

107 MADRAS
LAND REVENUE REPORTS
FOR
FASLI 1302 (1892-93).

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REPORTS

ON THE

SETTLEMENT OF THE LAND REVENUE

OF THE

PROVINCES UNDER THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY

FOR FASLI 1302 (1892-93).



M A D R A S :

PRINTED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.

1894.

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REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

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 1302 (1892-93). } (Here enter 8th March 1894, No. 126).

ORDER—dated 9th August 1894, No. 581, Revenue.

Land Revenue No. 24.

With the first of the Proceedings read above, the Board of Revenue submits its report on the settlement of land revenue for fasli 1302 or the year ending with 30th June 1893. The report was received in the Government office about five weeks after the prescribed date, and the delay is explained to be due, as usual, to late receipt of several district reports. It is stated that as the delay in some districts appeared to have been owing to the absence of village accountants on survey training, the Board has drawn the attention of the Superintendent of Survey to this matter. The Government trusts that no avoidable causes of delay will in future be allowed to interfere with the progress and early completion of jamabandi work.

The Board states that it has prepared its present report, as it did its previous one, without waiting for complete and accurate figures for all districts, as the Government of India has consented to condone discrepancies not exceeding 5 *per cent*.

2. *Season and Crops*.—The disastrous character of the season in the two preceding years and the various measures adopted for the alleviation of the distress which resulted therefrom have been described in the previous review. The year under report began with a very favorable south-west monsoon, and all relief operations were brought to a close soon after the commencement of the year. The total rainfall in the year was 10 *per cent*. in excess of the average of the 20 years ending 1889-90, but this increase was confined to the south-west monsoon, the rainfall under the north-east monsoon having been deficient to the extent of 16.2 *per cent*. This deficiency occurred chiefly in the Carnatic, Central and Southern districts, especially in the four districts of South Arcot, Tanjore, Madura and Tinnevely, where the situation would have been serious during the latter half of the year but for the heavy rainfall under the previous south-west monsoon.

Owing mainly to the favorable character of the season during the period of the south-west monsoon, the total area cropped in the year showed an increase of nearly 4 *per cent*. as compared with the average of the five years ending 1890-91. The area sown with food crops was nearly 80 *per cent*. of the total area and showed a small increase as compared with the average above referred to. The outturn of crops was fair in the Circars and in the Deccan districts where the rains were favorable throughout the year and also in Nellore, Salem and the West Coast districts, but in the Carnatic, Central and Southern districts, the failure of the north-east monsoon caused large losses of the later crops and rendered the outturn of the early crops also poor.

3. *Sanitary condition*.—The sanitary condition of the Presidency showed an improvement as compared with the previous year, the death-rate having fallen from 23.98 to 19.86 per mille of the population. There was a large decrease in the number of deaths from cholera due mainly to the improvement in the state of the season,

although in individual districts there was an increase. There was also a large decrease in the deaths from small-pox, while fever showed a small increase which was noticeable chiefly in the Ceded districts and Kurnool. Regarding the increased mortality from fever, the Sanitary Commissioner has remarked as follows in his report for 1892 :—

“ Although the fever death-rate was made higher in some parts of the Presidency owing to deaths from influenza being recorded under “ fevers,” yet the principal cause of the increased mortality from fevers was no doubt the heavy rainfall that occurred in 1892; and further, the impoverished state of a large part of the population, due to the failure of crops and the consequent high prices of food, lowered the condition of the public health and so rendered many of the inhabitants less able to withstand the effects of the insanitary conditions which surround them.”

4. *Condition of Cattle.*—The deaths from diseases amongst cattle showed an increase as compared with the previous year, large numbers having died in the southern districts during the period of the north-east monsoon.

As very little can be done in the way of direct treatment of sick cattle, the chief means of keeping down mortality from disease is to segregate the affected animals and thereby prevent, as far as possible, the spread of the infection; but the ryots are slow to understand the utility of this measure, and the Government has deemed it inadvisable to introduce, in the present circumstances of the country, any system of dealing with animal disease which would involve coercion or interference with the owners of cattle or other animals. It is, however, under contemplation to adopt measures for the collection of information regarding cattle disease and for the stimulation of private enterprise by providing for the diffusion of knowledge in veterinary science and by affording encouragement to those who may come forward to qualify themselves as Veterinary practitioners. It is to be hoped that the measures which may be adopted in this behalf will be the means of bringing about an improvement in the treatment of live-stock by the agricultural classes.

5. *Prices.*—As stated in the previous year's review, the prices of all food-grains which had been rising steadily during preceding years rose abruptly and to an abnormal extent during that year, ruling highest about the middle of the year except in the case of cumbu for which the highest prices were recorded in the last month of that fasli. The favorable south-west monsoon which followed made the prices somewhat easier, but the progress was arrested by the deficiency in the north-east monsoon in the southern half of the Presidency. The general average prices of the year, though much lower than in the previous year, were still considerably above the normal figures, and it is a remarkable fact that, notwithstanding a general improvement in the character of the season since the close of the fasli under review, the prices of grains have been falling but slowly and are even now considerably above the average of the ten years ending with fasli 1299. In view of the importance of determining normal prices for purposes of famine administration, the Board has been asked to watch the course of prices and report whether their present high level is due to temporary causes or to causes which will prevent their return to the normal rates now assumed (G.O., dated 18th December 1893, No. 1077).

Another important question in this connection on which the Board was asked to report in the previous year's review was whether the old custom of paying field labourers in grain is being superseded by the system of payment in money, and if it is, whether the change is in any measure due to the general rise of prices and is calculated to render the condition of the labourers more onerous. The Board states that reports are still due from five districts, and on receipt thereof it will submit a special report to Government. This report should be expedited.

6. *Peishcush and Shrotriem Jodi.*—The demand under these two heads amounted to nearly Rs. 57½ lakhs, showing a small increase over the previous year's figure, due chiefly to the inclusion of the quit-rents on the whole inam villages in the Palkonda taluk of the Vizagapatam district, which was taken under the direct management of Government at the beginning of the year.

It was stated in the previous year's review that a Bill to bring under the control of Government officers the village accountants in permanently-settled estates had been introduced into the Local Legislative Council. It has since been passed into law with its scope considerably enlarged and it is hoped that it will soon be brought into force

and much of the difficulty hitherto experienced, especially in the matter of obtaining accurate statistics (vital and agricultural) in these estates will be removed.

The question of amending the Tenancy law is still under consideration.

7. *Extent of Ryotwar holdings.*—The extent of land occupied on ryotwari tenure in all districts, except South Canara, amounted to 21.62 million acres, being an increase of 2.2 per cent. as compared with the previous fasli; but more than half the increase was nominal, being partly due to certain rectification of accounts, partly to the inclusion under this head of the holdings in the Palkonda taluk above referred to, and partly to the addition of revised survey areas. The net increase after deducting the above-mentioned items was a little over two hundred thousand acres and was chiefly due to the generally favorable character of the season.

The extent of holdings shows an increase of 1.6 million acres or about 8 per cent. as compared with fasli 1285, the year before the famine, but for a proper comparison accounts should be taken of the special items of nominal increase during the year mentioned above and of survey excesses brought to light during the interval. Deducting the increase due to the above causes and taking account of the cultivation shown under “Miscellaneous” in both the years, the real increase in holdings is found to be 1.15 million acres, and it is satisfactory to note that this increase is spread over

all the districts except the four marginally noted. It was observed in the review of the report for fasli 1300 that the Ceded

Kurnool, Anantapur, Cuddapah and Salem. districts and Kurnool and Salem and Coimbatore were the only districts which had not till then recovered from the effects of the famine of 1876–77; the Board, however, pointed out that when cultivation shown under “Miscellaneous” is included it will be seen that excepting Kurnool all the other districts mentioned above had fairly regained the ground which they had lost. At the same time it called on the Collectors concerned to report whether in any particular portions of their districts the occupied area showed any considerable falling off as compared with the pre-famine period, and if so, why. The Board now states that the Collectors of Bellary, Anantapur and Coimbatore have reported on the subject and that their reports show that the effects of the famine have more or less disappeared except in the Adoni taluk of Bellary and the Erode and Satyamangalam taluks of Coimbatore. As regards the Erode taluk, the Government understands that owing to the reservation under section 26 of the Forest Act of large areas of cultivable waste lands to the extent of nearly 24,000 acres (for forest blocks) the net area available for occupation is only about 5,000 acres and these consist of the poorest lands. The attention of the Collector of Coimbatore and of the Conservator of

* In the Forest Branch of the Board's office. Forests, Southern Circle, should be drawn* to this matter and they should be directed to make an early selection of lands required for forest purposes and to set free for occupation as much as possible of the cultivable lands now included in the above reservation. The same course should be followed wherever large areas of cultivable land are reserved for forest blocks. The Board (Land Revenue) will be requested to submit, at an early date, a statement showing for each taluk the extent of cultivable waste lands which are classed as reserved lands, but for which no notification under section 4 of the Forest Act has issued.

8. *Ryotwar—Actual cultivation.*—The total area cropped during the year was 17.95 million acres or 83 per cent. of the total holdings against 79.6 per cent. in the previous year and 88.1 per cent., the average before the famine. The extent of land left waste was 3,669,007 acres, being a decrease of 14 per cent. as compared with the previous year.

In G.O., dated 20th October 1892, No. 1075 (review of the report for fasli 1300), the Board was asked to investigate the question how far the system of fallows was being deliberately practiced by ryots and how far it was due to any curtailment of common grazing grounds. The Board states that reports have been received from only five districts and that they show that there has been no undue curtailment of common grazing grounds in them. The opinions of the Collectors are summarized in paragraph 27 of the Board's report. It is remarked by the Collector of the Coimbatore district, where the system of fallows is practiced to a large extent, that “the

maintenance of private pastures has arisen from circumstances unconnected with the advance of forest reservation by Government, that it merely means that the primitive and wasteful system of neglected common grazing grounds has been superseded by pasture lands more or less carefully looked after by those who pay for them and this certainly marks a distinct advance in the agricultural development of the country."

9. *Ryotwar demand*.—The following statement exhibits the net ryotwar demand of the Presidency as compared with the previous year. It shows that there was an increase of about 36 lakhs of rupees as compared with fasli 1301. About Rs. 14½ lakhs of this increase was due to increased demand on holdings and cultivation, while the remainder represents the decrease in the season remissions granted during the year. The bulk of the remissions granted on account of the season was in the southern districts in which, as already stated, the north-east monsoon proved a serious failure.

Items.	Fasli 1301 (1891-92).	Fasli 1302 (1892-93).
1. Assessment on holdings	397.93	404.52
2. Second-crop charge and water-rate	13.27	18.00
3. Miscellaneous revenue	47.23	50.71
Total Ryotwar demand	458.43	473.23
Deduct—		
4. Season remissions	36.99	14.72
5. Fixed remissions	2.78	2.74
6. Beriz deductions	18.38	19.53
Total Remissions and deductions	58.15	36.99
Net Ryotwar demand	400.28	436.24

It is observed that a large portion of the increase under miscellaneous revenue was due to cultivation of lands for which pattas were not granted and that the Board considers that this increase would not have occurred if the rules regarding the disposal of cases of unauthorized cultivation of assessed lands had been carefully followed. The Board trusts that as these rules have recently been revised in a clear form there will be a material reduction in future in the revenue under this head.

		Lakhs of Rupees.	
Ryotwar demand	...	436.24	The demand under cesses amounted to Rs. 72.42 lakhs or an increase of 3 per cent. as compared with the previous year, a large portion of the increase being due to the improvement in the season and consequent increase in the land revenue demand.
Peishcush	...	50.56	
Shrotriemi jodi	...	6.85	
Total	...	493.65	

Including the arrears outstanding at the beginning of the year, the total demand under land revenue and cesses amounted to Rs. 6,11,80,525, of which 95.5 per cent. was collected within the fasli. Remissions and subsequent collections up to January last reduced the balance to Rs. 3,62,297 or 5.9 per cent. of the total demand. These results are very satisfactory and the Government is also glad to note that the collections as shown in the jamabandi and the Accountant-General's statements have been reconciled in most cases and that the instructions as regards the distribution of collections between land revenue and cesses are being properly attended to.

11. *Coercive processes*.—During the fasli under review the attention of this Government was drawn by the Secretary of State to certain remarks made by Mr. Rogers (late of the Bombay Civil Service) to the effect that coercive processes in the collection of land revenue were being resorted to more largely in this Presidency than in Bombay. As the Board proposes to report fully on this subject very shortly it will suffice to note here the salient points in the year's administration.

The extent to which coercion was used during the fasli for the realization of the

	Fasli 1301.	Fasli 1302.
Number of demand notices	4,128,184	4,914,683
" of attachment notices	216,867	208,900
" of sale notices	156,969	159,554
" of defaulters whose property was attached	209,824	208,900
Number of defaulters whose property was sold	11,118	12,400
Amount of arrears for which property was attached	18,46,633	19,40,470
Amount of arrears for which property was sold	1,61,576	2,00,997
Amount realised by sale of property	1,63,557	1,99,624
Extent of land sold	20,273	30,296
Extent bought in by Government.		
Acres	9,637	14,668
Total holdings in million acres	21.16	21.62
Total current demand, in lakhs of rupees	527.69	566.06
Arrears at the beginning of the year	29.02	45.78

the figures for the year compare in many respects favorably with those of fasli 1299,*

	Fasli 1299.	Fasli 1302.
* Number of defaulters whose property was attached	217,390	208,900
Amount of arrears for which property was attached	21,95,787	19,40,470
Amount of arrears for which property was sold	2,46,576	2,00,997
Extent of land sold	23,615	30,296

to sale were of the poorest classes which the ryots could not have maintained with advantage.

In the number of processes served by special agency there was a large increase, nearly the whole of it being in the South Arcot district where such processes rose from 5,205 to 95,869. The Board states that of this number as many as 50,806 were served by special agency without imposing an extra charge on the defaulters, as the arrears involved were below one rupee. Some explanation should have been furnished as to why special agency had to be employed to such an excessively large extent. There was also a large increase in the Vizagapatam district and it is stated to be due to the adoption of stringent measures for the recovery of quit-rent and land-cess on minor inams in zemindaris where the assistance of the village officers could not be called in. It is hoped that the new Act (Proprietary Estates Village Service Act II of 1894) will soon give the Revenue officers the needful control over village officials in proprietary estates.

12. *Advances under the Land Improvement and Agriculturists' Loans Acts*.—In its Resolution printed in G.O., dated 20th July 1893, No. 658, the Government of India directed that the submission of a separate review of the transactions under the Land Improvement and Agriculturists' Loans Acts should be discontinued, and that in lieu thereof a notice should be inserted in the Land Revenue Administration Report. To comply with this requisition the Board was desired to submit its future reports for the fasli instead of for the official year and to include in its first report the transactions relating to the fifteen months ending with June 1893, exhibiting, however, the figures relating to the first three months of that period separately from those appertaining to the fasli year 1302.

The Board's report, prepared in accordance with the above instructions, forms the second paper read at the head of this review. The more important points connected with the administration of these loan transactions will be briefly noticed.

The marginal statement shows the amounts advanced under the two Acts since

Year.	Land Improvement Loans Act. In thousand rupees.	Agriculturists' Loans Act. In thousand rupees.	Total. In thousand rupees.
1887-88	78	40	1,18
1888-89	1,31	36	1,67
1889-90	1,39	45	1,84
1890-91	2,28	43	2,71
1891-92	15,28	1,57	16,85
3 months April to June 1892.	10,42	1,03	11,45
Fasli 1302	10,55	1,34	11,89
Total	20,97	2,37	23,34

Rs. 16.85 in the previous year. The fall in the subsequent twelve months of the fasli year 1302, during which the loans aggregated only about Rs. 11.89, was due partly to the improvement in the season and partly to orders received from the Government of India to restrict the operations under the Loans Acts.

Of the total amount of Rs. 20.97 lakhs advanced under the Land Improvement Loans Act, nearly 75 per cent. were granted under the special well rules; but it is also a noticeable feature that in some districts the ryots showed a preference for loans under the ordinary rules. The Board is not satisfied with the explanations of this preference furnished by the Collectors concerned, and it considers that the true reason probably is to be found in the neglect on the part of the Tahsildars to explain clearly to the ryots the advantages afforded by the special well rules. But, although it is possible that the preference shown for the ordinary rules may have been due in some cases to the neglect referred to by the Board, it must be remembered that ever since the promulgation of the special rules, there have been complaints against one provision or another thereof, and that most Collectors have expressed the opinion that the ryots showed a general disinclination to take loans under the rules owing to the greater stringency and elaborateness of their provisions and especially owing to a misapprehension as to the object of the special patta prescribed therein.

It was stated in the previous review that in view of these complaints the question of a revision of the rules was under contemplation and that the Government was awaiting a report on the subject from the Board. That report was submitted by the Board, and on a careful consideration of it the Government came to the conclusion that the existing rules under both the Loans Acts might be considerably simplified. A draft set of rules was accordingly prepared by Government and referred for the Board's remarks. The Board's report has been received and the Government will shortly submit, for the consideration of the Government of India, a revised set of rules to be substituted for those now in use.

Returning to the transactions under review, it is observed that about 91 per cent. of the loans under the Land Improvement Loans Act were granted for the construction or repair of wells, about Rs. 9 lakhs for digging new wells, and a little over Rs. 10 lakhs for repairing old wells; and that during the period covered by the report 2,711 new wells were dug and 3,310 old wells were repaired at a cost of about Rs. 3.37 lakhs and Rs. 4.27 lakhs respectively, or on an average at Rs. 124 and Rs. 129 for each class of well. The average area benefited is reported to be 2.86 acres for each new well and 3.63 acres for each old well repaired. The corresponding figures for the whole period since the promulgation of the rules in 1887 are given in the margin.

	New wells constructed.	Old wells repaired.
Number of wells	8,448	6,410
Total cost, in thousand rupees	10,46	9,68
Total extent benefited Acres.	17,545	23,234
Average cost per well Rs.	124	115
Average area for each well .. Acres.	2.7	2.77

The transactions under the Agriculturists' Loans Act call for no remarks.

The marginal statement shows the advances and recoveries under both the Acts.

	Land Improvement Loans Act.	Agriculturists' Loans Act.
Outstanding at the beginning of the year.	Rs. 19,23,852	Rs. 1,92,093
Advanced during the year	20,97,008	2,36,612
Total	40,20,860	4,29,705
Deduct— Amount recovered including that paid up voluntarily and remissions.	3,23,812	1,40,959
Balance	36,97,048	2,88,746
Amount of interest due	96,479	18,803
Amount recovered	82,417	15,732
Balance	18,062	3,071

such applications to the total number received being 44.4 against 40.8 in the previous year. This, as observed by the Board of Revenue, confirms the remark made by the Board and Government in previous years that the system is finding favour with the ryots.

As regards the disposal of these applications, it is observed that, while the percentage of disposals in the case of those presented to Revenue officers decreased from 93.9 to 89.2, there was a slight improvement in the disposals of those presented through the Registration Department, the percentage having risen from 87.5 to 88.5. The cause of the comparatively smaller percentage of disposals in the applications presented through the Registration Department has been investigated by the Board of Revenue, and it has come to the conclusion that the only remedy consists in the exercise of strict control over the work of village officers and a careful review of the quarterly statements of progress in the disposal of these applications. It is hoped that the subject is receiving attention.

14. *Inspection of boundary and field marks.*—The Government notes with satisfaction the Board's remark that "as in the previous year the work of restoring these marks has received the greatest attention in Tinnevely." It is observed that fair progress was made in Kurnool. The results in most of the other districts are very unsatisfactory, and it is hoped that better results will be reported for the subsequent year.

15. *Inspection of village and taluk accounts.*—It is very satisfactory to note that this subject is receiving due attention.

16. *Irrigation works.*—The Board hopes to be able to furnish, in its report for fasli 1303, correct statistics in regard to irrigation works. The marginal statement shows the number of the several irrigation sources in this Presidency as now reported. It is presumed that the statement of irrigation works under preparation will furnish information as to the approximate areas irrigated and irrigable under the several sources in each district.

17. *Rent-roll.*—The total number of holdings amounted to 2,983,003, being an increase of 2.1 per cent. as compared with the previous year. Nearly 60 per cent. of the increase was, as usual, under the lowest class of holdings paying less than Rs. 10. It is observed, however, from paragraph 94 of the Board's report that the percentage of those paying under Rs. 10 showed a slight decrease, while there was a corresponding increase in the grade next above it, and that similarly there was a decrease in the percentage of those paying from Rs. 50 to Rs. 100 and an increase in the next higher grade.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) E. GIBSON,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

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

RESOLUTION—dated 8th March 1894, No. 126.

The Board resolves to submit to Government its report on the settlement of		Land Revenue in the Presidency for fasli
Number of reports received in—		1302 (1892-93), together with the pre-
November	9	scribed statements. The district reports
December	6	were, as usual, received after long delays; *
January	2	those from Salem and Chingleput were
February	1	not in till the commencement of January
Total	18	or three months after the prescribed date, while that from Bellary was received only
	—	in February. The delay in the last-mentioned district is attributed to the introduction

of revised settlement rates in the taluks of Hospet and Hadagalli and the consequently late date (1st November 1893), on which the jamabandi of those taluks was completed. In Salem and Chingleput, as also in some other districts, the absence of karnams on survey training appears to have interfered with the timely preparation of the jamabandi statements. The attention of the Superintendent of Survey has been drawn to this, and he has been requested to arrange his programme of survey training for karnams during the current year so as not to interfere with jamabandi work.

Explanations of discrepancies and omissions noticed by the Board in Collectors' reports are still due from several districts. The Board has, however, prepared its present report, as in the last year, without waiting for complete and accurate figures from all districts, as under G.O., dated 24th December 1892, No. 1295, errors not exceeding 5 per cent. will be condoned.

2. *Season and rainfall.*—In the two preceding years, the season had been generally very unfavorable throughout the Presidency, and famine relief works had to be started in several districts to give employment to the distressed population. In the year under report (1892-93), although the south-west monsoon set in rather late, the season was generally favorable in the northern half of the Presidency which had suffered most during 1891-92; but in the southern districts, the rainfall under the north-east monsoon was very deficient. The average total rainfall in the Presidency was 49.59 inches against a normal fall of 45.08 inches; but, except in the Northern Circars, Kurnool, Bellary, Nilgiris and on the West Coast, the excess was confined to the south-west monsoon. The north-east monsoon showed an average deficiency of 2.71 inches or 16.2 per cent. for the Presidency; the deficiency occurring chiefly in the Carnatic, Central and Southern districts. The rainfall of the year was generally very favorable in all these districts except Trichinopoly up to the end of August, though even in Trichinopoly there was a small excess over the average; but in September, there was a failure in many parts of these districts. This was followed by light rainfall during October, and a most exceptional failure in November and December. Cultivation was greatly retarded, and prices, which, up to the middle of November, had been growing easier, began to rise sharply and ranged so high in December, as to cause considerable anxiety as to the pressure on the poorer classes. In the four districts of South Arcot, Tanjore, Madura and Tinnevely the October-December rainfall was the smallest on record during the last twenty-three years, and

even elsewhere in the Southern districts, it was generally but little more than the previously recorded minimum. Fortunately, the south-west monsoon rains had generally been heavy, and large areas had been sown with early crops which gave a fair harvest. Some useful showers fell in January, which did not, however, alter the situation materially; but early in March, very heavy showers fell in almost all the districts, and the situation commenced to improve. The yield of the late-sown crops was, however, very bad, and large remissions had to be granted under the smaller irrigation works which received an inadequate supply for irrigation.

3. At the beginning of the year, relief works were in progress in portions of the eight districts noted on the margin; the area affected being about 17,600 square miles, and the number relieved being 77,668 on works and 1,050 in kitchens.

By the 15th September, all relief works were closed in the districts mentioned. In the south of the Presidency, however, it was at one time feared that relief works would be necessary in parts of Chingleput, South Arcot, Madura and Tinnevely, owing to the general failure of the north-east monsoon in those districts, but the rains of February and March 1893 altered the situation. The only locality where steps were taken to open works was the Ramnad zemindari, from which a large number of the poorer classes were reported to have emigrated for want of employment. A special temporary Public Works division was at once sanctioned to take up the repair of the irrigation works in the zemindari, to afford relief to those who wanted it, and a relief work was opened offering wages at famine rates; but owing to an unexpected fall of rain and to an enormous reduction by emigration of the numbers dependent on local employment, the works failed to attract any labourers.

4. The Gódávári began to rise in June, attaining the maximum height of 13 feet above the crest of the anicut on the 14th September 1892. A great deal of damage was caused to the works in the central delta by the floods. The Kistna was in fresh early in June and rose highest on the 1st November, the height attained being 16.40 feet over the anicut. The freshes in the Pennér were good. Those in the Cauvery were low.

5. *Particulars of crops.*—The subjoined abstract shows the area and descriptions of the chief crops sown in Government and inam lands during the year, in comparison with the figures for fasli 1301 (1891–92), and of the average for the five preceding years:—

Crops.	Area of crop sown.			Percentage of the area under each crop to the total area of crop.			Average outturn in annas during 1892-93.
	Average of five years ending 1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	Average of five years ending 1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	
Paddy	6,272,495	5,771,182	6,408,166	24.6	23.7	24.3	12
Cholum	4,139,687	4,667,666	4,694,870	16.2	19.2	17.8	9
Cumbu	2,597,734	2,496,078	2,894,477	10.2	10.3	11.0	12
Ragi	1,556,604	1,675,805	1,557,051	6.2	6.9	5.9	9
Other foodgrains including pulses	5,693,705	5,092,316	5,816,939	22.4	21.0	22.0	8
Cotton	1,567,399	1,318,042	1,326,242	6.2	5.4	5.0	10
Indigo	427,680	212,255	301,201	1.7	0.9	1.1	11
Sugar cane	53,681	58,373	51,174	0.2	0.2	0.2	12
Castor seeds	737,027	714,764	685,086	2.9	2.9	2.6	9
Gingelly-oil seeds	675,407	521,554	710,465	2.7	2.2	2.7	8
Groundnuts	208,816	201,344	226,910	0.8	0.8	0.8	8
Other oil seeds	71,132	63,986	62,301	0.3	0.3	0.2	9
Tobacco	87,786	72,747	104,662	0.3	0.3	0.4	10
All others including topes	1,364,433	1,442,190	1,575,581	5.3	5.9	6.0	10
Total	25,473,586	24,308,292	26,415,125	100.0	100.0	100.0	..

* Revised figures.

6. The area sown in fasli 1301 (1891–92) was considerably below the average, owing to the unfavorable character of the season; but in the year under notice, the total area of crops sown showed an increase of 942,000 acres over the average of the preceding five years, the greater portion of the increase occurring under food-grains. These results were due to the favorable early rains in the year. The proportion of the total area sown with food-grains as compared with the five years' average ending 1890–91 showed a small increase, being especially marked in the case of cholum. The areas sown with cotton, indigo and castor seeds were very markedly below the average, but those on which gingelly, groundnuts and tobacco were raised were larger than usual. There was also a large increase in the area sown with miscellaneous crops.

7. In the following statement the relative importance of the principal crops noted above is shown for each district:—

Districts.	Paddy.	Cholum.	Cumbu.	Ragi.	All others including pulses.	Cotton.	Indigo.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Percentage to the total.							
Ganjám	53.1	0.3	1.3	17.6	16.7	0.6	..
Vizagapatam	33.9	2.6	10.1	6.4	24.8	2.1	1.1
Gódávári	56.5	7.2	1.6	2.2	11.2	0.1	..
Kistna	19.7	24.6	9.6	1.1	24.2	7.2	2.1
Kurnool	4.0	34.6	4.7	1.2	34.8	10.6	2.0
Bellary	1.0	36.8	2.3	1.0	40.6	11.7	..
Anantapur	9.8	21.4	3.4	5.1	38.4	7.2	1.1
Cuddapah	9.5	21.2	21.1	7.1	21.1	5.5	5.2
Nellore	18.9	29.6	6.8	3.5	27.2	1.0	3.5
Chingleput	58.2	1.5	2.5	10.4	12.7	..	2.3
South Arcot	27.0	4.1	17.8	10.2	22.2	..	1.7
North Arcot	36.1	4.9	10.7	13.1	19.1	..	1.0
Salem	7.5	6.7	26.8	15.5	33.9	1.4	0.1
Coimbatore	3.7	30.2	27.1	7.6	14.1	8.3	..
Trichinopoly	20.7	16.8	18.7	10.4	23.6	1.1	0.4
Tanjore	80.1	..	..	..	12.1	0.2	0.1
Madura	15.0	24.8	9.1	8.2	27.0	6.0	..
Tinnevely	17.8	8.9	10.2	3.8	24.3	13.1	..
Malabar	60.1	..	..	0.6	3.4	..	..
South Canara	84.3	..	..	0.5	6.3	..	..
Nilgiris	7.8	..	..	3.6	26.9	..	..

Districts.	Sugarcane.	Castor seeds.	Gingelly.	Ground-nuts.	Other oil seeds.	Tobacco.	All others including topes.	Total.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
Percentage to the total.								
Ganjám	0.5	1.3	4.1	..	0.6	0.1	3.8	100.0
Vizagapatam	0.5	0.8	14.0	..	..	0.7	3.0	100.0
Gódávári	0.6	1.6	11.4	..	..	1.1	6.6	100.0
Kistna	..	4.2	0.1	..	..	1.1	6.1	100.0
Kurnool	..	4.1	0.2	..	1.5	0.5	1.8	100.0
Bellary	..	3.8	0.8	..	0.3	0.1	1.3	100.0
Anantapur	..	6.5	1.2	..	0.3	0.1	5.4	100.0
Cuddapah	..	4.5	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	3.8	100.0
Nellore	..	4.6	0.2	..	..	0.3	4.5	100.0
Chingleput	..	..	3.4	2.4	0.2	..	6.4	100.0
South Arcot	..	0.3	0.7	2.8	8.5	0.1	4.3	100.0
North Arcot	..	0.4	1.6	5.2	2.3	0.1	6.0	100.0
Salem	..	0.1	1.8	4.1	0.1	..	1.7	100.0
Coimbatore	..	0.2	2.0	2.8	..	1.0	3.0	100.0
Trichinopoly	..	0.6	1.8	1.0	1.0	0.1	3.7	100.0
Tanjore	..	..	0.1	0.7	2.3	0.2	4.0	100.0
Madura	..	..	3.2	3.4	..	0.6	2.7	100.0
Tinnevely	..	..	0.7	10.3	..	0.2	10.7	100.0
Malabar	..	..	..	2.6	..	0.1	33.2	100.0
South Canara	..	0.2	..	0.7	..	0.1	7.8	100.0
Nilgiris	..	..	..	..	0.4	..	61.3	100.0

8. In the next statement, the average rate of outturn reported to have been obtained from the principal crops grown in each district is given. The anna notation

ordered to be adopted in all cases is one by which 16 annas is taken to represent a full average crop; but it is a matter of general observation that this is often misunderstood, whilst in other cases, the reporters (the village accountants) habitually under-estimate the yield:—

Districts.	Paddy.	Cholum.	Cumbu.	Ragi.	All other food-grains including pulses.	Cotton.	Indigo.	Sagarcass.	Cashew and lamp oil seeds.	Gingelly oil seeds.	Groundnut.	Other oil seeds.	Tobacco.	All others including topes.
Ganjám	10	7	5	7	6	7	..	7	7	5	..	8	7	5
Visagapatam	14	8	10	9	9	9	16	13	7	9	..	9	9	10
Górávari	12	8	12	10	8	8	..	13	9	9	..	..	10	9
Kistna	12	7	11	9	9	9	12	..	8	9	..	5	8	8
Kurnool	11	9	10	11	8	10	11	..	7	7	..	8	9	8
Bellary	13	11	10	12	11	12	..	12	11	11	..	13	12	12
Anantapur	11	7	7	9	8	13	14	10	9	6	..	12	8	8
Cuddapah	11	7	11	11	10	10	12	13	11	15	..	9	10	10
Nellore	11	11	10	10	9	8	10	..	8	8	..	8	9	8
Chingleput	8	7	7	7	6	..	9	9	7	7	..	8	7	7
South Arcot	8	7	7	7	7	..	8	11	8	8	..	7	9	8
North Arcot	9	8	7	8	7	..	8	11	8	8	..	8	9	8
Salem	11	8	9	9	8	9	11	11	8	10	10	8	9	10
Coimbatore	13	10	6	10	7	7	..	12	7	8	..	9	12	8
Trichinopoly	11	8	9	9	9	11	13	18	8	10	8	10	9	12
Tanjore	12	..	..	..	9	11	13	12	..	11	10	13	13	11
Madura	7	7	7	8	6	8	..	6	7	7	..	6	8	8
Tinnevely	8	7	5	7	4	6	..	8	5	5	..	4	9	5
Malabar	10	..	..	9	8	..	..	..	9	..	..	10	..	10
South Canara	12	..	..	11	11	..	..	11	..	10	..	10	9	12
Nilgiris	7	..	10	10	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	10	..	10

9. *Sanitary condition.*—The public health was generally more satisfactory than in the previous year. The rate of mortality reported was 19·86 per mille against 23·98 in the preceding year. The death-rate was somewhat higher than that of fasli 1300 (1890-91) and the average of the ten preceding years. The following statement shows the mortality under the different causes during the past five years:—

Diseases.	Number of deaths.					Percentage to the total in				
	Fasli 1298.	Fasli 1299.	Fasli 1300.	Fasli 1301.	Fasli 1302.	Fasli 1298.	Fasli 1299.	Fasli 1300.	Fasli 1301.	Fasli 1302.
Cholera	63,289	59,960	32,440	118,994	39,733	10·3	7·9	5·3	14·7	5·9
Small-pox	28,421	24,935	36,357	49,252	32,166	4·6	3·7	5·7	9·1	4·9
Fever	205,596	267,510	235,145	269,493	270,539	38·6	40·1	37·1	33·4	40·4
Other diseases	315,791	322,215	329,307	369,842	326,945	51·5	48·3	61·9	46·8	48·8
Total	613,097	667,620	634,249	807,581	669,383	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0

10. The total number of deaths reported during the year (669,383) was 138,198 less than in fasli 1301 (1891-92), but was in excess of the number recorded in any of the three preceding years. More than half the decrease, as compared with fasli 1301, occurred under cholera which had been specially virulent in some of the Carnatic, Central and Southern districts during the latter year. There was, however, a large increase in the mortality from this cause in the Górávari district. Deaths from small-pox also showed a large falling off, but nearly half the decrease occurred in Kistna alone, where the disease was unusually severe in the preceding year. There was a large decrease under this head in Górávari also, but in Malabar, which had suffered most from this cause in the previous year, there was a further rise. Deaths from unspecified causes were also much fewer. On the other hand the total mortality from fever showed a small advance, a large increase occurring in Cuddapah. On the whole 5·9 per cent. of the total number of deaths was from cholera, 4·9 per cent. from small-pox and 40·4 per cent. from fever. The death-rate was, as usual, highest in the Presidency town where, however, it showed an improvement as compared with the

previous year, being 45·07 per mille in fasli 1302 against 56·64 in fasli 1301. In many districts the recorded death-rate was so extremely low as to show that the record of mortality must be incomplete.

11. *Condition of Cattle.*—Owing to the long continued drought and drying up of the pastures and sources of water-supply in the previous year, the sufferings of the cattle over a large area were up to the setting in of the south-west monsoon rains. Thereafter, all danger of loss from this cause was removed in the northern half of the Presidency; but the failure of the north-east monsoon in the southern half caused considerable losses in those districts. The extent of these losses is not accurately known as deaths from natural causes were not registered prior to the 1st April 1893. The deaths from diseases amounted to 124,000.

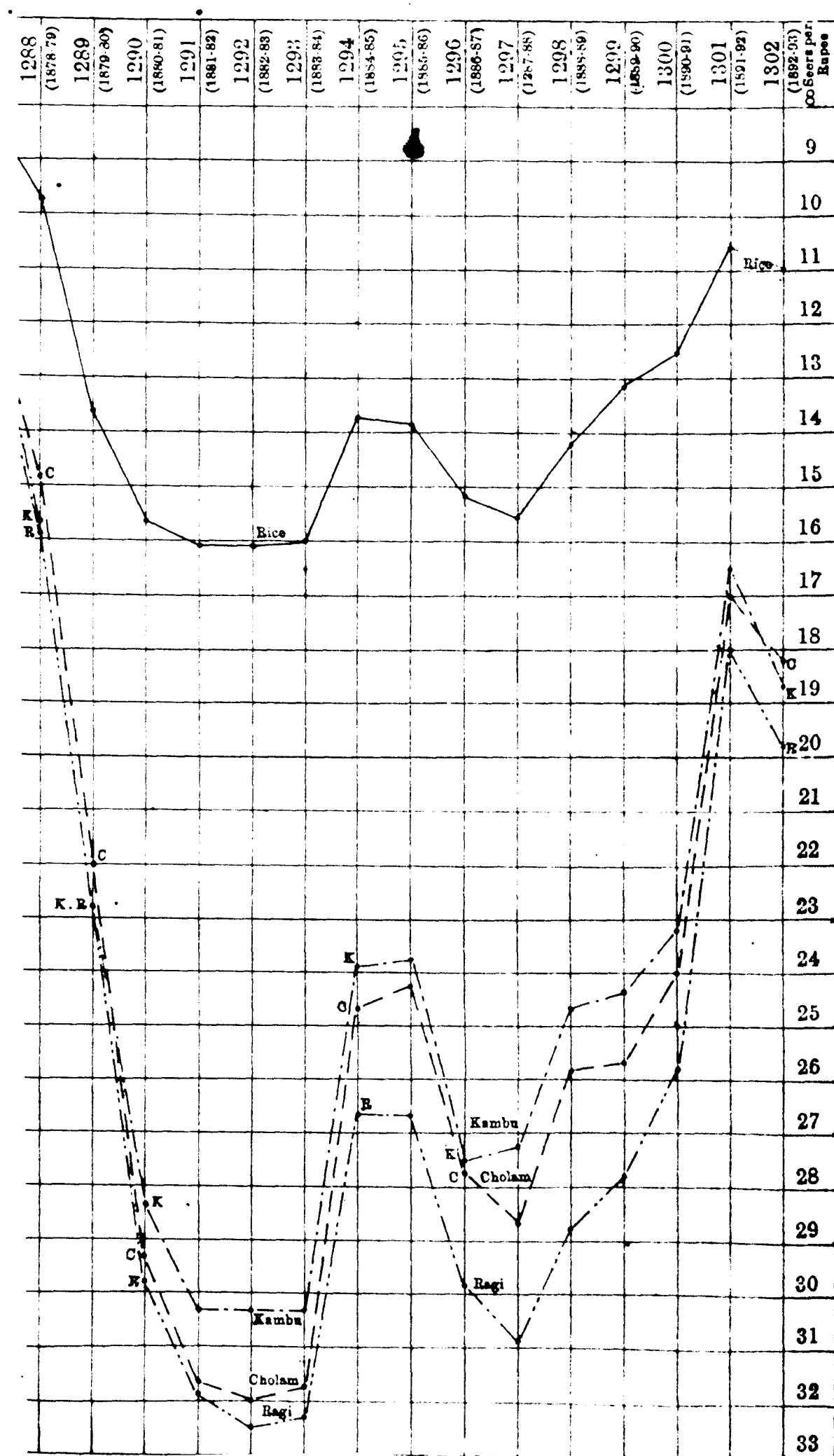
12. *Prices.*—As stated in the preceding year's report, prices were abnormally high during that year in consequence of the disastrous season and failure of crops; and at the end of the year, rice was 53·5 per cent., cholum 83·5, cumbu 83 and ragi 86 per cent. dearer than usual at that time of the year. As the year under report advanced, however, the south-west monsoon rains proved generally favorable, and all food-grains grew cheaper. Rice, second sort, and ragi on the average sold at 11·1 seers and 21·6 seers per rupee in November 1892 against 10·0 seers and 16·5 seers respectively at the commencement of the fasli, while cholum and cumbu sold at 18·9 seers and 21·2 seers per rupee in October against 15·4 seers and 14·4 seers in July. But this improvement was arrested by the failure of the October and November rains in the southern half of the Presidency, and in November and December, prices rose sharply in many of these districts. At the same time, the prices of some of the dry grains rose in other parts of the Presidency also. Matters, however, subsequently improved, and at the end of the fasli the general average prices for the Presidency were much lower than at the end of the previous year, though they were still far above the normal figures.

13. The following statement shows the course of prices from month to month during the year as compared with the previous year and the average of the ten years ending fasli 1299 (1889-90):—

Months.	In Imperial seers per rupee.											
	Rice, 2nd sort.			Cholum.			Cumbu.			Ragi.		
	Normal.	Fasli 1301 (1891-92).	Fasli 1302 (1892-93).	Normal.	Fasli 1301 (1891-92).	Fasli 1302 (1892-93).	Normal.	Fasli 1301 (1891-92).	Fasli 1302 (1892-93).	Normal.	Fasli 1301 (1891-92).	Fasli 1302 (1892-93).
Presidency.												
July	14·9	11·9	10·0	27·6	22·4	15·4	25·4	20·8	14·4	28·7	22·9	16·8
August	14·7	11·6	10·2	27·1	21·1	16·4	25·5	19·9	15·5	28·4	22·3	17·7
September	14·6	11·2	10·6	27·2	19·4	18·0	26·4	18·9	18·6	28·3	20·4	19·6
October	14·7	11·0	11·0	27·4	18·4	18·9	26·9	18·1	21·2	26·5	19·9	21·4
November	14·8	10·7	11·1	27·9	17·2	18·6	27·7	17·1	21·1	29·9	18·7	21·6
December	14·9	9·9	10·6	28·3	14·5	17·8	27·8	15·0	19·0	30·2	15·7	19·7
January	15·1	10·0	10·9	28·4	14·7	18·1	27·7	14·8	19·4	30·3	15·3	19·7
February	15·3	10·1	11·2	28·8	15·0	18·4	27·5	15·0	18·9	30·2	15·4	19·6
March	15·4	10·1	11·3	28·7	15·2	18·7	26·9	14·7	19·7	29·9	15·5	19·7
April	15·3	10·1	11·4	29·2	15·3	18·4	26·6	14·4	18·9	29·8	15·7	20·0
May	15·7	10·0	11·5	28·7	15·4	19·3	26·2	14·3	18·9	29·6	15·8	20·6
June	15·4	9·9	11·5	27·9	15·2	19·4	25·6	14·1	19·1	29·1	15·7	20·7

14. The averages for each district separately are entered in statement No. 3. It will be seen that second sort paddy, cholum, cumbu and ragi, on the average sold 2·7, 6·6, 11·8 and 9·1 per cent. cheaper than in the previous year, though the fall in the case of second sort paddy was very small. It will be seen also that the fall in the Presidency average would have been much greater but for the large rise in prices of the chief food-grains in Tanjore, Trichinopoly, Madura and Tinnevely, of cholum in Ganjám, and of paddy in South Arcot and Malabar.

15. A diagram showing the range of prices during the last 20 years is as usual annexed.



16. The land revenue of the Presidency is derived from the undermentioned 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.

17. *Peshkash or revenue from permanently-settled estates.*—The total amount of peshkash payable during the fasli was Rs. 50,55,908 against Rs. 50,57,453 in the preceding year. The decrease of Rs. 1,545 is explained below:—

Decrease.	RS.
Decrease due to the reduction of peshkash on account of lands taken up for public purposes ...	1,807
Increase.	
Increase due to enhancement of the peshkash due on the Bhadrachalam and Rekapalle estates owing to the death of three of the inferior proprietors ...	227
Addition made to peshkash of two-thirds of the assessment on an unclaimed inam made over to a zemindar ...	8
Addition of the proportionate peshkash on certain lands taken up for public purposes which were restored to certain zemindars ...	12
Enhancement of the peshkash due on the Pamuluru mutta in Gódavari which had been temporarily reduced under G.O., No. 114, of 27th January 1890 ...	15
Total ...	262
Net decrease ...	1,545

* Further explanation as to this cause of variation has been called for.

18. *Shrotriem jodi.*—The quit-rents payable to Government on villages held on shrotriem or favorable tenure amounted to Rs. 6,84,519 against Rs. 6,68,940 in the preceding year. The variations are explained in statement No. 8.

19. *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 total number of villages from which this revenue was derived amounted to 26,408 during fasli 1302 against 25,081 in the previous year. The increase was mainly due to the inclusion of the villages of the Palkonda taluk which had been leased to Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co., but which was brought under Government management in the year under report and of hill and rented villages in Gódavari and Salem. The increase would have been greater but for the reduction caused by the clubbing of several villages at survey in two taluks of the Bellary district and one taluk of South Arcot.

20. The subjoined abstract shows the extent and assessment of holdings at the commencement and at the end of the year:—

Items.	Dry.		Wet.		Total.	
	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.
	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.
Holdings at the beginning of the year	16,996,269	1,75,11,791	4,160,768	2,08,98,218	21,167,037	3,84,10,009
South Canara	..	..	..	..	..	13,93,543
Total ..	16,996,269	1,75,11,791	4,160,768	2,08,98,218	21,167,037	3,97,93,552
Deduct—						
1. Lands resigned	209,533	1,50,837	8,420	33,769	217,953	1,84,606
2. Lands sold for arrears of revenue and bought in by Government.	12,320	13,175	1,798	4,525	14,118	17,700
3. Lands sold for arrears of revenue and purchased by private individuals	8,051	9,076	2,233	8,293	10,284	17,369
4. Decrease due to survey and settlement	3,239	3,611	378	6,292	3,617	9,903
5. Lands transferred by private sale	271,115	2,85,635	75,943	3,89,203	347,058	6,74,838
6. Transferred from wet to dry and vice versa	20,909	34,315	13,425	76,784	34,334	1,11,099
7. Other transfers	21,358	21,697	3,366	15,890	24,724	37,587
South Canara	..	..	..	..	..	493
Total ..	546,525	5,18,346	105,563	5,34,756	652,088	10,53,595
Remainder ..	16,449,744	1,69,93,445	4,055,205	2,03,63,462	20,504,949	3,87,39,957
Add—						
1. Lands newly taken up on dar-khast	392,161	2,98,941	31,819	1,40,582	423,980	4,39,523
2. Lands purchased by private individuals at revenue sales	8,051	9,076	2,233	8,293	10,284	17,369
3. Excess by survey and settlement	32,984	29,706	7,704	47,443	40,688	77,149
4. Lands transferred by private sale	271,115	2,85,635	75,943	3,89,203	347,058	6,74,838
5. Fully assessed village service inams erroneously omitted in previous years (Kurnool and Anantapur)	137,179	77,397	2,032	10,222	139,211	87,619
6. Holdings in Palkonda taken under Government management during the year	15,482	21,849	24,963	1,40,494	40,445	1,62,343
7. Increase due to the addition of the area of rented villages in Salem and Gôdâvari	48,866	42,876	1,771	4,527	50,637	47,403
8. Lands transferred from dry to wet and vice versa	15,426	24,888	20,909	1,25,896	34,334	1,50,784
9. Other transfers	30,347	31,464	3,908	21,279	34,255	62,743
South Canara	..	..	..	..	..	2,545
Total ..	949,610	8,21,832	171,282	8,87,939	1,120,892	17,12,316
Total holdings ..	17,399,354	1,78,15,277	4,226,487	2,12,51,401	21,625,841	4,04,52,273
Increase compared with fasli 1301 (1891-92)	403,085	3,03,486	66,719	3,53,183	468,804	6,58,721
Percentage of increase	2.4	1.7	1.6	1.7	2.2	1.7

21. Excluding lands shown under "Miscellaneous" the total area under occupation during the year amounted to over 21.62 million acres, bearing an assessment of 404.52 lakhs of rupees. Compared with the previous year, there was an increase of over 0.46 million acres or 2.2 per cent. in the area and 6.58 lakhs of rupees, or 1.7 per cent. in the assessment, the increase under both heads being common to all the districts of the Presidency except the Nilgiris where there was a small decrease. About 50 per cent. of the increase in the area and about 45 per cent. of that in the assessment were, however, only nominal, the increases comprising (1) the area and assessment of fully assessed village service inams in Kurnool and Anantapur which had been erroneously excluded from holdings and retained under inam in previous years, (2) the area and revenue relating to hill and rented villages in Gôdâvari and Salem usually shown under "Miscellaneous" and now transferred to holdings with reference to paragraph 3 of Board's Proceedings, No. 805, dated 24th December 1892, disposed of in G.O., No. 213, dated 4th March

1893, and (3) the extent and assessment of

Bellary Hospet and Hadagalli taluks.
South Arcot Vridhaachalum taluk.
Madura Palni hill villages.
Salem 12 villages of Bommidi division of Kudattur mitla purchased by Government.

Arcot and some villages of Madura and Salem resulted in a net increase of 37,071

	Extent.	Assessment.
	ACS.	RS.
* Total increase under holdings ..	468,804	6,58,721
Deduct increases due to change of classification in accounts and other special causes—		
(1) Fully assessed village service inams in Kurnool and Anantapur erroneously shown under inam in previous years	139,211	87,619
(2) Holdings in Palkonda taluk taken under Government management	40,445	1,62,343
(3) Area and revenue relating to rented villages	50,637	47,403
(4) Increase due to the introduction of survey and settlement	37,071	67,246
* Total ..	267,364	3,64,611
Net increase ..	201,440	2,94,110

	Area.	Assessment.
	ACS.	RS.
Bellary	27,073	19,648
Salem	25,472	24,558
Kistna	25,179	77,733
Cuddapah	19,724	18,443
Kurnool	19,269	15,595
Malabar	17,540	13,969
North Arcot	13,683	15,481
South Arcot	13,420	37,422
Nellore	12,014	21,627
Total ..	173,374	2,44,476

22. The details of the variations in the several districts are given in an appendix as required in G.O., dated 8th November 1886, No. 968.

23. Compared with fasli 1285 (1875-76) or the year before the great famine, the area included under holdings during the year under report exhibits an increase of 1.6 millions or 8.01 per cent. The increase is common to all the districts except Cuddapah and Anantapur, which exhibit decreases of 17,622 acres and

154,127 acres respectively. The large deficiency, however, is covered by increase in the area under miscellaneous cultivation as shown on the margin. The area of miscellaneous cultivation in

Districts.	Fasli 1285.			Fasli 1302.		
	Holdings.	Miscellaneous cultivation.	Total.	Holdings.	Miscellaneous cultivation.	Total.
	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
Cuddapah ..	1,378,407	5,551	1,283,958	1,260,785	24,719	1,285,504
Anantapur ..	1,084,869	6,230	1,091,099	892,535	198,462	1,090,997

† Excludes acres 38,197 being the extent of fully assessed village service inams erroneously shown under inam in previous years.

Fasli.	ACS.
1298	102,902
1299	114,952
1300	175,950
1301	164,766
1302	198,462

drawn (vide Board's Proceedings, No. 240, dated 20th June 1893), and the Board

hopes that much of the area hitherto shown under miscellaneous cultivation in the district will in future be included under holdings.

24. Including miscellaneous cultivation, the total occupied area in the Presidency during fasli 1302 (1892-93) shows an advance of 2.15 million acres over the figures of the pre-famine year; all the districts partaking of the increase, which is considerable everywhere, except in Cuddapah. If, however, the special additions referred to in paragraph 21 and the excess due to the introduction of survey areas between faslis 1286 (1876-77) and 1301 (1891-92) (both inclusive) are deducted, the increase in the total occupied area in the Presidency as compared with fasli 1285 (1875-76) amounts to 1.15 million acres. This satisfactory result appears in all districts except Kurnool, Anantapur, Cuddapah and Salem, which show an aggregate decrease of 131,845 acres. The falling off in Anantapur and Salem is not large, being only about 10,000 acres in each; but it amounts to 57,000 acres in Kurnool and 52,000 acres in Cuddapah.

25. In its order, No. 1075, dated 20th October 1892, Government remarked that the Ceded districts and Kurnool, Salem and Coimbatore, appeared not to have yet fully recovered from the effects of the famine of 1876-77, and the Board pointed out* that,

* Board's Proceedings, No. 783, dated 12th December 1892.

excepting Kurnool, these districts, as a whole had fairly recovered, but at the same time called upon the Collectors concerned to ascertain whether any particular portions of their districts were still backward. These reports have been received from three districts—Bellary, Anantapur and Coimbatore—and they show that the effects of the famine have more or less disappeared, except in the Adóni taluk of Bellary and the Erode and Satyamangalam taluks of Coimbatore. The Collectors of these districts have been requested to report further as to the causes of the falling off in the occupied area in the above taluks. As regards Cuddapah, the Board begs to invite attention to its Proceedings, No. 64, dated 2nd February 1894, reviewing the report of the Deputy Director (Land Records) on the results of his scrutiny of the village statistical registers in three taluks of the district.

26 *Holdings and Cultivation.*—The total area cropped during the year, exclusive of "Miscellaneous" cultivation, amounted to 17.95 million acres or over 83 per cent. of the holdings, against 79.6 per cent. in the previous year. The increase was due to more favorable season. The percentage was, however, less than in fasli 1300 (1890-91), viz., 84.3. The cultivated area exhibits an increase, as compared with fasli 1301 (1891-92), in all the districts except Trichinopoly, Madura, Tinnevely, Coimbatore and the Nalgiris, in which there was an aggregate decrease of 0.21 million acres owing mainly to the failure of the north-east monsoon rains. The decrease in Tinnevely would have been much larger but for the addition of 33,417 acres covered with palmyrah trees which had been erroneously shown under current fallows in previous year's accounts.

District.	Fall in cultivation.
Trichinopoly	7,133
Madura	30,653
Tinnevely	81,640
Coimbatore	96,028
Nalgiris	1,358
Total	215,807

The area of "Miscellaneous" cultivation in four out of the five districts specified above shows, however, small increases, while in the remaining district, viz., Tinnevely, it was only slightly less. Including "Miscellaneous" cultivation, the total area cultivated in the Presidency during the year amounted to 18.81 million acres or 83.7 per cent. of the total occupied area against 17.60 million acres or 80.3 in fasli 1301 (1891-92) and 18.64 or 85 per cent. in fasli 1300 (1890-91).

27. The report called for in paragraph 8 of G.O., No. 1075, dated 20th October 1892, as to how far the system of fallows is deliberately practised and is owing to undue curtailment of common grazing grounds, has been received from only five† out of the eleven districts specified in paragraph 6 of Board's Proceedings,

† Anantapur.
Nellore.
Trichinopoly.

Tinnevely.
Coimbatore.

No. 783, dated 12th December 1892. They show that in Anantapur and Tinnevely and in the dry taluks of Nellore lands are left waste owing to the poorness of the soil

and to the consequent necessity for leaving them fallow. In many districts the ryots do not relinquish such lands when they have to be left fallow, for fear they may not be able to obtain them again under the rules for the taking up of lands, which give a preferential claim to adjoining landholders. In Anantapur, there was also the further fear that lands once relinquished would not be again given for cultivation if they happened to be included in or contiguous to a waste block of 50 acres or more. This difficulty has, however, now been practically removed by the raising of the minimum limit of a block to 300 acres (*vide* Board's Proceedings, No. 240, dated 20th June 1893). The Collector of Tinnevely remarks that the assessment on these fallow lands is light, that one occasional good crop makes up for any loss the ryot may sustain by leaving the land fallow for some years. In the two entirely wet taluks of Nellore and in Trichinopoly and Coimbatore, dry waste appears to be largely reserved for grazing purposes, but the Collectors do not think that this is due to any curtailment of free grazing grounds. The Collector of Nellore says that in these taluks such grazing grounds are limited, all available area having been taken up for wet cultivation, and that what little area remained unirrigable has also been taken up by ryots who carefully reserve them for the use of their ploughing cattle, especially during the cultivation season, and that the ryots have no particular inducement to cultivate the lands in preference as the extensive wet cultivation gives them full occupation.

The Collector of Trichinopoly says that with the exception of the Pachamalais which contain only a few villages in the Musiri and Perambalur taluks, there are no hills in the district, and the ryots have therefore always reserved large extents for pasturage. It may be observed that the greater portion of the forest reservations in this district was made in 1885-86 to 1887-88 and that the area of current fallows in subsequent years does not show any corresponding increase. Detailed inquiries have, however, been made only in two out of five taluks in the district and the Collector has been requested to report further.

In Coimbatore, the system of fallows has always, it appears, been deliberately practised, but the Collector says that this is not due to any curtailment of free grazing grounds. In proof of this statement he points out that in the two taluks of Karur and Dhárápuram, where many of the dry fields are permanent pastures, the extent of forest reservations is less than in any other taluks. He adds that the practice of private pastures, instead of indicating any curtailment of rights, rather means that the primitive and wasteful system of neglected common grazing grounds has been superseded by pasture lands more or less carefully looked after by those who pay for them, and that this is a distinct advance in the agricultural development of the country.

28. The total ryotwar demand in the year, excluding second-crop charge and water-rate, amounted to 404.52 lakhs of rupees, or 6.58 lakhs more than in the previous year. The revenue from second-crop charge and water-rate amounted to

Fasli	Rs.	Rs.
* Fasli 1296	16,45,645.	
" 1297	16,12,286	
" 1298	16,47,295	
" 1299	16,89,477	
" 1300	15,84,582	
" 1301	13,27,228	
" 1302	18,00,278	
† Tinnevely	35,154	
Madura	10,822	
Trichinopoly	5,514	
Kistna	5,485	
Coimbatore	2,521	
Ganjám	29	
Total	59,525	

Rs. 10,16,278 and Rs. 7,84,000 respectively, making a total of Rs. 18,00,278, which exceeds the demand under these heads during the past several years, as shown on the margin.* Compared with fasli 1301 (1891-92) there was an increase of Rs. 4,73,050, which was the net result of an increase of Rs. 5,32,575 in twelve districts and a decrease of Rs. 59,525 in six others.† About 70 per cent. of the increase occurs in the northern half of the Presidency (except Ganjám and Kistna) where the season was generally favorable. In Chingleput and North Arcot also, the increase was large, amounting to Rs. 69,270 and Rs. 1,19,640 respectively, but the demand was still considerably less than in the last normal year (fasli 1298—1888-89).‡

29. Of the total demand of Rs. 422.52 lakhs, including second-crop charge and water-rate as noted above, 14.72 lakhs were remitted owing to unfavorable season, against 36.99 lakhs remitted in the previous year:—

Remissions.

Districts.	Fasli 1301.	Fasli 1302.	Difference.	Districts.	Fasli 1301.	Fasli 1302.	Difference.
RS.	RS.	RS.		RS.	RS.	RS.	
Ganjām ..	28,800	1,202	— 27,598	South Arcot ..	36,027	1,82,740	+ 1,46,713
Vizagapatam ..	1,16,548	1,684	— 1,14,864	Tanjore ..	14,100	34,660	+ 20,560
Gódvári ..	2,197	22,531	— 69,666	Trichinopoly ..	5,754	15,377	+ 9,623
Kistna ..	61,279	44,290	— 19,989	Madura ..	49,619	2,88,751	+ 2,39,132
Nellore ..	8,20,650	68,577	— 7,52,073	Tinnevely ..	15,334	4,28,430	+ 4,12,796
Cuddapah ..	2,94,908	25,062	— 2,69,846	Coimbatore ..	19,198	44,630	+ 25,432
Anantapur ..	2,84,597	18,633	— 2,65,964	Nilgiris ..			
Bellary ..	6,91,772	10,269	— 6,81,503	Salem ..	1,01,857	15,080	— 86,777
Kurnool ..	1,87,679	7,893	— 1,79,786	South Canara ..	10,295	10,397	+ 102
Madras ..	47	38	— 9	Malabar ..	1,300	1,729	+ 429
Chingleput ..	4,52,033	2,21,009	— 2,31,024				
North Arcot ..	4,12,611	29,797	— 3,82,814	Total ..	36,99,605	14,72,479	— 22,27,126

30. In the northern half of the Presidency and in North Arcot and Salem, in which the season had been very unfavorable in the previous year, and remissions had been granted to the extent of Rs. 30·90 lakhs or nearly 84 per cent. of the total amount remitted in that year, there was a decided improvement in the year under report, though the north-east monsoon was deficient in Nellore, North Arcot and Salem. The result was that in these districts, the amount of remissions granted fell by 28·50 lakhs. In Chingleput, South Arcot, Madura and Tinnevely, however, and also in Tanjore, Trichinopoly and Coimbatore, the serious failure of the north-east monsoon rains rendered large remissions necessary, the aggregate amount remitted in these districts being Rs. 12·15 lakhs or 82 per cent. of the total remissions granted in the Presidency during the year. There was a decrease, however, in Chingleput as compared with the previous year, due to the favorable south-west monsoon, which enabled the ryots to secure the earlier wet crops. In this district and in South Arcot, full remission was granted as a special case on wet lands on which the outturn was 2 annas and less. In Tinnevely, the ryots under several of the minor tanks were allowed to grow dry crops on wet lands on payment of dry assessment only, even though the tanks subsequently received a supply.

31. Remissions for dry lands were not found necessary except in portions of Chingleput and Madura. In the Palni taluk of the latter district, 50 per cent. of the assessment on dry lands left waste, excluding the area under wells, and on cultivated lands the crops on which either totally failed or yielded a poor outturn amounting to 4 annas and less, was remitted, the concession being limited, however, to villages in which the total area under these heads amounted to not less than 40 per cent. of the total dry holdings, and in which the area returned under short crop of 1 annas and under was not less than 20 per cent. of the total cultivation in the village. Under this double limitation, the amount remitted did not exceed Rs. 36,815 or 29 per cent. of the total revenue from dry lands in the taluk. In Chingleput, a remission of 50 per cent. of the assessment was granted on dry lands grown with manavari (rainfed) paddy or varagu which failed on large areas or only yielded a very poor outturn owing to deficient rainfall. The total amount remitted was Rs. 21,883.

32. The following abstract shows the remissions classified under the several heads:—

Items.	1301.	1302.	Difference.
RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Remissions on lands left waste ..	17,00,699	5,47,109	— 11,53,590
2. Do. for withered crops or loss of produce ..	11,75,167	23,158	— 11,52,009
3. Do. for short crop or poor harvest ..	2,82,792	5,23,126	— 2,40,334
4. Do. of the difference between wet and dry assessment on wet lands cultivated with dry crops owing to failure of water-supply ..	4,65,973	62,725	— 4,03,248
5. Remissions of water-rate and second-crop charge ..	43,882	2,27,666	— 2,23,284
6. Other items ..	31,692	22,246	— 9,446
Total ..	36,99,605	76,440	— 36,23,165

* The amount remitted on dry waste in Palni taluk.

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

	Fasli 1300.	Fasli 1301.	Fasli 1302.	Difference as compared with fasli 1300.	Difference as compared with fasli 1301.
ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
Total extent of waste—					
Dry ..	3,020,261	3,850,726	3,385,746	+ 365,465	— 464,980
Wet ..	298,438	456,797	283,261	— 15,177	— 173,536
Total ..	3,318,699	4,307,523	3,669,007	+ 350,308	— 638,516
Extent on which remissions were granted—					
Dry ..	282	569,116	54,474	+ 54,192	— 514,642
Wet ..	135,564	298,462	119,698	— 15,866	— 178,764
Total ..	135,846	867,578	174,172	+ 38,326	— 693,406
Remainder charged—					
Dry ..	3,019,979	3,281,610	3,331,272	+ 311,293	+ 49,662
Wet ..	162,874	158,335	163,563	+ 689	+ 5,228
Total ..	3,182,853	3,439,945	3,494,835	+ 311,982	+ 54,890

* Includes acres 54,264, 50 per cent. of the assessment on which was remitted in the Palni taluk of the Madura district.

† Excludes the above area

Of the wet waste amounting to 283,261 acres, remission was granted on 119,698 acres or 42 per cent., against 65 per cent. in fasli 1301 (1891–92) and 45 per cent. in fasli 1300 (1890–91); the wet assessment remitted amounted to Rs. 5,39,878 against Rs. 12,61,553 in the preceding year. The decrease in the amount remitted occurred in all districts except South Arcot, Trichinopoly, Madura, Tinnevely and Coimbatore, and also the two West Coast districts. The increase in the last two districts was, however, very small, but in the other five districts, it aggregated over 3 lakhs of rupees, over 55 per cent. of the increase occurring in Tinnevely alone.

34. Item 2.—Except the small sum of Rs. 8,299 remitted under this head on dry lands in the Palni taluk of Madura, the remainder of this item represents remissions granted on wet lands the crops on which entirely failed. The remissions were confined chiefly to the marginally-noted seven districts.

35. Besides the remissions referred to above, which were granted with reference to the state of the season, there were, as usual, 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. 2,73,959 and Rs. 19,52,895 respectively against Rs. 2,78,703 and Rs. 18,38,097 in the preceding year. Details are given below:—

Items.	Fasli 1301.	Fasli 1302.	Difference.
RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Fixed remissions.			
1. Remission on account of irrigation by lift ..	1,05,817	99,963	— 5,854
2. Increment remissions in districts newly settled ..	1,27,703	1,29,080	+ 1,377
3. Remissions granted on account of heaviness of assessment ..	20,345	18,978	— 1,367
4. Remissions granted under the tope rules and on account of cowle ..	6,264	6,292	+ 28
5. Daasabandam remissions granted for maintaining irrigation works in repair ..	5,123	7,176	+ 2,053
6. Other items ..	13,451	12,470	— 981
Total ..	2,78,703	2,73,959	— 4,744

Items.	Fasli 1301.	Fasli 1302.	Difference.
<i>Deductions from demand.</i>	RS.	RS.	RS.
7. Government contributions and other deductions from the demand in favour of village officers	9,13,818	9,25,208	+ 11,390
8. Allowances to religious institutions in lieu of cash payments, &c.	7,41,005	7,24,737	- 16,268
9. Road-cess included in the land assessment	88,545	90,326	+ 1,781
10. Village-cess included in the land assessment	62,579	66,273	+ 3,694
11. Assessment less jodi of relinquished village service inam lands incorporated with Government lands, transferred to the Village Service Fund	10,458	1,26,175	+ 1,15,717
12. Other deductions	21,692	20,176	- 1,516
Total ..	18,38,097	19,52,895	+ 1,14,798

36. *Fixed remissions.*—The variations in the amount of these remissions were generally small. The decrease under item (1) occurs chiefly in Kistna and was due to the smaller area irrigated by lift from channels than in the preceding year in which the season was less favorable. The remission granted on account of heaviness of assessment has been explained in previous reports. It is confined almost entirely to South Canara and will disappear after the new settlement. Under “increment remissions” there was an increase of about Rs. 4,000 in each of the districts of Madura and Bellary, due to the introduction of revised settlements in certain taluks of those districts, and a decrease of about Rs. 6,000 in Anantapur as fasli 1302 (1892–93) was the second year after the introduction of the revised settlement in the Gooty and Tadpatri taluks of that district. The increase in dasabandam remissions, *i.e.*, remission of assessment granted for the up-keep of certain irrigation works, occurs chiefly in Cuddapah and is due to the larger area cultivated under these works during the year.

37. *Item 6* includes Rs. 4,974 remitted on salt-pans left waste in South Canara, Rs. 2,268 remitted in the Nilgiris and Malabar on lands devoted to plantations, and Rs. 2,796 being the amount of land assessment equal to tree-tax, remitted chiefly in Coimbatore in cases where one ryot holds patta for the land and another for the trees growing on it.

38. *Item 7—Government contribution, &c.*—There is an increase of Rs. 11,390 under this head due to an increase of Rs. 36,000 in Nellore and decreases of Rs. 15,000 and Rs. 14,000 respectively in South Arcot and Tinnevely, with minor variations in other districts. The decrease in South Arcot was due to the discontinuance of the old “ulium” deductions in the Vriddhachalam taluk on the introduction of the revised settlement and the substitution of the fixed Government contribution sanctioned in G.O., No. 796, dated 10th October 1890. In Tinnevely, the contribution payable by Government was reduced during the year from Rs. 63,867 to Rs. 49,685 under G.O., No. 1151, dated 17th November 1892. In Nellore, Government contribution was deducted for the first time during the year under G.O., No. 288, dated 7th April 1893.

39. *Item 8—Allowances to religious institutions.*—There was a decrease of Rs. 20,123 under this head in Tinnevely. The Collector attributes it to the village collections having been in some cases insufficient, presumably on account of the unfavorable season, to meet the amounts assigned over for payment to the institutions. Orders were issued to transfer the deductions to other villages, but were apparently not given effect to in some instances before the end of the year. There was a decrease of Rs. 3,538 in South Arcot attributed to the non-appearance of the parties concerned to receive payment, and to the transfer of a certain payment to Trichinopoly. On the other hand there was an increase of Rs. 2,856 in Bellary due to payment of previous year's arrears, and of Rs. 2,365 in Tanjore due to the substitution of beriz deductions in lieu of land revenue assignments.

40. *Item 11—Assessment on relinquished village service inams.*—This item represents the difference between the full assessment and jodi, of fully assessed village service inams. The lands and the assessment thereon are included under ryotwar, but the assessment less jodi is transferred to the credit of the Village Service Fund (Govern-

ment Order, No. 459, dated 28th June 1888). The large increase in the deductions in favour of the fund occurs mainly in Kurnool and Anantapur, where, as already stated, the area and assessment of these lands had been erroneously included in previous years under inam, instead of under ryotwari holdings. There was also an increase of about Rs. 20,000 in Bellary owing to large extents of these lands having been taken up for cultivation during the year on account of the favorable season and to the fact that no season remissions were granted on them as in fasli 1301 (1891–92).

41. *Item 12* comprises chiefly Rs. 13,458 representing share of shrotriem proceeds paid to the inamdars, and Rs. 5,944 compensation for lands taken up for public purposes.

42. The miscellaneous revenue comprising quit-rent, &c., on minor inam lands, assessment on lands cultivated but for which no pattas were issued, water-tax on lands irrigated in zemindari and inam villages, and other items not included under holdings, amounted to 50.71 lakhs of rupees or 3.47 lakhs more than in the previous year. Details of the items are given in statement No. 16: the following abstract shows the variations under the more important heads:—

Items.	Fasli 1301.	Fasli 1302.	Difference.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Jodi or quit-rent on minor inams including water-rate	21,71,145	23,03,678	+ 1,32,533
2. Revenue from lands cultivated but not included in pattas	6,48,842	8,59,029	+ 2,10,187
3. Charge for water on zemindari and inam villages including <i>tirvajasti</i> and <i>fasaljasti</i>	6,06,509	6,40,809	+ 34,300
4. Tree revenue	2,50,036	2,85,945	+ 35,909
5. Commission on private estates under Court of Wards' management	88,872	1,05,533	+ 16,661
6. Other items	9,53,119	8,75,895	- 82,224
Total ..	47,23,523	50,70,889	+ 3,47,366

43. *Item 1.*—Out of the revenue of Rs. 23,03,678 shown under this head, Rs. 12,96,410 represent *quit-rent* on minor inams and Rs. 10,07,268 *water-rate* charged on them: Under quit-rent there is an increase of Rs. 35,839 as compared with the previous year, nearly half of which occurs in Vizagapatam and represents the assessment charged as additional quit-rent on excess discovered by survey in the area of minor inams and the jodi on service inams in the Palkonda taluk previously collected by the lessees and now levied by Government. The demand under water-rate shows an advance of Rs. 96,694, the greater portion of which occurs in the districts of Nellore, Cuddapah, Anantapur and Kurnool and was due to the favorable rains

and good water-supply in the irrigation sources. There was a decrease of about 15,000 in Gódvári, which, the Collector explains, was chiefly under second crop in the delta taluks, where the rule requiring applications for second crop water to be made before 30th November, was for

the first time enforced during the year, with the result that several applications received after that date were rejected.

44. *Item No. 2* comprises the revenue under the following four heads:—

	RS.
(a) Lands cultivated after the jamabandi	83,269
(b) Lands cultivated without darkhast (application) for which no pattas were issued	5,61,480
(c) Concealed cultivation	2,031
(d) Cultivation of poramboke lands	2,12,249
Total.	8,59,029

The first item includes a sum of Rs. 28,245 which is reported to represent the assessment on dry lands in Nellore due for fasli 1301, but the collection of which was postponed till the following year owing to unfavorable season. The Collector explains that he considered that the most lenient way for the ryot and the fairest way for account purposes was to add these amounts to the demand of the following fasli. The procedure adopted by the Collector was both irregular and unnecessary. The amount should obviously have been included in the demand for fasli 1301 (1891-92) and kept under suspension. The remaining sum represents the revenue from certain taluks which appear to have been settled rather early in the year before the cultivation was completed. The amount was large in Cuddapah (over Rs. 20,000). The second item shows an increase of Rs. 1,40,260 as compared with the previous year, owing mainly to the favorable

	Rs.
South Arcot	1,21,748
Anantapur	67,557
Kistna	62,018
Nellore	52,751
North Arcot	51,115
Bellary	38,541
Madura	33,844
Gódvári	30,494
Kurnool	20,936

survey and settlement. The Collector remarks that sub-division work was retarded by Revenue Inspectors being engaged on inspection of crops and inquiry into claims for remissions which were unusually large owing to the failure of the north-east monsoon rains. In Anantapur, a large proportion of the cultivation shown under miscellaneous is believed to be due to the restrictions placed until recently upon the assignment of waste lands forming part of or adjoining waste blocks of 50 acres and referred to in paragraph 23 *supra*. A similar remark applies also to Bellary. In these and other districts, the issue of pattas appears also to have been delayed owing to the neglect of the ryots to pay the value of trees on darkhast lands or to their failure to erect boundary marks for sub-division, &c. The Collectors of Nellore and Cuddapah further point out that the lands in these cases are generally so poor that they cannot bear continuous cropping and the ryots do not therefore care to take permanent pattas. This is perhaps true of some other districts also, such as Anantapur, Kurnool, &c., but there can be no doubt that if the rules regarding the disposal of cases of unauthorized cultivation of assessed lands are carefully followed and Revenue Inspectors are made to inspect such cultivation systematically from month to month, such large areas will not appear under miscellaneous. The rules on this subject have now been re-issued in a very clear form in Board's Proceedings, No. 673, L.R., dated 23rd November 1892, disposed of in G.O., No. 406, dated 12th May 1893, and the Board trusts that there will be a material reduction in the current year in the revenue under this head. More

	Rs.
South Arcot	31,414
Trichinopoly	28,643
Kistna	25,120
Tanjore	23,980

45. *Item 3.*—The greater portion of the revenue from water-rate in zemindari and inam villages was, as usual, obtained in the districts of Gódvári and Kistna. Compared with the previous year, there was an increase of Rs. 34,300 in the whole Presidency, of which more than half occurred in Kistna, and is attributed to extension of anicut irrigation and charge of penal rates on lands irrigated without permission.

46. *Item 4.*—The bulk of the revenue from tree-tax relates to Tinnevely and Tanjore. Compared with the previous year, there was a somewhat large increase in Tinnevely due to the assessment for the first time in the year with retrospective effect for some years of palmyras on poramboke and assessed waste lands held by the Tiruvadudurai Mutt in a village shown as ryotwari in the settlement registers, but claimed to be a whole inam village by the Mutt. The revenue from this source was large also in Anantapur, South Arcot and Salem. The revenue in Anantapur represents

exclusively the rent of toddy yielding trees on Government waste and poramboke lands, and there was an increase of Rs. 3,766, in it as compared with the previous year, owing to keener competition among bidders. In South Arcot also there was a large increase of nearly Rs. 9,000, due mainly to careful inspection of all fruit bearing trees and preparation of correct lists of taxable trees during the year under the special orders of the Collector. The variation in Salem was small.

47. *Item No. 5—Commission on private estates under Court of Wards' management.*—The greater portion of the increase occurs in Gódvári and was due to the adjustment during the year of the commission due on the Pithápuram estate for fasli 1301—1891-92.

48. *Item 6, "Others."*—The more important of the items included under this head are noted below :—

	Rs.
(1) Rent on islands situated in rivers almost wholly in Gódvári ...	2,34,271
(2) Double charge for water on lands irrigated without permission, chiefly in Gódvári and Kistna ...	1,31,561
(3) Quit-rent and ground rent in the town of Madras ...	69,860
(4) Rent of Konde Puttamma's estate in South Canara which has escheated to Government ...	57,018
(5) Sale-proceeds of unassessed and assessed waste lands including lands bought in by Government at sales for arrears of revenue ...	56,623
(6) Process service fees ...	47,758
(7) Revenue from rented and hill villages ...	25,958
(8) Revenue derived from sale of coir of the Amindivi islands in South Canara ...	24,497
(9) Old arrears of the Palkonda taluk assigned to Government by Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co., the former lessee of the taluk, under Government Order, No. 438, dated 3rd May 1892 ...	19,436

There was an increase of over Rs. 86,600 under item (2) as compared with the previous year—Rs. 65,000 in Gódvári and Rs. 21,000 in Kistna. The large increase in Gódvári was due to the levy of penal rates in consequence of the strict enforcement, as already stated, of the rule requiring applications for second crop irrigation to be made by the 30th November. The revenue from rented and hill villages (item 7) shows a large decrease of about Rs. 1,89,000 owing to the inclusion under holdings of the revenue relating to the Palkonda taluk in Vizagapatam and of the rented and hill villages in Gódvári and Salem as explained in paragraph 21 *supra*. Collectors of districts in which the revenue from this source is still shown under miscellaneous have been instructed to include it under holdings during the current year.

49. The net ryotwari demand excluding remissions and deductions but including water-rate and second-crop charge and miscellaneous items of revenue amounted to 436.24 lakhs of rupees against 400.28 lakhs in the preceding year showing an increase of 35.96 lakhs as particularized below :—

Increase.	Rs.
(1) In the assessment of holdings explained in paragraphs 20 and 21 <i>supra</i> ...	6,58,721
(2) In second-crop charge and water-rate (paragraph 28) ...	4,73,050
(3) Due to less remissions on account of favorable season (paragraphs 32 to 34) ...	22,27,126
(4) Due to less fixed remissions (paragraphs 36 and 37) ...	4,744
(5) In miscellaneous items of revenue (paragraphs 42-48) ...	3,47,366
Total increase ...	37,11,007

Decrease.	Rs.
Due to increase in beriz deductions mainly in favour of the Village Service Fund on account of fully assessed village service inams included under holdings (paragraphs 38 to 41) ...	1,14,798
Net increase ...	35,96,209

50. *Total land revenue demand, current.*—The total land revenue demand under all the heads amounted to Rs. 4,93,64,535 against Rs. 4,57,54,234 in fasli 1301 as detailed below :—

	Fasli 1301. Rs.	Fasli 1302. Rs.
Peshkash on permanently-settled estates ...	50,57,453	50,55,908
Shrotriem jodi ...	6,68,940	6,84,519
Ryotwar and miscellaneous ...	4,00,27,841	4,36,24,108
Total, Land Revenue ...	4,57,54,234	4,93,64,535

There was an increase of Rs. 36,10,301 or about 7·9 per cent. in the total demand which occurs mainly under ryotwar and miscellaneous. The variations under the several heads have been explained in paragraphs 17, 18 and 49 *supra*.

51. *Cesses.*—The total current demand under cesses amounted to Rs. 72,42,318 against Rs. 70,15,421 as detailed below :—

	Fasli 1301. Rs.	Fasli 1302. Rs.
1. Land cess on permanently-settled estates ...	9,48,747	9,30,571
2. do. inam villages ...	2,48,528	2,46,324
3. Cesses charged on ryotwar and miscellaneous revenue ...	58,18,146	60,65,423
Total ...	70,15,421	72,42,318

There is an increase of Rs. 2,26,897 which is made up of decreases of Rs. 18,176 and 2,204 under the first two items and of an increase of Rs. 2,47,277 under the third item. The decrease under the first item relates mainly to Kistna and is attributed to the transfer of land cess on minor inams in zamindaris to Ryotwar, miscellaneous and cesses. The increase under the third item occurs mostly in Anantapur, Kistna, South Arcot, North Arcot, Nellore, Cuddapah, Chingleput and Bellary. The increase in all the districts follows on the improvement of the season and the consequent extension of holdings and of miscellaneous cultivation and to the rise in the water-rate and second-crop assessment levied during the year. The increases in the first three districts were also due to special causes, viz., to the introduction of the Village Cess Act throughout the whole of Anantapur and the Chidambaram taluk of the South Arcot district and to the transfer of land cess on minor inams in zamindaris to this head in Kistna.

52. *Total demand under land revenue and cesses, current.*—The total current demand under both land revenue and cesses amounted to Rs. 5,66,06,853, of which, as will be seen from statement No. 17, Rs. 54,247,648 or 96 per cent. were collected within the year, leaving an outstanding balance of Rs. 23,59,205 or only 4 per cent. at its close as against Rs. 42,06,127 or 8 per cent. of the demand in the preceding year. The promptness of collections was the result of the generally favorable character of the season.

53. *Arrears.*—The total arrear demand under all heads at the beginning of the year amounted to Rs. 45,73,672, of which Rs. 41,74,205 were collected and Rs. 46,121 written off within the year, leaving a closing balance of Rs. 3,53,346 or 7·7 per cent. of the arrear demand as against Rs. 3,28,129 or 11·3 per cent. of the opening balance in the previous year.

54. *Total, current and arrears.*—The total demand, both current and arrears, amounted to Rs. 6,11,80,525, of which Rs. 5,84,21,853 or 95·5 per cent. were collected and Rs. 46,121 written off, leaving a balance of Rs. 27,12,551 at the end of the year. Subsequent collections and remissions up to the end of January last amounted to Rs. 23,50,254, so that the balance on the 1st February 1894 was only Rs. 3,62,297 or 0·59 per cent. of the total demand. Of the last-mentioned amount, Rs. 32,207 have been reported to be irrecoverable; the net recoverable balance on the above date was thus only Rs. 3,30,090 and related mainly to the marginally-noted districts. More than half the amount shown against Malabar is due on Ali Rajah's estate, and the remainder, excepting about Rs. 6,000, which are considered irrecoverable, is for

	Rs.
Malabar ...	1,16,153
Salem ...	67,615
Ganjam ...	46,290
North Arcot ...	33,497

the most part under process; as Government has recently approved the Board's proposal to apportion the peshkash due from the Raja between the Laccadive islands and his Karar territory at Cannanore, the arrears due from him may be expected to be adjusted shortly. The bulk of the amount shown against Salem represents the peshkash due on certain permanently-settled estates, for the sub-division and sale of which sanction has either been already accorded or will shortly be applied for by the Collector. In Ganjam, the arrears are partly irrecoverable and partly under process. The balance appearing against North Arcot is the peshkash on the Punganur zamindari, the collection of which has been postponed under G.O., dated 19th July 1892, No 737. The balance was *nil* in Cuddapah, and under Rs. 1,000 in South Canara, Madras, Nilgiris, Nellore and Kurnool.

