

Reports ~~of~~ on The
Settlement of the
Land Revenue
of the Madras Presidency

1891-92



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REPORTS

ON THE

SETTLEMENT OF THE LAND REVENUE

OF THE

PROVINCES UNDER THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY

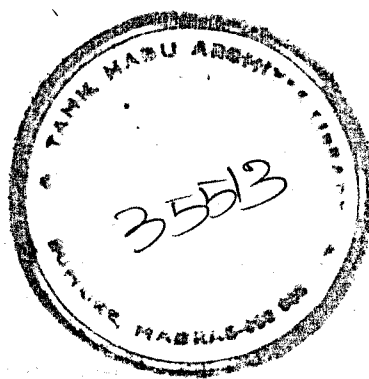
FOR FASLI 1301 (1891-92).

MADRAS:

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9/17/96

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PROCEEDINGS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

Read the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue (Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture):—

Submitting to Government report on the settlement of Land Revenue for Fasli 1301 (1891-92). } (Here enter 22nd March 1893, No. 113-A.)

ORDER—dated 5th July 1893, No. 590, Revenue.

Land Revenue, No. 18.

With the foregoing Proceedings the Board of Revenue submits its report on the settlement of Land Revenue for fasli

1301 or the revenue year ending 30th June 1892. The report was received in the Government office about the middle of April (in an incomplete form on the 8th and in a complete form on the 20th idem) or about four months earlier than the report of the previous year. This improvement is due to the circumstance that, as the Government of India has, in view to securing greater punctuality in the submission of the report, consented to condone discrepancies not exceeding 5 per cent., the Board has not thought it necessary to delay its report until complete and accurate figures have been obtained for all districts. It is hoped that the Board will be able to submit its future reports punctually on the prescribed date, viz., 1st March.

2. *Season and Crops.*—The season in the year under review was more unfavourable than in the previous year, which was itself generally unfavourable for agricultural operations. The rains under the south-west monsoon were not only unusually late throughout the Presidency, but were seriously deficient in many districts, the total rainfall registered having been 32 per cent. below the normal and less than the lowest fall recorded during the previous 20 years. The rainfall under the north-east monsoon was also below the normal by about 18 per cent., and though good in many districts was

Years.	South-west monsoon.	North-east monsoon.	Total.
	INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.
Average of 20 years ending 1889-90.	28·35	16·73	45·08
1886-87	31·99	14·98	46·97
1887-88	26·90	20·63	47·53
1888-89	25·52	15·18	40·70
1889-90	32·37	14·67	47·04
1890-91	26·28	13·72	40·00
1891-92	19·83	13·67	33·50

seriously deficient in the North Coast districts and in many of those inland districts in which the previous south-west monsoon had been also a failure. Owing to this extremely deficient and unseasonable rainfall the area of distress, which covered 3,450 square miles at the beginning of the fasli, extended to 21,300 square miles in December and to 22,700 square miles at the close of March, and relief works which had been closed in some districts had to be opened in others. The condition of the latter districts remained unchanged till about the close of April, when some good showers enabled cultivation to be commenced in portions of the affected tracts; this improvement continuing in the ensuing two months reduced the area of distress to 17,600 square miles towards the end of the fasli, when there was a heavy and unprecedented rainfall throughout the Deccan districts, which was followed by further heavy falls over the greater portion of the affected area. This improvement happily continued

in the succeeding months, and by the middle of September all relief operations were discontinued. The largest number employed on relief works during the course of the distress was nearly 80,500 in May 1892, and the corresponding number relieved in kitchens was 7,000 about the end of September 1891.

Years.	Area under food crops in million acres.	Area under non-food crops in million acres.	Total area in million acres.
1886-87	19.8	4.8	24.6
1887-88	20.3	4.9	25.2
1888-89	20.2	5.1	25.3
1889-90	20.6	5.5	26.12
1890-91	20.6	5.5	26.07
1891-92	19.7	4.6	24.3

Owing to the disastrous character of the season noticed above, the total area cropped fell by about 6.8 per cent. as compared with the previous year, the decrease being equally divided between food and non-food crops. The outturn of the crops harvested was also generally poor except in the deltaic portions of Kistna, Godavari, Tanjore and Trichinopoly and in the two West Coast districts. Food crops comprised 81 per cent. of the total area against 78.8 per cent. in the previous year, while non-food crops declined from 21.2 to 19 per cent. The cultivation of cotton, oil-seeds and indigo showed a falling off to the extent of 21, 24 and 17 per cent., respectively, while that of sugar-cane showed a slight increase mainly, it is stated, due to the preference shown by the ryots in the South Arcot district for the cultivation of this product.

3. *Sanitary condition.*—Public health was very unsatisfactory in the year under review, the total mortality of the Presidency having amounted to 23.98 per mille of the population which is a higher rate than any recorded since 1878. As compared with the previous fasli there was an increase in the total deaths of about 27 per cent. The largest increase was under "cholera," the deaths from which amounted to nearly three and a half times what they were in the previous fasli.

Years.	Total deaths from disease.	Years.	Total deaths from disease.
1292	501,016	1297	631,230
1293	603,591	1298	613,097
1294	663,033	1299	667,620
1295	547,736	1300	634,249
1296	578,200	1301	807,581

There was also a large increase in the deaths from small-pox, which were 35 per cent. more than those in the previous year and twice as many as those recorded in fasli 1299. It is observed that nearly 25 per cent. of the deaths from this disease occurred in the Malabar district, and that as compared with the previous year the mortality under this head in that district shows the enormous increase of about 230 per cent.

The Board states that the question how much of the increased mortality, which occurred during the year, is attributable to the effects of the past famine and how much to other causes will be noticed in the report on the famine now under preparation. This report, which should be expedited, will be awaited with interest. In the meantime the following remarks of the Sanitary Commissioner in his report for 1891 may be noticed. Referring to "cholera" he says that "however obscure the origin and behaviour of the epidemic may be, its spread in a place depends largely on the sanitary conditions present and the very inferior water-supply. In consequence of the deficient rainfall in 1891, many of the tanks and wells, which were drinking-water supplies, became dry and people had to use any water they could obtain. Further, owing to the drought, the water in the tanks and wells was much reduced in quantity and therefore had a much larger percentage of dissolved and suspended impurities," and referring to "small-pox" he remarks that the disease is subject to periods of repose and severe outbreaks, and that the highest death-rates took place in 1877 (3.0 per mille), 1884 (2.11) and 1891 (1.4) or every seventh year.

4. *Condition of Cattle.*—Owing to the general deficiency of pasture and fodder due to the unfavourable season and scarcity of water in several districts, large numbers of cattle are reported to have died, but the Board remarks that it is impossible to estimate, with any degree of accuracy, the extent of this loss, as the registration of deaths from natural causes was abandoned during the year on account of the difficulty

of securing anything like an accurate record thereof and the annual census had to be postponed, in many districts, owing partly to pressure of other work and partly because large numbers of cattle had been taken away from their villages to distant pastures. The extent of cattle mortality consequent on the drought will, the Board states, be noticed in the famine report. A noticeable feature of the year is that deaths from diseases are reported to have been about 6 per cent. less than what they were in the previous fasli.

5. *Prices.*—As was to be expected from the greatly diminished production of food-grains, prices which had been steadily advancing during the previous three faslis rose to an abnormal extent in the year under review. Second-sort paddy sold on an average at only 18.3 seers per rupee against 22.4 seers in the previous fasli and 27.8 seers, the average before the famine. The prices of dry grains increased by 41 to 44 per cent. as compared with the previous fasli and by 50 to 53 per cent. as compared with the average before the famine. Prices ruled highest in December, January and February, except in the case of cumbu for which the highest prices were recorded in June 1892.

Years.	Second-sort paddy in seers per rupee.	Cholum in seers per rupee.	Cumbu in seers per rupee.	Ragi in seers per rupee.
Average of 3 years before the famine	27.8	25.9	26.0	27.7
1292	28.5	32.0	30.3	32.5
1293	28.2	31.7	30.3	32.3
1294	23.5	24.6	23.9	26.6
1295	23.7	24.2	23.7	26.6
1296	27.0	27.7	27.5	26.9
1297	28.0	28.6	27.3	35.9
1298	25.8	26.0	24.6	28.6
1299	23.5	25.6	24.4	27.9
1300	22.4	24.0	23.2	25.9
1301	18.3	17.0	16.6	18.0

Tinnevely, where the season was favourable, was the only district in which the price of rice showed a small decrease and the prices of dry grains only a small increase. In Madura also the price of rice showed only a very small increase.

Statement No. 5 appended to the Board's report compares the ryots' selling prices in the newly-settled districts with the commutation rates adopted at the time of settlement; but the comparison is of no value since, as observed by the Board, the abnormally high prices which ruled during the year were due to failure of crops and to poor outturn.

In paragraph 17 of the report the Board states that the question how far the rise in prices has affected the wages of agricultural labourers is touched upon only by three Collectors in their jamabandi reports and that their opinions tend to confirm the Board's view expressed in its previous years' reports that the wages of agricultural labourers who are generally paid in kind are not affected by variations in the prices of food-grains. If grain wages remain constant, it follows that the labourers concerned benefit by the rise in prices; but what the Government desired to know was how far the old custom of paying field labourers in grain is being superseded by that of paying them in money and whether the labourers suffer by this change. The Government trusts that in the next report full information will be furnished on this point; and that in the meantime the Board will be able to submit the general report on the subject of wages, called for so far back as 1885, regarding which the Board has been frequently reminded.

6. *Peishcush and shrotriem jodi.*—The demands under these two heads amounted to Rs. 50,57,453 and Rs. 6,68,940 against Rs. 50,70,024 and Rs. 6,65,982 in the preceding year. The decrease under the former was due mainly to reduction of peishcush on account of lands taken up for public purposes and the increase under the latter to transfer to this head of certain amounts which had in previous years been included under Land Revenue, Miscellaneous.

It was stated in the previous year's report that a bill to bring under the control of the Revenue officers of Government the village accountants in permanently-settled estates was under the consideration of Government. The bill has since been introduced into the Local Legislative Council and it is hoped that it will, before long, be passed into law.

The question of amending the Tenancy Law is also under the consideration of Government.

7. *Extent of ryotwar holdings.*—The extent of holdings which has been steadily

Faslis.	Occupied area in thousand acres.	Percentage compared with fasli 1285.
1285	20,021	..
1291	18,772	93.7
1292	19,095	95.3
1293	19,326	96.5
1294	19,438	97.0
1295	19,875	99.2
1296	20,324	101.5
1297	20,499	102.4
1298	20,723	103.5
1299	21,045	105.0
1300	21,141	105.59
1301	21,157	105.67

increasing since fasli 1291 amounted, during the year under review, to 21,157,037 acres and exceeded that of the previous year by about 16,000 acres or .08 per cent. Excluding South Canara, for which figures are not available and excluding also Madras, where there is very little cultivation, there was a gross increase of 96,811 acres in 12 districts and a gross decrease of 80,726 acres in 8 others. More than 50 per cent. of the increase appertained to the districts of Bellary, Malabar and Nellore. The increase in Bellary was due partly to the introduction of the new settlement and partly to more lands having been taken up than were

relinquished owing to the early rains having led to an expectation of a favourable monsoon, while the increase in Malabar was due to a favourable season and the consequent taking up of more lands for fugitive cultivation. The increase in Nellore was partly due to the tank-bed lands abandoned under the Sangam project having been newly brought under cultivation. The decrease in the several districts was due to the unfavourable character of the season.

It is observed that as compared with fasli 1285, the year before the famine, the total occupied area including cultivation shown under Miscellaneous, exhibits an increase of 1.57 million acres or 7 per cent., and that the only districts which show a decrease are Kurnool, Anantapur, Cuddapah and Salem, in the last of which, however, the decrease was only 914 acres. The Board states that the other three districts had never fully recovered from the effects of the famine, but that steady progress was observable in them up to the end of 1890-91, and it hopes that the effects of the failure of the rains in 1891-92, which have seriously retarded the progress in Kurnool and Anantapur, will be only temporary.

8. *Ryotwar—Actual cultivation.*—As might have been expected from the very

Years.	Cultivation in thousand acres.	Percentage to average before the famine.	Percentage of cultivation to holdings.
Average of 2 years before the famine	17,604	100.00	88.1
1292	16,467	93.54	86.2
1293	16,709	94.91	86.3
1294	16,369	92.98	84.2
1295	17,094	97.10	86.0
1296	17,355	98.58	85.3
1297	17,583	99.88	85.7
1298	17,573	99.82	84.8
1299	17,911	101.70	85.2
1300	17,822	101.20	84.3
1301	16,849	95.71	79.6

Districts.	Decrease as compared with the previous fasli. ACRES.
Bellary	332,862
Anantapur	122,354
Kurnool	72,474
Chingleput	71,679
Kistna	57,099
North Arcot	54,942
Cuddapah	53,545
Total	764,955

unfavourable character of the season, the extent actually cultivated showed a large falling off as compared with the previous fasli, notwithstanding the increase in the acreage of holdings noted above. There was an increase in cultivation to the extent of 33,698 acres in three districts (Tinnevely, Nilgiris and Malabar), but this was more than counterbalanced by large decreases in other districts to the extent of 1,006,451 acres, the net result being a decrease of about 9½ lakhs of acres or about 6 per cent., as compared with the previous year. More than 78 per cent. of the decrease occurred in the seven districts marginally noted, of which the first two, Bellary and Anantapur, in which extensive areas of black cotton soil were left waste, contributed 47 per cent.

The percentage of cultivation to holdings was only 79.6 per cent. against 84.3 per cent. in the previous year and 88.1 per cent., the average before the famine, and was far below the percentage reached during the previous 9 years.

As compared with fasli 1285, the year before the famine, the acreage of cultivation which showed in the previous fasli an increase of 360,000 acres exhibited in the year under review a decrease of 612,000 acres; but it may be hoped that this serious deficiency will be made good during the current fasli. There was a large decrease to the extent of 1,269,406 acres in the 8 districts marginally noted, but this was, to a certain extent, counterbalanced by an increase of 596,809 acres in the other districts. It is worth noting that the districts which show large decreases are those which suffered most from the famine of 1876-78.

Districts.	Decrease as compared with fasli 1285. ACRES.
Kistna	85,592
Nellore	6,370
Cuddapah	127,752
Bellary	626,755
Anantapur	181,682
Kurnool	118,945
Coimbatore	62,330
Salem	..
Total	1,269,406

The extent of lands left waste amounted to 4,307,523 acres, or an increase of nearly 30 per cent. as compared with the previous year. Nearly 90 per cent. of this waste was in dry lands on which no remissions are usually granted, but owing to the unusual drought which prevailed in several districts remission was allowed in the year on 15 per cent. of such waste.

The Board states that the results of the inquiry ordered by Government in the concluding sentence of paragraph 8 of the previous year's review, as to how far the system of fallows is deliberately practised or is the result of any undue curtailment of common grazing grounds will be reported on in the next annual report.

9. *Remissions and deductions from the beriz.*—Owing to the serious failure of the rains in many districts, the remissions dependant on the state of the season increased from Rs. 15½ lakhs in the previous year to nearly 37 lakhs in the year under review. Of this latter amount about Rs. 4½ lakhs represent remissions granted on dry lands left waste, about Rs. 12½ lakhs remissions granted on wet lands left waste, and about Rs. 20 lakhs remissions granted on account of loss of produce and cultivation of wet lands with dry crops.

The Board states that the remissions, though large, were unavoidable, considering the disastrous character of the season, following as it did one or two bad seasons in several of the districts, that timely measures were adopted in all districts to carry out a thorough inspection of the lands on which remissions were claimed, and that no pains were spared by the local officers to ensure that, while the interests of the Government were fully protected, the ryots, on the other hand, reaped the full benefit of the remissions that were granted.

The fixed remissions and deductions from the beriz amounted to little over Rs. 2¼ lakhs and Rs. 18½ lakhs, respectively, being an increase of about Rs. 30,000 under the former head and about Rs. 28,000 under the latter as compared with the previous year. The variations in the items comprised under these heads do not call for any remark.

10. *Second-crop assessment and charge for water.*—Under this head there was a decrease of about Rs. 2¼ lakhs as compared with fasli 1300, being the net result of a gross increase of Rs. 1½ lakhs in 6 districts and a gross decrease of Rs. 4 lakhs in 12 others. The decrease in the several districts was due mainly to insufficient water-supply, while nearly 75 per cent. of the increase appertained to the districts of Gódvári and Tinnevely, due in the former case to extension of second-crop cultivation and to ancient irrigation having been largely taken for dry crops owing to insufficient rains, and in the latter district to the favourable character of the season.

11. Net ryotwar demand.—

	Fasli 1300.	Fasli 1301.
	Rs.	Rs.
Assessment on holdings ..	3,95,66,546	3,97,93,552
Water-rate ..	16,84,562	13,27,228
Total ..	4,11,51,128	4,11,20,780
<i>Deduct.</i>		
Waste remissions ..	6,21,400	17,00,599
Other season remissions ..	9,38,782	19,99,006
Fixed remissions ..	2,48,519	2,78,762
Heriz deductions ..	18,10,187	18,38,038
Total ..	36,18,888	58,16,405
Net ryotwar demand ..	3,75,32,240	3,53,04,375

The net ryotwar demand amounted to a little over Rs. 353 lakhs as shown on the margin, being a decrease of nearly $22\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs as compared with the previous year. This large decrease in the net demand, notwithstanding an increase of Rs. $2\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs in the gross demand on account of extension of holdings, was due to the grant of large season remissions to the extent of nearly Rs. 37 lakhs against only Rs. $15\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs in the previous year.

12. *Miscellaneous revenue.*—The revenue under this head, which is detailed in paragraph 33 of the Board's report, amounted to nearly Rs. $47\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs against Rs. $47\frac{1}{3}$ lakhs in the previous year. The variations under the several items do not call for any remarks.

13. Demand, Collection and Balance—Land Revenue and Cesses.—

Years.	Current demand in thousand.
	Rs.
Average of 5 years ending fasli 1285 ..	4,49,76
" " " " " 1289 ..	4,54,55
" " " " " 1290 ..	4,52,81
" " " " " 1291 ..	4,45,90
" " " " " 1292 ..	4,51,98
" " " " " 1293 ..	4,62,78
" " " " " 1294 ..	4,38,26
" " " " " 1295 ..	4,64,24
" " " " " 1296 ..	4,74,02
" " " " " 1297 ..	4,78,86
" " " " " 1298 ..	4,81,23
" " " " " 1299 ..	4,84,54
" " " " " 1300 ..	4,80,07
" " " " " 1301 ..	4,57,54

The total land revenue current demand under all heads amounted to a little more than Rs. $457\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs against Rs. 480 lakhs in the previous year. It was also less than the demand of the previous six years and was only Rs. 8 lakhs more than the average demand of the five years ending fasli 1285, though the assessment on holdings had increased during the interval by 12 per cent.

The current demand under cesses amounted to Rs. 70.15 lakhs showing an increase of more than 2 per cent. as

compared with the previous year. This increase was the net result of an increase of Rs. 1.87 lakhs on inam and ryotwar villages and a decrease of Rs. .37 lakhs on permanently-settled estates. The increase in ryotwar villages was due partly to the imposition of the village-cess for the first time in Ganjam and Madura and in certain taluks of South Arcot and partly to the enhancement of the rate of land-cess in South Canara from $1\frac{1}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ annas in the rupee. The explanation called for from the Collector of Górávari for the increase of cess in ryotwar villages and the decrease in permanently-settled estates should be submitted for the information of Government.

The total current demand inclusive of cesses amounted to Rs. 527.69 lakhs against Rs. 548.72 lakhs in the previous year. Including arrears which stood at Rs. 29.02 lakhs at the beginning of the year, the total demand amounted to Rs. 556.72 lakhs, of which Rs. 510.39 lakhs were collected and Rs. .98 lakh remitted, leaving a balance of Rs. 45.34 lakhs at the end of the fasli which by subsequent collections and remissions was reduced to Rs. 7.78 lakhs on the 1st January 1893. The collections made within the year in respect of current demand amounted only to 92 per cent. against

Fasli.	Arrears at the end of each fasli.
	Rs.
1292 ..	51,83,918
1293 ..	80,36,440
1294 ..	28,83,468
1295 ..	24,43,590
1296 ..	23,23,257
1297 ..	22,82,741
1298 ..	23,69,971
1299 ..	21,87,861
1300 ..	29,02,325
1301 ..	45,34,256

95 per cent. in the previous year and the balance left uncollected at the end of the fasli compared as shown on the margin with similar balances during the previous 9 faslis. The comparative slackness in the collections and the consequent large balance left uncollected at the close of the year under review were due to the unfavourable character of the season, in view of which coercive processes had to be suspended in several districts.

From the Board's remarks in paragraph 39 of its report the Government is glad to note that sufficient attention is being paid to the adjustment of collections between land revenue and cesses. It is observed that in the matter of final adjustments, South Arcot is very much behind all other districts. The Collector should give his particular attention to this subject. It is presumed that with reference to the concluding sentence of paragraph 12 of G.O., dated 5th August 1890, No. 613, the figures furnished by the Accountant-General and those furnished by the Treasury officers have been reconciled.

14. Coercive processes.—

	Fasli 1300.	Fasli 1301.
1. Number of demand notices ..	3,983,067	4,128,184
2. Do. of attachment notices ..	182,940	210,857
3. Do. of sale notices ..	115,934	156,969
4. Do. of defaulters whose property was attached ..	161,871	209,824
5. Amount of arrears for which property was attached ..	Rs. 21,29,666	Rs. 18,45,633
6. Number of defaulters whose property was sold ..	10,115	11,118
7. Amount of arrears for which property was sold ..	1,90,279	1,61,576
8. Amount realized by sale of property ..	1,82,876	1,63,557
9. Extent of land sold ..	Acres. 21,771	20,273
10. Extent bought in by Government ..	9,346	9,637
11. Total holdings in million acres ..	21.14	21.16
12. Total current demand in lakhs of rupees ..	548.72	527.69
13. Arrears at the beginning of the fasli ..	Rs. 29.02	29.02

processes may have been largely due to the ryots in the affected districts having withheld payment in the hope that they might obtain either remission of assessment or postponement of collections. It is observed that while there was a decrease in the amount of arrears for which property was sold, there was an increase in the number of defaulters concerned. This is what is to be expected from the circumstance noticed by the Board in paragraph 65 of its report, that the bulk of the holdings consists of estates paying less than Rs. 10 and that the percentage of this class to the total holdings is increasing. In future reports the Board is requested to furnish a statement showing the rent-roll of defaulters whose property is sold in the several districts.

The total extent of lands sold shows a decrease of 7 per cent. as compared with the

Districts.	Extent of land sold.
	Acres.
Ganjam ..	2,528
Bellary ..	1,975
South Arcot ..	1,546
Tanjore ..	1,278
Madura ..	1,451
Tinnevely ..	1,618
Salem ..	1,020
Malabar ..	2,740

previous year and was by far the smallest on record. Nearly 70 per cent. of the lands sold appertained to the eight districts marginally noted, and the explanation given by the Collector of Ganjam, that failure of crops necessitated proceeding more against lands, presumably applies to some of the other districts where also the season was unfavourable. The extent of land bought in by Government for want of bidders was 47.5 per cent. of the total extent brought to sale and the Board states that the high percentage of lands bought in by Government indicates that a large proportion of the lands offered for sale had no saleable value.

The district details under coercive processes do not call for any special notice. They support the Board's remark that on the whole the Revenue Recovery Act was worked judiciously in all districts and that no undue harshness was shown. While, however, agreeing with the Board of Revenue in considering that the statistics of coercion as reported in recent years show great improvement, the Government would like to see a further improvement in the same direction. It is observed that in

South Canara coercion was resorted to in the year to a much smaller extent than in the previous year, and the Collector states that "the result is due mainly to the systematic review of taluk balance sheets, in reviewing monthly the taluk demand, collection and balance statements in his office and to the great attention paid to this branch of their duties by all classes of revenue subordinates." The Government considers that the example thus set may well be followed in other districts and the Board will be requested to issue instructions accordingly.

It is satisfactory to note that the percentage of processes served by specially paid establishments fell from 4.7 to 4.5, thus showing that the steady improvement in this direction observed in previous years was maintained in the year under review. As usual, the percentage was large in Ganjam and Vizagapatam. In Ganjam it is stated that the employment of a special establishment was required for clearing off large accumulated arrears, while the Collector of Vizagapatam states that the extensive employment of a special establishment is necessitated by the transfer from zemindars to taluk officers, of the collection of quit-rent and land-cess on enfranchised inams situated in zemindaris. It is hoped that the need for the employment of a special agency for the collection of revenue in proprietary estates will soon disappear.

15. *Advances under the Land Improvement and Agriculturists' Loans Acts.*—As the transactions under these Acts during the official year 1891-92 have already been reviewed in G.O., dated 30th May 1893, No. 408, the Government will confine itself in this review to a brief notice of the main transactions during the fasli year. In future reviews a fuller notice will be inserted with reference to the communication from the Government of India, dated 5th May 1893, No. 7-167, and in view to this being done, the Board will be requested to submit its future reports on loan transactions for the fasli year instead of for the official year.

The advances under both the Acts during the year under review amounted to Rs. 26.68 lakhs against Rs. 4.35 lakhs in the previous year. This large increase was due to the extension of the Special Well rules to all districts and to the stimulus given to well-sinking by the disastrous character of the season during the year. The amount which became repayable during the fasli amounted to Rs. 2,09,178, of which Rs. 1,65,375 or about 80 per cent. was recovered within the year. It is hoped that the necessary steps have been taken for the recovery of the balances outstanding in the several districts.

It was stated in the previous year's review that the Government had under its consideration the question of revising the Special Well rules in the light of the experience gained as to their working during the previous faslis. The report called for from the Board on the subject has not yet been received. The Board is requested to submit the report without further delay.

16. *Application for transfer of revenue registry.*—In the total number of applications presented during the year for transfer of revenue registry there was, as compared with the previous year, a decrease of about 11 per cent. which was probably due, as observed in paragraph 6 of G.O., dated 21st September 1892, No. 1776-7, Judicial, to the fact that in consequence of the exceptionally bad season, the demand for agricultural holdings was less during the year than in previous years. It is observed, however, that in the percentage of the applications received through the Registration department to the total number, the steady increase which had been noticed in previous years was maintained, the percentage having risen from 37.9 in fasli 1300 to 40.8 in fasli 1301. This shows, as observed by the Board, that the system of presenting such applications to Registration officers is finding increased favour with the ryots year by year. As further evidence of the popularity of this system, the Government invited the attention of the Board in paragraph 16 of the previous year's review to the circumstance brought to notice by the Inspector-General of Registration that documents styled "releases of patta right" were being executed in several districts with the sole object of presenting, to Registration officers, applications for transfer of pattas and the Board was asked to report why the system of presenting, through the Registration department, applications for transfer of pattas was so much preferred by the ryots. The Board states that only two officers have replied to the reference, namely, the Collectors of Coimbatore and Trichinopoly, and that it is unsafe to draw any conclusions from their replies without further investigation. The result of this further investigation will be awaited.

As regards the disposal of these applications it is observed that while 93.9 per cent. of those presented direct to Revenue officers was disposed of within the fasli, the corresponding percentage for those presented through the Registration department was only 87.5. As this difference in the rate of disposal of the two classes of applications was observed also in previous years and as the Board was inclined to think that the disposal of the latter class of applications might entail greater labour than that of the former class, the Government desired the Board, in the previous year's review, to call upon Collectors to report whether the Board's surmise was correct, and, if so, to state what the precise nature of the difficulty was and how it could be met. From the reports received on the subject it would appear that the cause of the delay in the disposal of applications presented to Registration officers is the necessity for getting applications verified; the Board, however, promises to report on the matter fully after receipt of further information. The report will be awaited.

17. *Village and Taluk Accounts.*—It is satisfactory to observe that the examination of these accounts is receiving proper attention. The Collectors of Tinnevely, Bellary and Salem should be called upon to report the result of the examination of the accounts in their districts during the year under review.

With reference to the Board's remarks that "nearly the same mistakes and omissions are reported year after year in many taluks," the Government considers that it would be a good plan if the Board would issue a special series of circulars pointing out such mistakes and omissions as are brought to notice from time to time in the reports of Collectors and Divisional officers.

18. *Inspection of boundary and field marks.*—The Government is glad to note that with a view to secure systematic inspection and replacement of these marks, the Board has recently issued detailed instructions for the guidance of Revenue Inspectors and Tahsildars.

19. *Irrigation Works.*—The Board has not commented on the figures tabulated in Statements Nos. 27 and 27-A appended to its report, probably because the returns are considered to be untrustworthy. Nor has the Board stated what progress has been made in the preparation of the correct list of works which it promised two years ago. The Government trusts that this list will soon be published.

Taking the figures as now reported, it is observed that the total number of irrigation sources in and out of repair amounted to 370,737, showing an increase of 15 per cent. as compared with the previous fasli. The number of wells is returned as 321,766, showing an increase of over 18 per cent. as compared with fasli 1300, and it is also observed that besides these wells there are 134,244 wells situated in wet lands, which are used to supplement irrigation from Government sources.

20. *Rent-roll.*—The total number of pattas amounted to 2,921,911, being an increase of a little less than 1 per cent. as compared with the previous year. Nearly 90 per cent. of the increase was under joint pattas and is believed to be due, as stated in previous reviews, to the growing desire on the part of the ryots to secure documentary evidence of their joint rights. The Board observes that the percentage of the class of holdings paying less than Rs. 10 is increasing steadily though by small degrees from year to year, owing mainly to sub-division of property among heirs and to fresh lands being taken up by poor peasants who tend to swell the lowest class of landholders. The gross assessment on the holdings amounted to about Rs. 410 lakhs, giving an average of about Rs. 14-0-2 per patta; the corresponding average for pattas paying less than Rs. 10, which constitute more than two-thirds of the holdings, was Rs. 3-12-10.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) C. A. GALTON,
Secretary to Government.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE
(REVENUE SETTLEMENT, LAND RECORDS AND AGRICULTURE).

RESOLUTION—dated 23rd March 1893, No. 113-A.

The Board resolves to submit to Government its report on the settlement of Land Revenue for fasli 1301 (1891-92), together with the prescribed statements. Explanations of discrepancies and omissions noticed by the Board are still due from fourteen districts. As, however, the Government of India has, in its Resolution communicated with G.O., dated 24th December 1892, No. 1295, expressed its readiness to condone discrepancies not exceeding 5 per cent., the Board has not thought it necessary to delay its report until complete and accurate figures have been received from all the districts. An errata list will be submitted hereafter if necessary.

2. *Season and Rainfall.*—As pointed out in the report for fasli 1300 (1890-91), the season in that year was generally very unfavorable throughout the Presidency with the exception of the four northern districts and of Bellary, Kurnool, Tanjore and Trichinopoly. Owing to the failure of the north-east monsoon rains which were

Nellore.
Cuddapah.
Chingleput.
North Arcot.
South Arcot.

Madura.
Tinnevely.
Coimbatore.
Malabar.

unusually late and scanty in portions of the nine districts noted on the margin, large extents of wet land were left waste and large areas of wet and dry cultivation suffered seriously. The season in the

year under review was, in many respects, even more disastrous than its predecessor. The average rainfall for the Presidency was only 33·50 inches against 40 inches registered in 1890-91, and 45·08 inches, the average of twenty years ending 1889-90. Under the south-west monsoon, the average fall was only 19·83 inches against a normal of 28·35 inches, and was less than the lowest fall recorded during the past twenty years not excepting the famine year 1876-77. The north-east monsoon also registered only 13·67 inches, less even than the quantity registered in the previous year, and 18 per cent. below the normal (16·73 inches). A statement showing the rainfall in each district under each monsoon as compared with the normal is given below:—

Districts.	SOUTH-WEST.		NORTH-EAST.		TOTAL.	
	Average of twenty years ending 1889-90.	Fasli 1301 (1891-92).	Average of twenty years ending 1889-90.	Fasli 1301 (1891-92).	Average of twenty years ending 1889-90.	Fasli 1301 (1891-92).
	INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.
Ganjam	30.74	28.60	13.84	3.14	44.58	31.74
Vizagapatam	37.53	28.33	11.30	2.67	48.92	31.00
Godavari	25.44	22.64	12.04	1.08	37.48	23.72
Kistna	22.26	18.19	11.13	2.49	33.39	20.68
Kurnool	20.28	11.69	6.92	3.20	27.20	14.79
Bellary	16.21	7.25	6.49	2.67	22.70	9.92
Anantapur	15.84	6.39	7.90	4.47	23.74	10.86
Cuddapah	17.21	9.71	11.91	4.46	29.12	14.17
Nellore	12.55	7.65	22.38	9.34	34.93	16.99
Madras	19.07	6.20	35.62	23.28	54.69	29.48
Chingleput	19.12	8.08	26.99	21.34	46.11	29.42
South Arcot	19.63	9.33	23.13	27.90	42.76	37.23
North Arcot	19.73	10.87	18.14	15.49	37.87	26.36
Salem	19.47	10.61	12.21	8.85	31.68	19.46
Coimbatore	13.43	8.12	12.16	12.98	25.59	21.10
Trichinopoly	16.42	9.26	17.60	18.38	34.02	27.64
Tanjore	15.74	8.69	28.51	38.01	44.25	46.70
Madura	11.89	6.79	17.41	26.49	29.30	33.28
Tinnevely	7.11	6.03	19.79	27.55	26.90	33.58
Nilgiris	37.22	43.32	23.75	30.09	60.97	73.41
Malabar	97.97	83.55	15.88	19.09	113.85	102.64
South Canara	128.92	103.97	12.99	12.20	141.91	116.17
Average	28.35	19.83	16.73	13.67	45.08	33.50

3. The south-west monsoon rains were very late in beginning and were seriously deficient in many districts, so that the distress caused by the failure of the previous year's rains in several of the districts specified in the margin of paragraph 2 above was prolonged and deepened, while the area of distress was largely increased by the extension of the failure to the remaining Deccan districts and to Salem. The north-east monsoon was fairly good except in Salem, the Deccan and North coast districts and Nellore, where it was extremely deficient. In Nellore, however, the north-east monsoon of 1890-91 had failed in the south of the district, while in 1891-92 it failed in the northern portion. This failure following on a failure of the south-west monsoon in the Deccan districts, in portions of Salem and in the north of the Nellore district led to a total loss of crop over large areas in these districts, and extensive tracts of black soil in the districts of Bellary, Kurnool and Anantapur remained altogether unsown.

Districts.	Area affected. SQ. MLS.	Population.
Cuddapah	499	46,270
Chingleput	1,408	468,176
North Arcot	857	266,122
Coimbatore	686	167,945
Total	3,450	948,513

4. At the commencement of the fasli distress was confined to the four districts noted on the margin, the numbers relieved on works and gratuitously at the end of June 1891 being 15,800 and 1,700 respectively. In August, anxiety regarding Cuddapah was temporarily relieved, but the continued failure of the rains, especially in the Carnatic and Central districts, greatly increased the area of distress, and it was not until the end of September that good rain commenced to fall in Chingleput, North Arcot, and Coimbatore, and greatly improved prospects. The seriously-affected area on that date extended to 7,000 square miles with a population of 2.33 millions, comprising portions of Chingleput, North Arcot, Salem and Coimbatore. About 35,000 persons were employed on relief works and 7,000 were being fed in kitchens. In the southern portion of Nellore and the Ráyachóti taluk of Cuddapah, there was considerable distress, but sufficient employment was provided on irrigation or Local Fund works. In October and December, a fair fall of rain changed the prospects and brought employment and hope to the agriculturists; the relief works were rapidly abandoned, and at the end of December, the numbers on works had declined, so that in January following

the continued improvement in the condition of these districts enabled all relief works to be closed in them.

5. Whilst, however, the situation was thus improving in the Central and Southern districts, it was becoming critical in the two Northern and the Deccan districts, in the north of Nellore, and in parts of Salem. The rains of the south-west monsoon in those districts had been far below the normal and that in October and November was extremely scanty. During December the season, though favorable in the Carnatic, to the south of the Pennér and in the Central districts except the western portion of Salem, the adjoining part of Coimbatore, and the upland part of North Arcot, brought no rain to the four Deccan districts and North Nellore, and relief works had to be opened on a large scale, whilst in the upland taluks of Kistna adjoining the affected taluks of Kurnool, the situation, though critical, was met by a slight expansion of the ordinary public works. At the end of December, about 10,000 persons were employed on relief works in the four Deccan districts. Including these tracts, North Nellore, and the upland portion of North Arcot, and the affected taluks of Salem and Coimbatore, the area seriously threatened was estimated in December at about 21,300 square miles with a population of over $3\frac{1}{2}$ millions. In Ganjam and Vizagapatam, where the almost entire failure of the north-east rains caused grave anxiety for some time, serious distress was averted by the ample employment afforded to the laboring classes on the East Coast Railway works. A cyclonic fall of rain on the 4th and 5th of November in the northern portion of Ganjam saved a considerable portion of the crops.

* Deccan.	Carnatic.	put in force in six * districts and subsequently in small sections of North Arcot and Coimbatore where relief was found to be required. The affected area in that month was estimated at over 31,000 square miles with a population of nearly 5 millions.
Kurnool.	Nellore (North).	
Bellary.		
Anantapur.	Central.	
Cuddapah.	Salem.	

It was subsequently found unnecessary, however, to start relief works in parts of several of these districts, and at the close of March the affected area was reduced to about 22,700 square miles with a population of $3\frac{1}{2}$ millions, the reduction alluded to, being due entirely to a more accurate determination of the area affected. At the end of the month, relief works affording employment

† Excluding Coimbatore where there were no relief works. to 46,000 persons were in progress in seven† districts, and in Kistna public works on a larger scale than usual were being carried out. At the same date, kitchens for the distribution of cooked food were open in the six districts, at which 909 persons were being fed, 450 of whom were in Kurnool. The condition of the affected area underwent no change till after the 20th of April, when some good and useful showers fell in the affected portions of Coimbatore, Salem, North Arcot and the adjoining uplands of Cuddapah, which enabled cultivation to be commenced there and to a considerable extent relieved anxiety regarding the scarcity of water. No changes were, however, made in the character of the relief works, and the number of persons employed rose considerably in all districts except Anantapur and North Arcot. In May, the improvement noticed above continued, but over the rest of the affected area, the rainfall was much below the average expected, and the number of coolies resorting to the relief works rose to nearly 80,500, being an increase of about 13,500 over the number relieved in April preceding. The increase was large in Nellore and Bellary, and moderate in Cuddapah, North Arcot and Salem. In June (the last month of the fasli under report) the favorable character of the season during the two preceding months continued and extended early in the month over the upland portions of North Arcot and the adjoining sub-division taluks of Cuddapah as well as over the greater part of the Kurnool district. After the middle of the month, a material change took place in the condition of the block made up of the northern taluks of Anantapur, the eastern taluks of Bellary, and the western portion of Kurnool, and on the 21st June, heavy and almost unprecedented rain fell throughout the Deccan districts, which was subsequently followed by further heavy falls over the whole tract, and rather later on in the affected portion of Nellore. With the

improvement in the season noted, the affected area rapidly decreased, and at the end of the month (June 1892) was reduced to 17,600 square miles in eight districts with a population of 2·57 millions, while the numbers employed on relief works fell to 77,668 persons as noted on the margin. The improvement in the season which began in June happily continued in the succeeding months and the numbers on relief works continued steadily to decline, so that within two months after the close of the year (fasli), all relief operations were discontinued except in a few localities in Kurnool, Bellary, Nellore and Cuddapah, where about 3,000 coolies were employed

until the middle of September 1892.

7. The Godáviri began to rise in July, attaining the maximum height of 16·9 feet above the anicut crest on the 3rd October 1891. The floods caused breaches in the embankment of the river and canals and damaged the standing crops to the extent of about a lakh of rupees. The freshes, however, rapidly subsided and stood only 4·9 feet over the anicut on the 6th October 1891. The Kistna had good freshes, the highest flood registering 14·83 feet over the anicut in the middle of July, against 8·4 in the previous year. In Nellore the freshes in the Pennér which is largely fed by the drainage of the Anantapur and Cuddapah districts, were unusually scanty owing to the very deficient rainfall in those districts. The Sangam and Nellore anicuts caught what little water there was, but the quantity stored was trifling. In the deltaic tracts of the district, therefore, there was a serious failure of the crops irrigable from the anicut channels which necessitated remissions to the amount of over 3 lakhs or 49 per cent. of the total revenue from the works.

The Cauvery began to rise in Trichinopoly in July, and the highest flood was 8·5 feet in October. It fell with unusual rapidity in January and was nearly dry by the middle of the month.

8. *Particulars of Crops.*—The subjoined abstract shows the areas of Government and inam lands cultivated with different crops in comparison with the figures of the preceding year. Full details are given in statistical return II :—

Crops.	Area cultivated.		Percentage of the area under each crop to the total cultivated area.	
	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.
Food-grains.	ACS.	ACS.		
Rice	6,159,628	5,771,182	23·6	23·7
Other food-grains	14,375,297	13,931,865	55·2	57·3
Total ..	20,534,925	19,703,047	78·8	81·0
Other crops.				
Oil-seeds	1,918,705	1,501,638	7·4	6·2
Fibres (chiefly cotton)	1,829,092	1,389,261	7·0	5·7
Orchard and garden produce	628,136	605,439	2·4	2·6
Condiments and spices	314,059	276,705	1·2	1·1
Dyes (not forest) chiefly indigo	258,860	214,228	1·0	·9
Sugars	90,812	72,404	·3	·3
Others	496,034	545,570	1·9	2·3
Total ..	6,535,698	4,605,245	21·2	19·0
Grand Total ..	26,070,623	24,308,292	100·0	100·0

Owing to the very unfavorable character of the season there was a large falling off in total cultivated area (Government and inam) amounting to about 1·77 millions of acres or 6·8 per cent., the decrease being almost equally divided between food and non-food crops. The area covered by food crops amounted to 5½ per cent. of the total cultivated area. Under non-food crops there was a marked decrease under "oil-seeds"

and "fibres." The former, however, still covered the largest area under non-food crops, viz., 1·50 millions of acres or 6·2 per cent. of the total cultivated area, while the latter followed with nearly 1·39 millions of acres or 5·7 per cent.

9. The following statement shows the area cultivated with certain special products during the year as compared with the figures for the preceding year and the average for five years :—

Crops.	Average of five years ending 1890-91.	1890-91.	1891-92.	Increase or decrease over 1890-91.	Percentage of increase or decrease.
Oil-seeds	ACS. 1,582,137	ACS. 1,918,705	ACS. 1,501,638	— 417,067	21·7
Cotton	1,491,506	1,737,722	1,318,042	— 419,680	24·2
Indigo	435,129	255,511	212,255	— 43,256	16·9
Sugarcane	51,632	56,870	58,373	+ 1,503	2·6
Total ..	3,560,404	3,968,808	3,090,308	— 878,500	22·1

(a) *Oil-seeds.*—The total area under oil-seeds shows a decrease of about 417,000 acres as compared with the preceding year. The decrease was general, the bulk of it occurring in Coimbatore, Tinnevely, North Arcot, South Arcot, Cuddapah and Madura which contributed over 75 per cent. of the total decrease. The result was attributable to the particularly unfavorable season in the year, except in Tinnevely where dry crops were grown on wet lands to a large extent in the preceding year owing to failure of water-supply.

(b) *Cotton.*—The total area sown with cotton, as compared with the previous year, shows a decrease of nearly 420,000 acres or 24·2 per cent. The bulk of the decrease (83 per cent.) occurred in the four Deccan districts, Bellary showing by far the largest falling off; and it was due to the almost total failure of the rains during the usual sowing season.

(c) *Indigo.*—The area returned under indigo fell from 255,500 acres to 212,200 acres or by 16·9 per cent. and was 51 per cent. below the normal. The decrease occurred in all districts except Ganjam, Cuddapah, Anantapur, and Tanjore, and was particularly large in Kurnool, Nellore, South Arcot, and Vizagapatam, which contributed between them more than 87 per cent. of the total decrease. The decrease in South Arcot is reported to be due to the preference shown by the ryots to sugarcane and groundnut which appear to be generally in greater request, while the falling off in the remaining districts was due to the unfavorable character of the season in the year.

(d) *Sugarcane.*—The cultivation of sugarcane on the other hand shows a small increase of 1,503 acres or 2·6 per cent. as compared with the previous year, accounted for mainly by an increase of 2,627 acres in South Arcot, due, it is said, to the unusually heavy rainfall of February 1891, and to the ryots' preference for this cultivation (*vide item (c) supra*).

10. *Outturn of crops.*—In consequence of the unfavorable season during the year, the outturn of crops was generally poor except in the deltaic portions of Kistna, Godáviri, Tanjore and Trichinopoly, and in the two West Coast districts. In Ganjam and Vizagapatam the outturn generally amounted to an 8-anna crop; in Godáviri, the wet crops in the upland taluks failed to a large extent, and dry crops yielded only an 8-anna crop; in Kistna the average yield for the whole district was 26 per cent. fair, 39 per cent. middling, and 35 per cent. poor. The yield in the affected parts of the upland taluks was very unsatisfactory, more than 53 per cent. being poor and 38 per cent. only middling. In the four Deccan districts large areas were either left waste or yielded nothing, while the general outturn on land harvested was considerably less than 8-annas. In Nellore, about a third of the cropped area yielded a middling

crop, while about half more yielded only a 4-anna crop, and the average was only 5 annas. In Salem, except under the Cauvery channels and wells, the earlier crop largely failed and the later yielded a low outturn; but the general outturn may be taken at about 8 annas. In Chingleput, North Arcot, South Arcot and Tinnevely, about half the area yielded only a middling crop, while more than a fourth yielded a poor harvest. In Coimbatore, wet crops yielded well except in the Kollegal taluk and under the Amaravati channels in the Karur taluk, but the dry crops were poor in five taluks, though fair in three others especially on black cotton soils.

11. *Sanitary condition.*—The public health was generally very unsatisfactory during the year and especially so in the affected districts. The total mortality for the Presidency amounted to 23·98 per mille of the population of 1891 against 18·48 in the preceding year and 17·81 per mille, the average of the last ten years. As usual, the Presidency town shows the highest mortality, 56·64 per mille against 43·21 in the previous year. The subjoined statement exhibits the mortality classified under different causes during the past five years :—

Diseases.	Number of deaths.					Percentage to the total in				
	Fasli 1297.	Fasli 1298.	Fasli 1299.	Fasli 1300.	Fasli 1301.	Fasli 1297.	Fasli 1298.	Fasli 1299.	Fasli 1300.	Fasli 1301.
Cholera ..	61,847	63,289	52,960	33,440	118,994	9·8	10·3	7·9	5·3	14·7
Small-pox ..	22,316	28,421	24,935	36,357	49,252	3·5	4·6	3·7	5·7	6·1
Fever ..	228,543	205,596	267,510	235,145	269,493	36·2	33·6	40·1	37·1	33·4
Other diseases ..	318,524	315,791	322,215	329,307	369,842	50·5	51·5	48·3	51·9	45·8
Total ..	631,230	613,097	667,620	634,249	807,581	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0

The total number of deaths, amounted to 807,581, which is higher than the number reached in any year subsequent to the great famine of 1876–78 and 27 per cent. higher than the number of deaths in fasli 1300 (1890–91). Nearly half this increase occurred under cholera which carried away about 3½ times as many people as in fasli 1300, no district enjoying absolute immunity from it. The deaths from fever also rose by 34,348 or 15 per cent., the increase occurring in all districts except Anantapur, Trichinopoly and South Canara. The deaths from small-pox which showed a large increase in fasli 1300 advanced still further during the year under report. They were about 35 per cent. in excess of those in the preceding year and about twice as many as those in fasli 1299 (1889–90). The mortality was particularly heavy in Malabar, Kistna and Godavari, which together contributed more than half the total number of deaths under this head in the Presidency. On the whole, 14·7 per cent. of the total deaths under all heads were from cholera, 6·1 per cent. from small-pox, 33·4 per cent. from fever and 45·8 per cent. from “other diseases.” How much of the increased mortality noticed above is attributable to the effects of the past famine and how much to other causes will be noticed in the report on famine now under preparation.

12. *Condition of cattle.*—Owing to the unfavorable season, pasture and fodder were generally deficient, and there was difficulty also in procuring water in many cases. Large areas of forest reserves were thrown open for free grazing or grazing at low rates of fees, but even on the hills pasture became scarce, and cattle died in large numbers in many of the affected districts. The extent of this loss cannot, however, be correctly ascertained, as deaths from natural causes were not registered during the year and the annual census had to be postponed in many districts as cattle over large areas had been driven away to distant pastures. The subject, however, will be noticed in the famine report referred to above. The deaths from diseases amounted to 122,862 against 130,000 in the previous year.

13. *Prices.*—The prices of food-grains which had been steadily rising since fasli 1298 (1887–89) rose abnormally high during the year under report. The price of horse-gram also which showed a fall during the preceding year now exhibited a large increase. As compared with the preceding year, paddy, 2nd sort, was dearer by 22 per

cent., while the dry grains which are the staple food of the masses were dearer by 41 to 44 per cent. On the average of ten years ending fasli 1299 (1889–90), the rise in paddy amounted to 44 per cent. and in the dry grains about 65 per cent., the increase in both cases being almost general throughout the Presidency.

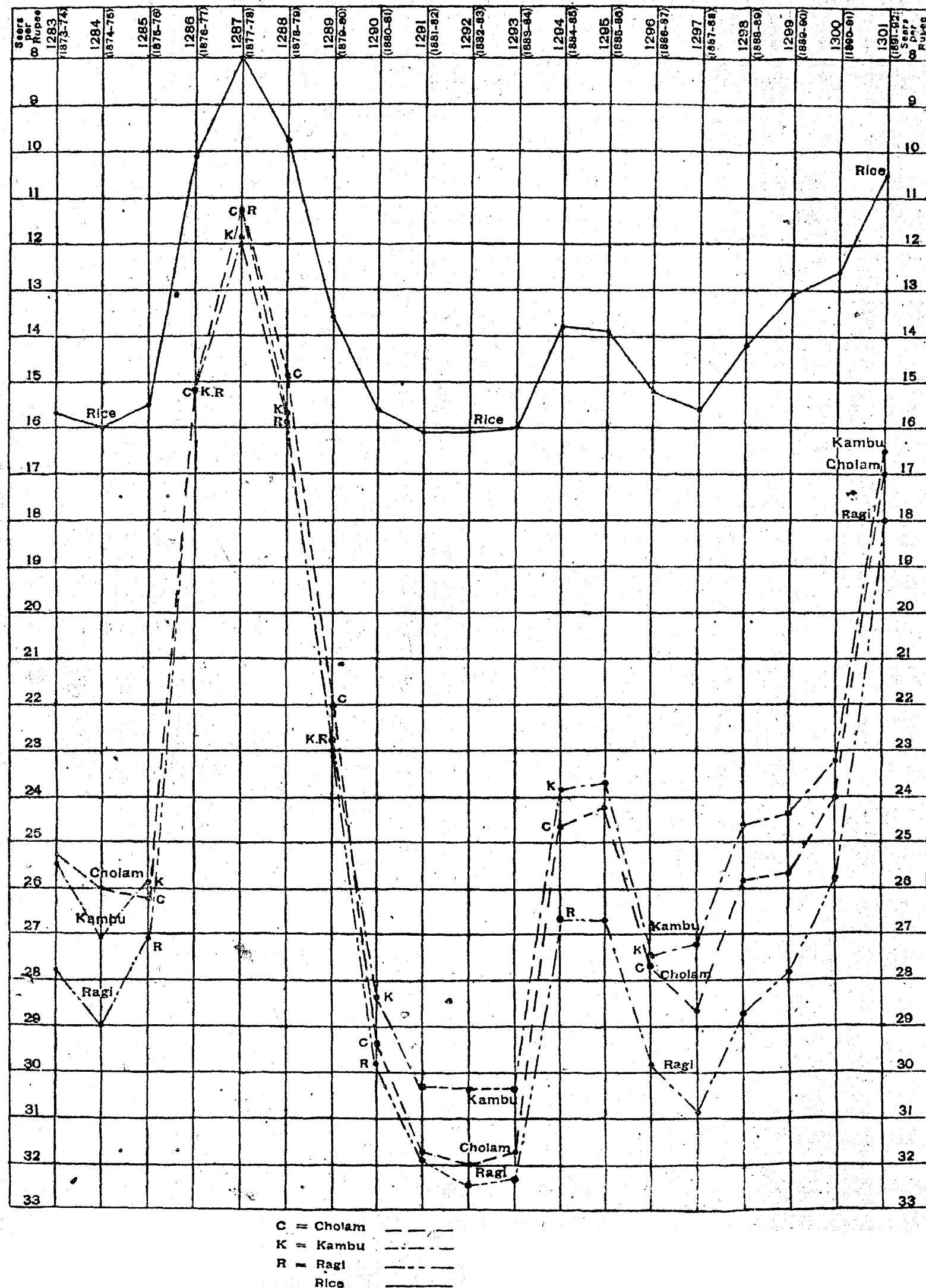
The following table shows the course of prices from month to month as compared with the normal or average of ten years ending fasli 1299 (1889–90):—

Months.		IN IMPERIAL SEERS PER RUPEE.							
		Rice, 2nd sort.		Cholum.		Cumbu.		Ragi.	
		Normal.	Fasli 1301.	Normal.	Fasli 1301.	Normal.	Fasli 1301.	Normal.	Fasli 1301.
July 1891 ..	..	15·0	11·9	27·5	22·4	25·5	20·8	28·8	22·9
August ..	..	14·8	11·6	27·0	21·1	25·5	19·9	28·5	22·3
September ..	..	14·7	11·2	27·1	19·4	26·6	18·9	28·8	20·4
October ..	..	14·7	11·0	27·3	18·4	27·1	18·1	29·5	19·9
November ..	..	14·8	10·7	27·6	17·2	27·8	17·1	29·9	18·7
December ..	..	14·9	9·9	28·1	14·5	27·8	15·0	30·2	15·7
January 1892 ..	..	15·2	10·0	28·3	14·7	27·8	14·8	30·4	15·3
February ..	..	15·4	10·1	28·5	15·0	27·5	15·0	30·2	15·4
March ..	..	15·4	10·1	28·4	15·2	27·0	14·7	30·0	15·5
April ..	..	15·5	10·1	28·9	15·3	26·7	14·4	29·8	15·7
May ..	..	15·5	10·0	28·6	15·4	26·5	14·3	29·7	15·8
June ..	..	15·2	9·9	27·9	15·2	25·8	14·1	29·2	15·7

14. With the failure of the north-east monsoon in fasli 1300 (1890–91) the rise in prices became more marked, and in July 1891 the dry grains were 5 to 6 seers per rupee, and rice about 3 seers per rupee, dearer than usual. From that month onward the rise was general and rapid till December 1891 and markedly so in the latter month. For rice and cholum, the maximum rates for the fasli year were reached in December 1891, for ragi in January 1892, when rice was 50 and the dry grains from 90 to 100 per cent. dearer than is usual at that time of the year. Rice grew a little cheaper later on, but in May 1892 was 55 per cent. above the normal rate for the month. Cholum and ragi were also rather cheaper up to May 1892, but in June began to get dearer again. Cumbu grew steadily dearer from February 1892 to the close of the fasli, i.e., in June 1892. On that date, rice was 53·5, cholum 83·5, cumbu 83, and ragi 86 per cent., dearer than usual at that time of the year, rice selling at an average of 9·9 seers per rupee and the dry grains ranging from an average of 14·1 to 15·7 seers per rupee for the whole Presidency.

15. The following diagram shows in one view the annual average prices for the Presidency during the past 19 years :—

DIAGRAM SHEWING THE FLUCTUATIONS IN THE AVERAGE PRICES OF FOOD GRAINS IN THE
MADRAS PRESIDENCY FOR EACH AGRICULTURAL (FASLI) YEAR
FROM FASLI 1283 (1873-74) TO FASLI 1301 (1891-92),
IN TERMS OF SEERS (OF 80 TOLAS) PER RUPEE



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16. A statement is as usual appended to this report (statement No. 5) comparing the commutation rates adopted at the settlement with the prices which prevailed during the fasli. In 1890-91 the ryots' selling prices were observed to compare favorably with the commutation rates in all the settled districts, except in Vizagapatam and the Koilkuntla taluk of the Kurnool district. The large advance in prices which occurred during the year under report tended to more than cover the deficiency in these two tracts and to raise the differences in the others. It should be noted, however, that the abnormal prices were due to the failure of crops and poor outturn.

17. With reference to the question how far the rise in prices has affected the wages of agricultural labourers, the Board observes that only three Collectors, Messrs. Hammick, Winterbotham and Brodie, have dealt with it in their jamabandi reports. Their reports only tend to confirm the opinion previously expressed that the wages of agricultural labourers who are generally paid in kind are not affected by variations in the prices of grains. The Collector of South Arcot adds that at some particular seasons such as groundnut-picking season when there is a particularly large demand for labour, the wages exhibit a temporary rise, but that, even then, they are paid partly in produce and partly in cash, and that inquiries made by him in one taluk went to show that there has been little or no change either in the rate or form of wages. As regards skilled labour, he states that "probably money forms a more considerable part of the wage," but doubts whether that has risen in proportion to prices. The Collector of Tanjore states that "if the earnings of the agricultural labourer be valued in money, his wages would exhibit a rise by nearly 25 per cent. in the last five years," but he "is paid in grain and is in fact no better nor worse off than when prices are low." He adds that "high prices have not altered the customary money wage of skilled labour, but the demand for masons, carpenters and blacksmiths for the Mayavaram-Muttupet Railway has raised their wages to some extent." The Collector of South Canara states that, leaving out of account agricultural labourers who are most usually paid in kind, there has been some increase in the wages of other labourers, due to the increase in the demand for labour caused by the establishment of numerous manufactories in the larger towns, the existence of plantations of various kinds in the provinces bordering on Canara, the facilities afforded for emigration, and such like causes. As remarked by Mr. Hammick, however, the whole subject is complicated by local customs and peculiarities and cannot be dealt with satisfactorily until Collectors and Divisional-officers can find time to make careful and elaborate enquiries in as wide a range as possible. The Board trusts that with reference to the instructions issued in Board's Proceedings, dated 12th December 1892, No. 783, all Collectors will be able to furnish some useful information on the subject in their next jamabandi report.

18. The land revenue of the Presidency is derived from the following sources:—

- Peshkash or revenue from permanently-settled estates;
- Shrotriem jodi or quit-rent levied on inam villages held on favorable tenure;
- Assessment levied on lands held under the ryotwar system; and
- Miscellaneous revenue.

19. *Peshkash or revenue due on permanently-settled estates.*—The total amount of peshkash payable during the fasli was Rs. 50,57,453 against Rs. 50,70,024 in the preceding year. The difference of Rs. 12,571 is explained below:—

	Decrease.	Rs.
Decrease due to the reduction of peshkash on account of lands taken up for public purposes	12,474	
Decrease due to the deduction from the peshkash of Ramnad of the poruppu on one-fourth of the Sadurvedamangalam village due by Government to the zemindar	118	
Total	12,592	
	Increase.	
Addition made to peshkash of the assessment on unclaimed or resumed minor inams transferred to zemindars	21	
Net decrease	12,571	

20. *Shrotriem jodi.*—The quit-rents payable to Government on villages held on shrotriem or favorable tenure amounted to Rs. 6,68,940 against Rs. 6,65,982 in the preceding year. The variations are explained in statement No. 8.

21. *Ryotwari revenue*.—This is the most important item of land revenue, and comprises the assessment paid direct to Government by peasant proprietors on account of their holdings. The subjoined abstract shows the extent and assessment of these holdings at the commencement and end of the year :—

Items.	DRY.		WET.		TOTAL.	
	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.
Holdings at the beginning of the year.	ACS. 17,008,097	RS. 1,74,96,178	ACS. 4,132,855	RS. 2,06,88,868	ACS. 21,140,952	RS. 3,81,85,046
South Canara	..	..	..	..	..	13,81,500
Total ..	17,008,097	1,74,96,178	4,132,855	2,06,88,868	21,140,952	3,95,66,546
Deduct—						
1. Lands resigned	317,396	2,33,223	10,404	43,970	327,800	2,77,193
2. Lands sold for arrears of revenue and bought in by Government.	5,551	5,157	493	1,910	6,044	7,067
3. Deficiency by survey	19,613	25,628	1,427	7,170	21,040	32,798
4. Lands transferred by private sale	251,881	2,67,045	74,807	3,81,974	326,688	6,49,019
5. Other transfers	69,949	94,812	24,039	1,31,574	93,988	2,26,386
South Canara	..	..	..	..	..	363
Total ..	664,390	6,25,865	111,170	5,66,598	775,560	11,92,826
Remainder ..	16,343,707	1,68,70,313	4,021,685	2,01,22,270	20,365,392	3,83,73,720
Add—						
1. Lands newly taken up on dark-hast	300,501	2,56,345	19,401	80,587	319,902	3,36,932
2. Excess by survey	44,589	53,534	2,657	72,520	47,246	1,26,054
3. Lands transferred by private sale	251,881	2,67,045	74,807	3,81,974	326,688	6,49,019
4. Other transfers	55,591	64,554	42,218	2,40,867	97,809	3,05,421
South Canara	..	..	..	..	..	2,406
Total ..	652,562	6,41,478	1,39,083	7,75,948	791,645	14,19,832
Total holdings ..	16,996,269	1,75,11,791	4,160,768	2,08,98,218	21,157,037	3,97,93,552
Increase compared with fasli 1300 (1890-91)	— 11,828	+ 15,613	+ 27,913	+ 2,09,350	+ 16,085	+ 2,27,006
Percentage of increase ..	— .07	+ .09	+ .67	+ 1.01	+ .08	+ .57

22. The total occupied area during the year amounted to nearly 21·16 million

Districts.	Increase.	
	ACS.	RS.
Bellary	27,781	37,961
Malabar	20,881	18,994
Nellore	12,624	32,201
Tanjore	9,297	2,057
Godavari	6,348	16,642
Coimbatore	5,353	4,453
Cuddapah	3,245	3,937
Tinnevely	3,073	3,771
Vizagapatam	1,123	1,230
Chingleput	1,035	2,898
Total ..	90,760	1,24,144

Districts.	Decrease.	
	ACS.	RS.
Madura	17,413	15,624
Kurnool	13,974	7,260
Salem	11,284	8,864
North Arcot	10,912	8,154
Nilgiris	784	774
Total ..	54,367	40,676

Ganjam	805	577
Kistna	5,246	1,278
Anantapur	13,909	23,870
South Arcot	12,397	1,18,774
Trichinopoly	53	706

under "Miscellaneous," however, fell by 11,000 acres or about 16 per cent. In Malabar where the season was more favorable than in the previous year, a large area of lands was taken up for the cultivation of 'Ponan, modan' (hill and upland rice) and other fugitive crops. The increase in Tanjore was due to the omission in the previous year's accounts of lands occupied in the Kattuguthagai villages * in excess of the authorized extent before the issue of the

* Villages granted on lump assessment.

prohibitory notice in 1888. The increases in most of the other districts were mainly due to large areas having been taken up during the early rains in expectation of a favorable monsoon. In Nellore it was due in part also to the tank-bed lands abandoned under the Sangam project having been newly brought under cultivation. The decreases in the extent of holdings were large in six districts owing to the failure of the rains. In Anantapur the decrease would have been much larger but for an increase of about 11,000 acres due to the adoption of survey areas in the Gooty and Tadpatri taluks. The increase in assessment in this district and in South Arcot, in spite of the decrease in the area, was caused by the introduction of the settlement rates of assessment into certain taluks. In Ganjam there is a small decrease in the assessment, notwithstanding an increase in the extent of holdings, due to (1) certain wet lands assessed at high rates having been taken up for public purposes; (2) the transfer of some lands from wet to dry and of others from a higher to a lower wet group; and (3) the omission of the Collector to include in the demand the assessment on resumed village service inam lands on the ground that such assessment *minus* the jodi is credited to the Village Service Fund. The Collector will be instructed to add the amount in future to the ryotwar demand and then deduct it by "beriz deductions" in favour of the Village Service Fund. In Kistna, owing to the withdrawal of water applications in the deltaic taluks and the non-acceptance of applications for water even in previously irrigated areas owing to the maximum irrigable area having been already exceeded, there was a decrease in the wet assessment (of Rs. 9,180) which more than counterbalanced the increase in the dry assessment.

23. The net increase for the Presidency may be grouped under the following heads. The details for each district are given in the appendix as directed in G.O., dated 8th November 1886, No. 968:—

	ACS.	RS.
(1) Variations due to relinquishment and Darkhasts with reference to the state of the season	—7,898	+ 61,734
(2) Increase due to the introduction of survey areas and the new settlement rates in Godavery Anantapur, Bellary and South Arcot.	26,206	93,256
(3) Increase due to re-sale of lands bought in by Government at sales for arrears of revenue chiefly in Ceded Districts, Madura, Coimbatore and Ganjam	1,626	2,013
(4) Increase due to transfer of lands from dry to wet	..	67,674
(5) Increase due to other causes	6,569	19,715
Total increase ..	26,503	2,44,392

Deduct.		
(1) Lands sold for arrears of revenue and bought in by Government	6,044	7,089
(2) Lands which have become useless or have been taken up for public purposes ..	4,374	10,297
Total deduction ..	10,418	17,386
Net increase ..	16,085	2,27,006

24. Compared with fasli 1285 (1875-76) or the year before the famine of 1876-77, the total occupied area in the year under report including cultivation shown under "Miscellaneous," (21·90 million acres) exhibits an increase of 1·57 million acres or 7 per cent. The increase occurs in all the districts except Kurnool, Anantapur, Cuddapah and Salem. In the last-named district, however, the deficiency was only 914 acres; but in the other three it amounted to 137,524 acres, Kurnool and Anantapur showing the largest falling off, 81,200 acres and 41,300 acres respectively. These three districts had never fully recovered from the effects of the famine of 1876-77, but steady progress was observable up to the end of 1890-91. The failure of the rains in 1891-92 has, however, seriously retarded the progress in Kurnool and Anantapur, though it is hoped that the effects will be only temporary.

25. *Holdings and Cultivation*.—Statement No. 10 shows for each district the particulars of holdings and the extent cultivated and charged for. Owing to the very unfavorable character of the season, there was a large falling off in the area cropped in all the districts except Tinnevely, the Nilgiris and Malabar. The total

extent cultivated amounted to only 16·85 million acres or 79·6 per cent. of the holdings against 17·82 millions or 84·3 per cent. in the preceding year. The decrease was particularly large in Anantapur and Bellary in which extensive areas of black cotton soil were, as already observed, left waste and which together contributed nearly 47 per cent. of the total decrease in the Presidency. In these districts the extent of miscellaneous cultivation also fell by about acres 11,000 in each. The decrease amounted to between 53,000 and 72,000 acres in Kurnool, Chingleput, Kistna, North Arcot and Cuddapah, and between 32,000 and 48,000 acres in South Arcot, Salem, Trichinopoly and Madura, and in Godávári, Nellore and Vizagapatam to about 20,000 acres each. In three of these districts, viz., South Arcot, North Arcot, and Trichinopoly,

	PER CENT.
1. Nilgiris	65
2. Godávári	33
3. Vizagapatam	32
4. Chingleput	31
5. Tinnevely	30
6. Bellary	28
7. Anantapur	28
8. Nellore	28
9. Trichinopoly	23
10. Kistna	22
11. North Arcot	21

there was a large falling off in the extent of miscellaneous cultivation also aggregating over 50,000 acres. The proportion of waste to holdings exceeded 20 per cent. in the marginally noted eleven districts. The large proportion of waste in the Nilgiris was, as explained in the previous year's report, due to a considerable area of uncultivated but occupied land which was not charged before the new settlement having since been included in the holdings. In Tinnevely the taluk officers have again omitted to take account of areas occupied by palmyra topes in preparing the cultivation returns. The results of the inquiry ordered by Government as to how far the system of fallows is deliberately practised and is the result of any undue curtailment of common grazing grounds will be reported on in the next annual report.

26. *Gross Ryotwar Demand, Remissions and Deductions.*—The total ryotwar demand on the area dealt with above, excluding second-crop assessment and charge for water, amounted to Rs. 397·93 lakhs or Rs. 2·27 lakhs more than in the previous year. In consequence, however, of the serious failure of rains and water-supply in the irrigation sources, very large remissions had to be granted in several districts, amounting in the aggregate to Rs. 36,99,605 against Rs. 15,60,182 in the preceding year. Besides the ordinary remissions for waste, withered crops, &c., on wet lands, remissions were allowed in North Arcot, Chingleput and parts of Ganjam, of the full assessment on wet lands which did not yield more than a two-anna crop and also for portions of fields in the first two districts. In the matter of raising dry crops on wet lands also, special concessions were granted in these two districts and in parts of Cuddapah by which dry crops grown on wet lands under rain-fed tanks and other sources before the 31st August 1891 were charged only the dry assessment, even though Government water may have been subsequently received and used for irrigating the crops. On dry crops raised subsequent to that date, only the usual water rate prescribed for such crops was levied in addition to the dry assessment whenever Government water was used and not the full wet assessment. Large remissions on dry lands had also to be granted in portions of the Nellore, Kurnool, Bellary and Anantapur districts, full remission being granted for waste and for total loss of crop and also for land which yielded a 2-anna crop and under in Nellore and less than a 2-anna crop in Bellary and Kurnool, while in Anantapur half the assessment was remitted on lands which yielded less than a 4-anna crop. A small amount representing 25 per cent. of the assessment was also remitted on dry lands in nineteen villages in the Dharmapuri taluk of the Salem district where the outturn was exceedingly poor.

27. The following abstract shows the remissions granted under the different heads referred to above :—

Items.	Fasli 1300.	Fasli 1301.	Difference. ⁽¹⁾
1. Remissions on lands left waste	Rs. 6,21,400	Rs. 17,00,599	+ 10,79,199
2. Do. for withered crops or loss of produce	5,04,384	14,54,444	+ 9,50,060
3. Do. of the difference between wet and dry assessment on wet lands cultivated with dry crops owing to the failure of water-supply	3,24,987	4,68,775	+ 1,43,788
4. Remissions of water-rate and second crop charge	9,797	43,382	+ 33,585
5. Other items	99,614	32,405	— 67,209
Total	15,60,182	36,99,605	+ 21,39,423

Item 1.—The following table shows in comparison with the preceding year the extent of lands left waste and that on which remission was granted :—

	Fasli 1300.*	Fasli 1301.	Increase or decrease.
Total extent of waste—	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
Dry	3,020,261	3,850,726	+ 830,465
Wet	298,438	456,797	+ 158,359
Total	3,318,699	4,307,523	+ 988,824
Extent on which remission was granted—			
Dry	282	569,116	+ 568,834
Wet	135,564	298,462	+ 162,898
Total	135,846	867,578	+ 731,732
Remainder charged—			
Dry	3,019,979	3,281,610	+ 261,631
Wet	162,874	158,335	— 4,539
Total	3,182,853	3,439,945	+ 257,092

Of the wet waste amounting to 456,797 acres, remission was granted on 298,462 acres or about 65 per cent. The wet assessment remitted was Rs. 12,61,553, being a little over 6 per cent. of the total revenue on wet holdings and more than double the amount of similar remissions granted in the preceding year. There was

	RS.
1. Chingleput	1,72,158
2. North Arcot	1,16,576
3. Nellore	1,11,267
4. Anantapur	70,234
5. Vizagapatam	60,499
6. Cuddapah	56,654
7. Godávári	51,909
8. Salem	49,767
9. Kistna	42,053
10. Kurnool	25,139
11. Bellary	21,579

an increase in every district except South Arcot, Madura, Tinnevely, Coimbatore and Malabar, the increases being particularly large in the marginally-noted eleven districts which suffered seriously during the year. On the other hand, the season in Tinnevely having been much better than in the preceding year, the waste remission in that district showed a decrease of Rs. 1,06,906. The decreases in South Arcot and Madura were due to a favorable north-east monsoon, while the fall in Coimbatore was due to the tanks and channels having been generally well supplied with water in consequence of the good freshes in the Noyil river and of the rains in the Nilgiris and Anamalai hills and on the Western ghâts. The total extent of dry waste amounted to 3,850,726 acres. No remissions are granted on such lands in ordinary years, but owing to the exceptional character of the season in the past year, the assessment on 568,876 acres, amounting to Rs. 4,31,827, was remitted in the districts of Nellore, Anantapur, Bellary and Kurnool. The assessment on 240 acres in the Wynaad taluk of Malabar, amounting to Rs. 361, was also remitted under the settlement rules according to which on lands taken up for temporary cultivation assessment is charged only on portions actually cultivated.

Item 2 represents remissions granted on wet lands generally and on dry lands in some of the affected districts, the crops on which entirely failed or yielded an exceedingly poor harvest as explained in paragraph 26 *supra*. The total amount

	RS.
1. Nellore	4,24,682
2. Bellary	3,25,295
3. North Arcot	1,10,696
4. Kurnool	93,464
5. Anantapur	82,905
6. Vizagapatam	38,319
7. Cuddapah	22,636
8. Ganjam	21,346
Total	11,19,403

remitted under this head amounted to Rs. 14,54,444, which is nearly three times the amount of similar remissions granted in the preceding year. The increases occurred chiefly in the eight districts noted on the margin. On the other hand, there were decreases of over a lakh of rupees in Tinnevely and Chingleput due in the former district to the favorable season during the year, while in the latter the

decrease is more than covered by the increase under waste and other remissions which were about thrice as large.

	Rs.
1. North Arcot	88,829
2. Cuddapah	63,590
3. Nellore	62,631
4. Chingleput	42,441
5. Anantapur	40,673
6. Vizagapatam	17,355
7. Godávári	11,374
Total	3,26,893

Item 4.—The increase under this head related chiefly to the districts of Kurnool, North Arcot and Madura where the second crop charge was remitted on double crop lands on which no second crop was raised from want of water.

Other items 5.—The large decrease under this head was due to the fact that special-dry remissions, amounting to Rs. 83,000, were granted in fasli 1300 (1890–91) in the Madura and Tinnevely districts.

28. The loss of revenue due to the remissions detailed above was large in the

District.	Amount remitted.	Percentage on the demand on the holding excluding water-rate and 2nd crop charge.
Vizagapatam	Rs. 1,16,548	46.15
Nellore	8,20,650	40.67
Kurnool	1,87,679	15.03
Bellary	6,91,772	53.08
Anantapur	2,84,597	36.54
Cuddapah	2,94,908	18.22
North Arcot	4,12,611	20.54
Chingleput	4,52,033	29.16
Salem	1,01,857	5.72
Total	33,62,655	..

Item 3.—The remissions under this head amounted to nearly 4.69 lakhs or 1.44 lakhs in excess of the preceding year. This was the result mainly of a gross increase of 3.27 lakhs in the marginally-noted seven districts reduced by a decrease of Rs. 1.81 lakhs in Tinnevely and Rs. .20 lakh in Coimbatore.

districts noted on the margin, but the loss was unavoidable, considering the very disastrous nature of the season, following as it did one or two bad seasons in several of the districts. Timely measures were adopted in all the districts to carry out a thorough inspection of the lands on which remissions were claimed, and no pains were spared by the local officers to ensure that, while the interests of Government were fully protected, the ryots, on the other hand, reaped the full benefit of the remissions that were granted. The arrangements made to this end in the North Arcot district were most satisfactory.

29. Besides the remissions referred to above which were granted with reference to the state of the season, there were what are called the fixed remissions or abatement of the demand recurring from year to year, and deductions in favour of religious institutions, village officers, &c. These remissions and deductions amounted to Rs. 2,78,762 and Rs. 18,38,038, respectively, against Rs. 2,48,519 and Rs. 18,10,187 in the preceding year. Details are given below:—

Item.	Fasli 1300.	Fasli 1301.	VARIATION.	
			Increase.	Decrease.
<i>Fixed remissions.</i>	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Remissions on account of irrigation by lift	* 1,00,541	1,05,817	5,276	..
2. Increment remissions in the newly-settled districts	* 1,00,324	1,27,703	27,379	..
3. Remissions granted on account of heaviness of assessment	20,490	20,345	..	145
4. Remissions granted under the tope rules and on account of cowles	* 6,603	6,264	..	339
5. Dasabandam remission granted for maintaining irrigation works in repair	* 5,842	5,123	..	719
6. Other items	* 14,719	13,610	..	1,209
Total	2,48,519	2,78,762	32,655	2,412
Net	..	..	30,243	..
<i>Deductions from the demand.</i>				
7. Fees (merahs), salaries to village and village cess included in the assessment	* 9,37,938	9,76,404	38,466	..
8. Allowances to religious institutions in lieu of cash payments formerly made from the treasury, &c.	7,34,593	7,35,973	1,380	..
9. Land cess included in the assessment	* 89,038	88,545	..	493
10. Miscellaneous	* 48,618	37,116	..	11,502
Total	18,10,187	18,38,038	39,846	11,995
Net	..	..	27,851	..

* Since corrected.

30. The nature of these remissions and deductions has been explained in previous reports. The increase under item 1 appears chiefly in Kistna and is due to greater extent of irrigation by lift from channels in consequence of insufficient rainfall. The increase under item 2 is due to the introduction of the settlement rates in portions of Godávári, Bellary, Anantapur and South Arcot.

Item 6 includes Rs. 4,982 remitted on salt pans left waste in the South Canara district, Rs. 3,653 remitted in the Nilgiris and Malabar on lands devoted to plantations, Rs. 2,575 being the amount of land assessment equal to tree-tax remitted in the districts of Coimbatore, South Arcot and Trichinopoly in cases where one ryot held a patta for the land and another for the trees growing on it.

Item 7.—The increase of Rs. 38,466 under deductions on account of village officers is the net result mainly of an increase of Rs. 74,839 in Chingleput and decreases of Rs. 20,529 in South Arcot and Rs. 10,530 in Coimbatore. The increase in Chingleput was due to the payment of the increased contribution sanctioned in G.O., No. 1236, dated 31st December 1891. The decrease in Coimbatore was due to the discontinuance under G.O., No. 213, dated 21st March 1890, of the beriz deductions previously made in favour of village officers and explained in the previous year's report. The decrease

in South Arcot is mainly due to the discontinuance of the old "uliyam * deductions" in the Chidambaram taluk

after the introduction of the revenue settlement during the year.

Item 8.—There was a net increase of Rs. 1,380 under this head due mainly to a decrease of Rs. 5,430 under deductions in lieu of cash payments and an increase of Rs. 5,534 under those made in lieu of land revenue assignments and of Rs. 1,352 under deductions on account of compensation for religious service inam lands taken up for public purposes. The variations under the first head were not large in any district. The increase in the deductions in lieu of land revenue assignments related mainly to South Arcot and Tanjore. In the former district it was due to payment of arrears and in the latter to beriz deductions being newly substituted for land revenue assignments in certain cases. The increase under the deductions on account of compensation for lands taken up for public purposes occurs mainly in Ganjam and was due to payment of arrears.

Item 10.—The bulk of the decrease under this head relates to the assessment minus jodi on village service inams fully assessed credited to the Village Service Fund. The falling off occurred chiefly in Bellary and was due to the large amount of season remissions granted on the inam lands in that district on account of the unfavorable season.

31. Deducting the remissions noted in the preceding paragraph, the net ryotwar demand, exclusive of second-crop assessment and charge for water, amounted to Rs. 339.77 lakhs or Rs. 19.71 lakhs less than in the preceding year. The second-crop assessment and charge for water on Government lands amounted to Rs. 13,27,228 against Rs. 15,84,582 in 1890–91. The decrease of Rs. 2,57,354 was the net result of a gross decrease of Rs. 4,06,033 in twelve districts and of an increase of Rs. 1,47,679

in six others. The decreases in the eight districts noted on the margin were large owing to the adverse season. The decrease in South Arcot was also partly due to a large area of dry lands in the Chidambaram taluk hitherto charged with water-rate having been permanently transferred to wet during the recent revised settlement. On the other hand, there were large increases in Godávári (54,914), Tinnevely (54,280), Kistna (16,231) and Coimbatore (13,166), due in first

	Rs.
North Arcot	1,12,810
South Arcot	75,943
Anantapur	68,406
Chingleput	53,360
Nellore	32,313
Kurnool	16,881
Bellary	15,478
Cuddapah	13,221

and third districts to anicut irrigation having been taken for dry crops to a large extent owing to want of rains and to extensive second-crop cultivation in the former district. The increase in Tinnevely was due to the favorable season in the year; that in Coimbatore chiefly to the levy of wet water-rates, instead of dry rates as before, on dry crops raised on dry and wet lands, and irrigated regularly and systematically like garden crops.

32. *Net ryotwari demand.*—The net ryotwari demand, excluding the remissions and deductions, but including water-rate and second-crop charge, was 353·04 lakhs against 375·32 lakhs in the previous year. There was a decrease of 22·28 lakhs which was the net result of a gross decrease of 29·33 lakhs in sixteen districts and an increase of 7·05 lakhs in six others. As explained in the foregoing paragraphs, the falling off was mainly due to the large remissions necessitated by the unfavorable season in the year. The following abstract shows details of the several causes of the variations:—

	RS.
1. Increase in the assessment of holdings due mainly to the introduction of the settlement rates in Anantapur, Bellary and South Arcot	2,27,006
<i>Decrease.</i>	
1. Increase in the remissions caused by { (a) For waste unfavorable season.	10,79,199
2. Increase under fixed remissions mainly under settlement increment remissions	10,60,224
3. Increase in the amount of beriz deductions mainly under those made on account of the Village Service Fund	30,243
4. Decrease in second-crop assessment and charge for water	27,851
	2,57,354
	24,54,871
Net decrease	22,27,865

33. *Miscellaneous*.—The miscellaneous revenue comprising quit-rent on minor inams, assessment on lands occupied but for which no pattas were issued, charge for water on lands irrigated in zemindari and inam villages, and other items not included in the holdings, amounted to 47·23 lakhs or 0·15 lakhs less than in the preceding year. Details of the variations under the several items are given in the following abstract statement :—

Items.	Fasli 1300.	Fasli 1301.	Difference.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Quit-rent and jodi on minor inams	21,64,672	21,71,145	+ 6,473
2. Water-tax on zemindari and inam villages	5,81,596	6,06,509	+ 24,913
3. Assessment on lands cultivated with or without application and not included in the jamabandi	5,25,024	4,67,803	- 57,221
4. Tax on trees in assessed waste lands and rent of palmyras, fruit trees, garden and topes	2,04,229	2,36,888	+ 32,659
5. Rent on islands situated in rivers	2,32,143	2,33,679	+ 1,536
6. Revenue from rented and hill villages	2,10,396	2,15,079	+ 4,683
7. Cultivation of poramboke lands	1,68,842	1,66,595	- 2,247
8. Commission on private estates under Government management	76,672	88,890	+ 12,118
9. Quit-rent and ground rent in the town of Madras	70,204	69,800	- 404
10. Excess collections over the demand	27,406	42,930	+ 15,524
11. Revenue derived from coir	29,150	36,944	+ 7,794
12. Process service fees	31,005	32,894	+ 1,889
13. Chank and pearl fishery rent	4,725	27,578	+ 22,853
14. Sale-proceeds of lands bought in by Government and resold and of lands sold under the darkhast rules	* 49,814	23,152	- 26,662
15. Sale-proceeds of waste and tank-bed lands	88,496	20,120	- 68,376
16. Other items	274,245	2,83,462	+ 9,217
Total ..	47,38,619	47,23,468	- 15,151

* Since corrected.

Item 1.—There was a net increase of Rs. 6,473 under the head, which was the result of a gross increase of Rs. 84,011 in seven districts reduced by a gross decrease

of Rs. 77,538 in eleven others. More than half the increase occurred in the districts of Godáviri and Kistna and was due to ancient water having been largely taken for the irrigation of second-crop in the former district and of dry crops on inam lands in the latter. The increase in the former district was also partly due to the erroneous exhibition in previous years' accounts of quit-rent on minor inams in shrotriem villages in certain taluks under "shrotriem jodi" instead of under this head. South Arcot and Madura contributed the greater portion of the remaining increase, the result being mainly due to the exhibition of water charge on minor inams under this head instead of under "charge for water on zemindari and inam villages (item No. 2) as in previous years. The largest amount of decrease occurred in Bellary, and it was due to the remissions during the year of the revenue on minor inams on account of the unfavorable season as well as to relinquishments among such inams. The falling off in the other districts was generally due to the smaller demand on account of water-rate in consequence of the failure of water-supply in the irrigation sources.

Item 2.—There was a gross increase of Rs. 56,932 in six districts and a gross decrease of Rs. 32,019 in ten others, resulting in a net increase of Rs. 24,913. Godavari and Kistna contributed the chief portion of the gross increase, about 85 per cent. owing to the larger use of anicut water for lands in inam and zemindari villages. The increase was large only in one other district, viz., Tinnevely, where it amounted to Rs. 6,076, and was due to the favorable season during the year. About seven-eighths of the decrease related to South Arcot and Madura, and was caused by the transfer of water charge on minor inams in zemindaries to item 1 as explained above. The decrease was small in other districts except in Vizagapatam, where owing to scarcity of water-supply, only Rs. 42 were charged under this head against Rs. 2,384 in the preceding year.

Item 3.—There was a net decrease of Rs. 57,221 in the revenue derived from this source, made up of a gross increase of Rs. 26,168 in five districts and of a gross decrease of Rs. 83,389 in the others. The decreases were generally due to the unfavorable season which discouraged ryots from taking up land for cultivation and in several districts also to prompt disposal of applications for land, so that a larger area of such lands was included under the holdings than in the previous year. The increases were large only in Godáviri and Kistna. In the former district a large amount of prohibitory assessment was charged on certain lanka lands under the control of the Public Works Department, which were entered upon and cultivated without authority. In Kistna the assignment of waste lands was restricted, as explained in the previous year's report, on the ground that they might be required for allotment as compensation for lands likely to be taken up for the East Coast and Bezvada-Masulipatam Railways. This restrictive order was cancelled on 1st March 1892, but it was then too late for ryots to put in formal applications and obtain pattas for the lands.

Item 4.—The increase is due mainly to the inclusion under this head of the rents derived from the lease of the usufruct of toddy-yielding trees on Government waste and poramboke lands, in districts where the tree-tax system prevails or toddy-shops are sold separately—*vide* G.O., dated 22nd November 1890, No. 955. The total sum so included amounts to Rs. 32,664, of which Rs. 27,921 relate to Anantapur alone. In several districts, however, the revenue from this source has not been shown separately in the Collectors' jamabandi statements, while in others the figures differ from those furnished to the Board (in the Land Revenue Department) with the Collector's reports on the results of the sales. Necessary explanation has been called for from the Collectors.

Item 6.—The increase under this head occurred chiefly in Vizagapatam and was due to the enhancement, with reference to the results of the revised settlement, of the rental of the Palkonda and Honjiram estates held under lease by Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co. The lease has terminated with the fasli and the item will disappear in the current year's accounts.

Item 7.—This is an item open to much fluctuation. The variation was, however, very large in Trichinopoly, amounting to a decrease of Rs. 8,099. The Collector explains that it was due to a smaller extent of poramboke land being cultivated during

the year and to more moderate rates of penal charge being imposed by him in the Musiri taluk than in the previous year when very heavy, and in some cases unnecessarily heavy charges are stated to have been levied.

Item 8.—The increase under this head was the result of a gross increase of Rs. 28,000 in Godáviri and Tinnevely and a decrease of Rs. 11,000 in Tanjore, with minor variations in other districts. The increase in Godáviri (Rs. 15,526) represents mainly the commission due for fasli 1300 on the Pithapuram estate taken under the Court of Wards at the commencement of that fasli but realised in the fasli under report. The increase in Tinnevely was due to collection of arrears and to the charge of commission on the Uttumalai estate brought under the Court of Wards during the fasli. The decrease in Tanjore was due to the handing over of certain estates to the proprietors during the fasli. The figures furnished by Collectors in their jamabandi report differ in many cases from those reported to the Court of Wards for the fasli. Explanation has been called for.

Item 10.—More than half the excess collections occurred in Bellary where there was great delay in completing the annual settlement (jamabandi) and in fixing the correct demand, owing partly to large remissions that had to be granted on account of the season, and partly to the introduction of the new settlement into the Bellary taluk. As collections were proceeding in the meanwhile, it happened that in several cases, small sums were collected in excess of the demand as subsequently determined. The former cause accounts also for a large increase in Godáviri, while the excess collection shown against Malabar is due to the erroneous credit to Land Revenue, instead of to Revenue deposits, of surplus proceeds of sales for arrears of revenue. Necessary instructions have been issued to the Collector to rectify the mistake.

Item 13.—Except a small sum of Rs. 260 relating to Tanjore, the revenue under this item was wholly derived in Tinnevely. The increase in the amount of revenue was due to larger sale of chank shells in this district.

Item 14.—More than half the decrease under this head occurred in Coimbatore, where the sale-proceeds of certain tank-bed lands sold in the preceding year were erroneously included under this head.

Item 15.—The decrease under this head occurred chiefly in Nellore and was due to the specially large sales of tank-bed lands in the preceding year, when many tanks in villages commanded by the Sangam project and Pennér anicut system were abandoned and their beds were sold.

Item 16.—Some of the more important items included under the head "Other items" are mentioned below:—

	RS.
1. Double water-rate charged on lands irrigated without permission, nearly half relating to Kistna	44,842
2. Quit-rent on bungalows and gardens	17,376
3. Rent of salt-pans	16,346
4. Tax on backyards in excess of the limit allowed, chiefly in Godáviri, Tanjore and Tinnevely	15,014
5. Concealed cultivation, chiefly in South Arcot	14,444
6. Water-tax on Government lands in Godáviri not included in the holdings	14,015
7. Sale-proceeds of Railway B class lands, and rent on B and C class lands	13,878
8. Russums collected from Zemindars, &c., chiefly in Nellore	10,646

34. *Total land revenue demand—Current.*—The total land revenue demand under all heads amounted to Rs. 457,54,234 against Rs. 480,06,865 in fasli 1300 as detailed below:—

Heads.	Fasli 1300. RS.	Fasli 1301. RS.
Peshkash on permanently-settled estates	50,70,024	50,57,453
Shrotriem jodi	6,65,982	6,68,940
Ryotwar and miscellaneous	422,70,859	400,27,841
Total, Land Revenue	480,06,865	457,54,234

There was a falling off of Rs. 22,52,631 or 4·7 per cent. in the total demand, which was mainly due to a decrease under ryotwar and miscellaneous. The variations have been explained in paragraphs 19, 20, 32 and 33 *supra*.

35. *Cesses.*—The total current demand under cesses amounted to Rs. 70,15,421 against Rs. 68,65,428 in the preceding year as detailed below:—

Heads.	Fasli 1300. RS.	Fasli 1301. RS.
1. Permanently-settled estates	9,86,166	9,48,747
2. Inam villages	2,38,431	2,48,528
3. Ryotwar villages	56,40,831	58,18,146
Total	68,65,428	70,15,421

There was an increase of Rs. 1,49,993 in the total demand, which was the result of a decrease of Rs. 37,419 under the first item, and of increases of Rs. 10,097 and Rs. 1,77,315 under the others. The decrease under the first head occurred chiefly in Godáviri, Rs. 21,187, and Kistna, Rs. 20,267. The Collector of the former district has been called upon for explanation. In the latter district the decrease was due partly to the non-inclusion of the land-cess on the Vallur and Mailavaram estates in the demand of the year under report and partly to the demand of fasli 1300 including about Rs. 4,700 appertaining to fasli 1299. The increase in the land-cess on inam villages related chiefly to Tanjore, Rs. 6,718, and Nellore, Rs. 3,343, and was due in the former district to the land-cess on the Mokhasa villages for fasli 1300 not having been charged in that year as explained in paragraph 35 of the last report.

The increase in the latter has not been explained. Under cesses in ryotwar villages, large variations occurred, chiefly in the marginally-noted districts. In Ganjam and Madura the increases were due to the imposition of village cess, and in South Canara to the enhancement of the rate of land-cess from $1\frac{1}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ annas during the year. The increases in Godáviri and South Arcot have not been explained. But from paragraph 16 of the Collector's Special Fund report for 1891–92 it appears that the increase in the latter district was due to the imposition of the village cess in the Tirukoilúr and Kallakurichi taluks. The Collector of North Arcot reports that the decrease in his district followed a fall in the assessment on holdings, and in the revenue from fasaljasti and tirwajasti and miscellaneous items. The decrease in Trichinopoly was mostly due to the exclusion of the contribution made by Government to the Village Service Fund, which was erroneously included in the cess demand in the previous years.

36. *Total demand under land revenue and cesses—Current.*—The total current demand under both land revenue and cesses amounted to Rs. 527,69,655, of which Rs. 485,63,528 or 92 per cent. were collected within the year, leaving an outstanding balance of Rs. 42,06,127 or 8 per cent. at its close as against Rs. 26,94,325 or 4·9 per cent. of the demand in the previous year. The falling off in collections was due to the unfavorable character of the season, in consideration of which coercive processes had to be suspended in several districts.

37. *Arrears.*—The total arrear demand under all heads at the beginning of the year amounted to Rs. 29,02,325, of which Rs. 24,75,870 were collected and Rs. 98,326 written off within the year, leaving a closing balance of Rs. 3,28,129 against Rs. 2,81,310 at the end of the preceding year.

38. *Total current and arrears.*—Statement No. 17 shows the demand, collection and balance of land revenue and cesses under current and arrears up to the end of June 1892. The total demand amounted to Rs. 556,71,980, of which Rs. 510,39,398 or 91·7 per cent. were collected and Rs. 98,326 written off, leaving a balance of Rs. 45,34,256 at the end of the year. Subsequent collections and remissions up to the end of December last amounted to Rs. 37,56,647, so that the balance on the 1st January 1893 was Rs. 7,77,609 or 1·4 per cent. of the total demand. Of the

last-mentioned amount, Rs. 28,487 have been reported to be irrecoverable; the net recoverable balance on the above date was

	Rs.
Bellary	141,108
Salem	109,810
South Arcot	91,768
Malabar	82,003
North Arcot	66,796
Chingleput	54,253
Ganjam	52,974
Kurnool	51,789
Total	6,50,501

thus only Rs. 7,49,122, and related for the most part to the marginally-noted districts. The whole of the amount shown against North Arcot represents the peshkash of the Punganur zemindari, the collection of which was postponed under G.O., dated 19th July 1892, No. 737, Revenue. The bulk of the balance appearing against Salem is due on permanently-settled estates, for the sub-division and sale of which the necessary accounts are under preparation. In Malabar, Rs. 46,000 are due from Ali Rajah of Cannanore, whose estate is under Government management. The delay in the realisation of the arrears in the other districts was due to unfavorable season. There are no balances in Cuddapah and South Canara; in four others—Kistna, Nellore, Madras and Tinnevely—they were under Rs. 1,000.

39. *Distribution of collections between land revenue and cesses.*—At the suggestion of the Committee which revised the Village and Taluk Manual of Accounts, the Government directed that the old practice of exhibiting in the village accounts the collections of ryotwari villages separately under land revenue, land-cess and village-cess should be discontinued, and that they should be shown in lump under one head, viz., land revenue and cesses, the distribution between the several heads being carried out in the Taluk Cutcherry (G.O., dated 24th June 1886, No. 517, paragraph 1). This order was introduced into all districts with effect from fasli 1297. The distribution consists of two processes. The first or *provisional* distribution consists in crediting to each cess a portion of the collections bearing to the total amount collected the same proportion that the demand of each cess does to the total demand under all the three heads. From a perusal of the statements submitted by the Collectors with their jamabandi reports, the Board is satisfied that the distribution is properly effected in all the taluks except those shown in the subjoined statement:—

District.	Taluk.	Amount that should have been credited to land and village cesses.	Amount actually credited.	Difference.
1	2	3	4	5
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Vizagapatam	Sarvasiddhi	11,663	5,988	— 5,675
Nellore	Nellore	85,639	89,160	+ 3,521
Cuddapah	Proddutur	35,586	33,957	— 1,629
	Anantapur	5,769	6,908	+ 1,139
	Tadpatri	4,409	2,413	— 1,996
Anantapur	Penukonda	6,768	4,110	— 2,658
	Hindupur	6,737	8,220	+ 1,483
	Madakasira	4,839	6,013	+ 1,174
	Bellary	29,897	35,100	+ 5,203
	Hospet	17,398	16,196	— 1,202
	Kodligi	11,860	13,055	+ 1,195
Bellary	Hadagalli	7,411	5,882	— 1,529
	Alor	16,002	4,757	— 10,245
	Adoni	19,552	24,038	+ 4,486
	Rayadurg	16,712	8,177	— 8,535
	Pattikonda	21,640	18,511	— 3,129
	Ramallakot	22,451	21,403	— 1,048
	Nandikotkur	31,621	30,043	— 1,578
	Nandyal	25,806	21,731	— 4,075
Kurnool	Koilkuntla	27,016	23,520	— 3,496
	Sirvel	24,027	22,835	— 1,192
	Cumbum	14,959	13,616	— 1,343
	Markapur	4,320	2,532	— 1,788
	Tindivanam	65,185	57,622	— 7,563
South Arcot	Kallakurchi	39,197	33,102	— 6,095
	Chidambaram	84,699	80,474	— 4,225
Tanjore	Tanjore	41,377	39,251	— 2,126
Trichinopoly	Perambalur	35,475	37,258	+ 1,783
	Tirumangalam	47,771	46,480	— 1,291
Madura	Periyakulam	32,248	31,000	— 1,248
Salem	Dharmapuri	22,543	20,594	— 1,949

NOTE.—The amount entered in column 3 has been arrived at according to the following rules:—

- (1) If the percentage of collections to the total demand carried to one place of decimals exceeds 98, the demand under each cess should be multiplied by the exact percentage; and
- (2) If it is below 98, the fractional part is omitted and the demand is multiplied by the next higher integer.

In explanation of the differences shown in the above statement, Collectors generally plead unfavorable season, meaning, presumably, that the land revenue demand adopted originally differed considerably from that finally settled, and that in consequence there was over-credit or short credit to the cesses, according as the settled demand exceeded or fell below the provisional one. Comparing the settled demand with the provisional one furnished in the cess distribution statement accompanying the demand, collection and balance statement for June 1892, the Board observes that in 11 taluks, marked with an asterisk, this explanation does not apply. The subject will be dealt with separately. It is satisfactory, however, to note that the distribution within the fasli was carried out properly in the greater portion of the Presidency, and that even in those taluks in which this was not the case, the differences noticed have since been for the most part fully adjusted.

40. Collectors have not reported specifically on the second or *final* distribution which consists in distributing the arrears ascertained to be irrecoverable individually for the defaulters concerned, and deducting the total of the amounts so distributed from the taluk demand under each head, the necessary adjustments being made, on a comparison of the results so obtained with the provisional credits, by transfer from one head to the other as the case may be. The omission should not recur in future reports. On an examination of the Collectors' statements, it is observed that this process has been gone through, or that the accounts are ripe for adjustment, in all taluks except those shown in the subjoined statement:—

District.	Number of taluks in which the final adjustment has yet to be effected for			
	Fasli 1300.	Fasli 1299.	Fasli 1298.	Fasli 1297.
Vizagapatam	2	1	..	..
Godavari	* 8	4	1	..
Kistna	..	..	..	..
Nellore	..	..	..	..
Cuddapah	3	2	2	1
Anantapur	5	1	..	..
Bellary	5	..	..	..
Kurnool	..	..	..	..
Chingleput	6	4	2	..
North Arcot	..	..	..	..
South Arcot	8	8	7	8
Tanjore	5	4	2	1
Trichinopoly	3	..	..	..
Madura	4	5	2	2
Tinnevely	2	..	..	..
Coimbatore	8	1	1	1
Nilgiris	2	1	..	..
Salem	8	..	..	..
South Canara	..	..	..	..
Malabar	3	1	..	..
Total	72	32	17	13

NOTE.—The return from Ganjam has not been received.

* Inclusive of two zemindari divisions.

The attention of all Collectors is drawn to the instructions conveyed in para. 9 of Board's Proceedings, dated 17th August 1887, No. 289 (Settlement), and 15th April 1889, No. 279, in which the necessity for the prompt realization of the recoverable portion of the demand within the fasli next following that in which it accrued was pointed out; and it is hoped that special efforts will be made to realize the arrears and close the accounts at a very early date.

41. *Charges.*—The land revenue charges for the year amounted to Rs. 39,16,729 or 7.7 per cent. on the total collections of land revenue and cesses during the year.

42. *Coercive processes.*—Statement No. 18 exhibits particulars of the coercive processes employed in the realization of the Government demand. The total number of processes of all kinds amounted to 4,496,010 against 4,281,910* in the preceding year, showing an increase of 214,100. The subjoined statement shows the number of processes issued in

the several districts in faslis 1300 and 1301:—

Districts.	Total number of processes in fasli 1300.	Total number of processes in fasli 1301.	Difference.	Details for the difference.		
				Demand notice.	Attachment notice.	Sale notice.
Ganjam	127,318	78,324	- 48,994	- 34,734	- 11,466	- 2,794
Vizagapatam	18,711	29,331	+ 10,620	+ 11,002	- 209	- 173
Godavari	202,304	228,922	+ 26,618	+ 29,932	- 2,466	- 848
Kistna	207,219	314,453	+ 107,234	+ 91,349	+ 8,101	+ 7,784
Nellore	219,653	322,617	+ 103,164	+ 82,242	+ 14,961	+ 5,961
Cuddapah	82,795	150,319	+ 67,524	+ 65,313	+ 1,766	+ 445
Anantapur	72,334	86,437	+ 14,103	+ 17,968	- 3,349	- 616
Bellary	104,335	131,073	+ 26,738	+ 27,270	- 100	- 432
Kurnool	108,795	184,551	+ 75,156	+ 74,248	+ 1,933	- 75
Madras	21,750	23,876	+ 2,126	+ 2,026	+ 100	-
Chingleput	158,375	137,149	- 21,226	- 8,328	+ 10,629	- 2,269
North Arcot	283,376	239,418	- 43,958	- 58,636	+ 6,012	+ 8,666
South do.	607,766	598,022	- 9,744	- 18,630	+ 2,271	+ 6,615
Tanjore	421,342	429,893	+ 8,551	+ 2,223	+ 3,346	+ 2,992
Trichinopoly	292,147	332,400	+ 40,253	+ 38,010	+ 768	+ 1,475
Madura	135,322	176,922	+ 41,600	+ 40,090	+ 655	+ 855
Tinnevely	584,924	483,355	- 101,569	- 118,008	+ 8,148	+ 8,291
Coimbatore	406,670	404,269	- 2,401	- 4,619	+ 1,172	+ 1,046
Nilgiris	6,730	6,567	- 163	- 598	+ 257	+ 178
Salem	160,450	53,477	- 106,973	- 107,115	+ 143	+ 1
South Canara	13,505	10,567	- 2,938	- 3,003	+ 19	+ 48
Malabar	46,089	73,468	+ 27,379	+ 17,117	+ 6,475	+ 3,787

* According to the revised figures for fasli 1300 reported by the Collector subsequent to the date of submission of the jamabandi report for that fasli.

43. The increase under *demand notices* amounted to 145,117 or 3·6 per cent. and occurred in 13 districts. The Collectors of Kistna, Nellore and Anantapur ascribe it to the unfavorable character of the season, which induced the ryots to entertain hopes of obtaining remissions of assessment or postponements of collections and withhold payments of the Government dues, though, as the result showed, they were not entitled to either concession. The same explanation presumably accounts for the increase in the other districts also, though this is not explicitly stated by the Collectors. The Collector of Cuddapah reports that "in 92·8 per cent. of the cases arrears were paid on the mere presentation of demand notices," and he infers from this fact that there was no necessity to issue them in all the cases and that the increase in the number of notices was due to want of discretion on the part of tahsildars. The Board considers this inference to be erroneous. Payment of the arrears on the presentation of demand notices shows that the ryots are able to pay, but not that they are willing to do so without the service of the notices. In any case subordinate Revenue officers should not be left to discriminate between cases in which ryots are willing to pay and those in which they are not. In nine districts there was a decrease in the number of demand notices issued, due either to a favorable season as in Tinnevely, or to postponement of collections on account of distress. Under *notices of distraint or attachment* also there was an increase amounting to 27,948 or 15·3 per cent. It occurred in all but six districts, and is ascribed generally to unfavorable season. Apparently what is intended is that ryots were prevented from paying the demand punctually. The increase under *sale notices* is still more marked, being 41,035 or 35·4 per cent. The annexed table shows the real extent to which coercion was employed for the realization of the Government demand during the past eight years:—

Fasli.	Number of defaulters whose property was attached.	Amount of arrears for which property was attached.	Number of defaulters whose property was sold.	Amount of arrears for which property was sold.
1294	Not available.	63,610	5,33,298	
1295	Do.	41,833	5,61,997	
1296	Do.	30,915	4,33,198	
1297	390,089	30,89,914	35,750	3,19,108
1298	330,476	21,68,663	17,346	2,84,730
1299	217,390	21,95,787	11,339	2,44,575
1300	161,871	21,29,666	10,115	1,90,279
1301	209,824	18,46,633	11,118	1,61,576

It will be observed that the increase in the number of defaulters whose property was sold was only 1,003 or 9·9 per cent., while there was a fall of 15·1 per cent. in the amount of arrears which had to be realized by this means. Taking also into consideration the fact that in the districts affected by distress large remissions were granted and suspensions of collections ordered, it must be presumed that the increase in the number of attachment and sale notices was not due so much to inability as to unwillingness on the part of the ryots to pay the dues until the last moment. So long as Government foregoes interest on current kists till the end of the fasli and charges batta only when processes are served by special batta peons, which is rare, there is nothing to prevent the ryots from putting off payment to the last date before the date fixed for the sale of attached property.

44. The subjoined statement compares by districts the arrears for which property was attached with those in respect to which it was eventually found necessary to resort to sale:—

Districts.	Total demand for the fasli, current and arrears.	ARREARS FOR THE REALIZATION OF WHICH PROPERTY WAS		Percentage of column 4 to column 3.	Percentage of column 4 to column 2.
		Attached.	Sold.		
1	2	3	4	5	6
Ganjam	Rs. 18,69,855	Rs. 2,51,192	Rs. 23,788	9·4	1·3
Vizagapatam	17,27,877	7,699	677	8·8	..
Godavari	60,29,592	1,37,662	24,107	17·5	0·4
Kistna	59,47,208	1,45,570	6,311	4·3	0·1
Nellore	23,26,856	2,44,450	9,299	3·8	0·4
Cuddapah	18,31,840	24,654	6,948	28·2	0·4
Anantapur	7,64,311	13,347	874	6·5	0·1
Bellary	10,16,758	26,607	4,465	16·8	0·4
Kurnool	14,83,835	33,602	2,609	7·8	0·2
Madras	78,524	1,539	103	6·7	0·1
Chingleput	20,59,361	80,789	3,328	4·1	0·1
North Arcot	26,38,261	55,082	2,886	5·2	0·1
South Arcot	46,93,283	1,52,506	8,544	5·6	0·2
Tanjore	48,89,079	1,84,454	25,095	13·6	0·5
Trichinopoly	18,27,235	45,640	826	1·8	..
Madura	29,86,257	40,902	4,883	11·9	0·2
Tinnevely	36,50,880	2,18,147	17,051	7·8	0·5
Coimbatore	32,81,984	39,595	1,455	3·7	..
Nilgiris	1,72,750	10,539	651	6·1	0·4
Salem	24,95,925	16,042	2,957	18·4	0·1
South Canara	14,75,062	8,154	1,217	14·9	0·1
Malabar	24,26,247	1,07,461	13,502	12·6	0·5
Total for fasli 1301 ..	5,56,71,980	18,45,633	1,61,576	8·8	0·3
Corresponding figures for fasli 1300 ..	5,70,60,154	21,29,666	1,90,279	8·9	0·3

It will be observed that in spite of a generally unfavorable season, 96·7 per cent. of the demand was realized without attachment of property and over 91 per cent. of the arrears for which property was attached was collected without recourse to sale. The latter percentage compares favorably with the percentages of previous years as

Fasli.	86·9
1298	86·9
1299	88·8
1300	91·1
1301	91·2

shown in the margin. The amount of arrears for which attachments were made was large in Ganjam, Nellore, Tinnevely, Tanjore, South Arcot, Kistna, Godavari and Malabar; but, except in Godavari, Tanjore and Malabar, the sales were under 10 per cent. In Tanjore, however, the percentage of sales to attachments has been steadily decreasing since fasli 1297 as

Fasli.	43·1
1297	43·1
1298	28·6
1299	24·7
1300	21·5
1301	13·6

observed in paragraph 44 of the report for fasli 1300. The percentage was also high in the Cuddapah, Salem, Bellary and South Canara districts; but the amounts of arrears, for which property was sold, were also comparatively small.

45. The subjoined statement shows the arrears for which property was sold in the several districts during the last five years :—

Districts.	Arrears for which property was sold in					Average.	Percentage to Presidency total	
	Fasli 1297.	Fasli 1298.	Fasli 1299.	Fasli 1300.	Fasli 1301.		Of fasli 1301.	Of the aver-ago.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ganjam	15,306	39,388	22,928	26,153	23,788	25,513	14.7	10.6
Vizagapatam	1,927	1,145	2,347	1,303	677	1,480	0.4	0.6
Godavari	22,618	17,441	17,281	16,585	24,107	19,606	14.9	8.2
Kistna	13,932	24,112	12,567	3,542	6,311	12,093	3.9	5.0
Nellore	12,957	20,361	11,401	13,939	9,299	13,591	5.8	5.7
Cuddapah	17,087	16,125	13,733	8,112	6,948	12,401	4.3	5.2
Anantapur	5,030	2,097	2,027	3,084	874	2,622	0.5	1.1
Bellary	4,958	3,973	2,707	2,916	4,465	3,804	2.8	1.6
Kurnool	3,679	1,694	3,859	4,409	2,609	3,250	1.6	1.3
Madras	104	65	128	119	103	104	0.1	...
Chingleput	13,797	15,640	9,018	10,321	3,328	10,421	2.1	4.3
North Arcot	5,036	4,487	3,061	1,726	2,886	3,439	1.8	1.4
South Arcot	41,790	22,334	13,208	13,497	8,544	19,875	5.3	8.3
Tanjore	99,751	63,890	55,561	39,018	25,095	56,663	15.5	23.6
Trichinopoly	2,894	2,461	1,913	1,168	826	1,852	0.5	0.8
Madura	1,480	4,195	2,829	3,145	4,883	3,307	3.0	1.4
Tinnevelly	29,887	22,134	11,259	14,605	17,051	18,987	10.5	7.9
Coimbatore	10,043	4,564	2,097	1,006	1,455	3,833	0.9	1.6
Nilgiris	279	1,805	1,284	412	651	886	0.4	0.4
Salem	9,243	12,423	40,049	15,530	2,957	16,040	1.8	6.7
South Canara	1,178	1,271	1,464	2,015	1,217	1,429	0.8	0.6
Malabar	6,132	3,125	13,854	7,674	13,502	8,858	8.4	3.7
(1) Total ..	3,19,108	2,84,730	2,44,575	1,90,279	1,61,576	2,40,054	100.0	100.0
(2) Total demand (current and arrears) ..	5,69,42,914	5,66,61,536	5,76,38,374	5,70,60,154	5,56,71,980	5,67,94,992	..	..
(3) Percentage of 1 to 2 ..	0.56	0.50	0.42	0.33	0.29	0.42	..	..
(4) Total number of defaulters whose property was sold ..	35,750	17,346	11,330	10,115	11,118	17,134	..	..
(5) Total number of ryot-wari pattadars ..	2,811,101	2,856,991	2,906,092	2,942,129	2,963,959	2,896,054	..	..
(6) Percentage of 4 to 5 ..	1.27	.61	.39	.34	.38	.59	..	..

