it to or would entertain doubts of another they do not know which would disincite them to accede to, any new one.

36. The ryot argues too that his produce is safer under the establishment kept by the sarkar than it would be under himself and that he would meet with greater difficulty in getting loans of money, than he finds at present exists.

37. Much difficulty would arise from their great want of feeling towards and confidence in each other and the consequent difficulty of getting a neighbour to be security; the Bakhshs would have two motives for not rendering assistance, one that he would lose the advantageous situation he at present enjoys and the other that he would not trust the ryot when his produce was in his own hands. This latter idea is so strong, that if the produce is not in safeguard, it is universally said in this district, that to realize any part of the revenue is out of the question is a last case and undoubtedly these restraints are the prop to the routing system in the zamindari parts of this district and could not be dispensed with.

38. I should hope however that it would not take a very long time to introduce here the system of other districts and that it might be done without such great danger arising to the revenue as appears to be threatened by the general opinions. It will give me great pleasure to receive your Board's orders on the subject and care shall not be wanting in introducing a different system, viz., of the whole ryots of the village being joint security for the revenue of it, and in making it thoroughly understood; the fears of a part of the ryots it is to be hoped would soon be dispelled on the great advantage enjoyed by the first to agree to the system being seen.

39. I have little doubt but that the loss to the ryot from the present practices equals 5 per cent; and this too comes upon him because he is unable to make his payments promptly, thus adding to his difficulties not but that in the end this loss falls in the Sirkars, who find it necessary to make a proportionate reduction on the payments by the ryot. Thus the Sirkar forfeits five per cent of revenue by becoming security for it, holding the produce of the ryots in mortgage to secure itself against loss in the transaction.

40. Before quitting this subject and with reference to your Board's letter of the 22nd April 1822 it will be right to state that while the above system lasts, it is not unfrequently the wish of the better descriptions of ryots to make their payments in advance in order to get a doombala sunned, that they may possess themselves of and secure their produce.

41. There is very great difference in the character of the ryot of these parts and in that of others; which is chiefly to be attributed to the want of adherence to one plan of management the several changes under the different renters, the cowles given for lands at easy rates, the abuse of these cowles that has taken place in allowing ryots when the time for paying full rent has come, to throw up the land, go to another village, and again take out land at easy cowle there, and other similar things, appear to me to have done harm; it has produced an uneasiness in things, from which the indolent ryot of this part is ever hoping to profit himself, preferring it to seeking increase of his means and comfort by the improvement and extension of his lands: it disinclines him to work at all, and his occupation gives him only dissatisfaction.

42. He can leave his lands, village and everything without much thought and on comparatively trifling occasion and go elsewhere; and it would give him little concern: from however results from many having originally come from different parts from hard treatment there, etc. One other trait not mentioned above is that he will always make a way with his grain whenever he can and which species of fetching his grain does much harm but particularly in the zamindari parts of this district by giving the people habits of thieving and which these are carried to great length this has been produced by the system above detailed. The natural character of the ryot of this district appears to have much of opportunity and plain dealing in it.

43. The remedy for the evils just above detailed has begun in the issue of cowles ryotwari to the people and they are much satisfied with the arrangement; and stronger proof of which need not be adduced than the increase of 11-8-11 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent in the first year of it; and it is a pity therefore that any alteration should at this time taken place and more especially as they appear to think that the cowles are permanent.

44. The next step required appears to be the introduction of this system proposed in lieu of that in force for the security of the revenue, when I have no doubt confidence will quickly be taken in it, and improvement follow on it.

Memorandum showing the increase on the land revenue of the Palnad district for faali 1231 on faali 1230

Percentage on the total increase	51-7
Do, of the increase from other cases	19-1
Percentage on the net increase from extended cultivation	11-8-11 $\frac{1}{2}$

45. One chief requisite is steady management and adherence to one known system and particular care to avoid any step that can infringe any right; with this, and everything else follows as regularly as nature points out its course.

46. This country requires no more than what is above suggested had protection from the chinks and other parties that cross over from the Hyderabad side, for some months in the year from February to June, when the Kistna is fordable and rob and plunder even in the day time and which from the daring manifested, creates alarm in the people: the meanness and ease with which parties can pass and repass the river and make their approach and escape renders it very difficult to hold them in check.