55. *Reconciliation of differences between the collections of land revenue and cesses as shown in the jamabandi and Accountant-General's statements.*—According to the monthly statements of receipts furnished by the Accountant-General, the collections of land revenue and village cess relating to the several districts (excluding the receipts in Mysore, Travancore, &c.) for the twelve months, July 1892 to June 1893, amounted to Rs. 5,33,85,201, and the collections of land cess for the same period have been reported by the Accountant-General to be Rs. 49,55,818. The total collections under land revenue and both the cesses come to Rs. 5,83,41,019 according to the Accountant-General's books as against Rs. 5,84,21,853 shown in the demand, collection and balance statement (appendix 17 to this report). There is an increase of Rs. 80,834 in the latter as compared with the former figure, which is explained in the subjoined statement. Notwithstanding repeated reminders, the Collector of Gódvári has not yet submitted his explanation for the increase of Rs. 51,331 occurring in his district :—

	Rs.
I. Collections as per Accountant-General's books ...	5,83,41,019
II. Deduct—	
(a) Collections made in some districts on account of other districts not reported as such to the Accountant-General ...	1,230
(b) Excess collections made in the fasli under report ...	3,90,867
(c) Amounts which have already been transferred to other heads of account since the close of the fasli or are now being transferred ...	72,279
(d) Transfers from other heads of account which relate to previous faslis but have been adjusted in the Accountant-General's books only in the year under notice and which represent for the most part final adjustments for the official year 1892-93 ...	17,459
(e) Amount collected in other districts towards the close of the year and other items which were brought to account only after the close of the fasli ...	954
(f) Collections of assessment on salt pans which have been excluded from the demand, collection and balance statements in the districts of Chingleput and South Arcot ...	6,729
(g) Miscellaneous receipts in the taluk outcherry erroneously excluded from the demand, collection and balance statement in Bellary ...	277
(h) Collections of village cess received in South Arcot from the Salem district to meet the cost of village establishments of the villages transferred to the former district ...	226
(i) Amount of fines levied from village officers and quit-rent on village service inams erroneously shown under village cess in the Accountant-General's books ...	43
Total Deductions ...	490,064

III. Balance ... 5,78,50,955

IV. Add—	
(a) Collections made in other districts not reported to the Accountant-General and so not credited to the districts on account of which they were made ...	6,603
(b) Excess collections made in previous years and adjusted in the year under report ...	3,36,507
(c) Amounts which were transferred from other heads of account after the close of the fasli or are now being transferred.	19,909

(d) Transfers to other heads of account of collections which relate to previous faslis but which were adjusted by the Accountant-General only in fasli 1302 and represented mostly final adjustments relating to 1892-93	Rs.	66,345
(e) Amount collected in other taluks towards the close of fasli 1301 which were brought to account in fasli 1302		333
(f) Collections of special cess levied in Malabar for payment of village establishments which are not shown under village cess		91,315
Total		5,83,71,967
Collections shown in the demand, collection and balance statement No. 17		5,84,21,853
Increase in Gódvári which has not been explained, less the amount of the decrease in a few districts for which explanation is either promised or has been called for		49,886

It will be observed from the above abstract that item IV (a) is considerably higher than item II (a) with which it ought to correspond. Large amounts are shown under the former item in Kistna, Kurnool and Madura; particulars of the districts for which the amounts were collected have been called for from Kistna and memoranda have also been issued to other districts as to why the amounts said to have been collected in Kurnool and Madura have not been taken into account in the demand, collection and balance statements. On receipt of the statement of reconciliation from the Gódvári district and replies from the other districts, the details of items II (a) and IV (a) will be reconciled and a revised memorandum of variations will be submitted.

56. *Distribution of collections between land revenue and cesses.*—As stated in paragraph 39 of the Settlement Report for the previous year, the collections of land and village cesses in ryotwari villages are not shown separately in the village accounts, but are merely lumped with land revenue collections, the separation being effected in the Taluk office. The work in the latter office consists of two processes, of which the first or provisional distribution consists in crediting to each cess a portion of the collections bearing to the demand under that cess the same proportion that the total amount collected bears to the total demand under all the three heads. Under this procedure the credits received by each head have to be corrected in the light of the demand finally settled at the jamabandi, and, according as the jamabandi is held early or late in the fasli, the variations between credits actually received and those finally found due will be capable of adjustment in the same fasli or in the next. From the Collectors' statements it appears that the unadjusted variations at the end of fasli 1302 were not large except in the following taluks:—

District.	Taluk.	Amount that should have been credited to land and village cesses.	Amount actually credited.	Difference.
1	2	3	4	5
Ganjám	Chicacole	Rs. 32,789	Rs. 35,394	+ 2,605
Nellore	Nellore	93,611	92,087	- 1,524
.. .. .	Ongole	47,335	57,490	+ 10,155
Anantapur	Anantapur	21,558	20,423	- 1,135
.. .. .	Dharmavaram	20,176	19,173	- 1,003
.. .. .	Madurintakam	44,871	39,267	- 5,604
Chingleput	Chingleput	22,788	18,990	- 3,798
.. .. .	Saidapet	28,067	24,981	- 3,136
.. .. .	Ponnéri	21,161	15,719	- 5,442
North Arcot	Arcot	53,982	51,354	- 2,628
Tanjore	Tanjore	41,109	37,485	- 3,623
Trichinopoly	Musiri	41,288	40,163	- 1,130
Madura	Madura	34,516	26,927	- 8,589
.. .. .	Santharainarkóvil	21,663	19,209	- 2,454
Tinnevely	Srivilliputtúr	42,043	43,426	+ 1,383
.. .. .	Tinnevely	45,248	41,325	- 3,923

NOTE.—The statement of distribution has not yet been received from Coimbatore.

These differences are reported to be attributable mainly to variation between the provisional and the final demand, except in Srivilliputtúr where inaccurate distribution of credits was the cause of the difference, and in the Nellore and Ganjám districts from which no report as to the cause of variation has been received. The short credit in the Madura taluk could, as appears from the statements of distribution for May and June 1893, have been adjusted from the collections made in the latter month. Orders on the subject will be issued to the Collectors concerned in separate Proceedings.

57. The second process or final adjustment consists in the distribution of the irrecoverable arrears between the several heads in the case of each individual defaulter and in the rectification in accordance therewith of the previous credits of collections. From the Collectors' statements of distribution for faslis prior to fasli 1302, it appears that this process has been carried out or that the accounts are nearly 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 1301.	Fasli 1302.	Fasli 1299.	Fasli 1298.	Fasli 1297.
Ganjám	3	3	3	3	3
Vizagapatam	2	..	..	..	..
Gódvári	11	3	1	..	..
Kistna	..	..	..	..	..
Nellore	..	..	..	..	..
Cuddapah	..	..	..	..	..
Anantapur	7	4	..	..	..
Bellary	8	4	..	..	..
Kurnool	7	..	..	..	..
Madras	..	..	..	..	..
Chingleput	6	6	4	1	..
North Arcot	..	..	..	..	..
South Arcot	8	8	8	8	8
Tanjore	3	1	..	1	..
Trichinopoly	4	..	..	..	..
Madura	7	3	4	2	..
Tinnevely	..	..	..	..	..
Nilgiris	2	..	1	..	..
Salem	9	5	..	..	..
South Canara	..	..	..	..	..
Malabar	2	2	1	..	..
Total	79	39	22	15	11

* Inclusive of 3 semindari divisions. † Inclusive of one zemindari division.
NOTE.—The return from Coimbatore has not yet been received.

To enable the Board to report on the correctness of the final adjustments already made, Collectors were asked to state whether the arrears ascertained to be irrecoverable have been correctly distributed between land revenue and cesses and to submit copies of village account No. 14 B showing such distribution for any six villages as well as copies of taluk accounts Nos. 22 and 23 showing the final adjustment of credits to land-cess and village-cess for any one taluk. The accounts called for have as yet been received from only six districts, and, so far as these are concerned, the irrecoverable arrears appear generally to have been correctly apportioned except in two taluks, and the credits to land and village cesses plus irrecoverable arrears written off are generally equal to the corresponding demand. In Cuddapah taluk, however, it is stated that the accounts numbers 22 and 23 show that the demand under cesses has not received its full share in the case of some faslis; this irregularity is attributed to the neglect of the treasury account department to issue orders on the subject, but instructions have since been issued by the Collector for the adjustment of short credits in the manner approved in G.O., Mis. No. 3868, dated 23rd June 1890. The subject will be more fully gone into on receipt of replies from all Collectors.

58. The Board is on the whole of opinion that the instructions issued in regard to the distribution and adjustment of collections relating to land revenue and cesses are generally well understood, and as the scrutiny of the monthly statements of distribution accompanying the taluk demand, collection and balance statements which was hitherto being made by the treasury account department is likely to be more carefully supervised by the Huzur Sheristadar to whom the work has been since transferred, it

is to be hoped there will be continued improvement in the important work of assigning cesses their full share of collections.

59. *Charges*.—The land revenue charges for the year amounted to Rs. 40,53,46 or 6.9 per cent. on the total amount of land revenue and cesses realized during the year.

60. *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 5,283,137 against 4,496,010 in fasli 1301, showing an increase of 787,127. The subjoined statement shows the number of processes issued in the several districts in the two faslis—1301 and 1302—and the details of the variations under “demand notices,” “distrain notices” and “sale notices” :—

Districts.	Total number of processes in fasli 1301.	Total number of processes in fasli 1302.	Difference.	Details of variations.		
				Demand notice.	Distrain or attachment notice.	Sale notice.
Ganjām ..	78,324	62,316	— 16,008	— 4,517	— 10,408	— 1,083
Vizagapatam ..	29,331	20,050	— 9,281	— 9,584	— 494	— 191
Górávari ..	228,922	236,950	+ 8,028	+ 13,472	— 2,918	— 2,526
Kistna ..	314,453	257,341	— 57,112	— 44,989	— 5,530	— 6,593
Nellore ..	322,817	240,673	— 82,144	— 46,081	— 20,257	— 15,806
Cuddapah ..	150,319	86,343	— 63,976	— 62,933	— 1,158	— 115
Anantapur ..	86,437	138,815	+ 47,378	+ 41,912	+ 3,676	+ 1,790
Bellary ..	131,073	188,511	+ 57,438	+ 52,195	+ 2,834	+ 2,409
Kurnool ..	184,951	171,421	— 13,530	— 14,427	— 261	— 1,158
Madras ..	23,876	30,243	+ 6,367	+ 6,392	— 45	— 20
Chingleput ..	137,149	227,473	+ 90,324	+ 66,302	+ 12,570	+ 11,452
North Arcot ..	239,418	457,561	+ 218,143	+ 210,525	+ 5,343	+ 2,275
South Arcot ..	598,022	664,678	+ 66,656	+ 65,222	+ 1,190	— 244
Tanjore ..	429,893	539,228	+ 109,335	+ 106,986	+ 443	+ 1,906
Trichinopoly ..	332,400	391,954	+ 59,554	+ 58,457	+ 1,575	— 478
Madura ..	176,922	267,662	+ 90,740	+ 81,835	+ 156	— 939
Tinnevely ..	483,355	592,842	+ 109,487	+ 97,709	+ 5,703	+ 6,075
Coimbatore ..	404,269	522,622	+ 118,353	+ 116,765	+ 1,069	+ 519
Nilgiris ..	6,567	6,578	+ 11	+ 242	— 171	— 60
Salem ..	53,477	128,519	+ 75,042	+ 65,026	+ 6,040	+ 3,976
South Canara ..	10,567	6,386	— 4,181	— 4,086	— 38	— 67
Malabar ..	73,468	59,971	— 13,497	— 9,924	— 1,952	— 1,621
Total ..	4,496,010	5,283,137	+ 787,127	+ 786,499	— 1,937	+ 2,585

61. The increase under demand notices amounted to 786,499 or 19.1 per cent. and occurred in fourteen districts, in most of which there was an increase in the number of attachment and sale notices also. The increases in Madura, Górávari and the Nilgiris, unaccompanied as they are by any increase in the number of attachment and sale notices, merely indicate the promptitude with which steps were taken for the recovery of revenue. In Anantapur, Bellary, Chingleput and Salem, the increase in the number of the several kinds of processes was due to the existence of large arrears at the beginning of the fasli. These arrears were caused by the postponement of collections and stay of coercive processes in fasli 1301 and by the general leniency shown to ryots owing to the unfavorable character of the season. A similar reason has been assigned for the increase in North Arcot. In Anantapur, the increase is also ascribed to the difficulty felt in realizing the quit-rents due from the poorer class of inamdars on recently enfranchised village service inams and to the more extensive use of processes for the recovery of the increased demand of the fasli under sivaajama assessment. The Collector of South Arcot attributes the increase to the systematic scrutiny of taluk balance sheets every month and to the better attention paid to the matter by all classes of revenue subordinates. In Trichinopoly there was an increase in the number of demand and distrain or attachment notices which is ascribed partly to the existence of larger arrears at the beginning of the fasli and partly to the ryots having withheld payments in expectation of remissions on account of the unfavorable character of the season. The increase in Tinnevely appears to have been due to the same cause. The increase in the number of demand notices in Coimbatore is the result of correct calculation following on the discontinuance of the erroneous practice which obtained in two taluks of treating a common demand

notice issued to several defaulters as a single process. In Tanjore the latter half of the year 1892–93 was marked by a very severe drought, but the general increase in the number of demand notices throughout the district, unaccompanied as it was by a proportionate increase in the number of the other descriptions of processes, seems to indicate that many of the ryots were only withholding payment in expectation of postponement or remission of revenue. In eight districts there was a decrease in the number of processes which is ascribed generally to the favorable character of the season and to the greater attention paid to the matter by all ranks of revenue subordinates. An additional reason assigned for the increase in South Canara and Malabar is the exclusion of notices which were issued from the Taluk office, but which were not actually served owing to the defaulters having meanwhile paid their dues.

62. The subjoined statement compares by districts the number of cases in which property was attached with those in which it was ultimately found necessary to resort to sale :—

Districts.	Number of ryotwari pottadars.	Number of defaulters whose property was		Percentage of column 4 to column 3.	Percentage of column 4 to column 2.
		Attached.	Sold.		
1	2	3	4	5	6
Ganjām ..	53,145	6,050	440	7.3	.83
Vizagapatam ..	15,309	898	83	9.2	.54
Górávari ..	95,139	4,134	345	8.3	.36
Kistna ..	191,570	12,577	311	2.5	.16
Nellore ..	109,886	9,989	379	3.8	.34
Cuddapah ..	180,697	3,078	427	13.9	.24
Anantapur ..	74,478	5,414	85	1.6	.11
Bellary ..	108,710	5,173	329	6.4	.30
Kurnool ..	115,033	2,920	259	8.9	.23
Madras ..	202	202	15	7.4	..
Chingleput ..	125,767	25,588	2,065	8.1	1.64
North Arcot ..	216,963	16,055	292	1.8	.13
South Arcot ..	401,249	31,891	1,844	5.8	.46
Tanjore ..	178,210	19,156	1,027	5.4	.57
Trichinopoly ..	180,410	10,105	150	1.5	.08
Madura ..	174,872	6,287	941	15.0	.54
Tinnevely ..	223,650	29,336	801	2.7	.36
Coimbatore ..	227,571	3,907	200	5.1	.09
Nilgiris ..	7,517	456	54	11.8	.72
Salem ..	205,473	7,808	1,147	14.7	.56
South Canara ..	60,867	284	38	13.4	.06
Malabar ..	213,234	7,592	1,168	15.4	.55
Total for fasli 1302 ..	3,159,750	208,900	12,400	5.9	.392
Corresponding figures for fasli 1301 ..	2,963,959	209,824	11,118	5.8	.375

The number of defaulters whose property was attached was large in Tinnevely South Arcot, Chingleput, Tanjore, North Arcot, Kistna and Trichinopoly but in none of them did the proportion of sales to the number of attachments exceed 10 per cent. The proportion of the number of sales to the number of ryotwari holdings was under 1 per cent. except in Chingleput where many defaulters had to be proceeded against soon after the close of the south-west monsoon for the recovery of the postponed kists of previous faslis.

63. Taking the Presidency as a whole, 96.8 per cent. of the demand was realized without attachment of property as against 96.7 per cent. in fasli 1301, and 89.6 per cent. of the arrears for which property was attached was recovered without resorting to sale. The latter percentage shows, it is true, a falling off as compared with the percentages of the two immediately preceding faslis, but the comparison should rather

be made with the figures of faslis 1297, 1298 and 1299 * because faslis 1301 and 1300 were years in which suspension of coercive processes and postponement of collections were ordered on a large scale and leniency in the matter of coercive pro-

cesses was also shown to the ryots of the affected districts generally. Taking processes against immoveable property alone, it will be seen that the percentages of attached lands brought to sale in faslis 1297, 1298, 1299 and 1302 were respectively 23, 28, 24 and 20.7 respectively.

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.	Rs. 63,610	Rs. 5,33,298	
1295 ..	do.	41,833	5,61,997	
1296 ..	do.	30,915	4,33,198	
1297 ..	390,089	30,89,914	35,760	3,19,108
1298 ..	330,476	21,68,663	17,346	2,84,730
1299 ..	217,390	21,95,787	11,339	2,44,573
1300 ..	161,871	21,29,666	10,115	1,90,279
1301 ..	209,824	18,45,633	11,118	1,61,576
1302 ..	208,900	19,40,470	12,400	2,00,997

64. The marginal table shows the extent to which coercion has been resorted to for the realization of land revenue during the past nine years. It will be observed that there was an increase in fasli 1302, as compared with fasli 1301, of 11.5 per cent. as regards the number of defaulters whose property was sold and of 24.4 per cent. as regards the amount of arrears sought to be realised by the sales. Having regard to the indifferent character of the season in some districts and to the fact that the suspended kists and other large balances of fasli 1301 had to be realised and that efforts were also made to secure a clean balance sheet by recovery of the arrears of older faslis, the increases were really unavoidable. Moreover the proportion of ryotwari holdings sold up to the total number of ryotwari pattahs rose in fasli 1302 by only .017 per cent. The Board proposes shortly to deal fully with the subject of sales for arrears of land revenue to which attention has been drawn by the remarks of Mr. Rogers (retired) of the Bombay Civil Service in his letter to the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State, dated 12th January 1893; but it will be sufficient to remark on the present occasion that the comparison instituted between such sales in the Bombay and in the Madras Presidency is unfair, in that the figures quoted by him include sales of personal property in the case of Madras, while in the case of Bombay they apparently exclude them. If sales of real property alone are considered, the proportion of sales to total number of ryotwari holdings in each Presidency is about the same.

65. Immoveable property of the estimated value of Rs. 5,96,756 was sold for the realization of arrears amounting to Rs. 1,21,455. The amount realized was, however, Rs. 1,38,552 or only three times the assessment of the lands sold (Rs. 45,849) as against an average of 13 times the assessment at which their value had been estimated. Taking the lands sold to private purchasers, the value realized was a little under six and half times the assessment in the case of wet lands and just over three and half times for dry lands. These proportions indicate that the class of lands brought to sale was the poorest in the scale. 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
Ganjām ..	650	206	31.7
Vizagapatam ..	217	123	56.7
Gōdāvari ..	378	118	31.2
Kistna ..	845	259	30.6
Nellore ..	963	401	41.6
Cuddapah ..	339	119	35.1
Anantapur ..	340	291	85.6
Bellary ..	1,524	780	51.2
Kurnool ..	438	156	35.6
Madras ..	5		
Chingleput ..	4,954	1,254	25.8
North Arcot ..	378	114	30.1
South Arcot ..	2,840	1,355	47.7
Tanjore ..	1,284	176	13.7
Trichinopoly ..	394	245	62.2
Madura ..	2,103	1,220	58.0
Tinnevely ..	1,385	306	22.1
Coimbatore ..	1,247	864	69.3
Nilgiris ..	741	517	69.8
Salem ..	6,361	4,302	67.6
South Canara ..	33	17	51.5
Malabar ..	2,877	1,845	64.1
Total ..	30,296	14,668	48.4

66. The total extent of lands sold during the year was 30,296 acres against acres 20,273 in the preceding year, showing an increase of 10,023 or about 50 per cent. The increase occurred specially in Chingleput, Salem and South Arcot. In Chingleput and South Arcot efforts were made to clear off the outstandings of several old faslis which could not have been realised except by resort to coercive measures. Of the total extent of land sold in Salem, 4,797 acres represent the area of portions of the Puthur mitta which were sold for arrears of revenue.

67. The increase in the total extent of lands sold compares at first sight somewhat unfavorably with the state of things noticed in paragraph 47 of the last year's report; but in the first place 4,797 acres sold during the year belonged to a permanently-settled estate in the Salem district and the fact of their sale does not affect the question of coercion as applied to ryotwari pattadars. But allowing for this there still remain 5,226 acres of ryotwari holdings sold in fasli 1302 in excess of the extent

Fasli.	Number of pattas.	Number of ryots sold up.	Extent of holdings.	Variations in the extent.	Variations due to relinquishments and darkhasts.	Extent of lands sold.
1299 ..	2,906,092	11,339	21,043,050	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
1300 ..	2,942,129	10,115	21,140,966	97,916	79,042	23,615
1301 ..	2,963,959	11,118	21,167,037	16,071	7,898	21,771
1302 ..	3,159,750	12,400	21,625,841	468,804	206,147	20,273

fasli 1302 than in the three previous years. That the ryotwari

Fasli.	Lands bought in by Government.		Lands purchased by private individuals.	
	Dry.	Wet.	Dry.	Wet.
	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.
1301 ..	ACS. 7,924	RS. 8,332	ACS. 1,715	RS. 4,474
1302 ..	12,876	14,211	1,792	3,986

though the total extent of wet lands sold rose from 4,203 acres in fasli 1301 to 5,784 acres in fasli 1302, the portion of wet bought in by Government was only 77 acres more than the extent bought in in the former fasli and the lands also were such as bore an average assessment of only Rs. 2-3-7 against Rs. 2-9-9.

68. Statement No. 19 exhibits the number of coercive processes served by the ordinary village agency and that served by special-paid establishments. There was a large increase in the proportion of the processes served by the latter to the total number of processes served, and this increase occurs almost wholly in South Arcot where the number of processes served by special agency rose from 5,205 to 95,869. Of this number as many as 50,806 were served by the special agency without imposing an extra charge on the defaulters as the arrears involved were below one rupee; and the processes relate mostly to three taluks, Tindivanam, Tirukkóvilur and Villupuram, where the arrears were heavy. Excluding this district, the proportion of processes served by special agency is 4.7 per cent. of the total number served as against 4.5 in fasli 1301 and 4.7 in fasli 1300. The Board notes with satisfaction that in the year under report no special batta peons were required in Cuddapah, Bellary, Kurnool, Madras, Coimbatore, Nilgiris and South Canara. In the remaining districts special establishments were entertained and they were employed rather freely in Kistna and

South Arcot, while the proportion to total number of processes served was very large in Ganjám and Vizagapatam. As regards Ganjám, however, it has to be observed that the number of processes served by special agency was smaller than in fasli 1301, and in Vizagapatam the very large increase is stated to be due to the adoption of stringent measures for the recovery of quit-rent and land-cess on minor inams in zemindaries where the assistance of village officers cannot be called in.

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

	Fasli 1301.	Fasli 1302.
	RS.	RS.
Receipts	81,663	45,511
Charges	20,318	21,629

The increase in the receipts followed on the service of a larger number of processes by special-paid agency. The rates of fees charged ranged from 1 to 8 annas except in the Madras town which has a scale of its own.

70. *Civil Suits.*—The amount of costs awarded to Government during the year in suits instituted or defended on its behalf was Rs. 5,652-12-0; adding to it the opening balance of the year Rs. 7,748-6-2, the total demand amounted to Rupees 13,401-2-2, of which Rs. 3,229-14-3 were collected and Rs. 2,441-11-6 written off within the year, leaving a balance of Rs. 7,729-8-5 at its close. Of the last mentioned amount, Rs. 12-7-0 have since been written off and Rs. 512-3-0 are reported to be irrecoverable, so that the net recoverable balance at the end of the fasli was Rs. 7,204-14-5. Of this amount, Rs. 371-12-2 have since been collected; Rupees 288-3-0 are kept in deposit and security has been furnished for Rs. 25-12-0 pending the decision of appeals; Rs. 172-13-0 are stated to have been paid into the court and remitted by it to the treasury and the fact of payment is being verified; Rs. 2,682-13-9 are pending execution; Rs. 850-11-8 remain uncollected owing to the pendency of appeals or re-trials and steps have been or are being taken for the recovery of the balance generally except in the following cases. In Tanjore Rs. 70-14-0 cannot be recovered owing to the reversal on appeal of the decree awarding it. In Madurai, Rs. 228-1-0 relate to certain old decrees, the papers connected with which are stated to be not forthcoming among the Collector's records; inquiries are being made of the Courts concerned as to whether the costs have been since collected or execution taken out on behalf of Government, and a further communication touching the result is promised by the Collector. In the case of a sum of Rs. 750-14-2 outstanding in South Canara, it is reported that the execution proceedings instituted for its recovery having been struck off at the instance of third parties who claimed the lands involved, a fresh suit is being filed with the Board's sanction; while in Malabar Rs. 378-12-0 have not been collected pending an appeal which has just been decided.

71. *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. 88,919, of which Rs. 48,093 were collected and Rs. 4,828 written off, leaving a balance of Rs. 36,498. The greater portion of the balance is outstanding in Salem (Rs. 15,084), South Arcot (Rs. 9,243) and Chingleput (Rupees 4,589). The balance in the first mentioned district is due mostly on certain permanently settled estates which have been or are about to be sold for arrears of revenue or for the subdivision and sale of which the necessary accounts are under preparation. The further communication promised by the Collector of South Arcot has not yet been received, while the balance in Chingleput has not been explained.

72. *Sale of lands under Standing Orders Nos. 30, 34 and 110.*—During the fasli under report acres 782-80, assessed at Rs. 891-10-0, were sold for Rs. 11,477 under Standing Order No. 30; 35 cents of land, assessed at Rs. 3, were sold for Rs. 145

under Standing Order No. 34; and the resales of 4,360 acres of lands, assessed at Rs. 7,198, which had been bought in by Government at sales for arrears of revenue, fetched Rs. 25,814. The value of the lands sold under the three Standing Orders as ascertained at the sales was respectively 12·9, 48·3 and 3·6 times the assessment.

73. *Subdivision of quit-rent.*—No applications for the subdivision of the joint liability of shareholders of whole inam villages were received during the year under the provisions of Board's Standing Order No. 119. As regards minor inams an application for the subdivision of joint liability in respect of an extent of acres 30·9 paying Rs. 50 as quit-rent was received and disposed of in North Arcot, and in Tinnevely 2 cases of sale occurred, in one of which a piece of wet land was subdivided into two portions assessed at Rs. 2-4-0 and Rs. 1-8-0, while in the other a dry land, measuring 5·40 acres and bearing a quit-rent of Rs. 1-15-0, was formed into three divisions, assessed at As. 8, 13 and 10.

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

	Number of cases pending at the beginning of the year.	Number received during the year.	Total.	Number disposed of during the year.	Number pending at the close of the year.	Percentage of pending cases to the total.
Received through Registration officers.	6,431	56,654	63,085	55,859	7,226	11·5
Received by Revenue officers direct ..	4,507	71,004	75,511	67,376	8,135	10·8
Total ..	10,938	127,658	138,596	123,235	15,361	11·1

Under the former class of applications, the number received during the year was 56,654, showing an increase of 8,686 or 18 per cent. as compared with the previous year. The increase is spread over nearly all the districts, but is specially noticeable in several of the Southern districts where it is probably due to the indifferent character of the season. The large increase in South Arcot has not been explained, while the variation in Salem is attributed to the opening of two new Sub-Registrars' offices.

Inclusive of the number of applications pending at the beginning of the year, the total number received through the Registration department was 63,085, of which 55,859 cases or 88·5 per cent. were disposed of within the year against 46,237 or 87·5 per cent. in fasli 1301 and 49,525 cases or 91 per cent. in fasli 1300. Notwithstanding a slight improvement in the percentage for the Presidency as a whole, as compared with fasli 1301, there was a falling off in the percentage of disposals in individual districts, such as Ganjám, Vizagapatam, Anantapur, Kurnool, Chingleput, North Arcot, Salem and South Canara. South Arcot, which had the largest percentage of pending applications at the end of the preceding fasli, shows some improvement in that under report. If more attention is bestowed on the matter, there is little doubt that better results will be attained in all the districts. Meanwhile, the Board is not disposed to accept the explanation generally given for the large number and percentage of pending applications, viz., that most of them were received during the last quarter or month of the fasli, and that excepting such as have been since disposed of, the rest are either pending sub-division with Revenue Inspectors or verification by village officers.

75. Under the second class of applications those received direct by Revenue officers, 71,004 were received during the year against 69,799 in fasli 1301, showing a slight increase of 1,205 cases or 1·7 per cent. Adding to these the cases pending at the beginning of the year, the total number for disposal was 75,511, of which

67,376 or 89.2 per cent. were disposed of as against 69,869 or 93.9 per cent. in fasli 1301. The decrease in the percentage of total disposals is to be regretted: it is specially so in Kurnool and South Arcot. In South Arcot delays in disposal occurred chiefly in Vriddhachalam taluk where 3,730 applications were outstanding. This is accounted for by the introduction of new rates of settlement during the fasli.

Faslis.	Total number of applications.	Portion thereof presented through Registration officers.	Percentage of column 3 to column 2.
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
1302	127,658	56,654	44.4

ment regarding the steady increase in the Registration officers.

77. The statement on the margin exhibits the percentage of disposals of applications presented through Registration officers and of those submitted direct to the Revenue department. The former class of applications shows an uniformly lower percentage than the latter; but the difference between the percentages for the year under report is only slight and not so marked as in previous years. In the report for fasli 1301, the decrease in the disposal of applications submitted through Registration officers was ascribed to the delay entailed in referring the applications to village officers for verification of the entries therein. The

Faslis.	Percentage of disposal of applications presented through Registration officers.	Percentage of disposal of applications submitted direct to Revenue officers.
1297	91.8	95.4
1298	95.1	96.3
1299	91.6	96.6
1300	91.0	94.8
1301	87.5	93.9
1302	88.5	89.2

further report then promised on the same subject was submitted to Government with Board's Proceedings, dated 12th August 1893, No. 466, and it was therein pointed out that the only remedy for the delay was a more careful observance of the instructions conveyed in paragraphs 7 and 8 of Board's Proceedings, dated 17th October 1887, No. 637, and approved in G.O., dated 26th January 1888, No. 97, viz., the exercise of strict control over the work of village officers and a careful review of the quarterly statements of progress in the disposal of applications for transfer of registry.

78. The marginal abstract shows the number of cases in which steps were taken to issue pattas to persons who had been in possession of lands for 12 years or more and had paid the revenue due thereon as owners. As in previous years the number of cases dealt with was largest in North Arcot. In Cuddapah the action taken under the Standing Order was confined only to four taluks and the Collector promises to invite the attention of the Tahsildars of other taluks to the matter. The Collector of South Canara reports that, with the view of securing agreement between ownership and revenue registry, the land registers of villages are being thoroughly sifted at the jamabandi and further examined by Tahsildars and Deputy Tahsildars during their tours and that the results obtained are also reviewed

Gódvári	247
Cuddapah	294
Anantapur	56
Bellary	357
Kurnool	26
Chingleput	51
North Arcot	2,363
Panjore	76
Trichinopoly	67
Madura	14
Tinnevely	166
Coimbatore	677
Nilgiris	9
South Canara	97
Total	4,500

every quarter. In Ganjám, Vizagapatam, Kistna, Nellore, South Arcot and Malabar it is reported that no cases were dealt with under paragraph 6 of Standing Order No. 20, while the Collector of Salem has not yet furnished any information on the point. The Collector of South Arcot states that, as the Tahsildars were engaged on other and more important work, no action could be taken during the year as regards this Standing Order, and that strict injunctions on the subject will be issued in the current year. It is hoped that these districts will show some improvement in the current fasli.

79. *Ruined tanks.*—Three ruined tanks were made over to private individuals for repairs during the fasli. Details of their ayacut and special assessment are given below:—

District.	Ayacut.	Rate per acre.	Assessment.	Remarks.
Kistna	ACS. 38	RS. 2½	RS. 95	The ruined tank was repaired by the ryots without permission and they elected to pay to Government wet assessment on the ayacut, no water-rate being charged on the area irrigated in excess of the ayacut.
Nellore	11	2½	27	
Cuddapah	50	Full wet rate.	..	

80. With reference to G.O., No. 628, dated 26th July 1886, a statement is subjoined showing the names of the taluks in the several districts not settled by the Collectors personally during the past five years or more, as required in Board's Standing Order No. 22:—

District.	Taluks not settled by Collectors once in five years.
Vizagapatam	Golgonda.
Gódvári	Bhímavaram.
Nellore	Atmakúru.
Cuddapah	{ Badvel. Pulivendla.
Kurnool	Nandikotkur.
Coimbatore	Bhaváni.
Salem	Námakal.
Malabar	{ Ernad. Walavanad. Cochin.

The Collectors concerned have been requested to settle the taluks during the current year. The Collector of Vizagapatam has, however, reported that owing to the enormous area of the district and the heavy duties connected with the administration of the Agency tracts including Public Works, it has not been possible in his district to conform to the Standing Order.

81. *Inspection of boundary and field marks.*—The following abstract shows the number of boundary marks planted during the survey and settlement, the number found to be missing and the number replaced during the year in the different districts:—

Districts.	Total number of boundary marks.	Number found to be missing or out of repair at the beginning of the year.	Number replaced or repaired during the year.
1	2	3	4
1. Ganjam ..	1,770,654	38,864	1,147
2. Vizagapatam ..	314,096	1,754	632
3. Górávari ..	1,208,116	365,128	18,656
4. Kistna ..	1,299,796	142,816	4,997
5. Nellore ..	3,846,014	85,870	9,394
6. Cuddapah ..	588,783	2,682	333
7. Anantapur ..	1,009,246	3,489	246
8. Bellary ..	1,728,318	192,231	23,768
9. Kurnool ..	1,600,956	20,990	4,359
10. Chingleput ..	2,524,740	18,156	6,706
11. North Arcot ..	2,630,475	118,717	5,334
12. South Arcot ..	1,975,806	8,399	1,292
13. Tanjore ..	1,742,521	24,831	3,879
14. Trichinopoly ..	1,294,346	175,744	53,021
15. Madura ..	1,856,728	51,417	1,429
16. Tinnevely ..	173,877	650	21
17. Coimbatore ..	1,537,761	370,487	593
18. Nilgiris ..	28,691	17	4
19. Salem ..			
20. Malabar ..			
Total ..	27,125,924	1,631,692	135,811

N.B.—The figures in column 2 differ in many cases from those reported in 1891–92. The Collectors generally explain that the differences are due to corrections.

82. The survey was in progress in three districts—Anantapur, South Canara and Malabar. In the first district, complete survey accounts have been furnished for only three taluks, and in the last for only some of the taluks and desams. The statistics entered in the statement against these two districts are therefore defective. No figures have been reported from South Canara as no complete returns of boundary marks appear to have been furnished to the Collector by the Survey Department; nor from Trichinopoly which is being resurveyed and where at the original survey only earthen mounds were erected. For the same reason no entries appear against Górávari. The figures given for Kistna relate only to the upland taluks where alone stone-marks exist.

83. A very large number of stones was missing in each of the marginally-noted six districts. As in the previous year, the work of restoring these marks has received the greatest attention in Tinnevely where over 53,000 stones are reported to have been restored. In Kurnool, 23,000 stones were replaced. The Collector of South Arcot explains that small progress was made in his district, as Revenue

Inspectors had heavy work to do in connection with crop and field inspection in consequence of the unfavourable season and claims for remission; and the Collector of Nellore and of several other districts report that systematic steps are being taken for the replacement of stones. The detailed instructions issued by the Board on the subject in Board's Proceedings, dated 14th March 1893, No. 103, will, it is hoped, lead to better results being obtained during the current year.

84. *Examination of Village and Taluk Accounts.*—The village and taluk accounts continued to receive attention during the year and were carefully examined at jamabandi in all districts. Detailed reports on the results of the examination have been received from several districts, but are still due from several others. The chief difficulties in the way of the proper maintenance of these accounts is that karnams do not write up the village accounts regularly from time to time in the course of the year, and that effective steps are not taken to prevent a recurrence of errors once discovered. The first difficulty can be removed only by Revenue Inspectors, and other superior Revenue officers on tour, taking care to call for the village accounts and see whether they are maintained up to date. In the new forms of Revenue Inspectors' diaries approved of and circulated with Board's Proceedings, No. 118, dated 29th March

1893, recorded in G.O., No. 1960, Mis., dated 29th May 1893, a separate section has been allotted to show their work in this direction, and their neglect can therefore be easily discovered. The attention of Collectors has been drawn to the provisions of paragraph 5 of Board's Standing Order No. 22, and they have also been requested to state in their jamabandi reports how long karnams are detained in the taluk offices for the preparation of jamabandi returns. It is hoped that these steps will effect the desired improvement. As regards the other difficulty referred to above, Collectors have been instructed that mistakes discovered at jamabandi should be tabulated under the various accounts and printed and circulated to Revenue Inspectors and village karnams and that the former should be required to inspect the village accounts during their preparation to see that these errors are not repeated. The Board is also issuing detailed instructions, based on the errors and omissions noticed in the Collector's reports for fasli 1301, as regards the main lines on which village and taluk accounts should be examined.

85. *Irrigation works.*—The number of irrigation works in and out of repair in each district is shown in statement No. 25. The statement from Salem was received only on the 27th ultimo. The figures differ in several cases from those reported by Tahsildars in the detailed lists referred to in paragraph 9 of Board's Proceedings, dated 19th August 1893, No. 352, and explanations have been called for from Collectors. These detailed lists are now complete for all but five taluks in the Presidency and are being printed. It is proposed to circulate them to Tahsildars before issuing them finally, so that they may form the basis for the preparation of statement No. 53 (Taluk Manual) in future. The Board hopes that correct statistics will be available in the jamabandi report for the current year.

86. Taking the figures as reported, the several descriptions of works may be classified as shown below:—

Fasli 1302.

Class of works.	Tanks.			River channels.			Spring channels.
	Government.	Dasbandam.	Private.	Government.	Dasbandam.	Private.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Works whose ayakat is below 50 acres ..	19,139	3,136	2,471	1,360	223	90	5,811
Do. do. " 100 " ..	4,342	179	126	785	19	13	439
Do. do. " between 100 to 200 acres ..	2,991	85	37	873	5	6	277
Do. do. " 200 to 500 " ..	1,880	18	17	1,384	1	8	133
Do. do. " 500 to 1,000 " ..	344	3	1	705	..	2	8
Do. do. " 1,000 and over ..	122	..	1	549	..	3	4
Total ..	28,818	3,421	2,653	5,656	248	122	6,672

Class of works.	Spring channels—cont.		Anicuts.		Wells.		
	Dasbandam.	Private.	Government.	Dasbandam.	Private.	Government.	Dasbandam.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Works whose ayakat is below 50 acres ..	383	566	414	4	79	2,054	8,757
Do. do. " 100 " ..	16	19	56	2	5	..	..
Do. do. " between 100 to 200 acres ..	..	5	28	..	..	..	..
Do. do. " 200 to 500 " ..	..	..	24	..	..	..	..
Do. do. " 500 to 1,000 " ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. do. " 1,000 and over ..	..	..	13	..	..	..	..
Total ..	399	590	535	6	92	2,054	8,757

87. *Tanks*.—Madura shows the largest number of tanks, Government and Dasabandam, amounting to over five thousand, but more than 85 per cent. of these works irrigate less than 50 acres each. Cuddapah follows with over 4,000 tanks, of which more than half are dasabandam works, that is works for the maintenance of which grants of inam lands or remissions of revenue have been made by the State. In Ganjam, Chingleput, North and South Arcot, and Tinnevely, the number ranges from two to three thousand. Of the total number of Government tanks, more than one-sixth are said to be out of repair. The proportion rises to about one-third in Ganjam and Tanjore and to about two-thirds in Vizagapatam. In the latter district, the irrigation works in the Palkonda taluk were greatly neglected by the late lessees who were bound to keep them in repair. In the case of dasabandam tank (and other works), the Collectors concerned should take prompt measures to resume the dasabandam grants if the works which are reported to be out of repair are not put in order within a reasonable time to be fixed in each case.

88. *River and Spring Channels*.—Under river channels, Tanjore heads the list with 1,592, while Gódvári, Kistna, Cuddapah, North Arcot and South Arcot contain from 500 to 750 each. Spring channels are most numerous in Kistna and Anantapur.

89. *Wells*.—The number of wells forming independent sources of irrigation is returned at 373,325; most of which, viz., 362,514, are private wells. Compared with the previous year, the figures show an increase of over 51,500 wells, but on the other hand there is a decrease in the number of wells used for merely supplementing irrigation from Government sources, from 134,244 to 128,877. Taking the two descriptions of wells together it will be seen that the net increase over the previous year amounts to slightly over 46,000. Several new wells have been constructed during the year partly from State loans and to a large extent also without such aid, but a portion of the increase is evidently due to incorrect registration in the previous year. It is most disappointing to find that the orders issued year after year to ensure correct registration of the number of wells used for purposes of irrigation have not been attended to in several districts. The largest variations occur in the districts of Madura and North Arcot. The districts which show the largest number of wells are given below:—

Districts.	Number of wells		
	Irrigating separate <i>syakata</i> .	Supplementing irrigation from Government sources.	Total.
North Arcot	49,146	42,263	91,409
Coimbatore	65,461	2,922	68,383
Salem	45,309	20,510	65,819
South Arcot	41,768	22,907	64,675
Cuddapah	32,613	11,977	44,590
Tinnevely	35,703	4,549	40,252
Madura	30,557	..	30,557
Trichinopoly	23,156	3,734	26,890
Chingleput	6,908	10,238	17,141

* Explanation has been called for regarding the *wil* entry.

90. The following statement shows the number and cost of new irrigation works constructed during the year: the works were all wells:—

Districts.	Number of works (wells) constructed.	Estimated cost.	Remarks.
Vizagapatam	(a) 5	Rs. 575	(a) Represents wells constructed with the aid of State loans omitted by the Collector in his <i>jamabandi</i> statement.
Kistna	98	(b) 1,475	(b) Represents the cost of only 8 wells; that of the remaining 90 wells has not yet been reported by the Collector.
Nellore	274	31,980	(c) Figure obviously unreliable as it gives an average of only Rs. 12 per well: the cost of 150 wells constructed with the aid of State loans alone is Rs. 28,261.
Cuddapah	821	(c) 10,162	
Anantapur	41	7,100	(d) Unreliable: the cost of 553 wells constructed with the aid of State loans is Rs. 71,127.
Bellary	153	20,238	
Kurnool	175	(d) 54,532	(e) Unreliable: the average cost per well is only about Rs. 19, and the cost of 160 wells constructed with the aid of State loans alone is Rs. 36,028.
Chingleput	657	57,920	
North Arcot	543	54,380	
South Arcot	787	15,065	
Trichinopoly	195	49,466	
Madura	348	1,77,809	
Tinnevely	1,704	(c) 16,487	
Coimbatore	876	36,415	
Salem	293		
Total	6,900	5,52,954	

91. The total number constructed during the year amounted to 6,900, of which

	Number of wells.
Tinnevely	1,704
Coimbatore	876
Cuddapah	821
South Arcot	787
Chingleput	657
Total	4,845

the amount expended on wells constructed with the aid of State loans comes to Rupees 2,13,647, giving an average of Rs. 151 for each well.

92. *Rent Roll*.—Excluding as usual the Madras district where the land revenue realized consists chiefly of quit-rent and ground-rent, the total number of holdings in the Presidency during the year under report amounted to 2,983,003. Compared with the preceding year, there was an increase of 61,092 holdings or 2.1 per cent. The increase was common to all districts and was generally due to the favourable early rains in the year. It was not particularly large anywhere except in Kurnool where, as already stated, resumed village service inams were included under holdings during the year.

93. The variations under each grade of holdings are shown in the following abstract. It will be seen that nearly 60 per cent. of the increase occurred under the lowest class of holdings, viz., those paying under Rs. 10:—

Items.	Fasli 1301 (1891-92).			Fasli 1302 (1892-93).			Difference.		
	Number of patta.	Amount of assessment.	Number of registered ryots holding joint patta.	Number of patta.	Amount of assessment.	Number of registered ryots holding joint patta.	Number of patta.	Amount of assessment.	Number of registered ryots holding joint patta.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Ryots paying upwards of Rs. 1,000	432	Rs. 6,65,921	1,165	429	Rs. 6,64,122	1,428	..	Rs. 1,799	261
Do. from Rs. 500 to .. 1,000	1,670	11,03,195	3,072	1,683	11,30,088	3,036	+ 13	26,895	36
Do. from .. 250 to .. 500	6,419	20,63,978	9,352	6,468	21,35,775	9,729	+ 49	71,797	377
Do. from .. 100 to .. 250	38,923	55,99,060	52,466	40,756	57,70,692	54,461	+ 1,833	1,71,552	1,996
Do. from .. 50 to .. 100	109,775	67,50,666	130,068	103,149	69,31,487	133,226	+ 2,374	1,80,821	3,168
Do. from .. 30 to .. 50	163,499	61,10,312	196,371	167,046	62,67,561	212,951	+ 3,547	1,57,249	16,680
Do. from .. 10 to .. 30	677,720	113,07,173	734,056	694,690	115,99,442	770,406	+ 16,870	2,92,269	36,851
Do. from .. under .. 10	1,932,473	73,54,619	1,416,247	1,968,882	75,96,289	1,446,402	+ 36,409	2,41,670	20,156
Total	2,921,911	409,64,924	2,542,796	2,983,003	420,95,386	2,631,637	+ 61,092	11,40,462	88,843

94. The proportion of the different grades of holdings classified with reference to their revenue, to the total number of holdings in the Presidency, is shown below. The proportions do not exhibit any marked fluctuations:—

	Percentage of the number of pattas under the different classes to the total in				
	Fasli 1298.	Fasli 1299.	Fasli 1300.	Fasli 1301.	Fasli 1302.
Ryots paying under Rs. 10	65.1	65.6	65.9	66.1	66.0
Do. from „ 10 to Rs. 30	23.8	23.5	23.4	23.2	23.3
Do. from „ 30 to „ 50	5.8	5.7	5.6	5.6	5.6
Do. from „ 50 to „ 100	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.4
Do. from „ 100 to „ 250	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.4
Do. from „ 250 to „ 500	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Do. from „ 500 to „ 1,000	.06	.06	.06	.06	.06
Do. upwards of Rs. 1,000	.02	.02	.02	.01	.01

95. *Lands acquired by public servants.*—Lands to the extent of acres 2,408, assessed at Rs. 6,539, were acquired by public servants during the year against acres 897, assessed at Rs. 3,091 in the preceding year. M.R.Ry. K. V. Lakshmana Row, Deputy Collector, North Arcot, acquired an inam village and certain lands in a mita village to the extent of 828.34 acres liable to a quit-rent of Rs. 1,712-4-11 in the Salem district. He states that out of the consideration to be paid for the inam village, viz., Rs. 39,000, only Rs. 6,000 have been paid, that the village has been mortgaged for the balance and that two quarter shares in the property are intended to be sold to his maternal uncle's son and to the father-in-law of one of his daughters. Mahamad Khadir Navaz Khan Sahib, Khan Bahadur, Deputy Collector of Tanjore, purchased 6 acres, assessed at Rs. 53 in the district of Madura. The Sheristadar of the Madras Collectorate, together with his divided brother, inherited 6.65 acres of land in the Chingleput district, assessed at Rs. 31-15-0, but has since renounced his interest in the same in favour of his brother. Certain Tahsildars in Anantapur, South Arcot, Tanjore, Madura, Tinnevely, Coimbatore and Malabar, certain Deputy Tahsildars and Sub-Magistrates in Gódvári, Chingleput, North Arcot, Tanjore, Madura, South Canara and Malabar, and certain Taluk Sheristadars and Taluk Head Accountants in Ganjam, South Arcot, Tanjore and Nilgiris have acquired for themselves or are interested in the purchase by others of lands to the extent of acres 428.72, assessed at Rs. 1,352-15-4. Of these the Deputy Tahsildar of Sriperumbúdur in the Conjeeveram taluk acquired acres 1.9, assessed at Rs. 6 in the Town of Conjeeveram; the Collector has been asked to report how he came by the land, and, if not by inheritance, what action has been taken in the matter.

96. The usual information regarding advances made under the Land Improvement and Agriculturists' Loans Acts has been omitted, as a separate report of such transactions will shortly be submitted for the *fasli* year under G.O., No. 658, dated 20th July 1893.

97. The information called for in paragraph 5 of G.O., No. 1075, dated 20th October 1892, regarding the effect of prices on agricultural wages has not yet been received from five districts. The question will be dealt with separately when all the reports are in.

(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.

„ Deputy Director of Land Records and Agriculture,
Land Records branch.

Ed. A. Grubert.

Districts.	Decrease caused by		Result of lands bought in		Variations caused by the		Variations due to relinquish-		Decrease caused by	
	Lands having been sold for arrears of revenue and bought in by Government.		by Government at sales for arrears of revenue.		introduction of the new settlement.		ments and drawbacks with reference to the state of the season.		Lands having become unlet or having been appropriated for public purposes.	
	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.
	8	9	6	7	4	5	2	3	10	11
1. Ganjam	794	624	57	102	..	..	921	1,191	630	1,061
2. Vizagapatam	111	66	..	..	..	..	2,220	3,937	1	1
3. Gódvári	160	426	343	849	..	..	3,694	7,430	636	2,648
4. Kistna	618	599	212	257	..	..	18,605	40,277	223	580
5. Kolleru	375	463	7	41	..	..	11,698	21,122	94	391
6. Cuddapah	95	81	283	380	..	..	23,273	20,118	47	68
7. Anantapur	128	57	160	104	..	..	7,679	8,300	305	43
8. Bellary	236	172	174	111	..	..	27,240	19,581	31	15
9. Kurnoor	103	61	197	101	..	..	19,118	15,628	13	13
10. Madras	1,267	1,502	35	67	..	..	4,326	5,002	46	68
11. Chingleput	1	4	..	..	..	..	13,795	15,576	57	173
12. North Arcot	829	1,154	952	1,959	..	..	12,759	18,831	175	376
13. South Arcot	163	227	54	135	..	..	1,390	2,825	434	2,250
14. Tanjore	245	185	97	111	..	..	3,837	3,801	18	8
15. Trichinopoly	1,191	1,109	132	159	..	..	1,329	80	136	208
16. Madura	315	315	54	21	..	..	1,379	531	14	29
17. Tinnevely	839	765	265	214	..	..	8,402	6,685	321	189
18. Coimbatore	533	1,089	6	15	..	..	8,132	144	137	104
19. Nilgiris	4,806	4,861	328	521	..	..	27,356	1,987	120	75
20. Salem	1,931	3,940	..	..	..	..	19,552	18,105	4	1
21. South Canara	14,118	17,807	..	..	..	..	206,027	2,56,904	..	7
22. Malabar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	14,118	17,807	3,334	6,147	37,071	67,246	206,027	2,56,904	3,342	8,198

Districts.	Lands transferred from dry to wet and vice versa.			Lands transferred to inam and vice versa.			Variations due to other causes.			Net increase or decrease.		
	Lands transferred from dry to wet and vice versa.			Lands transferred to inam and vice versa.			Variations due to other causes.			Net increase or decrease.		
	Lands transferred from dry to wet and vice versa.			Lands transferred to inam and vice versa.			Variations due to other causes.			Net increase or decrease.		
	Extent.	Assessment.	Rs.	Extent.	Assessment.	Rs.	Extent.	Assessment.	Rs.	Extent.	Assessment.	Rs.
1. Ganjam ..	25	11,002	11,002	65	1,153	1,153	22	1,063	1,063	750	1,092	1,092
2. Vizagapatam ..	48	11,002	11,002	313	7,089	7,089	8	1,063	1,063	42,559	1,092	1,092
3. Gôdâvari ..	11,102	11,102	11,102	65	1,089	1,089	313	1,063	1,063	14,816	1,092	1,092
4. Kistna ..	591	591	591	620	1,089	1,089	17	1,063	1,063	25,179	1,092	1,092
5. Nellore ..	586	586	586	38,197	13,085	13,085	48	1,063	1,063	12,014	1,092	1,092
6. Cuddapah ..	183	183	183	342	74,534	74,534	221	1,063	1,063	21,627	1,092	1,092
7. Anantapur ..	66	66	66	101,014	101,014	101,014	35	1,063	1,063	18,443	1,092	1,092
8. Bellary ..	28	28	28	97	97	97	407	1,063	1,063	21,429	1,092	1,092
9. Kurnool ..	75	75	75	125	125	125	1	1,063	1,063	42,980	1,092	1,092
10. Madras ..	18,443	18,443	18,443	713	713	713	61	1,063	1,063	120,283	1,092	1,092
11. Chingleput ..	22	22	22	13	13	13	28	1,063	1,063	3,080	1,092	1,092
12. North Arcot ..	670	670	670	1	1	1	2	1,063	1,063	15,481	1,092	1,092
13. South Arcot ..	250	250	250	56	56	56	24	1,063	1,063	25,280	1,092	1,092
14. Tanjore ..	16	16	16	1	1	1	93	1,063	1,063	67,031	1,092	1,092
15. Trichinopoly ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1,063	1,063	1,904	1,092	1,092
16. Madras ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	1,063	1,063	3,776	1,092	1,092
17. Tinnevely ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1,063	1,063	6,222	1,092	1,092
18. Coimbatore ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	1,063	1,063	11,631	1,092	1,092
19. Nilgiris ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	655	1,063	1,063	8,117	1,092	1,092
20. Salem ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	36	1,063	1,063	6,861	1,092	1,092
21. South Canara ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	110	1,063	1,063	64,870	1,092	1,092
22. Malabar ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	186	1,063	1,063	2,052	1,092	1,092
Total ..	39,685	39,685	39,685	147,864	147,864	147,864	963	1,063	1,063	468,804	1,092	1,092

(a) Chiefly the extent and assessment of Palikonda taluk taken up under Government management during the year.
 (b) Chiefly the area and revenue of the tented and hill villages transferred from the statement of miscellaneous revenue to holdings.
 (c) It is not clear whether this represents exclusively lands resumed in fasil 1892 or includes lands resumed in previous years, but erroneously shown under inam. Information has been called for from the Collector.

No. 1.—Statement showing the rainfall in each district of the Madras Presidency under the two monsoons of 1892-93

Districts.	South-west monsoon, April to September.			North-east monsoon, October to March.			Total.		
	Normal.	1891-92.	1892-93.	Normal.	1891-92.	1892-93.	Normal.	1892-93.	1892-93.
	INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.
1. Ganjam ..	30.74	28.60	36.31	13.84	3.14	19.70	44.58	31.74	56.01
2. Vizagapatam ..	37.53	28.33	37.98	11.39	2.67	19.98	48.92	31.00	57.96
3. Gôdâvari ..	25.44	22.64	30.18	12.04	1.08	22.52	37.48	23.72	52.70
4. Kistna ..	22.26	18.19	30.81	11.13	2.49	18.68	33.39	20.68	49.49
5. Nellore ..	12.55	7.65	20.18	22.38	9.34	16.01	34.93	16.99	36.19
6. Cuddapah ..	17.21	9.71	25.59	11.91	4.46	10.46	29.12	14.17	36.05
7. Anantapur ..	15.84	6.39	22.81	7.90	4.47	5.96	23.74	10.86	28.77
8. Bellary ..	16.21	7.25	20.75	6.49	2.67	9.03	22.70	9.92	29.78
9. Kurnool ..	20.28	11.59	28.13	6.92	3.20	13.47	27.20	14.79	41.60
10. Madras ..	19.07	6.20	29.61	35.62	23.28	14.31	54.69	29.48	43.92
11. Chingleput ..	19.12	8.08	28.79	26.99	21.34	9.12	46.11	29.42	37.91
12. North Arcot ..	19.73	10.87	28.88	18.14	15.49	8.99	37.87	26.36	37.87
13. South Arcot ..	19.63	9.33	22.80	23.13	27.90	8.87	42.76	37.28	31.67
14. Tanjore ..	15.74	8.69	19.33	28.51	38.01	13.47	44.25	46.70	32.80
15. Trichinopoly ..	16.42	9.26	14.34	17.60	18.38	11.97	34.02	27.64	26.31
16. Madras ..	11.89	6.79	12.25	17.41	26.49	12.58	29.30	33.28	24.83
17. Tinnevely ..	7.11	6.03	8.34	19.79	27.55	12.55	26.90	33.58	20.99
18. Coimbatore ..	13.43	8.12	14.48	12.16	12.98	9.90	25.59	21.10	24.38
19. Nilgiris ..	37.22	43.32	43.52	23.75	30.09	25.37	60.97	73.41	68.89
20. Salem ..	19.47	10.61	24.23	12.21	8.85	7.56	31.68	19.46	31.79
21. South Canara ..	128.92	103.97	158.89	12.99	12.20	17.12	141.91	116.17	176.01
22. Malabar ..	97.97	83.55	124.37	15.88	19.09	20.69	113.65	102.64	144.96
Average ..	28.35	19.83	35.57	16.73	13.67	14.02	45.08	33.50	49.59

No. 2.—STATEMENT showing the mortality in each district for fasli 1302 (1892-93).

Districts.	Population of villages from which returns were received as per census of 1891.	Cause of death.					Total.	Ratio per mille of population.
		Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Dysentery and Diarrhoea.	Other diseases.		
1. Ganjam ..	1,896,400	441	306	19,882	745	4,761	26,135	13.78
2. Vizagapatam ..	1,942,195	1,176	1,360	26,596	1,080	3,450	33,662	17.33
3. Gôdâvari ..	2,077,858	11,883	3,158	17,046	1,128	15,968	49,183	23.67
4. Kistna ..	1,855,024	5,964	981	16,888	851	19,556	44,240	23.84
5. Nellore ..	1,463,357	1,458	752	11,976	750	11,363	26,299	17.97
6. Cuddapah ..	1,271,721	2,786	319	24,812	645	4,518	33,080	26.01
7. Anantapur ..	708,143	799	162	2,903	218	10,015	14,097	19.90
8. Bellary ..	909,681	1,663	885	9,467	1,016	10,339	23,370	25.69
9. Kurnool ..	817,660	3,913	271	17,386	396	4,046	26,012	31.81
10. Madras ..	436,375	261	19	6,742	3,307	9,338	19,667	45.07
11. Chingleput ..	1,133,901	513	304	6,681	2,601	12,809	22,908	20.20
12. North Arcot ..	2,179,585	553	1,462	15,488	1,238	16,343	35,084	16.09
13. South Arcot ..	2,162,336	79	1,458	11,853	634	21,132	35,166	16.26
14. Tanjore ..	2,227,081	608	868	4,152	1,334	38,164	44,926	20.17
15. Trichinopoly ..	1,371,736	11	582	5,117	446	17,378	23,534	17.15
16. Madras ..	1,573,318	8	1,678	8,517	569	15,273	26,044	16.55
17. Tinnevely ..	1,915,702	438	1,461	5,678	757	28,407	36,741	19.17
18. Coimbatore ..	2,003,911	204	1,447	14,104	977	16,177	32,909	16.42
19. Nilgiris ..	96,765	44	1,550	155	426	2,175	2,770	22.47
20. Salem ..	1,061,784	411	1,516	16,178	570	15,152	33,827	17.34
21. South Canara ..	1,052,002	1,155	902	8,693	1,546	11,271	22,867	21.78
22. Malabar ..	2,636,674	5,409	12,931	18,830	5,210	15,087	57,467	21.79
Total ..	33,693,179	39,738	32,166	270,589	25,972	300,873	669,383	19.86

No. 3.—Statement showing the average retail prices of food grains in each district of the Madras Presidency for fasli 1302.

Districts.	Paddy, 1st Sort.			Paddy, 2nd Sort.			Horsegram.			Cholum.			Cumbu.			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 1302.	Fasli 1301.	Fasli 1300.	Fasli 1302.	Fasli 1301.	Fasli 1300.	Fasli 1302.	Fasli 1301.	Fasli 1300.	Fasli 1302.	Fasli 1301.	Fasli 1300.	Fasli 1302.	Fasli 1301.	Fasli 1300.	Fasli 1302.	Fasli 1301.	Fasli 1300.
1. Ganjam ..	32.8	32.1	32.1	34.6	34.8	34.6	27.6	27.3	27.3	31.4	31.4	31.4	19.9	19.9	19.9	27.1	27.1	27.1
2. Visagapatam ..	27.4	27.4	27.4	29.0	29.0	29.0	23.2	23.2	23.2	31.7	31.7	31.7	19.7	19.7	19.7	26.7	26.7	26.7
3. Godavari ..	26.6	23.1	23.1	24.6	24.6	24.6	23.2	23.2	23.2	29.2	29.2	29.2	18.9	18.9	18.9	22.7	22.7	22.7
4. Kistna ..	24.2	21.7	21.7	23.3	23.3	23.3	20.8	20.8	20.8	24.2	24.2	24.2	17.4	17.4	17.4	20.9	20.9	20.9
5. Nellore ..	23.2	18.9	18.9	20.7	20.7	20.7	17.7	17.7	17.7	25.6	25.6	25.6	16.1	16.1	16.1	14.7	14.7	14.7
6. Ouddapah ..	23.8	19.9	19.9	22.0	22.0	22.0	21.4	21.4	21.4	26.6	26.6	26.6	17.2	17.2	17.2	22.5	22.5	22.5
7. Anantapur ..	23.8	22.7	22.7	24.6	24.6	24.6	17.7	17.7	17.7	28.2	28.2	28.2	18.0	18.0	18.0	27.7	27.7	27.7
8. Bellary ..	21.6	18.8	18.8	20.5	20.5	20.5	18.2	18.2	18.2	31.2	31.2	31.2	17.7	17.7	17.7	25.1	25.1	25.1
9. Kurnool ..	20.9	19.9	19.9	22.5	22.5	22.5	16.7	16.7	16.7	28.1	28.1	28.1	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.9	14.9	14.9
10. Madras ..	22.9	17.3	17.3	17.0	17.0	17.0	14.7	14.7	14.7	13.2	13.2	13.2	14.4	14.4	14.4	12.4	12.4	12.4
11. Chingleput ..	25.0	17.5	17.5	27.1	27.1	27.1	16.9	16.9	16.9	22.3	22.3	22.3	14.4	14.4	14.4	27.8	27.8	27.8
12. North Arcot ..	26.2	19.9	19.9	28.6	28.6	28.6	17.7	17.7	17.7	38.5	38.5	38.5	16.9	16.9	16.9	27.3	27.3	27.3
13. South Arcot ..	25.3	19.1	19.1	27.6	27.6	27.6	16.7	16.7	16.7	30.6	30.6	30.6	19.7	19.7	19.7	14.8	14.8	14.8
14. Tanjore ..	24.8	19.7	19.7	27.3	27.3	27.3	16.1	16.1	16.1	27.1	27.1	27.1	14.4	14.4	14.4	27.4	27.4	27.4
15. Trichinopoly ..	24.9	18.9	18.9	26.9	26.9	26.9	16.2	16.2	16.2	30.5	30.5	30.5	19.7	19.7	19.7	14.4	14.4	14.4
16. Madras ..	23.2	17.2	17.2	23.4	23.4	23.4	16.9	16.9	16.9	26.7	26.7	26.7	17.1	17.1	17.1	14.2	14.2	14.2
17. Tinnevely ..	21.3	15.9	15.9	18.2	18.2	18.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	20.7	20.7	20.7	15.1	15.1	15.1	13.7	13.7	13.7
18. Coimbatore ..	21.9	17.3	17.3	18.7	18.7	18.7	16.7	16.7	16.7	14.2	14.2	14.2	13.3	13.3	13.3	17.3	17.3	17.3
19. Nilgiris ..	12.2	..	..	14.0	14.0	14.0	11.5	11.5	11.5	22.3	22.3	22.3	16.9	16.9	16.9	17.9	17.9	17.9
20. Salem ..	23.6	18.2	18.2	26.1	26.1	26.1	17.3	17.3	17.3	27.8	27.8	27.8	14.6	14.6	14.6	27.7	27.7	27.7
21. South Canara ..	21.7	19.7	19.7	23.6	23.6	23.6	18.6	18.6	18.6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
22. Malabar ..	23.0	18.8	18.8	20.2	20.2	20.2	14.5	14.5	14.5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Average ..	24.3	20.5	20.5	22.4	22.4	22.4	17.2	17.2	17.2	27.9	27.9	27.9	17.0	17.0	17.0	18.9	18.9	18.9

* The figures for Ganjam are averages of eight years ending fasli 1297 and of Visagapatam of nine years ending fasli 1298. † Revised as per Board's Proceedings, dated 12th May 1893, No. 180.

No. 4.—Statement showing the average prices per garce of food-grains for fasli 1302.

Districts.	PADDY PER GARCE.		Cholum or jowar per garce.	Cumbu or bajra per garce.	Ragi per garce.	Horse-grain per garce.	Varagu per garce.
	First sort.	Second sort.					
1. Ganjam ..	Rs. 159	Rs. 144	Rs. 230	Rs. 155	Rs. 173	Rs. 255	Rs. ..
2. Visagapatam ..	175	161	232	158	176	286	..
3. Godavari ..	186	174	234	173	208	317	180
4. Kistna ..	189	179	263	236	210	355	203
5. Nellore ..	218	196	253	242	224	365	185
6. Ouddapah ..	221	191	266	223	219	300	219
7. Anantapur ..	191	175	227	200	269	..	..
8. Bellary ..	193	179	192	211	165	273	..
9. Kurnool ..	200	179	240	226	322	157	..
10. Madras ..	218	220	307	258	343	..	..
11. Chingleput ..	233	212	295	298	360	370	..
12. North Arcot ..	212	195	279	260	227	287	..
13. South Arcot ..	211	197	265	239	298	150	..
14. Tanjore ..	230	207	309	253	345	150	..
15. Trichinopoly ..	223	213	259	257	322	165	..
16. Madras ..	242	220	318	275	266	332	171
17. Tinnevely ..	252	237	323	321	291	350	213
18. Coimbatore ..	239	217	265	233	226	307	215
19. Nilgiris ..	..	311	271	301	269	368	..
20. Salem ..	236	207	253	290	217	287	155
21. South Canara ..	205	193	..	..	249	377	..
22. Malabar ..	209	191	..	..	244	325	..
Average ..	209	191	252	225	320	311	180

N.B.—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 1302 (1892-93) compared with the commutation rates of the newly-settled districts of the Madras Presidency.

Districts.	Paddy, 1st and 2nd sorts.			Cholam.			Cumbu.			Ragi.			VARAGU.		
	Commu- tation price per garce.	Market price during the fasli.	Whole- sale price during the fasli.	Commu- tation price per garce.	Market price during the fasli.	Whole- sale price during the fasli.	Commu- tation price per garce.	Market price during the fasli.	Whole- sale price during the fasli.	Commu- tation price per garce.	Market price during the fasli.	Whole- sale price during the fasli.	Commu- tation price per garce.	Market price during the fasli.	Whole- sale price during the fasli.
1															
Gódvári ..	72	180	180	84	234	234	60	173	173	66	208	208	60	167	149
Kistna ..	90	184	184	96	234	234	70	236	236	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manupatam portion ..	100	184	184	112	234	234	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Guntur portion ..	107	207	186	139	268	268	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nellore ..	126	206	178	139	266	213	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cuddapah ..	110	190	188	105	240	240	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kurnool proper ..	120	190	171	126	266	266	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Patikonda, Cumbum and Markapur ..	104	204	196	108	204	173	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Koilkuntla ..	67	221	177	100	259	207	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chingelput ..	108	204	173	108	204	173	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
South Arcot ..	99	208	245	112	263	207	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Trichinopoly ..	80	162	153	139	285	238	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tinnevely ..	125	228	204	103	318	318	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Salem ..	123	231	231	103	318	318	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ganjam ..	105	168	143	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Combarore ..	139	177	150	135	221	188	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
North Arcot ..	141	211	179	135	168	143	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Madura ..	105	168	143	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Visagapatam ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bellary ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bellary, Alur and Adoni ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hosur and Huvina ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Madagalli ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Anantapur ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Goody and Tadpatri ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

NOTE (1).—The Koilkuntla rate is compared with the market price of the Cuddapah district.
 (2).—The prices entered against Kurnool proper, Patikonda, Cumbum and Markapur are those for the whole district and those entered against Bellary and Anantapur are those prevailing in the respective taluk.
 (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 1302 (1892-93) compared with that of fasli 1301 and their causes.

Districts.	Estates.	Increase.	Decrease.	Causes of variations.
Ganjam ..	Chinnakimedi	Rs. 168	..	Reduction of peishcush on account of the severance of the Maliahs from the semin-dari proper (vide Board's Proceedings, dated 18th August 1892, No. 444).
	Mandam	1	..	
	Utlam	33	..	
	Tilaru	4	..	
	Jarjangi	6	..	
	Gopalpur	1	..	
	Nandigam	5	..	Reduction of peishcush on account of lands taken up for the East Coast Railway.
	Pata Tekkali	20	..	
	Tarila	6	..	
	Jalantra	5	..	
	Biridi	2	..	
	Kallikóta	1	..	
	Jarada	2	..	
	Podda Kimedi	66	..	Reduction of peishcush on account of lands taken up for the Rushikulya canal.
	Dharakóta	200	..	
	Chinnakimedi	4	..	
	Chikatti	177	..	Reduction of peishcush on account of lands taken up for other public purposes.
	Chakipalli	2	..	
	Peta	3	..	
	Raghanathapur	30	..	Reduction of the proportionate peishcush on certain lands taken up for the East Coast Railway which was erroneously deducted from the peishcush due on Pata Tekkali in the previous fasli.
	Pata Tekkali	30	..	Addition of the amount erroneously deducted from the peishcush of this estate instead of from that of Raghanathapur.
	Chinnakimedi	168	..	Addition of Nazarana payable by the Patros of the Chinnakimedi Hills (vide Board's Proceedings, dated 18th August 1892, No. 444).
	Total ..	198	736	
	Net decrease ..	..	538	
Vizagapatam ..	Vizianagram	5	..	Reduction of peishcush on account of lands taken up for the East Coast Railway and other public purposes.
	Bobbili	7	..	
	Allipuram	128	..	
	Total ..	..	140	
Gódvári ..	Vijayammampeta	8	..	Reduction of peishcush on account of lands taken up for public purposes including the East Coast Railway.
	Palivela	12	..	
	Jalimundi	23	..	
	Hukumpeta	23	..	
	Pithapuram	347	..	
	Gollaprolu	40	..	
	Kotham	19	..	
	Bhadrachalam and Rékapalle ..	227	..	Enhancement of the peishcush due on the Bhadrachalam and Rékapalle estates owing to the death of three inferior proprietors. Further information has been called for.
	Pamuluru	15	..	Enhancement of the peishcush due on the Pamuluru mutta which had been temporarily reduced under G.O., dated 27th January 1890, No. 114, Judicial.
	Total ..	242	467	
	Net decrease ..	..	226	
Kistna ..	Chevendra	2	..	Reduction of peishcush on account of lands taken up for public purposes.
	Telaprolu	8	..	Addition to peishcush of two-thirds of the assessment on an unclaimed minor inam made over to the estate.
	Total ..	8	2	
	Net decrease ..	6	..	
Nellore ..	Venkatagiri	79	..	Reduction of peishcush on account of lands taken up for public purposes.
	Do.	11	..	Addition of the proportionate peishcush due for faslis 1300 and 1301 on certain lands restored to the semindar in fasli 1300 but omitted to be included in the demand for those faslis.
	Do.	..	..	Addition of the proportionate peishcush due on certain lands taken up for temporary occupation but since restored to the semindar.
		79	..	
		67	..	

No. 6.—Statement showing the variations in the permanently-settled revenue of fasli 1302 (1892-93) compared with that of fasli 1301 and their causes—*cont.*

Districts.	Estates.	Increase.	Decrease.	Causes of variations.
Chingleput	Siruvanur	Rs. 1	Rs. 1	Reduction of peishcush on account of lands taken up for public purposes.
	Karungali	16	16	
	Kummangalam	10	10	
	Total	27	27	
North Arcot	Kalahasti	3	3	Reduction of peishcush on account of lands taken up for public purposes.
	Kangundi	21	21	
	Arni	21	21	
	Pulicherla and Mangalampeta	603	603	
	Total	648	648	
Madura	Ayakkudi	1	1	Reduction of peishcush on account of lands taken up for constructing a new escape to Idumbankulam tank.
Salem	Alagapuram	4	4	Reduction of peishcush on account of lands taken up for the office of the Inspector of Salt and Abkari Revenue, Salem Circle.
	Do.	1	1	Reduction of peishcush on account of lands taken up for extending the compound of the Salem Central Jail.
	Total	5	5	
	Grand total	460	2,005	
	Net decrease	1,545		

No. 7.—Statement showing the approximate area and revenue of the zemindaris in the Presidency of Madras for fasli 1302 (1892-93).

Districts.	Name of zemindaris.	AREA AS PER CENSUS RETURN OF 1881.			Estimated revenue realised by zemindars for fasli 1302 (1892-93).	Peishcush payable to Government in fasli 1302.
		Cultivated and cultivable.	Uncultivated.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Ganjām ..	Parlakimedi	ACS. 227,200	ACS. 40,800	ACS. 268,000	Rs. 4,56,947	Rs. 87,823
Vizagapatam	Vizianagram	384,000	81,280	465,280	16,82,794	4,95,544
	Bobbili	65,280	12,160	77,440	4,06,752	89,514
Gōdāvari ..	Pithapuram	157,120	49,280	206,400	8,66,357	2,44,071
	Nidadavol and Baharalli	122,880	18,560	141,440	4,32,368	1,14,791
Kistna ..	Devarakōt	89,600	28,160	117,760	1,73,950	79,553
Nellore ..	Venkatagiri	760,960	401,280	1,162,240	9,45,954	3,73,183
	Kārvetnagar	218,880	222,720	441,600	7,76,767	1,73,911
North Arcot	Kālahasti in North Arcot	128,640	245,120	373,760	6,58,198	1,73,141
	Do. in Nellore	239,360	166,400	405,760		
Madura ..	Ramnad	586,880	158,720	745,600	8,09,306	3,13,377
	Sivaganga	232,960	137,600	370,560	7,33,088	2,57,430
Tinnevely ..	Etaiyapuram			1,337,750	2,99,006	88,349
	All other estates			7,996,640	88,37,366	25,48,721
	Jeypore			5,975,680		16,080
	Total	3,212,760	1,562,080	10,085,910	165,67,643	50,55,908

NOTE.—(1) The figures in columns 3-5 are reproduced from the corresponding return for fasli 1301 as village war tables according to the census of 1891 have not been issued.
 (2) In column 6, the figures for fasli 1301 have been adopted in the case of the Ganjām, Kistna and Tinnevely 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 1302 (1892-93).

	RS.
Increase due to—	
(1) The inclusion of the quit-rent on the whole inam villages in the Palkonda taluk, Vizagapatam district, which were taken under the direct management of Government from Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co.	15,545
(2) Transfer of certain escheated inam land to the mokhasadar of Venkammampollem, Gōdāvari district, with an addition to the jodi due from him	14
(3) The addition of two-thirds of the assessment on an unclaimed minor inam made over to certain aghahamndars in Kistna ..	3
(4) Enhancement of the quit-rent of the Gopalapuram shrotriem in Cuddapah taluk by the amount deducted in the previous year on account of part-relinquishment (Board's Proceedings, No. 743, dated 28th December 1892) ..	239
(5) The deduction of a smaller allowance than in the previous year on account of certain religious institutions in Cuddapah and South Arcot ..	77
(6) The addition of the quit-rent on certain lands taken up for railways in Chandragiri taluk, North Arcot district, which was erroneously deducted from the demand in fasli 1301 before the lands were sub-divided ..	12
(7) Balance out of the quit-rent ordered to be charged on a shrotriem in the Hindupur taluk for faslis 1298 and 1299 which remained to be levied at the end of fasli 1301 ..	61
Total ..	15,951

Decrease due to—	
(1) Reduction of quit-rent on account of lands taken up for public purposes ..	267
(2) Deduction of the quit-rent on certain minor inams and fasaljasti revenue which were erroneously included under shrotriem jodi in the previous year's accounts ..	20
(3) Reversion of certain inam lands to Government ..	21
(4) Fluctuations in the revenue from certain ardhamaniyam (half Government and half inam) villages in the Pattukkōttai taluk under such items as (1) prohibitory assessment imposed for the cultivation of poramboke lands, (2) kaval fees charged on fasal-jasti and tirvajasti, and (3) sivoyjama assessment ..	22
(5) Deduction of the proportionate quit-rent due on lands bought in by Government for non-payment of arrears of jodi in the shrotriem village of Yerayasamudram, Trichinopoly district ..	42
Total ..	372
Net increase ..	15,579

* From the explanation furnished by the Collector of Anantapur regarding this item, it appears that the sum of Rs. 24 shown as item (6) in the previous year's statement represented a portion of the quit-rent leviable on the shrotriem for the two faslis 1298 and 1299.

No. 9.—Statement showing the number of villages settled and patta issued by Covenanted and Uncovenanted officers for fasli 1302 (1892-93).

Districts.	Settled by Collectors.						Settled by Sub-Collectors.						Settled by Head Assistant Collectors.						Settled by Assistant and Deputy Collectors.						Total.						Last fasli.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	
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1	1	147	11,768	1	380	26,477	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

† Since corrected.

* Quit-rent bills issued every year are not shown in this—side paragraph 7 of G.O., dated 3rd April 1874, No. 786.

ENCLOSURE TO STATEMENT No. 9.—Statement showing the variations in the number of ryotwar villages.

Total number of villages in fasli 1301	25,081
Increase due to—	
(1) The addition of villages in the Palkonda taluk, the direct management of which was assumed by Government during the fasli	239
(2) Non-agency rented villages in Gôdâvari and hill and rented villages in Salem being included under holdings with reference to Board's Proceedings, No. 805, dated 24th December 1892	185
(3) The reversion to Government of an inam village in the Shiyali taluk, Tanjore district	1
(4) The formation of new villages during the recent settlement of Kodaikânal in Madura	4
Total, Increase	429
Total	25,510

Decrease—

Due to the adoption of the number of villages as per survey on account of introduction of Revenue Settlement—

(a) in Hospet and Hadagalli taluks in Bellary district	81
(b) in Vriddhachalam taluk in South Arcot district	21

Total, Decrease 102 |Total number of villages in fasli 1302 25,408 |

No. 10.—Statement of Ryots' Holdings and Cultivation in the Presidency of Madras for fasli 1302 (1892-93).

Districts.	Number of Ryotwari Villages.	Ryots' holdings.						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	204,359	2,42,197	159,431	5,08,453	368,790	7,50,650	5,913	6,739	3,932	12,155	9,845	18,994
2. Vizagapatam ..	380	76,464	78,073	33,017	1,78,487	108,481	2,52,560	2,626	2,620	1,621	7,920	4,147	10,540
3. Godavari ..	881	469,707	6,47,989	377,079	22,02,177	845,766	28,50,166	22,936	36,963	19,894	1,14,886	42,820	1,51,839
4. Krishna ..	1,110	1,661,072	24,31,482	276,393	16,10,751	1,337,466	40,42,234	40,377	60,181	11,047	60,192	61,424	1,20,323
5. Nellore ..	1,078	1,812,295	9,24,920	200,899	10,92,770	1,012,984	20,17,690	19,662	18,702	3,147	16,714	22,809	35,416
6. Cuddapah ..	845	1,004,438	8,78,214	119,107	7,40,137	1,241,081	16,18,361	32,864	19,543	2,368	13,566	35,222	33,569
7. Anantapur ..	1,339	1,481,026	4,17,635	80,526	5,61,298	884,964	7,78,983	29,323	10,404	1,711	7,670	18,074	18,074
8. Bellary ..	897	1,125,863	10,74,613	27,141	1,73,323	1,153,024	12,47,936	28,672	22,131	1,325	11,843	29,997	33,974
9. Kurnool ..	21	273,077	3,00,301	349,198	12,49,738	622,275	15,50,039	8,263	9,443	8,933	31,300	17,196	40,548
10. Madras ..	1,473	535,657	6,50,487	247,767	13,58,784	783,484	20,09,961	8,866	10,408	4,041	21,253	12,907	31,761
11. Chingleput ..	2,686	1,056,689	16,14,050	349,166	19,15,507	1,406,355	35,29,557	22,173	33,341	4,909	25,593	27,081	58,934
12. North Arcot ..	2,417	294,448	3,40,466	793,854	38,16,967	1,038,302	41,67,428	3,709	4,440	11,608	54,248	15,317	58,688
13. South Arcot ..	1,246	894,834	8,06,817	138,899	6,36,594	1,038,783	14,43,411	18,921	12,343	2,665	13,869	16,486	28,212
14. Trichinopoly ..	732	809,857	8,92,908	166,308	7,28,707	976,165	15,21,515	23,579	12,891	3,875	17,208	27,454	40,097
15. Madras ..	865	1,257,556	9,22,908	198,654	16,97,852	1,456,210	26,20,748	32,104	22,513	6,332	58,978	38,436	80,489
16. Tinnevely ..	1,491	2,286,328	21,18,545	87,101	6,44,117	2,373,437	27,62,693	79,386	78,998	3,471	28,293	82,857	1,02,261
17. Coimbatore ..	48	200,422	1,22,843	6,335	13,558	208,557	1,36,401	4,742	4,990	6,445	17,824	5,887	5,714
18. Nilgiris ..	2,945	1,124,771	12,44,257	97,477	5,37,325	1,221,248	17,81,882	40,368	43,998	3,349	17,286	43,707	61,281
19. Salem ..	1,284	507,607	7,14,857	416,520	12,21,120	994,157	19,36,777	99,861	79,006	10,207	20,884	110,068	99,870
20. South Canara ..	436	14,996,289	1,75,11,791	4,180,768	2,08,98,218	31,107,097	8,97,92,552	546,525	5,18,346	106,563	5,34,766	652,088	10,53,595
Total ..	25,408	14,996,289	1,75,11,791	4,180,768	2,08,98,218	31,107,097	8,97,92,552	546,525	5,18,346	106,563	5,34,766	652,088	10,53,595

No. 10.—Statement of Ryots' Holdings and Cultivation in the Presidency of Madras for fasli 1302 (1892-93)—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
1. Ganjam ..	1,98,446	2,35,468	155,499	4,98,298	7,31,756	6,664	6,909	3,931	13,077	10,596	19,986	10,596	19,986
2. Vizagapatam ..	72,838	70,453	31,496	1,71,567	2,42,030	19,737	26,240	26,989	1,50,486	46,706	176,726	46,706	176,726
3. Godavari ..	446,771	6,11,086	357,195	20,87,291	36,98,327	24,154	44,719	23,481	1,31,851	57,635	1,76,570	57,635	1,76,570
4. Krishna ..	1,620,695	23,71,362	265,346	16,50,559	1,886,041	53,037	74,190	23,566	1,33,866	76,603	1,98,056	76,603	1,98,056
5. Nellore ..	793,633	9,06,218	197,542	10,76,056	1,990,175	29,032	28,054	5,791	28,989	34,823	67,043	34,823	67,043
6. Cuddapah ..	1,089,100	8,68,571	116,739	7,26,171	1,205,839	50,947	29,482	3,999	22,520	54,946	61,952	54,946	61,952
7. Anantapur ..	775,115	4,07,231	78,915	3,63,698	7,60,569	72,965	22,736	3,837	16,767	76,802	39,603	76,802	39,603
8. Bellary ..	1,452,854	10,71,599	34,762	1,97,663	12,69,262	67,499	51,438	4,196	25,516	71,656	76,854	71,656	76,854
9. Kurnool ..	1,098,532	10,53,028	26,548	1,70,225	12,23,253	145,939	1,02,637	2,248	12,156	145,177	1,14,812	145,177	1,14,812
10. Madras ..	17	30	19	47	605,079	10,516	11,283	9,710	33,668	20,226	44,951	20,226	44,951
11. Chingleput ..	264,814	2,91,068	340,265	12,18,438	15,09,496	21,410	21,798	5,180	25,446	26,690	47,242	26,690	47,242
12. North Arcot ..	926,801	6,39,659	243,726	13,37,541	19,77,300	38,669	44,805	13,892	81,160	52,361	1,25,965	52,361	1,25,965
13. South Arcot ..	1,034,517	15,80,709	344,257	18,89,914	1,878,774	4,715	5,616	12,606	66,946	17,221	62,441	17,221	62,441
14. Tanjore ..	290,739	3,38,026	782,245	37,62,709	40,98,735	17,416	15,800	9,769	20,185	33,676	29,987	33,676	29,987
15. Trichinopoly ..	881,013	7,94,474	136,234	6,32,235	1,017,247	15,81,518	29,281	30,380	21,308	33,676	61,888	33,676	61,888
16. Madras ..	786,278	8,70,017	192,322	16,40,876	1,417,774	33,032	22,212	6,559	58,908	39,591	82,120	39,591	82,120
17. Tinnevely ..	1,225,452	8,99,353	192,322	16,40,876	1,417,774	26,60401	87,404	8,681	26,930	90,974	1,09,122	90,974	1,09,122
18. Coimbatore ..	2,206,940	20,42,577	88,630	6,17,824	2,290,570	4,418	8,681	4,299	24,063	109,631	1,26,151	109,631	1,26,151
19. Nilgiris ..	1,95,480	1,18,553	5,600	12,134	1,30,687	104,468	109,088	6,163	19,105	1,27,608	1,38,839	1,27,608	1,38,839
20. Salem ..	1,083,413	12,00,262	94,128	5,20,039	1,177,541	113,317	94,734	9,291	887,939	11,20,892	17,12,316	11,20,892	17,12,316
21. South Canara ..	407,746	6,35,651	408,318	12,00,256	18,35,907	949,610	821,832	171,282	887,939	11,20,892	17,12,316	11,20,892	17,12,316
Total ..	16,449,744	1,69,93,445	4,055,904	2,08,98,218	3,87,39,967	949,610	821,832	171,282	887,939	11,20,892	17,12,316	11,20,892	17,12,316

No. 10.—Statement of Ryots' Holdings and Cultivation in the Presidency of Madras for faali 1302 (1892-93)—cont.