It will be observed from column 8 of the above that 64 per cent. of the arrears for which property was sold in fasli 1301, related to the Tanjore, Godavari, Ganjam, Tinnevelly and Malabar districts. In Ganjam and Tanjore, the amount, though large, was smaller than in the previous year. In the remaining three districts there was an increase, which amounted to about 76 per cent. in Malabar. No explanation has been furnished for the increase by the Collectors of Godavari and Tinnevelly; but the Collector of Malabar states that, owing to a fall in the price of pepper, and to the continuance of the effects of the adverse season of fasli 1300, the ryots were unwilling to pay the dues of that year, the payment of which had been postponed till October 1891, together with those of the year under report.

46. Immoveable property, of the estimated value of Rs. 5,12,989, was sold for the realization of Rs. 85,650 or 53 per cent. of the arrears for which it was necessary to resort to sale. The amount realized was, however, only Rs. 1,00,641, showing thereby that the lands sold were not really worth 20 times the assessment at which the value was estimated. The subjoined statement shows the total extent of lands sold and the extent purchased by Government for want of bidders:—

Districts.	Total extent of land sold.	Total extent bought in by Government.	Percentage of column 3 to column 2.
1	2	3	4
	ACS.	ACS.	
Ganjam	2,528	1,000	39.6
Vizagapatam	212	173	81.6
Godavari	583	149	25.5
Kistna	708	290	40.9
Nellore	674	184	27.3
Cuddapah	277	167	60.3
Anantapur	645	524	81.2
Bellary	1,975	1,096	55.5
Kurnool	949	519	54.7
Madras	15	..	..
Chingleput	283	90	31.8
North Arcot	68	52	76.5
South Arcot	1,546	650	42.0
Tanjore	1,278	180	14.1
Trichinopoly	256	179	69.9
Madura	1,451	994	68.5
Tinnevelly	1,618	273	16.8
Coimbatore	902	506	56.1
Nilgiris	481	200	41.6
Salem	1,020	440	43.1
South Canara	64	28	43.7
Malabar	2,740	1,945	71.0
Total ..	20,273	9,639	47.5

The total extent of lands sold during the year was acres 20,273 against acres 21,771 in the preceding year, showing a decrease of acres 1,498 or about 7 per cent. In Ganjam, Bellary, South Arcot and Madura there were large increases varying from acres 670 to 1,178. In Ganjam and South Arcot, the increase was due to land being proceeded against to a larger extent than in the preceding year, while in the others it is ascribed to the unfavorable character of the season.

47. Taking the Presidency as a whole, it will be observed that the extent of lands sold has been steadily decreasing as shown in the marginal statement. During the year under review it was only .96 acre *per mille* of the total holdings. The extent bought in by Government for nominal sums for want of bidders slightly advanced from 42.9 per cent. in the preceding year to 47.5 per cent. in the year under report. The number of districts in which the percentage exceeded 50 was 10 as in the preceding year. The high percentage of lands bought in by Government indicates

that a large proportion of the lands offered for sale has no saleable value at present, although allowance must be made for combination among the villagers to prevent a *bond fide* sale. Even in the case of those for which a sale was found, it will be observed that the amount realized by the sale was only 4 times the assessment for dry lands and 6½ times for wet lands.

48. On the whole, remembering that the year under review was unfavorable in several districts, the statistics of coercion analysed in the foregoing paragraphs cannot but be regarded as satisfactory.

49. Statement No. 19 shows the number of coercive processes served by the ordinary village agency and that served by special paid establishments. There was a slight decrease in the proportion of the processes served by the latter to the total number of processes served as compared with that of the preceding year, and as shown by the marginal statement, there has been a steady improvement in this

Faslis.	Per cent.
1295	14
1296	9
1297	8
1298	7
1299	5.3
1300	4.7
1301	4.5

direction during the last seven years. The Board notes with satisfaction that in the year under report no special batta peons were required in Bellary, Kurnool, Madras, Coimbatore, Nilgiris and South Canara. In the remaining districts, special establishments were entertained, but their services were utilized only to a limited extent in South Arcot, Trichinopoly, Anantapur, North Arcot, Tinnevely, Madura, Cuddapah, Chingleput and Malabar. As usual the proportion was very large in Ganjam and Vizagapatam. It was due in the former district to the working of a special establishment for clearing off large accumulated arrears, and in the latter to the collection of quit-rent and land-cess on minor inams in zemindari villages by means of special process servers, the Government having no control over village officers therein.

50. The receipts on account of process fees, and the charges incurred for the special establishments during the year, compare with those of the preceding year as shown below:—

	Fasli 1300.	Fasli 1301.
	RS.	RS.
Receipts	30,031	31,563
Charges	22,591	20,318
Surplus	7,440	11,245

The rates of fees charged ranged from 1 to 8 annas except in the Madras town which has a special scale of its own.

51. *Civil suits*.—According to the statements submitted by Collectors, the opening balance of the year under costs awarded to Government is Rs. 5,518-15-5. In North Arcot and Madura, the balance has been erroneously reduced by Rs. 11-7-6 and Rs. 1,079-2-4, respectively, representing amounts collected and sanctioned to be written off subsequent to the close of fasli 1300. Adding these amounts to the balance mentioned above, the total comes to Rs. 6,609-9-3, which has accordingly been adopted in statement No. 20. The difference between this amount and the closing balance of fasli 1300, shown in column 8 of statement No. 20 relating to that year, Rs. 6,602-12-3, is due to the correction of errors in North Arcot, South Arcot and Malabar. Adding the amount of costs awarded to Government during the year in suits instituted or defended on its behalf, Rs. 6,289-0-4, the total demand amounted to Rs. 12,898-9-7. Of this amount, Rs. 4,905-11-11 were collected, and Rs. 15-9-5 written off, within the year. Rs. 1,136-1-9 have been sanctioned but not yet written off, and Rs. 1,305-9-9 are now reported to be irrecoverable. The net recoverable balance at the close of the fasli was therefore Rs. 5,535-8-9, the

	Balance as per statement 20.	Subsequent collection so far as reported.	Remainder.
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Vizagapatam	100 1 11	46 13 2	53 4 9
Godavari	342 1 0	.. ..	342 1 0
Chingleput	798 15 8	352 0 0	446 15 8
South Arcot	108 12 6	15 1 6	93 11 0
Madura	816 13 1	183 7 0	633 6 1
Coimbatore	144 5 5	4 7 5	139 14 0
Salem	1,590 6 11	.. ..	1,590 6 11
South Canara	762 1 9	.. ..	762 1 9
Malabar	720 8 4	171 9 2	548 15 2
Total	5,384 2 7	773 6 3	4,610 12 4

Rs. 93-11-0 relates to a suit now under appeal. In Coimbatore, the property of a judgment-debtor was attached for the recovery of Rs. 139-14-0, but was released on objection; the Tahsildar has been called upon to report what further steps might be taken in execution of the decree. In Salem, Rs. 19-0-6 relate to two suits, one of which is under appeal and the other has, on appeal, been remanded to the Lower Court for fresh trial. In South Canara, Rs. 3-2-0 are pending the result of an appeal. The irrecoverable arrears of Rs. 1,305-9-9 mentioned above will be dealt with separately.

52. *Advances under the Land Improvement and Agriculturists' Loans Acts*.—The transactions under these heads have been separately reviewed for the official year ending 31st March 1892—*vide* Board's Proceedings, No. 78, dated 23rd February 1893. It seems unnecessary therefore to notice the subject in detail in this report. The total advances made during the agricultural year ending 30th June 1892 under both the Acts amounted to 26.68 lakhs, or more than six times as large as in the previous year—*vide* statements Nos. 21 and 22. This large increase, as already explained in the special report, was due to the extension of the special well rules to all districts and to the great stimulus given to well sinking by the disastrous nature of the season. The amount of advances that became repayable and the amount actually recovered during the fasli (agricultural year) are shown below:—

	Amount repayable during the fasli.	Amount actually recovered.
	RS.	RS.
Land Improvement Act—		
Principal	93,654	83,414
Interest	39,269	23,314
Agriculturists' Loans Act—		
Principal	69,668	54,175
Interest	6,587	4,472

53. *Interest on arrears of Land Revenue*.—The total demand on account of interest on arrears of land revenue, including the balance at the beginning of the year, amounted to Rs. 84,940, of which Rs. 35,603 were collected and Rs. 10,981 written off, leaving a balance of Rs. 38,356 at the end of the year. Excluding from this balance Rs. 980 since sanctioned to be written off in the Madura district, the recoverable balance comes to Rs. 37,376, the greater portion of which relates to the three districts marginally noted. The large arrears in the first-mentioned district were due to a temporary suspension

	RS.
Chingleput	10,927
South Arcot	10,270
Salem	12,230

of collections from the poorer ryots, and to active coercive measures not having been taken against others in consideration of the season. They have since been reduced by subsequent collections to Rs. 4,070. No explanation has been furnished by the Collector of South Arcot. The bulk of the arrears relating to Salem, Rs. 10,890, is due on certain mittahs for the sub-division and sale of which the necessary accounts are under preparation. It may be expected to be recovered before the close of the current year.

54. *Sale of lands under Standing Orders Nos. 30, 34 and 110*.—During the fasli under report acres 373, assessed at Rs. 498, were sold for Rs. 5,751 under Standing Order No. 30, and acres 4,097, assessed at Rs. 6,628, were sold for Rs. 17,859 under Standing Order No. 110. There were no sales under Standing Order No. 34. The value of the lands as ascertained by the sales was 11.5 times the assessment for those dealt with under Standing Order No. 30 and 2.7 times the assessment for those dealt with under Standing Order No. 110.

55. *Sub-division of quit-rent*.—There were no applications during the year under the provisions of Board's Standing Order No. 119 for the sub-division of the joint liability of share-holders of whole inam villages. As regards minor inams, one application only was received, viz., in the Godavari district, and was disposed of.

56. *Applications for transfer of Revenue registry*.—The subjoined statement compares the number of applications received and disposed of under the two heads, viz., those presented through Registration officers and those submitted to Revenue officers direct:—

	Number of cases pending at the beginning of the year.	Received during the year.	Total.	Disposed of during the year.	Number of cases pending at the close of the year.	Percentage of pending cases to the total.
Received through Registration officers.	4,819	48,018	52,837	46,237	6,600	12.5
Do. direct by Revenue officers ..	4,595	69,799	74,394	69,869	4,525	6.1

Taking the first class of applications, the Board observes that the number received during the year was 48,018, showing a decrease of 2,236 or 4.4 per cent. as compared with the previous year. The falling-off occurred in sixteen districts, but the variations are small; 46,237 cases or 87.5 per cent. were disposed of during the year as against 49,525 or 91 per cent. in fasli 1300. The falling-off in the percentage of disposals was due to the large number of cases shown as pending in the South Arcot district, viz., 3,277 against 1,936 * in the preceding year. The Collector reports that all except 143 applications, which have since been disposed of or transferred to the

* Revised figures as given in column 2 of statement No. 25 for the year under report.

Settlement Department, are pending sub-division with Revenue Inspectors or verification by village officers, and that 1,221 of the pending applications were received during the last quarter of the year. Now that survey instruments have been supplied to all Revenue Inspectors, the Board hopes that the delay, which has hitherto occurred in the disposal of applications, will disappear. Excluding South Arcot from the comparison, the percentage of disposals rises to 92.4 per cent. in the year under report and to 93.6 per cent. in fasli 1300.

57. 69,799 applications were presented direct to Revenue officers against 82,447 in the preceding year, showing a falling-off of 12,648 or 15.3 per cent. The decrease occurred chiefly in the two districts of North Arcot and Tanjore; in the former of which it is ascribed to unfavorable season, and in the latter partly to apprehensions caused by the impending revenue settlement of the district, and partly to the discontinuance of the practice of village officers receiving the applications and sending them on to the taluk office with their reports. The number of cases disposed of during the year amounted to 69,869 or 93.9 per cent., against 81,207 or 94.8 per cent. in the preceding year. The number of applications pending disposal is large in South Arcot, and this is ascribed, as in the other cases, to delay in sub-dividing fields, and in verifying by means of village officers the particulars noted on the applications.

58. The marginal table shows the total number of applications received during the last five years and the portion thereof presented through Registration officers.

Fasli.	Total number of applications.	The portion thereof presented through Registration officers.	Percentage of column (3) to column (2).
1	2	3	4
1297	125,965	40,455	32.1
1298	130,312	42,340	32.5
1299	131,998	46,676	35.4
1300	132,701	50,254	37.9
1301	117,817	48,018	40.8

right" was executed solely with the object of presenting to Registration officers applications for transfer of puttass. Such documents having been executed during the year 1891-92 in South Arcot, Trichinopoly, Tinnevely and Coimbatore, the Collectors of these districts were requested to report on the subject. The Collector of Coimbatore, one of the two officers whose replies have been received, states that the Registration Depart-

ment has misunderstood the real object of the transaction, which is to prevent the transferor from subsequently withdrawing his application, in which case Revenue officers are required by paragraph 10 of Standing Order No. 20 to desist from effecting the transfer. The "release of patta right" is thus a device by which the transferee makes his position more secure, and which is resorted to chiefly when the pattadar is not the owner of the land. The Collector of Trichinopoly, on the other hand, understands that these documents are executed partly because the Registration officer does not make detailed inquiries, and partly because the ryots cannot or do not choose to obtain the attestation of village officers required in the case of applications presented direct to Revenue officers. The Board considers it unsafe to draw any conclusion without further investigation, the result of which will be duly reported to Government.

59. The statement on the margin shows the percentage of disposals separately for applications presented through Registration officers and for those received direct by Revenue officers. The former class of applications shows an uniformly lower percentage than the latter, and the Board in reviewing the reports for fasli 1300 thought that this result might be due to greater labour being entailed in the disposal of the first class than in that of the second. Accordingly, at the suggestion of Government, it called on certain Collectors to report whether this surmise

Fasli.	Percentage of disposals of applications presented through the Registration Department.	Percentage of disposals of applications presented direct to the Revenue Department.
1297	91.8	95.4
1298	95.1	93.8
1299	91.6	96.6
1300	91.0	94.8
1301	87.5	93.9

was correct, and, if so, to indicate precisely the nature of the difficulty and the remedy to be applied. The Collector of Bellary, one of the two officers who have as yet replied, reports that on the receipt of the applications from the Registration Department, they are forwarded to village officers for verification of the particulars entered therein, and as they require to be amended by the parties where the details do not agree with the chitta (village account No. 10), there is often some delay in their disposal. In the case of applications presented to Revenue officers direct, which, under paragraph 3 (a) of Standing Order No. 20, have to be attested by the karnam and the head of the village, these officers satisfy themselves that the particulars are correctly given; and it thus happens that orders can be passed on them at once. When the transfer of registry involves the sub-division of fields, there is a further cause of delay, which is, however, common to both classes of applications. In the case of those presented to a Revenue Inspector, however, the sub-division can be effected before submitting them to the Tahsildar. It thus appears that in the cases of applications presented through Registration officers, the lower percentages of disposals are due to delays in getting the applications verified, but that no greater labour is entailed on any one. The Collector of Kurnool, on the other hand, considers the Board's surmise to be correct, but his report clearly shows that there is greater delay, but no additional labour in the disposal of the applications. The Board will report on the matter fully on the receipt of the other replies. In the

Fasli.	Percentage of disposals of applications presented through the Registration Department in all the districts except South Arcot.	Percentage of disposals of applications presented direct to Revenue officers in all districts except South Arcot.
1297	91.7	95.1
1298	94.4	97.0
1299	94.0	96.6
1300	93.6	95.3

South Arcot district alone during the last five years.

year under report, the difference between the number pending at the end of the year in the two classes of cases is large in South Arcot, being 3,277 out of 9,007 applications in the one case and 668 out of 6,498 in the other. Excluding the figures for this district, it will be observed that the percentage of disposals in the rest of the Presidency for registration cases was 92.4 against 94.3 for the revenue ones. The comparison is continued on the margin for the four preceding years. The subjoined statement shows the disposals in the

Faslis.	Percentage of disposals of applications submitted through the Registration Department.	Percentage of disposals of applications submitted to the Revenue officers direct.	Difference.
1297 ..	92.3	98.9	- 6.6
1298 ..	99.7	79.0	+ 20.7
1299 ..	77.5	96.8	- 19.3
1300 ..	78.1	84.4	- 6.3
1301 ..	63.7	89.8	- 26.1

The Collector will be requested to report on the marked diversities disclosed by the above statement.

60. The marginal statement shows the number of cases in which steps were taken to issue pattas to persons who have been in possession of lands for 12 years or more, and have paid the revenue thereon as owners. As in the previous year, the largest number of cases was in North Arcot, being 5,258 against 1,400 in fasli 1300. The only taluk in this district in

which no action was taken was Walajah, to the Tahsildar of which the Collector has since issued strict orders requiring him to carry out the instructions contained in paragraph 6 of Standing Order No. 20. The action taken in the Trichinopoly district, which shows 1,006 cases against 52 in the previous year, is also satisfactory. It is evident that sufficient attention has not been paid to this matter in other districts. Now that Tahsildars have been relieved of their magisterial duties, the Board hopes that they will give their attention to this subject of bringing about the much-needed agreement between ownership and revenue registry.

61. *Ruined tanks.*—Three ruined tanks were made over to private individuals for repairs during the fasli—one in each of the districts of Kurnool, North Arcot and Tinnevely. Details of their ayacut (irrigable area) and of the special assessment charged thereon and payable in all years irrespective of season are given below :—

District.	Ayacut.	Special rate of assessment per acre.	Total assessment on the irrigable area.
Kurnool	ACS.	RS.	RS.
North Arcot	2.09	3	6
Tinnevely	22.86	2½	57
	20.00	3	60

62. With reference to G.O., dated 26th July 1886, No. 628, a statement is subjoined showing the names of taluks in the several districts not settled by the Collectors concerned during the past five years or more :—

Districts.	Taluks not settled by Collectors once in five years.	When last settled by Collector.
Vizagapatam	Golgonda	Fasli 1284.
Godavari	Ramachandrapuram	" 1295 part in fasli 1301.
	Amalapuram	" 1293 (part).
	Bhimavaram	" 1293.
	Tuni	" 1296.
Nellore	Kanigiri	" 1274.
Cuddapah	Proddutur	" 1296.
	Pulivendla	" 1296.
Kurnool	Ramalakot	" 1296.
South Arcot	Cumbum	" 1296.
Coimbatore	Tirukoilur	" 1296.
	Pollachi	" 1295.
	Satyamangalam	" 1295.
Salem	Atur	" 1290 (partly in 1293 and 1300).
Malabar	Uttankarai	" 1296.
	Kurumbranad	" 1295.
	Ponani	" 1296.

None of the Collectors have furnished explanations on the subject. The Golconda taluk in Vizagapatam and the Kanigiri taluk in Nellore have not been settled by the Collectors concerned for 17 and 27 years respectively. Separate instructions have been issued to the Collectors of these two districts. The other Collectors are requested to arrange for the taluks mentioned against their districts being settled by them during the current year.

63. *Inspection of Boundary and Field Marks.*—The following abstract shows the number of demarcation stones planted during the survey and settlement, the number found to be missing and the number replaced in the different districts except Trichinopoly, South Canara and Malabar from which no returns have been received. In Trichinopoly only earthen mounds were erected during the first survey of the district, though in the resurvey which is now in progress, stone marks are being erected. In the Wynaad taluk of Malabar, which has been settled, the Collector reports that the settlement registers do not furnish information regarding the number of demarcation stones planted at survey, but that however the stones have been inspected by Revenue Inspectors during their tours and found to be in good order. In the remaining taluks of this district and South Canara, survey operations are in progress :—

Districts.	Total number of stones as per settlement register.	Number found to be missing.	Number replaced.
Ganjam	1,774,930	40,196	771
Vizagapatam	323,957	129	12
Godavari	1,219,417	1,186,154	3,123
Kistna	1,201,773	373,480	20,322
Nellore	1,299,796	137,528	5,049
Cuddapah	3,909,414	64,788	12,351
Anantapur	592,149	2,984	94
Bellary	1,009,537	3,475	262
Kurnool	1,738,206	339,634	23,400
Chingleput	1,600,956	17,628	2,930
North Arcot	2,524,740	19,975	13,165
South Arcot	2,698,309	31,899	1,279
Tanjore	1,935,166	31,812	652
Madura	1,716,616	10,479	1,799
Tinnevely	1,230,782	203,757	83,598
Coimbatore	1,728,371	44,487	1,331
Nilgiris	173,877	142	41
Salem	989,107	320,463	384

In Ganjam, in the Goomsur taluk, several stone marks were displaced or buried during the excavation of the Mahanadi channel and the repair of certain embankments. These should be replaced as early as possible. In Godavari and the delta taluks of Kistna, the earthen mounds put up at the original survey have all disappeared and until the resurvey of these tracts is completed nothing can be done. The figures shown against Kistna in the statement given above relate to the upland taluks.

The best work done was in Tinnevely, where 83,598 stones are reported to have been replaced, or about 44,000 more than in the preceding year. In most of the other districts the work was seriously impeded by the unfavorable state of the season which threw a great deal of additional work on the Revenue Inspectors either in connection with relief operations and loan inquiries or in the inspection of withered crop and waste. With a view to secure a systematic inspection and replacement of the boundary marks in the future, the Board has recently, in communication with the Deputy Director of Land Records, issued detailed instructions for the guidance of Revenue Inspectors and Tahsildars.

64. *Examination of Village and Taluk Accounts.*—In most districts the accounts have been carefully examined during the annual settlement and elaborate reports of the officers who conducted the settlement and the Collectors' reviews of them have been received from all districts except those noted on the margin. The weak point in the system however is that nearly the same mistakes and omissions are repeated year after year in many taluks

without due precaution being taken to have them rectified at once or at least in the following year. Tahsildars and Taluk Head Accountants have hitherto not been able to devote much attention to the matter. With the relief that has now been afforded to them by the appointment of Stationary Magistrates, a steady improvement may be expected in the future.

65. *Rent Roll*.—Excluding as usual the Madras district where the revenue realised consists chiefly of the quit-rent imposed on house-sites, the total number of holdings in the Presidency during fasli 1301 amounted to 2,921,911, showing an increase of 25,555 or 0·9 per cent. as compared with the previous year. The abstract statement subjoined shows that over 94 per cent. of the increase occurred under the lowest class of holdings, viz., those paying under Rs. 10:—

Items.	Fasli 1299 (1889-90).			Fasli 1300 (1890-91).		
	Number of pattas.	Amount of assessment.	Number of registered ryots holding joint pattas.	Number of pattas.	Amount of assessment.	Number of registered ryots holding joint pattas.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Ryots paying upwards of Rs. 1,000 ..	425	rs. 6,55,304	956	419	rs. 6,46,170	1,009
Do. from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,000.	1,732	11,18,110	2,877	1,688	10,96,733	2,862
Do. from „ 250 to „ 500.	6,712	21,74,052	9,403	6,542	21,43,481	9,325
Do. from „ 100 to „ 250.	38,867	55,73,105	49,278	39,431	55,29,269	51,084
Do. from „ 50 to „ 100.	101,027	67,49,731	143,152	100,716	67,63,762	148,145
Do. from „ 30 to „ 50.	163,220	60,98,921	288,033	162,318	60,91,829	307,364
Do. from „ 10 to „ 30.	671,390	1,12,90,515	810,068	676,836	1,13,48,169	822,667
Do. under Rs. 10 ..	1,870,694	71,86,747	1,308,939	1,908,406	72,84,818	1,414,991
Total ..	2,854,087	4,08,46,485	2,612,706	2,896,356	4,10,04,231	2,757,447

Items.	Fasli 1301 (1891-92).			Difference between fasli 1300 and fasli 1301.		
	Number of pattas.	Amount of assessment.	Number of registered ryots holding joint pattas.	Number of pattas.	Amount of assessment.	Number of registered ryots holding joint pattas.
	8	9	10	11	12	13
Ryots paying upwards of Rs. 1,000 ..	432	rs. 6,65,921	1,165	+ 13	rs. 19,751	+ 156
Do. from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,000.	1,670	11,03,195	3,072	+ 18	6,462	+ 210
Do. from „ 250 to „ 500.	6,419	20,63,978	9,352	+ 123	79,503	+ 27
Do. from „ 100 to „ 250.	38,923	55,99,060	52,466	+ 508	30,209	+ 1,382
Do. from „ 50 to „ 100.	100,775	67,50,666	130,068	+ 59	13,096	+ 18,077
Do. from „ 30 to „ 50.	163,499	61,10,312	196,371	+ 1,181	18,483	+ 110,993
Do. from „ 10 to „ 30.	677,720	1,13,07,173	734,055	+ 584	40,996	+ 88,612
Do. under Rs. 10 ..	1,932,473	73,54,619	1,416,247	+ 24,067	69,801	+ 1,256
Total ..	2,921,911	4,09,54,924	2,542,796	+ 25,555	49,307	+ 214,651

Nearly 90 per cent. of the total increase was under joint holdings and is believed to be due, as explained in previous reports, to the growing desire on the part of the people to secure documentary evidence in support of their joint interests in land. The increase was common to all districts except three, but was comparatively large only in the marginally-noted five districts which together contributed over 71 per cent. of the total increase in the Presidency. The only districts in which there was a decrease are Kurnool, North Arcot and Madura but the falling off was large

South Arcot	...	5,681
Malabar	...	4,027
Tinnevely	...	3,185
Tanjore	...	2,755
Kistna	...	2,583
Total	...	18,181

only in Madura where it was due to large relinquishments on account of the unfavourable season in Periyakulam taluk.

The following statement shows the proportion of the different grades of holdings classified with reference to their revenue, to the total holdings in the Presidency:—

	Percentage of the number of pattas under the different classes to the total in				
	Fasli 1297.	Fasli 1298.	Fasli 1299.	Fasli 1300.	Fasli 1301.
Ryots paying under Rs. 10	64·9	65·1	65·6	65·9	66·14
Do. from „ 10 to Rs. 30 ..	23·9	23·8	23·5	23·4	23·19
Do. from „ 30 to „ 50 ..	5·9	5·8	5·7	5·6	5·59
Do. from „ 50 to „ 100 ..	3·6	3·6	3·5	3·5	3·45
Do. from „ 100 to „ 250 ..	1·4	1·4	1·4	1·3	1·34
Do. from „ 250 to „ 500 ..	0·2	0·2	0·2	0·2	0·22
Do. from „ 500 to „ 1000 ..	·06	·06	·06	·06	·06
Do. upwards of Rs. 1000 ..	·02	·02	·02	·02	·01

The bulk of the holdings as usual, consists of estates paying under Rs. 10, and the percentage of this class to the total holdings is increasing steadily, though by small degrees, from year to year, owing mainly to sub-division of property among heirs and to fresh lands being taken up by poor peasants who tend to swell the lowest class of landholders.

66. *Lands acquired by public servants*.—Lands to the extent of acres 897, bearing an aggregate assessment and quit-rent of Rs. 3,091, were acquired by public servants during the year against 2,342 acres assessed at Rs. 4,147 in the preceding year. M.R.Ry. Rai Bahadur P. Purniah Pantulu Garu, now Dewan of Jeypore, acquired 8 cents of zemindari land for building purposes during the year under report; and M.R.Ry. T. Shanmooga Sundaram Pillay, General Charge Deputy Collector of Trichinopoly, purchased 1·05 acres of mokhasa lands in the Tanjore district for use as a garden. The Huzur Sheristadar of Tinnevely acquired 2·29 acres assessed at Rs. 4 in the Madura district. Certain Tahsildars in Cuddapah, Anantapur, North Arcot, Tanjore, Tinnevely, Coimbatore, South Canara and Malabar, certain Sub-Magistrates in Vizagapatam, Tanjore, Madura and Malabar, and some Taluk Sheristadars in Kistna, Tanjore, Coimbatore, South Canara and Malabar acquired lands to the aggregate extent of 196 acres assessed at Rs. 1,308. Of these, the Taluk Sheristadar of Satyamangalam with another purchased 95·45 acres of land assessed at Rs. 694-13-6 within his jurisdiction with the aid of

* Board's Proceedings, dated 29th November 1892, Mis. No. 7839. ancestral funds, and was suspended * for about eight months. The Sheristadar of Mangalore taluk in the South Canara

district also obtained a mortgage of lands within his jurisdiction. It was explained to the late Collector that this measure was the only means by which he could secure the repayment of a loan he had made to his son-in-law while in Coondapoor taluk, and of another loan made to the same person after his transfer to Mangalore. The Collector thought it unnecessary to take any action in the special circumstances of the case, and in view of the Sheristadar having since ceased to be a Magistrate. Further information has been called for in this case.

(A true Extract.)

(Signed) P. RAJARATNA MUDALIAR,
Secretary.

(True Copy.)

(Signed) I. SARABHALINGAM NAIDU,
First Assistant.

To the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department,
with a file of Collectors' reports.

„ all Collectors.
„ the Deputy Director of Land Records and Agriculture
(Land Records Branch).

APPENDIX A.

Districts.	Variations due to relinquishments and darkas with reference to the state of the season.		Variations caused by the introduction of the new settlement.		Resale of lands bought in by Government at sales for arrears of revenue.		DECREASE CAUSED BY				Lands trans- ferred from dry to wet and <i>vice versa</i> .		Lands transferred to man and <i>vice versa</i> .		Variations due to other causes.		Net increase or decrease.									
	Assess- ment.		Assess- ment.		Assess- ment.		assess- ment.		Assess- ment.		Assess- ment.		Assess- ment.		Assess- ment.		Assess- ment.									
	Extent.	3	Extent.	5	Extent.	7	Extent.	8	Extent.	10	Extent.	11	Extent.	12	Extent.	14	Extent.	15	Extent.	16	Extent.	17	Extent.	18	19	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	
Ganjam	903	1,003	..	..	134	167	435	574	390	903	..	225	314	..	2	189	43	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Vizagapatam	1,247	1,883	..	..	..	..	155	155	156	559	..	137	169	..	120	18	78	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Godavari	7,985	13,509	..	..	13	38	25	47	1,496	4,331	..	3,121	37	..	471	1,011	267	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Kistna	4,788	1,043	..	..	..	..	86	104	599	986	..	777	271	..	15	2	769	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Nellore	10,706	20,444	..	..	55	242	305	201	238	537	..	184	2	..	3	2,162	13,045	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Cuddapah	16,710	12,364	..	..	48	410	263	385	74	165	..	..	21	..	31	3,365	8,100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Anantapur	26,013	11,152	..	..	100	77	504	363	23	5	..	..	3	..	81	1,302	1,309	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Bellary	8,452	10,451	..	..	301	369	585	633	23	5	..	..	7,476	..	7,092	1,187	882	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Kurnool	13,742	6,979	..	..	..	..	410	394	3	3	..	..	185	..	145	4	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Madras	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Chingleput	1,122	2,864	..	..	31	90	91	77	11	12	..	..	..	..	..	8	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
North Arcot	11,075	8,594	..	..	..	..	24	25	242	371	..	49	386	..	30	30	85	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
South Arcot	12,614	5,839	..	..	..	..	485	378	192	905	..	62,770	863	..	702	43	609	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Tanjore	1,538	2,388	..	..	59	157	176	514	514	1,764	..	51	291	..	2,443	866	61	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Trichinopoly	61	677	..	..	10	15	171	128	80	63	..	17	72	..	40	8,099	148	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Madura	16,476	14,819	..	..	254	224	988	681	146	185	..	10	11	..	7	381	341	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Tinnevely	2,955	1,899	..	..	68	65	284	188	6	4	..	..	1	..	14	68	325	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Coimbatore	5,763	4,572	..	..	143	159	506	412	71	72	..	..	19	..	..	34	53	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Nilgiris	567	154	..	..	..	..	200	385	7	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	234	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Salem	10,682	7,770	..	..	..	..	638	1,093	62	74	..	..	39	..	297	10	784	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
South Canara	..	1,995	..	..	..	..	..	22	..	7	..	..	..	..	77	..	309	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Malabar	20,906	19,045	..	..	..	..	2	10	27	88	..	..	..	..	..	4	47	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Total	7,898	61,734	..	..	1,626	2,013	6,044	7,089	4,374	10,297	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

a. The decrease is due to the transfer to miscellaneous of rented villages erroneously shown under ryotwar in Tuni division.

b. The increase is due to tank-bed lands being brought under cultivation.

c. The decrease is due to the termination of Ekal patta.

No. 1.—Statement showing the rainfall in each District of the Madras Presidency under the two monsoons of 1891-92.

Districts.	SOUTH-WEST MONSOON, APRIL TO SEPTEMBER.		NORTH-EAST MONSOON, OCTOBER TO MARCH.		TOTAL.	
	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.
	INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.
1. Ganjam	28.68	28.60	* 17.44	3.14	* 46.12	31.74
2. Vizagapatam	37.93	23.33	12.09	2.67	50.02	31.00
3. Godavari	31.20	22.64	10.14	1.08	41.34	23.72
4. Kistna	20.84	18.19	11.07	2.49	31.91	20.68
5. Nellore	11.02	7.65	14.70	9.34	25.81	16.99
6. Cuddapah	12.71	9.71	* 9.08	4.46	* 21.79	14.17
7. Anantapur	11.86	6.39	9.00	4.47	20.86	10.86
8. Bellary	14.85	7.25	9.43	2.67	24.28	9.92
9. Kurnool	* 23.57	11.59	5.48	3.20	* 29.05	14.79
10. Madras	13.68	6.20	10.70	23.28	24.38	29.48
11. Chingleput	19.60	8.08	11.36	21.34	30.96	29.42
12. North Arcot	19.68	10.87	12.40	15.49	32.08	26.36
13. South Arcot	19.98	9.33	* 16.61	27.90	* 36.59	37.23
14. Tanjore	18.00	8.69	22.49	38.01	40.49	46.70
15. Trichinopoly	17.43	9.26	19.32	18.38	36.75	27.64
16. Madura	12.45	6.79	17.01	26.49	30.36	33.28
17. Tinnevely	5.52	6.03	17.25	27.55	22.77	33.58
18. Coimbatore	11.62	8.12	14.07	12.38	25.69	21.10
19. Nilgiris	41.48	43.32	22.51	30.09	63.99	73.41
20. Salem	18.98	10.61	12.32	8.85	31.30	19.46
21. South Canara	122.82	103.97	9.60	12.20	132.42	116.17
22. Malabar	79.96	83.55	11.46	10.09	91.42	102.64
Average	26.28	19.83	13.72	13.67	40.00	33.50

* Since corrected.

No. 2.—Statement showing the mortality in each district of the Madras Presidency in fasli 1301 (1891-92).

Districts.	Population of villages from which returns were received.	CAUSE OF DEATH.					Ratio per mille of population.
		Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Dysentery and Diarrhoea.	Other diseases.	
1. Ganjam	1,896,400	174	386	17,159	511	4,306	22,536
2. Vizagapatam	1,942,195	2,116	1,096	27,536	794	3,707	35,249
3. Godavari	2,077,858	4,284	6,223	18,575	1,023	17,025	47,130
4. Kistna	1,855,024	5,872	8,921	15,289	1,301	20,206	51,589
5. Nellore	1,463,357	2,163	1,025	12,516	789	12,209	28,702
6. Cuddapah	1,271,721	6,559	420	18,696	682	4,513	30,870
7. Anantapur	708,143	3,395	128	2,670	220	9,875	16,288
8. Bellary	909,661	3,357	283	8,371	769	12,208	24,988
9. Kurnool	817,660	3,643	382	15,877	536	3,013	24,351
10. Madras	436,375	2,060	25	7,501	4,997	10,135	24,718
11. Chingleput	1,133,901	6,301	426	8,095	4,986	15,255	35,063
12. North Arcot	2,179,585	8,531	2,503	16,760	2,514	20,017	50,325
13. South Arcot	2,162,336	17,379	2,583	14,662	2,363	26,101	63,088
14. Tanjore	2,227,081	9,448	776	5,301	2,049	41,493	59,067
15. Trichinopoly	1,371,726	5,900	357	6,391	890	21,360	34,898
16. Madura	1,563,317	9,814	3,258	9,107	1,455	17,499	41,133
17. Tinnevely	1,915,702	5,311	3,782	6,721	1,925	31,504	49,243
18. Coimbatore	2,003,911	8,566	2,765	15,559	1,423	17,700	46,013
19. Nilgiris	96,765	34	84	1,701	164	509	2,492
20. Salem	1,961,784	7,901	1,319	15,197	1,465	16,842	42,724
21. South Canara	1,052,002	543	480	7,300	1,263	10,059	19,645
22. Malabar	2,636,674	5,643	12,030	18,509	5,796	15,491	57,460
Total	33,683,178	118,994	49,252	269,493	37,915	331,927	807,581
							23.96

No. 3.—Statement showing the average retail prices of food-grains in seers of 80 tolas per rupee in each district of the Madras Presidency for fasli 1301.

Districts.	PADDY, 1st sort.			PADDY, 2nd sort.			HOUSE-GRAM.			CHOLU.			CRABU.			RAGI.		
	Average of ten years ending fasli 1299.			Average of ten years ending fasli 1299.			Average of ten years ending fasli 1299.			Average of ten years ending fasli 1299.			Average of ten years ending fasli 1299.			Average of ten years ending fasli 1299.		
	Fasli 1300.	Fasli 1301.		Fasli 1300.	Fasli 1301.		Fasli 1300.	Fasli 1301.		Fasli 1300.	Fasli 1301.		Fasli 1300.	Fasli 1301.		Fasli 1300.	Fasli 1301.	
1. Ganjam ..	32.8	32.1	23.3	35.7	34.6	24.8	35.2	32.3	27.6	31.4	22.0	33.5	37.8	28.7	31.7	32.6	22.6	
2. Vizagapatam ..	27.4	31.7	21.1	29.0	32.5	21.8	33.4	36.4	23.2	31.7	19.7	26.9	37.1	22.7	28.6	32.0	20.8	
3. Godavari ..	25.6	23.1	17.9	27.0	24.5	19.0	30.5	24.8	19.6	25.1	18.9	29.2	28.2	20.2	30.3	27.0	20.1	
4. Kistna ..	24.2	21.7	18.4	25.7	23.3	19.3	25.6	20.8	16.8	20.9	16.4	24.4	20.9	15.8	30.5	26.1	20.0	
5. Nellore ..	23.2	18.9	15.3	25.0	20.7	16.7	23.7	19.5	17.7	22.0	16.1	24.2	19.8	14.7	29.5	23.8	17.1	
6. Cuddapah ..	23.8	19.9	14.1	26.7	22.0	15.8	27.6	21.4	16.9	26.6	16.0	29.7	22.5	14.3	33.5	29.0	17.8	
7. Anantapur ..	23.8	22.7	15.3	26.0	24.5	15.5	32.2	24.0	17.7	28.2	18.0	27.7	24.8	15.8	34.6	31.6	19.3	
8. Bellary ..	21.6	18.8	14.6	24.0	20.5	16.3	30.3	22.2	16.4	27.5	18.2	26.0	24.0	15.5	36.2	32.4	19.9	
9. Kurnool ..	20.9	19.9	15.4	23.3	22.5	16.9	28.4	22.5	16.7	28.1	17.7	25.1	21.4	15.0	30.5	28.1	18.6	
10. Madras ..	22.9	17.3	15.1	24.2	17.0	14.7	24.4	18.7	15.9	22.9	14.0	23.4	17.7	13.0	27.2	22.6	15.3	
11. Chingleput ..	25.0	17.5	14.6	27.1	19.0	16.1	21.6	16.9	15.7	22.3	14.4	27.0	21.2	12.4	27.2	21.6	14.4	
12. North Arcot ..	26.2	19.9	15.3	28.6	21.3	16.5	26.3	19.3	17.7	25.5	16.9	28.5	22.9	12.9	31.7	25.5	16.9	
13. South Arcot ..	25.3	19.1	17.8	27.6	21.5	19.1	26.2	20.0	18.4	22.5	16.9	29.3	23.0	17.5	30.0	23.1	16.9	
14. Tanjore ..	24.8	19.7	18.8	27.9	21.9	20.7	23.7	16.9	16.1	24.5	19.7	27.1	22.2	17.1	30.0	24.0	19.3	
15. Trichinopoly ..	24.9	18.9	17.6	27.3	20.2	18.6	26.0	16.7	15.8	25.5	20.8	28.4	21.6	17.5	30.5	22.1	17.4	
16. Madura ..	23.2	17.2	16.7	26.0	18.9	18.3	29.8	18.1	16.2	22.6	17.8	28.8	18.3	16.8	30.6	20.4	17.3	
17. Tinnevely ..	21.3	15.9	16.2	23.4	16.9	17.2	26.7	16.9	16.7	25.8	17.1	23.4	15.9	15.5	27.7	18.6	17.0	
18. Coimbatore ..	21.9	17.3	15.4	24.4	18.7	16.7	30.4	19.6	17.2	25.0	18.9	29.7	21.0	16.7	30.6	23.8	17.4	
19. Nilgiris ..	12.2	..	..	14.0	13.3	12.0	22.3	15.8	14.0	19.3	14.2	17.9	15.6	12.6	21.8	20.3	13.8	
20. Salem ..	23.6	18.2	14.9	26.1	20.4	16.4	31.2	21.7	17.9	21.6	14.8	28.0	22.6	14.8	31.5	27.0	16.8	
21. South Canara ..	21.7	19.7	17.4	23.6	20.7	18.6	18.8	14.8	14.5	..	..	..	..	..	20.8	20.7	16.7	
22. Malabar ..	23.0	18.8	18.0	25.0	20.2	20.0	23.1	16.9	16.4	..	..	..	..	..	23.7	22.4	17.0	
Average ..	24.3	20.5	17.0	26.4	22.4	18.3	27.2	21.2	17.8	24.0	17.0	27.1	23.2	16.5	29.7	25.9	18.0	

No. 4.—Statement showing the average prices per garce of food-grains for fasli 1301.

Districts.	PADDY PER GARCE.		Cholum or jowar per garce.	Cumbu or bajra per garce.	Ragi per garce.	Horse- gram per garce.	Varagu per garce.
	First sort.	Second sort.					
1. Ganjam ..	RS. 154	RS. 144	RS. 209	RS. 157	RS. 193	RS. 180	RS. ..
2. Vizagapatam ..	170	164	232	185	210	214	..
3. Godavari ..	200	188	242	208	217	251	188
4. Kistna ..	195	185	270	236	218	297	205
5. Nellore ..	234	214	284	237	255	281	177
6. Cuddapah ..	254	226	286	235	246	294	138
7. Anantapur ..	235	218	254	236	226	282	..
8. Bellary ..	245	219	252	271	219	303	..
9. Kurnool ..	232	211	259	281	235	299	179
10. Madras ..	* 237	† 243	327	324	285	314	..
11. Chingleput ..	246	222	347	339	303	318	..
12. North Arcot ..	234	217	317	325	274	281	150
13. South Arcot ..	201	188	272	241	257	271	135
14. Tanjore ..	101	173	233	245	226	309	127
15. Trichinopoly ..	203	193	220	241	250	315	145
16. Madura ..	215	196	303	250	252	307	140
17. Tinnevely ..	221	208	269	271	256	297	145
18. Coimbatore ..	233	214	299	252	251	289	226
19. Nilgiris ..	..	207	323	335	315	355	..
20. Salem ..	240	219	309	284	259	278	155
21. South Canara ..	205	192	..	..	261	343	..
22. Malabar ..	199	179	..	..	256	304	..
Average ..	211	195	270	255	242	279	170

The average price in garce for the whole Presidency has been deduced from the average retail price in seers of 80 tolas.

* Average of prices ruling at two centres.

† Prices at Big bazaar only.

No. 5.—Statement showing the prices of food-grains in fasli 1301 (1891-92) compared with the commutation rates of the newly-settled districts of the Madras Presidency.

Districts	Paddy, 1st and 2nd sorts.			Cholam.			Cumb.			Ragi.			Varagu.		
	Commutation per garce.	Market price during the fasli.	Wholesale price during the fasli.	Commutation per garce.	Market price during the fasli.	Wholesale price during the fasli.	Commutation per garce.	Market price during the fasli.	Wholesale price during the fasli.	Commutation per garce.	Market price during the fasli.	Wholesale price during the fasli.	Commutation per garce.	Market price during the fasli.	Wholesale price during the fasli.
Godavari ..	72	194	242	84	242	242	60	208	208	66	217	217	80	135	116
Kistna ..	90	190	279	95	279	279	70	266	266	..	..	..	..	..	..
Masulipatam portion ..	100	224	284	112	284	284	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Guntur portion ..	107	240	286	129	286	286	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nellore ..	126	254	299	139	299	299	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cuddapah ..	110	222	259	105	259	259	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kurnool ..	120	240	281	125	281	281	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kurnool proper ..	120	240	281	125	281	281	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Patikonda ..	120	240	281	125	281	281	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cumbum and Markapur ..	126	240	281	139	281	281	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Koilkuntla taluk ..	105	234	281	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chingleput ..	105	234	281	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
South Arcot ..	105	234	281	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cuddalore ..	105	234	281	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tiduvanam, Villupuram, Tiruvannamalai, Tirukottai, Kallakurichi and Chidambaram taluk ..	108	195	220	100	220	220	123	241	241	..	..	..	..	..	..
Trichinopoly ..	67	198	239	83	239	239	88	241	241	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tinnevely ..	108	215	309	112	309	309	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Salem ..	99	202	299	112	299	299	96	284	284	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ganjam ..	80	149	239	139	239	239	104	252	252	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coimbatore ..	125	223	299	139	299	299	115	325	325	..	..	..	..	..	..
North Arcot ..	95	225	303	103	303	303	115	325	325	..	..	..	..	..	..
Madura ..	123	205	260	114	260	260	114	260	260	..	..	..	..	..	..
Vizagapatam ..	105	167	185	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Belary and Anantapur (five taluks, viz., Bellary, Alur, Adoni, Goity and Tadipatri) ..	139	226	264	135	264	264	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Notz.—(1) The Koilkuntla rate is compared with the market price of the Cuddapah district. (2) The prices entered against Cuddalore, &c., taluks are those for the whole district. So are the prices entered against Patikonda, Cumbum and Markapur. (3) The wholesale prices against Cuddapah district, Koilkuntla and Kurnool proper are the prices for the ryots' selling months, that is, the period adopted as the basis of the commutation rate, but the market prices entered against them are the averages for the year.

No. 6.—Statement showing the variations in the permanently-settled revenue of fasli 1301 (1891-92) compared with that of fasli 1300 (1890-91) and their causes.

Districts.	Estates.	Increase.	Decrease.	Causes of variations.
		rs.	rs.	
Ganjam ..	Aska	..	1	Reduction of peishcush on account of lands taken up for the District Munsif's Court at Aska.
	Chikati	..	450	
	Mandasa	..	1,060	
	Jalantra	..	347	
	Barwa	..	63	
	Beridi	..	120	
	Kallikot	..	449	
	Hamma	..	43	
	Tarla	..	574	Reduction of peishcush on account of lands taken up for the East Coast Railway.
	Tilaru	..	83	
	Sowdam	..	18	
	Yellamanchilli	..	47	
	Jarjangi	..	79	
	Chitriwala	..	45	
	Gopalapuram	..	155	
	Patta Tekkali	..	174	
	Jonnalapadu	..	16	
	Total ..	..	3,724	
Vizagapatam ..	Vizianagrum	..	36	
	Bobbili	..	28	
	Kasimbköt	..	363	
	Melapaka	..	330	
	Anakapalle	..	660	
	Godicherla	..	448	Reduction of peishcush on account of lands taken up for the East Coast Railway and other public purposes.
	Karaprolu	..	429	
	Nakkapalli	..	172	
	Kinthali	..	392	
	Manthana	..	34	
	Sripuram	..	72	
	Allipuram	..	270	
	Total ..	..	3,222	
Godavari ..	Velasa	..	1	
	Kesanakurru	..	10	
	Magani	..	19	
	Nadavapalli	..	94	
	Gopalapuram	..	19	
	Kukunipeta	..	82	
	Kirlampudi	..	48	
	Tangellamudi	..	125	Reduction of peishcush on account of lands taken up for the East Coast Railway and other public purposes.
	Narayanaapuram	..	2	
	Vasantavada	..	10	
	Tujeram	..	37	
	Patavala, &c.	..	17	
	Pithapuram	..	3,863	
	Golluprolu	..	250	
	Kotham	..	100	
	Total ..	..	4,677	
Kistna ..	Devaraköt	..	182	Reduction of peishcush on account of lands taken up for public purposes.
	Medur	13	..	Addition to peishcush of two-thirds of the assessment on unclaimed lands transferred to zemindars.
	Mirzapuram	4	..	
	Total ..	17	182	
	Net decrease ..	..	165	
Nellore ..	Venkatagiri	..	8	Reduction of peishcush on account of lands taken up for the Cuddapah-Nellore State Railway.
North Arcot ..	Kalahasti	..	609	
	Punganur	..	22	Reduction of peishcush on account of lands taken up for public purposes.
	Arni jaghire	..	29	
	Total ..	..	660	
Trichinopoly ..	Marungapuri	4	..	Addition to peishcush of two-thirds of the assessment on a resumed inam transferred to the zemindar.
	Total ..	4	..	

No. 6.—Statement showing the variations in the permanently-settled revenue, &c.—*cont.*

Districts.	Estates.	Increase.	Decrease.	Remarks.
		RS.	RS.	
Madura	Ramnad	..	118	Reduction of peishcush on account of the poruppu on a fourth of the Sudurveda-mangalam village due by the Government to the zemindar.
	Total	..	118	
Tinnevelly ..	Gollapatti	..	1	Reduction of peishcush on account of land taken up for a flood bank.
	Total	..	1	
	Grand Total ..	21	12,592	
	Net decrease ..	..	12,571	

No. 7.—Statement showing the approximate area and revenue of the zemindaris in the Presidency of Madras for fasli 1301 (1891-92).

Districts.	Name of zemindaris.	AREA AS PER CENSUS RETURN OF 1881.			Estimated revenue realized by zemindars for fasli 1301 (1891-92).	Peshkash payable to Government in fasli 1301.
		Cultivated and cultivable.	Uncultivated.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Ganjam	Parlakimedi	ACS. 227,200	ACS. 40,800	ACS. 268,000	RS. 4,56,947	RS. 87,823
Vizagapatam ..	Vizianagrum	384,000	81,280	465,280	16,73,186	4,95,549
	Bobbili	65,280	12,160	77,440	4,06,830	89,521
Godavari	Pithapuram	157,120	49,280	206,400	8,23,672	2,44,418
	Nidadavol and Baharzalli ..	122,880	18,560	141,440	3,77,541	1,14,791
Kistna	Devarakot	89,600	28,160	117,760	1,73,950	79,553
Nellore	Venkatagiri	760,960	401,280	1,162,240	9,45,954	3,73,250
	Karvetnagar	218,880	222,720	441,600	8,61,887	1,73,911
North Arcot ..	Kalbhasti in North Arcot ..	128,640	245,120	373,760	5,75,495	1,73,144
	Do. in Nellore	239,360	166,400	405,760		
Madura	Ramnad	586,880	158,720	745,600	7,55,233	3,13,877
	Sivaganga	232,960	137,600	370,560	7,54,317	2,57,430
Tinnevelly ..	Etaiyapuram	..	..	337,750	2,99,006	88,349
	All other estates	..	..	7,996,640	83,37,366	25,49,837
	Jeypore	..	..	5,975,680	..	16,000
	Total	3,213,760	1,562,080	19,085,910	1,64,41,184	50,57,453

NOTE.—(1) The figures in columns 3—5 are reproduced from the corresponding return for fasli 1300 as village war tables according to the census of 1891 have not been issued.

(2) In column 6, the figures for fasli 1300 have been adopted in the case of the Ganjam, Kistna and Tinnevelly zemindaris, as land cess statement B has either not been received in the office or does not give the required information separately for each zemindari.

No. 8.—Statement showing the variations in the quit-rents payable by inam villages for fasli 1301 (1891-92).

Increase due to—	RS.
(1) Deduction of a pagoda allowance from the demand of the Keertipuram village in the Ganjam district, the amount deducted in the year being less than that of the preceding year	34
(2) Transfer to inamdars in the Cuddapah district of resumed minor inams situated in their villages with an increase to their quit-rent	10
(3) Transfer to this head of certain amounts, being the assessment on Arthamanium lands in the Tanjore district, hitherto included under Land Revenue, Miscellaneous	4,295
(4) Enhancement of the quit-rent payable by the inamdar of Pidameri, Tinnevelly district, ordered in G.O., dated 19th November 1891, No. 5964	153
(5) Transfer of Vadagarai village, Tinnevelly district, hitherto treated as partly Government and partly minor inam, to the head of "Inam villages"	410
(6) Jodi due on a shrotriem in the Hindupur taluk for the three faslis 1299 to 1301, the same not having been charged in faslis 1299 and 1300	34
(7) Amount for which explanation has been called for from the Collector of South Arcot	14
Total	4,950

Decrease due to—	RS.
(1) Reduction of quit-rent on lands taken up for public purposes.	87
(2) Transfer to "Ryotwar and Miscellaneous" of amounts erroneously included under "Shrotriem Jodi" up to fasli 1300	1,603
(3) Collection of twelve years' assessment in the preceding year on an inam made over to the inamdar of Ambarupet in the Kistna district	15
(4) Payment in the year under report of a pagoda allowance due both on account of that year and the previous one in the Cuddapah district	126
(5) Reduction of quit-rent on lands relinquished in the same district	161
Total	1,992
Net Increase	2,958

No. 9.—Statement showing the number of villages settled and pattas issued by Covenanted and Uncovenanted officers for fasli 1801 (1891-92).

Districts.	SETTLED BY SUB-COLLECTORS.										SETTLED BY HEAD ASSISTANT COLLECTORS.				SETTLED BY DEPUTY COLLECTORS.				TOTAL.					LAST FASLI.									
	No. of taluks.			No. of villages.			No. of pattas.			No. of taluks.			No. of villages.			No. of pattas.			No. of taluks.			No. of villages.			No. of pattas.								
	No. of taluks.			No. of villages.			No. of taluks.			No. of villages.			No. of taluks.			No. of villages.			No. of taluks.			No. of villages.			No. of taluks.			No. of villages.			No. of taluks.		
	No. of taluks.			No. of villages.			No. of taluks.			No. of villages.			No. of taluks.			No. of villages.			No. of taluks.			No. of villages.			No. of taluks.			No. of villages.			No. of taluks.		
1	380	23,992	1	147	10,638	...	...	...	...	...	717	13,400	3	1,244	529	730	46,801	48,000	3	1,244	47,733												
2. Ganjam ...	1	75	3,674	1	76	4,104	...	...	...	...	216	22,283	10	835	4,316	2,151	7,564	9,879	2	176	9,845												
3. Vizagapatam ...	1	141	16,017	1	302	36,085	2	176	13,380	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...												
4. Godavari ...	3	215	35,633	2	239	54,022	2	282	22,200	404	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...												
5. Kistna ...	1	148	17,917	34	5,249	...	108	306	75,789	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...												
6. Nellore ...	1	218	35,069	3	330	58,162	3	275	41,551	253	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...												
7. Cuddapah ...	2	223	22,933	...	...	...	4	501	35,990	121	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...												
8. Anantapur ...	2	324	23,956	...	...	...	1	148	12,977	948	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...												
9. Bellary ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	251	35,770	446	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...												
10. Kurnool ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...												
11. Madras ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	435	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...												
12. Chingleput ...	2	505	31,055	2	533	31,394	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...												
13. North Arcot ...	2	252	32,352	2	403	50,749	2	291	37,468	690	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...												
14. South Arcot ...	2	544	95,545	2	668	77,623	3	333	38,724	3	1,062	148,176	8	2,607	3,267	150,005	203,796	360,068	8	2,759	354,387												
15. Tanjore ...	2	514	48,032	2	496	22,677	1	253	15,915	4	1,153	56,667	5	2,416	4,951	58,039	110,301	173,811	9	2,416	171,000												
16. Trichinopoly ...	1	188	42,174	...	...	...	2	316	56,553	4	1,153	78,289	9	1,246	6,747	33,211	137,058	177,016	5	1,246	177,877												
17. Madura ...	2	238	55,286	...	...	...	2	253	36,792	2	254	63,252	6	728	25,779	10,101	124,593	163,473	6	728	164,958												
18. Tinnevely ...	2	179	57,447	1	132	50,290	3	321	33,300	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...												
19. Coimbatore ...	2	342	53,397	2	276	47,384	2	219	24,898	4	654	101,537	9	1,491	40,683	1,883	191,897	217,009	9	886	214,238												
20. Nigra ...	1	36	6,064	...	...	...	12	996	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...												
21. Salem ...	2	547	57,781	2	1,053	42,820	2	497	22,102	3	709	60,080	9	2,806	13,372	16,058	162,333	191,763	1	48	7,041												
22. South Canara ...	2	470	10,235	...	...	...	1	307	11,494	2	507	23,357	5	1,284	588	32	44,526	45,146	5	2,806	190,683												
23. Malabar ...	1	21	7,191	2	121	47,772	4	209	120,648	3	85	32,940	10	436	11,962	8,478	188,011	208,451	10	1,284	44,926												
Total ...	34	5,560	680,840	28	5,046	583,934	34	4,431	551,194	61	10,044	1,150,823	157	25,081	224,917	516,913	2,222,961	2,965,791	157	25,301	2,942,129												

* These pattas were issued in the 112 villages of the Palkonda agency.
† Quit-rent bills issued every year are not shown in this—vide para. 7 of G.O., dated 3rd April 1874, No. 735.

ENCLOSURE TO STATEMENT No. 9.

STATEMENT showing variations in the number of ryotwari villages.

Total number of villages in fasli 1300	25,301
Decrease—	
(1) Due to adoption of the number of villages as per survey on account of introduction of revenue settlement—	
(a) in the Chidambaram taluk, South Arcot district	149
(b) in the Vizagapatam district where the survey figures appear to have been omitted to be adopted in fasli 1299 when the settlement was introduced	25
(c) in the Adóni and Bellary taluks of the Bellary district.	12
(2) Rented villages in the Godavari district erroneously included under ryotwar in previous years	33
(3) Conversion of a deserted principal village in Kistna into a hamlet	1
(4) Transfer of a village partly ryotwari and partly inam previously shown under ryotwari to the head of inam in Tinnevely	1
(5) Small patches of Government lands in shrotriem villages in South Arcot erroneously shown as distinct ryotwari villages in previous years	3
Total Decrease	224
Remainder	25,077
Increase—	
Due to villages newly surveyed and brought under ryotwari tenure in Peddápuram taluk, Godavari district	3
Increase due to adoption of survey figures in Alúr taluk, Bellary district	1
Total Increase	4
Total number of villages in fasli 1301	25,081

No. 10.—Statement of ryots' holdings and cultivation in the Presidency of Madras for fasli 1301 (1891-92).

Districts.	Number of ryotwari villages.	RYOTS' HOLDINGS AT THE BEGINNING OF THE FASLI.						DEDUCT LANDS GIVEN UP OR TRANSFERRED TO OTHER HEADS.					
		Dry.		Wet.		TOTAL.		Dry.		Wet.		TOTAL.	
		Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1. Ganjam	1,244	ACRES.	RS.	ACRES.	RS.	ACRES.	RS.	ACRES.	RS.	ACRES.	RS.	ACRES.	RS.
2. Vizagapatam	151	74,591	2,41,209	150,564	5,10,018	352,985	7,51,227	5,235	6,602	5,104	16,806	10,339	23,408
3. Godavari	835	406,527	72,518	32,767	1,78,812	107,358	2,51,330	1,802	2,681	778	3,683	2,580	5,224
4. Krishna	1,140	1,653,982	6,45,357	373,911	21,88,167	840,438	28,93,524	28,038	46,866	21,714	1,26,461	50,652	1,73,327
5. Nellore	596	804,083	24,29,581	278,237	16,19,931	1,932,219	40,43,512	35,066	56,028	14,000	80,166	49,656	1,30,194
6. Cuddapah	1,076	1,118,925	9,19,276	186,277	10,70,213	1,000,360	13,85,489	19,799	18,100	3,344	18,487	23,143	36,587
7. Anantapur	845	820,629	8,75,295	118,891	7,30,119	1,237,816	16,14,414	39,549	22,392	2,675	16,369	42,223	38,751
8. Bellary	1,420	1,453,474	10,63,617	35,858	2,01,658	898,873	7,55,063	72,082	37,108	2,969	16,238	75,081	53,346
9. Karnool	607	1,139,936	10,82,340	27,062	1,72,856	1,106,998	12,55,106	41,150	29,974	1,045	9,179	44,834	45,421
10. Madras	21	273,316	3,01,150	347,924	12,45,901	621,240	15,47,141	8,362	9,437	8,066	28,515	16,428	37,952
11. Chingleput	1,586	547,122	6,60,475	247,224	13,56,640	794,346	20,17,115	25,898	26,831	5,578	29,339	31,476	56,170
12. North Arcot	2,607	1,085,406	16,82,973	332,846	17,57,510	1,418,232	34,10,783	60,100	97,921	5,670	26,545	66,770	1,14,466
13. South Arcot	2,416	285,930	3,83,374	793,079	38,15,982	1,079,005	41,65,366	4,744	6,959	11,606	56,283	16,410	62,242
14. Tanjore	1,246	895,043	8,06,677	138,743	6,86,028	1,083,786	14,42,705	10,487	18,351	2,057	12,020	22,144	30,371
15. Trichinopoly	723	827,384	9,08,755	166,244	7,28,484	993,578	16,37,239	33,897	32,871	2,965	12,857	36,802	45,728
16. Madras	885	1,254,840	9,21,539	198,297	16,95,388	1,453,137	26,16,977	29,445	22,154	5,639	49,948	35,084	72,102
17. Tinnevely	1,491	2,281,065	21,14,477	87,019	6,43,732	2,368,074	27,58,209	57,341	55,959	2,803	22,333	60,144	78,292
18. Coimbatore	46	200,483	1,22,683	6,858	14,492	207,341	1,37,175	5,320	3,879	902	1,804	6,222	5,683
19. Nilgiris	2,806	1,135,046	12,82,507	97,486	5,37,849	1,232,592	17,90,446	47,883	49,063	3,636	17,284	51,619	66,347
20. Salem	1,284	486,937	6,96,300	416,309	12,20,483	908,246	19,16,763	85,174	64,597	8,022	17,925	93,196	82,522
21. South Canara	436	17,008,097	1,74,96,178	4,132,855	2,06,88,868	21,140,952	3,95,66,546	664,390	6,25,865	111,170	5,66,398	775,560	11,92,826
22. Malabar													
Total	25,081												

* Since corrected.

No. 10.—Statement of ryots' holdings and cultivation in the Presidency of Madras for fasli 1301 (1891-92)—cont.

Districts.	Number of ryotwari villages.	REMAINDER.						LANDS TAKEN UP OR TRANSFERRED FROM OTHER HEADS.					
		Dry.		Wet.		TOTAL.		Dry.		Wet.		TOTAL.	
		Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
ACRES.	RS.	ACRES.	RS.	ACRES.	RS.	ACRES.	RS.	ACRES.	RS.	ACRES.	RS.	ACRES.	RS.
1. Ganjam	198,186	2,34,607	4,93,212	352,646	7,27,819	6,173	7,590	4,971	15,241	11,144	22,831	11,144	22,831
2. Vizagapatam	72,789	70,977	1,75,129	104,778	2,46,106	2,675	2,096	1,028	4,358	3,703	6,454	3,703	6,454
3. Godavari	437,589	5,98,491	20,61,706	789,786	26,60,197	32,118	49,498	24,882	1,40,471	57,000	1,89,969	57,000	1,89,969
4. Krishna	1,618,926	23,73,553	13,39,765	1,882,563	39,13,318	42,146	57,230	12,756	70,986	54,902	1,28,916	54,902	1,28,916
5. Nellore	784,284	8,97,176	10,51,726	977,217	19,48,902	28,011	27,744	7,756	41,044	35,767	68,788	35,767	68,788
6. Cuddapah	1,079,377	6,52,913	7,22,750	1,195,593	15,75,063	42,577	25,301	2,801	17,387	45,468	42,688	45,468	42,688
7. Anantapur	718,547	3,62,797	3,36,020	823,792	7,91,717	55,891	54,838	5,281	22,378	61,173	77,216	61,173	77,216
8. Bellary	1,410,285	10,27,375	1,92,479	1,44,408	12,19,854	70,741	66,355	1,874	17,027	72,615	83,882	72,615	83,882
9. Karnool	1,098,786	10,52,366	1,68,500	1,125,141	12,50,866	27,097	22,247	786	4,823	27,883	27,070	27,883	27,070
10. Madras	17	30	47	36	77	36	8,568	9,940	32,262	17,463	40,850	17,463	40,850
11. Chingleput	204,954	2,91,713	12,17,476	604,812	15,09,169	8,123	16,523	6,121	31,433	20,564	48,016	20,564	48,016
12. North Arcot	521,224	6,33,614	13,27,301	762,870	19,60,945	14,443	48,098	21,990	1,84,242	53,373	2,33,240	53,373	2,33,240
13. South Arcot	1,025,306	15,03,062	17,31,265	1,352,482	40,93,124	31,383	49,098	7,051	57,248	25,707	64,299	25,707	64,299
14. Tanjore	231,186	3,33,415	37,59,709	1,052,595	14,12,334	19,378	18,491	2,813	12,586	22,001	31,077	22,001	31,077
15. Trichinopoly	873,556	7,88,326	6,24,008	956,776	15,91,511	16,360	17,024	3,029	13,080	19,350	30,104	19,350	30,104
16. Madras	793,497	8,75,884	7,15,027	1,418,053	25,44,875	32,161	23,461	5,936	52,412	38,187	75,873	38,187	75,873
17. Tinnevely	1,225,395	16,92,458	16,45,440	2,807,330	26,79,017	62,612	60,027	2,885	22,718	65,407	82,745	65,407	82,745
18. Coimbatore	2,223,714	20,58,518	6,21,399	2,01,119	1,31,492	5,059	4,039	379	16,760	5,438	4,909	5,438	4,909
19. Nilgiris	195,163	1,18,804	5,20,565	1,181,013	17,24,069	36,008	40,723	3,627	16,760	40,235	57,483	40,235	57,483
20. Salem	1,087,163	12,03,534	93,850	1,181,013	13,81,137	105,844	82,954	8,233	18,562	114,077	1,01,516	114,077	1,01,516
21. South Canara	401,763	6,31,793	12,02,558	810,050	18,34,261								
22. Malabar													
Total	16,343,707	1,68,70,313	2,01,22,270	20,365,392	3,89,73,720	652,562	6,41,478	133,083	7,75,948	791,645	14,19,832	791,645	14,19,832

No. 10.--Statement of ryots' holdings and cultivation in the Presidency of Madras for fasli 1391 (1891-92).--cont.

Districts.	Dry.				Wet.					
	Extent.			Charge for water.	Assessment.	Charge for water.	Assessment.	Charge for water.		
	Actual cultivation.	Waste charged.	Total.							
				ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	RS.	RS.	ACRES.	RS.	RS.
	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48
	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	RS.	RS.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	RS.	RS.
1. Ganjam	182,509	21,850	204,359	2,42,197	4,988	154,203	2,497	156,700	5,01,947	9,062
2. Vizagapatam	55,985	19,479	75,464	73,073	780	17,906	1,605	19,511	1,18,938	...
3. Godavari	224,794	244,913	469,707	6,47,989	65,687	346,220	12,024	358,244	21,47,007	92,911
4. Krishna	1,257,339	403,733	1,661,072	24,31,483	1,12,865	201,555	5,181	206,736	15,63,839	817
5. Nellore	373,634	207,297	580,931	8,95,698	22,246	156,220	4,263	160,482	8,87,980	7,176
6. Cuddarah	906,183	155,771	1,061,954	8,78,214	80,353	87,374	7,021	94,395	5,81,746	14,849
7. Anantapur	584,016	100,714	684,730	3,73,844	14,218	49,652	5,943	55,595	2,49,032	18,013
8. Bellary	1,057,593	32,194	1,089,787	7,62,204	11,350	28,403	2,027	30,430	1,83,932	28,996
9. Kurnool	1,002,030	86,188	1,088,218	10,47,325	9,514	19,550	987	20,537	1,35,381	7,771
10. Madras	5	12	17	30	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Chinglepnt	167,720	105,357	273,077	3,00,301	8,781	258,797	7,002	265,799	9,76,505	27,349
12. North Arcot	410,852	124,815	535,667	6,50,167	38,717	210,674	2,677	213,351	11,99,910	29,865
13. South Arcot	997,555	184,734	1,182,289	16,14,050	1,51,678	322,899	16,338	339,237	19,02,051	97,370
14. Tanjore	230,008	61,380	291,388	3,40,466	81,036	746,785	45,011	791,739	38,00,073	1,41,619
15. Trichinopoly	606,853	227,981	834,834	8,06,817	46,516	130,918	6,707	137,625	6,32,821	46,927
16. Madura	680,864	143,993	824,857	8,92,908	14,268	152,375	10,016	162,391	7,15,306	53,622
17. Tinnevely	831,222	425,331	1,256,553	9,22,896	31,905	184,698	8,112	196,810	16,88,054	66,656
18. Coimbatore	1,804,066	432,260	2,236,326	21,18,645	27,106	84,366	2,043	86,409	6,40,444	12,750
19. Nilgiris	66,737	133,485	200,222	1,22,813	5,418	6,335	917	7,352	13,558	...
20. Salem	997,365	126,406	1,123,771	12,44,257	11,489	75,968	7,776	83,744	4,68,730	387
21. South Canara	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Malabar	445,653	61,714	507,367	7,14,296	...	405,999	10,188	416,187	12,20,511	...
Total	13,145,543	3,281,610	16,427,153	1,70,79,603	6,70,988	3,703,971	158,335	3,862,306	1,96,36,665	6,56,240

No. 10.—Statement of ryots' holdings and cultivation in the Presidency of Madras for fasli 1301 (1891-92)—cont.

Districts.	REMAINDER CHARGED—cont.										Total ryotwar demand.
	TOTAL.					Deduct other remission as per statement No. 13.	Remainder.	Add net miscellaneous revenue as per statement No. 16.	Total		
	Extent.		Assessment.	Charge for water.	Total of columns 52 and 53.						
	Actual cultivation.	Waste charged.									
	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.		
1. Ganjam	336,712	24,347	361,059	7,44,144	14,650	7,58,794	42,063	7,16,731	95,535	8,12,266	
2. Vizagapatnam	73,891	21,084	94,975	1,91,911	780	1,92,691	71,293	1,21,398	275,100	3,96,498	
3. Godavari	571,014	256,937	827,951	27,94,996	1,58,598	29,53,594	85,961	28,67,633	14,57,687	43,25,320	
4. Kistna	1,518,894	408,914	1,927,808	39,95,322	1,13,682	41,09,004	1,07,216	40,01,788	7,91,180	47,92,968	
5. Nellore	731,863	211,560	943,423	17,83,678	29,422	18,13,100	6,03,260	12,09,850	1,83,180	13,93,030	
6. Cuddapah	1,046,526	162,792	1,209,318	14,59,960	32,193	14,92,153	1,83,817	13,08,338	1,91,038	14,99,376	
7. Amuntapur	633,688	113,657	747,345	6,22,876	32,231	6,55,107	1,62,471	4,92,636	1,85,483	6,31,119	
8. Bellary	1,086,096	34,221	1,120,317	9,46,136	40,346	9,86,482	3,82,263	5,94,216	1,44,356	7,38,572	
9. Kurnool	1,021,580	87,175	1,108,755	11,82,708	17,285	11,99,991	1,80,755	10,19,236	1,33,727	12,02,963	
10. Madras	5	12	17	30	36,130	36,160	30	30	76,388	76,418	
11. Chingleput	426,517	112,359	538,876	12,76,806	68,582	13,45,388	3,20,817	9,92,119	50,033	10,51,152	
12. North Arcot	621,526	127,492	749,018	18,50,077	68,582	19,18,659	3,78,152	15,40,507	63,180	16,33,687	
13. South Arcot	1,237,854	165,072	1,402,926	35,16,101	2,40,048	37,56,149	3,02,517	34,53,632	1,47,564	36,10,196	
14. Tanjore	976,856	109,391	1,086,247	41,49,539	2,22,655	43,72,194	3,08,059	40,64,135	1,77,073	42,41,208	
15. Trichinopoly	797,771	234,688	1,032,459	14,39,638	93,443	15,33,081	1,52,672	13,80,400	1,01,530	14,81,930	
16. Madras	813,239	150,099	963,338	16,08,214	67,888	16,76,102	91,722	15,81,380	50,405	16,31,785	
17. Tinnevely	1,019,920	434,446	1,454,366	26,10,950	39,531	27,09,511	3,03,904	24,05,607	2,50,749	26,56,356	
18. Coimbatore	1,938,432	434,303	2,372,735	27,52,989	39,856	27,92,845	72,757	27,20,088	66,912	27,83,080	
19. Nilgiris	72,155	134,402	206,557	1,36,401	11,876	1,48,277	4,488	1,31,913	6,971	1,38,884	
20. Salem	1,073,333	134,182	1,207,515	17,12,987	11,876	17,24,863	2,08,576	15,16,287	1,00,206	16,16,493	
21. South Canara	...	...	...	13,76,685	...	13,76,685	1,35,416	12,41,269	54,833	12,96,102	
22. Malabar	851,652	71,902	923,554	19,34,807	...	19,34,807	1,634	19,33,173	38,358	19,71,531	
Total	16,849,514	3,439,945	20,289,459	3,80,92,953	13,27,228	3,94,20,181	41,15,806	3,53,04,375	47,23,468	4,00,27,843	

(a) Includes Rs. 2, deducted by the Collector in his demand, collection and balance statement submitted to the Land Revenue Department. Explanation will be called for.

No. 11.—Comparative statement of Holdings and Settlement of the Ryotwar Land Revenue for fasli 1301 (1891-92).

Districts.	DRY.						WET.					
	LAND.			ASSESSMENT.			LAND.			ASSESSMENT.		
	Fasli 1300.	Fasli 1301.	Comparison.	Fasli 1300.	Fasli 1301.	Comparison.	Fasli 1300.	Fasli 1301.	Comparison.	Fasli 1300.	Fasli 1301.	Comparison.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.
1. Ganjam	203,421	204,350	938	...	2,41,200	2,42,197	988	...	159,564	159,431	...	133
2. Vizagapatnam	74,591	75,464	873	...	72,518	73,073	555	...	32,767	33,017	250	...
3. Godavari	466,527	469,707	3,180	...	6,45,337	6,47,089	2,692	...	373,911	377,079	3,168	...
4. Kistna	1,653,982	1,661,072	7,090	...	24,23,561	24,31,483	7,902	...	273,237	276,393	3,156	...
5. Nellore	804,083	812,295	8,212	...	9,15,276	9,24,920	9,644	...	196,277	200,689	4,412	...
6. Cuddapah	1,118,925	1,121,954	3,029	...	8,75,295	8,78,214	2,919	...	118,891	119,107	216	...
7. Amuntapur	820,629	804,438	16,191	...	3,39,905	4,17,695	17,790	...	78,244	80,526	2,282	...
8. Bellary	1,453,474	1,481,026	27,552	...	10,63,617	10,93,790	30,113	...	33,958	36,087	2,129	...
9. Kurnool	1,135,936	1,125,583	10,353	...	10,82,340	10,74,613	7,727	...	27,062	27,141	79	...
10. Madras	17	17	...	...	30	30	...	...	19	19	...	...
11. Chingleput	273,316	273,077	239	...	3,01,150	3,00,301	849	...	347,924	349,198	1,274	...
12. North Arcot	547,122	535,667	11,455	...	6,60,475	6,50,167	10,308	...	247,224	247,767	543	...
13. South Arcot	1,085,403	1,056,680	28,717	...	16,52,973	16,14,050	38,923	...	332,846	349,166	16,320	...
14. Tanjore	285,930	294,448	8,518	...	3,39,374	3,40,466	1,092	...	793,023	793,854	831	...
15. Trichinopoly	893,043	894,834	1,791	...	8,06,677	8,06,817	140	...	138,743	138,830	86	...
16. Madras	827,334	800,857	26,477	...	9,08,755	8,92,908	15,847	...	166,244	166,308	64	...
17. Tinnevely	1,254,840	1,257,556	2,716	...	9,21,589	9,22,896	1,307	...	198,297	198,654	357	...
18. Coimbatore	2,281,053	2,286,393	5,340	...	21,14,477	21,18,545	4,068	...	87,019	87,101	82	...
19. Nilgiris	200,483	200,222	261	...	1,22,813	1,22,813	160	...	6,858	6,858	...	...
20. Salem	1,135,046	1,123,771	11,275	...	12,52,597	12,44,257	8,340	...	97,486	97,477	...	...
21. South Canara	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Malabar	486,937	507,607	20,670	...	6,96,300	7,14,657	18,357	...	413,300	416,520	3,220	...
Total	17,003,097	16,996,269	88,049	...	1,74,96,178	1,75,11,791	97,607	...	4,192,855	4,160,708	30,422	...
Net	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,613	...	...	...	27,913	...

* Since corrected.

No. 11.—Comparative statement of Holdings and Settlement of the Ryotwar Land Revenue for fasli 1301 (1891-92)—cont.

Districts.	WET—cont.										TOTAL.			
	ASSESSMENT.										LAND.			
	Fasli 1300.										Fasli 1301.			
	Comparison.										Comparison.			
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	ACRES.	ACRES.	Increase.	Decrease.
1. Ganjam ...	5,10,018	5,08,453	1,565	362,985	363,790	805	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Vizagapatnam ...	1,78,812	1,79,487	675	107,358	108,481	1,123	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Godavari ...	21,68,167	22,02,177	14,010	840,438	846,786	6,348	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Kistna ...	16,19,931	16,10,751	9,180	1,932,219	1,937,465	5,246	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Nellore ...	10,70,213	10,92,770	22,557	1,000,360	1,012,684	12,624	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Cuddapah ...	7,39,119	7,40,137	1,018	1,297,816	1,241,061	56,755	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Anantapur ...	3,55,158	3,61,293	6,135	808,873	884,964	76,091	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Bellary ...	2,01,658	2,09,506	7,848	1,489,332	1,517,113	27,781	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Kurnool ...	1,72,856	1,73,323	467	1,106,998	1,153,024	46,026	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Madras ...	12,45,991	12,49,738	3,747	621,240	622,275	1,035	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Chingleput ...	13,56,610	13,58,794	2,184	794,346	783,434	10,912	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. North Arcot ...	17,57,810	19,15,507	1,57,697	1,418,252	1,405,855	12,397	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. South Arcot ...	33,15,992	33,16,997	965	1,079,005	1,088,302	9,297	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. Tanjore ...	6,36,028	6,36,594	566	1,083,786	1,083,783	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Trichinopoly ...	7,28,484	7,28,707	223	993,578	976,165	17,413	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Madura ...	16,95,388	16,97,852	2,464	1,453,137	1,455,210	2,073	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Tinnevely ...	6,43,732	6,44,117	385	2,308,074	2,373,427	65,353	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Coimbatore ...	14,492	13,558	934	207,341	206,557	784	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Nilgiris ...	5,37,849	5,37,325	524	1,232,532	1,221,248	11,284	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Salem ...	12,20,483	12,21,120	637	903,246	924,127	20,881	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. South Canara ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Malabar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	2,06,88,863	2,08,98,218	12,203	21,140,922	21,157,037	96,811	80,726	3,95,66,546	3,97,93,552	2,60,537	42,531	...	...	...
Net ...	...	...	...	2,09,350	...	16,085	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,27,006	...

No. 11.—Comparative statement of Holdings and Settlement of the Ryotwar Land Revenue for fasli 1301 (1891-92)—cont.

Districts.	SECOND CROP ASSESSMENT AND CHARGE FOR WATER ON GOVERNMENT LANDS.										TOTAL.				DEDUCT REMISSIONS.			
	Fasli 1300.										Fasli 1301.				Fasli 1300.			
	Comparison.										Comparison.				Comparison.			
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	ACRES.	ACRES.	Increase.	Decrease.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Ganjam ...	9,062	14,650	5,648	7,60,229	7,65,300	5,071	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Vizagapatnam ...	3,016	780	2,236	2,54,346	2,53,340	1,006	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Godavari ...	1,03,684	1,58,598	54,914	29,37,208	30,08,764	71,556	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Kistna ...	97,451	1,13,682	16,231	41,40,963	41,55,916	14,953	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Nellore ...	61,735	29,422	32,313	20,47,224	20,47,112	112	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Cuddapah ...	45,416	32,195	13,221	16,59,880	16,50,546	9,334	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Anantapur ...	1,00,637	32,231	68,406	8,55,700	8,11,164	44,536	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Bellary ...	55,824	40,346	15,478	13,21,089	13,43,582	22,493	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Kurnool ...	34,166	17,255	16,911	12,89,362	12,65,321	24,041	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Madras ...	89,480	36,130	53,350	16,36,631	15,86,169	50,462	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Chingleput ...	1,81,332	68,582	1,12,810	21,98,507	20,77,543	1,20,964	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. North Arcot ...	3,24,991	2,49,048	75,943	37,35,774	37,78,065	42,831	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. South Arcot ...	2,28,393	2,22,655	5,738	43,83,764	43,80,078	3,686	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. Tanjore ...	97,301	93,443	3,858	15,40,006	15,36,854	3,152	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Trichinopoly ...	64,448	67,888	3,440	17,01,687	16,89,593	12,094	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Madura ...	44,281	98,561	54,280	26,61,258	27,19,309	58,051	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Tinnevely ...	26,690	39,856	13,166	27,94,899	28,02,518	17,619	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Coimbatore ...	16,660	11,876	4,784	18,07,106	17,93,468	13,648	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Nilgiris ...	...	...	...	13,81,503	13,83,543	2,043	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Salem ...	...	...	...	19,16,783	19,35,777	18,994	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. South Canara ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Malabar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	15,84,582	13,27,228	1,47,354	4,11,51,128	4,11,20,780	2,53,601	2,83,949	6,21,400	17,00,639	12,24,567	1,45,308	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Net ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

No. 11.—Comparative statement of Holdings and Settlement of the Ryotwar Land Revenue for fasli 1301 (1890-91)—*cont.*

DEDUCT REMISSIONS—cont.														
Districts.	OCCASIONAL REMISSION AS PER STATEMENT No. 13.					OTHER REMISSION (FIXED AND BERIZ DEDUCTIONS) AS PARTICULARISED IN STATEMENT No. 13.					TOTAL REMISSIONS.			
	Fasli 1300.		Fasli 1301.		Comparison.	Fasli 1300.		Fasli 1301.		Comparison.	Fasli 1300.		Fasli 1301.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Increase.	Decrease.		Rs.	Rs.	Increase.	Decrease.		Rs.	Rs.	Increase.	Decrease.
					38					39					40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49
1. Ganjam ...	53	22,294	22,241	...	...	18,543	19,769	1,226	...	...	19,051	48,569	29,518	...
2. Vizagapatam ...	385	56,899	56,514	...	...	20,925	15,394	...	5,531	...	21,460	1,31,942	1,10,482	...
3. Godavari ...	5,071	37,027	31,856	...	...	48,424	48,934	510	...	...	57,356	1,41,131	83,775	...
4. Krishna ...	4,198	17,367	13,169	...	...	86,762	80,849	4,087	...	...	94,819	1,54,128	59,309	...
5. Nellore ...	99,567	5,86,633	4,87,071	...	...	16,545	16,512	67	...	...	2,00,635	8,37,262	6,27,627	...
6. Cuddapah ...	47,254	1,36,517	89,253	...	...	51,535	50,300	...	1,235	...	2,00,536	8,45,208	1,44,672	...
7. Anantapur ...	4,302	1,28,540	1,23,638	...	...	9,343	33,931	24,588	...	...	56,277	3,18,528	2,62,251	...
8. Bellary ...	1,682	3,34,672	3,32,990	...	...	56,616	57,594	978	...	...	62,233	7,49,366	6,87,073	...
9. Kurnool ...	6,872	1,22,449	1,15,577	...	...	58,250	58,306	56	...	...	77,925	2,45,985	1,68,060	...
10. Madras ...	...	...	...	...	...	66,844	1,42,017	75,173	...	...	4,03,251	5,94,050	1,90,789	...
11. Chingleput ...	2,35,238	1,78,800	2,20,573	...	...	1,29,566	1,24,425	...	5,141	...	2,05,028	5,37,036	3,32,008	...
12. North Arcot ...	33,154	2,53,727	2,20,573	...	...	2,84,168	2,79,946	...	4,212	...	3,41,042	3,15,973	13,149	...
13. South Arcot ...	24,391	22,571	...	...	...	2,99,652	3,01,843	2,191	...	...	3,02,794	3,15,943	13,149	...
14. Tanjore ...	1,120	6,216	5,096	...	...	1,50,610	1,50,601	81	...	...	1,52,872	1,56,445	3,573	...
15. Trichinopoly ...	1,204	1,981	777	...	...	62,548	58,504	...	4,044	...	1,35,857	1,08,123	...	...
16. Madurai ...	56,103	36,218	...	...	...	3,00,971	2,98,368	...	2,603	...	7,76,019	8,13,702	...	...
17. Tinnevely ...	3,58,244	15,825	...	...	...	67,460	57,232	...	10,228	...	1,23,362	76,430	...	...
18. Coimbatore ...	36,854	...	...	...	...	4,547	4,488	...	59	...	4,547	4,488	...	...
19. Nilgiris ...	...	...	15,715	...	...	1,77,861	1,75,314	...	2,547	...	2,14,236	2,77,171	62,935	...
20. Salem ...	17,547	33,262	...	...	...	1,31,905	1,31,979	...	74	...	1,41,929	1,42,274	345	...
21. South Canara ...	3,440	3,437	...	...	...	16,641	1,304	...	15,337	...	18,599	2,604	...	...
22. Malabar ...	743	330	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	9,38,762	19,99,006	15,12,970	4,52,746	...	20,58,706	21,16,800	1,09,031	50,937	...	36,18,888	58,16,405	27,75,623	5,78,108
Net ...	...	...	10,50,224	...	...	...	...	58,094	...	...	...	...	21,97,517	...

No. 11.—Comparative statement of Holdings and Settlement of the Ryotwar Land Revenue for fasli 1301 (1891-92)—*cont.*

Districts.	REMAINING BERIZ.					ADD MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE AS PER STATEMENT No. 16.					TOTAL BERIZ.				
	Fasli 1300.		Fasli 1301.		Comparison.	Fasli 1300.		Fasli 1301.		Comparison.	Fasli 1300.		Fasli 1301.		Comparison.
			Increase.	Decrease.				Increase.	Decrease.				Increase.	Decrease.	
	50	51	52	53		54	55	56	57		58	59	60	61	
1. Ganjam ...	7,41,178	7,16,731	...	24,447	RS.	87,534	95,535	8,001	...	RS.	8,28,712	8,12,266	...	16,446	
2. Vizagapatam ...	2,32,886	1,21,398	...	1,11,488	...	2,78,065	2,75,100	...	2,965	...	5,10,951	3,96,498	...	1,14,453	
3. Godavari ...	28,79,852	28,67,633	...	12,219	...	13,54,790	14,57,687	1,02,897	...	...	42,34,642	43,25,320	90,678	...	
4. Krishna ...	40,46,144	40,01,788	...	44,366	...	7,32,927	7,91,130	58,203	...	...	47,73,071	47,32,318	13,847	...	
5. Nellore ...	18,37,589	12,09,550	...	6,27,739	...	2,58,511	1,83,180	...	75,331	...	20,96,100	13,63,030	...	7,33,070	
6. Cuddapah ...	14,59,294	13,05,338	...	1,53,956	...	2,05,957	1,91,038	...	14,919	...	16,65,251	14,96,376	...	1,68,875	
7. Anantapur ...	7,99,423	4,92,636	...	3,06,787	...	1,26,434	1,38,483	12,049	...	...	9,25,857	6,31,119	...	2,94,738	
8. Bellary ...	12,58,806	5,94,216	...	6,64,590	...	1,66,645	1,44,356	...	22,289	...	14,25,451	7,38,572	...	6,86,879	
9. Kurnool ...	12,11,437	10,19,235	...	1,92,201	...	1,83,307	1,83,727	...	5,580	...	14,00,744	12,02,933	...	1,97,781	
10. Madras ...	77	30	...	47	...	76,449	76,388	...	61	...	76,525	76,418	...	108	
11. Chingleput ...	12,33,380	9,92,119	...	2,41,261	...	64,296	59,083	...	5,263	...	12,97,676	10,51,162	...	2,46,524	
12. North Arcot ...	19,93,479	15,40,507	...	4,52,972	...	1,28,851	93,180	...	35,671	...	21,22,330	16,33,687	...	4,88,643	
13. South Arcot ...	33,94,732	34,62,632	67,900	...	...	1,75,750	1,47,564	...	28,186	...	35,70,482	36,10,195	39,714	...	
14. Tanjore ...	40,80,970	40,64,135	...	16,835	...	1,92,581	1,77,073	...	15,508	...	42,73,551	42,41,238	...	32,343	
15. Trichinopoly ...	13,87,134	13,80,409	...	6,725	...	1,08,705	1,01,530	...	7,175	...	14,93,830	14,81,939	...	13,900	
16. Madurai ...	15,65,830	15,81,380	15,550	...	...	87,439	90,405	2,966	...	...	16,53,269	16,71,785	18,516	...	
17. Tinnevely ...	18,85,239	24,05,607	5,20,368	...	...	2,00,983	2,50,749	49,766	25,081	...	20,88,222	26,56,356	5,70,134	...	
18. Coimbatore ...	26,61,537	27,26,088	64,551	...	...	92,023	66,942	...	350	...	27,53,560	27,93,080	39,470	...	
19. Nilgiris ...	1,32,628	1,31,913	...	715	...	7,321	6,971	...	10,383	...	1,39,949	1,38,884	...	1,065	
20. Salem ...	15,92,870	15,16,287	...	76,583	...	1,10,589	1,00,206	...	10,383	...	17,03,459	16,16,493	10,389	...	
21. South Canara ...	12,39,571	12,41,269	1,698	...	...	43,692	54,833	9,241	...	...	12,85,168	12,86,102	...	...	
22. Malabar ...	18,98,184	19,33,173	34,989	...	...	47,870	38,358	...	9,512	...	19,46,054	19,71,591	26,477	...	
Total ...	3,75,32,240	3,53,04,375	7,05,056	29,32,921	...	47,38,619	47,23,468	2,43,123	2,58,274	...	4,32,70,859	4,00,27,843	8,08,775	30,51,701	
Net ...			...	22,27,865	...	...	...	...	15,151	...	...	...	...	...	22,43,016

No. 12.—Statement showing the amount of Land and Village Service cesses charged and deducted in the several districts for fasli 1301 (1891–92).

Districts.	LAND-CESS IN RYOTWARI VILLAGES.			VILLAGE SERVICE CESS UNDER ACT IV OF 1864 AND MERAHS TO VILLAGE SERVANTS LEVIED IN RYOTWARI VILLAGES.		
	Amount included in the assessment or deducted from the beriz.	Amount separately charged.	Total.	Amount included in the assessment or deducted from the beriz.	Amount separately charged.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Ganjam	...	57,639	57,639	432	56,081	56,483
2. Vizagapatam	...	87,694	87,694	471	...	471
3. Godavari	31,177	3,41,280	3,72,457	...	2,04,452	2,04,452
4. Kistna	10,640	3,22,616	3,33,256	71,594	3,21,300	3,92,894
5. Nellore	...	1,63,061	1,63,061	...	1,60,899	1,60,899
6. Cuddapah	...	1,59,683	1,59,683	726	1,08,896	1,60,622
7. Anantapur	...	79,702	79,702	695	313	1,008
8. Bellary	...	1,27,062	1,27,062	531	94,288	94,819
9. Kurnool	17,280	1,38,090	1,55,370	29,593	1,14,818	1,44,411
10. Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Chingleput	...	1,14,077	1,14,077	86,249	1,12,006	1,98,255
12. North Arcot	...	1,52,854	1,52,854	79,850	1,52,919	2,32,769
13. South Arcot	159	2,55,819	2,55,978	1,55,223	2,13,904	3,69,127
14. Tanjore	...	2,97,213	2,97,213	2,75,711	...	2,75,711
15. Trichinopoly	29,289	1,04,673	1,33,962	64,045	1,03,214	1,67,259
16. Madras	...	1,20,097	1,20,097	3,664	1,20,473	1,24,137
17. Tinnevely	...	1,92,706	1,92,706	63,437	1,83,335	2,46,772
18. Coimbatore	...	1,95,102	1,95,102	378	1,91,519	1,91,897
19. Nilgiris	...	7,969	7,969	1,608	7,163	8,771
20. Salem	...	1,27,087	1,27,087	1,08,222	1,23,332	2,31,554
21. South Canara	...	1,31,239	1,31,239	33,975	44,036	78,011
22. Malabar	...	2,38,196	2,38,196	...	91,368	91,368
Total	88,545	34,13,859	35,02,404	9,76,404	21,04,286	33,80,690

No. 13.—Statement showing the particulars of remission for fasli 1301 (1891–92).

Items.	Fasli 1300.	Fasli 1301.	Increase.	Decrease.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
<i>Occasional remissions or those granted at the jamahandi with reference to the state of the season.</i>				
1. Waste remitted	6,21,400	17,00,599	10,79,199	..
2. Shavi or loss of produce	5,04,384	14,54,444	9,50,060	..
3. Paniboodthy or land flooded and Payamalay or land injured by water	9,094	16,905	7,811	..
4. Tirvakammi (difference between wet and dry assessment) ..	3,24,987	4,68,775	1,43,788	..
5. Remission of water-rate	264	283	19	..
6. Remission on account of second crop charge	9,533	43,099	33,566	..
7. Remission granted on wet lands on which crops were raised entirely by means of irrigation from private wells ..	17	..	..	17
8. Other remissions	90,503	15,500	..	75,003
Total ..	15,60,182	36,99,605	21,39,423	..
<i>Fixed remissions and other deductions not dependent upon season.</i>				
1. Remission granted on account of heaviness of assessment	29,490	20,345	..	145
2. Remission granted on account of irrigation by lift	* 1,00,541	1,05,817	5,276	..
3. Remission granted under tope rules	* 5,349	4,915	..	434
4. Remission allowed on gradual introduction of the new rates of assessment	* 1,00,324	1,27,703	27,379	..
5. Remission granted on forest lands taken up for cultivation and on lands taken up under Waste Land Rules for planting cinchona free of assessment for five years in the Nilgiris and Malabar under G.Os., dated 22nd September 1871, No. 1656; 22nd August 1874, No. 1102; 30th October 1883, No. 1349; 8th March 1884, No. 331 and 22nd July 1886, No. 611 ..	* 4,129	3,653	..	476
6. Remission granted on grass land (Nilgiris)	112	96	..	16
7. Remission granted on account of labour involved in reclaiming lands	* 793	715	..	78
8. Remissions for maintaining irrigation works	* 5,842	5,123	..	719
9. Cowle remissions	* 1,254	1,349	95	..
10. Remissions on salt-pans left waste in the South Canara district	4,991	4,982	..	9
11. Other items	* 4,694	4,064	..	630
Total ..	* 2,48,519	2,78,762	30,243	..
<i>Items allowed on the collection or from the entire beriz of villages.</i>				
1. Share of shrotriam proceeds and ready money inams ..	26,815	25,737	..	1,078
2. Allowances to religious institutions—				
(a) Deduction from beriz on account of allowance to religious institutions in lieu of cash payments—(G.O., dated 8th October 1878, No. 1625)	5,20,516	5,15,086	..	5,430
(b) Deductions made in lieu of land revenue assignments resumed—Board's Proceedings, dated 8th September 1882, No. 2240	2,07,622	2,13,156	5,534	..
(c) Deductions on account of compensation for religious service inam lands taken up for Government purposes	6,292	7,644	1,352	..
(d) Deduction on account of compensation for converting religious service inam lands from wet to dry	72	..	..	72
(e) Fixed allowance to devasthanams annually deducted from the beriz	91	87	..	4
Total ..	7,34,593	7,35,973	1,380	..
3. Allowance to village servants in Bellary	171	160	..	11
4. Road-cess included in the land assessment	* 89,038	88,545	..	493
5. Fees (meras) and salaries to village servants and village crosses included with land assessment	* 9,37,938	9,76,404	38,466	..
6. Assessment of relinquished village service inam lands less old jodi which was incorporated with ryotwar and transferred to the Village Service Fund	21,510	10,773	..	10,737
7. Other items	122	446	324	..
Total ..	18,10,187	18,38,038	27,851	..
Grand Total ..	* 36,18,888	58,16,405	21,97,517	..

No. 14.—Statement showing the lands granted on cowle for fasli 1301 (1891–92).

	Extent. AREA.	Assessment. RS.
Cowle, as per last * year	+ 2,357	* 3,238
Deduct lands brought up to full assessment ...	1,204	1,963
Do. abandoned	6	9
Total ...	1,210	1,972
Remainder ...	1,147	1,266
Add new cowle	960	1,594
Total ...	2,107	2,860
	RS.	
Deduct remission of road and village cesses included in the land assessment in the Kistna district of cowle lands taken up	8	
Deduct remission on account of cowle	1,349	
Do. do. waste	25	
Total ...		1,382
Net beriz ..		1,478

* The difference in the area and assessment between the figures now entered and those given in the last years' statement is due to the adoption of survey area and new rate of assessment in the Gooty taluk of the Anantapur district.
† Exclusive of Kayam cowle.

No. 15.—STATEMENT showing the average rate of assessment of dry and wet holdings in each district for fasli 1301 (1891–92).

Districts.	Dry.			Wet.		
	Extent.	Assessment.	Average.	Extent.	Assessment.	Average.
	ACS.	RS.	RS. A. P.	ACS.	RS.	RS. A. P.
1. Ganjam	204,359	2,42,197	1 3 0	159,431	5,08,452	3 3 0
2. Vizagapatam	75,464	73,073	0 15 6	33,017	1,79,487	5 7 0
3. Godavari	469,707	647,989	1 6 1	377,079	* 22,02,177	5 13 5
4. Kistna	1,661,072	24,31,483	1 7 5	276,393	* 16,10,751	5 13 3
5. Nellore	812,295	9,24,920	1 2 3	200,689	10,92,770	5 7 1
6. Cuddapah	1,121,954	8,78,214	0 12 6	119,107	7,40,137	6 3 5
7. Anantapur	804,438	4,17,635	0 8 4	80,526	3,61,298	4 7 9
8. Bellary	1,481,026	10,93,730	0 11 10	36,087	2,09,506	5 12 11
9. Kurnool	1,125,883	10,74,613	0 15 3	27,141	1,73,323	6 6 2
10. Madras	17	30	1 12 3	19	47	2 7 7
11. Chingleput	273,077	3,00,301	1 1 7	349,198	12,49,738	3 9 3
12. North, Arcot	535,667	6,50,167	1 3 5	247,767	13,58,794	5 7 9
13. South, Arcot	1,056,689	16,14,050	1 8 5	349,166	19,15,507	5 7 9
14. Tanjore	294,448	3,40,466	1 2 6	793,854	38,16,957	4 12 11
15. Trichinopoly	894,834	8,06,817	0 14 5	138,899	6,36,594	4 9 4
16. Madura	809,857	8,92,908	1 1 8	166,308	7,28,707	4 6 1
17. Tinnevely	1,257,556	9,22,806	0 11 9	198,654	16,97,852	8 8 9
18. Coimbatore	2,286,326	21,18,545	0 14 10	87,101	6,44,117	7 6 4
19. Nilgiris	200,222	1,22,843	0 9 10	6,335	13,558	2 2 3
20. Salem	1,123,771	12,44,257	1 1 9	97,477	5,37,325	5 8 2
21. Malabar	507,657	7,14,657	1 6 6	416,529	12,21,120	2 14 11
Total ..	16,996,269	1,75,11,791	1 0 6	4,160,765	2,08,98,218	5 0 4

* Includes water-tax on wet lands.

N.B.—The averages have been calculated on the gross area and assessment of holdings not excluding waste remitted.

No. 17.—Statement showing the Demand, Collection and Balance of Land Revenue and Cesses for fasli 1301.

Districts.	DEMAND.				COLLECTIONS AND REMISSIONS.								BALANCE.			Subsequent collections and remissions up to the end of December 1892.	Balance.			
	Arrears		Current.		Total.		Arrears.		Current.		Total.		Arrears.		Current.			Total.		
1	2	3.	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14							
<i>Permanently settled and Cesses.</i>																				
1. Ganjam .. Cesses	RS. 98,098	RS. 4,31,303	RS. 5,29,401	RS. 95,867	RS. ..	RS. 3,80,973	RS. ..	RS. 4,76,840	RS. 2,231	RS. 50,330	RS. 52,561	RS. 48,466	RS. 4,095							
2. Vizagapatam Cesses	43,110	1,14,329	1,57,439	31,842	..	1,04,574	..	1,39,416	8,268	9,746	18,014	9,509	8,405							
3. Godavari Cesses	35,819	9,64,905	10,00,724	35,819	..	9,34,805	..	9,70,624	..	30,100	30,100	29,972	128							
4. Kistna .. Cesses	7,067	1,71,247	1,72,652	1,305	6	6,97,220	..	1,71,717	844	835	835	835	1,849							
5. Nellore .. Cesses	12,213	7,31,828	7,38,895	6,217	49	1,26,223	..	7,03,443	..	34,608	35,452	34,103	1,345							
6. Cuddapah Cesses	7,203	1,43,463	1,55,676	11,915	..	2,89,986	..	1,39,187	249	17,240	17,489	14,644	2,848							
7. Anantapur Cesses	2,91,955	2,99,168	2,99,168	7,203	..	83,411	..	2,97,189	..	1,969	1,969	1,969	2,845							
8. Bellary .. Cesses	86,784	94,850	94,850	6,937	384	3,96,074	..	90,732	745	3,373	4,118	3,411	707							
9. Kurnool Cesses	13,519	3,96,074	4,09,593	13,519	784	66,860	..	4,09,593	..	..	..	..	..							
10. Madras .. Cesses	5,760	66,860	72,620	4,976	..	..	..	72,620	..	..	..	..	..							
1. Chingleput Cesses	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..							
2. North Arcot Cesses	18,295	1,02,170	1,20,465	14,352	..	77,913	..	92,265	3,943	24,257	28,200	23,617	4,583							
3. South Arcot Cesses	5,639	18,410	24,348	4,438	5	12,016	..	16,439	1,486	6,403	7,889	5,837	2,052							
4. Tanjore .. Cesses	67,331	4,76,971	5,43,402	67,331	..	3,46,456	..	4,13,787	..	1,29,615	1,29,615	62,818	66,797							
5. Trichinopoly Cesses	6,467	1,08,755	1,15,222	6,467	..	93,407	..	99,574	..	15,648	15,648	15,648	..							
6. Madura .. Cesses	3,122	8,611	11,733	3,122	..	6,601	..	9,723	..	2,010	2,010	2,010	..							
7. Tinnevely Cesses	274	1,846	1,920	274	..	1,343	..	1,617	..	303	303	302	..							
8. Madras .. Cesses	13,763	31,434	45,197	9,829	..	23,856	..	33,685	3,934	7,578	11,512	8,265	..							
9. Tanjore .. Cesses	1,939	7,196	9,135	1,859	..	7,052	..	8,911	80	144	224	224	..							
10. Madras .. Cesses	3,813	52,338	56,151	3,808	..	49,230	..	53,038	5	3,106	3,113	3,067	..							
1. Chingleput Cesses	1,834	20,333	22,167	1,774	..	18,929	..	20,703	60	1,404	1,464	1,158	306							
2. North Arcot Cesses	3,656	7,69,978	7,73,334	3,636	..	7,65,517	..	7,69,153	20	4,161	4,181	4,139	42							
3. South Arcot Cesses	1,495	1,15,649	1,17,144	1,495	..	1,11,005	..	1,12,500	..	4,644	4,644	4,573	71							
4. Tanjore .. Cesses	30,778	3,07,131	3,37,909	30,778	..	3,03,011	..	3,33,966	..	4,113	4,113	4,113	..							
5. Trichinopoly Cesses	11,386	43,146	60,552	10,023	1,363	48,117	..	59,603	..	1,029	1,029	859	170							

* Is Rs. 1,331 in excess of the receipts shown in statement No. 19. The difference occurs in Tanjore and South Canara and explanation will be called for.

No. 17.—Statement showing the Demand, Collection and Balance of Land Revenue and Cesses for fasli 1301—cont.

Districts.	DEMAND.			COLLECTIONS AND REMISSIONS.						BALANCE.			Subsequent collections and remissions up to the end of December 1892.	Balance.
	Arrears.	Current.	Total.	Arrears.		Current.		Total.	Arrears.	Current.	Total.			
				Collections.	Remissions.	Collections.	Remissions.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	

<i>Permanently settled and Cesses—cont.</i>														
18. Coimbatore	Rs. 2,103	Rs. 27,591	Rs. 29,694	Rs. 2,103	Rs. 26,457	Rs. 28,560	Rs. 28,560	Rs. 1,234	Rs. 1,234	Rs. 1,234	Rs. 1,234	Rs. 1,234	Rs. 1,234	Rs. 1,234
Cesses	309	4,802	5,111	309	4,566	4,875	4,875	236	236	236	236	236	236	236
19. Nilgiris	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cesses	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20. Salem	50,912	4,50,839	5,01,751	14,333	3,58,665	3,73,498	3,73,498	36,079	92,174	1,28,253	45,057	83,196	83,196	83,196
Cesses	6,334	39,673	46,007	3,472	30,257	33,729	33,729	2,798	9,416	12,214	5,474	6,740	6,740	6,740
21. South Canara	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cesses	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
22. Malabar	35,186	15,000	50,186	4,183	4,183	4,183	4,183	35,186	10,817	46,003	46,003	46,003	46,003	46,003
Cesses	..	454	454	..	454	454	454	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total .. { Revenue	3,91,064	50,57,453	54,48,517	3,08,816	46,61,114	49,69,936	49,69,936	82,242	3,86,339	4,78,581	2,64,047	2,14,534	2,14,534	2,14,534
.. { Cesses	1,06,421	9,48,747	10,55,168	90,086	8,78,326	9,71,061	9,71,061	13,686	70,421	84,107	62,810	21,297	21,297	21,297
Grand Total ..	4,97,485	60,06,200	65,03,685	3,98,902	55,39,440	59,40,997	59,40,997	95,928	4,66,760	5,62,688	3,26,857	2,35,831	2,35,831	2,35,831

Permanently settled and Cesses—cont.

No. 17.—Statement showing the Demand, Collection and Balance of Land Revenue and Cesses for fasli 1301—cont.

Districts.	DEMAND.			COLLECTIONS AND REMISSIONS.					BALANCE.			Subsequent collections and remissions up to the end of December 1892.	Balance.
	Arrears.	Current.	Total.	Arrears.		Current.		Total.	Arrears.	Current.	Total.		
				Collections.	Remissions.	Collections.	Remissions.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1. Ganjam	Rs. 5,868	Rs. 24,667	Rs. 30,535	Rs. 2,523	Rs. 16,705	Rs. 19,228	Rs. 19,228	Rs. 19,228	Rs. 3,346	Rs. 7,962	Rs. 11,307	Rs. 6,077	Rs. 5,230
2. Vizagapatam	8,457	7,692	16,149	2,746	4,946	7,692	7,692	7,692	5,711	2,846	8,557	1,687	6,870
3. Godavari	1,005	51,786	52,791	155	50,636	50,791	50,791	50,791	62	1,110	1,202	1,037	165
4. Kistna	1,640	12,247	13,887	1,497	10,852	12,349	12,349	12,349	2	1,352	1,397	1,299	98
5. Nellore	343	32,501	32,844	324	32,177	32,501	32,501	32,501	17	115	132	97	35
6. Cuddapah	2,071	82,357	84,428	1,229	80,348	82,409	82,409	82,409	2,019	407	2,019	2,019	43
7. Anantapur	1,069	17,367	18,436	979	15,891	16,870	16,870	16,870	610	259	869	567	306
8. Bellary	246	7,982	8,228	156	7,723	7,879	7,879	7,879	22	241	253	227	236
9. Kurnool	312	13,948	14,260	272	11,457	11,729	11,729	11,729	3	983	986	844	142
10. Madras	161	2,994	3,155	136	2,814	2,950	2,950	2,950	2,139	505	2,644	317	209
11. Chingleput	136	12,876	13,012	128	10,820	10,948	10,948	10,948	305	326	631	352	283
12. North Arcot	87	2,814	2,901	87	1,508	1,595	1,595	1,595	641	39	680	404	237
13. South Arcot	469	2,149	2,618	22	243	265	265	265	39	39	39	39	39
14. Tanjore	14,810	69,382	84,192	13,455	63,915	77,370	77,370	77,370	1,855	16,067	17,922	11,125	6,296
15. Trichinopoly	7,114	21,938	29,052	4,940	14,322	19,262	19,262	19,262	2,174	7,616	9,790	6,065	3,725
16. Madras	8	26,892	26,900	8	21,999	22,007	22,007	22,007	107	4,893	5,158	4,893	265
17. Tinnevely	6,916	22,485	29,401	6,809	16,606	23,415	23,415	23,415	503	5,880	6,383	5,397	590
	2,094	3,397	5,491	1,691	1,769	3,460	3,460	3,460	107	1,638	2,141	1,088	1,063
	3,407	1,24,557	1,27,971	3,406	1,21,840	1,25,246	1,25,246	1,25,246	474	2,877	2,677	2,684	489
	6,878	49,091	55,969	6,404	45,348	51,752	51,752	51,752	3,743	1,945	1,987	1,151	836
	1,827	10,897	12,724	1,471	8,652	10,123	10,123	10,123	25	834	957	786	278
	1,078	7,356	8,434	1,053	6,411	7,464	7,464	7,464	25	834	957	786	278
	1,436	44,097	45,533	1,416	43,273	44,689	44,689	44,689	25	834	957	786	278
	435	66,706	67,141	410	66,779	67,189	67,189	67,189	25	834	957	786	278
	5,025	58,789	63,814	5,023	53,657	58,682	58,682	58,682	25	834	957	786	278
	2,206	15,869	18,075	2,206	15,165	17,371	17,371	17,371	704	1,107	1,107	1,107	704

Shrotriem jodi and Cesses.