47. For remedying this I have taken the necessary steps by bringing into use the kuitbody peons and by which I hope to effect the object in view, a watchful eye however shall be kept over the progress of this arrangement and whatever may be further to be done will not be neglected.

48. For the extent of country the number of substantial ryots is uncommonly few and there are neither droopiers (archarads) sugarcane plantation nor are the garden lands extensive; of the latter I have above stated what has occurred to me for their improvement; for the two former, which are the greatest source of wealth in a district I would recommend some particular management to such as may engage to lay down the first of each description in a village, but to what length, such should be held out I am not prepared to state and it can only be learnt correctly in communication with any one, who may be desirous of establishing the one or the other, when his feelings and the nature and extent of the inducement wanting can be ascertained: it ought however at the first in each village to be very liberal.

49. I am sorry on coming to the subject of the mamiums to have to commence by stating that it was not in my power to go into the inquiry required, into them having been detained until so late a period (the middle of January) before I could go to Palnad and finding it necessary in a hurry thence to settle the accounts of the Mulranze Estates. With this I may urge the great want of servants, all such as are to be met within this district being decidedly unequal to an enquiry of the sort; many pieces of information of consequence again and accounts have been extracted from the records of the office since my return from that part of the country which nobody before seemed to know were there.

50. I enclose in Mahrattah an account No. 4 of the enams as they now stand which I had taken but which was not finished till a month after I left the Palnad country: the quantity of land occupied as enams in fasli 1223 was cootcheel 3,948, caunys 10, coots 42, feet 34½, the whole metta jerothy lands in this fasli amount to 3,886-18-54-18½. The inquiry therefore is one of great extent and such as will require time and attention. However should even your Board's apprehensions be well founded that it was not proper to levy badeegy on the uncultivated portion of inams, and which I fear will prove the case, the harm done will not proceed further than at present, as the enquiry can be over before the accounts of fasli 1233 are in any advanced state.

51. The only steps taken since the beginning have been to attach all mangany lands, which appears in the account accompanying and return metta lands for them in some instances, where the inamdars came forward to complain, and then again those which were taken in fasli 1230, viz., first to sequester all inam cultivated in garden produce; secondly to measure and put the jerothy sist on all lands exceeding the quantity of inams, in the accounts, and thirdly to levy badugee on the whole of inams cultivated or not. The enquiry there on is in its nature such as should have taken place 20 years ago and with all the disadvantages arising from the length of time that has elapsed and its consequences.

52. I had complaints on each of the three last measures; on the first I found the orders had not been carried into effect as to attaching the Jareeb lands and reference being made to me whether the inamdars were to be called on to give the sist of Jareeb lands, determined that they should not, but took security from them. At the time seeing clearly how the case stood. On the second or measuring the inams, the order extended to those whose limits were laid down, which are however few, as well as those to quantity of which only was shown in the sunnads or accounts; of these latter, the inam of the Jareeb and village servants composed the greater part, and the former class of these almost to a man refused the cowles for the surplus lands and it certainly does appear hard that they should be dispossessed of these portions after enjoying them for a length of time and without the existence of their having been fraudulently increased to their present extent. With regard to this and the other measure, I have directed a separate account to be kept of the collections of fasli 1232 from each individual and propose to have the amount set aside in the Treasury until the enquiry may be finished.

53. From time unlimited it appears that in these parts there are no monegars or head of villages, that are in the light of village servants and no inams are in the accounts for any person of this description. The village collections are made in different ways, sometimes by the inamdars, sometimes by the samindars and sometimes the ryots make their payments directly to the tanah cutcherry. In this state of things the karnam is the only person of authority in the village and

the head of the village is next to a nominal character. These have been appointed as moonsiffs but the business is nowhere done; they are not in a situation to do it from the circumstances of their having nothing of necessity to do with the people, no connexions with them, no occasion on which to meet them, etc., which when contrasted with the case where the head of village is all in all in it, applied to for new lands when wanted, making the collections, hearing all a ryot's circumstances, and being the means of his case being brought forward for remission advances, etc., will show the obstacles that operate against the performance of the duty of moonsiff by them. To rectify this the heads of villages would require to be put on the footing of the chief authority in it, which might be done by granting each a small inam, and making him the officer under the ameen to transact the business, the collections, etc., etc., of the village; and this step it will be in place to remark would not only assist in the respect above in view, but would act as a check to the karnam, who is the person of all others a Collector has to do with, that requires in every respect to be most looked after.