Districts.	Total holdings.						Waste remitted.						
	Dry.			Wet.			Dry.			Wet.			
	Extent.	Assessment.		Extent.	Assessment.		Extent.	Assessment.		Extent.	Assessment.		
27		28	29	30		31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
1. Ganjam	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	ACS.
2. Vizagapatam	205,110	2,42,367	159,430	5,09,375	364,540	7,51,742	23	68	23	68	23	68	23
3. Godavari	92,575	96,693	58,465	3,22,053	151,040	4,18,746	32	110	32	110	32	110	32
4. Krishna	4,80,925	6,55,755	380,676	22,19,142	861,601	28,74,897	818	2,599	818	2,599	818	2,599	818
5. Nellore	1,678,732	2,445,542	288,912	16,74,425	1,992,644	41,19,967	1,637	5,310	1,637	5,310	1,637	5,310	1,637
6. Cuddapah	821,665	9,34,272	208,333	11,05,065	1,024,988	20,39,317	6,778	31,135	6,778	31,135	6,778	31,135	6,778
7. Anantapur	1,140,047	8,88,103	120,738	7,48,691	1,260,765	16,36,794	3,386	16,589	3,386	16,589	3,386	16,589	3,386
8. Bellary	848,080	4,29,967	82,652	3,70,395	980,732	8,00,362	2,911	12,182	2,911	12,182	2,911	12,182	2,911
9. Karnool	1,519,853	11,23,037	38,958	2,23,179	1,558,811	13,46,216	1,059	3,736	1,059	3,736	1,059	3,736	1,059
10. Madras	1,244,511	11,55,655	28,796	1,82,410	1,273,307	13,38,065	140	822	140	822	140	822	140
11. Chingleput	17	30	19	47	36	77	15	35	15	35	15	35	15
12. North Arcot	275,330	3,02,341	349,975	12,52,106	625,305	15,54,447	28,030	83,352	28,030	83,352	28,030	83,352	28,030
13. South Arcot	548,211	6,61,455	248,906	13,62,987	797,117	20,24,442	8,990	17,664	8,990	17,664	8,990	17,664	8,990
14. Tanjore	1,073,186	16,25,514	357,949	19,71,074	1,431,135	35,96,568	11,633	56,366	11,633	56,366	11,633	56,366	11,633
15. Trichinopoly	894,429	3,41,542	794,752	38,19,634	1,090,206	41,61,176	1,604	5,814	1,604	5,814	1,604	5,814	1,604
16. Madras	815,559	8,10,274	139,603	6,36,912	1,037,432	14,47,186	2,350	9,862	2,350	9,862	2,350	9,862	2,350
17. Tinnevely	1,268,484	9,00,397	166,838	7,32,409	982,387	16,33,206	20,988	87,542	20,988	87,542	20,988	87,542	20,988
18. Coimbatore	1,284,344	9,22,595	198,581	16,99,784	1,457,365	26,22,379	31,005	1,91,361	31,005	1,91,361	31,005	1,91,361	31,005
19. Nilgiris	2,294,344	21,24,769	87,300	6,44,754	2,381,644	27,69,528	1,564	9,532	1,564	9,532	1,564	9,532	1,564
20. Nilgiris	190,898	1,22,234	6,119	13,116	206,017	1,35,350	1,305	6,534	1,305	6,534	1,305	6,534	1,305
21. Salem	1,187,881	13,02,350	99,391	6,44,102	1,287,172	18,46,452	440	605	440	605	440	605	440
22. South Canara	526,063	7,30,385	415,604	12,12,361	941,667	19,49,746	220	660	220	660	220	660	220
23. Malabar													
Total	1,7,399,354	178,16,277	4,226,487	21,12,51,401	21,625,841	4,04,52,273	331	1,19,698	331	1,19,698	539,878	1,19,918	5,47,109

The remissions for dry waste granted in Madras are not shown in columns 33 and 34, as the full assessment was not remitted, but only 50 per cent. of it. The area is included under waste charged (column 40) and the portion of the assessment remitted in column 55.

No. 10.—Statement of Ryots' Holdings and Cultivation in the Presidency of Madras for faali 1302 (1892-93)—cont.

Remainder charged.																		
●																		
Dry.																		
●																		
Wet.																		
●																		
Districts.																		
Extent.				Assessment.				Extent.				Assessment.		Charge for water.				
Actual cultivation.		Waste charged.		Total.		Total.		Actual cultivation.		Waste charged.		Total.		Total.		Charge for water.		
39.		40		41		42		43		44		45		46		47		48
ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	ACS.
1. Ganjam	187,449	17,661	205,110	2,42,367	6,270	156,110	3,297	159,407	5,09,307	8,361	5,09,307	8,361	5,09,307	8,361	5,09,307	8,361	5,09,307	8,361
2. Vizagapatam	72,177	20,398	92,575	96,693	5,978	1,687	1,687	58,433	3,21,843	1,03,461	3,21,843	1,03,461	3,21,843	1,03,461	3,21,843	1,03,461	3,21,843	1,03,461
3. Godavari	2,41,559	239,366	480,925	6,55,755	66,302	367,834	12,024	379,858	22,16,543	2,541	22,16,543	2,541	22,16,543	2,541	22,16,543	2,541	22,16,543	2,541
4. Krishna	1,310,049	363,683	1,673,732	24,45,542	1,05,655	283,449	3,826	287,275	16,66,115	64,753	16,66,115	64,753	16,66,115	64,753	16,66,115	64,753	16,66,115	64,753
5. Nellore	608,238	213,427	821,665	9,34,272	50,479	188,734	6,821	195,555	10,73,910	57,223	10,73,910	57,223	10,73,910	57,223	10,73,910	57,223	10,73,910	57,223
6. Cuddapah	1,177,333	117,733	1,295,066	8,88,103	52,398	110,398	6,954	117,352	7,32,102	77,870	7,32,102	77,870	7,32,102	77,870	7,32,102	77,870	7,32,102	77,870
7. Anantapur	1,622,314	177,733	1,799,047	11,23,037	9,374	35,715	2,184	37,899	2,19,443	27,973	2,19,443	27,973	2,19,443	27,973	2,19,443	27,973	2,19,443	27,973
8. Bellary	688,063	160,017	848,080	4,29,967	60,122	75,150	4,591	79,741	3,58,213	40,229	3,58,213	40,229	3,58,213	40,229	3,58,213	40,229	3,58,213	40,229
9. Rurnool	1,441,316	78,537	1,519,853	11,23,037	9,374	35,715	2,184	37,899	2,19,443	27,973	2,19,443	27,973	2,19,443	27,973	2,19,443	27,973	2,19,443	27,973
10. Madras	1,166,303	78,208	1,244,511	11,55,655	21,451	27,814	842	28,656	1,81,638	12	1,81,638	12	1,81,638	12	1,81,638	12	1,81,638	12
11. Chingleput	202,297	73,033	275,330	3,02,341	16,286	305,025	16,920	321,945	11,68,754	89,114	11,68,754	89,114	11,68,754	89,114	11,68,754	89,114	11,68,754	89,114
12. North Arcot	460,266	87,945	548,211	6,61,455	66,660	233,937	10,979	244,916	13,45,423	1,21,562	13,45,423	1,21,562	13,45,423	1,21,562	13,45,423	1,21,562	13,45,423	1,21,562
13. North Arcot	947,628	125,558	1,073,186	16,25,514	1,34,215	336,504	9,812	346,316	19,14,708	1,23,921	19,14,708	1,23,921	19,14,708	1,23,921	19,14,708	1,23,921	19,14,708	1,23,921
14. Tanjore	227,423	68,031	295,454	8,41,542	82,268	763,368	39,790	793,148	38,14,120	1,40,732	38,14,120	1,40,732	38,14,120	1,40,732	38,14,120	1,40,732	38,14,120	1,40,732
15. Trichinopoly	661,712	236,117	898,829	8,10,274	39,684	128,926	7,727	136,653	6,31,050	48,245	6,31,050	48,245	6,31,050	48,245	6,31,050	48,245	6,31,050	48,245
16. Madras	642,737	172,623	815,360	9,00,397	9,469	139,849	5,991	145,840	6,46,267	47,597	6,46,267	47,597	6,46,267	47,597	6,46,267	47,597	6,46,267	47,597
17. Tinnevely	780,075	478,409	1,258,484	9,22,595	12,317	158,205	9,671	167,876	15,08,423	51,090	15,08,423	51,090	15,08,423	51,090	15,08,423	51,090	15,08,423	51,090
18. Coimbatore	1,761,515	532,629	2,294,144	21,24,769	35,719	81,894	3,752	85,646	6,36,222	11,616	6,36,222	11,616	6,36,222	11,616	6,36,222	11,616	6,36,222	11,616
19. Nilgiris	65,434	134,464	199,898	1,22,234	19,352	766	6,363	766	13,116	11,616	13,116	11,616	13,116	11,616	13,116	11,616	13,116	11,616
20. Salem	1,065,458	122,423	1,187,881	13,02,350	19,352	91,238	6,750	97,986	5,37,568	11,616	5,37,568	11,616	5,37,568	11,616	5,37,568	11,616	5,37,568	11,616
21. South Canara	461,588	64,255	525,843	7,30,054	..	405,975	9,189	415,164	12,18,696	..	12,18,696	..	12,18,696	..	12,18,696	..	12,18,696	..
22. Malabar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	14,013,608	3,855,526	17,399,134	1,78,14,946	7,84,000	3,943,226	163,563	4,106,780	2,07,11,523	10,16,278	2,07,11,523	10,16,278	2,07,11,523	10,16,278	2,07,11,523	10,16,278	2,07,11,523	10,16,278

No. 10.—Statement of Ryots' Holdings and Cultivation in the Presidency of Madras for fasli 1302 (1892-93)—cont.

Districts.	Remainder Charged—cont.									
	Total.					Total.				
	Extent.		Charge for water.			Deduct other remissions and deductions as per Statement No. 13.		Remainder.		Total ryotwar demand.
	Actual cultivation.	Waste charged.	Assessment.	Total.	Assessment.	Total of columns 52 and 53.	Total of columns 52 and 53.	Total of columns 52 and 53.	Add net Miscellaneous Revenue as per Statement No. 16.	
	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58
1. Ganjam ..	343,559	26,958	364,517	7,51,674	14,621	7,66,295	20,607	7,45,688	1,06,477	8,52,165
2. Vizagapatnam ..	128,923	22,085	151,008	4,18,638	5,978	4,24,616	17,361	4,07,255	1,64,803	5,72,058
3. Giddalur ..	609,393	251,390	860,783	28,72,298	1,69,763	30,42,061	67,691	29,74,370	16,14,608	45,88,978
4. Kanna ..	1,593,498	367,390	1,961,007	41,11,657	1,05,797	42,17,454	1,36,279	40,81,175	8,11,064	48,92,239
5. Nellore ..	737,972	220,248	958,220	20,08,182	1,16,232	21,24,414	89,818	20,34,596	2,60,698	22,95,294
6. Chittoor ..	1,132,712	124,687	1,257,399	18,30,905	1,07,621	17,23,284	95,149	16,28,135	2,65,328	18,93,463
7. Chittoor ..	763,213	164,608	927,821	7,88,180	1,37,922	9,26,102	43,783	8,82,319	1,65,769	10,48,088
8. Bellary ..	1,477,031	80,721	1,557,752	13,92,480	43,003	13,92,077	90,679	13,01,404	1,45,839	14,47,243
9. Kurnool ..	1,194,117	79,050	1,273,167	13,37,343	43,424	13,80,767	1,43,294	12,37,473	2,18,028	14,55,501
10. Madras ..	11	10	21	14,71,095	1,01,400	15,72,495	42	15,72,453	77,830	16,50,283
11. Chingleput ..	507,322	89,933	597,255	7,93,127	1,58,222	9,51,349	2,81,084	6,70,265	1,41,143	8,11,408
12. North Arcot ..	694,203	98,924	793,127	9,06,878	2,58,222	11,65,100	1,41,238	10,23,862	2,17,946	12,41,808
13. South Arcot ..	1,284,132	135,370	1,419,502	35,10,222	2,58,138	37,68,360	3,86,968	34,11,400	1,86,890	35,98,290
14. Tanjore ..	980,781	107,821	1,088,602	41,55,452	2,24,000	43,79,452	1,60,273	42,19,179	1,86,890	44,06,069
15. Tiruchirappalli ..	790,638	244,444	1,035,082	14,11,324	67,929	14,79,253	2,64,143	12,15,110	91,212	13,06,322
16. Madurai ..	782,588	178,813	961,401	18,45,644	67,066	19,12,710	2,64,143	16,48,567	86,031	17,34,608
17. Tirunelveli ..	938,280	488,080	1,426,360	24,31,018	93,477	25,24,495	5,06,390	19,18,105	2,18,202	21,36,307
18. Coimbatore ..	1,843,409	538,551	2,381,960	27,59,900	37,335	27,97,235	92,365	27,04,870	71,282	27,76,152
19. Nilgiris ..	70,797	135,290	206,087	1,35,850	19,352	1,55,202	1,84,423	16,70,845	8,788	17,59,633
20. Salem ..	1,156,694	129,173	1,285,867	18,39,918	19,352	18,59,270	1,84,423	16,74,847	68,693	17,43,540
21. South Canara ..	867,563	78,444	941,007	18,78,686	..	18,78,686	1,36,530	17,42,156	96,133	18,38,289
22. Malabar ..	17,956,834	3,448,089	21,505,923	3,99,05,164	18,00,278	4,17,05,442	1,686	4,15,368	47,776	4,63,144
Total ..	17,956,834	3,448,089	21,505,923	3,99,05,164	18,00,278	4,17,05,442	31,82,294	3,85,22,148	50,70,889	4,35,93,037

No. 11.—Comparative Statement of Holdings and Settlement of the Ryotwar Land Revenue for fasli 1302 (1892-93).

Districts.	Dry.										Wet.									
	Land.					Assessment.					Land.					Assessment.				
	Comparison.		Increase.			Comparison.		Decrease.			Comparison.		Increase.			Comparison.		Decrease.		
	Fasli 1301.	Fasli 1302.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
1. Ganjam ..	204,359	205,110	751	..	2,42,197	2,42,367	170	..	169,431	159,430	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Vizagapatnam ..	76,464	92,675	17,111	..	73,073	96,683	23,620	..	33,017	33,017	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Giddalur ..	469,707	480,925	11,218	..	6,47,989	6,56,765	7,766	..	377,079	380,976	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Kanna ..	1,661,072	1,673,732	12,660	..	24,31,483	24,46,542	14,069	..	276,893	288,912	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Nellore ..	812,926	821,655	9,370	..	9,24,920	9,34,272	9,362	..	200,689	203,333	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Chittoor ..	1,121,954	1,140,947	18,993	..	8,76,214	8,85,103	9,889	..	119,107	120,738	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7. Anantapur ..	804,438	848,080	43,642	..	4,17,635	4,29,967	12,332	..	80,626	82,652	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8. Bellary ..	1,481,026	1,519,863	38,837	..	10,93,730	11,25,037	29,307	..	36,087	38,958	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9. Kurnool ..	1,125,883	1,244,511	118,628	..	10,74,613	11,56,655	81,042	..	27,141	28,796	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10. Madras ..	17	275,330	2,253	..	3,00,301	3,02,341	2,040	..	19	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. Chingleput ..	535,667	548,211	12,544	..	6,50,167	6,51,465	1,288	..	349,198	349,975	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12. North Arcot ..	1,056,689	1,073,186	16,497	..	16,14,050	16,26,514	11,464	..	247,767	248,906	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13. South Arcot ..	294,448	295,454	1,006	..	3,40,466	3,41,542	1,076	..	349,166	357,949	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14. Tanjore ..	894,534	898,429	3,895	..	8,06,817	8,10,274	3,457	..	793,854	794,752	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15. Trichinopoly ..	809,857	815,559	5,702	..	8,92,908	9,00,397	7,489	..	138,899	139,003	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16. Madura ..	1,257,566	1,268,484	928	..	9,22,896	9,22,695	2,001	..	166,308	166,828	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17. Tirunelveli ..	2,286,326	2,294,844	8,518	..	21,18,846	21,24,769	5,924	..	196,654	198,881	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18. Coimbatore ..	200,222	199,898	324	..	1,22,843	1,22,234	609	..	87,101	87,200	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19. Nilgiris ..	1,123,771	1,187,881	64,110	..	12,44,257	13,02,350	58,093	..	97,477	99,291	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20. Salem ..	507,607	526,063	18,456	..	7,14,657	7,30,385	15,728	..	416,620	416,604	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21. South Canara ..	17,395,354	17,395,354	403,400	394	1,75,11,791	1,78,15,277	304,396	910	4,160,768	42,36,487	66,852	1,133	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
22. Malabar ..	..	..	403,085	..	..	..	303,486	..	..	..	66,719	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

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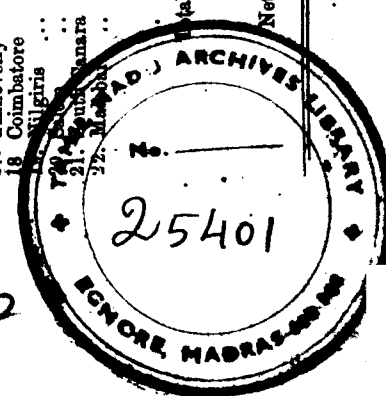
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No. 11.—Comparative Statement of Holdings and Settlement of the Ryotwar Land Revenue, &c.—cont.

| Districts. | Wet—cont. | | | | Total. | | | |
|---------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-----------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-----------|
| | Assessment. | | | | Land. | | | |
| | Fasli 1301. | Fasli 1302. | Comparison. | | Fasli 1301. | Fasli 1302. | Comparison. | |
| | | | Increase. | Decrease. | | | Increase. | Decrease. |
| 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 |
| MS. | MS. | MS. | MS. | MS. | ACS. | ACS. | ACS. | ACS. |
| 1. Ganjam .. | 5,08,453 | 5,09,375 | 922 | | 363,790 | 364,540 | 750 | |
| 2. Vizagapatam .. | 1,79,487 | 3,22,053 | 1,42,566 | | 108,481 | 151,040 | 42,559 | |
| 3. Gokhavari .. | 22,02,177 | 22,19,142 | 16,965 | | 846,786 | 861,601 | 14,815 | |
| 4. Kistna .. | 16,40,751 | 16,74,425 | 33,674 | | 1,937,465 | 1,962,644 | 25,179 | |
| 5. Nellore .. | 10,82,770 | 11,05,045 | 22,275 | | 1,012,984 | 1,024,998 | 12,014 | |
| 6. Cuddapah .. | 7,40,137 | 7,48,691 | 8,554 | | 1,241,061 | 1,260,786 | 19,724 | |
| 7. Anantapur .. | 3,61,268 | 3,70,395 | 9,097 | | 884,964 | 930,732 | 45,768 | |
| 8. Bellary .. | 2,09,506 | 2,23,179 | 13,673 | | 1,517,113 | 1,568,811 | 51,698 | |
| 9. Kurnool .. | 1,73,323 | 1,82,410 | 9,087 | | 1,153,024 | 1,273,307 | 120,283 | |
| 10. Madras .. | 47 | 47 | | | 36 | 36 | | |
| 11. Chingleput .. | 12,49,738 | 12,52,106 | 2,368 | | 622,275 | 625,305 | 3,030 | |
| 12. North Arcot .. | 13,58,794 | 13,62,987 | 4,193 | | 783,434 | 797,117 | 13,683 | |
| 13. South Arcot .. | 19,15,507 | 19,71,074 | 55,567 | | 1,405,865 | 1,431,155 | 25,290 | |
| 14. Tanjore .. | 38,16,957 | 38,19,634 | 2,677 | | 1,088,302 | 1,090,206 | 1,904 | |
| 15. Trichinopoly .. | 6,36,594 | 6,36,912 | 318 | | 1,933,733 | 1,937,432 | 3,699 | |
| 16. Madras .. | 7,38,707 | 7,32,809 | 5,898 | | 976,165 | 982,387 | 6,222 | |
| 17. Tinnevely .. | 16,97,852 | 16,99,784 | 1,932 | | 1,456,210 | 1,467,265 | 11,055 | |
| 18. Coimbatore .. | 6,44,117 | 6,44,754 | 637 | | 2,373,427 | 2,381,544 | 8,117 | |
| 19. Nilgiris .. | 13,558 | 13,116 | 442 | | 206,557 | 206,017 | 540 | |
| 20. Salem .. | 5,37,345 | 5,44,102 | 6,757 | | 1,221,248 | 1,237,172 | 15,924 | |
| 21. South Canara .. | 12,21,120 | 12,19,361 | 1,759 | | 924,127 | 941,657 | 17,530 | |
| 22. Malabar .. | | | | | | | | |
| Total .. | 2,08,98,218 | 2,12,51,401 | 3,52,183 | | 21,157,037 | 21,695,841 | 538,804 | |
| Net .. | | | 3,53,183 | | | | 468,804 | |
| | | | | | | | | 1,051 |
| | | | | | | | | 6,58,721 |

No. 11.—Comparative statement of holdings and settlement of the Ryotwar Land Revenue, &c.—cont.

| Districts. | Second crop assessment and charge for water on Government lands. | | | | Total. | | | |
|---------------------|--|-------------|-------------|-----------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-----------|
| | Assessment. | | | | Land. | | | |
| | Fasli 1301. | Fasli 1302. | Comparison. | | Fasli 1301. | Fasli 1302. | Comparison. | |
| | | | Increase. | Decrease. | | | Increase. | Decrease. |
| 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | 32 | 33 | 34 |
| MS. | MS. | MS. | MS. | MS. | MS. | MS. | MS. | MS. |
| 1. Ganjam .. | 14,650 | 14,621 | 29 | 7,55,300 | 7,56,383 | 1,063 | | 6,506 |
| 2. Vizagapatam .. | 1,780 | 5,978 | 5,198 | 2,53,340 | 4,24,724 | 1,71,384 | | 60,649 |
| 3. Gokhavari .. | 1,68,598 | 1,69,763 | 1,165 | 30,08,764 | 30,44,669 | 35,906 | | 55,170 |
| 4. Kistna .. | 29,422 | 1,05,197 | 6,485 | 41,96,916 | 42,28,164 | 72,248 | | 46,912 |
| 5. Nellore .. | 32,195 | 1,15,232 | 85,810 | 20,47,112 | 21,54,549 | 1,07,437 | | 2,34,012 |
| 6. Cuddapah .. | 32,231 | 1,09,621 | 77,426 | 16,50,346 | 17,46,415 | 96,069 | | 1,68,391 |
| 7. Anantapur .. | 40,346 | 1,37,992 | 1,06,761 | 8,11,164 | 9,38,354 | 1,27,190 | | 1,66,037 |
| 8. Bellary .. | 17,285 | 49,603 | 32,319 | 13,43,582 | 13,95,819 | 52,237 | | 3,736 |
| 9. Kurnool .. | 36,130 | 48,424 | 12,294 | 12,65,221 | 13,87,489 | 1,22,268 | | 85,230 |
| 10. Madras .. | 68,582 | 1,05,400 | 36,818 | 15,86,169 | 16,59,847 | 73,678 | | 73,678 |
| 11. Chingleput .. | 2,49,048 | 1,88,222 | 1,19,640 | 20,77,543 | 22,12,664 | 1,35,121 | | 1,88,884 |
| 12. North Arcot .. | 2,82,655 | 2,58,136 | 9,088 | 37,78,605 | 38,64,724 | 78,119 | | 1,48,884 |
| 13. South Arcot .. | 93,443 | 87,929 | 5,514 | 43,80,078 | 43,84,176 | 4,098 | | 66,386 |
| 14. Tanjore .. | 67,898 | 57,066 | 10,832 | 15,36,864 | 15,36,116 | 749 | | 5,514 |
| 15. Trichinopoly .. | 98,561 | 63,407 | 35,154 | 16,89,603 | 16,90,272 | 669 | | 8,752 |
| 16. Madras .. | 39,856 | 87,835 | 2,621 | 27,19,309 | 26,85,786 | 33,823 | | 13,401 |
| 17. Tinnevely .. | 11,876 | 19,352 | 7,476 | 28,02,518 | 28,06,858 | 4,340 | | 9,798 |
| 18. Coimbatore .. | | | | 1,36,408 | 1,35,350 | 1,051 | | 3,673 |
| 19. Nilgiris .. | | | | 17,93,458 | 18,55,804 | 72,346 | | 1,81,583 |
| 20. Salem .. | | | | 18,83,543 | 18,55,595 | 2,052 | | 6,534 |
| 21. South Canara .. | | | | 19,35,777 | 19,49,746 | 13,969 | | 6,900 |
| 22. Malabar .. | | | | | | | | 998 |
| Total .. | 13,27,228 | 18,00,278 | 5,82,575 | 59,525 | 4,11,20,780 | 4,22,52,551 | 11,68,084 | 36,313 |
| Net .. | | | 4,73,050 | | | | 11,31,771 | |
| | | | | | | | | 17,00,599 |
| | | | | | | | | 3,29,788 |
| | | | | | | | | 14,60,120 |
| | | | | | | | | 11,30,332 |

* The amount represents 50 per cent. of the assessment on dry waste remitted in the Paimi taluk of the Madras district.

| Districts. | Occasional remission as per Statement No 13. | | | | Deduct Remissions—cont. | | | | Other remission (fixed and betis deductions) as particularised in Statement No. 13. | | | | Total Remissions. | | | |
|------------------|--|-----------|-------------|-----------|-------------------------|-----------|-------------|-----------|---|-----------|-------------|-----------|-------------------|-----------|-------------|-----------|
| | Fasli 1301. | | Fasli 1302. | | Comparison. | | Fasli 1301. | | Fasli 1302. | | Comparison. | | Fasli 1301. | | Fasli 1302. | |
| | Increase. | Decrease. | Increase. | Decrease. | Increase. | Decrease. | Increase. | Decrease. | Increase. | Decrease. | Increase. | Decrease. | Increase. | Decrease. | Increase. | Decrease. |
| 38 | 39 | 40 | 41 | 42 | 43 | 44 | 45 | 46 | 47 | 48 | 49 | 50 | 51 | 52 | 53 | 54 |
| 1. Ganjam | 22,294 | 1,184 | 15,769 | 19,473 | 398 | 296 | 48,569 | 20,675 | 17,471 | 27,894 | 1,14,471 | 70,841 | 1,38,589 | 1,38,589 | 1,38,589 | 1,38,589 |
| 2. Vizagapatnam | 55,899 | 1,574 | 15,394 | 15,787 | 398 | 296 | 1,31,942 | 17,471 | 17,471 | 1,31,942 | 1,31,942 | 1,31,942 | 1,31,942 | 1,31,942 | 1,31,942 | 1,31,942 |
| 3. Godavari | 37,027 | 19,832 | 48,934 | 47,759 | 4,450 | 1,175 | 1,61,128 | 1,61,128 | 1,61,128 | 1,61,128 | 1,61,128 | 1,61,128 | 1,61,128 | 1,61,128 | 1,61,128 | 1,61,128 |
| 4. Kistna | 17,367 | 38,960 | 18,615 | 17,095 | 35,764 | 376 | 8,37,262 | 8,37,262 | 8,37,262 | 8,37,262 | 8,37,262 | 8,37,262 | 8,37,262 | 8,37,262 | 8,37,262 | 8,37,262 |
| 5. Nellore | 6,86,638 | 3,742 | 6,49,198 | 15,612 | 52,378 | 376 | 3,46,208 | 3,46,208 | 3,46,208 | 3,46,208 | 3,46,208 | 3,46,208 | 3,46,208 | 3,46,208 | 3,46,208 | 3,46,208 |
| 6. Cuddapah | 1,36,517 | 8,473 | 1,28,044 | 50,300 | 60,616 | 3,401 | 3,18,528 | 3,18,528 | 3,18,528 | 3,18,528 | 3,18,528 | 3,18,528 | 3,18,528 | 3,18,528 | 3,18,528 | 3,18,528 |
| 7. Anantapur | 1,24,540 | 6,431 | 1,22,089 | 33,931 | 87,332 | 3,401 | 7,49,366 | 7,49,366 | 7,49,366 | 7,49,366 | 7,49,366 | 7,49,366 | 7,49,366 | 7,49,366 | 7,49,366 | 7,49,366 |
| 8. Bellary | 3,34,672 | 2,583 | 3,38,139 | 57,594 | 84,146 | 26,552 | 2,45,985 | 2,45,985 | 2,45,985 | 2,45,985 | 2,45,985 | 2,45,985 | 2,45,985 | 2,45,985 | 2,45,985 | 2,45,985 |
| 9. Kurnool | 1,22,449 | 7,071 | 1,15,378 | 58,306 | 1,85,183 | 77,877 | 47 | 3,64,436 | 3,64,436 | 3,64,436 | 3,64,436 | 3,64,436 | 3,64,436 | 3,64,436 | 3,64,436 | 3,64,436 |
| 10. Madras | 1,78,800 | 87,667 | 1,42,017 | 1,43,427 | 1,410 | 4,577 | 5,84,050 | 5,84,050 | 5,84,050 | 5,84,050 | 5,84,050 | 5,84,050 | 5,84,050 | 5,84,050 | 5,84,050 | 5,84,050 |
| 11. Chingleput | 2,53,727 | 12,233 | 2,41,494 | 2,41,494 | 2,41,494 | 2,41,494 | 2,41,494 | 2,41,494 | 2,41,494 | 2,41,494 | 2,41,494 | 2,41,494 | 2,41,494 | 2,41,494 | 2,41,494 | 2,41,494 |
| 12. North Arcot | 22,571 | 1,26,874 | 2,59,446 | 2,60,584 | 2,60,584 | 2,60,584 | 2,60,584 | 2,60,584 | 2,60,584 | 2,60,584 | 2,60,584 | 2,60,584 | 2,60,584 | 2,60,584 | 2,60,584 | 2,60,584 |
| 13. South Arcot | 6,216 | 28,146 | 3,01,843 | 3,04,208 | 3,04,208 | 3,04,208 | 3,04,208 | 3,04,208 | 3,04,208 | 3,04,208 | 3,04,208 | 3,04,208 | 3,04,208 | 3,04,208 | 3,04,208 | 3,04,208 |
| 14. Tanjore | 1,981 | 9,516 | 1,50,691 | 1,50,691 | 1,50,691 | 1,50,691 | 1,50,691 | 1,50,691 | 1,50,691 | 1,50,691 | 1,50,691 | 1,50,691 | 1,50,691 | 1,50,691 | 1,50,691 | 1,50,691 |
| 15. Trichinopoly | 36,218 | 1,78,061 | 2,98,868 | 2,98,868 | 2,98,868 | 2,98,868 | 2,98,868 | 2,98,868 | 2,98,868 | 2,98,868 | 2,98,868 | 2,98,868 | 2,98,868 | 2,98,868 | 2,98,868 | 2,98,868 |
| 16. Madura | 5,536 | 2,86,769 | 1,75,314 | 1,75,314 | 1,75,314 | 1,75,314 | 1,75,314 | 1,75,314 | 1,75,314 | 1,75,314 | 1,75,314 | 1,75,314 | 1,75,314 | 1,75,314 | 1,75,314 | 1,75,314 |
| 17. Tinnevely | 16,525 | 36,095 | 24,716 | 24,716 | 24,716 | 24,716 | 24,716 | 24,716 | 24,716 | 24,716 | 24,716 | 24,716 | 24,716 | 24,716 | 24,716 | 24,716 |
| 18. Coimbatore | 33,262 | 8,546 | 60 | 60 | 60 | 60 | 60 | 60 | 60 | 60 | 60 | 60 | 60 | 60 | 60 | 60 |
| 19. Nilgiris | 3,437 | 753 | 1,31,979 | 1,32,133 | 1,32,133 | 1,32,133 | 1,32,133 | 1,32,133 | 1,32,133 | 1,32,133 | 1,32,133 | 1,32,133 | 1,32,133 | 1,32,133 | 1,32,133 | 1,32,133 |
| 20. Salem | 330 | 753 | 1,304 | 1,304 | 1,304 | 1,304 | 1,304 | 1,304 | 1,304 | 1,304 | 1,304 | 1,304 | 1,304 | 1,304 | 1,304 | 1,304 |
| 21. South Canara | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 22. Malabar | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 19,99,006 | 9,02,212 | 5,45,985 | 1,84,779 | 21,16,800 | 22,26,864 | 56,554 | 58,16,405 | 36,99,333 | 8,08,020 | 29,25,092 | | | | | |
| Net | | | | | | | 1,10,054 | | | | | | | | | 21,17,072 |

No. 11.—Comparative Statement of holdings and settlement of the Ryotwar Land Revenue, &c.—cont.

| Districts. | Remaining betis. | | | | Add Miscellaneous revenue as per Statement No. 16. | | | | Total betis. | | | |
|------------------|------------------|-------------|-------------|-----------|--|-----------|-------------|-------------|--------------|-----------|-------------|-----------|
| | Fasli 1301. | | Fasli 1302. | | Fasli 1301. | | Fasli 1302. | | Fasli 1301. | | Fasli 1302. | |
| | Increase. | Decrease. | Increase. | Decrease. | Increase. | Decrease. | Increase. | Decrease. | Increase. | Decrease. | Increase. | Decrease. |
| 50 | 51 | 52 | 53 | 54 | 55 | 56 | 57 | 58 | 59 | 60 | 61 | 62 |
| 1. Ganjam | 7,16,731 | 7,45,688 | 28,957 | 95,536 | 1,06,477 | 10,942 | 90,267 | 8,12,266 | 8,59,165 | 39,899 | 1,95,568 | 1,95,568 |
| 2. Vizagapatnam | 1,21,398 | 4,07,253 | 2,85,855 | 2,75,100 | 1,84,303 | 56,981 | 90,267 | 43,25,320 | 43,25,320 | 1,63,718 | 1,63,718 | 1,63,718 |
| 3. Godavari | 28,67,633 | 29,74,370 | 1,06,737 | 14,67,687 | 15,14,968 | 20,534 | 90,267 | 47,92,918 | 49,01,239 | 1,08,321 | 1,08,321 | 1,08,321 |
| 4. Kistna | 40,01,788 | 40,89,575 | 87,787 | 1,91,130 | 8,11,664 | 77,518 | 90,267 | 13,93,030 | 14,94,294 | 1,01,264 | 1,01,264 | 1,01,264 |
| 5. Nellore | 12,09,850 | 20,33,696 | 8,23,746 | 1,83,180 | 2,60,588 | 77,518 | 90,267 | 14,96,376 | 15,26,005 | 4,29,629 | 4,29,629 | 4,29,629 |
| 6. Cuddapah | 13,05,338 | 16,70,677 | 3,65,339 | 1,91,038 | 2,66,328 | 75,290 | 90,267 | 6,31,119 | 10,71,188 | 4,40,069 | 4,40,069 | 4,40,069 |
| 7. Anantapur | 4,92,636 | 8,82,389 | 3,89,753 | 1,38,483 | 1,85,769 | 47,286 | 90,267 | 7,38,572 | 14,47,243 | 7,08,671 | 7,08,671 | 7,08,671 |
| 8. Bellary | 5,94,216 | 13,01,404 | 7,07,188 | 1,44,356 | 1,45,839 | 1,483 | 90,267 | 12,02,963 | 14,61,441 | 2,58,478 | 2,58,478 | 2,58,478 |
| 9. Kurnool | 10,19,236 | 12,43,413 | 2,24,177 | 1,83,727 | 2,18,028 | 34,301 | 90,267 | 10,51,162 | 13,69,860 | 3,18,708 | 3,18,708 | 3,18,708 |
| 10. Madras | 30 | 39 | 9 | 76,388 | 77,830 | 1,442 | 90,267 | 16,33,687 | 16,33,687 | 6,61,321 | 6,61,321 | 6,61,321 |
| 11. Chingleput | 9,92,119 | 12,95,411 | 3,03,292 | 59,053 | 74,449 | 15,416 | 90,267 | 36,10,251 | 36,10,251 | 19,095 | 19,095 | 19,095 |
| 12. North Arcot | 15,40,507 | 20,53,865 | 5,13,358 | 93,180 | 1,41,143 | 47,963 | 90,267 | 42,41,204 | 42,41,204 | 14,60,190 | 14,60,190 | 14,60,190 |
| 13. South Arcot | 34,62,632 | 34,11,400 | 51,232 | 1,47,619 | 2,17,946 | 70,327 | 90,267 | 16,71,755 | 16,71,755 | 2,45,167 | 2,45,167 | 2,45,167 |
| 14. Tanjore | 40,84,135 | 40,45,308 | 38,827 | 1,77,073 | 1,86,890 | 8,817 | 90,267 | 26,56,356 | 26,56,356 | 22,11,737 | 22,11,737 | 22,11,737 |
| 15. Trichinopoly | 13,80,409 | 13,68,978 | 11,431 | 1,01,530 | 91,212 | 10,318 | 90,267 | 116,16,493 | 116,16,493 | 17,39,738 | 17,39,738 | 17,39,738 |
| 16. Madura | 15,81,380 | 13,38,687 | 2,42,693 | 90,405 | 86,081 | 32,547 | 90,267 | 12,96,102 | 12,96,102 | 13,88,268 | 13,88,268 | 13,88,268 |
| 17. Tinnevely | 24,05,607 | 19,83,535 | 4,22,072 | 2,60,749 | 2,18,202 | 4,320 | 90,267 | 19,71,561 | 19,71,561 | 19,94,890 | 19,94,890 | 19,94,890 |
| 18. Coimbatore | 27,26,088 | 27,04,771 | 21,317 | 66,942 | 71,262 | 2,817 | 90,267 | 1,38,884 | 1,38,884 | 2,839 | 2,839 | 2,839 |
| 19. Nilgiris | 1,31,913 | 1,31,935 | 22 | 6,971 | 9,788 | 2,817 | 90,267 | 1,38,884 | 1,38,884 | 2,839 | 2,839 | 2,839 |
| 20. Salem | 15,16,287 | 16,70,845 | 1,54,558 | 1,00,205 | 68,893 | 9,788 | 90,267 | 1,38,884 | 1,38,884 | 2,839 | 2,839 | 2,839 |
| 21. South Canara | 12,41,269 | 12,43,056 | 1,786 | 1,00,205 | 68,893 | 9,788 | 90,267 | 1,38,884 | 1,38,884 | 2,839 | 2,839 | 2,839 |
| 22. Malabar | 19,33,173 | 19,47,114 | 13,941 | 38,358 | 47,776 | 9,418 | 90,267 | 1,38,884 | 1,38,884 | 2,839 | 2,839 | 2,839 |
| Total | 3,63,04,375 | 3,85,53,218 | 40,06,515 | 7,57,672 | 60,70,889 | 5,17,215 | 1,69,849 | 4,00,27,898 | 4,36,24,107 | 43,37,751 | 7,41,542 | 7,41,542 |
| Net | | | | | | 3,47,366 | | | | 35,96,209 | | |

* Since corrected.

No. 12.—Statement showing the amount of Land and Village Service cesses charged and deducted in the several districts for fasli 1302 (1892-93).

| Districts. | Land-cess in ryotwari villages. | | | Village service cess under Act IV of 1864 and merais to village servants levied in ryotwari villages. | | |
|----------------------|---|----------------------------|-----------|---|----------------------------|-----------|
| | Amount included in the assessment or deducted from the beris. | Amount separately charged. | Total. | Amount included in the assessment or deducted from the beris. | Amount separately charged. | Total. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| | RS. | RS. | RS. | RS. | RS. | RS. |
| Ganjām | .. | 57,945 | 57,945 | 1,241 | 56,063 | 57,304 |
| Vizagapatam | .. | 85,594 | 85,594 | 471 | .. | 471 |
| Gódvári | 31,377 | 3,38,110 | 3,69,487 | 4,553 | 2,05,330 | 2,09,883 |
| Kistna | 11,050 | 3,55,213 | 3,66,263 | 79,905 | 3,23,238 | 4,03,143 |
| Nellore | .. | 1,74,125 | 1,74,125 | 38,945 | 1,71,396 | 2,10,341 |
| Cuddapah | .. | 1,72,580 | 1,72,580 | 726 | 1,13,868 | 1,14,594 |
| Arantapur | .. | 88,545 | 88,545 | 10,283 | 88,176 | 98,459 |
| Bellary | .. | 1,31,629 | 1,31,629 | 25,962 | 97,245 | 1,23,207 |
| Kurnool | 18,587 | 1,40,416 | 1,59,003 | 1,06,555 | 1,16,447 | 2,23,102 |
| Madras | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Chingleput | .. | 1,19,908 | 1,19,908 | 86,249 | 1,17,362 | 2,08,611 |
| North Arcot | .. | 1,64,733 | 1,64,733 | 82,438 | 1,64,803 | 2,47,241 |
| South Arcot | .. | 2,64,024 | 2,64,024 | 1,40,001 | 2,36,472 | 3,76,473 |
| Tanjore | .. | 2,97,594 | 2,97,594 | 2,75,711 | .. | 2,75,711 |
| Trichinopoly | 29,312 | 1,05,368 | 1,34,680 | 64,117 | 1,03,538 | 1,67,655 |
| Madura | .. | 1,19,973 | 1,19,973 | 3,690 | 1,29,868 | 1,24,058 |
| Ernevelly | .. | 1,90,304 | 1,90,304 | 49,278 | 1,51,041 | 2,30,319 |
| Coimbatore | .. | 1,95,734 | 1,95,734 | .. | 1,92,128 | 1,92,128 |
| Nilgiris | .. | 7,999 | 7,999 | 1,608 | 7,195 | 8,803 |
| Salem | .. | 1,29,404 | 1,29,404 | 1,11,848 | 1,25,627 | 2,37,476 |
| South Canara | .. | 1,31,376 | 1,31,376 | 33,975 | 44,085 | 78,060 |
| Malabar | .. | 2,40,005 | 2,40,005 | .. | 91,462 | 91,462 |
| Total | 90,326 | 35,10,579 | 36,00,905 | 11,17,656 | 2,554,844 | 36,72,500 |

No. 13.—Statement showing the particulars of remission for fasli 1302 (1892-93).

| Items. | Fasli 1301. | Fasli 1302. | Increase. | Decrease. |
|--|-------------|-------------|-----------|-----------|
| | RS. | RS. | RS. | RS. |
| <i>Occasional remissions or those granted at the jamabandi with reference to the state of the season.</i> | | | | |
| 1. Waste remitted | 17,00,599 | † 23,158 | .. | 11,30,332 |
| 2. Shavi or loss of produce | • 11,75,167 | 5,47,109 | .. | 6,52,041 |
| 3. Short crop or poor harvest | • 2,82,782 | 52,126 | .. | 2,30,657 |
| 4. Tirvakammi (difference between wet and dry assessment). | • 4,65,973 | 2,27,666 | .. | 2,38,307 |
| 5. Paniboodhy or land flooded and payamalai or land injured by water | 16,905 | 57,260 | 40,295 | .. |
| 6. Remission of water-rate | 283 | 6,924 | 6,641 | .. |
| 7. Remission on account of second crop charge | 43,099 | 15,322 | .. | 27,777 |
| 8. Other remissions | • 14,787 | 19,249 | 4,462 | .. |
| Total | 36,99,605 | 14,72,479 | .. | 22,27,126 |
| <i>Fixed remissions and other deductions not dependent upon season.</i> | | | | |
| 1. Remission granted on account of heaviness of assessment. | 20,345 | 18,978 | .. | 1,367 |
| 2. Remission granted on account of irrigation by lift | 1,05,817 | 99,963 | .. | 5,854 |
| 3. Remission granted under tope rules | 4,915 | 4,377 | .. | 538 |
| 4. Remission allowed on gradual introduction of the new rates of assessment | 1,27,703 | 1,29,080 | 1,377 | .. |
| 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. 1856, 22nd August 1874, No. 1102, 30th October 1883, No. 1349, 8th March 1884, No. 331, and 22nd July 1886, No. 611 | 3,653 | 2,268 | .. | 1,385 |
| 6. Remission granted on grass land (Nilgiris) | 96 | 83 | .. | 13 |
| 7. Remission granted on account of labour involved in reclaiming lands | • 715 | 841 | 126 | .. |
| 8. Remissions for maintaining irrigation works | 5,123 | 7,176 | 2,053 | .. |
| 9. Cowle remissions | 1,349 | 1,915 | 566 | .. |
| 10. Remissions on salt pans left waste in the South Canara district | 4,982 | 4,974 | .. | 8 |
| 11. Other items | • 4,005 | 4,304 | 299 | .. |
| Total | • 2,78,703 | 2,73,969 | .. | 4,734 |
| <i>Items allowed on the collection or from the entire beris of villages.</i> | | | | |
| 1. Share of shrotriem proceeds and ready money inams | • 13,061 | 13,458 | 397 | .. |
| 2. Allowances to religious institutions— | | | | |
| (a) Deduction from beris on account of allowance to religious institutions in lieu of cash payments (G.O., dated 8th October 1878, No. 1626) | • 5,27,782 | 5,12,785 | .. | 14,977 |
| (b) Deductions made in lieu of land revenue assignments resumed—Board's Proceedings, dated 8th September 1882, No. 2240 | 2,13,156 | 2,11,947 | .. | 1,209 |
| (c) Fixed allowance to minor devasthanams annually deducted from the beris | 87 | 5 | .. | 82 |
| Total | • 7,41,005 | 7,24,787 | .. | 16,218 |
| 3. Government contributions to village service fund including beris deduction in Tanjore | 9,13,818 | 9,25,208 | 11,390 | .. |
| 4. Road-cess included in the land assessment | 88,545 | 90,326 | 1,781 | .. |
| 5. Village cess included in the land assessment | 62,579 | 66,273 | 3,694 | .. |
| 6. Assessment of relinquished village service inam lands (see old jodi which was incorporated with Government lands and transferred to the Village Service fund) | 10,458 | 1,26,175 | 1,15,717 | .. |
| 7. Other items | 8,631 | 6,718 | .. | 1,913 |
| Total | • 18,38,097 | 19,62,895 | 1,14,798 | .. |
| Grand Total | 58,16,405 | 36,99,833 | .. | 21,17,072 |

* Since corrected.

† The amount represents 50 per cent. of the assessment on dry waste remitted in the Palni taluk of the Madura district.

No. 14.—Statement showing the lands granted on cowle for fasli 1302 (1892-93).

| | Extent. | Assessment. |
|--|---------------|-------------|
| | ACS. | RS. |
| Cowle as per last year | ... † 2,264 * | ... * 3,037 |
| Deduct lands brought up to full assessment | ... 1,048 | ... 1,629 |
| Do. abandoned | ... 11 | ... 8 |
| Total | ... 1,059 | ... 1,637 |
| Remainder | ... 1,205 | ... 1,400 |
| Add new cowle | ... 2,723 | ... 2,553 |
| Total | ... 3,928 | ... 3,953 |
| | RS. | |
| Deduct remission of road and village cesses included in the land assessment in the Kistna district of cowle lands taken up | ... 33 | |
| Deduct remission on account of cowle | ... 1,915 | |
| Do. do. waste | ... 169 | |
| Total | ... 2,117 | |
| Net beris | ... 1,836 | |

* Since corrected.

† Exclusive of Kayam cowle.

No. 15.—STATEMENT showing the average rate of assessment of dry and wet holdings in each district for fasli 1302 (1892-93).

| Districts. | Dry. | | | Wet. | | |
|-----------------|------------|-------------|-----------|-----------|-------------|-----------|
| | Extent. | Assessment. | Average. | Extent. | Assessment. | Average. |
| | ACS. | RS. | RS. A. P. | ACS. | RS. | RS. A. P. |
| Ganjām .. | 205,110 | 2,42,367 | 1 2 11 | 159,430 | 5,09,375 | 3 3 1 |
| Visagapatam .. | 92,575 | 96,693 | 1 0 9 | 58,465 | 3,22,063 | 5 8 3 |
| Godāvari .. | 480,925 | 6,56,755 | 1 5 9 | 380,676 | 22,19,142 | 5 13 3 |
| Kistna .. | 1,673,732 | 24,46,542 | 1 7 5 | 288,912 | 16,74,425 | 5 12 9 |
| Nellore .. | 821,665 | 9,34,272 | 1 2 2 | 203,333 | 11,05,045 | 5 6 11 |
| Cuddapah .. | 1,140,047 | 8,88,103 | 0 12 6 | 120,738 | 7,48,691 | 6 3 3 |
| Anantapur .. | 848,080 | 4,29,967 | 0 8 1 | 82,652 | 3,70,395 | 4 7 8 |
| Bellary .. | 1,519,853 | 11,23,037 | 0 11 10 | 38,958 | 2,23,179 | 5 11 8 |
| Kurnool .. | 1,244,511 | 11,56,655 | 0 14 10 | 28,796 | 1,82,410 | 6 5 4 |
| Madras .. | 17 | 30 | 1 12 3 | 19 | 47 | 2 7 7 |
| Chingleput .. | 275,330 | 3,02,341 | 1 1 7 | 349,975 | 12,52,106 | 3 9 3 |
| North Arcot .. | 548,211 | 6,61,455 | 1 3 4 | 248,906 | 13,62,987 | 5 7 7 |
| South Arcot .. | 1,073,186 | 16,25,514 | 1 8 3 | 357,949 | 19,71,074 | 5 8 1 |
| Tanjore .. | 295,464 | 3,41,542 | 1 2 6 | 794,752 | 38,19,634 | 4 12 11 |
| Trichinopoly .. | 898,429 | 8,10,374 | 0 14 5 | 139,008 | 8,86,912 | 4 9 4 |
| Madura .. | 815,559 | 9,00,397 | 1 1 8 | 166,828 | 7,32,509 | 4 6 3 |
| Tinnevely .. | 1,258,484 | 9,22,595 | 0 11 9 | 198,851 | 10,99,784 | 5 8 9 |
| Coimbatore .. | 2,294,344 | 21,24,769 | 0 14 10 | 87,300 | 6,44,754 | 7 6 4 |
| Nilgiris .. | 199,898 | 1,22,284 | 0 9 9 | 6,119 | 13,116 | 2 2 4 |
| Salem .. | 1,187,881 | 13,02,350 | 1 1 7 | 99,291 | 5,44,102 | 5 7 8 |
| South Canara .. | | | | | | |
| Malabar .. | 526,063 | 7,30,385 | 1 6 8 | 416,604 | 12,19,361 | 2 14 11 |
| Total .. | 17,399,354 | 1,78,15,277 | 1 0 5 | 4,226,487 | 2,12,51,401 | 5 0 5 |

* 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. 16.—Comparative statement of Land Revenue miscellaneous items for fasli 1302 (1892-93).

| Items. | Fasli 1301. | Fasli 1302. | Increase. | Decrease. |
|---|-------------|-------------|-----------|-----------|
| | RS. | RS. | RS. | RS. |
| 1. Jodi or quit-rent on minor inams including water-rate | 21,71,145 | 23,03,678 | 1,32,533 | .. |
| 2. Land cultivated but not included in the jamabandi | 46,583 | 83,269 | 36,686 | .. |
| 3. Land cultivated without darkhast for which no pattas have been granted | 4,21,220 | 5,61,480 | 1,40,260 | .. |
| 4. Concealed cultivation | 14,444 | 2,031 | .. | 12,413 |
| 5. Cultivation of poramboke lands | 1,66,595 | 2,12,249 | 45,654 | .. |
| 6. * Tree Revenue | 2,50,036 | 2,85,945 | 35,909 | .. |
| 7. Commission on private estates under Court of Wards' management | 88,872 | 1,05,583 | 16,661 | .. |
| 8. Charge for water on semindari and inam villages including tirvajasti and faaljasti | 6,06,509 | 6,40,809 | 34,300 | .. |
| 9. Revenue process service fees | 32,894 | 47,768 | 14,864 | .. |
| 10. Double charge for water on lands irrigated without permission | 44,919 | 1,81,561 | 86,642 | .. |
| 11. Other items | 8,80,306 | 6,96,676 | .. | 1,83,730 |
| Total | † 47,23,523 | 50,70,889 | 5,43,509 | 1,96,143 |
| Net | .. | .. | 3,47,866 | .. |

* The old headings "rent of gardens and topes" and "tax on scattered trees" have been altered into a single heading "revenue derived from trees other than reserved trees on unreserved lands, including sale-proceeds of such trees" with reference to G.O., No. 647, dated 18th July 1893—vide Board's Proceedings, No. 638 F., dated 31st August 1893. This was issued after the close of fasli 1302. Only a few Collectors have adopted the new heading, while others retain the old; a simple head "tree revenue" has therefore been shown in this statement. The revised heading will be adopted in the next report.

† Since corrected.

No. 17.—Statement showing the Demand, Collection and Balance of Land Revenue and Cesses for faali 1302.

| Districts. | Demand. | | | Collections and remissions. | | | | | | Balance. | | | Subsequent collections and remissions up to the end of January 1894. | 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 | |
| Permanently Settled and Cesses. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Gaujam .. | Rs. 52,651 | Rs. 4,50,765 | Rs. 4,83,326 | Rs. 50,831 | Rs. .. | Rs. 4,25,336 | Rs. .. | Rs. 4,76,167 | Rs. 1,730 | Rs. 5,429 | Rs. 7,159 | Rs. 6,234 | Rs. 995 | |
| Cesses .. | 18,051 | 1,15,860 | 1,33,911 | 13,079 | .. | 1,11,199 | .. | 1,24,278 | .. | 4,972 | 9,633 | 3,699 | 6,934 | |
| Vizagapatam .. | 30,100 | 9,64,765 | 9,94,865 | 29,972 | 128 | 9,40,077 | .. | 9,76,117 | .. | 19,748 | 2,011 | 19,748 | .. | |
| Cesses .. | 1,435 | 1,71,848 | 1,73,283 | 1,435 | .. | 1,69,857 | .. | 1,71,272 | .. | 2,011 | 2,011 | 2,011 | 1,786 | |
| Goddavari .. | 35,967 | 7,31,603 | 7,67,570 | 34,846 | .. | 7,24,690 | .. | 7,59,496 | 1,121 | 6,958 | 8,074 | 6,288 | 882 | |
| Cesses .. | 17,488 | 1,42,368 | 1,59,856 | 16,811 | 1 | 1,32,614 | .. | 1,49,326 | 576 | 9,854 | 10,530 | 9,698 | .. | |
| Kistna .. | 1,969 | 2,91,961 | 2,93,930 | 1,969 | .. | 2,91,961 | .. | 2,93,932 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| Cesses .. | 1,986 | 72,810 | 74,796 | 1,986 | .. | 72,810 | .. | 74,796 | .. | 102 | 1 | 102 | .. | |
| Nellore .. | .. | 3,96,007 | 3,96,007 | .. | .. | 3,96,006 | .. | 3,96,905 | .. | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | |
| Cesses .. | .. | 65,242 | 65,242 | .. | .. | 65,241 | .. | 65,241 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| Cuddapah .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| Anantapur .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| Bellary .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| Cesses .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| Kurnool .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| Cesses .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| Madras .. | Rs. 265 | Rs. 425 | Rs. 690 | Rs. 265 | .. | Rs. 344 | .. | Rs. 609 | .. | Rs. 81 | .. | Rs. 81 | .. | |
| Cingesput .. | 28,290 | 1,93,143 | 1,30,343 | 28,110 | .. | 77,256 | .. | 1,05,366 | .. | 24,887 | 24,977 | 24,881 | 96 | |
| Cesses .. | 7,646 | 18,199 | 25,846 | 7,396 | .. | 12,353 | .. | 19,931 | 260 | 5,664 | 5,914 | 5,742 | 172 | |
| North Arcot .. | 1,25,415 | 4,75,923 | 6,05,123 | 85,018 | .. | 4,74,172 | .. | 5,59,190 | 44,697 | 1,351 | 45,948 | 12,451 | 33,497 | |
| Cesses .. | 15,648 | 1,04,256 | 1,19,933 | 15,648 | .. | 1,04,285 | .. | 1,19,933 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| South Arcot .. | 2,967 | 8,611 | 11,578 | 2,417 | .. | 6,325 | .. | 8,742 | 550 | 2,286 | 2,836 | 2,639 | 297 | |
| Cesses .. | 1,237 | 1,646 | 1,983 | 335 | .. | 1,280 | .. | 1,615 | 2 | 366 | 368 | 355 | 13 | |
| Tanjore .. | 11,512 | 31,434 | 42,946 | 6,596 | .. | 21,981 | .. | 28,577 | 4,915 | 9,453 | 14,369 | 11,096 | 3,273 | |
| Cesses .. | 224 | 6,206 | 6,430 | 224 | .. | 4,281 | .. | 4,505 | .. | 925 | 925 | 925 | 92 | |
| Trichinopoly .. | 3,114 | 52,338 | 55,452 | 3,103 | .. | 48,745 | .. | 51,848 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| Cesses .. | 1,464 | 19,092 | 20,556 | 1,438 | .. | 16,875 | .. | 18,313 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| Madura .. | 4,181 | 7,69,677 | 7,73,858 | 4,139 | .. | 7,16,876 | .. | 7,21,017 | .. | 52,799 | 52,841 | 52,799 | 168 | |
| Cesses .. | 4,644 | 1,17,194 | 1,21,838 | 4,644 | .. | 1,15,846 | .. | 1,20,489 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| Tinnevely .. | 4,113 | 3,07,131 | 3,11,244 | 4,113 | .. | 2,91,515 | .. | 2,95,628 | .. | 15,616 | 15,616 | 15,616 | .. | |
| Cesses .. | 1,029 | 48,979 | 50,008 | 1,029 | .. | 48,025 | .. | 49,054 | .. | 954 | 954 | 954 | .. | |
| Coimbatore .. | 1,234 | 27,691 | 28,925 | 1,234 | .. | 24,887 | .. | 26,121 | .. | 2,804 | 2,804 | 2,804 | .. | |
| Cesses .. | 236 | 4,727 | 4,963 | 236 | .. | 3,878 | .. | 4,114 | .. | 849 | 849 | 849 | .. | |

No. 17.—Statement showing the Demand, Collection and Balance of Land Revenue and Cesses for faali 1302—cont.

| Districts. | Demand. | | | Collections and remissions. | | | | | | Balance. | | | Subsequent collections and remissions up to the end of January 1894. | Balance. |
|--------------------------------------|----------|----------|----------|-----------------------------|--------------|-------------|--------|----------|----------|----------|----------|-------------|--|----------|
| | Arrears. | Current. | Total. | Arrears. | Current. | | Total. | Arrears. | Current. | Total. | | | | |
| | | | | | Collections. | Remissions. | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Arrears. | Remissions. |  |  | Collections. | Remissions. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | |
| Permanently Settled and Cesses—cont. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Xilgiris .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Salem .. | 1,28,253 | 4,50,834 | 6,79,087 | 65,444 | .. | 3,51,038 | .. | 4,59,482 | 62,809 | 56,796 | 1,19,605 | 63,765 | 53,840 | .. |
| South Canara .. | 14,380 | 42,861 | 57,021 | 7,460 | .. | 36,757 | .. | 44,217 | 6,300 | 5,904 | 12,804 | 6,934 | 6,970 | .. |
| Malabar .. | 46,003 | 15,000 | 61,003 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Malabar .. | 46,003 | 15,000 | 61,003 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 46,003 | 15,000 | 61,003 | .. | .. | .. |
| Malabar .. | 46,003 | 15,000 | 61,003 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 46,003 | 15,000 | 61,003 | .. | .. | .. |
| Malabar .. | 46,003 | 15,000 | 61,003 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 46,003 | 15,000 | 61,003 | .. | .. | .. |
| Malabar .. | 46,003 | 15,000 | 61,003 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 46,003 | 15,000 | 61,003 | .. | .. | .. |
| Malabar .. | 46,003 | 15,000 | 61,003 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 46,003 | 15,000 | 61,003 | .. | .. | .. |
| Malabar .. | 46,003 | 15,000 | 61,003 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 46,003 | 15,000 | 61,003 | .. | .. | .. |
| Malabar .. | 46,003 | 15,000 | 61,003 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 46,003 | 15,000 | 61,003 | .. | .. | .. |
| Malabar .. | 46,003 | 15,000 | 61,003 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 46,003 | 15,000 | 61,003 | .. | .. | .. |
| Malabar .. | 46,003 | 15,000 | 61,003 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 46,003 | 15,000 | 61,003 | .. | .. | .. |
| Malabar .. | 46,003 | 15,000 | 61,003 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 46,003 | 15,000 | 61,003 | .. | .. | .. |
| Malabar .. | 46,003 | 15,000 | 61,003 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 46,003 | 15,000 | 61,003 | .. | .. | .. |
| Malabar .. | 46,003 | 15,000 | 61,003 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 46,003 | 15,000 | 61,003 | .. | .. | .. |
| Malabar .. | 46,003 | 15,000 | 61,003 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 46,003 | 15,000 | 61,003 | .. | .. | .. |
| Malabar .. | 46,003 | 15,000 | 61,003 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 46,003 | 15,000 | 61,003 | .. | .. | .. |
| Malabar .. | 46,003 | 15,000 | 61,003 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 46,003 | 15,000 | 61,003 | .. | .. | .. |
| Malabar .. | 46,003 | 15,000 | 61,003 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 46,003 | 15,000 | 61,003 | .. | .. | .. |
| Malabar .. | 46,003 | 15,000 | 61,003 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 46,003 | 15,000 | 61,003 | .. | .. | .. |
| Malabar .. | 46,003 | 15,000 | 61,003 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 46,003 | 15,000 | 61,003 | .. | .. | .. |
| Malabar .. | 46,003 | 15,000 | 61,003 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 46,003 | 15,000 | 61,003 | .. | .. | .. |
| Malabar .. | 46,003 | 15,000 | 61,003 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 46,003 | 15,000 | 61,003 | .. | .. | .. |
| Malabar .. | 46,003 | 15,000 | 61,003 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 46,003 | 15,000 | 61,003 | .. | .. | .. |
| Malabar .. | 46,003 | 15,000 | 61,003 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 46,003 | 15,000 | 61,003 | .. | .. | .. |
| Malabar .. | 46,003 | 15,000 | 61,003 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 46,003 | 15,000 | 61,003 | .. | .. | .. |
| Malabar .. | 46,003 | 15,000 | 61,003 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 46,003 | 15,000 | 61,003 | .. | .. | .. |
| Malabar .. | 46,003 | 15,000 | 61,003 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 46,003 | 15,000 | 61,003 | .. | .. | .. |
| Malabar .. | 46,003 | 15,000 | 61,003 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 46,003 | 15,000 | 61,003 | .. | .. | .. |
| Malabar .. | 46,003 | 15,000 | 61,003 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 46,003 | 15,000 | 61,003 | .. | .. | .. |
| Malabar .. | 46,003 | 15,000 | 61,003 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 46,003 | 15,000 | 61,003 | .. | .. | .. |
| Malabar .. | 46,003 | 15,000 | 61,003 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 46,003 | 15,000 | 61,003 | .. | .. | .. |
| Malabar .. | 46,003 | 15,000 | 61,003 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 46,003 | 15,000 | 61,003 | .. | .. | .. |
| Malabar .. | 46,003 | 15,000 | 61,003 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 46,003 | 15,000 | 61,003 | .. | .. | .. |
| Malabar .. | 46,003 | 15,000 | 61,003 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 46,003 | 15,000 | 61,003 | .. | .. | .. |
| Malabar .. | 46,003 | 15,000 | 61,003 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 46,003 | 15,000 | 61,003 | .. | .. | .. |
| Malabar .. | 46,003 | 15,000 | 61,003 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 46,003 | 15,000 | 61,003 | .. | .. | .. |
| Malabar .. | 46,003 | 15,000 | 61,003 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 46,003 | 15,000 | 61,003 | .. | .. | .. |
| Malabar .. | 46,003 | 15,000 | 61,003 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 46,003 | 15,000 | 61,003 | .. | .. | .. |
| Malabar .. | 46,003 | 15,000 | 61,003 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 46,003 | 15,000 | 61,003 | .. | .. | .. |
| Malabar .. | 46,003 | 15,000 | 61,003 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 46,003 | 15,000 | 61,003 | .. | .. | .. |
| Malabar .. | 46,003 | 15,000 | 61,003 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 46,003 | 15,000 | 61,003 | .. | .. | .. |
| Malabar .. | 46,003 | 15,000 | 61,003 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 46,003 | 15,000 | 61,003 | .. | .. | .. |
| Malabar .. | 46,003 | 15,000 | 61,003 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 46,003 | 15,000 | 61,003 | .. | .. | .. |
| Malabar .. | 46,003 | 15,000 | 61,003 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 46,003 | 15,000 | 61,003 | .. | .. | .. |
| Malabar .. | 46,003 | 15,000 | 61,003 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 46,003 | 15,000 | 61,003 | .. | .. | .. |
| Malabar .. | 46,003 | 15,000 | 61,003 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 46,003 | 15,000 | 61,003 | .. | .. | .. |
| Malabar .. | 46,003 | 15,000 | 61,003 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 46,003 | 15,000 | 61,003 | .. | .. | .. |
| Malabar .. | 46,003 | 15,000 | 61,003 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 46,003 | 15,000 | 61,003 | .. | .. | .. |
| Malabar .. | 46,003 | 15,000 | 61,003 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 46,003 | 15,000 | 61,003 | .. | .. | .. |
| Malabar .. | 46,003 | 15,000 | 61,003 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 46,003 | 15,000 | 61,003 | .. | .. | .. |
| Malabar .. | 46,003 | 15,000 | 61,003 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 46,003 | 15,000 | 61,003 | .. | .. | .. |
| Malabar .. | 46,003 | 15,000 | 61,003 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 46,003 | 15,000 | 61,003 | .. | .. | .. |
| Malabar .. | 46,003 | 15,000 | 61,003 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 46,003 | 15,000 | 61,003 | .. | .. | .. |
| Malabar .. | 46,003 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

No. 17.—Statement showing the Demand, Collection and Balance of Land Revenue and Cesses for fasli 1302—cont.

| Districts. | Demand. | | | | Collections and remissions. | | | | Balance. | | | | Subsequent collections and remissions up to the end of January 1894. | |
|----------------------------|------------|------------|------------|-----------|-----------------------------|------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|----|--|----|
| | Arrears. | | Current. | | Total. | Arrears. | | Current. | | Total. | | | | |
| | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | | 10 | 11 | | 12 |
| 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 14 |
| Shrotriam Jodi and Cesses. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ganjam .. | Rs. 11,307 | Rs. 24,571 | Rs. 35,878 | Rs. 7,656 | Rs. 21,864 | Rs. 29,520 | Rs. 3,651 | Rs. 2,707 | Rs. 6,358 | Rs. 3,107 | Rs. 3,261 | | | |
| Cesses .. | 8,681 | 7,679 | 16,360 | 2,380 | 6,068 | 8,448 | 6,301 | 1,011 | 7,312 | 1,069 | 6,843 | | | |
| Vizagapatam .. | 80 | 18,573 | 18,653 | 80 | 17,842 | 17,922 | .. | 731 | 1731 | 507 | 134 | | | |
| Cesses .. | 51 | 3,999 | 4,050 | 51 | 3,819 | 3,870 | .. | 180 | 1,780 | 163 | 17 | | | |
| Goddavari .. | 1,202 | 51,770 | 52,972 | 1,081 | 60,489 | 61,569 | 102 | 1,281 | 1,383 | 1,267 | 116 | | | |
| Cesses .. | 1,397 | 11,552 | 12,949 | 1,321 | 10,577 | 11,903 | 71 | 975 | 1,046 | 999 | 47 | | | |
| Kistna .. | 9 | 32,504 | 32,513 | 7 | 32,504 | 32,513 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | | | |
| Cesses .. | 132 | 10,969 | 11,101 | 114 | 10,898 | 11,030 | .. | 71 | .. | 71 | .. | | | |
| Nellore .. | 2,019 | 82,335 | 84,354 | 2,019 | 82,212 | 84,231 | .. | 123 | .. | 123 | .. | | | |
| Cesses .. | 407 | 12,777 | 13,184 | 407 | 12,750 | 13,157 | .. | 27 | .. | 27 | .. | | | |
| Cuddapah .. | 610 | 39,360 | 39,370 | 565 | 39,283 | 39,293 | .. | 77 | .. | 77 | .. | | | |
| Cesses .. | 259 | 5,658 | 5,917 | 259 | 5,645 | 5,904 | .. | 13 | .. | 13 | .. | | | |
| Anantapur .. | 2,513 | 14,009 | 15,522 | 2,489 | 12,744 | 13,233 | 24 | 1,265 | 1,289 | 1,247 | 42 | | | |
| Cesses .. | 986 | 2,902 | 3,888 | 968 | 2,603 | 3,571 | 18 | 301 | 317 | 303 | 14 | | | |
| Bellary .. | 2,139 | 12,875 | 15,014 | 2,139 | 12,574 | 14,713 | .. | 135 | 135 | 135 | 8 | | | |
| Cesses .. | 526 | 2,918 | 3,444 | 526 | 2,784 | 3,309 | 1 | 134 | 135 | 133 | 20 | | | |
| Kurnool .. | 905 | 10,692 | 11,597 | 905 | 10,559 | 11,464 | .. | 133 | 133 | 286 | 19 | | | |
| Cesses .. | 641 | 2,741 | 3,432 | 604 | 1,832 | 2,436 | 37 | 268 | 305 | 286 | 19 | | | |
| Madras .. | 39 | 282 | 321 | 39 | 231 | 270 | .. | 51 | 51 | 51 | .. | | | |
| Cesses .. | 17,395 | 69,324 | 86,719 | 16,835 | 66,519 | 83,354 | 560 | 12,805 | 13,365 | 12,514 | 851 | | | |
| Chingleput .. | 9,463 | 21,491 | 30,964 | 8,624 | 16,551 | 24,175 | 839 | 5,940 | 6,779 | 6,014 | 765 | | | |
| Cesses .. | 4,893 | 26,896 | 31,789 | 4,893 | 26,884 | 31,777 | .. | 12 | 12 | 12 | .. | | | |
| North Arcot .. | 7,116 | 29,487 | 36,603 | 6,889 | 18,287 | 24,717 | 1,227 | 3,659 | 4,886 | 4,558 | 328 | | | |
| Cesses .. | 3,798 | 12,433 | 15,216 | 3,798 | 12,175 | 15,000 | 49 | 1,046 | 1,095 | 1,040 | 55 | | | |
| South Arcot .. | 7,116 | 29,487 | 36,603 | 6,889 | 18,287 | 24,717 | 1,227 | 3,659 | 4,886 | 4,558 | 328 | | | |
| Cesses .. | 3,798 | 12,433 | 15,216 | 3,798 | 12,175 | 15,000 | 49 | 1,046 | 1,095 | 1,040 | 55 | | | |
| Tanjore .. | 1,987 | 17,559 | 19,546 | 1,987 | 17,559 | 19,546 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | | | |
| Cesses .. | 870 | 7,430 | 8,300 | 809 | 6,572 | 7,430 | 113 | 2,398 | 2,638 | 2,494 | 144 | | | |
| Trichinopoly .. | 844 | 44,081 | 44,925 | 831 | 43,555 | 44,400 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | | | |
| Cesses .. | 852 | 65,690 | 67,542 | 831 | 64,808 | 66,659 | 35 | 2,839 | 2,874 | 2,874 | 164 | | | |
| Madura .. | 1,107 | 55,871 | 57,978 | 1,107 | 55,808 | 57,915 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | | | |
| Cesses .. | 704 | 13,539 | 15,243 | 704 | 13,449 | 15,153 | 14 | 7,842 | 7,856 | 7,820 | 236 | | | |
| Tinnevely .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | | | |
| Cesses .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | | | |
| Coimbatore .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | | | |
| Cesses .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | | | |
| Grand Total .. | 32 | 2,276 | 2,308 | 18 | 1,773 | 1,791 | 14 | 503 | 517 | 491 | 25 | | | |

No. 17.—Statement showing the Demand, Collection and Balance of Land Revenue and Cesses for fasli 1302—cont.

| Districts. | Demand. | | | | Collections and remissions. | | | | | Balance. | | | Subsequent collections and remissions up to the end of January 1894. | 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 | | |
| Shrotriam Jodi and Cesses—cont. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Nilgiris .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| Cesses .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| Salem .. | 7,264 | 42,600 | 49,864 | 7,265 | 40,920 | 48,185 | 19 | 1,580 | .. | 1,580 | 1,580 | 1,668 | 31 | | |
| Cesses .. | 2,751 | 10,736 | 13,487 | 2,666 | 9,591 | 12,257 | 85 | 1,145 | .. | 1,145 | 1,230 | 1,138 | 92 | | |
| South Canara .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | | |
| Cesses .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | | |
| Malabar .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | | |
| Cesses .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | | |
| Total .. | 65,222 | 6,84,519 | 7,49,741 | 68,128 | 6,48,937 | 7,07,174 | 6,085 | 35,582 | .. | 35,582 | 42,567 | 37,333 | 5,234 | | |
| { Cesses .. | 36,831 | 2,46,324 | 2,83,155 | 27,675 | 2,17,418 | 2,45,123 | 9,126 | 28,906 | .. | 28,906 | 38,032 | 28,926 | 9,106 | | |
| Grand Total .. | 1,02,053 | 9,30,843 | 10,32,896 | 85,803 | 139 | 8,66,355 | .. | 64,498 | 16,111 | 64,498 | 80,599 | 66,259 | 14,340 | | |

No. 17.—Statement showing the Demand, Collection and Balance of Land Revenue and Cesses for fasli 1302—*cont.*

| Districts. | Demand. | | | Collections and remissions. | | | | | | Balance. | | | Subsequent collections and remissions up to the end of January 1894. | 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 | |
| Ryotwar and Miscellaneous—cont. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Nilgiris .. | 17,486 | { 1,41,723
15,194 } | 1,74,403 | 13,832 | 3,617 | 1,38,267 | .. | 1,56,006 | 137 | 18,660 | 18,797 | 18,504 | 293 | |
| Salem .. | 5,14,122 | { 17,89,728
2,55,021 } | 25,08,891 | 5,04,631 | 843 | 19,52,900 | .. | 24,58,274 | 8,748 | 41,869 | 50,617 | 42,835 | 7,782 | |
| South Canara .. | 2,451 | { 13,38,258
1,75,461 } | 15,16,170 | 2,313 | 138 | 15,09,924 | .. | 15,12,375 | .. | 3,795 | 3,795 | 3,757 | 38 | |
| Malabar .. | 77,798 | { 19,94,890
3,31,457 } | 24,04,155 | 53,708 | 45 | 23,52,084 | .. | 23,06,837 | 24,045 | 74,273 | 98,318 | 43,168 | 56,150 | |
| Total .. { Revenue ..
Cesses .. | 39,07,017 | { 4,36,24,108
60,55,423 } | 5,35,96,548 | 38,98,624 | 45,853 | 4,78,46,475 | .. | 5,13,90,952 | 1,62,540 | 20,43,056 | 22,03,596 | 20,25,469 | 1,80,127 | |

No. 17.—Statement showing the Demand, Collection and Balance of Land Revenue and Ceases for fasli 1302—cont.

| Districts. | Demand. | | Collections and remissions. | | | | | | Balance. | | | Subsequent collections and remissions up to the end of January 1894. | 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 | |
| Total. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Ganjam | Rs. 2,16,963 | Rs. 16,45,048 | Rs. 17,62,011 | Rs. 1,74,071 | Rs. 1,331 | Rs. 14,68,311 | Rs. 16,42,882 | Rs. 42,892 | Rs. 76,737 | Rs. 1,19,629 | Rs. 73,330 | Rs. 46,280 | | |
| 2. Vizagapatam | 1,50,575 | 18,36,885 | 19,87,410 | 1,47,232 | 1,302 | 17,32,027 | 18,80,590 | 2,012 | 1,04,808 | 1,06,820 | 97,304 | 9,616 | | |
| 3. Godavari | 3,30,476 | 59,69,771 | 63,00,247 | 3,15,645 | 24,366 | 59,77,361 | 58,67,668 | 18,529 | 4,19,132 | 4,32,661 | 4,17,742 | 14,919 | | |
| 4. Kistna | 64,276 | 59,87,934 | 60,52,210 | 39,812 | 1,098 | 59,77,361 | 60,41,529 | 98 | 10,583 | 10,681 | 8,660 | 2,021 | | |
| 5. Nellore | 28,476 | 31,96,176 | 32,24,651 | 27,876 | 790 | 31,75,730 | 32,04,205 | 20,446 | 20,446 | 20,446 | 19,880 | 566 | | |
| 6. Cuddarab | 28,589 | 22,57,471 | 22,86,060 | 27,799 | 336 | 22,53,778 | 22,82,362 | 6,943 | 8,698 | 8,698 | 3,698 | 2,393 | | |
| 7. Anantapur | 3,38,889 | 12,64,791 | 16,03,680 | 3,32,610 | 588 | 12,21,113 | 15,64,059 | 8,963 | 43,678 | 49,621 | 47,228 | 2,393 | | |
| 8. Bellary | 3,62,936 | 16,91,910 | 20,54,846 | 3,58,435 | 293 | 16,71,185 | 19,71,158 | 8,963 | 74,725 | 83,688 | 76,672 | 7,016 | | |
| 9. Kurnool | 1,85,936 | 17,31,096 | 19,17,032 | 1,82,017 | 293 | 16,86,766 | 18,69,066 | 3,626 | 44,340 | 47,966 | 46,976 | 990 | | |
| 10. Madras | 821 | 78,576 | 79,397 | 803 | .. | 78,016 | 78,819 | 18 | 560 | 578 | 514 | 64 | | |
| 11. Chingleput | 7,44,837 | 18,18,287 | 25,63,124 | 7,20,034 | 6,720 | 18,20,631 | 22,46,285 | 19,083 | 2,97,766 | 3,16,839 | 3,04,357 | 12,482 | | |
| 12. North Arcot | 3,35,042 | 31,38,630 | 34,74,662 | 2,90,391 | 1,064 | 31,35,126 | 34,26,571 | 44,597 | 3,394 | 47,991 | 14,494 | 33,497 | | |
| 13. South Arcot | 6,54,046 | 41,65,009 | 47,19,055 | 5,09,910 | .. | 39,20,450 | 44,30,360 | 44,136 | 2,44,559 | 2,88,695 | 2,74,507 | 14,188 | | |
| 14. Tanjore | 56,841 | 47,40,908 | 47,97,749 | 45,485 | 1,316 | 46,62,264 | 47,09,065 | 10,040 | 78,644 | 88,684 | 83,072 | 5,612 | | |
| 15. Trichinopoly | 91,324 | 17,58,511 | 18,49,835 | 89,858 | 116 | 16,59,110 | 17,49,084 | 1,350 | 99,401 | 1,00,751 | 97,913 | 2,838 | | |
| 16. Madras | 90,881 | 26,61,561 | 27,52,442 | 83,614 | 624 | 23,79,806 | 24,64,044 | 6,643 | 2,81,755 | 2,88,398 | 2,73,595 | 14,803 | | |
| 17. Tinnevely | 76,655 | 30,08,495 | 30,84,190 | 75,537 | 148 | 28,35,616 | 29,11,301 | 10 | 1,72,879 | 1,72,889 | 1,69,040 | 3,849 | | |
| 18. Coimbatore | 1,06,582 | 82,02,007 | 83,07,589 | 1,01,377 | 2,545 | 80,38,919 | 31,42,841 | 1,660 | 1,63,088 | 1,64,748 | 1,57,594 | 7,144 | | |
| 19. Nilgiris | 17,486 | 1,56,917 | 1,74,403 | 13,832 | 3,517 | 1,38,257 | 1,55,606 | 137 | 18,600 | 18,797 | 18,504 | 293 | | |
| 20. Salem | 6,66,760 | 25,41,500 | 32,08,260 | 5,87,346 | 843 | 24,34,266 | 30,22,395 | 78,661 | 1,67,294 | 1,85,555 | 1,18,240 | 67,612 | | |
| 21. South Canara | 2,451 | 15,13,719 | 15,16,170 | 2,313 | 138 | 15,09,824 | 15,12,375 | .. | 3,795 | 3,795 | 3,757 | 38 | | |
| 22. Malabar | 1,23,801 | 23,41,811 | 24,65,612 | 53,708 | 45 | 22,62,538 | 23,06,291 | 70,048 | 89,273 | 1,05,321 | 43,168 | 1,16,153 | | |
| Total | 45,73,672 | 5,66,06,863 | 6,11,80,525 | 41,74,205 | 46,121 | 5,42,47,648 | 5,84,67,974 | 3,53,346 | 23,59,205 | 27,12,551 | 23,50,254 | 3,62,297 | | |

Notes.—The arrear demand entered in column 2 of this statement differs from the closing balance of the previous year's statement in Ganjam, Vizagapatam, Godavari, Anantapur, Bellary, Chingleput, South Arcot, Tanjore, Trichinopoly and Salem. The variations in Ganjam, Vizagapatam, Godavari, Bellary, Tanjore and Salem are attributed to the correction of errors or omissions in the previous year's statements. The increase in Anantapur is due partly to the inclusion of the arrears of 3 villages transferred from the Bellary district in fasli 1301 and partly to the reconciliation of the village and tank accounts; the latter cause accounts also for the increase in Chingleput. In South Arcot the large increase in the arrears is ascribed to the adoption of the correct balance ascertained at the laborious audit of the village, tank and kuzur demand, collection and balance accounts which was only recently completed. The increase in Tanjore is partly ascribed to the addition of the arrears recovered by a revenue sale which was subsequently cancelled in fasli 1302; while the variation in Trichinopoly is evidently due to the rounding of fractions of a rupee.