No. 17.—Statement showing the Demand, Collection and Balance of Land Revenue and Cesses for fasli 1301—cont.

Districts.	DEMAND.				COLLECTIONS AND REMISSIONS.								BALANCE.			Subsequent collections and remissions up to the end of December 1892.	Balance.
	Arrears.	Current.	Total.	Arrears.		Current.		Total.	Arrears.	Current.	Total.						
				Collections.	Remissions.	Collections.	Remissions.										
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14				
<i>Shettriem jodi and Cesses.</i>																	
18. Coimbatore Cesses ..	RS. 450	3,418 2,123	RS. 3,418 2,673	RS. 450	RS. ..	RS. 3,418 2,091	RS. ..	RS. 3,418 2,641	RS. ..	RS. 32	RS. ..	RS. ..	RS. 8	RS. ..	24		
19. Nilgiris .. Cesses ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
20. Salem .. Cesses ..	1,212	42,509	43,721	1,212	..	35,245	..	36,457	..	7,264	7,264	6,780	..	..	484		
21. South Canara .. Cesses ..	924	10,727	11,651	907	12	8,023	..	8,942	..	2,704	2,709	2,217	..	..	462		
22. Malabar .. Cesses ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Total .. { Revenue .. Cesses ..	43,223 33,712	6,68,940 2,48,528	7,12,163 2,82,240	37,273 24,536	995 237	6,10,891 2,21,404	..	6,49,159 2,46,177	4,956 8,939	58,049 27,124	63,004 36,063	48,148 22,425	14,856 13,638	..	..		
Grand Total ..	76,935	9,17,468	9,94,403	61,809	1,232	8,32,295	..	8,95,336	13,894	85,173	99,067	70,573	28,494	..	..		

Sivratnem jodi and Cesses.

No. 17.—Statement showing the Demand, Collection and Balance of Land Revenue and Cesses for fasli 1301—cont.

Districts.	DEMAND.			COLLECTIONS AND REMISSIONS.					BALANCE.				Subsequent collections and remissions up to the end of	Balance.
	Arrears.	Current.	Total.	Arrears.		Current.		Total.	Arrears.	Current.	Total.			
				Collections.	Remissions.	Collections.	Remissions.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
<i>Ryotwar and Miscellaneous.</i>														
1. Ganjam ..	Rs. 2,10,384	Rs. 8,12,266	Rs. 11,36,340	Rs. 1,76,405	Rs. 2,573	Rs. 8,31,234	Rs. ..	Rs. 10,10,212	Rs. 31,406	Rs. 94,722	Rs. 1,26,128	Rs. 93,248	Rs. 32,880	
Cesses..		1,13,690												
2. Vizagapatam ..	66,266	3,96,498	5,50,458	57,115	5,357	3,69,385	..	4,31,857	3,794	1,14,807	1,18,601	1,06,272	12,329	
Cesses..		87,694												
3. Godavari ..	1,97,391	43,25,320	50,08,443	1,89,269	6,481	45,98,256	..	47,94,006	1,641	2,72,796	2,74,437	2,56,073	18,364	
Cesses..		5,45,732												
4. Krishna ..	72,262	47,92,918	55,09,096	48,014	3,455	53,99,579	..	54,51,048	20,793	37,255	58,048	54,045	4,003	
Cesses..		6,43,916												
5. Nellore ..	25,858	13,93,030	17,42,848	14,026	11,767	16,91,006	..	17,16,799	65	25,984	26,049	24,263	1,786	
Cesses..		3,23,960												
6. Cuddapah ..	19,403	14,96,376	17,84,358	12,807	6,198	17,37,633	..	17,56,638	398	27,322	27,720	27,080	640	
Cesses..		2,68,579												
7. Anantapur ..	35,772	6,31,119	7,46,906	32,356	2,424	3,76,847	..	4,11,627	992	3,34,287	3,35,279	3,05,613	29,666	
Cesses..		80,015												
8. Bellary ..	40,923	7,38,572	10,00,845	35,913	865	6,03,879	..	6,40,657	4,145	3,56,043	3,60,188	2,19,353	1,40,835	
Cesses..		2,21,350												
9. Kurnool ..	14,526	12,02,963	14,70,397	12,951	1,133	12,71,923	..	12,86,007	442	1,83,948	1,84,390	1,33,342	51,048	
Cesses..		2,52,908												
10. Madras ..	978	76,418	77,396	302	654	75,923	..	76,879	22	495	517	484	33	
Cesses..														
11. Chingleput..	5,24,069	10,51,152	18,01,394	4,26,323	1,479	6,94,018	..	11,21,820	90,267	5,83,217	6,79,484	6,35,877	48,607	
Cesses..		2,26,083												
12. North Arcot ..	6,158	16,33,687	19,45,618	6,135	23	17,55,166	..	17,61,324	..	1,84,294	1,84,294	1,83,240	1,054	
Cesses..		3,65,773												
13. South Arcot ..	5,65,818	36,10,196	46,45,738	4,96,588	32,425	36,03,306	..	41,32,319	36,805	4,76,614	5,13,419	4,19,690	93,729	
Cesses..		4,69,724												
14. Tanjore ..	1,11,383	42,41,208	46,49,804	1,06,945	2,323	45,06,160	..	46,14,528	3,015	32,261	35,276	31,133	4,143	
Cesses..		2,97,213												
15. Trichinopoly ..	38,533	14,81,939	17,28,359	37,842	425	16,06,303	..	16,44,570	266	83,523	83,789	79,714	4,075	
Cesses..		2,07,887												
16. Madura ..	70,750	16,71,786	19,83,105	64,826	1,991	18,36,628	..	19,02,845	3,933	76,327	80,260	72,375	7,885	
Cesses..		2,40,570												
17. Tinnevely ..	1,43,178	26,56,356	31,75,575	1,41,472	1,674	29,63,687	..	31,06,833	32	68,710	68,742	68,399	343	
Cesses..		3,76,941												

Byetear and Miscellaneous.

No. 17.—Statement showing the Demand, Collection and Balance of Land Revenue and Cesses for fasli 1301—cont.

Districts.	DEMAND.			COLLECTIONS AND REMISSIONS.						BALANCE.				Subsequent collections and remissions up to the end of	Balance.
	Arrears.	Current.	Total.	Arrears.			Current.			Arrears.	Current.	Total.			
				Collections.	Remissions.	Total.	Collections.	Remissions.	Total.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14		
<i>Revenue and Miscellaneous—cont.</i>															
18. Coimbatore	Rs. 61,437	Rs. 27,93,030 3,86,621	Rs. 32,41,088	Rs. 56,798	Rs. 2,781	Rs. 30,77,429	Rs. ..	Rs. 31,37,008	Rs. 1,858	Rs. 1,02,222	Rs. 1,04,080	Rs. 96,491	Rs. 7,589		
19. Nilgiris	Rs. 18,734	Rs. 1,38,884 15,132	Rs. 1,72,750	Rs. 14,973	Rs. 2,449	Rs. 1,37,812	Rs. ..	Rs. 1,55,264	Rs. 1,312	Rs. 16,174	Rs. 17,486	Rs. 13,320	Rs. 4,166		
20. Salem	Rs. 25,883	Rs. 16,16,493 2,50,419	Rs. 18,92,795	Rs. 23,625	Rs. 1,405	Rs. 13,53,700	Rs. ..	Rs. 13,78,730	Rs. 853	Rs. 6,13,212	Rs. 6,14,065	Rs. 4,95,069	Rs. 18,996		
21. South Canara	Rs. 3,687	Rs. 12,96,100 1,75,275	Rs. 14,75,062	Rs. 3,462	Rs. 182	Rs. 14,68,967	Rs. ..	Rs. 14,72,611	Rs. 43	Rs. 2,408	Rs. 2,451	Rs. 2,383	Rs. 68		
22. Malabar	Rs. 74,512	Rs. 19,71,531 3,29,564	Rs. 23,75,607	Rs. 57,912	Rs. 6,375	Rs. 22,33,522	Rs. ..	Rs. 22,97,809	Rs. 10,225	Rs. 67,573	Rs. 77,798	Rs. 41,753	Rs. 36,045		
Total	Rs. 23,27,905	Rs. 4,00,27,841 58,18,146	Rs. 4,81,73,892	Rs. 20,15,159	Rs. 94,439	Rs. 4,21,91,793	Rs. ...	Rs. 4,43,01,391	Rs. 2,18,307	Rs. 36,54,194	Rs. 38,72,501	Rs. 33,59,217	Rs. 5,13,284		

Ryotwar and Miscellaneous—cont.

No. 17.—Statement showing the Demand, Collection and Balance of Land Revenue and Cesses for fasli 1301—cont.

Districts.	DEMAND.				COLLECTIONS AND REMISSIONS.				BALANCE.				Subsequent collections and remissions up to the end of December 1892.	Balance.
	Arrears.	Current.	Total.	Total.	Arrears.		Current.		Total.	Arrears.	Current.	Total.		
					Collections.	Remissions.	Collections.	Remissions.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
Total.														
1. Ganjam ..	Rs. 3,65,917	Rs. 15,03,938	Rs. 18,69,855	Rs. 3,12,383	Rs. 2,573	Rs. 13,38,352	Rs. ..	Rs. 16,53,288	Rs. 50,961	Rs. 1,65,606	Rs. 2,16,567	Rs. 1,59,087	Rs. 57,480	
2. Vizagapatam	Rs. 1,03,720	Rs. 16,24,157	Rs. 17,27,877	Rs. 94,569	Rs. 5,357	Rs. 14,78,254	Rs. ..	Rs. 15,78,210	Rs. 3,794	Rs. 1,45,873	Rs. 1,49,667	Rs. 1,37,205	Rs. 12,462	
3. Godavari	Rs. 2,19,216	Rs. 58,10,376	Rs. 60,29,592	Rs. 2,09,801	Rs. 6,617	Rs. 54,83,197	Rs. ..	Rs. 56,99,615	Rs. 2,798	Rs. 3,27,179	Rs. 3,29,977	Rs. 3,07,156	Rs. 22,821	
4. Kistna ..	Rs. 87,877	Rs. 58,59,331	Rs. 59,47,208	Rs. 62,479	Rs. 3,811	Rs. 58,16,012	Rs. ..	Rs. 58,82,382	Rs. 21,557	Rs. 42,719	Rs. 64,276	Rs. 59,531	Rs. 4,745	
5. Nellore ..	Rs. 48,277	Rs. 22,78,579	Rs. 23,26,856	Rs. 34,729	Rs. 13,483	Rs. 22,50,169	Rs. ..	Rs. 22,98,381	Rs. 65	Rs. 28,410	Rs. 28,475	Rs. 26,689	Rs. 1,786	
6. Cuddapah	Rs. 36,245	Rs. 7,28,066	Rs. 7,64,311	Rs. 32,784	Rs. 6,368	Rs. 17,83,838	Rs. ..	Rs. 18,03,251	Rs. 398	Rs. 28,191	Rs. 28,589	Rs. 27,806	Rs. 682	
7. Anantapur	Rs. 41,146	Rs. 9,75,612	Rs. 10,16,758	Rs. 36,136	Rs. 2,444	Rs. 3,90,305	Rs. ..	Rs. 4,25,633	Rs. 1,017	Rs. 3,37,761	Rs. 3,38,778	Rs. 3,08,734	Rs. 30,044	
8. Bellary ..	Rs. 15,123	Rs. 14,08,712	Rs. 14,83,835	Rs. 13,548	Rs. 865	Rs. 6,16,904	Rs. ..	Rs. 6,53,905	Rs. 4,145	Rs. 3,58,708	Rs. 3,62,853	Rs. 2,21,462	Rs. 1,11,301	
9. Kurnool ..	Rs. 1,399	Rs. 77,125	Rs. 78,524	Rs. 723	Rs. 654	Rs. 12,83,218	Rs. ..	Rs. 12,97,899	Rs. 442	Rs. 1,85,494	Rs. 1,85,936	Rs. 1,34,698	Rs. 51,838	
10. Madras ..	Rs. 6,70,217	Rs. 14,89,144	Rs. 20,59,361	Rs. 4,63,508	Rs. 1,484	Rs. 8,51,584	Rs. ..	Rs. 13,16,576	Rs. 1,05,225	Rs. 6,37,560	Rs. 7,42,785	Rs. 6,82,522	Rs. 60,263	
11. Chingleput	Rs. 79,970	Rs. 25,58,291	Rs. 26,38,261	Rs. 79,947	Rs. 23	Rs. 22,22,249	Rs. ..	Rs. 23,02,219	Rs. 37,415	Rs. 3,36,042	Rs. 3,36,042	Rs. 2,68,191	Rs. 67,851	
12. North Arcot	Rs. 5,77,224	Rs. 41,16,059	Rs. 46,93,283	Rs. 5,07,384	Rs. 32,425	Rs. 36,29,614	Rs. ..	Rs. 41,69,423	Rs. 7,503	Rs. 4,86,445	Rs. 5,23,800	Rs. 4,28,487	Rs. 95,373	
13. South Arcot	Rs. 1,37,370	Rs. 47,50,709	Rs. 48,88,079	Rs. 1,27,543	Rs. 2,354	Rs. 47,04,306	Rs. ..	Rs. 48,34,173	Rs. 398	Rs. 50,925	Rs. 51,323	Rs. 40,866	Rs. 12,940	
14. Tanjore	Rs. 46,765	Rs. 17,80,450	Rs. 18,27,235	Rs. 45,948	Rs. 439	Rs. 16,89,525	Rs. ..	Rs. 17,35,912	Rs. 398	Rs. 86,883	Rs. 86,782	Rs. 85,782	Rs. 5,541	
15. Trichinopoly	Rs. 77,772	Rs. 29,08,485	Rs. 29,86,257	Rs. 71,783	Rs. 1,991	Rs. 28,21,602	Rs. ..	Rs. 28,93,376	Rs. 3,998	Rs. 86,883	Rs. 90,881	Rs. 82,809	Rs. 8,072	
16. Madura ..	Rs. 1,92,573	Rs. 34,58,307	Rs. 36,50,880	Rs. 1,89,504	Rs. 3,037	Rs. 33,82,844	Rs. ..	Rs. 35,75,185	Rs. 32	Rs. 75,663	Rs. 75,695	Rs. 75,182	Rs. 513	
17. Tinnevely	Rs. 64,299	Rs. 32,17,685	Rs. 32,81,984	Rs. 59,660	Rs. 2,781	Rs. 31,13,961	Rs. ..	Rs. 31,76,402	Rs. 1,858	Rs. 1,03,724	Rs. 1,05,582	Rs. 97,969	Rs. 7,613	
18. Coimbatore	Rs. 18,734	Rs. 1,54,016	Rs. 1,72,750	Rs. 4,049	Rs. 2,449	Rs. 1,37,842	Rs. ..	Rs. 1,53,264	Rs. 1,312	Rs. 16,174	Rs. 17,486	Rs. 13,320	Rs. 4,166	
19. Nilgiris ..	Rs. 85,265	Rs. 24,10,660	Rs. 24,95,925	Rs. 44,049	Rs. 1,481	Rs. 17,85,890	Rs. ..	Rs. 18,31,420	Rs. 39,735	Rs. 6,24,770	Rs. 6,64,005	Rs. 5,54,627	Rs. 1,09,878	
20. Salem ..	Rs. 3,687	Rs. 14,71,375	Rs. 14,75,062	Rs. 3,462	Rs. 182	Rs. 14,68,987	Rs. ..	Rs. 14,72,611	Rs. 43	Rs. 2,408	Rs. 2,461	Rs. 2,383	Rs. 68	
21. South Canara	Rs. 1,09,698	Rs. 23,16,549	Rs. 24,26,247	Rs. 57,912	Rs. 6,375	Rs. 22,38,159	Rs. ..	Rs. 23,02,446	Rs. 45,411	Rs. 78,390	Rs. 1,23,801	Rs. 41,753	Rs. 82,048	
22. Malabar ..	Rs. 29,02,325	Rs. 5,27,69,655	Rs. 5,56,71,980	Rs. 24,75,870	Rs. 98,326	Rs. 4,85,63,628	Rs. ..	Rs. 5,11,37,724	Rs. 3,28,129	Rs. 42,06,127	Rs. 45,34,256	Rs. 37,56,547	Rs. 7,77,609	
Total ..	Rs. 29,02,325	Rs. 5,27,69,655	Rs. 5,56,71,980	Rs. 24,75,870	Rs. 98,326	Rs. 4,85,63,628	Rs. ..	Rs. 5,11,37,724	Rs. 3,28,129	Rs. 42,06,127	Rs. 45,34,256	Rs. 37,56,547	Rs. 7,77,609	

Total.

Note.—The arrear demand entered in column 2 of the statement differs from the closing balance of the previous year's statement in all the districts except Kistna, Nellore, Cuddapah, Madras, Chingleput, Trichinopoly, Tinnevely, Nilgiris and Malabar. Explanation has been called for regarding the increase in Ganjam. The variations in Vizagapatam, Godavari, North Arcot, Madras, Coimbatore and Salem and an increase of Rs. 2 in Bellary are attributed to the correction of errors or omissions in the previous year's statements; and those in Anantapur and South Canara to adjustments made on a scrutiny of the village and taluk accounts. The increases in Kurnool and Tanjore are due to rounding of fractions. The large decrease in South Arcot has not been explained, but is probably due to the adoption of the correct balances as ascertained at the recent special audit of the village, taluk and huzur accounts; the Collector has been asked to report full particulars of the adjustments and the reasons therefor. In Bellary, a decrease of Rs. 68 is ascribed to the exclusion of the arrears of three villages transferred to the Anantapur district; explanation has been called for as to why the arrear demand of the latter district has not been raised correspondingly.

TotalTotal

No. 18.—Statement showing the details of Coercive processes employed in the realization of arrears of revenue in the several districts during fasli 1301—cont.

PARTICULARS OF LAND SOLD.													
Districts.	Purchased by Government† or want of bidders.					Purchased by others.							
	Dry.		Wet.		Amount for which purchased.	Dry.		Wet.		Value realized.	Extent.	Assessment.	Value realized.
	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.		Extent.	Assessment.						
								23	24					25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
	Amount realized by sale of other property.	34	35										
Ganjam ..	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Vizagapatam ..	895	771	105	228	449	1,054	1,269	6,676	474	1,405	6,504	..	18,250
Godavari ..	152	138	21	53	24	314	543	1,422	18	188	146	..	450
Kistna ..	149	153	..	..	11	399	521	873	120	266	1,482	..	18,457
Nellore ..	288	347	2	10	17	216	208	1,233	19	102	121	121	6,274
Cuddapah ..	162	159	32	154	10	95	94	262	15	126	433	1	11,017
Anantapur ..	134	103	33	238	28	110	59	136	11	59	132	14	6,119
Bellary ..	504	286	20	98	37	868	898	725	11	54	106	40	720
Kurnool ..	1,081	813	15	72	53	415	420	713	15	90	165	103	2,732
Madras ..	512	437	7	65	..	15	61	1,864	..	..	..	103	2,514
Chingleput ..	89	62	1	1	17	88	106	367	105	420	1,637	..	1,910
North Arcot ..	51	32	1	2	1	15	14	12	1	1	1	58	3,345
South Arcot ..	617	730	33	136	298	760	1,205	4,129	136	622	3,168	61	1,489
Tanjore ..	68	75	112	364	5	562	599	3,822	536	2,187	22,511	171	8,774
Trichinopoly ..	172	117	7	19	4	67	49	426	10	17	124	77	31,836
Madura ..	977	949	17	45	34	370	378	1,325	87	292	1,773	..	791
Tinnevely ..	272	199	1	4	115	1,161	692	5,627	184	1,328	11,035	1,261	4,193
Coimbatore ..	505	411	1	1	12	396	341	482	..	..	..	..	19,808
Nilgiris ..	100	173	100	217	2	245	189	713	36	73	..	..	1,040
Salem ..	389	511	61	287	11	539	560	961	41	221	272	110	908
South Canara ..	11	..	17	..	5	18	..	..	18	..	272	..	1,502
Malabar ..	866	1,866	1,139	2,480	483	418	1,004	5,593	377	691	9,028	..	947
Total ..	7,924	8,332	1,715	4,474	1,623	8,146	9,264	37,395	2,488	9,619	61,723	2,017	20,481
													1,63,557

† Includes assessment on dry lands purchased by others.

† Includes value realized on dry lands purchased by others.

* Includes assessment on dry lands purchased by others.

† Includes value realized on dry lands purchased by others.

No. 19.—Statement showing the particulars of processes issued and the fees collected under Act II of 1864 in the several districts during fasli 1301.

Districts.	NUMBER OF PROCESSES SERVED BY		Total receipt on account of process service fees during the year.	Actual cost of process service establishment.	Rates of fees charged.
	Village agency.	Special paid agency.			
1	2	3	4	5	6
Ganjam ..	49,860	28,464	Rs. 2,961	Rs. 1,950	Annas 4 and 8.
Vizagapatam ..	18,237	11,094	2,687	2,352	Do.
Godavari ..	198,564	27,484	3,089	1,810	Annas 1 and 2.
Kistna ..	278,322	36,131	5,714	2,820	Do. 2, 4 and 8.
Nellore ..	295,787	* 22,002	1,997	1,720	Do.
Cuddapah ..	144,554	5,765	716	756	Annas 4 and 8
Anantapur ..	85,068	935	297	196	Do.
Bellary ..	128,942	..	..	..	..
Kurnool ..	183,816	† 135	87	..	Annas 1, 2 and 8.
Madras ..	23,876	..	1,388	..	Re 1 and anna 1.
Chingleput ..	111,174	5,538	708	938	Annas 2, 4 and 8.
North Arcot ..	235,559	3,859	731	744	Do.
South Arcot ..	592,817	5,205	754	884	Annas 2 and 4.
Tanjore ..	408,447	21,446	3,270	1,651	Do.
Trichinopoly ..	322,408	3,032	795	260	Do. 4 and 8.
Madura ..	167,463	5,654	2,129	1,694	Do.
Tinnevely ..	471,081	12,574	1,858	1,801	Do.
Coimbatore ..	404,269	..	..	..	..
Nilgiris ..	6,193	..	..	..	..
Salem ..	42,484	7,774	1,624	880	Annas 3, 4, 6 and 8.
South Canara ..	10,567	..	..	..	..
Malabar ..	62,498	3,488	778	362	Annas 4 and 8.
Total ..	4,241,986	200,580	31,563	20,318	....

* The large increase as compared with the corresponding figures for fasli 1300 is due to the improper exclusion of the number of attachment and sale notices served by the special agency from the statement for that year.

† Served by Revenue Inspectors.

No. 20.—STATEMENT of demand, collection and balance of costs awarded to Government in Civil suits in the several districts for fasli 1301 (1891-92.)

Districts.	Amount of costs awarded.				Amount recovered or written off during the year.				Balance.	Amount of irrecoverable arrears now recommended to be written off.	Balance.	
	Balance at the beginning of the fasli.		Amount awarded within the fasli.	Total.	Collections.	Written off as irrecoverable.	Total.					
	2	3						4				5	6	7
1									8	9	10	11
Ganjam	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
..	3 8 2	....	3 8 2	3 8 2	....	3 8 2	....	....	....	....	....	....
Vizagapatam	134 5 0	250 7 8	414 12 8	314 10 9	....	314 10 9	100 1 11	....	....	....	....	100 1 11
Godavari	50 1 2	911 2 10	961 4 0	604 9 4	....	604 9 4	356 10 8	14 9 8	....	....	....	342 1 0
Kistna	65 10 9	36 7 0	102 1 9	65 10 9	....	65 10 9	36 7 0	....	....	....	....	36 7 0
Anantapur	80 14 9	....	80 14 9	75 8 0	5 6 9	80 14 9	....	....	....	....	....	....
Kurnool	28 12 0	14 6 0	43 2 0	22 2 0	....	22 2 0	21 0 0	....	....	....	....	21 0 0
Chingleput	46 8 0	1,861 3 8	1,907 11 8	107 4 0	....	107 4 0	1,800 7 8	....	1,001 8 0	....	....	798 15 8
North Arcot	* 75 6 6	10 11 0	86 1 6	30 2 6	....	30 2 6	55 15 0	....	....	....	....	55 15 0
South Arcot	* 298 13 6	191 3 1	490 0 7	† 381 4 1	....	381 4 1	108 12 6	....	....	....	....	108 12 6
Tanjore	164 13 4	34 12 9	199 10 1	147 15 4	....	147 15 4	41 10 9	13 13 9	....	....	....	27 13 0
Trichinopoly	24 7 0	86 15 10	111 6 10	101 4 10	....	101 4 10	10 2 0	....	5 11 0	....	....	4 7 0
Madura	2,258 15 8	427 6 6	2,686 6 2	790 6 9	....	790 6 9	1,895 15 5	1,079 2 4	....	....	....	816 13 1
Tinnevely	12 5 2	8 5 5	20 10 7	14 14 5	....	14 14 5	5 12 2	....	....	....	....	5 12 2
Coimbatore	245 7 9	74 3 1	319 10 10	97 0 8	....	97 0 8	222 10 2	....	78 4 9	....	....	144 5 5
Salem	490 2 6	1,253 4 10	1,743 7 4	150 2 5	....	150 2 5	1,593 4 11	....	2 14 0	....	....	1,590 6 11
South Canara	982 14 5	857 2 11	1,840 1 4	1,067 12 11	10 2 8	1,077 15 7	762 1 9	....	....	....	....	762 1 9
Malabar	* 1,656 7 7	241 3 9	1,897 11 4	931 7 0	....	931 7 0	966 4 4	....	28 8 0	217 4 0	....	720 8 4
Total	6,609 9 3	6,289 0 4	12,898 9 7	4,905 11 11	15 9 5	4,921 5 4	7,977 4 3	1,136 1 9	1,305 9 9	....	....	5,535 8 9

* Difference due to correction of errors.

† Excludes cost of execution Proceedings awarded to Government, Rs. 19-11-2.

No. 21.—Statement showing the advances made to cultivators under the Land Improvement Act for fasli 1301 (1891-92.)

Districts.	Famine or ordinary.	PARTICULARS OF ADVANCES MADE.						BALANCE.		PARTICULARS OF INTEREST DUE.				BALANCE.				
		Balance at the beginning of the year.	Advance made during the year.	Total.	Amount repayable during the year.	Amount repaid.	Amount written off.	Irrecoverable, already recom- mended but not written off.	Irrecoverable, now recom- mended for being written off.	Total.	Amount paid.	Amount written off.	Irrecoverable, already recom- mended but not yet written off.	Irrecoverable, now recommend- ed to be written off.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1. Ganjam	Ordinary	1,540	12,782	14,322	130	90		14,232			23	34	57	24			33	
2. Vizagapatam	Do.	1,800	9,525	11,325	100	100		11,225				99	99	99				
3. Godavari	Do.	1,000	250	1,250				1,250										
4. Kistna	Do.	550	3,270	3,820	110	80		3,740			15	17	32	19			13	
5. Nellore	Do.	2,660	34,091	36,741	505	660		36,181			3,613	3,228	6,841	346			6,495	
6. Cuddapah	Do.	22,878	49,410	51,288	4,265	6,868		50,842			132	828	960	804			115	
7. Anantapur	Do.	18,528	78,940	97,468	3,674	2,666		94,391	411		411	411	296				115	
8. Bellary	Do.	12,955	1,85,500	1,98,495	457	1,679		1,96,816			8	427	435	420			15	
9. Kurnool	Do.	8,260	1,32,832	1,41,092	1,062	2,735		1,38,357										
10. Madras	Do.	* 1,91,176	2,64,778	4,55,954	28,323	9,721		4,46,166	67		446	5,811	6,257	1,482			4,623	
11. Chingleput	Do.	60,071	10,402	3,70,473	2,849	2,465		3,68,008			201	1,737	1,737	1,119			678	
12. North Arcot	Do.	4,523	95,763	1,00,286	1,565	1,471		98,815			23	265	466	222			244	
13. South Arcot	Do.	910		910	460	460		450			58	58	58	58				
14. Tanjore	Do.	11,729	12,140	23,869	1,660	2,320		21,549			23	692	692	636			56	
15. Trichinopoly	Do.	21,304	6,947	28,251	4,660	4,687		23,524			1,448	1,771	3,219	1,760			1,459	
16. Madura	Do.	43,689	41,826	85,515	8,494	9,825		75,030			28	2,864	2,892	2,721			171	
17. Tinnevely	Do.	1,45,525	5,87,392	7,32,917	22,617	25,412		7,07,505			412	9,890	10,302	8,976			1,326	
18. Coimbatore	Do.	225	1,300	1,615	125	125		1,490			20	5	5	5			5	
19. Nigiris	Do.	61,911	1,42,173	2,04,084	12,498	12,100		1,91,984				4,544	4,564	4,169			395	
20. Salem	Do.	500	900	1,400	50	50		1,400				31	31	31				
21. South Canara	Do.	700		700				650				54	54	54				
22. Malabar	Do.																	
Total		6,12,464	24,13,311	30,25,775	93,654	83,414		29,41,843	478	40	6,371	32,898	39,269	23,314			15,662	266
																		27

The differences between the closing balance of the previous year and the opening balance of this year are due to the rectification of errors.

* Includes Rs. 67-8-4 advanced during the last famine and the amount has been found to be irrecoverable.

No. 22.—Statement showing the advances made to cultivators under Agriculturists Loans Act for fasli 1301 (1891-92).

Districts.	PARTICULARS OF ADVANCES MADE.										BALANCE.			PARTICULARS OF INTEREST DUE.						BALANCE.	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	BALANCE.			16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9		
									Advances made during the year.	Total.	Amount repayable during the year.									Amount repaid.	Amount written off.
Famine or ordinary.			Balance at the beginning of the year.			Amount year.	Amount repaid.	Amount written off.	Recoverable.	Irrecoverable, already recommended but not yet written off.	Irrecoverable, now recommended for being written off.	Balance at the beginning of the year.	Amount which accrued during the year.	Total.	Amount paid.	Amount written off.	Recoverable.	Irrecoverable, already recommended but not written off.	Irrecoverable, now recommended for being written off.		
1																					
1. Ganjam	...	...	24,933	4,594	29,527	23,759	17,405	708	11,374	...	...	987	729	1,716	1,047	...	669	...	...	...	
2. Vizagapatam	...	...	7,010	30,568	37,578	7,228	7,228	...	30,350	...	...	...	405	405	405	...	...	...	...	...	
3. Godavari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,150	...	...	102	31	133	105	...	28	...	...	...	
4. Kistna	...	...	930	900	1,830	780	680	...	10,851	...	...	178	362	540	101	...	439	...	...	...	
5. Nellore	...	...	...	49,805	49,805	1,177	830	...	2,525	...	...	...	12	12	12	...	...	...	...	...	
6. Cuddapah	...	...	2,510	9,171	11,681	1,179	180	...	42,779	...	...	12	57	69	30	...	39	...	...	...	
7. Anantapur	...	...	235	2,450	2,685	179	324	...	17,847	...	...	56	257	313	260	...	53	...	...	...	
8. Bellary	...	...	1,023	42,078	43,103	587	324	...	28,788	...	...	149	793	942	475	...	467	...	...	...	
9. Kurnool	...	...	4,892	18,905	20,797	3,643	2,950	...	1,784	...	...	2	36	38	12	...	26	...	...	...	
10. Madras	...	...	12,907	20,376	33,283	7,423	4,495	...	6,729	...	...	45	210	256	157	...	99	...	...	...	
11. Chingleput	...	...	293	1,741	2,034	509	250	...	500	...	...	8	18	26	26	...	49	...	...	...	
12. North Arcot	...	...	2,519	5,745	8,264	1,840	1,535	...	6,334	...	...	...	683	838	634	...	49	...	...	...	
13. South Arcot	...	...	...	...	909	409	409	...	1,163	...	...	...	56	56	13	...	26	...	...	...	
14. Tanjore	...	...	10,290	1,782	12,072	5,675	5,738	...	1,288	...	...	...	66	56	13	...	26	...	...	...	
15. Trichinopoly	...	...	...	760	1,410	890	237	...	58,004	...	...	...	...	345	236	...	109	...	...	...	
16. Madras	...	...	...	1,450	1,500	212	212	...	3,495	...	...	...	...	164	164	...	68	...	...	...	
17. Tinnevely	...	...	4,922	64,965	69,887	2,575	1,883	...	13,305	...	...	...	...	842	774	...	...	...	...	...	
18. Coimbatore	...	...	1,400	3,445	1,300	1,300	1,350	...	...	...	...	15	149	164	164	...	...	...	...	...	
19. Nilgiris	...	...	12,870	8,854	21,724	11,782	8,419	...	...	...	...	18	824	842	774	...	...	...	...	...	
20. Salem	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
21. South Canara	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
22. Malabar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total	...	...	87,865	2,55,089	3,42,954	69,668	54,175	708	2,88,071	...	...	1,578	5,009	6,587	4,472	...	2,115	...	...	...	

The differences between the closing balance of fasli 1300 and the opening balance of fasli 1301 are due to rectification of errors.

No. 23.—Statement showing the Demand, Collection and Balance of interest charged on arrears of Land Revenue for fasli 1301.

Districts.	Demand.			Collections and Remissions.			Total.	Balance.	Interest since sanctioned to be written off.
	Arrears of interest outstanding at the beginning of the fasli.	Demand of the fasli.	Total.	Collections.	Remissions.				
					Remissions granted by Collectors on their own authority with reference to Board's Proceedings, dated 29th January 1882, No. 173.	Remissions granted with the sanction of the Board.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Ganjam	3,835	5,593	9,428	5,704	..	3,074	8,778	650	..
Vizagapatam	20	403	423	423	..	..	423	..	..
Godavari	199	535	734	658	..	..	658	76	..
Kistna	434	171	605	263	95	..	358	247	..
Nellore	278	290	568	263	243	..	506	62	..
Cuddapah	(a) 1,636	180	1,816	58	1,670	..	1,728	88	..
Anantapur	37	161	198	81	55	..	136	62	..
Bellary	(b) 87	644	731	287	40	..	327	404	..
Kurnool	41	58	99	37	47	..	84	15	..
Madras	..	44	44	44	..	..	44	..	..
Chingleput	(a) 915	17,428	18,343	7,329	87	..	7,416	10,927	..
North Arcot	..	3,023	3,023	3,023	..	..	3,023	..	..
South Arcot	(c) 7,813	13,768	21,581	6,668	4,643	..	11,311	10,270	..
Tanjore	4,197	1,864	6,061	4,099	412	115	4,626	1,435	..
Trichinopoly	..	306	306	306	..	..	306	..	..
Madras	980	296	1,276	296	..	..	296	980	980
Tinnevely	280	1,423	1,703	1,650	..	..	1,650	53	..
Coimbatore	54	419	473	289	4	22	315	158	..
Nilgiris	473	742	1,215	471	305	..	776	439	..
Salem	9,318	4,590	13,908	1,513	165	..	1,678	12,230	..
South Canara	93	13	106	12	4	..	16	90	..
Malabar	170	2,129	2,299	2,129	..	..	2,129	170	..
Total	30,860	54,080	84,940	35,603	7,770	3,211	46,584	38,356	980

(a) The increase over the closing balance of fasli 1300 was due to correction of errors.

(b) The decrease as compared with the closing balance of fasli 1300 is attributed to the exclusion of the interest on arrears relating to 3 villages transferred from this district to Anantapur. Explanation has been called for as to why the arrear demand of the latter district has not been raised correspondingly.

(c) The large increase of Rs. 1,079 over the preceding year's closing balance has not been explained by the Collector, but is probably due to the adoption of the correct balance as ascertained at the recent reconciliation of the Huzur, Taluk and Village accounts.

No. 24.—Statement of lands sold under Board's Standing Orders Nos. 110, 30 and 34 in fasli 1301.

Districts.	Extent sold.	Assessment.	Amount realized by sale.	Average per acre.	
	ACS.	RS.	RS.	RS. A. P.	
Ganjam	138	138	454	3 4 8	S.O. No. 30
Vizagapatam	...	...	...	...	" " 110
Godavari	131	316	3,359	25 10 3	" " 30
Kistna	437	543	932	2 2 1	" " 110
Nellore	163	356	3,349	20 8 8	" " 30
Cuddapah	278	358	948	3 6 6	" " 110
Anantapur	326	233	373	1 2 4	" " 110
Bellary	201	251	525	2 9 9	" " 110
Kurnool	81	75	556	6 13 10	" " 30
Madras	...	...	...	...	" " 110
Chingleput	62	173	376	6 1 0	" " 110
North Arcot	55	113	758	13 12 6	" " 30
South Arcot	1,345	2,884	7,005	5 3 4	" " 110
Tanjore	155	370	1,079	6 15 4	" " 110
Trichinopoly	55	83	307	5 9 4	" " 110
Madura	220	196	214	0 15 7	" " 30
Tinnevely	65	86	473	7 4 5	" " 110
Coimbatore	401	445	1,925	4 12 10	" " 30
Nilgiris	5	9	8	1 9 7	" " 110
Salem	246	283	422	1 11 5	" " 30
South Canara	16	51	156	9 12 0	" " 110
Malabar	90	160	391	4 5 6	" " 110
Total	4,470	7,126	23,610	5 4 6	

No. 25.—Statement showing the disposal of applications for transfer of registry presented through Registration officers and of those presented direct to Revenue officers during fasli 1301.

Applications for transfer of pattas received through Registration officers.															Applications for transfer of pattas made direct to Revenue officers.														
Districts.	Number of cases pending at the beginning of the fasli.	Number of cases received during the fasli.	Total.	Number of cases pending at the close of the fasli			Percentage of pending cases to the total.	Number of cases pending at the beginning of the fasli.	Number of cases received during the fasli.	Total.	Number of cases disposed of during the fasli.	Number of cases pending at the close of the fasli		Percentage of pending cases to the total.															
				Of the previous year.	Of the year under report.	Of the previous year.						Of the year under report.																	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15															
Ganjam	173	1,149	1,322	1,281	..	41	3-1	64	1,107	1,171	1,107	..	4	3															
Vizagapatam	17	295	312	298	..	14	4-4	13	267	280	279	..	1	3															
Godavari	508	4,031	4,539	3,938	..	550	12-1	306	2,526	2,832	2,507	..	310	11-4															
Kistna	144	2,307	2,451	2,352	..	99	4-03	23	5,268	5,291	5,251	..	40	7															
Nellore	94	920	1,014	889	..	125	12-3	4	2,239	2,243	2,228	..	15	6															
Cuddapah	80	1,017	1,107	937	..	140	12-6	117	3,090	3,207	2,773	..	431	13-5															
Anantapur	54	662	716	663	..	63	7-4	84	1,856	1,940	1,736	..	204	10-5															
Bellary	173	1,122	1,297	1,186	..	141	11-2	165	2,455	2,420	2,229	..	118	7-8															
Kurnool	122	1,389	1,511	1,372	..	139	9-1	55	2,168	2,223	2,207	..	16	7															
Madras	4	4	4	1	..	3	75	269	1,206	1,475	1,043	..	432	29-2															
Chingleput	96	2,411	2,507	2,398	..	109	4-3	134	3,385	3,519	3,418	..	99	2-8															
North Arcot	104	3,538	3,642	3,566	..	76	2-08	1,252	7,923	9,175	8,610	..	565	6-1															
South Arcot	1,936	7,071	9,007	5,730	..	3,277	36-3	757	5,741	6,498	5,830	..	668	10-2															
Tanjore	69	784	853	630	..	223	26-1	304	6,343	7,147	6,747	..	400	5-5															
Trichinopoly	23	2,847	2,870	2,820	..	50	1-7	66	2,620	2,686	2,646	..	40	1-4															
Madura	147	1,668	1,815	1,592	11	212	12-2	125	3,102	3,227	3,125	37	65	3-2															
Tinnevely	400	6,515	6,915	6,371	..	544	7-8	273	7,808	7,883	7,485	..	398	3-0															
Coimbatore	351	5,643	5,994	5,569	..	335	5-6	20	3,201	3,217	3,217	..	4	1-1															
Nilgiris	26	76	102	82	..	15	19-6	74	3,243	3,17	2,55	..	6	56															
Salon	151	3,422	3,573	3,282	..	291	8-1	32	3,636	3,668	3,578	..	92	19-5															
South Canara	81	829	910	844	..	65	7-3	279	2,067	2,316	2,115	19	212	9-8															
Malabar	54	322	376	296	5	75	21-0	177	1,448	1,625	1,425	5	136	12-3															
Total	4,819	48,018	52,837	46,237	25	6,575	12-5	4,595	69,799	74,394	69,869	160	4,365	6-1															

* Differences as compared with the preceding year's figures due to correction of errors.

No. 26.—Statement of lands acquired by public servants in fasli 1301.

Classes of officers who acquired lands—	Extent.	Assessment.		
	ACS.	RS.	A.	P.
1. Deputy Collectors	1.13	6	4	9
2. Tahsildars	56.84	201	2	6
3. Sub-Magistrates	38.88	168	1	7
4. Taluk Sheristadars	100.15½	938	8	10
5. Collectors' Sheristadar	2.29	4	0	0
6. Clerks and Accountants (Taluk and Huzur including Revenue Inspectors, Sea Customs Superintendents and Shroffs	697.34	1,773	1	11
Total	896.63½	3,091	3	7

NOTE.—(1) The Collector of South Canara has given only the assessment of lands acquired by public servants and not the extent acquired by them, and the Collectors of Kistna and Malabar have reported that assessments in certain cases are not available.

No. 27.—Statement showing the different sources of Irrigation in the several districts of the Madras Presidency for fasli 1301 (1891-92).

Districts.	TANKS.						RIVER CHANNELS.						SPRING CHANNELS.					
	Government.			Dasabandam.			Government.			Private.			Dasabandam.			Government.		
	In repair.			In repair.			In repair.			In repair.			In repair.			In repair.		
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1. Ganjam	1,821	805	71	31	..	..	13	13	..	..	..	..	184	95	..	..	..	..
2. Vizagapatnam	359	116	129	12	..	..	88	20	..	..	..	..	16	..	..	..	..	..
3. Godavari	1,275	229	17	21	..	..	835	3	..	..	..	..	30	2	..	..	..	..
4. Kistna	1,325	55	29	4	..	..	484	..	..	..	..	..	1,371	..	..	..	..	..
5. Nellore	494	83	114	13	26	..	27	..	..	..	..	..	242	28	141	127	..	3
6. Cuddapah	1,751	156	140	16	2,271	163	395	4	33	2	193	2	562	15	41	309	38	2
7. Annamapur	561	85	179	33	88	9	152	11	26	1	6	..	1,288	110	64	55	9	..
8. Bellary	247	62	163	30	8	..	64	2	..	..	..	..	209	55	10	12	..	..
9. Kurnool	347	42	72	10	48	..	16	..	..	..	..	..	241	10	..	..	..	..
10. Madras	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. Chingleput	2,052	431	21	11	2	..	88	35	..	..	..	..	183	120	12	12	1	..
12. North Arcot	2,123	256	69	2	675	..	409	25	15	1	..	..	547	44	29	44	5	..
13. South Arcot	2,601	431	422	41	..	..	673	50	11	4	..	..	209	22	15	..	3	..
14. Tanjore	506	133	49	6	..	..	1,686	8	..	..	..	..	35	..	..	..	..	..
15. Trichinopoly	1,648	48	135	7	..	..	59	11	..	..	..	..	60	3	..	..	..	..
16. Madure	4,540	669	222	10	..	..	156	..	..	..	..	..	327	13	13	..	..	..
17. Tinnevely	2,886	76	155	5	..	..	158	..	..	..	..	..	47	..	2	..	..	..
18. Coimbatore	112	18	25	5	..	..	81	3	1	2	..	..	31	4	21	..	..	..
19. Salem	1,478	290	445	35	135	25	232	10	14	6	2	..	532	16	..	..	..	..
Total ..	24,234	3,875	2,454	291	3,258	274	5,435	210	113	15	243	5	6,114	537	775	61	..	..

No. 27.—Statement showing the different sources of Irrigation in the several districts of the Madras Presidency for fasli 1301 (1891-92)—cont.

Districts.	SPRING CHANNELS —cont.						ANICUTS.						WELLS.					
	Dasabandam.			Government.			Private.			Dasabandam.			Government.			Private.		
	In repair.		Out of repair.	In repair.		Out of repair.	In repair.		Out of repair.	In repair.		Out of repair.	In repair.		Out of repair.	In repair.		Out of repair.
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	In wet lands.
1. Ganjam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	681	..	..	..	681	..	56	..
2. Vizianpatam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,322	..	..	..	1,322	..	3,971	..
3. Godavari	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,943	..	..	..	2,943	..	5	..
4. Krishna ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8,322	..	..	..	8,322	..	272	..
5. Nellore ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26,526	..	..	..	26,526	..	333	..
6. Cuddapah	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11,373	..	..	..	11,373	..	16,190	..
7. Anantapur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,697	..	..	..	5,697	..	465	..
8. Bellary ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,973	..	..	..	4,973	..	1,373	..
9. Kurnool ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9,348	..	..	..	9,348	..	645	..
10. Madras ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31,243	..	..	..	31,243	..	887	..
11. Chingleput	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30,807	..	..	..	30,807	..	10,902	..
12. North Arcot	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21,528	..	..	..	21,528	..	47,885	..
13. South Arcot	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	..	..	12	..	25,135	..
14. Tanjore ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31,122	..	..	..	31,122	..	3,048	..
15. Trichinopoly	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	61,653	..	..	..	61,653	..	3,511	..
16. Madura ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	33,333	..	..	..	33,333	..	3,795	..
17. Tinnevely ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,431	..
18. Coimbatore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,369	..
19. Salem ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18,853	..
Total ..	385	13	506	61	78	28	6	..	1,887	75	28,439	22,579	8,252	504	298,608	23,158	134,214	..

No. 27-A.—Statement showing the different sources of irrigation in the several districts of the Madras Presidency for fasli 1301 (1891-92)

Class of the irrigation works.	TANKS.						RIVER CHANNELS.						SPRING CHANNELS.					
	Government.			Private.			Government.			Private.			Government.			Private.		
	In repair.		Out of repair.	In repair.		Out of repair.	In repair.		Out of repair.	In repair.		Out of repair.	In repair.		Out of repair.	In repair.		Out of repair.
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Works whose ayacut is below ..	15,817	2,794	2,280	281	2,991	237	1,303	89	93	14	219	4	5,400	398	757	59	369	13
Do. ..	3,795	480	123	3	166	12	327	47	14	..	19	..	365	87	17	2	16	..
Do. ..	2,604	313	31	6	82	2	764	24	5	..	4	..	208	25	..	..	..	..
Do. ..	986	126	7	1	15	1	598	19	..	..	..	..	47	7	..	..	..	..
Do. ..	339	65	5	..	..	..	376	9	..	..	..	..	17	..	..	..	..	..
Do. ..	239	39	5	..	..	..	294	4	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..
Do. ..	98	23	..	..	..	..	215	1	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..
Do. ..	86	9	..	..	..	..	138	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. ..	42	3	..	..	..	..	107	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. ..	29	4	..	..	..	..	86	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. ..	35	3	..	..	..	..	114	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. ..	83	13	..	..	..	..	273	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. ..	15	1	..	..	..	..	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. ..	6	1	..	..	..	..	44	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. ..	5,652	..	..	..	..	..	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. ..	6,000	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. ..	7,000	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. ..	8,000	..	..	..	..	..	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. ..	9,000	..	..	..	..	..	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. ..	10,000	..	..	..	..	..	56	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. ..	20,000	..	..	..	..	..	28	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. ..	30,000	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. ..	40,000	..	..	..	..	..	32	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. ..	50,000	..	..	..	..	..	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. ..	60,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. ..	70,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. ..	80,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. ..	90,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. ..	110,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. ..	120,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Barur and Pentondapuram projects for which no details are given	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	24,234	3,875	2,454	291	3,258	274	5,435	210	113	15	243	5	6,114	537	775	61	385	13

No. 27-A.—Statement showing the different sources of irrigation in the several districts of the Madras Presidency for fash 1301 (1891-92)—cont.

Class of the irrigation works.	ANICUTS.										WELLS.										
	Government.			Private.			Dasabandam.			Government.			Private.			Dasabandam.			Total.		
	In repair.	Out of repair.		In repair.	Out of repair.		In repair.	Out of repair.		In repair.	Out of repair.		In repair.	Out of repair.		In repair.	Out of repair.		In repair.	Out of repair.	
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33							
Works whose extent is below 50 acres ..	361	46	63	28	4	..	1,887	75	288,439	22,579	8,232	504	298,608	23,158							
Do. " 100 " ..	66	8	6	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..							
Do. " 200 " ..	38	6	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..							
Do. " 300 " ..	15	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..							
Do. " 400 " ..	7	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..							
Do. " 500 " ..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..							
Do. " 600 " ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..							
Do. " 700 " ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..							
Do. " 800 " ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..							
Do. " 900 " ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..							
Do. " 1,000 " ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..							
Do. " 2,000 " ..	7	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..							
Do. " 3,000 " ..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..							
Do. " 4,000 " ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..							
Do. " 5,000 " ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..							
Do. " 6,000 " ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..							
Do. " 7,000 " ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..							
Do. " 8,000 " ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..							
Do. " 9,000 " ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..							
Do. " 10,000 " ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..							
Do. " 20,000 " ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..							
Do. " 30,000 " ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..							
Do. " 40,000 " ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..							
Do. " 50,000 " ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..							
Do. " 60,000 " ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..							
Do. " 70,000 " ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..							
Do. " 80,000 " ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..							
Do. " 90,000 " ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..							
Do. " 110,000 " ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..							
Do. " 120,000 " ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..							
Barur and Penikondapuram. Projects for which details are not given ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..							
Total ..	506	61	78	28	6	..	1,887	75	288,439	22,579	8,232	504	298,608	23,158							

No. 28.—STATEMENT showing the rent-roll in the several districts of the Madras Presidency for fash 1301 (1891-92).

Districts.	RYOTS PAYING UNDER RS. 10.					RYOTS PAYING FROM RS. 10 TO RS. 30.					RYOTS PAYING FROM RS. 30 TO RS. 50.				
	Single patta.		Joint patta.			Single patta.		Joint patta.			Single patta.		Joint patta.		
	No.	Rs.	No.	No.	Rs.	No.	No.	Rs.	No.	No.	Rs.	No.	No.	Rs.	
															Assessment inclusive of remissions, tiruvajati and fasaljati, but exclusive of cesses and meras payable over and above the assessment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13			
1. Ganjam ..	20,853	80,344	4,890	18,590	25,365	10,513	1,52,557	4,584	13,211	76,428	2,634	93,752			
2. Vizagapatam ..	4,490	13,142	756	2,309	3,642	1,378	24,490	771	2,449	15,178	490	19,004			
3. Godavari ..	18,280	85,253	10,367	31,637	49,451	18,002	3,30,981	12,146	36,600	2,23,660	7,051	2,81,530			
4. Kistna ..	41,530	1,97,503	39,359	91,538	1,90,027	30,376	5,35,076	37,229	92,535	6,60,182	9,906	8,97,038			
5. Nellore ..	33,332	1,30,762	22,608	67,113	1,17,332	17,815	3,09,912	13,481	40,496	2,35,818	5,262	1,96,350			
6. Cuddapah ..	97,098	3,50,516	34,445	79,418	1,22,957	25,992	3,83,243	9,059	22,770	1,36,941	4,980	1,88,069			
7. Anantapur ..	40,305	1,43,353	8,141	20,237	33,750	12,828	2,06,831	3,473	9,036	58,145	2,775	90,831			
8. Bellary ..	54,489	2,25,882	10,637	26,454	51,988	21,003	3,55,820	6,503	17,201	1,14,831	4,745	1,68,335			
9. Kurnool ..	44,726	1,83,890	19,502	53,261	86,052	17,249	2,62,953	8,100	24,215	1,45,726	3,309	1,19,386			
10. Madras ..	48,693	1,79,629	7,352	20,016	30,369	19,853	3,35,284	4,038	11,477	68,544	5,660	2,13,665			
11. Chingleput ..	95,648	3,19,041	47,890	143,227	2,02,200	24,633	3,78,028	17,334	57,516	2,96,328	4,880	1,75,623			
12. North Arcot ..	213,638	7,81,210	51,094	146,961	1,98,216	55,096	9,34,538	14,062	39,275	2,36,718	12,059	4,37,233			
13. South Arcot ..	97,267	3,08,251	10,081	26,084	39,241	34,786	5,98,801	4,242	11,430	76,961	11,864	4,44,218			
14. Tanjore ..	96,801	3,00,508	30,947	83,261	1,13,412	19,501	3,10,604	7,488	24,923	1,22,226	3,052	1,09,719			
15. Trichinopoly ..	101,910	3,56,225	17,266	48,339	71,555	23,747	3,92,701	8,749	26,350	1,51,693	4,513	1,70,149			
16. Madras ..	100,356	3,57,411	43,237	154,223	240,197	29,466	4,89,302	13,664	49,739	2,32,695	6,220	2,33,109			
17. Tinnevely ..	65,623	3,21,152	68,637	240,197	379,773	21,665	3,42,841	41,100	159,327	6,62,650	3,688	1,36,171			
18. Coimbatore ..	3,115	6,992	2,004	8,093	7,252	530	9,925	743	4,010	18,077	161	6,199			
19. Nilgiris ..	82,562	9,50,367	49,095	139,064	2,42,279	24,947	3,92,760	27,137	87,448	4,20,640	3,008	1,05,846			
20. Salem ..	21,015	71,701	1	1	2	10,959	2,13,252	1	3,585	25,238	5,579	2,24,359			
21. South Canara ..	165,338	4,20,921	6,995	16,216	21,001	21,367	3,67,533	1,490	3,585	25,238	5,586	2,07,999			
22. Malabar ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
Total ..	1,417,179	52,11,053	485,294	1,416,247	2,143,566	441,406	73,27,492	236,314	734,055	30,79,031	107,441	89,87,525			

No. 28.—Statement showing the rent-roll in the several districts of the Madras Presidency for fasli 1301 (1891-92)—cont.

Districts.	RYOTS PAYING FROM RS. 30 TO RS. 50—cont.					RYOTS PAYING FROM RS. 50 TO RS. 100.					RYOTS PAYING FROM RS. 100 TO RS. 250.				
	Joint pattas.					Single pattas.					Single pattas.				
	Joint pattas.					Single pattas.					Single pattas.				
	No.	RS.	No.	RS.	No.	No.	RS.	No.	RS.	No.	No.	RS.	No.	RS.	No.
1. Ganjam	1,530	67,908	1,314	84,829	1,011	6,696	68,080	346	46,633	313	1,724	42,413	1,724	42,413	1,724
2. Vizagapatnam	443	17,056	5,875	31,549	568	2,071	38,803	226	33,736	242	1,107	37,543	1,107	37,543	1,107
3. Godavari	5,404	2,071,113	5,875	4,07,227	3,951	13,607	2,73,767	3,007	4,37,449	1,892	6,838	2,80,734	6,838	2,80,734	6,838
4. Kistna	10,630	4,02,153	6,385	4,28,316	6,839	22,704	4,55,496	2,300	3,25,209	2,436	8,932	3,22,947	8,932	3,22,947	8,932
5. Nellore	3,476	1,39,984	3,467	2,30,107	2,194	8,615	1,44,040	1,347	1,91,462	955	4,158	1,34,574	4,158	1,34,574	4,158
6. Cuddapah	2,063	68,052	2,385	1,52,287	1,094	3,660	69,644	618	84,556	354	1,391	48,550	1,391	48,550	1,391
7. Anantapur	868	35,337	1,539	91,031	620	2,667	43,636	385	46,486	232	2,130	33,446	2,130	33,446	2,130
8. Bellary	1,642	62,454	2,319	1,54,141	874	2,605	59,473	619	86,062	222	694	31,173	694	31,173	694
9. Kurnool	2,050	72,520	1,613	1,08,952	1,105	3,651	73,615	466	64,905	454	1,901	62,686	1,901	62,686	1,901
10. Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Chingleput	1,219	48,402	3,607	2,39,372	964	2,961	68,456	1,482	1,98,519	409	1,389	60,765	1,389	60,765	1,389
12. North Arcot	4,941	1,78,729	2,707	1,63,656	2,443	9,757	1,63,461	586	75,505	643	3,011	91,337	3,011	91,337	3,011
13. South Arcot	2,781	8,093	1,033	4,54,418	1,799	5,434	1,22,573	2,101	2,92,106	579	1,406	79,090	1,406	79,090	1,406
14. Tanjore	1,568	4,253	59,337	5,73,797	1,271	3,579	88,577	4,935	7,45,340	866	2,618	1,35,511	2,618	1,35,511	2,618
15. Trichinopoly	1,407	5,346	51,233	1,08,359	1,823	3,626	59,554	612	88,231	379	1,818	61,049	1,818	61,049	1,818
16. Madras	2,272	7,269	85,514	1,65,885	1,340	4,932	90,554	678	37,386	383	1,414	54,139	1,414	54,139	1,414
17. Tinnevely	3,140	1,17,984	4,034	2,75,314	2,168	10,131	1,43,195	1,653	2,36,706	1,056	4,813	1,55,632	4,813	1,55,632	4,813
18. Coimbatore	7,375	34,808	1,870	1,22,905	3,719	18,894	2,43,436	620	84,699	878	3,877	1,25,067	3,877	1,25,067	3,877
19. Nilgiris	131	980	121	8,967	47	284	3,162	106	17,489	25	87	4,007	87	4,007	87
20. Salem	2,677	99,745	1,065	64,079	924	3,589	57,117	190	26,388	139	667	18,759	667	18,759	667
21. South Canara	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Malabar	411	15,971	4,115	2,74,225	210	525	14,579	1,887	3,03,925	92	238	12,604	238	12,604	238
Total	56,058	196,371	68,811	44,75,403	33,964	130,068	22,75,203	26,364	38,06,374	12,559	52,466	17,92,685	52,466	17,92,685	52,466

No. 28.—Statement showing the rent-roll in the several districts of the Madras Presidency for fasli 1301 (1891-92)—cont.

Districts.	RYOTS PAYING FROM RS. 250 TO RS. 500.					RYOTS PAYING FROM RS. 500 TO RS. 1,000.					RYOTS PAYING UPWARDS OF RS. 1,000.				
	Single pattas.					Joint pattas.					Single pattas.				
	Single pattas.					Joint pattas.					Single pattas.				
	No.	RS.	No.	RS.	No.	No.	RS.	No.	RS.	No.	No.	RS.	No.	RS.	No.
1. Ganjam	35	11,510	34	11,309	390	3	1,898	4	1,898	11	2,244	...	...	...	...
2. Vizagapatnam	20	6,955	36	11,085	165	3	1,678	5	1,678	47	2,641	...	...	...	...
3. Godavari	455	1,51,545	335	1,05,093	1,212	76	40,174	70	40,174	239	48,225	12	17,009	2,029	...
4. Kistna	307	74,018	273	88,178	1,497	41	25,146	39	25,146	332	23,838	3	5,184	5,099	...
5. Nellore	197	61,420	186	59,690	1,059	48	31,681	55	31,681	544	35,910	4	5,099	...	...
6. Cuddapah	46	14,503	41	12,992	197	9	4,918	6	4,918	68	3,868	...	...	...	...
7. Anantapur	32	9,292	20	6,114	293	...	5,229	4	5,229	168	2,669	...	...	...	...
8. Bellary	61	20,004	14	4,218	48	...	4,354	1	4,354	2	612	...	...	...	...
9. Kurnool	35	11,182	51	16,625	190	7	4,354	7	4,354	23	4,508	...	...	...	...
10. Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Chingleput	196	66,310	80	26,984	296	40	24,633	16	24,633	58	10,714	...	...	...	...
12. North Arcot	35	11,226	39	12,743	168	9	5,491	5	5,491	110	2,956	...	...	...	...
13. South Arcot	256	71,909	67	20,225	190	39	25,000	20	25,000	53	13,662	...	...	...	...
14. Tanjore	1,354	4,45,393	267	87,786	842	534	3,63,708	118	367	367	75,402	187	2,93,506	2,93,506	...
15. Trichinopoly	131	43,149	98	32,584	596	55	35,748	22	35,748	188	18,397	16	21,907	21,907	...
16. Madras	83	28,259	34	10,319	100	11	7,237	4	7,237	13	2,716	...	...	...	...
17. Tinnevely	237	90,235	248	1,479	1,479	72	46,083	73	46,083	760	47,877	20	1,949	1,949	...
18. Coimbatore	106	34,704	93	20,991	559	21	13,421	13	13,421	74	8,687	1	3,282	3,282	...
19. Nilgiris	36	12,872	13	4,711	25	18	13,683	6	13,683	18	3,659	9	18,277	18,277	...
20. Salem	14	4,270	4	1,358	22	...	62,025	1	62,025	3	850	...	...	...	...
21. South Canara	379	1,26,128	...	3,205	...	95	70,880	2	70,880	4	1,247	...	...	...	...
22. Malabar	432	1,45,071	9	...	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	4,477	14,39,445	1,942	6,24,533	9,952	1,199	7,62,613	471	3,072	3,072	3,10,682	318	4,99,214	4,99,214	...

The number of pattas shown in column 47 of this statement is less than that shown in column 19 of statement No. 9 in the districts of Godavari, Trichinopoly, Tinnevely, Coimbatore and Malabar and more in Vizagapatam and Tanjore. The decrease in the first-mentioned five districts is due to the exclusion from the rent-roll statements of miscellaneous pattas issued in statement No. 9. The increase in Tanjore is the net result of a decrease on this account and an increase owing to the addition of holdings in Katkuthaigal villages for which no annual pattas are issued. The increase in Vizagapatam is due to the inclusion in the rent-roll statements of 11 ryotwari holdings in zemindari villages said to have been omitted in Collector's statement No. 1, as no regular jamabandi was held there. The omission is incorrect and this has been pointed out to the Collector. In the remaining districts, the two sets of figures agree, and the Collectors have been called upon to explain how miscellaneous pattas have been dealt with.

The assessment shown in column 48 of this statement differs from that shown in column 31 of statement No. 11 in the districts of Godavari, Karnool, Trichinopoly, Kistna, Vizagapatam, Bellary and Kistna. The assessment shown in column 48 of this statement differs from that shown in column 31 of statement No. 11 in the districts of Godavari, Karnool, Trichinopoly, Kistna, Vizagapatam, Bellary and Kistna. The difference in the first-mentioned three districts and a portion of that in Kistna is due to the deduction of land and village cesses included in the rate of assessment. The remaining difference is due to the fact that in Bellary have not been accounted for and the Collectors have been called on to explain. In Vizagapatam, the assessment in this statement is higher owing to the inclusion of the revenue from the hill villages in the Palkonda agency, which is included under "Miscellaneous Revenue," as the extent of the holdings is not known. In Tinnevely, the difference represents the assessment remitted on certain corvee lands and not included by the Collector in the gross assessment on holdings. Details of the amount relating to the several grades of pattas have not been furnished.

I HAVE the honour to submit the annual report on the land revenue settlement of this district for fasli 1301, together with the prescribed statements as per accompanying list.

1. **SEASON AND RAINFALL.**—The season was far from favorable, the average rainfall registered for the district, amounting to 31·74 inches only against 46·14 inches in the preceding year. The south-west monsoon rainfall was fair, though it was not equally distributed throughout the district, but the north-east monsoon failed entirely in the south of the district, while the failure in the northern portion was relieved only by a cyclonic fall on the 4th and 5th of November. Rainfed paddy and dry crops failed over a large area in the south and in a part of the Berhampore taluk.

A remission of Rs. 27,940 was granted for waste and loss of crop in the case of wet lands throughout the district and for tirwakammi (difference between wet and dry assessment) in the Chicacole taluk only as noted below:—

Full remission on land on which the outturn did not exceed 2 annas was sanctioned as a special case in the Chicacole taluk by the Board in its Proceedings, dated 10th March last, No. 185 (Revenue Settlement).

2. **CONDITION AND OUTTURN OF CROPS.**—The general outturn of crops was but poor when compared with the preceding year, the average yield of dry crops being between 6 and 7 annas against 8 and 9 annas, and that of paddy being between 8 and 9 annas against 13 and 14 annas in the preceding year.

3. PRICES.—The following statement compares the prices for faslis 1300 and 1301 :—

Articles.	Price per Madras garce.		Difference.
	Fasli 1300.	Fasli 1301.	
Paddy.. { 1st sort	Rs. 112	Rs. 154	+ 42
{ 2nd „	103	144	+ 41
Cholum	146	209	+ 63
Cumbu	111	157	+ 46
Ragi	134	193	+ 59
Horse-gram	154	179	+ 25

The prices of all articles rose during the year under report owing to the unfavorable character of the season.

4. PERMANENTLY-SETTLED ESTATES.—The number of permanently-settled estates during the year was 65 or the same as in last fasli; the peshkash payable to Government being Rs. 4,31,303 against Rs. 4,35,027. The decrease of Rs. 3,724 is due to the following causes :—

- (1) Reduction of peshkash on account of certain lands of the Aska estate taken up by the Public Works Department for the construction of the District Munsif's Court at Aska
- (2) Reduction of peshkash on account of certain lands taken up for the East Coast Railway in the following estates :—

	RS.	A.	P.
Chikati	450	2	8
Mandasa	1,059	9	8
Jalantra	347	7	1
Barwa	63	0	6
Biridi	120	7	10
Kallikót	448	11	1
Paloor	0	6	6
Humma	43	1	4
Tarla	573	10	5
Tilaru	82	7	10
Sowdam	17	15	5
Yellamanchili	46	15	7
Jarjangi	78	12	0
Chittivalsa	44	11	9
Gopalapuram	155	6	10
Pata Tekkali	174	5	8
Jonnalapadu	15	12	2
	3,723	0	4
	3,723	9	10

5. WHOLE INAM VILLAGES.—The number of whole inam villages during the year was Rs. 284 or the same as in last year; the quit-rent payable to Government being Rs. 24,667 against Rs. 24,634. The increase of Rs. 33 is due to the fact that, during fasli 1300, Rs. 49-12-0 was deducted from the beriz of Keertipuram, an inam village, on account of pagoda allowance due for faslis 1298, 1299 and 1300, while during the year under report, the allowance, Rs. 16-9-4, due for fasli 1301 only was so deducted.

6. REVENUE SETTLEMENT—VILLAGES.—The number of ryotwar villages was 1,244 or the same as in last year.

PATTAS.—The total number of pattas was 48,060 against 47,733 in the preceding year, showing an increase of 327 pattas. This is the net result of an increase of 529 fresh pattas granted for lands taken up or acquired by transfer or under decrees of Civil Courts, and of a decrease of 202 pattas relating to lands relinquished or sold for arrears of revenue and purchased by Government for want of bidders.

Seven hundred and thirty pattas were altered owing to deaths, &c., of ryots or to changes in the holdings, while 46,801 remained unaltered during the year under report.

A statement showing the names of the officers by whom each taluk in the district was settled during the last five years is enclosed, as directed in G.O., No. 628, Revenue, dated 26th July 1886, communicated with Board's Proceedings, No. 1827, dated 14th August 1886.

7. OCCUPATION AND CHANGES THEREIN.—The extent of the ryots' holdings during the year under report was acres 363,790, assessed at Rs. 7,50,650, against acres 362,985, assessed at Rs. 7,51,227 in the preceding year, showing an increase of acres 805 in extent and a decrease of Rs. 577 in assessment as shown below :—

Particulars.	Extent.		Assessment.
	ACS.	RS.	
Total holdings at the end of fasli 1300	362,985	7,51,227	
Deduct lands given up	10,339	23,408	
Remainder	352,646	7,27,819	
Add lands taken up	11,144	22,831	
Total	363,790	7,50,650	

I. Deductions.

1. Lands resigned	184	246
2. Lands sold for arrears of revenue and bought in by Government for want of bidders	435	574
3. Lands sold for arrears of revenue and purchased by private individuals	1,291	2,401
4. Lands sold by order of Courts	334	754
5. Transferred by private contract or gift	7,432	17,401
6. Taken up for public purposes or otherwise rendered useless—		
(i) Lands taken up for the Rushikulya project in the Goomsur taluk	66	164
(ii) Lands taken up for the East Coast Railway in Berhampore and Chicacole taluks	316	730
(iii) Land taken up for the Luharakhandy river flood embankment in the Goomsur taluk	1	3
(iv) Land eroded by river in Goomsur taluk	1	1
(v) Land taken up for forest reserve in Goomsur taluk	2	1
(vi) Land taken up for the bund of a tank in Kirapalli of Goomsur taluk	3	3
(vii) Land transferred to village-site poramboke in Goomsur taluk	1	1
Total	390	903
7. Transferred to inam	1	2
8. Do. from wet to dry and vice versa	264	862
9. Other items—		
(i) Extent and assessment erroneously charged on certain lands in the three taluks of the district	8	30
(ii) Deduction of assessment on lands transferred from higher to a lower group of irrigation in Vishnu-chakram and Putchalundi villages of the Goomsur taluk—vide Collector's letter, R.C. No. 286-Ver., dated 11th February 1892, to the Board of Revenue (Revenue Settlement Department) and Reference on General Register No. 1603 of 1892, dated 13th May 1882, thereon.	...	235
Total	8	265
Total, Deductions	10,339	23,408

SETTLEMENT REPORT OF GANJAM.

Particulars.	Extent.	Assessment.
II. Additions.	ACS.	RS.
1. Lands taken on darkhast	1,177	1,249
2. Do. purchased by private individuals in revenue sales.	1,291	2,401
3. Do. do. at Court sales	334	*760
4. Do. transferred by private contract or gift	7,432	17,401
5. Service inams resumed and fully assessed	315	...
6. Transferred from dry to wet and <i>vice versa</i>	264	637
7. Excess in measurement in Berhampore and Goomsur taluks	55	73
8. Other items—		
(i) Vilkammi lands sold in three taluks of the district.	134	167
(ii) Poramboke lands transferred to cultivable and granted on patta in Chicacole taluk	65	71
(iii) Poramboke lands transferred to cultivable and granted a cowle in Chicacole taluk	76	64
(iv) Extent and assessment erroneously omitted to be charged on certain lands in the three taluks of the district	1	8
	276	310
Total, Additions	11,144	22,831
Net increase or decrease	+ 805	— 577

* *Vide* remark in enclosure (A) to statement No. 3.

The net increase in extent was chiefly due to 1,034 acres of dry land having been taken up on darkhast in the three taluks of the district, and the net decrease in assessment to—

(i) certain wet lands assessed at high rates having been taken up for the East Coast Railway and for the Rushikulya project under the Land Acquisition Act;

(ii) certain wet lands in Kumari village, Berhampore taluk, having been transferred to rainfed—*vide* Board's Proceedings, No. 427, dated 17th July 1891, Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture;

(iii) deduction of assessment on lands transferred from higher to a lower group of irrigation in Vishnuchakram and Putehalundi villages in Goomsur taluk referred to above; and

(iv) inclusion under lands taken up of only the extent, and not the assessment of service inam lands, resumed and fully assessed in the three taluks of the district, the assessment *minus* the old jodi being credited to Village Service Fund.

8. ACTUAL CULTIVATION AND WASTE CHARGED AND REMITTED.—Of the ryots' holdings, viz., acres 363,490, assessed at Rs. 750,650, acres 2,731, assessed at Rs. 6,506, were left waste owing to deficiency of water and not to neglect of the ryots concerned; the remaining waste, viz., acres 24,347, and acres 336,712 actually cultivated, making a total of acres 361,059, were charged with an assessment of Rs. 7,44,144.

9. WATER CHARGE—TIRWAJASTI AND FASALJASTI.—To the sum of Rs. 7,44,144 must be added Rs. 4,988 being water-rate charged on dry lands against Rs. 3,886 in the preceding year, and Rs. 9,662 being the same charged for second crop grown on wet lands against Rs. 5,116 in the preceding year. This makes a total of Rs. 7,58,794. The increase in the above two cases is chiefly due to insufficient rainfall enlarging the demand for water from Government sources.

10. REMISSIONS.—The total amount of remissions, excluding the assessment on waste remitted, was Rs. 42,063 against Rs. 18,596 in the previous year, showing an increase of Rs. 23,467 :—

	RS.
1. Increase in shavi or loss of produce	21,346
2. Do. in tirwakammi or difference between wet and dry assessment	895
3. Do. in remissions on account of lift	400
4. Do. in cowle remissions	64
5. Do. in payments on account of religious institutions	762
Total increase	23,467

SETTLEMENT REPORT OF GANJAM.

Item No. 1.—The large increase is due to grant of remissions in the three taluks of the district for loss of crop on wet lands owing to the unfavorable character of the season and to grant of full remission for loss of crop on certain lands in the Chicacole taluk, the outturn whereof was 2 annas and less.

	RS.
Berhampore	394
Goomsur	466
Chicacole	35
Total	895

The amount remitted in the Berhampore taluk represents the difference between the wet and rainfed assessment of certain lands in the Pandya and Kanaka villages of Berhampore taluk. As, until the irrigation sources which should supply water to these lands are repaired, it cannot be accurately ascertained which of the lands can be irrigated, and which cannot. I have ordered that the difference between the wet and rainfed assessment should be remitted annually until improvements are effected. The amount remitted in the Goomsur taluk also represents the difference between wet and rainfed assessment of the lands under the Boary reservoir, which suffered from want of water as the reservoir was out of repair. The remission in the Chicacole taluk is due to unfavorable character of the season. No such remission was granted in fasli 1300.

Item No. 3.—The increase is due to unfavorable character of the season.

Item No. 4.—The increase is due to 76 acres of dry land assessed at Rs. 64 having been granted on cowle in the Chicacole taluk during the year under report.

Item No. 5.—The increase is due to previous year's allowances having been disbursed during the year under report. Excluding the remissions above referred to, the net ryotwar demand was Rs. 7,16,731.

II. MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE.—The revenue under this head was Rs. 95,535 against Rs. 87,534 in the preceding year showing an increase of Rs. 8,001 as particularised below :—

	RS.
1. Increase in jodi on sundry inams including water-rate thereon	6,109
2. Do. in land cultivated without darkhast for which no pattas have been granted	1,314
3. Do. in grazing tax or grass rent	3
4. Do. in commission on private estates under circular management	1,271
5. Do. in tax on back yards in excess of the limit allowed	71
6. Do. in revenue process service fees	56
7. Do. in other items	1,375
Total	10,199
8. Decrease in cultivation of poramboke lands	227
9. Do. in rent of gardens and topes	65
10. Do. in rent on fruit trees	104
11. Do. in commission on the sale of distrained property attached for arrears of land revenue	85
12. Do. in revenue fines	27
13. Do. in charge for water on zemindari and inam, &c., lands including fasaljasti and tirvajasti on inam lands	1,520
14. Do. in sale-proceeds of waste lands, &c.	116
15. Do. do. of trees	38
16. Do. in redemption of Government assessment	16
Total	2,198
Net increase	8,001

Item Nos. 1 and 13.—Rupees 3,750 being charge for water on minor inams against Rs. 1,516 in the preceding year, is shown under item 1 as directed in Board's Proceedings, No. 157, dated 29th March 1889, the increase being due to insufficient rainfall which increased the demand for Government water. Excluding the above item, the increase under jodi or quit-rent is the net result of increase under service inams in the Berhampore and Chicacole taluks due to imposition of excess charge in addition to existing jodi on their enfranchisement; and of decrease under personal inams due to certain lands being taken up for the East Coast Railway and for the Rushikulya project. The excess charge imposed on enfranchised service inams in the Goomsur taluk was erroneously credited to Village Service Fund.

Item No. 2.—This is a fluctuating item. The increase relates to all the three taluks.

Item Nos. 3 and 6.—The increase is insignificant.

Item No. 4.—The increase is due to improved collections in Wards' estates.

Items Nos. 5, 12 and 16.—These are fluctuating items.

Item No. 7.—The particulars of this item are given at foot of statement No. 5.

Item No. 8.—The decrease is chiefly due to certain lands in the Goomsur taluk taken up some time ago for the Rushikulya project, but which had hitherto remained under cultivation paying sevoyjama to Government having been actually submerged during the year under report.

Items Nos. 9, 10 and 15.—The amounts collected under these heads have been credited to "Forest."

Item No. 11.—The decrease is due to falling off in the sales effected under the Rent Recovery Act in estates under the management of the Court of Wards

Item No. 14.—This is shown under item 39 "Other items" of statement No. 5, as directed in Board's Proceedings, Mis. No. 8147, dated 18th October 1892.

12. LAND-CESS IN RYOTWAR VILLAGES.—The land-cess in ryotwar villages was Rs. 57,639 against Rs. 57,242 in the previous year, showing an increase of Rs. 397 as shown below:—

	RS.
1. Increase in lands-cess on ryotwar demand including tirvajasti and fasaljasti	266
2. Do. do. on lands cultivated without darkhast	82
3. Do. do. on rent of gardens and topes	13
4. Do. do. on charge for water on zomindari and inam, &c., lands, including tirvajasti and fasaljasti	138
Total	499
5. Decrease in land-cess on minor inams	12
6. Do. do. on poramboke cultivation	73
7. Do. do. on grazing tax or grass rent	1
8. Do. do. on rent of fruit trees	6
9. Do. do. on tax on backyards in excess of the limit allowed	10
Total	102
Net increase	397

13. LAND-CESS IN PERMANENTLY-SETTLED ESTATES.—The land-cess demand in permanently-settled estates was Rs. 1,14,320 against Rs. 1,08,793 in the preceding year, showing an increase of Rs. 5,527 as shown below:—

	RS.	RS.
1. Increase in the following estates due to revision of assessments	5,353	
Vizianagram	163	
Chikati	416	
Serugada	898	
Jalantra	44	
Budarasingi	331	
Mandasa	1,252	
Surangi	301	
Paloor	107	
Devabhumi	108	
Barwa	37	
Petakhanda	114	
Tarla	35	
Srikurmam	73	
Sowdam	34	
Tilaru	344	
Chittivala	128	
Jarjangi and Yellamanchili	162	
Belawarapalavala	5	
Susaram, Rajapuram and Sidhibeherakotturu	8	
Malayam	15	
Boddam	2	
Talasamudram	7	
Santalakshmipuram	5	
Pata Tekkali, Raghunadhapuram and Tembora	36	
Potuluru	1	
Bejjiputti	4	
Munagavala	187	
Karakavala	415	
Gottipalli	5	
Yembaram	7	
Nandigam, Talagam, Khallada, Nowgam, Bharanigam and Penta	109	
Total	5,353	
2. Increase in the following estates due to increased rents	694	
Pratapagiri	27	
Dharakot	253	
Bodagada	53	
Jarada	32	
Aska	41	
Kurla	18	
Utlam	270	
Total	694	
Total	6,047	
3. Decrease in the following estates due to revision of assessments	22	
Akkayyavalasa	16	
Jonnalapadu	1	
Chinnatungam	1	
Peddaturgam	2	
Tallavalasa	2	
Total	22	
4. Decrease in Kallikot and Atagada estates due to the decrease in rents	498	
Total	520	
Net increase	5,527	

14. LAND-CESS IN WHOLE INAM VILLAGES.—The land-cess in whole inam villages was Rs. 7,692 or the same as in last year.

The total demand of land-cess in ryotwar villages, permanently-settled estates and whole inam villages thus amounted to Rs. 1,79,651 against Rs. 1,73,727 in the preceding year.

15. DEMAND, COLLECTION AND BALANCE—CURRENT.—The entire demand of Land Revenue and Cesses was Rs. 15,03,938 against Rs. 14,62,100 in the preceding year as shown below :—

Items.	Fasli 1300.	Fasli 1301.	Increase.	Decrease.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Land revenue from permanently-settled estates	4,35,027	4,31,303	..	3,724
2. Quit-rent from whole inam villages	24,634	21,667	.. 33	..
3. Ryotwar and miscellaneous	8,28,712	8,12,266	..	16,446
4. Land-cess in ryotwar villages	57,242	57,639	.. 397	..
5. Do. in permanently-settled estates	1,08,793	1,14,320	.. 5,527	..
6. Do. in whole inam villages	7,692	7,692	..	..
7. Village-cess in ryotwar villages	..	56,051	..	..
Total ..	14,62,100	15,03,938	62,008	20,170
Net increase ..	..	..	41,838	..

Items Nos. 1, 2, 4 and 5.—The decrease in item 1 and the increase in items 2, 4 and 5 have been explained in paragraphs 4, 5, 12 and 13 *supra*, respectively.

Item No. 3.—The large decrease is chiefly due to grant of remissions in all the three taluks for loss of crop on wet lands, owing to the unfavorable character of the season, and to grant of full remission for loss of crop on certain lands in the Chicacole taluk, the outturn whereof was two annas and less.

Item No. 7.—Village cess is being charged in the district from fasli 1301.

Of the total demand, viz., Rs. 15,03,938, Rs. 13,38,332 were collected within the year, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,65,606 at the close of the year. Subsequent collections up to the end of October amounted to Rs. 79,543, which reduced the balance to Rs. 86,063.

16. DEMAND, COLLECTION AND BALANCE—ARREARS.—The arrear demand at the commencement of the fasli was Rs. 3,65,917, of which Rs. 3,12,383 were collected within the fasli and Rs. 2,570 written off the accounts, leaving a balance of Rs. 50,961. Subsequent collections up to the end of October amounted to Rs. 8,056, which reduced the balance to Rs. 42,905.

The total arrear and current balance outstanding at the end of October is thus Rs. 1,28,968.

Out of a total demand, arrear and current of 18½ lakhs, 16½ or 88.28 per cent. was collected during the fasli, leaving a balance of about 2 lakhs or 11.72 per cent. This may, I think, considering the nature of the season, be looked upon as highly satisfactory. Including subsequent collections, the total collection was 92.96 per cent. of the total demand including arrear. In spite of the bad season the total balance outstanding at the end of the fasli was very nearly a lakh and half less than that at the commencement as shown below :—

	RS.
Balance at the commencement of the fasli (1301)	3,65,917
Do. at the close of commencement of the fasli (1301)	2,16,567
Decrease ..	1,49,350

17. COERCIVE PROCESS AND SALES FOR ARREARS OF REVENUE.—The following table shows the extent to which coercive process was resorted to during fasli 1301 as compared with fasli 1300 :—

	Fasli 1300.	Fasli 1301.	Difference.
	NO.	NO.	NO.
1. Number of processes issued .. { Demand notices	91,609	56,875	— 34,734
.. { Distring notices	27,924	16,458	— 11,466
.. { Sale notices	(a) 7,785	4,991	— 2,794
Total ..	127,318	78,324	— 48,994
2. Number of defaulters whose property was actually sold	1,164	1,294	+ 130
3. Amount of arrears for which property was sold	RS. 26,153	RS. 23,788	— 2,365
4. Amount realized by sale of pro- { Personal	10,490	4,621	— 5,869
.. { Real	8,031	13,629	+ 5,598
Total ..	18,521	18,250	— 271
5. Extent of land sold { Bought in by Government	ACS. 308	ACS. 1,000	+ 692
.. { Do. in by others	1,042	1,528	+ 486
Total ..	1,350	2,528	+ 1,178

(a) NOTE.—The figures given in the revised statement enclosure B to statement No. 8 submitted to Board (Land Revenue Department) on the 6th October 1892, have been adopted here.

Item No. 1.—The decrease is due chiefly to the prompt measures taken by the village and taluk officers in the realisation of balances, without having recourse largely to coercion, and to the postponement, till the receipt of Board's Proceedings, Mis. No. 4263, dated 14th July 1892, Land Revenue, of coercive process in some proprietary estates and inam villages in the Chicacole taluk, which suffered owing to the unfavorable character of the season.

Items Nos. 2, 3, 4 and 5.—The increase in item 2, as also the decrease in items Nos. 3 and 4, is the net result of decrease in the case of personal, and increase in that of real, property; this is chiefly due to the failure of crops and to the consequent necessity for proceeding more against land which accounts for the increase in item No. 5.

18. RECEIPTS FROM PROCESS FEES AND CHARGES, AND THE EXTENT TO WHICH SPECIAL PAID ESTABLISHMENTS WERE UTILIZED FOR SERVING PROCESS.—The following table compares the receipts from process fees and the cost of the special establishment employed for the execution of process during faslis 1300 and 1301 :—

	Fasli 1300.	Fasli 1301.	Difference.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
Receipts	2,905	2,961	+ 56
Charges	2,091	1,950	— 141

The differences in the above two items are insignificant. The number of processes served by the special establishment was 28,464 against 49,487 in fasli 1300, while the number served by the village agency was 49,860 against 77,831 in fasli 1300. The decrease under both heads is due to the reasons given under item No. 1 in paragraph 17, *supra*.

The fact has attracted my attention, as no doubt it would have that of the Board, that the sum collected on account of process fees in fasli 1301 (Rs. 2,961) exceeds that collected in fasli 1300 (Rs. 2,905), although the number of processes served in fasli 1300 was very much in excess of the number served in the subsequent fasli. Looking into the figures I find that the fees chargeable on process served by special establishment in fasli 1300 came to Rs. 17,941, and those chargeable in fasli 1301 to Rs. 9,588; while in the former fasli less than one-sixth was actually collected and in fasli 1301 less than one-third. The matter having only attracted my attention since this report was partly drafted, I am unable to offer any explanation, but the matter will now be looked into carefully.

19. LANDS SOLD UNDER STANDING ORDERS.—Twenty-nine acres of land were sold in the Berhampore taluk under Standing Order No. 30; and of the lands bought in by Government at sales for arrears of revenue, 109 acres of land were resold in the Berhampore and Goomsur taluks under Standing Order No. 110. The amount realised by these sales was Rs. 454. No lands were sold under Standing Order No. 34.

20. ADVANCES—ORDINARY.—Under the Land Improvement Act an advance of Rs. 12,782 was given during the year under report, which, with the balance of (Rs. 1,540) outstanding at the beginning of the year, amounted to Rs. 14,322. Of this sum, Rs. 130 became payable during the year under report, but Rs. 90 only were recovered during the year.

Under the Agriculturists Loans Act an advance of Rs. 4,585 was given during the year under report, which, with the balance of Rs. 11,900 outstanding at the beginning of the year, amounted to Rs. 16,485. Of this, Rs. 10,697 became due during the year, but only Rs. 8,033 were recovered. The reason for the balance remaining uncollected is the impoverished condition of the ryots; steps have been taken to collect it during the current year.

Under other advances, *i.e.*, for rebuilding houses, nothing was advanced during the year under report. The arrear at the commencement of the year was Rs. 740; of which nothing was collected during the year. Stringent orders have been issued for its recovery.

FAMINE—ADVANCES FOR SEED-GRAIN.—The arrear at the beginning of the year was Rs. 12,313, of which Rs. 9,432 were collected during the year and Rs. 708 written off the accounts. The collection of Rs. 9,432 includes Rs. 9 recovered from the sale-proceeds of a patta land (belonging to a revenue defaulter who had obtained advance of seed-grain) which was sold for arrears of revenue, and balance of the advance outstanding against him. The sale of the land having subsequently been cancelled, the amount had to be refunded (which reduced the collection by Rs. 9) and was shown in the treasury account under the head "Advances made" for want of an appropriate head. The figure is, therefore, shown against "seed-grain" in column 4 of statement II, which nominally raises the demand by Rs. 9, making a total of Rs. 12,322. The amount of collection remaining unaltered, the balance at the close of the fasli is Rs. 2,182; steps are being taken to collect the balance during the current fasli.

WEAVERS' ADVANCES.—The arrear of Rs. 6,149 at the commencement of the year was collected during the year under report.

21. COSTS IN CIVIL SUITS.—The balance of Rs. 4 outstanding at the beginning of the year on account of costs awarded to Government was collected during the year under report. No suits were brought by Government during the year; one was filed against it, but as it was decided in the current year, there were no costs awarded to Government within the fasli.

22. LANDS ACQUIRED BY PUBLIC SERVANTS.—Seventy-three acres of Government jerayoti land assessed at Rs. 61, 5 acres of zemindari jerayoti land bearing an assessment of Rs. 5 payable to zemindar, and 20 acres of enfranchised inam land bearing a quit-rent of Rs. 20 payable to Government were acquired by public servants during the year under report.

23. RUINED TANKS.—No ruined or abandoned tanks were made over to private individuals during the year under report.

24. INTEREST.—The arrear outstanding at the beginning of the year was Rs. 3,835, and the interest charged during the year was Rs. 5,593, making a total of Rs. 9,428. Of this, Rs. 5,704 were collected during the year and Rs. 3,074 written off the accounts (*vide* Board's Proceedings, Land Revenue, Mis. No. 1234, dated 20th February 1892), leaving a balance of Rs. 650.

25. SUB-DIVISION OF QUIT-RENT.—No applications were received for sub-division of quit-rent on whole inam villages.

26. INSPECTION OF BOUNDARY AND FIELD MARKS.—A statement showing the particulars of boundary and off-set stones and field marks in the district is enclosed as directed in paragraph 60 of Board's Proceedings, No. 128, dated 6th May 1890, Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture. It will be seen from the statement that of the 40,196 missing stones only 771 were replaced.

Some of the missing stones have been covered with earth, and some planted on the banks of channels have been washed away by floods. Where practicable the missing stones were unearthed and replanted or replaced.

The Tahsildar of Goomsur reports that several stones were displaced during the excavation of the Mahanadi canal and the execution of repairs of the Laharakhandi river embankment, and some were buried under their embankments; and that it is not practicable to replace or unearth them. The Principal Assistant Collector reports that the Acting Tahsildar of Chicacole brings to notice that people are in the habit of changing the positions of demarcation stones and of removing them, and that he has issued circulars to village officers to get the missing stones replaced by ryots. He further reports as follows:—

"He (the Acting Tahsildar) further states that no charges under section 9, Act XXVIII of 1860, were brought during the fasli under report from the Western, Southern and Northern khandams, it having been impossible to detect offenders, and that it appears from the Eastern khandam Revenue Inspector's account and from the Narsannapet Deputy Tahsildar's memo., No. 758, dated 26th July 1892, that one Ponnana Papayya of Ravalavalasa has been prosecuted before the Chicacole Special Magistrate for having removed two stones and covered one khandam stone with earth, and that the case is still pending before the said Magistrate."

"As but little has been really done towards systematic inspection of fields by Revenue Inspectors, with a view to having missing or displaced stones put in position, I have issued orders which, I hope, will have the desired effect."

This is one of the many matters which, it is hoped, may have more attention paid to them in future, now that Tahsildars are relieved of magisterial work.

27. EXAMINATION OF VILLAGE AND TALUK ACCOUNTS, BERHAMPORE TALUK.—I conducted the jamabandi of the taluk for fasli 1301. All the accounts prescribed in the

Enclosure to No. 6	
" to " 17	
" to " 19	
" to " 20	
" to " 32	

village and taluk manuals have been maintained, with the exception of the marginally-noted taluk accounts and the permanent Register "B", which will be opened this year. A copy of my proceedings passing remarks in regard to the important defects noticed in the

village and taluk accounts of the taluk at the time of the jamabandi for the fasli is enclosed, as directed in paragraph 60 of Board's Proceedings, No. 128, dated 6th May 1890 (Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture).

GOOMSUR TALUK.—B. Narayana Murti Pantulu Garu, Acting General Deputy Collector, Goomsur Division, reports that Mr. Lever, who made the jamabandi of the taluk for the fasli, left no notes in the office regarding the examination of village and taluk accounts.

CHICACOLE TALUK.—Copies of the report of the Principal Assistant Collector, the settling officer of the taluk for the fasli, on the examination of village and taluk accounts, and of my proceedings passing remarks thereon are herein enclosed, as directed in paragraph 60 of the Board's Proceedings, No. 128, above referred to.

28. APPLICATIONS FOR TRANSFER OF PATTAS MADE TO REGISTRATION OFFICERS.—A statement showing the disposal of applications for transfer of pattas received during the year under report is herein enclosed, as directed in Board's Proceedings, No. 881, dated 16th October 1888, Land Revenue. It will be seen from the statement that, of a total of 2,493 applications inclusive of 237 of the previous year, 2,448 were disposed of during the year, leaving a balance of 45, relating to Goomsur and Chicacole taluks, at the close of the year.

Of the 45 pending cases, 41 represent those received from the Registration Department; 13 of these were sent by the Registration officers on the 30th June

1892, but received by the Revenue Department only on the 1st July 1892. The pendency of the remaining applications which were received during the last quarter of the fasli, and of the four applications received direct by Revenue officers, is due to the same not having been received back from the karnams with the necessary certificates required for their disposal.

No cases under paragraph 6 of Standing Order No. 20 occurred during the year under report.

29. VERNACULAR CORRESPONDENCE IN THE ASSISTANT AND HEAD ASSISTANT COLLECTORS' OFFICES.—During the year under report these offices were held by Mr. Rice and Mr. Scott, respectively. Telugu and Uriya papers were read out to Mr. Scott in full by his clerks and orders recorded by him on the papers in his own hand writing. In the case of Mr. Rice, he could pass orders on Telugu papers without English abstracts, but could not so deal with Uriya papers.

30. The delay in the submission of this report is chiefly due to the receipt of taluk returns relating to Land Revenue demand during the second half of September, and to references backwards and forwards calling for explanations of variations. Some returns relating to irrigation sources, &c., were only received two or three days ago.

CHATEAPUR,
26th November 1892.

(Signed) E. C. JOHNSON,
Collector.

Exd. T. Peter.

SETTLEMENT REPORT OF VIZAGAPATAM.

I HAVE the honour to submit the following report on the Land Revenue Settlement of this district for fasli 1301 (1891-92), together with the prescribed statements as per the accompanying list.

1. SEASON AND RAINFALL.—The season was very unfavorable. The average rainfall in the ordinary portion of the district was 22·658 inches against 40·82 inches in the previous year, the deficiency being greatest in the southern half. The south-west monsoon brought insufficient and capricious rain and the north-east monsoon was an entire failure. The result was that, while dry crops were deficient, the paddy crop was an almost entire failure except in Palkonda, Parvatipur, Bobbili and Sálúr.

2. CONDITION AND OUTTURN OF CROPS.—The outturn of paddy was estimated at 7 annas in the two Government taluks against 16 annas in the preceding year, whilst that of ragi, cholium, cumbu and other food crops including pulses was estimated at Rs. 9-9-8 and 8 annas, respectively. This, however, gives but a faint idea of the loss as the estimate only deals with lands which bore crops and omits the vast area which was absolutely waste.

3. PRICES.—The following statement compares the average prices of all the staple food-grains and of horse-gram during the year with those of the previous year:—

Food-grains.	Number of séers of 80 tolas per rupee.	
	Fasli 1300.	Fasli 1301.
Paddy, 1st sort	31·69	21·10
" 2nd sort	32·45	21·78
Cholium	31·39	20·35
Cumbu	37·46	22·90
Ragi	31·89	20·74
Horse-gram	36·43	23·19

4. PERMANENTLY-SETTLED ESTATES.—The number of zemindaries and proprietary estates was, as in the previous year, 58. The total amount of peishcush in fasli 1301 amounted to Rs. 9,64,905-4-0 against Rs. 9,68,126-12-6 in the preceding year. The decrease of Rs. 3,221-8-6 was due to the reductions made on account of lands taken up for the East Coast Railway and other public purposes. A list of these reductions is attached to statement No. 6.

5. WHOLE INAM VILLAGES.—The number of whole inam villages in the two Government taluks, and the amount of quit-rent payable on them remained the same as in the previous year, viz., 88 and Rs. 3,208, respectively.

6. RYOTWAR SETTLEMENT.—The jamabandi of the Sarvasiddhi taluk was conducted by me and that of the Golgonda taluk by Mr. Shipley, the Principal Assistant Collector. The Agency portion of the Palkonda taluk was settled by M.R.Ry. Rai Bahadur V. Jagannadharow Pantulu Garu, Deputy Collector in charge of the

Vizianagram Division. Statement No. 1 shows the places where jamabandi was held in the several taluks, the time occupied and the number of pattas distributed. Owing to the prevalence of cholera in the Golconda taluk at the time of settlement, the jamabandi of that taluk could not be held in more than two places. The number of ryotwar villages during the year was 263 against 287 in the previous year. The decrease was due to the clubbing of villages made in the settlement having been adopted during the year. In the number of pattas issued, there was an increase of 34, the number being 9,879 against 9,845 in the preceding year. The increase is due partly to sub-divisions and partly to the taking up of fresh lands.

7. OCCUPATION AND THE CHANGES THEREIN.—The following abstract compares the holdings of fasli 1301 with fasli 1300:—

Items.	Extent.	Assessment. RS.
1. Occupation of fasli 1300	107,358	2,51,330
2. Deduct lands relinquished	2,580	5,224
3. Remainder	104,778	2,46,106
4. Add lands taken up	3,703	6,474
5. Occupation of fasli 1301	108,481	2,52,560
6. Difference between 1 and 5	+ 1,123	+ 1,230

8. ACTUAL CULTIVATION AND WASTE CHARGED AND REMITTED.—The abstract given below compares the actual cultivation and waste charged and remitted in fasli 1301 with those in the previous year:—

Fasli.	Actual cultivation.	Waste charged.	Waste remitted.	Total.
1300	ACS. 93,601	ACS. 13,713	ACS. 44	1,07,358
1301	73,891	21,084	13,566	1,08,481
Difference	- 19,710	+ 7,371	+ 13,462	+ 1,123

Out of the total occupied area of acres 108,481, acres 73,891 or 67 per cent. were actually cultivated and the remainder left waste. Compared with the previous year, there was a decrease of acres 19,710 in the area actually cultivated which was due to the unfavorable character of the season. To the same cause is attributable the increase both in the area left waste and charged and in the area on which remission was granted. The bulk of the waste charged consisted of portions of fields left waste for which remission is not admissible under the rules. No remission was granted on dry lands left waste. The total amount remitted on account of wet waste was Rs. 60,637 or 33.7 per cent. of the assessment on the total wet area in occupation.

9. WATER RATE.—The tirvajasti charged during the year was Rs. 1,240 against Rs. 8,642 of the preceding year. The large decrease was due to the scarcity of water for irrigation purposes.

10. REMISSIONS.—OCCASIONAL REMISSIONS.—These are remissions granted on account of the season. No remission for dry lands was found necessary. The remissions other than waste granted for wet lands during the year amounted to Rs. 55,899-2-5 against Rs. 385-3-6 in the previous fasli as shown below:—

Items.	Fasli 1300.	Fasli 1301.	Increase or decrease.
1. Shavi	RS. A. P. 143 3 7	RS. A. P. 38,462 2 10	+ 38,318 15 3
2. Submerged	159 14 7	159 14 7	—
3. Tirvakammi	82 1 4	17,436 15 7	+ 17,354 14 3
Total	385 3 6	55,899 2 5	+ 55,513 14 11

The large increase under shavi and Tirvakammi is due to the failure of rains as above stated.

FIXED REMISSIONS.—These amounted to Rs. 57-15-7 on account of irrigation by lift and Rs. 12,696-12-2 on account of the gradual introduction of the settlement rates against Rs. 1-0-12-7 and Rs. 18,175-3-7, respectively, in the previous year. The decrease in the former item was consequent on the smaller amount of tirvajasti charged as explained above. The decrease in the latter item requires no special explanation.

BERIZ DEDUCTIONS.—The amount of beriz deductions during the year was the same as in the previous year, viz., Rs. 2,639, of which Rs. 2,168 were on account of allowances to religious institutions and Rs. 471 on account of salaries to village servants. Of the former sum Rs. 37-8-0 were deducted in lieu of cash payments under G.O., No. 1625, dated 8th October 1878, and Rs. 2,130-8-0 in lieu of inams resumed under Board's Proceedings, No. 5789, dated 11th September 1890.

11. MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE.—The Land Revenue Miscellaneous demand during the year under report was Rs. 2,75,100 against Rs. 2,78,065 in the preceding year, showing a net decrease of Rs. 2,965. The details of the items falling under this head are given in statement No. 5. Most of them are of a fluctuating nature. The principal items in which there are large differences are compared below with those of the previous year:—

Items.	Fasli 1300.	Fasli 1301.	Difference.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Jodi on sundry inams (personal)	99,029	97,804	- 1,225
2. Revenue from hill villages under sircar management	6,725	6,498	- 227
3. Land cultivated without dar' hant	1,267	1,913	+ 646
4. Cultivation of poramboke lands	1,771	828	- 943
5. Commission on the sale of distrained property for arrears of revenue	2,075	1,353	- 722
6. Charge for water on zemindari and inam lands	2,384	42	- 2,342
7. Revenue from rented villages	1,33,490	1,37,883	+ 4,393
9. Revenue process service fees	3,353	2,697	- 656

The decrease in item No. 1 is due to the smaller amount of water tax charged on personal inams during the year.

The decrease in item No. 2 is due to the grant of remission on account of failure of crops. The increase in item No. 3 occurs chiefly in the Golconda taluk, where pattas were not given within the year for several portions of fields occupied without darkhasts, owing to proper sub-division not having been effected. The decrease in item No. 4 is due to the deterrent effect produced by the imposition of heavy penal assessment on objectionable cultivation in previous years.

Item No. 5.—In fasli 1300 certain zemindars from whom the collection of quit-rent was withdrawn submitted lists of large arrears due by inamdar's, and requested the collection thereof under Act II of 1864. The amount was accordingly collected and paid to the zemindars, less 10 per cent. commissions which was credited to this head. The collection of such arrears to a smaller extent in fasli 1301 accounts for the decrease. The decrease in item No. 6 is due to the scarcity of water.

The increase in item No. 7 is due to the enhancement of the rental of the Palkonda and Honjaram estates with reference to the results of the new settlement.

The decrease in item No. 8 is due to processes having been served through the village agency to a greater extent than in the previous year in the two Government taluks.

12. DEMAND, COLLECTION AND BALANCE.—CURRENT.—The total demand for fasli 1301 is Rs. 16,24,157 which is less than the previous year's demand by Rs. 1,11,909, owing to the heavy remissions granted in consequence of the unfavourable season. The collections within the fasli amounted to Rs. 14,78,284, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,45,873 at its close. This was reduced by subsequent collections to Rs. 70,361 at the end of September last. This large balance is chiefly due in the two Government taluks where the collection of dry kists on fields which have produced a four-anna crop or less has been postponed under Board's Proceedings, dated 29th January 1892, No. 912. It will be collected during the current and the next month as reported in my letter No. 2603, dated 5th September 1892, disposed of in Board's Proceedings, dated 26th September 1892, No. 7647.

13. DEMAND, COLLECTION AND BALANCE—ARREARS.—The arrear balance at the beginning of the fasli amounted to Rs. 1,03,720 or Rs. 5,398 in excess of the closing balance of the previous fasli. The difference is due to the following reason :—

The collection of quit-rent and land-cess on minor inams and inam villages in zemindaries which had been compounded by the several zemindars was withdrawn from them in the middle of fasli 1300 under Board's Proceedings, dated 9th September 1890, No. 5739. The quit-rent and land-cess demand for fasli 1300 was adopted according to the accounts furnished by them, but, on scrutiny of them, it was found that a sum of Rs. 5,398 had been erroneously omitted. It was therefore added to the opening balance and hence the difference. Of the arrear demand above shown Rs. 94,569 were collected and Rs. 5,357 were written off the accounts within the fasli, leaving a balance of Rs. 3,794 at its close. Of this balance, Rs. 1,372 have been collected since and Rs. 547 have been recommended to be written off the accounts, but sanction has not yet been received. Steps have been taken for the early collection of the remaining balance of Rs. 1,875.

14. COERCIVE PROCESS AND SALES FOR ARREARS OF REVENUE.—The total number of processes issued was 29,331 against 18,711 in the previous year. The increase occurred chiefly in the Sarvasiddhi and Anakapalle taluks where the amount of arrears was large owing to the unfavorable character of the season. The increase in the number of processes issued does not, however, indicate the amount of coercion really brought to bear upon the ryots for the collection of revenue. Nearly 97 per cent. of the above processes consisted only of demand notices. The number of distrains was only 404 against 613 in the previous year. The number of actual sales of property was much smaller, sales having taken place in respect of only 49 defaulters against 71 in the previous year. The amount realized by the sale of property was Rs. 450 against Rs. 1,417 in the previous year, the arrears involved therein being Rs. 677 and Rs. 1,303, respectively.

15. RECEIPTS AND CHARGES OF PROCESS SERVICE FEES.—The number of processes served by village agency and by special paid establishment was 18,237 and 11,094, respectively, against 9,856 and 8,855 of the preceding year. The increase in the former is due to the large number of processes issued during the year in the Sarvasiddhi taluk, and that in the latter to the transfer of the collection of quit-rent and land-cess on enfranchised inams from the zemindars to the Taluk officers whose control over the zemindari village officers in their taluks is not sufficient to allow of their being made to do the work satisfactorily. The total receipts on account of process service fees and the charges of the special paid establishments were Rs. 2,687 and Rs. 2,352 against Rs. 3,377 and Rs. 2,948, respectively, in the previous year. The decrease both under receipts and charges was due to the larger number of processes served through village agency.

16. LANDS SOLD UNDER STANDING ORDERS.—No lands were sold during the year under the Board's Standing Orders, Nos. 30, 34 and 110, new series.

17. ADVANCES.—Advances amounting to Rs. 9,525 were granted under the Land Improvement Loans Act during the year. Adding to this Rs. 1,800, the balance outstanding at the beginning of the year, the total advances amounted to Rs. 11,325, of which Rs. 100 were repayable in the year and were paid. The balance outstanding at the beginning of the year under the Agriculturists Loans Act was Rs. 7,010, and the advances made during the year amounted to Rs. 30,568, making in all Rs. 37,578, of which Rs. 7,228 became repayable during the year and were fully collected. No interest was outstanding at the beginning of the year. That occurred during the year was Rs. 504 which was collected.

18. COSTS IN CIVIL SUITS.—The balance of costs remaining uncollected at the beginning of the year was Rs. 134-5-0, Rs. 280-7-8 were awarded during the year, making a total of Rs. 414-12-8, of which Rs. 314-10-9 were recovered within the year, leaving a balance of Rs. 100-1-11 at its close. Of this sum, Rs. 46-13-2 have been collected since and the remaining balance will be collected shortly.

19. LANDS ACQUIRED BY PUBLIC SERVANTS.—During the year V. Narasimham, 3rd clerk in the Sarvasiddhi Tahsildar's office, acquired 8 acres of mirasi land by inheritance from a paternal uncle lately deceased.

The undermentioned officials have also acquired by purchase 1,016 square yards of zemindari land as shown below for building purposes :—

Name of officer.	Rank.	Extent of site.	Situation of site.	Price paid.
		s. yds.		RS.
1. M.R.Ry. P. Purniah Pantulu Garu, Rai Bahadur.	Deputy Collector (Diwan of Jeypore).	378	Vizianagrum ..	250
2. O. Somayajulu Pantulu	Deputy Tahsildar ..	462	Do. ..	310
3. G. Hanumantharow Naidu	Do. ..	24	Rayaghada ..	15
4. P. Gumpuswamy	Second Clerk, Senior Assistant, Collector's office.	48	Parvatipur ..	40
5. B. Tulasiram	Second Shroff, Collector's office.	12	Vizagapatam ..	200
6. M. Suryanarayana	Acting Agency Criminal Java-nivis, Senior Assistant Col-lector's office.	36	Parvatipur ..	65
7. K. Bhanumurti Patnaik	Fifth Clerk, Senior Assistant Collector's office.	56	Chicacole, in the Ganjam district ..	96
	Total ..	1,016		976

20. RUINED TANKS.—No ruined tanks were made over to private individuals during the year under report.

21. INTEREST.—The balance of interest outstanding at the beginning of the year was Rs. 20 and the amount charged during the year was Rs. 404, making in all Rs. 424. The whole of this sum was fully collected within the year.

22. SUB-DIVISION OF QUIT-RENT.—There were no cases of sub-division of quit-rent during the year under Board's Standing Order, No. 119.

23. INSPECTION OF BOUNDARY AND FIELD MARKS.—The boundary and field marks were inspected by the Taluk officers and the Revenue Inspectors during their tours, and found to be duly maintained except 110 stones in the Sarvasiddhi taluk and 19 in the Palkonda taluk washed away by floods. As regards the missing stones in the Sarvasiddhi taluk, the Tahsildar issued notices to the several ryots concerned calling on them to replant them at their own cost; and warning them that, on their failure to do so, they would be replanted by Government and the cost of doing so recovered from them. The ryots have not replanted them as yet and steps will be taken to do so as soon as possible. In the Palkonda taluk 7 of the missing stones have been replanted by the Revenue Inspectors and 5 by the village officials. The remaining 7 stones cannot be replaced as the land on which they stood has been washed away by floods. The karnams and the Revenue Inspector have been directed to keep a note of them. A statement showing the number originally planted in each taluk by the Survey Department and now in existence is annexed :—

Taluk.	Number of stones planted by the Survey Department.	Number of stones missing.	Number replaced.
1. Golconda	105,834	..	..
2. Sarvasiddhi	88,287	110	..
3. Palkonda	129,836	19	12

24. EXAMINATION OF VILLAGE AND TALUK ACCOUNTS.—The village and taluk accounts of the Sarvasiddhi taluk were thoroughly examined by myself and my establishment, and those of the Golconda taluk by Mr. Shipley, the Principal Assistant Collector, and Mr. E. B. Elwin, the Assistant Collector, and were found to have been on the whole fairly kept and well understood. Copies of Proceedings embodying the results of the examination of these accounts are herewith forwarded for the Board's information. In the Palkonda taluk, under the rent of Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co., some of the village accounts have been maintained by the karnams as directed in Board's Proceedings, No. 100, dated 11th April 1890, but the manner in which they have been kept has been far from satisfactory. Now, that the taluk has been taken under the direct

management of Government, effective measures are being taken to have all these accounts prepared correctly. The Principal Assistant Collector's report, No. 598, dated 12th September 1892, on the subject is enclosed for the Board's information.