54. In another point of view too it would be of use; it is difficult to show clearly the consequences of a head ryot and of a karnam being at the head of a village, but that there is a difference and in favour much of the management of the former I hope the mention of only will assist me in bringing home to your board's view; the karnam is naturally a harder and the head of a village a more liberal character.

55. I must not however neglect to mention that there is a disinclination in the heads of villages to undertaking the duty of the moonsiff; they fear the responsibility they are frightened by the appearance of the thing, the formalities attending it, the regulation for the purpose, the carrying on the business regularly, the summoning, etc., etc., and to get over this would require much time and patient attention by the ameen, who must himself see them enter on the duties, instructing them on the different points as they might occur his instructing again would amount to explaining that they might act on their own good sense and to bringing them ideas as to the forms of their business to a proper level but which to be done so as to come home to their understanding and give them confidence would be matter of much difficulty and I cannot help adding on a full view of matters that much doubt exists in my mind as to the early introduction of the system in this district.

56. The karnams of this part are on a proper footing such as were required for the duties of the office, having been selected and appointed in fasli 1214.

57. There is a custom which still exists of the tanah shroff being allowed a roosoom of a	
Manorandum	
Collection of fasli 1231	2,25,764-7-2
Roosoom to the tanah shroffs per mensem	80-7-2½
Tongadah tanah	9-13-7
Two shroffs	3-12-8
Timmericottah Division	7-11-3
One shroff	7-11-3
	15-6-8

Dub on every Madras Pagoda collected and which is levied from the ryots, the amount last fasli to the shroffs of the two tanahs was about 80-7-2½ per mensem which is a very large sum the monthly pay of these people amounting to Madras Rupees 15-6-8, no mention of such payment being authorized in the new cowles from fasli 1230: a similar sum is paid to the village shroffs but divided among a number is small and again it is not without reason.

58. A number of minor points are the subject of notes I have made and on which it was my intention to have said a few words, the lateness of the season however and the quantity of other matters on hand determine me to defer mention of them at present. I will only add with reference to your Board's orders of the 7th March 1822 that in my enquiries the proceeding of the vacinators appeared highly satisfactory.

59. Before closing this letter I must mention a few smaller matters for your Board's consideration. The ameen of Timmericottah is a man much advanced in years and lately being sick I was forced to appoint his son to assist in conducting the business (9th April 1823). It appears to me to be right to recommend that he may be permitted to retain this situation under his father at 30 rupees per mensem. The salary of the ameen and others in this tanah is less than that of the same situation in the Dargah tanah, which was owing to the revenues of the former being so much lower than those of the latter. The time the Moyan Zabithahs were made out; the Jareeb now has increased above that of the Jareebally tanah, on which account I hope your Board will be prepared to increase the pay of those in the Timmericottah tanah being increased to that of the other; the particulars will be laid before your Board as soon as the Moyan Zabithahs now preparing are ready. The sawdelward in the same way is less and requires to be increased; the ameen has paid out of his private funds for articles for the use of his cutcherry from 20th July 1822; the sum expended is reasonable and I hope I shall be allowed to make it good to him.

60. I must here notice the method in practice regarding the conveyance of the Inams to the Huzoor Treasury; they are carried from stage to stage by the people of the villages and a village must supply the number of people required to carry the ryots of it are owed to subscribers and must pay batia for those of the last stage to go on the next and the practice

obtains in the zamindari villages for the Palnad trials as well as those of that part. I hope a sum may be allowed for Bullock-hire on this account and a stop be put to the present mode.

61. I have purposely avoided giving any figures in the above paragraphs, because it cannot be known from what time the Moyan Zabitsahs may be sanctioned and consequently the amount of extra expenses cannot be calculated.

62. The account No. 5 of the expenses attending the preparation of the Jamabandi charts is herewith transmitted and sanction is requested for the amount Mrs. (961-4-9); it may be right to state that accounts of Palnad have now been put on a proper foundation and I beg to enclose a Goodeent or Ayacut account No. 6 in the Mahratta language showing the entire lands in the Palnad country and the way in which appropriated; all land in it except the metta cultivated is entered on estimate only.

63. In concluding I must request your Board's indulgence to the matter contained in this report, and in particular that it may be extended to the mode of stating it and expressions used.

X 723. 206. P 11 M 123
M 24