No. 18.—Statement showing the details of coercive processes employed in the realization of arrears of revenue in the several districts during fasli 1302.

| Districts. | NUMBER OF PROCESSES. | | | | PROPERTY ATTACHED. | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------|----------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------|------------------------------------|--------|------------|-----------|-----------|-----------------|-----------------------|--------------------|-------------------------------|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | Personal. | | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | | | | |
| | | | | | Notice of demand. | Notice of distraint or attachment. | | | | | Notice of sale. | Number of defaulters. | Amount of arrears. | Value of property distrained. |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Real. | | Number of defaulters. | Amount of arrears. | Particulars of land attached. | | | | | | | | | | |
| Dry. | | | | | Extent. | Assessment. | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ganjam | 62,358 | 6,050 | 8,908 | 5,043 | 53,535 | 78,521 | 1,007 | Rs. 12,695 | ACE 2,559 | Rs. 2,686 | | | | |
| Vizagapatam | 19,037 | 898 | 115 | 757 | 16,855 | 21,454 | 141 | 3,795 | 668 | 839 | | | | |
| Godavari | 230,606 | 4,134 | 2,810 | 3,940 | 1,10,665 | 1,14,080 | 194 | 4,667 | 641 | 969 | | | | |
| Kistna | 236,681 | 12,577 | 8,083 | 11,157 | 1,26,621 | 1,39,469 | 1,420 | 18,556 | 3,139 | 4,949 | | | | |
| Nellore | 230,305 | 9,989 | 3,779 | 8,885 | 74,019 | 86,716 | 1,104 | 10,954 | 2,871 | 2,811 | | | | |
| Cuddapah | 80,756 | 3,978 | 2,609 | 2,772 | 25,638 | 31,854 | 308 | 9,639 | 2,248 | 1,803 | | | | |
| Anantapur | 125,110 | 5,414 | 3,291 | 4,506 | 40,991 | 52,671 | 908 | 7,734 | 5,601 | 4,079 | | | | |
| Bellary | 179,574 | 5,173 | 3,754 | 4,459 | 63,107 | 74,978 | 714 | 7,234 | 5,930 | 5,635 | | | | |
| Kurnool | 167,028 | 2,920 | 1,473 | 2,737 | 84,230 | 40,213 | 183 | 2,831 | 13,510 | 5,898 | | | | |
| Madras | 29,875 | 202 | 166 | 24 | 73 | 108 | 178 | 1,262 | 359 | 1,262 | | | | |
| Chingleput | 183,014 | 25,588 | 18,871 | 18,259 | 1,92,632 | 1,96,340 | 7,329 | 95,384 | 24,706 | 5,989 | | | | |
| North Arcot | 439,726 | 16,055 | 11,780 | 15,581 | 49,579 | 47,462 | 474 | 2,465 | 818 | 883 | | | | |
| South Arcot | 603,121 | 31,891 | 29,666 | 20,887 | 1,54,170 | 1,24,178 | 11,004 | 71,199 | 10,210 | 13,642 | | | | |
| Tanjore | 500,990 | 19,166 | 19,082 | 14,433 | 101,608 | 78,981 | 4,723 | 35,076 | 894 | 1,118 | | | | |
| Trichinopoly | 374,451 | 10,105 | 7,398 | 8,618 | 45,006 | 54,059 | 1,487 | 8,674 | 1,482 | 1,346 | | | | |
| Madras | 246,199 | 6,287 | 5,176 | 2,294 | 18,540 | 18,908 | 3,993 | 19,057 | 6,570 | 6,461 | | | | |
| Tinnevely | 534,659 | 29,336 | 28,847 | 25,525 | 236,821 | 244,609 | 3,811 | 54,547 | 6,189 | 4,811 | | | | |
| Coimbatore | 516,320 | 3,907 | 2,893 | 2,888 | 40,284 | 37,303 | 1,019 | 6,054 | 3,993 | 3,884 | | | | |
| Nilgiris | 616,757 | 365 | 3,766 | 330 | 28,665 | 21,196 | 126 | 6,835 | 1,373 | 1,449 | | | | |
| Salem | 115,984 | 466 | 5,427 | 376 | 29,665 | 21,196 | 42 | 34,105 | 16,832 | 22,078 | | | | |
| South Canara | 5,914 | 284 | 7,174 | 242 | 63,078 | 68,562 | 2,068 | 901 | 76 | 5,494 | | | | |
| Malabar | 48,018 | 7,592 | 4,861 | 5,524 | 63,078 | 68,562 | 2,068 | 901 | 76 | 5,494 | | | | |
| Total | 4,914,683 | 208,900 | 159,554 | 162,627 | 14,90,287 | 15,42,482 | 46,273 | 4,50,203 | 115,799 | 97,686 | | | | |

No. 18.—Statement showing the details of coercive processes employed in the realization of arrears of revenue in the several districts during fasli 1302—cont.

| Districts. | PROPERTY SOLD. | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------|------------------------------------|-------------|---------|-------------|---------|--------------------------|---------|-------------|---------|-------------|
| | PROPERTY ATTACHED—cont. | | | | | PERSONAL. | | | | |
| | Real—cont. | | | | | Real. | | | | |
| | Particulars of land attached—cont. | | | | | Value of other property. | | | | |
| | Wet. | Wet. | Wet. | Wet. | Wet. | Wet. | Wet. | Wet. | Wet. | Wet. |
| | Extent. | Assessment. | Extent. | Assessment. | Extent. | Assessment. | Extent. | Assessment. | Extent. | Assessment. |
| Ganjam .. | 1,063 | 6,791 | 180 | 1,063 | 308 | 4,667 | 1,792 | 1,063 | 132 | 4,688 |
| Vizagapatam .. | 1,661 | 3,475 | 180 | 1,063 | 308 | 4,667 | 1,792 | 1,063 | 132 | 4,688 |
| Godavari .. | 126 | 667 | 133 | 1,063 | 268 | 1,067 | 1,063 | 1,063 | 49 | 1,063 |
| Krishna .. | 2,415 | 9,691 | 133 | 1,063 | 268 | 1,067 | 1,063 | 1,063 | 49 | 1,063 |
| Nellore .. | 1,792 | 8,693 | 133 | 1,063 | 268 | 1,067 | 1,063 | 1,063 | 49 | 1,063 |
| Cuddapah .. | 314 | 1,495 | 884 | 1,495 | 337 | 4,994 | 3,134 | 1,729 | 133 | 1,729 |
| Anantapur .. | 314 | 1,495 | 884 | 1,495 | 337 | 4,994 | 3,134 | 1,729 | 133 | 1,729 |
| Bellary .. | 118 | 326 | 228 | 326 | 228 | 6,987 | 4,082 | 2,968 | 26 | 2,968 |
| Kurool .. | 93 | 373 | 211 | 373 | 211 | 3,686 | 2,739 | 5,448 | 48 | 5,448 |
| Madras .. | 4,714 | 14,094 | 163 | 14,094 | 248 | 6,746 | 4,167 | 30,016 | 10 | 30,016 |
| Chingleput .. | 212 | 883 | 174 | 883 | 174 | 2,164 | 1,586 | 27,714 | 118 | 27,714 |
| North Arcot .. | 3,014 | 14,431 | 362 | 14,431 | 293 | 3,660 | 1,426 | 11,886 | 118 | 11,886 |
| Tanjore .. | 1,364 | 4,639 | 208 | 4,639 | 208 | 7,894 | 7,928 | 17,438 | 1,651 | 17,438 |
| Trichinopoly .. | 633 | 1,789 | 1,665 | 1,789 | 35 | 1,610 | 1,308 | 7,590 | 115 | 7,590 |
| Madras .. | 6,393 | 25,113 | 20 | 25,113 | 176 | 1,749 | 975 | 3,649 | 765 | 3,649 |
| Tinnevely .. | 770 | 5,448 | 9,652 | 5,448 | 181 | 1,430 | 908 | 14,774 | 620 | 14,774 |
| Coimbatore .. | 767 | 4,434 | 21 | 4,434 | 39 | 437 | 301 | 1,367 | 168 | 1,367 |
| Nilgiris .. | 352 | 537 | 4 | 537 | 4 | 4 | 158 | 2,862 | 50 | 2,862 |
| Salem .. | 1,327 | 9,016 | 88 | 9,016 | 88 | 1,216 | 417 | 10,013 | 1,059 | 10,013 |
| South Canara .. | 80 | 800 | 27 | 800 | 27 | 534 | 327 | 85 | 11 | 85 |
| Malabar .. | 2,495 | 5,625 | 514 | 5,625 | 514 | 8,476 | 6,914 | 12,495 | 654 | 12,495 |
| Total .. | 31,103 | 1,18,562 | 13,837 | 1,18,562 | 3,835 | 79,543 | 58,384 | 1,21,455 | 8,565 | 1,21,455 |
| | | | | | | | | | | 5,90,756 |
| | | | | | | | | | | 1,38,552 |

No. 18.—Statement showing the details of coercive processes employed in the realization of arrears of revenue in the several districts during fasli 1302—cont.

| Districts. | PARTICULARS OF LAND SOLD. | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------|--|-------------|---------|-------------|-----------------------------|----------------------|-------------|-----------------|---------|-------------|
| | Purchased by Government for want of bidders. | | | | | Purchased by others. | | | | |
| | Dry. | | | | | Dry. | | | | |
| | Wet. | | | | | Wet. | | | | |
| | Extent. | Assessment. | Extent. | Assessment. | Amount for which purchased. | Extent. | Assessment. | Value realized. | Extent. | Assessment. |
| Ganjam .. | 182 | 167 | 24 | 67 | 90 | 337 | 449 | 1,726 | 107 | 339 |
| Vizagapatam .. | 111 | 56 | 12 | 34 | 1 | 87 | 139 | 1,388 | 7 | 25 |
| Godavari .. | 118 | 150 | 50 | 326 | 27 | 238 | 327 | 1,255 | 22 | 49 |
| Krishna .. | 209 | 249 | 24 | 103 | 6 | 552 | 677 | 2,045 | 34 | 184 |
| Nellore .. | 377 | 330 | 16 | 113 | 11 | 408 | 817 | 1,189 | 154 | 729 |
| Cuddapah .. | 104 | 71 | 2 | 8 | 7 | 166 | 106 | 357 | 64 | 174 |
| Anantapur .. | 239 | 94 | 4 | 15 | 9 | 34 | 15 | 1802 | 16 | 78 |
| Bellary .. | 776 | 1,068 | 4 | 15 | 225 | 728 | 200 | 552 | 18 | 42 |
| Kurool .. | 156 | 106 | .. | .. | 9 | 264 | 29 | 449 | .. | .. |
| Madras .. | 1,014 | 1,123 | 240 | 624 | 99 | 2,174 | 2,416 | 8,335 | 1,526 | 4,914 |
| Chingleput .. | 103 | 95 | 11 | 44 | 48 | 252 | 236 | 486 | 12 | 54 |
| North Arcot .. | 1,252 | 1,367 | 103 | 425 | 340 | 1,066 | 1,489 | 7,137 | 419 | 1,795 |
| Tanjore .. | 130 | 140 | 46 | 113 | 11 | 607 | 669 | 3,191 | 501 | 2,306 |
| Trichinopoly .. | 241 | 174 | 4 | 11 | 6 | 125 | 118 | 610 | 24 | 77 |
| Madras .. | 1,165 | 989 | 65 | 183 | 67 | 717 | 763 | 2,280 | 166 | 630 |
| Coimbatore .. | 295 | 241 | 11 | 61 | 11 | 380 | 316 | 5,815 | 174 | 1,176 |
| Tinnevely .. | 849 | 763 | 15 | 66 | 11 | 380 | 316 | 5,815 | 174 | 1,176 |
| Nilgiris .. | 255 | 462 | 262 | 457 | 2 | 160 | 240 | 587 | 3 | 26 |
| Salem .. | 4,259 | 4,697 | 43 | 224 | 71 | 2,004 | 3,599 | 3,599 | 55 | 121 |
| South Canara .. | 4 | 9 | 13 | 49 | 6 | 11 | .. | .. | 6 | .. |
| Malabar .. | 987 | 1,810 | 868 | 1,453 | 666 | 426 | 751 | 3,169 | 606 | 1,048 |
| Total .. | 12,876 | 14,211 | 1,792 | 4,386 | 1,743 | 11,636 | 13,088 | 46,317 | 3,992 | 14,164 |
| | | | | | | | | | | 90,492 |
| | | | | | | | | | | 2,688 |
| | | | | | | | | | | 1,99,624 |

No. 19.—Statement showing the particulars of processes issued and the fees collected under Act II of 1864 in the several districts during fasli 1302.

| 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 | 36,986 | 25,330 | Rs. 7,214 | Rs. 2,163 | Annas 4 and 8. |
| Vizagapatam .. . | 3,963 | 15,340 | 4,277 | 2,858 | Do. |
| Godavari .. . | 202,465 | 30,645 | 2,543 | 1,881 | Annas 1, 2 and 4. |
| Kistna .. . | 202,774 | 48,627 | 6,232 | 2,756 | " 2, 4 and 8. |
| Nellore .. . | 222,510 | 9,278 | 2,514 | 1,865 | " 1, 2, 4 and 8. |
| Cuddapah .. . | 86,343 | .. | 308 | .. | Do. |
| Anantapur .. . | 125,108 | 4,201 | 1,112 | 342 | Do. |
| Bellary .. . | 184,052 | .. | .. | .. | Do. |
| Kurnool .. . | 168,684 | .. | .. | .. | Do. |
| Madras .. . | 30,219 | .. | 380 | .. | Re. 1 and anna 1. |
| Chingleput .. . | 195,256 | 13,958 | 2,951 | 1,276 | Annas 2, 4 and 8. |
| North Arcot .. . | 432,887 | 9,093 | 1,572 | 1,050 | Do. |
| South Arcot .. . | 547,922 | 95,869 | 5,864 | 1,204 | Annas 2 and 4. |
| Tanjore .. . | 506,048 | 18,747 | 2,577 | 1,207 | Do. |
| Trichinopoly .. . | 378,185 | 5,151 | 1,319 | 263 | Annas 4 and 8. |
| Madura .. . | 252,216 | 4,606 | 1,046 | 1,522 | Do. |
| Tinnevely .. . | 561,252 | 6,065 | 1,595 | 1,236 | Annas 2, 4, 6 and 8. |
| Coimbatore .. . | 519,794 | .. | .. | .. | Do. |
| Nilgiris .. . | 6,248 | .. | .. | .. | Annas 3, 4, 6 and 8. |
| Salem .. . | 115,661 | 9,092 | 2,647 | 1,383 | Do. |
| South Canara .. . | 6,144 | .. | .. | .. | Annas 4 and 8. |
| Malabar .. . | 52,251 | 2,196 | 1,360 | 823 | Do. |
| Total .. | 4,836,898 | 297,998 | 45,511 | 21,629 | |

* The decrease, as compared with last year, is due to the erroneous inclusion in the last year's statement of collections of process fees levied for the realization of arrears of income-tax.
 Note.—The report promised by the Collector of Cuddapah regarding the circumstances under which process fees of Rs. 308 came to be realized in his district notwithstanding the non-entertainment of a special establishment is awaited.

No. 20.—Statement of demand, collection and balance of costs awarded to Government in civil suits in the several districts for fasli 1302 (1892-93).

| 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 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| Ganjam | Rs. A. P. 100 1 11 | Rs. A. P. 1 8 0 | Rs. A. P. 1 8 0 | Rs. A. P. 1 8 0 | Rs. A. P. 1 8 0 | Rs. A. P. 1 8 0 | Rs. A. P. 1 8 0 | Rs. A. P. 1 8 0 | Rs. A. P. 1 8 0 | Rs. A. P. 1 8 0 | Rs. A. P. 1 8 0 |
| Vizagapatam .. | 356 10 8 | 66 1 0 | 166 2 11 | 166 2 11 | 166 2 11 | 166 2 11 | 166 2 11 | 166 2 11 | 166 2 11 | 166 2 11 | 166 2 11 |
| Godavari | 38 7 0 | 393 11 3 | 750 5 11 | 303 12 5 | 14 9 8 | 318 6 1 | 431 15 10 | 16 0 0 | 415 15 10 | 415 15 10 | 415 15 10 |
| Kistna | .. | 603 15 4 | 640 0 4 | 151 7 4 | .. | 151 7 4 | 488 15 0 | 18 0 0 | 470 15 0 | 470 15 0 | 470 15 0 |
| Cuddapah | .. | 16 0 0 | 16 0 0 | 16 0 0 | .. | 16 0 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Anantapur | 18 8 0 | 119 8 2 | 119 8 2 | 109 11 2 | .. | 109 11 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Kurnool | 1,800 7 8 | 12 2 0 | 30 10 0 | 12 2 0 | .. | 12 2 0 | 18 8 0 | 9 8 0 | 9 8 0 | 9 8 0 | 9 8 0 |
| Chingleput | 55 16 0 | 56 2 0 | 112 1 0 | 61 0 0 | 1,001 8 0 | 1,430 3 6 | 1,291 6 4 | 324 12 10 | 966 9 6 | 966 9 6 | 966 9 6 |
| North Arcot | 108 12 6 | 112 1 0 | 212 10 0 | 61 0 0 | .. | 61 0 0 | 51 1 0 | .. | 51 1 0 | 51 1 0 | 51 1 0 |
| South Arcot | 70 7 9 | 132 2 4 | 202 10 1 | 15 1 6 | .. | 16 1 6 | 93 11 0 | .. | 93 11 0 | 93 11 0 | 93 11 0 |
| Tanjore | 10 3 0 | 49 11 10 | 59 13 10 | 13 13 9 | 13 13 9 | 107 0 11 | 95 9 2 | .. | 20 10 10 | 83 2 2 | 83 2 2 |
| Trichinopoly .. | 1,895 15 5 | 263 6 11 | 2,145 6 4 | 33 0 0 | 5 11 0 | 38 11 0 | 21 2 10 | 0 8 0 | 20 10 10 | 709 9 1 | 709 9 1 |
| Madras | 5 12 2 | 1,540 6 11 | 1,545 6 4 | 360 10 11 | 1,079 2 4 | 1,439 13 3 | 709 9 1 | 3 13 2 | 1,213 12 1 | 1,213 12 1 | 1,213 12 1 |
| Tinnevely | 222 10 2 | 0 8 0 | 1,546 2 0 | 328 9 0 | .. | 328 9 0 | 1,217 9 3 | .. | 0 8 0 | 0 8 0 | 0 8 0 |
| Coimbatore | 1,338 1 10 | 131 8 1 | 1,469 9 11 | 46 9 1 | 78 4 9 | 82 12 2 | 1,420 2 10 | 139 14 0 | 1,420 2 10 | 1,420 2 10 | 1,420 2 10 |
| Salem | 762 1 9 | 1,355 3 10 | 2,117 4 9 | 1,097 13 10 | 245 12 0 | 49 7 1 | 1,420 2 10 | .. | 762 1 9 | 762 1 9 | 762 1 9 |
| South Canara .. | 966 4 4 | .. | 966 4 4 | .. | .. | .. | 977 14 4 | .. | 977 14 4 | 977 14 4 | 977 14 4 |
| Malabar | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Total | 7,748 6 2 | 5,652 12 0 | 13,401 2 2 | 3,229 14 3 | 2,441 11 6 | 5,671 9 9 | 7,729 8 5 | 512 3 0 | 7,204 14 5 | 7,204 14 5 | 7,204 14 5 |

Note.—Variations between the opening balance entered in column 2 of this statement and the closing balance of fasli 1301 shown in column 8 of statement No. 20 for fasli 1301 occur in Kurnool, Tanjore and Salem. The decrease in Kurnool is due to the exclusion of arrears of stamp duty in paper suits which had erroneously been shown in the statement for fasli 1301 and the variations in the remaining two districts are due to the rectification of errors.

No. 21.—Statement showing the Demand, Collection and Balance of Interest charged on arrears of Land Revenue for fasli 1302.

| Districts. | DEMAND. | | | COLLECTIONS AND REMISSIONS. | | | Total. | Balance. |
|----------------------|--|----------------------|-----------|-----------------------------|--|--|-----------|----------|
| | 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 20th January 1882, No. 173. | Remissions granted with the sanction of the Board. | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| Ganjām | Rs. 650 | Rs. 2,798 | Rs. 3,448 | Rs. 2,647 | .. | .. | Rs. 2,647 | Rs. 801 |
| Vizagapatam | .. | 1,170 | 1,170 | 1,170 | .. | .. | 1,170 | .. |
| Gōdāvari | 76 | 697 | 673 | 433 | .. | 7 | 440 | 233 |
| Kistna | 247 | 441 | 688 | 431 | 149 | .. | 580 | 108 |
| Nellore | 62 | 281 | 343 | 334 | 1 | .. | 335 | 8 |
| Cuddapah | 88 | 119 | 207 | 104 | 61 | .. | 165 | 42 |
| Anantapur | 109 | 2,420 | 2,529 | 1,634 | 9 | .. | 1,643 | 886 |
| Bellary | 404 | 4,779 | 5,183 | 3,012 | 58 | .. | 3,070 | 2,113 |
| Kurnool | 15 | 3,500 | 3,515 | 2,662 | 12 | .. | 2,674 | 841 |
| Madras | .. | 79 | 79 | 79 | .. | .. | 79 | .. |
| Chingleput | 10,781 | 7,120 | 17,901 | 12,775 | 537 | .. | 13,312 | 4,589 |
| North Arcot | 32 | 1,133 | 1,165 | 1,070 | 37 | .. | 1,107 | 58 |
| South Arcot | 10,963 | 6,713 | 17,676 | 8,438 | .. | .. | 8,433 | 9,243 |
| Tanjore | 1,435 | 1,275 | 2,710 | 560 | 357 | 14 | 981 | 1,779 |
| Trichinopoly | .. | 852 | 852 | 852 | .. | .. | 852 | .. |
| Madura | 980 | 495 | 1,475 | 495 | .. | 980 | 1,475 | .. |
| Tinnevelly | 53 | 768 | 821 | 713 | .. | .. | 713 | 108 |
| Coimbatore | 158 | 910 | 1,068 | 546 | .. | 242 | 788 | 280 |
| Nilgiris | 439 | 800 | 1,239 | 715 | 142 | 315 | 1,172 | 67 |
| Salem | 12,230 | 11,202 | 23,432 | 6,944 | 54 | 1,350 | 8,348 | 15,084 |
| South Canara | 90 | 12 | 102 | 11 | 3 | .. | 14 | 88 |
| Malabar | 170 | 2,473 | 2,643 | 2,473 | .. | .. | 2,473 | 170 |
| Total | 38,982 | 49,937 | 88,919 | 48,093 | 1,420 | 2,908 | 52,421 | 36,498 |

The variations between the opening balance entered in column 2 of this statement and the closing balance of fasli 1301 entered in column 9 of appendix No. 23 to Board's Proceedings, dated 23rd March 1893, No. 113-A, Settlement, are due to the correction of errors in Anantapur and North Arcot, and to the adoption of the correct balances determined at the recent audit of the village and taluk accounts in Chingleput and South Arcot.

No. 22.—Statement of lands sold under Board's Standing Orders Nos. 110, 30 and 34 in Fasli 1302.

| Districts. | Extent sold. | Assessment. | Amount realized by sale. | Average per acre. | | | |
|----------------------|--------------|-------------|--------------------------|-------------------|-------------|--------------------------|-------|
| | | | | | Extent. | Amount realized by sale. | |
| | ACS. | RS. | RS. | RS. A. P. | S.O. No. 30 | ACS. | RS. |
| Ganjām | 258 | 363 | 1,710 | 6 10 1 | .. | 32 | 347 |
| Vizagapatam | | | | | .. | 226 | 1,363 |
| Gōdāvari | 406 | 1,040 | 11,269 | 27 12 1 | .. | 30 .. | 3,425 |
| Kistna | 386 | 583 | 2,627 | 6 12 10 | .. | 34 .. | 145 |
| Nellore | 518 | 1,132 | 3,443 | 6 10 4 | .. | 110 .. | 883 |
| Cuddapah | 260 | 436 | 1,024 | 3 15 0 | .. | 30 .. | 43 |
| Anantapur | 131 | 113 | 289 | 2 3 4 | .. | 110 .. | 343 |
| Bellary | 386 | 411 | 614 | 1 9 5 | .. | 30 .. | 10 |
| Kurnool | 267 | 181 | 1,404 | 5 4 2 | .. | 110 .. | 508 |
| Madras | | | | | .. | 30 .. | 2 |
| Chingleput | 25 | 58 | 181 | 7 3 10 | .. | 110 .. | 30 |
| North Arcot | 44 | 92 | 781 | 17 12 0 | .. | 110 .. | 129 |
| South Arcot | 955 | 1,965 | 5,579 | 5 18 6 | .. | 30 .. | 70 |
| Tanjore | 78 | 201 | 717 | 9 3 1 | .. | 110 .. | 197 |
| Trichinopoly | 97 | 111 | 520 | 5 5 9 | .. | 30 .. | 26 |
| Madura | 100 | 127 | 2,000 | 20 0 0 | .. | 110 .. | 18 |
| Tinnevelly | 111 | 70 | 422 | 3 12 10 | .. | 30 .. | 3 |
| Coimbatore | 760 | 640 | 3,049 | 4 0 2 | .. | 110 .. | 952 |
| Nilgiris | 6 | 15 | 15 | 2 8 0 | .. | 30 .. | 5 |
| Salem | 326 | 521 | 1,418 | 4 5 7 | .. | 110 .. | 73 |
| South Canara | 29 | 29 | 374 | 12 14 4 | .. | 30 .. | 34 |
| Malabar | | | | | .. | 110 .. | 66 |
| Total | 5,143 | 8,088 | 37,436 | 7 4 5 | .. | 110 .. | 255 |

No. 23.—Statement showing the disposal of applications for transfer of registry presented through Registration Officers and of those presented direct to Revenue Officers during fasli 1302.

| 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 disposed of during the fasli. | 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 .. | 41 | 1,113 | 1,154 | 1,052 | .. | 102 | 8.8 | 4 | 1,660 | 1,664 | 1,664 | .. | .. | .. | | | | | |
| Vizagapatam .. | 25 | 324 | 349 | 309 | .. | 40 | 11.5 | 10 | 311 | 311 | 296 | .. | 7 | 4.8 | | | | | |
| Godavari .. | 551 | 4,880 | 5,431 | 4,409 | .. | 432 | 10.8 | 213 | 2,166 | 2,379 | 2,227 | 4 | 148 | 6.4 | | | | | |
| Kistna .. | 99 | 2,593 | 2,692 | 2,168 | .. | 88 | 7.3 | 15 | 5,333 | 5,373 | 5,353 | .. | 20 | 0.3 | | | | | |
| Nellore .. | 125 | 1,077 | 1,202 | 1,108 | .. | 101 | 7.8 | 434 | 1,820 | 1,835 | 1,827 | .. | 8 | 0.4 | | | | | |
| Cuddapah .. | 140 | 1,159 | 1,299 | 1,198 | .. | 148 | 14.3 | 176 | 2,585 | 3,019 | 2,940 | .. | 89 | 2.9 | | | | | |
| Chittoor .. | 53 | 1,578 | 1,631 | 1,583 | .. | 161 | 11.7 | 191 | 1,235 | 1,411 | 1,387 | .. | 24 | 1.7 | | | | | |
| Anantapur .. | 141 | 1,232 | 1,373 | 1,212 | .. | 352 | 20.4 | 16 | 2,400 | 2,691 | 2,546 | .. | 45 | 1.7 | | | | | |
| Bellary .. | 139 | 1,588 | 1,727 | 1,375 | .. | .. | .. | 432 | 1,369 | 1,791 | 1,376 | .. | 41 | 2.3 | | | | | |
| Kudremukh .. | 3 | .. | 3 | 3 | .. | 225 | 7.3 | 101 | 3,388 | 3,489 | 3,381 | .. | 108 | 3.1 | | | | | |
| Madras .. | 109 | 2,998 | 3,107 | 2,880 | .. | 262 | 6.6 | 613 | 6,312 | 6,925 | 6,095 | .. | 829 | 12.0 | | | | | |
| Chingleput .. | 96 | 3,705 | 3,801 | 3,549 | .. | 244 | 23.3 | 868 | 7,899 | 8,167 | 7,424 | .. | 4,263 | 51.2 | | | | | |
| North Arcot .. | 3,077 | 8,834 | 11,911 | 9,135 | 594 | 2,182 | 18.0 | 272 | 7,501 | 7,773 | 7,348 | 16 | 409 | 4.9 | | | | | |
| South Arcot .. | 223 | 1,074 | 1,297 | 1,056 | .. | 48 | 14 | 40 | 2,810 | 2,850 | 2,778 | .. | 172 | 2.0 | | | | | |
| Tanjore .. | 50 | 8,261 | 8,601 | 8,253 | .. | 340 | 13.1 | 99 | 3,580 | 3,679 | 3,517 | .. | 112 | 1.3 | | | | | |
| Trichinopoly .. | 223 | 2,466 | 2,689 | 2,337 | .. | 12 | 8.0 | 394 | 7,838 | 8,232 | 8,015 | .. | 20 | 0.2 | | | | | |
| Tinnevely .. | 644 | 7,818 | 8,362 | 7,691 | .. | 671 | 8.0 | 62 | 8,301 | 8,365 | 8,294 | .. | 6 | 0.1 | | | | | |
| Coimbatore .. | 335 | 6,412 | 6,747 | 6,669 | .. | 178 | 2.6 | 4 | 3,807 | 3,869 | 3,245 | .. | 108 | 3.6 | | | | | |
| Salem .. | 20 | 101 | 121 | 86 | .. | 34 | 12.6 | 92 | 3,587 | 3,679 | 3,562 | .. | 117 | 3.2 | | | | | |
| Nilgiris .. | 291 | 4,345 | 4,636 | 4,052 | .. | 142 | 15.1 | 231 | 2,672 | 2,903 | 2,630 | .. | 54 | 1.9 | | | | | |
| South Canara .. | 66 | 901 | 967 | 821 | .. | 57 | 18.1 | 200 | 1,530 | 1,730 | 1,478 | .. | 89 | 5.1 | | | | | |
| Malabar .. | 80 | 295 | 375 | 307 | .. | 11 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | | | | | |
| Total .. | 6,431 | 56,654 | 63,085 | 55,859 | 624 | 6,902 | 11.5 | 4,507 | 71,004 | 75,511 | 67,376 | 397 | 7,738 | 10.8 | | | | | |

Note.—Variations between the entries in columns 2 and 9 as compared with the preceding year's figures are due to correction of errors.

| Classes of officers who acquired lands. | Extent. | Assessment. | | |
|---|----------|-------------|--------|-------|
| | | ACS. | RS. | A. P. |
| 1. Deputy Collectors .. | .. | 834.34 | 1,765 | 4 11 |
| 2. Tahsildars .. | .. | 49.22 | 111 | 5 0 |
| 3. Sub-Magistrates .. | .. | 308.54 | 957 | 14 4 |
| 4. Taluk Sheristadars and Taluk Head Accountants. | .. | 70.96 | 283.12 | 0 |
| 5. Collector's Sheristadar .. | .. | 6.65 | 31 | 15 0 |
| 6. Clerks and Accountants (Taluk and Huzur), including Revenue Inspectors, Customs Superintendents and Shroffs .. | .. | 1,138.31 | 3,388 | 9 6 |
| Total .. | 2,408.02 | 6,538 | 12 | 9 |

Note.—The Collector of South Canara has given only the assessment of lands acquired by public servants and not the extent acquired by them.

No. 25.—Statement showing the different sources of irrigation in the several districts of the Madras Presidency for faali 1302 (1892-93).

| Districts. | 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 |
| Ganjam .. | 1,803 | 823 | 68 | 34 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 30 | 9 | .. | .. | .. | 182 | 97 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Visakhapatnam .. | 452 | 902 | 189 | 19 | 76 | 30 | 4 | 4 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 492 | 17 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Giddalur .. | 1,176 | 261 | 68 | 22 | 511 | 6 | 6 | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1,361 | 31 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Kistna .. | 302 | 75 | 62 | 4 | 26 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 168 | 6 | .. | 19 | 1 | .. |
| Nellore .. | 480 | 109 | 113 | 15 | 27 | 3 | 3 | 4 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 168 | 6 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Cuddapah .. | 1,699 | 214 | 188 | 18 | 305 | 17 | 33 | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 566 | 19 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Anantapur .. | 564 | 82 | 183 | 30 | 10 | 87 | 10 | 7 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1,279 | 63 | .. | 311 | 313 | 9 |
| Bellary .. | 250 | 51 | 177 | 38 | 59 | 2 | 26 | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 208 | 52 | .. | 71 | 4 | .. |
| Kurnool .. | 346 | 44 | 72 | 10 | 16 | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 240 | 11 | .. | 12 | .. | .. |
| Madras .. | 8 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 176 | 127 | .. | 12 | 1 | .. |
| Chingleput .. | 1,995 | 488 | 32 | 10 | 90 | 33 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 565 | 33 | .. | 28 | 6 | 62 |
| North Arcot .. | 2,114 | 288 | 69 | 2 | 443 | 32 | 14 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 137 | 19 | .. | 21 | 3 | .. |
| South Arcot .. | 2,602 | 393 | 408 | 40 | 659 | 60 | 11 | 4 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 36 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Tanjore .. | 428 | 212 | 60 | 4 | 1,688 | 6 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 60 | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Trichinopoly .. | 1,540 | 65 | 85 | 7 | 148 | 7 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 313 | 31 | .. | 16 | .. | .. |
| Madura .. | 4,483 | 592 | 195 | 10 | 178 | 7 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 31 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Tinnevely .. | 2,081 | 76 | 188 | 5 | 184 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 31 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Coimbatore .. | 113 | 16 | 26 | 8 | 183 | 13 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 609 | 29 | .. | 19 | 6 | .. |
| Salem .. | 1,601 | 271 | 328 | 32 | 184 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Total .. | 23,926 | 4,892 | 2,346 | 305 | 3,096 | 325 | 5,421 | 235 | 110 | 12 | 239 | 9 | 6,076 | 596 | 534 | 56 | 343 | 16 |

No. 25.—Statement showing the different sources of irrigation in the several districts of the Madras Presidency for faali 1302 (1892-93)—cont.

| Districts. | Anticuts. | | | | | | Wells. | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------|-------------|----|----------------|------------|----|----------------|---------------|----|----------------|------------|-------|----------------|---------|--------|---------|-------|
| | Government. | | | Private. | | | Ayacut wells. | | | 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. | In repair. | | Out of repair. | | | | |
| | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | 32 | 33 | 34 | 35 |
| Ganjam .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 681 | .. | .. | .. | 681 | .. | 56 | .. |
| Visakhapatnam .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1,388 | 128 | .. | .. | 1,388 | .. | 4,022 | .. |
| Giddalur .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3,325 | 510 | .. | .. | 3,325 | .. | 60 | .. |
| Kistna .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 11,235 | 68 | .. | .. | 11,235 | .. | 880 | .. |
| Nellore .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 80,137 | 549 | .. | .. | 80,137 | .. | 2,476 | .. |
| Cuddapah .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 11,977 | 31 | .. | .. | 11,977 | .. | 3,256 | .. |
| Anantapur .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 6,765 | 1,118 | .. | .. | 6,765 | .. | 674 | .. |
| Bellary .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 5,308 | 360 | .. | .. | 5,307 | .. | 637 | .. |
| Kurnool .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 6,531 | 372 | .. | .. | 6,531 | .. | 6,682 | .. |
| Madras .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 47,644 | 1,424 | .. | .. | 47,719 | .. | 41,813 | .. |
| Chingleput .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 38,959 | 2,804 | .. | .. | 38,959 | .. | 21,813 | .. |
| North Arcot .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 21,793 | 1,363 | .. | .. | 21,793 | .. | 3,692 | .. |
| South Arcot .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 29,000 | 1,557 | .. | .. | 29,000 | .. | 1,557 | .. |
| Tanjore .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 32,143 | 2,275 | .. | .. | 33,376 | .. | 4,329 | .. |
| Trichinopoly .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 63,025 | 2,436 | .. | .. | 63,025 | .. | 2,436 | .. |
| Madura .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 39,673 | 5,636 | .. | .. | 39,673 | .. | 19,182 | .. |
| Tinnevely .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 340,261 | 22,253 | .. | .. | 350,426 | .. | 123,629 | .. |
| Coimbatore .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1,978 | 76 | .. | .. | 350,426 | .. | 5,248 | .. |
| Salem .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 6 | .. | .. | .. | 350,426 | .. | 123,629 | .. |
| Total .. | 495 | 40 | 67 | 25 | 6 | .. | 1,978 | 76 | 340,261 | 22,253 | 8,187 | 670 | 350,426 | 22,899 | 123,629 | 5,248 |

No 25-A.—Statement showing the different sources of irrigation in the several districts of the Madras Presidency for fasli 1302 (1892-93).

| Class of the irrigation works. | Tanks. | | | | River Channels. | | | | Spring Channels. | | | | | | | | | |
|---|-------------|-------------|------------|----------------|-----------------|----------------|-------------|----------------|------------------|----------------|-------------|----------------|-------------|----------------|------------|----------------|-------------|----------------|
| | Government. | | Private. | | Dasabandam. | | Government. | | Private. | | Dasabandam. | | Government. | | Private. | | Dasabandam. | |
| | In repair. | Out 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. | In repair. | Out of repair. | In repair. | Out of repair. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 |
| Works whose ayacut is below | 15,573 | 3,636 | 2,180 | 291 | 2,835 | 301 | 1,255 | 105 | 80 | 10 | 216 | 7 | 5,357 | 454 | 513 | 53 | 387 | 16 |
| Do. | 3,869 | 458 | 120 | 6 | 165 | 14 | 750 | 35 | 13 | .. | 18 | 1 | 372 | 67 | 17 | 2 | 16 | .. |
| Do. | 2,544 | 437 | 31 | 6 | 70 | 9 | 832 | 41 | 6 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 234 | 43 | 4 | .. | .. | .. |
| Do. | 981 | 182 | 6 | 2 | 15 | 1 | 653 | 19 | 1 | 1 | 1 | .. | 80 | 26 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Do. | 388 | 74 | 4 | .. | 2 | .. | 407 | 10 | 4 | .. | .. | .. | 17 | 6 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Do. | 228 | 47 | 5 | .. | .. | .. | 288 | 7 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | 4 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Do. | 109 | 23 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 214 | 6 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Do. | 86 | 12 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 167 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Do. | 41 | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 123 | 4 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Do. | 800 | 41 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 90 | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Do. | 28 | 4 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 99 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Do. | 1,000 | 34 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 320 | .. | 2 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Do. | 2,000 | 79 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 113 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Do. | 3,000 | 15 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 52 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Do. | 4,000 | 6 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 19 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Do. | 5,000 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 11 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Do. | 6,000 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 6 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Do. | 7,000 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Do. | 8,000 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 7 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Do. | 9,000 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Do. | 10,000 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 8 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Do. | 20,000 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Do. | 30,000 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Do. | 120,000 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Barur and Penakondapuram projects for which details are not given | 23,926 | 4,892 | 2,348 | 305 | 3,096 | 325 | 5,491 | 235 | 110 | 12 | 239 | 9 | 6,076 | 596 | 534 | 56 | 383 | 16 |
| Total | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |

No. 25-A.—Statement showing the different sources of irrigation in the several districts of the Madras Presidency for faali 1302 (1892-93)—cont.

| Class of the irrigation works. | Anicuts. | | | | | | Wells. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---------------|----------------|----|------------|----------------|--|---------------------|----------------|--|------------|----------------|---------|-------------|----------------|-----|------------|----------------|---------|-------|
| | Ayacut wells. | | | | | | Wells in wet lands. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Government. | | | Private. | | | 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. | | |
| Works whose ayacut is below | 319 | 35 | | 64 | 25 | | 4 | .. | | 1,978 | 76 | 340,261 | 22,253 | 8,187 | 570 | 350,426 | 22,899 | 123,629 | 5,248 |
| Do. .. | 100 | 2 | | 6 | .. | | 2 | .. | | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Do. .. | 200 | 2 | | 6 | .. | | 2 | .. | | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Do. .. | 300 | .. | | 2 | .. | | .. | .. | | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Do. .. | 400 | .. | | 3 | .. | | .. | .. | | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Do. .. | 500 | 7 | | 1 | .. | | .. | .. | | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Do. .. | 600 | .. | | .. | .. | | .. | .. | | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Do. .. | 700 | 7 | | .. | .. | | .. | .. | | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Do. .. | 800 | .. | | .. | .. | | .. | .. | | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Do. .. | 900 | .. | | .. | .. | | .. | .. | | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Do. .. | 1,000 | .. | | .. | .. | | .. | .. | | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Do. .. | 2,000 | .. | | 6 | .. | | .. | .. | | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Do. .. | 3,000 | 2 | 1 | 2 | .. | | .. | .. | | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Do. .. | 4,000 | .. | | .. | .. | | .. | .. | | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Do. .. | 5,000 | .. | | .. | .. | | .. | .. | | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Do. .. | 6,000 | .. | | .. | .. | | .. | .. | | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Do. .. | 7,000 | .. | | .. | .. | | .. | .. | | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Do. .. | 8,000 | .. | | .. | .. | | .. | .. | | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Do. .. | 9,000 | .. | | .. | .. | | .. | .. | | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Do. .. | 10,000 | .. | | .. | .. | | .. | .. | | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Do. .. | 20,000 | .. | | .. | .. | | .. | .. | | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Do. .. | 30,000 | 1 | | .. | .. | | .. | .. | | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Do. .. | 120,000 | .. | | .. | .. | | .. | .. | | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Barr and Penakondapuram projects for which details are not given | 495 | 40 | 67 | 25 | 6 | | .. | .. | | 1,978 | 76 | 340,261 | 22,253 | 8,187 | 570 | 350,426 | 22,899 | 123,629 | 5,248 |
| Total | 495 | 40 | 67 | 25 | 6 | | .. | .. | | 1,978 | 76 | 340,261 | 22,253 | 8,187 | 570 | 350,426 | 22,899 | 123,629 | 5,248 |

No. 26.—Statement showing the rent-roll in the several districts of the Madras Presidency for faali 1302 (1892-93).

| Districts. | Ryots paying under Rs. 10. | | | | | | Ryots paying from Rs. 10 to Rs. 30. | | | | | | Ryots paying from Rs. 30 to Rs. 50. | | | | | |
|--------------|----------------------------|--|---------|-------------------|--|---------|-------------------------------------|--|---------|-------------------|--|-----------|-------------------------------------|--|-----|-------------------|--|-----|
| | Single pattas. | | | Joint pattas. | | | Single pattas. | | | Joint pattas. | | | Single pattas. | | | Joint pattas. | | |
| | Number of pattas. | Assessment inclusive of remissions, but exclusive of cesses and morabha payable over and above the assessment. | NO. | Number of pattas. | Assessment inclusive of remissions, but exclusive of cesses and morabha payable over and above the assessment. | NO. | Number of pattas. | Assessment inclusive of remissions, but exclusive of cesses and morabha payable over and above the assessment. | NO. | Number of pattas. | Assessment inclusive of remissions, but exclusive of cesses and morabha payable over and above the assessment. | NO. | Number of pattas. | Assessment inclusive of remissions, but exclusive of cesses and morabha payable over and above the assessment. | NO. | Number of pattas. | Assessment inclusive of remissions, but exclusive of cesses and morabha payable over and above the assessment. | NO. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | | | | | | |
| Ganjam | 21,322 | 83,088 | 7,140 | 20,471 | 34,866 | 8,517 | 1,44,766 | 4,902 | 16,440 | 88,679 | 2,163 | 76,091 | | | | | | |
| Vizagapatam | 4,289 | 17,364 | 1,180 | 3,403 | 6,234 | 2,337 | 42,184 | 1,045 | 3,257 | 19,655 | 1,020 | 38,872 | | | | | | |
| Giddari | 18,436 | 89,045 | 10,888 | 33,157 | 63,705 | 17,732 | 3,25,247 | 12,512 | 37,384 | 2,35,520 | 7,086 | 2,74,017 | | | | | | |
| Kistna | 42,295 | 1,91,839 | 40,861 | 99,367 | 1,99,642 | 30,231 | 5,39,985 | 33,505 | 99,868 | 6,84,535 | 9,606 | 3,65,922 | | | | | | |
| Nellore | 30,350 | 1,40,891 | 23,574 | 68,549 | 1,11,340 | 18,553 | 3,20,682 | 14,743 | 44,410 | 2,53,565 | 5,533 | 2,11,414 | | | | | | |
| Cuddapah | 93,913 | 3,86,726 | 35,623 | 81,204 | 1,53,144 | 26,487 | 3,93,839 | 10,012 | 23,622 | 1,51,542 | 5,181 | 1,95,355 | | | | | | |
| Anantapur | 39,034 | 1,61,249 | 8,940 | 21,166 | 38,118 | 13,425 | 2,31,583 | 4,039 | 10,280 | 67,228 | 2,937 | 1,09,907 | | | | | | |
| Bellary | 54,854 | 2,40,774 | 10,674 | 26,802 | 51,447 | 21,311 | 3,56,511 | 6,866 | 17,559 | 1,14,999 | 4,844 | 1,77,794 | | | | | | |
| Kurnool | 51,570 | 2,19,591 | 23,725 | 58,423 | 1,04,717 | 17,600 | 2,87,680 | 10,156 | 27,143 | 1,61,985 | 3,359 | 1,26,692 | | | | | | |
| Madras | 47,338 | 1,86,301 | 8,641 | 22,580 | 35,306 | 23,159 | 3,60,606 | 4,121 | 12,224 | 73,260 | 5,884 | 2,15,500 | | | | | | |
| Chingleput | 97,159 | 3,30,118 | 47,409 | 141,065 | 1,91,774 | 25,777 | 4,22,775 | 19,366 | 61,118 | 3,03,905 | 5,199 | 1,89,632 | | | | | | |
| North Arcot | 211,732 | 7,59,235 | 54,599 | 140,051 | 2,04,644 | 55,439 | 9,19,951 | 14,997 | 42,984 | 2,48,879 | 12,463 | 4,54,772 | | | | | | |
| South Arcot | 98,008 | 3,10,887 | 10,465 | 26,833 | 39,866 | 33,530 | 6,34,269 | 4,717 | 12,836 | 84,538 | 10,720 | 4,18,517 | | | | | | |
| Tanjore | 100,363 | 3,25,900 | 28,727 | 83,417 | 1,14,867 | 19,050 | 3,92,960 | 7,689 | 25,415 | 1,22,745 | 3,052 | 1,08,637 | | | | | | |
| Trichinopoly | 101,485 | 3,65,499 | 18,450 | 51,766 | 75,902 | 23,726 | 3,67,958 | 9,083 | 27,440 | 1,56,848 | 4,467 | 1,68,456 | | | | | | |
| Madura | 102,739 | 3,64,185 | 14,915 | 162,136 | 1,66,759 | 29,006 | 4,82,197 | 14,049 | 50,164 | 2,31,652 | 6,040 | 2,28,865 | | | | | | |
| Tinnevely | 65,745 | 3,04,155 | 11,082 | 23,610 | 37,991 | 21,592 | 3,47,928 | 41,328 | 161,695 | 6,67,511 | 3,554 | 1,35,506 | | | | | | |
| Coimbatore | 3,129 | 6,736 | 6,736 | 8,439 | 7,416 | 6,736 | 9,128 | 740 | 4,085 | 12,970 | 148 | 5,740 | | | | | | |
| Nilgiris | 85,800 | 3,99,404 | 86,691 | 144,358 | 2,66,474 | 25,464 | 3,92,004 | 26,198 | 88,792 | 4,21,874 | 3,039 | 1,08,317 | | | | | | |
| Salem | 21,347 | 72,178 | 10,994 | 14,358 | 2,13,196 | 10,994 | 2,13,196 | 1 | 3,768 | 26,686 | 5,684 | 2,24,611 | | | | | | |
| South Canara | 169,262 | 4,32,267 | 7,385 | 16,949 | 23,383 | 21,498 | 3,61,539 | 1,565 | 3,768 | 26,686 | 5,684 | 2,24,611 | | | | | | |
| Malabar | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 1,461,829 | 59,45,632 | 507,033 | 1,446,402 | 22,80,657 | 447,958 | 74,70,947 | 246,632 | 770,406 | 41,28,495 | 107,507 | 40,46,577 | | | | | | |

No. 26.—Statement showing the rent-roll in the several districts of the Madras Presidency for faali 1302 (1892-93)—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. | | | Joint pattas. | | | Single pattas. | | | Joint pattas. | | | Single pattas. | | |
| | Number of pattas. | Number of registered ryots holding joint pattas. | Assessment inclusive of remissions, but exclusive of cesses and morabha payable over and above the assessment. | Number of pattas. | Assessment inclusive of remissions, but exclusive of cesses and morabha payable over and above the assessment. | Number of registered ryots holding joint pattas. | Assessment inclusive of remissions, but exclusive of cesses and morabha payable over and above the assessment. | Number of pattas. | Number of registered ryots holding joint pattas. | Assessment inclusive of remissions, but exclusive of cesses and morabha payable over and above the assessment. | Number of registered ryots holding joint pattas. | Assessment inclusive of remissions, but exclusive of cesses and morabha payable over and above the assessment. | Number of pattas. | Number of registered ryots holding joint pattas. | Assessment inclusive of remissions, but exclusive of cesses and morabha payable over and above the assessment. | | | |
| | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | | | | | | |
| Ganjam | 1,800 | 6,874 | 66,784 | 1,141 | 76,243 | 1,158 | 5,719 | 72,907 | 368 | 48,044 | 339 | 9,037 | | | | | | |
| Vizagapatam | 633 | 2,034 | 24,735 | 896 | 62,389 | 927 | 2,811 | 76,149 | 2,967 | 60,907 | 396 | 1,428 | | | | | | |
| Giddari | 6,588 | 17,880 | 2,13,038 | 6,910 | 4,08,797 | 4,228 | 14,264 | 2,90,283 | 2,967 | 4,21,669 | 2,059 | 7,330 | | | | | | |
| Kistna | 11,075 | 34,336 | 4,20,902 | 6,187 | 4,19,639 | 6,949 | 23,470 | 4,66,380 | 2,399 | 8,24,364 | 2,462 | 9,242 | | | | | | |
| Nellore | 3,902 | 14,096 | 1,46,137 | 3,633 | 2,38,901 | 2,479 | 8,926 | 1,66,383 | 1,372 | 1,94,368 | 1,054 | 1,681 | | | | | | |
| Cuddapah | 2,258 | 6,234 | 76,392 | 2,494 | 1,68,105 | 1,268 | 4,469 | 81,636 | 748 | 94,496 | 389 | 1,388 | | | | | | |
| Anantapur | 1,239 | 3,955 | 46,059 | 1,484 | 1,01,481 | 714 | 2,840 | 49,963 | 459 | 62,002 | 299 | 2,456 | | | | | | |
| Bellary | 1,863 | 4,999 | 66,235 | 2,471 | 1,61,221 | 980 | 3,712 | 62,052 | 674 | 97,882 | 243 | 748 | | | | | | |
| Kurnool | 2,120 | 6,797 | 79,192 | 1,676 | 1,14,786 | 1,097 | 3,630 | 75,988 | 467 | 66,869 | 450 | 1,675 | | | | | | |
| Madras | 1,326 | 3,949 | 52,070 | 3,851 | 2,49,783 | 1,019 | 3,204 | 70,511 | 1,459 | 2,01,875 | 434 | 1,329 | | | | | | |
| Chingleput | 6,372 | 23,174 | 1,87,308 | 2,339 | 1,68,344 | 2,781 | 11,007 | 1,79,615 | 635 | 88,152 | 735 | 3,211 | | | | | | |
| North Arcot | 3,065 | 9,941 | 1,16,551 | 7,033 | 4,64,599 | 1,865 | 5,707 | 1,25,404 | 2,247 | 3,18,890 | 566 | 1,792 | | | | | | |
| South Arcot | 1,634 | 4,265 | 59,851 | 8,010 | 5,66,807 | 1,317 | 3,708 | 93,276 | 5,328 | 7,28,046 | 944 | 2,728 | | | | | | |
| Tanjore | 1,443 | 4,871 | 52,568 | 1,704 | 1,06,339 | 793 | 3,140 | 52,503 | 602 | 86,142 | 390 | 1,608 | | | | | | |
| Trichinopoly | 2,266 | 7,345 | 85,926 | 2,425 | 1,63,139 | 1,312 | 4,567 | 88,493 | 665 | 95,183 | 386 | 1,485 | | | | | | |
| Madurai | 3,213 | 13,243 | 1,19,680 | 3,920 | 2,37,095 | 2,160 | 10,065 | 1,46,895 | 1,694 | 2,27,281 | 1,032 | 6,099 | | | | | | |
| Tinnevely | 7,409 | 26,566 | 2,83,001 | 3,826 | 1,27,598 | 3,569 | 18,239 | 2,36,124 | 1,691 | 85,452 | 880 | 4,828 | | | | | | |
| Coimbatore | 1,183 | 3,986 | 50,223 | 1,224 | 69,215 | 48 | 279 | 3,153 | 107 | 17,200 | 26 | 92 | | | | | | |
| Nilgiris | 2,852 | 11,869 | 1,03,329 | 1,149 | 69,213 | 958 | 3,652 | 54,809 | 2,312 | 29,658 | 146 | 654 | | | | | | |
| Salem | 448 | 1,064 | 17,212 | 4,062 | 2,75,578 | 216 | 552 | 14,966 | 2,022 | 2,99,718 | 93 | 288 | | | | | | |
| South Canara | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Malabar | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 59,539 | 212,951 | 22,20,984 | 67,436 | 45,43,992 | 35,713 | 133,226 | 23,87,495 | 27,463 | 38,69,922 | 13,303 | 54,461 | | | | | | |
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No. 26.—Statement showing the rent-roll in the several districts of the Madras Presidency for fasli 1302 (1892-93)—*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 patias. | | Joint patias. | | Single patias. | | Joint patias. | | Single patias. | | Joint patias. | |
| | Number of patias. | Assessment inclusive of remissions, but exclusive of cesses and morab, payable over and above the assessment. | Number of registered ryots holding joint patias. | Assessment inclusive of remissions, but exclusive of cesses and morab, payable over and above the assessment. | Number of patias. | Assessment inclusive of remissions, but exclusive of cesses and morab, payable over and above the assessment. | Number of registered ryots holding joint patias. | Assessment inclusive of remissions, but exclusive of cesses and morab, payable over and above the assessment. | Number of patias. | Assessment inclusive of remissions, but exclusive of cesses and morab, payable over and above the assessment. | Number of registered ryots holding joint patias. | Assessment inclusive of remissions, but exclusive of cesses and morab, payable over and above the assessment. |
| Ganjam | 27 | 10,848 | 38 | 533 | 11,602 | 2 | 1,391 | 27,141 | 32 | 1,391 | 6 | 1,391 |
| Vizagapatam | 35 | 12,644 | 60 | 261 | 15,548 | 4 | 2,648 | 3,660 | 77 | 2,648 | 44 | 2,648 |
| Giddavari | 48 | 13,034 | 334 | 1,323 | 110,181 | 80 | 53,703 | 19,840 | 379 | 49,599 | 9 | 13,693 |
| Kistna | 228 | 73,626 | 295 | 1,538 | 86,316 | 38 | 22,584 | 31,466 | 306 | 24,355 | 7 | 8,938 |
| Nellore | 182 | 66,704 | 201 | 980 | 66,339 | 47 | 28,411 | 37,455 | 498 | 33,958 | 6 | 7,697 |
| Cuddapah | 62 | 17,472 | 44 | 207 | 13,400 | 5 | 3,118 | 48,100 | 60 | 3,727 | 1 | 1,272 |
| Anantapur | 37 | 11,265 | 33 | 333 | 9,941 | 1 | 519 | 13,170 | 71 | 2,894 | 2 | 2,601 |
| Bellary | 60 | 20,104 | 15 | 40 | 4,903 | 9 | 5,698 | 13,170 | 1 | 560 | 2 | 2,601 |
| Kurnool | 36 | 11,340 | 54 | 237 | 17,771 | 6 | 3,877 | 13,170 | 21 | 3,983 | 6 | 3,983 |
| Madras | 193 | 61,170 | 86 | 462 | 29,136 | 42 | 27,141 | 13,170 | 53 | 16,906 | 5 | 14,714 |
| Chingleput | 51 | 16,823 | 45 | 288 | 14,179 | 6 | 3,660 | 13,170 | 66 | 16,906 | 1 | 1,913 |
| North Arcot | 268 | 88,686 | 172 | 107 | 23,028 | 40 | 3,740 | 13,170 | 383 | 12,327 | 2 | 2,379 |
| Tanjore | 1,337 | 4,41,035 | 291 | 788 | 94,986 | 54 | 3,740 | 13,170 | 163 | 17,309 | 15 | 21,097 |
| Trichinopoly | 137 | 45,896 | 99 | 626 | 38,441 | 34 | 3,877 | 13,170 | 20 | 3,378 | 1 | 1,550 |
| Madura | 79 | 26,291 | 36 | 119 | 14,438 | 13 | 4,810 | 13,170 | 78 | 60,242 | 17 | 28,934 |
| Tinnevely | 266 | 85,387 | 228 | 1,109 | 28,172 | 20 | 18,695 | 13,170 | 104 | 8,063 | 1 | 3,063 |
| Coimbatore | 100 | 33,037 | 48 | 30 | 8,240 | 8 | 1,627 | 13,170 | 14 | 3,608 | 9 | 18,277 |
| Salem | 39 | 12,519 | 6 | 4 | 6,240 | 98 | 63,130 | 13,170 | 3 | 1,695 | 21 | 30,378 |
| South Canara | 377 | 1,25,405 | 11 | 51 | 3,739 | 108 | 73,323 | 13,170 | 6 | 1,695 | 35 | 53,314 |
| Malabar | 420 | 1,41,672 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Total | 4,426 | 14,68,486 | 3,042 | 9,729 | 6,67,389 | 1,212 | 8,17,483 | .. | 471 | 3,936 | 319 | 4,98,345 |

No. 26.—Statement showing the rent-roll in the several districts of the Madras Presidency for fasli 1302 (1892-93)—*cont.*

| Districts. | Ryots paying upwards of Rs. 1,000— <i>cont.</i> | | | | Total. | | | |
|--------------|---|---|--|---|-------------------|---|--|---|
| | Single patias. | | Joint patias. | | Single patias. | | Joint patias. | |
| | Number of patias. | Assessment inclusive of remissions, but exclusive of cesses and morab, payable over and above the assessment. | Number of registered ryots holding joint patias. | Assessment inclusive of remissions, but exclusive of cesses and morab, payable over and above the assessment. | Number of patias. | Assessment inclusive of remissions, but exclusive of cesses and morab, payable over and above the assessment. | Number of registered ryots holding joint patias. | Assessment inclusive of remissions, but exclusive of cesses and morab, payable over and above the assessment. |
| Ganjam | 39 | 41 | 42 | 43 | 44 | 45 | 46 | 47 |
| Vizagapatam | 1 | 1,084 | 33,458 | 4,40,471 | 15,379 | 52,183 | 3,25,892 | 48,837 |
| Giddavari | 15 | 23,378 | 37,700 | 1,74,175 | 4,146 | 13,218 | 1,86,032 | 13,167 |
| Kistna | 234 | 90,891 | 174,757 | 1,74,175 | 100,191 | 11,500 | 22,59,088 | 88,401 |
| Nellore | 152 | 15,643 | 59,876 | 12,08,058 | 46,010 | 24,680 | 2,36,403 | 181,521 |
| Cuddapah | 11 | 2,191 | 130,881 | 12,14,383 | 49,572 | 117,185 | 5,23,032 | 180,483 |
| Anantapur | 6 | 2,191 | 67,378 | 6,79,128 | 17,369 | 41,107 | 2,59,236 | 72,647 |
| Bellary | 1 | 1,134 | 83,956 | 10,62,565 | 20,642 | 52,865 | 3,33,234 | 104,697 |
| Kurnool | 1 | 1,134 | 74,724 | 8,30,765 | 37,609 | 97,920 | 5,06,344 | 112,333 |
| Madras | 4 | 6,927 | 81,931 | 13,20,090 | 16,646 | 43,883 | 3,39,757 | 97,576 |
| Chingleput | 5 | 6,178 | 131,367 | 12,19,517 | 76,717 | 239,877 | 9,93,147 | 207,084 |
| North Arcot | 6 | 6,178 | 289,224 | 30,40,351 | 76,188 | 200,742 | 8,14,373 | 384,412 |
| Tanjore | 35 | 48,096 | 159,665 | 37,60,692 | 19,413 | 51,640 | 6,83,644 | 179,078 |
| Trichinopoly | 13 | 23,323 | 124,977 | 10,81,911 | 39,179 | 119,573 | 4,75,992 | 184,156 |
| Madura | 2 | 2,600 | 132,861 | 12,11,688 | 31,620 | 93,040 | 4,75,992 | 16,90,272 |
| Tinnevely | 18 | 15,182 | 143,666 | 10,66,488 | 65,871 | 244,084 | 9,65,306 | 26,86,260 |
| Coimbatore | 227 | 11,191 | 93,423 | 10,66,488 | 124,383 | 456,066 | 17,50,300 | 217,812 |
| Nilgiris | 1 | 1,134 | 8,438 | 10,66,488 | 3,961 | 13,989 | 46,465 | 7,165 |
| Salem | 2 | 1,134 | 115,632 | 13,55,576 | 80,949 | 249,312 | 8,65,281 | 196,504 |
| South Canara | .. | .. | 45,524 | 18,49,369 | 9,721 | 22,620 | 1,00,477 | 4,46,362 |
| Malabar | .. | .. | 208,095 | 18,49,369 | .. | .. | .. | 19,49,107 |
| Total | 110 | 1,65,777 | 2,18,140 | 2,80,60,984 | 864,863 | 2,631,637 | 1,40,34,402 | 2,983,003 |
| | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4,20,95,386 |

The number of patias shown in column 47 of this statement is generally less than that shown in column 19 of statement No. 9 owing to the exclusion from the rent-roll statements of miscellaneous patias which are included in statement No. 9. In Tanjore, however, the rent-roll figures are higher, as they include holdings in Katanthagal villages for which no annual patias are issued. The assessment shown in column 48 of this statement differs from that shown in column 31 of statement No. 11 in the districts of Giddavari, Kistna, Kurnool, Trichinopoly, Vizagapatam and Tinnevely. The difference in the first four districts represents land and village cesses included in the rate of assessment. That in Vizagapatam represents penal water-rate since transferred to miscellaneous revenue statement No. 11. Explanation has been called for respecting the difference in the rate of assessment.

Printed April 25th.

Proceedings, 8th March 1894, No. 126.

Submitting to Government report on the Settlement of Land Revenue for fasli 1302 (1892-93).

SETTLEMENT REPORT OF GANJAM.

I HAVE the honour to submit the annual report on the Land Revenue Settlement of this District for fasli 1302, together with the prescribed statements as per accompanying list.

1. SEASON AND RAINFALL.—The season was favorable during the year under report. The average rainfall registered for the district amounted to 56.01 inches against 31.74 inches in the preceding year. The rainfall was copious and general throughout the district and the crops, both wet and dry, prospered well.

Remission, amounting to Rs. 261, was granted for waste and loss of crop in the case of wet lands in the Berhampur and Chicacole taluks as noted below :—

| | Berhampur taluk. | Goomsur taluk. | Chicacole taluk. | Total. |
|----------------------|------------------|----------------|------------------|---------|
| Waste | Rs. 23 | Rs. 45 | Rs. 68 | Rs. 136 |
| Loss of crop | Rs. 128 | Rs. 65 | Rs. 193 | Rs. 386 |
| Total | Rs. 151 | Rs. 110 | Rs. 261 | Rs. 522 |

2. CONDITION AND OUTTURN OF CROPS.—The general outturn of wet crops was good when compared with the preceding year, the average yield of paddy being between 10 and 11 annas against 8 and 9 annas in the preceding year. The outturn of dry crops was the same as in last year, i.e., between 6 and 7 annas.

3. PRICES.—The following statement compares the prices for faslis 1301 and 1302 :—

| Articles. | Price for Madras garce. | | Difference. |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| | Fasli 1301. | Fasli 1302. | |
| Paddy, 1st sort | Rs. 154 | Rs. 159 | + 5 |
| Do. 2nd sort | Rs. 144 | Rs. 143 | - 1 |
| Cholum | Rs. 209 | Rs. 235 | + 26 |
| Cumbu | Rs. 157 | Rs. 162 | + 5 |
| Raggi | Rs. 198 | Rs. 174 | - 24 |
| Horsegram | Rs. 179 | Rs. 245 | + 66 |

During the year under report, the method laid down in Board's Proceedings, dated 16th July 1892, No. 6083, was for the first time introduced.

In previous years, Tahsildars reported the prices in measures which had been long obsolete and the accuracy of these returns and of those compiled therefrom is open to serious suspicion. It is difficult therefore to say how far there was a real rise in prices during the year.

That prices should have maintained themselves at the same level in spite of a favorable season is, however, somewhat curious. The high rates prevailing throughout

the Presidency furnishes of course some explanation. I myself am disposed to believe that part, at any rate, of the recent enhancement in prices is to be ascribed to the depreciation of the rupee.

4. PERMANENTLY-SETTLE ESTATES.—The number of permanently-settled estates during the year was 65, or the same as in last fasli; the peishcush payable to Government being Rs. 4,30,765 against Rs. 4,31,303. The decrease of Rs. 538 is due to the following causes:—

| | RS. | A. | P. |
|---|-----|----|----|
| 1. Reduction of peishcush in Chinna Kimedi estate on account of severance of Maliahs from it— <i>vide</i> Board's Proceedings, No. 444, dated 18th August 1892 | 168 | 0 | 0 |
| 2. Reduction of peishcush on account of certain lands taken up for East Coast Railway in the following estates:— | | | |
| Mandasa | 1 | 5 | 0 |
| Utlam | 32 | 14 | 0 |
| Tilaru | 4 | 7 | 0 |
| Jarjangi | 6 | 0 | 0 |
| Gopalpur | 0 | 9 | 0 |
| Talagam | 0 | 7 | 0 |
| Nandigam | 4 | 14 | 0 |
| Pata Tekkali | 19 | 12 | 0 |
| Tarla | 6 | 0 | 0 |
| Jalantra | 5 | 7 | 0 |
| Biridi | 2 | 6 | 0 |
| Kallikote | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| Jalantra | 1 | 11 | 0 |
| 3. Reduction of peishcush on account of certain lands taken up for the Rushikulya canal in the following estates:— | | | |
| Pedda Kimedi | 66 | 0 | 10 |
| Dharakote | 199 | 14 | 0 |
| Chinna Kimedi | 3 | 9 | 0 |
| 4. Reduction of peishcush for a land in the Chikati estate taken up for Itchapur-Jarada road | 177 | 3 | 0 |
| 5. Reduction of peishcush for a land in the Chikati estate taken up for Boppayapuram Gedda in Chakipalli | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| 6. Reduction of peishcush on account of land taken up for the casuarina plantation in Baruva | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| | 706 | 1 | 10 |
| Add Rs. 30-4-8 erroneously deducted from the peishcush of the Pata Tekkali Hunda instead of from that of the Raghunadhapur Hunda for lands taken up for the East Coast Railway. | 30 | 4 | 8 |
| | 676 | 13 | 2 |
| Deduct Rs. 30-4-8 from the peishcush of the Raghunadhapur Hunda as per above note | 30 | 4 | 8 |
| | 706 | 1 | 10 |
| Add Nasarana payable by the Patros of the Chinna Kimedi Hills and included under peishcush— <i>vide</i> the Board's Proceedings quoted above | 168 | 0 | 0 |
| Net Deduction | 538 | 1 | 10 |

5. WHOLE INAM VILLAGES.—The number of whole inam villages during the year was 283, or 1 less than in the previous year. The reduction is due to Cheddabhum, an inam village, in the Goomsur taluk, having been taken up for the Russellkonda reservoir. The quit-rent payable to Government on these villages was Rupees 24,571 against Rs. 24,667 in the previous year. The decrease of Rs. 96 represents the quit-rent on lands taken up for the East Coast Railway and for the Russellkonda reservoir as shown in the margin.

| | |
|------------------------|----|
| Russellkonda reservoir | 50 |
| East Coast Railway | 46 |
| Total | 96 |

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

Pattas.—The total number of pattas was 48,837 against 48,060 in the previous year, showing an increase of 777 pattas. This is the net result of an increase of 2,499 fresh pattas granted for lands taken up or acquired by transfer or under decrees of Civil Courts and of a decrease of 1,722 pattas relating to lands relinquished or sold for arrears of revenue and purchased by Government for want of bidders.

Nineteen thousand three hundred and fifty-two pattas were altered owing to deaths, &c., of ryots or to changes in the holdings, while 26,986 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 Government Order, 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 364,540, assessed at Rs. 7,51,742, against acres 363,790, assessed at Rs. 7,51,370, in the preceding year, showing an increase of acres 750 in extent and of Rs. 372 in assessment as shown below:—

| Particulars. | Extent. | Assessment. | Remarks. |
|--|--------------|--------------|--|
| Total holdings at the end of fasli 1301 .. | acs. 363,790 | Rs. 7,51,370 | * Includes Rs. 720, assessment on resumed service inams erroneously excluded last year— <i>vide</i> Board's Proceedings, dated 8th April 1893, No. 1900. |
| Deduct lands given up .. | 9,845 | 18,894 | |
| Remainder .. | 353,945 | 7,32,476 | |
| Add lands taken up .. | 10,595 | 19,266 | |
| Total .. | 364,540 | 7,51,742 | |

| Particulars. | Extent. | Assessment. |
|---|---------|-------------|
| <i>I—Deductions.</i> | | |
| | ACS. | RS. |
| 1. Lands resigned .. | 584 | 572 |
| 2. Lands sold for arrears of revenue and bought by Government for want of bidders .. | 794 | 624 |
| 3. Lands sold for arrears of revenue and purchased by private individuals .. | 538 | 836 |
| 4. Lands sold by order of Courts .. | 206 | 559 |
| 5. Transferred by private contract or gift .. | 6,935 | 14,725 |
| 6. Lands taken up for public purposes or otherwise rendered useless— | | |
| (i) Lands taken up for the East Coast Railway in Berhampur and Chicacole taluks .. | 366 | 749 |
| (ii) Lands taken up for the Rushikulya project .. | 113 | 224 |
| (iii) Do. for the Jarada-Itchapur road .. | 27 | 48 |
| (iv) Do. for Konisi road .. | 3 | 4 |
| (v) Do. for Public Works Department quarters at Tenganapalli .. | 5 | 5 |
| (v) Lands transferred to poramboke .. | 16 | 31 |
| | 530 | 1,061 |
| 7. Transferred to inam .. | 22 | 82 |
| 8. Transferred from wet to dry and <i>vice versa</i> .. | 200 | 351 |
| 9. Deficiency in measurement .. | 3 | 8 |
| 10. Other items— | | |
| (i) Extent and assessment erroneously charged on certain lands in the three taluks of the district .. | 33 | 76 |
| Total, deductions .. | 9,845 | 18,894 |

SETTLEMENT REPORT OF GANJAM.

| Particulars. | Extent. | Assessment. |
|--|---------|-------------|
| <i>II—Additions.</i> | | |
| | ACS. | RS. |
| 1. Lands taken on darkhast | 1,505 | 1,763 |
| 2. Lands purchased by private individuals in revenue sales | 538 | 836 |
| 3. Lands purchased at Court sales | 206 | 559 |
| 4. Lands transferred by private contract or gift | 6,935 | * 14,730 |
| 5. Inam lands reverted to Government | 55 | 153 |
| 6. Transferred from dry to wet and <i>vica versa</i> | 200 | 376 |
| 7. Excess in measurement in Berhampur taluk | 1 | 1 |
| 8. Other items— | | |
| (i) Poramboke lands granted on cowle | 1,060 | 280 |
| (ii) Veekammi lands sold on Berhampur taluk | 57 | 102 |
| (iii) Extent and assessment erroneously omitted to be charged on certain lands in the three taluks. | 38 | 466 |
| Total, additions | 10,595 | 19,266 |
| Net increase | + 750 | + 372 |

* *Fide* remarks against this item in enclosure A to statement No. 3.

The net increase both in extent and assessment was chiefly due to 1,505 acres of land, both dry and wet, assessed at Rs. 1,763, having been taken up on darkhast and to 1,060 acres, assessed at Rs. 280, granted on cowle.

8. ACTUAL CULTIVATION AND WASTE CHARGED AND REMITTED.—Out of the ryots' holdings, viz., acres 364,540, assessed at Rs. 7,51,742, acres 23, assessed at Rs. 68, were left waste owing to deficiency of water and not to neglect of the ryots concerned. The remaining waste, viz., acres 20,958 as well as acres 343,559 actually cultivated, in all acres 364,517 were charged with an assessment of Rs. 7,51,674.

9. WATER CHARGE, TIRWAJASTI AND FASALJASTI.—To the sum of Rs. 7,51,674 must be added Rs. 6,270, being water-rate charged on dry lands against Rs. 4,988 in the previous year, and Rs. 8,351, being the same charged for second crop grown on wet lands against Rs. 9,662 in the preceding year. This makes a total of Rs. 7,66,296. The increase in the tirwajasti is due chiefly to the charge of first-class water-rate on lands under tanks placed in the first or second group in the settlement registers as per Board's Proceedings, No. 480, dated 15th October 1889 (Settlement), instead of the second-class rates as in last and previous years in the Chicacole taluk.

A circular was issued in this district in January 1892 under Board's Proceedings, No. 480, dated 15th October 1889, that works classed in the first or second group by the Settlement Department should be treated as first class under Board's Standing Order No. 4 and those placed in the lower groups as second class. Water-rate should have been charged accordingly in fasli 1301, but it was not done. This mistake was discovered in fasli 1302 at the jamabandi held by the Collector.

The decrease in the fasaljasti is due to the copious rainfall which lessened the demand for Government water.

10. REMISSIONS.—The total amount of remissions excluding the assessment on waste remitted was Rs. 20,607 against Rs. 42,733 in the previous year, showing a net decrease of Rs. 22,176 as shown below:—

| | RS. |
|--|--------|
| 1. Decrease in shavi or loss of produce | 21,209 |
| 2. Do. in remissions on account of lift | 88 |
| 3. Do. in deductions made from the beris on account of loss of assessment of lands taken up for public purposes | 1,987 |
| Total, decrease | 23,284 |

SETTLEMENT REPORT OF GANJAM.

| | RS. |
|---|--------|
| 4. Increase in submerged or inundated | 3 |
| 5. Do. in tiruvakammi | 46 |
| 6. Do. in cowle remissions | 280 |
| 7. Do. in payment on account of religious institutions | 690 |
| 8. Do. in payments on account of resumed service inams | 89 |
| Total, increase | 1,108 |
| Net decrease | 22,176 |

Item No. 1.—The large decrease is due to the favorable character of the season.

Item No. 2.—The decrease is due chiefly to a decrease in the second crop cultivation for which Government water was taken.

Item No. 3.—This is an occasional item.

Item No. 4.—This was granted in the Chicacole taluk on account of loss sustained by the heavy rains.

Item No. 5.—This is the net result of an increase of Rs. 80 in the Berhampur and Goomsur taluks and of a decrease of Rs. 34 in the Chicacole taluk. The former represents the difference (over and above that remitted last year) between the wet and rainfed assessment of certain lands under the Boary reservoir in Goomsur and in Pandya and Kanaka in the Berhampur taluk, the irrigation sources of which are out of repair.

Item No. 6.—The increase is due to 1,060 acres of dry land, assessed at Rs. 280, having been granted on cowle in the Berhampur and the Chicacole taluks during the year under report.

Item No. 7.—The increase is due to previous years' allowances having been disbursed during the year under report.

Item No. 8.—The sum of Rs. 89 is the assessment *minus* jodi on service inams resumed during the year which should go to the village service fund as per Board's Proceedings, No. 1900, dated 8th April 1893.

Excluding the remissions above referred to, the net ryotwar demand was Rs. 7,45,688.

11. MISCELLANEOUS.—The revenue under this head was Rs. 1,06,552 against Rs. 95,535 in the preceding year, showing an increase of Rs. 11,017 as particularized below:—

| | RS. |
|--|--------|
| 1. Increase in land cultivated without darkhast for which no pattas have been granted | 385 |
| 2. Do. in cultivation of poramboke lands | 310 |
| 3. Do. in grazing tax or grass rent | 41 |
| 4. Do. in rent of gardens and topes | 135 |
| 5. Do. in rent on fruit trees | 20 |
| 6. Do. in revenue fines | 31 |
| 7. Do. in charge for water on zemindari and inam lands | 841 |
| 8. Do. in revenue process service fees | 4,253 |
| 9. Do. in other items | 6,586 |
| Total | 12,602 |
| 10. Decrease in jodi, &c., on sundry inams including water-rate | 852 |
| 11. Do. in commission on the sale of distrained property attached | 103 |
| 12. Do. in commission on private estates under management | 586 |
| 13. Do. in tax on back-yards in excess of the limit allowed | 44 |
| Total | 1,585 |
| Net increase | 11,017 |

Items Nos. 1 and 2.—The increase is due to the favorable character of the season.

Items Nos. 3, 4 and 5.—The revenue collected under these heads used to be credited to the Forest Revenue in previous years and it was credited to Land Revenue this year as per Board's Proceedings, dated 24th December 1892, No. 805. Hence the increase.

Item No. 6.—This is a fluctuating item.

Item No. 7.—This represents charge imposed on lands in certain inam villages for water taken from Government sources of irrigation.

Item No. 8.—The increase is due to the increased issue of process and to the levy of proper amount of fees in all cases.

Item No. 9.—The particulars of this item are given at foot of statement No. 5.

Item No. 10.—The decrease is the net result of a decrease of Rs. 1,553 * under service inams and charge for water on minor inams and of an increase of Rupees 701 under personal inams. The decrease under service inams is due to reduction of quit-rent on certain lands taken up for the East Coast Railway and for the Ganjam-Gopalpur Canal. The decrease under charge for water on minor inams is due to the copious rainfall during the year. The increase under personal inams is the net result of an increase of Rs. 828 in the Goomsur taluk and of a decrease of Rs. 127 in the Berhampur and Chicacole taluks. The increase is due to the fact that last year the excess charge on enfranchised service inams was erroneously credited to the Village Service fund instead of to the Land Revenue as has been done this year. The decrease in the Berhampur and Chicacole taluks represents the quit-rent lost on the lands taken up for the East Coast Railway and the Ganjam-Gopalpur Canal.

Item No. 12.—The increase is due to an increase in the rents of the estates.

Item No. 13.—This is a fluctuating item.

12. LAND-CESS IN RYOTWAR VILLAGES.—The land-cess in ryotwar villages was Rs. 57,945 against Rs. 57,639 in the previous year, showing an increase of Rs. 306 as shown below :—

| | Rs. |
|---|-----|
| 1. Increase in land-cess on ryotwar demand including tirvajasti and fasaljasti | 85 |
| 2. Do. on lands cultivated without darkhast | 13 |
| 3. Do. on grazing tax or grass rent | 4 |
| 4. Do. on Rushikulya water-tax | 369 |
| Total | 471 |
| 5. Decrease in land-cess on minor inams | 77 |
| 6. Do. on poramboke cultivation | 55 |
| 7. Do. on rent of gardens and topes | 4 |
| 8. Do. on charge for water on zemindari and inam lands including tirvajasti and fasaljasti | 24 |
| 9. Do. on tax on backyards in excess of the limit allowed | 5 |
| Total | 165 |
| Net increase | 306 |

13. LAND-CESS IN PERMANENTLY-SETTLED ESTATES.—The land-cess demand in permanently-settled estates was Rs. 1,15,860 against Rs. 1,14,320 in the preceding year, showing an increase of Rs. 1,540 as shown below :—

| | Rs. |
|--|-------|
| 1. Increase in the Kallikot and Atagada estates due to increase in rents | 1,561 |
| 2. Decrease in the following estates on account of lands taken up for public purposes :— | |
| (i) Dharakote | 11 |
| (ii) Aska | 6 |
| (iii) Tilaru | 4 |
| Total | 21 |
| Net increase | 1,540 |

The decrease in (i) is due to certain inam lands in the Dharakote zemindari having been taken up for the Rushikulya project, and the decrease in Aska and Tilaru is due to reduction of peishcush on certain lands taken up for the Rushikulya project and for the East Coast Railway.

14. LAND-CESS IN WHOLE INAM VILLAGES.—The land-cess in whole inam villages was Rs. 7,679 against Rs. 7,692 in the preceding year. The decrease of Rs. 13 represents land-cess on the inam village, Cheddabhum, which was entirely taken up for the Russellkonda reservoir and also land-cess on certain lands taken up for the East Coast Railway in Lanjapalli of the Berhampur taluk.