25. APPLICATIONS FOR TRANSFER OF REGISTRY OF HOLDINGS.—The number of applications for transfer of registry of holdings received in both the Registration and Revenue Departments and pending at the beginning of the year was 30 and that received during the year was 562 against 294 in the previous year. The increase is apparently due to several ryots having disposed of their lands owing to the unfavorable character of the season during the year under report. Of the total number of 592 applications, 577 were disposed of within the year, leaving a balance of 15 at its close; of these 10 were subsequently disposed of and one relates to disputed succession concerning which notice was published in the District Gazette. The period allowed for objection has not yet expired. The remaining four were received towards the close of the year and are reported to be under inquiry. There were no cases in which the provisions of paragraph 6 of Standing Order No. 20 were put into force.

26. VERNACULAR CORRESPONDENCE IN THE ASSISTANT AND HEAD ASSISTANT COLLECTOR'S OFFICES.—Messrs. W. B. Ayling and E. A. Elwin were in charge of the Senior Assistant Collector's division during the year under report. Both these officers are conversant with Telugu, which is the vernacular of the District. Mr. E. B. Elwin, Assistant Collector, was in charge of the Huzur division during the latter half of the year. He also knows Telugu well. These officers generally passed orders on vernacular papers read over to them and without English abstracts being prepared.

27. ADJUSTMENT OF COLLECTIONS BETWEEN LAND REVENUE AND CESSSES.—The rules regarding the distribution of collections between Land Revenue and Cesses have been generally well understood by the Taluk officers. Statements showing the total collections and their distribution are submitted every month by the Tahsildars with the demand, collection and balance statements and these are checked and corrected where necessary by the Treasury Deputy Collector. The statement prescribed in Board's Proceedings, No. 74, dated 6th February 1890, will follow.

28. FAMINE ANALYSIS REGISTERS.—The village registers and firka books in both the taluks of Sarvasiddhi and Golconda were examined at the time of jamabandi and found to have been properly maintained. A summary of the results brought to light by their examination has been prepared in the form given in Board's Proceedings, No. 87, dated 6th February 1892, and separately submitted with my letter, No. 3094, dated 17th October 1892.

29. PALKONDA AND HONJARAM ESTATES.—These estates continued under the management of Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co. during the year under report. They have been taken under the direct management of Government from the commencement of the current fasli. A copy of the report from the Agent of Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co., giving particulars of their management of these estate during the fasli under report is enclosed.

30. CONDUCT OF PUBLIC SERVANTS.—The conduct of public servants has been generally good. N. V. Ranganadham Pantulu, Deputy Tahsildar of Párvatipur, was suspended on 25th August 1891 for misdeeds done in Ganjam, but, with this exception no Taluk officer has given serious cause for fault finding.

VIZAGAPATAM,
17th October 1892.

(Signed) W. A. WILLOCK,
Collector.

From J. H. TOMLINSON, Esq., Agent to Messrs. Arbuthnot & Co., to the Collector and Agent, Vizagapatam, dated Pálkonda, 19th August 1892, No. 25-9.

I have the honour to submit my annual report on the management of the Pálkonda taluk for fasli 1301 accompanied by the usual returns.

The following figures show the result of the year's work:—

Atkubadi Dowle as per new Revenue

Settlement—

				RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Demand	...	...	...	1,68,834	6	7			
Remission	...	...	...	1,708	13	8			
				1,67,125	8	11			
Collection	...	...	...	1,44,644	0	8			
			Balance	...			22,481	8	3
Arrears—									
Demand	...	...	...	11,605	4	0			
Collection	...	...	...	8,250	9	1			
			Balance	...			3,354	10	11
Fruit trees—									
Demand	...	...	...	42	12	0			
Collection	...	...	...	42	12	0			
			Balance	...					
Newly-converted land—									
Demand	...	...	...	27	1	0			
Collection	...	...	...	25	10	0			
			Balance	...			1	7	0
Concealed jeroity—									
Demand	...	...	...	5	8	0			
Collection	...	...	...	5	8	0			
			Balance	...					
Lapsed inams—									
Demand	...	...	...	265	0	0			
Collection	...	...	...	88	7	2			
			Balance	...			176	8	10
Land-cess—									
Demand	...	...	...	9,311	6	6			
Remission	...	...	...	106	12	10			
				9,204	9	8			
Collection	...	...	...	9,160	0	6			
			Balance	...			44	9	2
Arrears—									
Demand	...	...	...	17	0	10			
Collection	...	...	...	17	0	10			
			Balance	...					
Akramana lands—									
Demand	...	...	...	1,829	8	5			
Collection	...	...	...	1,829	8	5			
			Balance	...					
Land-cess on Akramana lands—									
Demand	...	...	...	114	5	6			
Collection	...	...	...	114	5	6			
			Balance	...					
			Total	...			26,058	12	2

Particulars of balance—

Fasli 1301	22,704	1	3
Former faslis, i.e., 1297, 1298, 1299 and 1300 (the arrears of previous ones, viz., Rs. 16,019-2-9 having been written off)...	3,354	10	11
Total	26,058	12	2

SETTLEMENT REPORT OF VIZAGAPATAM.

The season was altogether very unfavorable for agricultural operations; the rainfall during the first six months of the fasli registered 23.23 inches and 6.26 inches in the latter half.

The outlay on irrigation works amounted to Rs. 4,241-7-3.

The indigo crop, owing to the failure of the north-east monsoon, was very small as compared with what we usually have, being about a third only; the sowings were entirely under river channels. Advances to the extent of Rs. 2,500 were made to the ryots out of the entire plant value which amounted to Rs. 7,588.

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SETTLEMENT REPORT

OF

GODAVARI.

I HAVE the honour to submit the Jamabandi Report for fasli-1301 (1891-92).

2. SEASON AND RAINFALL.—In the Administration Report for 1891-92, the season has been described thus:—

“The total rainfall amounted to 23.72 inches, being 57 per cent. of the average of the preceding 5 years, and appertained, almost the whole of it, to the south-west monsoon. The monsoon did not, however, set in till July 1891. The agricultural prospects were consequently very gloomy in the early part of the season, but improved to some extent as it advanced. The north-east monsoon might be put down as a total failure. The general effect of the season which began and ended so unfavorably was most manifest in the upland taluks—Rajahmundry, Ellore, Peddápúram and Yernagudem—where the cultivation of wet crops depends on tank irrigation, but where the tanks were, as a rule, all dry during the season. I did the jamabandi of Ellore and Rámachandrapuram for fasli 1301. The greater portion of the former and some 10 villages of the latter being upland, whole areas came in for remission, having lain waste for want of water in the tanks. About September some most propitious rains fell in certain few favored localities and saved the withering crops. The greatest fall occurred at Chintalapudi, 13.35 inches.

“The delta portions of the district fared better as might be expected, the ancient canals being quite full. The river began to rise in July, attaining the maximum height of 16.9 feet above the ancient crest on the 3rd October 1891. The banks of both the river and canals breached in consequence and the standing crops received some damage in Narsápur, Amalápuram and Rajahmundry. The extent of the damage was estimated at a lakh of rupees, but there is reason to believe that the estimate was exaggerated. No human lives or cattle were lost.”

The following statement shows the rainfall for the last three faslis:—

Months.	Fasli 1299.	Fasli 1300.	Fasli 1301.
	INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.
July	6.63	10.53	5.77
August	8.49	3.30	6.96
September	8.88	6.32	7.13
October	11.80	6.36	.70
November	1.45	3.85	.16
December	.75	.16	.02
January	..	..	..
February	..	.16	.20
March	.14	.72	..
April	.39	.19	.27
May	.87	.51	.40
June	9.80	2.08	5.97
Total ..	49.20	33.18	27.56

3. CONDITION AND OUTTURN OF CROPS.—The following statement shows the area cultivated with different crops in 1890-91 and 1891-92. For fuller details see statistical statement H₂—

Crops.	AREA CULTIVATED.		PERCENTAGE OF THE AREA CULTIVATED UNDER EACH CROP TO THE TOTAL CULTIVATED AREA.	
	Fasli 1300.	Fasli 1301.	Fasli 1300.	Fasli 1301.
<i>Food-grains.</i>	ACS.	ACS.		
Rice	635,226	595,768	57.0	54.7
Other food-grains	235,647	242,527	21.2	22.3
Total ..	870,873	838,295	78.2	77.
<i>Other crops.</i>				
Cotton	6,800	6,022	.6	.6
Seed (chiefly oil)	149,653	151,747	13.4	14.
Orchard and garden produce	40,041	46,581	3.6	4.3
Indigo	496	344	.1	.0
Sugar-cane	8,929	8,842	.8	.8
Miscellaneous crops including tobacco	37,236	36,283	3.3	3.3
Total, Other crops ..	243,155	249,819	21.8	23.
Grand Total ..	1,114,028	1,088,114	100.	100.

"The decrease is traceable to the unfavorable season—see paragraph 2 above. That under rice occurred chiefly in the upland taluks—Rajahmundry, Ellore, Peddāpuram and Yernagudem,—while that under sugar-cane is but slight, being 1 per cent.

"The cultivation of cotton and indigo decreased 10 and 30 per cent., respectively, owing to the failure of the north-east monsoon. The wet crops in the delta yielded fairly well, the outturn of paddy being above the average and sugar-cane three-fourths.

"Cholum, ragi, oil-seeds and grains produced an 8-anna crop each. The paddy disease locally known as kodu (కొడు) appeared in the Bhimavaram and Tanuku taluks in September, but caused no serious damage."

4. PRICES.—"The price of almost every article of food rose in 1891-92 as compared with the average of the preceding 3 years. The increase is attributable to several causes, viz., the unfavorable character of the season, the progress of the East Coast Railway works and the distress in the surrounding districts. It is observed, however, that the trade returns of the Cocanada port show a fall of about 23 per cent in the export of rice and a rise of 13 per cent. under grains, &c." On the other hand, probably a larger quantity of grain than usual was removed from this district by canal for the supply of the affected districts.

5. PERMANENTLY-SETTLED ESTATES.—Mantripragada Sita Vijia Ramalakshamma, the adoptive mother of Mantripragada Bhugangarow, the minor proprietor of the Lakkavaram estate,* and the Proprietrix of the Villa village† in the Rāmachandrapuram taluk died on 17th March 1892.

* Peshkash Rs. 4,763-1-3.

† Do. „ 1,240-2-6.

The village has consequently been taken possession of in the minor's behalf and is under the management of the Court of Wards. The estate has also since been formally registered in his name.

‡ Peshkash Rs. 8,742-14-9.

§ Do. „ 11,381-6-0.

Ramayya, at their joint request and in accordance with the terms of an agreement entered into by them.

Sree Rajah Ravu Butch Sitayya, one of the three joint Proprietors of Kirlampudi estate, ||having transferred per one-third share to the other two joint holders (her

|| Peshkash Rs. 23,282-10-0.

daughter's sons) Buchi Tammayya and Rama Chinna Rao, the entire estate has now

been registered jointly in the names of these two persons. The estate of Vadlapattanutanam* has been registered in the name of Kandimalla Rama Rao, grandson (daughter's son) of Kamadana Subbamma Rao, the last registered holder, who made a gift of it to Rama Rao.

Mosalakanti Ramamurti, the last registered holder of the Gudigalla Bhaga estate † having died, his only son, Rama Rao, has been entered in his stead.

† Peshkash Rs. 57-13-8.

The total number of estates in the district remained the same as in the previous year, viz., 137, the peshkash payable thereon being Rs. 7,31,828-4-9 against Rs. 7,36,504-14-2. The decrease of Rs. 4,476-9-5 is due to the reduction of peshkash sanctioned as compensation for lands taken up for public purposes including the East Coast Railway. For particulars—see enclosure to statement No. 6.

6. WHOLE INAM VILLAGES.—The number is the same as in fasli 1300, viz., 205, charged with an aggregate quit-rent of Rs. 51,785-13-0 against Rs. 53,395-1-0 in the previous year. The decrease of Rs. 1,609-4-0 is explained in the enclosure to statement No. 6.

7. RYOTWAR SETTLEMENT.—The Agency portions of the Yernagudem, Rajahmundry and Peddāpuram taluks were in November separated and formed into three independent divisions, Polavaram, Chodavaram and Yellavaram, while the Government villages of the Tuni division composing the former Tōtapalle estate have been transferred to the Peddāpuram taluk. As one consequence of these changes, variations occur in the number of villages as at present comprised in each of the taluks named. The Tuni division is wholly zemindari.

The number of ryotwar villages decreased from 865 in fasli 1300 to 835.‡ Of the 38 Tōtapalle villages, only 5 are under the ryotwar system and the rest rented. In the returns of former years, however, all the 38 villages were erroneously shown under Ryotwar. The error has not again been repeated. The 3 villages of Annavaram, Bhavaram and Padamaralakshimpuram have been recently surveyed and settled. The settlement register and survey plan of Annavaram have been received. The settlement register of Bhavaram which was about to be printed in November has been recalled for revision and has only recently been returned to the Settlement Department finally revised and corrected. No register has yet been received for Padamaralakshimpuram.

The total number of pattas was in all 93,782. Of these 4,374 were fresh ones and 47,115 old ones modified. A large number of old pattas were corrected in respect of pies—see Board's Proceedings, dated 3rd March 1892, Mis. No. 2140. The increase of 434 new pattas over fasli 1300 is partly due to the transfers of existing holdings to individuals who previously held no pattas from Government, and partly to fresh applications from the same class of persons.

8. OCCUPATION AND CHANGES THEREIN—

Items.	Fasli 1300.		Fasli 1301.	
	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.
	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.
Holdings at the beginning of the year ..	827,286	28,10,178	840,438	28,33,524
Deduct lands given up	41,393	1,68,901	50,652	1,73,327
Remainder ..	785,893	26,41,277	789,786	26,60,197
Add lands taken up	54,550	1,92,247	57,000	1,89,969
Total ..	840,438	28,33,524	846,786	28,50,166

SETTLEMENT REPORT OF GODAVARI.

The above statement shows, in comparison with fasli 1300, a net increase of acres 6,348 in the occupied area and of Rs. 16,642 in the assessment accounted for as follows :—

	ACS.	RS.
A. Increase due to a larger extent of lands taken up than that relinquished	7,985	13,509
B. Increase due to the transfer of lands from dry to wet and vice versa		7,568
C. Increase due to the resale of lands bought in by Government	13	38
Total ...	7,998	21,115
<i>Deduct.</i>		
D. Lands sold for arrears of revenue and bought in by Government	28	47
E. Lands which have become useless or which have been taken up for public purposes	1,496	4,331
F. Lands transferred from Ryotwar to Miscellaneous	1,120	517
Total ...	2,644	4,895
Net increase ...	5,354	16,220
Variations due to other causes +	994	+ 422
	6,348	16,642

There is an increase in the occupied area as compared with fasli 1300 in spite of the unfavorable season.

9. ACTUAL CULTIVATION AND WASTE CHARGED AND REMITTED.—More than three-fifths of the area occupied—acres 571,014—was actually cultivated. The remaining waste amounted to acres 244,913 dry and acres 30,859 wet, the corresponding figures for fasli 1300 being acres 236,765 dry and acres 8,859 wet. The waste under wet was more than three times that of the previous year, and was mainly under the upland taluks. No remissions were granted on account of dry land. Nearly two-fifths of the wet land left waste was charged.

10. WATER-TAX—TIRWAJASTI AND FASALJASTI—amounted to Rs. 1,58,598 against Rs. 1,03,684 in the previous fasli. The difference occurred in the delta taluks, where the anicut irrigation was taken for dry crops for want of rain and where there was also extensive second-crop cultivation.

11. REMISSIONS.—The remissions aggregated Rs. 85,961, excluding those relating to waste. Rupees 37,027 were remitted in consequence of the season and Rs. 48,934 on account of fixed remissions and beriz deductions. The amount granted with reference to the season considerably exceeded that of fasli 1300, but only slightly that of fasli 1298—an exceptionally unpropitious year of the five faslis (fasli 1296 to 1300). The excess occurs chiefly in Narsapur, Rajahmundry and Peddapuram, and the reason is mainly attributable to the failure of rains in the upland taluks and to the standing crops in Narsapur and Amalapuram having been damaged by the Godavari floods.

Item No. 3.—*Tirwakammi*—Difference between wet and dry assessments.—For want of water in tanks dry crops were extensively raised on wet lands in the upland taluks of Rajahmundry, Peddapuram and a portion of Ramachandrapuram, and the lands were consequently all charged with the corresponding dry rates only.

Item No. 5.—Lands taken up for public purposes do not appear in the present returns, agreeably to Board's Proceedings, Mis. No. 4738, dated 26th November 1890.

FIXED REMISSIONS.—Item 1.—Remissions on account of lift shows an increase of Rs. 318, which is not large.

Item 3.—Remission allowed on the gradual introduction of new rates of assessment, Rs. 490. Of these Rs. 90 appertain to the four villages, Bhapabhupalapatnam, Pallapuchamavaram, Mulagapudi and Yelangi, as shown in the return of the previous fasli. The villages appear in the present return under the Peddapuram taluk. The remaining Rs. 400 appertain to the three other villages, Annavaram, Bhavaram and

SETTLEMENT REPORT OF GODAVARI.

Padamaralakshmipuram in the same taluk, which have likewise been recently surveyed and settled. Full settlement rates will be imposed on the first four villages from fasli 1302 and in the other three villages in eight instalments ending with fasli 1308.

DEDUCTIONS FROM BERIZ—Item 4 (a).—The increase over fasli 1300 is Rs. 30, which, though sanctioned in previous faslis, were not paid in those faslis as the parties concerned claimed more. The claim will be adjusted. In fasli 1301 they received the amount sanctioned without objection.

Item 4 (b).—The increase of Rs. 14 represents inam lands taken up for public purposes during the year.

Item 5—*other items*—Assessment on service inams credited to old jodi and Village Service Fund.—The increase under sub-head (a) and the decrease under the sub-head (b) are due to ordinary fluctuations in the cultivation of lands.

12. MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE—amounted to Rs. 14,57,688 comprising the following items :—

Items.	Fasli 1300..	Fasli 1301.	Difference.
1 (a). Quit-rent and jodi on minor inams	Rs. 2,05,526	Rs. 2,06,922	+ 1,396
(b). Water-tax on minor inams	5,93,002	6,23,321	+ 30,319
2. Tax on trees on unassessed waste lands and rent of palmyras, fruit trees, gardens and topes	899	984	+ 85
3. Revenue from rented and hill villages	23,647	23,497	— 150
4. Assessment on lands cultivated with or without application and not included in jamabandi	26,628	43,149	+ 16,521
5. Revenue from cultivation of poramboke lands	2,959	4,606	+ 1,647
6. Rent of islands situated in rivers	2,31,622	2,33,625	+ 2,003
7. Commission on private estates under Government management	5,664	21,190	+ 15,526
8. Excess collections	6,989	11,304	+ 4,315
9. Charge for water on lands irrigated in zemindari and inam villages	2,16,522	2,40,400	+ 23,878
10. Process service fees	2,370	3,069	+ 699
11. Sale-proceeds of waste lands, &c.	3,224		— 3,224
12. Other miscellaneous items detailed in No. 5	35,738	45,621	+ 9,883
Total ..	13,54,790	14,57,688	+ 1,02,898

Item No. 1-a—Rs. 1,609.—Quit-rent on minor inams in whole inam villages in Peddapuram and Yernagudem taluks erroneously included under "shrotriem jodi" up to fasli 1300 have been now transferred to this item—see enclosure to statement No. 6.

Rupees 213 have been deducted from this item on account of inam lands taken up for public works including the East Coast Railway.

Item No. 1 (b) and 9.—The increase occurs in the delta taluks under second crop, the supply in the anicut channels having been abundant.

Items Nos. 2 and 3.—The variations are small.

Item No. 4.—The very large increase under this head is due to the prohibitory assessment charged on certain lankas under the control of the Public Works Department which had been occupied and cultivated without authority by Dasari Kristnamurti in Peda Mallam, Narsapur taluk. He has appealed to the Board and his case is under consideration.

Item No. 6.—The increase is partly due to new accretions which formed and were sold during the year and partly to competition at the lanka sales.

Item No. 7.—The increase mainly represents the commission on the Pithapuram estate for fasli 1300 which came under the Court of Wards in July 1890. The amount, however, was collected in fasli 1301.

Item No. 8.—The increase is due to the lateness of the jamabandi and the increase in remissions.

Item No. 10.—See items No. 1 (b) and 9.

Item No. 11.—There have been no sales under Standing Order No. 32. Those under Standing Order No. 30, shown in the previous year under this item, have been, agreeably to Board's Proceedings, No. 1349, dated 6th February 1892, transferred to other items (39).

Item No. 12.—The increase chiefly occurs in the following cases:—

(1) Water-tax on miscellaneous jeroyiti lands, Rs. 3,000—see explanation against items 1 and 9.

(2) Rent on salt-pan lands, Rs. 3,000.

(3) Capitalized value of compensation payable for Government lands taken up for Local Fund works, Rs. 1,870.

13. A statement showing the demand, collection and balance current accompanies.

14. A similar statement for *arrears* is also enclosed. The necessary explanatory details under both heads are under preparation in the Account branch and will be submitted as soon as possible.

15. COERCIVE MEASURES AND SALES FOR ARREARS OF REVENUE.—Recovery by coercion was largely resorted to in Rámachandrapuram, Nársapur, Amalápuram and Tanuku. The processes issued numbered 226,048, exceeding the number of fasli 1300 by 23,744. In 2,07,108 cases the demand was satisfied on presentation. In 6,567 cases personal property, valued at Rs. 1,35,095, was attached; while in only 594 cases personal property to the extent of Rs. 15,543 was actually sold. In 104 cases, 583 acres of land, valued at Rs. 3,096, was sold for Rs. 2,914 for the recovery of an arrear of Rs. 2,983. Of this extent, acres 149 were bought in by Government.

16. RECEIPTS FROM PROCESS FEES AND CHARGES.—The receipts amounted to Rs. 3,069 and the charges to Rs. 1,809, against Rs. 2,370 and 1,817, respectively, in the previous year. The number of cases served by the process establishment fell from 31,670 to 27,484. The increase in fees occurred chiefly in Nársapur and Ellore. In reference to the former taluk, the instructions of the Board as to employing village officers instead of paid agents in serving coercive process have been communicated to the Tahsildar. He explains that in the year under report he was obliged to double the rates of fees to ensure prompt collections. The process work in the district generally, however, was done—

87 per cent. through the village agency;

13 per cent. through the paid agency.

As compared with the figures for fasli 1299, there has been satisfactory change for the better during the last two years.

17. LANDS SOLD UNDER STANDING ORDERS.—*Standing Order No. 30.*—Acres 56, assessed at Rs. 154, were sold for Rs. 3,058, against acres 11 sold for Rs. 479 in the previous year.

Standing Order No. 34.—There were no transactions.

Standing Order No. 110.—Acres 75, with an assessment of Rs. 162, were sold for Rs. 301, against acres 891 and Rs. 3,795 in the preceding fasli.

18. ADVANCES.—A loan of Rs. 250 was granted under the Land Improvement Loans Act. There were no transactions under the Special Well Rules, nor under the Agriculturists' Loans Act. Even under the ordinary rules the transactions are not very large. Divisional officers have been asked to get ryots to take up loans, but the ryots do not seem anxious for them.

19. COSTS IN CIVIL SUITS.—The amount of costs awarded to Government during the year in suits concerning Government was Rs. 911-2-10; add to this Rs. 50-1-2, the balance outstanding at the beginning of the year, total Rs. 961-4-0. Of this amount, Rs. 604-9-4 were collected during the year; Rs. 14-9-8 have been recommended to be classed as irrecoverable—see Board's Proceedings, No. 554, dated 6th August 1892, paragraph 51. Steps are being taken to collect the balance, Rs. 342-1-0.

20. LANDS ACQUIRED BY PUBLIC SERVANTS.—No lands were acquired by any public servants in this department during the calendar year 1891

21. RUINED TANKS.—None.

22. INTEREST.—The total demand on account of interest amounted to Rs. 734, including Rs. 199 *arrears*. Rs. 658 were collected before 30th June and Rs. 24 since. The remainder is under process.

23. SUBDIVISION OF QUIT-RENT ON MINOR INAMS.—Only one case occurred in Rámachandrapuram, viz., that of an inam of acres 8-80—title-deed No. 2357, divided into four shares under paragraph 4 of Standing Order 119.

24. INSPECTION OF BOUNDARY AND FIELD MARKS.—The statement prescribed in Board's Proceedings, No. 128, dated 6th May 1890, is enclosed.

25. EXAMINATION OF VILLAGE AND TALUK MANUAL ACCOUNTS.—will be reported on separately. The Head Assistant Collector has preserved no notes; and the report of the Head Quarter Division Deputy Collector has not yet been received. A reminder has been sent to him.

26. APPLICATIONS FOR REGISTRY OF HOLDINGS.—The following statement shows the file and disposal thereof:—

Items.	Number of cases pending at the beginning of the year.	Number of cases received during fasli 1301.	Total.	Number of cases disposed of during fasli 1301.	NUMBER OF CASES PENDING AT THE CLOSE OF THE FASLI		Remarks.
					Of the previous year.	Of the year under report.	
1. Applications received through the Registration officers.	508	4,031	4,539	3,988	1	550	A. 748 B. 112 Since disposed .. 298 23
2. Applications presented to Revenue officers direct.	195	2,383	2,579	2,366	15	198	Pending .. 450 89 Filed during the last three months of fasli 1301 .. 337 43 Filed during the previous 9 months. 113 46
Total ..	704	6,414	7,118	6,354	16	A 748	450 89
Applications received by Revenue officers under paragraph 6 of Standing Order No. 20.	110	143	253	141	..	B 112	

There is a decrease of 335 in the number of applications received through the Registration department and of 195 in the number of applications received direct by the Revenue officers; but the number of applications, viz., 4,031, received through the Registration department, exceeded the average of the last four faslis; while the latter is gradually decreasing as below:—

	Fasli 1297.	Fasli 1298.	Fasli 1299.	Fasli 1300.	Average of the four faslis.
Received through the Registration department ..	3,206	3,382	3,659	4,366	3,653
Received direct by Revenue department ..	3,013	2,885	2,606	2,578	2,770

The percentage of disposal is noted below:—

	Fasli 1300.	Fasli 1301.
Received through the Registration department ...	89	87.9
Received direct in Revenue department ...	92.8	91.7

The number of cases pending at the beginning of the year under paragraph 6 of Standing Order No. 20 was 110; add to this 143, the number received during the year, total 253. Of this, 141 were disposed of during the year, being 56 per cent. against 69 per cent. in the previous year. Sixteen cases were pending for more than one year, all appertaining to Yernagudem. Of these, seven have been since disposed of. The Tahsildar has been directed to clear off the remainder without further delay.

27. **VERNACULAR CORRESPONDENCE IN THE SPECIAL ASSISTANT AGENT'S AND HEAD ASSISTANT COLLECTOR'S OFFICES.**—I believe that the directions contained in Board's Proceedings, No. 2498, dated 18th November 1886, have been observed by the officers concerned. There have been changes in the officers in charge of both offices and none of them appear to have left any memoranda on record for the report. I am, however, calling on the officers at present in charge to send up any memoranda if forthcoming.

28. **EXAMINATION OF AGRICULTURAL STOCK.**—The agricultural stock was tested in 446 villages, against 440 in the preceding year.

29. **CONDUCT OF SUBORDINATES.**—As far as I am aware, the conduct of the principal Revenue subordinates was on the whole satisfactory.

In continuation of my letter, dated 30th September 1892, No. 529, jamabandi report for fasli 1301, paragraphs 13, 14 and 27, I have the honour to state as follows :—

2. **PARAGRAPH 13, DEMAND, COLLECTION AND BALANCE—CURRENT.**—The total demand of Land Revenue and Cesses amounted to Rs. 58,10,376 excluding Special Funds against Rs. 57,13,210 in the previous year. The collections amounted to Rs. 54,83,197 at the end of June and Rs. 57,18,627 by 31st August, leaving on the latter date a balance of Rs. 91,749—see below :—

(a) Rupees 14,124 on account of peishcush—of this, Rs. 381 have to be collected in other districts, Rs. 25 to be adjusted from excess collections, and Rs. 140 to be collected from estates under the management of the Court of Wards. The remainder is under process.

(b) Rupees 694 under shrotriem jodi—of this, Rs. 60 awaits adjustment from excess collections, Rs. 19 will be recommended for remission in the next quarterly statement. The remainder is under process.

(c) Rupees 7,689 under cesses in zemindari and whole inam villages—of this, Rs. 322 are to be collected in other districts, Rs. 1,118 to be collected from estates under the management of the Court of Wards. The balance is under process.

(d) Of the Rs. 69,242 appertaining to Ryotwar, Miscellaneous and Cesses, the collection of Rs. 8,669-6-11 in 38 villages of the Totapalli estate, Peddāpur taluk, has been suspended till this month (October 1892) under Board's Proceedings, dated 17th June 1892, Mis., No. 5336, on account of the past unfavorable season.

Rupees 689 are withheld pending claims for refund :

Rupees 404 are due on lands taken up for public purposes and withheld pending compensation :

Rupees 2,725 to be collected from estates under the management of the Court of Wards :

Rupees 4 to be adjusted from excess collections : and

Rupees 438 to be recommended for remission in the next quarterly statement. The balance is under process.

3. **Paragraph 14—Demand, Collection, Balance—Arrears.**—The arrear balance is particularized below :—

Items.	Demand.	Collections.	Remissions.	Balance on the 30th June 1892.	Subsequent collections up to the 30th August 1892.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Permanently-settled estates	7,067	6,217	6	844	..
2. Shrotriem jodi	1,005	903	40	62	..
3. Ryotwar, Miscellaneous and Cesses ..	1,97,391	1,89,269	6,481	1,641	43
4. Cesses in zemindaries	12,213	11,915	49	249	..
5. Cesses in whole inam villages	1,540	1,497	41	2	..
Total ..	2,19,216	2,09,801	6,617	2,798	43

Items.	Balance.						Grand total.
	Recoverable	Doubtful.	Irrecoverable.			Total.	
			Amount already recommended, less subsequent collections.	Now recommended.	To be recommended on receipt of further information.		
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
	RS.	RS.	RS.		RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Permanently-settled estates	7	..	..	..	837	837	844
2. Shrotriem jodi	62	..	..	..	..	..	62
3. Ryotwar, Miscellaneous and Cesses	706	74	745	..	73	818	1,598
4. Cesses in zemindaries	44	..	..	..	205	205	249
5. Cesses in whole inam villages	2	..	..	..	..	..	2
Total ..	821	74	745	..	1,115	1,860	2,755

RECOVERABLE—Rs. 821.—The details are given below :—

Taluka.	Fasli 1300.	Fasli 1299.	Fasli 1298.	Fasli 1293.	Total.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Rāmachandrapuram	..	..	..	..	..
Narsāpur	45	..	..	..	45
Amalāpur	272	7	5	..	284
Tanuku	115	..	..	17	132
Bhimavaram	6	..	..	..	6
Rajahmundry	139	..	..	..	139
Peddāpur	..	..	..	..	..
Ellorē	142	26	..	..	168
Yernagūdēm	19	..	..	..	19
Bhadrāchallam	..	..	..	..	..
Pittāpur	3	..	..	..	3
Cocanada	25	..	..	..	25
Tuni	..	..	..	..	..
Pōlavaram	..	..	..	..	..
Yellavaram	..	..	..	..	..
Chōdāvarām	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	766	33	5	17	821

DOUBTFUL.—Rupees 74.

IRRECOVERABLE.—To be recommended for remission in the next quarterly statement—Rs. 1,115.—Of this, Rs. 782 are due on certain lands of the Pittapur estate taken up for public purposes and pending compensation.

	RS.	A.	P.
As per Board's Proceedings, dated 17th August 1892, No. 442 ...	978	1	10
Deduct appertaining to fasli 1301 ...	607	10	1
	370	7	9
Add previously recommended to be written off ...	374	14	7
Total ...	745	6	4

G.O., dated 1st August 1892, No. 773, has since been received and is being given effect to.

Mr. Phillips, the Acting Special Assistant Agent, writes that occasionally abstracts of vernacular papers are made to ensure the correctness of the clerk's explanation, but even then the papers are read over to the officer.

GODAVARI,
24th October 1892.

IRRECOVERABLE and already recommended for remission but not yet written off—Rs. 745.—See Board's Proceedings, No. 442, dated 17th August 1892, Land Revenue. See also margin.

4. PARAGRAPH 27. OF THE JAMABANDI REPORT—VERNACULAR CORRESPONDENCE IN THE SPECIAL ASSISTANT AGENTS AND THE HEAD ASSISTANT COLLECTOR'S OFFICES.—

(Signed) A. W. B. HIGGENS,
Collector.

SETTLEMENT REPORT

OF

KISTNA.

I have the honour to submit the report on the settlement of land revenue of this district for fasli 1301 (1891-92). Most of the prescribed statements have already been submitted to the Board with this office No. 8192, dated 1st October 1891; No. 8712, dated 21st October 1892, No. 8740, dated 22nd October 1892, No. 8818-21, dated 24th October 1892, Nos. 8914-20 and 21, dated 26th October 1892; No. 8941, dated 3rd September 1892, No. 8965, dated 29th October 1892, No. 8982, dated 27th October 1892, No. 9044, dated 1st November 1892 and No. 9154, dated 2nd November 1892, and the rest will follow shortly. The report is drawn up on the lines indicated in Board's Proceedings, No. 522, dated 22nd September 1888.

2. I. SEASON AND RAINFALL.—As stated in the District Revenue Administration Report for 1891-92, the season was adverse to agricultural operations in the upland portion of the district, more especially in parts of Palnád, Vinukonda, Narsaraopet, Sattenapalle and Bapatla taluks. In the early part of this year most of the affected parts were visited by Mr. Arundel and a special report submitted to the Board (*vide* this office No. 159 Extra, dated 10th February 1892, printed in Board's Proceedings, No. 163, dated 4th March 1892, Revenue Settlement). The total average rainfall registered for the district was 20.68 inches against 31.92 in the previous year, showing a decrease of 11.24 inches or 35.21 per cent. The river Kistna was in fresh early in June and the highest flood, which occurred about the middle of June, was 14.83 feet above the crest of the anicut against 8.4 feet in the previous year. In consequence of floods some of the river embankments breached and crops were slightly damaged in certain parts. The wet crops in the delta yielded very well.

3. II. CONDITION AND OUTTURN OF CROPS.—The outturn of crops both under dry and wet was only moderate, the average yield calculated on the whole district being 25.7 per cent. fair, 38.7 per cent. middling and the rest 35.6 per cent. poor. The yield in the affected parts of the upland taluks was very unsatisfactory, being 8.3 per cent. fair, 38.5 per cent. middling and 53.2 per cent. poor.

4. III. PRICES.—The price return is prepared with reference to the instructions conveyed in Board's Proceedings, Mis. No. 5041, dated 17th December 1890. Compared with the averages of fasli 1300, the prices of all the staple food-grains and of horse-gram show a rise ranging from 18 to 34 per cent. This rise is due to the unfavorable character of the season and to the large amount of exports to more affected districts both by sea and rail. Compared with the commutation rates, the prices exhibit a good margin in favour of the ryots. The markets were well supplied and the quantities required for consumption were easily procurable.

5. IV. PERMANENTLY-SETTLED ESTATES.—The number of zemindaries and proprietary estates was, as in the previous year, 47. The total amount of peishcush payable in fasli 1301 amounted to Rs. 2,91,955 against Rs. 2,92,120 in the previous year, showing a decrease of Rs. 165, which is the net result of deductions made on account of lands taken up for public purposes, and of additions—of two-third quit-rent made on account of unclaimed minor inams made over to estates. The details for this amount, as well as the orders sanctioning deductions and additions, are noted in a separate statement which is submitted as enclosure to return 6 (*vide* this office No. 8965, dated 29th October 1892).

6. V. WHOLE INAM VILLAGES.—The number of whole inam villages or agra-harams remained the same as in last year, viz., 218, with a quit-rent of Rs. 32,501, showing a fall of Rs. 21 as compared with the preceding year. The difference is due to the

Exd. Shaik Karrem.

collection of 12 years' assessment in the last fasli on an inam made over to the agharamdar of Ambarupet, reported in this office letter No. 2095, dated 21st March 1892, to the Board in the Land Revenue Department, and to the deduction of assessment on lands taken up for public purposes.

7. VI. RYOTWAR SETTLEMENT.—The total number of Government villages is 1,140 against 1,141 in the previous year, the difference being due to the conversion of a deserted principal village into a hamlet in the Sattenapalle taluk (*vide* Board's Proceedings, Mis. No. 1759, dated 30th April 1890). The total number of pattas, including the old pattas modified and those unaltered, was 187,644 against 185,061 in the previous fasli, or an increase of 2,583. The increase is due to the sub-division of fields and the issue of pattas for fresh lands taken up on darkhast. The number of water-tax pattas issued in the zemindari tracts, including old pattas not modified and those modified, was 10,799 as in the previous fasli. A separate report on the working of the tirwajasti establishment was already submitted to Board (*vide* this office letter No. 7154, dated 24th August 1892, printed in Board's Proceedings, No. 544, dated 27th September 1892, Land Revenue.)

8. VII. OCCUPATION AND CHANGES THEREIN.—The following statement compares the holdings of fasli 1301 with those of fasli 1300 :—

Items.	Extent.		Assessment.
	ACS.	RS.	
1. Occupation of fasli 1300	1,932,219	40,43,512	
2. Deduct lands relinquished	49,656	1,30,194	
3. Remainder	1,882,563	39,13,318	
4. Add lands taken up	54,902	1,28,916	
5. Occupation of fasli 1301	1,937,465	40,42,234	
6. Difference between Nos. 1 and 5	+ 5,246	— 1,278	

9. There is an increase of acres 5,246 in the occupied area and a fall of Rs. 1,278 in the assessment as compared with the previous year. The particulars of the increase and decrease are as shown below :—

						Acres.	Assessment.
						RS.	
Dry	...	...	...	...	...	+ 7,090	+ 7,902
Wet	...	...	...	...	...	- 1,844	- 9,180
						+ 5,246	- 1,278

The result is due to withdrawal of water applications in the delta taluks and to non-acceptance of fresh applications for water even in the previously irrigated cases; the maximum irrigable area, as at present ascertained, having been already exceeded.

10. VIII. ACTUAL CULTIVATION.—Subjoined is an abstract statement showing the actual cultivation during fasli 1301 as compared with the previous year :—

				Fasli 1300.	Fasli 1301.	Increase or decrease (+ or -).
				ACS. 1,304,344	ACS. 1,257,339	ACS. — 47,005
Dry	..	..	..	271,649	261,555	— 10,094
Wet	..	..	..			
Total				1,575,993	1,518,894	— 57,099

The decrease of acres 57,099 in the cultivated area is due to the unfavorable season.

11. *Waste charged.*—The extent of waste charged is compared below with that of the previous year:—

Previous year :—										Faali 1300.	Faali 1301.	
										ACS.	ACS.	
Dry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	349,638	403,733	
Wet	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,635	5,181	
Total										...	355,273	408,914

During the fasli under report there was a net increase of acres 53,641 in the area of waste charged, which is the result of an increase of acres 54,095 under dry and a decrease of acres 454 under wet. The increase under dry is due to larger areas having been left waste for want of sufficient rain, and the decrease under wet to greater seasonal remissions granted under tanks owing to failure of supply.

12. *Waste remitted.*—As usual, no remission was granted on dry lands left waste. The amount remitted on account of wet waste was Rs. 46,912 on an extent of acres 9,657 against Rs. 4,859 remitted on an area of acres 953 in the previous year. This is due to larger areas having been left waste owing to failure of supply in most of the minor irrigation tanks.

13. IX. WATER-RATE, TIRWAJASTI AND FASALJASTI.—The entire water-rate for fasli 1301 amounted to Rs. 16,14,150 against Rs. 15,66,993 in the previous fasli, showing an increase of Rs. 47,157 due to dry crop irrigation and increase of wet crop irrigation after applications had been refused and consequent penal charge at $1\frac{1}{2}$ rates.

14. The amount of water-rate in delta taluks lumped with land assessment entered in column 47 of jamabandi statement No. 3 (*vide* No. 8982, dated 27th October 1892) is Rs. 10,06,702 against Rs. 10,15,841 in the preceding year and its details, which are omitted to be shown in a footnote to the above statement, are given below :—

							RS.
Répalle	taluk	...	...	...	..	...	4,03,533
Bápatla	"	...	...	...	...	...	2,01,617
Gudiváda	"	...	...	...	...	...	3,08,631
Bandar	"	...	...	...	...	...	45,140
Bezváda	"	...	...	...	...	...	32,715
Guntúr	"	...	...	...	..	...	15,066
Total ...							10,06,702

15. The water-tax consists of the following items:—

Items.	Fasli 1300.	Fasli 1301.	Difference.	
	RS.	RS.	RS.	
1. Water-tax on dry lands	96,699	1,12,865	+	16,166
2. Do. on wet lands	10,15,841	10,06,702	-	9,139
3. Charge for water for second crop	752	817	+	65
4. Do. do. on zaminadari and inam, &c., lands including fasaljasti, &c.	2,98,058	3,53,228	+	55,170
5. Do. do. on sundry inams	1,55,643	1,40,638	-	15,105
Total ..	15,66,993	16,14,150	+	47,157

16. X. REMISSIONS.—(1) *Occasional Remissions*.—There is a marked increase of Rs. 13,169 under “occasional remissions” this year, the amount remitted being Rs. 17,367 against Rs. 4,198 in the previous fasli, and is due to failure of supply to tanks in the upland taluks. Of this, Rs. 10,432 appertain to shavi or loss of crop against Rs. 1,146 in the previous year. Tirwakanni, or difference between wet and dry assessment, amounted to Rs. 6,601 against Rs. 3,015 in the previous fasli. No remission was granted during the year on account of loss of crop caused by floods or submersion.

17. (2) *Fixed Remissions*.—One-fourth deduction for irrigation by lift from *doruvu wells* on the banks of streams in Palnád and Nasaraopet and in the upland portion of Bezváda taluk amounted to Rs. 1,000 against Rs. 390 and for lift from channels in other taluks amounted to Rs. 5,292 against Rs. 1,749 in the previous fasli. The total amount remitted under “Fixed remissions” during the year was Rs. 6,716 against Rs. 2,602.

18. (3) *Beriz Deductions*.—The amount payable on account of religious institutions was Rs. 920-3-11 (including Rs. 14-4-10 being the undischursed amount due on account of previous years) against Rs. 957-14-7 in the previous year. The amount of Rs. 884-0-8 was dischursed during the fasli, Rs. 883-9-10 being on account of the year under report and annas 6-10 on account of the previous years, leaving at the close of the fasli an undischursed balance of Rs. 36-3-3, which appertains to the Bandar taluk. Steps will be taken for the disbursement of this amount.

19. The deductions on account of fees (meras) and salaries of village servants and village-cess included in the land assessment amounted to Rs. 71,594 against Rs. 71,615 in the previous year, showing decrease of Rs. 21. This year's deductions are composed of two items, one item Rs. 38,608 being the salaries of village servants contributed to Village Service fund under Board's Proceedings, No. 2287, dated 14th September 1882, and the other Rs. 32,986 being the village-cess included in the land assessment of the four ryotwari taluks of the Masulipatam portion of the district.

20. The deductions on account of land-cess during the year included in the land assessment amounted to Rs. 10,640 against Rs. 10,586 in the previous year, showing a small increase of Rs. 54.

21. XI. MISCELLANEOUS.—The "Miscellaneous" revenue comprising jodi or quit-rent on minor inams and other sundry items not included in the holdings amounted to Rs. 7,91,130 against Rs. 7,32,927 of the previous year, or an increase of Rs. 58,203 which is mainly due to the extension of irrigation under anicut channels.

22. The following abstract gives particulars of the chief items of revenue under "Miscellaneous" and in the remarks column. Explanation is given for fluctuations as compared with the figures of the previous fasli:—

Serial number given in statement No. 5.	Particulars of items.	Fasli 1300.	Fasli 1301.	Difference.	Remarks.
		RS.	RS.	RS.	
1	Jodi (proper) on sundry inams ..	1,28,834	1,28,755	— 79	The decrease is due to the taking up of lands for public purposes and to relinquishment of village service inams.
	Water-tax on sundry inams ..	1,55,643	1,40,538	— 15,105	The increase in fasli 1300 was due to penal rates imposed but subsequently remitted.
6	Lands cultivated but not included in the jamabandi.	5,353	2,044	— 3,309	Mainly due to the jamabandi having been commenced sufficiently late to admit most of the cultivation being brought to account.
7	Lands cultivated without darkhast, for which no pattas have been granted.	91,112	1,01,937	+ 10,825	Of the net demand of Rs. 1,01,937 under this head, the sum of Rs. 83,994 appertains to Gudivada and Bandar taluks, the only two taluks in which there are considerable areas of waste land available for cultivation. The orders issued in May 1890 restricting the assignment of lands on pattas as much land was likely to be required to be given in compensation for lands taken up for the East Coast Railway and the Bezvada-Masulipatam Railway were cancelled on 1st March 1892, but the ryots had no sufficient time to put in darkhasts. Hence large area under this head. The remaining revenue of Rs. 17,943 under this head appertains to all the other ryotwari taluks of the district and calls for no special remarks.
9	Cultivation of poramboke lands.	15,765	19,444	+ 3,679	A large portion of the increase of revenue derived from poramboke cultivation (Rs. 5,726 as compared with that of last year) appertains to Gudivada taluk, and is due to the imposition of heavy penal rates on old encroachments.
15	Cultivation of unclaimed inams.	8	8	..	The details of this item have been explained in paragraph 10 (subpara. 1) of this office letter No. 2830, dated 12th April 1892.

Serial number given in statement No. 5.	Particulars of items.	Fasli 1300.	Fasli 1301.	Difference.	Remarks.
		RS.	RS.	RS.	
16	Revenue from reverted inams ..	242	195	— 47	The decrease is due to the reverted inams having been brought under holdings. For the rest, explanation will be found in paragraph 10 of this office letter, No. 2830, dated 12th April 1892. On receipt of Board's Proceedings, dated 28th July 1892, Mis. No. 6385, instructions have been issued to the Tahsildars concerned that, where feasible, the reverted inams should be brought under holdings and pattas issued.
23	Commission on private estates under Circar management.	7,767	7,267	— 500	The decrease is due to the inclusion in the last year's figure of a portion of the commission not brought to account in the previous year.
28	Charge for water on zemindari and inam, &c., lands, &c.	2,98,058	3,53,228	+ 55,170	The increase is mainly due to the irrigation of dry crops owing to the failure of rains.
33	Sale-proceeds of waste lands ..	7,620	2,114	— 5,515	The decrease is due to the decrease in the sale of waste lands.
34	Revenue process service fees ..	3,787	5,714	+ 1,927	The increase is due to the increase in the number of processes issued for the collection of revenue.
35	Double charge for water on lands irrigated without permission.	12,841	22,375	+ 9,534	The increase is chiefly due to double charge made on areas irrigated without application.
	Other items.				
39	(24) Sale of accretions ..	911	25	— 886	The decrease is due to the decrease in the formation of fresh lankas or accretions during the year under report. The lanka lands were old, agreeably to the District Judge's judgment printed in Board's Proceedings, dated 17th April 1891, No. 249 (Land Revenue), and the subsequent orders of the Board.

23. XII. DEMAND, COLLECTION AND BALANCE (CURRENT).—The total land revenue demand under all heads amounted to Rs. 51,17,374 against Rs. 51,03,751 in the previous fasli, showing an increase of Rs. 13,623. The increase was mainly under Land Revenue, Miscellaneous. The current demand under cesses in permanently-settled estates, entire inam and ryotwari villages amounted to Rs. 7,41,957 against Rupees 7,58,028 in the previous fasli, showing a net decrease of Rs. 16,071, which is made up of an increase of Rs. 4,196 in ryotwari and whole inam villages and of a decrease of Rs. 20,267 in permanently-settled estates. The decrease is to be found in the undermentioned taluks, viz:—

	RS.
Bezvada	15,851
Bandar	3,217
Vissannapet	1,725
Total	20,793

The Tahsildars and the Deputy Tahsildar have been called on to explain the cause of this decrease and a separate report will be submitted on receipt of their explanation. The particulars of the total current demand under Land Revenue and Cesses are compared with those of the preceding fasli in the subjoined statement.

Items.	Fasli 1300.	Fasli 1301.	Increase or decrease.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Land Revenue from permanently - settled estates.	2,92,120	2,91,955	— 165
2. Quit-rent from whole inam villages	32,522	32,501	— 21
3. Ryotwar and miscellaneous	47,79,109	47,92,918	+ 13,809
4. Land and village cesses in ryotwari villages ..	6,39,940	6,43,916	+ 3,976
5. Land-cess in permanently-settled	1,07,051	86,784	— 20,267
6. Do. in whole inam villages	11,037	11,257	+ 200
Total ..	58,61,779	58,59,331	— 2,448

24. The total current demand amounted to Rs. 58,59,331 against Rs. 58,61,779 in the previous year or a decrease of Rs. 2,448 ; 99·27 per cent. or Rs. 58,16,612 of the current demand against 98·58 per cent. in the previous year was collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 42,719 at the close of the fasli. Considering the state of the season and also the fact that the fourth kist in 19 affected villages of Palnád taluk, viz., Rs. 17,170, has been suspended till November 1892, the collections of the fasli must be considered satisfactory. Subsequent collections up to the end of September last amounted to Rs. 20,709, leaving an uncollected balance of Rs. 4,840, for the collection of which steps are being taken.

25. XIII. DEMAND, COLLECTION AND BALANCE (ARREARS).—The arrear demand at the beginning of the year was Rs. 87,877 against Rs. 1,24,546 in the previous year. Of the outstanding demand, Rs. 62,479 were collected and Rs. 3,841 written off the accounts during the fasli under report. The arrear balance at the end of the fasli was Rs. 21,557, and deducting from it subsequent collections up to end of September and amount written off, viz., Rs. 21,131, there remains a balance of Rs. 426.

26. XIV. COERCIVE PROCESS AND SALES FOR ARREARS OF REVENUE.—Enclosure A to statement No. 8 gives particulars regarding the number of the several kinds of processes employed for the realization of the arrears of revenue. It will be seen from it that the number of demand notices issued during the year was 281,670 against 190,321 in the previous year or an increase of 91,349. An increase is also noticeable in the number of notices issued for attachment and sale of property. The total number of processes issued amounted to 314,453 against 207,219 or an increase of 107,234. The ryots withheld payments under the pretext of scarcity thereby hoping to obtain remission of dry assessment or the collection of kists suspended till next year, though they had means to pay and there was no proper ground for remission or suspension. Consequently coercion had to be resorted to to a larger extent than in the previous year.

27. XV. RECEIPTS FROM PROCESS FEES AND CHARGES AND THE EXTENT TO WHICH SPECIAL AGENCY WAS EMPLOYED FOR SERVING PURPOSES.—Enclosure B to statement No. 8 gives particulars of the number of coercive processes served by the ordinary village establishment and that served by the special agency. More than 88 per cent. of the processes were served by the village agency. The receipts on account of process service fees amounted to Rs. 5,714-5-7 and the charges incurred on account of the special establishment were Rs. 2,819-10-4 against Rs. 2,615 in the previous year. The increase is due to the strengthening of the process service establishment. The rates of fees charged as usual varied from 2 to 8 annas.

28. XVI. SALE OF LANDS UNDER BOARD'S STANDING ORDERS, Nos. 30, 34 AND 110.—The extent of land sold under Board's Standing Order No. 30 in the taluks of Répalle, Bápátla, Vinukonda and Nandigáma was acres 58·28 (dry) with an assessment of Rs. 72-15-0 and the amount realized Rs. 357-9-0. The extent of land sold in Bápátla, Sattenapalle Narsaraopet, Palnád and Nandigáma under Board's Standing Order No. 110 was acres 378·43, assessed at Rs. 470-4-4 and the amount realized by sale Rs. 574-2-2. The transactions under the two Board's Standing Orders during faslis 1301 and 1300 are compared in the subjoined statement.

	Fasli 1300.		Fasli 1301.	
	Extent.	Amount realized.	Extent.	Amount realized.
Board's Standing Order No. 30	ACS. 412·30	RS. A. P. 5,167 9 0	ACS. 58·28	RS. A. P. 357 9 0
Do. do. „ 110	753·37	1,065 8 0	378·43	574 2 2
Total ..	1,195·67	6,233 1 0	436·71	931 11 2

29. XVII. ADVANCES.—A sum of Rs. 4,170 was advanced under the Land Improvement and Agriculturists Loans Acts (Rs. 3,270 under the former Act and Rs. 900 under the latter) during the year against Rs. 450 in the previous year, which, together with the outstanding balance at the beginning of the year, amounts to Rs. 5,650. The repayments amounted to Rs. 760 on account of principal and Rs. 124-3-7 on account of interest against Rs. 830 (principal) and Rs. 131-4-0 (interest), respectively, in the previous year. The increased transactions under the Loans Acts are due to the unfavorable season and to the extension of the special well rules.

30. XVIII. COSTS IN CIVIL SUITS.—The amount of costs awarded to Government within the fasli was Rs. 36-7-0, which, together with the balance (Rs. 65-10-9) outstanding at the beginning of the year, amounts to Rs. 102-1-9 against Rs. 85-12-3 in the previous year. The collections amounted to Rs. 65-10-9, leaving a balance of Rs. 36-7-0 at the close of the fasli. In the case of two suits covering an amount of Rs. 7-3-0, appeals have been preferred to the District Court and steps are being taken for the prompt realization of the outstanding balances.

31. XIX. LANDS ACQUIRED BY PUBLIC SERVANTS.—Ryotwari lands to the extent of acres 67·68, assessed at Rs. 352-12-0, and inam lands measuring acres 9·65 and bearing quit-rent of Rs. 13-9-0 were acquired by public servants during the fasli under report against acres 6·31 (ryotwari) and acres 8·61 (inam) in the previous year.

32. XX. RUINED TANKS.—During the fasli under report no ruined tanks were made over to private enterprise.

33. XXI. INTEREST.—The total demand on account of interest on arrears of land revenue amounted to Rs. 605 against Rs. 498 in the previous year. Rs. 263 were collected and Rs. 95 remitted under Board's Proceedings, No. 173, dated 20th January 1882, leaving a balance of Rs. 247 at the close of the fasli. Steps will be taken to have this item cleared off at an early date.

34. XXII. SUB-DIVISION OF QUIT-RENT ON WHOLE INAM VILLAGES UNDER BOARD'S STANDING ORDER No. 119.—There were no transactions under this head during the year.

35. XXIII. INSPECTION OF BOUNDARY AND FIELD MARKS.—Information as to the number of boundary marks in existence is not available. The work of re-survey and demarcation with stone marks in the delta where earthen mounds were used at the time of original survey is now being carried out by karnams under the superintendence of the Assistant Superintendent, Revenue Survey, Mr. Thomson. Information as to the condition of boundary stones in the upland taluks has not yet been furnished by the Tahsildars. Reminders have been sent to them and the matter will be reported separately.

36. XXIV. EXAMINATION OF VILLAGE AND TALUK ACCOUNTS.—This subject has already been separately dealt with in this office letter No. 8333, dated 3rd October 1892, and the Divisional officers' reports on the results disclosed by the inspection of the village and taluk accounts and the reviews made thereon in this office have already been submitted to the Board with the letter above quoted.

37. *Examination of Villages Statistical Registers and Firka Books.*—This subject also has been separately dealt with in this office letter No. 7574, dated 3rd September 1892, and statements showing the agricultural and economic condition of each taluk therewith submitted agreeably to Board's Proceedings, No. 87, dated 6th February 1892.

38. XXV. APPLICATIONS FOR TRANSFER OF PATTAS MADE TO REGISTRATION AND REVENUE OFFICERS.—The number of applications for transfer of revenue registry of holdings received through the officers of the Registration Department and pending disposal at the beginning of the year was 144 and that received during the year was 2,307, making a total of 2,451. Of these, 2,352 cases were disposed of, leaving a balance of 99 or 4 per cent. of the applications pending at the close of the year. Of the pending applications, 50 have since been disposed of, the remaining 49 cases being in various stages of preliminary inquiry with the taluk and village officers.

39. The number of applications received through the Registration Department is compared below with that received directly by Revenue officers:—

	Number of applications pending at the beginning of the year.	Received during the year.	Total.	Number disposed.	Number pending at the close of the year.
Applications received through the Registration Department.	144	2,307	2,451	2,352	99
Applications received directly by Revenue officers.	23	5,268	5,291	5,251	40
Total ..	167	7,575	7,742	7,603	139

Of the aggregate number of applications presented to Revenue officers including the number pending at the beginning of the year, viz., 5,291, 5,251 were disposed of during the year, leaving a small balance of 40. Ten cases of the pending number have since been disposed of. There were no cases during the year in which the provisions of paragraph 6 of Board's Standing Order No. 20 were put in force.

40. XXVI. VERNACULAR CORRESPONDENCE IN THE ASSISTANT AND HEAD ASSISTANT COLLECTOR'S OFFICES.—The Assistant Collector, Mr. Venugopala Chetty, who was attached to this district has, subsequent to the close of fasli, been transferred to the Vizagapatam district. When here he made good progress in acquiring a fair knowledge of the vernacular language of the district. The mode in which vernacular correspondence is being transacted in the Head Assistant Collector's office has been fully described in paragraph 40 of the last year's report (*vide* No. 8200, dated 20th November 1891) and requires no further mention here.

41. XXVII. ACCOUNT OF INSPECTION OF AGRICULTURAL STOCK.—Enclosure No. 15 gives particulars of the villages in which the agricultural stock was inspected by Revenue officers. The Head Assistant Collector and the General Deputy Collector have verified the cattle census accounts of a few villages and found that they have been kept tolerably correct. The stock inspections were conducted by the subordinate Revenue officers in all the ryotwari taluks, the largest number of villages visited by Revenue Inspectors being in the taluks of Vinukonda, Narsaraopet, Guntur, Sattenapalle and Bapatla. The Tahsildars of the ryotwari taluks except those of Guntur, Sattenapalle, Bezvada and Nandigama have also inspected the agricultural stock in some villages. There are no special remarks to be made under this head.

42. XXVIII. CONDUCT OF PUBLIC SERVANTS.—I have no remarks to make under this head as I have very recently taken charge of the district.

KISTNA,
15th November 1892.

(Signed) J. N. ATKINSON,
Acting Collector.

Exd. G. O. Lewis.

SETTLEMENT REPORT

OF

NELLORE.

I HAVE the honour to submit the jamabandi report of this district for fasli 1301, together with the prescribed statements prepared in accordance with the instructions contained in Board's Proceedings, No. 552, dated 22nd September 1888. The delay is due to taluk returns not having been received till recently owing to late jamabandi occasioned by unfavorable season.

2. SEASON AND RAINFALL.—The season was exceptionally unfavorable during the year under report. The average rainfall for the district amounted to 18.36 inches against 23.41 inches in the previous year. There was a moderate fall of rain in August which encouraged the ryots to raise crops in extensive areas, but the north-east monsoon proved an almost entire failure. The rainfall from October to December, both inclusive, was 9.22 inches against 11.83 inches of the previous year and 25.28 inches, the ten years' average. The wet crops suffered very severely all over the district. The dry crops were also indifferent, but those in the taluks of Kandukur Kanigiri, Ongole, Atmakur and Udayagiri were the worst. The freshes in the Pennér were very deficient, and the small quantity of water caught by the two anicuts was not adequate enough to save a large proportion of wet crops in the two delta taluks of Nellore and Gudur from perishing. In Nellore alone a sum of Rs. 3,05,729 had to be remitted on account of wet waste, shavi and tirvacummi, owing to the failure of the ancient irrigation. On the whole a sum of Rs. 8,37,262 was granted as remission for wet waste, &c. Remission of dry assessments was also granted in the five taluks above named, on the principle of giving full remission to crops estimated at 2 annas yield and under, and giving no remission to the rest. The following table compares the cultivation of the fasli under report with its predecessor, together with particulars as to the different heads under which the revenue suffered, viz., loss of fasaljasti and tirvajasti and remission of waste and withered crop, &c.:—

Actual cultivation.		Waste remission.		Shavi remission.		Tirvacummi remission.	
Fasli 1300.	Fasli 1301.	Fasli 1300.	Fasli 1301.	Fasli 1300.	Fasli 1301.	Fasli 1300.	Fasli 1301.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
7,53,945	7,31,863	93,523	2,34,012	61,635	4,86,317	36,203	98,834

Flood remission.		Total remission.		Tirvajasti.		Fasaljasti.	
Fasli 1300.	Fasli 1301.	Fasli 1300.	Fasli 1301.	Fasli 1300.	Fasli 1301.	Fasli 1300.	Fasli 1301.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
738	674	1,92,099	8,19,837	37,447	22,246	24,288	7,176

The cultivation in fasli 1301 gives 97 per cent. of that in the previous year, but this percentage would have been much less but for the somewhat encouraging nature of the south-west monsoon. The crops, however, failed all the same, owing to the poor north-east monsoon. The loss of revenue under all heads aggregate Rs. 8,52,150 as compared with the previous year, which, though not quite a favorable year, exhibited a somewhat high figure owing to the development of the Sangam project.

3. CONDITION AND OUTTURN OF CROPS.—The condition of both dry and wet crops was very indifferent in consequence of the unfavorable character of the season. The outturn of crops harvested within the 31st March was as per annexed table, the average being a little more than 5 annas for both crops.

Crops.	Extent over which the actual outturn amounted to						
	20 annas.	16 annas.	12 annas.	8 annas.	4 annas.	0 annas.	Total.
<i>Principal dry grains.</i>							
Cholum	702	4,146	9,009	1,32,463	1,69,004	50,648	3,65,972
Cumbu	..	1,443	1,513	19,463	31,483	5,332	59,234
Raggy	..	2,626	1,308	23,640	25,716	3,761	56,951
Cotton	..	30	..	1,749	9,359	216	11,354
Indigo	119	528	124	4,083	23,614	3,774	32,242
Sugarcane	..	2	..	..	17	..	19
Lamp-oil seeds	..	173	2	5,188	33,889	7,953	47,205
Gingelly-oil seeds	..	..	..	353	218	26	597
Tobacco	..	60	58	509	705	102	1,434
Total	821	9,008	12,014	1,87,348	2,94,005	71,812	5,75,008
<i>Wet crop.</i>							
Paddy	61	10,704	1,228	42,833	43,122	42,623	1,40,571
Total	882	19,712	13,242	2,30,181	3,37,127	1,14,435	7,15,579

4. *Prices.*—The following is a comparative statement of prices for faslis 1300 and 1301 :—

Products.	Prices per garce.		Increase.	Decrease.
	Fasli 1300.	Fasli 1301.		
Paddy, 1st sort	RS. 191	RS. 229	RS. 38	..
Do. 2nd sort	175	214	39	..
Cholum	216	288	72	..
Cumbu	221	287	66	..
Raggy	135	255	70	..
Horse-gram	257	281	24	..
Varagu	142	177	35	..

In all the above cases the prices rose during the year owing to the very unfavorable character of the season.

5. *PERMANENTLY-SETTLED ESTATES.*—The number of permanently-settled estates during the year was 4, the same as in the previous year, viz., (1) Venkatagiri zemindari, (2) Pamur and Seetharampuram taluks of Kālahasti zemindari, (3) Chundy and (4) Mutyalapad estates. The peshkash payable in the Pamur and Seetharampuram taluks is paid by the Rajah of Kālahasti into the North Arcot district treasury. There were no changes in the demands of Chundy and Mutyalapad estates. A net deduction of Rs. 8-5-1 was made from the peshkash payable by the Rajah of Venkatagiri as per orders noted below :—

	RS.	A.	P.
Permanent occupation	11	7	0
Police lines do.	0	3	10

As per this office No. 182-Camp, dated 2nd March 1892, for lands taken up for Cuddapah-Nellore State Railway	11	10	10
Deduct amount already ordered to be deducted from the peshkash on lands temporarily taken up and restored to the Rajah	4	8	8

Net deduction	7	2	2
As per this office No. 398-Camp—553-Tour, dated 20th May 1892, for lands taken up for Cuddapah-Nellore State Railway	0	12	0
As per this office No. 421-Camp, dated 14th June 1892, for lands taken up in Tada	0	6	11

Total 8 5 1

The net demand was as follows :—

Name of Estate.	Fasli 1300.	Fasli 1301.
1. Venkatagiri	RS. 3,73,259	RS. 3,73,251
2. Chundy	20,823	20,823
3. Mutyalapad	2,000	2,000
Total	3,96,082	3,96,074

6. *WHOLE INAM VILLAGES.*—The number of whole inam villages during the year was 335, or the same as in last year, and the quit-rent payable to Government was Rs. 82,357 as in last year.

7. *RYOTWAR SETTLEMENT.*—The number and tenure of villages was the same as in last year. The number of pattas issued during the fasli, as compared with the previous, is given below :—

Fasli.	Number of pattas.	Old pattas modified.	Old pattas unmodified.	Total.
Fasli 1300	8,909	9,756	84,786	103,451
" 1301	5,317	5,737	93,261	104,315
Difference	— 3,592	— 4,019	+ 8,475	+ 864

There is a net increase of 864 pattas, due to the additional taking up of lands on darkhasts.

8. *OCCUPATION AND CHANGES THEREIN.*—The extent of the ryots' holdings at the beginning of the fasli was Acres 1,000,360, bearing an assessment of Rs. 19,85,489. An extent of 23,143 acres, assessed at Rs. 36,587, was relinquished during the year under report. There were darkhasts to the extent of Acres 35,767, assessed at Rs. 68,788. Thus the occupation at the close of the fasli was Acres 1,012,984 bearing an assessment of Rs. 20,17,690, which shows an increase of 12,624 acres in extent and Rs. 32,201 in assessment. The increase is due to the tank-bed lands abandoned under the Sangam project having been newly brought under occupation, as well as to additional taking up of lands on darkhast.

9. *ACTUAL CULTIVATION.*—The following table compares the extents cultivated in faslis 1300 and 1301 :—

Items.	Fasli 1300.	Fasli 1301.	Increase.	Decrease.
Dry	ACS. 584,078	ACS. 575,634	..	8,444
Wet	169,867	156,229	..	13,638
Total	753,945	731,863	..	22,082

The decrease under both the heads is due to the very deficient rainfall.

10. *WASTE CHARGED AND REMITTED.*—The total extent left waste in the fasli was 281,121 acres, which is a little less than 28 per cent. of the occupied area. Out of this, 211,559 acres, or a little more than 75 per cent. of the entire waste, was charged and Rs. 2,34,012 remitted on the remaining 69,562 acres. The statement given below compares the talukwar particulars of waste remissions for faslis 1300 and 1301. As reported in paragraph 2 *supra*, the waste under dry holdings in the taluks of Kandukūr, Kanigiri, Ongole, Atmakūr and Udayagiri was also remitted. The dry waste remission granted in the Nellore taluk was the assessment of lands taken up for public purposes and not formally deducted from the ryots' holdings. Steps have been taken to effect the latter :—

Taluks.	Fasli 1300.	Fasli 1301.	Increase.	Decrease.
Gūdūr	RS. 36,731	RS. 40,998	4,267	..
Rāpūr	11,250	10,094	..	1,156
Nellore	17,414	86,511	69,097	..
Atmakūr	11,306	12,729	1,423	..
Kāvali	8,826	17,830	9,004	..
Udayagiri	843	2,193	1,350	..
Kandukūr	5,015	31,018	26,003	..
Kanigiri	158	3,583	3,425	..
Ongole	1,980	29,056	27,076	..
Total	93,523	2,34,012	1,41,645	1,156

SETTLEMENT REPORT OF NELLORE.

Nellore shows the largest amount, due to the unusually low freshes in the Pennér and the consequent diffidence on the part of the ryots to carry on sowings. The increase of remissions in all taluks was due to insufficient rainfall.

11. WATER-RATE—TIRVAJASTI AND FASALJASTI.—The following is the abstract of revenue under the above heads as compared with that of the previous fasli:—

Taluku.	Water-rate.		Tirvajasti.		Fasaljasti.		Total.	
	Fasli 1300.	Fasli 1301.	Fasli 1300.	Fasli 1301.	Fasli 1300.	Fasli 1301.	Fasli 1300.	Fasli 1301.
Gúdur	Rs. 2,241	Rs. 1,618	Rs. 2,055	Rs. 1,103	Rs. 5,953	Rs. 2,942	Rs. 10,249	Rs. 5,663
Rápúr	634	384	750	967	87	43	1,471	1,394
Nellore	2,528	1,030	13,968	5,271	10,320	1,204	27,816	7,505
Atmakúr	3,217	4,702	5,043	3,678	3,315	2,489	11,575	10,869
Kávali	547	81	2,354	753	2,799	13	5,700	847
Udayagiri	910	1,374	58	145	384	222	1,352	1,741
Kandukúr	371	276	638	2	768	9	1,777	287
Kanigiri	144	16	..	..	357	115	501	131
Ongole	135	189	854	657	305	139	1,294	985
Total	11,727	9,670	25,720	12,576	24,288	7,176	61,735	29,422

The large decrease under all heads is due to the unfavorable season.

12. REMISSIONS.—Remissions other than waste granted in the year under report are compared hereunder with those granted in the previous fasli:—

Items.	Fasli 1300.	Fasli 1301.	Increase.	Decrease.
1. Shavi or withered crop	Rs. 61,635	Rs. 4,86,317	Rs. 4,24,682	..
2. Flood remissions	738	738	..	64
3. Tirvacummi	36,203	98,834	62,631	..
4. (a) Assessment on lands taken up under Tope rules	504	422	..	82
(b) Progressive Cowle	..	122	122	..
5. Lift remissions	7,911	8,543	632	..
6. Gradual increments	436	150	..	286
7. Beriz deductions	6,753	6,358	..	395
8. Taram assessment on relinquished Service Inams taken up	913	1,017	104	..
9. Fasalcummi	991	813	..	178
10. Amount deducted as per survey revision in Nellore taluk for which no lands are available on account of land found deficit.	28	..	..	28
Total	1,16,112	6,03,250	4,88,171	1,033

Shavi or Withered Crop.—Remissions under this head were granted in all the taluks amounting to Rs. 4,86,317 against Rs. 61,635 in the preceding fasli. Remissions were also granted for dry crops whose outturn was 2 annas and less in the taluks of Atmakúr, Udayagiri, Kandukúr, Kanigiri and Ongole. These large remissions were necessitated by the bad state of the season.

Flood Remissions.—This item appears only in Atmakúr taluk, where Rs. 674 were remitted on account of crops that perished owing to unseasonable rains.

Tirvacummi.—This item represents the difference between the wet and dry assessment on wet lands cultivated with dry crop owing to insufficient water-supply. The following table gives the talukwar particulars of the same:—

Taluku.	Fasli 1300.	Fasli 1301.	Increase.	Decrease.
Gúdur	Rs. 6,389	Rs. 21,387	Rs. 14,998	..
Rápúr	2,111	6,863	3,752	..
Nellore	8,182	28,372	20,190	..
Atmakúr	11,120	20,927	9,807	..
Kávali	4,557	9,150	4,593	..
Udayagiri	1,463	3,165	1,702	..
Kandukúr	2,381	7,660	5,279	..
Kanigiri	..	830	830	..
Ongole	..	1,480	1,480	..
Total	36,203	98,834	62,631	..

SETTLEMENT REPORT OF NELLORE.

There have been remissions under this head all over the district owing to indifferent water-supply.

Remissions on Lands taken up under the Tope Rules.—The following statement compares the remissions granted under this head in the fasli under report with the preceding fasli:—

Taluku.	Fasli 1300.	Fasli 1301.	Increase.	Decrease.
Gúdur	Rs. 207	Rs. 161	..	Rs. 46
Rápúr	47	39	..	8
Nellore	111	111	..	..
Atmakúr	78	46	..	32
Ongole	61	65	4	..
Total	504	422	4	86

The decrease in the taluks of Gúdur and Atmakúr is due to the expiration of the twenty years' term in respect of some of the topes, while the increase in Ongole is due to new lands taken up under the Tope rules.

Progressive Cowle Remissions.—A sum of Rs. 122 was remitted under this head on certain fields in the village of Gandavaram in Nellore taluk.

Beriz Deductions.—In addition to the sanctioned beriz deductions of Rs. 6,352, a sum of Rs. 5-6-0 was ordered, in this office No. 677-Camp, dated 12th October 1890, to be paid to the trustees of the village goddess of Kaligiri Kondur for the inam lands taken up for the Kanigiri reservoir. There are no arrear payments. Hence the decrease.

Fa-alcummi.—This item occurs only in the Atmakúr taluk, where remissions were granted on certain double-crop lands under the Anantasagaram tank, owing to insufficient water.

13. MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE.—Compared with the previous year's figures, there is a net decrease of Rs. 75,331 under this head, as per statement No. 5. The principal items are given in the following abstract and variations explained below:—

Items.	Fasli 1300.	Fasli 1301.	Increase.	Decrease.
1. Quit-rent on sundry inams	Rs. 74,529	Rs. 74,415	..	Rs. 114
2. Survey excess	21,888	21,859	..	29
3. Dowle Izafa	545	8,905	8,260	..
4. Cowle pattas	4,057	4,160	..	103
5. Unauthorized cultivation	43,124	35,463	..	7,661
6. Water-rate on inam lands and zemindari lands	18,927	10,333	..	8,594
7. Sale-proceeds of lands bought in by Government and resold in S.O., No. 111	1,630	3,212	1,582	..
8. Shell-pit rents	9,501	7,734	..	1,767
9. Assessment on salt pans and rent on minaba lands	675	638	..	37
10. Sale-proceeds of tank-bed lands	65,700	1,810	..	63,890
11. Revenue process-service fees	1,888	1,997	109	..
12. Tree-tax	1,157	1,155	..	2
Total	2,44,221	1,71,581	9,951	82,591

Quit-rent on sundry Inams.—The decrease consists of the following items:—

(i) Jodi on inam lands taken up for public purposes	Rs. 63
(ii) „ on inam lands relinquished	22
(iii) „ on inams bought in by Government for arrears	29
Total	114

Survey Excess.—The decrease of Rs. 19 is due to the exclusion of the assessment on excess area relinquished.

Dowle Izafa or Revenue subsequent to Jamabandi.—The large increase of Rs. 8,260 under this head is due to the inclusion of water-rate charged on inam lands in Nellore and Gúdur taluks for fasli 1300, as explained in this office letter, No. 2974, dated 14th October 1891, under paragraph 13 (water-rate on inam lands).

Cowle Pattas.—The decrease of Rs. 497 under this head is due to the exclusion of certain lands for which the cowle term has expired.

Unauthorized Cultivation.—The decrease of Rs. 7,671 under this head was due to the unfavorable character of the season.

Water-rate on Inam and Zemindari Lands.—A decrease of Rs. 8,594 appears under this head, attributable to the insufficiency of water in tanks and channels during the fasli under report.

Sale-proceeds of Lands bought in by Government and resold.—The increase under this head is due to keen competition for certain lands sold under Standing Order No. 111 in Ongole taluk.

Shell-pit Rents.—The amount shown under this head represents the figure advised by the Salt department.

Assessment on Salt Pans.—The decrease under this head is very small and calls for no remarks.

Sale-proceeds of Tank-bed Lands.—The decrease under this head is due to the more extensive sales conducted in the previous year.

Process-service Fees.—The increase under this head is due to the enhancement of process fees—*vide* Standing Order No. 111-2 (new edition).

Tree-tax.—The amount of tree-tax has been shown under Land Revenue Miscellaneous pending final orders of the Board—*vide* Board's Proceedings, dated 18th October 1892, Mis. No. 8136 (Revenue Settlement).

14. DEMAND, COLLECTION AND BALANCE.—The following table gives the particulars of the current demand, collection and balance of Land Revenue:—

Items.	Demand of fasli 1301.	Collections within the fasli.	Subsequent collections up to 30th September 1892.	Total collections.	Balance on 1st October 1892.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Peshkash	3,96,074	3,96,074	..	3,96,074	..
2. Shrotriem jodi	82,357	80,338	2,016	82,354	3
3. Ryotwar and Miscellaneous	13,93,030	13,68,256	22,268	13,90,624	2,406
Total ..	18,71,461	18,44,668	24,384	18,69,052	2,409

The net demand for the fasli under report is Rs. 18,71,461 against Rs. 25,74,539, exhibiting a large decrease of Rs. 7,03,078, which is the result of the unfavorable character of the season. The collections within the fasli were Rs. 18,44,668 against Rs. 25,47,665 in the previous fasli, the percentage being the same. Subsequent collections up to the end of September 1892 amounted to Rs. 24,384, leaving a balance of Rs. 2,409, which is much less than 1 per cent., against about the same percentage in the previous year. There was no balance under the head of peshkash. The talukwar particulars of the balances outstanding under the Shrotriem jodi and Ryotwar and Miscellaneous are given in the subjoined statement:—

Taluks.	Shrotriem jodi.	Ryotwar and Miscellaneous.	Total.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
Giddur	..	494	494
Rapur	..	45	45
Nellore	..	1,621	1,621
Atmakur	..	10	10
Kavali	3	82	85
Udayagiri	..	50	50
Kandukur	..	44	44
Kanigiri	..	16	16
Ongole	..	44	44
Total ..	3	2,406	2,409

There is a balance of Rs. 3 under Shrotriem jodi in the Kavali taluk, which is covered by process. Balances under the head of Ryotwar and Miscellaneous appear in all the taluks. A sum of Rs. 470 has been found to be irrecoverable, and the remainder is covered by processes.

15. DEMAND, COLLECTION AND BALANCE OF ARREARS.—The following table gives the details of the demand, collection and balance of arrears:—

Items.	Balance on 1st July 1891.	Collections within the fasli.	Subsequent collections up to 30th September 1892.	Total collections.	Remissions.	Total collections and miscellaneous.	Balance on 1st October 1892.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Peshkash	13,519	13,519	..	13,519	..	13,519	..
2. Shrotriem jodi	2,071	1,229	..	1,229	842	2,071	..
3. Ryotwar and Miscellaneous	20,013	11,414	..	11,414	8,563	19,977	36
Total ..	35,603	26,162	..	26,162	9,405	35,567	36

There are no balances under the heads of Peshkash and Shrotriem jodi. The balance under Ryotwar and Miscellaneous is only Rs. 36 (29 in Nellore and 7 in Atmakur taluks). The whole of this has been found to be irrecoverable, and the sanction of Government has since been received for writing the amounts off except for a sum of Rs. 5, the application for writing off having been submitted only recently.

16. COERCIVE PROCESSES AND SALES FOR ARREARS.—The following table shows the extent to which coercive processes were resorted to during fasli 1301 as compared with fasli 1300:—

Fasli.	Number of defaulters.	NUMBER OF PROCESSES SERVED BY		VALUE OF PROPERTY SOLD.		
		Village agency.	Special paid agency.	Personal.	Real.	Total.
Fasli 1300	194,144	185,697	8,447	RS. 9,345	RS. 52,180	RS. 61,525
„ 1301	276,386	266,676	9,710	9,474	51,608	61,082

The number of processes issued in the first instance shows a large increase over the previous year, but the actual sales only came up to .04 per cent. of the original processes. The ryots were labouring under a misapprehension that in view of the unfavorable character of the season collections would be suspended generally irrespective of the produce, and were therefore unduly withholding payments, especially in the last two or three months of the fasli. It will be seen from the foregoing paragraphs that all legitimate remissions were very liberally given and that the ryots had no real cause of complaint. The increased number of original processes was therefore required to induce the ryots to pay up sums withheld for no sufficient reasons.

17. RECEIPTS AND CHARGES OF PROCESS-FEES.—The receipts and charges of process-service fees for faslis 1300 and 1301 are shewn below:—

	Fasli 1300.	Fasli 1301.
	RS.	RS.
Receipts	1,888	1,997
Charges	1,850	1,720

The increase in receipts was due to the greater number of processes at first issued and the enhanced rate of process-fees that obtained in the year under report. Though an additional establishment was entertained for a few months in the Nellore taluk, the decrease under charges is due to the shorter period during which the establishment was entertained in the other taluks.

18. LANDS SOLD UNDER THE STANDING ORDERS.—Under Standing Order, No. 110, Acres 163.12 assessed at Rs. 356-4-0 were sold during the fasli under report.

19. ADVANCES UNDER THE LAND IMPROVEMENT AND AGRICULTURISTS' LOANS ACTS.—The annexed statement compares the particulars under this head for faslis 1300 and 1301.

SETTLEMENT REPORT OF NELLORE.

Particulars.	Arrears at the beginning of the fasli.	Advances made during the fasli.	Total.	Collections within the fasli.	Balance.
Lands granted under Lands Improvement Act	rs. 2,492	rs. 34,091	rs. 36,583	rs. 563	rs. 36,020
Loans granted under Agriculturists' Loans Act	..	49,805	49,805	..	49,805
Total ..	2,492	83,896	86,388	563	85,825

The results show a very considerable advance in the year under report, due to liberal loans granted to alleviate the hardships of the unfavorable season. The matter forms the subject of a separate report, and has not been therefore fully gone into here.

20. COSTS IN CIVIL SUITS.—There were no collections under this head during the year under report.

21. LANDS ACQUIRED BY PUBLIC SERVANTS.—No lands were newly acquired by public servants during the fasli.

22. RUINED TANKS.—No ruined tanks were made over to private individuals during the fasli.

23. INTEREST.—The balance outstanding at the beginning of the fasli under this head was Rs. 278, and that charged during the fasli was Rs. 290. Of this a sum of Rs. 263 was collected and Rs. 243 written off, leaving a balance of Rs. 62 at the close of the fasli.

24. SUB-DIVISION OF QUIT-RENTS.—No application was made for the sub-division of quit-rents in the fasli.

25. INSPECTION OF BOUNDARY MARKS.—From the returns furnished by Tahsildars with reference to Board's Proceedings, No. 2906, Revenue Settlement, dated 18th July 1890, it would appear that out of 1,299,796 stones originally planted by the Survey Department, 132,479 stones are reported to be missing in all the taluks, except Nellore, where the missing stones have been replaced by the Survey party specially deputed for this work. In Atmakūr and Kāvālī taluks 766 and 206 stones, respectively, were replaced by the ordinary staff during the year under report in addition to 4,077 stones replaced in the Rāpūr taluk in the previous year. The ordinary staff having been fully engaged with extra work in connection with season, they could not attend to this more promptly.

26. EXAMINATION OF VILLAGE AND TALUK ACCOUNTS.—The reports received from the several Divisional officers are being reviewed here, and will be submitted separately.

27. APPLICATION FOR TRANSFER OF PATTAS IN REGISTRATION OFFICES.—Talukwar particulars of these applications are shown in the following abstract:—

Taluks.	Number of cases pending at the beginning of the fasli.	Number of cases received during the fasli.	Total.	Number of cases disposed of during the fasli.	Number of cases pending at the close of the fasli.	
					Of the previous year.	Of the year under report.
Gādūr	14	131	145	132	..	13
Rāpūr	8	30	38	23	..	10
Nellore	21	194	215	192	..	23
Atmakūr	15	64	79	75	..	4
Kāvālī	..	92	92	79	..	13
Udayagiri	3	30	33	27	..	6
Kandukūr	..	190	190	169	..	21
Kanigiri	8	32	40	37	..	3
Ongole	25	157	182	150	..	32
Total ..	94	920	1,014	889	..	125

The balance at the close of the fasli was 125 against 94 of the previous fasli. The large balance was due to 257 applications having been received in the quarter immediately preceding the close of the fasli.

(Signed) C. D. MACLEANE,
Collector.

17th November 1892.

Exd. A. Raitt.

SETTLEMENT REPORT

CUDDAPAH.

I HAVE the honour to submit the annual report on the Land Revenue Settlement of this district for fasli 1301, together with the prescribed statements as per accompanying list.

2. SEASON AND RAINFALL.—As already reported in the Revenue Administration report, the season during the year under report was exceptionally bad, especially in the four Sub-divisional taluks and Badvel and parts of Pulivendla and Cuddapah in the Main division. The total average rainfall during the year amounted to 14.17 against 21.78 in the previous year and 30.34 in the year before last. It was far less than the average fall in a good year in this district, viz., about 40 inches. There were no freshes in rivers. Tanks and channels received little or no supply at all. A large portion of wet lands was consequently either left waste or cultivated with dry crops and remission for waste and shavi had to be granted on a large scale as well as the difference between wet and dry assessments on wet lands grown with dry crops. Except in August, September and October 1891, there was scarcely any rainfall worth mentioning. General scarcity prevailed in the taluks named above. The Commissioner of Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture also visited these places. Every precaution was taken to meet the scarcity by starting relief and minor irrigation works, opening kitchens and advancing, on a large scale, State loans with a view to improve the water-supply for agricultural purposes. A favorable change in the weather, however, commenced at the end of the fasli and good rains have since fallen. The prospects have of late much improved and relief operations have been closed.

3. CONDITION AND OUTTURN OF CROPS.—The average outturn of all crops was but moderate, that of dry crops being between 3 and 8 annas, and that of wet crops between 4 and 6 annas. The wet crops grown in Cuddapah, Proddutur and Jammalamadugu were mostly under the Kurnool-Cuddapah Irrigation Canal, the supply of which was sufficient during the first six months of the fasli. The indirect advantages of this canal fully declared themselves during the year; besides enabling crops to be grown, the moisture along it produced much grass for cattle, and above all the cultivation of crops under it gave employment to many other persons who would undoubtedly have required Government relief had no such means of livelihood been open to them. The outturn in the Sub-division taluks under both wet and dry crops was very poor, the former averaging from 2 to 6 annas and the latter 2 to 4. The yield was almost nil in the centre of the division where Madanapalle, Rāyachōti and Vāyalpād taluks meet.

4. PRICES.—The subjoined statement compares the figures, per garce, of important food-grains and horse-gram for faslis 1300 and 1301:—

	Fasli 1300.	Fasli 1301.	Average price for five years immediately preceding the fasli under report.
Paddy—			
1st sort	180	243	154
2nd „	163	217	137
Cholum	173	287	158
Cumbu	187	203	152
Ragi	150	245	134
Varagu	99	138	103
Horse-gram	232	296	209

It will be observed from the above that there was a considerable rise in the price of all grains during the year under report. The price was higher than in any of the preceding five faslis, and in some months higher than the scarcity rates which generally held the market throughout the year. The consequence was that famine prevailed and relief measures had to be resorted to to counteract its effects.

5. PERMANENTLY-SETTLED ESTATES.—Nil.

6. WHOLE INAM VILLAGES.—The number of these villages, including jaghirs, was 264, the same as in the previous year, and the jodi and quit-rent payable to Government, exclusive of beriz deductions, amounted to Rs. 39,154-8-5, against Rs. 39,369-4-4 in the previous year. The decrease of Rs. 214-11-11 is accounted for below:—

	Decrease.	RS.	A.	P.
Amount of religious allowance paid this year on account of the past in Cuddapah taluk		63	0	0
Reduction of quit-rent on lands relinquished in Jammalmadugu taluk		161	12	9
		224	12	9
	Increase.	RS.	A.	P.
Resumed inams made over to the shrotriendars with an addition to quit-rent of two-thirds of full assessment		10	0	10
Net		214	11	11

7. RYOTWAR SETTLEMENT.—The number of ryotwar villages settled was 1,076, the same as last year. Statement No. 1 shows the taluks settled by the several officers, the stations where jamabandi was held in the several taluks, the time occupied and the number of pattas distributed. The settlement was commenced on the 4th January and completed on the 3rd July 1892. As already reported, the season being very bad and the claims for remissions pressing, the jamabandi lasted a little beyond the fasli. The settlement of each taluk occupied on an average 54 days and was conducted at not less than three stations. The jamabandi of all villages was conducted within the limits of their respective taluks with the exception of a few villages of Badvel and Cuddapah. The Deputy Collector, Sidhout division, who settled Badvel taluk, reports that he remained in the taluk till the latter part of May attending to both famine and jamabandi work, and that as he had to do another big taluk (Pullampet) before the close of the fasli, he had to settle the few remaining villages at Nandalur in Pullampet taluk. As regards Cuddapah, I settled all takarars in the taluk itself, but the final demand accounts of about 30 villages not having been ready when I left for Madanapalle, they were brought by a taluk gumastah and passed by me after

check at Madanapalle. The total number of pattas distributed during the year was 178,192 against 177,313 in the previous year as detailed below:—

	Last year.	This year.
1. Fresh pattas	14,253	12,325
2. Old pattas modified.	7,099	7,163
3. Do. not altered	155,961	158,704
Total	177,313	178,192

There is an increase of 879 pattas chiefly due to the grant of eksal pattas and to the prompt disposal of A and D memoranda by Tahsildars.

8. OCCUPATION AND CHANGES THEREIN.—The subjoined is an abstract showing in a comparative view the extent and assessment of ryots' holdings and of lands given up and taken up during the fasli:—

Items.	Dry.		Wet.		Total.	
	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.
Holdings at the beginning of the fasli.	ACS. 1,118,925	RS. 8,75,295	ACS. 118,891	RS. 7,39,119	ACS. 1,237,816	RS. 16,14,414
Deduct lands given up	39,548	22,382	2,675	16,369	42,223	38,751
Remainder	1,079,377	8,52,913	116,216	7,22,750	1,195,593	15,75,663
Add lands taken up	42,577	25,301	2,891	17,387	45,468	42,688
Total	1,121,954	8,78,214	119,107	7,40,137	1,241,061	16,18,351
	+ 3,029	+ 2,919	+ 216	+ 1,018	+ 3,245	+ 3,937

The net increase of 3,245 acres, assessed at Rs. 3,937, is mainly due to a larger extent of land having been taken up than was relinquished as detailed below:—

	Extent.	Assessment.
Taken up on—	ACS.	RS.
A memorandum	6,584	5,590
D do.	18,267	11,382
Eksal pattas	7,350	4,901
Total	32,201	21,873
Relinquished	15,489	9,509
Termination of eksal pattas	13,553	8,189
Total	29,042	17,698

This was due to the stringent measures taken in the disposal of A and D memoranda.

9. ACTUAL CULTIVATION, WASTE CHARGED AND REMITTED.—The abstract given below compares the actual cultivation and waste charged and remitted in fasli 1301 with those of the previous year:—

	Actual cultivation and waste charged.						Waste remitted.	
	Dry.		Wet.		Total.		Extent.	Assessment.
	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.		
Fasli 1300	ACS. 1,118,925	RS. 8,75,295	ACS. 98,391	RS. 6,37,382	ACS. 1,217,316	RS. 15,12,677	ACS. 20,600	RS. 1,01,737
„ 1301	1,121,889	8,78,133	87,374	5,81,746	1,209,263	14,59,879	31,798	1,58,472
	+ 2,964	+ 2,838	- 11,017	- 55,636	- 8,053	- 52,798	+ 11,298	+ 56,735

				Actual cultivation. ACS.
Fasli 1300	..	..	..	1,012,002
„ 1301	..	..	..	966,183
				— 45,819
				Waste charged. ACS.
Fasli 1300	..	..	..	106,923
„ 1301	..	..	..	155,706
				+ 48,783

(a) Of the total extent under dry, acres 966,183 were actually cultivated and acres 155,706 were left waste. Compared with the figures of fasli 1300, there is a decrease of 45,819 acres in the area actually cultivated and an increase of 48,783 acres in the area left waste. This difference is, as already observed, due to the adverse season.

				Wet cultivation. ACS.
Fasli 1300	..	..	..	88,079
„ 1301	..	..	..	80,353
				— 7,726
				Waste charged. ACS.
Fasli 1300	..	..	..	10,312
„ 1301	..	..	..	7,021
				— 3,291

Of the total holding under “wet,” acres 80,353 were cultivated and the rest remained waste. Compared with the previous year, there was a decrease of 7,726 acres in the former due to the same cause as above to which should also be attributed the increase in the area on which remission was granted. The bulk of waste charged consisted of full and portions of fields the cultivation of which was neglected by ryots from indifference, although there was supply of water in the irrigation sources sufficient for cultivation.

(b) WASTE REMITTED.—Talukwar particulars of remissions for wet waste are given below:—

Taluks.	For want of water in the irrigation sources.	On account of irrigation sources out of order.	Total.
Badvel	8,452	..	8,452
Proddutur	2,377	..	2,377
Sidhout	5,246	..	5,246
Pullampet	4,586	374	5,260
Cuddapah	6,751	..	6,751
Jammalamadugu	1,686	..	1,686
Pulivendla	4,245	..	4,245
Rayachoti	18,254	..	18,254
Kadiri	22,439	..	22,439
Vayalpad	28,036	518	28,554
Madanapalle	54,437	771	55,208
Total	156,809	1,663	458,472

The amount of remissions granted was Rs. 1,58,472 against Rs. 1,01,737 in the previous year, exhibiting an increase of Rs. 56,735. This increase is distributed among all taluks except Pullampet where the season was comparatively better this year, and it is heavy in the four upland taluks of the sub-division and especially in Madanapalle taluk, where water was scarcer than it has been for 30 years past. The irrigation sources in this taluk received little or no supply at all during the year.

With regard to Rs. 1,663 under irrigation sources out of repair, it has been reported by the Tahsildars concerned that steps to put them in proper order have been, and are being, taken. Remissions to the extent of Rs. 8,874 were also allowed in almost all taluks on portions of fields left waste after formal measurement as per Board's order. A further remission of Rs. 81 was granted on dry lands left waste in Pulivendla taluk under Board's Proceedings, No. 5633, dated 7th August 1891. The land in question is the bed of Ramasooravaram tank in Santhakonur village. It was

submerged under water on account of repairs carried out to the tank. The matter having been under correspondence, it was decided in the Board's Proceedings quoted above that its assessment should not be collected.

10. WATER-RATE—TIRVAJASTI AND FASALJASTI.—The revenue under the heads of tirvajasti and fasaljasti naturally also exhibits a great fall as shown below, the cause being want of water:—

						Tirvajasti.	Fasaljasti.
Fasli 1300	..	..	..	..	..	22,914	22,502
„ 1301	..	..	..	..	..	17,846	14,349
						— 5,068	— 8,153

11. REMISSIONS.—The following statement shows the main items of occasional and fixed remissions other than waste remissions granted in faslis 1300 and 1301:—

Items.	Fasli 1300.	Fasli 1301.	Increase or decrease.
1. Shavi or loss of produce	Rs. 3,515	Rs. 26,151	Rs. + 22,636
2. Teervakammi	41,472	1,05,062	+ 63,590
3. Fasalkammi	299	1,742	+ 1,443
4. Assessment payable to Kurnool canal for irrigation from it	1,922	3,481	+ 1,559
5. Lift remissions	20,945	19,990	— 955
6. Dasabandam remissions	3,146	3,001	— 145
7. Payments for religious institutions	26,465	26,258	— 207
8. Deductions in favour of Village Service Fund	697	726	+ 29

Item 1—Shavi or Loss of Produce.—This was granted in 9 out of 11 taluks of the district. The amount is Rs. 26,151 against Rs. 3,515 in the previous year exhibiting an increase of Rs. 22,636 due to famine.

Item 2.—This is the difference between wet and dry assessments of wet lands grown with dry crops for want of sufficient supply of water in the irrigation sources. It was given on a large scale in all the taluks of the district on account of the adverse character of the season. It amounted to Rs. 1,05,062 against Rs. 41,472 in the previous year.

Item 3—Fasalkammi.—This remission was granted only in the Pullampet taluk where second crop was not grown in the double crop lands for want of sufficient water.

Item 4.—This is the value of water supplied to Government tanks by the Kurnool-Cuddapah canal, the Government tanks having thoroughly failed this year. In these cases so much as is equal to canal water-rate is deducted from wet assessment and credited to canal. The amount due to canal is treated as remissions under Land Revenue as per paragraph 6 of canal rules.

Items 5 and 6.—The decrease under these two items is due to wet lands which used to get such remissions having been laid waste for want of water in the wells and tanks. Full waste remission was granted in such cases. In some cases where no remission for wet waste was given, the usual lift remission at one-fourth assessment and one rupee per acre was disallowed as it was simply the ryot's neglect that water was not baled out and utilized.

Item 7.—The decrease under this head is due to non-payment of certain allowances to the parties who did not appear to receive payment during the fasli.

Item 8.—Under G.O., dated 8th March 1891, No. 234, the amount under this head has become fixed at Rs. 726 per annum and it has been adopted accordingly.

12. STATEMENT No. 5—MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE.—The total miscellaneous demand under all sources during the year amounted to Rs. 1,90,872 against Rs. 2,05,957 in the previous year, or Rs. 15,085 less than in the previous year, as detailed in the subjoined abstract.

Particulars.	Demand of fasli 1300.	Demand of fasli 1301.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Jodi on personal inams	94,364	8,735	..	7,014
2. „ on service „	47,013	42,268	..	4,745
3. „ on dasabandam inams	9,043	6,767	..	2,286
4. Assessment on lands cultivated but included under miscellaneous	27,907	23,621	..	4,286
5. Cultivation of unclaimed inams	89	29	..	60
6. Revenue from reverted inams	104	48	..	56
7. „ from sequestered inams	371	319	..	52
8. Water-rate on zemindari and inam lands	1,618	3,576	1,958	..
9. Sale-proceeds of waste lands	240	..	..	240
10. Revenue process service fees	855	716	..	139
11. Prohibitory charge for water on lands irrigated without permission	1,765	4,045	2,280	..
12. Sale-proceeds of trees	3,241	839	..	2,402
13. Excess area in inams	12,130	12,064	..	66
14. Other items	7,217	9,240	2,023	..
Total ..	2,05,957	1,90,872	6,261	21,346
Not decrease ..	..	..	..	15,085

Items 1 to 3 include water-rate on minor inams which varies according to the season. The decrease this year is due to the unfavorable character of the season.

Item 4.—This includes (1) cultivation after jamabandi, (2) cultivation without darkhast for which no pattas were given, (3) concealed cultivation, and (4) cultivation of poramboke lands. There is a large decrease under this head due chiefly to the adverse season. It is also partly due to the prompt disposal of A and D memoranda both by the village officers and Tahsildars concerned. Every endeavour was made during the jamabandi to reduce the beriz under this item; but with a large amount of poor and useless waste lands, it was not possible to reduce it any further owing to several causes, such as (1) refusal of the cultivators to accept patta, (2) failure to pay the value of trees, and (3) failure to erect durable boundary marks in cases of subdivisions of fields. The decrease under cultivation of poramboke lands is also due to the heavy penal assessments imposed in previous years.

The variations under items 5, 6 and 7 do not call for any special explanations. The revenue varies according to cultivation.

Item 8.—There is an increase under this head, especially in Pullampet taluk where the season was better than last year.

Item 9.—This represents sale-proceeds of lands under darkhast rules. Under Board's order in Mis. No. 2146, dated 4th March 1892, it was excluded from this and included under item 40 "Other items."

Item 10.—The process establishment remained in force only in 4 out of 11 taluks during the year. Even in these 4 taluks, it was abolished at the close of the fasli; hence the decrease.

Item 11.—This represents prohibitory charge for using Government water to dry lands without permission. This occurred only in the 4 sub-divisional taluks where the deficiency of water in the irrigation sources was much felt.

Item 12.—The large decrease under this item is due to the limited number of cases of darkhasts for lands containing trees.

Item 13.—The variation is trifling and calls for no remarks.

Item 14.—The increase chiefly occurs in the item of 5 per cent. of canal realizations, viz., Rs. 2,561 against Rs. 2,194. There is also an increase under receipts on account of stone quarries, viz., Rs. 1,767 against Rs. 514 in the previous year. The former is due to vigorous collection and the latter to a large demand of stones for the construction of wells under the Land Improvement Act.

13. DEMAND, COLLECTION AND BALANCE—(a) *Statement No. 6.*—The following abstract shows the demand, collection and balance of shrotriem and inam villages:—

Item.	DEMAND OF FASLI 1301.			Collections and remissions within the fasli.	Balance.
	Arrears.	Current.	Total.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Shrotriem jodi	162	39,092	39,254	38,644	610

The current demand was Rs. 39,092 against Rs. 39,369 in the previous year showing a decrease of Rs. 277. The cause of this decrease has already been explained in paragraph 6 *supra*.

The total collections and remissions within the fasli both of arrears and current amounted to Rs. 38,644 with a balance of Rs. 610 at the close of the fasli. Deducting Rs. 501 collected and written off up to the end of September last, there remains a balance of Rs. 109. Of this sum, Rs. 45 have been recommended by Tahsildars as irrecoverable, so that Rs. 64 is the real balance at the end of September outstanding against Badvel (17) and Cuddapah (47), for the collection of which immoveable property has been proceeded against.

(b) *Statement No. 7* shows the demand, collection and balance of land revenue and cesses, current and arrears, for fasli 1301:—

Items.	DEMAND.			COLLECTIONS AND REMISSIONS.			BALANCE.		
	Arrears.	Current.	Total.	Arrears.	Current.	Total.	Arrears.	Current.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Quit-rent from whole inam villages	162	39,092	39,254	162	38,482	38,644	..	610	610
Land revenue and cesses in ryotwar villages	19,404	17,64,746	17,84,150	19,005	17,37,425	17,56,430	398	27,322	27,720
	246	7,982	8,228	246	7,723	7,969	..	259	259
Total ..	19,812	18,11,820	18,31,632	19,413	17,83,630	18,03,043	398	28,191	28,589

Current.—The total current demand of land revenue and cesses amounted to Rs. 18,11,820 against Rs. 19,83,053 in the previous year. The total collections towards the above demand amounted to Rs. 17,83,630 or 98.4 per cent. within the fasli against 99.3 per cent. in the previous fasli. The balance at the end of June was Rs. 28,589.

Arrears.—The arrear balance at the beginning of the fasli was Rs. 19,812 or 32 more than the closing balance of the past fasli. The increase is due to the enhancement of the arrear demand in Rayachoti taluk, the amount having been collected from wrong parties and subsequently refunded after correspondence. Of this sum, Rupees 12,807 were collected and Rs. 6,198 were written off the accounts within the fasli, leaving a balance of Rs. 398 at the close of the fasli. A further sum of Rs. 27,501 both under current and arrears having since been collected, there still remains only a balance of Rs. 1,084. Of this balance, Rs. 264 have been recommended to the Board for remissions in the last quarter. Statements of irrecoverable arrears for the quarter ending 30th September have not yet been received. Deducting the above sum, viz., Rs. 264, there remains a balance of Rs. 820 still left. The recovery of the major portion of this sum is doubtful and coercive measures have been taken. The figures given in this paragraph may, perhaps, undergo slight changes as the Treasury Deputy Collector has not yet submitted the demand, collection and balance statements with correct balances.

14. COERCIVE PROCESSES AND SALES FOR ARREARS OF REVENUE.—Enclosure A to No. 8 gives the extent to which coercive processes were resorted to:—

Fasli.	Total number of processes issued.	Number of defaulters whose property has been actually sold.	Amount of arrears for which property was sold.	Amount actually realized by sale of personal and real property.	Extent of land sold.		
					Purchased by Government.	Purchased by others.	Total.
Fasli 1300	82,795	954	8,112	7,246	398	323	721
" 1301	150,319	1,187	6,948	6,119	167	110	277
Increase	67,524	233	1,164	1,127	231	213	444
Decrease	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

The total number of processes issued was 150,319 against 82,795 in the previous year. Of these, 143,689 were mere demand notices, 4,236 were distraint notices and 2,394 were sale notices. It will, however, be observed from the above figures that in 139,453 (143,689—4,236), or 92·8 per cent. of the cases, arrears were paid on the mere presentation of demand notices without resort to any coercion. This itself shows that there was no necessity to issue the demand notices in all the cases. Demands appear to have been issued indiscriminately without using proper discretion and this accounts for the large increase. The Tahsildars have been directed to use more discretion in the matter in future. The number of defaulters whose property was sold was 1,187 against 954 in the previous year. The extent of land sold was acres 277 against 721 and the amount realized by the sale of the two kinds of property amounted to Rs. 6,119 against Rs. 7,246. Of the total extent sold, acres 167 assessed at Rs. 341 were purchased by Government for a nominal price of Rs. 17 and acres 110 assessed at Rs. 220 were purchased by private individuals.

15. RECEIPTS FROM PROCESS FEES AND CHARGES AND THE EXTENT TO WHICH THE SPECIAL PAID AGENCY WAS UTILIZED FOR THE PURPOSE.—Enclosure B to No. 8 gives the particulars of processes served by the village officers and the special paid agency. Of the total number of processes (150,319), 144,554 or 96·2 per cent. were served by the village establishment against 96·7 per cent. of the previous year. The receipts and charges during the year both show decrease due to the abolition of the special establishment in the whole district at the close of the fasli.

16. LANDS SOLD UNDER STANDING ORDERS Nos. 32, 36 AND 110.—Statement No. 10 gives the particulars of lands bought in by Government and subsequently sold or otherwise disposed of under the Standing Orders. During the fasli, 278 acres assessed at Rs. 358 were sold under the authority of Standing Order No. 110 for Rs. 948 against acres 750 assessed at Rs. 878. No lands were sold under Standing Orders Nos. 32 or 36.

17. ADVANCES.—STATEMENT No. 11.—A sum of Rs. 5,01,581-8-0 was advanced during the year against Rs. 22,082-8-0 in the previous year. Of this sum, Rupees 4,92,410-8-0 were granted for purposes falling under the Land Improvement Loans Act and Rs. 9,171 under the Agriculturists' Loans Act. The very large increase this year under this head is due to a considerable amount being advanced, especially in the sub-division, to counteract the effects of famine. Including the balance at the beginning of the year, the total loans outstanding amounted to Rs. 5,26,969-6-7, of which Rs. 5,442-10-7 fell due during the year. The recoveries within the year amounted to Rs. 7,698-4-0 which, of course, include advance payments amounting to Rs. 2,640. Loans advanced under Land Improvement Act was chiefly for the purpose of constructing new wells and repairing old ones and those under Agriculturists Loans Act for purchasing ploughing bullocks. The amount of interest at the beginning of the fasli under the two Acts was Rs. 3,791-6-2. The sum accrued during the year was Rs. 3,590-1-6, making in all Rs. 7,381-7-8, of which Rs. 447-9-5 were realized before the end of the fasli, leaving a balance of Rs. 6,933-14-3. The aggregate balance

including principal and interest under both the Acts amounted to Rs. 5,26,205-0-10.

	Principal.			Interest.		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
1. Cuddapah	101	14	7	44	9	2
2. Kadiri	282	8	0	..	..	..
Total	384	6	7	44	9	2

Of this, the amount that has actually fallen due during the year including the amount remaining unpaid during the previous years was Rs. 384-6-7 with the interest of Rs. 44-9-2 as shown in the margin. In the first case, process against immoveable property was taken for the recovery of Rs. 61-14-7 and extension of period was allowed for Rs. 40. In the second case, the amount fell due during the last quarter of the year, and steps are reported to have been taken for the recovery of the same. As regards the working of the rules under the two Acts, I beg to state that the ryots have now fully understood the special benefits conferred on them by these rules and that in the sub-division which is more frequently subjected to drought than the main division, loans have been given on a very extensive scale. The special well rules have been worked out in the sub-division taluks with marvellously good results, but the results are not so satisfactory in the main division owing to the existence of numerous wells. There are villages where water cannot be found within any reasonable depth and where well-sinking would be extremely difficult and costly without a corresponding advantage. This point was fully dealt with in the Revenue Administration Report already submitted to the Board.

18. COSTS IN CIVIL SUITS.—STATEMENT No. 12.—No costs were awarded to Government in civil suits in this year, and there was no balance at the commencement of the fasli.

19. LANDS HELD BY PUBLIC SERVANTS.—STATEMENT No. 13.—During the year under report, the Tahsildar of Cuddapah, Mr. Sivayya, acquired inam lands, acres 21·3, paying a quit-rent of Rs. 3-8-0, in Kistna district. Besides this, acres 1·93, assessment Rs. 6-14-0 under Government, were acquired, by purchase, by clerks and accountants.

20. RUINED TANKS.—STATEMENT No. 14.—No applications were received during the fasli for the possession of ruined tanks at the special rate of assessment.

21. INTEREST.—ENCLOSURE to No. 7.—The total demand including the arrears at the beginning of the fasli was Rs. 1,816. Deducting collections and remission, viz., Rs. 1,728, the balance left at the end of the fasli was Rs. 88. This sum mostly relates to arrears recommended as irrecoverable and will be cleared off in due course. There is a difference of Rs. 9 between the closing balance of the last fasli and the opening balance of the current fasli. This has occurred in Rayachoti taluk and is said to be due to the adoption of correct figures ascertained under the scrutiny of village and taluk accounts.

22. SUB-DIVISION OF QUIT-RENT.—No inam village was sub-divided during the fasli under report.

23. INSPECTION OF BOUNDARY AND FIELD MARKS.—A statement giving taluk-war details of the missing boundary and field marks is enclosed. The number missing is large in Cuddapah and Jammalamadugu. The work done towards the replacing of missing stones during the fasli is not satisfactory. The work was also impeded by the famine till the close of the fasli. The subject has not been lost sight of. Stringent orders were issued to the Tahsildars, Revenue Inspectors and village officers to spare no pains to replace the fallen stones wherever found.

24. EXAMINATION OF VILLAGE AND TALUK ACCOUNTS.—An exhaustive review on the several defects noticed by me during the jamabandi of Cuddapah and Madanapalle taluks was drawn up and communicated to all Revenue officers concerned for avoiding such errors in future. A copy of it is submitted for Board's information. As in the previous faslis, the Divisional officers' reports on the examination of the village and taluk accounts settled by them together with a copy of my review thereon are herewith forwarded. These papers will show that the work of examination of the accounts has been carried out thoroughly and systematically in accordance with the Board's instructions. The karnams seem to have generally understood the manuals, but they do not always act up to the instructions. The state of permanent registers

is still unsatisfactory. The defects and irregularities noticed have been pointed out to the Tahsildars with a view to guard against them in future.

25. APPLICATIONS FOR TRANSFER OF PATTAS MADE AND RECEIVED THROUGH THE REGISTRATION OFFICES.—The number of applications for transfer of pattas received through Registration offices pending at the beginning of the year was 90 and that received during the year was 1,017, making a total of 1,107 applications. Of these, 967 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 140 cases at the end of the year.

The number of applications presented direct to Revenue officers and pending at the commencement of the year was 117 and that received during the year was 3,090, making a total of 3,207. Of these, 2,773 were disposed of and 434 remained pending. The reasons for the pendency with the names of officers with whom they are pending are given in the statement itself. Most of the applications were received at the close of the fasli, so that there was not sufficient time for village officers to return them after verification with Kulavari No. 10. Eighteen cases are pending sanction of sub-division statements, and in 17 cases notices to gazettes have been sent.