15. DEMAND, COLLECTION AND BALANCE—CURRENT.—The entire demand of land revenue and cesses was Rs. 15,45,123 against Rs. 15,03,938 in the preceding year as shown below :—

| Items. | Fasli 1301. | Fasli 1302. | Increase. | Decrease. |
|--|--------------|--------------|-----------------------|-----------|
| 1. Land revenue from permanently-settled estates | Rs. 4,31,303 | Rs. 4,30,765 | Rs. .. | Rs. 538 |
| 2. Quit-rent from whole inam villages | 24,667 | 24,571 | .. | 96 |
| 3. Ryotwar and miscellaneous | 8,12,268 | 8,52,240 | 39,974 | .. |
| 4. Land-cess in ryotwar villages | 57,639 | 57,945 | 306 | .. |
| 5. Do. in permanently-settled estates | 1,14,320 | 1,15,860 | 1,540 | .. |
| 6. Do. in whole inam villages | 7,692 | 7,679 | .. | 13 |
| 7. Village-cess in ryotwar villages | 56,061 | 56,063 | 12 | .. |
| Total | 15,03,938 | 15,45,123 | { + 41,832
- 647 } | 647 |
| Net Increase | .. | .. | + 41,185 | .. |

Items 1, 2, 4, 5 and 6.—The decrease in items Nos. 1, 2 and 6 and the increase in items Nos. 4 and 5 have been explained in paragraphs 4, 5, 14, 12 and 13 *supra* respectively.

The large increase in item 3 is chiefly due to the favorable character of the season.

The increase in item 7 is small and calls for no explanation.

Of the total demand, viz., Rs. 15,45,123, Rs. 14,68,386 were collected within the year, leaving a balance of Rs. 76,737 at the close of the year. Subsequent collections up to the end of September amounted to Rs. 41,897 which reduced the balance to Rs. 34,840.

16. DEMAND, COLLECTION AND BALANCE—ARREARS.—The arrear demand at the commencement of the fasli was Rs. 2,16,963, of which Rs. 1,74,071 were collected within the fasli, leaving a balance of Rs. 42,892. Subsequent collections up to the end of September amounted to Rs. 3,522 which reduced the balance to Rs. 39,370.

The total arrear and current balance at the end of September is thus Rs. 74,210.

Out of a total demand, arrear and current, of about 17½ lakhs, 16½ lakhs or 94.29 per cent. was collected during the fasli, leaving a balance of about a lakh or 5.71 per cent. Including subsequent collections, the total collection amounted to 95.71 per

cent. of the total demand, reducing the balance to a little less than three-fourths of a lakh. Tahsildars have recommended a sum of about Rs. 15,000 of the balance to be written off the accounts as irrecoverable, but owing to differences between the Taluk and Huzur accounts, it has not yet been found possible to submit the recommendation for the sanction of Government, nor can it be done until after the reconciliation of the accounts.

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

| | Fasli 1301. | Fasli 1302. | Difference. |
|---|-------------|-------------|--------------|
| 1. Number of processes issued— | | | |
| Demand notices | 56,875 | 52,358 | — 4,517 |
| Distrain notices | 16,485 | 6,050 | — 10,408 |
| Sale notices | 4,991 | 3,508 | — 1,083 |
| Total .. | 78,324 | 62,316 | — 16,008 |
| 2. Number of defaulters whose property was actually sold. | 1,294 | 440 | — 854 |
| 3. Amount of arrears for which property was sold .. | Rs. 23,788 | Rs. 9,345 | Rs. — 14,443 |
| 4. Amount realized by sale of property— | | | |
| Personal | 4,621 | 3,792 | — 829 |
| Real | 13,629 | 8,255 | — 10,374 |
| Total .. | 18,250 | 7,047 | — 11,203 |
| 5. Extent of land sold— | | | |
| Bought in by Government | ACS. 1,000 | ACS. 206 | — 794 |
| Bought in by others | 1,528 | 444 | — 1,084 |
| Total .. | 2,528 | 650 | — 1,878 |

The decrease in all the items is chiefly due to the favorable character of the season and to the prompt measures taken by the village and taluk officers in the realization of balances without having recourse largely to coercion. Tahsildars having been relieved of their magisterial duties, were able to pay more attention to the matter of collection than heretofore.

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 1301 and 1302:—

| | Fasli 1301. | Fasli 1302. | Difference. |
|------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Receipts | Rs. 2,961 | Rs. 7,214 | + 4,253 |
| Charges | 1,960 | 2,168 | + 213 |

The large increase under receipts is due to the collection of proper fees for almost all processes issued, while the matter did not receive proper attention in previous years for want of supervision on the part of the Tahsildars. The increase under charges is attributable to the employment of a larger temporary process establishment than in the preceding year and to the disbursement of arrear salaries.

The number of processes served by the special establishment was 25,330 against 28,464 in fasli 1301, while the number served by the village agency was 36,986 against 49,860 in fasli 1301. The decrease under both heads is due to the reasons given in paragraph 17.

19. LANDS SOLD UNDER STANDING ORDERS.—Thirty-two acres of land were sold in the Berhampur taluk under Standing Order No. 30. Of the lands bought in by Government at sales for arrears of revenue, 226 acres of land were resold in the

Berhampur, Goomsur and Chicacole taluks under Standing Order No. 110. The amount realized by these sales was Rs. 1,710. No lands were sold under Standing Order No. 34.

20. ADVANCES—*Ordinary under the Land Improvement Act.*—Advances amounting to Rs. 8,373 were given during the year under report which, with the balance of Rs. 13,982 outstanding at the beginning of the year, raised the total amount advanced to Rs. 17,355. Of this, Rs. 205 became payable during the year, of which Rs. 165 were recovered, leaving a balance of Rs. 40. A sum of Rs. 180, which had not fallen due, was repaid by the borrowers, making a total of Rs. 345 which reduced the balance to Rs. 17,010.

Under the Agriculturists' Loans Act, an advance of Rs. 3,743 was given during the year under report which, with the balance of Rs. 8,313 outstanding at the beginning of the year, amounted to Rs. 12,056. Of this, Rs. 7,628 became due during the year, but only Rs. 2,992 were recovered and Rs. 214 written off the accounts. The Tahsildar of Berhampur, in which taluk the balance remains uncollected, has furnished no explanation for its non-realization. Stringent orders are being issued for the recovery of the balance.

Under other advances, i.e., for rebuilding houses, nothing was advanced during the year. 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—*Advance for seed-grain.*—The arrear at the beginning of the year was Rs. 2,346, of which Rs. 2,194 were collected during the year. This amount includes Rs. 33 collected in excess from two individuals who had obtained seed-grain advances; the amount was subsequently refunded. The debit was shown in the Treasury Account under the head "advances made" for want of an appropriate head. This accounts for the sum of Rs. 33 being shown against seed-grain in column 4 of statement 11. If this item is expunged both from the credit and debit sides of the account, the net recoverable balance will be Rs. 185, for the realization of which stringent measures will be taken during the current year.

21. COSTS IN CIVIL SUITS.—No suits were brought by Government during the year; one was filed against it, but was decided in its favour. The costs awarded in this case, viz., Rs. 1-8-0 were recovered within the fasli.

22. LANDS ACQUIRED BY PUBLIC SERVANTS.—77 acres of Government (jerayeti) land assessed at Rs. 155 and 15 acres of enfranchised village service inam land bearing a quit-rent of Rs. 53 were acquired by public servants during the year under report. The first item includes acres 21 assessed at Rs. 72 purchased by the mother-in-law of the Taluk Head Accountant, Berhampur, in which he has interest. The land lies in the Berhampur taluk.

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. 650 and the interest charged during the year was Rs. 2,798, making a total of Rs. 3,448. Of this, Rs. 2,647 were collected during the year, leaving a balance of Rs. 801 at the close of the fasli. Steps are being taken for the realization of the balance.

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 offset stones and field marks in the district is enclosed as directed in paragraph 60 of the 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 38,497 missing stones, only 1,147 were replaced. Orders have been issued to the taluk officers for the strict observance of the rules for the periodical inspection of boundary marks and for the replacement of missing stones issued in the Board's Proceedings, No. 103, dated 14th March 1893, corrected with reference to Board's Proceedings, No. 193, dated 19th May 1893, Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture.

27. **EXAMINATION OF VILLAGE AND TALUK ACCOUNTS, BERHAMPUR TALUK.**—The first jamabandi of the taluk was conducted by Mr. Partridge, Acting Principal Assistant Collector, but the second or final jamabandi of 75 villages only having been done by him and the rest by Mr. Rice, Acting Senior Assistant Collector, the latter has submitted a report on the examination of the accounts, a copy of which is enclosed. It will be reviewed and a copy of my remarks submitted shortly. The Principal Assistant Collector reports simply that he examined village accounts Nos. 1, 2, 2-A, 3, 4, 5 and 6 of all villages and accounts Nos. 12, 14, 15, 16 and 17 of about 75 villages, but does not state the results of his examination.

GOOMSUR TALUK.—A copy of the report of the General Deputy Collector, the Settling officer, is enclosed as directed in paragraph 62 of Board's Proceedings, No. 123, dated 6th May 1890, Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture. A copy of remarks will be submitted shortly.

CHICACOLE TALUK.—Mr. Higgins conducted the jamabandi of the Chicacole taluk. A copy of his Proceedings to the Tahsildar pointing out the several defects brought to his notice in the course of the examination of accounts (both village and taluk) is enclosed. Much improvement has not yet been found in the matter of these accounts. This can only be achieved in course of time by frequent inspection and scrutiny by Divisional officers and Tahsildars and issue of clear instructions to karnams and gumastahs. I have recently, under the instructions of the Board, been looking into the village and taluk demand, collection and balance accounts for past faslis in the Chicacole taluk. As soon as I have completed my inspections I will report on the matter fully. Up to quite recently, however, the jamabandi checking and comparison of these accounts seems to have been neglected.

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 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 2,818 applications inclusive of 45 of the previous year, 2,716 were disposed of during the year, leaving a balance of 102 relating to Goomsur and Chicacole taluks.

The (103) pending cases represent those received from the Registration Department; 10 of these were received by the Revenue Department on the 2nd July 1893. The pendency of the remaining applications which were received during the last quarter of the fasli is due to their not having been received back from the karnams with the necessary certificates required for their disposal. Several of these pending cases are reported to have since been disposed of. No cases under paragraph 6 of the Standing Order No. 20 occurred during the year under report.

29. **VERNACULAR CORRESPONDENCE IN THE ASSISTANT AND HEAD ASSISTANT COLLECTORS' OFFICES.**—In the Head Assistant Collector's office, Telugu and Oriya papers are read to him in full by his clerks and orders are recorded on the papers by the officer in his own hand-writing.

Except for a few days, there was no Assistant Collector employed in this district, Mr. Rice having acted as Special Assistant Agent and then as Senior Assistant Collector, which appointment he still continues to hold.

30. The delay in the submission of this report is chiefly due to the late receipt of taluk returns, the last of which was received on the 8th instant from the Tahsildar, Goomsur, and to references backwards and forwards calling for explanations of variations. The Demand Samjayashi, which forms the ground-work of all returns relating to land revenue demand, was received from the Tahsildar, Goomsur, on the 27th September, and the compiled returns Nos. 7 and 9 were furnished by the Treasury Deputy Collector on the 24th and 26th instant, respectively. I am taking steps to put a stop to delays in future.

CHATRAPUR,
31st October 1893.

(Signed) C. J. WEIR,
Acting Collector.

Ed. C. M. Brison.

SETTLEMENT REPORT

OF
VIZAGAPATAM.

I HAVE the honour to submit my report on the settlement of land revenue of this district for fasli 1302 (1892-93), together with the prescribed statements as per the accompanying list.

1. **SEASON AND RAINFALL.**—As stated in this district Revenue Administration report for 1892-93, the season was very favorable, the rainfall being copious and well distributed. Both the dry and wet crops yielded well. The total rainfall registered in the ordinary portion of the district was 56.61 inches against 22.65 inches in 1891-92 and 38.32 inches, the average for the previous ten years.

2. **CONDITION AND OUTTURN OF CROPS.**—Both the wet and dry crops yielded well. The average outturn of paddy is stated by the taluk officers to have been 14 annas, while that of the dry food-crops was a little more or less than 8 annas as shown below. I think, however, that there is a strong tendency to under-estimate outturn in this district and would put the results decidedly higher myself:—

| | AS. |
|---|-----|
| Paddy | 14 |
| Cholum | 8 |
| Cumbu | 10 |
| Ragi | 9 |
| Other food-grains including pulses | 17 |

3. **PRICES.**—The following statement compares the prices of the principal food-grains and horsegram during the year under report with those of the previous year:—

| | Food-grains. | Fasli 1301. | Fasli 1302. | Difference. |
|-----------------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Paddy, 1st sort | 21.10 | 20.31 | — | .79 |
| Do. 2nd do. | 21.78 | 22.12 | + | .34 |
| Cholum | 20.35 | 19.64 | — | .71 |
| Cumbu | 22.90 | 26.68 | + | 3.78 |
| Ragi | 20.74 | 24.86 | + | 4.12 |
| Horsegram | 23.19 | 17.21 | — | 5.98 |

The differences in the prices of the 1st and 2nd sort paddy and cholum are slight. In the case of paddy, I think this was due to a considerable demand on the part of provident people to recoup reserve stock which had been depleted in fasli 1301.

The fall in the prices of cumbu and ragi is due to a better season. Horsegram crop was a bad one owing to excessive rainfall at the time of sowing. The divisional and the jamabandi officers have made careful inquiries during their tours of inspection as well as during the recent annual settlement of the three Government taluks in this district on the subject of wages referred to in paragraph 3 of Board's Proceedings, dated 12th December 1892, No. 783. These reports all agree closely. Regular agricultural laborers are almost always paid in grain with the addition of presents of cloths, &c., at certain seasons. Their wages do consequently vary with the prices of grain. The customary grain payments, however, seem to have remained unaltered as a general rule for a very long series of years. There is no desire on the part of farm servants to have grain payments converted into cash but rather the reverse. Casual laborers are usually employed only for a few days or weeks at a time and are generally paid in cash, except at harvest time when they get grain. The latter would almost always be preferred and cash would not be accepted by regular farm servants. In the vicinity of large towns, however, cash is more readily taken than in rural tracts. The rates which these laborers receive when paid in cash do not appear to be fixed by custom but vary with the demand. The Huzur Deputy Collector, who is a most experienced officer and belongs to the district, probably gives the most correct description of the remuneration of these casual laborers. In the slack season (*i.e.*, prior to transplantation) male labour is procurable at 1 anna and female at 8 pies per diem. During paddy transplantation males get up to 2 annas 4 pies and females up to 2 annas, the equalization of rates being apparently due to the large number of the latter required. For other minor operations, such as weeding, males get $1\frac{1}{2}$ annas and females 1 anna, but even these rates are sometimes not obtained. These rates are said not to have altered for the last 30 years. The reports of the other divisional officers are much to the same effect. I myself believe that there has been a considerable alteration, but that it has taken the form of a reduction in the quality and quantity of the work done for the same money. When farm servants are dissatisfied with their position, they resort to the large centres in search of more remunerative work and their places are taken by the less efficient casuals, while the latter class deteriorates in proportion. It would also be impossible to arrive at any correct conclusion without reliable information as to the hours of labour exacted from casual work-people. I feel inclined to think that, except for the highly paid transplantation operations, their attendance is very irregular indeed. This is the natural course they would adopt to meet the refusal of their employes to raise rates, and I think it highly probable that it is being resorted to. The information on which the above remark is based is, of course, seriously affected by the fact that the East Coast Railway is still employing large numbers of coolies, but this rather strengthens the opinion of the divisional officers.

4. PERMANENTLY-SETTLED ESTATES.—The number of zemindaris and proprietary estates was, as in the previous year, 58. The total amount of peishkash in fasli 1302 amounted to Rs. 9,64,764-15-0 against Rs. 9,64,905-4-0 in the preceding year. The decrease of Rs. 140-5-0 is 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 appended to statement No. 6.

5. WHOLE INAM VILLAGES.—The number of whole inam villages in the two ryotwari taluks of Golconda and Sarvasiddhi is 88, paying a quit-rent of Rs. 3,208; adding to these 85 villages with a quit-rent of Rs. 15,472 of the Palkonda taluk which was taken up under the direct management of Government at the beginning of fasli 1302, the total number of villages comes to 173, paying a quit-rent of Rs. 18,680.

6. RYOTWARI SETTLEMENT.—Statement No. 1 shows the taluks settled by the several officers, the places at which the jamabandi was held in each taluk, the time occupied, and the number of pattas distributed. The number of ryotwari villages settled and of pattas distributed during the year was 390 and 13,157 respectively against 263 and 9,879 in the previous year. The increase is due to the assumption of the direct management of the Palkonda taluk by Government at the beginning

of the fasli. These figures include the stray patches of lands referred to in paragraph 3 of Board's Proceedings, dated 13th April 1893, No. 2170, Mis. Negotiations are pending with the zemindars concerned regarding these being taken up at two-thirds of the assessment.

In the taluks of Golconda and Sarvasiddhi, karnams were sent for to the taluk office about 10 or 12 days previous to the commencement of the jamabandi for the preparation of the more important accounts, and sent back immediately they had finished those accounts. Again they arrived at the respective places during the jamabandi and went back as each village was finished. The case is, however, different in the Palkonda taluk where, owing to the taluk having been taken under the direct management of Government only at the beginning of the fasli, the Tahsildar and the Revenue Inspectors have been constantly engaged in teaching the karnams how to prepare and maintain the manual accounts and others. The karnams are utterly unacquainted with the work of a regular jamabandi and had to be taught everything they had to prepare. They were therefore detained at the taluk office for nearly three months until the completion of the jamabandi which itself lasted for two complete months. The Tahsildar has, however, been instructed to see that this does not recur during the next jamabandi and that karnams are not detained at the taluk office longer than is absolutely necessary. The attention of the Tahsildars has been drawn to the instructions contained in Board's Standing Order No. 22 and in Board's Proceedings, No. 255, dated 27th June 1893.

7. OCCUPATION AND THE CHANGES THEREIN.—The following statement compares the holdings of fasli 1302 with fasli 1301 :—

| Items. | Extent. | | Assessment. | |
|--------------------------------------|---------|----------|-------------|--|
| | ACS. | | RS. | |
| 1. Occupation of fasli 1301 | 148,914 | 4,14,903 | | |
| 2. Deduct lands relinquished | 4,135 | 10,540 | | |
| 3. Remainder | 144,779 | 4,04,363 | | |
| 4. Add lands taken up | 6,261 | 14,883 | | |
| 5. Occupation of fasli 1302 | 151,040 | 4,18,746 | | |
| 6. Difference between 1 and 5 | 2,126 | 3,843 | | |

The increase occurs chiefly in the Palkonda taluk and is chiefly due to the favorable character of the season.

8. ACTUAL CULTIVATION, WASTE CHARGED AND REMITTED.—Of the ryots' holdings acres 151,040, assessed at Rs. 4,18,764, acres 32, assessed at Rs. 110, were left waste owing either to deficiency or excess of water not to the neglect of the ryots concerned. The remaining waste (acres 22,085 plus acres 128,923 actually cultivated out of acres 151,040, making a total occupied area of acres 151,008) were charged with an assessment of Rs. 4,18,636. These figures cannot be compared with those of the previous year as the particulars of that year are not available for the Palkonda taluk.

9. WATER-RATE.—The tirwajasti charged during the year was Rs. 13,451 against Rs. 1,140 of the previous year, showing increase of Rs. 11,311. Of this Rs. 5,233 relate to Government lands and Rs. 6,078 to zemindari and inam lands. The large increase is due to the abundant supply of water in the irrigation sources during the year.

10. REMISSIONS—Occasional Remissions.—These are remissions granted on account of the season. The remissions other than waste granted for the wet lands during the year amounted to Rs. 1,574 against Rs. 55,899 in the previous year as shown below :—

| Items. | Fasli 1301. | Fasli 1302. | Increase or decrease. |
|--------------------|-------------|-------------|-----------------------|
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Shavi | 38,462 | 85 | — 38,375 |
| Submerged | .. | 1,283 | + 1,283 |
| Tirvakammi | 17,437 | 206 | — 17,231 |
| Total .. | 55,899 | 1,574 | — 54,325 |

The decrease under "shavi" and "tirvakammi" and the increase under "submerged" are due to the copious rainfall of the year.

Fixed remissions.—These amounted to Rs. 540 on account of irrigation by lift and Rs. 12,603 on account of the gradual introduction of the settlement rates against Rs. 58 and Rs. 12,697 respectively in the previous year. The inclusion of the figures for Palkonda, of course, vitiates comparison to some extent.

Beriz deductions.—The amount of beriz deductions during the year is the same as in the previous year, viz., Rs. 2,639, of which Rs. 2,168 are 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 are in lieu of cash payments made under G.O., dated 8th October 1878, No. 625, and Rs. 2,130-8-0 in lieu of inams resumed under Board's Proceedings, dated 11th September 1890, No. 5789.

11. MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE.—The miscellaneous revenue comprising quit-rent on minor inams and water-tax thereon, cultivation of lands without darkhast and sundry other items not included in the holdings amounted to Rs. 1,84,767 against Rs. 2,75,100 in the previous year. The decrease is mainly due to the transfer of the revenue from the Palkonda and Honjaram estates from this head to holdings. The following abstract compares the more important items in which there are large differences which are explained below:—

| Items. | Fasli 1301. | Fasli 1302. | Difference. |
|---|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| 1. Jodi on sundry inams (personal) | 97,804 | 1,08,334 | + 10,530 |
| 2. Do. on service inams | 2,340 | 8,473 | + 6,133 |
| 3. Water-tax on minor inams | 318 | 5,103 | + 4,785 |
| 4. Land cultivated without darkhast | 1,913 | 4,480 | + 2,567 |
| 5. Cultivation of poramboke lands | 828 | 2,121 | + 1,293 |
| 6. Commission on the estates under management | 20,647 | 18,500 | — 2,147 |
| 7. Revenue process fees | 2,687 | 4,277 | + 1,590 |
| 8. Charge for water on inam in zemindari villages | 42 | 2,335 | + 2,293 |
| 9. Rent on salt-pans | 1,293 | 680 | — 613 |

Item No. 1.—The increase is due to the additional quit-rent charged on the excesses found in minor inams during the survey in the taluks of Golconda and Palkonda intimated during the year by the Survey Department and to the inclusion of the Palkonda jodi as far as the accounts received within the fasli are concerned.

Item No. 2.—When the Palkonda taluk was under the renters, the jodi on service inams used to be collected by them; but since the beginning of the fasli it has been collected by Government. Hence the increase.

Items Nos. 3 and 8.—The increase is due to the abundant supply of water in the irrigation sources.

Items Nos. 4 and 5.—The increase is due to the increase of cultivation prompted by the favorable character of the season.

Item No. 6.—The decrease is due to Rs. 2,147 overdrawn in the previous year having been short drawn this year under orders of the Court of Wards.

Item No. 7.—The increase is due to a larger number of processes having had to be served by the special agency in the zemindari taluks.

Item No. 10.—The year was not a favorable one for the manufacture of salt owing to constant heavy rain. Hence the decrease.

12. DEMAND, COLLECTION AND BALANCE (CURRENT).—The total demand for fasli 1302 was Rs. 18,36,835 against Rs. 16,24,157 in the previous year. The increase is due (1) to the absence of large remissions owing to the favorable character of the season, (2) to the quit-rent charged for the first time on the excess found in the minor inams during the survey, and (3) to the saving of commission hitherto allowed to Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co. on account of the lease of Palkonda and Honjaram estates. The collections within the fasli amounted to Rs. 17,32,027, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,04,808 at its close. This was reduced by subsequent collections to Rs. 38,733 or 2.1 per cent. at the end of September last. Of this balance Rs. 15,836 are due on the Merangi estate on account of peishkash and land-cess for which a portion of the estate has been attached. This and the remaining balance will be collected in due course.

13. 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 differs from the closing balance of fasli 1301. The difference is explained in the remarks column of the statement. Out of the arrear demand of Rs. 1,50,575, Rs. 1,47,232 were collected and Rs. 1,331 written off the accounts, leaving a balance of Rs. 2,012 or 1.4 per cent. of the demand at the close of the year. The balance was further reduced by subsequent collections to Rs. 1,855 or 1.2 per cent. at the end of September last. Of this Rs. 746 have already been recommended to be written off the accounts and steps are being taken for the collection of the balance.

14. COERCIVE PROCESSES AND SALES FOR ARREARS OF REVENUE.—The total number of processes issued was 20,050 against 29,331 in the previous year. Of these 19,037 were demand notices, 898 distraint notices and 115 sale notices. In 19,037 or 94 per cent. of the cases arrears were paid off on mere presentation of the demand notices without any coercion whatever. In spite of a decrease in the number of processes the number of defaulters whose property was sold rose from 49 to 83 and the amount of arrears for which the sales took place from Rs. 677 to Rs. 2,075. The increase is due to the larger arrear demand at the beginning of the fasli owing to the unfavorable character of the previous year and to the stringent orders issued in consequence for their prompt realization during the year. It will be remembered that a considerable proportion of the dry kists were allowed to stand over for fasli 1301.

15. RECEIPTS AND CHARGES OF PROCESS SERVICE FEES.—The number of processes served by the village agency and by special paid establishment was 3,953 and 16,097 respectively against 18,237 and 8,747 of the previous year. The decrease under the former head occurs chiefly in the Sarvasiddhi taluk, where, owing to the unfavorable character of the season, a considerably larger number of processes had to be issued during the previous fasli and the increase under the latter head occurs in almost all the taluks, where stringent measures were adopted for the prompt realization of arrears of quit-rent and land-cess due on minor inams in zemindari villages where the Collector has no sufficient control over the village establishments. The total receipts on account of process service fees and the charges for the special paid establishment were Rs. 4,277 and Rs. 2,858 against Rs. 2,687 and Rs. 2,352, respectively of the previous year. The increase both under receipts and charges was due to the greater number of processes served through the special paid establishment.

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

17. ADVANCES—*Land Improvement Loans Act.*—The amount of advances outstanding at the beginning of the year was Rs. 11,225, and a sum of Rs. 4,245 was advanced during the year, making a total of Rs. 15,470. The amount that fell due during

the year was Rs. 2,205, of which Rs. 1,075 were collected within the year and Rs. 1,000 subsequently. There was no interest remaining uncollected at the beginning of the year. The amount that accrued during the year was Rs. 477, of which Rs. 365 were collected within the year and Rs. 72 subsequently. The balance will be collected shortly.

Agriculturists' Loans Act.—The balance outstanding at the beginning of the year was Rs. 30,350 and the advances made during the year were Rs. 22,402, making in all Rs. 52,752. The amount that fell due was Rs. 19,464, all of which was collected within the year; Rs. 199 not yet due was also collected.

No interest was outstanding at the beginning of the year. The amount that accrued during the year was Rs. 1,437, of which Rs. 1,416 was collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 21 which will be collected shortly. The details of the administration of these funds are given in my report No. 129, dated 10th instant.

18. COSTS IN CIVIL SUITS.—The amount of costs awarded to Government during the year was Rs. 66-1-0. Adding to this Rs. 100-1-11 outstanding at the beginning of the year, the total amounted to Rs. 166-2-11 which was fully collected during the year.

19. LANDS ACQUIRED BY PUBLIC SERVANTS.—The Acting Translator of the Collector's office acquired 3-67 acres of wet ryotwari land in the village of Kattupalem of the Sarvasiddhi taluk by purchase and got it registered in the name of his father, and a clerk on the Collector's establishment also acquired by purchase 51 cents of house-site in the town of Vizagapatam.

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

21. INTEREST.—No interest remained to be collected at the beginning of the year. The total amount charged on arrears of land revenue during the year was Rs. 1,170, which was all collected within the year.

22. SUB-DIVISION OF SURVEY FIELDS.—No applications of the sort were received during the year.

23. INSPECTION OF BOUNDARY AND FIELD MARKS.—The boundary and field marks were inspected by the Revenue Inspectors in their tours during the year. The instructions issued in Board's Proceedings, dated 14th March 1893, No. 103, were duly communicated to the Tahsildars and Revenue Inspectors with directions to pay particular attention to replacing and repairing the stones where necessary. A statement showing the condition of the stones in the form prescribed in Board's Proceedings quoted above is enclosed. The missing stones are reported to have been washed away by floods and steps will be taken to replace them and to repair those requiring repairs.

24. EXAMINATION OF VILLAGE AND TALUK ACCOUNTS.—The accounts maintained in the forms prescribed in the village and taluk manuals in the taluks of Golconda and Sarvasiddhi were carefully examined at the jamabandi by the settling officers and the establishments, and with few exceptions they were found to have been on the whole pretty fairly kept and understood by the karnams. In the Palkonda taluk, which remained under the rent of Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co. till the end of the past fasli only some of the village accounts were maintained by the karnams as directed in Board's Proceedings, dated 11th April 1890, No. 100. Since the management of the taluk was assumed by Government during the fasli under report the preparation and maintenance of all the accounts prescribed in the village and taluk manuals was insisted on, and the Tahsildar and the Revenue Inspectors personally supervised their preparation. The Principal Assistant Collector examined them at the jamabandi. The general result of his examination was that he found things better than expected, considering that this was the first year of the maintenance of these accounts and that the revision of the village establishments was impending and many karnams knew

that they had nothing further to expect. The several discrepancies and defects discovered during the jamabandi were explained to the karnams and taluk officials. Steps were also taken for the reconciliation of the taluk and village balances. As required by paragraph 62 of Board's Proceedings, No. 128, dated 6th May 1891, copies of the following reports of the jamabandi officers on the results of their examination of these accounts, together with my reviews thereon, are herewith submitted.

- (1) Principal Assistant Collector's report on the jamabandi of the Palkonda taluk.
- (2) Head Assistant Collector's report on the jamabandi of the Golkonda taluk.
- (3) Assistant Collector's report on the jamabandi of the Sarvasiddhi taluk.

These reports will show that no serious errors amounting to fraud, concealment of cultivation, embezzlement or temporary misappropriation of Government money and the like have been discovered. The errors were mostly due to insufficient attention on the part of the village and taluk officials to their instructions.

25. APPLICATIONS FOR TRANSFER OF REGISTRY OF HOLDINGS.—Thirty-five applications were pending at the beginning of the year and 625 received during it in both the Registration and Revenue Departments against 562 in the previous year. The large increase occurs chiefly under applications received direct by Revenue officers in the Palkonda taluk and is due to the enforcement by the Tahsildar of the registry of all transfers of holdings. The total was 660 applications, of which 605 were disposed of within the year, leaving a balance of 55 at its close. Three of these have since been disposed of and the rest are under inquiry. Twenty-eight of this balance were received only in June last. There are no cases in which the provisions of paragraph 6 of Standing Order No. 20 were put in force.

26. VERNACULAR CORRESPONDENCE IN THE ASSISTANT AND HEAD ASSISTANT COLLECTORS' OFFICES.—Messrs. Pinhey, Phillips, Venugopala Chetty and Thornton were in charge of the Senior Assistant's division during the year. The last officer was also in charge of the Huzur division for some time. Mr. E. B. Elwin was in charge of the Head Assistant's division all through the year. All these officers know Telugu, the Vernacular language of the district, fairly and generally passed orders on vernacular papers read over to them by their clerks and without the preparation beforehand of any abstracts in English or in any other language.

27. ADJUSTMENT OF COLLECTIONS BETWEEN LAND REVENUE AND CESSES.—In accordance with the instructions issued in paragraph 2 of Board's Proceedings, No. 675, dated 24th November 1892, the officers who conducted the jamabandi of the taluks examined the accounts kept at the taluks relating to the distribution of collections between land revenue and cesses. The reports on the subject are embodied in the accompanying reports on the examination of the accounts kept according to the village and taluk manuals. From these it will be seen that the instructions contained in Board's Proceedings, No. 279, dated 15th April 1889, and supplemented by the orders issued subsequently from time to time are well understood and acted on by the Tahsildars. They prepare statements showing the total collections and their distribution and submit them every month, together with their demand, collection and balance statements to the Treasury Deputy Collector who checks and corrects them where necessary. A statement showing the talukwar and fasliwar particulars of collections in fasli 1302 is herewith submitted in the form prescribed in Board's Proceedings, No. 233, dated 25th May 1892.

28. FAMINE ANALYSIS REGISTERS.—The famine analysis village registers and firka books were prepared and correctly maintained in the Golkonda and Sarvasiddhi taluks and a report on the subject was submitted with my letter No. 2257, dated 29th July 1893, as required by Board's Proceedings, No. 563, dated 14th December 1889. The preparation and maintenance of these registers and books in the Palkonda taluk has been postponed until further orders—*vide* Board's Proceedings, Mis. No. 7846, dated 5th October 1893. Information regarding the agricultural difficulties or

peculiarities in the economic condition of the people under Board's Proceedings, No. 87, dated 6th February 1892, is still due from the Head Assistant Collector and will be submitted as soon as received.

29. CONDUCT OF PUBLIC SERVANTS.—The conduct of public servants during the year has been decidedly good. There have been a few instances of petty carelessness on the part of Deputy Tahsildars, but so far as I can remember no serious fault had to be found with any of them.

VIZAGAPATAM,
24th October 1893.

(Signed) W. A. WILLOCK,
Collector.

SETTLEMENT REPORT
OF
GODAVARI.

I HAVE the honour to submit the Jamabandi report for fasli 1302 (1892-93).

2. SEASON AND RAINFALL.—As reported in the Administration Report for 1892-93, the total rainfall amounted to 52·70 inches, being more than double that of 1891-92 and about 43 per cent. more than the average of the preceding 20 years. The port of Cocanada and the neighbouring country was visited by a cyclone in October which caused some damage to the delta canals. The Gó dávari began to rise in June, attaining a height of 13 feet over the anicut crest on 14th September. A good deal of damage was caused to the works in the central delta by the floods. The delta canals as well as the upland tanks received a full supply. The season was on the whole good. The following statement shows the rainfall for the last three faslis :—

| Months. | | Fasli 1300. | Fasli 1301. | Fasli 1302. |
|-------------------|--|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| | | INCHES. | INCHES. | INCHES. |
| July | | 10·53 | 5·77 | 6·29 |
| August | | 3·30 | 6·96 | 9·86 |
| September | | 6·32 | 7·13 | 7·39 |
| October | | 5·36 | 0·70 | 20·02 |
| November | | 3·85 | 0·16 | 0·13 |
| December | | 0·16 | 0·02 | .. |
| January | | .. | .. | 0·03 |
| February | | 0·16 | 0·20 | 0·77 |
| March | | 0·72 | .. | 1·57 |
| April | | 0·19 | 0·27 | 1·20 |
| May | | 0·51 | 0·40 | 1·69 |
| June | | 2·08 | 5·97 | 5·96 |
| Total .. | | 33·18 | 27·58 | 54·91 |

3. CONDITION AND OUTTURN OF CROPS.—The following statement shows the area cultivated with different crops in 1891-92 and 1892-93. For fuller details see statistical statement H₂ :—

| | Area cultivated. | | Percentage of the area cultivated under each crop to the total cultivated area. | |
|--|------------------|-------------|---|-------------|
| | Fasli 1301. | Fasli 1302. | Fasli 1301. | Fasli 1302. |
| | ACS. | ACS. | | |
| Food-grains— | | | | |
| Rice | 595,768 | 654,811 | 54·7 | 56·0 |
| Other food-grains | 242,527 | 268,574 | 22·3 | 23·0 |
| Total .. | 838,295 | 923,385 | 77·0 | 79·0 |
| Other crops— | | | | |
| Cotton | 6,022 | 2,234 | 0·6 | 0·2 |
| Seed (chiefly oil) | 151,747 | 154,859 | 14·0 | 13·2 |
| Orchard and garden produce | 46,581 | 45,477 | 4·3 | 4·0 |
| Indigo | 344 | 256 | .. | .. |
| Sugarcane | 8,842 | 6,629 | 0·8 | 0·5 |
| Miscellaneous crops including tobacco. | 36,283 | 36,312 | 3·3 | 3·1 |
| Total .. | 249,819 | 245,767 | 23· | 21· |
| Grand Total .. | 1,088,114 | 1,169,152 | 100· | 100· |

The season having been favorable there was a large increase in the cultivation of food-grains. The decrease under special products was thus explained in the Administration Report :—

"The decrease under cotton and indigo, both dry crops, is manifestly due to the heavy rains. Sugarcane is cultivated in Rámachandrapuram and Peddápúram taluks, and irrigated in the former by ancient channels and in the latter by the Yeleru river. In both taluks, however, there was a falling off. In the former taluk the reason assigned is a fall in the price in the beginning of the season. In the latter it was the want of seasonable rains."

The outturn of the early crops was good. May-gingelly, cumbu and paddy yielded more than the average, while the later dry crops—gram, ragi and cholam—yielded less owing to the excessive rainfall of October. The outturn of sugarcane was above average.

4. PRICES.—The prices of almost all the food-grains fell owing to the favorable season, except those of ragi and gram which rose, the crops having seriously suffered in the October rains. The price of all grains, however, remained higher than the average of the preceding five years. In reference to the directions of the Board, contained in paragraph 3 of its Proceedings, No. 783, dated 12th December 1892, Divisional officers have made enquiries and the results are embodied in the accompanying statement.

CASUAL LABORERS.—These were paid till a few years back in grain throughout the district at rates varying with reference to sex and kind of work. Of recent years money wages have been largely substituted in almost all the plain taluks and in about 25 per cent. cases in the villages of Rámachandrapuram and Rajahmundry taluks, as the Sub-Collector reports. The payment in the Chintalapudi Division (a portion of the Ellore taluk), Bhadrachalam, Chodavaram and Yellavaram is altogether in grain without exception.

FARM SERVANTS—are still paid their wages in kind and the rates have increased as hereunder in Rámachandrapuram, Bhímavaram and Rajahmundry and are stationary in the rest of the district :—

Rámachandrapuram—Kunchams 400, worth Rs. 35, in fasli 1283, to Kunchams 600, worth Rs. 75 in fasli 1302.

Bhímavaram and Rajahmundry—Kunchams 240, worth Rs. 18, to Kunchams 400, worth Rs. 56.

Farm servants receive in addition to fixed grain wages certain perquisites. They are, moreover, freely given petty loans by the land-owners with or without interest on occasions of births and marriages, &c. They show therefore, generally speaking, no tendency either to give up farm labour or to exchange grain for money wages. The Sub-Collector brings to notice that, in one or two villages in his division on the line of the East Coast Railway, a few farm servants have been induced by the high wages of 5 annas per diem to prefer casual labour in connection with railway works. It is also reported that in a few cases in Amalápuram and Yernagudem a tendency to quit farm service for daily labour is perceptible.

To summarize. Taking the district as a whole, it appears—

(1) that there is a small increase in the wages in kind of casual laborers, which is the result of the increased prosperity of land-owners arising from high prices ;
(2) that wages in money have risen in proportion to prices ;
(3) that the system of grain payments is rapidly giving place to cash payments except in the Agency and a few backward localities ;
(4) that this has however made no very appreciable change in the condition of the laborers ;

(5) that the wages of farm servants, which are, except in a few instances, in grain have remained more or less stationary ;

(6) that, except in Yernagudem and in the vicinity of towns, and perhaps also to some extent in Amalápuram, there is hardly any disposition on the part of farm servants to seek money from grain payments ; and

(7) that there are but a few isolated cases here and there in which casual labour, other than field, is taken to on account of preference for money wages. These few cases are the result of the tempting wages paid by the railway. In the vast majority of instances, however, the bond to the land and its incidents is as strong as ever.

I may note that I am not satisfied with the enquiries of the Divisional officers which do not appear to have been as fully and methodically made as might be desired.

The Jamabandi officers should have obtained at the jamabandi information (figures if possible) as to (1) the demand and supply of labour, and (2) the rates of wages for a few years in each village, or at least in important villages, of each taluk and made notes on several points raised in reference to each village or groups of villages. This was evidently not done. The enquiries made were desultory and warrant no correct conclusions. I propose issuing full instructions on the subject and hope to be able to make a fuller report after the next jamabandi.

5. PERMANENTLY-SETTLED ESTATE.—Row Surya Rau, the proprietor of the estates of Kolanka * and Viravaram, † having died on 6th January 1887, his widow, Peda Chellayamma Row, was registered in his stead as far as Viravaram is concerned after some litigation. Kolanka has been under litigation which appears to have just terminated. Kandukuri Ganadhipathi Prasada Bhushana Rau, proprietor of China Mamidipalli ‡ estate, having died in January 1879, the estate was, on her petition, dated 9th April 1893, registered in his widow Seshamma's name in May 1893.

Gundu Venkata Subba Rau, one of the joint proprietors of Malakapalli § estate, having died on the 11th February 1892, his four minor sons—Venkatraju, Kamaraju, Sriramulu and Gangaraju—have been registered in his place.

The proprietor of Yelamanchili || died in November 1892, leaving three minor sons, a widow and three brothers. The Government has finally decided that the Court of Wards had no power to intervene in the interests of the minor sons till their share was separated and the peshkash thereon apportioned—vide Board's Proceedings, Mis. No. 5481, dated 22nd September 1893.

The total number of estates remained the same as in the previous year, viz., 137 ; the peshkash payable thereon was Rs. 7,31,603-6-9 against Rs. 7,31,828-4-9. The decrease of Rs. 224-14-0 is the net result of an increase of Rs. 242-6-10 on certain estates in the Bhadrachalam taluk and a decrease of Rs. 467-4-10, being peshkash reduced in compensations for lands taken up for public purposes, including the East Coast Railway. For particulars see enclosure to statement No. 6.

6. WHOLE INAM VILLAGES.—Their number is the same as in fasli 1301, viz., 205, charged with an aggregate quit-rent of Rs. 51,769-15-8 against Rs. 51,785-13-0 in the previous year. The decrease of Rs. 15-13-4 is explained in the enclosure to statement No. 6.

7. RYOTWAR SETTLEMENT.—The number of ryotwar villages increased from 835 in fasli 1301 to 881 in fasli 1302. The increase (46) represents certain non-agency rented villages transferred to ryotwar agreeably to Board's Proceedings, Mis. No. 3146, dated 30th May 1893 (Revenue Settlement), paragraph 3 as under :—

| | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|----|
| Rajahmundry | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 |
| Ellore | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9 |
| Peddápúram | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 34 |
| Total | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 46 |

The total number of pattas was 88,992, excluding 6,738 miscellaneous pattas. The latter are shown separately in a foot-note in the statement No. 1 in accordance with Board's Proceedings, No. 236, dated 15th June 1893. Agreeably to Board's Proceedings, No. 873, dated 24th February 1891, ryotwar pattas were to some extent issued in the case of Government lands situated in zemindari and inam villages. Of the 88,992 pattas, 3,586 were new and 54,703 old pattas modified. The increase in the latter over fasli 1301 is partly due to corrections in the omission of pies under Board's Proceedings, No. 2140, dated 3rd March 1892. The total number of "old pattas modified" includes 43,344 in which the alterations required have not been made—see Board's Proceedings, No. 137, dated 17th April 1893 (Settlement).

8. OCCUPATION AND CHANGES THEREIN—

| | Fasli 1301. | | Fasli 1302. | |
|---|--------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|
| | Area. | Assessment. | Area. | Assessment. |
| Holdings at the beginning of the year | ACS. 840,438 | RS. 28,33,524 | ACS. 846,786 | RS. 28,60,166 |
| Deduct lands given up | 50,652 | 1,73,327 | 42,820 | 1,51,839 |
| Remainder | 789,786 | 26,60,197 | 803,966 | 26,98,327 |
| Add lands taken up | 57,000 | 1,89,969 | 57,635 | 1,76,570 |
| Total | 846,786 | 28,50,166 | 861,601 | 28,74,897 |

The above shows in comparison with fasli 1301 a net increase of acres 14,815 in the occupied area and of Rs. 24,731 in the assessment accounted for as follows:—

| | ACS. | RS. |
|---|--------|--------|
| A. Increase in extent of lands taken up over extent relinquished | 3,594 | 7,420 |
| B. Net increase due to the transfer of lands from dry to wet and <i>vice versa</i> | ... | 11,062 |
| C. Increase due to inam lands reverted to Government | 364 | 1,162 |
| D. Increase due to the re-sale of lands bought in by Government | 343 | 849 |
| E. Increase due to the transfer of revenue on rented villages from miscellaneous to ryotwar under Board's Proceedings, Mis. No. 3116, dated 30th May 1893 | 11,278 | 7,267 |
| F. Increase due to other causes | 73 | 173 |
| Total ... | 15,652 | 27,933 |
| G. Decrease due to lands sold for arrears of revenue and bought in by Government | 150 | 426 |
| H. Decrease due to lands taken up for public purposes or otherwise rendered useless | 636 | 2,548 |
| I. Decrease due to lands transferred to inam | 51 | 228 |
| Total ... | 837 | 3,202 |
| Net increase ... | 14,815 | 24,731 |

76 per cent. of the increase in the area and 29 per cent. of that in the assessment are nominal, being due to the transfer of rented villages from "miscellaneous" (statement No. 5) to "ryotwar" (statement No. 3) under Board's Proceedings, Mis. No. 3146, dated 30th May 1893, paragraph 3.

9. ACTUAL CULTIVATION AND WASTE CHARGED AND REMITTED.—The extent of actual cultivation was 609,393 which is more than 70 per cent. of the area occupied; the extent left waste amounted to acres 239,366 dry and acres 12,842 wet, the corresponding figures for fasli 1301 being acres 244,913 dry and acres 30,859 wet. The waste under wet was less than two-fifths of that of the previous year, the tanks as well as the Delta canals having received a good supply. Nearly 93 per cent. of the wet land left waste was charged.

No remissions were granted on account of dry lands.

The extent of dry waste decreased from acres 244,913 to acres 239,366 or from 52 to 49 per cent. of the total dry land occupied. The question as to how far the system of fallows is deliberately followed and whether in those cases in which large extents of patta land are reserved for pasturage the practice is due to any undue curtailment of common grazing ground, was enquired into by the Divisional officers at the last jamabandi, but as the reports received are incomplete, further information has been called for. On receipt of replies the question will be dealt with talukwar separately in reference to Board's Proceedings, dated 12th December 1892, No. 783. As reported in this office letter, dated 15th March 1893, No. 41, 62 per cent. of the dry waste was reserved for pasturage. In the delta taluks almost the irrigable land is occupied and

cultivated and there is very little common grazing ground. The ryots prefer, therefore, to reserve all available portions of such of their dry lands as are beyond the reach of delta canals for grazing, as being the most profitable use they can be put to.

In upland taluks large tracts of dry land are left waste for pasturage. Cattle from the delta villages are sent there for grazing during parts of the year. This pays the upland ryot better than precarious dry crops. Nearly 15 per cent. of the waste was taken up in the prospect of obtaining delta irrigation sooner or later. It is unfit for dry cultivation, being mostly *chbodu*.

The extent left waste on account of ryots' neglect occurs in Narsapur, Bhimavaram, Ellore, Rajahmundry and Yernagudem taluks.

10. WATER-TAX, TIRVAJASTI AND FASALJASTI.—Amounted to Rs. 1,69,763, being an advance of Rs. 11,165 over fasli 1301. The increase is the net result of an increase of Rs. 22,477 in seven taluks and a decrease of Rs. 11,312 in five. In spite of the favorable character of the season, applications for water made and granted were fewer than they might have been, owing to restrictions as to dates of applications.

11. REMISSIONS.—The remissions aggregated to Rs. 67,691, excluding those relating to waste; Rs. 19,932 were remitted in consequence of the season and Rs. 47,758 were fixed remissions and beriz deductions.

OCCASIONAL REMISSIONS.—The remissions granted for shavi and tirwakammi were only 13 per cent. of those granted last year. The heavy rains of October, however, necessitated a larger remission, viz., Rs. 15,895 against Rs. 6,802 of fasli 1301 on account of submerison. Rs. 9,649 or 60 per cent. of this occurred in the low-lying Bhimavaram taluk.

FIXED REMISSIONS.—Item 1.—Remission on account of lift shows a decrease of Rs. 1,844.

Item 3.—The remission allowed on the gradual introduction of the new rates of assessment, viz., Rs. 196, appertains to certain villages of Peddapuram taluk recently settled.

DEDUCTIONS FROM BERIZ.—The increase in item 2 is due to the increase in holdings.

Item 5-B.—The increase of Rs. 61 represents inam lands taken up for public purposes during the year chiefly for the East Coast Railway.

6. OTHER ITEMS—A and B, Assessment on Service Inams credited to Village Service Fund and old Jodi.—The variations are due to ordinary fluctuations in the cultivation of lands.

Item C.—Under Board's Proceedings, dated 24th February 1891, No. 873, ryotwar patta are granted for minor inams resumed in zemindaries in the Amalapuram taluk at the last jamabandi. The usual kattubadi payable to the zemindars thereon has been deducted in accordance with Board's Proceedings, dated 16th August 1893, No. 4751, Land Revenue.

12. MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE.—Amounted to Rs. 15,14,668, comprising the following items:—

| Items. | Fasli 1301. | Fasli 1302. | Difference. |
|---|--------------|--------------|-------------|
| 1-a. Quit-rent and jodi on minor inams .. | RS. 2,06,922 | RS. 2,06,704 | — 218 |
| 1-b. Water-tax on do. .. | 6,23,321 | 6,07,666 | — 15,655 |
| 2. Lands cultivated but not included in the jamabandi .. | 12,018 | 272 | — 11,741 |
| 3. Lands cultivated without darkhast for which no patta have been granted .. | 31,136 | 30,425 | — 711 |
| 4. Concealed cultivation .. | 4,606 | 5,189 | + 583 |
| 5. Cultivation of poramboke lands .. | 685 | 665 | — 120 |
| 6. Rent of gardens and topes .. | 299 | 200 | — 99 |
| 7. Tax on scattered trees .. | ... | ... | ... |
| 8. Commission on private estates under Court of Ward's management .. | 21,190 | 43,658 | + 22,468 |
| 9. Charge for water on zemindari and inam villages including tirvajasti and fasaljasti .. | 2,40,400 | 2,46,291 | + 5,891 |
| 10. Revenue process-service fees .. | 3,089 | 2,543 | — 546 |
| 11. Double charge on lands irrigated without permission .. | 4,670 | 69,357 | + 64,687 |
| 12. Other items (chiefly consisting of rents of river islands) .. | 3,09,377 | 3,01,298 | — 8,079 |
| Total .. | 14,57,688 | 15,14,668 | + 56,980 |

SETTLEMENT REPORT OF GODAVARI.

Item 1-a.—Rs. 218 has been deducted from this item on account of inam lands (1) taken up for public purposes (including the East Coast Railway) or (2) washed away by the river.

Item 1-b.—The decrease chiefly occurred under second crop in the delta taluks of Rámachandrapuram, Narsapur and Amalápuram where several applications for water for second crop were rejected as having been received after the prescribed date, viz., 30th November, which was enforced for the first time during fasli 1302.

Item 2.—The decrease almost wholly represents the prohibitory assessment charged in fasli 1301 on certain lankas under the control of the Public Works Department, which had been occupied and cultivated without authority by one Dasari Kristnamurti in Pedawallam, Narsapur taluk; the Board has since remitted a portion of the prohibitory assessment in Proceedings, dated 13th December 1892, Mis. No. 8165, Land Revenue.

Item 8.—The commission on the Pithápuram estate for fasli 1301 was not adjusted till fasli 1302 when the commission for the faslis amounting to Rs. 43,640 was adjusted in the accounts. The remainder is the commission realised from Mernipadu granted to the late Rai Bahadur Veenam Veerannagaru for meritorious services in the Public Works Department (see this office letters, dated 12th April 1893, No. 54, and 25th April 1893, No. 67).

Item 11.—The heavy increase occurs chiefly in respect of second crop and is due to the strict enforcement of the rule as to the latest date (30th November) for receipt of applications for water.

Item 12, Other items—(1) Revenue from rented villages.—Rupees 7,267, being the revenue from 46 rented villages in Rajahmundry, Ellore and Peddápúram taluks, has been transferred from miscellaneous to ryotwar agreeably to Board's Proceedings, dated 30th May 1893, Mis. No. 3146.

(3) The increase in the rent on islands, viz., Rs. 593, is the rent on new accretions.

(6) Reverted inams.—As shown in paragraph 7 *supra*, ryotwar pattas were, as far as possible, issued at the last jamabandi in accordance with Board's Proceedings, dated 24th February 1891, No. 873. The remaining inams will also be transferred to ryotwar or made over to the zemindars during the current year.

(7) The increase in collections from village service inams for offices vacant chiefly occurs in Tanuku, Peddápúram and Rámachandrapuram where several inams were attached for non-performance of the service and the collections were credited to Government.

(8) Sequestered inams.—The item occurs in—

| | Rs. |
|--------------------------|-----|
| Rámachandrapuram | 2 |
| Narsapur | 12 |
| Ellore | 5 |

The nature of these lands is under inquiry.

(9) Revenue from lands assessed at favorable rates. A reply to Board's Proceedings, dated 9th June 1893, Mis. No. 3318, will be submitted shortly.

13. DEMAND, COLLECTION AND BALANCE, CURRENT.—The total demand of land revenue and cesses amounted to Rs. 59,69,771, excluding special funds, against Rs. 58,10,376 in the previous year. The collections amounted to Rs. 55,50,639 at the end of June and Rs. 59,33,372 by the end of September, leaving a balance of Rs. 36,399—see below:—

(a) Rupees 2,070 under peishcush; of this, Rs. 1,745 have to be collected in the Kistna district and the remainder is under process.

(b) Rupees 131 under shrotriem jodi; of this, Rs. 10 have since been collected. Rs. 29 have to be recommended for remission. The remainder is under process.

(c) Rupees 1,939 under ryotwar, miscellaneous and cesses; of this, Rs. 2,082 have since been collected, Rs. 114, being prohibitory assessment in a case of encroachment, are held in abeyance pending disposal of an appeal made. Rs. 662 have to be adjusted from excess collections and deposits and Rs. 1,485 from the estate funds of Pithápuram under the Court of Wards. Rs. 1,056 have to be recommended for remission. The remainder Rs. 26,541 is under process. This includes Rs. 1,163 embezzled by the village munsifs of Dirusumarra and Turputallu in the Narsapur taluk.

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(d) Rupees 2,259 under cess in zemindari and whole inam villages; of this, Rs. 246 have since been collected or adjusted. Rs. 179 have to be collected in Kistna. The remainder is under process.

14. DEMAND, COLLECTION AND BALANCE, ARREARS.—The arrear balance is particularised below:—

| Items. | Demand. | Collections. | Remissions. | Balance on the 30th June 1893. | Subsequent collections up to 30th September 1893. |
|--|----------|--------------|-------------|--------------------------------|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| 1. Permanently settled estates | 35,967 | 34,846 | .. | 1,121 | 1,058 |
| 2. Shrotriem jodi | 1,302 | 1,081 | 19 | 102 | 17 |
| 3. Ryotwar, Miscellaneous and Cesses | 2,74,422 | 2,61,566 | 1,277 | 12,559 | 706 |
| 4. Cesses in zemindaries | 17,488 | 16,811 | 1 | 676 | 310 |
| 5. Cesses in whole inam villages | 1,307 | 1,321 | 5 | 71 | 71 |
| Total | 3,50,476 | 3,15,645 | 1,302 | 13,529 | 2,162 |

| Items. | Balance. | | | | | |
|--|-------------------|-----------|--|--|--------|-----------------|
| | Recover-
able. | Doubtful. | Irrecoverable | | | Grand
Total. |
| | | | Amount
already re-
commended
less subse-
quent
collections. | Amount
to be re-
com-
mended. | Total. | |
| | | | | | | |
| | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| 1. Permanently-settled estates | .. | .. | .. | 63 | 63 | 63 |
| 2. Shrotriem jodi | 60 | .. | .. | 25 | 25 | 85 |
| 3. Ryotwar, Miscellaneous and Cesses | 1,408 | 21 | 5,820 | 3,604 | 9,424 | 10,863 |
| 4. Cesses in zemindaries | 253 | .. | .. | 113 | 113 | 366 |
| 5. Cesses in whole inam villages | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Total .. | 1,721 | 21 | 5,820 | 3,805 | 9,625 | 11,367 |

Recoverable, Rs. 1,721.—The details are given below:—

| Taluks. | 1301. | 1300. | 1299. | 1298. | Total. |
|-----------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| 1. Rámachandrapuram | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2. Narsapur | 14 | .. | .. | .. | 14 |
| 3. Amalápuram | 197 | .. | .. | .. | 197 |
| 4. Tanuku | 341 | .. | .. | .. | 341 |
| 5. Bhimavaram | 39 | .. | .. | .. | 39 |
| 6. Rajahmundry | 544 | 23 | .. | .. | 567 |
| 7. Ellore | 204 | .. | 7 | 1 | 212 |
| 8. Peddápúram | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 9. Yernagudam | 10 | .. | .. | .. | 10 |
| 10. Bhadrachalam | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 11. Cocanada | 196 | 85 | .. | .. | 281 |
| 12. Pithápuram | 60 | .. | .. | .. | 60 |
| 13. Tuni | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 14. Polavaram | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 15. Chodavaram | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 16. Yellavaram | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Total | 1,605 | 108 | 7 | 1 | 1,781 |

Doubtful, Rs. 21.

Irrecoverable—already recommended for remission but not yet written off, Rupees 5,820.—This includes Rs. 5,752, being a portion of penal charge made on one D. Kristnamurti of Narsapur for encroaching upon certain lankas in fasli 1301 (vide

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Board's Proceedings, Mis. No. 8165, Land Revenue, dated 13th December 1892, and paragraph 12 (2) *supra*).

Irrecoverable—to be recommended to be written off, Rs. 3,805.

14-A. DISTRIBUTION OF COLLECTIONS BETWEEN LAND REVENUE AND CESSSES.—All the Divisional officers, except the Special Assistant Agent, report that the instructions contained in Board's Proceedings, dated 15th April 1889, No. 279, Land Revenue, on the distribution of collections between land revenue and cesses are well understood in the taluks and that cesses have been correctly adjusted. The Sub-Collector adds that in the taluks settled by him the statements (Nos. 22 and 23) of the Taluk Manual have not been opened under the erroneous view that they were superseded by the statement prescribed in Board's Proceedings referred to above. The Special Assistant Agent states that only the collection of village cess is made in the three Deputy Tahsildars' divisions under his charge and that the necessary distribution of collections is made in the taluk offices at Tallapudi, Rajahmundry and Peddapuram instead of in the division offices themselves. This is wrong. Necessary instructions will be issued. The usual statement of the distribution of collections between land revenue and cesses will follow.

15. COERCIVE MEASURES AND SALES FOR ARREARS OF REVENUE.—Recovery by coercion still continues to be large in Rámachandrapuram, Narsapur, Amalapuram and Tanuku. The processes of all kinds issued numbered 236,950, exceeding the number in fasli 1301 by 10,902. In 226,372 or 98 per cent. of these cases the demand was satisfied on presentation against 96.7 per cent. in the previous year. In 3,940 cases personal property, valued at Rs. 1,14,060, was attached, while in only 268 cases personal property to the extent of Rs. 9,264 was actually sold. Real property was attached in 194 cases covering an extent of acres 767, assessed at Rs. 1,636, for an arrear of Rs. 4,667. In 77 cases acres 378 of land, valued at Rs. 2,182, was sold for Rs. 1,653 for the recovery of an arrear of Rs. 2,336. Of the extent thus sold, acres 118 were bought in by Government. The Tahsildar of Rajahmundry made a bid of Rs. 20 for an extent of acres 2 assessed at Rs. 4 under the orders of the Sub-Collector issued evidently in ignorance of Standing Order No. 110, paragraph 1.

16. RECEIPTS FROM PROCESS FEES AND CHARGES.—The receipts amounted to Rs. 2,543 and the charges to Rs. 1,679 against Rs. 3,069 and Rs. 1,809, respectively, in the previous year. The number of processes served by the special paid agency fell from 36,401 to 32,226, the decrease being the net result of an increase in the five delta taluks and a decrease in the upland taluks of Rajahmundry, Ellore and Peddapuram. In all taluks except Amalapuram fees were collected at one anna for each process and the receipts are more or less proportionate to the number of processes issued. In Amalapuram the fees were collected at the maximum rate of four annas for each process. Instructions have been issued for levying one anna only as per District Order No. 5 issued on 5th August 1892. It is satisfactory to note, on the whole, that, in spite of the increase in the preliminary processes, which merely indicate the promptness with which action is taken for the recovery of the Government revenue from ryots, who withheld payments in prospect of higher prices, there was a decrease in the subsequent processes.

17. LANDS SOLD UNDER STANDING ORDERS.—STANDING ORDER No. 30.—Acres 23, assessed at Rs. 102, were sold for Rs. 3,425 against acres 56 sold for Rs. 3,058 in the previous year. The item relating to Tanuku is the same as that shown in last year's return. Of the total amount of sale, viz., Rs. 402, a sum of Rs. 101 was collected last year and the balance this year.

STANDING ORDER No. 34.—Cents 35, assessed at Rs. 3, were sold for Rs. 145. There were no transactions in the preceding year under this head.

STANDING ORDER No. 110.—Acres 383, bearing an assessment of Rs. 935, were sold for Rs. 7,699 against acres 75 sold for Rs. 301 in fasli 1301.

18. ADVANCES.—A loan of Rs. 374 was granted under the Land Improvement Loans Act. There were no transactions under the Special Well rules nor under the Agriculturists' Loans Act. As in last year, even under the ordinary rules, the transactions are not very large considering the favorable character of the season. The ryots do not seem anxious for these loans and they still prefer private loans.

19. COSTS IN CIVIL SUITS.—The amount of costs awarded to Government during the year in suits concerning Government was Rs. 393-11-3. Adding to this Rupees 356-10-8, the balance outstanding at the beginning of the year, the total is Rs. 750-15-11. Of this Rs. 303-12-5 were collected during the year and Rs. 14-9-8 were sanctioned to be written off the accounts, leaving a balance of Rs. 431-15-10 at the end of the year. Deducting Rs. 16, the irrecoverable arrears now recommended to be written off, the recoverable balance is Rs. 415-15-10, of which Rs. 29-10-10 have since been collected, and steps are being taken for the realization of the remainder.

20. LANDS ACQUIRED BY PUBLIC SERVANTS.—Lands to the extent of acres 163, bearing an aggregate assessment and quit-rent of Rs. 183, were acquired by public servants during the year. D. Venkataratnam, Deputy Tahsildar of Alamur, Rámachandrapuram taluk, and G. Subrahmanyam, Deputy Tahsildar of Polavaram, acquired certain lands in the Amalapuram and Rajahmundry taluks, respectively. Two Revenue Inspectors of Bhímavaram taluk acquired lands of about acres 43 in extent in Tanuku and Narsapur taluks. B. Bhagavanulu, a gumastah in the Rámachandrapuram taluk, purchased an inam land of acres 6 in the village of Rámachandrapuram.

21. RUINED TANKS.—None.

22. INTEREST.—The total demand on account of interest under land revenue and cesses amounted to Rs. 673 including Rs. 76 of arrears. Of this, Rs. 433 were collected and Rs. 7 were sanctioned to be written off the accounts during the year, leaving a balance of Rs. 233. Deducting Rs. 138, being subsequent collections, the remainder, Rs. 95, is under process.

23. SUBDIVISION OF QUIT-RENT.—There were no applications during the year under the provisions of Board's Standing Order No. 119 for the subdivision of the joint liability of whole inam villages or minor inams.

24. INSPECTION OF BOUNDARY AND FIELD MARKS.—The statement prescribed in Board's Proceedings, No. 128, dated 6th May 1890, is enclosed. As the demarcation in this district was carried out with earthen mounds, which have mostly disappeared, no return in Form No. IX of the Appendix III to Board's Proceedings, No. 103, dated 14th March 1893, is necessary.

25. EXAMINATION OF VILLAGE AND TALUK MANUAL ACCOUNTS.—Will be reported on separately.

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 1302. | Total. | Number of cases disposed of during fasli 1302. | Number of cases pending at the close of the fasli | | Since disposed of. | Pending | |
|--|---|---|--------|--|---|---------------------------|--------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| | | | | | of the previous year. | of the year under report. | | of three months and under. | of more than three months. |
| 1. Applications received through the Registration officers | 551 | 4,390 | 4,941 | 4,409 | .. | 532 | 292 | 219 | 21 |
| 2. Applications presented to Revenue officers direct | 213 | 2,166 | 2,379 | 2,227 | 4 | 148 | 77 | 34 | 41 |
| Total | 764 | 6,556 | 7,320 | 6,636 | 4 | 680 | 369 | 253 | 62 |
| Applications received by Revenue officers under paragraph 6 of Standing Order No. 20 | 112 | 247 | 359 | 318 | 1 | 40 | 17 | 16 | 8 |

Compared with the figures for fasli 1301, there was an increase of 359 in the number of applications received through the Registration Department, and a decrease of 217 in those received direct by the Revenue officers. The number of the former class of applications has been on the increase—fasli 1301 excepted—while the latter is gradually decreasing—*vide* the following figures for the last five years:—

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| | Fasli 1298. | Fasli 1299. | Fasli 1300. | Fasli 1301. | Fasli 1302. |
|---|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Received through the Registration Department .. | Rs. 3,382 | Rs. 3,659 | Rs. 4,366 | Rs. 4,031 | Rs. 4,390 |
| Do. direct by Revenue officers | 2,885 | 2,606 | 2,578 | 2,383 | 2,166 |

The percentage of disposal, including the number of cases pending at the beginning of the year, is noted below :—

| | Fasli 1301. | Fasli 1302. |
|---|-------------|-------------|
| Received through the Registration Department | 87.9 | 89.0 |
| Do. direct by Revenue officers | 91.7 | 93.6 |

The number of cases pending at the beginning of the year under paragraph 6 of Standing Order No. 20 was 112. Adding to this 247, the number received during the year, the total amounted to 359. Of this 318 or 88.5 per cent. were disposed of during the year against 56 per cent. in the previous year. Five cases were pending for more than a year—all appertaining to Yernagudem. Of these three have been since disposed of. The Tahsildar explains that the delay is due to the non-attendance of certain parties.

27. VERNACULAR CORRESPONDENCE IN THE SPECIAL ASSISTANT AGENT'S AND HEAD ASSISTANT COLLECTOR'S OFFICES.—The Special Assistant Agent Mr. Spencer and the Head Assistant Collector Mr. Robertson (now on leave) both report that the directions contained in G.O., No. 880 of 12th October 1886, communicated with Board's Proceedings, No. 2498, dated 18th November 1886, have been in the main observed by them in the disposal of the vernacular correspondence, but that in a few cases abstracts of the correspondence were made either to ensure the correctness of the explanation given by the clerks or owing to pressure of work.

28. EXAMINATION OF THE AGRICULTURAL STOCK.—The Agricultural stock was tested in 536 villages against 446 in the preceding year. A few Tahsildars and Deputy Tahsildars and all Divisional-officers failed to make any test.

29. ATTENDANCE OF KARNAMS AT THE TALUK OFFICES FOR JAMABANDI.—The Sub-Collector reports that in Rámachandrapuram and Amalápuram, karnams were only called on to attend the Jamabandi office two or three days before the jamabandi, and that most of the karnams attended with their accounts prepared in their own villages. In Rajahmundry they were detained for one month and nineteen days both for the jamabandi and statistical accounts and this prolonged detention is reported to be due to the change of the Jamabandi officers. The reports from the Deputy Collectors of Narsapur and Cocanada and from the Special Assistant Agent show that karnams were not detained for the jamabandi longer than was necessary. The maximum number of days for which they were detained in the first two divisions was three weeks.

30. MAINTENANCE OF THE FAMINE ANALYSIS ACCOUNTS.—The progress reports received from the several taluks show that the work for fasli 1300 has been completed in the whole district. The village registers and firka books for faslis 1301 and 1302 are under preparation. Most part of the work relating to the former fasli has since been finished. Monthly reports on the progress made towards the upkeep of these accounts are regularly received through the Divisional-officers and reviewed in this office. A review on the annual reports of the Divisional-officers on the maintenance of these accounts will follow.

31. DELAY IN THE SUBMISSION OF THE REPORT.—I regret the delay that has occurred in the submission of this report. It is due to the rather late transfer to the Vernacular Correspondence branch for the first time this year of the preparation of account No. 7, to references having had to be made to several taluks in regard to that account, and to the illness of my late Sheristadar.

32. CONDUCT OF SUBORDINATES.—I only joined the district at the close of the fasli.

COCANADA,
9th November 1893.

(Signed) S. H. WYNNE,
Collector.

Msd. Shaik Karim

SETTLEMENT REPORT

OF

KISTNA.

I HAVE the honour to submit my report on the settlement of Land Revenue of this district for fasli 1302 (1892-93).

- The returns as noted in the margin are herewith submitted 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.
- 1-a. Statement showing the officers by whom each taluk was settled during the past five years.
 2. Statement showing the prices.
 4. Statement showing the particulars of remissions.
 - 4-a. Statement showing the particulars of beriz deductions.
 - 5-a. Statement showing the cultivation of amani lands.
 - 7-a. Statement showing the demand, collection and balance of interest.
 8. Statement showing the fasliwar particulars of balance of land revenue and cesses.
 - 8-b. Statement showing the particulars of processes and fees collected.
 10. Statement showing the lands sold or otherwise disposed of under Board's Standing Orders.
 13. Statement showing the lands newly acquired by public servants.
 13. Statement showing the condition of demarcation stones.

2. SEASON AND RAINFALL.—As stated in the District Revenue Administration Report for 1892-93, the season was favorable for agricultural operations. The total rainfall during the year was 49.44 inches against 20.68 inches in the previous year, and 31.92 inches in 1890-91. The Kistna river was in fresh early in June. It rose high on the 27th July, being 14.45 feet over the crest of the anicut, and on the 1st of November it was 16.40 feet above the anicut. The wet crops in the delta yielded well, except in certain villages of Gudiváda taluk which border on the Colair lake and Budameru river, and some which lie in the midst of the Colair. The crops in these villages were much damaged by floods of almost unprecedented height and duration.

3. CONDITION AND OUTTURN OF CROPS.—The outturn of crops both under dry and wet was good, the average yield calculated on the district being 39.14 per cent. good, 31.57 per cent. middling and 29.29 per cent. poor.

4. 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 1301, there was a rise in the prices of cholam and horse-gram of 5 and 23 per cent., respectively, and a decrease in those of other food grains from 1 to 8 per cent. The rice in the price of cholam and gram is due to the poor yield of the crop on account of heavy rain in October last, while the decrease in the case of other grains is due to the good outturn and to less exports.

The markets were well supplied and quantities required for consumption were readily procurable. The prices have risen very high over the commutation rates, i.e., 121, 240 and 187 per cent. in the case of paddy, cholum and cumbu, respectively.

5. PERMANENTLY-SETTLED ESTATES.—The number of Zemindary and Proprietary estates was, as in the previous year, 47. The total amount of peishcush payable in fasli 1302 amounted to Rs. 2,91,961 against Rs. 2,91,955, showing an increase of Rs. 6, which is the net result of deductions made on account of lands taken up for public purposes, and of the addition of two-third quit-rent made on account of unclaimed minor inams made over to estates. The details for this amount and the orders sanctioning them are given in a separate statement which is an enclosure to return 6.

6. WHOLE INAM VILLAGES.—The number of the whole inam villages or aghahams remained the same as in the previous year, with a quit-rent of Rs. 32,503-11-2, showing an increase of Rs. 3 as compared with the previous year. The increase is due to the addition of two-third quit-rent on account of minor inams made over to aghahams minus deductions of assessment on account of lands taken up for public purposes.

7. RYOTWAR SETTLEMENT.—The total number of Government villages is the same as in last year. The total number of pattas including the old ones modified and those unaltered was 191,420 against 187,644 in the previous year, or an increase of 3,776. The increase is due to the sub-division of pattas, and to the issue of pattas for fresh lands assigned on darkhast.

The number of water-tax pattas issued in the zemindary tracts, including old pattas not modified and those modified, was 6,639 in Nuzvid taluk. A separate report on the working of the tirvajasti establishment will be submitted shortly.

8. OCCUPATION AND CHANGES THEREIN.—The following statement compares the holdings of fasli 1302 with those of fasli 1301 :—

| Items. | Extent. | Assessment. | |
|---|-----------|-------------|-----|
| | | ACS. | RS. |
| 1. Occupation of fasli 1301 | 1,937,465 | 40,42,234 | |
| 2. Deduct lands relinquished | 51,424 | 1,20,323 | |
| 3. Remainder | 1,886,041 | 39,21,911 | |
| 4. Add lands taken up | 76,603 | 1,98,058 | |
| 5. Occupation of fasli 1302 | 1,962,644 | 41,19,967 | |
| 6. Difference between numbers 1 and 5 ... | + 25,179 | + 77,733 | |

9. There is an increase of acres 25,179 and Rs. 77,733 in the occupied area and assessment, respectively, when compared with the previous year. The increase is due mostly to the removal of restrictions imposed on assignment on darkhasts as reported in paragraph 21 of my last year's report. The particulars of the increase are as given below :—

| | Acres. | Assessment. | |
|--------------|--------|-------------|--|
| | | RS. | |
| Dry | 12,660 | 14,059 | |
| Wet | 12,519 | 63,674 | |
| Total | 25,179 | 77,733 | |

10. ACTUAL CULTIVATION.—Subjoined is an abstract statement showing the actual cultivation during fasli 1302 as compared with the previous year :—

| — | Fasli 1301. | | Increase or Decrease (+ or -). |
|-----------|-------------|-----------|--------------------------------|
| | ACS. | ACS. | |
| Dry | 1,257,389 | 1,310,049 | + 52,710 |
| Wet | 261,555 | 283,449 | + 21,894 |
| Total .. | 1,518,944 | 1,593,498 | + 74,604 |

The increase of acres 74,604 in the cultivated area is due partly to the favorable season and partly to seasonable rains though excessive.

11. WASTE CHARGED.—The extent of waste charged is compared below with that of the previous fasli :—

| — | Fasli 1301. | | Fasli 1302. |
|-----------|-------------|---------|-------------|
| | ACS. | ACS. | |
| Dry | 403,733 | 363,683 | |
| Wet | 5,181 | 3,826 | |
| Total .. | 408,914 | 367,509 | |

During the fasli under report there was a net decrease of acres 41,405 in the extent of waste charged, 40,050 acres under dry and acres 1,355 under wet. The decrease under both is said to be due to the favorable character of the season. The large extent of waste charged has attracted the attention of the Board, and the Deputy Director is, I understand, now enquiring into the subject. I think it will be found that large extents are occupied in some taluks for grazing solely. There are also other causes.

12. WASTE REMITTED.—As usual, no remission was granted on dry lands left waste. The amount remitted on account of wet waste was Rs. 8,310 on an extent of acres 1,637, against Rs. 46,912 remitted on an area of acres 9,657 in the previous year. The decrease is due to the larger area brought under cultivation on account of good supply of water in tanks. Reports of Divisional-officers, on the subject of how far the system of fallows is deliberately practised and is the result of any undue curtailment of common grazing grounds, have not been received except from the Sub-Collector. A separate report will be submitted later on.

13. WATER-RATE, TIRVAJASTI AND FASALJASTI.—The entire water-rate for fasli 1302 amounted to Rs. 17,20,223 against Rs. 16,36,525 in the previous year, showing an increase of Rs. 83,698. Of this amount Rs. 64,753 is due to the imposition of penal rates on lands irrigated prior to or without sanction. The amount of water-tax in delta taluks included in the consolidated wet assessment entered in column 47 of jamabandi statement No. 3, was Rs. 10,48,022, against Rs. 10,06,702 in the previous year, and its details are given in the footnote to the same statement.

The water-tax is composed of the following items :—

| Items. | Fasli 1301. | Fasli 1302. | Difference. |
|--|--------------|--------------|-------------|
| 1. Water-tax on dry lands | Rs. 1,12,865 | Rs. 1,06,656 | Rs. 7,209 |
| 2. Do. on wet lands | 10,06,702 | 10,48,022 | + 41,320 |
| 3. Charge for water for 2nd-crop | 817 | 2,541 | + 1,724 |
| 4. Charge for water on zemindari and inam, &c., lands including fasaljasti, &c. .. | 3,22,323 | 3,42,053 | + 19,730 |
| 5. Charge for water on sundry inams | 1,71,443 | 1,79,004 | + 7,561 |
| 6. Penal water-rate on ryotwari lands | 22,375 | 42,947 | + 20,572 |
| Total .. | 16,36,525 | 17,20,223 | + 83,698 |

14. **REMISSIONS.—Occasional Remissions.**—The amount remitted this year under this head was Rs. 35,980, against Rs. 17,367 in the previous year, showing an increase of Rs. 18,613, which was entirely due to the larger area of wet lands in Gudivada taluk that were damaged by the Colair and Budameru floods. Of this amount Rs. 32,742 appertains to shavi or loss of crop, against Rs. 10,432 in the previous year. Teervakammi or difference between dry and wet assessment amounted to Rs. 3,238 against Rs. 6,601 in the previous year.

15. **Fixed remissions.**—Deduction of one-fourth for picottah irrigation from *daruvu* wells on the banks of streams in Palnad and Narasaraopet taluks and in the upland portion of Bezvada taluk, amounted to Rs. 484 against Rs. 1,000 in the previous year, while that for lift from channels in other taluks amounted to Rs. 1,528 against Rs. 5,294. The total amount remitted under "fixed remissions" during the fasli, inclusive of Rs. 424, being cowle remissions, was Rs. 2,436 against Rs. 6,716.

Beriz deductions.—The amount payable on account of religious institutions, inclusive of Rs. 36-2-3 left undisbursed on account of previous years' dues, was Rs. 942-2-4 against Rs. 920-3-11 in the previous year; and the amount disbursed during the year was Rs. 876-1-9 leaving a balance of Rs. 66-0-7 undisbursed at the close of the fasli, the whole of which appertains to Bandar taluk.

The deductions on account of fees and salaries of village servants and village-cess included in land assessment amounted to Rs. 72,451, against Rs. 71,594 in the previous year, showing an increase of Rs. 857. These deductions consist of two items, viz., (1) salaries of village servants contributed to Village Service Fund under Board's Proceedings, dated 14th September 1882, No. 2287, and (2) village-cess included in the land assessment of the four ryotwari taluks of the Masulipatam portion of the district, the amount under the first item being Rs. 37,952, as sanctioned in G.O., No. 666, Revenue, dated 27th June 1892, and that under the second Rs. 34,499.

The deductions on account of land-cess included in land assessment amounted to Rs. 11,050 against Rs. 10,640 in the previous year, showing an increase of Rs. 410.

16. **MISCELLANEOUS.**—The "miscellaneous" revenue, which consists of jodi or quit-rent on minor inams and other sundry items not included in ryotwar, amounted to Rs. 8,12,108 against Rs. 7,91,130 in the previous year, showing an increase of Rs. 20,978, which is chiefly water-rate on inams and zemindari lands, and is due to extension of irrigation under anicut channels without permission, and consequent imposition of penal rates.

The following abstract gives the particulars of the chief items of revenue under miscellaneous. The fluctuations are explained in the remarks column as compared with the amount of the preceding year :—

| Serial number given in statement No. 6. | Particulars of items. | Fasli 1301. | Fasli 1302. | Difference. | Remarks. |
|---|---|-------------|-------------|-------------|---|
| | | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | |
| 1 | Jodi (proper) on sundry inams | 1,28,755 | 1,28,921 | + 166 | The increase is due to increase of wet cultivation in unenfranchised service inams liable to pay dasabhagam cess when cultivated. |
| | Water-tax on sundry inams .. | 1,71,443 | 1,79,004 | + 7,561 | The increase is due to the extension of irrigation and to the charge of penal rates in cases of irrigation without permission. |
| 2 | Assessment on lands cultivated but not included in the jama-bandi. | 2,044 | 795 | - 1,249 | |
| 3 | Lands cultivated without darkhast for which no pattas have been issued. | 1,01,937 | 62,018 | - 39,919 | Chiefly due to most of the cultivation having been added to the holdings. |

| Serial number given in statement No. 6. | Particulars of items. | Fasli 1301. | Fasli 1302. | Difference. | Remarks. |
|---|--|-------------|-------------|-------------|--|
| | | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | |
| 4 | Concealed cultivation .. | 78 | 11 | - 67 | Due to less detection of concealed cultivation. |
| 6 | Cultivation of poramboke lands. | 19,444 | 25,189 | + 5,745 | A large portion of the increase appertains to Bapatla taluk and is due to persistent occupation of porambokes and consequent imposition of prohibitory assessment. |
| 8 | Commission on private estates under Government management. | 7,267 | 8,504 | + 1,237 | Due to increase under receipts of estates. |
| 9 | Charge of water on zemindari and inam lands. | 3,22,323 | 3,42,053 | + 19,730 | Due to extension of irrigation under anicut and charge of penal rates on lands irrigated without permission. |
| 10 | Revenue process service fees . | 5,714 | 6,216 | + 502 | The increase is due to the increase in the number of processes issued by process service establishment. |
| 11 | Double charge for water on lands irrigated without permission. | 22,375 | 42,947 | + 20,572 | The increase is due to the charge of penal rates on ryotwari lands irrigated without application. |
| | <i>Other items.</i> | | | | |
| | Revenue from reverted inams.. | 195 | 73 | - 122 | The decrease is due to the reverted inams having been brought under holdings as directed in Board's Proceedings, No. 379, dated 27th July 1892. |
| | Sale-proceeds of waste lands .. | 2,114 | 2,524 | + 410 | The increase is due to the greater value attached to the land and consequent complicated darkhasts for the same. |
| | Sale of accretions | 25 | 1,917 | + 1,892 | The increase is due to competition for lands sold according to the practice of the district. |

17. **DEMAND, COLLECTION AND BALANCE (CURRENT).**—The total demand of land revenue under all heads amounted to Rs. 52,26,148, against Rs. 51,17,374 of the previous year, showing an increase of Rs. 1,08,774, which is due partly to the taking up of lands on darkhast and partly to the extension of irrigation under canals.

The current demand on account of cesses in the permanently-settled estates, entire inam and ryotwari villages, amounted to Rs. 7,62,230, against Rs. 7,41,957 in the previous year, showing an increase of Rs. 20,273 on the whole. This amount is made up of an increase of Rs. 34,535 in ryotwar and of a decrease of Rs. 14,262 in zemindari and whole inam villages. The increase under the former is due to corresponding increase in ryotwari demand, and the transfer to it of land-cess on minor inams in the zemindari estates from the latter—*vide* Board's Proceedings, No. 7996, dated 5th December 1892. The decrease in zemindari and whole inam villages is the net result of increase of Rs. 12,173 and the transfer of Rs. 26,435 to ryotwari as above.

The following statement compares the particulars of the total current demand under land revenue and cesses with those of last year :—

| Items. | Fasli 1301. | Fasli 1302. | Increase or Decrease. |
|--|-------------|-------------|-----------------------|
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| 1. Land revenue from permanently-settled estates | 2,91,955 | 2,91,961 | + 6 |
| 2. Quit-rent from whole inam villages | 32,501 | 32,504 | + 3 |
| 3. Ryotwar and miscellaneous | 47,92,918 | 49,01,683 | + 1,08,765 |
| 4. Local and village cesses in ryotwari villages | 6,43,916 | 6,78,451 | + 34,535 |
| 5. Land-cess in permanently-settled estates | 86,784 | 72,810 | - 13,974 |
| 6. Land-cess in whole inam villages | 11,257 | 10,969 | - 288 |
| Total .. | 58,59,331 | 59,88,378 | + 1,29,047 |

The total current demand amounted to Rs. 59,88,378 against Rs. 58,59,331 or an increase of Rs. 1,29,047. Of the current demand 99.82 per cent. or Rs. 59,77,795 against 99.27 per cent. or Rs. 58,16,612 was collected, leaving Rs. 10,583 at the end of the fasli. Of this balance, an amount of Rs. 7,978 has been subsequently collected up to the end of September and steps are being taken for the collection of the remaining amount.

18. DEMAND, COLLECTION AND BALANCE (ARREARS).—The arrear demand at the beginning of the fasli was Rs. 64,276 against Rs. 87,877 in the previous fasli. Of this Rs. 39,812 were collected and Rs. 24,366 written off the accounts during the fasli under report. The balance left uncollected at the close of the fasli, was Rs. 98 of which Re. 1 has been subsequently collected, and the rest has been included in the irrecoverable statement submitted to the Board.

19. COERCIVE PROCESSES AND SALES FOR ARREARS OF REVENUE.—Particulars regarding the number of the several kinds of processes employed for the realization of the arrears of revenue are furnished in enclosure A to statement No. 8. The number of demand notices issued during the year was 238,400 against 281,670 in the previous year or a decrease of 43,270. The total number of processes amounted to 258,160 against 314,453 in the previous year, showing a decrease of 56,293, due to greater vigilance on the part of village officers, and to the favorable character of the season. These figures were not prepared in accordance with Board's Proceedings, dated 13th September 1893, No. 532. Orders have been issued to Tahsildars for submission of revised figures as per instructions therein contained and their reports are awaited.

20. RECEIPTS FROM PROCESS FEES AND CHARGES AND THE EXTENT TO WHICH SPECIAL AGENCY WAS EMPLOYED FOR SERVING PROCESSES.—Enclosure B to No. 8 gives the particulars of the number of coercive processes served by the ordinary village establishment, and that served by the special agency. More than 75 per cent. of the processes were served by the village agency. Receipts on account of process service fees amounted to Rs. 6,253-4-7 and the charges incurred on account of the establishment were Rs. 2,881-7-6 against Rs. 2,819-10-4 in the previous year. The rates of fees charged varied as in the preceding year from 2 to 8 annas.

21. SALE OF LANDS UNDER BOARD'S STANDING ORDERS NOS. 30, 34 AND 110. The extent of lands sold under Board's Standing Order No. 32 in Répalle, Bapatla, Narasaraopet, Nandigama and Vinukonda taluks was 43.14 acres (dry) with an assessment of Rs. 79-10-0 and the amount obtained was Rs. 828-8-0.

The extent sold under Board's Standing Order No. 110 in Bapatla, Guntur, Palnad, Narasaraopet, Gudivada, Sattenapalle and Vinukonda was acres 342.73 with an assessment of Rs. 503-13-11, acres 336.52, assessed at Rs. 469-9-11 being dry and acres 6.21, assessed at Rs. 34-4-0 wet. The amount realized by sale of these lands was Rs. 1,799-7-0.

The subjoined statement compares the transactions under the three Standing Orders with those of fasli 1301:—

| Board's Standing Order. | | | | | Fasli 1301.
Extent. | Fasli 1301.
Amount
realized. | Fasli 1302.
Extent. | Fasli 1302.
Amount
realized. |
|---------------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|---------|------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Board's Standing Order No. 30 | | | | | ACS. | RS. A. P. | ACS. | RS. A. P. |
| Do. | do. | do. | 32 | .. .. . | 58.28 | 357 9 0 | .. | .. |
| Do. | do. | do. | 110 | .. .. . | 378.43 | 574 2 2 | 43.14 | 828 8 0 |
| Total .. | | | | | 436.71 | 931 11 2 | 385.87 | 2,627 15 0 |

22. ADVANCES.—A sum of Rs. 10,052-8-0 was advanced during the year under the Land Improvement and Agriculturists Loans Act (Rs. 8,582-8-0 under the former Act and Rs. 1,470 under the latter), against Rs. 4,170 in the previous year. Including the balance outstanding at the beginning of the year the total advanced amounts to Rs. 20,345. The repayments amounted to Rs. 4,382-8-0 on account of principal and Rs. 460-13-0 on account of interest against Rs. 760 (principal) and Rs. 124-3-7 (interest), respectively, in the previous year. The increased transactions are due to the introduction of the Special Well Rules.

23. COSTS IN CIVIL SUITS.—The amount of costs awarded to Government in civil suits during the fasli under review was Rs. 603-15-4, which together with the balance of Rs. 36-7-0 outstanding at the beginning of the fasli amounted to

Rs. 640-6-4, of which Rs. 169-7-4, reported to have been collected, mainly appertains to the current year's costs, leaving a balance of Rs. 470-15-0, out of which Rs. 116 have since been collected. As regards the arrear balance Tahsildars have not furnished information and have been called upon to submit the same at an early date.

24. LANDS ACQUIRED BY PUBLIC SERVANTS.—Ryotwari lands to the extent of acres 77.60 assessed at Rs. 213-15-3, and inam lands measuring acres 108.96 bearing quit-rent of Rs. 78-2-8, were acquired by public servants during the fasli, against acres 67.68 ryotwar and 9.65 inam in the previous year. An extent of acres 10 of zemindari land assessed at Rs. 5 was also acquired during the fasli.

25. RUINED TANKS.—A ruined tank with an ayacut of acres 38.13 in the village of Yallamrazupalem in the Sattenapalle taluk is reported to have been made over to a private individual on condition of paying a special rate of Rs. 2-8-0 per acre.

26. INTEREST.—The total demand on account of interest on arrears of land revenue amounted to Rs. 688 against Rs. 605 in the previous year. Rs. 431 were collected and Rs. 149 remitted under Board's Proceedings, No. 173, dated 20th January 1882, leaving a balance of Rs. 108. Steps will be taken to have this item cleared at an early date.

27. 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 fasli.

28. INSPECTION OF BOUNDARY AND FIELD MARKS.—In delta taluks the work of resurvey is in progress and until it is completed the information is not procurable. As regards upland taluks a statement showing the condition of demarcation stones is enclosed.

29. EXAMINATION OF VILLAGE AND TALUK ACCOUNTS AND STATISTICAL REGISTERS AND FIRKA BOOKS.—The village and taluk accounts have been scrutinized by the Huzur establishment and Divisional-officers. Copies of reports from the Sub and Head Assistant Collectors on the inspection of these accounts and my reviews thereon are herewith forwarded (will follow shortly). The reports from the two Deputy Collectors have not been received for which reminders have been sent. They will be submitted when received.

30. APPLICATION FOR TRANSFER OF PATTAS MADE TO REGISTRATION AND REVENUE OFFICERS.—Information has not yet been received from certain taluks for which reminders have been sent. On receipt of information a separate report will be submitted on this point.

31. ACCOUNT OF INSPECTION OF AGRICULTURAL STOCK.—Enclosure No. XV. gives particulars of villages in which the agricultural stock was inspected by Revenue officers. The General Deputy Collector has verified the cattle census accounts of four villages in the three taluks. The Sub-Collector has verified a few cases in two villages of Nandigama taluk. 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, Palnad, Répalle, Bapatla, Guntur, Sattenapalle, Bezwada and Nandigama. The Tahsildars of the ryotwari taluks except those of Sattenapalle, Bandar, Bezwada and Nandigama have also inspected the agricultural stock in some villages. As the Divisional-officers have not submitted their reports on this and on the wages of agricultural labourers a separate report will be submitted on receipt of information from them.

32. VERNACULAR CORRESPONDENCE IN THE ASSISTANT AND HEAD ASSISTANT COLLECTORS' OFFICES.—The mode in which vernacular correspondence is being transacted has been described in paragraph 40 of the jamabandy report for fasli 1300 and requires no further mention the same officer continuing in office. Mr. Hughes was appointed Assistant Collector of this district and joined in February last. Since then he has been studying the vernacular language of this district, but has not passed in it.

SETTLEMENT REPORT OF KISTNA.

33. CONDUCT OF PUBLIC SERVANTS.—There have been no special circumstances during the year to test the capabilities of the district staff of officials. I have been quite satisfied with the easy working of the machine of administration.

MASULIPATAM,
24th October 1893.

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

SETTLEMENT REPORT

OF

NELLORE.

I HAVE the honour to submit the jamabandi report of this district for fasli 1302 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 the late receipt of information in regard to the additional points noticed in Board's Proceedings, No. 783, dated 12th December 1892.

2. SEASON AND RAINFALL.—The season in the year under report was decidedly

| Months. | | | | | 1892-93.
INS. |
|---------|-----------|-----|-----|-----|------------------|
| 1892 | April | ... | ... | ... | 0.02 |
| " | May | ... | ... | ... | 0.45 |
| " | June | ... | ... | ... | 1.84 |
| " | July | ... | ... | ... | 3.74 |
| " | August | ... | ... | ... | 7.60 |
| " | September | ... | ... | ... | 6.53 |
| " | October | ... | ... | ... | 11.74 |
| " | November | ... | ... | ... | 0.23 |
| " | December | ... | ... | ... | 2.40 |
| 1893 | January | ... | ... | ... | 0.27 |
| " | February | ... | ... | ... | 0.36 |
| " | March | ... | ... | ... | 1.30 |
| Total | | | | | 36.18 |

favorable when compared with the previous year. The marginally-noted figures give the monthly rainfall. The total rainfall during the year was 36.18 inches against 18.36 in the previous year and 25.82 in the year before. As already reported in this office letter No. 2061-Ver., dated 15th July 1893, the south-west monsoon set in rather early and gave a copious rainfall. Compared with the figures of the last ten years, the south-west monsoon of the year under report was the most favorable of its kind. This enabled the ryots to carry on extensive cultivation of the early crops which fared very well until after the end of October. The results of the north-

east monsoon were not, however, equally favorable though the monsoon opened promisingly in the month of October, the rainfall in the month having been gauged at 11.74 inches. There was almost an entire failure in November. In December again there was nearly the average fall, but the two subsequent months of January and February were extremely disappointing. These circumstances operated towards the cessation of additional cultivation which would otherwise have been carried on later in the season. The late crops which had already been put on the ground also suffered to some extent and the results would have been worse but for the somewhat propitious rainfall of March which was just in time to save a portion of the wet crops from perishing. The dry crops, however, such as pulses, &c., could not be saved. Remissions on account of late wet crops which had not been benefited by the March rains had to be granted in some taluks. The freshes in the Pennéru were good and the crops under the two deltas fared very well.

3. CONDITION AND OUTTURN OF CROPS.—The condition of both the dry and wet crops was good. The outturn of crops harvested within the 31st March 1893 was, as per the following table, the average being a little more than 10 annas for dry and 11 annas for wet crops :—

| Crops. | Extent over which the actual outturn amounted to | | | | | | Total. |
|------------------------------|--|-----------|-----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| | 20 annas. | 16 annas. | 12 annas. | 8 annas. | 4 annas. | 0 annas. | |
| <i>Principal dry grains.</i> | | | | | | | |
| Cholum | 10,962 | 1,13,565 | 74,333 | 1,15,198 | 54,285 | 7,200 | 3,75,543 |
| Cumbu | 450 | 8,883 | 33,314 | 30,252 | 12,982 | 607 | 86,438 |
| Ragi | .. | 5,080 | 17,893 | 15,117 | 4,225 | 40 | 42,355 |
| Cotton | .. | 869 | 1,038 | 7,714 | 3,011 | 22 | 12,654 |
| Indigo | 198 | 2,985 | 20,149 | 11,973 | 3,282 | 37 | 38,624 |
| Sugarcane | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4 | 4 |
| Lamp-oil seeds | 36 | 3,054 | 9,890 | 20,433 | 15,758 | 5,520 | 54,691 |
| Gingelly-oil seeds | .. | .. | 293 | 1,940 | 481 | 8 | 2,722 |
| Tobacco | 75 | 272 | 755 | 1,281 | 545 | .. | 2,928 |
| Total .. | 11,721 | 1,34,708 | 1,57,665 | 2,03,908 | 94,519 | 13,438 | 6,15,959 |
| <i>Wet crops.</i> | | | | | | | |
| Paddy | 1,875 | 69,778 | 54,877 | 65,228 | 26,473 | 1,469 | 2,19,700 |
| Total .. | 13,596 | 2,04,486 | 2,12,542 | 2,69,136 | 1,20,992 | 14,907 | 8,35,659 |

4. PRICES.—Statement No. 2 shows the average prices of grain per garce in the district during the year under report.

The annexed statement compares the prices with those of the previous fasli :—

| Description of grains. | Average price per garce. | | Increase. | Decrease. |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|-------------|-----------|-----------|
| | Fasli 1301. | Fasli 1302. | | |
| Paddy, 1st sort | 229 | 218 | .. | 11 |
| .. 2nd sort | 214 | 198 | .. | 18 |
| Cholum | 288 | 256 | .. | 32 |
| Cumboo | 287 | 240 | .. | 47 |
| Ragi | 255 | 224 | .. | 31 |
| Horsegram | 281 | 304 | 23 | .. |
| Varagu | 177 | 185 | 8 | .. |

There was thus a general fall in the prices of all food grains except horsegram and varagu during the year due to the favorable character of the season. The rise in the above two cases was due to the short outturn of the same during the fasli under report.

5. PERMANENTLY-SETTLED ESTATES.—There was no change in the number of permanently-settled estates, viz., 4, which was the same as heretofore. The estates were (1) Venkatagiri zemindari, (2) Pamur and Sithampuram taluks of the Kālahasti zemindari, (3) Chundy and (4) Mutyalapad zemindaris. The peishcush payable on the Pamur and Sithampuram 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. 77-15-2 was made from the peishcush payable by the Rajah of Venkatagiri as per orders noted below :—

| | |
|---|-----------|
| Lands taken up permanently for the Darsi-Kocherlakota road as per this office No. 485-Camp, dated 23rd July 1892 | RS. A. P. |
| Lands taken up for Anantavaram village-site as per this office No. 995 (717) Tour (Camp), dated 25th September 1892 | 38 15 3 |
| | 17 10 3 |

| | |
|--|-----------|
| Lands taken up for Cuddapah-Nellore State Railway in Nidigallu and Siddagunta as per this office No. 1888 (767) Tour (Camp), dated 29th September 1892 | RS. A. P. |
| Lands taken up for the Christian burial ground in Mamidipallem village as per this office No. 912-Camp, dated 12th December 1892 | 2 3 0 |
| Lands taken up for Kanupur Tramway as per this office Ref. No. 131 and 1596-Camp, dated 5th December 1892 | 0 3 3 |
| Lands taken up in Siddavaram for Buckingham Canal as per this office No. 187-Camp, dated 28th February 1893 | 6 7 0 |
| | 13 8 6 |
| Total | 78 15 3 |

| | |
|---|---------|
| Deduct amount to be added on to the zemindari peishcush on account of lands temporarily taken up but restored to the Zemindar | 1 0 1 |
| Net | 77 15 2 |

The net demand was as follows :—

| Name of the estate. | Fasli 1301.
RS. | Fasli 1302.
RS. |
|------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| 1. Venkatagiri | 3,73,251 | 3,73,173 |
| 2. Chundy | 20,823 | 20,823 |
| 3. Mutyalapad | 2,000 | 2,000 |
| Total | 3,96,074 | 3,95,996 |

The amount shown in the above table is Rs. 11 short of the amount shown in the demand, collection and balance statement for June 1893, due to the addition of the assessment for faslis 1300 and 1301 appertaining to lands restored to the Zemindar in fasli 1300 and collected in the fasli under report.

6. WHOLE INAM VILLAGES.—There was no change in the number of the whole inam villages being 335 as in the previous year, but there has been a decrease of Rs. 22 in the jodi which is accounted for below :—

| | |
|---|-----------|
| Deduction on account of lands taken up permanently in Chittidu, a shrotriem in Gudur taluk, for Dugarazpatnam road as per this office Order No. 357-Camp, dated 26th April 1893 | RS. A. P. |
| Amount erroneously included in shrotriem jodi in the previous year's accounts by the Kanigiri Tahsildar | 6 9 4 |
| | 15 6 8 |
| Total | 22 0 0 |

The second item above appertains to quit-rent on minor inams in shrotriem villages. This mistake has been found out when comparing the taluk inam B register during the current year.

7. RYOTWARI SETTLEMENT.—Statement No. 1 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. There was no change in the number of ryotwari villages during the fasli. The total number of pattas distributed during the year was as given below :—

| Fasli. | Number of pattas. | Old pattas modified. | Old pattas unmodified. | Total. |
|--------------------|-------------------|----------------------|------------------------|----------|
| 1301 | 5,317 | 5,737 | 93,261 | 1,04,315 |
| 1302 | 5,210 | 3,464 | 96,011 | 1,05,685 |
| Difference | + 893 | - 2,273 | + 2,750 | + 1,370 |

SETTLEMENT REPORT OF NELLORE.

There is a net increase of 1,370 pattas due to the taking up of additional land on darkhast and the splitting up of joint pattas. The number of miscellaneous pattas issued is also given at foot of statement No. 1 talukwar.

8. OCCUPATION AND CHANGES THEREIN.—The following abstract gives the extent and assessment of ryots' holdings in the year under report as compared with its predecessor :—

| Item. | Dry. | | Wet. | | Total. | |
|--|--------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|
| | Extent. | Assessment. | Extent. | Assessment. | Extent. | Assessment. |
| Holding of fasli 1301 .. | ACS. 812,295 | RS. 9,24,920 | ACS. 200,689 | RS. 10,92,770 | ACS. 1,012,984 | RS. 20,17,690 |
| Holdings at the beginning of the fasli 1302 .. | 812,295 | 9,24,920 | 200,689 | 10,92,770 | 1,012,984 | 20,17,690 |
| Deduct lands given up or transferred .. | 19,662 | 18,702 | 3,147 | 16,714 | 22,809 | 35,416 |
| Remainder .. | 792,633 | 9,06,218 | 197,542 | 10,76,056 | 990,175 | 19,82,274 |
| Add lands taken up or transferred .. | 29,032 | 28,054 | 6,791 | 28,989 | 34,823 | 57,043 |
| Total .. | 821,665 | 9,34,272 | 203,833 | 11,05,045 | 1,024,998 | 20,39,317 |
| Difference .. | + 9,370 | + 9,352 | + 2,644 | + 12,275 | + 12,014 | + 21,627 |

Thus the net extent of the ryots' holdings during the year under report was 1,024,998 acres, assessed at Rs. 20,39,317, against 1,012,984 acres, assessed at Rupees 20,17,690 in the preceding year, showing an increase of 12,014 acres in extent and of Rs. 21,627 in assessment. The increase is partly due to the prompter disposal of darkhasts and partly to the tank-bed lands abandoned under the Sangam project having been newly brought under occupation. The increase exists in all the nine taluks except Kanigiri where a slight decrease appears under this head.

9. ACTUAL CULTIVATION.—The annexed is a comparative abstract showing the extents cultivated in each of the two faslis of 1301 and 1302 :—

| Items. | Fasli 1301. | Fasli 1302. | Increase. | Decrease. |
|----------|-------------|-------------|-----------|-----------|
| Dry .. | 575,634 | 608,238 | 32,604 | .. |
| Wet .. | 156,229 | 189,734 | 33,505 | .. |
| Total .. | 731,863 | 797,972 | 66,109 | .. |

The increased cultivation is due to the favorable character of the season.

10. WASTE CHARGED AND REMITTED.—The total extent left waste in the fasli was 227,026 acres, which is a little more than 22 per cent. of the occupied area. Out of this, 220,248 acres or a little more than 97 per cent. of the entire waste was charged and Rs. 31,135 remitted on the remaining 6,778 acres. The subjoined statement compares the talukwar particulars of waste remissions for faslis 1301 and 1302 :—

| Taluku. | Fasli 1301. | Fasli 1302. | Increase. | Decrease. |
|--------------|-------------|-------------|-----------|-------------|
| Gudur .. | ACS. 40,998 | ACS. 19,147 | .. | ACS. 21,851 |
| Rapur .. | 10,094 | 4,417 | .. | 6,677 |
| Nellore .. | 86,511 | 6,305 | .. | 80,206 |
| Atmakuru .. | 12,729 | 883 | .. | 11,846 |
| Kavali .. | 17,830 | 62 | .. | 17,768 |
| Udayagiri .. | 2,193 | 57 | .. | 2,136 |
| Kandukur .. | 31,018 | 55 | .. | 30,963 |
| Kanigiri .. | 3,583 | 118 | .. | 3,465 |
| Ongole .. | 29,056 | 91 | .. | 28,965 |
| Total .. | 2,34,012 | 31,135 | .. | 2,02,877 |

The largest remissions granted were in Gudur, where the crops failed owing to the indifferent north-east monsoon. The decrease generally in the extent of remissions granted is due to the favorable character of the season as compared with the previous year.

SETTLEMENT REPORT OF NELLORE.

11. The following table gives the talukwar figures of dry occupied areas left waste without cultivation :—

| Taluku. | Dry occupied area. | Cultivated area. | Area left waste. | Percentage of column 4 to column 2. | Ditto on 5 years average. |
|--------------|--------------------|------------------|------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| Gudur .. | 67,960 | 26,505 | 41,455 | 60.99 | 63.59 |
| Rapur .. | 66,164 | 54,401 | 11,763 | 17.77 | 21.04 |
| Nellore .. | 61,093 | 19,498 | 41,595 | 68.09 | 71.00 |
| Atmakuru .. | 106,408 | 87,426 | 18,982 | 17.83 | 18.83 |
| Kavali .. | 61,219 | 41,312 | 19,907 | 32.81 | 22.96 |
| Udayagiri .. | 54,104 | 47,121 | 6,983 | 12.90 | 12.61 |
| Kandukur .. | 162,681 | 124,966 | 37,715 | 23.20 | 20.42 |
| Kanigiri .. | 56,448 | 46,863 | 9,585 | 16.99 | 22.07 |
| Ongole .. | 195,588 | 160,161 | 35,427 | 18.11 | 18.78 |

Generally a large extent is purposely left uncultivated throughout the district to afford pasture for cattle, the village shekhada or free grazing area, even where existing, being inadequate for the purpose in view of the extensive cattle-breeding which is carried on here. It will be seen from the above table that the highest percentage of fallows obtains in the two almost entirely wet taluks of Nellore and Gudur; the former is commanded by the two deltas, viz., Sangam and the Survapalli projects, and is besides interspersed by tanks capable of irrigating large wet areas. The ordinary village free-pasture grounds in this taluk are very sparse, the whole available area having been taken up for wet cultivation. What little remained unirrigable has already been obtained by ryots on patta, who carefully reserve them without cultivation for the use of their ploughing cattle, more especially during the cultivation season. The ryots here also form the principal cattle-breeders and generally send their cattle to the Veligondahs and other rented kanoha tracts of the district and elsewhere from November to March. There is further no inducement or facility for the ryots for cultivating their dry lands in preference to reserving them for pasture. The extensive wet cultivation employs fully the whole labour throughout the year, the hot months being utilized for manuring the fields. The above circumstances apply almost in their entirety to the Gudur taluk, in addition to the facts that the portions adjoining the backwaters abound in swamps, while those adjoining the sea are covered by sand heaps. It is noticeable that the almost dry taluks of Udayagiri, Kanigiri and Ongole show the smallest percentages, so also Kandukur (for fasli 1302), which shows that the ryots here are cultivating the maximum areas. The little that is left fallow in these taluks is due more to the deterioration of the soil and the consequent system of rotation which is resorted to, than to the reservation of any area for pasturage, for in these taluks the village free pastures are more or less up to the mark. This rotation occurs mostly in Kanigiri. Kavali, Rapur and Atmakuru also command some wet cultivation, which accounts for the somewhat high percentage in those taluks.

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

| Taluku. | Water-rate. | | Tirvajasti. | | Faslijasti. | | Total. | |
|--------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| | Fasli 1301. | Fasli 1302. | Fasli 1301. | Fasli 1302. | Fasli 1301. | Fasli 1302. | Fasli 1301. | Fasli 1302. |
| Gudur .. | 1,618 | 2,195 | 1,103 | 3,066 | 2,942 | 9,150 | 5,663 | 14,411 |
| Rapur .. | 384 | 688 | 967 | 1,729 | 43 | 2,318 | 1,394 | 4,785 |
| Nellore .. | 1,030 | 3,377 | 5,271 | 16,894 | 1,204 | 23,689 | 7,505 | 43,960 |
| Atmakuru .. | 4,702 | 8,276 | 3,678 | 3,051 | 2,489 | 7,889 | 10,889 | 19,316 |
| Kavali .. | 81 | 759 | 753 | 4,119 | 13 | 7,549 | 847 | 12,497 |
| Udayagiri .. | 1,374 | 1,725 | 145 | 1,044 | 222 | 1,861 | 1,741 | 4,630 |
| Kandukur .. | 276 | 678 | 2 | 1,200 | 9 | 9,162 | 287 | 10,940 |
| Kanigiri .. | 16 | 322 | .. | .. | 115 | 616 | 131 | 938 |
| Ongole .. | 189 | 47 | 657 | 1,409 | 139 | 2,519 | 989 | 3,975 |
| Total .. | 9,670 | 17,967 | 12,576 | 32,612 | 7,176 | 64,753 | 29,422 | 1,15,233 |

The large increase in all the taluks is due to the favorable character of the season.

SETTLEMENT REPORT OF NELLORE.

13. REMISSIONS.—Statement No. 4 contains particulars of remissions and deductions other than those granted for waste referred to in paragraph 10 *supra*. The following is a comparative statement showing the occasional and fixed remissions granted in this and the last fasli :—

| | Fasli 1301.
RS. | Fasli 1302.
RS. |
|---|--------------------|--------------------|
| 1. Shavi or loss of produce | 4,86,317 | 14,839 |
| 2. Flood remissions | 674 | 790 |
| 3. Tirvacummi | 98,834 | 21,568 |
| 4. (a) Assessment on lands taken up under tope rules .. | 422 | 302 |
| (b) Progressive cowles | 122 | 105 |
| 5. Lift remissions | 8,543 | 6,439 |
| 6. Gradual increments | 150 | 148 |
| 7. Beriz deductions | 6,358 | 6,394 |
| 8. Taram assessment on relinquished service inams taken up | 1,017 | 2,183 |
| 9. Faslicummi | 813 | 245 |
| 10. Lands taken up for public purposes | ... | 43 |
| 11. Government contribution to Village Service fund ... | ... | 36,812 |
| Total ... | 6,03,250 | 9,818 |

Item No. 1, shavi or loss of crop.—This was granted in six out of the nine taluks in the district on account of the failure of the north-east monsoon.

Gudur.
Nellore.
Atmakuru.

Udayagiri.
Kandukur.

| Taluks. | Fasli 1301.
RS. | Fasli 1302.
RS. |
|------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| Gudur | 21,387 | 10,550 |
| Nellore | 28,372 | 6,484 |
| Rapur | 5,863 | 1,699 |
| Atmakuru | 20,927 | 986 |
| Kávali | 9,150 | 157 |
| Udayagiri | 3,165 | 473 |
| Kandukur | 7,660 | 1,025 |
| Kanigiri | 830 | 140 |
| Ongole | 1,480 | 54 |
| Total ... | 98,834 | 21,568 |

Item No. 4 (a), Assessment of lands taken up under the tope rules.—This occurs in the four taluks noted in the margin.

| | RS. |
|-----------------|-----|
| Gudur | 161 |
| Rapur | 23 |
| Atmakuru | 54 |
| Ongole | 64 |
| Total ... | 302 |

Item No. 4 (b), Progressive cowles.—This item occurs only in Nellore taluk.

Item No. 5, Lift remission and No. 6, Gradual remissions.—These items call for no special remarks.

Item No. 7, Beriz deductions.—The increase of Rs. 36 is fully explained in enclosure A to statement No. 4.

Item No. 8.—The increase of over Rs. 1,000 is chiefly due in Atmakuru taluk, where this item was erroneously not shown under this head in the previous year's accounts.

Item No. 9, Faslicummi.—This item occurs only in Atmakuru taluk, where remission was granted on certain double-crop lands under the Anantasagaram tank owing to insufficient water.

Item No. 2, Flood remissions.—This was granted in the five taluks noted in the margin due to failure of crops owing to unseasonable rains.

Item No. 3, Tirvacummi or remission of the difference between the dry and wet rates of assessment.—This occurs in all the taluks as noted in the margin. This remission was granted in the case of wet lands cultivated with dry crops without the aid of Government water brought about by the insufficient rains of the north-east monsoon. As compared with the previous fasli, the remissions under this head show a large decrease due to the generally improved state of the season.

The decrease of Rs. 128 under this head from the last year's figure is due to the expiration of the 20 years' period in respect of some of the topes in the Nellore, Rapur and Ongole taluks, while the increase of Rs. 8 in the Atmakuru taluk is due to the taking up of additional lands under the tope rules in that taluk.

SETTLEMENT REPORT OF NELLORE.

Item No. 10.—This was granted in the Nellore taluk on dry lands taken up for public purposes.

Item No. 11.—This has been recently ordered by Government in its Order, No. 288, dated 7th April 1893, being the contribution payable by Government towards the Village Service fund.

14. MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE.—Compared with the previous year's figures there is a net increase of Rs. 77,518 as per statement No. 5. The chief items are given in the subjoined abstract and the variations explained hereunder :—

| Items. | Fasli 1301. | Fasli 1302. | Increase. | Decrease. |
|--|-------------|-------------|-----------|-----------|
| 1. Quit-rent on sundry inams | 74,415 | 74,377 | ... | 38 |
| 2. Survey excess | 21,869 | 21,867 | ... | 2 |
| 3. Dowle isafa | 8,805 | 29,282 | 20,477 | ... |
| 4. Cowle pattas | 4,160 | 4,388 | 178 | ... |
| 5. Unauthorized cultivation | 85,453 | 65,417 | 29,964 | ... |
| 6. Water-rate on minor inams and inam and semindari villages | 10,338 | 37,819 | 27,486 | ... |
| 7. Sale-proceeds of lands bought in by Government and resold. | 3,212 | 1,545 | ... | 1,667 |
| 8. Shell-pit rents | 7,784 | 3,074 | ... | 4,660 |
| 9. Assessment on salt-pans and rent on minaha lands | 638 | 1,168 | 530 | ... |
| 10. Sale-proceeds of tank-bed lands | 1,810 | 2,138 | 323 | ... |
| 11. Revenue process service fees | 1,997 | 2,514 | 517 | ... |
| 12. Tree-tax | 1,155 | 1,152 | ... | 3 |
| 13. Other items (miscellaneous revenue) | 11,599 | 16,017 | 4,418 | ... |
| Total ... | 1,88,180 | 2,60,698 | 88,888 | 6,870 |

(1) Quit-rent on survey inams.—The net decrease of Rs. 38 under this head is made up of—

| | RS. |
|---|-----|
| (1) Jodi on inam lands taken up for public purposes | 20 |
| (2) Do. on do. relinquished | 33 |
| Total ... | 53 |
| (3) Deduct amount added to the jodi on minor inams as reported in paragraph 6 <i>supra</i> | 15 |
| Net ... | 38 |

(2) Survey excess.—The decrease of Rs. 2 under this head is due to the deduction of the assessment on excess areas relinquished.

(3) Dowle Isafa or revenue subsequent to jamabandi.—The large increase under this head is due to the inclusion of Rs. 28,245 as noted in the margin, being the assessment on dry lands for fasli 1301, the collection of which was held over as per Board's Proceedings, No. 278, dated 7th April 1892.

(4) Cowle pattas.—The increase is due to the taking up of lands on new cowles.

(5) Unauthorized cultivation.—The large increase is due to more extensive cultivation due to timely rainfall in the beginning. Steps are being taken to reduce this description of cultivation by granting pattas, &c., where practicable, but the ryots in some taluks, such as Kanigiri, &c., prefer to cultivate the lands on the above tenure, as, owing to the generally impoverished nature of the soil, the lands will not be fit for cultivation every successive year. At present they cultivate every year under sivoy-jamma such of the unoccupied lands as have lain waste during the previous year or two.

(6) Water-rate on minor inams and inam and semindari villages.—The increase under this head is due to favorable season.

(7) *Sale-proceeds of lands bought in by Government and resold.*—The decrease is due to want of competition.

(8) *Shell-pit rents.*—The amount shown under this head represents the figures advised by the Salt department.

(9) *Assessment on salt-pans and rent on minaha lands.*—The increase is due to the taking up of minaha lands.

(10) *Sale-proceeds of tank-bed lands.*—The increase is small and calls for no remarks.

(11) *Process-service fees.*—The increase under this head is due to the adoption of the revised scale of process fees throughout the district against a partial introduction of the same in the previous year.

(12) *Tree-tax.*—The decrease is small and needs no explanation.

15. DEMAND, COLLECTION AND BALANCE (CURRENT REVENUE).—The annexed table gives the particulars of the current demand, collection and balance :—

| Items. | Demand for fasli 1302. | Collections within the fasli. | Subsequent collections up to 30th September 1893. | Total collections. | Balance on 1st October 1893. |
|---|------------------------|-------------------------------|---|--------------------|------------------------------|
| | RS. | RS. | RS. | RS. | RS. |
| 1. Peishcush | 8,96,007 | 3,96,905 | 103 | 3,96,007 | .. |
| 2. Shrotriem jodi | 82,335 | 82,212 | 123 | 82,335 | .. |
| 3. Ryotwar and miscellaneous | 22,94,294 | 22,78,518 | 11,903 | 22,90,421 | 3,873 |
| | 27,72,636 | 27,56,635 | 12,128 | 27,68,763 | 3,873 |
| 4. Cesses in ryotwari villages | 3,82,333 | 3,77,916 | 4,129 | 3,82,045 | 288 |
| 5. Land-cess in permanently-settled estates | 65,242 | 65,241 | 1 | 65,242 | .. |
| 6. Do. in whole inam villages | 12,777 | 12,750 | 27 | 12,777 | .. |
| Total .. | 32,32,988 | 32,12,542 | 16,285 | 32,28,827 | 4,161 |

The total land revenue demand for the fasli under report amounted to Rupees 27,72,636 against Rs. 18,17,461 in the previous fasli, showing an increase of Rupees 9,01,175 or about 48 per cent. The increase was mainly under ryotwar and miscellaneous, due mostly to the improved state of the season and partly to the development of the Sangam project. The current demand under cesses in permanently-settled estates, entire inam and ryotwari villages amounted to Rs. 4,60,352 against Rs. 4,07,118 in the previous fasli, or an increase of Rs. 53,234, which is comprised of Rs. 36,812 under village-cess, being the Government share of the contribution to the Village Service fund, the remainder being made up of increased cesses due to increased holdings under ryotwar and miscellaneous revenue. The total current demand of land revenue and cesses amounted to Rs. 32,32,988 as shown above. The collections amounted to Rs. 32,12,542 or 99.36 per cent. of the demand, leaving a balance of Rs. 20,446 at the close of the fasli. Subsequent collections up to the end of September last amounted to Rs. 16,285, leaving an uncollected balance of Rs. 4,161 under the head of ryotwar, miscellaneous and cesses, for which talukwar particulars are given below :—

| | |
|-------------------|-------|
| | RS. |
| Gudur | 724 |
| Rapur | 102 |
| Nellore | 2,737 |
| Atmakuru | 380 |
| Kavali | 169 |
| Udayagiri | .. |
| Kandukur | 5 |
| Kanigiri | 11 |
| Ongole | 33 |
| Total .. | 4,161 |

This balance has again been reduced by subsequent collections in October and remissions, viz., Rs. 2,894 to Rs. 1,257. Out of this again, Rs. 500 have subsequently been found irrecoverable, and the remaining balance of Rs. 757 is covered by processes.

16. DEMAND, COLLECTION AND BALANCE OF ARREARS.—The arrear demand at the beginning of the fasli was Rs. 28,475, of which Rs. 27,376 were collected and Rs. 1,099 remitted, leaving a *nil* balance at the close of the fasli.

17. COERCIVE PROCESSES AND SALES FOR ARREARS OF REVENUE.—The following table compares the processes, &c., issued in the year under report with those issued in the previous year :—

| Fasli. | Number of defaulters. | Number of processes served by | | Value of property sold. | | |
|--------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|------------|------------|
| | | Village agency. | Special paid agency. | Personal. | Real. | Total. |
| Fasli 1301 | 276,386 | 266,676 | 970 | RS. 9,474 | RS. 51,608 | RS. 61,082 |
| .. 1302 | 240,673 | 231,396 | 978 | 4,715 | 8,156 | 12,871 |

The total number of processes of all kinds amounted to 240,673 against 276,386 in the preceding year, showing a decrease of 35,713 or 12.92 per cent. due to greater readiness on the part of the ryots in paying their dues.

18. RECEIPTS FROM PROCESS FEES AND CHARGES FOR THE SPECIAL PAID AGENCY.—Statement No. 8-B gives particulars under this head. Of the total number of processes, viz., 240,673, 92.45 per cent. or 222,510 were served by the village agency and the rest by the special paid agency. The receipts and charges of process-service fees for faslis 1301 and 1302 are shown below :—

| | | |
|------------------|-------------|-------------|
| | Fasli 1301. | Fasli 1302. |
| | RS. | RS. |
| Receipts | 1,997 | 2,514 |
| Charges | 1,720 | 1,865 |

The increase under receipts is due to the enhanced rate of fees, while that under charges is attributed to arrear payments in some of the taluks.

19. LAND SOLD UNDER THE STANDING ORDERS.—Statement No. 10 gives particulars of lands bought in by Government and subsequently re-sold or otherwise disposed of under the Standing Orders. During the fasli under report, 50,788 acres assessed at Rs. 1,132 were sold under Standing Order, No. 110, for Rs. 3,373-7-0, against 163.12 acres assessed at Rs. 356-4-0 for Rs. 3,348-15-3 in the previous year. Under Standing Order, No. 32, 10 acres were sold in the Ongole taluk for Rs. 70.

20. ADVANCES UNDER THE LAND IMPROVEMENT AND AGRICULTURISTS' LOANS ACTS.—The following abstract statement compares the particulars under this head for faslis 1301 and 1302 :—

| Particulars. | Arrears at the beginning of the fasli. | Advances made during the fasli. | Total. | Collections within the fasli. | Balance. |
|---|--|---------------------------------|----------|-------------------------------|----------|
| | RS. | RS. | RS. | RS. | RS. |
| Land Improvement Loans Act—Ordinary Rules] .. | 32,435 | 20,405 | 52,840 | 2,418 | 50,422 |
| Special Well Rules | 3,736 | 9,580 | 13,316 | 484 | 12,832 |
| Agriculturists' Loans Act | 49,805 | 51,708 | 1,01,513 | 26,559 | 74,954 |
| Total .. | 85,966 | 81,693 | 1,67,659 | 29,461 | 1,38,198 |

The results generally show a decrease as compared with the previous year, due to the unwillingness of the ryots to take loans owing to the favorable character of the season. The matter has been separately reported on in this office letter No. 3492-Ver., dated 28th November 1893.

21. COSTS IN CIVIL SUITS.—There were no collections under this head during the year under report.

22. LANDS ACQUIRED BY PUBLIC SERVANTS.—A clerk in the Kanigiri Tahsildar's office purchased 1.21 acres of land in that taluk for Rs. 160.

23. RECEIVED TANK RULES.—The only case in which final orders were passed within the fasli under the above rules was, that for the received tank in Mustafapuram, a hamlet of Atmakūr. The tank was granted on a special rate of Rs. 2-8-0 per acre on the ayacut.

24. INTEREST.—The opening balance at the beginning of the fasli was Rs. 62 and the amount charged in the fasli was Rs. 281, the total demand being Rs. 343. Out of this, Rs. 334 were collected and Re. 1 remitted, leaving a balance of Rs. 8 at the close of the fasli, which has since been wholly collected.

25. SUB-DIVISION OF QUIT-RENTS.—No applications were received for the Sub-division of quit-rents.

26. INSPECTION OF BOUNDARY MARKS.—The information under this head could not be prepared by Tahsildars in the form given in Board's Proceedings, No. 130, dated 14th March 1893, as the Proceedings were received by Tahsildars too late for the form being adopted. The usual statements have, however, been obtained. Out of a total number of 1,299,796 stones originally planted by the Survey Department, 137,319 are reported to be missing in all the taluks; most of the missing stones were replaced in the taluks of Rapur, Atmakūr and Kāvāli, and steps are being taken to see that the missing stones in the other taluks are also replaced. Strict instructions have been given to Divisional officers and Tahsildars to give their attention to this subject.

27. EXAMINATION OF VILLAGE AND TALUK ACCOUNTS.—The reports received from Divisional officers who conducted the jamabandi will follow with a general district review.

28. APPLICATIONS FOR TRANSFER OF PATIAS IN REGISTRATION OFFICES.—Talukwar details under this head are given in the subjoined abstract:—

| Taluku. | 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. |
| Guddūr | 13 | 167 | 180 | 162 | .. | 18 |
| Rapur | 10 | 28 | 38 | 30 | .. | 8 |
| Nellore | 23 | 219 | 242 | 235 | .. | 7 |
| Atmakūr | 4 | 70 | 74 | 61 | .. | 13 |
| Kāvāli | 13 | 104 | 117 | 109 | .. | 8 |
| Udayagiri | 6 | 38 | 44 | 42 | .. | 2 |
| Kandukur | 21 | 160 | 181 | 171 | .. | 10 |
| Kanigiri | 3 | 86 | 89 | 87 | .. | 2 |
| Ongole | 32 | 255 | 287 | 267 | .. | 20 |
| Total | 125 | 1,077 | 1,202 | 1,114 | .. | 88 |

The balance at the close of the fasli was 88 against 125 of the previous year. The decrease is due to the prompt disposal of these applications during the year under report.

29. CASES DEALT WITH UNDER STANDING ORDER No. 20, PARAGRAPH 6.—There were no cases disposed of under this head during the year under report.

30. STATEMENT OF IRRIGATION WORKS.—The statement No. 13 is under compilation and will be submitted shortly.

31. RENT-ROLL.—Statement No. 16 gives particulars under this head.

32. REPLIES TO POINTS NOTICED IN G.O., No. 1075, REVENUE, DATED 20TH OCTOBER 1892, PARAGRAPH 5—*Wages of agricultural laborers.*—The laborers employed on agriculture are of three sorts: (a) Permanent farm servants employed during the whole year, (b) Farm servants employed temporarily for six months or so, or as long as the cultivation operations are in progress, and (c) laborers employed on special occasion, such as sowing, transplanting, weeding, cutting and thrashing, &c. In all these cases the laborers are generally paid in kind. In the first case the rate per head

varies from 1½ toom or 183.6 lbs. to 2½ toom or 305.10 lbs. per month. These laborers are as an alternative allowed one meal a day, a corresponding diminution being made in the grain allowance. There are also cases in which they are paid partly in kind and partly in cash. In such cases the cash payment ranges from Rs. 6 to Rs. 20, a corresponding deduction being made in the grain allowance. Besides the above, they are allowed other petty perquisites, such as betel-nut and tobacco, daily, occasional presents of cloth or some silver now and then on festivals, and are also allowed at the harvest to scrape the residue of the thrashing floor. The landlord generally leaves fairly sufficient quantity in these floors, in so much so that some servants get as much as one putty (candy) or more by this means. They frequently receive money advances from their masters. Secondly, as regards temporary servant, the conditions are almost the same in respect of the recognised wages. He is not allowed advances or the scrapings and is more independent of the master, though in the less busy months he finds living precarious. The third sort of laborers are merely daily coolies and are not allowed anything beyond the daily wages. Even here the grain wage is the commonest, the money wage being only resorted to in large towns or their vicinity. The ordinary rate for these coolies is 3½ seers or 7.7 lbs. of grain per head per day in the case of an able-bodied male. When cash payments are made they vary from 2 to 4 annas, the maximum being reached in towns and their neighbourhood. A female earns from half to three-fourths of what a man does, and boys are paid at half rates or less according to circumstances. These rates have been stationary for a very long time, and there is no likelihood of cash payments being substituted for grain wages. As regards the effect of high prices over these wages, there is practically no change in any case. The grain wages of permanent servants were originally fixed with reference to the requirements of an ordinary family of the particular class, and the wage will on no account be reduced simply because its money value is enhanced. Thus, as the Government remarked, the laborer in this case is more a gainer than otherwise. As regards the other two description of servants, the substitution of the money to the grain wage depends upon whether the rise in prices is due to local scarcity or other causes. In the latter case, the substitution does not take place, though the case is different in the former. Labor then becomes cheap and the few landholders who have any work for laborers employ them on money wages, more or less normal, more extensively than at ordinary times; for in the first place the landholders themselves cannot command sufficient grain to meet the laborers' wages, and in the second place the landholders would not think of giving the higher grain wage in the absence of any permanent agreement to that effect. It is true that the laborer in this case gets much less than what he would otherwise do, but the only consideration which induces him to take to the work is that he readily finds work at his own village, more or less, enabling him to tide over the distress, which he certainly prefers to any relief work at a distant camp.

33. Paragraph 8 of the G.O.—*follows.*—This matter is dealt with in paragraph 11 *supra*.

34. Paragraph 21 of G.O.—*Economic condition.*—Separate statements in the form prescribed in Board's Proceedings, No. 574, dated 12th August 1892, for each firkā of each taluk, are submitted (will follow). The following is however an abstract of the salient features.

35. *Source of irrigation.*—The sources of irrigation are rivers, river-channels, tanks and wells; these are mostly in good condition. Loans are being taken by ryots for construction of wells. In the sea-coast taluks of Kandukur, Kāvāli and Gudur, the ryot is not disposed to dig wells on account of the brackish water that would be produced. In Kanigiri the barrenness and the hardness of the soil prevent the ryot from taking advantage of the loans. In Atmakur the existing wells being sufficient the applications for loans are very few.

36. *Unoccupied land.*—Nearly $\frac{1}{15}$ or 30 per cent. of the cultivable land is left uncultivated. Of this extent, a small portion is under the occupation of ryots but is not cultivated, having been reserved for grazing cattle. Throughout the district a very large extent is purposely left uncultivated in order to afford pasture for cattle. In the

northern taluks the system of allowing fields to lie fallow is generally falling into disuse. Stony and rocky soil is met with in almost all the taluks. In Ongole and Kandukur the saline nature of soil prevents cultivation. In Gudur portions are covered by sand heaps, while other portions adjoining back-waters abound in swamps.

37. *Extent of coercion resorted to in collecting assessments.*—Generally the assessments are easily paid, coercion being seldom resorted to, and where used covers only 1 per cent. of the total demand. In some localities where the pattadar in many cases is different from the person actually in enjoyment, coercion is found necessary. The sales of moveable and immoveable property under Act II of 1864 are not frequent.

38. *Relinquishments and extension of cultivation.*—Lands are relinquished on account of bad season or of the poor nature of the soil. In the former case the relinquished lands are taken up with the advent of good season; and in the latter after a lapse of a few years when the land gets improved. In the northern taluks lands are relinquished after two or three years' cultivation, so that they may be waste for a time. This practice is believed to improve the nature of the soil, but is fast dying out for want of suitable land to be taken up. As lands deteriorate by cultivation, the outturn diminishes and consequently the extent cultivated must increase. This is especially the case in Kanigiri and other places, where the population has to depend upon the crops raised by their own exertions. In Kávali taluk, except in the southern portion, there is no inducement for extending cultivation. Nevertheless the extent of cultivation is on the increase. Relinquishments are seldom made in the deltaic tracts of Nellore and Gúdur.

39. *Agricultural stock.*—The average head of cattle per each pattadar is 9, and the average extent ploughed by a pair of working cattle is 14 acres. There is no perceptible increase in the stock.

40. *Outturn of crops.*—In deltaic tracts of Nellore and Gudur, where the crops depend upon river-supply, the outturn is generally safe; but where the crops depend upon rain, the wet especially is very precarious. When the season appears not favorable, the wet lands are sown with dry crops. The ryots, besides deriving a crop, save the difference between the wet and dry assessment. Dry crops are throughout safe, the average outturn being 12 annas. Crops depending on wells are also mostly safe.

41. *Public health, &c.*—Public health generally is good. The chief cause of mortality is fever. Cholera appeared here and there, but there was no general outbreak. Cattle generally were in good condition. Fodder and pasture sufficient, except in Nellore and Ongole. Cattle from Nellore are taken to the western taluks, while those from Ongole are sent to Nallamalas. The chief cattle diseases prevalent were rinderpest, dysentery, anthrax, variola and epizootic aphtha.

42. *Distribution of cesses.*—The report called for on this subject in Board's Proceedings, No. 619, dated 26th October 1893, will be dealt with in a separate report.

NELLORE,
2nd December 1893.

(Signed) C. D. MACLEANE,
Collector.

End. J. Oliver

SETTLEMENT REPORT

OF

CUDDAPAH.

I HAVE the honour to submit my report on the settlement and collection of land revenue for fasli 1302, with the prescribed statements as per list accompanying. I regret that it is overdue by about a fortnight, but the delay has enabled it to be sent up complete.

2. *SEASON AND RAINFALL.*—As stated in the Revenue Administration Report, the season was on the whole decidedly favorable for agricultural operations. The total average rainfall registered for the district was 36·06 against 14·17 of the preceding year. It was much in excess of the average of the past 20 years, viz., 29·12 inches (Board's Proceedings, Revenue Settlement, dated 9th August 1893, No. 1792, Routine). It was exceeded only in that period in faslis 1284 and 1288, when the average of the district was 48·40 and 37·94 respectively. In fasli 1284 many irrigation sources were damaged and the Cheyar bridge was washed away. Fasli 1288 followed the great famine of 1877.

As was the case then, the rainfall immediately after the last famine of fasli 1291 was also very heavy. Last fasli the rainfall was above the average throughout the

| | Waste. | Cultiva-
tion. | Total. |
|---------------------|--------|-------------------|--------|
| | RS. | RS. | RS. |
| * Madanapalle | 9,779 | 2,923 | 12,702 |
| Vayalpad | 6,248 | 2,759 | 9,007 |
| | 16,027 | 5,682 | 21,709 |

district except in a few villages of Vayalpad and Madanapalle taluks situated where the two taluks meet. In these villages both the monsoons failed and a remission of about Rs. 21,700 * had to be granted for wet waste, shavi, &c. The very heavy rains in September and October, though most beneficial to wet crops, affected injuriously the dry crops raised

by the early rains, especially in the black cotton soil taluks of Jammalamadugu, Prodatur, Pulivendla and part of Cuddapah. The continued effects of famine for two years ceased soon after the beginning of the year.

3. *OUTTURN OF CROPS.*—The yield of paddy crops stood between 8 and 12 annas and that of dry crops between 8 and 10 annas in the rupee. This is a higher figure than that given in the Land Revenue Administration Report (Board's Proceedings, dated 26th June 1893, No. 252), but I there surmised the figure was not quite accurate and the half-yearly cultivation statements received in August proved this was the case, allowing for the fact, as reported in my letter, dated 17th August 1893, No. 3712-Ver., that as a rule a 12-anna crop and not a 16-anna crop was taken as an average crop. The outturn of indigo and sugarcane was good, being somewhat above the average, while that of cotton was between 8 and 12 annas.

SETTLEMENT REPORT OF CUDDAPAH.

4. PRICES.—Statement No. 2 shows the prices of grains per garce during the fasli as compared with the previous year and with the average price of 5 years immediately preceding the fasli under report. It will be seen therefrom that there was a fall in the price of all grains except horse-gram and varagu. The fall was due to the favorable character of the season in the year under report. Horse-gram and varagu crops failed owing to excessive rainfall; hence the rise in their prices. There is, on the whole, a general rise in the price when compared with the average prices of the past five years. This shows that the export trade was active on account of railway communication and also that prices, when once abnormally raised, do not readily return to their former level. This must be the case I think, as the export trade was chiefly confined to paddy.

5. PERMANENTLY-SETTLED ESTATES.—Nil in this district.

6. WHOLE INAM VILLAGES.—The number of shrotriem and jaghir villages remained the same as in last year, viz., 264, with a quit-rent of Rs. 39,360-7-5,* showing an increase of Rs. 268-15-0 as compared with the preceding year. The net increase of Rs. 268-15-0 is accounted for below:—

| | RS. | A. | P. |
|---|-----|----|----|
| Increase— | | | |
| Raising the quit-rent of Gopalapuram shrotriem in Cuddapah taluk deducted in previous years on account of part relinquishment—vide Board's Proceedings, No. 743, dated 28th December 1892 | 239 | 0 | 0 |
| Amount of religious allowance paid less this year than in the last year | 64 | 8 | 10 |
| Omission in Proddatur taluk found during the current jamabandi and rectified | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| | 303 | 9 | 2 |
| Decrease— | | | |
| Reduction of quit-rent on account of lands taken up for public purposes | 29 | 6 | 2 |
| Wrong inclusion last year of fasaljasti revenue under "resumed inams" made over to shrotriemdar with an addition of quit-rent | 5 | 4 | 0 |
| Total | 34 | 10 | 2 |
| Net increase | 268 | 15 | 0 |

7. RYOTWAR SETTLEMENT.—There was no fluctuation in the number of ryotwar villages. They are 1,076 as entered in last year.

The settlement of the taluks was commenced on the 16th January last and finished on the 21st June. Six out of 11 taluks were finished before the end of April. In Kadiri, although I commenced the jamabandi as early as the 17th February, the confusion in the taluk was so great that I could not get through it before the 24th May 1893. A separate report will soon be submitted regarding the irregularities that existed in the taluk and the conduct of the Tahsildar. The settlement of each taluk lasted on an average 39 days against 54 of last year and was conducted in not less than three stations. The settlement of all the villages was conducted within the limits of the respective taluks. The total number of pattas distributed during the year was 180,453 against 178,192 in the previous year as shown below:—

| | Last fasli. | Current fasli. |
|------------------------|-------------|----------------|
| 1. Fresh pattas | 12,325 | 12,677 |
| 2. Old pattas modified | 7,163 | 9,107 |
| 3. Do. not altered | 158,704 | 158,669 |
| Total | 178,192 | 180,453 |

There is an increase under the first two heads, chiefly due to the favorable character of the season.

SETTLEMENT REPORT OF CUDDAPAH.

Miscellaneous pattas were issued in two taluks, Kadiri and Rayachoti. They were not issued in other taluks under a misapprehension. Instructions have been given to Tahsildars to issue them regularly from the next 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. The taluks of Pulivendla and Badvel ought to have been taken up by the Collector, but my predecessor selected Kadiri which falls due in the current fasli rightly thinking that it was necessary that the Collector himself should do that taluk which was in a state of confusion.

8. OCCUPATION AND CHANGES THEREON.—The subjoined table exhibits in a comparative view the extent and assessment of ryotwari holdings as well as lands given up and taken up during the fasli:—

| Items. | Dry. | | Wet. | | TOTAL. | |
|--|-----------|-------------|---------|-------------|-----------|-------------|
| | Extent. | Assessment. | Extent. | Assessment. | Extent. | Assessment. |
| | ACS. | RS. | ACS. | RS. | ACS. | RS. |
| Holdings at the beginning of the fasli | 1,121,954 | 8,78,214 | 119,107 | 7,40,137 | 1,241,061 | 16,18,351 |
| Deduct lands given up | 32,854 | 19,543 | 2,368 | 13,966 | 35,222 | 33,509 |
| Remainder | 1,089,100 | 8,58,671 | 116,739 | 7,26,171 | 1,205,839 | 15,84,842 |
| Add lands taken up | 50,947 | 29,482 | 3,999 | 22,520 | 54,946 | 51,952 |
| Total | 1,140,047 | 8,88,153 | 120,738 | 7,48,691 | 1,260,785 | 16,36,794 |
| | + 16,093 | + 9,889 | + 1,631 | + 8,554 | + 19,724 | + 18,443 |

It will be observed from the above that the extent and assessment of the ryots' holdings, which at the beginning of the fasli amounted to 1,241,061 acres, assessed at Rs. 16,18,351, increased towards the close of the fasli to 1,260,785 acres, assessed at Rs. 16,36,794, thus exhibiting a net increase of 19,724 acres (1.6 per cent.), assessed at Rs. 18,443. Details of the increase are given below:—

| | Extent. | Assessment. |
|-----------------------------|---------|-------------|
| | ACS. | RS. |
| Taken up. | | |
| A memorandum | 16,795 | 15,603 |
| D | 19,712 | 12,302 |
| Eksal patta* | 4,708 | 2,641 |
| Total | 41,215 | 30,546 |
| Given up. | | |
| Relinquished | 13,234 | 7,787 |
| Termination of eksal pattas | 8,410 | 5,139 |
| Total | 21,644 | 12,926 |

* One year.

This is all due to the favorable character of the season this year and to the result of stringent measures generally adopted for securing greater promptness in the disposal of applications for lands. This accounts also for the large decrease under eksal pattas. The figures deducted above under eksal pattas exceed those shown in the last year's report under lands taken up by acres 1,060 and assessed Rs. 238. This is because the figures furnished last year by the Tahsildars of Kadiri, Pulivendla and Madanapalle were wrong. From the enclosure A to No. 3 it will be observed that there is an increase of Rs. 89 and a decrease of Rs. 111 under the item "revision of assessment on permanently-improved lands." This occurs in the Cuddapah taluk alone. It was noticed at the jamabandi of the taluk conducted by my predecessor in fasli 1301 that the revision has not been carried out as had been sanctioned by this office. The necessary corrections have been made in the fasli under report. The great fall under relinquishment is also due to the favorable character of the season for both wet and dry crops.

9. ACTUAL CULTIVATION, WASTE CHARGED AND REMITTED.—The subjoined statement shows the actual cultivation and waste charged and remitted as compared with the previous year :—

| Fasli. | Actual cultivation and waste charged. | | | | | | Waste remitted. | |
|------------------|---------------------------------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|----------------|---------------|-----------------|--------------|
| | Dry. | | Wet. | | Total. | | Wet. | |
| | Extent. | Assessment. | Extent. | Assessment. | Extent. | Assessment. | Extent. | Assessment. |
| Fasli 1301 | ACS. 1,121,889 | RS. 8,78,133 | ACS. 87,374 | RS. 5,81,746 | ACS. 1,209,263 | RS. 14,59,879 | ACS. 31,798 | RS. 1,58,472 |
| " 1302 | 1,140,047 | 8,88,103 | 117,352 | 7,32,102 | 1,257,399 | 16,20,205 | 3,386 | 16,589 |
| Increase | 18,158 | 9,970 | 29,978 | 1,50,356 | 48,136 | 1,60,326 | .. | .. |
| Decrease | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 28,412 | 1,41,883 |

(a) ACTUAL CULTIVATION AND WASTE CHARGED.—There has been an increase in dry and wet cultivation this year in all the taluks of the district but Proddatur and Rayachoti in respect of dry lands where the difference is very trifling. The increase is mainly due to timely and sufficient rains. Of the total extent under dry, acres 1,022,314 were actually cultivated and acres 117,733 left waste. Compared with the last year, there is an increase of 56,131 acres under cultivation and a decrease of 37,973 acres in the area left waste. The result is due to favorable season. Of the total holding under wet, acres 110,398 represent area cultivated and 6,954 area of waste charged. The extent of actual cultivation is more than has been recorded since faslis 1284 (referred to above) and 1285, and of wet cultivation the figures of last year are the highest for the past 17 years. Even in the year following the great famine of 1877, the extent of cultivation was not so great as in this year. The following statistics will be of interest :—

| Fasli. | Dry. | Wet. | Total. |
|--|-----------|---------|-----------|
| | ACS. | ACS. | ACS. |
| 1281 | 1,138,270 | 91,377 | 1,229,647 |
| 1282 | 1,141,183 | 102,279 | 1,243,462 |
| 1283 | 1,124,005 | 101,077 | 1,225,082 |
| 1284 | 1,104,244 | 108,166 | 1,212,410 |
| 1285 | 1,088,515 | 85,773 | 1,174,288 |
| 1286 | 625,578 | 57,763 | 683,341 |
| 1287 | 909,635 | 94,899 | 1,004,534 |
| 1288 | 946,064 | 99,652 | 1,045,716 |
| 1289 | 945,804 | 101,085 | 1,046,889 |
| 1290 | 910,886 | 100,749 | 1,011,635 |
| 1291 | 931,310 | 96,733 | 1,028,043 |
| 1292 | 951,012 | 104,004 | 1,055,016 |
| 1293 | 942,808 | 108,874 | 1,051,682 |
| 1294 | 980,602 | 102,904 | 1,083,506 |
| 1295 | 961,980 | 93,993 | 1,055,973 |
| 1296 | 997,567 | 107,241 | 1,104,808 |
| 1297 | 986,344 | 107,181 | 1,093,525 |
| 1298 | 990,823 | 100,859 | 1,091,682 |
| 1299 | 1,020,070 | 107,315 | 1,127,385 |
| 1300 | 1,012,002 | 88,079 | 1,100,081 |
| 1301 | 966,183 | 80,353 | 1,046,536 |
| 1302 | 1,022,314 | 110,398 | 1,132,712 |
| Average of five years from 1281 to 1285 .. | 1,119,243 | 97,934 | 1,217,177 |

The figures show that good though last year was it apparently was as regards dry holding some 8 per cent. below that of the average of five years before the great famine. It must, however, be remembered that the population was much greater then. In 1871 it was 1,351,191; between 1881 and 1891 it increased from 1,121,038 to 1,268,887 or by 147,849 probably before the famine. It was therefore not less than 1,400,000, or, say, 9 per cent. more than the present. If this be so and the holdings be only 8 per cent. more, we may consider that the district, in proportion to its population, is now as well off as it was before the famine. The above data for the argument are admittedly most rough. On the one hand notice has not been taken of the introduction of new settlement rates and assessment. On the other, the increase of wet holdings has also been neglected.

(b) WASTE REMITTED.—Remission granted on account of wet waste amounted to Rs. 16,589 against Rs. 1,58,472, thus showing a large decrease of Rs. 1,41,883 due especially to the favorable character of the season. The talukwar particulars for this is given below :—

| Taluks. | For want of water in the irrigation source. | On account of the irrigation source being out of order. |
|------------------------|---|---|
| 1. Badvel | 37 | .. |
| 2. Pullampet | 47 | 75 |
| 3. Jammalamadugu | .. | 8 |
| 4. Pulivendla | .. | 51 |
| 5. Rayachoti | 150 | .. |
| 6. Kadiri | 194 | .. |
| 7. Vayalpad | 9,401 | 378 |
| 8. Madanapalle | 6,140 | 108 |
| | 15,969 | 620 |
| Total | 16,589 | .. |

In reference to the remission in the taluks of Vayalpad and Madanapalle :—At Vayalpad only 18.61 inches rain was gauged against an average of 27.97 for 20 years ending 1889. As to the amount of Rs. 620, the Tahsildars concerned report that steps have been taken to put all the irrigation sources out of repair in proper order. A remission of Rs. 52 was allowed on partial waste in Madanapalle taluk only after formal subdivision, the other portion having been rendered unfit for cultivation by trees.

10. WATER-RATE (THEERWAJASTI AND FASSALJASTI).—The revenue under the heads of theerwajasti and fassaljasti exhibits a considerable increase as shown in the margin, due naturally to irrigation sources being well supplied. The increase under the two heads is distributed over all the taluks of the district. The revenue under this head exhibits an unusual increase and is more than there has been since fasli 1284 when Rs. 1,44,471 were collected, the average for the 17 years from fasli 1285 being 64,901. The famine years of fasli 1286 and fasli 1301 yielded Rs. 23,156 and Rs. 32,195 respectively.

11. REMISSIONS.—A new column (2) has been added to the form recently supplied by the Board. It is probably intended to give the extent for the current fasli alone and so the figures for this fasli alone have been given.

A comparative statement showing (where the amount is considerable) the occasional and fixed remissions granted in this and last fasli for causes other than remission for waste is appended :—

| Items. | Fasli 1301. | Fasli 1302. | Increase or decrease. |
|--|-------------|-------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Shavi or loss of produce | Rs. 26,151 | Rs. 39 | Rs. 26,112 |
| 2. Theerwakammi | 1,06,062 | 8,173 | 96,889 |
| 3. Fasalakammi | 1,742 | 185 | 1,557 |
| 4. Assessment payable to Kurnool canal for irrigation from it | 3,481 | 72 | 3,408 |
| 5. Lift remissions | 19,990 | 18,974 | 1,016 |
| 6. Dasabandam remissions | 3,001 | 4,185 | 1,184 |
| 7. Remission granted to Dasabandamdars for irrigation beyond registered ayacut | 193 | 439 | 246 |
| 8. Payment for religious institutions | 26,258 | 26,218 | 40 |

Item 1, Shavi or loss of produce.—This was granted only in three taluks, viz., Ráyachóti, Pullampet and Madanapalle. In the first taluk the crops withered for want of water in a tank which breached during the year and in the rest for insufficient supply in the tanks.

Item 2, Difference between wet and dry assessment.—The large decrease under this item is due mainly to the fact that irrigation sources received a sufficient supply of water this year and partly to the repair of tanks, the wet lands under which had hitherto been allowed remission for want of water. This year the remission is given in all the taluks though on a smaller area of wet lands. Except in Cuddapah, Vayalpad and Madanapalle the amount remitted is trifling, being only the difference of wet and dry assessment on wet lands under doruvu and dasabandam wells out of order. Steps are being taken to repair the irrigation sources or where they are abandoned to transfer the lands to dry. In Cuddapah it relates to wet lands within the limits of municipality where wet cultivation is prohibited at present. I do not think the Board's Standing Orders allow this remission, but I presume it is expedient for the sake of the health of the town that the remission should be allowed. In the remaining two taluks it is given on account of scarcity of rain and deficient supply of water for wet crops in the irrigation sources of some villages.

Item 3, Fussalkammi.—It relates to only one taluk, Pullampet, and was granted because second crops could not be raised on the double crop lands in Tirumalarajupet for want of water in the irrigation source. This is in accordance with the provision in the diglott register.

Item 4, Assessment payable to Kurnool canal.—There is considerable fall under this head. What little was granted relates to only one taluk, Proddatur, where wet lands under dasabandam wells received canal water and proportionate charge was credited to canal. The large decrease under this head this year is due to the fact that Government irrigation sources received this year full supply and the ryots therefore did not have recourse to canal water.

Item 5, Lift remission.—The decrease under this head is due to the irrigation of wet lands under dasabandam and doruvu wells by direct flow from other sources of irrigation. In the taluk of Cuddapah, however, there is an increase of about Rs. 800. This is owing to the grant of lift remission this year on lands left waste in accordance with the Board's view contained in their Proceedings, dated 21st January 1893, Mis. No. 363, Land Revenue.

Item 6, Dasabandam remissions.—The increase is attributed to the fact that in the last fasli ready-money allowance was far less as remission for wet waste was granted in several cases owing to the adverse season.

Item 7.—The increase is naturally due to good season.

Item 8.—This needs no explanation. From statement No. 4, item 5 (b), it will be seen that Rs. 59 were granted as remission on lands taken up for public purposes. It has been ascertained upon inquiry that a certain dasabandam inam was taken up for railway and the amount (Rs. 59) is being deducted from the beriz as compensation. Whether this was formally sanctioned or not is not yet known.

Item 5 (c), Itifak remission.—This relates to Madanapalle taluk. The correctness of this remission is open to doubt.

In both these cases explanation has been called for.

12. STATEMENT No. 5, MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE.—The particulars of the demand under this item are given in statement No. 5, amounting to Rs. 2,55,347 against Rs. 1,90,872 in the previous fasli. The several items are noted below in comparison with those of the previous year :—

| Items. | Fasli 1301. | Fasli 1302. | Increase. | Decrease. |
|--|-------------|--------------|------------|-----------|
| 1. Jodi or quit-rent on Personal inams | Rs. 87,350 | Rs. 1,03,972 | Rs. 16,622 | .. |
| 2. Do. on service inams | 42,268 | 59,281 | 17,013 | .. |
| 3. Do. on Dasabandam inams | 6,757 | 12,399 | 5,642 | .. |
| 4. Assessment on lands cultivated but included under miscellaneous | 23,021 | 48,269 | 24,648 | .. |
| 5. Cultivation of unclaimed inams | 29 | .. | .. | 29 |
| 6. Revenue from reverted and sequestered inams | 367 | 793 | 426 | .. |
| 7. Water-rate on semindari and inam lands | 3,576 | 3,129 | .. | 447 |
| 8. Sale-proceeds of waste lands | .. | 63 | 63 | .. |
| 9. Revenue process-service fees | 716 | 308 | .. | 408 |
| 10. Prohibitory charge for water on lands irrigated without permission | 4,045 | 4,246 | 201 | .. |
| 11. Sale-proceeds of trees | 839 | 2,659 | 1,820 | .. |
| 12. Excess area in inams | 12,064 | 12,044 | .. | 20 |
| 13. Five per cent. of canal realisations | 2,561 | 2,468 | .. | 93 |
| 14. Other items | 6,679 | 6,697 | .. | 982 |
| Total .. | 1,90,872 | 2,55,328 | 66,456 | 1,979 |
| Net Increase .. | .. | .. | 64,456 | .. |

Items 1 to 3 include water-rate on minor inams which varies with the season. The large increase this year is due to the increased revenue under theerwajasti and fasaljasti on inam lands on account of the favorable character of the season. The printed form recently supplied by the Board requires water-rate charged on minor inams to be shown separately as item 1-(a). This information is not readily available, but will be furnished when it comes from the taluks.

Item 4.—This is composed of the following heads :—

- (1) Cultivation after jamabandi.
- (2) Cultivation without darkhast, for which no pattas were given.
- (3) Concealed cultivation.
- (4) Cultivation of poramboke.

The increase is large under the first two of the foregoing heads as shown below :—

(1) Cultivation after jamabandi :—

| | |
|--------------------|-----------|
| Fasli 1301 | Rs. 4,102 |
| „ 1302 | 20,487 |
| | + 16,385 |

(2) Cultivation without darkhast, for which no pattas were given :—

| | |
|--------------------|------------|
| Fasli 1301 | Rs. 11,937 |
| „ 1302 | 19,563 |
| | + 7,626 |

The large increase under the first head occurs in Badvel, Proddatur and Ráyachóti taluks and is due to the early completion of the jamabandi in these taluks. The increase under the second head is noticed especially in the taluks of Ráyachóti, Kadiri and Madanapalle and is due to the following causes :—

(a) Delay in the submission of D. memoranda or of further information called for thereon, thereby preventing pattas being given if required at jamabandi.

(b) Refusal to grant patta for various reasons, such as neglect in the subdivision of fields, the fact that the extent cultivated adjoined or formed part of a block of over 100 acres, non-payment of the value of trees, the land cultivated being poramboke or purchased by Government for arrear of revenue or within half a mile of the

railway station compound, &c. It cannot be said that owing to these causes alone the revenue under this head has become large. When the area brought under cultivation shows an unusual increase owing to the very favorable character of the season, the cases of unauthorised cultivation and of those in which pattas were refused must also proportionately show an increase. Besides this, there is a practice prevailing among the ryots in some taluks to cultivate lands without permission once in two or three years, allowing them to be waste during the remaining years. They assign, as a reason for so doing, that the lands would not yield so well if cultivated consecutively, and they therefore refuse to take patta for the lands cultivated. This practice, which chiefly prevails in Kadiri, cannot be put a stop to. I think, however, there is room for improvement. Every endeavour is made to put down the sivoyjama revenue, keeping the instructions contained in Board's Proceedings, No. 275, dated 15th June 1888, in view. But where they are neglected, as was noticed by me at the jamabandi of Kadiri, the miscellaneous revenue will remain large. The attention of the taluk officers will, however, be again drawn to the Board's instructions and they will be enjoined to attend to the prompt disposal of the darkhasts in the cultivation season.

The increase of revenue under the two heads above described is also due to some extent to the taking up for settlement villages where the cultivation has not been completed. This is not in accordance with the instructions given in Board's Proceedings No. 652, dated 19th September 1889, Land Revenue. Orders will again issue directing Tahsildars not to call in karnams for jamabandi where the cultivation has not been closed and to produce for settlement only such villages where it has been certified to be complete. It is not necessary when once a taluk is taken up for settlement that the jamabandi of all the villages therein should be completed. I would, however, make the following rough distribution as to which taluks could be taken up for jamabandi before March and which after that period :—

(1) Jammalamadugu, (2) Proddatur, (3) Pulivendla, (4) Sidhout, (5) Ráya-chóti, and (6) Kadiri before March.

(1) Madanapalle, (2) Vayalpad, (3) Cuddapah, (4) Pullampet, and (5) Badvel from and after March.

The variations under items 5, 6, 7, 10, 12 and 13 are trifling and call for no remarks. The amount varies according to the season. Of the revenue shown under item 10 (double charge for water on lands irrigated without permission), Rs. 2,843 relates to one taluk alone, Ráyachóti, imposed by the Sub-Collector. This is because the ryots failed to take out tickets containing permission for the use of the water under a local order. The permission is no doubt necessary under paragraph 10 of Board's Standing Order No. 4, but I do not think that it is intended that written permissions should be taken or that the order should be rigidly worked in favorable season when supply in the irrigation sources was more than sufficient for the required ayen wet lands. I did not therefore work the District Standing Order rigidly in the taluks settled by me.

Item 8, Sale-proceeds of waste lands.—This item occurs only in the three taluks, Cuddapah, Pulivendla and Kadiri, and calls for no special remarks, the amount being very small.

Item 9.—The decrease under "Revenue process-service fees" is due to the abolition of the process establishment in this district.

Item 11, Sale-proceeds of trees.—This item occurs chiefly in Kadiri where the number of darkhasts was large and the value of trees collected was in consequence greater than that of last year.

Item 14.—The decrease under this head chiefly occurs in the item of "Tax on scattered trees," which was, on receipt of Board's Proceedings, No. 2389, dated 22nd April 1893, credited to Forests.

13. DEMAND, COLLECTION AND BALANCE—(a) *Statement No. 6.*—The following shows the demand, collection and balance of shrotriem and whole inam villages :—

| Item. | Demand of fasli 1302. | | | Collections and remissions within the fasli. | Balance. |
|-------------------|-----------------------|------------|------------|--|----------|
| | Arrears. | Current. | Total. | | |
| Shrotriem jodi .. | RS. 610 | RS. 39,360 | RS. 39,970 | RS. 39,893 | RS. 77 |

The current demand of Rs. 39,360 shows an increase of Rs. 268 against last year's, which was Rs. 39,092, and the cause of this increase has already been explained in paragraph 6 *supra*. Deducting the total amount of collections and remissions within the fasli, there remained a balance of Rs. 77 at the end of June. Of this, Rs. 51 has been collected up to the end of September last, leaving a further

| | | | | |
|-----------|-----|-----|-----|--------|
| Cuddapah | ... | ... | ... | RS. 1 |
| Proddatur | ... | ... | ... | RS. 10 |
| Pullampet | ... | ... | ... | RS. 15 |
| Total | ... | ... | ... | RS. 26 |

balance of Rs. 26. This sum relates to the marginally-noted three taluks and has been recommended to Board for being written off the accounts as irrecoverable, and the sanction of Government was sought for in Board's Proceedings, No. 484, dated 23rd August 1893 (Land Revenue). The Government sanction is

still awaited. Thus it will be seen that there is no recoverable balance under this head.

(b) *Statement No. 7.*—The appended table shows the demand, collection and balance of Land Revenue and Cesses, current and arrears :—

| 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 .. | 610 | 39,360 | 39,970 | 610 | 39,283 | 39,893 | .. | 77 | 77 |
| Land Revenue and Cesses in ryotwar villages .. | 27,720 | 22,12,453 | 22,40,173 | 27,720 | 22,08,845 | 22,36,565 | .. | 3,608 | 3,608 |
| Cesses in inam villages .. | 259 | 5,658 | 5,917 | 259 | 5,645 | 5,904 | .. | 13 | 13 |
| Total .. | 28,589 | 22,57,471 | 22,86,060 | 28,589 | 22,53,773 | 22,82,362 | .. | 3,698 | 3,698 |

The total current demand of Land Revenue and Cesses was Rs. 22,57,471 against Rs. 18,12,029 in the previous fasli exhibiting an increase of Rs. 4,45,442 due to favorable character of the season as already reported. The demand for the fasli under report is the most that has been reached during the last 17 years. In the year 1874, when there were heavy floods, the Land Revenue demand was Rs. 19,38,615, and in the year subsequent to the great famine year 1877, it was Rs. 18,09,706. The statistics below will be useful for easy comparison :—

| Fasli. | Land Revenue and Miscellaneous (not Cesses). |
|--------|--|
| | RS. |
| 1284 | 19,38,615 |
| 1285 | 16,77,754 |
| 1286 | 7,09,776 |
| 1287 | 17,38,467 |
| 1288 | 18,09,706 |
| 1289 | 17,58,162 |
| 1290 | 17,47,485 |
| 1291 | 17,16,670 |
| 1292 | 18,16,174 |
| 1293 | 18,65,134 |
| 1294 | 17,76,863 |
| 1295 | 17,68,671 |
| 1296 | 18,73,331 |
| 1297 | 18,55,901 |
| 1298 | 17,85,435 |
| 1299 | 18,50,951 |
| 1300 | 16,65,251 |
| 1301 | 14,96,376 |
| 1302 | 19,26,005 |

The revenue was almost the same as the average revenue for the five years before the great famine.

The collections during the fasli on account of the above demand were Rupees 22,53,773 or 99·8 per cent. against 98·4 in the previous year. The balance at the end of the fasli was Rs. 3,698. Of this amount, Rs. 3,345 has been collected up to the end of September last, leaving a further balance of Rs. 353 against Rs. 1,084 in the previous year. There is no balance under arrears at the end of the fasli. Of the current balance of Rs. 353, Rs. 132 has already been recommended for being treated as irrecoverable—*vide* Board's Proceedings, No. 484, dated 23rd August 1893, quoted above. A major portion of the remainder (Rs. 221) has been found by the Tahsildars to be irrecoverable and will be included in the statement of Irrecoverable arrears for the September quarter. The statements of such sums are being received, and when all are in the exact amount will be known. From the taluk demand, collection and balance statements for September it is observed that there is a recoverable, balance of Rs. 115 only. Of this Rs. 115, lands have been sold for Rs. 51 and the amount will be credited after confirmation of the sale of the Divisional-officer. Rs. 9 are due by the Taluk Board of Madanapalle on land newly purchased by them for the Madanapalle Town extension. Intimation has since been received that Rs. 21 has been collected. The rest, *i.e.*, Rs. 34 is under process and it is hoped will be collected shortly.

14. COERCIVE PROCESS AND SALE FOR ARREARS OF REVENUE—Enclosure A to No. 8.—The following table shows the extent to which coercive processes were resorted to during the fasli under report as compared with the preceding fasli :—

| Items. | Fasli 1301. | Fasli 1302. | Difference. |
|---|----------------|---------------|-----------------|
| Number of processes issued | NO.
150,319 | NO.
86,343 | NO.
— 63,976 |
| Number of defaulters whose property was actually sold | 1,187 | 346 | — 841 |
| Amount of arrears for which property was sold | RS.
6,948 | RS.
8,678 | RS.
— 1,270 |
| Amount realized by sale of property— | | | |
| (i) Personal | 5,107 | 3,195 | — 2,212 |
| (ii) Real | 712 | 982 | + 270 |
| Extent of land sold— | | | |
| (i) Bought in by Government | 167 | 119 | — 48 |
| (ii) Purchased by others | 110 | 220 | + 110 |

There has been less necessity for resort to coercive measures this year. The total number of processes served during the year was 86,343 against 150,319. Of these, 80,756 were mere demand notices, 3,078 were distraint and attachment notices and 2,509 only sale notices. Thus in 90·3 per cent. of the cases, the arrears were paid on presentation of demand notices without any coercion whatever. On going into talukwar details it is observed that the number of processes issued in Badvel, Jammalamadugu and Madanapalle were comparatively very heavy and the reason assigned for the first of the above taluks is that the ryots were reduced to much poverty by the late famine. I think, however, the necessity for distraining more property there than in the sub-division was partly due to the ryots not comprehending that they had to pay if they could. There had been laxity in the taluk which was taken due notice of. The demand notices in Madanapalle, it is clearly admitted, were issued owing to the neglect on the part of the village officers. This cannot be regarded as satisfactory. The Tahsildar ought to have exercised his own discretion in the matter. For Jammalamadugu it is explained that the notices were issued at the instance of the village officers. As in the preceding case this excuse also cannot be called satisfactory. The indiscriminate issue of demand notices is a mere waste of time of several officials concerned. The Tahsildars will be directed to use better discretion hereafter. The extent to which coercion in the strict sense of the term was actually resorted to exhibits decrease under all items.

15. RECEIPTS FROM PROCESS-FEES AND CHARGES AND THE EXTENT TO WHICH SPECIAL-PAID AGENCY WAS UTILIZED FOR THE PURPOSE—Enclosure B to No. 8.—The following table shows the number of processes served by village and special-paid agencies, the receipts and charges on account of process service establishment :—

| Fasli. | Number served by village agency. | Number served by special-paid agency. | Receipts. | Charges. |
|---------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|------------|------------|
| 1301 | NO.
144,555 | NO.
5,765 | RS.
716 | RS.
756 |
| 1302 | 86,343 | .. | 308 | .. |
| Difference .. | — 58,211 | — 5,765 | — 408 | — 756 |

The decrease under all heads is due to the reduction of the Process establishment from the beginning of the fasli, but how fees to the extent of Rs. 308 come to be collected is not known. It is believed that for distraint and sale by the regular establishment fees are being levied. This is irregular and explanation has been called for.

16. LANDS SOLD UNDER STANDING ORDERS Nos. 32, 36 AND 110—Statement No. 10.—No land was sold under Standing Orders Nos. 32 and 36. Two hundred and sixty acres, assessed at Rs. 436, were sold under Standing Order No. 110. The amount realized was Rs. 1,024 against Rs. 948 in the previous fasli. Against Madanapalle a sum of Rs. 28 appears as realized by sale. No corresponding particulars of extent and assessment of the land sold are given. The amount relates to the last fasli and was realized this year.

17. ADVANCES.—A detailed report on the working of the Loans Acts was submitted for the official year 1892–93 in the Revenue Administration Report. The transactions for the fasli or agricultural year is exhibited in statement No. 11. The more favorable character of the season during the year under report led to a great decrease in the demand for loans for repairing and digging wells and for the purchase of cattle, seed-grain, &c. The balance outstanding at the beginning of the fasli was Rs. 5,10,889. Added to this Rs. 1,37,293 advanced during the year, the total comes to Rs. 6,48,182. Of this, Rs. 6,14,305 were given under Land Improvement Act, and Rs. 33,877 under Agriculturists' Loans Act. The sum repayable during the year amounted to Rs. 29,341 and the amount paid therefor was Rs. 25,270, leaving a balance of Rs. 4,071 at the close of the fasli. The sum paid, however, included advances ordered to be summarily recovered for misapplication or failure to complete work within time allowed. Loans advanced under Land Improvement Act were for the construction of new wells, repairing old ones, reclamation of land and repairing tanks and those under the Agriculturists' Loans Act, for purchase of ploughing cattle and seed-grain. The amount advanced for seed-grain was only Rs. 472. Figures under this last head have not been shown in the statement, as no heading has been provided therefor in the form recently supplied by the Board.