26. VERNACULAR CORRESPONDENCE IN THE HEAD ASSISTANT COLLECTOR'S OFFICE.—There was no European Assistant Collector in the district during the year under report. The Head Assistant Collector reports that the vernacular correspondence work has been freely carried out without the preparation, beforehand, of any abstract either in English or in any other language understood by him. This office, however, with the establishment, was abolished at the close of the fasli.

Under Board's Proceedings, No. 1827, dated 14th August 1886, a statement showing the officers by whom each taluk was settled during the past five years is submitted.

27. EXAMINATION OF AGRICULTURAL STOCK ACCOUNTS.—The accompanying statement shows the number of villages in which village manual account No. 21, section II, was checked on the spot by Divisional officers, Tahsildars and Revenue Inspectors. The number of villages the accounts of which were thus tested is large and it is satisfactory to note that the cattle census was conducted with as much accuracy as possible. In cases in which discrepancies were found, the accounts were rectified. The explanation for such variations was karnam's neglect in most of the cases, and in others, the death, birth, purchase or sale of cattle between the date of the preparation of the accounts and that on which they were checked by the examining officers. The cattle account is one of those in this district which has been much neglected and whose accuracy as the basis of live-stock statistics is as doubtful as that of many other Indian sets of figures.

28. As directed in paragraph 3 of Board's Proceedings, No. 810, dated 18th November 1889, a statement explaining the differences between the collections shown in the demand, collection and balance statement accompanying the jamabandi report and those shown in the treasury accounts monthwar is enclosed. With reference to

		Number of cases.	Extent.	Assessment.		
				ACRES.	RS.	A. P.
1. Pullampet	..	11	12.58	69	0	0
2. Sidhout	..	2	1.53	3	1	6
3. Jammalamadugu.	..	5	43.29	79	1	8
Total	..	18	57.40	151	3	2

the concluding paragraph of the same Board's order, I beg to report that the provisions of rule 6 of the Board's Standing Order No. 20 were put into force in

18 cases in the 3 taluks noted in the margin to secure correspondence between ownership and Revenue registry in cases in which, owing to the neglect in the past, the registry was not transferred with the ownership. These cases do not include

cases of undisputed succession referred to in paragraph 5 of the same Board's order. The statement of adjustment between land revenue and cesses called for in Board's Proceedings, No. 74, dated 6th February 1890, will follow.

FAMINE ANALYSIS REGISTERS.—The report as to the correct maintenance of famine analysis village registers and firka books will be submitted separately as per Board's Proceedings, No. 87, dated 6th February 1892.

11th October 1892.

(Signed) O. WOLFE MURRAY,
Acting Collector.

Ed. J. Moses.

SETTLEMENT REPORT

ANANTAPUR.

I HAVE the honour to report on the Land Revenue Settlement of this district for fasli 1301 and to submit the prescribed statements as per list enclosed.

2. SEASON AND RAINFALL.—The subject of "state of the season and the rainfall" was sufficiently dwelt upon in the administration report for 1891-92, B.R. No. 66, dated 12th July 1892, and a reiteration of it is uncalled for. A few remarks, however, regarding the total rainfall and the supply to sources of irrigation, &c., in each taluk are given hereunder, as required in Board's Proceedings, No. 522, dated 22nd September 1888, in view to indicate the nature of the season as affecting the amount of remissions granted. The year under review succeeded a year which was not a prosperous one. What rains there were were chiefly in the south-west monsoon. These also were scanty and untimely and partial. They gave an impetus, however, to begin agricultural operations and much land was brought under cultivation in the hope of due rains to follow. The rains, however, began to hold off, crops began to suffer and the scanty rains of the early monsoon ushered in apprehensions of famine in a year proverbially known as a famine year among the Hindus. The north-east monsoon was still worse, especially in the four northern taluks, where the crops suffered most. Most of the tanks received little or no supply, and large extents were left waste. Cattle were the first sufferers and eventually famine works and kitchens had to be started for the relief of the poor in the above taluks. The total rainfall in the year was 16.25 inches as against 19.32 in 1300 and 33.13 in 1299. The season was, on the whole, exceptionally unfavorable and necessitated the grant of heavy remission both on wet and dry crops. Owing to the extremely unfavorable state of the season indicated above, tank-beds were thrown open for cultivation. The concession granted was too late in some cases as the moisture had failed. Although outturn was poor, yet a large number of cattle were saved by fodder realised from these tank-beds.

GOOTY TALUK.—The total rainfall this year was 14 inches as against 18 inches in the preceding year. Nearly half the rainfall fell at the close of June 1892 and was of no use for the crops of fasli 1301. It resulted in the failure of wet cultivation to a large extent. The irrigation sources had only a scanty, indeed mostly *nil*, supply. Both the dry and wet crops suffered badly to the extent of 29,000 acres.

TADPATRI TALUK.—There were no rains in the cultivation months of the year, nor freshes in the Pennér and the Chitravati rivers traversing this taluk. Not a single tank received supply during the year. The outturn of crops was, on the whole, very poor, the shavi or withered crop being acres 34,000.

ANANTAPUR TALUK.—There was a large decrease of rainfall during the year compared with that in the previous fasli. Some of the tanks received supply which was not even adequate to raise one crop. The wet crops sown under them with the expectation of favorable season withered away eventually for want of rain in the succeeding months of the year. The average outturn of crops was estimated to be less than 6 annas and the crop on an area of more than 6,000 acres totally failed.

DHARMAVARAM TALUK.—The rainfall in the year under report amounts to only 10 inches as against 24 inches in the preceding year. The total fall was less than half the quantity of rain in the last year. It was ill-distributed and brought supplies to a very few tanks in July and August. With the hopes of more rain, a large extent of land was brought under cultivation, but the rainfall in the succeeding months was a failure and the crops in a large measure failed, especially in the western half of the taluk.

PENUKONDA TALUK.—There was a deficient rainfall of 20 inches during the year as compared with the average of 26 inches of the preceding five years. The total area of Government and inam lands under cultivation was less by 20,000 acres during the year under report. Most of the tanks in the taluk received no supply. The Pennér and the Chitravati had slight freshes. The average yield of crop was not more than four annas.

HINDUPUR TALUK.—The rainfall was 19 inches during the year against 24 inches in the preceding year. There were no freshes in the Pennér and the Chitravati rivers. Many tanks had little or no supply. The average outturn of crop was, on the whole, not exceeding 4 annas.

MADAKASIRA TALUK.—The total rainfall during the year was 12 inches against 20 inches in the last year. The rainfall was not general and timely. Almost all tanks were empty during the year except a very few which had but scanty supply which was not sufficient even to mature dry crops raised on wet lands. Supply in wells also became deficient and most of the "Drupair" gardens suffered seriously.

3. **PRICES.**—The failure of both the monsoons and the consequent failure of crops enhanced the prices of all staple grains. The influx of laborers on the railway works in progress in the district also contributed to a certain extent to the same result.

4. **PERMANENTLY-SETTLED ESTATES.**—There are no lands in this district falling under this head.

5. **WHOLE INAM VILLAGES.**—There are no variations in the whole inam villages either in their number or quit-rent levied on them in all the taluks of the district.

6. **RYOTWAR SETTLEMENT.**—The number of circular villages settled during the fasli was, as in last year, 845, the net decrease of one village in Gooty taluk and increase of one village in Tadpatri taluk being due to the introduction of the Revenue Settlement. The total number of pattas was 70,939 against 70,811 in the previous fasli. 18,058 new pattas were issued, the greater number being in Gooty and Tadpatri taluks owing to the new settlement; 17,804 old pattas were modified by new entries, while 35,077 were left as they were. In addition to this, 8 new ryotwari pattas were issued in inam villages, while 6 old ones remained unaltered. The jamabandi was conducted at convenient centres.

7. **OCCUPATION AND THE CHANGES THEREIN.**—The holdings at the beginning of the fasli were 898,873 acres assessed at Rs. 7,55,063. Of this an extent of 75,081 acres, assessed at Rs. 53,346, was deducted on account of relinquishments, &c., and deficiency in measurement found out in the new settlement. 61,172 acres, with an assessment of Rs. 77,216 were newly added to holdings on darkhasts and transfers entered into by private persons. The decrease in relinquishments and assignments of lands is due to the uncertainties of the season. The survey operations in the district and the adoption of their figures by the Settlement Department explain the increase under the head "excess by survey." The net holding during the fasli under report was thus acres 884,964, assessed at Rs. 7,78,933, showing a decrease of 13,909 acres in the area and an increase of Rs. 23,870 in the assessment. The increase under the latter is attributable to the introduction of the new rates of assessment in Gooty and Tadpatri taluks during the current fasli.

8. **ACTUAL CULTIVATION AND WASTE CHARGED AND REMITTED.**—The actual cultivation and waste charged and remitted in fasli 1301, as compared with those of the last fasli, are detailed in the subjoined form:—

Fasli.	Actual cultivation.	Waste charged.	Waste remitted.
1300	ACS. 756,022	ACS. 133,297	ACS. 9,554
1301	633,668	115,657	195,639
Increase or decrease	— 122,354	— 17,640	+ 126,085

Compared with fasli 1300, there was a decrease of acres 122,354 in the area actually cultivated which is due to the failure of the monsoons. The decrease of acres 17,640

under waste charged is attributed to remissions having been granted on dry waste. The amount remitted on both the wet and dry lands was Rs. 1,56,057, or Rs. 1,14,025 more than in the previous year. Owing to the failure of rains, most of the dry lands were kept waste as also wet lands under tanks which received no supply. Where the supply to irrigation sources was scanty, large extents of ayakats had to be left waste and the amount of remissions has considerably increased in consequence.

9. **WATER-RATE.**—The charge for water on dry and wet lands amounted to Rs. 14,218 and 18,013, respectively, against Rs. 42,242 and 58,395 in the preceding year. The decrease is due to the adverse season consequent on the failure of rains.

10. **REMISSIONS.**—The remissions other than waste as compared with the last fasli are given in the form appended below:—

Items.	Fasli 1300.	Fasli 1301.	Increase.	Decrease.
1. Occasional remissions	Rs. 4,902	Rs. 1,28,593	Rs. 1,23,691	..
2. Fixed remissions	1,054	25,647	24,593	..
3. Beriz deductions	8,289	8,284	..	5

The increase under the first item is due to the increased remissions granted on lands both dry and wet on which crop had totally failed and to the large Tirwakammi remissions under tanks which received little or no supply. Remission was also given on dry lands which yielded a very poor or nil outturn. The net increase under the second item is chiefly attributable to remissions allowed by the Settlement Department on the introduction of increment rates of assessment and on account of irrigation by lift. The decrease under dasabandam and cowle remissions is explained as under. The decrease under the former is due chiefly to short cultivation under dasabandam works on account of poor supply received during the year and partly to the refusal of remission to tanks left out of repair by the neglect of dasabandamdars. The decrease under the latter (cowle remissions) is due to levy of full assessment on some lands consequent on the expiry of the cowle period and to the proportionate increase in the charge on some other lands under the progressive cowle. The decrease against the third item is trifling and calls for no remarks.

11. **MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE.**—The revenue derived from all sources of miscellaneous items of Land Revenue amounted to Rs. 1,39,446 against Rs. 1,26,434 in the previous year, or Rs. 13,012 in excess as detailed in the subjoined comparative abstract:—

Serial No.	Particulars.	Demand of fasli 1300.	Demand of fasli 1301.	Increase.	Decrease.
1	Quit-rent or jodi on personal and service inams	Rs. 50,941	Rs. 51,548	Rs. 607	Rs. ..
2	Do. on dasabandam do.	1,257	1,257	..	..
3	Lands cultivated but not included in jamabandi	45	1	..	44
4	Do. without darkhast for which no pattas have been granted	56,564	49,730	..	6,834
5	Charge for water on sundry inams	11,602	4,124	..	7,478
6	Concealed cultivation	276	71	..	205
7	Cultivation of poramboke lands	111	1,682	1,571	..
8	Do. of unclaimed inams	8	6	..	2
9	Collection from village service inams for offices vacant	829	549	..	280
10	Charge for water on inam and zemindari villages	21	165	144	..
11	Revenue process service fees	611	293	..	318
12	Double charge for water on lands irrigated without permission	1,116	315	..	801
13	Rent on toddy trees	..	27,921	27,921	..
14	Sale-proceeds of trees on lands granted on darkhast	738	..	..	738
15	Quit-rent on bungalows and gardens	30	30	..	..
16	Sale-proceeds of waste lands	1,314	328	..	986
17	Excess collection over the demand	55	..	..	55
18	Other items	916	1,426	510	..
	Total	1,26,434	1,39,446	3,753	17,741
	Net increase	..	..	..	13,012

Item 1.—The increase of Rs. 607 is due to the inclusion of quit-rent appertaining to personal inams of certain villages of Ráyadug taluk, Bellary district, transferred to Dharmavaram taluk of this district during the fasli.

The decrease under item 3 is due to the conduct of jamabandi late in the year after the receipt of Board's orders regarding dry remissions by which time all the cultivation had been brought to account.

The decrease under items 4 and 9 is due to the bad season.

The decrease under item 5 is accounted for by the fact that many irrigation sources had either almost unusually scanty supply or no supply, and the cultivation of inams was consequently very small.

Item 6.—The amount of concealed cultivation is small as compared with that in the last year. This is due to better scrutiny and inspection on the part of Revenue officials. The karnams also seem to have been aware that scrutiny would be minute owing to the unfavorable character of the season.

Several assessed lands which form the adjuncts of nalas and streams, &c., were cultivated in Gooty and Tadpatri taluks as in former years. They have now been transferred to the head of poramboke by the Deputy Commissioner of Revenue Settlement in the introduction of the new rates of assessment during the fasli. Hence the increase under item 7.

The decrease under item 8 is very trifling and calls for no remark.

The increase of Rs. 144 under item 10 is attributable to the unexpected supply of water in some irrigation sources of a few inam-villages in two taluks.

Item 11.—*The decrease under Process Fees.*—The fees were collected by village agency in some taluks of the district under an erroneous impression. This was strictly prohibited in taluks where this practice was in vogue and hence the decrease. Owing to ignorance of some village officers, this still exists in some localities. This will be put a stop to.

The decrease under item 12 is due to the scanty rainfall and the consequent insufficient supply received in irrigation sources.

Item 13 appears for the first time in the Settlement report. Under Board's Proceedings, No. 53, dated 26th January 1891 (Land Revenue), the system of selling toddy trees separately from shops was introduced in this district during the current fasli, their sale-proceeds being credited to Land Revenue.

The decrease under item 14 is due to the omission of sale-proceeds of trees on lands granted on darkhast from account No. 5 (Miscellaneous—Revenue) under the orders of the Board, as these proceeds are to be credited to "Forests."

Item 16.—Owing to want of competition consequent on the adverse state of the season, there was no demand for lands and hence the decrease under this head. The remaining items 17 and 18 are of fluctuating character and consequently call for no explanation.

12. DEMAND, COLLECTION AND BALANCE—*Arrears and Current*—The statements relating to these—

- (1) Statement No. 6—Demand, Collection and Balance of zemindaries, &c.;
- (2) Statement No. 7—Land Revenue Demand, Collection and Balance;
- (3) Statement No. 7-A—Interest;
- (4) Do. „ 9—Ryotwar Demand, Collection and Balance

are not yet ready and are not therefore submitted with this report, for the reconciliation of village and taluk balances is still being done in all the taluks of the district save in Penukonda and Madakasira. The pressure of recent distress in the district and the additional work involved owing to dry remissions has retarded this work. The jamabandi had to be commenced late and the last taluk finished only in the latter part of September last. I have, however, already issued stringent orders for their early

completion and the Tahsildars are working vigorously. As the fiscal returns cannot be drawn up without the reconciliation referred to above, and without the revised demand, collection and balance for June 1892, I have not delayed submitting this report already overdue in the Board's office. Further, most of the information generally furnished in this paragraph is only a summary and narrative form of the demand, collection and balance of the year under report under the various heads of Land Revenue as detailed in the several fiscal returns mentioned *supra* which are all connected with each other. These will be submitted separately as soon as complete information is received from all the taluks.

13. COERCIVE PROCESS AND SALES FOR ARREARS OF REVENUE.—The total number of processes issued during the year under report is 84,699 against 67,247 in the previous year; of these, 83,198 were mere demand notices inclusive of 1,738 distraint notices and 1,501 sale notices. Orders to suspend the collection of kist on lands which were left waste or suffered total loss of crop on them were issued about the middle of the first kist month. Notwithstanding this concession, the ryots in several taluks, especially in Gooty, intentionally withheld payments in expectation of remissions on all their lands and declined to pay the revenue at the outset even on lands which had not suffered and wished to settle their dues after the annual settlement, but when preliminary processes under the Act were issued, they paid up the dues. This accounts for the increase in the number of demand notices. The decrease in the number of attachment and sale notices is due to the fact that extreme coercive measures were not adopted owing to the exceptional character of the season in many doubtful cases, but the collection of dues in them was left over till the jamabandi. The final demand for each taluk was not arrived at till after fasli 1301 ended. The number of defaulters against whom the coercive processes issued, the extent of land brought to sale, and the amount realised therefrom are exhibited below:—

Fasli.	Number of defaulters whose property was sold.	Extent of land sold.	AMOUNT REALISED BY SALE OF		
			Real property.	Personal property.	Total.
1300	214	ACS. 636	RS. 913	RS. 1,776	RS. 2,689
1301	113	645	310	410	720
Difference ..	— 101	+ 9	— 603	— 1,366	— 1,969

14. RECEIPTS FROM PROCESS FEES AND CHARGES.—The following comparative statement shows the number of processes served by village and special paid agency:—

	Village Agency.	Special-paid Agency.
Fasli 1300	66,049	6,285
„ 1301	84,691	1,312

The cause for the increase in the number of demand notices in paragraph *supra* accounts also for the increase in the number of processes served by village agency. The decrease of 4,973 cases under "special-paid agency" is owing to the employment of Process Service establishment in only two taluks during the fasli as against four in the preceding fasli. This accounts also for the fall in the receipts and charges. The amount of process fees realised is Rs. 293 against Rs. 611 and the charges Rs. 196 against Rs. 296 in the preceding fasli.

15. LANDS SOLD UNDER STANDING ORDER NO. 110.—Two hundred and ninety acres of dry land and 31 acres of wet land, making a total of 321 acres, assessed at Rs. 232, were sold during the year against 347 acres, assessed at Rs. 366, in the previous year. The amount realised was Rs. 328 against Rs. 1,314 in the preceding year. The decrease is due to the unfavorable character of the season. No sales took place under the remaining two Standing Orders Nos. 30 and 32.

16. ADVANCES UNDER THE LAND IMPROVEMENT LOANS ACT.—

Principal.

	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Amount of advances outstanding at the beginning of the year	18,528	5	6			
Advances made during the year	78,990	0	0			
				97,518	5	6
Advances, the repayment of which fell due during the year	3,673	10	11			
Deduct amount recovered	2,826	0	3			
Amount written off				2,826	0	3
Balance recoverable	94,281	5	3			
Irrecoverable recommended for being written off	411	0	0			
				* 94,692	5	3

Interest.

Amount outstanding at the beginning of the year	+ 132	10	0			
Amount accrued during the year	826	14	0			
				959	8	0
Deduct. { Amount collected during the year	+ 816	2	4			
{ Amount written off				816	2	4
Balance. { Recoverable	102	4	6			
{ Interest on irrecoverable arrears	41	1	2			
				143	5	8

* This amount includes also Rs. 1-1-7 paid in excess by one individual.

† *Vide* remarks in the statement.

‡ This includes Rs. 13-2-11 paid in excess which should be adjusted for fasli 1302.

Owing to the unfavorable character of the season, a great impetus was given to the sinking of wells. This accounts for the large advances during the current year. The bulk of the amount was advanced in the taluk of Gooty and Madakasira. In the former considerable amount was also expended for reclamation of waste lands. Much advantage was taken this year of the special well rules.

AGRICULTURISTS LOANS ACT.—

	RS.	A.	P.
Amount of advances outstanding at the beginning of the year.	235	0	0
Advances made during the year	2,390	0	0
Total	2,625	0	0
Advances, the repayments of which fell due during the year	178	12	0
Amount recovered			
Balance recoverable	2,625	0	0

The failure of crops in the year under report (fasli 1301) and the consequent scarcity of fodder occasioned some ryots to seek State aid for fodder. There was great mortality among cattle owing to dearth of forage, and when the south-west monsoon burst punctually, there were many applications for purchase of cattle to begin agricultural operations for this year. Hence the advance under this. The reasons for the ryots not seeking Government aid in a large measure were mentioned in the jamabandi report for the last year. Rupees 235 was the recoverable balance at the beginning of the year. The particulars of interest accrued thereon have not yet been clearly explained by the Tahsildar who has been called upon to supply the information.

17. COSTS IN SUITS.—No costs were awarded to Government during the fasli. The balance outstanding at the beginning of the fasli was Rs. 80-14-9. Of this, Rs. 75-8-0 has been collected in the course of the year, the remainder Rs. 5-6-9 having been treated as irrecoverable under Board's Proceedings, No. 1282, dated 22nd February 1892 (Miscellaneous—Land Revenue).

18. LANDS NEWLY ACQUIRED BY PUBLIC SERVANTS.—Statement No. 13 exhibits lands newly acquired by public servants. An extent of 1 acre and 95 cents, assessed at Rs. 3-6-6, was purchased by the Tahsildar of Tadpatri in North Arcot district. Two gumastahs in the taluks of Gooty and Anantapur purchased lands measuring acres 14.02, assessed at Rs. 35-13-0, during the year under report.

19. RUINED TANKS.—*Nil*.

20. AGRICULTURAL STOCK.—No cattle census was taken this year under Board's Proceedings, No. 7535, dated 31st December 1891.

21. SUB-DIVISION OF QUIT-RENT.—No applications were received during the year under this head.

22. BOUNDARY AND FIELD MARKS.—Tadpatri, Gooty and Penukonda are the only surveyed taluks in the district. The survey in the other taluks is in progress. Two thousand eight hundred and ninety stones are reported to be out of their proper situations. Owing to the distress during the current fasli, the inspecting officers had little time to give to this portion of their work. They have been warned to adopt prompt measures for replacing the missing stones.

23. EXAMINATION OF VILLAGE AND TALUK ACCOUNTS.—These accounts were thoroughly gone through by my office establishment during the jamabandi of Gooty and Tadpatri taluks. The reviews * on the same together with copies of the reports of the Divisional officers on the examination they made as jamabandi officers and a copy of my orders thereon are submitted herewith as required in paragraph 62 of Board's Proceedings, No. 128, dated 6th May 1890. I have distributed the reviews on Gooty and Tadpatri taluks to Divisional officers, Tahsildars and Deputy Tahsildars, for their information and future guidance and for the issue of necessary instructions to the Revenue Inspectors and village officers on the subject.

24. APPLICATIONS FOR TRANSFER OF PATTAS MADE TO REGISTRATION OFFICERS.—With reference to Board's Proceedings, No. 881, dated 16th October 1888, a statement showing the disposal of patta transfer applications received during fasli 1301 is herewith submitted. The number of applications filed in the Registration Department, viz., 663 (of which 147 applications were received during the last quarter of the year), is considerably less than that received directly by Revenue officers. This is due to the fact that Sub-Registrars effect transfers only when deeds of sale or gift are registered in their offices, while the Revenue officers have power to deal with all cases even in the absence of such documents. In unsurveyed taluks of the district, parties cannot give the exact boundaries, &c., of their lands and therefore to some extent prefer going to Revenue officers. Two hundred and twenty-nine cases were pending at the end of the fasli. Out of these, 19 have since been disposed of, while the rest are either pending sub-divisions or are sent to village officers for verification of the boundaries, &c., of lands detailed in the transfer applications. As the Revenue Inspectors will be provided shortly with survey instruments, the delay that is now attendant upon correct sub-division of fields will greatly vanish. Notices have been published in the District Gazette in such cases as come under the purview of paragraph 6 of Board's Standing Order No. 20. The pending cases are not disposed of as the time notified in these cases has not yet expired.

25. VERNACULAR CORRESPONDENCE IN THE ASSISTANT AND HEAD ASSISTANT COLLECTORS' OFFICES.—The Head Assistant Collector, who is the only European Assistant in the district, reports that vernacular papers were disposed of without the aid of English abstracts.

26. I regret the delay in the submission of this report which was due to late receipt of returns from the taluks. The unfavorable character of the season this year and the consequent failure of crops throughout necessitated dry remissions for which proposals had to be submitted and sanction of the Board received. This sanction was received in the latter part of April, and the jamabandi had, therefore, to be commenced late in the year. The prevalence of distress and the famine operations and the introduction of new settlement in the two northern taluks threw additional work on Divisional officers and some Tahsildars which greatly retarded the progress of the jamabandi. The jamabandi of the last taluk was finished only on the 24th September last. The report could not have been submitted earlier.

27. CONDUCT OF PUBLIC SERVANTS.—I have no information to give on this point having just joined the district.

ANANTAPUR,
23rd November 1892.

(Signed) C. H. MOUNSEY,
Collector.

SETTLEMENT REPORT

OF

BELLARY.

I HAVE the honour to submit the annual report on the settlement of land revenue of the district for fasli 1301, a list with the prescribed statements, on the basis of which this report has been drawn up, herewith accompanes.

2. SEASON AND RAINFALL.—The season was very unfavorable for agricultural operations during the year owing to scanty rainfall. The following statement shows the rainfall for 1891–92 as compared with that of 1890–91 and the district average:—

Months.	District average for the previous 20 years.	1890–91.	1891–92.
<i>South-west Monsoon.</i>			
April	0·55	1·59	0·44
May	2·00	1·14	0·53
June	2·65	1·94	2·00
July	2·66	1·91	1·15
August	3·42	3·45	2·07
September	4·93	4·82	1·06
<i>North-east Monsoon.</i>			
October	4·85	2·99	2·05
November	1·21	5·59	0·59
December	0·22	0·71	0·00
January	0·06	0·00	0·00
February	0·02	0·00	0·03
March	0·13	0·14	0·00
Total ..	22·70	24·28	9·92

The rainfall of the south-west monsoon was quite inadequate, while the north-east monsoon was also a general failure, the quantity being only a quarter of that of the previous year.

The largest rainfall registered was in the Hospet taluk, viz., 20·43 inches for both the monsoons, but it was not general. The smallest was 6·27 inches in Ráyadrug. Hadagalli had the least rainfall in the south-west monsoon and Ráyadrug in the north-east monsoon.

The effect on the whole was very prejudicial to agricultural operations. Large tracts lay waste, and both the earlier and later crops suffered greatly. In extensive tracts there was a total failure of crop, or a yield of less than 2-annas crop, especially in the four eastern taluks which depend greatly on the north-east monsoon. Indeed the season was almost as bad as that in the great famine year.

The want of rainfall also caused great loss amongst the cattle for want of fodder and water. My report on famine printed in Board's Proceedings, Revenue Settlement, &c., No. 768, dated 3rd December 1892, contains a full account of what occurred in this district.

There were 247 tanks in good order this year against 241 in the previous year. Two tanks were transferred to the Anantapur district from the Ráyadrug taluk of this district, viz., those at Santekondapur and Mamadur. Three in the Harpanahalli taluk breached. Repairs were executed to 2 tanks in Bellary to 9 in the Adóni taluk. Only 11 tanks in the district received full supply against 107 in the previous year. These were, 7 in Kúdligi and 4 in Ráyadrug. Ninety-nine received no supply at all, while the rest only received a partial supply.

3. **CONDITION AND OUTTURN OF CROPS.**—The condition and outturn of crops was very poor. Much of the crop withered and was removed for fodder or was allowed to be grazed by cattle. 897 acres yielded a bumper crop against 8,502 acres in the previous year. About a third of the cultivated area (or between five and six lakhs of acres), which was principally grown with cholum, cotton, korralu and cumbu, yielded no crop. 431,017 acres lay altogether waste and 512,717 yielded less than 4 annas.

4. **PRICES.**—The subjoined statement compares the average prices per garce of the most important food-grains and horse-gram for this and the previous fasli :—

Grains.						Fasli 1300.	Fasli 1301.
						RS.	RS.
Paddy	{ 1st sort	...	...	...	...	190	239
	{ 2nd sort	...	...	...	...	174	213
Rice	{ 1st sort	...	...	...	...	447	562
	{ 2nd sort	...	...	...	...	402	537
Cholum	...	...	...	...	...	166	252
Ragi	...	...	...	...	...	135	217
Cumbu	...	...	...	...	...	174	254
Horse-gram	...	...	...	...	...	223	296

There was a general rise in the prices of all grains. This was the more felt, since exportation in the early part of the year to the Southern districts drained the district of much of its stock of grain.

5. **PERMANENTLY-SETTLED ESTATES.**—There are no such estates in the district.

6. **WHOLE INAM VILLAGES.**—The number of whole inam villages remains the same as in last year and there was no change in the revenue from them. Of the 91 inam villages 8 are rent free.

7. **RYOTWAR SETTLEMENT.**—There were 703 ryotwar villages against 652 of the previous year, showing an increase of 51. In the Bellary taluk, in which the new rates of settlement were introduced during the fasli, the village accounts were prepared for each survey village instead of for each karnam's charge as in the other unsettled taluks. There was therefore an increase of 54 villages in Bellary, there being 155 survey villages against 101 karnams' charges of last year. The 3 marginally-noted

1. Pasalabisolahalli.
2. Santekendapuram.
3. BommaSanapalli

villages of the Ráyadrug taluk, whose area and assessment were brought to the accounts of fasli 1300, were excluded during the current year owing to their

transfer to the Dharmavaram taluk of Anantapur district according to the notification of the Government published at page 446 of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 19th May 1891. As the jamabandi for

fasli 1300 of the Ráyadrug taluk was over by the time the notification appeared, these villages were not transferred in that year. There was thus a net increase of 51 villages.

The taluks of Adóni and Ráyadrug were settled by myself and the other six as noted in the margin.

The jamabandi of the Ráyadrug taluk alone was completed within the end of the fasli. The other taluks were all settled after the end of the fasli.

	Date when finished.
1. Adóni	15th July 1892.
2. Harpanahalli	22nd " "
3. Kúdligi	6th Aug. "
4. Alúr	12th Sept. "
5. Hadagalli	17th " "
6. Hospet	15th Oct. "
7. Bellary	14th Nov. "

This unusual delay was mostly due to the necessity for careful scrutiny of remission accounts, also too great increase of work owing to the prevalence of distress. In the Bellary taluk it was due also to the introduction of the new settlement. The settlement "aveza," the account showing the numbers in each block and the rates of assessment, and the "asamiwar chitta" (similar to No. 10 account of the Village Manual) were handed over by the Settlement Department to the Tahsildar very late. The first was given only on 3rd June 1892, the last on the 16th October 1892. Further, delay was caused owing to the incompetency of karnams. The Board is aware that the mental calibre of these Ceded District officers is not of a high order. Delay in Hospet was caused by the confusion discovered in the accounts of the village of Hosur in the Hospet taluk (regarding which see my letters to the Board (Land Revenue), Ref. No. 3779, dated 1st August 1892, No. 5522, dated 11th November 1892, and No. 6115, dated 19th December 1892, on the conduct of the late Hospet Tasildar M.R.Ry. C. Guru Rao Garu). This village has a large wet ayacut irrigated by the Tungabhadra channel. It is notoriously unhealthy, and is somewhat unwieldy. There were frequent changes in the *personal* of the karnams. The Head Assistant Collector therefore undertook a special jamabandi of the village which occupied him, off and on, for four months. He overhauled the accounts for five years from fasli 1297, and they were thoroughly scrutinised.

The number of pattas, under ryotwari tenure, were 103,138 against 101,237 of the previous fasli, showing a net increase of 1,901. This chiefly occurs in the taluks of Hadagalli, Harpanahalli, Alúr and Adóni. It is due to the issue of special pattas for resumed and fully assessed village service inams, to the issue of separate pattas to joint holders of land when so desired, and to the issue of pattas for land taken up on darkhast and for "Sivaijama" lands of previous years. Owing to the introduction of the new settlement the number of pattas in the Bellary taluk decreased by about 500 on account of the clubbing of separate pattas held by the same individual in a village.

8. **OCCUPATION AND THE CHANGES THEREIN.**—The subjoined statement shows the extent and assessment of ryotwar holdings for fasli 1301 as compared with the figures of 1300 :—

Fasli.	Dry.		Wet.		Total.	
	Acrea.	Assessment.	Acrea.	Assessment.	Acrea.	Assessment.
1300	1,453,474	10,63,617	35,858	2,01,658	1,489,332	12,65,275
1301	1,481,026	10,93,730	36,087	2,09,506	1,517,113	13,03,236
Difference.	+ 27,552	+ 30,113	+ 229	+ 7,848	+ 27,781	+ 37,961

There is a net increase of 1·8 per cent. in the area of holdings over that of the last fasli (1300).

More than half of the increase, under dry is in the Bellary taluk. It is due mainly to the introduction of the survey areas, partly to other causes. There is also a large increase in the Harpanahalli and Hadagalli taluks. The other taluks show a smaller increase, whilst Ráyadrug alone shows a large decrease. Under wet there is, comparatively, a large increase in the Hospet and Harpanahalli taluks.

It will be noticed under "wet" that there is a large increase in assessment, disproportionate to the small increase of area. It is due principally to wet lands under the Tungabhadra channels in the Bellary taluk having been incorrectly transferred to permanent double crop by the Settlement Department. This mistake has been corrected by the Board (Board's Proceedings, dated 9th December 1892, Mis. No. 9332, Settlement). It is also due partly to the taking up of new lands.

The south-west monsoon began well enough and the ryots had no warning of the disastrous failure which was to follow. Consequently there were no relinquishments, whilst the occupation of land with or without application in the earlier months proceeded as usual. There was, however, a marked decrease in the area taken up on *darkhast*, only 23,467 acres being taken up against 44,988 acres of the last fasli.

The indication of the bad season, which prevented the ryots after August 1891 from applying for lands, partly accounts for this decrease. There were also the usual causes, viz., (1) non-payment of the value of trees standing on the land occupied or applied for; (2) the land being a portion of, or adjoining a block of, 100 acres unoccupied for 18 months and requiring the opinion of the Forest-officers; (3) non-expiry of appeal time in cases disposed of; (4) neglect of ryots to put in boundary marks for portions of fields occupied or applied; and (5) the neglect in some cases of the village officers to send up A or D memoranda.

The following statement compares the figures of faslis 1300 and 1301 under the items "Lands relinquished" and "Lands bought in by Government":—

Faslis.	Lands relinquished.		Lands bought in by Government.	
	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.
1300	20,050	Rs. 8,468	373	Rs. 391
1301	14,975	8,764	585	633
Difference ..	— 5,075	+ 296	+ 212	+ 242

There is a decrease in the extent relinquished, whilst there is an increase under assessment. A large extent of dry land, nearly 8,600 acres assessed at Rs. 1,700, was relinquished in Ráyadrug taluk. These are mostly poor red-soil lands assessed at low rates which are generally given up by the ryots periodically, and this year they did not take up fresh lands. This was the case also in the red-soil portions of the Alúr and Adóni taluks.

The increase under lands bought in by Government was due to the bad season.

9. ACTUAL CULTIVATION AND WASTE CHARGED AND REMITTED.—The actual area under cultivation is compared in the abstract statement given below:—

Faslis.	Dry.	Wet.	Total.
1300	Acres. 1,387,028	Acres. 31,930	Acres. 1,418,958
1301	1,057,693	28,403	1,086,096
Difference ..	— 3,29,335	— 3,627	— 3,32,962

The total area brought under cultivation is 71.6 per cent. of the total occupied area. In the previous fasli the percentage was 95.2.

The decrease though general was most prominent in the black-cotton soil taluks of Bellary, Alúr and Adóni and especially the first where the area was less than half last year's cultivation.

The decrease in cultivation of wet lands is conspicuous in the Ráyadrug, Adóni, Hadagalli and Kúdligi taluks.

The particulars of waste charged and waste remitted for the two faslis 1300 and 1301 are given in the subjoined statement:—

Faslis.	Waste charged.			Waste remitted.				Waste remitted total.	
				Dry.		Wet.			
	Dry.	Wet.	Total.	Acres.	Assess-ment.	Acres.	Assess-ment.	Acres.	Assess-ment.
1300	66,446	3,063	69,509	..	Rs. ..	866	Rs. 3,995	866	3,995
1301	32,194	2,027	34,221	391,139	2,31,526	5,657	25,574	396,796	2,57,100
Difference ..	— 34,252	— 1,036	— 35,288	+391,139	+2,31,526	+4,791	+ 21,579	+375,930	+2,53,105

All this great difference is due to the extreme dryness of the season. Wet remissions were general in all taluks and were largest in Harpanahalli, Kúdligi and Ráyadrug. Remissions on waste were heaviest in the black-cotton soil taluks depending on the north-east monsoon. Bellary and Alúr each exceeds a lakh.

10. WATER-RATE.—The amounts of teerwajasti (water-rate on dry lands) and fasaljasti (charge for second crop on wet lands) of this fasli are given below, with those of 1300, for comparison:—

Fasli.	Teerwajasti.	Fasaljasti.
	RS.	RS.
1300	13,389	42,435
1301	11,350	28,996
Difference ..	— 2,039	— 13,439

The decrease follows deficient rainfall. For the decrease under "fasaljasti" in the Bellary taluk there is in addition the special reason already alluded to in paragraph above. The mistake of the Revenue Settlement Department must be rectified in fasli 1302.

11. REMISSIONS.—In my letter embodied in Board's Proceedings, No. 275, dated 7th April 1892, I recommended large remissions of assessment on dry land in the affected tracts. My proposals comprised full remission on waste and on land cultivated which resulted in total failure or yielded less than two-annas crop; remission of 75 per cent. on land which yielded a two-annas crop, 50 per cent. on land which yielded above 2 annas but not exceeding 4 annas, and 25 per cent. on crop above 4 annas and below 6 annas, remission being extended to unauthorized cultivation of Government land, to inam fully assessed and to inams bearing a jodi or quit-rent equal to the full assessment. The Board was pleased to accept all these recommendations, but restricted the concession to waste and to cultivated land which yielded less than two-annas crop, full assessment being remitted in these cases. As regards lands cultivated which yielded a crop of 2 annas and more but less than 6 annas, the Board decided that no remission was necessary if the next monsoon should prove favorable; and the collection of the demand on such lands was accordingly suspended until such time as the results of the next monsoon should be known. As this monsoon proved favorable, the collection of this suspended amount was begun from 15th October 1892.

The total of these dry remissions on all classes of land as estimated was Rs. 6,71,393. The actual amount granted was less by Rs. 4,821, or Rs. 6,66,572.

The estimated remissions on wet lands amounted to Rs. 42,200, but the actual amount granted was Rs. 44,583, or Rs. 2,383 in excess of estimate. Thus the total of actuals was less than the estimate by Rs. 2,438. A separate statement showing the dry and wet remissions granted in each taluk has been lately submitted to the Board (Revenue Settlement) with my letter No. 1748, dated 31st December 1892 (Indexed).

Remission for loss other than waste.

Faslis.	Occasional.	Fixed.	Beriz deduction.
1300	1,682	28,295	28,321
1301	3,34,672	41,752	15,831
Difference ..	+ 3,32,990	+ 13,457	— 12,490

There was a large increase under both the first two items. Last year no remissions were granted for withered crop. The taluks of Alúr, Ráyadrug, Bellary and Adóni show the heaviest losses of revenue on dry crops owing to the total failure of the later crops on black lands.

The increase under the second head is due to the fact of the new settlement having been introduced into Bellary taluk, which increased the amounts under the

items (1) remission granted on account of irrigation by lift, and (2) increment remission allowed on the gradual introduction of the new rates of settlement. The amount under "increment remission" will gradually disappear, while that under irrigation by lift will remain.

Under the head of beriz deductions there is a small increase of Rs. 62, a sum equal to the assessment on certain resumed and relinquished service inams taken up for forest reserves in the Adóni taluk and ordered * to be deducted from the demand in favour of the Village Service Fund; while decrease occurs in the case of the items noted below:—

(1) *Tasdik allowances due to Religious Institutions.*—Under this head there was a large amount of arrears awaiting disbursement in Adóni owing to the absence of parties and to some misunderstanding between the members of the Muhammadan committee and the trustees of a religious institution regarding appointments of officials; in others to the late attendance of parties after the kist period was over. In one case the payment was not made owing to the absence of collections in the village, most of the land revenue having been remitted. Orders have been issued to Tahsildars to see that the disbursements are promptly made.

(2) *Allowances to Kandachar Peons.*—In last year's statement it was noted that this item would disappear in fasli 1301; but it still remains on the list owing to the inams of a village in the Hadagalli taluk not having been enfranchised owing to an oversight. A statement has since been submitted to the Inam Commissioner for purposes of enfranchisement.

12. MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE.—The demand under miscellaneous revenue was Rs. 1,44,356 against Rs. 1,66,645 of the previous year, thus showing a net decrease of Rs. 22,289. The subjoined table represents the items in which large variations have occurred as well as those which had no existence last year:—

Items.	Fasli 1300.	Fasli 1301.	Increase.	Decrease.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Jodi on service inams	54,890	40,604	..	14,286
2. Land cultivated but not included in the jamabandi	175	1	..	174
3. Lands cultivated without darkhast, &c.	35,076	20,905	..	14,171
4. Cultivation on poramboke lands	929	2,062	1,133	..
5. Charge for water on minor inams	7,541	5,325	..	2,216
6. Excess collection	15,446	23,941	8,475	..
7. Revenue deposits transferred to Land Revenue Miscellaneous	..	910	910	..

Item No. 1.—The decrease is general in all taluks except Ráyadrug. It was due to the grant of remissions this year as well as to relinquishments of inams which in consequence were transferred to the head of "ryotwari."

Item No. 2.—During this year the jamabandi of all taluks except Ráyadrug was completed after the close of the fasli. Hence the decrease.

Item No. 3.—The decrease was due to a less extent of land being taken up consequent on the failure of rains, and to the concession granted that remission may be given on lands unauthorizedly cultivated.

Item No. 4.—Increase is owing to the large area of tank-beds brought under cultivation this year under the special orders of the Board.

Item No. 5.—The decrease is general throughout the district and is owing to the insufficient supply received in most of the sources of irrigation.

Item No. 6.—Excess collection was larger in Kúdigli, Bellary and Ráyadrug, and was large in Hospet, Hadagalli and Harpanahalli. In Alúr and Adóni, the worst affected parts of the district, there was none. Bellary has a special reason, viz., the introduction of the new settlement during the year which upset the old areas and assessments. In most taluks before the remissions were finally granted some collections had been made, and a portion of this amount having been subsequently remitted, the entries were classed as excess collections.

Item No. 7.—This is a new item. It represents the assessment of past years on dasabandam inams attached in consequence of the inamdars having failed to keep the works in good repair. The amounts, which were held under revenue deposits, were transferred to the credit of Land Revenue, Miscellaneous under orders of the Board, No. 570, dated 18th September 1891 (Land Revenue).

13. DEMAND COLLECTION AND BALANCE—CURRENT.—The following statement shows the current demand, collection and balance of quit-rent and cesses in whole inam villages and ryotwar, miscellaneous and cesses:—

	Current.	Demand.	Collection.	Balance.
		RS.	RS.	RS.
Shrotriem quit-rent and cesses	15,690	13,025	2,665	
Land revenue, miscellaneous and cesses	9,59,922	6,03,879	3,56,043	
Total	9,75,612	6,16,904	3,58,708	

The total demand under the above items amounted to Rs. 9,75,612 against Rs. 16,63,188 of the previous year, thus showing a loss of revenue of Rs. 6,87,576, and this was due, as already explained, to the large amount of remissions on wet and dry lands owing to adverse season. The decrease is confined to land revenue and miscellaneous. There is a slight increase of Rs. 41 under cesses in whole inam villages.

Under cesses in ryotwar villages there was a slight decrease (Rs. 738). This was due to the fall in the item of water-rate and to large relinquishments of land in Ráyadrug, Alúr and Adóni taluks especially, the first. There was an increase in the Bellary taluk owing to the introduction of the new settlement rates and survey areas. Collection was poor owing to the bad season, which crippled the resources of all the smaller ryots. There were large grants of dry and wet remissions, and the introduction of the new settlement in Bellary which retarded the completion of the jamabandi. Subsequent collections have somewhat reduced the balance.

These reasons do not apply with equal force to the collection of quit-rent and cesses due from whole inam villages. The balance here is comparatively small, being only 17 per cent. of the demand. Though the season affected the cultivation and ryots of inam villages as seriously as those of ryotwar villages, no remissions were granted in the former villages by Government. The balance has moreover been largely reduced by collections made after the end of the fasli.

14. The subjoined statement shows the demand, collection and balance of arrears.

	Arrears.	Demand.	Collection.	Remission.	Balance.
		RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Shrotriem quit-rent and cesses	223	223	..	..	..
Land revenue, miscellaneous and cesses	40,923	35,913	865	4,145	
Total	41,146	36,136	865	4,145	

There was no shrotriem balance uncollected at the close of the fasli. The arrear balances are generally due from ryots of poor circumstances or those not resident in the district, and collections were slack owing to the adversity of the season. The greater portion of the arrears at the close of the year has since been collected.

A statement explaining the difference for each month between the collection shown in the demand, collection and balance statement and that shown in the treasury account submitted to the Accountant-General is under preparation in the Account Department and will shortly be submitted.

15. COERCIVE PROCESSES AND SALES FOR ARREARS OF REVENUE.—The statement appended below gives the particulars of coercive processes issued for the collection of arrears, the number of defaulters proceeded against, the value and extent of property sold, and the amount realized by sale.

Fasli.	Notice of demand.	Notice of attachment or distraint.	Notice of sale.	Number of defaulters whose property was sold.	Value of property sold.		Bought in by Government for nominal price.		Purchased by private individuals.		Total.	
					Estimated value.	Value realised.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.
1300 ..	100,169	2,439	1,787	158	Rs. 20,838	Rs. 1,953	755	Rs. 562	306	Rs. 379	1,061	Rs. 941
1301 ..	127,379	2,339	1,355	260	39,959	2,732	1,096	885	859	952	1,187	898
Difference.	+ 27,270	- 100	- 432	+ 102	+ 19,121	+ 773	+ 341	+ 323	+ 553	+ 573	+ 126	- 43

The year being a very unfavorable one, demand notices naturally increased largely in number, but there was no necessity for recourse being had to real coercion. The Board (Land Revenue) in its Proceedings, Mis. No. 8800, dated 11th December 1891, was pleased to permit the stoppage of coercive processes in the case of dues on lands other than those irrigated from the Tungabhadra channels. The number of defaulters whose property was sold, however, increased, and consequently the amount of personal and real property brought to sale. This could not be helped, and the increase was not large. The increase shown under the extent of land bought in by Government occurs in Káyadrug, Bellary, Adóni and Hospet. These lands appear to have been valueless or had become exhausted, and there were therefore no bidders.

16. RECEIPTS FROM PROCESS FEES AND CHARGES AND THE EXTENT TO WHICH SPECIAL PAID ESTABLISHMENTS WERE UTILISED FOR SERVING PROCESSES.—Though the total number of processes of all kinds issued was 128,942 against 102,165 of the previous year, no special paid agency was entertained in the district during the fasli. As in the previous year this duty devolved on the village and taluk establishments. No fees were charged or collected.

17. LAND SOLD UNDER BOARD'S STANDING ORDERS.—No lands were sold under Board's Standing Orders Nos. 30 and 34, but under Standing Order No. 110 (Revised Edition, acres 201 assessed at Rs. 251 were sold for Rs. 525 in four taluks.

18. ADVANCES, LAND IMPROVEMENT LOANS ACT—(a) *Ordinary Rules*.—The opening balance of the fasli was Rs. 4,595, and a large sum of Rs. 92,701 was granted during the year for purposes of well-sinking, removal of nuth-grass and other improvements. The largest amount was advanced in Bellary and Alúr, in both of which the scarcity was much felt. This gave relief to a number of the poorer classes by enabling them to eke out a livelihood by cooly labour in their own villages. Of the total amount of Rs. 97,296, the sum which became repayable in the year was Rs. 413 (Rs. 313 in Hadagalli and Rs. 100 in Adóni), of which only Rs. 160 was realized in the Hadagalli taluk. The recoverable balance at the end of the fasli was Rs. 97,136.

(b) *Special Well Rules*.—The balance under this item at the commencement of the fasli was Rs. 8,400 and the sum advanced in the year Rs. 92,799, making a total of Rs. 1,01,199.

The amount which became repayable in the year only amounted to Rs. 44, but Rs. 1,519 were actually repaid.

The excess repayment is explained by the fact that some of the ryots to whom the amounts had been advanced voluntarily returned it before the amounts were due as they found themselves unable to undertake the works. The recoverable balance is Rs. 99,680.

AGRICULTURAL LOANS.—The amounts advanced under this item was Rs. 42,078, of which about Rs. 41,500 were appropriated for purchase of fodder alone mostly in Bellary and Alúr. A large number of agricultural cattle in these two taluks, which would otherwise have died, were in consequence saved.

INTEREST.—The total amount of recoverable interest under both the Land Improvement and Agricultural Acts, together with the outstanding arrears of the last fasli, amounted to Rs. 480, of which a sum of Rs. 326 has been realized. The remainder Rs. 154 will be collected in due course.

19. COSTS IN CIVIL SUITS.—There were no civil suits filed during the year.

20. LANDS ACQUIRED BY PUBLIC SERVANTS.—The extent of lands acquired during the fasli by public servants was acres 94.41 assessed at Rs. 55-1-0 as against acres 30 with an assessment of Rs. 86 of the previous year. All of this was acquired either by clerks or accountants. No officer of the higher grades acquired any landed property or interest in it. All the provisions of the Board's Standing Order No. 248 are being observed.

21. RUINED TANKS.—No ruined tanks were made over during the year to private individuals for repairs at the special rate of assessment.

22. INTEREST.—The total amount of interest which accrued during the year on revenue under ryotwar, miscellaneous, cesses, and shrotriem jodi was Rs. 644, and with the balance at the beginning of the year it amounted to Rs. 731, of which a sum of Rs. 287 was collected during the fasli.

23. SUB-DIVISION OF QUIT-RENT.—No applications were received during the year under this head.

24. INSPECTION OF BOUNDARY MARKS.—In their inspections of fields and crops, Revenue Inspectors are required to attend to this important work and to report in their weekly diaries the numbers of fields and stones they inspect and the numbers of those missing which have been restored. But during the year under report the work was necessarily somewhat neglected owing to the necessity for more extended inspection of wet and dry crops for purposes of remission, and to the prevalence of famine. The matter will receive more attention in future. Orders will again be issued on the subject.

A statement is enclosed as called for in Board's Proceedings, No. 128, dated 6th May 1890.

25. EXAMINATION OF VILLAGE AND TALUK ACCOUNTS.—The reports from the Divisional officers of Hospet and Adóni were received in December last, and that of the Jamabandi officer of Bellary on the 3rd instant. I shall shortly review them and submit them.

26. APPLICATION FOR TRANSFER OF PATTAS.—A statement showing the number of applications for transfer of holdings received in fasli 1301, both through the Registration department and by the Revenue officers direct from the parties, is enclosed.

Of the 340 applications pending from last fasli, 267 were disposed of and 73 remain pending in Alúr. These were presented by parties desiring change of registry without the consent of the registered holders. According to orders passed, notices were published in the District Gazette, but the orders having been since modified, fresh notices were again issued and published. The prescribed time not having expired within the end of the fasli, the registry could not be altered. Of the 259 applications pending at the end of this fasli, 172 have since been disposed of. The remainder will be disposed of soon. The number of applications received during the year was less by about 800 than those presented in the previous year. This decrease is due to the bad season. Of the 259 applications pending disposal at the close of the fasli under report, 235 were received during the last quarter of the year.

The percentage of disposal in the total number of applications received by the Revenue and Registration departments is shown below:—

	PER CENT.
Registration Department	89
Revenue do.	92

The orders of the Board in paragraph 6 of Standing Order No. 20 were brought into force during the fasli in 55 cases, involving an extent of 395 acres. In a large number of cases in which notices were issued inviting objections for the transfer of registry of holdings which have been in the enjoyment of non-pattadars from a long time, the period allowed had not expired at the end of the year, and in a few other cases objection petitions were put in and were still under inquiry.

27. VERNACULAR CORRESPONDENCE IN THE ASSISTANT AND HEAD ASSISTANT COLLECTORS' OFFICES.—The Head Assistant and Assistant Collectors are not in the habit of disposing of vernacular correspondence on English abstracts prepared by clerks.

28. **EXAMINATION OF AGRICULTURAL STOCK.**—Numbers of cattle were driven to the hills and other pasture grounds just at the time when their census ought to have been taken owing to the adverse season and want of fodder and so they were not counted this year. The return was dispensed with by permission of the Board (Proceedings, Mis. No. 7425, dated 19th December 1891, Settlement Department).

29. **APPORTIONMENT OF COLLECTIONS BETWEEN LAND REVENUE, MISCELLANEOUS AND CESSSES.**—This statement is submitted by Tahsildars every month to the Treasury Deputy Collector with the Taluk Manual statement of demand, collection and balance. A statement showing the collections under different heads of revenue is also submitted with the above. Any inaccuracies noticed in the above are pointed out by the Treasury Deputy Collector to the Tahsildars. A talukwar statement of collections of each fasli made in fasli 1301 will shortly be submitted in the Account Department with the revised demand, collection and balance statement.

30. **EXPLANATION OF DELAY.**—I much regret the delay which has occurred in the submission of this report. It was due on the 1st October 1892, but the jamabandi of Bellary was not completed until the 14th November 1892 owing to the introduction of new settlement. The last account was received on the 25th December 1892, and most of the returns had to be sent back for corrections or explanation. Everywhere the jamabandi work was unusually heavy owing to the necessity for a more searching scrutiny of accounts than usual in consequence of the adverse season and failure of crops.

31. **CONDUCT OF PUBLIC SERVANTS.**—The Huzur Sheristadar, M.R.Ry. K. Venkoba Rao Garu, continues to deserve the high opinion I have already expressed of him. Of the Tahsildars, I must specially commend M.R.Ry. M. V. Chelapati Nayudu Garu of Bellary. Not only was he indefatigable during a period of great anxiety in consequence of the prevailing scarcity, but he worked most cheerfully through the period of abnormal pressure immediately following it, owing to the introduction of the new settlement. He has had a very hard year of work and has never failed me.

M.R.Ry. Subbaraya Mudaliar Garu of Alur has also worked very well, though the pressure was not so prolonged as in the case of Bellary. As regards M.R.Ry. Guru Rao Garu of Hospet, my opinion is not favorable (*vide* my reports to the Land Revenue Board).

BELLARY,
17th January 1893.

(Signed) R. SEWELL,
Collector.

SETTLEMENT REPORT

OF

KURNOOL.

I HAVE the honour to submit report on the settlement of land revenue of Kurnool district for fasli 1301 (1891-92) accompanied by the prescribed statements.

2. **SEASON AND RAINFALL.**—Except in Sirvel and Nandyál, the season in the remaining four taluks west of the Nallamalais, was generally unfavorable. It was exceptionally bad in Cumbum and Márkápúr taluks owing to the failure of both the monsoons during the year under report, and to failure of timely rains during the previous year. The rainfall throughout the district was unseasonable, and more or less deficient, being only 17·79 inches against 26·61 in the previous year, and 37·49 in the year before (1889-90). The failure of rains so considerably affected the out-turn of both the irrigated and the dry crops that large remissions were rendered necessary not only for wet waste, but also for dry lands. None of the tanks in the district received a good supply. The failure of water in the Cumbum tank for second crop cultivation greatly crippled the resources of that taluk. In October 1891 that portion of the district which comprises the taluks of Cumbum and Márkápúr began to exhibit signs of distress which subsequently extended to other parts, and assumed a serious aspect. It was therefore found necessary to afford relief to the distressed population. Famine works were opened in all the taluks except Nandyál and Sirvel.

3. **CONDITION AND OUTTURN OF CROPS.**—This was generally far worse than in the previous year, especially in Cumbum and Márkápúr, the latter being the most seriously affected portion of the whole district. The average yield of food-grains was bumper, ·66, average, 4·78 and middling, 3·77 against 2·82, 20·29 and 56·38, respectively, in the previous year, and that of other crops, ·02 bumper, 2·82 average and 3·24 middling against 3·10, 20·23 and 54·33, respectively.

4. **PRICES.**—Compared with the previous year, there was a marked rise in the prices of all the grains due to failure of rains. Prices having exceeded the scarcity rates, there was a general clamour amongst the poorer classes of people and in the town of Kurnool, there occurred two grain riots.

5. **WHOLE INAM VILLAGES.**—There was no change under this head, the number of villages, extent and quit-rent, being the same as in the previous year.

6. **RYOTWARI REVENUE.**—The number of ryotwar villages remained unchanged during the year under report. 98,675 pattas were issued against 98,779 in the previous year, showing a slight decrease of 104, which calls for no remark.

7. **HOLDINGS AND CULTIVATION.**—The following statement compares the cultivated area with the occupied area both under wet and dry :—

	Holdings in fasli 1301.		Holdings in fasli 1300.		Actual cultivation in fasli 1301.	Actual cultivation in fasli 1300.	Percentage
	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.			
	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	ACS.	
Dry	1,125,883	10,74,613	1,139,936	10,82,340	1,002,030	1,070,890	98·77
Wet	27,141	1,73,323	27,062	1,72,856	19,550	23,164	100·25
Total ..	1,153,024	12,47,936	1,166,998	12,55,196	1,021,580	1,094,054	98·80

It will be seen from the above that there was a decrease of acres 13,974 in the extent of ryotwari holdings, and of acres 72,474 in the extent of cultivation, as

compared with the previous year, owing to the unfavorable character of the season. The proportion of cultivation to the total holdings decreased by 5.15 owing to diminished cultivation in all the taluks.

8. WASTE REMITTED AND CHARGED.—The following statement shows the extent of occupied land left waste, the area of waste charged and that on which remission was granted.

				Fasli 1300.	Fasli 1301.	Increase.	Decrease.
				ACS.	ACS.	RS.	RS.
Total extent left waste	{ Dry	..	..	69,046	123,854	54,808	..
				3,898	7,691	3,693	..
	Total	..		72,944	131,445	58,501	..
Extent on which remission was granted	{ Dry	..	..	2,184	37,665	37,665	..
				..	6,604	4,420	..
	Total	..		2,184	44,269	42,085	..
Remainder charged	{ Dry	..	..	69,046	86,189	17,143	..
				1,714	987	..	727
	Total	..		70,760	87,176	16,416	..

Compared with the previous year there was an increase of acres 58,501 both in the area left waste and in that on which remission was granted. The proportion of waste charged to the total waste compared with the previous year is given below:—

		Fasli 1300.	Fasli 1301.
Percentage of dry waste charged to dry waste	...	100	69.59
Do. wet waste charged to wet waste	...	43.97	13.00
Do. of both wet and dry	...	97.01	66.32

9. WATER-RATE, TIRVAJASTI AND FASALJASTI.—There was a decrease of Rs. 7,153 under tirvajasti and of Rs. 9,728 under fasaljasti. The demand under the former was Rs. 9,514 and under the latter Rs. 7,771 against Rs. 16,667 and Rs. 17,499, respectively, in the previous year. The decrease was due to deficient supply in tanks.

10. KURNOOL-CUDDAPAH CANAL.—The extent of cultivation was acres 56,693 against acres 10,699 in the previous year, showing an increase of 45,994 acres due to larger utilization of canal water owing to scanty rainfall. The gross water demand amounted to Rs. 1,07,782 excluding Rs. 3,500, being the contribution by the Kurnool municipality for water supplied to Kurnool town against Rs. 40,821 in the previous year, showing an increase of Rs. 66,961. The demand includes Rs. 11,147 transferred to land revenue on account of irrigation under three tanks in Nandiyál taluk supplemented by canal water.

11. REMISSIONS.—The amount of remissions sanctioned in Board's Proceedings, No. 477, dated 2nd July 1892, for dry lands was Rs. 72,570 and of other remissions, Rs. 1,08,152, making a total of Rs. 1,80,722 against Rs. 65,122 or Rs. 1,15,600 more than in the previous year, large remissions both for wet and dry having been rendered necessary by the failure of rains and loss of crops.

12. MISCELLANEOUS.—The revenue under this head amounted to Rs. 1,81,990 against Rs. 1,89,307 or Rs. 7,317 less than in the previous year, due chiefly to decrease in tirvajasti and fasaljasti.

13. DEMAND, COLLECTION AND BALANCE—CURRENT.—The total land revenue demand excluding cesses amounted to Rs. 12,01,259, of which Rs. 10,54,205 or 87.76 per cent. were collected against Rs. 14,00,744 under demand, and Rs. 13,89,587 under collections of the previous year. Of the balance of Rs. 1,47,054 outstanding at the end of fasli, Rs. 32,117 or 2.67 per cent. of the demand has since been collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,14,937 or 9.57 per cent. up to the end of September. Of this amount, the collection of Rs. 96,863 has been recommended for postponement up to the 15th December next.

14. ARREARS.—The total arrear demand at the beginning of the year under shrotriem and under Land Revenue Miscellaneous was Rs. 12,316. The collections amounted to Rs. 11,143 and remissions to Rs. 981—*vide* Board's Proceedings,

No. 513, dated 28th August 1891, No. 676, dated 27th November 1891, No. 13, dated 8th January 1892, No. 192, dated 26th April 1892, and No. 296, dated 16th June 1892, leaving a balance of Rs. 192 or 1.56 per cent. Of this balance, Rs. 32 were subsequently collected, leaving still a sum of Rs. 160 which is irrecoverable. The statement explaining the differences between the jamabandi demand, collection and balance statement and the monthly treasury accounts of collections will be submitted shortly.

15. COERCIVE PROCESS AND SALES FOR ARREARS OF REVENUE.—The total number of demand notices amounted to 181,455 against 108,795 in the previous year. The number of defaulters whose property was attached was 2,212 against 1,199 for a total area of 33,602 against 15,270 of the previous year. Of this, the property of 209 persons was actually sold on account of arrears amounting to Rs. 2,609 against 175 persons and Rs. 4,409 in the previous year. The moveable property sold fetched Rs. 1,480 or 91.83 per cent. of the estimated value, viz., Rs. 1,579. As regards immoveable property, the estimated value of lands sold was Rs. 9,523 and the sale-proceeds, Rs. 931 against Rs. 3,891 and Rs. 1,423, respectively, in the previous year. The extent of lands sold was 949 acres, assessed at Rs. 912 against acres 1,743, assessed at Rs. 2,057, and the amount for which the lands were sold was Rs. 1,089 against Rs. 2,849 in the previous year. Of the extent sold, acres 519, assessed at Rs. 502, were bought in by Government against 930 and 931, respectively, in the previous year.

16. RECEIPTS FROM PROCESS FEES.—These amounted to Rs. 87 against Rs. 410 in the previous year, the decrease being due to the non-entertainment of special paid establishment. The total number of processes issued during the year was 183,951, of which 183,816 or 99.93 per cent. were served by the village officers and 135 by Revenue Inspectors.

17. CIVIL SUITS.—Of the 3 suits instituted against Government which were pending at the end of last year one which was filed in the Márkápúr District Munsif's Court and subsequently transferred to the District Court of Kurnool was disposed of against Government. The Government Pleader at Madras has been requested to prefer an appeal to the High Court against the decision—*vide* Board's Proceedings, No. 6384 Mis., dated 7th October 1892, Land Revenue. The suit filed in Nandyál District Munsif's Court was also decided against Government and the Board in its Proceedings, No. 5927 Mis., dated 17th September 1892, Land Revenue, has expressed its concurrence in the view that no appeal is necessary. The third suit filed in the Kurnool District Munsif's Court was disposed of in favour of Government. During the year under report, two suits were filed against Government in the Kurnool District Munsif's Court, and both of them were decided in favour of Government in the year following.

18. ADVANCES UNDER LAND IMPROVEMENT AND AGRICULTURISTS' LOANS ACTS.—A detailed report on the working of these Acts for the official year 1891-92 has been submitted to the Board—*vide* my letter No. 4762, dated 5th July 1892. The amount of balances outstanding at the beginning of the year, the amount advanced and that collected during the year under both the Acts are given below:—

Particulars.	Land Improvement Loans Act.	Agriculturists' Loans Act.
	RS.	RS.
Amount outstanding at the beginning of the year...	8,260	4,892
Amount advanced during the year ...	1,32,832	15,905
Total ...	1,41,092	20,797
Advances, the repayment of which fell due within the year	1,063	3,643
Amount recovered ...	2,735	2,950
Balance ...	38	843

Of the balance of Rs. 38 under the Land Improvement Loans Act and Rs. 843 under the Agriculturists' Loans Act, the collection of Rs. 23 in Márkápúr taluk under the former and of Rs. 398 in Rámallakót, Nadikótkur and Márkápúr taluks under the latter has been suspended. The remaining balance under both the Acts, excluding Rs. 1,860 paid in advance, has since been collected.

SETTLEMENT REPORT OF KURNOOL.

19. INTEREST.—The arrears of Rs. 59 outstanding at the beginning of the year have been collected in full during the year.

20. SUB-DIVISION OF QUIT-RENT.—No application was received.

21. SALE OF LANDS UNDER STANDING ORDERS.—Acres 18.89 were sold for Rs. 358 under Standing Order No. 110 and acres 61.91 for Rs. 198 under Standing Order No. 30.

22. APPLICATIONS FOR TRANSFER OF REGISTRY OF HOLDINGS PRESENTED TO REGISTRATION OFFICERS.—Of these, 122 were pending at the beginning of the year and 1,389 were received during the year, making a total of 1,511 which does not include cases of undisputed succession. 1,372 applications were disposed of during the year, leaving a balance of 139, of which, 65 cases have since been disposed of, the remaining 74 having been received only during the last month of the fasli. The provisions of paragraph 6 of Board's Standing Order No. 20 were availed of with respect to three cases in Rámallakót and 42 in Nandikótkur.

23. LANDS ACQUIRED BY PUBLIC SERVANTS.—K. Subbiah, Ramakoti Row and Ramachendriah, gumastahs of Márkápúr taluk, acquired 15, $7\frac{1}{2}$ and $7\frac{1}{2}$ cents of lapd, respectively, in the same taluk.

24. RUINED TANKS.—Obulapatti Kunta in Sanjivarowpeta, Cumbum taluk, was made over to one Boreddi Runga Reddi for private repair.

25. INSPECTION OF BOUNDARY AND FIELD MARKS.—This is being done by Revenue Inspectors who replace old and missing ones. The statement prescribed in paragraph 60 of Board's Proceedings, No. 128, dated 6th May 1890, will be submitted on receipt of information from the Tahsildars of Sirvel, Rámallakót and Nandyál.

26. EXAMINATION OF VILLAGE AND TALUK ACCOUNTS.—These accounts were prepared according to the new village and taluk manuals. Copies of the inspection reports of the Divisional officers of Nandyál, Pyapali and Kurnool and of the orders passed thereon are herewith submitted. The report as regards Cumbum division will be submitted on receipt of that due from the Deputy Collector of Cumbum.

27. VERNACULAR PAPERS DISPOSED OF BY ASSISTANT AND HEAD ASSISTANT COLLECTORS.—Board's Order of 1st November 1886, No. 2498, is being observed by my Acting Head Assistant Collector Mr. Cumming.

28. CONDUCT OF PUBLIC SERVANTS.—has been uniformly good. Special credit is due to those who had extra work thrown upon them by famine. Of these, I would specially mention M. R. Ry. S. Venkata Rama Das Naidu B.A., B.L., then Deputy Collector in Cumbum and M. R. Ry. K. Rustum Singh, Tahsildar of Márkápúr. Nor can I fairly omit the name of the Huzur Sheristadar M. R. Ry., A. Coopooswami Mudaliar, who was indefatigable in keeping office routine (which was hugely added to), going without arrears and organizing and carrying out the multifarious orders and correspondence, all of which he did most excellently by dint of extra and earnest personal exertion.

29. I regret the delay in the submission of this report which is due to the completion of jamabandi of Cumbum taluk only on the 15th September 1892.

KURNOOL,
24th November 1892.

(Signed) C. KOUGH,
Collector.

Exd. Shaik Karim.

SETTLEMENT REPORT

MADRAS.

I HAVE the honour to submit my Jamabandi Report for fasli 1301 ending with 30th June 1892, accompanied by the usual statements and dealing with the several subjects mentioned in paragraph 4 of the Board's Proceedings, No. 522, dated the 22nd September 1888, embodied in Government Order, Revenue Department, No. 467, dated 5th June 1889, so far as they are applicable to this district.

2. SEASON AND RAINFALL.—This subject was dealt with in my last administration report printed in Board's Proceedings, No. 584, dated 18th August 1892, and needs no further remark here.

3. PRODUCTION AND OUTTURN OF CROPS.—The figures in statement No. 3 show the extent of cultivation in the transferred villages. No cultivation accounts are maintained for Madras proper. Owing to the scarcity of water-supply, only 5 acres of dry land were cultivated, while there was no wet cultivation against 14 acres in the previous year. There was little or no harvest in both years, as the crops withered away except on one acre during the fasli 1300.

4. PRICES.—Statement No. 2 compares the prices of food-grains in the fasli under report with those in the previous fasli. The price of all the articles was higher in the fasli under report, and particularly the rise in the price of cholum, cumbu, ragi and horsegram was appreciably higher owing to the unfavorable character of the season in places from which Madras gets its supply. As noticed in the last jamabandi report, there is this year also a similar anomaly in the price of second-sort paddy owing to the absence of this article in the bankshalls.

5. PERMANENTLY-SETTLED ESTATES.—This comprises only a portion of the zemin village of Mambalam in the Saidápet taluk transferred to this district for tank conservancy purposes. The peishcush of this portion is Rs. 425-7-4. The arrear of Rs. 398-13-10 which stood at the close of fasli 1300 on account of the previous fasli was collected in the year under report, and out of the demand of Rs. 425-7-4 for fasli 1300, Rs. 160 was paid in this district and Rs. 120-7-4 in Chingleput district, leaving a balance of Rs. 145 still to be collected.

6. WHOLE INAM VILLAGES.—Under this head fall the villages of Chintadripet, Thirooveteswarampet and a portion of the shrotriem village of Pulyoor transferred from the Saidápet taluk. The aggregate amount of quit-rent and jodi on them is Rs. 281-10-1, of which a sum of Rs. 212-13-9 was collected within the fasli and the remainder in July last.

7. MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE.—The bulk of the land revenue of this district known as quit-rent and ground-rent falls under this head. Statement No. 5 gives the demand in detail. The collections under the several items comprised in the statements have been adopted as the demand except in regard to quit-rent and ground-rent. The demand under ryotwar and miscellaneous was Rs. 76,388 against Rs. 76,448 in the year previous, or 60 rupees less. Under quit-rent and ground-rent there was also a decrease of Rs. 404 (as shown in

	Fasli 1300	Fasli 1301.	
	RS.	RS.	
Demand for fasli	70,204	69,800	

the margin) and this is ascribed mainly to the erroneous inclusion in the demand of fasli 1300. Certain items of ground-rent arrears of previous faslis and to a portion of the Government Fire-wood Depôt having remained vacant during the year under report owing to want of demand, in consequence of numerous private depôts having been established in the heart of the town. The rent realized for the usufruct of trees on tank bunds and on Government lands, which was shown last year under item No. 37, have this year been shown under items Nos. 13 and 14 as directed in Board's Proceedings, Mis. No. 2795, dated 31st March 1892. Similarly the sale-proceeds of waste lands has been transferred from 33 to 39. The sum of Rs. 350 shown under item 37 is the sale-proceeds of casuarina trees on Government lands and of withered and fallen trees on tank bunds. All the items in this statement, except No. 30 (quit-rent and ground-rent), are of a fluctuating nature, and the variations against them need no remark.

8. DEMAND, COLLECTION AND BALANCE, CURRENT.—The total current demand of the year under report was Rs. 77,125 against Rs. 77,232 of the last year. The decrease of Rs. 254 is due to the causes detailed in the preceding paragraph. Out of the above demand, Rs. 76,326 were collected during the fasli and Rs. 359 up to the end of last month. A further sum of Rs. 147-8-8 has since been collected and the balance of Rs. 292-9-10 is accounted for as below:—

	RS.	A.	P.
1. Peishcush due from Mambalam zemin	145	0	0
2. Arrear from ryotwar village transferred to this district	24	5	9
3. Ground-rent due on Chuckler's hut in Vyasarpadi	8	8	0
4. Quit-rent	114	12	1
Total	292	9	10

9. As regards items 1 and 2, the Chingleput authorities have been written to to collect the amounts as early as possible. The remaining items are covered by processes and the outstanding will be adjusted at an early date.

10. DEMAND, COLLECTION AND BALANCE, ARREAR.—There were Rs. 1,399 in arrear at the beginning of the fasli under report. Of this, Rs. 723 were collected and Rs. 654 written off during the year (*vide* Board's Proceedings, No. 513, dated 26th August 1891, communicating G.O., No. 671, *G.O., No. 1026, dated 29th October 1891, Revenue, dated 27th July 1891*), leaving a balance of Rs. 22. Of this, Rs. 3 have since been collected, and the remainder Rs. 19, which appertains to the Arumbakam and Amujakarai villages, are reported to be covered by distraint warrants and attachment notices.

11. COERCIVE PROCESS AND SALES FOR ARREARS OF REVENUE.—The marginally-noted figures compare the processes issued for the collections of revenue during the faslis 1300 and 1301. The demand notices are merely letters of demand under section 4 of Act VI of 1867.

	Fasli 1300.	Fasli 1301.
Demand notices	29,040	29,554
Distraint notices	21,236	23,197
Number of cases of attachment of properties	21	30
Do. of sale of them	7	11
Do. of land attachment	126	217
Do. of sale of them	8	14

12. RECEIPTS FROM PROCESS SERVICE FEES.—The amount of process service fee realized during the year was Rs. 1,388 against Rs. 1,178 in the year before. Of this, Rs. 319 appertain to processes issued from land revenue arrear and the balance relate to income-tax arrear. All these processes were served by quit-rent canakapillays and not by any specially paid agency.

13. LANDS SOLD UNDER STANDING ORDER.—Sales of Government land here are governed by the marginally-noted Government Orders, with reference to which 20 cents of land were sold during the year against 21 in its predecessor. The sale-proceeds amounted to Rs. 194 against Rs. 448 in fasli 1300.

No. 317, dated 26th March 1873.	
" 419, " 22nd April 1873.	
" 248, " 21st Feb. 1883.	
" 538, " 21th April 1884.	

14. LANDS ACQUIRED BY PUBLIC SERVANTS.—The Deputy Collector of Sea Customs has not yet furnished the requisite particulars under this head, and a reminder has been sent to him for the same. On receipt of a reply, the necessary statements will be submitted together with a review thereon in the manner directed in the last two sentences of paragraph 15 of the revised Board's Standing Order No. 248 appended to Board's Proceedings, No. 416, dated 11th July 1891.

15. APPLICATION FOR TRANSFER OF PATTAS.—There were pending at the beginning of the year under report four applications received through Registration officers and none were received from them during the year. Of these four, one was disposed of during the year and the rest are still pending owing to the parties not having yet paid the prescribed fee for measuring the lands concerned. The number of applications received by the Revenue authorities direct was 1,206 against 1,242 in the year before. Adding to this the 269 cases pending at the beginning of the fasli, the total number to be accounted for is 1,475. Of these, 1,043 were disposed of during the year, and out of the remaining 432, 284 have since been disposed of, leaving 148 cases pending for the marginally-noted reasons.

1. Under measurement	7
2. Under notice	19
3. Under objection	52
4. Information called for from parties	34
5. Pending on account of non-payment of certificate fees	36
Total	148

SETTLEMENT REPORT OF MADRAS.

16. CATTLE CENSUS.—Adverting to the correspondence ending with Board's Proceedings, No. 288, dated 5th June 1889, a census of cattle was taken with the aid of the canakapillays in the last week of October 1891 and recorded in the form prescribed in the village manual. The entries were subsequently verified and found correct. The divisions tested by the Revenue Inspectors are given in the margin.

Revenue Inspectors—

Ramanujacharry.

- | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| 5. Porasawakam. | 13. Peddoonaickspettah. |
| 12. Peddoonaickspettah. | 14. Do. |
| Vasudeva Row. | Sabapathy Moodelly. |
| 1. Mylapore. | 8. Tondiarpet. |
| 2. Do. | 9. Do. |
| 3. Nungambakam. | 6. Perambore. |
| 4. Egmore. | 10. Muthialpet. |
| 15. Triplicane. | 11. Do. |
| | 7. Vepery. |

MADRAS.
10th October 1892.

(Signed) W. P. AUSTIN,
Collector.

SETTLEMENT REPORT

OF

CHINGLEPUT.

I HAVE the honour to submit the following report on the settlement of this district for fasli 1301 (1891-92), with the prescribed statements as per enclosed list.

2. SEASON AND RAINFALL.—This subject has been sufficiently dealt with in the Administration Report for 1891-92 and in the Famine Report submitted for this district, and it is enough here to state that the year was very unfavorable to cultivation. The south-west monsoon was a total failure, the rainfall under it being 8.08, less than half of that in 1890-91 and of the average of the previous six years. The north-east monsoon, however, began fairly well and brought within the first three months of it, viz., October to December, 21.31 inches against 11.36 in the previous year; but the months of January to March were very dry and the rainfall was not more than .03 inches. This proved disastrous to the wet crops, which, in consequence of the failure of the earlier monsoon, had to be sown late. Shavi and short crop occurred on extensive areas. The waste too was very large. The remissions for the year under all heads amounted to Rs. 4,52,033.

3. CONDITION AND OUTTURN OF CROPS.—The condition of crops was not on the whole good, though it was slightly better than in the previous year. The outturn in percentages of extent was as follows:—

Crops.	20	15	12	8	4	0	Total.
<i>Food crops.</i>							
1. Paddy	..	3	5	22	21	5	56
2. Ragi	..	..	1	5	5	..	11
3. Other food-grains	..	1	1	7	8	..	17
4. Special crops	..	..	..	1	1	..	2
5. Oil-seeds	..	..	..	2	2	..	4
<i>Non-food crops.</i>							
Topes	1	2	1	3	3	..	10
Total ..	1	6	8	40	40	5	100

Although the extent of shavi is shown as 5 per cent. in the above statement, it is more than that. The difference is included under 4-anna crop as the column for shavi was newly opened only in January 1892. On the whole 45 per cent. of the extent cultivated, both dry and wet, yielded 4 annas and less and 40 per cent. an 8-anna crop.

4. PRICES.—Statement No. 2 shows the average of prices of grains per garce in the district during the fasli. The prices of all food-grains ruled very high in all taluks in consequence of the bad state of the season. Second-crop paddy and ragi, which are the chief articles of food of the lower classes in this district, were selling on the average at 80 and 138 per cent. above the rates of the average of the previous 5 years, and 19 and 52 per cent. above those of fasli 1300, which was itself a bad year. The prices of cholam and cumbu were about one-and-a-half times the average rates and 23 and 29 per cent. above those of fasli 1300. Varagu was not brought to market during the fasli.

5. PERMANENTLY-SETTLED ESTATES.—There was no alteration in the number of permanently-settled estates in the district. The peshkash payable thereon, however, was Rs. 10-3-6 less than that in the previous year, being Rs. 1,02,169-14-11 (exclusive of beriz deductions Rs. 205-13-7) against Rs. 1,02,170-2-5. The difference of As. 3-6 is the proportionate peshkash on certain lands taken up for public purposes in the village of Adayar. Eighteen estates changed hands during the year, and the transfers have been duly registered.

6. **WHOLE INAM VILLAGES.**—The number of villages held on favorable tenure and the quit-rent thereon were the same as in fasli 1300.

7. **RYOTWAR SETTLEMENT.**—Statement No. I shows the taluks settled by the several officers, the places where the jamabandi was held in the several taluks, the time occupied and the number of pattas distributed. It will be observed that the jamabandi of all the taluks, except Ponnéri and Madurántakam which I settled, were conducted by the respective Divisional officers themselves. This had to be done in view of the large remissions which had to be granted during the year which required considerable local knowledge as already reported in my letter, No. A-Jamabandi, dated 2nd March 1892.

8. There was no change in the number of ryotwari villages in the district during the fasli.

9. **PATTAS.**—The total number of pattas issued was 93,616 against 92,656 in the previous year. The increase of 960 pattas is attributable chiefly to the increase in the holdings. The average holding for each patta is acres 6·67 assessed at Rs. 16-9-0 against acres 6·70 assessed at Rs. 16-11-0 in the previous year.

10. **OCCUPATION AND THE CHANGES THEREIN.**—The following abstract shows the extent and assessment of ryotwar holdings as compared with the previous year :—

Particulars.	Fasli 1300.		Fasli 1301.	
	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.
Holdings at the beginning of the fasli	ACS. 617,311	RS. 15,40,881	ACS. 621,240	RS. 15,47,141
Deduct lands given up	21,023	49,751	16,428	37,952
Remainder	596,288	14,91,130	604,812	15,09,189
Add lands taken up	24,952	56,011	17,463	40,850
Total	621,240	15,47,141	622,275	15,50,039

11. The total patta holdings at the end of fasli 1301 amounted to acres 622,275 assessed at Rs. 15,50,039 against acres 621,240 assessed at Rs. 15,47,141 of the previous fasli. There was thus an increase of acres 1,035 assessed at Rs. 2,898 or 17 per cent. over the holdings of the previous fasli. This is due to prompt disposal of darkhast cases and cases of unauthorized cultivation and issue of pattas therefor. There was, however, a decrease in the extent of lands actually occupied including unauthorized cultivation as shown below which is due to the unfavorable character of the season :—

Items.	Fasli 1300.	Fasli 1301.	Difference.
	Extent.	Extent.	Extent.
Ryots' holding as per statement No. 3	ACS. 621,240	ACS. 622,275	+ ACS. 1,035
Lands cultivated with or without application for which no pattas have been granted	6,468	2,950	— 3,518
Wamboke cultivation	1,387	1,147	— 240
Total	629,095	626,372	— 2,723

12. **ACTUAL CULTIVATION, WASTE CHARGED AND REMITTED.**—The marginally-

	1890-91.		1891-92.	
	Dry.	Wet.	Dry.	Wet.
South-west monsoon. ACS. 156,754	ACS. 213,575	ACS. 60,310	ACS. 60,949	
North-east do. 48,786	83,423	110,998	208,118	

noted figures give the extent of cultivation including that under sivoyjama under the south-west and north-east monsoons during the year as compared with that of its predecessor. The decrease under the earlier monsoon was due to the scanty rainfall during the period. The increase under the later is due to its having commenced fairly well although it failed later on. On the whole there was a

decrease in the cultivation of the year—acres 426,517 or 68·54 per cent. of the holdings against 498,196 acres or 80·19 per cent. in the previous year.

The extents of dry and wet waste were respectively acres 105,357 and 90,401 against acres 75,456 and 47,588 in the previous fasli. Of the wet waste the assessment (Rs. 2,73,233) on 83,399 acres of wet was remitted against 30,384 acres assessed at Rs. 1,01,075 in the previous year. The increase in these remissions of Rs. 1,72,158 is due not only to the increase in the extent of waste but also to the grant of remissions for mamool waste which was not done in fasli 1300. It has also to be noted that, under paragraph 4 of the Board's Proceedings, No. 168, dated 5th March 1892, remissions were granted, amounting to Rs. 275, in Tiruvallūr (Rs. 116) and Madurántakam (Rs. 159) taluks in certain special cases where it was found that although there was water enough for cultivation the ryots did not cultivate owing to poverty and want of means. The remaining extent of wet waste, viz., acres 7,002, was charged, being portions of fields below half an acre or due to neglect.

13. No dry remissions were found necessary and none were granted during the year for the reasons set forth in the Board's Proceedings quoted above.

14. **WATER-RATE, FASALJASTI AND TEERVAJASTI.**—The annexed abstract compares the teervajasti and fasaljasti charged in fasli 1301 with that in fasli 1300 :—

Items.	Fasli 1300.	Fasli 1301.	Increase.	Decrease.
Fasaljasti	RS. 78,003	RS. 27,349	RS. ..	RS. 50,654
Teervajasti	11,487	8,761	..	2,726

The decrease of Rs. 50,654 under fasaljasti is due not only to decreased second-crop cultivation in consequence of scanty rainfall but also to the grant of special concessions sanctioned in Board's Proceedings, No. 3529, dated 8th July 1891 and No. 361-S.L.R., dated 24th April 1892.

15. Under these orders the fasaljasti was ordered to be foregone in the following cases which, under ordinary rules, would have been subject to the charge :—

(1) All cases in which the first crop was dry and cultivated before 31st August 1891.

(2) All other cases in which the first crop was dry and water in the Government source was insufficient at the time of sowing.

In Ponnéri and Conjeeveram taluks, however, the remission under the second head was not granted, it having been found that the benefit derived by it was so small as not to justify the enormous amount of labour entailed in its calculation.

In some cases coming under the above two heads the difference between wet and dry assessment was remitted in addition, while in some others water-rate was charged in addition to the wet assessment under Board's Proceedings, No. 361, dated 24th April 1892.

16. The amount of loss of fasaljasti under the above two heads is not available for the whole district. In the two taluks settled by me, viz., Ponnéri and Madurántakam, the loss amounted to Rs. 3,671 and Rs. 5,036 respectively.

17. **REMISSIONS.**—Statement No. 4 shows the particulars of remissions and deductions other than those granted for waste already referred to in paragraph 12 *supra*. The following occasional remissions were granted during the fasli as compared with those for the previous fasli :—

	Fasli 1301.	Fasli 1300.	Increase.	Decrease.
(1) Shavi	RS. 1,24,305	RS. 2,25,640	RS. ..	RS. 1,01,335
(2) Submerged or inundated	3,461	685	2,776	..
(3) Teervakammi	48,225	5,784	42,441	..
(4) Fasalkammi	2,809	3,179	..	370
Total	1,78,800	2,35,288	45,217	1,01,705

18. *Shavi*.—Owing to the failure of the north-east monsoon the late crops on a very large extent of wet lands, especially in the three sub-division taluks, withered.

The undermentioned are the talukwar particulars of the remissions granted under the head:—

	Fasli 1300.	Fasli 1301.
	RS.	RS.
Saidápet	49,848	8,963
Ponnéri	69,355	10,064
Tiruvallúr	53,979	12,640
Conjeeveram	6,672	38,632
Chingleput	27,815	33,037
Madurántakam	17,971	20,769
Total	2,25,640	1,24,305

19. *Submerged and Inundated*.—This includes not only remissions for the loss of crops which were injured by excess of water but also for those that perished in the seedling (eduppu) for want of water. These remissions were granted only in cases in which the lands on which the alivu or eduppu occurred could not be recultivated. There were very few cases of alivu and most of the remissions related to eduppu.

20. *Teervakammi*.—This represents the remission of difference between wet and dry assessment with or without water-rate under the Board's order contained in the Board's Proceedings quoted in paragraph 14 *supra*. The remission was granted for all wet lands on which (1) only one crop was raised and that before 31st August 1891, whether the supply of water in the Government sources was or was not sufficient; (2) one dry and a dry or wet crop were raised, the first before 31st August 1891, and there was not sufficient water for raising a second wet crop; (3) only one dry crop was raised after 31st August 1891, the supply in Government sources being insufficient; (4) two dry crops were raised and there was not sufficient water either for the first or second crop, or a dry and a wet crop were raised and Government water insufficient and not taken.

21. Particulars of remissions under each of the above heads are not ascertainable. The following are the talukwar particulars of this class of remissions:—

	RS.
Saidápet	10,281
Ponnéri	791
Tiruvallúr	11,910
Conjeeveram	5,070
Chingleput	7,062
Ma'urántakam	13,111
Total	48,225

22. *Fasalkammi*.—There is a decrease under this head of Rs. 370, which is small. The double-crop lands, for which this class of remissions was granted, are under the biggest tanks in the district and under channels. They had a fair supply. These remissions would have been much smaller but for the concession granted in this case in the Board's Proceedings above referred to, viz., that dry assessment or single wet assessment should be charged in all cases referred to under "Teervakammi" although two crops were raised.

23. **FIXED REMISSIONS.**—These consist of the following items:—

	Fasli 1300.	Fasli 1301.
(1) Remissions granted on account of irrigation by lift	17,195	17,558
(2) Remissions granted under tope rules	807	818
(3) Increment remissions	1	...
(4) Dasabandam remissions	24	25
(5) Remissions allowed in lieu of inam lands taken up for public purposes	19	19
Total	18,046	18,420

The increase of Rs. 363 under item (1) was due to the fact that, owing to short supply in tanks, such lands as would otherwise be irrigated by direct flow had to be irrigated by lift.

The increase under item (2) of Rs. 11 is the result of an increase of Rs. 27 in Saidápet and Chingleput for reasons given below, and a decrease of Rs. 16 in Ponnéri and Conjeeveram owing to the expiry of the periods allowed for certain cowles.

24. *Saidápet taluk*.—The cowle remission of Rs. 20 due to a tope was withheld at the jamabandi of fasli 1300, owing, it is said, to the fact that the tope was not properly inspected by the Revenue Inspector. It was subsequently inspected and the amount remitted. It has now to be written off as irrecoverable. This remission was granted by the Deputy Collector at the jamabandi of fasli 1301.

25. *Chingleput taluk*.—Rupees 6-11-0, 0-9-0, total 7-4-0; these amounts are the assessments on the lands planted with two cowle topes. The remissions are reported to have been withheld in fasli 1300 for the reason that the casuarina trees planted thereon had been felled, but that none were planted instead. In the jamabandi of fasli 1301 Mr. Mahomed Raza Khan granted the remissions on the ground that new trees had been planted.

26. Increment remission, item (3), of annas 7 was granted during the year. The amount is not shown in the above abstract as it is less than a rupee.

Item No. (4). calls for no remark.

Item No. (5).—This remission was granted under Board's Proceedings, Mis. No. 4876 (Land Revenue), dated 14th August 1888. The amount is the assessment on ryotwari patta lands belonging to one Mohadeen Fakir in Nanmangalam village, Saidápet taluk, remitted as a compensation for certain inam lands which were taken up for public purposes.

27. **DEDUCTIONS FROM THE BERIZ OR DEMAND.**—The chief items under this head, under which there are variations, are as shown below:—

	Fasli 1300.	Fasli 1301.
	RS.	RS.
(1) Allowance to village officers	11,410	86,249
(2) Do. to religious institutions	37,249	37,168
(3) One-fourth of the beriz of Thoranallur in Ponnéri paid to the shrotriendar by way of beriz deductions	137	178

The large increase of Rs. 74,839 under the first item is due to the increased contribution paid to the Village Service Fund on account of village establishments under G.O., No. 1236, dated 31st December 1891. The fluctuation under item (2) calls for no remark as it represents only payments actually made.

Thoranallur village, referred to in item (3), was a shrotriem. Three-fourths share in it having escheated to Government, the whole village was resumed, and one-fourth of its settled beriz is being paid to the holders of the remaining one-fourth share under G.O., No. 3749, dated 17th June 1889. The increase under this head is due to smaller remissions granted during the year.

28. **STATEMENT No. 5, MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE.**—The total demand under all miscellaneous sources of land revenue amounted to Rs. 57,978 against Rs. 64,296 in the previous year. The principal items of revenue under this head are compared below with those of the previous year:—

Items.	Fasli 1301.	Fasli 1300.	Increase.	Decrease.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
(1) Jodi on sundry inams	15,135	15,577	..	442
(2) Water-rate on minor inams	4,493	7,928	..	3,435
(3) Lands cultivated without darkhast	4,122	8,966	..	3,944
(4) Cultivation of poramboke	5,920	5,822	..	902
(5) Tax on trees on assessed lands	1,364	1,335	..	..
(6) Chunam shell rent	1,667	..	1,667	..
(7) Charge for water on zemindari and inam lands	720	967	..	237
(8) Sale-proceeds of waste lands including bought-in lands	376	1,910	..	634
(9) Assessment on Cheyér salt pans	352	676	..	324
(10) Grazing tax on grass rent	142	112	30	..
(11) Cultivation of unclaimed inams	172	147	25	..
(12) Revenue from rented inams	64	55	9	..
(13) Revenue from requested inams	117	35	82	..
(14) Revenue from process fees	708	443	265	..

(1) The variations under item (1), jodi on sundry inams, is due to the erroneous inclusion in it in fasli 1300 of water-rate on minor inams in some cases in Ponnéri taluk. The figure now given for the year under report is the correct one.

(2) The decrease under items (2), (3) and (7) is explained by the unfavorable character of the season.

(3) The decrease under item (4) was due to the continued stringent measures adopted to put down such cultivation. The amount shown under item (6) is that realized from the lease of chunam shells in Ponnéri taluk during the year. They were not leased out in fasli 1300.

29. *Item (8).*—No waste lands were sold under Standing Order No. 30. All the amount shown against this item represents realizations by the sale of bought-in lands. The decrease under this head is due to want of competition, which is ascribable to the character of the season. The nature of the reverted and sequestered inams referred to in items (11) to (13) is under inquiry in the Divisional offices, with reference to Board's Proceedings, Mis. No. 973, dated 28th January 1892. They will be dealt with on receipt of reports from Divisional officers. For fluctuation under item (14), *vide* paragraph 47 *infra*.

30. *Grass-rent.*—The nature of this item was explained in this office Reference on No. 105-S.L.R., dated 8th November 1892. The increase under it as compared with that of the previous year is small and calls for no remarks.

31. *Assessment on Cheyūr Salt Pans.*—These were formerly inams and were resumed on introduction of the salt excise system. On resumption they were charged assessments with reference to the average rate of assessment of lands in the neighbourhood in the village. They are now charged the assessments entered in Inam Settlement Register under Board's Proceedings, Mis. No. 6617, dated 14th September 1891. Hence the decrease.

32. In this statement No. 5 is not included the amount realized from the lease of the usufruct and right to tap trees on Government poramboke lands. As this item of revenue properly belongs to "Forests," I have included it under that head. If, however, the Board should consider that it should go under "Land Revenue, Miscellaneous," necessary corrections have to be carried out in statements Nos. 3, 5, 7 and 9. The amount realized is Rs. 1,055.

33. *DEMAND, COLLECTION AND BALANCE—CURRENT.*—The subjoined abstract shows that the total land revenue demand amounted to Rs. 12,21,649 against Rs. 14,69,228 in the previous fasli :—

Items.	Fasli 1301.	Fasli 1300.	Increase.	Decrease.
1. Permanently-settled estates	Rs. 1,02,170	Rs. 1,02,170	Rs. ..	Rs. ..
2. Shrotriem jodi	69,382	69,382	..	..
3. Ryotwar and miscellaneous	10,50,097	12,97,676	..	2,47,579
Total ..	12,21,649	14,69,228	..	2,47,579

The whole of the decrease of Rs. 2,47,579 occurs under ryotwar and miscellaneous and is accounted for as follows :—

	RS.	RS.
Add—		
Increase of assessment on holdings	..	2,898
Deduct—		
Increase under remissions and beriz deductions	1,90,799	
Decrease under miscellaneous revenue	6,318	
Decrease under water-rate (faslijasti and teervajasti).	53,360	
	2,50,477	
Not decrease ..	2,47,579	

The cause of the increase or decrease under each of the above items has been fully explained in paragraphs 5, 11, 14, 27 and 28 to 31 *supra*. The current demand

under cesses in permanently-settled, entire inam and ryotwar villages amounted to Rs. 2,66,440 against Rs. 2,73,662 in the previous fasli as shown below :—

Items.	Fasli 1301.	Fasli 1300.	Increase.	Decrease.
Permanently-settled estates	Rs. 18,419	Rs. 18,470	Rs. ..	Rs. 51
Whole inam villages	21,938	21,506	132	..
Ryotwar and miscellaneous	2,26,083	2,33,386	..	7,303
Total ..	2,66,440	2,73,662	132	7,354

The net decrease of Rs. 51 under permanently-settled estates is made up of the following items :—

	Increase.	Decrease.
	RS.	RS.
Saidāpet	..	26
Tiruvallūr	..	53
Madurāntakam	28	..
Total ..	28	79
Net decrease ..	..	51

34. The decrease in the first two taluks is due to the inclusion in the demand of fasli 1300 of the above sums which relate to fasli 1299 having been omitted to be charged in that fasli.

35. The increase in Madurāntakam is due to the short charge of land-cess on Agaram village in fasli 1300, which on detection in the fasli under report, was enhanced to the proper figure. The difference has been included in the demand of the latter fasli.

36. The net increase under whole inam villages is due to the inclusion in the demand of Tiruvallūr taluk for fasli 1300 of Rs. 35 relating to fasli 1299 which were omitted to be charged in that fasli, and to the inclusion in the demand of Conjeeveram for fasli 1301 of Rs. 167 which relates to faslis 1297 to 1299, but which were omitted to be charged in those faslis. The decrease under cesses in ryotwar villages follows on the decrease in the demand of land revenue and miscellaneous as already explained in detail.

37. The annexed abstract shows the total current land-revenue demand including cesses, the collections within the fasli, the subsequent collections and the balance at the end of November 1892 :—

Items.	Demand.			Collections within the fasli.	Balance.	Subsequent collections.	Balance.
	Land revenue.	Cesses.	Total.				
Permanently-settled estates	Rs. 1,02,170	Rs. 18,419	Rs. 1,20,589	Rs. 89,929	Rs. 30,660	Rs. 24,842	Rs. 5,818
Whole inam villages	69,382	21,938	91,320	67,637	23,683	14,987	8,696
Ryotwar and miscellaneous	10,50,097	2,26,083	12,76,180	6,92,963	5,83,217	5,42,408	40,809
Total ..	12,21,649	2,66,440	14,88,089	8,50,529	6,37,560	5,82,237	55,323

38. The total demand of land revenue and cesses amounted Rs. 14,88,089 against Rs. 17,42,890 in the previous fasli. The total collections amounted to Rs. 8,50,529 or 57.15 per cent. within the fasli. Subsequent collections up to the end of November last of Rs. 5,82,237 reduced the balance to Rs. 55,323 or 3.72 per cent. of the total demand.

39. Of the balance against shrotriem villages, the collection of Rs. 4,086, which related to the villages of Oothukadu and Konerikuppam, was ordered to be postponed in Board's Proceedings, Mis. No. 5899, dated 16th September 1892, and Mis. No. 5641, dated 6th September 1892.

40. DEMAND, COLLECTION AND BALANCE—ARREARS.—Below is given an abstract statement showing the demand, collection and balance of arrears :—

Items.	Arrears at the beginning of fasli 1301.			Collections and remissions within the fasli.			Balance.	Subsequent collections and remissions.	Balance.
	Land Revenue.	Cesses.	Total.	Land Revenue.	Cesses.	Total.			
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Permanently-settled estates ..	18,295	5,929	24,224	14,352	4,443	18,795	5,429	3,602	1,827
Whole inam villages ..	14,810	7,114	21,924	13,465	4,940	18,395	3,529	1,811	1,718
Byotwar and miscellaneous ..	4,34,577	89,492	5,24,069	3,54,264	73,538	4,27,802	96,267	77,023	19,244
Total ..	4,67,682	1,02,535	5,70,217	3,82,071	82,921	4,64,992	1,05,225	82,436	22,789

41. The arrear demand at the beginning of the fasli was Rs. 5,70,217 against Rs. 1,92,605 in the previous fasli. The collections within the fasli was Rs. 4,63,508 and the amount written off was Rs. 1,484, leaving an ultimate balance of Rs. 1,05,225. It was reduced still further to Rs. 22,789 by a subsequent collection of Rs. 82,436, and Rs. 235 were recommended to be written off the accounts. The actual arrear balance remaining to be collected is Rs. 22,554, which relates to the previous three faslis.

42. The cause of the heavy balances under both "current" and "arrears" is already known to the Board. Up to November the total collections under Land Revenue, including excess collections, amounted to Rs. 19,95,025 or Rs. 5,06,936 more than the year's demand. I have already represented to the Board that collections cannot be pushed on more rapidly than it is at present without causing undue hardship.

43. COERCIVE PROCESSES AND SALES FOR ARREARS OF REVENUE.—The total number of processes issued was 137,149 against 158,375 in the previous year. Of these 116,712 were mere demand, 13,018 were distraint and 7,419 sale notices. It will thus be seen that in 116,712 cases or 85.09 per cent. of the cases, arrears were paid on presentation of the demand notices without any coercion whatever. The extent to which coercion was actually resorted to in the strictest sense of the term is exhibited in the annexed comparative abstract :—

Fasli.	Number of defaulters whose property was sold.	Extent of land sold.	Amount realized by sale of		
			Real property.	Personal property.	Other property.
		ACS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1300 ..	1,057	1,320	10,424	469	165
1301 ..	409	283	2,021	1,266	58
Total ..	— 648	— 1,037	— 8,403	+ 797	— 107

44. The above abstract shows that the number of defaulters whose property was sold was 409 against 1,057 in the previous year, or 61.30 per cent. less.

45. Of the total extent of 283 acres sold for the recovery of Rs. 1,853, acres 89, assessed at Rs. 62, were bought in by Government for a nominal sum of Rs. 70; and 193 acres, assessed at Rs. 526, were purchased by private individuals for Rs. 2,004. The diminution in the use of real coercion is due chiefly to the suspension for some time of collections from pattadars, paying less than Rs. 50, and general leniency towards others in view of the distress then prevailing.

46. RECEIPTS FROM PROCESS FEES AND CHARGES AND THE EXTENT TO WHICH SPECIAL ESTABLISHMENTS WERE UTILIZED FOR SERVING PROCESSES.—The receipts from process fees and the expenditure incurred on account of special paid process agency are given below :—

	Fasli 1301.	Fasli 1300.
	RS.	RS.
Receipts ..	708	443
Expenditure ..	938	1,209
Total ..	— 230	— 766

47. It will be observed that the charges incurred very much exceeded the receipts in the two faslis, although in the later fasli the excess was much smaller than that in the earlier. This was because processes were got served as a rule by village-officers, the special paid batta amin's being kept at head-quarters and utilized for office work. I discovered this in October last, and in view of the fact that the collections were then in most part suspended, ordered the abolition of the establishment. Accordingly there was no establishment in any taluk from January to March 1892, except in Tiruvallūr where it was found as a special case necessary to retain it. In March, however, when collections were resumed, I sanctioned re-entertainment on condition that they are kept only so long as the receipts justified their retention. Although in the four months of March to June last the receipts always exceeded the charges, the latter so far exceeded the former in the first six months of the year that the excess could not be made good. This explains also the shorter expenditure during the year as compared with that of fasli 1300.

48. LAND SOLD UNDER STANDING ORDERS.—During the fasli 62 acres, assessed at Rs. 173, were sold realizing Rs. 376 under Standing Order No. 110, against 114 acres, assessed at Rs. 189, which fetched Rs. 833. These were all bought-in lands and the cause of decrease herein has already been explained in paragraph 29 *supra*.

49. STATEMENT NO. 49, LAND IMPROVEMENT AND AGRICULTURAL ADVANCES.—The outstanding advances under this head at the beginning of the fasli were Rs. 2,04,083. A sum of Rs. 2,85,154 was advanced during the year against Rs. 1,80,972 in the previous year. Thus making a total of Rs. 4,89,237 at the end of the year. Rs. 35,746 fell due during the year. Of this, Rs. 14,216 were collected and Rs. 68 were recommended to be written off within the year. Steps are being taken to collect the balance of Rs. 21,462.

50. INTEREST ON ADVANCES UNDER LAND IMPROVEMENT AND AGRICULTURISTS' LOANS ACT.—There was an arrear of interest of Rs. 595 outstanding at the beginning of, and Rs. 6,604 accrued during, the fasli, which made up a total of Rs. 7,199 to be accounted for at the end. Of this, Rs. 1,957 were collected, and Rs. 253 recommended to be written off within the year, leaving a recoverable balance of Rs. 4,990. Necessary steps are being taken for its recovery.

51. COST IN CIVIL SUITS.—Statement No. 12 shows the demand, collection and balance of the costs awarded to Government in civil suits. During the year costs, amounting to Rs. 1,861-3-8, were awarded to Government. Add to this Rs. 46-8-0, the uncollected balance at the beginning of the fasli and the total to be accounted for comes to Rs. 1,907-11-8. Of this, Rs. 107-4-0 were collected during the year, Rs. 352 since collected, and Rs. 1,001-8-0 are irrecoverable. The last-mentioned amount is recommended to be written off the accounts for the reasons set forth in the above statement. For the recovery of the remainder, viz., Rs. 446-15-8, steps have been taken.

52. STATEMENT NO. 13, LANDS ACQUIRED BY PUBLIC SERVANTS.—No lands were acquired during the year by the public servants in the district except Ramachandra Gurukkal, a gumastah of the Chingleput taluk.

53. STATEMENT NO. 14, RUINED TANKS.—No ruined tanks were made over for private repair during the year.

54. INTEREST ON LAND REVENUE.—The arrears of interest at the beginning of the fasli amounted to Rs. 915. Add to this the amount which accrued during the fasli, viz., Rs. 17,428, and the total demand of the year comes to Rs. 18,343. Rs. 7,416 of this were collected during the year, leaving a balance of Rs. 10,927 at the end of it against Rs. 909 at the end of the previous year. This heavy balance is due to the large amount of the arrears under Land Revenue. It has since been reduced by subsequent collections to Rs. 4,070.

55. SUBDIVISION OF QUIT-RENT.—There were no cases of subdivision of quit-rent during the fasli.

56. INSPECTION OF BOUNDARY AND FIELD STONES.—Strict orders have been issued from time to time for the inspection of boundary and field stones by Village officers and Revenue Inspectors. Statement No. 15, now submitted, shows that 15,884 stones are missing. Steps are being taken for their replacement.

57. EXAMINATION OF VILLAGE AND TALUK ACCOUNTS.—At the jamabandi great pains were bestowed both by myself and by my divisional officers on the checking of the village and taluk accounts. The taluk accounts of Ponnéri and Madurantakam were checked by me. Copies of my proceedings pointing out the errors and omissions (will follow) are enclosed. Similar notes of inspection of the Deputy Collector accompany. The Sub-Collector's notes have not yet been received though several reminders were sent for them. It is hoped that the accounts will be kept in better order in the current fasli. Special attention will be paid at the ensuing jamabandi to this matter.

58. APPLICATIONS FOR TRANSFER OF PATTAS RECEIVED BY REVENUE OFFICERS DIRECT.—At the beginning of the year 130 applications received in the previous year were pending disposal. These added to the 3,309 cases received during the year made up a total of 3,439 cases, against 4,213 in the previous year. Of these 3,338 cases were disposed of within the year and 37 since, leaving a balance of 64 cases. In 22 cases notices are reported to have been published in the District Gazette inviting objections and 41 to be pending subdivision. The remaining one case is under inquiry.

59. APPLICATIONS MADE TO THE REGISTRATION OFFICERS.—Ninety-six cases received by Tahsildar in fasli 1300 were pending at the beginning of the year and 2,411 were received during year, making a total of 2,507. These are accounted for as follows:—

	RS.
Total for disposal	2,507
Disposed of in the year	2,398
Since disposed of	57
Under inquiry	22
Pending subdivision	7
Sent to village officers for verification	23

60. CASES DEALT WITH UNDER STANDING ORDER No. 20, PARAGRAPH 6.—There were in all 80 cases for disposal during the year, 4 cases pending at the beginning and 76 received during the year. All of these were disposed of.

61. VERNACULAR CORRESPONDENCE IN THE ASSISTANT COLLECTOR'S OFFICE.—During the fasli, Assistant Collector Messrs. Oldfield and Thornton were attached to this district and were doing vernacular work in accordance with the instructions laid down in paragraph 2 of Board's Proceedings, No. 2498, dated 18th November 1886. Mr. Oldfield was in independent charge of the Saidápet division from 8th March to 2nd April 1892 during the absence of Deputy Collector Mr. Ramachendrier on privilege leave.

62. I regret the considerable delay that has occurred in the submission of this report. The jamabandi of the district was closed in the middle of September last for reasons already reported in this office Ref. on No. 3228-Ver., dated 1st November 1892. The most important of the jamabandi accounts, viz., the collection accounts, were not received from the Tahsildars until the middle of December. It would seem that the delay in the taluk offices was due to some difficulty experienced in making out villagewar lists of excess collections and actual outstanding balances owing to past neglect. These accounts, when received, were found to be incorrect; the excess collections of the previous faslis were deducted from current collections. The distribution of cesses was not correctly made; erroneous transfers from current to arrear collections and *vice versa* were effected; erroneous credits were left uncorrected. In view to put matters straight, the head gumastahs of all taluks were sent for and correct figures made up only at the end of last month. I am issuing strict orders to the Tahsildars for the proper maintenance of the accounts in future.

SAIDAPET,
15th January 1893.

(Signed) J. THOMSON,
Collector.

Exd. W. H. French.

SETTLEMENT REPORT OF NORTH ARCOT.

I HAVE the honour to submit the following report on the settlement of this district for fasli 1301 (1891-92), with the prescribed statements as detailed in the enclosed list.

2. SEASON AND RAINFALL.—The season during the year, following as it did two years of agricultural distress, was very unfavorable to agricultural operations. The total average rainfall during the year amounted to 26.32 inches against 40.55 inches, the average of the past ten years, or 14.23 inches less than the average. The early rains were considerably deficient. There was no rain worth speaking of in April and May 1891, and the few local showers which fell in June were practically of no use. This was followed by a long drought till the end of August, when again a few capricious showers fell in a few localities, but not enough to put a supply in the tanks. The season having been thus exceptional, ryots were allowed the concession of raising dry crops on wet lands on payment of dry assessment only, even though Government water might be used. This concession applied only to cases of cultivation before the end of August 1891. Even for dry crops cultivated subsequent to August 1891, concession was allowed to charge dry assessment *plus* water-rate in cases in which the supply was insufficient to raise wet crops, and in which the wet assessment exceeded the above charge. How far ryots took advantage of the above concessions will be noticed hereafter. In September and October there was a general rainfall—4.55 and 6.36 inches respectively—which fell short of the average for those months, namely, 5.17 and 7.60 respectively. This fall gave some supply to tanks, but the baked earth which became very dry during the long drought absorbed a portion of the moisture, and the supply that was left was quite insufficient for commencing wet cultivation generally. In the hope, however, that the north-east monsoon which opened favorably would prove successful and replenish the tanks, cultivation progressed vigorously, and large areas of waste were brought under the plough and sown with paddy.