The amount of interest outstanding at the beginning of the fasli was Rs. 436 under the two Acts. Added to this Rs. 3,246, being the amount accruing during the fasli, the total amount of interest comes to Rs. 3,682. Deducting therefrom the amount paid during the year, there remains a balance of Rs. 908. The aggregate balance including principal and interest under both the Acts amounted to Rs. 6,23,520. Of this, the amount that has actually fallen due and remained unpaid at the close of the fasli was Rs. 4,979. The major portion of this is reported to have since been collected and the rest is covered by process. The opening balance shown in columns 2 and 12 does not correspond with the closing balance of last year in columns 9 and 17. It however tallies with the figures in the annual statements submitted to Board with this office letter, "Reference on Current No. 3304-Ver., dated 25th September 1893." The difference must have been due to the adjustments subsequently made. The amount advanced and the recoveries made during the year both under principal and interest are being reconciled with the Treasury accounts, and if necessary revised figures will be furnished.

18. COSTS IN CIVIL SUITS.—No sum remained uncollected at the beginning of the fasli, and Rs. 16 were awarded during the fasli as costs to Government and the whole amount was collected leaving no balance at the end of the year.

19. LANDS HELD BY PUBLIC SERVANTS—Statement No. 13.—During the fasli 14 acres of land, assessed at Rs. 8 (in round figures), were acquired by clerks and accountants within the district. It is presumed that the sanction of a covenanted officer is not now necessary. The provision contained in clause 7 of the Board's Standing Order No. 248 (Maclean's Edition) does not find place in the Public Servants' Manual supplied by the Board.

20. RUINED TANKS—Statement No. 14.—One abandoned tank, named Peddacheruvu of Kolakunta, Ráyachóti taluk, was made over to private enterprise under Board's Proceedings, No. 6617, Mis., dated 17th November 1891. The wet ayacut of the tank, when in good repair, was 50·38. The ryots agreed to take the whole ayacut at the settlement wet assessment only. This single case was not included in the last year's return, because it is reported by the Tahsildar that there was delay in getting an agreement executed by the parties concerned.

21. INTEREST—Enclosure to No. 7.—The amount of interest outstanding at the beginning of the fasli was Rs. 88 and the amount charged during the fasli was Rs. 119, making a total of Rs. 207. Of this sum, Rs. 104 were collected and Rs. 61 were written off. The major portion of the balance of Rs. 42 relates to Land Revenue arrears recommended as irrecoverable and will be adjusted when Government sanction for writing off the principal on which it has accrued is received. It has been observed upon inquiry that interest has not been charged properly in the case of the inam villages. The concession allowed to the ryotwari lands of not charging interest till after the close of the fasli has been extended by several Tahsildars to the revenue due on inam villages also. This is wrong. In the case of the latter, interest should be charged on all arrears left unpaid at the end of each kistbandi month. This has not been done and the mistake has been pointed out to the officers concerned and the attention of the Divisional-officers will also be drawn to the same.

Even in the case of ryotwari villages it was noticed that the charge of interest was not properly made in some cases and steps have been taken to remedy the defects.

22. SUB-DIVISION OF QUIT-RENT.—There were no cases reported during the year regarding the sub-division of joint liability of either whole inam villages or minor inams.

23. INSPECTION OF BOUNDARY AND FIELD MARKS.—The statement showing the result of inspection is not herewith forwarded, as returns in the form prescribed in Board's Proceedings, No. 103, dated 14th March 1893, are still due from two taluks more. It will be sent when all the returns are in. Judging from the information now available I must say the results will not be satisfactory. So far as the returns of these taluks show the number of marks missing and to be repaired is large, while the number replaced and repaired is small. No explanation is forthcoming from the Tahsildars for the serious inattention to this branch of work, though in January I issued a Standing Order on the subject. Tahsildars have been reminded of their duty and the Revenue Inspectors to whose lot the supervision of these marks has fallen will, I trust, be induced to do greater and more systematic work by the new form of diaries, and Tahsildars too, relieved as they are of magisterial duties, can well afford to go into the matter carefully and supervise the work of the Revenue Inspectors. Every effort will be taken to get better work in the current fasli.

24. EXAMINATION OF VILLAGE AND TALUK ACCOUNTS.—The village and taluk accounts have generally been maintained properly in the forms prescribed in the revised Village and Taluk Manuals, Kadiri taluk excepted. The scrutiny instituted by the settling officers at the jamabandi was full, attention being specially drawn to the state of the permanent registers. The manner in which the village and taluk accounts have been kept shows that the village and taluk establishments have generally understood the manual, but it is often noticed that there is lack of supervision on the part of taluk officials in not making the village establishment follow the instructions so often issued on the subject. The defects noticed in the permanent registers are still being remedied, except in three taluks it is fairly complete. The accounts were on the whole properly maintained though there is still much room for further improvement, especially in the matter of recording cultivation in the month in which it takes place, in the prompt disposal of applications for land and in the despatch of remittances to taluk treasury punctually on the prescribed dates. Now that the Tahsildars are relieved

of magisterial powers, they will be able to exercise effective control and supervision over the work of their subordinate officers. As in previous years the Divisional officers' reports on the result of the examination of village and taluk accounts settled by them, with a copy of my review thereon, are herewith forwarded (will follow) for the Board's information. A review on the several defects noticed during the jamabandi of Kadiri and Proddatur taluks settled by me has been drawn up and a District Standing Order will be issued to avoid such errors. These reports and reviews will show that the examination of the accounts has been carried out as thoroughly and systematically as in the previous years in accordance with the Board's instructions.

No. 25. APPLICATION FOR TRANSFER OF PATTAS MADE AND RECEIVED THROUGH THE REGISTRATION OFFICERS.—The number of applications for patta transfer received through Registration Department during the fasli was 1,159 against 1,017 in the previous year. This, added to the number of cases pending at the commencement of the fasli, makes a total of 1,299. Of these, 1,198 or 92·2 per cent. cases were disposed of within the fasli, leaving a balance of 101 cases against 140 in the previous year. The number of applications presented direct to Revenue officers and pending at the commencement of the year was 434 and that received during the year was 2,585, making a total of 3,019. Of these, 2,930 or 97 per cent. of the cases were disposed during the fasli and 89 cases remained pending, making, with the cases pending from the Registration Department, a total of 190.

The reasons for the pendency with the names of officers with whom they are pending are furnished in the statement itself. In 99 cases applications were received at the close of the year and are pending with village officers for verification. In 52 cases notices to gazette have been sent and the period advertized has not yet expired. Twenty cases have since been disposed of.

26. VERNACULAR CORRESPONDENCE IN THE ASSISTANT AND HEAD ASSISTANT COLLECTORS' OFFICES.—There was no European Assistant or Head Assistant Collector in the district during the year under report. The Head Assistant Collector's office was abolished at the close of last fasli.

27. EXAMINATION OF AGRICULTURAL STOCK ACCOUNTS.—A statement showing the number of villages whose account No. 21, section II, was tested and names of officers who tested them is submitted herewith. The first week of May has been fixed for the taking of the census in this district. Owing to the backwardness in keeping the jamabandi accounts ready, this date could not be adhered to in the Kadiri taluk. It was taken in July.

In the other taluks also the period fixed was not strictly adhered to. Orders have been issued to follow the fixed date hereafter. The result of the census recorded by the karnams is reported to be satisfactory. The bulk of the testing work was done by the Revenue Inspectors. The entries made by the karnams are reported to have been found correct in a majority of cases, and where mistakes were observed they were accounted for by the absence of cattle on hills, purchases made subsequently, and so on. Ignorance on the part of ryots in giving information about the cattle they possessed was also a cause of difference.

28. As directed in paragraph 3 of Board's Proceedings, No. 810, dated 18th November 1889, a statement explaining difference between the collection shown in the demand, collection and balance statement accompanying the jamabandi report and those shown in the treasury accounts, monthwar, is enclosed. The amount of village cess (Rs. 1-13-0) credited in column 4 against Kadiri is a mistake. The Treasury Deputy Collector's attention will be drawn to send an alteration memorandum to the Accountant-General.

29. With reference to the last paragraph of the Board's Order quoted in the last paragraph, I have the honour to state that the provision of rule 6 of Board's Standing Order No. 20 were put into force in 273 cases in the four taluks noted below to secure agreement between ownership and revenue registry in cases in which, owing to neglect

in the past, the registry was not transferred with the ownership. These cases do not, however, include cases of undisputed succession referred to in paragraph 5 of the same Board's Order.

| Taluks. | Cases filed. | Cases disposed of. | Pending. |
|---------------------|--------------|--------------------|----------|
| Madanapalle | 249 | 230 | 19 |
| Pullampet | 6 | 6 | .. |
| Sidhout | 7 | 7 | .. |
| Proddatur | 32 | 30 | 2 |
| Total .. | 294 | 273 | 21 |

The absence of any cases in the other taluks, especially Cuddapah, cannot be said to be correct. Numerous cases of inams have been found to exist, and there is no reason why they should be *nil* in the case of ryotwari lands. Attention of the officers concerned will be drawn to the point.

30. A statement showing the adjustment of collections between land revenue and cesses during the fasli is submitted in the revised form referred to in Board's Proceedings, dated 25th May 1892, No. 233. The items of miscellaneous collections of land revenue on which cesses are not charged is shown in a separate line below Land Revenue and Miscellaneous of each taluk in column 3.

The demand and collection shown in this statement agree with those entered in jamabandi statements 7 and 9. There is a slight difference between the amounts due to the cesses (column 8) and those actually credited (column 10). This difference is due to the adoption of last year's demand, subject to subsequent changes as per paragraph 4 of Board's Proceedings, dated 15th April 1889, No. 279, till the final demand was correctly known at the jamabandi. This statement relates to only one fasli (viz., 1302), there being no arrears outstanding against any other fasli. The rule laid down in the Board's Proceedings quoted above regarding the distribution of lump collections between land revenue and cesses has been rightly understood by the taluk officials concerned and it works properly. There is also a difference between the actual cess demand in column 4 and the actual credit to that head in column 10. Tahsildars do not seem to have recourse to the final adjustment in the way laid down in paragraph 6 of the Board's Proceedings in question. I have now issued orders to the Tahsildars to take this in hand at once, as the arrear against the district is very small and will soon disappear from the accounts.

31. With reference to paragraph 3 of Board's Proceedings, No. 783, dated 12th December 1892, I beg to report as follows on the relation of wages to prices in regard especially to the wages of agricultural labourers. The Board wants information on the following points:—

- (1) The extent to which the wages of agricultural labourers, whether paid in grain or money, may have increased during the past 20 years or so.
- (2) The extent to which money wages may be superseding the payments in kind.
- (3) The effect of the change on the condition of the labouring classes generally.
- (4) In the case of farm servants whether there has been any tendency on their part to exchange grain payments.

As to POINT 1.—I beg to state that no marked change is to be found in the wages of agricultural labourers. They are generally paid in grain according to the nature of work they are employed in. Male labourers engaged in ploughing, sowing, weeding and furrowing in dry lands are paid in uniform rate of $1\frac{1}{2}$ local measures of grain with 2 meals a day in some places. For hard work, such as, reaping, thrashing grain, &c., they are allowed 2 measures in addition to meals. Females who take only a light part of the work get only $1\frac{1}{2}$ measures with one meal at midday. In case of wet lands, the rates for ploughing and weeding are the same as in dry lands. But for reaping and thrashing they are paid higher rates of 4 and 5 measures, respectively, when the grain is with chaff, and half the rates when it is without it. Sometimes labourers are said to ask for and take money wages to purchase other necessities of life. This is generally done on a day near the weekly bazaar day.

For picking cotton which is almost wholly undertaken by female coolies, the wages are regulated by the quantity collected by each individual cooly; they are allowed $\frac{1}{10}$, $\frac{1}{8}$ and $\frac{1}{4}$ of the quantity picked up for the 1st, 2nd and 3rd pickings, respectively. For giving cotton which is also generally undertaken by females, payment is made in cash at the rate of 8 pies for every 14 seers of 20 tolahs of seed extracted. The only agricultural produce which is subject to any process of manufacture is indigo. The labourers employed on this industry are always male servants and are paid only in cash at 4 annas a day.

POINT 2.—Money wages have not superseded grain wages to any appreciable extent, except in the case of indigo manufacture and cotton ginning payment of wages in kind has remained almost unchanged.

POINT 3.—The labourers are reported to be better off than before.

POINT 4.—In the case of farm servants there has been no tendency either on the part of labourers or landlords to exchange grain wages for money payments. Payment of wages in cash in addition to food and raiment provided by landlord has also obtained from time immemorial in most places. These servants are invariably provided with meals and are allowed a pair of slippers, cumbli and a turban. In former days they used to get, in addition to the above, a yearly payment ranging between Rs. 8 and Rs. 10 for persons below 16 years and Rs. 12 to Rs. 16 for adults.

32. FAMINE ANALYSIS, VILLAGE REGISTERS AND FIRKA BOOKS.—The progress report for the month of June show that, by the close of the fasli under report, the village registers had been completely posted for fasli 1301 in all the taluks, except Kadiri, where 6 villages remained unattended to. The firka books, however, were not brought up in the taluks of Badvel, Rayachoti and Kadiri. Revised forms of village registers and firka books were brought into use from fasli 1301.

The examination of village registers and firka books by the jamabandi officers has not been thorough. The Deputy Collectors of Sidhout and Proddatur, who conducted the settlement of Badvel, Pullampet, Jammalamadugu and Pulivendla, each the taluks of his own division, have not said a word about these registers of village statistics. The Head-quarter Deputy Collector settled the taluks of Sidhout and Cuddapah (head-quarter taluk). His report deals with the state of these registers in Cuddapah alone. The Sub-Collector has drawn memoranda of defects observed in only two taluks of Rayachoti and Madanapalle. The reports of the Head-quarter Deputy Collector and the Sub-Collector say that these registers have not been satisfactorily kept, they are all untidy, full of corrections, mistakes and omissions. Speaking of firka books the Sub-Collector writes—"The Revenue Inspectors seem to have entrusted to the karnams the work of filling up the several columns of their firka books, and the karnams, after their wont, have committed mistakes and corrected them, thus making the books untidy." The Deputy Collector, Cuddapah, reports that the postings of village registers and firka books have been found to be generally correct in Sidhout. I myself settled the taluks of Proddatur and Kadiri. The examination of these registers in Kadiri taluk shows that all the progress reports have been only giving out what was not true. The results of examination are briefly noted below:—

VILLAGE REGISTERS.—No village register has the average of five faslis ending with fasli 1300 as opening entry in sections II A and C, III, V and X. Some figures of fasli 1301 are posted in pencil. Registers are not signed by the karnams or passed by any taluk official. Monthly progress reports showed registers had been completed and examined, but no register was checked in the taluk, and some sections have been left incomplete. One hundred and thirty-eight registers were reported complete at the end of April, but nearly half were not produced, as they were said to be with karnams.

FIRKA BOOKS.—These were reported to have been completed in April, but not one book was produced, though several times called for for the purpose of check. In my review No. 2467, dated 19th June 1893, the Tahsildar of Kadiri was strictly directed to look into this matter with particular attention and submit a special report that errors were rectified. The Divisional officer has also been specially requested to note this on for his information. The unhappy state of these registers is partly due to the want of detailed instructions as to their preparation.

33. ECONOMIC CONDITION OF THE DISTRICT.—The report on the economic condition has not been drawn up. When the form of the report was received from the Collector of South Arcot in September with reference to Board's Proceedings, No. 574 (Settlement), dated 12th August 1892, it was thought unsuitable for this district inasmuch as the registers should contain all that information that the form was intended to provide for. The Divisional officers were only required to send up a general report on the maintenance of village registers and firka books. On the receipt of Board's Proceedings, No. 172 (Settlement), dated 6th May 1893, the Divisional officers were requested to pay special attention to the remarks of the Board in connection with these statistical registers, and submit the report on the economic condition without fail. The report has been submitted in the prescribed form by the Acting Deputy Collector of Sidhout division for the taluks settled by the Permanent Deputy Collector of the division. The statements are not a bit more instructive or satisfactory than that submitted last year and are no more than those of the past year with a few verbal alterations here and there. The other Divisional officers have not sent any.

Copies of the memoranda drawn up by the Sub-Collector, the report of the Head Quarter Deputy Collector and the Deputy Collector, Sidhout, are enclosed.

I regret that the information as to large extents of waste land in several taluks called for in Board's Proceedings, dated 6th May 1893, No. 172, is not yet available, the Divisional officers were requested to give clear information upon the points mentioned. As my foot-note on the Board's Proceedings (only received on the 27th May), though marked urgent, could not be communicated till spare copies were received. The Divisional officers practically did not get the Proceedings till after jamabandi was over, and I presume that is the reason I have not the information. I am taking steps to have full information given in next year's jamabandi.

34. CONDUCT OF PUBLIC SERVANTS.—I must acknowledge the untiring application to business of the Huzur Sheristadar M.R. Ry. D. Kristna Rao to whom much is owing especially (to quote my predecessor's remarks in his last year's) "To his thorough scrutiny of accounts." He was of the greatest assistance in the jamabandi of Kadiri taluk.

CUDDAPAH,
17th October 1893,

(Signed) C. H. MOUNSEY,
Acting Collector.

SETTLEMENT REPORT

OF

ANANTAPUR.

I HAVE the honour to submit my report on the Land Revenue Settlement of this district for fasli 1302 and to submit the statements as per lists enclosed.

2. The returns due to the Land Revenue Department are being submitted direct to it according to Board's Proceedings, No. 542, dated 18th September 1893 (Land Revenue).

3. SEASON AND RAINFALL.—This subject was sufficiently touched upon in the Administration Report for 1892-93 printed in Board's Proceedings, dated 26th June 1893, No. 250 (Settlement). But a few general remarks to indicate the character of the season, as affecting the amount of remissions granted, have been appended. The rainfall was copious, being 30.61 inches, which is greater than the normal fall of the district. The irrigation sources had adequate supply. The chief rivers—the Pennar and the Chitravati—came down in full flood. As a whole the district fared well with the exception of Madakasira town, and six villages surrounding it where the rainfall was very deficient and in consequence Drapair gardens and crops suffered seriously and in many cases withered. Report on this was submitted in this office endorsement, dated 4th February 1893, and *vide* Board's Proceedings, Mis. No. 914, dated 9th February 1893, and Mis. No. 1140, dated 21st-February 1893.

4. CONDITION AND OUTTURN OF CROPS.—Except in the locality mentioned above, both wet and dry crops gave a good outturn. In a few places the crop was damaged by excess of rain, but this area was very limited. On the whole the condition of the crops was unusually good, and my predecessor has already expressed it as a bumper one in the Administration Report to Board referred to in the preceding paragraph.

5. PRICES AND WAGES OF FIELD LABOURER'S.—*Prices.*—Statement No. 2 gives the prices. Owing to the favorable character of the season, the prices of all food-grains fell considerably throughout the district. It is probable that the prices would have been still lower but for the opening up of the district by the new railway line.

Wages.—In paragraph 3 of Board's Proceedings, dated 12th December 1892, No. 783, and paragraph 5 of G.O., No. 590, dated 5th July 1893, embodied in Board's Proceedings, No. 352, dated 19th August 1893, the Board has called for a report as to how far the old custom of paying field labourers in grain is being superseded by payment in money and whether the labourers suffer by this change. Agricultural laborers when employed for long periods, say for a year or so, are generally fed and clothed at the cost of the employers. Besides this they also receive ready-money payments of from Rs. 8 to 20 at the termination of their engagement. Day laborers employed for transplanting, weeding, reaping, &c., are paid in kind in the villages. The practice, however, is different in towns. At the season when sowing, ploughing and weeding and other preliminary operations are carried on, cash payment is resorted to. At the season of harvest, however, payment in kind is the general practice and the labourers prefer grain to cash at the time. It will thus be seen that the payments to daily labourers in cash is confined to towns. In the latter, the prevailing custom is to pay in grain at all times. In towns money seems to be preferred except in harvest time, probably because service is gauged in cash, as all skilled labourers, merchants and private servants, Government menial servants are paid in cash. The wages of labourers paid in kind have been stationary and have not changed with prices of grain. Extracts from Head-quarter Deputy Collector's and Head Assistant Collector's letters bearing on the subject are given below:—

"Head-quarter Deputy Collector:—Agricultural labourers are ordinarily paid in grain and they have been generally stationary for the last 20 years or more, notwithstanding fluctuations in the prices of grain, except in big towns, such as Anantapur and Singanamala where casual labour and other agricultural operations except harvesting are paid by money wages. So strong is the

force of custom in the case of farm servants that they do not in some villages care to see which of the two kinds of payments is more profitable to them. From enquiries made by me, I found that these servants are much addicted to grain payments in preference to money wages and would not take up casual labour for the latter. However, this is now slowly wearing away and the employment of coolies on railways for ballast, &c., is drawing them to the work for money wages and the ryot class has begun to feel their absence."

"Head Assistant Collector:—In last fasli's jamabandi and in this, I have made some enquiries about the variations in wages paid to agricultural labourers, and the result has been that these wages being mostly paid in kind or part in kind, part in cash, are not generally affected by rise or fall in prices. For instance, there was no difference in many villages in Dharmavaram between the wages paid at the beginning of fasli 1301 and at the middle when distress was on, and at the present time."

6. PERMANENTLY-SETTLED ESTATES.—There are no lands in this district falling under this head.

7. 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.

8. RYOTWAR SETTLEMENT.—The number of Circar villages settled during the fasli was as in last year 845. The total number of pattas was 72,633 against 70,939 in the previous fasli. The number of fresh pattas issued was only 4,604, while the number modified by new entries was 18,283. But 49,746 pattas requiring changes were not produced during the jamabandi partly to the neglect and indifference of village officers and partly to the indifference and absence of ryots from villages. To enable all the ryots to obtain pattas, orders were issued under Board's Proceedings, No. 137, dated 17th April 1893, to all Tahsildars to instruct village officers to attend jamabandi cutcherry with all pattas requiring alterations. The large number of pattas under "pattas requiring alteration" is due to the introduction of the Village Cess Act in this fasli. No new ryotwari pattas were granted in inam villages. The number of inam villages in this district is altogether 121. Miscellaneous pattas were also distributed and their number was 1,831. This small number is due to negligence of curmams who failed to write them, as they say the ryots do not care to receive them. In Penukonda and Hindupur, no attempt was made to write these pattas. Orders have, however, been issued to taluks to write up miscellaneous pattas invariably in the jamabandi. The jamabandi was conducted in convenient centres by the Divisional officers and the permanent Collector. The practice of detaining curmams inordinately on account of jamabandi in taluk cutcherries has often been noticed, and remedial measures have already been adopted and there has been much improvement in this direction.

9. OCCUPATION AND THE CHANGES THEREIN.—The holdings at the beginning of the fasli were 884,964 acres, assessed at Rs. 7,78,933. Of this an extent of 31,034 acres, assessed at Rs. 18,074, was deducted on account of relinquishments, transfers, &c., and the deficiency found out in the new settlement with reference to errata lists furnished by the Settlement Department. To this an extent of 78,802 acres, with an assessment of Rs. 39,503 was newly added to holdings on darkhasts, transfers entered into by private persons and excess found out in the settlement. The year being a bumper one, there was decrease in relinquishments and increase in the assignment of lands. The resumed and fully assessed village service inams were removed from the category of inam and brought to Government holdings, which also partly accounts for the increase in holdings. The net holdings during the fasli under report was thus acres 930,732, assessed at Rs. 8,00,362, showing an increase of 45,768 acres in the area and Rs. 21,429 in the assessment respectively.

10. ACTUAL CULTIVATION, WASTE CHARGED AND REMITTED.—The actual cultivation and waste charged and remitted in fasli 1302 as compared with those of the last fasli are detailed below:—

| Fasli. | Actual cultivation. | Waste charged. | Waste remitted. |
|----------------------|---------------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 1301 | ACS. 633,668 | ACS. 115,657 | ACS. 135,639 |
| 1302 | 763,214 | 164,607 | 2,911 |
| Increase or decrease | + 129,546 | + 48,950 | — 132,728 |

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Compared with fasli 1301 there was an increase of acres 129,546 in the area actually cultivated which is due to the very favorable character of the season and to the preceding year being a famine year. The large increase under waste charged is due to the following facts:—

(1) A large extent of inam lands resumed and fully assessed which were under occupation and left waste was brought under Government holdings. Hitherto these lands though waste were not brought into this item, being inams.

(2) The year being very favorable, more attention was paid to cultivation of wet lands and a portion of dry lands which are generally poor in the district has been neglected.

(3) The preceding year being a famine year, remission was given on dry waste and there was therefore decrease in waste charged, while this year having been favorable, dry waste was of course charged. The amount on wet waste remitted during the fasli is very insignificant as compared with the remissions of the past fasli. In the year under report, nearly half of the remission relates to Madakasira where, owing to continued drought especially within an area of 6 miles radius around Madakasira, remission had to be granted.

FALLOWS.—Under paragraph 6 of Board's Proceedings, No. 783, dated 12th December 1892, enquiry has been ordered to be instituted as to how far the system of fallows is deliberately practised; whether it is the result of any undue curtailment of common grazing grounds. The result of the enquiries reported by the Divisional officers will be given further below. According to the current year's figures the extent of holding and waste is as follows talukwar:—

| Taluk. | Holdings. | Waste. | Percentage of waste to holdings in each taluk. |
|-------------|-----------|---------|--|
| | ACS. | ACS. | |
| Anantapur | 138,229 | 25,162 | 18 |
| Goody | 239,458 | 21,461 | 8 |
| Tadpatri | 166,620 | 6,152 | 3 |
| Dharmavaram | 149,316 | 60,065 | 40 |
| Penukonda | 88,360 | 23,482 | 26 |
| Hindupur | 75,149 | 16,328 | 21 |
| Madakasira | 73,600 | 14,868 | 20 |
| Total | 930,732 | 167,518 | 18 |

The bulk of fallows lies in the four southern taluks which are purely red soil, Dharmavaram heading the list. Anantapur taluk also abounds almost in red soil. The waste occurs in the dry lands and the reason is the poverty of the soil. It is an admitted fact that the soil of this district is poor. The land is cultivated for two or three years consecutively and then left waste as the soil gets exhausted. Most of the ryots do not relinquish the lands as they fear that they will not get them back on darkhast when they lie close to a block of 50 acres or more, or when there is a rival darkhastdar lying adjacent. For fear of losing them altogether, the ryots keep them in their possession and pay the trifling assessment. The Board is aware that Dharmavaram contains large blocks of waste. The Head Assistant Collector states: "All the Tahsildars agree in stating that the system of fallows is deliberately practised on dry lands in all four taluks. In Hindupur, dry lands are cultivated with a rotation of crops for three years and left fallow for three years; in Dharmavaram, dry lands are left fallow in alternate years. In Madakasira, dry lands are left fallow for one or two years; in Penukonda, dry lands are cultivated two years and left fallow the third year, and so on. It is probable that the practice is more or less the same in all taluks, viz., dry land is cultivated for one or two years with a rotation of crops and then left fallow for a year. The cause assigned for this system is the poorness of the soil, which if worked every year becomes incapable of yielding any crop. None of the Tahsildars state that the system is due in any way to a desire to reserve fields for grazing grounds. The lands on which this system is practised would just in my opinion be of much

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good for grazing purposes. This view is perhaps also supported by the careful way in which crops are rotated. That the soil of dry lands is poor in this division is admitted."

As regards Anantapur taluk, the Head-quarter Deputy Collector remarks thus: "The quality of the soil in this taluk is chiefly red, assessed with low assessment, and the lands once cultivated have to be left waste for the next two years before they become fit for cultivation; some ryots holding them keep them in their holdings for pasture to cattle without relinquishing them."

In the case of Tadpatri the waste is very trifling, being 3 per cent. Almost all this taluk being black cotton soil, it is every year brought under cultivation and the trifling waste appears to include the following items:—

- Some lands are occupied by wells, pools, channels, private tanks, thrashing floors, fodder and manure heaps, cattle sheds and the like.
- Some are on high level and not fit for wet cultivation.
- Some lands are rendered uncultivable, being cut up by surface drainage.
- Some lands belong to absentee ryots living in other districts and who cannot conveniently lease or cultivate them every year.
- Some lands are left waste owing to disputes. The same is the case as regards Gooty also. The excess over Tadpatri is due to a portion of Gooty taluk being red soil whose characteristic feature is poverty. The unusual miscellaneous cultivation shown in each year's accounts also confirms the view that the system of fallows is not practised for any undue curtailment of grazing rights.

11. **WATER-RATE.**—The charge for water on dry and wet lands amounted to Rupees 60,122 and Rs. 77,870 respectively against Rs. 14,218 and Rs. 18,013 in the preceding fasli. The large increase speaks to the favorable character of the season.

12. **REMISSIONS.**—The remissions other than waste as compared with the last fasli are given in the form appended below:—

| Items. | Fasli 1301. | Fasli 1302. | Increase. | Decrease. |
|--------------------------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|-----------|
| 1. Occasional remissions | Rs. 1,28,540 | Rs. 6,451 | Rs. 1,22,089 | Rs. 6,258 |
| 2. Fixed remissions | 25,547 | 19,389 | 6,258 | .. |
| 3. Beriz deductions | 6,284 | 17,943 | 9,659 | .. |

Occasional remissions.—The decrease under the first item is due to the fact that no remissions were granted on account of shavi or short crop. Tirvakammi remissions too were trifling on account of favorable season.

Fixed remissions.—The remissions on account of increment rates of settlement in Gooty and Tadpatri taluks have declined, this being the second year after the introduction of the new settlement. The increase under dasabandam remissions is due chiefly to large extents having been brought under cultivation on account of good supply in dasabandam irrigation works. The decrease under cowle remissions is due to the charge of full assessment consequent on the expiry of the cowle period and to the proportionate increase in the charge on some of the lands under progressive cowle.

Beriz deductions.—The village service inams in the district having been enfranchised and title-deeds issued, the extent and assessment on resumed and fully assessed inams were added to Government holdings and the portion due to the Village Service fund was shown under remissions as an item of beriz deductions in account No. 4, under Board's Proceedings, No. 337, dated 10th August 1893. The beriz deductions on account of payments to village officers have hitherto been erroneously entered as Rs. 715. It has now been fixed at Rs. 500 in Government Order, No. 1245, Revenue, dated 12th December 1892.

13. **MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE.**—The revenue derived from all sources of miscellaneous items of land revenue amounted to Rs. 1,88,769 against Rs. 1,38,483 in the previous year or Rs. 50,286 in excess as detailed in the subjoined abstract:—

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| Particulars. | Demand of fasli 1301. | Demand of fasli 1302. | Increase. | Decrease. |
|---|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------|-----------|
| 1. Quit-rent and jodi on personal and service inams | Rs. 50,331 | Rs. 47,320 | Rs. 3,011 | .. |
| 2. "Do. on dasabandam inams | 1,257 | 1,257 | .. | .. |
| 3. Lands cultivated, but not included in jamabandi | 1 | 5,861 | 5,860 | .. |
| 4. Do. without darkhast for which no pattas have been granted. | 49,730 | 67,557 | 17,827 | .. |
| 5. Charge for water on sundry inams | 4,124 | 30,367 | 26,243 | .. |
| 6. Concealed cultivation | 77 | 38 | 11 | .. |
| 7. Cultivation of poramboke | 1,682 | 872 | 810 | .. |
| 8. Rent on toddy trees | 27,921 | 31,687 | 3,766 | .. |
| 9. Charge for water on inam villages | 165 | 748 | 583 | .. |
| 10. Process fees | 297 | 1,112 | 815 | .. |
| 11. Double charge for water on lands irrigated without permission | 315 | 625 | 10 | .. |
| 12. Other items | 2,583 | 1,575 | 1,008 | .. |
| Total | 1,38,483 | 1,88,769 | 50,286 | 4,829 |
| Net increase | | | 50,286 | |

Item 1.—The decrease of Rs. 3,011 is due to the adoption of jodi with reference to inam registers of village service inams (enfranchised) and to the exclusion of the jodi which was in excess of the assessment and also to the exclusion of jodi on village service inams incorporated with Government ayacut.

Item 3.—The jamabandi of all the taluks save Dharmavaram and Anantapur have been completed earlier during the fasli; the cultivation subsequent to jamabandi exhibits an increase of Rs. 5,860 over the figures of last year in which almost all the taluks were completed late in the fasli owing to famine.

Item 4.—Owing to favorable character of the season a large extent of land was brought under cultivation under this head. In the preceding year the extent was small owing to draught.

Items 5 and 9.—All the irrigation sources had a good supply during the year. Hence the increase.

Item 6.—A major portion of the amount relates to Hindupur taluk. The curnam concerned in the affair was ousted in the revision. The increase is however small.

Item 7.—Owing to effective check on the cultivation of poramboke by the imposition of prohibitory rates year after year, there has been a decrease of cultivation under this head.

Item 8.—The increase of Rs. 3,766 under rent on toddy trees is due to keener competition among-bidders, the season being favorable.

Item 10.—The fasli preceding the one under report was a famine year, and the jamabandi having closed late, a large portion of collectable demand went over as arrears to the next fasli, for the collection of which coercive processes had to be resorted to and special paid agency was employed which had to serve a large number of processes on defaulters. Hence the increase of Rs. 815 under process fees. The remaining two items, 11 and 12, are of fluctuating character and do not call for remarks.

14. **PROCESSES AND DEMAND, COLLECTION AND BALANCE, ARREARS AND CURRENT.**—The statement relating to these are—

- Statement No. 6—Demand, collection and balance of zemindaris, &c.
- Do. " 7—(Land Revenue.)
- Do. " 7-A—(Interest.)
- Do. " 1—Fasliwar particulars.
- Do. " 8-A—Processes.
- Do. " 8-B—Process fees.
- Do. " 9—Ryotwar demand, collection and balance.
- Do. Land-cess A.
- Do. do. B.
- Statement showing the distribution of cesses between land revenue and cesses.
- Statement showing the reconciliation of discrepancies between the collections shown in the Accountant-General's statement and those adopted in jamabandi statement No. 7.

The statements are not yet completed and will be submitted as they are got ready to the Land Revenue Department.

15. **ADVANCES.**—In Board's Proceedings, No. 318, dated 28th July 1893 (Land Revenue, Settlement and Agriculture), the Board has ordered that the report on

the operations of Land Improvement and Agriculturists' Loans Acts should in future be for the fasli year and not for the official year. A detailed report for the year under review has already been submitted and a lengthy notice here seems uncalled for.

LOANS—LAND IMPROVEMENT.—The amount outstanding at the beginning of the fasli was Rs. 94,790-7-4. This differs from the amount shown in columns 9 and 10 of statement No. 11 submitted with this office letter Reference on Current No. 1047, dated 18th May 1893, by Rs. 14-3-8. This is due to subsequent adjustments made in the accounts by certain Tahsildars as shown below :—

| Taluk. | As per statement No. 11 of the last year. | As per statement No. XVII-C submitted with letter No. 3536, dated 14th October 1893. | |
|-------------|---|--|----------------------|
| | RS. A. P. | RS. A. P. | |
| Gooty | 34,598 14 6 | 34,600 0 0 | Excess .. 1 1 7 |
| Tadpatri | 2,795 3 9 | 2,839 5 4 | " .. 44 1 7 |
| Dharmavaram | 3,980 15 6 | 3,950 0 6 | Total .. 46 3 2 |
| | | | Loss .. 30 15 6 |
| | | | Difference .. 14 3 8 |

The amount shown agrees with that shown in column 10 of statement No. XVII-C submitted with this office letter Current No. 3215, dated 14th October 1893, for the last three months of fasli 1301. The amount advanced during the year under report was Rs. 17,137-8-0 under both the ordinary and special well rules. Of the total amount of Rs. 1,11,927-15-4, a sum of Rs. 12,889-4-10 fell due in the year. The amount actually repaid was Rs. 11,886-8-2 including Rs. 1,672-8-0, being repayments on account of sums not yet due (*vide* column 7 of statement No. XVII-C for ordinary and special well rules submitted with this office letter No. 3536, dated 14th October 1893, for fasli 1302). Of the outstanding balance of Rs. 1,00,041-7-2, a sum of Rs. 411 have, in this office letter Reference on Current No. 665, dated 29th April 1893, been recommended for remission.

INTEREST.—The amount outstanding at the beginning of the year was Rs. 131-7-1. The total of columns 17 to 19 shown in last year's statement was Rs. 156-8-7. The difference between the two is Rs. 25-1-6. This was due to subsequent adjustments as in the case of the principal as shown below :—

| Taluk. | As per statement No. XI of the last fasli. | As per statement No. XVII-C sent with letter No. 3536, dated 14th October 1893. | Difference. |
|-------------|--|---|----------------------|
| | RS. A. P. | RS. A. P. | |
| Gooty | 8 4 0 | 1 15 7 | Less .. 4 4 5 |
| Dharmavaram | 1 8 0 | | " .. 1 8 0 |
| Hindupur | 32 7 4 | | " .. 32 7 4 |
| Anantapur | 40 3 4 | 1 15 7 | Excess .. 38 3 9 |
| | 105 7 11 | 118 10 2 | Loss .. 13 3 2 |
| | | | Difference .. 25 1 6 |

The amount accrued during the year was Rs. 4,569-9-4 inclusive of Rs. 17-0-5 collected on sums not yet due. Thus the total interest was Rs. 4,701-0-5, of which Rs. 3,598-12-9 were collected exclusive of Rs. 166-8-4, the excess collection in the Anantapur taluk. The recoverable balance was Rs. 1,033-6-7 and the amount recommended for remission was Rs. 68-13-1. The amount advanced during the fasli year under report was less than that paid in the previous year by Rs. 61,777-8-0. The large payment in the previous year is attributable to the distressed state of the season. The short expenditure during the year under report is partly due to the favorable character of the season and partly to the discontinuance of payments of loans from November last under the orders of Government and Board. The bulk of advances

in the current year was made in the months of June (latter portion) and July which were parts of the famine period.

AGRICULTURAL LOANS.—Balance of advance at the beginning of the year was Rs. 2,550. The amount advanced during the year was Rs. 1,734; making up a total of Rs. 4,284, of which the amount that fell due in the year was Rs. 1,597-8-0 and the amount actually recovered Rs. 1,337-12-0 including Rs. 60 on account of sums not yet due. The recoverable balance was Rs. 2,946-4-0.

INTEREST.—The amount of interest at the beginning of the year was nil. The amount accrued during the year was Rs. 169-8-2, of which Rs. 126-1-11 were collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 43-6-3. The reasons given for the large sums disbursed in the previous year under the Land Improvement Loans Acts apply also to the large variation in transactions under this Act.

16. LANDS SOLD UNDER BOARD'S STANDING ORDER NOS. 30 AND 110.—118 acres of dry land and 13 acres of wet land making a total of 131 acres, assessed at Rs. 113, were sold during the year against 326 acres, assessed at Rs. 233, in the preceding year. The amount realised was Rs. 289 against Rs. 373 in the previous year. The decrease is due to less extent having been brought to sale during the year as compared with the previous one. No sales took place under Board's Standing Order No. 34.

17. COSTS IN SUITS.—A sum of Rs. 119-3-2 was awarded as costs to Government during the fasli. Of this, Rs. 109-11-2 were collected during the year, leaving a balance of Rs. 9-8-0, decrees appertaining to which were received only in September. Steps have been taken for the collection of this sum.

18. LANDS NEWLY ACQUIRED BY PUBLIC SERVANTS.—Statement No. 13 shows the lands newly acquired by public servants during the year. An extent of 4.62 acres, assessed at Rs. 16, was purchased by the Tahsildar of Gooty in the North Arcot district. The Head Assistant Collector's Head Clerk purchased land measuring acres 1.9, assessed at Rs. 12-5-0, in the Bellary taluk of the Bellary district, and the remainder shown in the statement is the extent in possession and enjoyment of a Taluk Gumastah of Dharmavaram, the land having been purchased in the name of his wife.

19. RUINED TANKS.—Nil.

20. CATTLE CENSUS.—The cattle census was taken at the prescribed time by karnams and their work was supervised and checked by Taluk officers. A statement showing the result of inspections made by them is submitted.

21. SUB-DIVISION OF QUIP-RENT.—No applications were received during the year under this head.

22. BOUNDARY AND FIELD MARKS.—Tadpatri, Gooty and Penukonda are the only taluks for which complete survey accounts have been furnished to the taluk authorities. Anantapur and Dharmavaram, though surveyed, the requisite accounts and plans relating to them have not been completely supplied. In the remaining taluks of the district the survey is in progress. Statement No. XVII hereto appended relates, as usual, to the first three taluks. 2,345 stones are missing and 285 are out of repair. Of these, 297 replaced and 36 repaired. Steps are being taken for planting and rectifying the rest. The detailed instructions as regards the proper maintenance of boundary marks issued by the Board in its Proceedings, No. 103, dated 14th March 1893, were received late in the fasli. These have now been put into force and it is hoped that better results than heretofore will be achieved. The Tahsildar of Penukonda has omitted to include the stones in three villages, and hence a large difference between the figures of this and of last year. A complete return has been called for from the Tahsildar, on receipt of which a revised statement will be submitted.

The survey instruments supplied to Revenue Inspectors are in good condition. The karnams of Dharmavaram, Hindupur and Madakasira have recently been supplied with instruments and an application has been made to the Board (Land Revenue) for the supply of instruments to the remaining taluks in the district.

23. EXAMINATION OF VILLAGE AND TALUK ACCOUNTS.—The village and taluk accounts were thoroughly gone through by my office establishment during the jama-bandi of Hindupur, Madakasira and Gooty taluks and copies of the results of these examinations are submitted herewith in accordance with paragraph 62 of Board's Proceedings, No. 128, dated 6th May 1890. Copies of these have also been distributed

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to Divisional officers, Tahsildars and Deputy Tahsildars for information and guidance and issue of necessary instructions to Revenue Inspectors and Village officers. Copies of reports from Divisional officers and review thereon passed by me are submitted. A copy of the inspection circular issued for the guidance of all the subordinate officers is also enclosed.

24. APPLICATIONS FOR TRANSFER OF REVENUE REGISTRY.—The number of applications filed and disposed of under the two-heads, those presented through the Registration officers and those submitted direct to Revenue officers, is compared below :—

| | Pending at the beginning of the year. | Received during the year. | Total. | Disposed of during the year. | Balance. |
|---|---------------------------------------|---------------------------|--------|------------------------------|----------|
| 1. Received through Registration officers | 53 | 978 | 1,031 | 883 | 148 |
| 2. Received direct to Revenue officers | 176 | 1,235 | 1,411 | 1,387 | 24 |

The number of cases filed during the year under both the heads are less than those in the preceding year. Fasli 1301 was a famine year, and the transfers of land by the poorer classes were numerous. Of the balance of 148 under the first head, 36 have since been disposed of and the rest are pending verification with village officers. The balance under the second head are pending sub-division of survey fields. Special instructions have already been issued for the prompt disposal of the transfer applications and reviews are being regularly and systematically issued.

The marginal statement compares the number of applications filed under the two heads in the year under report with those in the previous year. There has been an increase in the number of applications filed before the Registration officers, while there has been a decline in those presented before the Revenue officers, a fact which seems to show that the former system is

finding more favour with the ryots as remarked upon by the Board in its jamabandi report for the past year. The total number of cases under paragraph 6 of Board's Standing Order No 20, including those pending at the beginning of the year, was 84. Of these, 71 have been disposed of, leaving a balance of 13. These are pending disposal owing to the non-expiration of the time fixed in the notice published in the District Gazette.

25. VERNACULAR CORRESPONDENCE IN THE HEAD ASSISTANT COLLECTOR'S OFFICE.—The Head Assistant Collector, who is the only European Assistant Collector 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. The karnams in Dharmavaram taluk were engaged in survey operations to a late date in the fasli and consequently the jamabandi of Dharmavaram taluk had to be commenced late and it was finished only in the month of August. Further, the revision of village establishment having been introduced in the fasli under review, the karnams' charge in consequence having been extended and the karnams being new to the accounts of the new villages, they could not readily get up the accounts. Account No. 12 of Anantapur taluk was closed by the end of August on account of some villages not having been settled earlier. Just when the accounts were ready, printed forms of jamabandi accounts Nos. 3-A and C, 4, 5; in which additional columns and modifications have been introduced this year were received, and additional information had therefore to be called for from the taluks which also contributed for the delay.

CONDUCT OF PUBLIC SERVANTS.—I am new to the district and am not in a position to give information on this point.

ANANTAPUR, (Signed) K. C. MANAVEDAN RAJA,
9th November 1893. Acting Collector.

Exd. C. M. Brisson.

SETTLEMENT REPORT

OF
BELLARY.

I HAVE the honour to submit my report on the Land Revenue Settlement of the Bellary district for fasli 1302. All the prescribed statements except No. 17, relating to boundary marks, have already been separately submitted as directed in Board's Proceedings, dated 7th December 1893, Mis. No. 6990 (Settlement). This return will be shortly submitted on receipt of information from Tahsildars of Alur, Hadagali and Harpanahalli.

2. SEASON AND RAINFALL.—The season was more favorable and the rainfall more equally distributed than in the previous year. The following table shows the rainfall of 1892-93 as compared with that of 1890-91 and 1891-92—a famine year—and its predecessor :—

| Months. | 1890-91. | 1891-92. | 1892-93. |
|----------------------------|----------|----------|----------|
| <i>South-west monsoon.</i> | | | |
| | ACS. | ACS. | ACS. |
| April | 1.59 | 0.44 | 0.54 |
| May | 1.14 | 0.53 | 1.14 |
| June | 1.94 | 2.00 | 4.50 |
| July | 1.91 | 1.15 | 2.36 |
| August | 3.45 | 2.07 | 7.99 |
| September | 4.82 | 1.06 | 4.21 |
| Total | 14.85 | 7.25 | 20.74 |
| <i>North-east monsoon.</i> | | | |
| October | 2.99 | 2.05 | 5.86 |
| November | 5.59 | 0.59 | 0.70 |
| December | 0.71 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| January | .. | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| February | .. | 0.03 | 0.33 |
| March | 0.14 | 0.00 | 2.13 |
| Total | 9.43 | 2.67 | 9.02 |
| Grand Total | 24.28 | 9.92 | 29.76 |

The south-west monsoon did not open very favorably but it improved from May, and the total rainfall registered in the south-west and north-east monsoons was greater than in the previous year as well as its predecessor. The greatest and least rainfall in the south-west monsoon were in August and April respectively. In the north-east monsoon October and March were the most favorable, while in December and January there was no rain at all. The total rainfall gauged at head-quarters (Bellary Town) was 24.80 against 8.46 in the previous year, showing an increase of 16.34 inches.

In both the monsoons Yemmiganur had the largest rainfall. In the south-west monsoon the Kampli division of Hospet and Rayadrug had the lowest rainfall. In the north-east monsoon Rayadrug and Hadagalli fared the worst.

There were 250 tanks in good repair against 247 in the previous year, the difference being due to three tanks repaired in the Adoni taluk. Out of the total 250 tanks, 136 received a full supply against 11 last year, and 12 received no supply at all against 99 in the previous year, while the others were only partially filled.

3. CONDITION AND OUTTURN OF CROPS.—The condition and outturn of crops was on the whole good. The area which yielded bumper crop was 17,033 acres against 897 in fasli 1301 and 8,502 in fasli 1300, and that which yielded 4 annas and below was 169,750 acres against 1,080,069 in the previous year and 334,842 in fasli 1300. Of the total area of bumper crop, cholam and cotton alone contributed 8,096 and 3,923

acres respectively against 5 and nil in fasli 1301 and 3,114 and 293 acres in fasli 1300. There was no bumper crop under paddy in the year under report, while there were 239 acres in fasli 1301 and 510 acres in fasli 1300. The extent grown with cumbu was 52,681 acres against 56,899 in fasli 1301 and 76,979 in fasli 1300. The area which yielded maximum and minimum outturn was 9,331 and 8,533 acres against 991 and 28,120 in fasli 1301 and 20,275 and 13,162 acres in fasli 1300.

4. PRICES.—The following statement gives the average prices per garce of the most important grains for fasli 1302 as compared with the famine year fasli 1301 and its predecessor :—

| Grain. | Price per garce. | | |
|-------------------------|------------------|-------------|-------------|
| | Fasli 1300. | Fasli 1301. | Fasli 1302. |
| | RS. | RS. | RS. |
| Paddy, 1st sort | 190 | 239 | 205 |
| Do. 2nd | 174 | 213 | 191 |
| Rice, 1st | 447 | 562 | 512 |
| Do. 2nd | 402 | 537 | 460 |
| Cholum | 166 | 252 | 186 |
| Ragi | 135 | 217 | 162 |
| Cumbu | 174 | 254 | 209 |
| Horsegram | 223 | 296 | 268 |

The prices have fallen in the year under report when compared with those of fasli 1301—a famine year—but not to the extent ruling in fasli 1300, and this was probably due to the prevalence of famine during the first 4 months of the period under review. The export of the staple food-grains of the district from the southern and western taluks into Mysore Province and Nizam's Dominions has also helped to keep up the prices. Other causes for the high prices are found in the fact that cumbu was cultivated on less than half the area of 1300, although it exceeded the extent of 1301, and to the fact above noted that there was no bumper crop under paddy in the year.

5. PERMANENTLY-SETTLED ESTATES.—There are no permanently-settled estates in the district.

6. WHOLE INAM VILLAGES.—There are 91 inam villages as in the previous fasli, of which eight were rent-free. The revenue under this head has not changed during the year.

7. RYOTWAR SETTLEMENT.—There were 791 Government villages against 703 in fasli 1301. The increase is due to the preparation of accounts according to survey villages on the introduction of the settlement rates in the Hadagalli and Hospet taluks, instead of for karnam's charges as before. In the taluks of Rayadrug, Kudligi and Harpanahalli, where the settlement has not yet been introduced, the accounts continue to be prepared for karnam's charges.

The taluks of Harpanahalli and Kudligi were settled by Messrs. Sewell and A. E. Castle Stuart, and the remaining taluks by Divisional officers as detailed in the margin. Five out of eight taluks were settled within the fasli. Of the other three, Adóni was settled in July after the fasli, and the jamabandi of Hospet and Hadagalli could not be finished till the end of October last owing to the introduction of the new settlement. Owing to the incompetency of some of the karnams in the Hospet and Harpanahalli taluks, the accounts of two villages in the former and four villages in the latter were not prepared in time, and the Head Assistant Collector and Mr. Sewell had to issue pattas for these villages in Bellary and Kudligi taluks, respectively.

The number of ryotwari pattas issued were 104,597 against 103,138 of the previous year, showing an increase of 1,459, which occurs in all taluks except three—Hospet, Hadagalli and Adóni. Owing to the introduction of the new settlement, the number of pattas in Hospet and Hadagalli taluks decreased on account of the clubbing of separate pattas held by the same individual in a village. The decrease of 20 in

the Adóni taluk calls for no special remark. The increase in the total number of pattas in the five taluks of the district is chiefly due to (1) to the issue of fresh pattas for lands newly taken up on darkhast and for sivoyjama lands of previous years.

8. OCCUPATION AND CHANGES THEREIN.—The following statement shows the extent and assessment of ryotwar holdings of fasli 1302 as compared with those of fasli 1301 :—

| Fasli. | Dry. | | Wet. | | Total. | |
|--------|-------------------|------------------|----------------|-----------------|-------------------|------------------|
| | Extent. | Assessment. | Extent. | Assessment. | Extent. | Assessment. |
| 1301 | ACS.
1,481,026 | RS.
10,93,730 | ACS.
36,087 | RS.
2,09,506 | ACS.
1,517,113 | RS.
13,03,236 |
| 1302 | 1,519,853 | 11,23,037 | 38,958 | 2,23,179 | 1,558,811 | 13,46,216 |
| Total | + 38,827 | + 29,307 | + 2,871 | + 13,673 | + 41,698 | + 42,980 |

There is a net increase of 2·7 per cent. in the area of holdings over that of the previous fasli. The percentage of increase under dry alone to the total increase is 93·1 and this increase is general to all taluks, and is chiefly due to the favorable season as also to the introduction of the survey areas at the settlement of Hospet and Hadagalli taluks. Seasonable rains induced ryots to take up all the lands relinquished in the previous year, and new lands were also occupied in the year under report. The increase under wet is chiefly confined to the taluks of Rayadrug, Hospet, Kudligi and Harpanahalli.

The area granted on darkhast (acres 33,767) is more than 5 times the area relinquished, and an increase of 10,300 acres or 43·9 per cent. is observed over the figures of fasli 1301. This of itself contributes largely to the increase in the number of pattas and the extent under holdings, and is a very satisfactory proof of the district's rapid recovery from famine.

The subjoined statement gives figures under the items "Lands relinquished" and "Lands bought in by Government" for fasli 1302 as compared with those of fasli 1301 :—

| Fasli. | Lands relinquished. | | Lands bought in by Government. | |
|--------|---------------------|--------------|--------------------------------|-------------|
| | Extent. | Assessment. | Extent. | Assessment. |
| 1301 | ACS.
14,975 | RS.
8,464 | ACS.
565 | RS.
633 |
| 1302 | 6,527 | 4,144 | 236 | 172 |
| Total | — 8,448 | — 4,320 | — 349 | — 461 |

The decrease in both items is due to the more favorable character of the season in the year under report than in the previous year.

ACTUAL CULTIVATION AND WASTE CHARGED AND REMITTED.—The abstract statement subjoined represents the actual cultivation of fasli 1302 as compared with the previous year :—

| Fasli. | Dry. | Wet. | Total. |
|--------|-----------|---------|-----------|
| | ACS. | ACS. | ACS. |
| 1301 | 1,057,693 | 28,403 | 1,086,096 |
| 1302 | 1,441,316 | 35,715 | 1,477,031 |
| Total | + 383,623 | + 7,312 | + 390,935 |

The area actually cultivated increased on the whole by 390,935 acres or nearly 36 per cent. as compared with the acreage of the previous year, the proportion of the cultivated area to the entire holdings being 94·7 per cent. against 71·6 in fasli 1301. This increase occurred in all taluks both under dry and wet.

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The particulars of *waste charged and remitted* for the two faslis 1301 and 1302 are given in the following statement :—

| Faslis. | Waste charged. | | | Waste remitted. | | |
|--------------|----------------|-------|----------|---|---|---|
| | Dry. | Wet. | Total. | Dry. | Wet. | Total. |
| | RS. | RS. | RS. | Extent.
ACS. | Extent.
ACS. | Extent.
ACS. |
| 1301 | 32,194 | 2,027 | 34,221 | 391,139
Assessment. | 5,657
Assessment. | 396,796
Assessment. |
| | | | | RS.
2,31,526
Extent. | RS.
25,574
Extent. | RS.
2,57,100
Extent. |
| 1302 | 78,537 | 2,184 | 80,721 | ACS.
..
Assessment. | ACS.
1,059
Assessment. | ACS.
1,059
Assessment. |
| | | | | RS.
..
Assessment. | RS.
3,736
Assessment. | RS.
3,736
Assessment. |
| Total .. | + 46,343 | + 157 | + 46,500 | Extent.
ACS.
391,139
Assessment. | Extent.
ACS.
4,598
Assessment. | Extent.
ACS.
395,737
Assessment. |
| | | | | RS.
2,31,526 | RS.
21,838 | RS.
2,53,364 |

The large increase under “waste charged” and decrease under “waste remitted” is accounted for by the fact that during the year under report, there was no necessity to grant remissions on dry lands left waste as was done last year under Board's Proceedings, dated 7th April 1892, No. 275 (Settlement).

9. WATER-RATE—TEERVAJASTI AND FASALJASTI.—The figures of water-rate of fasli 1302, as compared with those of fasli 1301, are given below :—

| Fasli. | Teervajasti. | Fasaljasti. |
|-------------|--------------|-------------|
| | RS. | RS. |
| 1301 | 11,350 | 28,996 |
| 1302 | 9,374 | 40,229 |
| Total ... | — 1,976 | + 11,233 |

The decrease under teervajasti is due to the fact that dry lands did not require Government water as there were sufficient and timely rains. The increase under fasaljasti is attributed to the more extended cultivation of wet lands under tanks which received a sufficient supply of water for raising two wet crops. The late completion of jamabandi in three taluks also accounts for the increase.

10. REMISSIONS OTHER THAN WASTE.—The following statement compares the figures of faslis 1301 and 1302 :—

| Remissions. | | | | |
|--------------|-------------|---------|-------------------|--|
| Fasli. | Occasional. | Fixed. | Beriz deductions. | |
| | RS. | RS. | RS. | |
| 1301 | 3,34,672 | 41,763 | 15,831 | |
| 1302 | 6,533 | 45,233 | 38,912 | |
| Total .. | — 3,28,139 | + 3,470 | + 23,081 | |

It is observed that there is decrease under the “occasional remissions,” while there is increase under “fixed remission” and “beriz deductions.” The decrease under the first item occurs chiefly under “shavi or loss of produce.” The improved state of the season rendered remissions under these heads unnecessary. The net increase under the second item was due to the “gradual introduction of the new settlement rates of assessment” in the fasli in the taluks of Hadagalli and Hospet. The variations in other items of fixed remissions have been explained in the statement

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No. 4. The net increase of Rs. 23,091 under beriz deductions is due to (1) allowances to religious institutions, and (2) deduction of assessment on village service inams in favour of the Village Service fund. The increase against the first item is explained by the fact that arrears of previous faslis were disbursed during the year under report. That against the second is due to the extension of cultivation of service inams resumed or relinquished.

11. MISCELLANEOUS—REVENUE.—The demand under this head was Rs. 1,45,839 against Rs. 1,20,415 in fasli 1301 exclusive of excess collections, showing an increase of Rs. 25,424 over the figures of the previous year.

The items under which large variations occur are shown below :—

| Items. | 1891-92. | 1892-93. | Increase. |
|---------------------------------------|----------|----------|-----------|
| | RS. | RS. | RS. |
| 1. Quit-rent on personal inams .. | 44,726 | 46,325 | 1,599 |
| 2. Jodi on service inams .. | 40,604 | 44,008 | 3,404 |
| 3. Water-rate on minor inams .. | 5,325 | 8,135 | 2,810 |
| 4. Cultivation without darkhast .. | 20,905 | 38,541 | 17,636 |
| 5. Cultivation after the jamabandi .. | 1 | 2,104 | 2,103 |

Item 1.—The increase under this item chiefly occurs in the Alur taluk and is due to the inclusion of amounts erroneously credited to jodi on service inams last year.

Item 2.—The increase is due to absence of remissions under this head in the year under report.

Item 3.—Water was available and taken for the cultivation of minor inams classed dry. Hence the increase under this item.

Item 4.—The increase under this item occurs in all taluks except Hadagalli and Harpanahalli and is due to the following reasons :—

- (1) Non-payment of value of trees standing on lands darkhasted for.
- (2) Failure to erect boundary marks for sub-divisions.
- (3) Cultivation without permission of portions of fields forming or adjoining blocks of 300 acres.
- (4) Absence of remissions on sivayjama lands specially allowed last year.

Item 5.—Bellary and Kudligi taluks alone contribute towards this increase, which is due to the early completion of jamabandi in these taluks.

12. DEMAND, COLLECTION AND BALANCE—CURRENT.—The following figures represent the current demand, collection and balance of shrotriem jodi and cesses and ryotwar miscellaneous and cesses :—

| | Demand. | Collection. | Balance. |
|-------------------------------------|-----------|-------------|----------|
| | RS. | RS. | RS. |
| Shrotriemjodi and cesses | 15,793 | 15,358 | 435 |
| Ryotwar miscellaneous and cesses .. | 16,76,117 | 16,01,827 | 74,290 |
| Total .. | 16,91,910 | 16,17,185 | 74,725 |

The total demand was Rs. 16,91,910 against Rs. 9,75,612 of fasli 1301, thus showing an increase of Rs. 7,16,298. By far, the major portion of the large increase appears against ryotwar miscellaneous and cesses and is due to the fact that in the year under report remissions were not granted like last year on dry lands owing to the favorable character of the season. There is also increase under cesses which is ascribed to the rise in the figure under holdings and to the large extent of unauthorized cultivation of 20,761 acres over last year. The total collections amounted to about 96 per cent. of the demand. But for the introduction of the new settlement rates and the late completion of jamabandi in the Hospet and Hadagalli taluks, there would have been a further reduction in the balance. Prompt steps are being taken to realise these balances. The balance outstanding now is about Rs. 6,000, but, as the settled demands have not been adopted in all taluks in the monthly demand, collection and balance statements, the exact amount outstanding is not available.

13. The subjoined statement shows the demand, collection and balance of arrears :—

| Items. | Demand. | Collection. | Remission. | Balance. |
|------------------------------------|-----------|-------------|------------|----------|
| Shrotriem, jodi and cesses | Rs. 2,665 | Rs. 9,664 | Rs. .. | Rs. 1 |
| Ryotwar, miscellaneous and cesses. | 3,60,271 | 3,51,771 | 538 | 8,962 |
| Total .. | 3,62,936 | 3,53,435 | 538 | 8,963 |

The balance outstanding, Rs. 8,963, has since been reduced to about Rs. 3,000. A statement reconciling the difference between the collections shown in the demand, collection and balance statement and the treasury account has been submitted to Board along with the revised demand, collection and balance for June 1893.

14. COERCIVE PROCESSES AND SALES FOR ARREARS OF REVENUE.—The subjoined statement gives the particulars of coercive processes issued for the collection of arrear and current demands, the number of defaulters proceeded against, the value and extent of property sold and the amount realised 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. | |
|---------------|-------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------|---|-------------------------|-----------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | Estimated value. | Value realised. |
| 1301 | 127,379 | 2,339 | 1,355 | 260 | Rs. 39,959 | Rs. 2,732 |
| 1302 | 179,574 | 5,173 | 3,764 | 329 | 49,173 | 6,755 |
| Difference .. | + 52,195 | + 2,834 | + 2,409 | + 69 | + 9,514 | + 4,023 |

| Fasli. | Bought in by Government for nominal price. | | Purchased by private individuals. | | Total. | |
|---------------|--|-------------|-----------------------------------|-------------|--------|-------------|
| | Acres. | Assessment. | Acres. | Assessment. | Acres. | Assessment. |
| | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
| 1301 | 1,096 | Rs. 885 | 879 | Rs. 952 | 1,975 | Rs. 1,837 |
| 1302 | 780 | 1,083 | 744 | 1,096 | 1,524 | 2,179 |
| Difference .. | - 316 | + 198 | - 135 | + 144 | - 451 | + 342 |

The number of demand and other notices increased by about 52,000 owing to the prompt measures adopted for the realisation of both arrear and current demands. The number of defaulters whose property was actually brought to the hammer was only 329, showing an increase of 69 over last year. The Board would thus see that there was not much of real coercion.

15. RECEIPTS FROM PROCESS FEES AND CHARGES AND THE EXTENT TO WHICH SPECIAL PAID ESTABLISHMENTS WERE UTILIZED FOR SERVING PROCESSES.—All the demand notices of the year, notwithstanding the increase over the figures of the previous year, were served by village authorities, and no special-paid establishment was entertained on that account.

16. LANDS SOLD UNDER BOARD'S STANDING ORDERS.—No lands were sold under Board's Standing Orders Nos. 32 and 36. The total extent of land sold under Order No. 111 was 386 acres assessed at Rs. 411 against 201 acres assessed at Rs. 251 in fasli 1301. The amount realised by sales was Rs. 614 against Rs. 525.

17. ADVANCES—LAND IMPROVEMENT LOANS ACT.—(a) ORDINARY RULES.—The variations of Rs. 1,375 between the closing balance of fasli 1301 and the opening balance of fasli 1302 is due to the rectification of mistakes made in the previous year in three taluks—Harpanahalli, Bellary and Adóni. The correct balance at the beginning of the fasli was 98,511 and this, with the Rs. 15,140 advanced during the

fasli, gives a total of Rs. 1,13,651. Out of this Rs. 15,281 became payable during the year. Only Rs. 11,323 were, however, repaid, leaving at the end of year a repayable balance of Rs. 3,958 and a total recoverable balance of Rs. 1,02,328.

(b) SPECIAL WELL RULES.—The balance at the beginning of the fasli, Rs. 94,318, differs from the closing balance of fasli 1301 by Rs. 5,362, and is due to the rectification of previous errors. Adding to this Rs. 36,496 advanced during the year, the total amount advanced comes to Rs. 1,30,814; out of this, the Rs. 15,492 were paid against Rs. 12,609 due in the fasli, thus showing an increase of Rs. 2,883 in the amount repaid over the amount repayable. The season being favorable, some of the ryots who received advances in previous years and in the year under report, repaid them before the time fixed under the rules. Deducting the amount repaid from the total advance of Rs. 1,30,814, there remains a recoverable balance of Rs. 1,15,322 at the end of the year.

(c) AGRICULTURISTS' LOANS ACT.—The whole of Rs. 2,408 advanced during the year under this head was confined to the Alúr taluk, and this with the Rs. 42,789 outstanding at the beginning of the year, brings the total amount advanced to Rs. 45,197. Of this Rs. 1,007 were due in the year against Rs. 1,326 repaid, showing an increase of Rs. 319 over the amount repayable. The recoverable balance at the end of the year was Rs. 43,871.

(d) INTEREST.—The amount of interest outstanding at the beginning of the year under the two Loans Acts was Rs. 198. Adding to this Rs. 4,508, which accrued during the year, we get the total of Rs. 4,706, of which Rs. 3,728 were recovered, leaving a balance of Rs. 978.

18. COSTS IN CIVIL SUITS.—No civil suits were filed during the year.

19. LANDS ACQUIRED BY PUBLIC SERVANTS.—Acres 29.36 assessed at Rs. 29-6-0 were acquired by public servants during the year against acres 94.41 assessed at Rs. 55-1-0 in the previous year. All the land newly acquired relates to one clerk in the Kudligi Taluk office. No other officer in the district acquired any land or interest therein during the year.

20. RUINED TANKS.—No ruined tanks were made over to private enterprise during the year for repairs at the special rate of assessment.

21. INTEREST.—The amount of interest which occurred during the year on Land Revenue and Miscellaneous and Cesses and on Shrotriem jodi was Rs. 4,779 which, when added to the balance of Rs. 404 outstanding at the beginning of the fasli, becomes Rs. 5,183. Out of this, Rs. 3,012 were collected and Rs. 58 were remitted, leaving a balance of Rs. 2,113 at the end of the year.

22. SUB-DIVISION OF QUIT-RENT.—No applications were received for sub-divisions of quit-rents during the year under report.

23. INSPECTION OF BOUNDARY MARKS.—There is some improvement in the year under report in this direction, as the Revenue Inspectors note the results of their inspections in their weekly diaries which are checked by Tahsildars and Division officers. According to the orders of the Board in its Proceedings, No. 103, dated 14th March 1893, Settlement, the village officers also are required to inspect the marks and to submit an annual statement to Tahsildars. This should still further improve matters. The Tahsildars have submitted statements in the form they adopted for fasli 1301. They have been ordered to submit revised statements in the form No. IX appended to the above Board's Proceedings. The returns from three Tahsildars are still due. A consolidated statement will be compiled and submitted to the Board on receipt of complete information from all taluks.

24. EXAMINATION OF VILLAGE AND TALUK ACCOUNTS.—The copies of Mr. Sewell's and Mr. A. E. Castle Stuart-Stuart's reviews of the examination of taluk accounts of Kudligi and Harpanahalli are submitted herewith. The report from the Divisional officer, Bellary, not having been received yet, the Divisional officer's reports on the examination of village accounts have not been reviewed. A separate report will be submitted on this subject.

25. APPLICATIONS FOR TRANSFER OF PATTAS.—The number of applications pending disposal at the beginning of the year were 332, of which 191 were filed before the Revenue officials, and 141 before the Registration Department. During the year

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under report 2,400 and 1,232 applications, respectively, were received in the two departments. Out of the total number of 2,591 and 1,373 received, 2,546 and 1,212 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 45 and 161 at the end of the year. Of these balances, 31 and 103 have since been disposed of. The remaining applications have either been sent to the village officers or are otherwise under inquiry. The number of applications received in the Revenue Department has always been greater than that presented to the Registration Department. The reasons for this have been detailed in my letter, Index No. 116, dated 13th February 1893, to the Land Revenue Department. The orders of the Board contained in paragraph 6 of Board's Order No. 20, were brought into force in 357 cases involving an extent of 2,687 acres.

26. VERNACULAR CORRESPONDENCE IN THE HEAD ASSISTANT COLLECTOR AND ASSISTANT COLLECTOR'S OFFICES.—No cases in which the Assistant or Head Assistant Collector passed orders on English abstracts prepared by clerks have come under Mr. Sewell's observation during the fasli.

27. AGRICULTURAL STOCK.—A statement showing the names of villages whose accounts No. 21, section II, were examined has already been submitted to the Board. The census of cattle was taken in October 1892 as usual, and the figures were subsequently verified by Tahsildars, Deputy Tahsildars and Revenue Inspectors in their tours. The Revenue Inspectors of Hadagalli taluk have not examined the census figures. Explanation for the omission has been called for and will be disposed of on receipt.

28. APPORTIONMENT OF COLLECTIONS BETWEEN LAND REVENUE AND CESSSES.—The monthly statements received from Tahsildars along with the demand, collection and balance statements are checked in the Collector's office and the necessary corrections are communicated to Tahsildars for information or explanation where necessary. A talukwar statement showing the distribution of collections between Land Revenue, Miscellaneous and Cesses has already been submitted with the revised demand, collection and balance statement for June 1893.

29. ATTENDANCE OF KARNAMS AT THE TALUK HEAD-QUARTERS.—In compliance with paragraph 5 (1) of Board's Proceedings, dated 27th June 1893, No. 255, Revenue Settlement, on the subject of prolonged attendance of karnams at taluk head-quarters for the preparation of jamabandi accounts, I beg to state that the Divisional officer's reports show that the karnams were not detained at taluk head-quarters for more than 15 days for purposes of jamabandi. As soon as the settlement is over the karnams will be allowed to go to their villages to attend the jamabandi again at the jamabandi officer's camp with the No. 12 accounts prepared with a view to reduce the attendance of karnams at the taluks for jamabandi. Mr. Sewell has ordered that a preliminary jamabandi should be held every year about the middle of December at the Revenue Inspector's head-quarters when the karnams of each firka will have their accounts examined for not more than three days under the immediate supervision of the Tahsildar, who will not only see that all village accounts are prepared up to date, but will also explain any difficulties that the karnams may have. This has been found to facilitate matters considerably for the jamabandi officers.

30. EXPLANATION OF DELAY.—I regret the delay in the submission of this report. Owing to the introduction of settlement in Hadagalli and Hospet taluks, their jamabandi could not be completed before the end of October 1893. The last return was received in this office on 13th December 1893 from the Hospet taluk. Some of the returns received had to be returned to taluks for correction of mistakes and for explanation for the variations between the figures of fasli 1301 and 1302. Thus the delay was unavoidable.

31. CONDUCT OF PUBLIC SERVANTS.—On this point I know nothing. I find here, however, installed as Acting Huzur Sheristadar K. Sreenivasam, B.A., of whose good work as English Head Clerk in Kistna district I have had experience and he has gained a good general knowledge of the district as far as I can see.

BELLARY,
30th January 1894.

(Signed) O. WOLFE-MURRAY,
Acting Collector.

SETTLEMENT REPORT

OF

KURNOOL.

I HAVE the honour to submit the following report on the settlement of this district for fasli 1302 (1892-93), together with the prescribed statements as per enclosed list.

2. SEASON AND RAINFALL.—The season was, on the whole, favorable. The total average rainfall during the year amounted to 39.15 inches against 17.79 in the previous year and 27.25, the average of 20 years ending with 1890. There was an increase of 21.36 inches over fasli 1301 (1891-92) which was a famine year and of 11.90 over the average. The rainfall was seasonable and evenly distributed, though heavy in parts; the average of the south-west and north-east monsoons amounted to 28.13 and 13.47 inches against 11.59 and 3.20 in the previous year and 19.14 and 7.59, the averages of 10 years ending with 1890-91. Atmakuru and Nandyal registered the largest rainfall in the south-west monsoon, and Markapur and Pattikonda in the north-east monsoon. The smallest quantities were registered in Owk in the south-west monsoon and Nandikotkur in the north-east monsoon. The subjoined statement shows the monthly average rainfall for 1892-93 as compared with 1891-92, and the average of 10 years:—

| Months. | 10 years' average. | 1891-92. | 1892-93. |
|----------------------------|--------------------|----------|----------|
| <i>South-west monsoon.</i> | | | |
| April | .48 | .75 | .37 |
| May | 1.00 | .33 | .79 |
| June | 3.21 | 2.98 | 6.06 |
| July | 4.05 | 2.40 | 4.23 |
| August | 5.19 | 3.27 | 9.37 |
| September | 5.26 | 1.86 | 7.31 |
| Total .. | 19.14 | 11.59 | 28.13 |
| <i>North-east monsoon.</i> | | | |
| October | 4.83 | 2.93 | 10.51 |
| November | 2.15 | .24 | .17 |
| December | .43 | .. | .12 |
| January | .04 | .. | .26 |
| February | .. | .. | .19 |
| March | .14 | .03 | 2.22 |
| Total .. | 7.59 | 3.20 | 13.47 |
| Grand Total .. | 26.73 | 14.79 | 41.60 |

From the above it will appear that the rainfall in the months of August and October was the heaviest, being 9.37 and 10.51 inches, respectively, or about twice as much as the average of 10 years. The August rains greatly improved the condition of crops, but the excessive rains of September and October damaged them and the unusually heavy rains of March damaged the harvested crops in parts. All the tanks received an abundant supply of water and several tanks breached, and the rains in parts were too heavy to admit of sowing.

3. CONDITION AND OUTTURN OF CROPS.—Of the total area cropped, cholam occupied 55·8 per cent. and the other food-grains 16 per cent., cotton 17·0 per cent., and indigo 3·2 per cent. The average yield of food-grains was: bumper 25 per cent., average 22·7, middling 35·6, against 66, 4·78 and 3·77, respectively, in the previous year; and that of other crops, 23 bumper, 9·6 average, and 12·3 middling, against 02, 2·82 and 3·24, respectively. The condition and outturn of crops was much better than in the previous year owing to the favorable character of the season. The area of food-grains which yielded a bumper crop shows, however, a decrease as compared with the previous year, and is due to the excessive rains of August and October, which damaged the crops as already alluded to in paragraph 2 *supra*. As a result of this, the crops became diseased and only 32·3 per cent. of the total cultivated area yielded an average outturn, and the bulk of the area was either middling (47·9 per cent.) or poor (19·2 per cent.).

4. PRICES.—Statement No. 2 shows the average prices of grain per garce in the district during the fasli 1302. The annexed abstract compares the prices with those of the previous fasli and the average of five years:—

| Items. | AVERAGE PER GARCE. | | | | | | |
|-------------------------|------------------------|-------------|-------------|---|-------------|--|-------------|
| | Average of five years. | Fasli 1301. | Fasli 1302. | Increase or decrease compared with average. | Percentage. | Increase or decrease compared with fasli 1301. | Percentage. |
| Paddy, 1st sort | 185 | 232 | 193 | + 8 | 4·32 | — 39 | 16·81 |
| „ 2nd sort | 166 | 211 | 178 | + 12 | 7·23 | — 33 | 15·64 |
| Cholam | 183 | 258 | 240 | + 57 | 31·15 | — 18 | 6·98 |
| Cumbu | 210 | 289 | 241 | + 31 | 14·76 | — 48 | 16·68 |
| Ragi | 169 | 235 | 224 | + 55 | 32·54 | — 11 | 4·68 |
| Horsegram | 225 | 288 | 322 | + 87 | 37·02 | + 34 | 11·80 |
| Varagu | 137 | 179 | 156 | + 19 | 13·87 | — 23 | 12·84 |

There was a general falling off in the prices of food-grains during the year, except horsegram which rose from Rs. 288, the rate per garce in fasli 1301, to Rs. 322 in fasli 1302, showing an increase of Rs. 34 or 11·8 per cent., due to diminished cultivation in fasli 1301 and the consequent short stock available in the year under report. The other food-grains also exhibit a rise in prices when compared with the average of five years. The fall in the prices of paddy compared with previous year is due to favorable season. For the same reason the prices of cholam, the staple article of food of the district, fell off from Rs. 258 to Rs. 240 or 6·98 per cent., and cumbu and ragi, the staple grains of the Cumbum division, 16·68 and 4·68 per cent., respectively.

5. WHOLE INAM VILLAGES.—There was no change under this head. The number of villages held on shrotriem tenure is 89, with an area of 71,512 acres and quit-rent of Rs. 10,692 as in the previous year.

6. RYOTWARI REVENUE.—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 fasli. The total number of pattas distributed during the year was 115,033 against 98,675 in the previous year, showing an increase of 16,358 or 16 per cent. as shown in the subjoined statement:—

| | Number of fresh pattas. | Old pattas modified. | Old pattas not modified. | Total. |
|--------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|----------|
| Fasli 1301 | 10,950 | 16,083 | 71,642 | 98,675 |
| „ 1302 | 28,602 | 19,071 | 72,360 | 115,033 |
| Increase | + 12,652 | + 2,988 | + 718 | + 16,358 |

There was an increase of 16,358 pattas over the previous year; of this, 2,700 were miscellaneous pattas issued under paragraph 32 of the Instructions of the Revised Village Manual and 10,817 were resumed village service inams pattas, which were included under ryotwar in the year under report, making a total of 13,517. Excluding this from the total increase, the remainder, viz., 2,841, represents the actual increase under ryotwar pattas over the previous year, which is due to favorable season and to the sub-division of family property and registration amongst several heirs.

7. OCCUPATION AND THE CHANGES THEREIN.—The following statement compares the extent and assessment of ryotwar holdings in fasli 1302 with those in the previous year:—

| | FASLI 1301. | | FASLI 1302. | |
|--|-------------------|------------------|-------------------|------------------|
| | Ryotwar. | | Ryotwar. | |
| | Extent. | Assessment. | Extent. | Assessment. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| Holdings at the beginning of the fasli | ACS.
1,166,998 | RS.
12,55,196 | ACS.
1,133,024 | RS.
12,47,936 |
| Deduct lands given up | 41,857 | 34,330 | 24,900 | 22,466 |
| Balance | 1,125,141 | 12,20,866 | 1,108,124 | 12,25,470 |
| Add lands taken up | 27,883 | 27,070 | 41,377 | 34,648 |
| Total | 1,153,024 | 12,47,936 | 1,169,501 | 12,60,118 |

| | FASLI 1302. | | TOTAL. | |
|--|-------------------------------|---------------|-------------------|------------------|
| | Resumed Village Service Inam. | | | |
| | Extent. | Assessment. | Extent. | Assessment. |
| | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| Holdings at the beginning of the fasli | ACS.
101,014 | RS.
74,534 | ACS.
1,254,038 | RS.
13,22,470 |
| Deduct lands given up | 2,994 | 2,217 | 27,894 | 24,083 |
| Balance | 98,020 | 72,317 | 1,226,144 | 12,97,787 |
| Add lands taken up | 5,786 | 5,630 | 47,163 | 40,278 |
| Total | 103,805 | 77,947 | 1,273,307 | 13,38,065 |

The total area under ryotwar occupation amounted to 1,169,501 acres assessed at Rs. 12,60,118 against 1,133,024 acres assessed at Rs. 12,47,936 in the previous year. There was an increase of 16,043 acres assessed at Rs. 9,853 under dry and an increase of 434 acres assessed at Rs. 2,329 under wet, making a total increase of 16,477 acres assessed at Rs. 12,182. The subjoined abstract gives details for this increase:—

| Items. | Land taken up on darkhast. | Land relinquished. | Difference. |
|--|----------------------------|--------------------|------------------|
| Dry | ACS.
28,213 | ACS.
12,121 | + ACS.
16,092 |
| Wet | 487 | 53 | + 434 |
| Total | 28,700 | 12,174 | + 16,526 |
| Difference or decrease due to other causes | | | — 49 |
| Net increase | | | + 16,477 |

This increase which is the result of an increase under darkhast lands and decrease under relinquishments is due to favorable season following a year of distress, and

occurs chiefly in Nandikotkur, Pattikonda, Markapur and Sirvel. In fasli 1301 resumed village service inams were not incorporated with Government ayacut, the information relating thereto not having been separately furnished by Tahsildars; and thus the figures for fasli 1301 relate to ryotwar only. The area of resumed village service inams at the beginning of fasli 1302 was 101,014 acres assessed at Rs. 74,534. Deducting 2,994 acres assessed at Rs. 2,217 on account of lands given up, &c., and adding 5,786 acres assessed at Rs. 5,630, the area at the end of the fasli stood at 103,806 acres assessed at Rs. 77,947, showing an increase of 2,792 acres assessed at Rs. 3,413, which is due to the reasons alluded to above in the case of ryotwari area.