The rainfall in November 1891, however, was only 2.79 inches against an average of 9.80 inches. This deficiency made the ryots lose all hope, as the small supply received in October was exhausted in the very early stage of cultivation. The rainfall of December, though somewhat heavier than the average, was quite insufficient to make good the deficiency in November; nor was there any rainfall worth mentioning in the subsequent three months. The consequence was that wet cultivation could not progress, and the crops on extensive areas either failed entirely or yielded only a trifle. In view of the state of the season, the Board was also pleased to sanction the remission of assessment on all wet lands on which the yield was two annas or less. For this concession, I tender, in the name of the district, the most grateful thanks. It was a real boon to the people, and their gratitude, everywhere expressed, was unbounded. Remissions for shavi (loss of crop entirely) were also found necessary on large areas in all the taluks, especially in Gudiyátam, Pólúr, Wandiwash, Arcot and Wálajápet, the total remissions granted under this item alone amounting to over 1,37,000 rupees for the whole district. As the state of the season has been dealt with more fully in the last administration report, and in the several reports sent to the Board from time to time previously on the subject, I find no necessity to dwell at length on the subject in this report.

3. CONDITION AND OUTTURN OF CROPS.—Of the total extent of crops harvested up to March 1892, 168,140 acres or 25 per cent. were occupied by paddy, and the other food-grains occupied 30 per cent. The area occupied by paddy in the previous year was 37 per cent. As compared with the average for the past three years, there is a decrease of 32 per cent. in the area of paddy cultivation, which is worthy of note. Of the total area harvested, acres 198 or 0.03 per cent. yielded a bumper crop or 20 annas against 0.05 per cent. in the previous year. 3.19 per cent. yielded an average or 16-anna crop against 12.34 per cent. in the previous year. A 12-anna crop was obtained on 6.04 per cent. and a crop of 8 annas on 45.90 per cent. against 54.73 per cent. in the previous year. 35 per cent. of the cropped area suffered considerably from want of sufficient supply of water, and consequently yielded an outturn of 4 annas and less. The area on which there was a similar outturn in the previous year was 32 per cent.

In the statement given below is compared the extent of lands under cultivation of paddy, which is a staple article of food, in fasli 1301, with the average extent under the same crop in the previous three years:—

Taluka.	Fasli 1301.	Average.	Decrease.	Per-centage of decrease.
	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	
Chittoor	21,302	33,755	12,453	36
Chandragiri	7,969	20,063	12,109	60
Palmanér	5,924	11,638	5,714	40
Gudiyátam	32,330	48,155	15,825	35
Vellore	25,389	36,663	11,274	30
Pólar	30,491	41,018	10,527	25
Wandiwash	44,573	60,413	15,840	25
Arcot	45,699	67,151	21,452	31
Wárajápet	58,183	84,234	26,051	30
Total	271,850	403,095	131,245	32

The total cultivation of paddy in fasli 1301 was acres 271,850 against 403,095 acres, the average of the three years preceding. The decrease in the area cultivated with paddy was 131,245 acres or 32 per cent. That the area of paddy cultivation in the year should have fallen short of the average cultivation during the previous three years—two of which also were years of agricultural distress—by nearly one-third is a matter for serious consideration. This large decrease is evidently due to the serious failure of water-supply in the irrigation sources, though a portion of the deficiency was, I think, made good to some extent by the cultivation of dry crops under the concession specially sanctioned during the year, which will be noticed later on.

4. PRICES.—Statement No. 2 shows the average prices per garce of the principal grains in the district in fasli 1301 as compared with the prices in the previous year and the average prices of the five years preceding the year under report. An abstract comparing the prices in the two years and the average prices is given below:—

Description of grain.	Average price per garce.					Percentage of increase over fasli 1300.	Percentage of increase over average.
	Average price for 5 years ending fasli 1300.	Fasli 1300.	Fasli 1301.	Increase or decrease over fasli 1300, column 3.	Increase or decrease over average, column 2.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Paddy .. { 1st-sort ..	Rs. 146	Rs. 180	Rs. 234	+ 54	Rs. 88	30	60
{ 2nd „ ..	136	168	217	+ 49	82	23	60
Cholum	170	200	319	+ 119	149	59	87
Cumbu	166	198	325	+ 127	159	64	95
Ragi	143	171	274	+ 103	131	60	91
Horse-gram	226	257	281	+ 24	55	9	24

In fasli 1300, there was a general rise in the prices of all food-grains over those of the previous year, owing to the unfavorable season. In the year under report, there was a further rise in consequence of the failure of the north-east monsoon which largely reduced the outturn of both the irrigated and the later dry crops. The increase in prices, as compared with the preceding year, was large in the case of cumbu, ragi and cholum, amounting to 64, 60 and 59 per cent. respectively, but was comparatively slight in the case of horse-gram. The rise in the case of paddy, first and second sort, is not so striking as in the case of the first mentioned three grains being 30 and 23 per cent. respectively; but, when it is remembered that the price of paddy in fasli 1300 almost touched or slightly exceeded the “scarcity rate,” the rise in fasli 1301 is not so slight as at first sight it appears to be; compared with the average of the preceding five years, the price of paddy in fasli 1301 increased by 60 per cent. I am of opinion that the price of paddy would have been still higher had it not been that there was a large importation of this grain from some of the more favored districts.

5. PERMANENTLY-SETTLED ESTATES.—In the year under report, there were no changes in the number of the permanently-settled estates in the district. The Pulicherla and Mangalampet payacuts of the Pulicherla minor estate, in charge of the Court of Wards, transferred by Court sale to the possession and enjoyment of

	RS.	A.	P.
The Pulicherla and Mangalampet payacuts	2,487	10	8
The remaining portion of the polliem	3,020	0	6
Total	5,507	11	2

being due to the reduction of peshkash on lands taken up for public purposes in the following estates:—

	RS.	A.	P.
Kálahasti	609	1	0
Punganúr	21	13	0
Arni Jaghire	28	11	11
Total	659	9	11
or 660 0 0 in round numbers.			

6. WHOLE INAM VILLAGES.—The number of villages held on shrotriem or favorable tenure was, as in the previous fasli, 123 including the three rented villages held by the jaghiredar of Avalkonda. The quit-rent, &c., payable to Government on account of these villages was Rs. 26,892 against Rs. 26,956 in the previous year. The decrease of Rs. 64 is due to the reduction of jodi payable on Settupalli and Malla-gunta inam villages in Chandragiri taluk for lands taken up for public purposes.

7. RYOTWAR SETTLEMENT.—Statement No. 1 shows the taluks settled by the several officers, the places where jamabandi was held in the several taluks, the time occupied, and the number of pattas distributed. There was no change in the number of ryotwari villages during the year. Palmanér and Gudiyátam taluks were settled by me, the other taluks being settled by their respective Divisional officers. This was specially ordered in this year in order that the officers who made the azimaish of shavi and waste should be responsible for the same by settling the taluks. The falling off in revenue owing to these causes was some 4 lakhs, and I was determined that there should be no Tanjore scandal in this district. The Divisional officers were occupied from February to April and touring about and examining the claims for remission. The Tahsildars and Revenue Inspectors did the same. No single acre escaped supervision, and for every pie of remission there was the signature of a responsible officer given after personal inspection. The result was highly satisfactory. Not a single complaint was made, and the gratitude of the people was most

pleasingly expressed. The total number of pattas distributed during the year was 202,402 against 202,278 in the previous year, showing a net increase of 124 pattas in the year under report. There was a gross increase of 3,801 pattas for smaller holdings, namely, those under Rs. 10 and those from Rs. 30 to Rs. 50, and a decrease of 3,177 pattas in all the other classes of holdings as shown in the subjoined statement :—

Description.	Single pattas.		Joint pattas.		Total.		Increase.	Decrease.
	Fasli 1300.	Fasli 1301.	Fasli 1300.	Fasli 1301.	Fasli 1300.	Fasli 1301.		
Pattas paying under Rs. 10 ..	96,219	95,648	44,227	47,890	140,446	143,538	RS. 3,092	RS. ..
Do. from Rs. 10 to „ 30 ..	25,260	24,633	20,311	17,934	45,571	42,567	.. 209	3,004
Do. from „ 30 to „ 50 ..	4,868	4,859	4,753	4,941	9,621	9,830	..	..
Do. from „ 50 and above ..	3,229	3,337	3,411	3,130	6,640	6,467	..	173
Total ..	129,576	128,507	72,702	73,895	202,278	202,402	3,301	3,177
Net increase ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	124	..

I am of opinion that the increase of 124 in the number of pattas is due, as explained in previous reports, to the growing necessity the people find themselves under of safeguarding their interests in joint holdings by their sub-division and separate registration. The following table, giving the proportion of the different classes of holdings with reference to their revenue to the total holdings in fasli 1301, may be interesting :—

		Percentage of the number of pattas under the different classes to the total in fasli 1301.	
Ryots paying under Rs. 10	..	..	67.8
Do. from „ 10 to Rs. 30	..	..	21.0
Do. from „ 30 to „ 50	..	..	4.8
Do. from „ 50 to „ 100	..	..	2.5
Do. from „ 100 to „ 250	..	..	0.6
Do. from „ 250 to „ 500	..	..	0.03
Do. from „ 500 to „ 1,000	..	..	0.006
Do. upwards of Rs. 1,000	..	..	..

8. OCCUPATION AND THE CHANGES THEREIN.—The following abstract shows the extent and assessment of ryotwari holdings as compared with the previous year :—

	Fasli 1300.		Fasli 1301.	
	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.
Holdings at the beginning of the fasli ..	ACS. 793,724	RS. 20,14,526	ACS. 794,346	RS. 20,17,115
Deduct lands given up ..	27,622	55,073	31,476	56,170
Balance ..	766,102	19,59,453	762,870	19,60,945
Add lands taken up ..	28,244	57,662	20,564	48,016
Total holdings ..	794,346	20,17,115	783,434	20,08,961
Decrease compared with fasli 1300 ..	..	..	10,912	8,154
Percentage of decrease ..	..	..	1.3	0.4

The occupied area, amounting to 783,434 acres, fell short of that in the previous year by 10,912 acres, or 1.3 per cent.; the assessment payable to Government was Rs. 20,08,961, showing a decrease of Rs. 8,154 or 0.4 per cent. In seven taluks there was a decrease both in the area and in the assessment, and in the remaining two taluks there was a decrease in the area, while there was a slight increase in the assessment as noted below :—

Decrease both in area and assessment.				Decrease in area and increase in assessment.			
Chittoor ..	ACS. 925	RS. 649	..	Chandragiri ..	ACS. 5	RS. 16	..
Palmanér ..	64	181	..	Wāljāpet ..	463	216	..
Gudiyātam ..	1,511	978	..				
Vellore ..	1,425	1,167	..				
Pólúr ..	2,242	1,880	..				
Wandiwash ..	3,196	2,516	..				
Arcoť ..	1,081	1,015	..				
				Total ..	468	232	..
				Net decrease ..	10,912	8,154	..
Total ..	10,444	8,386	..				

More than half the decrease occurred in Pólúr and Wandiwash alone. The decrease in the district is mainly attributable to a larger extent of land having been relinquished than was taken up owing, of course, to the unfavorable character of the season. The subjoined abstract explains the variation :—

	ACS.	RS.
1. Decrease due to relinquishments ..	17,628	17,699
2. Increase due to durkhasts ..	6,553	9,105
3. Do. to other items detailed in statement 3-A. ..	163	440
Total increase (2) and (3) ..	6,716	9,545
Net decrease ..	10,912	8,154

9. ACTUAL CULTIVATION AND WASTE CHARGED.—Statement 3 shows the particulars of the extent cultivated and charged for out of the holdings in each taluk. In the subjoined abstract is compared the proportion of the extent of cultivation to the total holdings in 1301 and in the previous year :—

Fasli.	Actual cultivation.	Waste charged.	Waste remitted.	Total.	Remarks.
	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	
1300 ..	676,588	108,163	9,595	794,346	Percentage of actual cultivation to holdings— Fasli 1300, 85.1 „ 1301, 70.3
1301 ..	621,626	127,492	34,416	783,434	
Increase ..	..	19,329	24,821	..	
Decrease ..	55,062	..	..	10,912	

Of the total occupied area of over 783,000 acres, over 621,000 acres or 70.3 per cent. against 85.1 per cent. in the previous fasli were actually cultivated, and the remainder was left waste. The proportion of cultivation to holdings varied from 73 to 86 per cent. in different taluks, except in Chittoor and Chandragiri, where it was 71 per cent. The decrease in the total area cultivated was 55,062 acres against 10,666 in the previous year. The percentage of decrease in the area actually cultivated amounts to 8.1, whereas the decrease in the aggregate area of holdings was only 1.3 per cent., as noted in the previous paragraph. Compared with the previous year the proportion of actual cultivation is less by 4.8 against 1.5 in the previous year, this large decrease being due to the unfavorable character of the season. To the same cause is also due

the increase both in the area left waste and in the area on which remission was granted. The following statement compares—talukwar—the extent cultivated and the extent left waste in the fasli under report, and in the previous fasli :—

Taluku.	Actual cultivation.		Waste charged.		Waste remitted.		Percentage of actual cultivation to total holdings.
	Fasli 1300.	Fasli 1301.	Fasli 1300.	Fasli 1301.	Fasli 1300.	Fasli 1301.	
	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	
Chittoor ..	63,153	62,033	13,754	12,620	37	1,366	71
Chandragiri ..	17,752	17,866	6,908	6,171	161	779	71
Palmanér ..	27,120	27,770	4,441	3,099	929	1,557	85
Gudiyátam ..	85,981	80,804	9,384	10,455	144	2,739	85
Vellore ..	66,671	63,638	8,379	8,498	..	1,489	86
Pólúr ..	84,337	75,447	10,369	14,857	1,626	3,786	80
Wandiwash ..	110,986	97,422	13,643	27,546	4,078	6,543	74
Arcot ..	98,616	89,129	13,119	14,773	1,382	8,133	79
Wálagápet ..	121,973	107,417	23,166	29,473	1,238	9,024	73
Total ..	676,688	621,526	108,163	127,492	9,595	34,416	70

The taluks which suffered most from drought were Wálagápet, Arcot, Wandiwash and Pólúr. In Wálagápet and Arcot alone the area of waste on which remission was granted amounted to nearly one-half of the waste in all the taluks put together.

Of the total area of 161,908 acres of waste, an extent of 124,815 acres consists of dry lands. The earlier part of the south-west monsoon up to August 1891 was an absolute failure, and it was apprehended that remissions on dry lands would be necessary. In September and October there was a fall of rain of about 11 inches, which came up to the average due for those months; and the idea of recommending dry remissions was then abandoned. The proportion of dry lands left waste to the total dry holdings is 23·3 per cent. against 18·2 per cent. in the previous year and 16·5 per cent. in fasli 1298, which may be taken as a normal year. The fact that the ryots in the district left waste one acre in almost every four acres of their dry holdings affords an index to arrive at a proper estimate of the state of the season during the year. Excluding the extent of dry waste, the area of wet lands left waste was acres 37,093, of which the assessment on acres 34,416 was remitted. The proportion of waste remitted to the total wet waste was 92·2 per cent. against 50·4 per cent. in the previous fasli. This increase, striking as it is, is apparently due to (1) relaxation—for which I must again express the warmest gratitude on behalf of the ryots—of the rule regarding the one-acre limit for granting remissions on fields, portions of which were left waste, and (2) to the grant of remission on *mamul* (usual) wet waste land—Board's Proceedings, No. 778, dated 8th December 1891, and No. 172, dated 7th March 1892. In pursuance of the orders contained in the first of the Proceedings, I directed that remissions should be granted on all the part fields which were waste, or the crops on which became shavi or yielded only a two-anna crop or less, up to a minimum extent of 25 cents. The extent of wet waste on which no remission was granted was 2,677 acres, which consists partly of portions of fields measuring less than 25 cents, and partly of *mamul* waste in the beneficial enjoyment of the ryots, and consequently not entitled to remission. In several cases it was noticed that the *mamul* waste was used by the ryots as thrashing floor, backyard, well-site, and the like, and in such cases the assessment was charged, as the land was beneficially occupied by the ryots. The information called for by the Board about *mamul* waste is given in paragraph 10 *infra*. The financial effect of the several concessions granted during the fasli for encouraging cultivation, &c., will be noticed later on when dealing with remissions. The wet assessment remitted on account of waste was Rs. 1,58,884 or 11·7 per cent. of the assessment on the total wet area in occupation, and over Rs. 1,16,000 more than the amount of similar remissions granted in the previous year. The increase in the several taluks is noted below, and is due to the insufficiency of water-supply caused by the failure of monsoons.

	RS.
Chittoor ..	7,194
Chandragiri ..	3,066
Palmanér ..	2,487
Gudiyátam ..	12,529
Vellore ..	7,374
Pólúr ..	9,319
Wandiwash ..	6,572
Arcot ..	33,587
Wálagápet ..	34,448
Total ..	1,16,576

The proportion of the extent of the wet waste charged to the total wet waste was 7·2 during the year against 49·3 in the previous year; and the abnormal variation is, of course, due to the leniency with which ryots were, as already observed, dealt with during the year, in granting remissions.

10. In its Proceedings, dated 8th December 1891, No. 776, the Board, while sanctioning the grant of remissions on *mamul* wet waste lands also, directed that inquiry should be made into the causes of this so-called *mamul* waste. The causes reported are as follow :—

- (1) that the lands are occupied by wells, pools, &c. ;
- (2) that the lands are used as thrashing floor, and for hay-stacking, &c. ;
- (3) that the lands are occupied by cattle sheds and other like buildings. ;
- (4) that the lands are on a high level and are thus unfit for wet cultivation, until some improvements are carried out ;
- (5) that the lands have been cut up by surface drainage and have been thus rendered unfit for wet cultivation ;
- (6) that, in some cases, ryots do not care to cultivate the lands, owing, apparently, to the large extent of lands held by them, or to the inferior quality of the soil ;
- (7) that the lands are used as backyards, perhaps in excess of the prescribed limit ;
- (8) that the lands are left uncultivated owing to disputes among the joint patta holders ;
- (9) that the lands require reclamation and the pattadars are too poor to invest the capital necessary for reclamation ;
- (10) that the lands are used for storing heaps of manure, &c., and
- (11) that the lands belong to absentees, sometimes well-to-do persons, living in other districts, who propose to pay for them rather than part with what is perhaps ancestral.

11. WATER-RATE, TIRWAJASTI AND FASALJASTI.—The amount of second crop assessment and charge for water on Government lands amounted to Rs. 68,582 or Rs. 1,12,810 less than in the previous year. When, however, the item is compared

with * that in fasli 1298, which may be taken as a normal year, the decrease amounts to Rs. 1,64,497. It should be remembered that the Board in its Proceedings, dated 3rd December 1891, No. 6987, sanctioned the levy of only dry assessment *plus* water-rate on wet lands cultivated with dry crops subsequent to August 1891, instead of the full wet assessment. The water-rate thus levied is included in the above item, though it is not, however, properly speaking, *tirwajasti* or *fasaljasti*, being only a partial substitute for the wet assessment on the lands. When this imaginary amount of water-rate—which amounts to more than Rs. 11,000,†—is excluded, the loss of revenue is raised to

	RS.
† Chittoor ..	3,598
Palmanér ..	2,290
Gudiyátam ..	2,872
Vellore ..	350
Pólúr ..	512
Wandiwash ..	596
Arcot ..	1,096
Total ..	11,314

about Rs. 1,76,000. The annexed abstract compares the revenue from water-rate in faslis 1298, 1300 and 1301.

Fasli.					Amount of water-rate.	Decrease when compared to fasli 1298.	Percentage of decrease.
					RS.	RS.	ACS.
1298	..	..	..	..	2,33,079	..	..
1300	..	..	..	..	1,81,392	51,687	22.1
1301	..	..	..	..	68,682	1,64,497	70.1

It will be seen from the above that the decrease in water-rate as compared with fasli 1298 was 70.1 per cent. against 22.1 per cent. in the previous year. When also the sum of Rs. 11,000, the water-rate charged on lands for which tirwakammi (difference between wet and dry assessment) remissions were granted is taken into consideration, the percentage of decrease in fasli 1301 is raised to about 76 per cent.

					Increase or decrease.		
					RS.		
Chittoor	...	...	...	...	11,098		
Chandragiri	...	...	...	...	4,660		
Palmanér	...	...	...	+	874		
Gudiyátam	...	...	...	...	14,953		
Vellore	...	...	...	...	10,448		
Pólúr	...	...	...	...	12,424		
Wandiwash	...	...	...	...	9,054		
Arcot	...	...	...	...	20,746		
Wálajápet	...	...	...	...	30,801		
Total					1,12,810		

12. REMISSION.—Statement No. 4 shows that the amount of remissions and deductions, other than those granted for waste, referred to in paragraph 9 *supra*, came up to Rs. 3,78,152 against Rs. 1,62,720 in the previous year. The total amount of remissions granted under the three main heads, namely—(1) occasional remissions, (2) fixed remissions, and (3) deductions in favor of religious institutions, village officers, &c., in fasli 1301 and in the previous year, is compared below :—

		Fasli 1300.	Fasli 1301.	Increase.	Decrease.
		RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Occasional	..	33,154	2,53,727	2,20,573	..
Fixed	..	6,945	4,435	..	2,510
Beriz deductions	..	1,21,633	1,19,990	..	1,643

* Excludes Rs. 988 relating to lands taken up for public purposes and which do not, therefore, form an item of season remission.

13. OCCASIONAL REMISSIONS.—This item comprises the remissions granted with reference to the state of the season, and the particulars of the same are given below :—

Items.		Fasli 1300.	Fasli 1301.	Increase.
		RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Remission for shavi	..	26,946	1,37,642	1,10,696
2. Do. on lands submerged or inundated	..	..	28	28
3. Do. of tirwakammi	..	6,208	95,037	88,829
4. Do. of fasalkammi	..	..	21,020	21,020
Total		33,154	2,53,727	2,20,573

The abnormal increase under items (1) and (3), amounting to Rs. 1,10,696 and Rs. 88,829, respectively, is due to the following causes :—

(a) That the season in the year under report was exceptionally unfavorable, and consequently the supply received in the irrigation sources was very deficient.

(b) That remissions were granted, as a special concession for the year, on all wet lands on which the outturn of crop was 2 annas and less (Board's Proceedings, No. 172, dated 7th March 1892).

(c) That remissions were granted for part-field shavi, even though the affected area may have been less than one acre, which is the limit prescribed in the Board's Standing Order, up to a minimum limit of 25 cents (Board's Proceedings, No. 172, dated 7th March 1892).

(d) That tirwakammi (difference between wet and dry assessment) remissions were granted on all the lands cultivated *with* or without the help of Government water, provided that the supply in the irrigation sources was admittedly insufficient during the year (Board's Proceedings, No. 29, dated 15th January 1892, and No. 6987, dated 3rd December 1891). The remission under the head of *tirwakammi* cannot be wholly set down as so much revenue lost, as, in the case of dry crops cultivated after August 1891, water-rate was charged whenever Government water was taken to mature the dry crops. The amount of revenue so derived was Rs. 11,314 (*vide* talukwar particulars given in paragraph 11 *supra*), so that the actual loss of revenue under the head of tirwakammi remissions was (Rs. 95,037 minus Rs. 11,314) Rs. 83,723 or Rs. 77,515 more than in the previous year. The bulk of the shavi and tirwakammi remissions relate to Chittoor, Gudiyátam, Pólúr, Wandiwash, Arcot and Wálajápet taluks—*vide* abstract in the margin; and these taluks appear to have suffered considerably more than the rest from the deficiency of rainfall.

Taluks.	Shavi.	Tirwakammi.
	RS.	RS.
Chittoor	4,670	19,146
Chandragiri	1,302	5,188
Palmanér	2,225	6,173
Gudiyátam	10,204	13,952
Vellore	6,625	7,807
Pólúr	18,436	5,689
Wandiwash	22,296	14,603
Arcot	33,700	10,493
Wálajápet	38,284	11,986
Total	1,37,642	95,037

Fasalkammi remissions, amounting to Rs. 21,020, were granted on registered double-crop lands on which no second crop was raised owing to want of supply in the irrigation sources.

It may perhaps look anomalous that remissions should have been granted on crops lost by submersion in a year like the one under report; but the sum of Rs. 28, shown under this head, relates to crops damaged by heavy floods in a channel in Vellore in consequence of an abnormal fall of rain of 7.50 inches on 23rd October 1891.

14. The financial effect of the special concessions granted in the year under report, referred to in paragraphs 10 and 13 *supra*, is exhibited in one view in the subjoined statement :—

Taluks.	Remissions granted for								
	Mamul waste.		Part-field waste and shavi below 1 acre and 25 cents and above.		Short crop of two annas and less.		Dry crops cultivated on wet lands or wet crops with private well water.		Water-rate charged for water taken.
	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	
Chittoor	128	709	615	2,261	108	576	4,293	19,146	3,598
Chandragiri	69	304	217	1,104	24	131	1,448	5,188	..
Palmanér	23	38	490	1,851	47	119	1,923	6,173	2,290
Gudiyátam	68	293	1,227	5,621	182	976	2,327	13,952	2,872
Vellore	74	317	977	5,778	19	103	2,438	7,807	350
Pólúr	65	261	1,343	5,837	413	1,501	1,897	5,689	512
Wandiwash	213	894	2,014	9,854	818	4,105	4,644	14,603	596
Arcot	146	680	3,591	16,962	738	3,683	3,798	10,493	1,096
Wálajápet	352	1,452	1,288	5,767	1,123	5,271	4,225	11,986	..
Total	1,128	4,948	11,762	55,025	3,472	16,465	24,993	95,037	11,314

No account is taken here of the remissions granted for waste or loss of crop, &c., under the Standing Orders in force. The special concessions that were found necessary in consideration of the peculiarly unpropitious character of the season has resulted in the net loss of Rs. 1,60,161 to Government, as shown in the margin; but, looking at it from the ryots' standpoint of view, and bearing in mind that no remissions were granted on dry lands in either of two consecutive disastrous years, the Government has to be congratulated on the fact that only so little was lost. The warning of the present unfavorable season, which followed upon two successive bad years, was

	RS.	RS.
1. Mamul waste		4,948
2. Waste and shavi between 1 acre and 25 cents ...		55,025
3. Short crop of 2 annas and less		16,465
4. Tirwakammi remission ...	95,037	
Less—		
Water-rate levied for water taken subsequent to August 1891 ...	11,314	
		83,723
		<u>1,60,161</u>

taken in time, and the ryots were encouraged to cultivate dry crops on wet lands on favorable terms. The result of this step was that 24,993 acres of wet land, which would in all probability have been left waste, were cultivated with dry crops, which not only benefited the ryots in a season of dire distress, but also prevented the total loss of revenue on account of waste on that area. The total remissions granted on account of the state of the season including wet waste remitted, amounted to Rs. 4,12,611. I have already more than once brought to the notice of the Board the steps taken to ensure the eligibility of claims to remission. The azimaish of waste and shavi and short crop was conducted in a manner which leaves nothing to be desired. The azimaish statements, prepared in the taluks of Palmanér and Gudiyátam which were settled by me, satisfied me that the claims to remission were all carefully inquired into in proper time. The Divisional officers report the same with regard to the taluks settled by them. The remissions granted were all really due. Sufficient care was also taken to see that all the ryots, who were properly entitled to remissions under the rules, and the special concession granted, got them in full. In short, the orders were so thoroughly carried out that I am proud to say that there is complete satisfaction on both sides. The carrying out of these orders involved some exceedingly trying work on the district staff, and I was obliged in the earlier stage to bring to the notice of Government two officers who shirked their work. It was a painful necessity, but I was determined that, on the one hand, Government should not be defrauded, and on the other, that the ryots should get the full benefits of the concessions. The results have been a general feeling of deep gratitude to Government for its fatherly care of the ryots, felt and expressed over the whole district.

15. FIXED REMISSIONS.—These remissions consist of the following items:—

Items.	Fasli 1300.	Fasli 1301.	Increase.	Decrease.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Remissions granted on account of irrigation by lift	4,608	2,639	..	1,969
2. Cowle remissions	540	485	..	65
3. Increment remissions	365	66	..	299
4. Dasabandam remissions	1,432	1,245	..	187
Total ..	6,945	4,435	..	2,510

The decrease under item 1 follows the decrease under faslijasti and tirwajasti, paragraph 11 *supra*. The decrease under the other heads calls for no special remarks.

16. BERIZ DEDUCTION.—These amounted to Rs. 1,19,990 against Rs. 1,21,633 in the previous year as shown below:—

	Fasli 1300.	Fasli 1301.
	RS.	RS.
1. Contribution from Government on account of Government share of the meras due to village officers ...	82,754	79,850
2. Allowances to religious institutions	38,582	39,312
3. Miscellaneous	297	828
Total ...	<u>1,21,633</u>	<u>1,19,990</u>

* Includes Rs. 29,074, Damashayi merah.

Item 1.—In its order, dated 18th June 1891, Government fixed the contribution to Village Service Fund at Rs. 81,590. As there was an excess of Rs. 1,740 in the amount credited in the previous year (*vide* jamabandi report of fasli 1300), the sanctioned amount less the excess, namely, Rs. 79,850, was credited to the Village Service Fund during the year. The other items require no explanation as necessary details are given in the Statement Nos. 4 and 4-A.

17. MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE.—The "miscellaneous" revenue, comprising quit-rent on minor inams, cultivation after jamabandi, charge for water on lands irrigated in zemindari and inam villages, and sundry other items not included in the holdings, amounted to Rs. 93,180, or Rs. 35,671 less than in the previous year, as detailed in the following abstract:—

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

Serial number.	Number of items as per Settlement No. 5.	Particulars.	Demand of fasli 1300.	Demand of fasli 1301.	Increase.	Decrease.
			RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1	1	Jodi on sundry inams, personal, service and dasabandam ..	46,556	54,355	7,799	..
2	2	Revenue from rented villages	100	100	..	..
3	4	Do. from hill villages	198	187	..	11
4	6 and 7	Lands cultivated with or without application for which no pottas have been granted	33,990	19,168	..	14,822
5	8	Concealed cultivation	73	74	1	..
6	9	Cultivation of poramboke lands	5,876	4,255	..	1,621
7	10 to 14 and 36	Tax on trees on assessed lands, grass rent, rent of gardens and topes, rent of palmyra trees, and sale-proceeds of trees.	3,834	6,141	2,307	..
8	15 and 18	Cultivation of unclaimed and attached inams	674	510	..	164
9	19	Revenue from lands assessed at favorable rates	745	755	10	..
10	29	Quit-rent on bungalows and gardens	1,010	953	..	67
11	22	Commission on the sale of distrained property	99	190	91	..
12	23	Do. on private estates under Circar management	2,773	366	..	2,407
13	27	Excess collection over the demand	2	..	..	2
14	28	Charge for water on zemindari and inam lands	18,874	157	..	18,717
15	32	Sale-proceeds of waste lands	1,130	776	..	354
16	33	Revenue process service fees	1,006	731	..	275
17	34	Double charge for water on lands irrigated without permission	714	3,118	2,404	..
18	38	Redemption of Government assessment	535	..	..	535
19	39	Compensation paid to Government for the abandonment of Talanjai tank	9,896	..	..	9,896
20	35	Revenue deposits forfeited	..	3	3	..
21	24	Tax on backyards in excess of the limit allowed	..	12	12	..
22	38	Other items	766	1,329	563	..
		Total ..	1,28,851	93,180	13,190	48,661
		Net decrease ..	..	..	..	35,671

The bulk of the decrease, amounting to over Rs. 33,500, is under (1) sevoy-jama cultivation and (2) charge for water on zemindari and inam lands, owing, of course, to the adversity of the season and to the prompt disposal of darkhast applications and cases of unauthorized occupation of lands. Items 10 to 14 and 36 relate either to revenue derived from trees held on patta or situated on assessed waste (unreserved lands), or to grass-rents, and, as such, have rightly been credited to Land Revenue. Decrease under item 33, "process service fees," is due to the smaller number of processes issued, and to a larger number of processes having been served through the village agency for which no fees are charged.

18. TOTAL LAND REVENUE DEMAND (CURRENT).—The total land-revenue demand under all heads amounted to Rs. 21,36,650, against Rs. 26,26,017 in fasli 1301, as detailed below:—

	Fasli 1300.	Fasli 1301.
	RS.	RS.
Peshkash on permanently-settled estates	4,76,731	4,76,071
Shrotriem jodi	26,956	26,892
Ryotwar and Miscellaneous	21,22,330	16,33,687
Total ...	<u>26,26,017</u>	<u>21,36,650</u>

There was a falling off of Rs. 4,89,367 or 18·6 per cent. in the total demand, which was the result of a decrease of Rs. 660 under peshkash, Rs. 64 under shortriem jodi and Rs. 4,88,643 under ryotwar and miscellaneous, as shown below :—

	Rs.
(1) Decrease of assessment on holdings	8,154
(2) Increase under waste remissions	1,16,576
(3) Decrease under faslijasti and tirwajasti	1,12,810
(4) Increase under remissions and deductions other than waste	2,15,432
(5) Decrease of revenue under miscellaneous	35,671
Total	4,88,643

These variations have been explained in paragraphs 5 to 9, 11 to 13 and 17 *supra*.

19. The total current demand under Cesses amounted to Rs. 4,21,641 against Rs. 4,44,142 in the preceding year. Details are given below :—

	Fasli 1300. Rs.	Fasli 1301. Rs.
Permanently-settled estates	1,11,038	1,08,755
Whole inam villages	7,325	7,113
Ryotwar villages	3,25,779	3,05,773
Total	4,44,142	4,21,641

There was a total decrease of Rs. 22,501, which is made up of a decrease of Rs. 2,283 in cesses on permanently-settled estates, of Rs. 212 in cesses on entire inam villages, and of Rs. 20,006 in cesses on ryotwari villages. The decrease in permanently-settled estates is due to the unfavorable character of the season, and to the consequent falling off in the extent of cultivation. The decrease in the whole inam villages is attributable to the same cause. The decrease in ryotwari villages is the result partly of the decrease in the assessment on holdings, and partly of the diminution in revenue derived from faslijasti and tirwajasti, and under miscellaneous items.

20. The total current demand under Land Revenue and Cesses amounted to Rs. 25,58,291. The collections amounted to Rs. 22,22,249 within the fasli. Adding to this the subsequent collections up to the end of October 1892, amounting to Rs. 2,68,186, the total collections come to Rs. 24,90,435. The balance left uncollected at the end of October 1892 was Rs. 67,856. Of this balance, Rs. 66,797 are due from the Zemindar of Punganur; but the Zemindar was permitted to pay the amount in six instalments within three years from 1893—*vide* Board's Proceedings, No. 517, dated 16th September 1892. Deducting this sum from the balance, the amount left uncollected is Rs. 1,059. This amount has been ascertained to be irrecoverable, and has also been included in the quarterly statement of irrecoverable arrears, submitted to the Board for the last quarter. There is thus not a pie of recoverable arrears outstanding. This is the fourth year in which this satisfactory result has been attained in collections. This year it was put off till the end of October owing to the unfavorable character of the season. Much credit is due to the several native officers in the district who earnestly co-operated with me in bringing about this result, and I have brought those officers by name to the notice of the Board, in my letter, No. 6492, Reference on Genl. Eng., dated 19th November 1892, for recognition of their services. I hope the Board and Government will make special mention of this matter in their reviews for their encouragement and for the stimulation of others.

21. ARREARS.—The total arrear demand at the beginning of the year amounted to Rs. 79,970, of which Rs. 79,947 were collected, and the balance left, namely, Rs. 23, was written off as irrecoverable during the year. The balance under arrears is thus nil.

22. Statement No. 8-A gives particulars of the number of processes issued for the realization of arrears of revenue, the extent of property sold, &c. The total number of processes of all kinds amounted to 239,418; of these, 219,201 were mere notices of demand, and 10,712 were distraint and attachment notices. The remaining 9,505 only were sale notices, in which in a sense coercion was actually resorted to. As a fact, only 257 sales were actually held in the case of 164 out of 239,418 pattadars. Coercion has been reduced to the lowest possible minimum in this district. It will

thus be seen that only in 0·06 per cent. of defaulters has property been sold for realization of arrears. The amount of arrears, for which property was attached, was Rs. 55,082; and the amount of arrears, for which it was eventually found necessary to sell the attached property, was only Rs. 2,886 or 5·2 per cent. against the average percentage of 8·9 for the whole presidency given in Board's Proceedings, No. 554, dated 6th August 1892.

Fasli.	Number of defaulters whose property was sold.	Amount of arrears for which property was sold.	Extent of lands sold.	Amount realized by sale of both kinds of property.
1300	114	1,726	165	3,151
1301	164	2,886	68	1,485
Difference ..	+ 50	+ 1,160	— 97	— 1,666

The above abstract compares the number of defaulters whose property, both personal and real, was sold, the amount of arrears for which the property was sold, the extent of lands sold, and the amount realized by the sale of both the kinds of property in fasli 1300 and 1301. From the same it is observed that there is an increase both in the number of defaulters and in the amount of arrears for which property was sold. The increase is due to the unpropitious character of the season. There is, however, a decrease of 97 acres in the extent of lands sold. Of the whole extent of 68 acres sold, 52 acres or more than 76 per cent. were purchased by Government for a nominal price of one rupee, and the rest were purchased by private individuals.

23. Statement No. 8-B shows that, out of the total number of 239,418 processes, 235,559 or 98 per cent. were served by the village establishment against 95 per cent. in the previous year. The receipts, on account of process fees, amounted to Rs. 731 against Rs. 1,006 in the previous year. The total amount spent during the year in payment of the process service establishment was Rs. 745, which includes payment made on account of arrears from the balance of the previous year. The rates of charge varied from two to eight annas.

24. LANDS SOLD UNDER STANDING ORDER NOS. 30, 34 AND 110.—Statement No. 11 shows that 11 acres of land were sold for Rs. 456 under Standing Order No. 30, and none under Standing Order No. 34. Acres 44 were sold for Rs. 302 under Standing Order No. 110 against 177 acres for Rs. 886 in the previous year.

25. ADVANCES.—A sum of Rs. 3,12,143 was advanced during the year under report against Rs. 53,766 in the previous year. Of this, Rs. 3,10,402 were advanced under the Land Improvement Loans Act, and Rs. 1,741 under the Agriculturists' Loans Act. Adding to the above the amount outstanding at the beginning of the year, the total amount of loans advanced amounted to Rs. 3,72,506; of this, Rs. 3,357 fell due during the year, and Rs. 2,714, which includes a sum of Rs. 714, paid on account of advances not due, was repaid during the year. A sum of Rs. 1,833 accrued as interest during the year, which, together with the balance of interest outstanding at the beginning of the year, namely, Rs. 1-15-4, amounted to Rs. 1,835 repayable during the year. The greater portion of this balance appertains to Wandiwash taluk, where, for the recovery of the amount, coercion was not resorted to owing to the unfavorable character of the season.

26. COST IN CIVIL SUITS.—At the beginning of the fasli there was a balance of Rs. 63-15-0 of costs awarded to Government, and Rs. 10-11-0 were awarded during the fasli under report. Of the total sum of Rs. 74-10-0, which thus became due, a sum of Rs. 18-11-0 was collected. For the recovery of the balance of Rs. 55-15-0 steps have been taken.

27. LANDS ACQUIRED BY PUBLIC SERVANTS.—Statement No. 13 shows the lands newly acquired by public servants during the year. Lands to the extent of 6 acres, assessed at Rs. 45, were acquired only by one officer in the district, namely, M.R.Ry. D. Vedagiri Aiyar, the Tahsildar of Wallajah. The lands are reported to have been purchased in

the name of his wife and to be situated in Conjeeveram taluk of the Chingleput district. No other officer in the district acquired any lands during the year.

28. **RUINED TANKS.**—During the year under report one tank in Chappidipalli, in Palmanér taluk, with an irrigable area of 22·86 acres, was made over to private individuals at the special rate of assessment of Rs. 2-8-0 per acre, the assessment thus fixed, namely, Rs. 57-2-0, being payable in all years irrespective of the state of the season.

29. **INTEREST.**—From statement No. 7-A it will be observed that the amount of interest charged on arrears of Land Revenue during fasli 1301 was Rs. 3,023. The whole of this sum was collected within the close of the fasli.

30. No inam village was sub-divided during the fasli under report.

31. **INSPECTION OF BOUNDARY AND FIELD MARKS.**—The statement prescribed in paragraph 60 of the Board's Proceedings, dated 6th May 1890, No. 128, showing the number of demarcation stones planted during the survey and settlement, the number existing at present and the number replaced, is herewith submitted. The figures reported by the Tahsildar of Arcot as regards the number of existing marks differ from those reported by him in the previous year's return. The Tahsildar accounts for the difference by stating that correct figures with reference to the settlement diglott registers have been adopted during the year under report, and that those reported in the previous year are incorrect. The number of marks replaced during the year was 13,165, and the number still remaining to be replaced is 19,975. As the azimaish, &c., work, which the Revenue Inspectors in the district had to attend to was unusually large during fasli 1301, I think that those officers have not done as much as they could do in ordinary year in this branch of work. The progress made by them in this subject is reviewed by Divisional officers every quarter, and it is hoped that better work will be turned out in the current year.

32. **APPLICATIONS FOR TRANSFER OF REVENUE REGISTRY.**—The number of applications for the transfer of registry received from the Registration Department during the year was 3,538 against 3,752 in the preceding year. The above number, together with 104 applications which were pending at the end of the previous year, gave a total number of 3,642 applications for disposal during the year under report. Of these, 3,566 applications or about 98 per cent. were disposed of during the year. Of applications received direct by Revenue officers, 1,252 were pending at the commencement of the fasli, and 7,923 were received during the year against 12,889 in the preceding year. I think that the decrease is due to the bad season. Of the total number of 9,174 applications that came up for disposal during the year, 8,610 or about 94 per cent. were disposed of within the year. The total balance left undisposed of out of the applications received from Registration Department, and those received direct by Revenue officers was 641. Of these, 3 cases have been disposed of since the end of the fasli. For 257 cases, out of those still pending, the prescribed notices have been published in the District Gazette, and the period advertised has not yet expired. Orders have been issued for the early disposal of the remaining 178 cases.

33. The marginal statement shows the number of cases in which the provisions

Chittoor	286
Chandragiri	106
Palmanér	511
Gudiyátam	604
Vellore	642
Pólúr	1,789
Wandiwash	1,055
Arcot	265
Total	5,258

of opinion that he made no attempts to enforce the provisions of the rule during the year, and I have now issued strict orders to take prompt steps in the matter in the current year.

of Board's Standing Order No. 20 were put into force during the fasli in the several taluks of this district. The largest number of cases occurred in Pólúr and Wandiwash taluks. The Tahsildars have been advised to proceed with caution in the disposal of these cases, and not to push them on hurriedly. The Tahsildar of Wallajah reports that no cases falling under rule 6 of Standing Order No. 20 were filed in his taluk. I am, however,

34. **VERNACULAR WORK OF ASSISTANT COLLECTORS.**—Mr. Davidson, the Acting Head Assistant Collector, reports that the vernacular correspondence has been disposed of in May and June 1892, partly on English office-notes, partly on his own reading where the vernacular writing was easily legible and the paper was short, and partly on the reading of clerks; and that the last two methods are generally applied to shorter papers, the office-note system being resorted to in the case of lengthy papers. He states that, as soon as the pressure of the heavy work now felt in his office is removed, he will be able to adhere more strictly to the orders of the Board, and that for a time the office-note system must continue, if the accumulation of arrears is to be at all prevented. It is also reported that his predecessor, Mr. Buckley, adopted the same system in the earlier months of the fasli. I am of opinion that this resort to English notes instead of disposing of the papers in the vernacular should be strictly prohibited. For Mr. Buckley there was no excuse as he did no work worth mentioning. So long as junior officers evade the strict rule we will have a discreditable level of linguistic attainments in the service, and the rising generation will be unable to communicate directly with the people. There is the more reason for stringency in this matter as the subordinate revenue staff yearly become better acquainted with English. Twenty-five years ago it was not uncommon for even the Huzur Sheristadar to be absolutely ignorant of English. Junior officers should see for themselves and not through the eyes of their clerks.

35. **CENSUS OF LIVE STOCK.**—The census of live stock was, as usual, taken in this district in October 1891. A statement showing the villages tested, and the names of the testing officers is submitted herewith. The results of the census recorded by the karnam in village account No. 21, section II, were tested by the several officers as shown in the following talukwar abstract :—

Taluks.	Number of villages in the taluk.	Particulars of the number of villages tested by						Percentage of column 8 to column 2.	Particulars of items tested, &c.			
		Divisional officers.	Tahsildars.	Deputy Tahsildars.	Taluk Sheristadars.	Revenue Inspectors.	Total.		Total number of entries.	Number tested.	Number correct.	Number incorrect.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Chittoor	163	1	7	..	3	67	78	47·9	15,823	5,716	4,212	1,504
Chandragiri	97	..	..	..	2	26	28	28·9	15,966	6,835	6,276	559
Palmanér	95	..	6	..	..	2	8	8·4	1,131	269	227	42
Gudiyátam	184	..	..	..	..	6	6	3·3	616	193	190	3
Vellore	152	1	4	12	1	35	53	34·9	7,605	2,227	1,600	427
Pólúr	271	..	..	..	..	63	53	19·6	8,998	3,840	3,320	20
Wandiwash	285	..	7	..	..	31	38	13·3	10,712	2,921	2,385	536
Arcot	260	..	9	..	..	60	69	26·5	8,261	1,843	1,573	270
Wallajah	252	..	5	..	..	25	30	11·9	6,651	544	455	89
Total	1,759	2	38	12	6	305	363	20·6	75,763	24,388	20,938	3,450

Percentage of total tested to total entries 32·1
Do. of entries "correct" to "tested" 85·8

Only 363 villages were tested against 567 villages in the previous year. The unusually heavy amount of extra work which devolved on the several officers in consequence of the bad state of the season in the current year rendered it, I think, impossible for them to attend to this work more fully. I have since issued strict circular orders in the matter and hope to secure better results in the next year.

36. **EXAMINATION OF VILLAGE AND TALUK ACCOUNTS.**—The reports* received from the Divisional officers on the results of the examination of village and taluk accounts in the taluks settled by them are herewith submitted. Palmanér and Gudiyátam taluks were settled by me during the year, and I submit copies of my proceedings showing the result of the examination of the

* 11 enclosures.

accounts in those taluks. The accounts in the district were, on the whole, fairly kept, though there is still some room for improvement in certain taluks, especially in the matter of recording cultivation as it takes place, in the prompt disposal of darkhast applications, and in the despatch of remittances punctually on the prescribed dates. Now that Tahsildars have been relieved of their magisterial work, they will be able to exercise effective control and supervision over the work of the subordinate officers, and better results may be expected in future.

37. FAMINE ANALYSIS ACCOUNTS.—In Wallajah, Chittoor, Palmanér and Gudiyátam taluks the accounts have been brought up to fasli 1301. In Chittoor and Palmanér, however, the checking work has not been finished. The work is in progress and will, it is hoped, be finished very soon. The village registers in Vellore, Arcot and Wandiwash have been finished. The firka books in these three taluks are under preparation and will also be finished soon. In Chandragiri and Pólúr the posting work is still going on, and I have issued orders to finish the work without delay. None of the Divisional officers has been able to submit the report regarding the economic condition of the taluks in their divisions for fasli 1301, evidently because the settlement work proper together with the enormous amount of work of azimaishing shavi and waste fully occupied their time during the year. I am issuing instructions to them to attend to the work in the current fasli, and to supplement, as much as possible, the information already collated by them in fasli 1300. If Divisional officers are pressed, they send meagre reports which are not fit to be submitted to the Board. It is better therefore to give them more time to enable them to make proper inquiries and send up full reports.

38. CONDUCT OF PUBLIC SERVANTS.—The conduct of public servants has, as a rule, been excellent. The present Deputy Tahsildar of Arni, Srinivasa Chari, has not given satisfaction, and I propose to reduce him. Apart from his magisterial work, he is seriously to blame for taking no steps whatever—except sending a Revenue Inspector, *who did not go*—to recover a sum of Rs. 333 which was embezzled in Vellore taluk. After he left the taluk it was too late to get the money, which has had to be written off. Had it not been for this sum and for this officer's neglect, the total sum to be written off this year as irrecoverable (demand against lands taken up for railways omitted) would have been only Rs. 28. In the previous year it was only Rs. 20 and in fasli 1299, Rs. 25. This officer seems to be utterly unfit for anything except clerical work.

I cannot too strongly acknowledge the excellent work in connection with distress in Wandiwash, Pólúr and Punganúr of Deputy Collectors K. Lakshmana Row and K. Narayana Iyer. The Treasury Deputy Collector, S. Swaminatha Iyer, has maintained the usual high state of efficiency in Treasury work, the district being first in the whole Presidency, if Bangalore is excepted. The Acting Huzur Sheristadar, V. Krishnama Charlu, has done excellent work: Owing to the bad state of the season, the correspondence work generally and reports to be submitted were immensely above the average, and he succeeded in meeting all demands on him. The work of the Tahsildars has been brought by name to the notice of the Board in this office letter, No. 6492-Rev. Gl., dated 19th November 1892, referred to in paragraph 20 *supra*. Mr. Phillips, Assistant Collector, worked most zealously and willingly. This young officer was entrusted with a great deal of very severe outdoor work in connection with the azimaish of waste and shavi, and the standard of his work was only equalled by the good temper in which he did it. I have very great pleasure in acknowledging his conscientious work. He is a loss to the district.

CHITTOOR,
29th November 1892.

(Signed) W. J. H. LEFANU,
Collector.

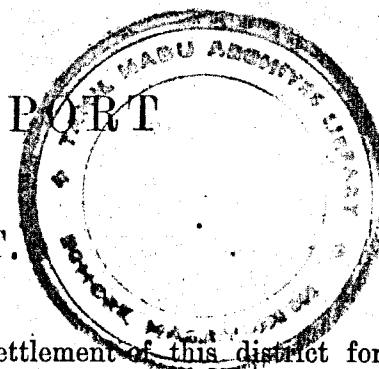
Exd. C. M. Briasson



SETTLEMENT REPORT

OF

SOUTH ARCOT.



I HAVE the honour to submit my report on the settlement of this district for fasli 1301 (1891-92), together with the prescribed statements as per accompanying list. I regret the delay which has been unavoidable for the reasons stated in this office Reference on No. 938-B.L., dated 11th September 1892, and letter No. 3520, dated 4th October 1892. The last taluk (Kallakurchi) was not settled by Mr. Subbiah until the 28th September, owing to the Tahsildar not having been able to get the accounts ready. The bad condition of this taluk has been the subject of a separate report. Owing to my having insisted that no village should be settled until its accounts had been audited and certified correct, the settlement was much delayed. Even now the accounts have not been completely and without errors submitted by the Tahsildars. The Tahsildars have all, without exception, been late in preparing accounts and the reason is that they had had orders that accounts were not to be submitted until they could certify to their correctness. The efficient Tahsildars have been as unpunctual as the inefficient ones, and it may therefore be concluded that the delay is not the fault of the officers. In Chidambaram the introduction of the new settlement delayed matters. The real cause of delay is that in this year and last year more attention than has been usual has been paid to accuracy in the accounts which form the basis of the jamabandi report.

2. (1) SEASON AND RAINFALL.—The south-west monsoon was almost a complete failure and, in consequence, the district was threatened with famine from which it was fortunately saved by the north-east monsoon proving more favorable. The total rainfall registered during the year was 37.23 against 36.57 inches of the previous year and 33.55 inches of 1889-90. It was 4 inches less than the average of six years before the famine.

3. (2) CONDITION AND OUTTURN OF CROPS.—The condition of the early crops fed by the south-west monsoon which proved almost a complete failure was very poor, so also their outturn. The north-east monsoon crops were fair, but their outturn was affected by excessive rain. Only 9 per cent. of the cultivated area yielded a crop of 16 annas against 19 per cent. of last year; 18 per cent. bore a 12-anna crop, 44 per cent. yielded 8 annas against 57 per cent. of last year, and 25 per cent. bore 4 annas. The outturn of paddy under 8 annas was 43 per cent. against 51 per cent. of last year.

4. (3) PRICES OF FOOD-GRAINS.—It will be observed from statement No. 2 that the price of all staple grains rose above that which prevailed in the past fasli and above even the average of the previous five years, more especially cholum, cumbu and ragi, owing to the failure of the south-west monsoon. The rise in the case of other grains was due to large exports to the neighbouring districts where distress prevailed. The wages of agricultural labourers occasionally employed, may be about 3 annas for an adult male and between 1 anna 3 pies and 1 anna 6 pies for woman and boys.

5. The wages of permanent labourers, *i.e.*, those employed for a whole season from ploughing to the harvest stage, and these constitute the majority, are invariably paid in the shape of grains at a fixed rate which has received the sanction of custom and does not apparently vary with the rise and fall of prices. It is only in towns and in their neighbourhood that monetary wages obtain. When there is a large demand as in the ground-nut picking season, wages no doubt rise temporarily, but even here the wages are paid partly in produce and only partly in cash. The whole question of wages is complicated by local customs and cannot be dealt with satisfactorily except at much greater length than is possible here. But from inquiries I made in Vriddhachalam, I am of opinion that there has been little or no change either in the rate or form of the wages. It is therefore only in the portion paid in cash that the actual value of wages remains stationary or diminishes. This portion takes the form of occasional payments for

luxuries. The main portion of the wages of regular agricultural labourer is still paid in kind. As regards skilled labour probably money forms a more considerable part of the wages and I doubt whether that has risen in proportion to prices.

6. (4) PESHKASH OR REVENUE FROM PERMANENTLY-SETTLED ESTATES.—The number of these estates was 17, bearing a peshkash of Rs. 8,611 as in the preceding year.

7. (5) SHROTRIEM JODI ON WHOLE INAM VILLAGES.—The number of villages under this head was 169 as in the previous year, and the quit-rent is Rs. 22,556-9-2 against Rs. 22,543-6-0, the difference of Rs. 13-3-2 which is the beriz deduction on account of certain religious institution in the Cuddalore taluk not having been added to the demand in the previous year.

8. (6) RYOTWARI REVENUE.—The number of ryotwar villages was reduced by 149 villages in the Chidambaram taluk in the new settlement which was introduced into this taluk in the fasli under report. The correct number of villages in the Cuddalore taluk is 223 and not 226, which included small patches of Government lands amidst three shrotriem villages.

9. The following abstract shows the extent and cultivation of ryotwar holdings as compared with the previous year :—

Items.	FASLI 1300.		FASLI 1301.		INCREASE.		DECREASE.	
	Extent.	Assess-ment.	Extent.	Assess-ment.	Extent.	Assess-ment.	Extent.	Assess-ment.
Holdings at the commence-ment of the fasli ..	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.
	1,395,967	33,86,236	1,418,252	34,10,783	22,285	24,547	..	..
Deduct— Lands excluded from holdings on account of relinquishment + transfers and appropriation for public purposes ..	48,063	1,41,665	65,770	1,14,466	17,707	..	..	27,199
Remainder ..	1,347,904	32,44,571	1,352,482	32,96,317	4,678	51,746	..	..
Add— Lands included in hold-ings newly taken up under darkhast and sivayajasti rules and by transfer from other holdings ..	70,348	1,66,212	53,378	2,33,240	..	67,028	17,975	..
Total ..	1,418,252	34,10,783	1,405,855	35,29,557	..	1,18,774	12,397	..
Deduct waste remitted ..	6,994	32,493	2,929	13,456	..	..	4,065	19,037
Remainder charged ..	1,411,258	33,78,290	1,402,926	35,16,101	..	1,27,811	8,332	..
Actual cultivation ..	1,285,881	33,78,290	1,237,854	35,16,101	..	1,37,811	48,027	..
Waste charged ..	125,377	..	165,072	..	39,695	..	..	..

The extent of land occupied amounted to 1,405,855 against 14,128,252 acres in the previous year, showing a decrease of 12,397 acres. This decrease is chiefly due to large relinquishments owing to the failure of the south-west monsoon.

The increase of Rs. 1,18,774 in the assessment is due to settlement classification and the transfer of dry lands to wet in the Chidambaram taluk.

10. ACTUAL CULTIVATION AND WASTE CHARGED.—The actual cultivation was 48,027 acres less, chiefly under dry; and the waste charged, was 39,695 acres greater under both dry and wet than in the previous year, the combined result being due to the failure of the south-west monsoon followed by a more favorable north-east monsoon.

11. WATER-RATE, TIRVAJASTI AND FASALJASTI.—The amount of water-rate (tirva-jasti and fasaljasti) charged during the year was Rs. 2,49,048 against Rs. 3,24,991, showing a decrease of Rs. 75,943 compared with the previous year, which is due to want of water in the south-west monsoon season and to revision of classification in wet and dry lands in Chidambaram, which resulted in a large increase in the area of wet lands.

12. REMISSIONS.—The amount of remissions granted during the year was Rs. 1,78,061 against Rs. 3,08,549 (subsequently reduced by Rs. 187, being the disallowed kaval remission in Tirukoilur taluk) in the previous fasli.

13. (a) OCCASIONAL REMISSIONS.—The amount of remission for waste was Rs. 13,456 against Rs. 32,493 in the previous year and Rs. 66,730 in fasli 1299. The particulars of other remissions granted are compared below :—

Items.	Fasli 1300.	Fasli 1301.	Increase.	Decrease.
1. Withered crop ..	RS. 19,184	RS. 16,042	RS. ..	RS. 3,142
2. Submerged or inundated crop ..	..	584	584	..
3. Second-crop shavi ..	457	1,206	749	..
4. Kasar shavi ..	264	283	19	..
5. Difference between wet and dry assessments ..	4,486	4,456	..	30
6. Deduction of tree-tax or land assessment when there were pattas for both ..	..	252	252	..
Total ..	24,391	22,823	1,604	3,172

The decrease under the first and the fifth items is due to the more favorable character of the season during the north-east monsoon. The increase under item 2 is due to damage caused by heavy fall of rain in north-east monsoon in Villupuram and Cuddalore taluks. The increase under items 3 and 4 is due to the failure of the south-west monsoon. Item 4 (g) is the result of the steps taken to reduce the number of double pattas, one for land and the other for trees. Item 4 (f) awaits clearance on payment of compensation which will be done soon.

(b) FIXED REMISSIONS.—The increase under items 1 and 3 is due to the introduction of the new settlement in the Chidambaram taluk.

Item 2.—Figures in consequence of the renewal of cowle sanctioned by the Board in its Proceedings, dated 4th December 1891, Mis. No. 7017. The difference in the assessment is the result of the new settlement rates introduced into the Chidambaram taluk where the cowle lands are situated. The decrease under item 4 (a), private and public topes, is due to the charge of assessment for breach of conditions and to resump-tions on expiry of cowle. The disappearance of item 4 (c) is owing to the introduc-tion of the new settlement in the Chidambaram taluk which comprises that portion of old Cuddalore taluk where the item prevailed. Item 4 (d).—In this case the land was ordered to be transferred to Poramboke and compensation was paid to the owner of the land, but the order has not been given effect to within the fasli. Item 4 (e).—Many of the subdivisions of fields have been carried out. I shall see that the item does not swell in the current year.

(c) BERIZ DEDUCTIONS.—The decrease under item 1 is due to Government Order, No. 1151, dated 3rd December 1891, Revenue Department, communicated with Board's Proceedings, No. 14, dated 8th January 1892, under which the Government contri-bution for village establishment in this district is to be transferred to the Village Service fund by book adjustment in the Huzur treasury. The deduction now allowed for is that pertaining to the Vriddhachalam taluk which is not yet settled by the Deputy Commissioner of Revenue Settlement. The decrease under item (e) is due to the disappearance of the item in the Chidambaram taluk owing to the revision of assessment of the Trichinopoly villages in that taluk. The increase under 4 (b) represents pay-ment of arrears. In the enclosure to No. 4, the balance which remained unpaid last year should have been Rs. 3,976 and not Rs. 1,078 as therein entered.

14. LAND REVENUE MISCELLANEOUS DEMAND.—The total demand under "Land Revenue, Miscellaneous," is Rs. 1,47,564 against Rs. 1,75,210 of the previous year, showing a decrease of Rs. 27,646, which is due roughly to the unfavorable character of the season. The variations in some of the important items are explained below.

15. Item 1—Jodi on sundry inams.—The increase is due to the discontinuance of uliyam deduction in the Chidambaram taluk in which settlement rates were intro-duced in the year and to the addition of water charge which was all along by mistake included in item 28.

16. Item 8—Concealed cultivation.—This occurs chiefly in the Villupuram taluk and the demand represents the charge made for a series of years during which the cultivation was not brought to account.

17. Item 7—Land cultivated without darkhast for which no pattas have been granted.—This item is a necessary result of the gradual introduction of the new

settlement, whereby the old paimash fields have been clubbed with new survey fields involving large subdivisions which must take another year or two to effect before pattas can be granted. The Revenue Inspectors were supplied with survey instruments only in the fasli and the work is proceeding rapidly.

18. *Item 28—Charge for water on Zemindari and Inam lands.*—As explained for item 1 the decrease is due to the transfer of water charge on minor inams to that item.

19. *Item 34—Process service fees.*—The decrease is due to most of the processes having been served by village agency in the year under report.

20. DEMAND, COLLECTION AND BALANCE (ARREARS AND CURRENT AND INTEREST).—This will be reported on separately as soon as the balances reported by the Tahsildars are reconciled with the Huzur balance.

21. COERCIVE PROCESSES AND SALES FOR ARREARS OF REVENUE.—It will be seen from Statement 8-A that number of processes issued, was 598,022 against 607,766 in the previous year, showing a decrease of 9,744. Demand notices decreased by 3 per cent., attachment and sale notices increased by 7 and 23 per cent., respectively. The increase is due to better attention paid to the issue of processes. The total number of defaulters whose property was sold was 712 against 896 in the previous year. The extent of land sold was acres 1,546 and the value of movable and immovable property brought to sale was Rs. 54,727, against acres 876 and value of Rs. 43,450 in the previous fasli.

22. RECEIPTS FROM PROCESS FEES AND CHARGES AND THE EXTENT TO WHICH SPECIAL PAID ESTABLISHMENT WAS UTILIZED FOR SERVING PROCESSES.—The number of processes issued, as above said, was 598,022 against 607,766 in the previous year, of which 99 per cent. was served by the agency of village officers. This result is an improvement on last year.

23. The opening balance of the Process Service fund was Rs. 74,878; adding to it Rs. 754 collected during the year, the total amount to the credit of the fund was Rs. 75,632. The total expenditure was Rs. 884, which left a balance of Rs. 74,748 at the close of the year. The increase of expenditure over the receipts in the taluks of Tirukoilur, Kallakurchi and Vriddhachalam was met from the large surplus available in these taluks.

24. LANDS SOLD UNDER STANDING ORDERS.—Acres 1,345 were sold for Rs. 7,005 under Standing Order No. 111, against 1,785 acres sold for Rs. 8,968 in the previous year. No lands were sold during the year under Standing Order Nos. 32 and 36.

25. ADVANCES—(a) *Advances to cultivators under the Land Improvement Loans Act.*—A sum of Rs. 95,763 was advanced under this Act mostly for the construction or repair of wells. The very large increase in the advances is chiefly due to the impetus given by the extension of the Special Well rules to this district and to the failure of the south-west monsoon. The loans were granted mostly in Tindivanam and Tiruvannamalai taluks, and none was granted in the taluks of Cuddalore and Chidambaram which are better irrigated than the other taluks. The amount repayable during the fasli was Rs. 1,565, of which Rs. 1,471 was collected. The total amount of interest due in the fasli was Rs. 466, of which Rs. 222 was collected.

(b) *Advances under the Agriculturists' Loans Act.*—Rupees 5,745 was advanced in the same six taluks under this head. The amount repayable was only Rs. 1,840, of which Rs. 1,535 was collected. The amount of interest due was Rs. 256, of which only Rs. 157 was collected within the fasli year. No pains were spared by the Revenue officers in giving wide publicity to the rules relating to the advances under the Loans Acts. Jamabandi officers instructed the village officers and the ryots gathered at their camps to avail themselves of the benefit of the rules. The ryots of Cuddalore who did not care to take up loans have since begun to apply for them for wells.

26. COSTS IN CIVIL SUITS.—The amount of costs awarded to Government during the year was Rs. 191-3-1 and the balance outstanding at the beginning of the fasli was Rs. 298-13-6, making a total demand of Rs. 490-0-7, of this Rs. 381-4-0 was collected within the fasli and Rs. 15-1-6 subsequently. The remainder, viz., Rs. 93-11-0, awaits the result of an appeal to the District Court. By a clerical error Rs. 188-11-0 instead of Rs. 185-11-0 was shown as the balance against the fourth case in the last fasli's return.

27. LANDS ACQUIRED BY PUBLIC SERVANTS.—The extent of land acquired by public servants during fasli 1301 is shown in the subjoined statement:—

Name.	Designation of office.	Extent of land acquired.	Taluk in which acquired.	How acquired.
C. Krishnaswamiah	Vernacular Head clerk, Collector's office.	ACS 1-37½	Chidambaram.	By purchase.
Venkoba Rao	Taluk Gumastah, Chidambaram taluk.	2-0	Do.	Do.
Total .. .	;	3-37½		

28. REVIVED TANKS.—No revived tanks were made over to private individuals during the year.

29. SUBDIVISION OF QUIT-RENT ON WHOLE INAM VILLAGES.—There were no cases in the year under report.

30. INSPECTION OF BOUNDARY AND FIELD MARKS.—A statement showing the result of the inspection of demarcation stones made by the Revenue Inspectors is herewith forwarded. The result is not satisfactory. I hope for better results in the current fasli. The enclosed form of diary for the Revenue Inspectors especially requires them to note the number of each description of stones examined in each village visited and the diaries reviewed in the first instance by Tahsildars and then by Divisional officers and lastly by me in an abstract form. I am sanguine that in the current fasli a greater improvement will be effected in this direction. I am insisting on the Revenue Inspectors' replacing the missing stones not merely contenting themselves with inspecting them. This matter is, however, a difficult one, as the village officers do not realise their responsibilities in the matter and the ryots themselves are so careless. I am continually finding cases when I inspect villages where the ryots bury stones when clearing their fields for wet cultivation. It never seems to strike them that it is important to maintain the stones in position. They are of a very tempting size for building and for other purposes, but the ryots do not, I think, often maliciously take them away.

31. EXAMINATION OF VILLAGE AND TALUK ACCOUNTS.—Two tabular statements containing the remarks of the Settlement-officers on the examination of the accounts, one for taluk and the other for village accounts with my orders thereon, are herewith submitted for the Board's perusal. I examined some of the taluk manual accounts of the Cuddalore taluk and deputed the Assistant Collector Mr. Slocock to scrutinize the remainder. In the Vriddhachalam taluk, the whole of the accounts were inspected by me. The results of the inspection are herewith submitted for the Board's perusal.

32. VERNACULAR CORRESPONDENCE IN THE ASSISTANT AND THE HEAD ASSISTANT COLLECTORS' OFFICES.—Both these officers were Tamil-knowing natives and both abstained from requiring translation or précis to be made in English.

33. APPLICATION FOR TRANSFER OF PATTAS MADE TO REGISTRATION OFFICERS.—The number of applications for transfer of pattas received through Registration officers and pending at the beginning of the fasli was 1,936 (not 2,035 which included 99 presented to the Revenue Department last year), and the number received during the fasli was 7,071, making a total of 9,007 applications. Of these, 5,730 were disposed of, leaving at the end of the year a balance of 3,277 applications. 133 of these have been transferred to the Settlement Department now working in the Vriddhachalam taluk and 10 have been since disposed of by the Tahsildar.

The remainder are pending subdivision with the Revenue Inspectors and verification by the village officers. 1,221 of the pending applications were received in the last quarter of the year. The results can be said to have been satisfactory.

34. APPLICATIONS FOR TRANSFER OF PATTAS MADE TO REVENUE OFFICERS.—The number of applications presented direct to Revenue officers and pending at the beginning of the fasli was 757 and that received during the fasli was 5,741, making

a total of 6,498 applications. Of these, 5,830 were disposed of. In 43 more cases the usual notice in the Gazette has been published and the remainder are pending subdivision and verification by the village officers.

35. CONDUCT OF JAMABANDI.—Cuddalore and Vriddhachalam taluks were taken up by me. I commenced the settlement of Cuddalore on the 24th February and continued it till the beginning of April, when finding the Tahsildar not ready with the remaining villages, I had to stop the settlement, giving time to Tahsildar to bring up the accounts. I then commenced the settlement of Vriddhachalam taluk on the 26th April and completed it by the 11th June. I resumed the settlement of the Cuddalore taluk on the 14th June and finished it by the 27th July. The delay was due to my having had personally to look into the collection's work which the Tahsildar had grievously neglected before. Villupuram and Tiruvannamalai taluks were entrusted to the Sub-Collector. Mr. Tate issued an order to the Tahsildar of Tiruvannamalai on the 7th January, that he would take up his taluk first early in February and called for progress reports. After all he did not commence the jamabandi of the taluk at all and went away on leave. On the 12th May, Mr. Moberly commenced the jamabandi of the Villupuram taluk and continued it till 23rd June, when he was transferred. Under my instructions the Head-quarter Deputy Collector finished the remainder of the Villupuram taluk, commencing on the 27th July and closing by the 19th August. The transfer of the Sub-Collector in the middle of the settlement impeded progress very much. Mr. Castlestuart Stuart the present Sub-Collector, commenced the jamabandi of the Tiruvannamalai taluk on the 19th July and closed it by the 20th September. Tindivanam taluk was taken up by the Assistant Collector Mr. Francis who commenced the jamabandi of the taluk on the 23rd April. He scarcely settled 19 villages when he was transferred to Tanjore. The Head-quarter Deputy Collector completed it, commencing it on the 10th May and closing it on the 16th July. Mr. Swaminatha Aiyar commenced the jamabandi of the Chidambaram taluk on the 25th April and finished it on the 18th September. The delay in his case was due to the introduction of the new settlement into that taluk. M.R.Ry. P. Rajaratna Mudaliar commenced the jamabandi of the Tirukoilur taluk on the 22nd March and continued it till May when he was transferred, and the Head-quarter Deputy Collector had to finish the remainder of the taluk, which he did by the 20th September after finishing Tindivanam and Villupuram in the Sub-division. The permanent Deputy Collector, Mr. V. Subbiah, took very long time over the Kallakurchi taluk, taking full three months to complete it, which he did on the 28th September. His explanation for the delay, and my reply thereto, are enclosed for the Board's perusal.

Cuddalore,
24th December 1892.

(Signed) M. HAMMICK,
Acting Collector.

SETTLEMENT REPORT

OF

TANJORE.

I HAVE the honour to report on the settlement of the Tanjore district for fasli 1301 (1891-92) with the prescribed statements as per list enclosed.

2. SEASON AND RAINFALL.—The total rainfall during the year (46.70 inches) exceeded, not only that of the year preceding (40.47), but also the average of the twenty years ending 1889-90 (44.24 inches). But it was neither timely, nor well distributed. Unusually copious showers in May led to extensive cultivation in the dry taluks, but the ensuing drought till October caused a very short harvest of the early crops. In December a deluge of rain flooded the Shiyali and the Mayavaram taluks, and did considerable damage. Floods also caused damage to a smaller extent in the south of Patukota. The season was, however, favorable to cultivation in the latter part of the year, and the supply of water was generally sufficient for wet and garden cultivation throughout the season.

3. CONDITION AND OUTTURN OF CROPS.—Of the total area cropped, paddy covered 81.3 per cent., varagu 4.1 per cent., ragi 2.8 per cent., cumbu 1.7 per cent., cholam 1.3 per cent., the other food crops 3.9 per cent., and the non-food crops 4.9 per cent. According to the estimates of the Tahsildars, of the extent cultivated with paddy, about 1.5 per cent. yielded a bumper or 20-anna crop, 51 per cent. yielded an average or 16-anna crop, 11.5 per cent. a middling or 12-anna crop, 29.3 per cent. an 8-anna crop, and the remaining 6.7 per cent. below 8 annas.

Under the rainfed tanks of Tanjore and Patukota, the yield of paddy probably averaged from 8 to 12 annas. The area sown with ragi and cumbu in May and June yielded little or no harvest. The yield of varagu, dholl, gingelly and other dry grains under the favorable north-east monsoon was, I think, up to the average.

4. PRICES.—The high prices of food-grains during the year were mainly due to large exports to supply the scarcity in other districts.

The following abstract shows the average prices of the principal food-grains during the year, as compared with the four preceding years. :—

Description of grain.	Average prices of Food-grains per Madras garce.				
	Fasli 1297.	Fasli 1298.	Fasli 1299.	Fasli 1300.	Fasli 1301.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Paddy, 1st sort	135	187	177	182	191
Paddy, 2nd sort	122	133	150	163	173
Cholam	167	176	235	187	233
Cumbu	163	170	184	189	245
Ragi	152	157	178	182	224
Horse-gram	225	228	274	295	309
Varagu	79	83	96	124	127

The prices of rice and ragi for fasli 1301 given in Statement No. 2 do not correspond with those given in the Statistical Return B for the same period. The reason is reported to be that the figures in the latter were worked out from the weekly return of prices recorded only at the taluk head-quarter stations, while those in the former are obtained from the monthly averages of prices recorded at the 19 price-registering stations in accordance with the instructions contained in Board's

Proceedings, No. 289 (Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture), dated 12th February 1887. In Board's Proceedings, Mis. No. 6346, dated 27th July 1892, the question of bringing the weekly return of prices to represent the district average price more correctly than it does at present has been raised, and the Board will be separately addressed on the subject.

As regards the effect of the high prices on wages, if the earnings of the agricultural labourer be valued in money, his wages would exhibit a rise of nearly 25 per cent. in the last five years. He is paid in grain only sufficient for his daily needs, and is, in fact, no better or worse off than when prices are low. High prices have not altered the customary money-wage of skilled labour; but the demand for masons, carpenters and blacksmiths for the Māvavaram-Mutupet Railway has raised their wages to some extent.

5. PERMANENTLY-SETTLED ESTATES.—The number of these was 14, and the peshkash payable on them Rs. 31,434-0-9, as in previous years. Three are in the Tanjore taluk and the remaining eleven in the Patukōta taluk, as shown below :—

Name of Zemindari.		Amount of Peshkash.		
Tanjore Taluk.		RS.	A.	P.
(1) Ghandarvakōta ..	..	6,577	4	11
(2) Kallakottai ..	..	1,701	13	6
(3) Konūr ..	..	433	3	11
Total ..		8,712	6	4
Patukōta Taluk.				
(4) Sillathūr ..	..	2,165	13	9
(5) Palayavanam ..	..	3,767	12	0
(6) Pappānad ..	..	4,316	6	6
(7) Singavanam ..	..	3,261	9	10
(8) Madukūr ..	..	2,491	7	10
(9) Neduvāsal ..	..	2,037	6	6
(10) Sēndangudi ..	..	2,046	10	2
(11) Padirankottai (Tenpathi) ..	..	577	7	10
(12) Do. (Vadapathi) ..	..	792	2	1
(13) Athivetti ..	..	913	14	4
(14) Punavāssal ..	..	350	15	7
Total ..		22,721	10	5
Grand Total ..		31,434	0	9

6. WHOLE INAM VILLAGES.—The number of these was 1,246 as shown below; and the total quit-rent and jodi payable amounted to Rs. 1,24,566-9-8 in the current year against Rs. 1,20,274-2-8 in fasli 1300 :—

Items.	Number of Villages.	Quit-rent and Jodi for fasli 1300.	Quit-rent and Jodi for fasli 1301.	Remarks.
Shrotriem ..	600	RS. A. P. 69,949 4 1	69,947 4 0	The figures in italics against Sarvamaniam and Fixed money rented villages represent the allowances sanctioned for religious institutions by beriz deduction, while that against Arthamaniam represents the salaries to village officers deducted from the beriz.
Sarvamaniam ..	448	28,636 4 6	28,636 1 0	
Mukhāsa ..	135	3,020 5 8	3,020 5 3	
Fixed money rented ..	46	14,082 2 5	14,082 2 5	
Permanently grain rented ..	11	3,934 4 11	3,934 4 11	• Vide explanation given below.
Arthamaniam ..	6	4,294 11 0	4,294 11 0	
Inams in Palayapats ..	..	761 13 1	761 13 1	
Total ..	1,246	1,20,274 2 8	1,24,566 9 8	

Six arthamaniam villages—two in the Tiruturaipūndi taluk and four in the Patukōta taluk—the revenue from which was hitherto shown under Land Revenue Miscellaneous, have now been treated as whole (inam) villages agreeably to the instructions contained

in Board's Proceedings, Mis. No. 5989, dated 21st October 1891, and the quit-rent thereon has been shown in Statement No. 6. One shrotriem village, which was hitherto classed as sarvamaniam, is now classed under the proper head. Two villages—one in each of the Tanjore and Shiyāli taluks—which contain both shrotriem and sarvamaniam lands were hitherto shown as four villages (two in each of the taluks); but they are now reckoned as only two shrotriem villages. The difference of three mokhāsa villages is due to the fact that three hamlets and gardens in the Shiyāli taluk had been reported in former years as separate villages. They have now been deducted from the total number. These discrepancies were found out on inquiry into the differences between the number of villages as shown in the jamabandi statements and in the monthly progress reports on the preparation of village registers, called for in Board's Proceedings, Mis. No. 3582, dated 13th April 1892.

In preparing a report, still pending, on the Proprietary Estates Village Servants Bill, I discovered that a large number of so-called "whole inam" villages had a rental value of only one or two rupees. I have ordered a scrutiny to be made of the inam registers to ascertain whether these villages were really settled as old inam villages. The Treasury Deputy Collector has recently submitted a list which I have not yet had time to examine. I apprehend that the number of whole inam villages may require further correction.

The net increase of Rs. 4,292-7-0 in the quit-rent and jodi as compared with the preceding year is accounted for as follows :—

	RS.	A.	P.
Quit-rent on arthamaniam lands included under shrotriem jodi as explained above ..	4,294	11	0
Transferred from minor inam ..	0	8	9
	4,295	3	9
Deduct quit-rent and kaval fees on lands taken up for public purposes ..	2	12	9
Net increase ..	4,292	7	0

7. RYOTWAR SETTLEMENT.—The total number of ryotwar villages settled during the year was 2,362. Pattas were also issued for the extension of cultivation in the 4 arthamaniam villages in the Patukōta taluk, and 12 mohini inam villages in the Tanjore taluk. The number of pattas was 173,311 against 171,000 in fasli 1300 :—

Items.	Number of pattas during fasli 1300.	Number of pattas during fasli 1301.	Increase.	Decrease.
Fresh pattas ..	3,916	4,951	RS. 1,035	RS. ..
Old pattas modified ..	85,886	58,659	..	27,227
Do. not altered ..	81,198	1,10,301	29,103	..
Total ..	171,000	1,73,311	2,311	..

The Board is aware that the ryots of this district have hitherto generally refused to accept pattas, because they are not therein styled "Mirasidars." I found that pattas were nevertheless being prepared, and that they were either left with the curnam or lodged in the taluk record-room. The preparation of such pattas every year involves waste of stationery and a much greater waste of time and labour. The writing up of pattas was therefore limited to the following cases :—

- (1) All cases where land was taken up on darkhast;
- (2) all cases where parties applied for and obtained an order for transfer of Revenue registry; and
- (3) all cases where pattas were applied for.

Hence the increase in the number of pattas not altered, and the decrease in the number of old pattas modified.

8. OCCUPATION AND THE CHANGES THEREIN.—The extent and assessment of the ryots' holdings at the beginning and end of fasli 1301 are shown in the subjoined statement:—

Items.	Dry.		Wet.		Total.	
	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Holdings at the beginning of fasli 1301 ..	ACRES. 285,930	RS. 3,39,374	ACRES. 793,075	RS. 38,15,992	ACRES. 1,079,005	RS. 41,55,366
Deduct—Lands given up or transferred to other heads ..	4,744	5,959	11,666	56,283	16,410	62,242
Remainder ..	281,186	3,38,415	781,409	37,59,709	1,062,595	40,93,124
Add—Lands taken up or transferred from other heads ..	13,262	7,051	12,445	57,248	25,707	64,299
Total ..	294,448	3,40,466	793,854	38,16,957	1,088,302	41,57,423
Increase ..	8,518	1,092	779	965	9,297	2,057

There was thus an increase of 8,518 acres in area and of Rs. 1,092 in assessment under dry, and of 779 acres in area and of Rs. 965 in assessment under wet, giving a total increase of 9,297 acres in area and of Rs. 2,057 in assessment. 7,749 acres of dry and 425 acres of wet land in some of the Kattukuthagai villages which were brought under cultivation in excess of the Kattukuthagai extent prior to the issue of the prohibitory notice of June 1888, had not been included in holdings in previous years. This omission was found out and rectified in preparing the agricultural statistics for 1891–92. This increase in extent is not accompanied by any increase in assessment, as the revenue charged on the Kattukuthagai villages up to 1888 was a fixed sum, no assessment being charged on extensions of cultivation. Particulars of items under deductions and additions are given in Enclosure A to Jamabandi Statement No. 3. The increase is mainly under the item “Lands taken up on darkhast.” Particulars of “Other items” referred to under deductions and additions in the enclosure mentioned above are given below:—

Items.	Dry.		Wet.		Total.	
	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Deductions.	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.
Transferred from Tanjore to Mannargudi taluk ..	16	12	..	..	16	12
Do. Tanjore taluk to Trichinopoly taluk, Trichinopoly district ..	7	11	5	13	12	24
Patta land transferred to poramboke ..	66	64	..	..	66	64
Amount wrongly charged in excess in previous years ..	..	..	..	11	..	11
Total ..	89	87	5	24	94	111
Additions.						
Cultivation of Kattukuthagai lands referred to above ..	7,749	..	425	..	8,174	..
Transferred to Mannargudi from Tanjore taluk ..	16	12	..	..	16	12
Re-sale of lands bought in by Government in revenue sales ..	10	10	49	147	59	157
Amount wrongly omitted to be charged in previous years ..	..	31	..	..	..	31
Increase in the lease amount of “Lineparivarthanai” villages ..	..	1	..	57	..	58
Assessment charged in excess on manavari lands permanently classed as “irrigated wet” ..	..	..	..	27	..	27
Increase of revenue due to lands irrigated by baling being now irrigated by direct flow ..	..	..	..	16	..	16
Total ..	7,775	54	474	247	8,249	301

9. ACTUAL CULTIVATION.—The extent actually cultivated during the year was 976,856 acres against 985,955 acres in fasli 1300. The percentage of cultivation to holdings as compared with that of fasli 1300 is shown below:—

Fasli.	Holdings.	Actual Cultivation.	Percentage.
1300	1,079,005	985,955	91.4
1301	1,088,302	976,856	89.8

The decrease in the cultivated area would have been greater but for the addition of the cultivation in the Kattukuthagai villages referred to above, and is due to the want of rain from June to September 1891: *vide* paragraph 3 of the administration report recorded in Board's Proceedings, No. 510 (Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture), dated 18th July 1892.

10. WASTE REMITTED AND CHARGED.—The following table shows the extent of occupied lands left waste, and the extent remitted and charged, as compared with the previous fasli:—

Items.	Fasli 1300.		Fasli 1301.	
	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
Total extent left waste—				
Dry	54,508	64,380		
Wet	38,542	47,066		
Total ..	93,050	111,446		
Extent on which remission was granted—				
Dry	613	2,055		
Wet	613	2,055		
Total ..	613	2,055		
Remainder charged—				
Dry	54,508	64,380		
Wet	37,929	45,011		
Total ..	92,437	109,391		

The amount remitted on “waste” was Rs. 7,884 against Rs. 2,022 in fasli 1300. The remission was granted in the three taluks of Mayavaram, Shiyali and Tiruturai-pundi, and was necessitated by the failure of timely rains and freshes in the early part of the season and by floods in December. Remission was granted by the Sub-Collector with the utmost caution, and I was satisfied at the time that the grant of it could not be refused.

11. WATER-RATE—TIRWAJASTI AND FASALJASTI.—The subjoined statement gives the demand under this item as compared with that of the previous year:—

Items.	Fasli 1300.		Fasli 1301.	
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Dry	81,197	81,036		
Wet	1,47,201	1,41,619		
Total ..	2,28,398	2,22,655		
Decrease ..	Rs. 5,743			

The decrease is small, and is, I think, to be accounted for by the extending practice of evading water-rate, and reducing cultivation expenses, by sowing a mixed crop of slow-growing and quick-growing paddy.

I found that this “Ottadam” cultivation, as it is called, is largely practised in the Nannilam taluk, and wherever it prevails no second crop is grown and no water-rate is chargeable.

12. REMISSIONS.—The subjoined table shows the remissions (occasional and fixed) as compared with those of the preceding year.

Items.	Fasli 1300.	Fasli 1301.	Increase.	Decrease.
1	2	3	4	5
<i>Occasional Remissions.</i>	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Shavi or loss of produce	814	4,085	3,271	..
Submerged or inundated	306	2,131	1,825	..
Total ..	1,120	6,216	5,096	..
Deductions from the beriz	2,75,711	2,75,711	..	..
Allowance to heads of villages, &c. ..	23,941	26,132	2,191	..
Payments to religious institutions ..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	2,99,652	3,01,843	2,191	..
Grand Total ..	3,00,772	3,08,059	7,287	..

There is an increase of Rs. 5,096 under occasional remissions. It is due to the same reason as that given in paragraph 10 *supra*. After the floods in Mayavaram and Shiyali had subsided, the lands were again planted and the crops then suffered from insufficiency of water.

The increase of Rs. 2,191 under payments to religious institutions is explained below :—

1. Beriz deductions substituted during the year for land revenue assignments made in favour of the institutions detailed in Enclosure A to Statement No. 4—Rs. 1,278, of which Rs. 11 was not disbursed :—

Net amount sanctioned and paid during the year	RS.	1,267
Amount paid in fasli 1301, but not paid in fasli 1300	..	44
Net increase in the moiety of land-cess paid during the year	..	* 882
Total ..	..	2,193
Net decrease in the amount paid on account of previous year	..	+ 2
Net increase ..	..	2,191
* Fasli 1300	RS.	4,191
,, 1301	..	5,073
Increase ..	..	882
+ Fasli 1300	..	50
,, 1301	..	48
Decrease ..	..	2

13. MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE.—The particulars of the demand under this item are given in Statement No. 5. The total demand amounted to Rs. 1,77,073 against Rs. 1,92,581 in fasli 1300. The items are noted below in comparison with those of the previous fasli :—

Items.	Fasli 1300.	Fasli 1301.	Increase.	Decrease.
1	2	3	4	5
1. Jodi on sundry inams—	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Personal	34,168	34,151	..	17
Service	6,300	6,252	..	48
(a) Water rate on minor inams	13,386	12,869	..	517
6. Land cultivated but not included in jamabandi	9,311	7,891	..	1,420
7. Land cultivated without darkhast but for which no pattas have been issued	4,249	5,469	1,220	..
9. Cultivation of poramboke lands	14,204	14,248	44	..
10. Tax on trees on unassessed lands	32,042	31,588	..	454
12. Rent of gardens and topes	29,504	29,886	382	..
24. Tax on backyards in excess of the limit allowed	2,778	3,570	792	..
28. Charge for water on zemindari and inam lands	15,701	15,697	..	4
34. Revenue process service fees	2,333	3,246	913	..
Other items as detailed in Statement No. 5	28,605	12,206	..	16,299
Total ..	1,92,581	1,77,073	..	15,508

The variations in the demand of these fluctuating items, except the last, are small and not susceptible of explanation.

Rupees 11,000 of the decrease under “Other items” is due to three estates under the Court of Wards being handed over to the proprietors, leading to a decrease in commission charges.

A further decrease of Rs. 4,300 is due to the transfer of the revenue from arthamaniem lands to the head of shrotriem jodi—*vide* paragraph 6.

14. DEMAND, COLLECTION AND BALANCE—CURRENT.—The entire land revenue for fasli 1301 amounted to Rs. 43,97,209, as shown below, against Rs. 44,25,259 in fasli 1300, showing a decrease of Rs. 28,050 :—

Items.	Fasli 1300.	Fasli 1301.	Increase.	Decrease.
1	2	3	4	5
1. Revenue from permanently-settled estates	RS. 31,434	RS. 31,434	..	..
2. Do. from whole inam villages	1,20,274	1,24,567	4,293	..
3. Ryotwar and Miscellaneous	42,73,551	42,41,208	..	32,343
Total ..	44,25,259	43,97,209	..	28,050

The increase in Item 2 has been explained in paragraph 6 *supra*. The decrease in Item 3 is due to the increase of Rs. 13,000 in the amount of remissions for waste and other remissions—*vide* paragraphs 10 and 12—and to the decrease of Rs. 5,000 in the amount of water charge referred to in paragraph 11, and of Rs. 15,000 in the demand under miscellaneous items referred to in the last paragraph. Out of a total demand of land revenue and cesses amounting to Rs. 47,50,709, Rs. 47,04,306 was collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 46,403, or 98 per cent. of the demand, at the close of the year. It should be remembered that in Tanjore there are eight kists, the last of which is in June, and it is therefore very difficult to clear up collections before the end of the fasli. The balance was further reduced by subsequent collections up to 31st August 1892 to Rs. 17,336, or 36 per cent. of the demand, as shown below :—

Items.	Demand.	Collections within the year.	Balance at the close of the year.	Subsequent collections.	Balance on 31st August 1892.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Land Revenue and Miscellaneous	RS. 43,97,209	RS. 43,58,947	RS. 38,262	RS. 21,686	RS. 16,576
Cesses	3,53,500	3,45,359	8,141	7,381	760
Total ..	47,50,709	47,04,306	46,403	29,067	17,336

A statement explaining the differences between the amount of collections shown in the Jamabandi Statement No. 7 and that shown in the Treasury accounts is enclosed.

15. DEMAND, COLLECTION AND BALANCE—ARREARS.—The arrear demand of land revenue and cesses at the commencement of the fasli, adopted in Jamabandi Statement No. 7, is Rs. 1 more than the closing balance of fasli 1300 and is due to the rounding of fractions. Out of a demand of Rs. 1,37,370, Rs. 1,27,543 was collected and Rs. 2,324 written off, leaving a balance of Rs. 7,503, or 5.5 per cent. of the demand, at the close of the year. The balance was reduced by subsequent collections to Rs. 6,745, or 4.9 per cent. of the demand, at the end of August last, as shown below.

Items.	Demand at the beginning of the fasli.	Collected within the fasli.	Remitted during the year.	Balance at the close of the fasli.	Subsequent collections and remissions.	Balance on 31st August 1892.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Land Revenue and Miscellaneous ..	Rs. 1,18,914	Rs. 1,10,398	Rs. 2,127	Rs. 6,389	Rs. 656	Rs. 5,733
Cesses	18,456	17,145	197	1,114	102	1,012
Total ..	1,37,370	1,27,543	2,324	7,503	758	6,745

Fasliwar particulars of the balance are given in Statement No. 8. Of this amount, Rs. 3,327 is due by estates under the management of the Court of Wards, and will be adjusted as funds accrue; Rs. 196 is ascertained to be irrecoverable and is likely to be recommended for remission; Rs. 506 has already been recommended to be written off the accounts; Rs. 432 relates to disputed items which are under enquiry or correspondence; and the remaining Rs. 2,284 is covered by processes.

16. VARIATIONS IN THE DEMAND OF CESSSES.—The demand under cesses for fasli 1300 and fasli 1301 is shown below:—

Items.	Fasli 1300.	Fasli 1301.	Increase.	Decrease.
1	2	3	4	5
1. Cesses in ryotwar villages ..	Rs. 2,98,009	Rs. 2,97,213	Rs. ..	Rs. 796
2. Do. whole inam villages ..	42,373	49,091	6,718	..
3. Do. permanently-settled estates..	8,059	7,196	..	863
Total ..	3,48,441	3,53,500	5,059	..

The decrease under Item 1 is due (a) to the reduction in the fasaljasti and tirvajasti referred to in paragraph 11, and (b) to the transfer of the land-cess on the 6 arthamaniem villages from ryotwar to whole inam. The increase in Item 2 is due to the fact that the land-cess for two faslis—1298 and 1299—was fixed in July 1891, i.e., during the fasli under report: vide paragraph 15 of the jamabandi report for the previous fasli, No. 727, dated 14th October 1891. The decrease in Item 3 is due to the land-cess of the estates in the Patukóta taluk for fasli 1299 having been fixed during the year. The season of fasli 1299 was a very bad one for that taluk and consequently the demand under cesses was very low.

17. COERCIVE PROCESSES AND SALES FOR ARREARS OF REVENUE.—The subjoined statement shows the number of defaulters and the value and amount realised by the sale of property—real and personal—as compared with the figures of the previous year:—

Fasli.	Total number of defaulters.	Number of defaulters whose property was attached.	Number of defaulters whose property was actually sold.	Real property sold.					Personal property sold.		Total amount realised.
				Land.		Amount realised by sale of					
				Extent.	Estimated value.	Land.	Other property.	Total.	Estimated value.	Amount realised.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1300	391,781	15,377	1,363	ACS. 1,251	RS. 78,520	RS. 32,559	RS. 65	RS. 32,654	RS. 9,710	RS. 10,347	RS. 43,001
1301	394,004	18,713	1,066	1,278	64,500	26,338	171	26,509	4,767	5,327	31,836
Increase ..	2,223	3,336	..	27	..	..	166	..	..	..	..
Decrease ..	..	..	297	..	14,020	6,251	..	6,145	4,943	5,020	11,165

There is an increase in the number of demand notices, but a decrease in the extent to which real coercion was brought to bear on the ryots. There is an increase in the number of distrains of movable property and in the amount of arrears for which it was distrained. The major portion of the increase is in the Tanjore taluk, where there were large arrears to the amount of Rs. 77,000 outstanding in the beginning of the fasli, which were all collected by prompt measures during the fasli, leaving less than Rs. 1,500 at its close. Real coercion is used when property is actually brought to sale, and in this respect it will be observed that there has been a decrease in the number of sales of movable and immovable property, and also in the value of the property sold. In 342 cases, movable property to the value of Rs. 5,327 was sold against 438 cases (value Rs. 10,347) in the previous year. 218 or 64 per cent. of these cases related to the Tiruturaipundi taluk. Land was sold in 724 cases against 925 cases in the previous year. 367 sales of land were in the Tanjore taluk, and 188 sales of land were in Tiruturaipundi, making a total of 555 cases or nearly 77 per cent. of the total number of land sales in the district. These are the two taluks in the district where there are still large extents of waste land upon which the margin of cultivation expands and contracts according to the season and the hopes of the cultivators, and where it is always difficult to collect the revenue without arrears. The entry in the column "Estimated value of land sold" has been calculated at 20 times the assessment as directed in Board's Proceedings, dated 27th April 1887 (L.R. No. 64).

18. RECEIPTS FROM PROCESS-SERVICE FEES AND CHARGES AND THE EXTENT TO WHICH SPECIAL-PAID ESTABLISHMENTS WERE UTILIZED FOR SERVING PROCESSES.—Enclosure B to No. 8 shows the number of processes served by the ordinary village agency and the number served by the special-paid agency, the numbers being 408, 447 and 21,446, against 407, 135 and 14,207, respectively, in fasli 1300. The number of processes served by the village agency is greater during the year than in fasli 1300, but it would have been impossible to collect 98.85 per cent. of the demand without the help of batta amins in parts of the district. The number of processes served by batta amins, though larger than in fasli 1300, is much below the figure of fasli 1299. Of the total number of processes, 95 per cent. were served by village officers, against 96.6 per cent. in fasli 1300 and 94.4 per cent. in fasli 1299. The total receipts on account of process-service fees and the charges of the special-paid establishments were Rs. 3,270 and Rs. 1,651, against Rs. 2,293 and Rs. 1,662, respectively, in fasli 1300. The figures show that the batta amins were not allowed to be idle during the year under report.

19. LANDS SOLD UNDER STANDING ORDERS.—No land was sold under Standing Orders Nos. 30 and 34 (New Edition). The extent of land bought in by Government at sales for arrears of revenue and resold under Standing Order No. 110 was 155 acres assessed at Rs. 370, and the amount realised by the sales was Rs. 1,079. Out of the above total, 91 acres assessed at Rs. 191 and sold for Rs. 813 belong to Tanjore taluk, and 39 acres assessed at Rs. 128 and sold for Rs. 144 to Tiruturaipundi taluk.

20. ADVANCES—LAND IMPROVEMENT LOANS ACT.—No advances were made during the fasli year under this Act. The last instalment of Rs. 410 on account of the loan advanced to P. Sawmi Aiyar, of Kodamurti village, Shiyáli taluk, under Board's Proceedings, dated 10th November 1883, No. 3399, was recovered during the year from Kasturi Aiyangar, the purchaser of the lands, with interest amounting to Rs. 26-11-0. The circumstances under which Kasturi Aiyangar came in possession of the land have been reported in this office letter, No. 340, dated 21st May 1889. The first annual instalment of Rs. 50, on account of the loan of Rs. 500 advanced in June 1891 to the manager of the Akshayalingaswami temple, Kivalur, Negapatam taluk, was also collected with interest amounting to Rs. 31-4-0.

AGRICULTURISTS' LOANS ACT.—A sum of Rs. 500 was advanced under the Act to one Ramasawmi Iyen, of Rathamangalam, Negapatam taluk—Rs. 100 for the purchase of seed-grain and Rs. 400 for the purchase of ploughing cattle. Rs. 100 is repayable with interest on the 23rd September 1892 and Rs. 400 on the 23rd September 1893. A detailed report on advances has been submitted to the Board in this office letter, No. 371, dated 12th June 1892.

SPECIAL WELL RULES.—There were no transactions under this head during the year.

21. COSTS IN CIVIL SUITS.—The amount of costs awarded to Government during the year was Rs. 34-12-9, and the balance outstanding at the beginning of the fasli was Rs. 154-13-4, making a total demand of Rs. 189-10-1. Of this amount, Rs. 147-15-4 was collected and Rs. 13-13-9 has already been recommended for remission but is still awaiting sanction,* leaving a balance of Rs. 27-13-0. This amount is pending disposal of the second appeal filed by the party in the High Court.

* Since received—*vide* Board's Proceedings, Mis. No. 6418, dated 10th October 1892 (L.R.).

22. LANDS ACQUIRED BY PUBLIC SERVANTS.—The following is the abstract showing the lands acquired by public servants during fasli 1301 as compared with the previous year :—

Fasli		Extent.	Assessment.	
			ACS.	RS.
Fasli 1300	.. .. .	1,383	1,383	1,900
„ 1301	.. .. .	104	104	469

23. RUINED TANKS.—No ruined tanks were made over to private individuals during the year.

24. INTEREST.—The balance of interest at the beginning of the year was Rs. 4,197 and the demand during the year was Rs. 1,864. Out of a total demand of interest (current and arrears) amounting to Rs. 6,061, Rs. 4,099 was collected, Rs. 412, the amount of interest on arrears of land revenue already remitted, was written off under the authority of the Collector, with reference to Board's Proceedings, dated 20th January 1892, No. 173, and Rs. 115 was written off with the sanction of the Board—*vide* Board's Proceedings, No. 3777 R., dated 21st December 1891—leaving a balance of Rs. 1,435 at the close of the year. A sum of Rs. 4-6, being the amount erroneously charged in the Shiyali taluk in excess of the demand, is now recommended for remission, and Rs. 286, the interest on arrears already sanctioned by the Board to be written off the accounts, will be remitted.

25. SUB-DIVISION OF QUIT-RENT.—There were no cases of the kind during the year.

26. INSPECTION OF BOUNDARY MARKS.—A statement in the form prescribed in paragraph 60 of Board's Proceedings, dated 6th May 1890, No. 128, prepared with the information available, is given below :—

Taluku.	BOUNDARY STONES.		OFFSET STONES.		FIELD MARKS.		Number missing.	Number replaced.	Remarks.	
	As per settlement register.	As at present.	As per settlement register.	As at present.	As per settlement register.	As at present.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
1. Tanjore	13,378	13,361	30,815	30,782	254,705	252,940	1,815	46	The information given in the last year's return was not complete. • The Tahsildar reports that the number and classification adopted in previous year were wrong and that they are now corrected. Hence the variations.	
2. Kumbakónam .. .	Complete figures have not yet been reported.									
3. Máyavaram.. ..	21,286	14,293	104,454	87,046	259,355	258,859	24,897	..		
4. Shiyáli • .. .	6,975	6,922	53,518	53,998	188,284	186,495	2,262	226		
5. Nannilam .. .	9,192	9,191	62,737	62,701	227,982	227,961	58	..		
6. Negapatam .. .	10,555	10,553	46,019	46,016	118,572	118,519	58	111		
7. Tiruturaipándi ..	9,555	9,550	15,920	15,920	119,940	119,930	15	265		
8. Mannárgudi .. .	10,487	10,202	84,547+	83,050	207,309	206,388	2,703	..		
9. Patukóta	13,095	13,092	21,317	21,316	45,169	45,169	4	4		
									+ The Tahsildar reports that the totalling in the last year's return was incorrect.	

Complete figures have not yet been reported from Kumbakonam. The Tahsildars' complain with reason of the impossibility of replacing missing stones without the guide of a field-book and the help of the necessary instruments, which have not yet been supplied to the village officers. I do not know how the Mayavaram Tahsildar has got his figures, but from my own observation, I fear they are more accurate than those from the rest of the district. I am appalled at the number of stones which have already disappeared, and I must declare it to be quite impossible to replace them with no other guide than the village map. I know that it was proposed by the Survey Department to prepare a field-book which would show on the left-hand page a plan of the field and of the sub-divisions with measurements, and on the right the particulars of area, occupation and assessment. If from motives of economy the issue of this valuable guide and record has been given up, I think this is much to be deplored, and practically I do not know how the stones are to be maintained in position without it.

27. EXAMINATION OF VILLAGE AND TALUK ACCOUNTS.—The reports of the Divisional officers on the results of the examination of village and taluk accounts during the jamabandi of fasli 1301 are herewith submitted as directed in paragraph 62 of Board's Proceedings, dated 6th May 1890, No. 128 (Revenue Settlement, &c.). Memoranda were also prepared on the scrutiny of the village and taluk accounts of the Nannilam taluk, and the village accounts of part of the Tanjore taluk settled by the Collector. The taluk accounts of Tanjore were not examined, as they were recently scrutinized by Mr. Wynch and the results reported to the Board in his letter, No. 67-W., dated 3rd April 1892. The results of the scrutiny show that the accounts prescribed in the new Village and Taluk Manuals are, on the whole, properly maintained, and that they were checked in accordance with the instructions contained in Standing Order, No. 22 (New Edition), and this office circulars, Nos. 3 of 1888 and 5 of 1890, disposed of in Board's Proceedings, No. 237, dated 14th May 1889, and Mis. No. 5043, dated 17th December 1890, respectively. Mistakes were then and there pointed out and rectified as far as possible.

28. APPLICATIONS FOR TRANSFER OF PATTAS MADE TO REGISTRATION OFFICERS.—A statement showing the disposal of patta transfer applications received during the year is enclosed. An abstract is given below :—

Items.	Number of cases pending at the beginning of the year.	Number received during the year.	Total.	Number disposed of	Number pending at the close of the year.
Applications received from the Registration Department ..	69	784	853	630	223
Applications received directly by Revenue officers ..	275	6,693	6,968	6,696	272
Total ..	344	7,477	7,821	7,326	495

Cases of undisputed succession dealt with under paragraph 5 of Standing Order, No. 20, have been excluded from this statement as directed by the Board in its Proceedings, dated 23rd June 1890, No. 360 (L.R.). The total number of applications received by the Registration Department shows an increase over the last year's figures, but is still considerably less than that received by the Revenue officers. Two hundred and fifty-eight applications were received from the Registration officers during the last quarter of the fasli. The total number of applications received and disposed of during the year is considerably less than that of last year, being 7,477 and 7,326 against 12,683 and 12,699 in fasli 1300. The reason for the decrease is reported partly to be due to the uncertainty as to how the value of the land will be affected by the approaching settlement and partly to the fact that during fasli 1300 the Karnams received the applications from the ryots and sent them direct to the taluk—a practice which was put a stop to under Board's Proceedings, No. 545 (Land Revenue), dated 9th September 1891. Twenty-eight cases of transfer falling under the provisions of

paragraph 6 of Standing Order No. 20(New Edition) in the Tiruturaipúndi taluk,

* Nannilam	1	and one case in the Patukóta taluk, were
Negapatam	1	pending at the end of last year. One
Tiruturaipúndi	97	hundred and fifty * cases were received
Mannárgudi	40	during the year. Twenty-seven cases in
Patukóta	11	the Tiruturaipúndi taluk, 22 in Mannárgudi
		and 2 in Patukóta were disposed of, leaving
Total	156	128 † cases pending at the close of the year.

† Nannilam	1	For 11 cases in the Tiruturaipúndi taluk
Negapatam	1	and the 10 cases in the Patukóta taluk
Tiruturaipúndi	98	notices have been published in the District
Mannárgudi	18	Gazette, and they will be disposed of on
Patukóta	10	the expiry of the period specified therein.
Total	128	The remaining cases are under inquiry and
		will be disposed of soon.

29. VERNACULAR CORRESPONDENCE IN THE ASSISTANT AND THE HEAD ASSISTANT COLLECTORS' OFFICES.—There was no Assistant Collector in charge of a division during the year. Three officers were in charge of the Negapatam division during the fasli—Messrs. E. L. Vaughan, W. Francis and L. C. Miller. The vernacular arzis and petitions appear to have been read over to the Head Assistant Collector before orders were obtained thereon, as per instructions contained in Board's Proceedings, dated 18th November 1886, No. 2498.

30. APPORTIONMENT OF COLLECTIONS BETWEEN LAND REVENUE AND CESSSES.—The instructions contained in Board's Proceedings, dated 15th April 1889, No. 279 (Land Revenue), supplemented by the orders issued from time to time from the Huzur Treasury office upon the scrutiny of the monthly statements of credits received from the Tahsildars, are now well understood and acted on satisfactorily.

31. EXAMINATION OF AGRICULTURAL STOCK.—The results of the examination of agricultural stock are noted in Enclosure No. 31 accompanying the report. The Taluk statements are forwarded in original. The examination was conducted extensively in all the taluks except Tanjore, Negapatam and Patukóta. The attention of the divisional officers concerned has been drawn to Board's Proceedings, dated 15th June 1889, No. 288 (Revenue Settlement, &c.)

32. IRRIGATION WORKS.—The statement showing the irrigation sources, in and out of repair, has been prepared in accordance with the source lists submitted by the Tahsildars direct to the Board, as directed in Board's Proceedings, Mis. No. 5891, dated 11th July 1892. The list of irrigation channels called for from the Superintending Engineer has been received only for the Cauvery and the Vennár sections. He has been requested to supplement the information for the other sections, *e.g.*, the Lower Anicut and the Manniar. Until this is done, the list of river channels forming an enclosure to this report cannot be said to be complete.

33. INAMS RESUMED.—There were no cases of the kind during the year.

34. ECONOMIC CONDITION OF THE VILLAGES.—As directed in Board's Proceedings, No. 87, dated 6th February 1892, and No. 574, dated 12th August 1892, the reports of the Divisional officers on the economic condition of the taluks under their charge and on the salient features of the year have been prepared in the form prescribed in the proceedings and are herewith forwarded for the Board's information.

VALLAM, (Signed) H. M. WINTERBOTHAM,
14th October 1892. Acting Collector.

Ed. A. Raitt.

SETTLEMENT REPORT

OF

TRICHINOPOLY.

I HAVE the honour to submit my jamabandi report for fasli 1301 accompanied by the prescribed statements.

2. SEASON AND RAINFALL.—The following statement shows the quantity of rainfall in each month as compared with that of the last year :—

Months.	1890-91	1891-92	Increase.	Decrease.
	INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.
April	1.59	0.48	..	1.11
May	2.07	1.50	..	0.57
June	3.12	1.41	..	1.71
July	1.63	0.26	..	1.37
August	5.10	2.91	..	2.19
September	3.92	2.70	..	1.22
Total	17.43	9.26	..	8.17
October	11.13	11.62	0.49	..
November	4.44	2.46	..	1.98
December	0.13	3.86	3.73	..
January	0.06	0.23	0.17	..
February	2.95	0.21	..	2.74
March	0.61	..	..	0.61
Total	19.32	18.38	4.39	5.33
Grand Total	36.75	27.64	4.39	13.50
Net	..	..	..	9.11

The total quantity in the year was inches 27.64 against inches 36.75. In the critical period of the south-west monsoon, there was an almost complete failure of rainfall as indicated by the rain-gauges. An average of .26 for July in the district is almost as bad as bad can be. The insufficient rainfall in November was also fatal to the full growth of dry crops in the north-east monsoon. Consequently the outturn was poor except in a few localities where the October rainfall was abundant. The Cauvery began to rise in July and the highest flood was 8.5 feet in October. It fell with unusual rapidity in January and was nearly dry by the middle of the month. There was a deficiency of water in river channels for irrigation in Trichinopoly, Musiri and Kulitalai taluks and for drinking purposes in Trichinopoly town. This affected the second crop on wet lands to a considerable extent. The supply in the upland irrigation tanks and wells was deficient in the south-west monsoon, but fair in the north-east.

3. CONDITION AND OUTTURN OF CROPS.—The wet crops were generally fair throughout the year except under some of the rain-fed tanks in the taluk of Musiri and Kulitalai. The dry crops were reported as fading and withering in Musiri, Kulitalai and Perambalur taluks in September. In some villages of Musiri the dry crops failed. The outturn may be said to be as follows :—

Paddy—54 per cent., 8 annas ; 22 per cent., 12 annas ; 11 per cent., 16 annas ; 1 per cent., 20 annas ; and the remainder 12 per cent., 4 annas and less. Dry crops—

cumbu, cholam and ragi, 22 per cent., 4 annas; 38 per cent., 8 annas; $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., 12 annas; 35 per cent., 16 annas; and half per cent., 20 annas. On the whole the outturn was not satisfactory.

4. PRICES.—The prices of food-grains as compared with the four years immediately preceding that under report and the five years next preceding the famine are given below :—

PRICES of the principal food-grains per garce.

Grains.	Fasli 1281.	Fasli 1282.	Fasli 1283.	Fasli 1284.	Fasli 1285.	Average.	Fasli 1297.	Fasli 1298.	Fasli 1299.	Fasli 1300.	Fasli 1301.	Percentage of difference.
Paddy, 1st sort	Rs. 131	Rs. 141	Rs. 157	Rs. 167	Rs. 165	Rs. 152	Rs. 140	Rs. 148	Rs. 169	Rs. 189	Rs. 203	Rs. 7
Do. 2nd sort	115	125	140	148	144	134	130	137	159	178	193	8
Cholam	113	135	191	175	160	155	139	146	156	180	224	24
Cumbu	110	130	180	159	167	149	162	157	177	194	241	24
Ragi	110	124	169	158	167	146	149	157	168	197	256	30
Horse-grass	174	219	261	235	236	225	211	209	245	297	315	6
Varagu	No figures available.						97	99	102	128	145	13

Owing to the unfavorable character of the season, the consequent diminished outturn of crops, and the continuance of the great demand for grain in Tinnevely and Madura districts, there was a general rise in the prices of all grains as compared with the previous year.

5. PERMANENTLY-SETTLED ESTATES.—The number of zemindaries and proprietary estates was 19 against 18 in the previous year. The increase of one was due to the subdivision of Vijayammal's estate in the Ariyalur zemindari by the sale of one village to one P. S. Ragunada Dorai. The amount of peshkash is the same as in the previous year. Enclosure to statement No. 6 gives particulars of demand, collection and balance.

6. WHOLE INAM VILLAGES.—The number of whole inam villages and the revenue therefrom were 155 and Rs. 10,597 respectively as in the preceding fasli. Details of the demand, collection and balance of inam villages are given in enclosure to statement No. 6.

7. RYOTWARI SETTLEMENT.—The total number of ryotwar villages was also the same as in the previous year. But the second bit of Togur village, Tanjore taluk, was transferred and amalgamated with Arasangudi village of Trichinopoly taluk of this district (*vide* Board's Proceedings, No. 6276, dated 3rd October 1892). The number of pattas issued was 177,016 against 177,877, showing a decrease of 861 which calls for no remark.

8. OCCUPATION AND CHANGES THEREIN :—

Items.	Dry.		Wet.		Total.	
	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.
Holdings at the beginning of the fasli.	ACS. 895,043	RS. 8,06,677	ACS. 138,743	RS. 6,36,028	ACS. 1,033,786	RS. 14,42,705
Deduct lands given up	19,487	18,351	2,657	12,020	22,144	30,371
Remainder	875,556	7,88,326	136,086	6,24,008	1,011,642	14,12,334
Add lands taken up	19,278	18,491	2,813	12,586	22,091	31,077
Total	894,834	8,06,817	138,899	6,36,594	1,033,733	14,43,411
Increase or decrease	— 209	+ 140	+ 156	+ 566	— 53	+ 706

The above statement shows a net decrease of 53 acres in the area under occupation and a net increase of Rs. 706 in assessment compared with fasli 1300. In four taluks there was increase and in one decrease. The difference is small.

9. ACTUAL CULTIVATION AND WASTE CHARGED AND REMITTED.—They are shown and compared with those of the previous year in the following statement :—

Fasli.	Particulars.	Total holdings.	Actual cultivation.	Percentage.	Waste.	Waste charged.	Waste remitted.
1300	Dry	ACS. 895,043	ACS. 701,491	78	ACS. 193,552	ACS. 193,552	ACS. ..
	Wet	138,743	132,882	96	5,861	5,404	457
	Total	1,033,786	834,373	81	199,413	198,956	457
1301	Dry	894,834	666,853	74	227,981	227,981	..
	Wet	138,899	130,918	94	7,981	6,707	1,274
	Total	1,033,733	797,771	77	235,962	234,688	1,274

The decrease in cultivation and increase in waste are due to the unfavorable character of the season.

10. WATER-RATE (TIRVAJASTI AND FASALJASTI).—The amount of water-rate (tirvajasti and fasaljasti) charged during the year was Rs. 93,443 against Rs. 97,301 in the previous year, showing a decrease of Rs. 3,858. This is a fluctuating item. Further the decrease is only 4 per cent.

11. REMISSIONS.—STATEMENT No. 4.—The remissions granted under all heads exclusive of remission for waste amounted to Rs. 1,52,672 against Rs. 1,51,814 of the previous year, showing a net increase of Rs. 858. Rupees 1,981 were remitted in consequence of the season, and the remainder Rs. 1,50,691 appertains to beriz deductions. The following statement gives the particulars of the occasional remissions and beriz deductions :—

Items.	Fasli 1300.	Fasli 1301.	Increase.	Decrease.
(1) Occasional remissions.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Shavi or loss of produce	686	906	220	..
Tiruvacamm	518	1,020	502	..
Submerged or inundated	..	18	18	..
Fasalcammi	..	37	37	..
Total	1,204	1,981	777	..
(2) Beriz deductions.				
Fees and salaries to village servants and village cess included in the land assessment	64,047	64,045	..	2
Road cess included in the land assessment	29,272	29,289	17	..
Allowances to religious institutions	57,291	57,291	..	..
Assessment of relinquished village service inams which was incorporated with ryotwar and transferred to Village Service fund	..	50	50	..
Land assessment equal to tree-tax remitted in the case of dual pattas	..	16	16	..
Total	1,50,610	1,50,691	81	..
Grand Total	1,51,814	1,52,672	858	..

The increase under shavi and tirvacamm is due to the short supply of water in certain irrigation sources in the taluks of Musiri, Kulitalai and Udayarpalayam. The increase under other items calls for no remark.

12. MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE.—The subjoined statement shows the demand of miscellaneous items of land revenue as compared with the results of the previous year.

SETTLEMENT REPORT OF TRICHINOPOLY.

Items.	Fasli 1300.	Fasli 1301.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Jodi on sundry inams including charge for water ..	25,383	25,442	59	
2. Land cultivated but not included in the jamabandi ..	397	94		303
3. Land cultivated without darkhast for which no patta have been granted ..	22,827	16,435		6,392
4. Concealed cultivation ..	277	235		42
5. Cultivation and occupation of poramboke lands ..	41,433	33,334		8,099
6. Tax on trees ..	2,013	1,805		208
7. Commission on private estates under Circular management ..	4,456	4,624	168	
8. Charge for water on zemindari and inam villages ..	4,170	4,139		31
9. Sale-proceeds of waste lands ..	614			614
10. Revenue process service fees ..	1,389	795		594
11. Other items detailed in statement No. 5 ..	5,746	14,627	8,881	
Total ..	1,08,705	1,01,530		7,175

The net decrease under this head of revenue is Rs. 7,175 which is the result of decrease chiefly under items 3 and 5 and of increase under item 11. The decrease under item 3 is due to a smaller extent of lands being cultivated under sivojama owing to unfavorable season; that under item 5 is also due to a smaller extent cultivated this year, and the moderate rate of penal assessment with which poramboke encroachments were charged by me in Musiri taluk in which the charge made in the previous year was very heavy and was unnecessary in some cases. The increase under item 11 occurs in the sale of B. class lands. Rupees 9,064 were realized against Rs. 362 in the previous year.

13. DEMAND, COLLECTION AND BALANCE—CURRENT.—The total demand for the fasli was Rs. 17,80,450 against Rs. 17,97,697 in the previous year, showing a decrease of Rs. 17,247 as detailed below:—

Items.	Fasli 1300.	Fasli 1301.	Increase or decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Permanently-settled estates ..	52,334	52,338	4
2. Quit-rent on whole inam villages ..	10,597	10,597	
3. Ryotwar and miscellaneous ..	14,95,839	14,81,939	13,900
4. Cesses in ryotwar villages ..	2,11,573	2,07,887	3,686
5. Land cess in permanently-settled estates ..	19,855	20,333	478
6. Land cess in whole inam villages ..	7,499	7,356	143
Total ..	17,97,697	17,80,450	17,247

The increase in item 1 is due to the addition of two-thirds of the assessment of a resumed inam in the Marungapuri zemindari, to the amount of peshkash, under Board's Proceedings, No. 422, dated 15th July 1891. The decrease in item 3 has been explained in paragraphs 7 to 12 above. The decrease in item 4 is due partly to the decrease in item 3 and partly to (1) the exclusion from the demand under G.O., Mis. No. 357, Municipal and Local, dated 13th March 1891, of the road-cess hitherto erroneously charged and collected in the villages within the limits of the Trichinopoly and Srirangam Municipalities, and (2) the charging of village cess in the Udayarpalaiyam taluk in annas and pies during the year under report, whereas it was charged only in annas last year. Items 5 and 6 are fluctuating ones, and the increase and decrease noted therein are due to variations in the rent value of the estates. The collections within the fasli amounted to Rs. 16,89,525 or 94.9 per cent. against 97.5 per cent. in the previous year; and the balance at the close of the fasli amounted to Rs. 90,925 against Rs. 46,469 in the previous year. Subsequent collections up to the end of October have reduced the balance to Rs. 15,448. The heavy balance is due partly to the fact that the karnams were engaged in survey work and partly to the lateness of the jamabandi—also a result of the survey.

14. DEMAND, COLLECTION AND BALANCE—ARREARS.—The arrear demand at the beginning of the fasli was Rs. 46,785, of which Rs. 45,948 were collected and Rs. 439 written off, leaving a balance of Rs. 398 at the end of the fasli. A further sum of

SETTLEMENT REPORT OF TRICHINOPOLY.

Rs. 244 having been since collected or written off, there is still a balance of Rs. 154, of which Rs. 97, being irrecoverable, has been already recommended to the Board to be written off the accounts.

15. COERCIVE PROCESSES AND SALES FOR ARREARS OF REVENUE—ENCLOSURE A TO No. 8.—The following is a comparative statement showing the extent to which coercive processes were resorted to in the recovery of revenue in faslis 1300 and 1301:—

Fasli.	Number of processes.			PROPERTY ATTACHED.							
				Personal.			Real.				
				Number of defaulters.	Amount of arrears.	Value of property distrained.	Number of defaulters.	Amount of arrears.	Extent.	Assessment.	Other property value.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1300 ..	277,984	7,762	6,401	6,107	Rs. 30,563	Rs. 27,016	871	Rs. 5,069	1,424	Rs. 2,159	Rs. 14,711
1301 ..	315,994	8,530	7,876	6,960	Rs. 34,965	Rs. 34,067	1,570	Rs. 10,675	2,084	Rs. 3,605	Rs. 26,248
Total ..	+ 38,010	+ 768	+ 1,475	+ 853	+ 4,402	+ 7,051	+ 699	+ 5,606	+ 660	+ 1,446	+ 11,537

Fasli.	PROPERTY SOLD.										Amount realized by sale of other property.	Total amount realized.
	Personal.				Real.							
	Number of defaulters.	Amount of arrears.	Estimated value of property sold.	Amount realized.	Number of defaulters.	Amount of arrears.	Estimated value of property sold.	Extent.	Amount realized.			
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23		
1300	11	Rs. 341	Rs. 275	Rs. 178	72	827	Rs. 5,936	255	Rs. 1,185	Rs. 101	Rs. 1,464	
1301	18	194	119	160	42	632	4,060	256	554	77	791	
Total ..	+ 7	— 147	— 156	— 18	— 30	— 195	— 1,876	+ 1	— 631	— 24	— 673	

There was a considerable increase in the number of processes issued during the year under report owing partly to the unfavorable season and partly to the jamabandi having been finished late in the year on account of survey work. Though there was an increase in the number of processes issued and in the number of defaulters whose property was attached, the number of defaulters whose real property was sold was less than the previous year. But nearly the same extent of lands—256 acres against 255—was sold, of which 179 acres were purchased on behalf of Government for want of bidders.

16. RECEIPTS FROM PROCESS FEES AND CHARGES AND THE EXTENT TO WHICH THE SPECIAL PAID AGENCY WERE UTILIZED FOR SERVICE OF PROCESSES.—The following abstract shows the process fees collected and the charges of the process establishment.

Fasli.	Total number of processes issued.	Number of processes served by		Total receipt on account of process fees.	Cost of process establishment.
		Village agency.	Special paid agency.		
1300	292,147	285,691	6,456	Rs. 1,389	Rs. 391
1301	325,440	322,408	3,032	795	260
	+ 33,293	+ 36,717	— 3,424	— 594	— 131

More than 99 per cent. of the processes were served by village agency against 97 per cent. in the previous fasli. Therefore the fees realized and the charges of the establishment are less than the previous year.

17. LANDS SOLD UNDER STANDING ORDERS.—No land was sold under Standing Orders Nos. 30 and 34. The extent of land bought in by Government at sales far arrears of revenue and resold under Standing Order No. 110 was 55 acres assessed at Rs. 83, and the amount realized by the sale was Rs. 307.

18. ADVANCES UNDER THE LAND IMPROVEMENT LOANS ACT.—The outstanding balance at the beginning of the year was Rs. 11,729 and the amount advanced during the year was Rs. 12,140, thus aggregating Rs. 23,869. A sum of Rs. 1,660 fell due during the year, of which Rs. 1,620 was collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 40, for the recovery of which property has since been attached. Rupees 700 was also recovered during the year on account of advances not due, of which Rs. 500 was voluntarily repaid by the grantees and Rs. 200 summarily collected from the recipient for breach of the conditions laid down in the loan order. The balance at the end of the year was Rs. 21,549.

There was no balance of interest at the beginning of the year; Rs. 692 accrued during the year on account of interest, of which Rs. 636 was recovered within the year. Steps have been taken for the collection of the balance of Rs. 56 at an early date. The large increase of Rs. 4,790 in the amount advanced during the year over the sum granted last year was mainly due to the earnest attention paid to the subject by Mr. Mir Shujaat Ali Khan, the late Head Assistant Collector. The special well rules of the Land Improvement Loans Act were extended throughout the whole Presidency during the year under report; but as the ryots had not fully appreciated the advantages conferred on them by the rules, only Rs. 275, being the first instalment of the loan, was paid during the year on 4 applications involving a total sum of Rs. 550.

19. ADVANCES UNDER THE AGRICULTURISTS' LOANS ACT.—The amount which was outstanding at the beginning of the year was Rs. 10,290. The advances made during the year amounted to Rs. 1,782, thus raising the total sum to Rs. 12,072. The amount that became repayable during the year was Rs. 5,675 which was duly recovered. A sum of Rs. 62-8-0 was also repaid by certain grantees of their own accord, though the payment was not due within the year. The total sum recovered was thus Rs. 5,737-8-0, and the balance outstanding at the close of the year was Rs. 6,334-8-0.

As in the cases of the advances under the Land Improvement Loans Act, there was no arrear of interest payable at the commencement of the year. The amount that fell due during the year on account of interest was Rs. 683, of which Rs. 634 was collected before the close of the year and orders have been issued for the speedy collection of the balance.

The enormous fall of Rs. 7,438 in the amount paid during the year as compared with that advanced last year is to a great extent attributable to the prohibitory order issued by Government in G.O., No. 1227, Revenue, dated 28th December 1891, embodied in Board's Proceedings (Settlement), No. 4, dated 4th January 1892, regarding the grant of loans for the purchase of cattle and seed-grain.

A detailed report on the working of the Land Improvement and Agriculturists' Loans Acts for the official year 1891-92 has been submitted to the Board with this office letter No. 331-4, dated 11th July 1892.

20. COSTS IN CIVIL SUITS.—The balance under this head at the beginning of the year was Rs. 24-7-0 and the amount awarded during the year was rupees. 86-15-10, making a total of Rs. 111-6-10. Of this, Rs. 101-4-10 was collected during the year. Rupees 5-11-0 are irrecoverable as the party from whom the amount is due is a pauper and are therefore recommended to be written off the accounts. Rupees 4-7-0 have since been collected.

21. LANDS ACQUIRED BY PUBLIC SERVANTS.—General Deputy Collector M.R. Ry. A. Shanmuga Sundram Pillai Avergal acquired 1.5 acres in Tanjore district (*vide* statement submitted with this office letter No. 287, dated 14th June 1892, recorded in Board's Proceedings, Mis. No. 3846, dated 22nd June 1892. Besides this, 2 acres 22 cents of land, assessed at Rs. 17-11-0, were acquired by purchase or otherwise by clerks as follows :—

	Extent.	Assessment.	How acquired.
	ACS. CENTS.	RS. A. P.	
1. T. M. Kandasami Pillai, Clerk, Collector's office	2 0	16 0 0	By mortgage.
2. Virabahu Pillai, Clerk, Taluk Office, Udayarpalayam	0 22	1 11 0	By purchase.

22. RUINED TANKS.—No ruined tanks were made over for private enterprise during the year.

23. INTEREST.—The whole of the demand of Rs. 306 was collected.

24. SUB-DIVISION OF QUIT-RENT.—No subdivision of inams or of quit-rent has taken place in the year under report.

25. INSPECTION OF BOUNDARY AND FIELD MARKS.—Field marks were made of earth in the old demarcation. In the re-survey of the district, which is now going on, stones are being erected as field and boundary marks.

26. EXAMINATION OF VILLAGE AND TALUK ACCOUNTS.—The village accounts were thoroughly examined by all the Jamabandi officers, but the taluk accounts were not examined so well. The attention of Divisional officers has been drawn to this omission. In both the village and taluk accounts there were many errors and omissions. These are mainly due to want of attention on the part of karnams and taluk gumastahs to the instructions contained in the manuals and the corrections and additions issued from time to time. As the pointing out of errors every fasli and the warning given to karnams have not yet had the desired effect, I have suggested to the Jamabandi officers to give slight punishments to the karnams and others concerned for their neglect. I have forwarded the memoranda * showing the results of the examination of accounts by the Jamabandi officers with my review * thereon for the Board's perusal and return.

* Will follow.

27. APPLICATIONS FOR TRANSFER OF PATTAS MADE TO THE REGISTRATION DEPARTMENT.—The following statement shows the receipt and disposal of transefer applications.

	Number of cases pending at the beginning of the fasli.	Received during the fasli.	Total.	Number disposed of.	Number of cases pending at the close of the fasli.	
					Of the previous year.	Of the year under report.
Applications presented through the Registration Department.	23	2,847	Rs. 2,870	2,820	..	† 50
Applications presented directly to Revenue officers.	66	2,620	2,686	2,646	..	‡ 40

† Thirty-seven since disposed of.

‡ Eight since disposed of.

The number of applications presented to Registration officers shows an increase over the number of applications presented to Revenue officers as in the previous year which indicates that the system is becoming popular. The number of cases in which the provisions of rule 6 of Standing Order No. 20 were put in force was 1,006 against 52 last year.

28. RESULT OF TEST OF VILLAGE ACCOUNTS OF AGRICULTURAL STOCK.—A statement showing the number of villages tested and the names of the officers who tested the accounts is submitted. The accounts of 358 villages were tested, *i.e.*, 28 per cent. of the villages in the district against 20 per cent. in the previous year. Except in a few cases where discrepancies were found, the entries recorded by the karnams seem to have been generally correct.

29. VERNACULAR CORRESPONDENCE IN THE ASSISTANT AND HEAD ASSISTANT COLLECTORS' OFFICES.—During the year under report Messrs. W. E. Hall, Mir Shujaat Ali Khan and R. Ramachendra Rao were holding the posts of Head Assistant and Assistant Collectors. The latter two being Statutory Civilians are conversant with the vernacular. It is observed from Mr. Hall's report that papers were read over to him by the clerks and orders passed thereon, and that abstracts of important papers were made, he being new to the district and the vernacular.

30. ECONOMIC CONDITION OF THE RYOTS.—The report due to the Board on this subject has been received as yet only for the Head Assistant Collector's Division. The Head-quarter Deputy Collector and the General Deputy Collector, Ariyalur, have not yet submitted their reports. I shall submit the report for the district as soon as those reports are received.

31. The delay in the submission of this report is due to survey work and consequent late jamabandi.

TRICHINOPOLY,
13th December 1892.

(Signed) W. H. WELSH,
Collector of Trichinopoly.

Exd. P. Oliver.

SETTLEMENT REPORT

OF

MADURA.

I HAVE the honour to submit my report on the annual settlement of the Madura district for fasli 1301 (1891-92) together with the prescribed statements (as per list).

2. The survey of the Palni hill villages by the Survey Department has been completed and the settlement thereof is begun.

3. The number of villages in the district was 728 against 727 $\frac{3}{4}$ in the previous fasli, the increase of $\frac{1}{4}$ village being due to the fact that the 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ villages shown as increase in the report for the previous fasli have been rounded and treated as three villages (*vide* paragraph 2 of this office No. 144, dated 4th August 1892, and statement No. 9 appended to Board's Proceedings, dated 6th August 1892, No. 554).

4. SEASON, RAINFALL, CONDITION AND OUTTURN OF CROPS.—The season in the district throughout the year cannot be said to have been favorable, though there was a good fall of rain in October and November 1891. The fall of rain was not sufficient in almost all the taluks of the district nor was it timely or evenly distributed throughout the district. Melur, Periyakulam and Palni taluks suffered most from want of rain. A statement showing the rainfall during the fasli is submitted herewith. The outturn of crops was poor in almost all the taluks of the district owing to the want of timely rains.

5. The prices of food-grains were higher than in the previous year and this is probably due to the unfavorable character of the season.

6. The number of permanently-settled estates was 31 against 32 in the previous fasli, the decrease in the number being due to the fact that the registry of Kondagai, in the zemindari of Sivaganga, as a permanently-settled estate in the name of Robert Fischer, Esq. (*vide* Board's Proceedings, dated 5th December 1890, No. 735), was subsequently annulled by the Government (*vide* G.O., No. 1088, dated 14th November 1891, Revenue, embodied in Board's Proceedings, dated 11th December 1891, Mis. No. 8823, Land Revenue). The peshkash payable on these estates was Rs. 7,69,677-9-9 against Rs. 7,69,796-3-7 resulting in a decrease of Rs. 118-9-10 which is due to the fact that the poruppu (Rs. 118-9-10) on $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sadurvedamangalam village due by the Government to the zemindar of Ramnad was ordered to be deducted from the peshkash payable on the Ramnad estate (*vide* Board's Proceedings, dated 5th October 1891, Mis. No. 7135, Land Revenue).

7. There was no change in the number of whole inam villages nor in the quit-rent payable by them. The total demand including arrears amounted to Rs. 45,533-4-4 of which a sum of Rs. 44,689-1-11 was collected during the year leaving a balance of Rs. 844-2-5 of which Rs. 665 has since been collected. There still remains a balance of Rs. 179 to be collected.

8. **RYOTWAR SETTLEMENT.**—The total extent of land in the holdings of ryots at the end of the fasli was 976,165 acres assessed at Rs. 16,21,615 against acres 993,578 assessed at Rs. 16,37,239 in the previous fasli showing a decrease of acres 17,413 in extent and Rs. 15,624 in the assessment, and the decrease which is observable in Periyakulam taluk is due to large relinquishments there owing to the unfavorable character of the season.

9. The subjoined statement compares the extent of lands resigned or taken up during the fasli with that in the previous fasli :—

		Extent.	Assessment.
		ACS.	RS.
<i>Relinquishment.</i>			
Fasli 1300	.. .. .	20,170	17,602
„ 1301	.. .. .	24,532	22,590
	Difference ..	4,362	4,988
<i>Durkhasts.</i>			
Fasli 1300	.. .. .	15,079	13,658
„ 1301	.. .. .	8,056	7,771
		7,023	5,887

The extent of unauthorized cultivation for which no pattas were issued was 30,643 acres assessed at Rs. 29,848.

10. The total extent of waste during the year was 162,926 acres against 148,603 in the previous year. Of this area 148,993 acres of dry waste and 10,016 of wet waste were charged while the assessment of Rs. 13,401 on 3,917 acres of wet waste was remitted against Rs. 17,206 on 4,439 acres in the previous year. The decrease in remissions which is to be found in all taluks except Melūr, where large remissions had to be granted on account of the season which was specially unfavorable to that taluk, is apparently due to the strict observance of the rule denying remissions to waste due to the ryots' carelessness and to mamul waste.

11. The charge for water (fasaljasti and teerwajasti) was Rs. 67,888 against Rs. 64,448 in fasli 1300 showing an increase of Rs. 3,440. This increase occurs especially in Madura and Tirumangalam taluks where the season was fairly favorable, and the ryots raised an early 1st crop and again 2nd crop for which fasaljasti was charged. The increase is also due to stricter supervision by the taluk officers as well as by the settling officers.

12. Other remissions granted during the fasli are compared below with those of the previous fasli :—

		Fasli 1300.	Fasli 1301.	Difference.
I. Occasional	.. .. .	56,103	36,218	19,885
II. Fixed remissions	.. .. .	8,268	4,558	3,710
III. Beriz deductions	.. .. .	54,280	53,946	334
	Total ..	118,651	94,722	23,929

13. The net decrease of Rs. 19,885 under 1st head "Occasional remissions" is chiefly due to the grant of Rs. 17,450 as special dry remissions in Palni taluk in the previous fasli and to the fact that the shavi remissions granted during the fasli were less than in the previous year. The decrease of Rs. 2,314 under teervakami is due to the season and the increase of Rs. 3,031 under fasalkammi is attributable to the same reason, the season having been specially unfavorable in Periyakulam taluk.

The net decrease under "fixed remissions" is due to the gradual reductions of "increment remissions" due to settlement. The decrease under beriz deductions is due to the fact that the amount under "payment to village officers" in Madura district was fixed at Rs. 3,664 instead of Rs. 3,998 (*vide* G.O., dated 19th November 1891, No. 1106, Revenue).

14. The miscellaneous revenue during the year amounted to Rs. 90,405 against Rs. 87,439 in the previous fasli showing an increase of Rs. 2,966. The chief items in which there were variations are given below :—

	Fasli 1300.	Fasli 1301.	Difference.
I. Jodi on sundry inams	Rs. 22,969	Rs. 24,732	ns. + 1,763
II. Lands cultivated but not included in the jamabandi	295	771	+ 476
III. Lands cultivated without durkhast for which no pattas have been granted.	31,238	29,848	— 1,390
IV. Concealed cultivation	69	247	+ 178
V. Cultivation of poramboke lands	7,609	10,069	+ 2,460
VI. Tax on trees on assessed lands	4,345	4,410	+ 65
VII. Commission on the sale of distrained property attached for arrears of land revenue.	383	330	— 53
VIII. Commission on private estates under circular management	2,940	1,806	— 1,134*
IX. Charge for water on zemindari and inam lands, &c.	1,208	543	— 665
X. Sale-proceeds of waste lands	3,631	7,707	+ 4,076
XI. Revenue process service fees	1,865	2,129	+ 264
XII. Charge for water on lands irrigated without permission	4,275	3,435	— 840
XIII. Revenue deposits forfeited	342	15	— 327
XIV. Other items	3,323	3,552	+ 259

The increase under item (i) is due to the fact that water-rate on minor inams is included under this head as per orders of the Board (*vide* paragraph 5 of Board's Proceedings, dated 26th January 1892, Mis. No. 872). The increase under item (ii) and decrease under item (iii) are due to season. Item (vi)—the amount shown under this head is the tax on trees in assessed lands and not in unassessed lands as the heading in the form gives. I have corrected the heading accordingly. The increase under item (v) is due to penal assessments imposed during the year, as cultivation assessed penalty in the previous fasli was repealed in this fasli in some cases. The decrease under item (viii) is due to the fact that the commission shown in the report for fasli 1300 included a portion of the commission of fasli 1299 but adjusted only in fasli 1300, while in fasli 1301 there was no such arrear commission adjusted during the year. The increase under item (x) is accountable by the fact that the waste land lots at Kodai-kānal sold during the fasli were more valuable and fetched higher bids, the Accasia and Parappan plantations having been sold for Rs. 6,710 during the year (*vide* G.O., dated 18th October 1888, No. 718, Revenue). The decrease under item (xii) is due to the season. The other items call for no remarks.

15. The net ryotwar revenue current including miscellaneous during the year was Rs. 16,71,785 against Rs. 16,53,269 in the previous year showing an increase of Rs. 18,516 which is accounted for by the fact that no dry remissions were granted in Palni taluk as in the previous year.

16. Adding together the land and village cesses in ryotwar villages the current demand under ryotwar and cesses amounted to Rs. 19,12,355 against Rs. 17,73,924 in the previous year showing an increase of Rs. 1,38,431 which is chiefly due to the collection of village cess (Rs. 1,20,473) during the fasli (*vide* Board's Proceedings, dated 25th June 1890, Mis. No. 2615). Out of the above current demand Rs. 18,36,028 was collected within the year leaving a balance of Rs. 76,327 at the close of the fasli. Deducting therefrom Rs. 68,458 collected subsequently there remains Rs. 7,869 to be collected which is only 4 per cent. of the demand.

17. The arrear demand at the beginning of the year was Rs. 70,750 of which Rs. 64,826 was collected within the year and Rs. 1,991 has been written off (*vide* Board's Proceedings, dated 26th August 1891, No. 513; dated 27th November 1891, No. 676; dated 8th January 1892, No. 13; and dated 26th April 1892, No. 192, Land Revenue). This leaves a balance of Rs. 3,933 of which Rs. 390 was collected subsequently leaving a balance of Rs. 3,543 still to be collected, and steps have been

taken to collect this balance soon. The balance of cesses in zemindari and whole inam villages is Rs. 5,596 of which Rs. 5,449* was collected subsequently leaving a balance of Rs. 147 to be collected. The balance is recoverable and steps have been taken for its realization.

* Including Rs. 7 written off under Board's Proceedings, dated 16th June 1892, No. 296.

18. Of the balance of interest (Rs. 980) referred to in paragraph 19 of this office report for fasli 1300 and of the current demand Rs. 296, Rs. 296 was collected within the fasli leaving a balance of Rs. 980 still to be collected. This amount appears to be not due at all, but erroneously included in the accounts, and as such I recommend that this amount be ordered to be written off (*vide* copy of Treasury Deputy Collector's No. 213, dated 3rd February 1892, herewith submitted).

19. The statement subjoined compares the coercive processes issued for the collection of revenue :—

	Fasli 1300.	Fasli 1301.	Difference.
1. Number of defaulters whose property was attached ..	5,560	6,443	+ 883
2. Do. do. sold ..	410	1,064	+ 654
3. Percentage of II to I ..	7.4	16.5	+ 9.1
4. Extent of land sold .. Acres.	633	1,451	+ 818
5. Amount realized by the sale of—			
(a) Personal property .. Rs.	671	1,061	+ 490
(b) Real property ..	2,637	3,132	+ 495
Total ..	3,208	4,193	+ 985

The increase in the number of processes issued is due to the bad season during the fasli and the consequent inability of the ryots to pay the kists punctually. It will, however, appear from the statement that about 96 per cent. of the defaulters paid up the kists on demand and of the rest, over 83 per cent., paid their arrears before their property was sold. It was only in 1,064 cases the defaulters' property was sold as against 410 cases in the previous fasli and this increase of 654 in the number of cases of actual sale is owing to the bad season experienced during the fasli.

20. Acres 13 were sold under Standing Order No. 30 and acres 207 under Standing Order No. 110 against acres 80 and 234, respectively, in the previous year. No lands were sold under Standing Order No. 34.

21. The balance of advances at the beginning of the year under the Land Improvement Loans Act was Rs. 21,304 and the amount advanced during the year Rs. 6,947, making a total of Rs. 28,251. The amount repayable during the year was Rs. 4,660 of which Rs. 40 was recommended to be written off (*vide* this office No. 117, dated 1st July 1892). Of the balance of Rs. 4,620 a sum of Rs. 3,803 together with Rs. 884 in advance was collected leaving a balance of Rs. 817. Of this a sum of Rs. 757 was collected subsequently leaving a balance of Rs. 60, and this will be collected soon. Under the Agriculturists Loans Act the advance during the year was Rs. 760 which, together with the opening balance of Rs. 650, made up a total of Rs. 1,410. Out of this Rs. 590 was repayable within the year; but only Rs. 247 was collected leaving a balance of Rs. 343 which is recoverable, and steps have been already taken to realize it. A sum of Rs. 3,266 was due on account of interest on the advances of which Rs. 1,781 was collected within the year leaving a balance of Rs. 1,485 which is recoverable, and steps are being taken for realization thereof. During the jamabandi the benefits of the Loans Acts were explained to the ryots and the rules are published periodically in the District Gazette. Orders were also issued to the Divisional officers and Tahsildars to take every opportunity on tour, when ryots are collected, to explain the matter fully.

22. *Statement No. XII* gives the demand, collection and balance of costs awarded to Government in civil suits. Of the balance of Rs. 1,179-13-1 at the beginning of the fasli and of Rs. 427-6-6 amount awarded within the fasli making a total of Rs. 1,607-3-10, Rs. 790-6-9 was collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 816-13-1 of which Rs. 183 was collected subsequently.

23. *Statement No. XIII*.—It will be observed from this statement that acres 35 assessed at Rs. 154 were newly acquired by Sub-Magistracy (Nilakottai, Tiruvadanai and Sivaganga) but beyond their jurisdiction and 63 acres assessed at Rs. 167 by clerks and accountants.

24. *Statement No. XIV* of abandoned taluks is *nil*.

25. *The statement of patta transfer cases*.—The number of cases pending at the beginning of the fasli was 269 which added to the number received during the fasli amounted to 5,039. Of these 4,717 cases were disposed of during the fasli leaving a balance of 322. Of this, 43 have been since disposed of, and the balance, 279 cases, are either pending with the karnams or pending sub-division and enquiry (*vide* remarks on the pendency in the statement).

* Will follow.

26. The statement * explaining the difference between the figures as per treasury account and those entered in statement No. 7 is herewith submitted.

27. Mr. A. C. Dutt, Assistant Collector, who was placed in charge of Melūr and Tirumangalam taluks in the latter part of the last fasli continued in that capacity till 26th September 1891. There was no Assistant Collector from that date till 21st April 1892, when Mr. Murphy joined the district as Assistant. The village of Tellakulam is now under his charge.

28. Boundary marks are inspected by Revenue Inspectors and Tahsildars while on tour. Information has been called for with reference to paragraph 60 of Board's Proceedings, dated 6th May 1890, No. 128, and on receipt thereof the result will be separately reported.

29. The accounts of agricultural stock kept by the karnams are checked and verified by Revenue Inspectors and Tahsildars. A statement showing the names of officers and the number of places where the verifications were made in the district will be submitted.

30. The accounts prescribed in the village manual are generally understood by the village officers. I examined the accounts in Madura, Periyakulam and Kodaikānal taluks which I settled, while those of Dindigul and Palni taluks were examined by the Sub-Collector. The village accounts of Tirumangalam taluk were examined by the Deputy Collector, Madura Division, while those of Melūr by the Deputy Collector, Melūr Division. The memoranda showing the results of these examinations will follow. There were of course several mistakes in the accounts, but on the whole they showed an improvement on last year. The village accounts were examined by the Huzur and Divisional office clerks who prepared memoranda of the results. These were sent to the Tahsildars for correction and explanation. The taluk accounts were examined by the Divisional officers and the Huzur Sheristadar. Memoranda of the results of the examination were taken and forwarded to the Tahsildars for correction and explanation where necessary. The principle of apportionment between land revenue and cesses was on the whole better understood during the fasli than in the previous one, and care will be taken that the several explanations called for from the Tahsildars with regard to the defects and irregularities pointed out in the memoranda of village and taluk accounts are duly attended to by them.

31. The rent roll of the district is herewith submitted. The ayacut and irrigation statements will follow.

32. *Famine Analysis Registers*.—In Kodaikānal taluk the registers for all the villages up to fasli 1301 are all completed. In Tirumangalam taluk the registers have not been completed even up to fasli 1300. The Tahsildar has been directed to complete the registers up to fasli 1301 at a very early date and submit the report on the several points noticed in paragraph 2 of Board's Proceedings, dated 16th February

† Will follow.

1891, No. 79 (*vide* copy † of Deputy Collector's No. 906, dated 10th October 1892, and of its enclosure). In Palni the figures for fasli 1301 have not yet been posted (*vide* copy of Sub-Collector's memorandum † herewith submitted). In Periyakulam taluk the registers are all being

‡ Will follow.

copied in the fresh printed forms in the villages under the supervision of Revenue Inspectors. They could not therefore be

examined. As regards Melūr, it is reported that the registers have been completed up to fasli 1300 and in some cases up to fasli 1301. Strict orders have been issued to have the registers completed up to fasli 1301 soon (*vide* copy of letter, No. 261, dated 18th August 1892, from the Deputy Collector, Melūr Division, herewith submitted). In Dindigul the registers are completed up to fasli 1300 and checked. Postings for fasli 1301 are being checked by the Sub-Collector who has promised to submit a report shortly. In Madura taluk the registers are posted up to fasli 1300 and instructions have been issued to have them completed up to fasli 1301 soon (*vide* also this office No. 219, dated 24th October 1892). A separate report on the examination of the registers with respect to the salient points noticed in paragraph 2 of Board's Proceedings, dated 16th February 1891, No. 79, for fasli 1301 will follow.

MADURA,
29th October 1892.

(Signed) E. TURNER,
Collector.

SETTLEMENT REPORT

OF

TINNEVELLY.

I HAVE the honour to submit the report on the land revenue settlement of this district for fasli 1301, together with the prescribed statements. The delay in the submission of the report is due to the rectification of errors in the taluk accounts and to the labour required in reconciling the figures of the jamabandi and the statistical returns as directed by the recent orders of the Board conveyed in their Proceedings, No. 245, dated 28th March 1892, and Mis. No. 4700, dated 23rd May 1892.

2. SEASON AND RAINFALL.—As stated in the administration report, the season was, on the whole, favorable. The principal feature was the excessive rainfall of October and November.

3. CONDITION AND OUTTURN OF CROPS.—Owing to the abundant rains which filled the tanks and brought down heavy freshes in the Tambraparni river, there was an increase, as compared with the previous year, of 41,745 acres in the cultivation of irrigated crops in the ayan villages and of 2,074 acres in minor inam lands. The area grown with paddy was 285,247 acres against 200,536 acres in fasli 1300 and against acres 252,206 the average of five years. With this extension of "wet" cultivation there was, however, a falling off in area under "dry" crops caused mainly by the abnormal character of the north-east monsoon. In the total dry area cultivated, there was a decrease, as compared with the figures of the previous year, of 27,316 acres in ayan lands and of 1,745 acres in minor inam lands. The unseasonable distribution of the rainfall also affected the outturn of both the "wet" and the "dry" crops, reducing it generally below the average. Taking paddy, the chief staple of the district, the outturn of faslis 1300 and 1301 compare thus:—

Under	Acreage in fasli 1301.	Acreage in fasli 1300.	Average acreage of the five years ending fasli 1299.
Annas 20	4,589	3,846	6,160
" 16	25,265	39,560	38,331
" 12	22,719	101,365	150,246
" 8	119,649		
" 4	102,131	104,507	95,912
" 0	2,553		

4. PRICES.—The prices of the food-grains as well as of horsegram varied but slightly from the prices ruling in fasli 1300. There was a decrease only in the price of paddy. The largest difference was a rise of 8.47 per cent. in the price of ragi. As compared with the average of the previous five years, the prices of the food-grains as well as of horsegram were higher. The percentage of increase is shown below:—

Grain.	Percentage of increase.	Grain.	Percentage of increase.
Paddy ... { 1st sort ...	17.99	Cumbu ...	22.07
" " { 2nd " ...	18.18	Ragi ...	35.45
Cholum ...	29.95	Horsegram ...	29.57

The price of paddy, second-sort, is compared below with the average of the past 20 years including the famine quinquennium:—

	Price per garco. RS.
Average of five years from fasli 1280 to 1284 ...	137
" " from " 1285 to 1289 (includes famine years) ...	227
" " from " 1290 to 1294 ...	151
" " from " 1295 to 1299 ...	165
In fasli 1300 ...	212
" 1301 ...	208

Thus it will be seen that the price of the staple food-grain, though higher than the averages of the quinquenniums ending faslis 1284, 1294 and 1299, was below the average of the famine period and also below the high rate of fasli 1300. The high prices were no doubt largely maintained by the scarcity rates obtaining in the Presidency generally owing to the short crops in the famine districts.

5. PERMANENTLY-SETTLED ESTATES AND WHOLE INAM VILLAGES.—The only variation during the year under report was the transfer, under Board's Proceedings, Mis. No. 4026, dated 5th June 1891, of the village of Vadagarai in Nāngunéri taluk, which was formerly partly Government and partly minor inam, to the category of entire inam villages.

6. RYOTWAR SETTLEMENT.—The taluks of Ambāsamudram and Srīvilliputur were settled by the Collector.

7. The different kinds of pattas issued in the current year are compared below with those of the previous year:—

	Fasli.	Fresh pattas.	Old pattas modified.	Pattas which remained unaltered.	Total.
1300		24,986	21,654	167,598	214,238
1301		23,829	1,883	191,897	217,609

In none of the taluks was the difference large in the issue of "fresh pattas." The decrease in the number of "old pattas modified" is due to the numerous remissions entered in the pattas of the previous year in the taluk of Nāngunéri.

8. OCCUPATION AND THE CHANGES THEREIN.—In the appended statement the number of ryots' holdings and the changes in the same during the year are compared with those of the previous year:—

Items.	Fasli 1300.	Fasli 1301.	Increase.	Decrease.
	ACREAGE.	ACREAGE.	ACREAGE.	ACREAGE.
Ryots' holdings at the beginning of the year	1,447,191	1,453,137	5,946	..
<i>Deduct</i>				
1. Lands relinquished	1,328	2,196	868	..
2. Lands sold for arrears of revenue and purchased on behalf of Government for want of bidders	89	284	195	..
3. Lands sold for arrears of revenue and purchased by private individuals	1,192	857	..	335
4. Transferred by private contract or gift	37,705	30,845	..	6,860
5. Taken up for public purposes	46	6	..	40
6. Other items	628	806	268	..
Total ..	40,988	35,084	..	5,904
Remainder ..	1,406,203	1,418,053	11,850	..
Items.	Fasli 1300.	Fasli 1301.	Increase.	Decrease.
	ACREAGE.	ACREAGE.	ACREAGE.	ACREAGE.
Remainder ..	1,406,203	1,418,053	11,850	..
<i>Add</i>				
7. Lands taken up on darkhast	7,058	5,151	..	1,907
8. Lands purchased by private individuals in revenue sales	1,192	857	..	335
9. Transferred by private contract or gift	37,705	30,845	..	6,860
10. Other items	979	1,301	325	..
Total ..	46,934	38,157	..	8,777
Total holding ..	1,453,137	1,456,210	3,073	..
Deduct waste remitted ..	20,377	1,844	..	18,533
Remainder ..	1,432,760	1,454,366	21,605	..
Actual cultivation ..	999,827	1,019,920	20,093	..
Waste charged ..	432,933	434,446	1,513	..

The total occupied area was 1,456,210 acres, being an increase of 3,073 acres or 0.21 per cent. over that of fasli 1300. The variations under the different items as compared with the figures of fasli 1300 are explained below.

Item 1, *Lands relinquished*; item 7, *Lands taken up on Darkhast*.—There is an increase of 868 acres under item 1 and a decrease of 1,907 acres under item 7. The area relinquished and taken up in each taluk during the past two faslis is given below:—

Taluks.	Relinquishments.		Darkhasts.	
	Fasli 1300.	Fasli 1301.	Fasli 1300.	Fasli 1301.
	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
Tinnevelly	300	322	981	605
Nāngunéri	181	608	965	645
Ambāsamudram	102	31	168	367
Tenkasi	80	587	464	208
Sankaranainārkoil	190	65	290	414
Srīvilliputur	270	468	2,686	1,808
Sātūr	51	70	680	455
Otapidāram	98	21	211	128
Tenkarai	56	24	613	521
Total ..	1,328	2,196	7,058	5,151

The largest areas were relinquished in the taluks of Nāngunéri, Tenkasi and Srīvilliputur. The increase in the extent of the relinquished area was affected by the fact that the latest date fixed for the presentation of relinquishment petitions is the 15th August, while the season, which followed a previous bad year, did not change for the better till September. The area taken up on darkhast decreased in all the taluks except Ambāsamudram and Sankaranainārkoil. Although the year was on the whole good, it did not open, as already remarked, with fair prospects. The area granted on darkhast was, however, larger than the area relinquished.

Items 2 and 3.—The total extent of *lands sold for arrears of revenue* is acres 1,141 against acres 1,281 in fasli 1300, the decrease of 140 acres being due to the improvement of the season.

Items 4 and 9.—Under the head of *lands transferred by private contract or gift*, there is a decrease of 6,860 acres or about 18 per cent. as compared with the previous year. The variation points to easier times.

Item 5.—The extent of *land taken up for public purposes* was only 6 acres against 46 acres in fasli 1300. The 6 acres include 1 acre ("dry") taken up for a pathway in Nāngunéri taluk and the same extent in Tenkasi for the same purpose, 1 acre ("dry") for a flood-bank in the Tenkarai taluk and 3 acres ("wet") in Ambāsamudram for a channel bank.

Item 6.—"Other items of deduction" include—

(1) Lands sold by order of Court, 548 acres against 235 acres in the previous year.

(2) *Transfer from wet to dry and vice versa*.—There was a transfer of 300 acres of "dry" to "wet" and 9 acres of "wet" to "dry" against 189 acres of "dry" to "wet" and 106 acres of "wet" to "dry" in the previous year.

(3) *Transferred to Inam*.—In the taluk of Nāngunéri, under Board's Proceedings, Mis. No. 4026, dated 5th June 1891, 3 acres of "ayan wet" land were transferred to inam in fasli 1301 against none in the previous year.

(4) *Transferred from double to single crop*.—In Srīvilliputur 21 acres and in Tenkarai 1 acre (total 22 acres) were transferred from double to single crop against 18 acres in the previous year.

(5) *Transferred from occupied assessed to poramboke*.—Against 22 acres in the previous year, only 5 acres were transferred to poramboke, of which 3 acres ("dry") in Srīvilliputur were transferred for path by an exchange for an equal extent of poramboke transferred to assessed and made over on patta, and 1 acre ("dry") and 1 acre ("wet") were transferred similarly to the head of "channel poramboke" in Tenkarai taluk.

(6) *Transferred to assessed waste.*—Acres 8,7 acres in Nángunéri and 1 acre in Srivilliputtur) were transferred to assessed waste against 58 acres in the previous year, patta being cancelled on appeal.

Item 10.—Other items of addition are —

(1) *Lands purchased at Court sales, 548 acres.*—This corresponds to sub-item I under “others” deducted.

(2) *Inam lands reverted to Government.*—By deduction from beriz, 2 acres (“wet”) comprising 1 acre in Tinnevely and 1 acre in Tenkarai, were transferred against 99 acres in the previous year.

(3) Same has sub-item (2) under “others” deducted.

(4) Same as sub-item (4) under “others” deducted.

(5) *Poramboke transferred to assessed occupied.*—The transfer comprised 354 acres against 206 acres in the previous year, the extent being made up of 28 acres (“dry”) and 1 acre (“wet”) in Nángunéri, 2 acres (“dry”) in Sankaranainárkoil, 7 acres (“dry”) and 1 acre (“wet”) in Srivilliputtur, 1 acre (“dry”) in Otapidáram and 311 acres (“dry”) and 1 acre (“wet”) in Tenkarai.

(6) *Government lands brought to patta.*—Against 125 acres in the previous year, 68 acres (32 acres “dry” in Tinnevely, 30 acres “dry” and 1 acre “wet” in Nángunéri and 5 acres “wet” in Tenkarai) were resold and brought to patta.

9. HOLDINGS AND CULTIVATION AND WASTE CHARGED AND REMITTED.—Statement No. 3 shows the particulars of holdings at the beginning of the year with the subsequent changes and the extent cultivated and charged. Of the total holdings covering 1,456,210 acres, the extent of “wet waste,” for which remission was granted, was only 1,844 acres against 20,377 acres in the previous year. This is the smallest extent of “waste remission” since fasli 1298, when it was 2,095 acres. The talukwar distribution of this area is as follows:—

Taluku	Extent.
	ACS.
Tinnevely	10
Nángunéri	1
Ambásamudram	...
Tenkási	...
Sankaranainárkoil	11
Srivilliputtur	60
Sátúr	205
Otapidáram	410
Tenkarai	1,147
Total	1,844

Thus it will be seen that the largest areas of wet waste remitted in the district were 1,147 acres in the taluk of Tenkarai and 410 acres in Otapidáram. This is attributed mainly to the short supply of water in the tracts situated at the extreme limits of the Támbraparni system.

10. The total extent charged in this year was 1,454,366 acres against 1,432,760 acres in the previous year. The extent actually cultivated, and the waste charged in this and the previous year, are given below:—

	Fasli 1300.	Assessment.	Fasli 1301.	Assessment.
	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.
Total holdings excluding waste remitted	1,432,760	25,00,104	1,454,366	26,10,781
Actual cultivation	999,827		1,019,920	
Waste charged	432,933		434,446	

The increase in the area is 21,606 acres and in the assessment Rs. 1,10,677.

11. A comparison with the previous year of the actual cultivation in each taluk under “wet” and “dry” gives the following results:—

Taluku.	DRY.					
	Fasli 1300.			Fasli 1301.		
	Holdings.	Cultivation.	Percentage.	Holdings.	Cultivation.	Percentage.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Tinnevely	ACS. 102,621	ACS. 52,210	51.07	ACS. 102,911	ACS. 49,967	48.56
Nángunéri	232,462	100,877	43.39	232,469	98,779	42.49
Ambásamudram	84,653	35,657	42.12	84,967	40,651	47.84
Tenkási	64,661	46,349	71.79	64,144	46,192	72.01
Sankaranainárkoil	121,842	91,671	75.23	122,186	95,052	77.79
Srivilliputtur	158,433	141,307	89.19	159,683	137,264	85.98
Sátúr	143,312	135,421	95.19	143,696	134,886	93.87
Otapidáram	165,931	128,772	77.60	165,870	130,346	78.58
Tenkarai	181,025	95,264	52.66	181,630	98,085	54.00
Total	1,254,840	828,528	66.90	1,257,556	831,222	66.09

Taluku.	WET.					
	Fasli 1300.			Fasli 1301.		
	Holdings.	Cultivation.	Percentage.	Holdings.	Cultivation.	Percentage.
8	9	10	11	12	13	
Tinnevely	ACS. 28,746	ACS. 25,749	89.57	ACS. 28,759	ACS. 27,584	95.91
Nángunéri	29,953	24,637	82.31	30,031	29,083	96.84
Ambásamudram	131,110	28,942	22.07	31,126	30,026	96.46
Tenkási	19,818	17,690	89.27	19,838	19,232	96.93
Sankaranainárkoil	13,809	10,340	74.87	13,802	13,392	96.97
Srivilliputtur	22,535	19,598	86.99	22,528	21,608	95.47
Sátúr	3,737	3,183	85.17	3,531	3,353	94.95
Otapidáram	3,689	2,413	65.41	3,280	2,655	80.94
Tenkarai	44,900	38,847	86.67	43,915	41,766	95.10
Total	198,297	171,299	86.38	196,810	188,699	95.87

In the extent of cultivation in “dry” holdings, there was, as compared with fasli 1300, a decrease of 10,076 acres in the remaining four as particularized in the margin. The net increase was 2,694 acres. In the taluks which show a decrease, excepting Tenkási where the difference is slight, it is attributed to the continuous rainfall in October and November and to the want of seasonable rains in February and March. The larger area in the previous year was due to the abnormally abundant rains of February and March of that year. The increase in the other four taluks of Ambásamudram, Sankaranainárkoil, Otapidáram and Tenkarai is due to a favorable rainfall in June 1891 and in February and March 1892. In these taluks, the rainfall in the

months mentioned was nearly double the average fall in the taluks of Tinnevely, Nángunéri, Srivilliputtur and Sátúr. The low percentage of cultivation to the holdings in the taluks of Tinnevely, Nángunéri, Ambásamudram and Tenkarai is, as usual, mainly due to the practice observed in these parts of cultivating fields in rotation. There has been a large increase in all the taluks in the cultivation of “wet” lands.

SETTLEMENT REPORT OF TINNEVELLY.

12. The assessment on ryots' holdings exclusive of remissions on waste is, as noted in paragraph 10 *supra*, Rs. 26,10,781 against Rs. 25,00,104 of the previous year.

13. TIRWAJASTI AND FASALJASTI.—Under these two heads, Rs. 98,561 were charged against Rs. 44,281 in the previous year, being an increase of Rs. 54,280. The following talukwar statement compares the assessment on holdings and second crop and water charges for two years :—

Taluku.	Assessment on holdings excluding waste remissions.		Second-crop charge.		Water-rate.		Total.	
	Fasli 1300.	Fasli 1301.	Fasli 1300.	Fasli 1301.	Fasli 1300.	Fasli 1301.	Fasli 1300.	Fasli 1301.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Tinnevelly	3,27,733	3,37,065	3,510	6,331	1,293	2,528	3,32,536	3,45,924
Nāngunēri	2,71,804	3,05,515	8,506	24,157	1,264	6,131	2,81,574	3,35,803
Ambāsamudram	3,79,607	3,85,279	328	1,707	2,342	4,165	3,82,277	3,91,151
Tenkāsi	1,71,844	1,80,255	350	645	248	1,032	1,72,442	1,81,932
Sankaranainārkoil	1,50,009	1,66,512	4,890	10,349	127	1,898	1,55,026	1,78,759
Srivilliputur	3,17,068	3,30,019	11,352	15,141	1,668	3,580	3,30,088	3,48,740
Sātūr	1,84,058	1,85,597	1,064	1,277	540	579	1,85,662	1,87,453
Otapidāram	1,44,183	1,44,379	222	1,218	1,346	1,980	1,45,751	1,47,577
Tenkarai	5,53,798	5,76,160	1,729	5,831	3,502	10,012	5,59,029	5,92,003
Total	25,00,104	26,10,781	31,951	66,656	12,330	31,905	25,44,385	27,09,342

The total assessment, including fasaljasti and tirwajasti comes to Rs. 27,09,342 against Rs. 25,44,385 in fasli 1300, being an increase of Rs. 1,64,957 on 648 per cent. over fasli 1300. While on the one hand the amount of remission for waste was much less, on the other hand the amount of fasaljasti and tirwajasti charged was larger than in the previous year in all the taluks.

14. REMISSIONS, OCCASIONAL.—The classes of remissions which fall under this head are compared below :—

Items.	Fasli 1300.	Fasli 1301.	VARIATIONS.	
			Increase.	Decrease.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Shavi	1,07,735	3,273	..	1,04,462
2. Submerged or inundated	1,902	290	..	1,612
3. Tirwakammi or difference between wet and dry assessment	1,82,912	1,973	..	1,80,939
“Dry” remission	65,795	..	..	65,795
Total	3,58,344	5,536	..	3,52,808
Add waste remission	1,16,704	9,798	..	1,06,906
Grand Total	4,75,048	15,334	..	4,59,714

There was, as compared with fasli 1300, a large decrease under each of the items, the total decrease aggregating Rs. 1,06,906 under “waste remissions” and Rs. 3,52,808 under other occasional remissions. The remissions granted in fasli 1301 were smaller than in any of the previous five years. This was the result of the favorable season throughout the district.

15. REMISSIONS, FIXED.—These amount to Rs. 2,74,419 against Rs. 2,76,888 or less by Rs. 2,469 than in the previous year. The decrease falls mainly under beriz deductions. This decrease is small and is attributed to more inamdars than in the previous year having failed to appear within the prescribed time and obtain payment.

16. The total remissions and deductions according to statement No. 4 amounted to Rs. 3,03,735 against Rs. 6,59,146 returned for fasli 1301. Deducting the amount of Rs. 3,03,735 from the total assessment on holdings shown in paragraph 13 *supra*, the net ryotwar demand is Rs. 24,05,607 against Rs. 18,85,239 in fasli 1300 or 27.6 per cent. higher.

17. MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE.—The total miscellaneous revenue of the district in the year is Rs. 2,50,749 against Rs. 2,00,983 in fasli 1300 or higher by Rs. 49,766 or 24.7 per cent. The increase is found mainly under the following heads :—

SETTLEMENT REPORT OF TINNEVELLY.

7

Number.	Items.	Amount in fasli 1300.	Amount in fasli 1301.	Increase.	Remarks showing the causes of variations.
20	Chank rent	RS. 4,698	RS. 27,318	RS. 22,620	The larger sale of chank shells in the year. (a) The arrears of fasli 1300 were credited in the year and (b) the zemindari of Uttumalai was added to the estates under the management of the Court of Wards.
23	Commission on private estates.	2,599	15,238	12,639	
28	Charge for water on zemindari and inam lands.	7,686	13,762	6,076	Due to the extension of fasaljasti and tirwajasti cultivation with the aid of Government water charged.
	Charge for water on minor inams.	7,191	9,099	1,908	
35	Double charge for water on lands irrigated without permission.	3,016	6,313	3,297	A larger area irrigated without permission was charged with prohibitory assessment.
9	Cultivation of poramboke lands.	7,764	11,144	3,380	Such cultivation brought more strictly to account.
13-14	Rent on palmyras and other scattered trees.	80,373	83,697	3,324	The more favorable season was more productive.

18. The variations under other Miscellaneous items are explained in the following table :—

Number.	Items.	Amount in fasli 1300.	Amount in fasli 1301.	Increase or decrease.	Remarks showing the causes of variations.
1	Jodi on sundry inams	RS. 44,918	RS. 44,561	— 357	Decrease in Nāngunēri on account of transfer of 763 acres of minor inam to whole inam village of Vadagarai. 400 Increase in Tenkāsi on inam re-assigned 43 Net decrease .. 357
6	Lands cultivated but not included in jamabandi.	782	417	— 365	Fewer cases of cultivation reported after the jamabandi.
7	Lands cultivated without darkhast for which no pattas were granted.	3,061	3,822	+ 761	Extension of cultivation due to the favorable season. In many cases pattas were not given within the year as the cultivation was late.
10	Rent of gardens and topes.	11,736	11,432	— 304	Decrease small.
22	Commission on the sale of distrained property attached.	456	663	+ 207	Decrease in the previous year was due to fewer sales, the collection of peshkash having been postponed on condition of the zemindars' showing the same indulgence to their tenants.
24	Tax on backyards in excess of the limits.	2,579	3,580	+ 1,001	Extension of cultivation and prohibitory assessment charged.
25	Revenue fines.	1	125	+ 124	Collection in the year of Rs. 122 in Nāngunēri and Rs. 2 in Sātūr under Regulation IX of 1822.
27	Excess collections	..	52	+ 52	Surplus of sale-proceeds to be refunded — Srivilliputur Rs. 9 Sātūr „ 25 Otapidāram „ 18 Total .. 52
29	Quit-rent on bungalows and gardens.	1,197	1,547	+ 350	Larger area of fasaljasti and tirwajasti cultivation in the year.
30	Sale-proceeds of assessed waste lands.	285	1,131	+ 846	The area comprised was 92 acres against 28 cents in the previous year. Increase due to the larger number of conflicting claims for lands under the darkhast rules to be settled by sale.
34	Revenue process service fees.	1,328	1,858	+ 530	In the previous year village agency was more largely utilized in order to lessen the cost to the ryots.
37	Sale-proceeds of trees	3,057	1,890	— 1,167	These are fluctuating items.
39 (6)	Brick fees	2,271	1,566	— 705	Trees under item 37 are — (1) trees not assessable but the value of which is collected when assessed waste is made over on patta; and (2) patta trees dead and decayed, the melwaram share on the sale of which is collected and credited to Government.
39	Tax on trees cut without permission.	5,581	7,307	+ 1,726	This being the year of the triennial inspection, the discovery of trees cut was more thorough.

19. The variations under other items are small and do not call for remark.

20. THE TOTAL RYOTWAR DEMAND—Including miscellaneous revenue, but excluding all remissions, is Rs. 26,56,356 against Rs. 20,86,222 in the previous year.

21. DEMAND, COLLECTION AND BALANCE (CURRENT).—The demand under the different items of land revenue during the past two years is compared below:—

	Fasli 1300.	Fasli 1301.	Difference.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Permanently-settled	3,07,132	3,07,131	— 1
2. Shrotriem jodi	53,201	53,764	+ 563
3. Ryotwar and miscellaneous	20,86,222	26,56,356	+ 5,70,134
4. Cesses in ryotwar villages including cesses on minor inams in zemindari and whole inam villages	3,67,701	3,76,041	+ 8,340

The decrease of one rupee under the head “permanently-settled” is the abatement of peshkash for one acre of land acquired for a flood bank in the Gollapatti zemindari in Sātūr taluk.

The increase of Rs. 563 under “shrotriem jodi” is attributed to the following causes:—

(a) Rupees 152-10-0 added under G.O., No. 5964, dated 19th November 1891, to the quit-rent due from the inamdar of the whole inam village of Pidanneri, Tenkarai taluk.

(b) Rupees 410-6-0 jodi and quit-rent due on Vadagarai village which was partly Government and partly minor inam, and which was classed as “whole inam” under Board’s Proceedings, Mis. No. 4026, dated 5th June 1891 (*vide* paragraph 5 *supra*).

The favorable season accounts for the increase under the head of “Ryotwar and Miscellaneous.”

The increase of Rs. 8,340 in the amount of cesses is due to the increase in the ryotwar demand on account of excess cultivation and charge for water.

22. (a) Out of Rs. 3,07,131, the peshkash demand, the sum of Rs. 3,03,018 was collected within the fasli, and Rs. 4,113 up to the end of October, leaving no balance.

(b) Out of the revenue of Rs. 53,764 due from whole inam villages, a sum of Rs. 52,657 was collected within the fasli and the balance cleared off before the end of October.

(c) Out of the ryotwar demand and cesses on minor inams of Rs. 30,32,397, the amount collected within the fasli was Rs. 29,63,689; of the remainder, Rs. 67,630 were collected before the end of October, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,080 uncollected on the 1st November. This sum is distributed as follows:—

	RS.
Tinnevelly	10
Nāngunéri	2
Ambásamudram	14
Tenkási	486
Sankaranainárkoil	156
Srīvilliputur	291
Sātūr	18
Otapidāram	3
Tenkarai	100

Of this total, Rs. 64 in Sankaranainárkoil, Rs. 142 in Srīvilliputur and Rs. 94 in Tenkarai are reported to have been collected since. Steps have been taken for the recovery of the balance in all the taluks.

23. DEMAND, COLLECTION AND BALANCE—*Arrears*.—The arrear balance at the beginning of the fasli 1301 and the amount collected under the several items are detailed below:—

	Demand.	Collection within the year.	Collection by the end of October.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Permanently-settled	30,778	30,778	..
2. Shrotriem jodi	5,025	5,025	..
3. Ryotwar—miscellaneous and cesses	1,43,178	1,41,472	..
Written off	..	1,674	32
Total	..	1,43,146	..

It will be seen that there is no arrear balance remaining to be collected.

24. LAND-CESS IN-ZEMINDARI AND WHOLE INAM VILLAGES.—The following table compares the demand of fasli 1301 with that of fasli 1300:—

	Fasli 1300.	Fasli 1301.	Difference.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
(a) Land-cess in zemindaris	52,062	49,146	— 2,916
(b) Do. in whole inam villages	15,887	15,869	— 18

The difference is accounted for below:—

(a) The decrease, Rs. 2,916, in the amount of land-cess in zemindaris is distributed as follows:—

	RS.
Ambásamudram	10
Tenkási	47
Sankaranainárkoil	3,626
Srīvilliputur	+ 943
Otapidāram	176
Total	2,916

The decrease in the taluks of Ambásamudram, Tenkási and Otapidāram is due to the exclusion of cesses on “minor inams” in zemindaris which were included by mistake under this head in the previous year.

The decrease in Sankaranainárkoil and the increase in Srīvilliputur are due to revision, under section 65 of the Local Board’s Act, of land-cess due by the Zemindars of the Sankaranainárkoil taluk and by the Zemindar of Sātūr in the Srīvilliputur taluk.

(b) The decrease of Rs. 18 in the amount of land-cess due from the whole inam villages is the net result of the following variations:—

	RS.
Tinnevelly	8
Nāngunéri	+ 176
Ambásamudram	93
Srīvilliputur	+ 4
Otapidāram	101
Tenkarai	+ 4
Total	18

The decrease in Tinnevely, Ambásamudram and Otapidáram is due to the exclusion of cesses on minor inams in whole inam villages which were wrongly included under this head in the previous year. The increase of Rs. 176 in Nángunéri is made up of—

(i) Rupees 102 due on the minor inams transferred as the “whole inam” village of Vadagarai (*vide* paragraph 21 *supra*), and

(ii) Rupees 74 due on the excess amount of fasaljasti and tirwajasti levied from the inamdars. Similarly, the increase of Rs. 4 in each of the taluks of Srivilliputur and Tenkarai is due to a corresponding increase in the charge for water levied during the year.

The amount collected under this head was—

	Within the fasli.	By the end of October.	Balance.
Land-cess in zemindaris	Rs. 48,117	Rs. 848	Rs. 181
Do. in whole inam villages	15,165	369	335

The balance of Rs. 181 in zemindaris appears only against the taluk of Sankaranainárkoil, and the balance due in whole inam villages is distributed among the three taluks of—

Sankaranainárkoil	Rs. 231
Srivilliputur	1
Tenkarai	103
Total	335

The Tahsildars have been directed to take prompt steps for the realization of the balance. The arrear balance noted in the margin has been fully collected.

Demand.	Arrear balance.
Land-cess in permanently - settled estates	Rs. 11,386
Land-cess in whole inam villages	2,206
Total	13,592
Collection	13,592
Balance	Nil.

off and the remainder Rs. 6 collected subsequently. Small differences appear in columns 10 and 11 of the statement for fasli 1300 which are due to the exclusion of the amount written off in column 5. For fasli 1301 an improvement is shown in the adjustment of the collections between land revenue and cesses. Between the proper and actual credits, there were large differences at the close of fasli 1300 in the taluks of Srivilliputur and Sankaranainárkoil. They are comparatively small in these taluks for fasli 1301. The differences which appear against the taluks of Tinnevely, Ambásamudram, Otapidáram and Tenkarai in the actual as compared with the proper credits are small, and are due mainly to the variations between the approximate and the settled demands.

26. COERCIVE PROCESSES AND SALES FOR ARREARS OF REVENUE.—The total number of processes issued during the fasli was 459,722 against 572,265 in the previous year, the decrease being 112,543 consequent on the improvement of the season and the stoppage of the practice of issuing demands before the 10th. The decrease appears in all the taluks. The number of defaulters whose property was attached and sold during the previous four years is compared with the year under report in the following statement :—

Fasli.	Number of defaulters whose property was attached.	Amount of arrears for which property was attached.	Number of defaulters whose property was sold.	Amount of arrears for which property was sold.	Amount realized by sale of property.		
					Personal.	Real.	Total.
1297	32,628	Rs. 2,56,046	1,444	Rs. 29,887	Rs. 6,807	Rs. 23,355	Rs. 30,162
1298	20,445	1,88,592	1,195	22,134	4,360	17,426	21,786
1299	14,271	1,35,871	476	11,259	1,082	11,159	12,241
1300	15,485	1,73,286	740	14,605	745	17,000	17,745
1301	23,633	2,18,147	690	17,051	1,770	16,777	18,547

Compared with the figures of the previous three years there was, in the year under report, an increase in the number of defaulters whose property was attached, a fact which points to prompt steps taken for the realization of the revenue. The cases of sale were fewer than in any of the previous four years except fasli 1299. Arrears were thus paid up in a larger number of cases before the sale date.

27. RECEIPTS FROM PROCESS SERVICE FEES AND THE EXTENT TO WHICH SPECIAL-PAID AGENCY WAS UTILIZED FOR SERVING PROCESSES.—The number of processes served by the special agency was 12,274 against 8,768 in the previous year. The number increased in all the taluks except Sankaranainárkoil, Sátúr and Tenkarai. The increase in six taluks is attributed to the larger utilization in the previous year of the village agency in order to lessen, as much as possible, the cost to the defaulting ryots who were suffering from a bad year.

28. LANDS SOLD UNDER STANDING ORDERS.—Under Standing Order No. 110, the area sold was 63.53 acres against 555.99 acres in the previous year. A large decrease appears in the taluk of Srivilliputur where lands bought in by Government in previous years were sold in fasli 1299 and brought to account in fasli 1300.

Under Standing Order No. 32, 1.59 acres of “dry” land were sold in Sankaranainárkoil against 39.46 acres “wet” in Srivilliputur in the previous year.

29. ADVANCES.—In the case of advances under the Land Improvement Loans Act, the balance was Rs. 43,689 and the amount advanced in the year Rs. 41,826, classified as “famine” Rs. 7,250 and “ordinary” Rs. 34,576. The amount advanced in the previous year was Rs. 33,270, the percentage of increase being 25.7. The total sum advanced inclusive of the opening balance is Rs. 85,515. The amount repayable in the year was Rs. 8,494. The amount repaid was Rs. 9,825. The talukwar particulars of the amount repayable and repaid are noted below :—

Taluks.	Repayable.	Repaid.	Difference.
	Rs.	Rs.	
Tinnevely	322	304	— 18
Nángunéri	609	618	+ 9
Ambásamudram	1,113	1,095	— 18
Tenkási	425	400	— 25
Sankaranainárkoil	2,293	2,970	+ 677
Srivilliputur	1,687	1,667	— 20
Sátúr	1,507	1,584	+ 77
Otapidáram .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .
Tenkarai	538	1,187	+ 649
Total	8,494	9,825	Rs. Balance .. 81

Repayments made before due date	Rs. 1,412
Net increase	1,331

The actual balance which remained to be collected at the close of the fasli was only Rs. 81, of which a sum of Rs. 43 due in Tinnevelly and Tenkási is reported to have been collected since, and steps have been taken for the realization of the balance of Rs. 38 due in Srivilliputtur and Ambásamudram.

30. Under advances for seed-grain, the opening balance was Rs. 50 against Tenkási, and the amount advanced during the year was Rs. 1,086 "ordinary" and Rs. 364 "famine" in Sankaranainárkoil. The total amount advanced including the opening balance was Rs. 1,500. No advance was made under this head during the previous year. The amount repayable within the year was Rs. 212, and it was fully repaid within the year.

31. Under "interest" the opening balance was Rs. 28. This was under the Land Improvement Loans Act. There was no opening balance under the Agriculturists' Loans Act (for seed-grain). There accrued during the year Rs. 2,864 under the former, and Rs. 56 under the latter Act, and the amount repaid was Rs. 2,741 and Rs. 13, respectively. The talukwar particulars of the balance are given below:—

	Under Land Improvement Loans Act.	Under Agriculturists' Loans Act.
	RS.	RS.
Tinnevelly	15	...
Nángunéri	7	...
Ambásamudram	7	...
Tenkási	14	...
Sankaranainárkoil	45	43
Srivilliputtur	4	...
Sátúr	79	...
Total	151	43

A sum of Rs. 108 under the "Land Improvement Loans Act" due from Tinnevelly, Tenkási and Sátúr is reported to have been collected since, and steps taken for the balance under both the items.

32. The budget allotment for the district was Rs. 7,000 under the "Land Improvement Loans Act" and Rs. 2,000 under the "Agriculturists' Loans Act." The total amount allotted for the year was Rs. 9,000. This was raised to Rs. 12,000 under Board's Proceedings, No. 203, dated 28th March 1891. The following allotments were also sanctioned:—

	RS.
Reserve from previous allotments	2,000
Telegram dated 12th September 1891	3,000
Under Board's Proceedings, No. 5615, dated 6th October 1891	8,000
" " " 658, " 17th " "	10,000
" " " 131, " 20th February 1892,	
" deducting the amount transferred to Ganjam	31,500
Total	54,500

This amount was distributed among all the taluks in the following sums:—

Taluk.	Opening balance.	Advance made in the year.	Total.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
Tinnevelly	2,288	6,625	8,913
Nángunéri	4,660	5,945	10,605
Ambásamudram	6,168	4,550	10,718
Tenkási	2,262	1,250	3,562
Sankaranainárkoil	10,163	6,420	18,033
Srivilliputtur	6,989	5,050	12,039
Sátúr	5,718	3,800	9,518
Otapidáram	800	250	1,050
Tenkari	4,640	7,936	12,576
Total	43,738	43,276	87,014

33. COSTS IN CIVIL SUITS.—The opening balance under this head was Rs. 12-5-2 and the costs awarded during the year amount to Rs. 8-5-5, making a total of Rs. 20-10-7. The collection of the fasli is Rs. 14-14-5 and the balance at its close, Rs. 5-12-2, of which Rs. 1-15-0 will be soon collected. The balance of Rs. 3-13-2 is delayed, pending the disposal of an execution petition before the District Court.

34. LANDS ACQUIRED BY PUBLIC SERVANTS.—The lands acquired by public servants are shown below:—

Names of officers.	Ryotwar lands.		Zemindari lands.		Inam lands.		Total.	
	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment payable to Zemindar.	Area.	Quit-rent to Government or Zemindar.	Area.	Revenue.
<i>Tahsildars.</i>	ACS.	RS. A. P.	ACS.	RS. A. P.	ACS.	RS. A. P.	ACS.	RS. A. P.
S. Sankariah, Tahsildar of Ambásamudram	4-43	57 13 0	..	..	..	..	4-43	57 13 0
<i>Collector's Sheristadar.</i>								
M. Erulappa Pillai, Huzur Sheristadar	2-29	4 0 0	..	..	..	..	2-29	4 0 0
<i>Huzur Clerks.</i>								
M. S. Krishnasami Aiyar, clerk, Collector's office	8-78	17 0 0	..	..	..	..	8-78	17 0 0
<i>Revenue Inspectors—Nil.</i>								
<i>Taluk Gumastahs and Accountants.</i>								
N. Chidambaram Pillai, Taluk Gumastah, Tinnevelly	0-29	3 15 0	4-45	16 0 0	..	..	4-45	16 0 0
	0-29	3 15 0	..	..	..	..	0-29	3 15 0

35. RUINED TANKS.—One tank, Kallathikulam in Marandai, Tenkási taluk, with an irrigable area of 20 acres, was made over to a private individual at the special rate of assessment of Rs. 3 per acre, the assessment being payable in all years irrespective of season. The original assessment was Rs. 6 on the whole extent. A statement is forwarded giving the full particulars of the tank.

36. INTEREST—LAND REVENUE AND MISCELLANEOUS.—The opening balance under this head was Rs. 279-13-3 and the demand of the fasli, Rs. 1,423-6-6, making a total of Rs. 1,703-3-9, of which Rs. 1,650-7-0 were collected within the fasli and Rs. 3-6 remitted. The balance at the close of the fasli was Rs. 52-9-3, distributed as follows:—

Taluks.	Item.	Balance of interest.	
		Arrears.	Current.
Tinnevelly	Shrotriem	..	RS. A. P. 3 15 7
Nángunéri	Ryotwar	..	5 11 11
Tenkási	Shrotriem	..	1 4 11
Srivilliputtur	Permanently settled.	..	41 5 0
	Do.	..	0 3 10
Total		..	52 9 3

Rupces 1-4-9 collected since.

Steps have been taken for the recovery of this balance.

37. SUB-DIVISION OF QUIT-RENT.—No quit-rent was sub-divided in whole inam villages. In minor inams, the following few cases occurred :—

Taluks.	Villages.	Description of the inam.	EXTENT.		Quit-rent.	How sub-divided by sale, partition, &c.	EXTENT OF SUB-DIVIDED PORTION.		Quit-rent on the sub-divided portion.
			Dry.	Wet.			Dry.	Wet.	
Ambásamudram.	Manaparanallur Alwarkurichi	Personal.	ACS.	ACS.	RS. A. P.	Sale ..	ACS.	ACS.	RS. A. P.
		Do. ..	..	14-39	143 7 0	Do. ..	..	0-74	7 12 9
		Do. ..	..	5-39	28 0 0	Do. ..	..	1-42	6 10 0
		Do. ..	..	4-24	20 4 0	Do. ..	..	1-57	8 6 0
		Do. ..	..	10-53	28 11 0	Do. ..	..	0-91	3 12 0
		Do. ..	..	20-62	95 0 0	Do. ..	..	0-39	1 13 0
		Do. ..	..	20-62	95 0 0	Do. ..	..	1-14	5 1 0
		Do. ..	..	20-62	95 0 0	Do. ..	..	1-47	7 4 0
		Do. ..	..	20-62	95 0 0	Do. ..	..	1-24	6 2 0
		Do. ..	..	20-62	95 0 0	Do. ..	..	0-12	0 5 0
Srivilliputur	Nadayaneri Mangalum	Do. ..	..	8-18	7 9 0	Do. ..	..	0-85	2 6 0
		Do. ..	..	8-18	7 10 0	Do. ..	..	1-77	4 6 0
		Do. ..	..	8-18	7 10 0	Do. ..	..	0-24	0 9 0
		Do. ..	..	8-18	7 10 0	Do. ..	..	0-68	1 15 0
		Do. ..	..	8-18	7 10 0	Do. ..	..	0-96	2 12 0
		Do. ..	..	8-18	7 10 0	Do. ..	..	0-90	2 9 0
		Do. ..	..	8-18	7 10 0	Do. ..	..	0-45	1 5 0
		Do. ..	..	8-18	7 10 0	Do. ..	..	7-5	31 2 0
		Do. ..	..	8-18	7 10 0	Do. ..	..	1-76	7 8 0
		Do. ..	..	8-18	7 10 0	Do. ..	..	1-10	7 7 0
Srivilliputur	Nadayaneri Mangalum	Do. ..	..	8-18	7 9 0	Do. ..	..	0-81	3 6 0
		Do. ..	..	8-18	7 10 0	Do. ..	..	0-90	5 6 0
		Do. ..	..	8-18	7 10 0	Do. ..	..	..	3 13 0
		Do. ..	..	8-18	7 10 0	Do. ..	..	..	..
		Do. ..	..	8-18	7 10 0	Do. ..	..	..	..
		Do. ..	..	8-18	7 10 0	Do. ..	..	..	..
		Do. ..	..	8-18	7 10 0	Do. ..	..	..	..
		Do. ..	..	8-18	7 10 0	Do. ..	..	..	..
		Do. ..	..	8-18	7 10 0	Do. ..	..	..	..
		Do. ..	..	8-18	7 10 0	Do. ..	..	..	..

38. INSPECTION OF FIELDS AND BOUNDARY MARKS.—The following statement shows the progress made in the replacement of missing stones :—

Taluk.	Total number of stones according to the settlement register.	Number of stones at the beginning of the year.	Number found to be missing.	Number replaced in the year.
Tinnevelly	116,402	110,901	5,501	3,855
Nángunéri	211,648	174,131	37,217	24,798
Ambásamudram	113,525	96,760	16,765	6,577
Tenkási	105,981	87,443	18,538	8,949
Sankaranainárkoil	111,047	94,318	16,729	5,439
Srivilliputur	189,298	154,462	34,836	3,520
Sátúr	147,489	140,668	6,821	903
Otapidáram	76,170	76,170	..	..
Tenkarai	159,222	91,872	67,350	29,557
Total	1,230,782	1,037,025	203,757	83,598
Fasli 1300	1,230,782	987,354	243,528	39,671

Nearly half a lakh more stones were replaced than in the previous year. Strict instructions for the replacement of the remaining missing stones have been given and during the jamabandi, every opportunity was taken of bringing home to the ryots and the village officers their responsibility in the matter.

39. EXAMINATION OF THE VILLAGE, AND TALUK ACCOUNTS.—Copies of the notes of inspection have not yet been received from the Deputy Collector, Northern Division; urgent reminders have been sent to him, and as soon as his report is received, a copy of the general review will be submitted to the Board. From the reports of the other Divisional officers and from the settlement of the two taluks made by me, very considerable improvement appears to have been effected both in the village and the taluk manual accounts. The more important omissions and defects noticed in the year are noted below :—

VILLAGE ACCOUNTS.—Permanent registers were not completed in two villages in the Tenkarai taluk. Enclosure to register A was not maintained in Srivilliputur. Relinquishments were shown as permanent changes in one village in Tenkási taluk. General inspections, as noted in adangal, were found to be still very backward in several of the taluks. Delays in the submission by karnams and in the disposal by Tahsildars of heirship cases still occur in all the taluks. The karnams are still neglectful in entering the date of the death of pattadars. Remittances are frequently sent after the prescribed dates. Revenue Inspectors fail to check the vital statistics, rainfall and water-supply accounts.

TALUK ACCOUNTS.—The only taluks in which the B register remains to be verified with the Huzur inam register are Ambásamudram and Tenkási. Orders have been issued to the Tahsildars to complete the work before the close of the calendar year. Accounts Nos. 21, 24 and 25 were not prepared in the Tenkási taluk. Details of revenue realized in the Taluk cutcherri were not shown at the foot of the statement No. 11 in Tenkási and Nángunéri taluks. Loan registers were not properly maintained in the Tinnevelly, Ambásamudram and Srivilliputur taluks. Inordinate delays were discovered in the disposal of patta transfer and heirship cases in Ambásamudram, Tinnevelly, Srivilliputur and Sankaranainárkoil taluks.

40. IRRIGATION WORKS.—Statement No. 15 (enclosed) shows the number of irrigation works in and out of repair in the district during fasli 1301. A revised statement for fasli 1300 with a memorandum of alterations to be made in the posting statement with reference to the recent orders of the Board is also forwarded. From a comparison of the two statements, it will be found that there are very slight variations in the number of the sources returned.

41. The number of wells in "wet" lands intended solely for supplementing irrigation from Government works in each taluk is given below :—

Taluk.	Number.
Tinnevelly	390
Nángunéri	494
Ambásamudram	430
Tenkási	441
Sankaranainárkoil	398
Srivilliputur	1,126
Sátúr	136
Otapidáram	91
Tenkarai	289
Total	3,795

The variations as compared with the figures furnished for the previous year are due to the adoption of the correct figures now reported from the taluks.

42. The number of new works constructed in the year and the cost of construction are shown in the following table :—

Taluk.	Anicuts.		Tanks.		Government wells.		Private wells.		Total.	
	Num-ber.	Cost of construction.	Num-ber.	Cost of construction.	Num-ber.	Cost of construction.	Num-ber.	Cost of construction.	Num-ber.	Cost of construction.
Tinnevelly	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nángunéri	..	..	..	..	..	..	29	4,350	29	4,350
Ambásamudram	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tenkási	..	..	..	..	..	..	82	13,940	82	13,940
Sankaranainárkoil	..	..	..	..	..	..	148	9,000	148	9,000
Srivilliputur	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	1,360	19	1,360
Wells in wet ayacut.										
Sátúr	..	..	..	..	..	..	33	2,940	33	2,940
Otapidáram	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	1,400	15	1,400
Tenkarai	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	326	32,990	326	32,990

43. APPLICATION FOR TRANSFER OF PATTAS.—The following statement shows the progress in the disposal of these applications inclusive of those received direct by Revenue officers in each taluk:—

NUMBER of applications.

Taluks.	Received by the Registration Department.					Received direct by Revenue officers.					Applications received under Standing Order No. 20, paragraph 6.	
	Pending at the beginning of the fasli.	Received during the fasli.	Total.	Disposed of during the fasli.	Pending at the close of the fasli.	Pending at the beginning of the fasli.	Received during the fasli.	Total.	Disposed of during the fasli.	Pending at the close of the fasli.	Received.	Disposed of.
Tinnevelly ..	39	691	730	681	49	35	996	1,031	996	35	..	..
Nāngunéri ..	25	665	690	579	111	35	1,134	1,169	964	205	..	..
Ambāsamudram ..	49	1,481	1,530	1,444	86	23	641	664	629	35	..	..
Tenkāsi ..	13	547	560	545	15	10	625	635	623	12	..	..
Sankaranainārkoil ..	16	434	450	416	34	35	584	619	556	63	..	..
Srivilliputur ..	77	819	896	792	104	73	824	897	874	23	..	..
Sātūr ..	80	670	750	633	117	9	658	667	664	3	4	..
Otapidāram ..	87	256	343	338	5	12	1,064	1,076	1,070	6	2	2
Tenkarai ..	14	952	966	943	23	43	991	1,034	1,022	12	85	85
Total ..	400	6,515	6,915	6,371	544	275	7,517	7,792	7,398	394	91	87

The number of applications received during the year by the officers of the Registration Department were 6,515 against 6,585 in the previous year. Of the 6,915 applications for disposal during the year, 6,371 were disposed of within the year or 92 per cent. against 94, which was the actual percentage of disposal in the previous year. A large number of the pending cases were received in the last quarter of the year. The number of applications received by Revenue officers was 7,517 in the year against 8,375 in the previous year. The variations are slight in all the taluks except Srivilliputur and Tenkarai, where there has been a decrease of 33 and 45 per cent., respectively.

Of the cases shown as pending at the close of the fasli, 544 received through the Registration Department and 394 received direct by Revenue officers, the number of applications subsequently disposed of are:—

Taluk.	Registration petitions.	Revenue petitions.
Nāngunéri ..	45	15
Srivilliputur ..	50	..
Sātūr ..	101	..
Sankaranainārkoil ..	29	36

The rest are pending sub-division of fields and other inquiries. The records of transfer applications were thoroughly overhauled during the annual settlement, and stringent orders issued for their prompt disposal by the Tahsildars. Progress reports of the disposal of applications through the Registration Department are reviewed quarterly.

44. VERNACULAR CORRESPONDENCE IN THE HEAD ASSISTANT AND ASSISTANT COLLECTORS' OFFICES.—Mr. A. C. Dutt was the Assistant Collector of the district in the year, and he acted as Head Assistant Collector for five months of the year. He has passed the required tests, and was able to dispose of the vernacular correspondence.

TINNEVELLY,
6th December 1892.

(Signed) G. S. FORBES,
Collector.

Ed. W. H. French.

SETTLEMENT REPORT OF COIMBATORE.

I have the honour to submit my report on the settlement of land revenue for fasli 1301 (1891-92) together with the prescribed statements.

2. The total rainfall registered for the district during the year was 21.02 inches against 25.70 in the previous year, showing a decrease of 4.68 inches, and against 24.80 inches, the average of the five years ending with 1890-91. The rainfall was much below the average of the five years ending with 1890-91. The following statement shows the rainfall in each month of the fasli, as compared with that of the previous year, and with the average of the five years ending with 1890-91.

Months.	1890-91.	1891-92.	Average of the five years ending with 1890-91.
April ..	3.31	1.71	2.65
May ..	3.31	1.86	3.70
June ..	1.92	2.18	1.17
July ..	.48	.60	1.38
August ..	2.37	.86	1.99
September ..	1.14	.91	3.13
Total ..	11.63	8.12	14.02
October ..	8.90	8.72	5.34
November ..	2.51	1.94	3.21
December ..	.46	1.30	.99
January ..	.16	..	.10
February ..	1.44	.82	.35
March ..	.60	.12	.79
Total ..	14.07	12.90	10.78
Grand Total ..	25.70	21.02	24.80

The south-west monsoon was a failure generally, the only part benefited being the Pollāchi, and a portion of the Coimbatore taluks. The north-east monsoon began well throughout the district, but very little fell after the early part of November in the northern and eastern taluks, involving a considerable loss of dry crops in those parts. Though the south-west monsoon was very poor, the fall on the hills beyond the Bolampatti valley brought down good freshes in the Noyil, which filled all the tanks. The wet crops under the other channels of the district were similarly secured by rain on the Nīlgiri and Anamalai hills, and on the western ghāts. In some cases, however, the first crops were poor.

3. CONDITION AND OUTTURN OF CROPS.—The wet crops in Erode, Udamalpet, Pollāchi, Dhārāpuram and Satyamangalam and under the Cauvery channels in Karūr yielded a very good outturn as a rule, and good crops were also obtained under the tanks fed by the Noyil river and channels in Coimbatore and Palladam. Under the Amarāvati channels in Karūr, the outturn was poor. In Kollegāl the wet crop was almost a complete failure. Garden crops yielded a good outturn in most parts, the good rainfall in October having sufficed to replenish the wells; but dry crops were very poor in Coimbatore, Dhārāpuram, Karūr, Bhāvani and Kollegāl. In Pollāchi, Palladam and Udamalpet, the yield was good, especially on the black cotton soils, and this was the case as regards cotton even in Coimbatore where the dry crops generally were very poor.

4. PRICES.—The subjoined table compares the prices in rupees per garce for food grains in the year under report with those that ruled in the previous year :—

Grains.	Fasli 1300, per garce.	Fasli 1301, per garce.	Difference.
Paddy, 1st sort	207	233	+ 26
Do. 2nd do.	191	214	+ 23
Cholum	215	273	+ 58
Curmbu	201	252	+ 51
Ragi	183	251	+ 68
Horse-gram	254	289	+ 35

5. PERMANENTLY-SETTLED ESTATES.—The number of permanently-settled estates was, as in the last year, 13, with 50 villages paying a peishcush of Rs. 27,691. No changes occurred during the year. The Metrathi estate, which was under the management of the Court of Wards, was handed back to the new proprietor during the fasli. The mortgaged estate of Andipatti is under Government management under section 321 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

6. WHOLE INAM VILLAGES.—The total number of whole inam villages at the beginning of the year was 17, paying a quit-rent of Rs. 3,418. There were no changes during the year. In Kollegal taluk there is a jaghire village granted for the upkeep of the bridges across the Cauvery river at Sivasamudram. The bridges are reported to be in good condition.

7. RYOTWARI SETTLEMENT.—The number of ryotwari villages at the beginning of the fasli was 1,491. There were no variations during the fasli. The total number of pattas distributed during the year was 229,324 against 231,182 in the previous year as detailed below :—

	Fasli 1300.	Fasli 1301.
Fresh pattas	97,632	40,683
Old pattas modified	254	19
Old pattas not altered	133,296	188,622
Total	231,182	229,324

The decrease of 1,858 pattas, as compared with the previous year, was due to ordinary fluctuations.

8. OCCUPATION AND CHANGES THEREIN.—The subjoined abstract shows the extent and assessment of ryotwari holdings as compared with the previous year :—

Item.	Dry.		Wet.		Total.	
	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.
Holdings at the beginning of the fasli.	ACS. 2,281,055	RS. 21,14,477	ACS. 87,019	RS. 6,43,732	ACS. 2,368,074	RS. 27,58,209
Deduct—						
1. Lands relinquished	4,898	4,094	2	16	4,900	4,110
2. Lands sold for arrears of revenue and bought in by Government.	505	411	1	1	506	412
3. Other transfers	51,938	51,454	2,800	22,316	54,738	73,770
Total	57,341	55,959	2,803	22,333	60,144	78,292
Remainder	2,223,714	20,58,518	84,216	6,21,399	2,307,930	26,79,917
Add—						
1. Lands newly taken up	10,613	8,427	55	255	10,668	8,682
2. Transfers	51,990	51,600	2,830	22,463	54,829	74,063
Total	62,612	60,027	2,885	22,718	65,497	82,745
Total Holdings	2,286,326	21,18,545	87,101	6,44,117	2,373,427	27,62,662
Increase compared with fasli 1300	5,271	4,068	82	385	5,353	4,453

The total holdings in the fasli amounted to acres 2,373,427, assessed at Rupees 27,62,662 against acres 2,368,074, assessed at Rs. 27,58,209 in the previous year. The increase of 5,353 acres, assessed at Rs. 4,453, chiefly occurs under dry. It is small, but general all over the district.

9. ACTUAL CULTIVATION AND WASTE CHARGED AND REMITTED.—Actual cultivation and waste charged and remitted during the fasli are compared below with those of the previous year :—

Item.	1300.			1301.		
	Dry.	Wet.	Total.	Dry.	Wet.	Total.
Total Holdings	ACS. 2,281,055	ACS. 87,019	ACS. 2,368,064	ACS. 2,286,326	ACS. 87,101	ACS. 2,373,427
Actual cultivation	1,861,550	81,760	1,943,310	1,854,066	84,366	1,938,432
Remainder waste	419,505	5,259	424,764	432,260	2,735	434,995
Extent on which remission was granted.	..	3,110	3,110	17	692	709
Remainder waste charged	419,505	2,149	421,654	432,243	2,043	434,286

Out of the total occupied area of about 2,373,000 acres, over 1,938,000 acres or 81.24 were actually cultivated against 82.05 per cent. in fasli 1300 (1890-91) and the remainder left waste. The decrease being under one per cent. calls for no explanation. The extent of dry waste charged is acres 12,738 in excess of that in the previous year. A great portion of the dry waste was reserved for pasture as usual. The wet waste was about 52 per cent. less than that in the previous year, and remission was granted only on acres 692 against acres 3,110 in the preceding fasli. Remission was granted on 17 acres of dry waste in the Bhavani taluk. This was the assessment on certain dry lands sold for arrears of revenue. The land was sold and the sale confirmed too late in the year to admit of cultivation by the purchaser during the year.

10. TIRVAJASTI AND FASALJASTI.—The annexed abstract compares the tirvajasti and the fasaljasti charged in the fasli with those of the preceding fasli :—

Item.	Fasli 1300.	Fasli 1301.	Increase.	Decrease.
Tirvajasti	RS. 17,391	RS. 27,106	RS. 9,715	..
Fasaljasti	9,299	12,750	3,451	..
Total	26,690	39,856	13,166	..

The increase under both the heads is mainly due to the levy for the first time of wet water rates on dry crops raised on dry lands as garden cultivation, and on wet lands as well as ruled in Board's Proceedings, No. 65, dated 26th January 1892, and No. 213, dated 10th March 1892. It is also attributable to a small extent to the levy of water-rate on lands cultivated with the aid of private irrigation works constructed across small streams with reference to Board's Proceedings, No. 293, dated 12th May 1891, and to the Cauvery and Bhavani being treated as first-class sources for all kinds of irrigation, while in previous years they had been treated as second-class in cases of baling direct from the river-bed.

11. REMISSIONS.—The total amount of remissions, excluding waste remission, was Rs. 72,740 against Rs. 1,04,314 in the previous year showing a decrease of Rs. 31,574. The details are compared below :—

SETTLEMENT REPORT OF COIMBATORE.

Item.	Fasli 1300.	Fasli 1301.	Increase.	Decrease.
<i>Occasional Remissions.</i>				
1. Remissions on withered crops	Rs. 8,582	Rs. 7,199	Rs. 25	Rs. 1,383
2. Submerged or inundated	28,272	8,284	94	19,988
3. Tirvakammi remission	..	94	..	..
4. Lands taken up for public purposes	..	..	..	..
Total ..	36,854	15,602	..	21,252
<i>Fixed Remissions.</i>				
5. Remissions granted on account of cowls	26	15	..	11
6. Three-fourth remission allowed to jungle tribes	193	186	..	17
7. Remission granted on lands irrigated by lift	1,254	1,257	3	..
8. Tree-tax deducted from land assessment	2,084	2,307	223	..
Total ..	3,557	3,765	208	..
<i>Beriz Deduction.</i>				
9. Deductions in favour of religious institutions	52,995	52,995	..	..
10. Allowances to village officers, i.e., payment of difference between the paimash and settlement rates.	10,908	378	..	10,530
Total ..	63,903	53,373	..	10,530
Grand Total ..	1,04,314	72,740	..	31,574

Item 1.—Out of Rs. 7,199, Rs. 6,051 were remitted on wet lands under some of the tanks fed by the Gundal river in the Kollegal taluk, and the remaining small amount on lands under some channels and tanks in Satyamangalam, and under some rain-fed tanks in Bhavani, Palladam and Coimbatore, owing to insufficient supply of water.

Item 2.—Rupees 25 were remitted in Palladam on certain wet lands submerged in the water-spread of the Mannarai tank, which rendered the crops useless owing to the existence of water almost up to the end of the fasli.

Item 3.—The decrease under this head was general in the district. Encouraged by a good supply of water in the irrigation sources in October, ryots cultivated wet crops to a much larger extent than in previous years, and in other cases the circumstances under which the dry crops were raised, were not such as to entitle the ryots to claim tirvakammi.

Item 4.—The remission under this item was granted for lands taken up for the Nilgiri Railway in Coimbatore taluk.

Item 8.—The increase under this item occurred in the taluks and is due to the remission of land assessment, equal to the amount of the tree-tax collected from tree pattadars in cases where the assessment has still to be levied from both land and tree pattadars.

Item 10.—The decrease under this item is owing to no payments of the kind being now due, with the exception of a few items of which the adjustment had been delayed. The differences under the other items are small and call for no remarks.

12. MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE.—The revenue under miscellaneous amounted to Rs. 66,942 or Rs. 25,081 less than that in the previous year as shown below :—

Number as per statement No. 5.	Item.	Fasli 1300.	Fasli 1301.	Increase.	Decrease.
1	Jodi on sundry inams, personal and service	Rs. 40,612	Rs. 38,358	Rs. 2,254	Rs. 39
6	Lands cultivated but not enclosed in the jamahandi	39	..	..	..
7	Lands cultivated without darkhast for which no pattas have been granted	12,770	9,257	3,513	..
9	Cultivation of poramboke lands	5,878	6,219	20	..
12	Rent of gardens and topes	80	100	177	..
13 and 14	Rent on palmyra and fruit trees	6,638	6,815	177	..
23	Commission on private estates	290	18	..	272
27	Excess collection over the demand	2,682	776	..	1,906
29	Quit-rent on bungalows, &c.	591	595	4	..
37	Sale-proceeds of trees	30	18	..	12
	Other items as per statement No. 5	22,413	4,786	..	17,627
	Total ..	92,023	66,942	542	25,081
	Net decrease ..	..	..	..	25,081

SETTLEMENT REPORT OF COIMBATORE.

Item 1.—The decrease under this head is due to the circumstance that there was no collection of the differences between paimash and settlement assessments during the fasli, as in the preceding year when the village officers collected the dues for faslis 1296 (1886–87) and 1297 (1887–88).

Item 7.—The decrease is due to a large grant of pattas for lands cultivated without darkhast and to a fall in penal water-rate, the ryots having paid more attention to the rule directing them to take tickets for water to dry lands.

Item 9.—The increase under this head is due to the ordinary fluctuations in the penal assessment on encroachments.

Item 23.—The decrease under this item is due to the Metrathi estate having been handed back to the new proprietor in the early part of the year.

Item 29.—Quit-rent was charged on certain house-sites newly granted for building purposes.

The decrease under "other items" is due mainly to the decrease of sale-proceeds of waste lands under Standing Orders Nos. 30 and 110.

13. DEMAND, COLLECTION AND BALANCE—CURRENT.—The total land revenue demand was Rs. 28,24,139 against Rs. 27,59,256 in fasli 1300 (1890–91), showing an increase of Rs. 64,883, and the increase was mainly under ryotwar as shown below :—

	Fasli 1300	Fasli 1301
	RS.	RS.
Permanently-settled estates	27,691	27,691
Shrotriemi jodi	3,418	3,418
Ryotwar	26,61,537	27,26,088
Miscellaneous	66,610	66,942
Total ..	27,59,256	28,24,139

In the amount under "Miscellaneous" are included Rs. 5,598, representing collections realised in the taluk cutcheries, as directed in Board's Proceedings (Land Revenue), dated 22nd September 1892, No. 531.

CESSSES.—The demand under cesses is compared with that of the previous fasli in the subjoined abstract :—

Items.	Fasli 1300.	Fasli 1301.	Difference.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
Land-cess on permanently-settled estates	4,848	4,802	46
Do. on whole Inam villages	2,068	2,123	55
Do. on Ryotwar, miscellaneous	1,94,174	1,95,102	928
Village cess on Ryotwar, miscellaneous	1,90,689	1,91,619	930
Total ..	3,91,779	3,93,646	1,767

Item 1.—The decrease of Rs. 46 under this head is the net result of an increase due to the survey of the Metrathi Poliput, and a decrease due to the adjustment of certain differences in the ayacut, made in the accounts of a poligar.

The increase under the other items is due to the increased cultivation of poramboke and assessed waste lands and to increased water-rate.

The total current demand of land revenue and cesses amounted to Rs. 32,17,685. The collections amounted to Rs. 31,13,961 or 96·7 per cent. against 98·05 per cent. in the previous year. The current balance at the end of the year was Rs. 1,03,724.

14. DEMAND, COLLECTION AND BALANCE—ARREARS.—The arrear demand of land revenue and cesses at the beginning of the fasli was Rs. 64,299, but the balance at the end of fasli 1300 (1890–91), current and arrears, was Rs. 64,286 or Rs. 13 less. The arrear demand was raised by Rs. 13 in August 1892 for reasons given in the remarks column of statement No. 7. Of this arrear demand, Rs. 59,660 were collected and Rs. 2,781 remitted, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,858 at the close of the fasli.

15. TOTAL DEMAND, COLLECTION AND BALANCE—CURRENT AND ARREARS.—The total demand of land revenue and cesses under current and arrears amounted to

Rs. 32,81,984, of which Rs. 31,73,621 were collected and Rs. 2,781 written off, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,05,582 at the close of the fasli. This was reduced by subsequent collections and remissions to Rs. 23,708 at the end of September. Of this sum Rs. 430 have been recommended for remission.

16. COERCIVE PROCESSES AND SALES FOR ARREARS OF REVENUE.—The total number of processes amounted to 404,269 against 406,670 in the previous year. Of the above number, 399,555 or 98·84 per cent. were demand notices, 2,838 or ·70 per cent. were notices of distraint or attachment, and 1,876 or ·46 per cent. were notices of sale. The decrease in the number of demand notices was due to leniency in their issue in parts of the district affected by distress, and the increase in the number of "other processes" was due to the unfavorable character of the season and the consequent diminished outturn. The property of 2,838 defaulters was attached for arrears, amounting to Rs. 39,595, against the property of 1,634 defaulters for an arrear of Rs. 20,915 in the previous fasli. The property of 144 defaulters for arrears of Rs. 1,455 was actually sold against the property of 106 defaulters for arrears of Rs. 1,006 in the last fasli. The amount realised by sale was Rs. 1,040. The total extent of lands sold was acres 901 of dry and 1 acre of wet. Of this extent, acres 505 of dry and one acre of wet were bought in by Government for want of bidders, and the remainder was purchased by private individuals.

17. RECEIPTS FROM PROCESS FEES AND CHARGES, AND THE EXTENT TO WHICH SPECIAL PAID ESTABLISHMENTS WERE UTILIZED FOR SERVING PROCESSES.—All processes were served by the ordinary village agency. There was no special paid establishment and no receipts of process service fees.

18. LANDS SOLD UNDER STANDING ORDER NOS. 30, 34 AND 110.—Of the lands purchased by Government in revenue sales, 255 acres of dry and 8 acres of wet were re-sold under Board's Standing Order No. 110 for Rs. 611. Under Board's Standing Order No. 30, 134 acres of dry and 4 acres of wet were sold for Rs. 1,314. The latter represents the sale of a tank-bed in the Satyamangalam taluk, and the sale of certain padugai lands in Karúr. No lands were sold under Standing Order No. 34.

19. ADVANCES UNDER THE LAND IMPROVEMENT LOANS ACT.—The following abstract shows the amounts advanced and those collected in the fasli under the Land Improvement and the Agricultural Loan Acts.

	Land Improve- ment Act. RS.	Agricultural Loan. RS.
Amount of advances outstanding at the beginning of the fasli	1,45,525	4,922
Amount advanced during the fasli	5,87,392	54,965
Total	7,32,917	59,887
Advances, the repayment of which fell due within the fasli	22,617	2,575
Amount recovered	25,412	1,883
Balance	7,07,505	58,004

The amount advanced during the fasli under the Land Improvement Act is the total of the advances made under the ordinary and the special Well Rules.

20. INTEREST ON ADVANCES UNDER THE LAND IMPROVEMENT LOANS ACT.—The amount of interest outstanding at the beginning of the fasli was Rs. 412, and the amount which accrued during the year was Rs. 9,890. The total was Rs. 10,302. Of this sum, Rs. 8,976 were recovered, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,326, for which notices have been issued.

21. INTEREST ON ADVANCES UNDER THE AGRICULTURAL LOANS ACT.—No interest was outstanding at the beginning of the fasli. Rupees 345 fell due during the fasli, and Rs. 236 were collected. Notices have been issued for the remaining sum of Rs. 109.

22. COSTS IN CIVIL SUITS.—The balance at the beginning of the fasli was Rs. 245-7-9. The costs awarded in the fasli amounted to Rs. 74-3-1. The total

was Rs. 319-10-10. Of this sum, Rs. 97-0-8 were collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 222-10-2 at the end of the fasli. Of this sum, Rs. 4-7-5 have been since collected. Rs. 78-4-9, due in Original Suit No. 122 of 1887, on the file of the District Munsif of Coimbatore, are irrecoverable, as the party from whom it is due, is reported to have no property of any kind except a small share in an inam land of no value. The balance of Rs. 139-14-0 has to be recovered from one Guruva Chetti, in Original Suit No. 126 of 1885, on the file of the Coimbatore District Munsif. The decree was transferred to the file of the Erode District Munsif for execution. Certain property alleged to be Guruva Chetti's was proceeded against and attached, but on an objection-petition being put in, the District Munsif decreed against the Government with costs. The Tahsildar has been directed to report the steps he would adopt to recover the amount due from Guruva Chetti.

23. LANDS ACQUIRED BY PUBLIC SERVANTS.—It will be seen from statement No. XIII, that acres 14·49, assessed at Rs. 18-7-0, were acquired by tahsildars, and acres 32·65, assessed at Rs. 68-5-0, by clerks and accountants. Ramasami Iyer, Taluk Sheristadar of Satyamangalam, acquired some valuable land within his jurisdiction and has been placed under suspension. The matter has been reported to the Board.

24. RUINED TANKS.—No ruined tanks were made over to private individuals for repairs, &c.

25. INTEREST ON ARREARS OF LAND REVENUE.—The balance of interest at the beginning of the fasli was Rs. 54, and the interest which accrued during the fasli was Rs. 419, thus making a total of Rs. 473. Out of this amount, Rs. 289 were collected and Rs. 4 remitted by me, and Rs. 22 written off with the sanction of the Board conveyed in its Proceedings, Nos. 676 and 13, dated 27th November 1891 and 8th January 1892, respectively. There is a balance of Rs. 158, out of which Rs. 82 have been subsequently collected.

26. SUB-DIVISION OF QUIT-RENT.—No applications were received for sub-division of quit-rent.

27. EXAMINATION OF VILLAGE AND TALUK ACCOUNTS.—Every endeavour was made to secure a thorough scrutiny of village and taluk accounts. Notes were taken of the mistakes and defects noticed as each village account was examined. The village and taluk accounts of Coimbatore and Dhárápúram, which I settled, received a careful examination, and I have embodied the results in a memorandum which was printed and circulated as directed in Board's Proceedings (Settlement), Mis. No. 2642, dated 16th March 1892. The reports of other jamabandi officers have been received and scrutinized by me. A copy (will follow) of my review and copies (will follow) of memoranda made by myself and my Divisional officers are enclosed herein for the information of the Board.

28. APPLICATION FOR TRANSFER OF REGISTRY OF HOLDINGS.—The following abstract shows the number of applications presented to Registration and Revenue officers, the number disposed of, and the number pending disposal at the end of the fasli:—

	Number presented to Registration officers.	Number presented to Revenue officers.
Applications pending at the beginning of the fasli	351	20
Do. received during the fasli	5,643	3,201
Total	5,994	3,221
Applications disposed of during the fasli	5,659	3,217
Balance at the end of the fasli	335	4

Of the 339 applications pending at the close of the fasli, 129 have since been disposed of. The others have been referred to Revenue inspectors and Village officers and will be disposed of during the current fasli. There has been an increase in the number presented to the Registration offices and a decrease in the number presented to Revenue officers, due no doubt to its becoming more widely known that such applications presented to Registration officers were as promptly dealt with as those presented direct.

29. The provisions of paragraph 6 of Board's Standing Order, No. 20, to secure correspondence between ownerships and revenue registry were attended to in 241 cases as shown below :—

Coimbatore ...	...	...	...	...	...	172
Kollegal ...	...	...	...	...	...	41
Erode ...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Bhavaní ...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Pollachi ...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Total ...						241

It is hoped more will be done in this way now that tahsildars can move about more freely and have only their revenue work to think about. Renewed instructions have been issued in the matter.

30. VERNACULAR CORRESPONDENCE IN THE ASSISTANT AND HEAD ASSISTANT COLLECTORS' OFFICES.—The Assistant Collector, Mr. Todhunter, was in charge of the Coimbatore division till the end of the fasli, when he was transferred to Tanjore. Mr. Harding has been in charge of the Head Assistant's division. They did their vernacular work in the manner prescribed in Board's Proceedings, No. 1798-A, dated 11th August 1886.

31. INSPECTION OF FIELD AND BOUNDARY MARKS.—These marks were occasionally examined by village heads and revenue inspectors, and their general condition is being reported. Complete information will follow.

32. CATTLE CENSUS.—The cattle census was taken by village officers, and their work was supervised and checked by taluk officers and revenue inspectors. The usual statement is submitted herewith.

33. STATEMENT SHOWING THE OFFICERS BY WHOM EACH TALUK WAS SETTLED DURING THE LAST FIVE YEARS.—As may be seen from the statement accompanying, I settled the taluks of Coimbatore and Dhárápúram. These had not been taken up by the Collector for five years.

COIMBATORE,
11th November 1892.

(Signed) J. STURROCK,
Collector.

Exd. G. W. Lewis.

SETTLEMENT REPORT

OF

NILGIRIS.

I HAVE the honour to submit the jamabandi report of the Nilgiri district for the fasli year 1301 (1891-92), accompanied by the usual statements.

2. SEASON AND RAINFALL.—The average rainfall for the district registered during fasli 1301 was 74·85 inches as compared with 59·45 inches, the average for the previous five years. The increase in the year under report is accounted for by the unusually heavy rainfall of the north-east monsoon. The south-west monsoon, on the other hand, was late in arriving and insufficient. The season was, on the whole, unfavorable to native cultivation and in a less measure to coffee also; but tea fared well during the year. So far as the health of men and cattle were concerned, the season may be said to have been fair. The number of deaths among the population was 2,544 against 2,114 in the previous year. The increase occurs chiefly under the head of fevers, and is due to the prevalence of malarious fever in South-East Wynaad and influenza in other parts of the district, probably brought on by a late and deficient south-west monsoon. The mortality among cattle from diseases during the year (708) was only slightly less than that of the preceding year (731). A more detailed account of the state of the season will be found in the administration report for the past official year 1891-92 already submitted to the Board.

3. CONDITION AND OUTTURN OF CROPS.—The outturn from coffee was in quantity above the average, but owing to the scanty rainfall during the south-west monsoon, the quality of the crop was poor. Tea, on the other hand, yielded an outturn above the average. Native crops suffered much from the deficient south-west monsoon and from the two heavy rainfall of the north-east, which caused serious damage to crops on the Coonoor and Kótagiri slopes; and the outturn was below the average, being generally 8 annas, and in many cases, less.

4. PRICES.—The prices of the principal food-grains sold during the year are given in statement No. 2 and show a considerable rise as compared with the previous year's figures. The grain markets on the Nilgiris are supplied from the produce of the adjoining districts and from the Mysore Province, and the high prices which ruled during the year are due to the failure of crops in many of the southern districts and on the Mysore plateau. The grains locally grown are not nearly sufficient for the population of the hills.

5. PERMANENTLY-SETTLED ESTATES.—*Nil.*

6. WHOLE INAM VILLAGES.—*Nil.*

7. RYOTWAR SETTLEMENT.—The jamabandi of the villages in Coonoor and Ootacamund divisions was commenced in the last week in April and concluded by the first week in June; while that of the 12 desams of South-East Wynaad was taken up and completed during the third week of June. Statement No. 1 gives the particulars of settlement. The total number of pattas in this district during fasli 1301 was

7,060 and that during fasli 1300 was 7,041, showing thus an increase of 19 pattas in favour of the year under review. This increase is made up of an increase of 42 pattas in Coonoor division, 38 in Ootacamund division and a decrease of 61 in South-East Wynaad division. The increase in the first two divisions is due to waste land sales and transfers of revenue registry by private contract; while the large decrease in South-East Wynaad is attributable to relinquishments, especially of wet lands, owing to the inability of the ryots, who are poor as a class to bear up against a bad season, and also to the fact that lands have been bought in by Government at revenue sales for want of bidders. The number of fresh pattas issued during the fasli shows a falling off of 101 as compared with the figure of the previous year. The decrease is accounted for by the fact that the changes of registry in the janmi's tracts were not effected pending the revision of registration of jenmam lands recently ordered by Government. The number of days actually spent in the distribution of pattas was 12 against 13 in the previous year. Frequent inspections and inquiries in connection with the acquisition of lands for the Nilgiri Railway at the time of jamabandi did not permit of more time being devoted to distribution of pattas. It must be observed, however, that the time spent in the scrutiny of village and taluk accounts was nevertheless the same, being about 50 days, and that the number of days spent in the distribution of pattas in 1299 was but 14. Indeed no long time is necessary.

8. OCCUPATION AND CHANGES THEREIN.—The total area of holdings and the assessment thereon in faslis 1300 and 1301 are shown below :—

							Extent.	Assessment.
							ACS.	RS.
Fasli 1301	...	...	...	...	...	...	207,341	1,37,175
" 1300	...	...	...	...	...	...	206,557	1,36,401
							— 784	— 774

The above figures show a net decrease of 784 acres assessed at Rs. 774 during the year under report. The details of the additions and deductions making up the above decrease are given below :—

I. DEDUCTIONS.—(1) Lands resigned—

							Extent.	Assessment.
							ACS.	RS.
Fasli 1301	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,081	1,469
" 1300	...	...	...	...	...	...	907	1,442
							+ 174	— 27

The figures of fasli 1301 are made up of 177 acres assessed at Rs. 168 relinquished in Ootacamund division and 904 acres with an assessment of Rs. 1,301 in South-East Wynaad. The relinquishments in the former division relate solely to Masnigudi village, a malarious tract, where people do not settle permanently, but live and hold lands so long as it suits them. Those in South-East Wynaad are due, as has been remarked year after year, to the poverty of the ryots and to the occurrence of a bad season.

(2) LANDS SOLD FOR ARREARS AND BOUGHT IN BY GOVERNMENT—

							Extent.	Assessment.
							ACS.	RS.
Fasli 1301	...	...	...	...	...	...	200	385
" 1300	...	...	...	...	...	...	123	235
							— 77	— 150

The figures under this head for fasli 1301 appertain to the Ootacamund and Wynaad divisions and are due to the same causes as those which led to relinquishments explained above.

(5) TRANSFERRED BY PRIVATE CONTRACT OR GIFT—

							Extent.	Assessment.
							ACS.	RS.
Fasli 1301	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,578	3,194
" 1300	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,965	3,623
							— 387	— 429

The pending applications for transfer of pattas in South-East Wynaad which have been held over for the proposed revision of registry of lands in jenmam tracts account for the decrease under this head.

(6) LANDS TAKEN UP FOR PUBLIC PURPOSES OR OTHERWISE RENDERED USELESS—

							Extent.	Assessment.
							ACS.	RS.
Fasli 1301	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	3
" 1300	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
							— 6	— 2

The area taken up comprises patta lands appropriated for the improvement of roads belonging to the District Board and also those merged in forest reserves. The lands taken up for the Nilgiri Railway will be deducted in fasli 1302.

(8) TRANSFERRED FROM WET TO DRY—

							Extent.	Assessment.
							ACS.	RS.
Fasli 1301	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	6
" 1300	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
							— 3	— 6

The transfer during the year was effected at the instance of the Special Assistant Collector, Malabar and South Canara, to correct an error made at settlement.

(10) DEFICIENCY BY SURVEY—

							Extent.	Assessment.
							ACS.	RS.
Fasli 1301	...	...	...	...	...	...	234	456
" 1300	...	...	...	...	...	...	42	84
							— 192	— 372

The large increase under this head is explained by the fact that a large holding in Wynaad which was twice included in the accounts during settlement has been deducted during the fasli from the total ryots holdings. The alteration was made after a reference to the Settlement officer.

The other items of decrease do not call for special remarks.

II. ADDITIONS—(1) LANDS TAKEN ON DARKHAST—

							Extent.	Assessment.
							ACS.	RS.
Fasli 1301	...	...	...	...	...	...	514	1,315
" 1300	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,689	2,799
							— 1,175	— 1,484

The large decrease in fasli 1301 is due to the following three causes :—

(a) Under the recent orders of Government embodied in Board's Proceedings, No. 17, dated 19th January 1892, the system of darkhasts was declared inapplicable to janmi tracts, which comprise seven of the twelve desams of South-East Wynaad ;

(b) Waste land sales did not occur to so large an extent as in fasli 1300 when one gentleman, Mr. Harvey, purchased a big lot of 779.14 acres in Wynaad ;

(c) The area granted under special orders of Government was much smaller than in the preceding year in which one gentleman, Sir Richard Barlow, was granted 62·51 acres in the Kundahs.

The details under this head for fasli 1301 are given below :—

	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.
	ACS.	RS. A. P.	ACS.	RS. A. P.
(1) Lands assigned under darkhast rules in Masnigudi village, Ootacamund division	202·38	187 6 1	..	..
Lands assigned under darkhast rules in South-East Wynaad	147·58	252 13 11	349·96	440 4 0
(2) Lands assigned under waste land and supplemental rules	..	..	145·86	858 6 6
(3) Granted to Mr. T. G. Hill in Kodanad village under Board's Proceedings, dated 14th April 1891, No. 2551	..	..	13·45	6 11 7
(4) Granted to Ajjan in Coonoor village under Government Order, dated 26th October 1888, No. 739	..	..	0·3	0 1 11
(5) Granted to Mr. A. S. Cowdell in Ootacamund village under Government Order communicated with Board's Proceedings, Mis. No. 6177, dated 28th August 1891	..	..	0·01	0 0 4
(6) Granted to Mr. Dadabhai Edulji in Hulikal under Government Order, No. 627, Revenue, dated 4th September 1888	..	..	0·18	0 5 9
(7) Land resold under Board's Standing Order No. 110 in South-East Wynaad and purchased by private parties	..	..	4·55	9 1 7
Total	..	..	514·04	1,314 15 8

(6) TRANSFERRED FROM DRY TO WET AND VICE VERSA AND (8) EXCESS BY SURVEY.—The remarks under items (8) transferred from wet to dry and (10) deficiency by survey under I—Deductions apply to the transactions under these items.

9. ACTUAL CULTIVATION AND WASTE CHARGED AND REMITTED.—The area under cultivation during fasli 1301 exclusive of second crop was 72,155 acres or 1,164 acres in excess of the corresponding area cultivated in the previous year. As explained in the administration report for 1891–92, the increase is due to a larger extent being taken up for cultivation in anticipation of a good season, and to extension of coffee and blue gum plantations. The aggregate area of ryots holdings under cultivation in column 49 of statement No. 3 and of miscellaneous cultivation in statement No. 5 is 72,844 acres; while the cultivated area as per statistical return for 1891–92 under first crop was 73,243 acres. The difference of 399 acres between the two figures is explained by the fact that the former includes the area on which back assessment and jenmabhogam have been charged and included in the miscellaneous demand of fasli 1301; while the latter comprises the area under cultivation at Lawrence Asylum and at Wellington Cantonment which is excluded from the former.

10. WATER RATE—TIRVAJASTI AND FASALJASTI.—Nil in this district.

11. REMISSIONS.—The total amount remitted during fasli 1301 was Rs. 4,488 against Rs. 4,547 in the preceding year, showing a decrease of Rs. 59 in favour of the year under report. The details of the remissions are entered in statement No. 4. Item 4 (a) is made up of the following :—

(1) Remission of assessment on waste land purchases	RS.
(2) Do. on chinchona and coffee cultivation	2,432
(3) Do. on land granted to Kurumbars on condition of rendering service to the Forest Department	294
	58
	<u>2,784</u>

There is a decrease of Rs. 85 under item (1) as compared with last year's figures, which is due to the period of exemption having expired, whereon full assessment was charged during fasli 1301. Under item (2) will be noticed an increase of Rs. 42 over the figures of the previous year, which represents remission on lands newly brought under coffee cultivation in South-East Wynaad.

4. (b) GRASS REMISSION.—This item exhibits a decrease of Rs. 16, which is due to the concession being withdrawn, as the lands concerned were brought under cultivation.

12. MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE.—The demand under this head fell from Rs. 7,321 in fasli 1300 to Rs. 6,971 in the year under report. The details of the demand are given in statement No. 5 and explanation of variation under each item as compared with the preceding year is subjoined.

Item No. 6.—Lands cultivated but not included in the jamabandi—

Fasli 1301	RS.
„ 1300	2,124
	1,953
	<u>171</u>

The Jenmabhogam for back faslis charged on a waste land purchase in Wynaad and included in this item accounts for the increase shown above.

Particulars of sums included in the amount of demand for fasli 1301 follow :—

	RS. A. P.
(1) Special assessment on land granted to Mr. C. B. Barclay under G.O., dated 1st July 1887, No. 626, Revenue	506 6 5
(2) Amount of Jenmabhogam for back faslis charged on a waste land purchase in Nelliylam Desam in South-East Wynaad	491 14 7
(3) Sivajamah on authorized cultivation on the plateau and South-East Wynaad of lands which could not be granted to the parties on patta	1,125 10 2
Total	<u>2,123 15 2</u>

Item No. 9.—Cultivation of poramboke lands—

Fasli 1301	233
„ 1300	211
	<u>22</u>

The variation is small and calls for no remark.

Item No. 23.—Commission on private estates under circular management—

Fasli 1301	RS.
„ 1300	191
	<u>191</u>

This is a new item during fasli 1301.—The commission hitherto recovered for the management of Nelliylam estate was being credited under the head of “Fees for Government Audit”—“XXV Miscellaneous,” in the treasury accounts. Under instructions conveyed in Accountant-General's letter, dated 23rd October 1891, No. I.B.A.—254 such recoveries are being credited to I, Land Revenue—Ordinary Revenue and included in Land Revenue Miscellaneous demand.

Item No. 27.—Excess collection over the demand—

Fasli 1301	RS.
„ 1300	459
	<u>459</u>

The figure of fasli 1301 relate to South-East Wynaad and the following are the circumstances which gave rise to the demand :—

In fasli 1296 Land Revenue collections were made with reference to the chittah of fasli 1295. The settlement results were introduced at the jamabandi of fasli 1296 and the demand fixed accordingly. The amounts already collected and credited in the accounts were found to be in excess of the settled demand. The settlement chittah contained no reference to the old patta numbers so that it was found impossible to

trace the particular pattadars who paid the excess amounts which continued to be excluded from the proper collections year after year in view of refunds being made to parties who might come forward and establish their claims. No claims having been preferred during the last few years, the amount has now been included in the Miscellaneous demand.

Item No. 33.—Sale-proceeds of waste lands—

	RS.
Fasli 1301	2,901
„ 1300	3,741
	<u>—840</u>

The decrease is accounted for by the fact that in fasli 1300 several large instalments of purchase money, and in the year under report a less number fell due, the full amounts having been recovered in the previous year.

Item No. 36.—Revenue deposits forfeited—

	RS.
Fasli 1301	1
„ 1300	79
	<u>—78</u>

The demand of last year was made up of surplus sale-proceeds realized at revenue sales, which were unclaimed and credited to Land Revenue Miscellaneous. There were no such items during fasli 1301 except the Re. 1 shown.

Item No. 37.—Sale proceeds of trees—

	RS.
Fasli 1301	28
„ 1300	...
	<u>28</u>

The amount represents the value of trees on land taken up for the Nilgiri Railway.

Item No. 38.—Redemption of Government assessment—

	RS.
Fasli 1301	15
„ 1300	141
	<u>—126</u>

Large amount was realized in fasli 1300 from Dr. Donaldson and the owners or trustees of the Masonic Lodge, whereas in fasli 1301 there were no such large payments.

Item No. 39.—Other items—

	RS.
Fasli 1301	1,019
„ 1300	1,196
	<u>—177</u>

The particulars of the demand under this head are given at the foot of the statement. The receipts on account of survey charges show a falling off of Rs. 181 as compared with the corresponding figures of last year. The surveyors being employed in the survey and demarcation of lands required for the Nilgiri Railway were unable to attend to applications from private parties to the same extent as in last year. Hence a decrease in the amount of charges recovered.

The amount of special assessment charged for the manufacture of bricks and tiles shows a decrease of Rs. 37, as compared with the figure of fasli 1300. The explanation for the decrease is found in the fact that several persons who carried on this manufacture in fasli 1300 have discontinued to do so in the year under report. The other items comprised under this head do not call for remarks.

13. DEMAND, COLLECTION AND BALANCE CURRENT.—The total demand under Ryotwar and Miscellaneous in fasli 1301 is Rs. 1,38,884, as compared with Rs. 1,39,949 in the preceding year, and shows a decrease of Rs. 1,065 in the year under report. The demand under local cesses also exhibits a falling off of Rs. 119, the figures for faslis 1301 and 1300, being respectively, Rs. 15,132 and Rs. 15,251. The total collections under Land Revenue and Cesses within the fasli amounted to Rs. 1,37,842, which gives a percentage of 89 to the demand. The corresponding percentage during the previous year was 90. The decrease of 1 per cent. in the year under report is due to bad season and poor crops which fully account for it. Deducting subsequent collections up to the end of September 1892, the current balance on 1st October 1892 amounted to Rs. 5,455 or less than 4 per cent. of the demand. The balance is distributed as follows:—

	RS.
Ootacamund Division	1,577
Coonoor	288
Gudalur	1,746
Waste land purchase money	1,844
Total	<u>5,455</u>

Of this balance Rs. 151 are irrecoverable and will be recommended for remission in the next quarterly statement. Steps have been taken for the resumption of land on which purchase money, amounting to Rs. 1,800, have fallen due. The balance outstanding is covered by processes.

A statement is appended explaining the difference between the collection figures entered in Ootacamund, No. 7, enclosed and those given in the monthly treasury accounts furnished to the Accountant-General.

14. ARREARS.—The arrear demand under Land Revenue and Cesses at the beginning of fasli 1301 was Rs. 18,734, of which Rs. 14,973 were collected and Rs. 2,449 written off within the fasli. The balance at the close of the fasli was, therefore, Rs. 1,312, which was further reduced by subsequent collections and remissions to Rs. 750 on 1st October 1892, and particulars of this balance are given in statement No. 8. Out of this sum Rs. 120 was written off as sanctioned by Board's Proceedings, dated 26th April 1892, No. 192, and the amount will be struck off the accounts in the current month. Rupees 464 are irrecoverable and will be recommended for remission in the next quarterly statement.

The balance left is Rs. 166 for the recovery of which processes have been issued.

The writing off of sum of Rs. 2,449 was sanctioned in the following orders:—

	Land Revenue.	Land cess.	Village cess.
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
(1) Government Order communicated with Board's Proceedings, No. 513, dated 26th August 1891	1,651 6 1	25 11 2	14 10 2
(2) Government Order communicated with Board's Proceedings, No. 676, dated 27th November 1891	48 7 5	2 8 3	2 1 5
(3) Government Order communicated with Board's Proceedings, No. 13, dated 8th January 1892	573 9 10	39 3 3	37 3 2
(4) Government Order communicated with Board's Proceedings, No. 192, dated 26th April 1892	48 14 2	2 6 1	2 6 1
Total	<u>2,322 5 6</u>	<u>70 12 9</u>	<u>56 4 10</u>

15. COERCIVE PROCESSES AND SALES FOR ARREARS OF REVENUE.—The details of processes issued during fasli 1301 are as follow :—

	RS.
No. 1.—Distrain orders	4,917
„ 4.—Demand notices	598
„ 5.—Notices of attachment	253
Nos. 3 and 7.—Sale notices	425
Total	6,193

There is a decrease of 331 notices in the year under report for which I can offer no special explanation. There was actual distraint of moveable property in only 374 cases, although the number of distraint orders issued was 4,917. The number of cases in which property was actually distrained in fasli 1300 was 206. The increase occurs in Coonoor and South-East Wynaad divisions. The failure of crops, incident to a bad season, account for the increase. There is also some increase over last year's figures under other descriptions of processes mainly due to the above causes.

A comparative statement is subjoined showing the number of defaulters and the amount of arrears for which property, both moveable and immoveable, was attached during the past two years :—

						Number of defaulters.	Amount of arrears.
							RS.
Fasli 1301	...	...	...	...	...	809	10,539
„ 1300	...	...	...	...	...	912	22,956
Total	...	...	...	...	...	103	12,417

It will be observed from the above statement that the decrease in the amount of arrears during fasli 1301 is proportionately more than the decrease in the number of defaulters. The inference that may be drawn is that the figure of fasli 1301 relates rather to the poorer ryots.

Property moveable and immoveable of 61 pattadars valued at Rs. 13,169 was sold for revenue arrears and realized at Rs. 908. The corresponding figures of fasli 1300 were as follow :—

Number of defaulters, 38; estimated value of property Rs. 9,524; and the amount realized, Rs. 845. There is increase under all the heads due as explained above to bad season.

The value of land sold is calculated at 20 times the assessment under the orders of the Board, but this is much in excess of its real value in most cases. To facilitate comparison the particulars of lands sold during faslis 1301 and 1300 are given below :—

		Lands bought in by Government.		Lands purchased by private parties.			
		Dry.	Wet.	Dry.		Wet.	
		Extent.	Extent.	Extent.	Value realized.	Extent.	Value realized.
Fasli 1301	...	ACS. 100	ACS. 100	ACS. 245	RS. 713	ACS. 36	RS. 77
„ 1300	...	76	47	108	814	52	28
		+ 24	+ 53	+ 137	— 101	— 16	+ 49

The causes which led to the variations have been already explained. The lands sold during the fasli appertain to the following three divisions in the proportions given below :—

	Dry.	Wet.
	ACS.	ACS.
Coonoor	44	...
Ootacamund	233	...
South-East Wynaad	68	136
Total	345	136

16. RECEIPTS FROM PROCESS FEES AND CHARGES, AND THE EXTENT TO WHICH SPECIAL ESTABLISHMENTS WERE UTILIZED FOR SERVING PROCESSES.—The receipts and charges under this head are *nil* for fasli 1301 and as for 1300, as all the processes were served by the village officers and no special establishment was entertained for the purpose.

17. LANDS SOLD UNDER STANDING ORDERS Nos. 32, 36 AND 110.—It will be observed from statement No. 10 that 5 acres of dry land assessed at Rs. 9 were sold under Standing Order No. 110 and realized Rs. 8. The land which lies in Wynaad was originally bought in by Government for a nominal price for want of bidders and subsequently sold when applicants came forward.

18. ADVANCES.—Rupees 225 advanced under the Land Improvement and Rs. 1,400 under the Agriculturists' Loans Acts were outstanding at the beginning of the year, and loans amounting to Rs. 1,390 were made during the year under the former and Rs. 3,445 under the latter Act. The total amount of loans was thus Rs. 1,615 under the Land Improvement and Rs. 4,845 under the Agriculturists' Loans Act. Of these sums, Rs. 175 under the first mentioned and Rs. 1,300 under the second Act became repayable within the year, of which Rs. 125 in one and Rs. 1,350 in the other case were recovered. The balance outstanding at the end of the year was thus Rs. 1,490 under Land Improvement and Rs. 3,495 under the Agriculturists' Loans Act. The amount repaid under the Agriculturists' Loans Act is Rs. 50 in excess of the amount repayable during the year, and is accounted for by the fact that the borrower in one case preferred to repay the full amount in a lump sum rather than by instalments. The balance of Rs. 50 out of the amount repayable under Land Improvement Act has since been recovered. The sum of Rs. 169-2-5 which accrued during the year on account of interest on advances was fully recovered.

Annas 15-8 were shown in the last year's statement as balance of advance in cases of distress in accordance with the Accountant-General's objection in the results statement for January 1890, though there was actually no balance. It is omitted from the statement for the current year with reference to the orders of the same officer in the result statement for April 1892 and to the Treasury officer's reply thereto. The allotment sanctioned for the year 1891-92 under both the Acts was Rs. 4,475, of which Rs. 3,555 were advanced and the balance, Rs. 920, transferred to other districts under Board's Proceedings, dated 6th May 1892, No. 335. The Acts and the rules regarding grant of loans are well understood by the ryots who are availing themselves freely of advances.

19. COSTS AWARDED IN CIVIL SUITS.—The costs awarded during the fasli were Rs. 750 and the balance outstanding was Rs. 185-12-0. The total thus made up was Rs. 935-12-0, of which Rs. 67-8-0 were recovered and Rs. 118-4-0 written off under Board's Proceedings, dated 21st January 1892, No. 30. Rupees 580 entered in the statement represent costs awarded in suit O.S. No. 46 of 1890 on the file of the Sub-Court, Ootacamund. On appeal to the High Court, the decree of the Lower Court was reversed and the suit restored to the original number on the file of the Sub-Court for re-trial. These costs are not recoverable. The balance left at the end of the year is thus Rs. 170. The parties from whom this amount is due are reported to be very poor. It will therefore be recommended for remission in the next statement of irrecoverable arrears.

20. LANDS ACQUIRED BY PUBLIC SERVANTS.—No lands were acquired during the year and statement No. 13 is *nil*.

21. RUINED TANKS.—*Nil*.

22. INTEREST.—The balance of interest outstanding at the beginning of the fasli was Rs. 473 and the current demand Rs. 742, making a total demand of Rs. 1,215. Collections on account of interest amounted to Rs. 471 and remissions to Rs. 305.

The balance at the end of the fasli was Rs. 439. Subsequent collections and remissions up to the end of September amounted to Rs. 58, which leaves a balance of Rs. 381. Out of this balance Rs. 318 relate to interest on waste land purchase money for the recovery of which steps have been taken to resume the land. The remainder represents interest on land revenue arrears in South-East Wynaad, a greater portion of which is irrecoverable.

23. SUB-DIVISION OF QUIT-RENT.—None in this district.

24. INSPECTION OF BOUNDARY AND FIELD MARKS.—Enclosure No. 23 shows the number of boundary and field marks verified by Revenue officials during fasli 1301, 2,344 boundary stones, 30 off-set stones and 4,149 field marks were checked, of which 41 were replaced. Considering the total number of boundary marks erected by the Survey Department, the number tested is very small. The difficulties experienced in identifying boundary marks in this district are great and in some cases as much as a day is spent in tracing a single stone covered with earth or overgrowth. As stated in the report for last year some time will elapse before all the marks are verified, but the matter will receive full attention. It was pointed out last year that no record exists of the number and description of boundary marks planted in each field.

25. EXAMINATION OF VILLAGE AND TALUK ACCOUNTS.—These accounts were examined both at and after the time of jamabandi. Copy of the remarks made will shortly be submitted to the Board. The accounts have also been examined from time to time during the year.

26. APPLICATIONS FOR TRANSFER OF PATTAS.—The number of pending applications for transfer of registry at the beginning of fasli 1301 was 100 and number received during the year was 319, making a total of 419 applications. Of these 337 were disposed of during the year and a balance of 82 were left at its close. Of these 8 were since disposed of, 33 are ready for disposal and pattas will be issued shortly; 17 wait pending sub-division and revision of registry of lands in janmi tracts in Wynaad; 10 are under inquiry and 14 have been published in the District Gazette.

Seventy-six applications were received in the year through the Registration Department against 103 in the previous year, showing a decrease of 27 in the year under review. The number presented to Revenue officers was 235, being 21 applications more than in the previous year. The decrease under the former head is nearly made up by the increase under the latter. These facts suggest the inference that transfers of lands being easily effected by the execution of razinamahs before Revenue officers, a less number of applications was filed before Registration officers by parties.

27. VERNACULAR CORRESPONDENCE IN THE ASSISTANT AND HEAD ASSISTANT COLLECTORS' OFFICES.—No Assistant Collector was attached to this district during fasli 1301. As regards the Head Assistant Collector's office, only petitions are received in the vernacular language which are read to the Head Assistant Collector who passes orders thereon. The correspondence between the Head Assistant Collector and the Deputy Tahsildar, Gudalur, has, for some years past, been conducted in English which the Deputy Tahsildars of the District well understand.

28. RESULT OF TEST OF VILLAGE ACCOUNTS OF AGRICULTURAL STOCK.—The enclosed statement No. 25 shows the extent of verification by Revenue Inspectors and Deputy Tahsildars of enumeration of cattle recorded by karnams. The results are satisfactory, and it is hoped that the village registers of agricultural stock will, in course of time, be very accurately kept. The accounts were scrutinized by the Collector at jamabandi and personal instructions given to many of the karnams concerned.

29. With reference to Board's Proceedings, dated 18th October 1892, No. 8130, I beg to report that the famine analysis registers have been written up for the period ending fasli 1300 as stated in this office letter No. 295, dated 14th August 1891. Reports have just been received from the three Deputy Tahsildars that entries of fasli 1301 have been posted up.

OOTACAMUND,
27th October 1892.

(Signed) J. D. REES,
Collector.

SETTLEMENT REPORT

OF

SALEM.

I HAVE the honour to submit the jamabandi report for fasli 1301 (1891-92) with the prescribed statements.

2. SEASON AND RAINFALL.—The season was very unfavorable throughout the district for agricultural operations and was exceptionally so in the western part of the Salem taluk, in the Sankaridrug division of the Tiruchengód taluk, and in the Pennagaram division of the Dharmapuri taluk. Many of the irrigation sources received little or no supply and a large extent of wet lands was left uncultivated. The crops, both dry and wet, suffered seriously from deficient rains.

The total rainfall for the district amounted to 19.46 inches against 31.30 in the previous year and 33.52 the average of five years ending 1890-91, the deficiency occurring in all the rain-registering stations. The south-west monsoon registered 10.61 inches of rain against 21.93 the average of the five years ending 1890-91, while the north-east monsoon registered 8.85 inches against 11.59 the average of the same five years. The rainfall in April and May was very scanty. There were no rains worth the name in July. In August, when the rainfall used to reach 5 inches, it was only 1.44. The south-west monsoon rains thus proved a failure with the result that the dry crops sown up to July withered, pasture became scanty and insufficient and water-supply scarce even for drinking purposes. In September there was no improvement in the season. During October and in the early part of November, however, there were good rains which improved the crops; but the weather becoming dry after the middle of November the crops which promised well originally began to fade and special anxiety was felt in regard to the condition of the Salem taluk, of the Kabilakurichi firka of the Namakal taluk, of the Sankari division of the Tiruchengód taluk, and of the Pennagaram division of the Dharmapuri taluk, in all of which a failure of the late crops threatened to follow an entire failure of the early crops. In the succeeding months of the year there was no material improvement in the season, the crops consequently deteriorated in condition and yielded a poor outturn. Large remissions on account of wet waste and shavi had to be granted almost throughout the district and dry remissions in 19 villages in the Pennagaram division of the Dharmapuri taluk.

3. CONDITION AND OUTTURN OF CROPS.—As the result of the deficient rains the early crops, except those under the Cauvery channels and wells, failed totally to some extent and the later crops, except those under the Cauvery channels and wells, yielded a low outturn.

4. The prices of the principal food-grains are compared in the subjoined statement:—

1	Price per garce.		
	1300.	1301.	Difference.
	2	3	4
1. Paddy 1st sort	197	240	+ 43
2. Cholum	175	218	+ 43
3. Cumbu	213	314	+ 101
4. Ragi	186	284	+ 98
5. Horse-gram	161	259	+ 98
6. Varagu	230	279	+ 49
	137	155	+ 18

There was a general rise in the prices of all food-grains and of horse-gram which was due to the unfavorable character of the season and the consequent failure of the crops in the early and the low outturn thereof in the late monsoon.

5. PERMANENTLY-SETTLED ESTATES.—The number of these estates and the peshkash payable on them are compared below with the particulars for the preceding year:—

Year.	Number of estates.	Peshkash.	
		RS.	A. P.
1300	176	4,50,839	6 6
1301	178	4,50,838	8 5

Irunapuram, one of the divisions of the Thindamangalam mittah (in the Námakal taluk), sub-divided into three under Board's Proceedings, dated 7th October 1889, No. 695, having been registered separately in the name of the purchaser at its sale for arrears of peshkash, acquired a separate existence. The Sarkar Valavandi mittah in the Salem taluk was sub-divided into two and separately assessed and registered during the year. These transactions account for the increase of two in the number of estates. The decrease of As. 14-1 in the peshkash is explained in the enclosure to statement No. 6.

6. WHOLE INAM VILLAGES.—The number of these villages was 179 with quit-rent Rs. 42,508-14-10 as in the previous year.

7. RYOTWARI SETTLEMENT.—The number of ryotwar villages was 2,806 as in the previous year. The number of pattas issued was 191,763 against 190,683 in the previous year. The increase is small.

8. OCCUPATION AND CHANGES THEREON.—The extent of ryotwar holdings was acres 1,221,248 assessed at Rs. 17,81,582 against 1,232,532 acres assessed at Rs. 17,90,446 in the previous year, showing a decrease of 11,284 acres assessed at Rs. 8,864 as shown below:—

Particulars.	Extent.	Assessment.
Additions.	ACS.	RS.
(1) Lands transferred from wet to dry and <i>vice versa</i> ..	...	61
(2) Other items	137	309
Total ..	137	370
Deductions.		
(1) Lands sold for arrears and bought in by Government.	638	1,093
(2) Lands taken up for public purposes or otherwise rendered useless	62	74
(3) Ayan lands transferred to inam... .. .	39	297
(4) Decrease due to more lands having been given up than were taken up	10,682	7,770
Total ..	11,421	9,234
Net decrease ..	11,284	8,864

The talukwar particulars of item (4) under deductions are given below:—

Taluks.	Lands assigned.				Lands relinquished.	
	Fasli 1300.		Fasli 1301.		Fasli 1300.	
	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
(1) Salem	3,480	RS. 4,875	1,706	RS. 2,424	2,906	RS. 3,624
(2) Atúr	5,713	5,427	3,554	3,597	11,077	10,099
(3) Námakal	1,001	1,024	1,135	1,316	1,401	1,071
(4) Tiruchengód	2,327	3,127	1,219	1,565	1,165	1,894
(5) Dharmapuri	1,990	1,769	1,296	1,112	3,110	2,363
(6) Krishnaguri	1,433	1,092	740	538	1,325	974
(7) Hosúr	1,585	1,817	1,306	1,486	788	1,111
(8) Tirupatúr	488	502	340	360	900	934
(9) Uttankarai	3,630	2,600	2,782	2,269	4,642	3,137
Total ..	21,647	22,233	14,078	14,657	27,314	25,207

Taluks.	Lands relinquished—cont.		Difference between lands assessed and lands relinquished.			
	Fasli 1301.		Fasli 1300.		Fasli 1301.	
	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.
	8	9	10	11	12	13
(1) Salem	3,065	RS. 3,737	— 574	RS. 1,251	+ 1,359	RS. 1,313
(2) Atúr	9,073	8,107	+ 5,364	4,672	+ 5,519	+ 4,510
(3) Námakal	1,251	804	+ 400	47	+ 116	+ 612
(4) Tiruchengód	1,097	1,845	+ 1,162	1,233	+ 122	+ 280
(5) Dharmapuri	2,365	1,822	+ 1,120	594	+ 1,069	+ 710
(6) Krishnaguri	1,962	1,354	+ 108	118	+ 1,222	+ 816
(7) Hosúr	652	841	+ 797	706	+ 654	+ 645
(8) Tirupatúr	473	468	+ 412	432	+ 133	+ 108
(9) Uttankarai	4,822	3,449	+ 1,012	537	+ 2,040	+ 1,190
Total ..	24,760	22,427	+ 5,667	2,974	— 10,682	7,770

It will be seen that, compared with the previous year, both assignments and relinquishments show decrease. The unfavorable character of the season accounts for the variation. The decrease under relinquishments is in part due to the decrease in the extent of lands taken up. The practice prevails in the district wholly in Atúr that the ryots relinquish lands they cannot cultivate, to take them up again afterwards, and it is an understood thing in the village that no one else will take them up to the prejudice of the original holder. Compared with the assignments, however, the relinquishments show considerable increase.

9. ACTUAL CULTIVATION AND WASTE CHARGED AND REMITTED.—Out of the total occupied area of 1,221,248 acres, 1,073,333 acres or 87·88 per cent. were cultivated against 1,113,205 acres in the previous year; the remaining 147,915 acres or 12·12 per cent. were left waste. The decrease was due to the unfavorable character of the season.

Of the total extent left waste acres 21,509 (14·54 per cent.) were wet and the remaining acres 126,406 (85·46 per cent.) were dry.

Of the wet waste, amounting to 22·06 per cent. of the occupied area, remissions were granted on 13,733 acres (14·018 per cent.) against 3,753 acres (3·85 per cent.) in the previous year.

Dry waste amounted to 11·24 per cent. of the occupied area and was charged with the exception of a small area in the Dharmapuri taluk, on which percentage remissions were granted under Board's Proceedings, dated 25th June 1892, No. 462.

10. WATER-RATE, TIRWAJASTI AND FASALJASTI.—Water-rate, amounting to Rs. 11,489, was charged on 3,185 acres against Rs. 16,660 on 4,947 acres in the previous year. The decrease was due to the unfavorable character of the season. Besides,

Rs. 387 were charged on 121 acres of *wet* in the Tiruchengód taluk under the following circumstances. I found that tanks in the Tiruchengód taluk had, till the end of October 1891, received little or no supply, and that the ryots were in many instances anxious to sow dry crops, but were prevented from doing so as they feared that, should the tank afterwards receive supply, they might be charged wet rate. I there-upon, on the 31st October 1891, considering that a deficiency of water was established and that the season for sowing dry crops would soon be over, directed the Tahsildar and the Deputy Tahsildar to notify that any ryot sowing dry crops on the wet ayacut of the tanks in that taluk and not using Government water for the raising of that dry crop would only be charged dry rate whether the tank received a supply or not after the date of the order and that if, after that dry crop was taken off the ground, he raised a wet crop or used Government water in the cultivation of his dry crop, he would have to pay wet rate. The Government in its order, dated 17th December 1891, No. 1204, communicated in Board's Proceedings, dated 19th December 1891, Mis. No. 7438, approved of the proposal and directed that only water-rate in addition to the dry rate, instead of full wet assessment, be charged on irrigated dry crops grown on wet lands.

11. The total assessment of ryotwar holdings including water-rate thus amounted to Rs. 17,93,458.

12. REMISSIONS.—Of the total ryotwar demand, remissions and deductions amounted to Rs. 2,77,171 (15.45 per cent.) under the following heads:—

- (1) Occasional remissions.
- (2) Fixed remissions.
- (3) Beriz deductions.

13. *Occasional Remissions*.—The remissions amounted to Rs. 1,01,860 against Rs. 36,378 as shown below:—

Particulars.	Fasli 1300. RS.	Fasli 1301. RS.
(1) Remissions on account of lands left waste ...	18,828	68,595
(2) Remission for withered crop or loss of produce ...	15,159	30,126
(3) Remission of the difference between wet and dry assessments on lands cultivated with dry crops owing to failure of water-supply ...	2,388	2,287
(4) Dry remission granted in the 19 villages of the Pennagaram division of the Dharmapuri taluk...	...	849
(5) Remission of assessment of lands temporarily taken over for the Barúr project ...	3	3
Total ...	36,378	1,01,860

The talukwar particulars of the remissions (occasional) granted are given below:—

Taluk.	Remissions on account of lands left waste.		Remissions on account of withered crops or loss of produce.		Tirwakammi or remissions on lands under irrigation source out of order.		Total.	
	1300.	1301.	1300.	1301.	1300.	1301.	1300.	1301.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Salem	RS. 4,535	RS. 22,594	RS. 7,325	RS. 4,892	RS. 30	RS. 32	RS. 11,890	RS. 27,518
Atúr	217	1,087	127	36	72	72	416	1,195
Namakal	394	751	317	2,029	895	1,011	1,606	3,791
Tiruchengód	7,013	13,424	5,570	11,294	855	855	13,438	25,573
Dharmapuri	2,258	10,167	512	5,778	262	..	3,032	15,945
Krishnagiri	809	7,025	165	1,028	113	23	1,087	8,076
Hosúr	1,098	10,657	96	2,432	24	..	1,218	13,089
Tirupatúr	277	2,145	112	2,533	69	21	458	4,699
Uttankarai	2,227	745	935	104	68	273	3,230	1,122
Total ..	18,828	68,595	15,159	30,126	2,388	2,287	36,375	1,01,008
Remissions of assessment of lands taken over for Barúr project in the Krishnagiri taluk ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3
Percentage dry remissions granted in Dharmapuri taluk ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	849
Total ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	36,378	1,01,860

Dry remissions were granted in 19 villages in the Pennagaram division of the Dharmapuri taluk with reference to Board's Proceedings, dated 25th June 1892, No. 462. The large increase under "remissions on account of lands left waste" and "remissions on account of withered crops or loss of produce" was due to insufficient rains and consequent deficient supply of water to the irrigation sources in parts of Salem, Namakal, Tiruchengód, Dharmapuri, Krishnagiri and Hosúr taluks. Remissions on lands under irrigation sources out of order (item 3 *supra*) exhibit a decrease of Rs. 101 only.

14. *Fixed Remissions*.—The fixed remissions amount to Rs. 766 and consist of the following items:—

Particulars.	Fasli 1300. RS.	Fasli 1301. RS.
(1) Remissions granted on account of irrigation by lift ...	559	576
(2) Cowle remissions on account of heaviness of assessment.	6	6
(3) Progressive cowle remissions for the clearance of prickly-pear ...	191	167
(4) Increment remissions in the newly settled villages of the Kothananahalli division of the Hanumanthapuram mitta purchased by Government ...	15	7
(5) Cowle remissions in the Bommidi division of the Kadathur mitta purchased by Government...	139	..
(6) Remissions granted under the tope rules...	10	10
Total ...	920	766

Item (1).—The increase is trifling.

Item (2).—The sum of Rs. 6 entered against this head is the remission given during the days of one of the late Collectors, Mr. Cockburn, and is known as "Cockburn's cowle." The lands are situated in the jungly parts of the Salem and Krishnagiri taluks which were not brought under the new settlement owing to their unhealthiness.

Item (5).—The cowles having been found to have been continued irregularly, the lands were fully assessed, and the circumstances under which full assessment was charged will be found in my letter, dated 22nd September 1892, No. 3352-Eng., disposed of in Board's Proceedings, dated 5th November 1892, Mis. No. 7184.

15. *Beriz deductions*.—The amount is Rs. 1,74,545 and consists of the following items:—

	Fasli 1300. RS.	Fasli 1301. RS.
(1) Government contribution to the salaries of village servants ...	1,10,000	1,08,197
(2) Allowance to religious institutions ...	55,331	55,120
(3) Share of receipts from Thrishvekam inam villages...	11,388	11,041
(4) Dasabandam shares ...	194	162
(5) Pay of the village establishment of the Devasamudram village ...	25	25
Total ...	1,76,938	1,74,545

Item (1).—A sum of Rs. 1,803, being contribution due to the village establishment of certain villages in the Tiruchengód taluk, was not deducted during the year owing to want of sufficient collections consequent on the suspension of land revenue collections.

Item (2).—The sum of Rs. 55,120 is made up of the following items:—

	RS.
Amount of beriz deductions sanctioned ...	55,187
Add amount due for fasli 1300 paid in fasli 1301 ...	110
Deduct amount due for fasli 1301 not drawn within the fasli ...	177
Total ...	55,120

Item (3).—The decrease was due to decrease in the revenue of the villages.

Item (4).—The decrease was due to decrease in the revenue under the tanks concerned.

16. NET LAND REVENUE RYOTWAR. — Excluding the remissions and deductions above referred to, the net ryotwar demand amounted to Rs. 15,16,287 or Rs. 76,583 less than in fasli 1300 (1890–91). The decrease is due to large remissions granted on account of the unfavorable character of the season.

17. MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE. — The revenue under this head amounted to Rs. 1,00,206 against Rs. 1,10,589 or Rs. 10,383 less than in fasli 1300 as detailed below :—

Items.	Fasli 1300.	Fasli 1301.	Difference.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
(1) Quit-rent and jodi on minor inams (personal and service) including water-rate	26,251	25,759	— 492
(2) Tax on trees on unassessed waste lands and rent of palmyras and fruit-trees, gardens and topes	19,807	14,426	— 5,381
(3) Revenue from rented and hill villages	40,291	40,969	+ 678
(4) Assessment on lands cultivated with or without application and not included in the jamabandi	4,354	3,828	— 526
(5) Revenue from cultivation of poramboke lands	5,707	6,192	+ 485
(6) Commission on private estates under Government management	2,579	1,346	— 1,233
(7) Charge for water supplied to zemindari and inam lands	338	206	— 132
(8) Process fees	1,434	1,624	+ 190
(9) Sale-proceeds of waste lands	21	512	+ 491
(10) Other items detailed in statement No. 5	9,807	5,344	— 4,463
Total	1,10,589	1,00,206	— 10,383

Item (1).—The decrease was due chiefly to decrease in the revenue from water-rate on minor inams.

Item (2).—Many cases were brought to notice in which lands containing trees (palmyras, &c.) were held (1) by the same person on two pattas, one for the land and the other for the trees, and (2) by different persons, one holding a patta for the land and another holding a patta for the trees. In these cases, under Board's Standing Order No. 5, either the land-tax or the tree-tax, whichever was high, was retained, and the other tax ordered to be credited to the tree or land pattadar as the case may be. Again, the sum of Rs. 19,807 shown under fasli 1300 includes Rs. 1,769, being tree-tax of previous years omitted to be charged in those years and charged in fasli 1300. These causes account chiefly for the decrease of Rs. 5,381 under this head.

Item (3).—The increase was due to increase in the occupied area of the hill villages.

Item (4).—The decrease was due to prompt disposal of cases of unauthorized cultivation or occupation.

Item (5).—The increase was due to the charge of heavy penal assessments in cases of repeated encroachments on poramboke lands.

Item (6).—The payment of arrears of commission in fasli 1300 accounts for the decrease in the year under report.

Item (7).—The decrease was due to the unfavorable character of the season.

Item (8).—As the outstanding balances were large, the special paid agency was utilized to a greater extent during the year under report.

Item (9).—The increase is due to the sale of three blocks of waste lands on the Shevaroy hills.

Item (10).—Deducting Rs. 7,174, the amount recovered from the Yelagiri estate in fasli 1300, being cost of survey of the estate and of surplus demarcation stones sold to it for which there is no corresponding item this year, the balance under

“other items” for fasli 1300 is Rs. 2,633. The revenue of fasli 1301 (Rs. 5,344) thus shows an increase of Rs. 2,711 chiefly due (1) to the income derived from the rent of toddy-yielding trees on Government waste and poramboke lands, (2) to certain lands in the Bommidi division of the Kodathur mitta in the Uttankarai taluk which had been charged only the cowle assessment paid to the former mittadars, having been charged the difference between the cowle and the full paimaish assessment for back years (*vide* my letter, No. 3852-Eng., dated 22nd September 1892, disposed of in Board's Proceedings, dated 5th November 1892, No. 7184), and (3) to the income derived from the sale of the land occupied by an old abandoned road in the Tirupatūr taluk.

18. The total land revenue demand under all the heads amounted to Rs. 21,09,841 against Rs. 21,96,807 in fasli 1300 (1890–91). The decrease of Rs. 86,966 or 3.95 per cent. was under ryotwar and miscellaneous as shown below :—

	Fasli 1300.	Fasli 1301.
	RS.	RS.
Permanently-settled	4,50,839	4,50,839
Shrotriem jodi	42,509	42,509
Ryotwar and miscellaneous	17,03,459	16,16,493
Total	21,96,807	21,09,841

19. CESSSES.—The current demand is compared below with that of the previous year :—

	Fasli 1300.	Fasli 1301.
	RS.	RS.
(1) Cess in zemindaries	41,706	39,673
(2) Cess in inam villages	11,098	10,727
(3) Cesses in ryotwar villages	2,48,719	2,50,419
Total	3,01,523	3,00,819

The decrease under items (1) and (2) is due to the fact that the land-cess on minor inams in mittas and inam villages, the collection of which has not been made over to the zemindars or inamdars and which has been hitherto included under “cess in zemindaries” and “cess in inam villages” respectively is now included under “cess in ryotwar villages” under Board's Proceedings, dated 28th January 1892, No. 42. The increase under item (3) is due chiefly to the above cause and to decrease in occupation.

20. The total current demand, land revenue and cesses, amounted to Rs. 24,10,660. The collections amounted to Rs. 17,85,890 or 74.08 per cent. of the demand against 97.57 per cent. in the preceding year. The decrease was due to the concessions granted on account of the unfavorable season by way of postponement of collection of land revenue instalments and stay of coercive processes (*vide* paragraph 23 *infra*), and to large balances on mittas, for the sales of portions of which sub-division accounts are under preparation.

21. ARREARS.—The arrear demand at the beginning of the year was Rs. 85,265. The collections amounted to Rs. 44,049 and remissions to Rs. 1,481. The arrear balance at the end of the year was Rs. 39,735.

22. TOTAL, CURRENT AND ARREARS.—Statement No. 7 shows the demand, collection and balance of land revenue and cesses under current and arrears up to the end of June 1892. The total demand amounted to Rs. 24,95,925, of which Rs. 18,29,939 or 73.32 per cent. were collected and Rs. 1,481 (.06 per cent.) remitted, leaving a balance at the end of the fasli of Rs. 6,64,505 (26.62 per cent.) which has been reduced by subsequent collections and remissions up to the end of November 1892 to Rs. 1,21,918 (4.44 per cent. of the demand), particulars of which are given below.

1	Balances.			Particulars of the entry in column 4.		
	Arrear.	Current.	Total.	Recoverable.	Doubtful.	Irrecoverable already recommended for remission.
2	3	4	5	6	7	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(1) Permanently-settled	32,931	51,657	84,588	..	..	..
(2) Shrotriem jodi	..	539	539	..	..	..
(3) Cess in zemindaries	2,244	4,638	6,882	..	..	..
(4) Cess in inam villages	..	559	559	..	..	..
Total	35,175	57,393	92,568	..	194	77
(5) Ryotwar and miscellaneous and cesses	271	29,079	29,350	29,079	..	..
Grand Total	35,446	86,472	1,21,918	..	..	..

Of the recoverable balance of Rs. 92,568 outstanding on mittas and inam

Taluk.	Name of mita.	Amount of arrears.
		Rs.
Salem ..	Singalanthapuram ..	5,857
Dharmapuri ..	Hanumanthapuram ..	1,121
	1. Puthur ..	18,538
	2. Minnampalli ..	2,426
	3. Molipalli ..	2,231
Tiruchengód ..	4. Komaramangalam ..	4,488
	5. Kaliyani ..	2,005
	6. Munjanoor ..	1,662
	7. Kottavaradampatti ..	1,766
	8. Kottupaliam ..	477
	1. Tholar ..	10,913
	2. Shendamungalam ..	25,904
Námakal ..	3. Mudalapalli ..	407
	4. Pavithram ..	5,993
	5. Kudacheri Melinugam ..	212
	6. Do. Kilnugam ..	1,725
	Total ..	83,775

proprietors of which are minors. The mittas, have been taken under management under section 28 of Act II of 1864. Rupees 6,741 are covered by processes and will be collected at a very early date.

Processes have been issued for the recovery of the balance of ryotwar, miscellaneous and cesses Rs. 29,273 under "recoverable" and "doubtful."

DISTRIBUTION OF COLLECTIONS BETWEEN LAND REVENUE AND CESSSES.—Two statements, one for fasli 1300 and the other for fasli 1301, are submitted herewith, showing how the distribution has been made in each taluk. In the statement for fasli 1300 the differences between the proper and actual credits are small, while in the statement for fasli 1301 the differences are large, especially in the taluks of Dharmapuri and Tirupatúr, and they have since been adjusted. The rules regarding the distribution of collections between land revenue and cesses are generally well understood and followed.

23. COERCIVE PROCESSES AND SALES FOR ARREARS OF REVENUE.—Statement No. 8-A gives particulars regarding the number of the several kinds of processes issued for the realization of the arrears of revenue, the extent to which property was sold, amount realized, &c. The total number of processes of all kinds amounted to 53,477 against 160,450 in the previous year, showing a decrease of 106,973 or 66.67 per cent. The decrease was due chiefly to the postponement of collection of instalments on ryotwar lands (both dry and wet) for two months, to the stay of coercive processes for the collection of wet assessment until the jamabandi and to the stay of coercive processes for the collection of dry revenue against pattadars paying Rs. 10 and less in the

Mathúr and Krishnagiri firkas of the Krishnagiri taluk, in the Kelamangalam firka of the Hosúr taluk, in the Palkode and Pennagaram firkas of the Dharmapuri taluk, in the Omalur, Mecheri, Salem and Rásipur firkas of the Salem taluk, and in the Shendamangalam and Kabilakurchi firkas of the Námakal taluk, and against pattadars paying Rs. 25 and less in the Tiruchengód taluk (G.O., dated 17th December 1891, No. 1204, communicated in Bbard's Proceedings, dated 19th December 1891, Mis. No. 7438, and Board's Proceedings, dated 25th June 1892, No. 462). The decrease of 106,973 processes is the net result of a decrease of 107,115 under demand notices and under notice of sale and of an increase of 143 under notices of distraint or attachment as shown in the subjoined abstract:—

Fasli.	Number of processes issued.				Number of defaulters whose property was actually sold.	Extent of land sold.	Amount realized by the sale of		
	Notice of demand.	Notice of distraint or attachment.	Notice of sale.	Total.			Real property.	Personal property.	Total.
1300	1,57,373	1,625	1,452	1,60,450	413	4,495	Rs. 18,363	Rs. 829	Rs. 19,192
1301	50,258	1,768	1,451	53,477	242	1,020	1,344	158	1,502

Looking into talukwar details the number of demand notices shows a decrease in all the taluks except Dharmapuri, Hosúr, Tirupatúr and Uttankarai where it shows an increase. In Dharmapuri and Hosúr the jamabandi was completed earlier than in other taluks which admitted of processes being issued in sufficient time within the year for the collection of the wet revenue; the area in which coercive processes were stayed in these taluks was also small; and a larger number of processes was issued during the year. In Tirupatúr and Uttankarai the order directing the stay of coercive processes against pattadars paying dry revenue was not in force.

In 48,490 or 96.49 of the cases in which demand notices were issued, the arrears were paid on the presentation of demands, and it was only in 1,768 or 3.51 per cent. of the cases that distraint or attachment notices had to be issued.

Sale notices had to be issued in 1,451 or 2.88 per cent. of the cases (against .95 in the preceding year). The number of these notices shows a falling off in all the taluks except Salem, Námakal and Tiruchengód where it has risen owing to severe measures taken to realize arrears from pattadars paying above Rs. 10 in Salem and Námakal and above Rs. 25 in Tiruchengód.

The following table gives talukwar particulars of the amount for which property was attached and the arrears for the recovery of which it was found necessary to sell the defaulters' property:—

Taluk.	Amount of arrears for which property was attached.	Amount of arrears for which property was sold.	Percentage of column 3 to column 2.
1	2	3	4
	Rs.	Rs.	
Salem	6,910	824	11.92
Atúr	361	182	50.42
Námakal	2,123	66	3.10
Tiruchengód	3,067	804	26.21
Dharmapuri	353	69	19.00
Krishnagiri	239	99	41.42
Hosúr	760	92	12.10
Tirupatúr	50	50	100.00
Uttankarai	2,169	771	35.54
Total	16,042	2,957	18.43

The number of defaulters whose property was sold was 243 against 413 in the previous year. The decrease is seen in all the taluks except Atúr in which there is an increase of 5 only.

Of the extent of lands sold, 440 acres or 43.13 per cent. against 33.73 per cent in the preceding year were purchased on behalf of Government for a nominal value of Rs. 11 and the remaining 580 acres by private individuals for Rs. 1,223. On the whole the extent to which coercion was resorted to during the year cannot be usefully compared with that in the preceding year owing to the stay of coercive processes as shown above on account of the season.

24. RECEIPTS FROM PROCESS FEES, &c.—Enclosure B to statement No. 8 shows the number of coercive processes served by the ordinary village agency and that served by the special paid establishment. 42,484 or 84.53 per cent. of the processes were served by the village agency against 97.81 per cent. in fasli 1300 and 95.56 in fasli 1299. Particulars of the processes served by the special paid establishment are given below with the receipts and charges under process fees:—

	Process issued.		Fees realized.		Charges incurred.	
	1300.	1301.	1300.	1301.	1300.	1301.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
(1) Salem	2,694	2,698	505	634	275	272
(2) Atūr	1,209	193	227	36	254	51
(3) Námakal	784	1,008	150	99	244	48
(4) Tiruchengód	308	237	131	73	114	81
(5) Dharmapuri	578	2,067	222	517	96	168
(6) Krishnagiri	554	599	85	107	72	76
(7) Hosūr	241	398	43	97	89	88
(8) Tirupatūr						
(9) Uttankarai	245	574	71	61	108	96
Total	6,613	7,774	1,434	1,624	1,252	880

It will be seen from the above statement that in Salem, Dharmapuri, Krishnagiri and Hosūr the number of processes and the amount of fees collected exhibit an increase compared with the previous year, while in Atūr and Tiruchengód the number of processes and the fees collected show a decrease. In Námakal and Uttankarai the number of processes exhibits an increase, while the amount of fees collected shows a decrease. This is probably due to the fact that the arrears were collected before the service of processes, which were, however, brought to account.

25. LANDS SOLD UNDER THE STANDING ORDERS.—Acres 245 assessed at Rs. 282 were sold for Rs. 405 under Standing Order No. 111, and acres 1.26 assessed at Rs. 1-4-0 were sold for Rs. 17 under Standing Order No. 32.

26. ADVANCES UNDER THE LAND IMPROVEMENT LOANS ACT.—The balance at the beginning of the year was Rs. 61,911. Adding to this Rs. 1,42,173 advanced during the year against Rs. 25,711 in the previous year, the total was Rs. 2,04,084, of which Rs. 12,100 were collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,91,984 which is made up of—

	RS.
(1) Overdue instalments	398
(2) Instalments not due	1,91,586

The interest amounted to Rs. 4,564 including Rs. 20, being the balance at the beginning of the fasli, of which Rs. 4,169 were collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 395 which has since been collected.

27. ADVANCES UNDER THE AGRICULTURISTS' LOANS ACT.—The balance at the beginning of the year was Rs. 12,870. Adding to this Rs. 8,854 advanced during the year against Rs. 7,590 in the previous year, the total was Rs. 21,724, of which Rs. 8,419 were collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 13,305 which is made up of—

	RS.
(1) Instalments overdue	3,363
(2) Instalments not due	9,942

The interest including the balance of Rs. 18 at the beginning of the year amounted to Rs. 842, of which Rs. 774 were collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 68.

28. COSTS IN CIVIL SUITS.—The amount of costs awarded to Government including the balance of Rs. 490-2-6 at the beginning of the year was Rs. 1,743-7-4, of which Rs. 150-2-5 were collected within the year, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,593-4-11. Of this, Rs. 2-14-0 are now recommended for remission and steps are being taken to recover the remaining sum of Rs. 1,590-6-11.

29. LANDS ACQUIRED BY PUBLIC SERVANTS.—No lands were acquired by public servants during the year.

30. RUINED TANKS.—No tank was made over during the year for private enterprise.

31. INTEREST ON ARREARS OF LAND REVENUE.—The total demand, current and arrears, amounted to Rs. 13,908, of which Rs. 1,513 were collected and Rs. 165 remitted, leaving a balance of Rs. 12,230. Of this amount, Rs. 10,890 are due on the arrears of peshkash outstanding on the Tholur and Shendamangalam mittas in the Námakal taluk, the Singalandapuram mitta in the Salem taluk, and the Puthur and Minnampalli mittas in the Tiruchengód taluk. Sub-division accounts for the sale of portions of these mittas are under preparation. Rupees 301 are due on the Nammandahalli and Royakotta mittas in the Krishnagiri taluk under the management of the Court of Wards, and Rs. 77 are due on the Kadattur mitta in the Uttankarai taluk, for the recovery of which processes have been issued. The remaining Rs. 1,002 are due on the arrears outstanding on shrotriem and ryotwar villages, for the recovery of which steps have been taken.

32. SUB-DIVISION OF QUIT-RENT.—No application was received.

33. INSPECTION OF BOUNDARY AND FIELD MARKS.—The statement showing the number of demarcation stones planted during the survey and settlement, the number found to be missing and the number replaced has not been received from the marginally-noted taluks in spite of repeated reminders. The consolidated return for the district will be submitted at a very early date.

34. EXAMINATION OF VILLAGE AND TALUK ACCOUNTS.—The village accounts were subjected to the most searching scrutiny at the jamabandi. The results of the examination were on the whole satisfactory. Copies of my remarks and of the reports of the Divisional officers with my orders thereon are submitted.

35. APPLICATION FOR TRANSFER OF PATTAS MADE TO REGISTRATION OFFICERS.—The number of applications for transfer of pattas received through the Registration officers and pending at the beginning of the year was 151 and that received during the year was 3,422, making a total of 3,573. Of these, 3,282 were disposed of, leaving 291 or 8.14 per cent. pending disposal at the end of the year against 151 in the previous year. All the pending cases are reported to have since been disposed of.

The number of applications received through the Registration officers is shown below compared with that presented direct to the Revenue officers:—

	Number of cases pending at the beginning of the year.	Received during the year.	Total.	Number disposed of.	Pending at the close of the year.
Applications presented through Registration Department	151	3,422	3,573	3,282	291
Applications presented directly to Revenue officers	32	3,636	3,668	3,576	92

The total number of applications received through the Registration officers during the year was 236 more than in the previous year. The disposals also show an increase of 94. Compared with the number of applications presented direct to the Revenue officers, the number of applications received through the Registration Department shows only a slight decrease.

36. VERNACULAR CORRESPONDENCE IN THE ASSISTANT AND HEAD ASSISTANT COLLECTOR'S OFFICE.—No Assistant Collector served in the district during the year under report. The Head Assistant Collector, Mr. Levy, did the vernacular work according to the instructions laid down in paragraph 2 of Board's Proceedings, dated 13th November 1886, No. 2498.

I regret the delay in the submission of the report which was due to delay in the receipt of the taluk accounts, those from the Tirupatūr taluk reaching this office only on the 3rd instant. The reconciliation of the demand, collection and balance accounts by the Treasury Deputy Collector, which was completed only on the 13th instant, also contributed to the delay.

SALEM,
19th January 1893.

(Signed) G. STOKES,
Collector.

SETTLEMENT REPORT

OF

SOUTH CANARA.

I HAVE the honour to submit my report on the settlement of land revenue for fasli 1301 (1891-92) together with the prescribed statements.*

* Enclosure No. 22 sent in a separate cover.

2. (1) SEASON AND RAINFALL and (2) CONDITION AND OUTTURN OF CROPS.—The following extract from the administration report of this district for 1891-92 describes the season and rainfall and the condition and outturn of crops (*vide* para. 1 of the report in Board's Proceedings, dated 5th July 1892, No. 481, Revenue Settlement, &c.):—

“ This was the second year in which the district suffered from a scanty rainfall, the total quantity registered (116·17 inches) for the year having fallen short of that recorded in the year previous (132·42 inches), which was itself in this respect an indifferent season, by 16·25 inches and of the average fall of the previous five years (144·88 inches) by 28·71 inches as will be seen from the table given below. The season, therefore, showed the same features here as in the rest of the Presidency. As usual, however, the effects of the deficiency were comparatively small and were less marked than in the previous year when the larger fall was more than discounted by its irregularity. The deficiency in August, September and October in that year, as compared with the year under report, is noticeable. During the period of the cultivation of the *genl* or first rice crop in this year, indeed the regularity and steadiness of the rain that fell, deficient though it was in total quantity, was extremely favorable and the result was a bumper crop. The deficiency of moisture, however, at the end of the period and the insufficient rainfall during the period of cultivation of the second or *suggi* crop (November to March) made the latter a failure, and, except on the lowest lying lands, there was a very small return. The *kolke* or third crop promised to be a complete failure owing to the scanty supply in wells, &c., but was saved by the unusually early and extraordinarily copious rainfall of April and May in the current year.”

	Average of five years ending 1890-91.	1890-91.	1891-92.	Difference between columns 3 and 4.
1	2	3	4	5
<i>South-west Monsoon.</i>				
	INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.
April	1·43	2·31	0·91	— 1·40
May	5·02	4·37	1·29	— 3·08
June	47·68	37·13	31·71	— 5·42
July	43·32	52·65	41·89	— 10·76
August	23·24	20·70	19·27	— 1·43
September	9·24	5·66	8·90	+ 3·24
Total	129·93	122·82	103·97	— 18·85
<i>North-east Monsoon.</i>				
October	10·84	6·49	10·13	+ 3·64
November	3·42	2·49	2·06	— 0·43
December	0·48	0·29	..	— 0·29
January	0·04	..	..	..
February	0·03	0·14	..	— 0·14
March	0·14	0·19	0·01	— 0·18
Total	14·95	9·60	12·20	+ 2·60
Grand Total	144·88	132·42	116·17	— 16·25

3. PRICES.—The following abstract gives the average prices of the principal food-grains and horse-gram as compared with those of the previous year and the average of the five years next preceding fasli 1301 :—

Grains.	Average price for five years ending fasli 1300.	Fasli 1300.	Fasli 1301.	Increase or decrease as compared with the average.	Increase or decrease as compared with fasli 1300.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Paddy, 1st sort, per garce	172	182	207	+ 35	+ 25
" 2nd " "	162	173	192	+ 30	+ 19
Rice, 1st sort "	367	389	442	+ 75	+ 53
" 2nd " "	336	357	406	+ 70	+ 49
Ragi, per garce	201	211	261	+ 60	+ 50
Horse-gram, per garce	284	336	343	+ 59	+ 7

The prices, it will be observed, were higher than those of the same grains in the previous year and the rise was due, as regards paddy and rice, partly to insufficiency of produce owing to the failure of the second crop, but principally to larger exportation* to other parts of India where scarcity was prevailing. In the case of ragi and horse-gram, which are partly locally grown but largely imported from outside the district for consumption, prices rose with the larger demand for them to make up for deficiency in rice, the principal food-grain of all classes in the district.

4. AVERAGE RATES OF WAGES OF AGRICULTURAL LABOUR.—The following table exhibits the average rates of wages of agricultural labour during the period of five years ending fasli 1301, for which period only the rates of wages were, with any degree of accuracy, ascertainable for all the taluks :—

Fasli.	Vicinity of towns per diem.		In rural parts per diem.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1301	A. P. 3 11	A. P. 2 10	A. P. 3 4	A. P. 2 6
1300	3 7	2 5	3 1	2 5
1299	3 6	2 7	3 1	2 4
1298	3 3	2 5	2 10	2 1
1297	3 2	2 4	2 9	2 1

Wages of agricultural labour are most usually paid in kind and it is only in the vicinity of large towns that payments are occasionally made in cash for piecework. The table will show that the rates of wages have not materially increased, though they have steadily been increasing. The increase is only apparent in those cases in which grain wages are given and represents the increase in the market value of the grain. In other cases the increase is due to the increase in the demand for labour owing to a variety of causes, chief among them being the establishment of manufacturing in the larger towns and the existence of plantations of various kinds in the provinces bordering on Canara. The local coffee, tile, &c., industries of the towns draw away large number of laborers of both sexes from the environs of towns, while the facilities afforded by development of the road-system in the district and the growing sense of security, with which laborers find they can leave their homes almost unguarded, have given a stimulus to enterprise by way of temporary emigration, and this diversion of labour which would otherwise have been available for agriculture has materially led to the increase in the rate of wages above noticed. It is true that the rate of increase is small, but it would have been greater if the

increase in population had not made large numbers of laborers available and had not thus operated to counterbalance to a certain degree the effect of the diversion of labour.

5. (4) PERMANENTLY-SETTLED ESTATES and (5) WHOLE INAM VILLAGES.—No permanently-settled estates and no whole inam villages exist in the district.

6. RYOTWAR SETTLEMENT—(a) Villages.—The number of villages continued the same as in the previous fasli, viz., 1,284.

(b) Pattas.—The number of pattas rose to 45,146 against 44,926 in the preceding fasli and the increase of 220 is explained below :—

(1) Pattas issued in fasli 1301 for new wargs (holdings)	212
(2) Do do for banjar (waste) wargs (holdings) taken up for cultivation	38
Total	250
Deduct—	
Pattas of wargs transferred to banjar (waste) during the year	30
Balance	220

7. OCCUPATION AND CHANGES THEREIN.—The survey of the district is not yet completed, but a rough estimate of the area of the holdings is 411,516 acres against 410,670 acres in fasli 1300, the increase of 846 acres representing the extent of holdings newly occupied on patta for cultivation in the fasli. The assessment of the holdings amounted to Rs. 13,83,543 against Rs. 13,81,500 in fasli 1300, the incidence of the assessment per acre being almost the same in both the faslis, viz., Rs. 3-5-10 in fasli 1301 against Rs. 3-5-9 in fasli 1300.

8. The following statement compares the deductions from, and additions to, the assessments made at the settlement of fasli 1301 with those made in fasli 1300 :—

Item.	Fasli 1300. RS.	Fasli 1301. RS.
Assessment on ryots' holdings at the beginning of the fasli 1301	13,79,340	13,81,500
<i>Deduct.</i>		
(1) Assessment on lands resigned by holders	168	243
(2) Assessment on lands bought in by Government for want of bidders at sale for arrears of revenue	82	22
(3) Assessment on lands sold for arrears of revenue and purchased by private individuals (<i>vide</i> item 7 <i>infra</i>)	78	91
(4) Assessment on lands taken up for public purposes.	39	7
Total	367	363
Remainder	13,78,973	13,81,137
<i>Add.</i>		
(5) Assessment on lands (including banjar) taken up on darkhast	2,443	2,238
(6) Assessment reimposed on certain lands under the beriz deduction system	2	76
(7) Assessment on lands purchased by private individuals at revenue sales (<i>vide</i> item 3 <i>supra</i>)	78	91

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Item.	Fasli 1300. RS.	Fasli 1301. RS.
(8) Assessment formerly assigned to two religious institutions in lieu of tasdik and now re-imposed, the institutions having been allowed to go to ruin for more than 12 years—vide items Nos. 1 and 2 in paragraph 35 <i>infra</i>	4	1
Total ..	2,527	2,406
Grand Total ..	13,81,500	13,83,543

9. ACTUAL CULTIVATION AND WASTE CHARGED AND REMITTED.—It is not possible to give the exact extent of actual cultivation, &c., on account of the unsurveyed condition of the district, and the particulars as regards assessment only are therefore compared below with those of the preceding year :—

	Fasli 1300.	Fasli 1301.	Increase.	Decrease.
Assessment of the holdings	RS. 13,81,500	RS. 13,83,543	RS. 2,043	RS. ..
<i>Deduct—</i>				
Waste remitted	6,584	6,858	274	..
Temporary remissions as per statement No. 4	1,35,345	1,35,416	71	..
Total ..	1,41,929	1,42,274	345	..
Remaining beriz	12,39,571	12,41,269	1,698	..
<i>Add—</i>				
Miscellaneous items as per statement No. 5	45,592	54,833	9,241	..
Land cess	1,09,231	1,31,239	22,008	..
Village cess	43,976	44,036	60	..
Total ..	14,38,370	14,71,377	33,007	..

The increase of Rs. 1,698 under ryotwar revenue, as compared with the previous year, is chiefly due to new cultivation, and the increase under "miscellaneous" is the net result of increases and decreases under certain items, the increases being due chiefly to (1) revenue derived from sale-proceeds of Amindivi coir (Rs. 7,794) and (2) recoveries on account of law charges (Rs. 3,608), while the increase under land cess is the result of the enhancement of the rate of land cess from As. 1-3 to As. 1-6 per rupee of assessment—vide G.O., dated 18th March 1892, No. 667, L. and M.

10. WATER-RATE—TIRWAJASTI AND FASALJASTI.—There are no Government irrigation works in the district.

11. REMISSIONS—(a) *Permanent*.—The permanent remissions amounted to Rupees 1,74,792 against Rs. 1,74,862 in fasli 1300 as shown below :—

Remissions at the close of fasli 1300	RS. 1,74,862
<i>Add—</i>	
Assessment on lands taken up for public purposes	7
Total ..	1,74,869
<i>Deduct—</i>	RS.
Assessment re-imposed under the beriz deduction system. 76	
Do. do. on land owing to ruin of two temples to which it had been assigned	1
	77
Remainder ..	1,74,792

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12. (b) *Fixed, including items allowed from entire beriz of villages*.—The remissions under this head amounted to Rs. 1,31,979 as follows, resulting in an increase of Rs. 74 as compared with the figure (Rs. 1,31,905) for fasli 1300 :—

Remissions at the close of the fasli 1300	RS. 1,31,905
<i>Add—</i>	
(1) Assessment granted as a cowle remission on certain lands newly taken up for cultivation	RS. 13
(2) Assessment found to be excessive on a certain warg ..	6
(3) Do. allowed to be paid as tasdik in lieu of assessment re-imposed under the beriz deduction system	74
	93
Total ..	1,31,998

<i>Deduct—</i>	
(1) Assessment re-imposed on a waste salt-pan taken up for rice cultivation	9
(2) Assessment re-imposed on a certain warg which was found capable of bearing it	2
(3) Amount of tasdik resumed out of the amount made payable under the beriz deduction system—vide items Nos. 3 and 4 in paragraph 35 <i>infra</i>	8
	19

Remainder .. 1,31,979

Increase .. 74

13. (c) *Occasional*.—The amount of occasional remissions was Rs. 3,437 against Rs. 3,440. The decrease of Rs. 3 is accounted for as follows :—

Remission at the close of fasli 1300	RS. 3,440
<i>Add—</i>	
Assessment of portions of wargs wasted away by sea and river	7
Total ..	3,447

<i>Deduct—</i>	
Assessment re-imposed on certain wargs found to be capable of bearing it	10

Remainder .. 3,437

14. MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE.—The miscellaneous revenue amounted to Rupees 54,833 against Rs. 45,592 in the previous year, the increase of Rs. 9,241 being the net result of an increase of Rs. 12,543 under ten of the items and of a decrease of Rs. 3,302 under other items composing the demand under this head.

15. The following are the principal items of increase :—

(a) *Revenue derived from Coir, the produce of Amindivi Islands*.—The increase of Rs. 7,794 is attributable to the larger quantity of coir sold and the higher rate of price it fetched during the year as shown below :—

Fasli.	Quantity sold in candies.	Rate.	Amount realised.
1	2	3	4
1300	765	RS. A. P. 38 1 7	RS. A. P. 29,150 0 0
1301	815	45 5 3	36,944 0 0
Increase ..	50	7 3 8	7,794 0 0

(b) *Recoveries on account of Law charges*—Rs. 3,608.—The item consists of the mesne profits and costs awarded in an escheat case. There was no collection under this head in the previous year.

(c) *Revenue process service fees*.—The increase of Rs. 400 under this head is the result of the disposal of a large number of kudtala and darkhast cases during the year.

16. The important items of decrease are—

(a) *Savings and Refunds under Salaries, &c.*—decrease Rs. 2,003.—This is accounted for by the fact that there were no refunds of the kind as there were in the preceding year.

(b) *Commission on private estates under Government management*.—The decrease, Rs. 746, as compared with the last year, is chiefly due to the absence of arrear collection during the year and to the making over of one of the two estates under management, viz., the Brahmavar Sarvothama Rao's estate to its proprietor at the close of the year 1891.

(c) *Land cultivated but not included in the jamabandi*.—The decrease of Rs. 372 is attributable to the prompt disposal of darkhast cases and issue of pattas at the settlement for lands thus dealt with.

17. DEMAND, COLLECTION AND BALANCE—CURRENT.—The following statement compares the demand, collection and balance of the current ryotwar and miscellaneous revenue with those of the previous fasli. It is to be observed that the collection within the fasli amounted to 99·83 per cent. of the demand against 99·75 per cent. in fasli 1300—

Fasli.	Current demand.	Collections within the fasli.	Balance.	Subsequent collections up to 31st August 1892.	Balance.
1300	RS. 12,85,163	RS. 12,82,038	RS. 3,125	RS. 2,559	RS. 566
1301	12,96,100	12,93,983	2,117	1,205	912

18. DEMAND, COLLECTION AND BALANCE—ARREARS.—The arrear demand at the beginning of the year amounted to Rs. 3,276, of which Rs. 3,082 were collected and Rs. 155 were remitted, leaving a balance of Rs. 39 at the close of the fasli, and this amount having been reported to be irrecoverable has been sanctioned to be written off the accounts in G.O., dated 1st August 1892, No. 773, communicated in Board's Proceedings, No. 423, dated 12th August 1892 (Land Revenue).

19. The following abstract compares the details for fasli 1301 with those of fasli 1300 :—

Fasli.	Arrears at the beginning of the fasli.	Collections within the fasli.	Remissions.	Balance at the end of the fasli.	Subsequent collections and remissions up to 31st August 1892.	Balance.
1300	RS. 4,611	RS. 4,380	RS. 131	RS. 100	RS. ..	RS. 100
1301	3,276	3,082	155	39	9	* 30

* This balance has been written off in September 1892.

The percentage of the collections was 94·07 against 94·99 in the preceding year.

20. COERCIVE PROCESSES AND SALES FOR ARREARS OF REVENUE.—The following statement exhibits the particulars of sales for arrears of revenue :—

Fasli.	Total number of processes of all descriptions served.	Number of defaulters whose property was sold.	Value of property sold.					
			Real property.		Personal property.		Total.	
			Amount of arrears.	Amount realized.	Amount of arrears.	Amount realized.	Amount of arrears.	Amount realized.
1300	..	13,505	RS. 252	RS. 261	RS. 1,763	RS. 1,248	RS. 2,015	RS. 1,509
1301	..	10,567	187	295	1,030	652	1,217	947

* This is the revised figure reported to the Board in this office letter, No. 1701, dated 4th May 1892, paragraph 5.

The table will show that coercion was not resorted to to the extent it had been in fasli 1300 for the realization of the revenue; the initial processes themselves were 22 per cent. less; there was a decrease of 22 per cent. in the number of defaulters whose property had actually to be sold and a decrease of about 40 per cent. in the arrears involved in the sales, and, lastly, the arrears in respect of which *real* property had to be sold were only Rs. 187 or 26 per cent. less than in fasli 1300. The above result is due mainly to the systematic review of taluk balance sheets in reviewing monthly the taluk demand, collection and balance statements in my office and to the great attention paid to this branch of their duties by all classes of revenue subordinates.

21. RECEIPTS FROM PROCESS FEES AND CHARGES AND THE EXTENT TO WHICH SPECIAL PAID ESTABLISHMENTS WERE UTILIZED FOR SERVING PROCESSES.—As the processes under Act II of 1864 were all served through the village establishment free of charge, there were no receipts or charges under this head.

22. LANDS SOLD UNDER BOARD'S STANDING ORDERS.—In the subjoined abstract are given the extent and other particulars of lands sold under Board's Standing Orders Nos. 30 and 110 compared with the figures of fasli 1300—

Fasli.	Extent in acres.	Assessment.	Amount for which sold.	Average price realized per acre.
1300	23	RS. 28	RS. 434	RS. 19
1301	16	51	156	10

23. ADVANCES UNDER THE LAND IMPROVEMENT AND AGRICULTURISTS' LOANS ACT.—There were 50 applications to be dealt with for loans aggregating Rs. 26,175 under the Land Improvement Loans Act, but there were none under the Agriculturists' Loans Act. Of the above said applications, one for a loan of Rs. 500 was pending at the beginning of fasli 1301 and the remaining 49 applications were those received during fasli 1301. Two of these applications were admitted and Rs. 900 granted on loan, 17 applications for loans aggregating Rs. 10,550 were rejected owing to the security offered being inadequate, and 3 applications for loans of Rs. 1,650 in the aggregate were withdrawn by the applicants before the close of the inquiry into them, and there remained 28 applications pending disposal at the end of the fasli for the loan in the aggregate of Rs. 13,075.

Increased attention has steadily been given to the subject of these loans by the superior revenue officers, and the above figures indicate that people are gradually evincing a greater desire than they used to do before to take advantage of the loan regulations.

24. COSTS IN CIVIL SUITS.—Including Rs. 983, the balance at the beginning of the fasli, the total demand under this head amounted to Rs. 1,840. Of this Rs. 1,068, including the whole of the balance of the previous fasli, were collected during the year and Rs. 10 were written off as irrecoverable, leaving a balance of Rs. 762 at the close of the fasli, which consists of the costs awarded in four cases during the year under report. In the case of Rs. 759 of this amount, execution proceedings instituted for

its recovery are pending. The remaining Rs. 3 are due by the plaintiff in Original Suit No. 282 of 1890 on the file of the Mangalore munsif, and no execution has been taken for its recovery, as an appeal preferred by the plaintiff against the original decree is pending disposal.

25. LANDS ACQUIRED BY PUBLIC SERVANTS.—Nineteen public servants are reported to have acquired lands bearing an aggregate assessment of Rs. 598-1-3, while 11 servants are stated to have alienated lands assessed at Rs. 403-12-4.

26. RUINED TANKS.—No Government irrigation works exist in this district.

27. INTEREST.—The following abstract gives the demand, collection and balance of interest for the last two faslies :—

Fasli.	Demand.	Collection.	Remission.	Balance.
1300	RS. 124	RS. 27	RS. 4	RS. 93
1301	106	12	4	90

Of the balance (Rs. 90) at the end of the fasli, Rs. 34 are reported to be irrecoverable and steps will be taken for writing off the sum. Orders have been issued for recovery of the balance of Rs. 56.

28. SUB-DIVISION OF QUIT-RENTS.—Nil.

29. INSPECTION OF BOUNDARY AND FIELD MARKS.—The demarcation by the Survey Department was confined during the year to the taluk of Kásaragód and parts of the Mangalore, Udipi and Coondapoor taluks. Though information as to the exact number of stones planted is not just now available, yet it appears that of the planted stones 5 in Mangalore and 21 in Kásaragód were either displaced, removed or damaged. One of the stones in Mangalore was found broken, and the Survey Department have been written to on the subject. One stone was found stolen; another was found removed and planted elsewhere, and the matter is under enquiry; two more stones, which were found displaced by the action of water, have been replanted. In Kásaragód, 9 stones were found displaced by floods, of which one has been replanted and the replanting of the remaining 8 has been ordered. Enquiry is afoot regarding 3 stones, and while the offenders were prosecuted and punished in respect of 6 stones, which have been since replanted, the accused in respect of 3 more stones were acquitted at trial and arrangements have been made for replanting the stones.

30. EXAMINATION OF VILLAGE AND TALUK ACCOUNTS.—The notes of examination of village and taluk accounts made by me and my Divisional officers at the time of the last jamabandi and submitted * herewith will show that due attention has been devoted to this branch of the work by jamabandi officers during the current year. I have examined also the accounts of 31 villages of the Udipi taluk settled for fasli 1301 by the Head-quarters Deputy Collector, and I beg to enclose notes of the result of the examination.

* Will follow.

31. APPLICATIONS FOR TRANSFER OF REVENUE REGISTRY.—The following statement compares the number of applications received and disposed of during the year under the two heads, viz., those presented to Registration officers and those to Revenue officers direct :—

	Number of cases pending at the beginning of fasli 1301.	Number of cases received during fasli 1301.	Total.	Number of cases disposed of during fasli 1301.	NUMBER OF CASES PENDING AT THE CLOSE OF THE YEAR.	
					Out of those received before fasli 1301.	Out of those received in fasli 1301.
Applications received through Registration department	81	829	910	844	1	65
Applications received direct by Revenue officers	279	2,067	2,346	2,115	19	212
Total	360	2,896	3,256	2,959	20	277

As compared with the preceding year, there was an increase of 330 in the number of cases received, and an increase of 227 in the number of cases disposed of, during the year. The number of applications pending at the close of the fasli also fell from 360 to 297, twenty of which were received during the last quarter of the fasli. In 88 of the cases disposed of, the Board's Standing Order, No. 20, was put in force. Cases of undisputed succession dealt with have been excluded from the figures given above.

32. VERNACULAR CORRESPONDENCE IN THE ASSISTANT AND HEAD ASSISTANT COLLECTORS' OFFICES.—Both Mr. Slight, the Acting Head Assistant Collector, and Mr. Graham, the Assistant Collector (though the latter was not in independent charge of a division), report that the vernacular work of their offices was got through without the preparation beforehand of any abstracts in English.

33. The following points are noticed in reference to Board's Proceedings, No. 810, of 18th November 1889 :—

(a) *Adjustment of Differences between Village and Taluk Accounts.*—The differences which existed between the village and taluk accounts up to fasli 1300 were adjusted as reported in this office letter, No. 435, dated 7th November 1891. The subsequent sets of accounts are reported to have showed no differences when compared with each other.

(b) *Explanation for Variations in the Demand on account of Cesses.*—The large increase* in the demand on account of land cess is chiefly due to the levy of the cess at the enhanced rate of As. 1-6 per rupee of assessment as stated in para. 9 *supra*. Lands newly taken up for cultivation during the year also contributed to the increase both under land and village cesses.

(c) *Reconciliation of Demand, Collection and Balance Statement with Treasury Figures.*—The prescribed statements explaining the variations in question are submitted with this.

The statements prescribed in Board's Proceedings of 1st May 1889, No. 300, regarding credits of cesses, are also enclosed, as directed in Board's Proceedings (Land Revenue), dated 6th February 1890, No. 74, para. 9.

The rules prescribed in Board's Proceedings, No. 279, dated 15th April 1889, Land Revenue, as to the mode of crediting of collections to Land Revenue and cesses, were carefully attended to in the taluks and the proportionate credits were correctly made. There have been no cases of over or short credits.

34. CATTLE CENSUS.—The appended abstract shows the villages in which the accuracy of the returns was tested by Divisional officers, Tahsildars, Deputy Tahsildars and Revenue Inspectors :—

Taluks.	Number of villages tested by				Total.	Number of villages in the taluk.
	Collectors.	Divisional officers.	Tahsildars and Deputy Tahsildars.	Revenue Inspectors.		
Mangalore	13	7	30	162	205	307
Kásaragód	..	..	47	75	129	247
Uppinangadi	..	..	46	165	211	280
Udipi	..	12	90	117	219	260
Coondapoor	..	4	29	119	152	190
Total	13	23	242	638	916	1,284

From the above it will be seen that due attention was paid to the work of testing the accuracy of the enumeration during the year, and I am assured that the enumeration was fairly correct throughout.

35. LAPSE OF PAGODA ALLOWANCES.—The assignments of Land Revenue made to religious institutions which were resumed during the fasli under para. 2 of Board's Standing Order, No. 117, amounted to Rs. 9-14-4 as detailed below :—

	RS.	A.	P.
(1) Kaduhole, Mathada Gopal Kristna Dev., No. 792 in the inam register of Udipi taluk—assignment including 10 per cent. allowance	0	10	6
(2) Mathada Gopalkristna Dev., No. 793 of the inam register of Udipi taluk—assignment including 10 per cent. allowance.	0	7	0
Total	1	1	6
3. Kinna Mulki Vishnumurti Dev., No. 124 of the inam register of Udipi taluk—amount made payable under beriz deduction system without 10 per cent. allowance	4	12	10
4. Nadu Angadi Padmarati Basti, No. 81 of the inam register of Uppinangadi taluk—amount made payable under beriz deduction system without 10 per cent. allowance	4	0	0
Total	8	12	10
Grand Total	9	14	4

COONDAPOOR,
12th October 1892.

(Signed) V. A. BRODIE,
Acting Collector.

SETTLEMENT REPORT

OF

MALABAR.

I HAVE the honour to report on the settlement of land revenue for fasli 1301 and to submit the prescribed statements as per enclosed list.

2. SEASON AND RAINFALL.—As compared with the preceding year, the season was not so unfavorable, but the rainfall was untimely in some parts of the district. The average rainfall registered in the official year was 101.15 inches against 91.42 in the previous year. The heaviest rainfall was at Vayitri, where 157.97 inches were registered, while at Palghat only 72.92 inches were registered.

3. CONDITION AND OUTTURN OF CROPS.—The outturn of crops was generally fair. In Chirakal taluk the second crop did not thrive well owing to untimely rain, and in Kottayam taluk it was partially destroyed owing to excessive rain. In Calicut taluk the second crop suffered to a certain extent from insufficient rain in September. The outturn of the second crop in Ernad was poor owing to want of rain both in the sowing and maturing seasons. This loss, however, was more than compensated by the outturn of the first crop, which was above the average. In the other taluks both the crops were generally fair.

4. PRICES.—There was a general rise in the prices of all food-grains. A comparative abstract of the prices of the principal grains per garce is appended :—

PRICE per garce.

Grains.	In fasli 1296.	In fasli 1297.	In fasli 1298.	In fasli 1299.	In fasli 1300.	Average for the past five years.	In fasli 1301.	Increase or decrease as compared with the average.	Increase or decrease as compared with the previous year.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Paddy, first sort, per garce	175	147	159	176	191	170	199	+ 29	+ 8
2. Do. second sort	160	134	144	160	177	155	179	+ 24	+ 2
3. Raggi	200	147	166	172	194	176	257	+ 81	+ 63
4. Horse-gram	234	209	213	283	294	247	304	+ 57	+ 10

It will be observed that as compared with the average for the past five years the price of paddy, first sort, rose by Rs. 29 or 17 per cent., raggi by Rs. 81 or 46 per cent. and horse-gram by Rs. 57 or 23 per cent. These increases are not due to local causes but are attributable to the high prices prevailing at the sources of supply in different parts of India.

5. REVENUE DUE FROM PERMANENTLY-SETTLED ESTATES.—The only estate so called in the district in the Ali Rajah's estate comprising the Karar territory in Cannanore and the islands attached to it. The arrears of peshkash outstanding at the beginning of the fasli was Rs. 35,185-10-0, and with the demand for fasli 1301 of Rs. 15,000-0-11, the total amount payable by the Rajah amounted to Rupees 50,185-10-11. Of this amount, only Rs. 4,182-13-4 was collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 46,002-13-7. This balance stands distributed as follows, and will be recovered when funds become available :—

Faslis.	Amount.
	RS. A. P.
1296	7,813 15 5
1297	15,000 0 11
1298	8,936 10 10
1300	3,434 14 10
1301	10,817 3 7
Total *	46,002 13 7

6. **WHOLE INAM VILLAGES.**—There are none in the district, but there are, however, a few minor inams set apart for religious and charitable purposes in the taluks of Ernád, Walawanád, Ponáni and Wynaad.

7. **RYOTWAR SETTLEMENT.**—The jamabandi of the Wynaad taluk, where the full increment of the revenue as per the new settlement was charged during the fasli, was conducted by the Collector (Mr. Dumergue). As the jamabandi of the Kurumbanád taluk has not been conducted by the Collector during the preceding five years, I intend doing this and the Ponáni taluk in the current fasli. The other taluks were settled by the divisional officers on the old lines.

(b) **NUMBER OF PATTAS ISSUED.**—During the year under report 11,962 fresh pattas were issued; of these 7,190 were in Wynaad, the number of old pattas modified by additional entries amounting to 8,478. In the case of 188,010 old pattas no alterations were made. The total number of pattas for the fasli was thus 208,451 against 204,121 in the previous year.

(c) **HOLDINGS AND CHANGES THEREIN.**—The subjoined statement compares the ryots' holdings for the past two faslis. The total holdings for the fasli under report exhibit a net increase of 20,881 acres with an assessment of Rs. 18,994. The area shown against "Land resigned" under "Deduct" represents chiefly the extent of lands cultivated with *Ponam modan* and other fugitive crops in the previous fasli but left uncultivated during the fasli under report. The extent of such lands cultivated during the year is exhibited against item 1 under "Add":—

Items.	Dry.		Wet.		Total.	
	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.
	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.
Ryots' holdings at the beginning of the fasli	486,937	6,96,300	416,309	12,20,483	903,246	19,16,783
Deduct—						
1. Lands resigned	82,303	58,902	1,867	3,187	84,170	62,089
2. Lands sold for arrears of revenue and bought in by private individuals	25	79	92	131	117	210
3. Lands sold for arrears of revenue and bought in by Government	..	3	2	7	2	10
4. Lands sold by order of Courts	63	111	44	124	107	235
5. Transferred by private contract or gift	2,755	5,428	5,962	14,331	8,717	19,759
6. Transferred from wet to dry and <i>vice versa</i>	20	66	35	59	55	125
7. Taken up for public purposes	7	3	19	80	26	83
8. Washed away by sea	1	5	..	..	1	5
9. Transferred to Cochin State	..	..	1	6	1	6
Total ..	85,174	64,597	8,022	17,925	93,196	82,622
Remainder ..	401,763	6,31,703	408,287	12,02,588	810,050	18,34,261
Add—						
1. Lands taken up	102,961	77,224	2,115	3,910	105,076	81,134
2. Lands purchased by private individuals at revenue sales	25	79	92	131	117	210
3. Lands purchased at Court-sales	63	111	44	124	107	235
4. Lands transferred by private contract	2,755	5,428	5,962	14,331	8,717	19,759
5. Transferred from wet to dry and <i>vice versa</i>	35	59	20	66	55	125
6. Excess found in remeasurement	5	53	..	..	5	53
Total ..	105,844	82,954	8,233	18,562	114,077	1,01,516
Total, Holdings ..	507,607	7,14,657	416,520	12,21,120	924,127	19,35,777
Increase ..	..	..	..	..	20,881	18,994

8. **WASTE REMITTED AND WASTE CHARGED.**—The particulars of waste remitted during the fasli as compared with the previous year are exhibited below:—

	In fasli 1300.		In fasli 1301.	
	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.
1. Ponáni	ACS. 319	RS. 464	ACS. 207	RS. 278
2. Calicut	172	389	126	331
3. Wynaad	241	362	240	361
Total ..	732	1,215	573	970

The remission in Ponáni was allowed as usual on the Punjakole and other lands left waste either owing to the excess or deficiency of water. As in the previous year remission in the Calicut taluk was granted on lands bordering on the Conolly canal rendered uncultivable owing to the influx of salt water, and the amount shown against Wynaad was remitted on account of certain lands in Muppainad amsam assigned for ponam or temporary cultivation under clause 15-A of the settlement rules, the assessment being charged only on the portion actually cultivated during the year. The extent of waste charged during the year amounted to 71,902 acres, with an assessment of Rs. 16,088 against 63,303 acres and Rs. 12,725 in the previous year.

9. **ACTUAL CULTIVATION.**—The figures relating to actual cultivation for the past two faslis are exhibited below:—

Faslis.	Dry.		Wet.		Total.	
	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.
	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.
1300	431,596	6,89,546	407,615	12,13,297	902,514	19,15,568
1301	445,653	7,06,771	405,999	12,11,948	923,554	19,34,807

As remarked in previous reports, these figures are merely conjectural, as no village accounts of cultivation are maintained in the district, except in Wynaad.

10. **WATER-RATES.**—No water-rate is charged in this district.

11. **OTHER REMISSIONS.**—Particulars of other remissions granted during the year under report are given in statement No. 4. The total amount of remissions was Rs. 1,634 against Rs. 17,384 in the previous year. The decrease is due to no increment remission having been granted in consequence of the introduction of the new settlement in Wynaad in the year under report. A sum of Rs. 927 was remitted in Wynaad on account of lands newly planted with coffee and cinchona under para. 8 of G.O., No. 611, Revenue, dated 22nd July 1886. Rupees 11, being the assessment on certain lands in Kóttayam taluk now in the possession of Government were remitted, as the owner died without leaving any heirs. Rupees 267, being the janmabhogam on certain escheat lands in Pálghat and Ponáni, were remitted owing to the payment of the full janmam value in some cases and to the imposition of quit-rent in place of janmabhogam in other cases under G.O., dated 4th April 1886, No. 264. The remaining items call for no remarks.

12. **NET RYOTWAR DEMAND.**—Deducting remissions, the net ryotwar demand for the fasli was Rs. 19,33,173 against Rs. 18,98,184 in the previous year, showing an increase of Rs. 34,989, which was distributed in almost all the taluks.

13. **MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE.**—The demand under this head amounted to Rupees 38,358 against Rs. 47,870 in the previous year. The decrease of Rs. 9,528 is due to the fact that in the previous year a sum of Rs. 18,620 was realized as Court costs in a single case in execution of the decree in S.A. No. 64 of 1889 on the file of the High Court. The particulars of miscellaneous revenue are detailed in statement No. 5.

(a) **REVENUE PROCESS FEES**—Rs. 778.—This sum was collected in the taluks of Ponáni and Wynaad, where alone process establishment is entertained for the collection of revenue.

(b) **PROHIBITORY ASSESSMENT**—Rs. 120.—This was charged in the taluks of Chirakal, Kóttayam and Ponáni, Rs. 5 in Chirakal and Rs. 19 in Kóttayam were charged by the Sub-Collector on certain Government lands in Cannanore and Telli-cherry towns occupied by private individuals for erecting shops without permission. In Ponáni Rs. 96 were charged on certain abandoned road sites and river accretions cultivated without permission.

(c) **SALE OF PRODUCE**—Rs. 58.—This represents the sale-proceeds of cocoanut, jack and mango trees in kutchari compounds of Tahsildars and Deputy Tahsildars.

(d) **SALE-PROCEEDS OF TREES**—Rs. 237.—This amount was realized by the sale of old and fallen trees in kutchari compounds and other Government lands under the Revenue Department.

(e) **EXCESS COLLECTIONS OVER THE DEMAND**—Rs. 5,494.—The bulk of this represents the surplus realized at sales for arrears of revenue. As instructed by the Board in its Proceedings, dated 12th July last, Mis. No. 5926, I have directed the Tahsildars to hold such amounts in revenue deposit instead of treating them as collections in excess of the demand.

14. **LAND REVENUE, RYOTWAR AND MISCELLANEOUS DEMAND**.—The total demand under Land Revenue and Miscellaneous amounted to Rs. 19,71,531, against Rs. 19,46,054 in the previous year, showing an increase of Rs. 25,477.

15. **CESSES**.—The demand under land-cess in ryotwar villages was Rs. 2,38,195 against Rs. 2,33,879 in the previous fasli. The village or 10 per cent. cess amounted to Rs. 91,368 against Rs. 91,244 in fasli 1300. The local cess on permanently-settled estates was Rs. 454 as in the previous year.

16. **TOTAL DEMAND, CURRENT AND ARREARS**.—Including the arrears at the beginning of the fasli, the total demand under Land Revenue and Cesses was as noted below :—

	Arrears.	Current.	Total.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
Land revenue from permanently-settled estates ..	35,186	15,000	50,186
Ryotwar and miscellaneous	66,505	19,71,531	20,38,036
Cesses in ryotwar villages	8,007	3,29,564	3,37,571
Do. in permanently-settled estates	..	454	454
Total ..	1,09,698	23,16,549	24,26,247

Of the arrear demand, a sum of Rs. 57,912 was collected within the fasli, and Rs. 6,375 were written off as irrecoverable, leaving a balance of Rs. 45,411 at the end of the fasli. Of this amount, Rs. 1,657 were collected up to 31st October last, leaving Rs. 43,754 uncollected on the 1st instant. Rs. 35,186 of this balance represent the arrears of peshkash due by Ali Rajah of Cannanore, and will be adjusted when funds become available—*vide* paragraph 5 *supra*. The remaining arrears of Rs. 8,568 are due in the following taluks on account of the faslis noted against each :—

	RS.	A.	P.
Wynaad (Fasli 1298)	168	5	1
Do. („ 1299)	169	14	0
Do. („ 1300)	8,076	1	8
Total ..	8,414	4	9
Ernád (Fasli 1300)	32	13	10
Pálghat („ 1300)	1	9	3
Ponáni („ 1300)	113	15	11
Cochin („ 1300)	5	1	0
Total ..	8,567	12	9

Of the arrears in Wynaad those of faslis 1298 and 1299 represent the janma-bhogam charged on certain lands, the Government janmam right to which is disputed. I am directing the Tahsildar to report the stage in which these disputes are at present. The arrears of fasli 1300 are covered by processes and can be realized only by sale of land, with the exception of a few lands which have already been sold and bought in by Government for want of bidders. The arrears in Ernád, Pálghat and Cochin are irrecoverable. Those relating to the two latter taluks have already been recommended to be written off, while the arrears in Ernád will be included in the statement for the current quarter. As the arrears in Ponáni represent the rent on Railway B class lands, and, as it is proposed to evict the tenants, no coercive measures have been taken.

Of the current demand of Rs. 23,16,549, a sum of Rs. 22,38,159 was collected within the fasli, and Rs. 34,161 up to 1st instant, leaving a balance of Rs. 44,229. Of this sum, Rs. 10,817 are due from the Ali Rajah, and the remainder, Rs. 33,412, from the following taluks :—

	RS.
Wynaad	33,262
Pálghat	16
Ponáni	129
Cochin	5
Total ..	33,412

Of the arrears in Wynaad, the Tahsildar reports that Rs. 10,500 are irrecoverable, and that the remainder is covered by processes. For the arrears in Pálghat land has been notified for sale. In Ponáni, the whole amount except Rs. 110, the rent on Railway B class lands above referred to is covered by processes. The arrears in Cochin are reported to be irrecoverable.

17. **COERCIVE PROCESSES**.—A comparative statement showing the extent of coercive measures adopted in the realization of revenue during the past five years is appended :—

Particulars.	For the whole district.				
	Fasli 1297.	Fasli 1298.	Fasli 1299.	Fasli 1300.	Fasli 1301.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Number of defaulters whose personal property was attached	No. 990	652	1,209	2,210	7,482
2. Amount of arrears for which personal property was attached	Rs. 13,449	12,899	19,892	31,704	76,565
3. Value of property distrained	Rs. 12,589	13,890	22,646	35,937	81,046
4. Number of defaulters whose real property was attached	No. 556	599	899	789	2,062
5. Amount of arrears for which real property was attached	Rs. 19,155	17,887	22,074	16,360	30,896
6. Extent of dry and wet lands attached ..	Acs. 1,020	20,141	6,457	3,947	6,865
7. Assessment on lands attached	Rs. 2,641	10,054	13,890	8,488	14,631
8. Number of defaulters whose personal property was sold	No. 135	93	179	203	384
9. Amount of arrears for which personal property was sold	Rs. 1,644	1,446	2,871	2,455	4,992
10. Amount realized by the sale of personal property	Rs. 1,673	1,909	2,999	2,774	5,377
11. Number of defaulters whose real property was sold	No. 102	44	329	366	730
12. Amount of arrears for which real property was sold	Rs. 4,488	1,678	10,983	5,219	8,510
13. Amount realized by the sale of real property	Rs. 10,505	4,103	8,625	3,829	15,104
14. Extent of land bought in by Government for want of bidders	Acs. 108	6	3,613	2,054	1,945
15. Assessment on land bought in by Government for want of bidders	Rs. 67	20	8,091	4,176	4,346
16. Extent of land bought by others at revenue sales	Acs. 264	40	756	271	795
17. Assessment on land bought by others at revenue sales	Rs. 274	85	1,644	550	1,695

Particulars.		For Wynaad Taluk alone.				
		Fasli 1297.	Fasli 1298.	Fasli 1299.	Fasli 1300.	Fasli 1301.
		7	8	9	10	11
1. Number of defaulters whose personal property was attached	No.	38	63	366	274	4,836
2. Amount of arrears for which personal property was attached	Rs.	484	1,185	7,048	4,734	46,788
3. Value of property distrained	Rs.	739	1,390	8,548	5,254	48,667
4. Number of defaulters whose real property was attached	No.	98	201	597	370	1,454
5. Amount of arrears for which real property was attached	Rs.	3,405	7,948	6,203	3,998	10,863
6. Extent of dry and wet lands attached	Acs.	376	18,976	4,610	2,588	4,560
7. Assessment on lands attached	Rs.	850	7,884	7,030	6,702	10,869
8. Number of defaulters whose personal property was sold	No.	11	8	41	8	91
9. Amount of arrears for which personal property was sold	Rs.	366	135	806	189	1,932
10. Amount realized by the sale of personal property	Rs.	324	186	921	206	1,847
11. Number of defaulters whose real property was sold	No.	50	11	289	345	659
12. Amount of arrears for which real property was sold	Rs.	851	66	3,507	3,898	4,368
13. Amount realized by the sale of real property	Rs.	1,014	83	1,623	873	2,569
14. Extent of land bought in by Government for want of bidders	Acs.	108	3	2,485	2,038	1,937
15. Assessment on lands bought in by Government for want of bidders	Rs.	67	5	3,300	4,168	4,337
16. Extent of land bought by others at revenue sales	Acs.	199	8	727	246	675
17. Assessment on land bought by others at revenue sales	Rs.	148	15	1,549	488	1,482

For convenience of reference the figures for the Wynaad taluk, where the bulk of the sales took place, have been shown separately. The number of demand notices issued during the year was 57,942 against 41,276 in the previous year. Personal property was placed under attachment in the case of 7,482 persons for arrears amounting to Rs. 76,565 against 2,210 defaulters, and an arrear of Rs. 31,704 in the preceding year. Of these property was actually sold in the case of 384 defaulters in respect of arrears of Rs. 4,992. The figures for the previous year were 203 defaulters and Rs. 2,455.

Real property was attached in the case of 2,062 persons in respect of Rs. 30,896. Property was actually brought to sale in the case of 730 persons, 659 of whom belong to Wynaad for Rs. 8,510. The corresponding figures for the previous year were 366 defaulters and Rs. 5,219. As compared with the previous year, the attachments and sales of both movable and immovable property in the year under report show a noticeable increase which is explained by the Tahsildars as follows:—

(1) As the kists for fasli 1300 were postponed till October 1891 owing to adverse season, the ryots did not willingly pay the dues of both faslis at almost the same time.

(2) The effects of the adverse season in the previous fasli continued to a certain extent in the year under report.

(3) Fall in the price of pepper.

The extent of lands purchased by Government for want of bidders was 1,945 acres, with an assessment of Rs. 4,346 against 2,054 acres, assessed at Rs. 4,176. All these lands, with the exception of 8 acres, are situated in the Wynaad taluk. The reasons why such large extents of lands have to be annually bought in by Government in Wynaad have been explained by my predecessor in this office letter No. 475-R, dated 2nd May 1892.

18. PROCESS FEES.—During the year under report 62,498 processes of all kinds were served by the village agency, and 3,488 by the special process service establishment. The total process service fees levied during the year amounted to Rs. 778, and the actual cost of the establishment was Rs. 362. Special establishment was entertained only in the taluk of Ponáni during the fasli. Though the establishment

in Wynaad was entertained only in the commencement of the current fasli, a sum of Rs. 17 was, as in the previous year, erroneously collected in Wynaad for processes served by the village agency before the orders of my predecessor directing the discontinuance of the practice had reached the village officials.

19. SALE OF LANDS UNDER STANDING ORDERS.—Eighty-nine acres of land bearing an assessment of Rs. 160 in Wynaad purchased by Government in previous years for want of bidders were sold during the year for Rs. 391 under Board's Standing Order No. 110 (revised edition).

20. ADVANCES UNDER THE LAND IMPROVEMENT AND AGRICULTURISTS' LOANS ACT.—Of the advance of Rs. 700 granted in the previous year in the Ernád taluk under the Land Improvement Act, a sum of Rs. 50 was repaid during the year under report, and interest amounting to Rs. 54-4-9 was also realized during the fasli. No fresh loans were granted in any of the taluks during the year.

21. CIVIL SUITS.—The arrears of costs in civil suits outstanding at the beginning of the fasli amounted to Rs. 1,627-15-7. A sum of Rs. 241-3-9 was awarded as costs to Government during the year under report. Of these, Rs. 931-7-0 were collected within the fasli, leaving a balance of Rs. 937-12-4. A sum of Rs. 171-9-2 has been since collected, and Rs. 185-12-0 are reported to be irrecoverable owing to the poverty of the parties concerned. This sum, as well as Rs. 31-8-0, being the costs awarded in A.S. No. 465 of 1889 on the file of the District Court, South Malabar, but reversed in appeal, are now recommended to be written off the accounts. Steps have been taken for the realization of the remaining balance.

22. LANDS ACQUIRED BY PUBLIC SERVANTS.—Lands measuring 198 acres were acquired by public servants during the year. A list showing the name and designation of the officers, the extent and situation of the lands, and the nature and value of the rights acquired, is appended:—

Name of officer.	Designation.	In which taluk property acquired.	Extent.	Nature of right.	Remarks.
1. M. K. Palni Velan.	Forester 1st Grade, Pálghat.	Pálghat taluk	ACS. CTS. 4 72	Mortgage for 12 years on payment of Rs. 708.	Was purchased by money obtained in a Kuri amounting to Rs. 800.
2. K. Padmanabha Menon.	Revenue Inspector, Chirákál taluk.	Pálghat taluk	35 0	Kanom and kuzhikanom for Rs. 2,000.	
3. P. Ramayyan.	Tahsildar, Kurumbranád.	Calicut	0 22	Kanom and kuzhikanom for Rs. 209.	Purchased for the use of his children attending school at Calicut.
4. S. Ramachendrar Iyer.	Sheristadar, Kurumbranád.	Pálghat	0 44	Kanom for Rs. 86	The tenant's right was transferred in satisfaction of arrears of rent due.
5. K. Ramunni Menon.	Acting Tahsildar, Wynaad.	Kurumbranád	1 72	Otti mortgage for Rs. 25.	
6. P. Krishna Patter.	Third Gumastah, Wynaad taluk.	Wynaad	18 17	Janmam for Rs. 350	Acquired in his name by his father.
7. S. Vasudeva Kini.	Clerk Deputy Tahsildar's office, Calicut.	Calicut	123 0	Janmam right over one item for Rs. 400. Kanom right over another for Rs. 2. Simple lease over another for Rs. 500.	
8. M. Kondi Menon.	Deputy Tahsildar, Anjengo.	Walawanád	2 78	Janmam and kanom right for Rs. 535.	
9. P. Kunhambu	Head Clerk, Deputy Tahsildar's office, Tirurangadi.	Ernád	1 88	Kanom right for Rs. 100.	
10. Gopala Menon	Second Clerk, Deputy Tahsildar's office, Tirurangadi.	Walawanád	10 0	Janmam right for Rs. 4,000.	

23. RUINED TANKS.—None in the district.

24. INTEREST ON ARREARS OF LAND REVENUE.—A sum of Rs. 2,111 was collected during the year as interest on arrears of peiscush due from Ali Rajah, and Rs. 18 were

collected in Wynaad. Arrears of interest in this taluk amounting to Rs. 170 charged in the previous fasli are irrecoverable and a recommendation will be submitted for writing them off the accounts.

25. SUB-DIVISION OF QUIT-RENT.—No sub-divisions were made during the year.

26. INSPECTION OF BOUNDARY AND FIELD MARKS.—The boundary and field marks in Wynaad were inspected by the Revenue Inspectors during their tours and are reported to be in order. The Tahsildar has not submitted the statement prescribed in Board's Proceedings, dated 18th July 1890, Mis. No. 2906, as the settlement registers do not furnish particulars of the stones.

27. EXAMINATION OF VILLAGE AND TALUK ACCOUNTS.—During the jamabandi the village and taluk accounts were carefully examined by the Divisional officers. Their reports on the subject and the orders passed on them are submitted in original for perusal and return. The result of the examination shows that considerable improvement has been made both in the villages and taluks during the year under report, and that the state of the accounts may be considered to be generally fair.

The system of distributing the lump collections between land revenue and cesses is well understood by the taluk officials. The distribution statements of faslis 1298, 1299, 1300 and 1301 are herewith forwarded, as directed in Board's Proceedings, dated 6th February 1890, No. 74.

The adjustment of differences between the village and taluk accounts was completed in the Ponani taluk during the year under report. In Calicut taluk, of the 21 amsams remaining unadjusted at the beginning of the fasli, the accounts of eight amsams were adjusted during the year, and arrangements have been made to adjust the differences in the remaining 13 amsams during the current fasli. Of the 31 amsams remaining in Ernád, 11 were adjusted during the year. The Tahsildar promises to complete the remaining 20 amsams before the close of the current fasli. The differences in other taluks were adjusted in previous years.

28. APPLICATIONS FOR TRANSFER OF REVENUE REGISTRY.—During the year under report 1,770 applications were made for the transfer of pattas, 322 through the Registration Department and the remainder directly to the Revenue officers. Of these, 1,500 were disposed of during the year, the remaining applications were received towards the close of the fasli, and are under inquiry by the amsam officials and Revenue Inspectors. In most cases the usual notification was published in the District Gazette. At the beginning of the fasli, 231 applications received during the previous year were pending disposal. Of these, all except ten were disposed of during the fasli under report. These ten applications relate to the Calicut taluk and are accounted for by the Tahsildar as follows:—

In one case the application was since withdrawn by the party.

In three cases the whereabouts of the party being unknown the applications have now been struck off the register.

In four cases the applications forwarded to the village officers are reported to be missing, and the parties have been asked to put in fresh petitions. The adikari and men on have since been dismissed on other grounds.

In the remaining two cases the pattas were transferred in August last after the expiry of the period notified in the Gazette.

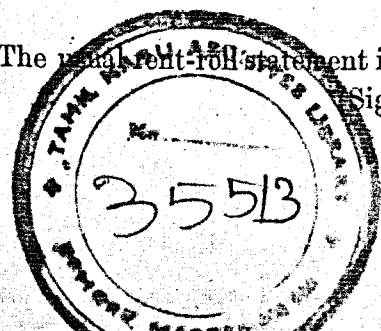
No applications from reputed owners, who hold possession for twelve years or more without title-deeds, were dealt with during the year under Board's Standing Order No. 20.

29. VERNACULAR CORRESPONDENCE IN THE OFFICES OF THE ASSISTANT, HEAD ASSISTANT AND DEPUTY COLLECTORS.—The Special Assistant and Head Assistant Collectors report that vernacular papers are read out to them before orders are passed. The Head-quarter Deputy Collector, the Escheat Deputy Collector and the Deputy Collectors of Wynaad and Cochin understand the vernacular of the district perfectly well.

30. RENT-ROLL.—The rent-roll statement is submitted.

CALICUT,
15th November 1892.
Exd. R. Jenkins.

(Signed) H. BRADLEY,
Ag. Collector.



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