8. ACTUAL CULTIVATION AND WASTE CHARGED.—Though the extent of ryotwar holdings showed an increase of only 16,477 acres, the area actually brought under the plough was more than that in the previous year by 77,616 acres, as shown in the subjoined statement:—

| | Actual cultivation. | Waste charged. | Waste cultivated. | Total. | Remarks. |
|----------------------------------|---------------------|----------------|-------------------|-----------|--|
| Fasli 1301 .. { Actual | 1,021,580 | 87,175 | 44,269 | 1,153,024 | Percentage of actual cultivation to holdings—

Actual. Ryot-war.
Fasli 1301 88.6
" 1302 93.9 |
| .. { Ryotwar | | | | | |
| " 1302 .. { Actual | 1,099,196 | 70,180 | 125 | 1,169,501 | |
| .. { Ryotwar | | | | | |
| Resumed village service inams .. | 94,921 | 8,870 | 15 | 103,806 | |
| Increase, ryotwar .. | 77,616 | .. | .. | .. | |
| Decrease .. | .. | 16,995 | 44,144 | 16,477 | |

Out of the total ryotwar occupied area of 1,169,501 acres, excluding village service inams, 1,099,196 acres or 93.9 per cent. were actually cultivated and the remainder left waste. Compared with the previous year, the proportion of actual cultivation to total holdings is more by 5.3 per cent., the increase being due to the favorable character of the season. For the same reason the area left waste decreased from 87,175 acres to 70,180 or 19.4 per cent., the area remitted from 44,269 acres to 125 acres. The proportion of waste charged compared with the previous year is given below:—

| | Fasli 1301. | Fasli 1302. |
|---|-------------|-------------|
| Percentage of dry waste charged to dry waste | 69.59 | 100 |
| " of wet to wet waste | 13.00 | 85.1 |
| " of both dry and wet charged to dry and wet. 66.32 | 99.8 | |

Of the extent of waste charged, Markapur and Nandikotkur contributed over 16,100 and 10,300 acres, respectively. Then come Pattikonda with over 9,200 acres, Nandyal with over 8,000 acres, followed by Sirvel and Cumbum with over 7,300 acres each. The annexed statement gives particulars of actual cultivation and waste for these taluks:—

| Taluku. | ACTUAL CULTIVATION. | | WASTE CHARGED. | | WASTE REMITTED. | |
|-------------------|---------------------|-------------|----------------|-------------|-----------------|-------------|
| | Fasli 1301. | Fasli 1302. | Fasli 1301. | Fasli 1302. | Fasli 1301. | Fasli 1302. |
| Markapur | 82,611 | 95,589 | 1,319 | 16,165 | 24,165 | 3 |
| Nandikotkur | 139,736 | 147,793 | 14,111 | 10,341 | 52 | .. |
| Pattikonda | 214,084 | 234,754 | 15,966 | 9,274 | 10,536 | 66 |
| Nandyal | 114,100 | 126,712 | 19,744 | 8,081 | 5 | .. |
| Sirvel | 105,771 | 106,979 | 6,712 | 7,348 | 12 | .. |
| Cumbum | 73,539 | 76,069 | 8,992 | 7,394 | 337 | 1 |

9. RESUMED VILLAGE SERVICE INAMS.—Out of the occupied area of 103,806 acres, 94,921 acres or 91.4 per cent. were actually cultivated and the remaining left waste; of the latter, 8,870 acres were charged as shown below:—

| | ACS. |
|-------------------|-------|
| Pattikonda | 3,357 |
| Ramallakot | 1,212 |
| Nandikotkur | 1,014 |
| Nandyal | .. |
| Koilkuntla | 106 |
| Sirvel | 1,295 |
| Cumbum | 345 |
| Markapur | 1,541 |
| Total | 8,870 |

10. WATER RATE.—TIRVAJASTI AND FASALJASTI.—The annexed abstract compares the tirvajasti and fasaljasti charged in fasli 1302 with that in fasli 1301:—

| Items. | Fasli 1301. | Fasli 1302. | Increase. |
|---------------------|-------------|-------------|-----------|
| 1. Tirvajasti | 9,514 | 21,451 | 11,937 |
| 2. Fasaljasti | 7,771 | 27,973 | 20,202 |
| Total | 17,285 | 49,424 | 32,139 |

There was an increase of Rs. 11,937 under tirvajasti and of Rs. 20,202 under fasaljasti. The demand under the former was Rs. 21,451 and under the latter Rs. 27,973 against Rs. 9,514 and 7,771, respectively, in the previous year. The total increase in Cumbum amounted to over Rs. 7,400; in Markapur, over Rs. 5,600; in Pattikonda, over Rs. 5,800; and in Nandyal, Sirvel and Koilkuntla, over Rs. 3,000 each. Compared with fasli 1300, which may be considered a normal year, the total amount of water-rate exhibits an increase of Rs. 15,258, which proves an abundance of water-supply in the irrigation sources.

11. REMISSIONS.—Statement No. 4 shows the particulars of remissions and deductions other than those granted for waste already referred to in paragraph 8 *supra*. The total remissions and deductions from land revenue, excluding resumed village service inams, amounted to Rs. 65,396 against Rs. 1,80,755 in the previous fasli. The following are the three main heads under which remissions are classified:—

- (1) Occasional remissions, or those granted with reference to the state of the season (other than waste).
- (2) Fixed remissions, or those independent of the state of the season.
- (3) Deductions from the beriz or land revenue demand on account of village officers and religious institutions, &c.

12. OCCASIONAL REMISSIONS.—The total remissions, other than waste granted during the year, amounted to Rs. 7,071 against Rs. 1,22,449 in the previous faslis shown below:—

| Items. | Fasli 1301. | Fasli 1302. | Increase. | Decrease. |
|---|-------------|-------------|-----------|-------------|
| 1. Remission for loss of produce | Rs. 93,974 | Rs. 828 | Rs. .. | *Rs. 93,146 |
| 2. Remission of second-crop charge and of the difference between wet and dry assessment | 17,328 | 760 | .. | 16,568 |
| 3. Amount deducted from land revenue and credited to Kurnool-Cuddapah canal | 11,147 | 5,483 | .. | 5,664 |
| Total | 1,22,449 | 7,071 | .. | 1,15,378 |

The very large decrease under items 1 and 2 is due to large remissions both for wet and dry having been rendered necessary by the failure of rains and loss of crops during the previous fasli (1301). The large decrease of Rs. 5,664 under item 3 is due to irrigation in fasli 1301 of both crops under the three tanks in the Nandyal taluk supplemented by canal water.

13. FIXED REMISSIONS.—These consist of the following items :—

| Items. | Fasli 1301. | Fasli 1302. | Increase. | Decrease. |
|--|-------------|-------------|-----------|-----------|
| 1. Remission granted on account of irrigation by lift .. | Rs. 3,260 | Rs. 2,155 | Rs. .. | Rs. 1,105 |
| 2. Cowle remission | 10 | 10 | .. | .. |
| 3. Tope remission | 15 | 15 | .. | .. |
| 4. Dasabandam remission | 121 | 17 | .. | 104 |
| 5. Kattugutta | 515 | 637 | 122 | .. |
| 6. Seri | 18 | 18 | .. | .. |
| 7. Sagavati | 154 | 154 | .. | .. |
| Total .. | 4,993 | 3,066 | 122 | 1,209 |

The decrease under item 1 is due to more extensive cultivation with the aid of irrigation by lift under (doruvu) wells, river and spring channels in fasli 1301 owing to failure of rains. The decrease against item 4 is mainly due to failure on the part of dasabandamdars to keep the dasabandam works under the Cumbum tank in repair. The increase of Rs. 122 against item 5 is due to certain kattugutta inams having been left waste in fasli 1301, the assessment on which was wholly remitted and included under "waste remitted," whereas in the fasli under report such lands were cultivated and the usual kattugutta remissions granted to ryots.

14. DEDUCTIONS FROM THE BERIZ OR DEMAND.—The principal items included under this head are as shown below :—

| | Fasli 1301. | Fasli 1302. |
|---|-------------|-------------|
| | Rs. | Rs. |
| (1) Village-cess deducted from land assessment .. | 29,593 | 29,895 |
| (2) Road-cess | 17,280 | 17,489 |
| (3) Allowances to religious institutions .. | 7,340 | 7,935 |
| Total .. | 54,213 | 55,319 |

The increase of Rs. 302 under item (1) and of Rs. 209 under item (2) is due to increase of darkhast lands in Ramallakot, Nandikotkur, Nandyal and Sirvel. The increase of Rs. 595 against allowances to religious institutions over the previous year is due to the allowances having been paid in fasli 1301 in Markapur from the treasury instead of from kists, the collection of which was postponed on account of the unfavorable season (*vide* Board's Proceedings, dated 9th April 1892, Mis. No. 2180).

15. MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE.—Statement No. 5 exhibits the demand under miscellaneous items of land revenue during fasli 1302. The total miscellaneous demand from all sources during the year amounted to Rs. 2,18,028 against Rs. 1,83,727, or Rs. 34,301 more than in the previous fasli as detailed in the subjoined table :—

| Serial No. | Particulars. | Demand of fasli 1301. | Demand of fasli 1302. | Increase. | Decrease. |
|------------|---|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------|-----------|
| 1 | Quit-rent and jodi on sundry inams | Rs. 1,45,260 | Rs. 1,45,963 | Rs. 703 | Rs. .. |
| 2 | Water-rate on minor inams | 7,053 | 26,305 | 19,252 | .. |
| 3 | Land cultivated with or without application for which no pattas have been granted | 14,942 | 27,813 | 12,871 | .. |
| 4 | Cultivation of poramboke lands | 6,542 | 9,551 | 3,009 | .. |
| 5 | Concealed cultivation | 7 | 199 | 192 | .. |
| 6 | Rent of scattered trees | 219 | 224 | 5 | .. |
| 7 | Tree-tapping fees | 2,068 | 2,868 | 900 | .. |
| 8 | Rent of topes and gardens | 275 | 99 | .. | 176 |
| 9 | Charge for water on zemindari and inam lands .. | 4 | 4 | .. | .. |
| 10 | Other items | 7,357 | 4,902 | .. | 2,455 |
| | Total .. | 1,83,727 | 2,18,028 | 34,301 | 2,631 |

The increase against item 1 is chiefly due to the credit of jodi on certain resumed village service inams in the Cumbum taluk to land revenue and to the rectification of errors in the amount of quit-rent entered in the village B registers which were discovered during the recent jamabandi when comparing them with the inam fair registers of the Huzur office. The increase of Rs. 19,252 against item 2 is due to the fact that a good supply of water was available for irrigation in the year under report. Items 3, 4 and 5 relate to sivoyijama cultivation. The extent involved amounts to 37,367 acres against 26,054 acres in the previous fasli as shown hereunder :—

| | Fasli 1301. | Fasli 1302. |
|---------------------|-------------|-------------|
| Pattikonda | 5,343 | 6,252 |
| Ramallakot | 6,595 | 7,198 |
| Nandikotkur | 3,139 | 7,617 |
| Nandyal | 2,472 | 2,692 |
| Koilkuntla | 811 | 2,595 |
| Sirvel | 885 | 1,297 |
| Cumbum | 3,745 | 4,410 |
| Markapur | 3,058 | 4,306 |
| Total .. | 26,054 | 36,367 |

The increase is general being due to timely rains. The jamabandi officer of the Pattikonda taluk reports that the large extent of sivoyijama cultivation in that taluk was due to the following causes :—

- (1) Reference having been made to the Forest officer in the case of lands with trees on them valued at more than Rs. 5.
- (2) Want of sub-division of fields.
- (3) The lands cultivated being contiguous to forest reserves.
- (4) The value of trees standing on the land cultivated, not having been determined by Revenue Inspectors.
- (5) The cultivation being objectionable as having been carried on village-site, tank-bed lands, &c. In Ramallakot and Nandikotkur taluks the Tahsildars report that lands in fuel and fodder reserves were cultivated during the fasli; hence the increase. The Tahsildar of Sirvel explains the large extent of sivoyijama cultivation in his taluk to be due to—
 - (1) Cultivation of grazing reserves.
 - (2) Cultivators being unwilling or unable to pay the value of the trees standing on the lands.
 - (3) Lands cultivated were classed under sivoyijama, sub-division lists relating thereto not having been sanctioned by the Divisional officer.

In Markapur the increased extent of sivoyijama cultivation is reported to be due to cultivation of arable lands in fuel and fodder reserves and of portions of fields not sub-divided. The areas similarly cultivated in the other taluks have not been explained; but the causes referred to above may be assumed to exist in these taluks also. All misconceptions about the granting out on pattas the arable lands situated in the fuel and fodder reserves having been removed by Board's Proceedings, No. 240, dated 20th June 1893. I have issued a circular to all Tahsildars to report the extent of arable lands available in these reserves which are available for cultivation, and when full particulars are received, pattas will be granted in the course of the current fasli, so that an appreciable reduction may be effected in the extent of sivoyijama cultivation. The decrease under item 6 is trifling and calls for no special remark. The increase against item 7, tree-tapping fees, was due partly to the fact that the demand entered for fasli 1302 was that which actually fell due within that fasli as directed in Board's Proceedings, dated 15th April 1893, Mis. No. 2214, while that entered for fasli 1301 was the amount actually collected within the fasli and partly to the increase in demand owing to inclusion of trees on major irrigation works in Markapur taluk and to want of bidders in Cumbum in the previous fasli. Of the items included in No. 10

"Other items" those that contributed mainly to the large decrease were "License fees on quarry stones" and "5 per cent. credit to Land Revenue from canal;" the collection of the former was dispensed with in the fasli under report as ordered in Board's Proceedings, dated 15th February 1892, No. 136, Land Revenue. The decrease in the 5 per cent. credit is due to decrease in the canal demand owing to less utilization of canal water than in the previous fasli. A sum of Rs. 66 appears as "process service fees" when there was no special paid agency employed during the year. The Tahsildars report that the amount was by an oversight collected contrary to Board's Standing Order No. 111, paragraph 5, by the village officers, though they were specially instructed not to do so. Orders have been issued for the refund of the amount to the parties and to avoid a recurrence of the same in future.

16. DEMAND, COLLECTION AND BALANCE—(Current).—The subjoined abstract shows that the total land revenue demand amounted to Rs. 14,72,133 against Rs. 12,13,655 in the previous year:—

| Item. | Fasli 1302. | Fasli 1301. | Increase. | Decrease. |
|--|-------------|-------------|-----------|-----------|
| | RS. | RS. | RS. | |
| Quit-rent on whole inam villages | 10,692 | 10,692 | .. | .. |
| Ryotwari and miscellaneous | 14,61,441 | 12,02,963 | 2,58,478 | .. |
| Total .. | 14,72,133 | 12,13,655 | 2,58,478 | .. |

The increase of Rs. 2,58,478 is accounted for as follows:—

| | |
|--|----------|
| | RS. |
| (a) Increase of assessment on holdings | 12,182 |
| (b) Do. of miscellaneous | 34,301 |
| (c) Decrease under remissions | 1,15,357 |
| (d) Do. waste remitted | 64,497 |
| (e) Increase under tirvajasti and fasaljasti | 32,139 |
| Total .. | 2,58,478 |

The Current Demand under Cesses in entire inam and ryotwari villages amounted to Rs. 2,58,963 against Rs. 2,55,057 in the previous year as shown below:—

| Items. | Fasli 1302. | Fasli 1301. | Increase. | Decrease. |
|-----------------------------|-------------|-------------|-----------|-----------|
| | RS. | RS. | RS. | RS. |
| Whole inam villages | 2,100 | 2,149 | .. | 49 |
| Ryotwari villages | 2,56,863 | 2,52,908 | 3,955 | .. |
| Total .. | 2,58,963 | 2,55,057 | 3,955 | 49 |

The increase under ryotwar villages is due to increase of revenue from tirvajasti, fasaljasti and holdings. The annexed abstract exhibits the total demand including cesses and the collections within the fasli; subsequent collections and remissions and the balance left at the end of the fasli:—

| Items. | DEMAND. | | Total. | Collection within the fasli. | Balance. | Subsequent collections and remissions. | Balance. |
|------------------------------------|---------------|----------|-----------|------------------------------|----------|--|----------|
| | Land Revenue. | Cesses. | | | | | |
| | RS. | RS. | RS. | RS. | RS. | RS. | RS. |
| Whole inam villages | 10,692 | 2,100 | 12,792 | 12,391 | 401 | 283 | 118 |
| Ryotwari and miscellaneous | 14,61,141 | 2,56,863 | 17,18,004 | 16,74,365 | 43,639 | 38,618 | 5,321 |
| Total .. | 14,72,133 | 2,58,963 | 17,31,096 | 16,86,756 | 44,340 | 38,901 | 5,439 |

The total current demand of land revenue and cesses amounted to Rs. 17,31,096. The collections towards the above demand amounted to Rs. 16,86,756 or 97.4 per cent. within the fasli. Subsequent collections amounting to Rs. 38,901 were made, which bring the total collections to Rs. 17,25,657, the balance left being Rs. 5,439.

17. DEMAND, COLLECTION AND BALANCE—(Arrears).—The arrear balance of land revenue and cesses on whole inam villages and ryotwari villages amounted to Rs. 1,85,936, of which Rs. 1,82,017 were collected and Rs. 293 written off within the fasli, leaving a balance of Rs. 3,626, of which Rs. 1,508 have subsequently been collected.

With reference to paragraph 4 of Board's Proceedings, No. 810, dated 18th November 1889 (Land Revenue), a statement showing the reconciliation of the differences between the collections shown in the treasury accounts submitted to the Accountant-General and those shown in the jamabandi statement No. 7 will be submitted shortly.

18. INTEREST.—Statement No. 7-A shows the demand, collection and balance of interest charged on arrears of land revenue. The balance outstanding at the beginning of the fasli was Rs. 15 which, with a sum of Rs. 3,500 charged during the fasli, amounted to Rs. 3,515. Of this Rs. 2,662 were collected and Rs. 12 remitted, leaving a balance of Rs. 841.

19. KURNOOL-CUDDAPAH CANAL.—The extent of cultivation was acres 14,556 against acres 56,693 in the previous year, showing a decrease of 42,137 acres. The unusually large extent of cultivation in fasli 1301 was reported last year to be due to larger utilization of canal water owing to scanty rainfall. The gross water demand amounted to Rs. 52,163 excluding Rs. 3,500, being the contribution by the Kurnool Municipality for water supplied to Kurnool town, against Rs. 1,07,782 in the previous year, showing a decrease of Rs. 55,619. The demand includes Rs. 5,483 transferred to land revenue on account of irrigation under the three tanks in Nandyal taluk supplemented by canal water. The canal demand having greatly declined in the fasli under report, I directed the Tahsildars of canal taluks to report the entire extent of land under the canal available for cultivation, but which have not been occupied by the ryots; and also how much thereof the ryots are willing to take up. When their reports are received I shall try and ascertain whether increased cultivation under the canal is not possible.

20. COERCIVE PROCESS AND SALES FOR ARREARS OF REVENUE.—The total number of processes issued was 163,148 against 183,951 in the previous year. Of these 158,740 were mere demand notices, 2,849 were distraint and attachment notices and 1,559 were sale notices. Thus in 97.3 per cent. of the cases the arrears were paid on presentation of the demand notices without any coercion whatever. The extent to which coercion in the strict sense of the term was actually resorted to is exhibited in the annexed comparative abstract:—

| | Number of defaulters whose property was sold. | Extent of lands sold. | Amount realized by sale of | | |
|--------------------|---|-----------------------|----------------------------|--------------------|--------|
| | | | Real property. | Personal property. | Total. |
| | RS. | ACS. | RS. | RS. | RS. |
| Fasli 1301 | 209 | 949 | 931 | 1,480 | 2,411 |
| „ 1302 | 291 | 435 | 509 | 2,953 | 3,462 |
| Difference .. | + 82 | — 514 | — 422 | + 1,473 | 1,051 |

The number of defaulters, whose property was attached was 2,849 against 2,212 for a total arrear of Rs. 36,677 against Rs. 33,602 of the previous fasli. Of this, the property of 291 persons was actually sold on account of arrears amounting to Rs. 4,296 against 209 persons and Rs. 2,609 in the previous year. The movable property sold fetched Rs. 2,953 or 72.6 per cent. of the estimated value, viz., Rs. 4,066. As regards immovable property, the estimated value of lands sold was

Rs. 3,368 and the sale-proceeds Rs. 509 against Rs. 9,523 and 931, respectively, in the previous year. The extent of lands sold was 435 acres, assessed at Rs. 333, against acres 949, assessed at Rs. 1,012, in the previous fasli. Of the extent sold, 152 acres or nearly a third assessed at Rs. 102 was bought in by Government against 519 acres, assessed at Rs. 502, in the previous fasli.

21. RECEIPTS FROM PROCESS FEES.—No special paid agency was entertained during the year under report. A sum of Rs. 66 was, however, collected by village officers through oversight, which will be refunded to the parties in due course. It was therefore excluded from enclosure B to statement No. 8.

22. SUB-DIVISION OF QUIT-RENT.—No inam village nor minor inam was sub-divided during the fasli under report.

23. LAND SOLD UNDER STANDING ORDERS.—Statement No. 10 shows particulars of lands sold or otherwise disposed of under the Standing Orders. 70·37 acres, assessed at Rs. 80-5-0, was sold under the authority of Standing Order No. 32 for Rs. 957-13-8 and 196·79 acres, assessed at Rs. 101-2-8, under Standing Order No. 111 for Rs. 446-10-0. A sum of Rs. 368 being a portion of the value of acres 16·35 of land in the Sirvel taluk sold in fasli 1301 under Board's Standing Order No. 111, but collected in the fasli under report was excluded from this statement, but included in the statement No. 5 of miscellaneous revenue as the extent and assessment on this land together with the portion realized in fasli 1301 had been shown in statement No. 10 of that fasli.

24. LANDS ACQUIRED BY PUBLIC SERVANTS.—Statement No. 13 shows lands newly acquired by public servants during the fasli. An extent of 22 acres and 80 cents, assessed at Rs. 23, was acquired by taluk gumastahs.

25. ADVANCES UNDER LAND IMPROVEMENT AND AGRICULTURISTS' LOANS ACT.—The amount of balances outstanding at the beginning of the year, the amount advanced and that collected during the year under both the Act are given below :—

| Particulars. | Land Improvement Loans Act. | | Agriculturists' Loans Act. | |
|--|-----------------------------|----------|----------------------------|--------|
| | RS. | | RS. | |
| Amount outstanding at the beginning of the year | ... | 1,38,256 | ... | 17,948 |
| Amount advanced during the year | ... | 1,01,165 | ... | 6,668 |
| Total | ... | 2,39,421 | ... | 24,616 |
| Advances the repayment of which fell due within the year | ... | 8,815 | ... | 9,838 |
| Amount recovered | ... | 9,756 | ... | 7,692 |
| Balance | ... | 2,29,665 | ... | 16,924 |

The sums advanced during the year for purposes falling under Land Improvement Loans Act amounted to Rs. 1,01,165 and under Agriculturists' Loans Act Rs. 6,668 against Rs. 1,32,832 and Rs. 15,905, respectively, in the previous year. Of the former, which includes Rs. 9,410 granted under ordinary well rules and Rs. 91,755 under Special Well rules, Rs. 70,969 or 70·1 per cent. were advanced in Markapur and Rs. 11,445 or 11·3 per cent in Cumbum. Rs. 2,957 or 44·3 per cent. of the latter were granted in Markapur under the Agriculturists' Loans Act. Including the balance at the beginning of the year the total loans outstanding amounted to Rs. 2,64,037, of which Rs. 18,653 fell due within the year. The recoveries within the year amounted to Rs. 17,448, which include advance payments amounting to Rs. 1,878. A balance of Rs. 841 remained unpaid under the Land Improvement Act, and of Rs. 2,242 under the Agriculturists' Loans Act. Of the former a sum of Rs. 589 and of the latter Rs. 1,560 have since been collected. A sum of Rs. 2,431 accrued as interest during the year, which added to the interest balance outstanding at the beginning of the year

raised the total interest to Rs. 2,552, of which Rs. 2,065 were recovered within the year, leaving a balance of Rs. 487. Of this Rs. 355 have subsequently been collected.

26. COSTS IN CIVIL SUITS.—Statement No. 12 shows the demand, collection and balance of costs awarded to Government in civil suits. Two suits were instituted during the fasli under report in which the costs awarded amounted to Rs. 12-2-0. The balance outstanding at the beginning of the fasli was Rs. 18-8-0 and the total demand amounted to Rs. 30-10-0, of which Rs. 12-2-0 were collected. Of the balance of Rs. 18-8-0 a sum of Rs. 9-3-0 was written off the accounts as irrecoverable. Steps have been taken for the recovery of the remainder, Rs. 9-5-0.

27. APPLICATIONS FOR TRANSFER OF PUTTAS MADE TO REGISTRATION OFFICERS.—Of these, 139 cases were pending at the beginning of the year, which added to the 1,588 cases received during the fasli, raised the number of cases for disposal during the year to 1,727. Of these 1,375 were disposed of during the year, leaving 352 cases in arrears at the end of the year. The number of applications received directly by the Revenue officers during the year was 1,420. The number pending at the beginning of the year being 16, the total number of cases for disposal during the year amounted to 1,436 of which 1,252 were disposed of within the year, leaving 184 in arrears at the end of the fasli. The total number of cases of both descriptions left in arrears at the end of the fasli was 536, of which 180 cases have since been disposed of. The remaining ones are reported to have been filed in the last month of the fasli and sent to village officers for verification. They will be disposed of shortly. The cases of undisputed succession have been excluded as hitherto, with reference to Board's Proceedings, No. 542, dated 13th September 1892, Land Revenue. Provisions of paragraph 6 of Board's Standing Order, No. 20, were availed of with respect to 26 cases in the Nandikotkur taluk and necessary steps taken to secure agreement between ownership and revenue registry.

28. RUINED TANKS.—Statement No. 14 is *nil* for the fasli under report, there being no cases of ruined tanks made over for private repair.

29. FAMINE ANALYSIS.—By the end of the fasli under report, 102 registers out of 109 were completed for fasli 1301 in Pattikonda, 37 to 41 out of 109 in Ramallakot, 10 out of 95 in Markapur. In Nandyal and Sirvel, however, all the registers were completed. In Koilkuntla all the registers have since been completed, while in Cumbum and Nandikotkur the number of registers completed were 17 to 41 and 20, respectively. The number of villages for which firka books were completed up to June last was 56 in Pattikonda and 71 in Nandyal out of 109 and 92, respectively. In Sirvel all the books were completed. The remaining books in the former two taluks have since been completed. The Tahsildars of other taluks have been directed to complete the work soon.

30. VERNACULAR PAPERS DISPOSED OF BY ASSISTANT AND HEAD ASSISTANT COLLECTORS.—In the fasli under report there was no Assistant Collector in this district. The Acting Head Assistant Collectors, Messrs. Cumming and Venugopal Chetty, observed the orders of the Board contained in its Proceedings, No. 2498, dated 18th November 1886.

31. EXAMINATION OF VILLAGE AND TALUK ACCOUNTS.—In the Cumbum and Ramallakot taluks, the jamabandi of which was conducted by me, I found the permanent registers, A and B prescribed in the Village Manual far from being complete, though six years had elapsed since the introduction of the Village Manual. Jama-bandi officers were accordingly requested to pay special attention to the preparation of B registers according to the instructions prescribed in the Village Manual. Copies of inspection reports of the Divisional-officers of Nandyal, Pyapali and Nandikotkur are herewith submitted with the orders passed thereon. The report from the Cumbum Divisional-officer has not yet been received and will be submitted on receipt; on the whole the village and taluk accounts may be said to be regularly maintained. The errors were mostly such as showed simple carelessness on the part of village officers. While camping at Giddalur, a village in the Cumbum taluk, numerous ryots

complained to me of the issue of demand notices, though the kists had already been paid to the karnam. The matter was immediately enquired into and it was found on careful examination of the receipts and accounts Nos. 13, 14 and 16, that all these accounts were wrong and had to be re-written. The acting karnam of the village, K. Govindayya, was thereupon prosecuted and sentenced to 6 months' imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100 for two cases under section 406, I.P.C.

32. Statements Nos. 53 and 54, cattle census statement, with report and boundary stone account will be submitted shortly.

33. CONDUCT OF PUBLIC SERVANTS.—I had much pleasure in presenting Mr. Rustom Singh, Tahsildar of Markapur, with the sunnud of Rao Bahadur at a public meeting held in Nandyal. He earned the distinction for services rendered during the late famine and has maintained his reputation by the efficient administration of his taluk.

KURNOOL,
Camp Dhone, 27th October 1893.

(Signed) C. M. MULLALY,
Acting Collector.

SETTLEMENT REPORT

OF

MADRAS.

I HAVE the honour to submit my jamabandi report for fasli 1302, ending with 30th June 1893, dealing with the several subjects mentioned at paragraph 4 of Board's Proceedings, No. 522, dated 22nd September 1888, embodied in Government Order, Revenue, No. 467, dated 5th June 1889, so far as they are applicable to this district. The usual statements were despatched yesterday. They could not be sent earlier as required in Board's Proceedings, No. 542, dated 18th September 1893, owing to the late receipt of the forms from the Government Press—*vide* my letter, Reference on No. 1024-G. & B., dated 20th September 1893.

2. SEASON AND RAINFALL.—This subject was dealt with in my last Administration Report, No. 1602, dated 21st June 1893, and needs no further remark here.

3. PRODUCTION AND OUTTURN OF CROPS.—The figures in statement 3 show the extent of cultivation in the transferred villages. No cultivation accounts are maintained for Madras proper. In the transferred villages the extent of ryots' holdings was 17 acres of dry and 19 acres of wet land. Of these, 7 acres of wet land were cultivated during the year, the crop raised in both cases having been paddy with a 4-anna outturn on 6 acres of dry and on 2 acres of wet. The crop on the remaining extent withered away.

4. PRICES.—Statement 2 compares the prices of food-grains in the fasli under report with those in the previous fasli. It will be seen that the prices of all grains, except horse-gram, exhibit a slight fall during the fasli as compared with its predecessor. The slight rise noticeable in the price of horse-gram is ascribed to short outturn in the places whence Madras gets its supply. The small nominal difference in price between 1st and 2nd sort paddy is, as noticed in my last jamabandi report, due to the absence of the latter article in the Bankshalls.

5. PERMANENTLY-SETTLED ESTATES.—This comprises only a portion of the zemin village of Mambalam in the Saidapet taluk transferred in 1877 to this district for tank conservancy purposes. The peshkash on it is Rs. 425-7-4. At the end of the previous fasli, there was an arrear of Rs. 265-7-4, the whole of which and Rs. 344-11-6 of the current demand of the fasli under report were collected before 30th June last, and the remainder, Rs. 80-11-10, has since been realized.

6. WHOLE INAM VILLAGES.—Under this head fall the villages of Chintadripet and Tiruvatteeswarenpet in Madras proper, and a portion of the village of Puliur transferred from the Saidapet taluk. The aggregate amount of quit-rent and jodi on them is Rs. 281-10-1, of which Rs. 50-12-4, which stood over at the end of the fasli under report, has since been realized.

7. RYOTWAR SETTLEMENT.—This item affects only the portions of the ryotwar villages transferred to this district in 1877 from Chingleput and the Collector of that district attends to their settlement, while the village officers concerned make the necessary remittances and render the prescribed accounts to this district.

8. Adverting to the last three preceding paragraphs, I may state here that the so-called transferred villages have been retransferred to Chingleput with effect from 1st July last with the object of making the limit of the Revenue district of Madras coterminous with those of the original jurisdiction of the High Court—*vide* correspondence which culminated in Government Order, dated 3rd March 1893, No. 207, Revenue. As, however, the retransfer has effect from the current fasli, it will be alluded to more fully in my next jamabandi report under "territorial changes."

9. ACTUAL CULTIVATION AND WASTE CHARGED AND REMITTED.—It has already been stated (*vide* paragraph 3 *supra*) that out of the 17 acres of dry and 19 acres of wet land which comprise the ryots' holdings in the transferred villages, 7 acres of the former and 4 of the latter were alone cultivated during the fasli. The remaining extent of 10 acres under dry was *charged* assessment, while the assessment under wet (15 acres) was *remitted*.

10. 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 aggregate demand under all the items specified in this statement was Rs. 77,830 against Rs. 76,388 in the previous fasli. The increase (Rs. 1,442) is ascribed to the entire receipts under certificate and measuring fees, being under the Honorable Bliss' arrangements taken credit for in the accounts instead of only the residue after setting apart the sum representing the pay of the temporary Surveyors and the Revenue Inspectors' measuring fees, as was done previously.

11. DEMAND, COLLECTION AND BALANCE—CURRENT.—The demand for the fasli was Rs. 78,576 against Rs. 78,125 in the fasli before. Of this, Rs. 78,016 were collected during the fasli and Rs. 432 up to August 1893, leaving a balance of Rs. 128, of which Rs. 40 appertain to the portions of the ryotwar villages lately retransferred to the Chingleput district. As this amount could not be promptly realized in consequence of the negligence of the village officials concerned, I have, in communication with the Collector of Chingleput, arranged to eliminate the item from my accounts and to include it in those of Chingleput. The remaining Rs. 88 are covered by distraint warrants, and prompt measures are being adopted for its realization. It will be seen that between the demand adopted in this report and that as per *revised* demand, collection and balance statement for June 1893 sent on the 22nd September 1893, there is a difference of Rs. 7, and this is due to an item of ground-rent of Rs. 3 having been erroneously included twice in the Deputy Collector's statement, and Rs. 4 which was first reported by Aminjakarai karnam as *waste charged*, but subsequently stated by the Tahsildar of Saidapet to be *waste remitted*—*vide* also remarks in statement No. 7.

12. DEMAND, COLLECTION AND BALANCE—ARREARS.—The total arrear at the commencement of the fasli was Rs. 821, of which Rs. 803 were collected during the fasli and Rs. 14 since, leaving a balance of Rs. 4. The land on which this amount became due was attached and was first sold at public auction to one Venkataramanjulu Naidu for Rs. 22. He paid a deposit of Rs. 3-8-0, but having subsequently failed to complete the purchase by payment of the balance, his deposit was forfeited to Government and the land resold and bought in by Government for only 4 annas for want of bidders. A distraint warrant has been issued against Venkataramanjulu for the recovery of the loss by re-sale, viz., Rs. 21-12-0, and on its realization, the necessary adjustment will be made without loss of time.

13. COERCIVE PROCESSES AND SALES FOR ARREARS OF REVENUE.—The number of first demand notices issued under Act VI of 1867 was 29,367 against 29,654 in the previous year. These notices are “the written demand of the Collector” prescribed in section 4 of the Act, and are practically simple reminders on which no fees are charged, so that they cannot strictly be called “coercive” processes. They have, however, been included in column 2 of statement 8-A, in order that the figures in this statement may agree with those in statement B, according to the instructions as per Board’s Proceedings, No. 542, dated 18th September 1893. The number of distraint warrant issued during the year was 24,292, of which the number of cases in which property

was actually distrained, and those in which the warrants were served but returned unexecuted owing to absence of any property, have alone been shown in statements 8-A and 8-B, as it was only in these cases that the warrant fee was levied, except in some instances where it was remitted on special considerations. As the karnams in this district are not authorized to collect the arrear, unless the same is tendered immediately on presentation of the first demand, distraint warrants have to be issued in almost every case to enable the karnam to subsequently demand and collect the amount, if the party does not meantime pay it into the office. According to the Board's instruction in its Proceedings, No. 542 (Land Revenue), dated 18th September 1893, quoted above, the cases in which the arrears were collected by karnams on production of the distraint warrants have to be shown in column 2 of statement 8-A and in 8-B. The process registers prescribed in the Taluk Manual not being applicable to the special requirements of this district have not been maintained here, and the quit-rent insert registers, wherein processes issued are detailed, do not distinguish cases in which karnams make the collections from those wherein payments were made by the parties direct to the office. The number of such cases have not been included in the two statements in question. Paragraph 2 of Board's Proceedings, No. 532, dated 13th September 1893, does not apply to this district, as the quit-rent on each property is collected here in lump and not in instalments, and consequently the same certificate number and defaulter cannot be proceeded against more than once in a year. Distraint of personal property was made in 24 cases during the year for an arrear, aggregating Rs. 72, and in only five cases was property actually sold to realize an arrear of Rs. 9, while during the preceding year personal property was actually sold in eleven cases. The number of cases in which lands were attached during the year was 178, of which in 10 only was the land actually sold for an arrear of Rs. 29.

14. RECEIPTS FROM PROCESS SERVICE FEES.—The amount of process service fees realized during the year was Rs. 1,479 against Rs. 1,388 in the preceding year. Of this, Rs. 380 relate to processes issued for the recovery of quit-rent arrears, and the rest to income-tax. All these processes were served, not by any specially paid agency, but by the ordinary staff of quit-rent concopillays.

15. LANDS SOLD UNDER STANDING ORDERS.—The sale of land in this district is governed by the marginally-noted Government Order, with reference to which No. 248, dated 21st February 1883, Revenue. three pieces of land, aggregating 16 cents, were sold during the year for a total sum of Rs. 151 as shown in statement No. 10. This statement also includes an area of 4 cents sold by the municipality to a private individual in 1876, the price of which was refunded to Government as per correspondence ending with Board's Proceedings, No. 999, dated 10th February 1893.

16. LANDS ACQUIRED BY PUBLIC SERVANTS.—The necessary particulars under this head have not yet been received from the Sea Customs Department. On their receipt a separate report will be submitted.

17. APPLICATIONS FOR THE TRANSFER OF REVENUE REGISTRY.—There were three applications received through Registration officers and pending at the commencement of the fasli under report, and these were disposed of during the year. No applications were received during the year through these officers. As regards applications received direct by Revenue officers, there were 432 pending at the beginning of the year and 1,359 received during the year. Of the total number of 1,791, 1,376 were disposed of during the year, and of the remaining 415, 232 have since been disposed of and the rest are pending for the following reasons :—

| | | | | | | | |
|--|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| Under notice | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 70 |
| Under objection | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 30 |
| Information called for from parties | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 |
| Certificate fees called for but not yet paid | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 71 |
| Total | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 183 |

SETTLEMENT REPORT OF MADRAS.

18. CATTLE CENSUS.—This was taken in the last week of October 1892 by the

Revenue Inspector Vasudeva Row.

Division ... { 1. Mylapore.
2. Do.
3. Nungumbakam.
4. Egmore.
15. Triplicane.

Revenue Inspector Ramannja Charri.

Division ... { 5. Porasawakam.
12. }
13. } Peddunaikspettah.
14. }

Revenue Inspector Sabapathy Mudalier.

Division ... { 6. Perambore.
7. Vepery.
8 & 9. Tondiarpet.
10 & 11. Muttialpet.

Division karnams and their figures were verified and found correct by the Revenue Inspectors as specified in the margin.

19. PRICES AND WAGES OF AGRICULTURAL LABORERS.—Adverting to paragraph 3 of Board's Proceedings, Nos. 783 and 113-A (paragraph 17), dated, respectively, the 12th December 1892 and 23rd March last, as to how far the rise in prices has affected the wages of agricultural laborers, I beg to report that Madras is essentially no agricultural district, and there is no special class of agricultural laborers. Enquiries go to show that the practice of paying field laborers in grain has not obtained in this district during the last 20 years, but that they have all

along been paid in cash. Within the last 20 years the rate of wages appears to have risen from Rs. 4 to Rs. 6 a month or by 50 per cent., due evidently to the rise in price, the increase of population and the increasing demand for labour in view of the development of trade and other business concerns in the City.

MADRAS,
4th October 1893.

(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 1302 (1894-95) with the prescribed statements (already submitted).

2. SEASON AND RAINFALL.—As observed in the Administration report for 1892-93,

| Period. | Total quantity of rainfall during the year. | Quantity which fell in the south-west monsoon. | Quantity which fell in the north-east monsoon. |
|-------------------------------------|---|--|--|
| 1892-93 | 37.86 | 28.75 | 9.11 |
| 1891-92 | 29.42 | 8.08 | 21.34 |
| Average of the past six years | 43.25 | 18.82 | 24.43 |

the year was marked by an abundant rainfall in the south-west monsoon and the failure of the north-east monsoon. The marginal table exhibits the distribution of the rainfall between the two monsoons of this year as compared with the preceding year and the average of the past six years. The rain which fell in the south-west monsoon was in excess of the normal quantity due for the period and enabled the ryots to secure the earlier wet crops, though some of the dry crops were injured.

The failure of the north-east monsoon on the other hand seriously affected the later wet cultivation, which is the main crop of this district and necessitated large remissions on wet fields. Percentage remissions had also to be granted on dry fields cultivated with paddy and to be recommended on those cultivated with varagu. The total remissions for the year under all heads amounted to Rs. 2,21,009 against Rs. 4,52,033 in the previous year.

3. CONDITION AND OUTTURN OF CROPS.—The condition of crops was not on the whole good, though somewhat better than in the previous year. The outturn in percentage of extent was as follows :—

| | 20 | 16 | 12 | 8 | 4 | 0 | Total. |
|----------------------------|----|----|----|----|----|----|--------|
| Food crops— | | | | | | | |
| 1. Paddy | .. | 2 | 10 | 22 | 18 | 6 | 58 |
| 2. Ragi | .. | 2 | 7 | 5 | .. | .. | 14 |
| 3. Other food-grains | .. | .. | 2 | 6 | 7 | 1 | 16 |
| 4. Special crops | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | 2 |
| 5. Oil-seeds | .. | .. | 1 | 2 | 2 | .. | 5 |
| Non-food crops— | | | | | | | |
| 6. Tobacco | .. | .. | 1 | 2 | 2 | .. | 5 |
| Total | .. | 4 | 21 | 38 | 30 | 7 | 100 |

It will be observed that 37 per cent. of the total extent cultivated yielded an outturn of 4 annas and less against 45 per cent. in the previous year; the percentage of the 8-anna crop remained nearly the same while the 12-anna crop rose to 21 in this year from 8 in the preceding year. The outturn of the cultivated area this year though less than normal was thus on the whole an improvement upon that of the preceding year.

4. PRICES.—Statement No. 2 shows the average of prices of grains per garce in the district during the fasli. The prices of the principal food-grains (paddy, cholam, cumbu and ragi) ruled high, though there was a decrease as compared with the prices of the previous year, especially as regards cholam and ragi. The price of horse-gram rose higher than in the previous fasli, and varagu, which was not at all brought to the market in the previous year, was sold in this in one taluk (Conjeeveram).

5. PERMANENTLY-SETTLED ESTATES.—There was no alteration in the number of permanently-settled estates in the district. The peishcush payable thereon, however,

SETTLEMENT REPORT OF CHINGLEPUT.

was reduced by Rs. 27-5-0, being Rs. 1,02,142-9-11 (exclusive of beriz deductions, Rs. 205-13-7) against Rs. 1,02,169-14-11. The difference is the proportionate peish-cush on certain lands taken up for public purposes in the marginally-noted zemin villages. Fifteen estates changed hands during the year, and the transfers have been duly registered.

| | RS. | A. | P. |
|-----------------|-----|----|----|
| Sirvanur ... | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Karungali ... | 16 | 8 | 0 |
| Kummangalam ... | 9 | 12 | 0 |
| Total ... | 27 | 5 | 0 |

6. WHOLE INAM VILLAGES.—The number of villages held on favorable tenure was the same as in fasli 1301, but the quit-rent payable thereon was Rs. 58-9-0 less, being Rs. 69,324-4-5 (exclusive of beriz deduction, Rs. 4,448-11-0) against Rs. 69,382-13-5. The difference, Rupees 58-9-0, is the proportionate quit-rent on certain lands taken up for public purposes in the marginally-noted villages.

| | RS. | A. | P. |
|-------------------|-----|----|----|
| Tinnanur ... | 1 | 6 | 0 |
| Nilangarai ... | 3 | 10 | 0 |
| Ayanavaram ... | 17 | 11 | 0 |
| Periyakavanam ... | 35 | 14 | 0 |
| Total ... | 58 | 9 | 0 |

7. RYOTWAR SETTLEMENT.—Statement No. 1 shows the taluks settled by the several officers, the places where the jamabandi was held in the several taluks the period occupied and the number of pattas distributed. As in the preceding year, all the taluks, except Conjeeveram and Saidapet, which were settled by the Collector, were settled by the Divisional officers concerned.

8. There was no change in the number of ryotwari villages in the district.

9. PATTAS.—The total number of pattas issued was 97,576 against 93,616 in the previous year. The increase of 3,960 pattas is attributable chiefly to increase in the holding. The average holding for each patta is acres 6-40, assessed at Rs. 15-14-0, against acres 6-67, assessed at Rs. 16-9-0, in the previous year.

10. The following abstract shows the extent and assessment of ryotwar holding in the two years:—

| Particulars. | Fasli 1301. | | Fasli 1302. | |
|---------------------------------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|
| | Extent. | Assessment. | Extent. | Assessment. |
| Holding at the beginning of the fasli | ACS. 621,240 | RS. 15,47,141 | ACS. 622,275 | RS. 15,50,039 |
| Deduct lands given up | 16,428 | 37,952 | 17,196 | 40,543 |
| Remainder | 604,812 | 15,09,189 | 605,079 | 15,09,496 |
| Add lands taken up | 17,463 | 40,850 | 20,226 | 44,961 |
| Total | 622,275 | 15,50,039 | 625,305 | 15,54,447 |

11. The total ryotwar holding at the end of fasli 1302 showed an increase of acres 3,030, assessed at Rs. 4,408, or 49 per cent. over the holdings of fasli 1301. There was also an increase in the extent of lands actually occupied including unauthorized cultivation as shown below. These increases are mainly due to the impetus given to cultivation by the good south-west monsoon:—

| Items. | Fasli 1301. | Fasli 1302. | Difference. |
|--|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | Extent. | Extent. | Extent. |
| Ryot's holding as per statement No. 3 .. | ACS. 622,275 | ACS. 625,305 | ACS. + 3,030 |
| Lands cultivated with or without application for which no patta has been granted | 2,950 | 5,536 | + 2,586 |
| Poramboke cultivation | 1,147 | 1,355 | + 208 |
| Total | 626,372 | 632,196 | + 5,824 |

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12. The marginally-noted figures give the extent of cultivation including that

| | 1891-92. | | 1892-93. | |
|--------------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|
| | Dry. | Wet. | Dry. | Wet. |
| South-west | ACS. 60,310 | ACS. 50,949 | ACS. 141,889 | ACS. 198,720 |
| North-east | 116,998 | 208,118 | 68,849 | 109,389 |

under Sivajamai under the south-west and north-east monsoons during the year and the previous year. The cultivation followed the rains. On the whole there was an increase of acres 88,472 in the cultivated area of this year over that of the previous year and 82 per cent. of the ryots' holding was cultivated against 69 per cent. in the previous year.

The extents of dry and wet waste were respectively acres 73,033 and 44,950 against acres 105,357 and 90,401 respectively in the previous fasli. Of the wet waste, the assessment on acres 28,030, viz., Rs. 83,352, was remitted against acres 83,399, assessed at Rs. 2,73,233 in the previous year. The large decrease in the area of the waste extent has already been explained as due to the prosperous outlook of the season in the earlier months. In the year, acres 16,920 of wet waste were charged against 7,002 acres in the previous year as being due to neglect and as being part fields below 50 cents. The percentage of the waste charged to the total waste was higher than in the previous year, being 38 against 8 per cent. During the jamabandi of fasli 1301, enquiries were made by the Settlement officers as to the causes of the mamul wet waste in this district with reference to Board's Proceedings, dated 8th December 1891, No. 776. Although the total wet waste of the district is on an average (fasli 1293 to fasli 1302) 41,211 acres annually, the actual waste which can be called *mamul*, i.e., waste for a series of years is only about one-eighth of that extent. In the enquiries made all lands left waste from fasli 1296 to fasli 1301 were taken as *mamul* waste. The result of the enquiries is embodied in the enclosed statement and discloses that out of the total *mamul* waste of 5,259 acres, nearly one-half amounting to 2,500 acres are held by mirasidars who are reluctant to allow the lands to be taken up by non-mirasidars. The waste of more than 1,000 acres is due to the neglect of the ryots and the waste on the remaining extent is due to the natural disadvantages of the soil and to want of water. The rest of the total extent which is left waste yearly is poor soil and therefore not sufficiently paying to be cultivated every year, or is in the hands of poor cultivators, absentee mirasidars who cannot bestow sufficient attention on their cultivation, or rich mirasidars who have large holdings and can manage to cultivate only a portion of them every year.

13. No remission for dry waste was found necessary, and none was granted during the year. Instructions were issued to the Tahsildars and the Divisional officers to make enquiries regarding the causes of the dry waste on the lines indicated by the Board in its Proceedings, No. 783, dated 12th December 1892, but the enquiries in two of the taluks have not yet been completed, while in others the information received is not complete and convincing. An investigation of the kind required by Government must necessarily take a long time, if any satisfactory conclusions are to be arrived at. I therefore propose to submit a separate report on the subject after further and more elaborate enquiries.

14. WATER-RATE.—FASALJASTI AND TIRVAJASTI.—The annexed abstract compares the tirvajasti and fasaljasti charged in fasli 1302 with that of fasli 1301:—

| Items. | Fasli 1301. | Fasli 1302. | Increase. | Decrease. |
|--------------------|-------------|-------------|-----------|-----------|
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Fasaljasti | 27,349 | 89,114 | 61,765 | .. |
| Tirvajasti | 8,781 | 16,286 | 7,505 | .. |
| Total | 36,130 | 1,05,400 | 69,270 | .. |

The increase under the two heads is due to the general cause already stated.

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15. REMISSIONS.—Statement No. 4 shows the particulars of remissions and deductions other than those granted for waste dealt with in paragraph 12 *supra*. The occasional remissions granted during the fasli are compared below with those granted in the previous fasli :—

| Items. | Fasli 1301. | Fasli 1302. | Increase. | Decrease. |
|--|-------------|-------------|------------|-----------|
| 1. Shavi | Rs. 97,814 | Rs. 70,209 | Rs. 27,605 | |
| 2. Short crop | 26,491 | 42,551 | 16,063 | |
| 3. Submerged or inundated | 3,461 | 1,559 | | 1,902 |
| 4. Tirvakammi | 48,225 | 9,168 | | 39,057 |
| 5. Fasalkammi | 2,809 | 1,011 | | 1,798 |
| 6. Remission for paddy cultivated on dry lands | | 13,156 | 13,156 | |
| Total | 1,78,800 | 1,37,657 | 29,219 | 70,362 |

It will be seen that the amount of total remission during the year under these heads was less than in the previous year by Rs. 41,143.

16. SHAVI AND SHORT CROP.—Owing to the failure of the north-east monsoon, the late crops on a portion of the wet area either withered or yielded a very poor outturn below 2 annas. The subjoined abstract furnishes the talukwar particulars of the remissions granted under these heads :—

| | Fasli 1301. | Fasli 1302. |
|----------------------|-------------|-------------|
| | Rs. | Rs. |
| Saidapet | 8,963 | 8,804 |
| Ponnéri | 10,064 | 27,984 |
| Tiruvallūr | 12,640 | 34,623 |
| Conjeevaram | 38,632 | 3,915 |
| Chingleput | 33,037 | 22,303 |
| Madurantakam | 20,969 | 15,134 |
| Total | 1,24,305 | 1,12,763 |

The amount of remissions in the taluks of Ponnéri and Tiruvallūr alone, where the effects of the adverse north-east monsoon were most felt, exceeds 50 per cent. of the total remissions in the district and is more than double the amount remitted in these taluks in the previous year. In the other taluks, the amount of the remissions is less than in the previous year, the decrease being largest in the Conjeevaram taluk.

17. SUBMERGED OR INUNDATED.—This includes, not only remissions of the assessment of the fields in which crops were injured by excess of water, but also those on the fields in which the crops perished as seedlings for want of rain (Mulaishavi). These remissions were granted only in cases where recultivation was not possible.

18. TIRALKAMMI.—This represents the remission of the difference between wet and dry assessment in the case of lands cultivated with dry crops owing to the insufficiency of the water-supply. The Rs. 9,168, remitted under this head, are shown talukwar :—

| | Rs. |
|----------------------|-------|
| Saidapet | 84 |
| Ponnéri | 14 |
| Tiruvallūr | 1,177 |
| Conjeevaram | 60 |
| Chingleput | 410 |
| Madurantakam | 7,423 |
| Total | 9,168 |

19. FASALKAMMI.—Under this head falls the remission of the second-crop assessment of the double-crop wet lands on which no second crop was raised owing to insufficiency of water-supply.

20. REMISSION ON DRY LANDS.—Under the orders conveyed in Board's Proceedings, No. 79, dated 23rd February 1893, 50 per cent. of the assessment of the dry fields cultivated manavari with paddy was remitted in all taluks except Conjeevaram.

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The remissions under this head come up to Rs. 13,156. With reference to the latter part of paragraph 7 of the above Board's Proceedings, recommendation has been made to the Board for the remissions of Rs. 8,727-7-0, being the assessment of the dry fields cultivated with varagu in the most affected villages in the district.

21. FIXED REMISSIONS.—These consist of the following :—

| Items. | Fasli 1301. | Fasli 1302. | Increase. | Decrease. |
|--|-------------|-------------|-----------|-----------|
| 1. Remissions granted on account of irrigation by lift | Rs. 17,558 | Rs. 18,283 | Rs. 725 | |
| 2. Remissions granted under tope cowle | 818 | 965 | 147 | |
| 3. Dasalandam remission | 25 | 18 | | 7 |
| 4. Remissions granted on account of lands taken up for public purposes | 19 | 19 | | |
| Total | 18,420 | 19,285 | 872 | 7 |

The increase under item (1) of Rs. 725 was due to the fact that some of the fields classed as baling wet which had been irrigated in the previous year by direct flow were either irrigated by baling this year or were left waste.

22. The net increase of Rs. 147 under item (2) is made up of the increase of Rs. 188 in the Saidapet taluk and the decrease of Rs. 41 in four other taluks as particularized below :—

| | Fasli 1301. | Fasli 1302. | Difference. |
|----------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Saidapet | 20 | 208 | + 188 |
| Ponnéri | 37 | 24 | - 13 |
| Tiruvallūr | 4 | 4 | |
| Conjeevaram | 80 | 76 | - 4 |
| Chingleput | 645 | 636 | - 9 |
| Madurantakam | 32 | 17 | - 15 |
| Total | 818 | 965 | + 147 |

The increase in the Saidapet taluk is due to the grant of a fresh cowle during the year while the decrease in the taluks of Ponnéri, Conjeevaram and Chingleput is due to the expiry of the terms of the cowles concerned. The decrease in Madurantakam taluk is due to the cancellation of a cowle owing to the failure of the cowledar to act up to its terms.

Item (3) calls for no remark.

Item (4) has been explained in the last year's report.

23. DEDUCTIONS FROM THE BERIZ OR DEMAND.—The chief items under this head in which there are variations are shown below :—

| | Fasli 1301. | Fasli 1302. | Difference. |
|---|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| 1. Allowance to religious institutions | 37,168 | 36,672 | - 504 |
| 2. One-fourth of the beriz of Thoranallur in Ponnéri taluk paid to the shrotriendar by way of beriz deduction | 178 | 219 | + 41 |

24. The first item is a fluctuating one and represents only payments actually made. Thoranallur village referred to in item (2) was a shrotriend. Three-fourth 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., dated 17th June 1889, No. 3749. The increase under this head is due to the larger remissions granted in the previous year.

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25. The total demand under all miscellaneous land revenue head amounted to Rs. 74,449 against Rs. 57,978 in the previous year. The principal items of revenue under this head are compared below with those of fasli 1301 :—

| Items. | Fasli 1301. | Fasli 1302. | Increase. | Decrease. |
|---|-------------|-------------|-----------|-----------|
| 1. Jodi on sundry inams | Rs. 15,135 | Rs. 15,130 | .. | Rs. 5 |
| 2. Water-rate on minor inams | 4,493 | 11,425 | 6,932 | .. |
| 3. Lands cultivated without darkhast | 4,122 | 8,408 | 4,286 | .. |
| 4. Cultivation of poramboke lands | 5,020 | 6,913 | 1,893 | .. |
| 5. Tax on trees on assessed lands | 1,364 | 5,193 | 3,829 | .. |
| 6. Chunam shell rent | 1,067 | 960 | .. | 107 |
| 7. Charge for water on zemindari and inam lands | 720 | 820 | 100 | .. |
| 8. Sale-proceeds of waste lands including bought-in-lands | 376 | 181 | .. | 195 |
| 9. Assessment on Cheyur salt-pans | 352 | 350 | .. | 2 |
| 10. Grazing tax or grass rent | 142 | 141 | .. | 1 |
| 11. Cultivation of unclaimed inam | 172 | 152 | .. | 20 |
| 12. Revenue from reverted inam | 64 | 18 | .. | 46 |
| 13. Do. from sequestered inam | 117 | 22 | .. | 95 |
| 14. Do. from process fees | 708 | 2,951 | 2,243 | .. |

26. The decrease under item (1) is due to the relinquishment of an inam in the taluk of Madurantakam. The increase under items 2, 3, 4 and 7 is due to the improved season in the beginning of the fasli. The increase under item 5 is due to the crediting of the revenue derived from all trees except those under the direct control of the Forest Department to land revenue under the instructions conveyed in Board's Proceedings, dated 20th October 1893, No. 434. The amount shown under item (6) is that realized from the lease of chunam shells in Ponnéri taluk during the year. Item (8) no waste land was sold during the year under Standing Order No. 30. The entire amount shown against this item represents realization by the sale of bought-in-lands. The decrease under this head is due to the orders reserving the bought-in-lands for free assignment to poor pariahs.

27. ASSESSMENT ON CHEYUR SALT-PANS AND GROSS RENT.—The decrease of Rs. 3 in the amount entered against these items (9 and 10) as compared with the previous year calls for no remark.

Items 11 to 13.—Proposals for resuming some of these inams have been submitted to the Board in this office letter, Ref. on No. 240, L. R., dated 9th December 1893. Similar proposals will be submitted shortly in regard to other inams. The increase in the process fees realized during the year is explained in paragraph 39 *infra*.

28. DEMAND, COLLECTION AND BALANCE.—The total land revenue demand of the year amounted to Rs. 15,41,327 against Rs. 12,21,649 in the previous fasli and is composed of the following items :—

| Items. | Fasli 1301. | Fasli 1302. | Increase. | Decrease. |
|--|--------------|--------------|-----------|-----------|
| 1. Permanently-settled estates | Rs. 1,02,170 | Rs. 1,02,143 | .. | Rs. 27 |
| 2. Whole inam villages | 69,382 | 69,324 | .. | 58 |
| 3. Ryotwar and miscellaneous | 10,50,097 | 13,69,860 | 3,19,763 | .. |
| Total | 12,21,649 | 15,41,327 | 3,19,763 | 85 |

The increase of Rs. 3,19,763 under ryotwar and miscellaneous is accounted for as follows :—

| | |
|--|-----------|
| Increase of assessment on holdings | Rs. 4,408 |
| Do. under miscellaneous revenue | 16,471 |
| Do. under tirwajasti and fasaljasti | 69,270 |
| Decrease under remissions and beriz deductions | 2,29,614 |
| Total | 3,19,763 |

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29. The decrease under items (1 and 2) has already been explained, *vide* paragraphs 5 and 6 above.

30. The current demand under cesses in permanently-settled estates, entire inam villages and ryotwari villages, amounted to Rs. 2,76,960 against Rs. 2,66,440 in the previous fasli as shown below :—

| Items. | Fasli 1301. | Fasli 1302. | Increase. | Decrease. |
|--|-------------|-------------|-----------|-----------|
| 1. Permanently-settled estates | Rs. 18,419 | Rs. 18,199 | .. | Rs. 220 |
| 2. Whole inam villages | 21,938 | 21,491 | .. | 447 |
| 3. Ryotwar miscellaneous | 2,26,083 | 2,37,270 | 11,187 | .. |
| Total | 2,66,440 | 2,76,960 | 11,187 | 667 |

31. The net decrease of Rs. 220 under permanently-settled estates is made up of Rs. 206 relating to Saidapet taluk, and Rs. 14 relating to the Madurantakam taluk. The decrease in the Saidapet taluk represents the land-cess on minor inams in zemindari villages which had hitherto been shown under "Permanently-settled estates," but has this year been included in ryotwar cesses under the orders conveyed in Board's Proceedings, No. 541, dated 18th September 1893 (paragraph 3, clause 5). The decrease in the Madurantakam taluk is only nominal and is due to the fact that the demand of fasli 1301 included an item of land-cess on zemin agaram village amounting to Rs. 14 which was omitted to be brought to account in the previous fasli.

32. The decrease of Rs. 447 under whole inam villages is composed of Rs. 319 relating to the Saidapet taluk and Rs. 128 relating to the Conjeeveram taluk. The decrease in the Saidapet taluk represents the cesses in minor inams in shrotriern villages which had hitherto been credited to cesses in whole inam villages, instead of "Ryotwari cesses." The decrease in Conjeeveram is nominal and is due to the inclusion in the demand of fasli 1301 of the cess on Kilperumanallur village which was omitted to be brought to account in the previous fasli.

33. The increase under cesses in ryotwari villages is dependent on the increase in the demand under ryotwar land revenue and miscellaneous which has already been explained in detail.

34. The annexed statement shows the current demand including cesses, the collections within the fasli, the subsequent collections and the balance at the end of October 1893 :—

| Items. | Demand. | | | Collection within the fasli. | Balance. | Subsequent collection up to the end of October 1893. | Balance. |
|--|---------------|------------|--------------|------------------------------|------------|--|----------|
| | Land Revenue. | Cesses. | Total. | | | | |
| 1. Permanently-settled estates | Rs. 1,02,143 | Rs. 18,199 | Rs. 1,20,342 | Rs. 89,791 | Rs. 30,551 | Rs. 29,706 | Rs. 845 |
| 2. Whole inam villages | 69,324 | 21,491 | 90,815 | 72,070 | 18,745 | 13,696 | 5,049 |
| 3. Ryotwar and miscellaneous | 13,69,860 | 2,37,270 | 16,07,130 | 13,56,670 | 2,48,460 | 2,11,422 | 37,038 |
| Total | 15,41,327 | 2,76,960 | 18,18,287 | 15,20,531 | 2,97,756 | 2,54,824 | 42,932 |

35. The total demand of land revenue and cesses amounted to Rs. 18,18,287 against Rs. 14,88,089 in the previous fasli and the total collections within the year amounted to Rs. 15,20,531 or 83.6 per cent. of the demand. Subsequent collections up to the end of October last reduced the balance to Rs. 42,932 or 2.36 per cent. of the total demand.

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36. DEMAND, COLLECTION AND BALANCE (ARREARS).—An abstract statement showing the demand, collection and balance of arrears is given below :—

| Items. | Arrears at the beginning of fasli 1302. | | | Collections and remissions within the fasli. | | | Balance. | Subsequent collection. | Balance. |
|-----------------------------------|---|-----------|------------|--|-----------|------------|----------|------------------------|----------|
| | Land Revenue. | Cesses. | Total. | Land Revenue. | Cesses. | Total. | | | |
| 1. Permanently-settled estates .. | Rs. 28,200 | Rs. 7,646 | Rs. 35,846 | Rs. 28,110 | Rs. 7,396 | Rs. 35,506 | Rs. 340 | Rs. 250 | Rs. 90 |
| 2. Whole inam villages .. | 17,395 | 9,463 | 26,858 | 16,835 | 8,624 | 25,459 | 1,399 | 802 | 597 |
| 3. Ryotwar and miscellaneous .. | 5,58,611 | 1,23,522 | 6,82,133 | 5,44,673 | 1,20,116 | 6,64,789 | 17,341 | 5,851 | 11,49 |
| Total .. | 6,04,206 | 1,40,631 | 7,44,837 | 5,89,618 | 1,36,136 | 7,25,754 | 19,083 | 6,903 | 12,180 |

The arrear demand at the beginning of the fasli was Rs. 7,44,837 against Rs. 5,70,217 in the previous fasli.

| | |
|------------------|---------|
| * Fasli 1299 ... | Rs. 583 |
| " 1300 ... | 3,772 |
| " 1301 ... | 7,825 |
| Total ... | 12,180 |

The collections within the fasli were Rs. 7,20,034, and the amount written off was Rs. 5,720, leaving an ultimate balance of Rs. 19,083. The arrear balance was reduced by the subsequent collection of Rs. 6,903 to Rs. 12,180, which relate to three faslis, viz., 1299, 1300 and 1301, as noted in the margin.* As directed in Board's Proceedings, dated 26th October 1893, No. 619, copies of village account No. 14-B of the marginally-noted † six villages and taluk account Nos. 22 and 23 of Saidapet taluk are herewith submitted.

- † 1. Simpulpattai.
2. Ennoor.
3. Pulidivakam.
4. Kattupalli.
5. Kalenji.
6. Manali.

37. COERCIVE PROCESSES AND SALES FOR ARREARS OF REVENUE.—The total number processes issued was 227,473 against 137,149 in the previous year. Of these, 183,014 of were mere demand, 25,588 were distrained, and 18,871 sale notices. It will thus be seen that in 183,014 cases or 80.45 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 strict sense of the term is exhibited in the annexed comparative abstract :—

| Fasli. | Number of defaulters whose property was sold. | Extent of land sold. | Amount realised by sale of | | |
|------------|---|----------------------|----------------------------|--------------------|-----------------|
| | | | Real property. | Personal property. | Other property. |
| 1301 | 409 | 283 | Rs. 2,021 | Rs. 1,266 | Rs. 58 |
| 1302 | 2,065 | 4,954 | 26,489 | 4,167 | 41 |
| | + 1,656 | + 4,671 | + 34,468 | + 2,901 | - 17 |

The large increase in the number of defaulters whose personal property was sold and still larger increase in the extent of lands sold up are due to the necessity of collection of the arrears of previous faslis left un-collected owing to distress in those years.

38. Of the total extent of 4,954 acres, which were sold for the recovery of Rs. 30,015, acres 1,254, assessed at Rs. 1,747, were bought in by Government for a nominal sum of Rs. 99, and acres 3,700, assessed at Rs. 7,330, were purchased by private individuals for Rs. 36,390.

39. RECEIPTS FROM PROCESS FEES AND CHARGES AND THE EXTENT TO WHICH SPECIAL ESTABLISHMENTS WERE UTILIZED FOR THE SERVICE OF PROCESSES.—The receipts from process fees and the expenditure incurred on account of special-paid process agency are given below :—

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| Receipts ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Fasli. | Fasli. |
|--------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----------|-----------|
| | | | | | | | | Rs. 1301. | Rs. 1302. |
| Expenditure | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 708 | 2,951 |
| | | | | | | | | 938 | 1,276 |
| | | | | | | | | - 230 | + 1,675 |

The increase under the head of receipts is due to the larger number of processes which had to be issued in the year for the realisation of the arrears of previous faslis. The increase under the head of expenditure is due to the maintenance of the process establishment for a larger period in this year than in the previous year, when it was dispensed with for sometime owing to the temporary suspension of the collections. The information called for in the marginally-noted orders will be furnished as soon as it is received from the Tahsildars, who have been reminded.

Board's Proceedings, dated 13th September 1893, No. 532.
Board's Proceedings, dated 18th September 1893, No. 542.

40. LAND SOLD UNDER STANDING ORDER NOS. 32-36 AND 110.—During the fasli 25 acres, assessed at Rs. 58, were sold for Rs. 181 under Standing Order No. 110, against acres 62 which fetched Rs. 376 in the previous year. These were all bought-in-lands. The decrease has already been explained in paragraph 26 *supra*.

41. LAND IMPROVEMENT AND AGRICULTURAL ADVANCES.—The outstanding advances under this head at the beginning of the fasli were Rs. 4,74,988. A sum of Rs. 60,613 was advanced during the year against Rs. 2,85,154 in the previous year, thus making a total of Rs. 5,35,601. Out of Rs. 80,320, which fell due during the year including the unpaid balance of the previous years, Rs. 62,862 were collected and Rs. 47 were recommended to be written off within the year. Steps are being taken to collect as rapidly as possible the recoverable balance of Rs. 17,411.

42. INTEREST ADVANCES UNDER LAND IMPROVEMENT AND AGRICULTURISTS' LOANS ACTS.—There was an arrear of interest of Rs. 6,292 outstanding at the beginning of, and Rs. 16,953 accrued during, the fasli which made up a total of Rs. 23,245 to be collected. Of this, Rs. 16,950 were collected and Rs. 253 recommended to be written off within the year, leaving a recoverable balance of Rs. 6,068. Necessary steps are also being taken in this regard.

43. COSTS 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. 921-2-2, were awarded to Government. The opening balance of Rs. 1,300-7-8 at the beginning of the fasli, added to the demand, makes a total of Rs. 2,721-9-10. Of this, Rs. 428-11-6 were collected during the year, Rs. 77-11-4 were since collected, Rs. 1,001-8-0 were written off as irrecoverable, and Rs. 324-12-10 have now been ascertained to be irrecoverable. The last-mentioned amount is recommended to be written off the accounts for the reasons set fourth in this statement. The steps taken for the recovery of the balance of Rs. 888-14-2 are particularized in the column of remarks in the statement.

44. LANDS ACQUIRED BY PUBLIC SERVANTS.—During the year lands and houses were acquired by public servants as shown below :—

- (1) Mr. T. Alwar Pillai, Deputy Tahsildar of Sriperambudur, Conjeeveram taluk, acquired acres 1-9, assessed at Rs. 6, in the town of Conjeeveram, Conjeeveram taluk.
- (2) T. T. Subramaniya Ayyar, Accountant, Collector's office, acquired acres 1-28, assessed at Rs. 4-8-0, in the village of Tambaram, Saidapet taluk.
- (3) Kandasami Pillai, Head Shroff, Huzur Treasury, acquired a house site in Big Conjeeveram, Conjeeveram taluk.
- (4) Mr. M. Bhashica Charlu, English Head Clerk, acquired a house site in Karanai, a hamlet of Saidapet village, Saidapet taluk.
- (5) Ranganadha Mudaliyar, Accountant, Collector's office, acquired a house on mortgage with possession in the village of zemin Periyapet, Saidapet taluk.

45. STATEMENT NO. 14 (RUINED TANKS).—No ruined tanks were made over for private repair.

46. INTEREST ON LAND REVENUE.—The arrears of interest at the beginning of the fasli was Rs. 10,781, and the amount which accrued during the fasli, Rs. 7,120, thus making a total of Rs. 17,901. Of this amount, Rs. 13,312 were collected during the year, leaving a balance of Rs. 4,589 at the end of it against Rs. 10,927 at the end of the previous year.

47. SUB-DIVISION OF QUIT-RENT.—There were no cases of sub-division of quit-rent during the fasli.

48. INSPECTION OF BOUNDARY AND DEMARCATION STONES.—Strict orders were issued from time to time for the inspection of boundary and field stones by Village Officers and Revenue Inspectors. Statement No. 17 now submitted shows that 20,990 stones are missing. The District Surveyor, who has recently been appointed to this district, is expected to see to their replacement.

49. EXAMINATION OF VILLAGE AND TALUK ACCOUNTS.—At the jamabandi great pains were bestowed on the checking of the village and taluk accounts. The village and taluk accounts of Saidapet and Conjeeveram were checked by the Collector. Copies of the Collector's proceedings describing the errors and omissions observed and issuing instructions for their correction and for future guidance are enclosed.* Similar

* Will follow. notes of inspection of the Divisional-officers accompany.*

50. APPLICATIONS FOR TRANSFER OF PATTAS RECEIVED BY REVENUE OFFICERS DIRECT.—At the beginning of the year, 101 applications received in the previous year were pending disposal. These added to the 3,388 cases received during the year made up a total of 3,489 cases against 3,439 cases in the previous year. Of these, 3,381 cases were disposed of within the fasli and 2 since, leaving a balance of 106 cases. In 26 cases notices are reported to have been published in the District Gazette inviting objections, 24 to be pending sub-division, and 46 to be under enquiry. In the remaining 10 cases the notice time had not expired at the end of the fasli.

51. APPLICATIONS MADE TO REGISTRATION OFFICERS.—One hundred and nine cases were pending at the beginning of the year and 2,998 were received during the year, making a total of 3,107. These are accounted for as follows:—

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------|
| Total for disposal | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3,107 |
| Disposed of in the year | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2,880 |
| Since disposed of | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 40 |
| Under enquiry | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 127 |
| Pending sub-division | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 22 |
| Pending with Deputy Collector, Saidapet | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Sent to village officers for verification | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 37 |
| | | | | | | | | 3,107 |

52. CASES DEALT WITH UNDER STANDING ORDER No. 20, PARAGRAPH 6.—The total number of cases which had to be disposed of during the year was 51, all received during the year. Of these, 46 were disposed of during the year and 5 have since been disposed of.

53. FAMINE ANALYSIS VILLAGE REGISTERS AND FIRKA BOOKS.—The famine analysis village registers and firka books were prepared up to fasli 1301 in all the taluks and were checked in the taluk offices. They were checked also by the Jamabandi officers in all taluks except Chingleput and Madurantakam taluks which were settled by the Sub-Collector. The mistakes made in these registers were pointed out to the taluk officials and the village karnams then and there and corrected. At the jamabandi of Conjeeveram taluk conducted by the Collector, the tractwar statements showing the economical condition of villages were prepared for each village and checked with the other village accounts. The statements for the other taluks were not prepared in spite of the instructions issued to Tahsildars and Jamabandi officers. Arrangements will be made to see that the orders are carried out in this year.

54. DETENTION OF KARNAMS IN THE TALUKS FOR THE PREPARATION OF JAMABANDI ACCOUNTS.—Divisional officers and Tahsildars from whom reports have been called for have not yet replied in regard to this point, though reminded. Further report will be submitted on receipt of their reports.

SAIDAPET,
31st December 1893.

Exd. A. Grubert.

(Signed) J. THOMSON,
Collector.

SETTLEMENT REPORT

OF

NORTH ARCOT.

I HAVE the honour to submit the following report on the settlement of this district for fasli 1302. Of the prescribed statements, those due to the Land Revenue Department have been despatched to that department. The rest due to the Settlement Department were submitted with my letter, dated 6th November 1893, Ref. on No. 2327-Board of 1893.

2. SEASON AND RAINFALL.—The Board is aware that the season in fasli 1301 was very unfavorable. The character of the season in fasli 1302 is described in the District Administration report for 1892-93, an extract from paragraph 2 of which is quoted below:—

"The total average rainfall during the year amounted to 37.87 inches against 27.35 in the previous year. The year 1891-92 was one of very short rainfall. The average of the ten years ending with 1891-92 amounts to 38.83 inches, so that the total rainfall of 1892-93, though so much better than that of the previous year, was in reality rather less than the normal. The early or the south-west monsoon rains were unusually copious and timely throughout the district. In Punganur, which was passing through a crisis and where relief works and kitchens had been opened in February 1892, the rainfall in June and July was so heavy and unprecedented that it soon brought a material change in the condition of the tract, and relief operations were brought to a close about the middle of July. On the other hand, the north-east monsoon rains were considerably below the average, and this short fall has seriously affected the year's agriculture. Under the influence of the exceptionally good south-west monsoon rains the sowings were pushed on vigorously, but as the tank supply was not replenished in November and December, the wet crops suffered to some extent in almost every part of the district and it has been found necessary to grant remissions for loss of crop on wet lands."

3. CONDITION AND OUTTURN OF CROPS.—Of the total extent of cultivation, viz., 1,034,105 acres, 864,000 acres were harvested by the end of the year. Details are given below:—

| Crops. | Extent.
ACRES. |
|--------------------------|-------------------|
| Rice | 289,522 |
| Other food-grains | 454,251 |
| Other crops | 120,127 |
| Total | 864,000 |

The area occupied by rice is 33.5 per cent., against 25 per cent. in the previous year, which was, however, one of serious agricultural distress. The area occupied by rice in fasli 1300, in which year also the season was unfavorable, was 37 per cent. The area occupied by the other food-crops in fasli 1302 was 52.9 per cent. Of the total area harvested, 3,193 acres, or .37 per cent. yielded an outturn varying from 16 to 20 annas, 33,196 acres, or 3.81 per cent., yielded 16 annas, 126,911 acres, or 14.68 per cent., 12 annas, 484,779 acres, or 56.10 per cent., 8 annas, 206,543 acres, or 23.90 per cent., 4 annas, and on 9,378 acres, or 1.09 per cent., there was no yield, as the crop was lost chiefly owing to failure of water-supply.

4. PRICES.—Statement No. 2 shows the average prices per garce of the principal grains in the district in fasli 1302, as compared with the prices in the previous year,

SETTLEMENT REPORT OF NORTH ARCOT.

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. | PRICE PER GARCZ. | | | | | Percentage of decrease or increase over fasli 1301. | Percentage of increase over average. |
|------------------------|---|-------------|-------------|---|----------------------------------|---|--------------------------------------|
| | Average price for five years ending fasli 1301. | Fasli 1301. | Fasli 1302. | Increase or decrease over fasli 1301, column 3. | Increase over average, column 2. | | |
| Paddy .. { 1st sort .. | 166 | 234 | 211 | — 23 | + 45 | 9.8 | 27.1 |
| .. { 2nd „ .. | 154 | 217 | 195 | — 22 | + 41 | 10.1 | 26.6 |
| Cholum | 202 | 319 | 279 | — 40 | + 77 | 12.5 | 38.1 |
| Cumbu | 200 | 325 | 260 | — 65 | + 60 | 20.0 | 30.0 |
| Ragi | 170 | 274 | 239 | — 35 | + 69 | 12.8 | 40.6 |
| Horse-gram | 244 | 281 | 287 | + 6 | + 43 | 2.1 | 17.6 |

The Board is aware that the prices of all food-grains in fasli 1301 were very high owing to the unfavorable character of the season in that year. In the year under report, the prices of all the grains, except horse-gram, fell below those of the previous year. The decrease in prices as compared with the preceding year was large in the case of cumbu, cholum and ragi, amounting to 20.0, 12.5 and 12.8 per cent., respectively. In the case of horse-gram there was a further rise of 2.1 per cent. in fasli 1302. Compared with the average of the preceding five years, however, the price of paddy increased by about 27 per cent. When it is remembered that the average represents the high prices that prevailed from 1889 to 1892, it is evident that the prices in fasli 1302 were by no means easy.

5. PERMANENTLY-SETTLED ESTATES.—In the year under report, there were no changes in the number of permanently-settled estates in the district. The total demand under this head was Rs. 4,75,523 against Rs. 4,76,071 in the previous year, the decrease of Rs. 548 being due to the reduction of peshkash on lands taken up for public purposes in the following estates :—

| | RS. | A. | P. |
|--|-----|----|----|
| 1. Kálahasti | 3 | 7 | 0 |
| 2. Kangundi | 21 | 1 | 5 |
| 3. Arni | 20 | 11 | 8 |
| 4. Pulicherla and Mangalampeta | 502 | 11 | 0 |
| Total .. | 547 | 15 | 1 |

Or Rs. 548 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. 26,896 against Rs. 26,892 in the previous year. The increase of Rs. 4 is accounted for below :—

| | RS. |
|--|--------|
| Quit-rent demand in whole inam villages in fasli 1301 | 26,892 |
| Add— | |
| Quit-rent on lands taken up for Railway in Chandragiri taluk, but not yet sub-divided and erroneously deducted from the demand in fasli 1301 | 12 |
| Deduct— | |
| Amount of quit-rent on lands taken up for Railway in the same taluk | 8 |
| | 26,896 |

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. Chandragiri was settled by Messrs. Nicholson

SETTLEMENT REPORT OF NORTH ARCOT.

and Hewetson and Wallajah by the latter officer. These two taluks were last settled by the Collector in fasli 1297. Enclosure A to statement No. 1 shows that there is no taluk in the district that has not been settled by the Collector in the past five faslis. The total number of pattas distributed during the year was 207,084 against 202,402 in the previous year, showing an increase of 4,682 pattas in the year under report. The following statement compares the number of pattas under the several classes given in the rent-roll statement for fasli 1302 with that in the previous year's return :—

| Description. | Single pattas. | | Joint pattas. | | Total. | | Increase in fasli 1302. |
|------------------------------------|----------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------------------|
| | Fasli 1301. | Fasli 1302. | Fasli 1301. | Fasli 1302. | Fasli 1301. | Fasli 1302. | |
| Pattas paying under Rs. 10 | 95,648 | 97,159 | 47,890 | 47,409 | 143,538 | 144,568 | 1,030 |
| Do. from 10 to 30 | 24,633 | 25,777 | 17,934 | 19,366 | 42,567 | 45,143 | 2,576 |
| Do. do. 30 to 50 | 4,889 | 5,199 | 4,941 | 5,372 | 9,830 | 10,571 | 741 |
| Do. Rs. 50 and above | 3,337 | 3,232 | 3,130 | 3,570 | 6,467 | 6,802 | 335 |
| Total .. | 128,507 | 131,367 | 73,895 | 75,717 | 202,402 | 207,084 | 4,682 |

The increase in the number of pattas occurs in all the taluks except Arcot; and is ascribed to a greater number of darkhasts having been presented owing to the favorable character of the season in fasli 1302. In Polur and Wandiwash the cause of increase is reported to be due also to sub-division and separate registration of joint pattas, in view of the growing necessity the people find themselves under of safeguarding their interests in joint holdings.

8. OCCUPATION AND CHANGES THEREIN.—The following abstract compares the extent and assessment of ryotwar holdings during faslis 1301 and 1302 :—

| | Fasli 1301. | | Fasli 1302. | |
|---|--------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|
| | Extent. | Assessment. | Extent. | Assessment. |
| Holdings at the beginning of the fasli .. | ACS. 794,346 | RS. 20,17,115 | ACS. 783,434 | RS. 20,08,961 |
| Deduct lands given up | 31,476 | 56,170 | 12,907 | 31,761 |
| Balance .. | 762,870 | 19,60,945 | 770,527 | 19,77,200 |
| Add lands taken up | 20,564 | 48,016 | 26,590 | 47,242 |
| Total, holdings .. | 783,434 | 20,08,961 | 797,117 | 20,24,442 |
| Increase compared with fasli 1301 | .. | .. | 13,683 | 15,481 |
| Percentage of increase | .. | .. | 1.7 | 0.7 |

The occupied area, amounting to 797,117 acres, shows an increase of 13,683 acres over that in the previous year, or 1.7 per cent.; the assessment payable to Government was Rs. 20,24,442, which shows an increase of 0.7 per cent. In all the taluks there was an increase both in the area and in the assessment, as noted below :—

| | ACS. | RS. |
|---------------------|--------|--------|
| Chittoor | 2,039 | 2,162 |
| Chendragiri | 1,034 | 936 |
| Palmanér | 803 | 1,162 |
| Gudiyáttam | 2,374 | 2,596 |
| Vellore | 2,562 | 2,824 |
| Polur | 1,905 | 2,408 |
| W andiwash | 1,117 | 1,514 |
| Arcot | 734 | 958 |
| Wallajah | 1,115 | 921 |
| Total .. | 13,683 | 15,481 |

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The increase is mainly attributable to a larger extent of land having been taken up than was relinquished, owing to the favorable character of the season in the early part of the year. The subjoined abstract explains the variations:—

| | | ACS. | RS. |
|------------------------------|---|--------|--------|
| 1. Increase due to darkhasts | ... | 15,633 | 17,703 |
| 2. Decrease. | { (a) Relinquishments | 1,838 | 2,127 |
| | { (b) Other items detailed in statement 3-A | 112 | 95 |
| | Total decrease | 1,950 | 2,222 |
| | Net increase | 13,683 | 15,481 |

9. ACTUAL CULTIVATION AND WASTE CHARGED.—Statement No. 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 fasli 1302 and in the previous year:—

| | Actual cultivation. | Waste charged. | Waste remitted. | Total. | Remarks. |
|------------|---------------------|----------------|-----------------|---------|---|
| Fasli 1301 | 621,526 | 127,492 | 34,416 | 783,434 | Percentage of actual cultivation to holdings. |
| „ 1302 | 694,203 | 98,924 | 3,990 | 797,117 | |
| Increase | 72,677 | .. | .. | 13,683 | |
| Decrease | .. | 28,568 | 30,426 | .. | Fasli 1301 .. 79.3
„ 1302 .. 87.0 |

Of the total occupied area of acres 797,117, an extent of 694,203 acres, or 87 per cent., against 79.3 per cent. in the previous fasli, was actually cultivated. The increase in the total area cultivated was 72,677 acres against a decrease of 55,062 acres in the previous year. The percentage of increase in the area actually cultivated amounts to 11.6, whereas the increase in the aggregate area of holdings was 1.7 per cent. as noted in the previous paragraph. Compared with the previous year there was an increase of 7.7 per cent. in the proportion of actual cultivation against a decrease of 5.8 per cent. in the previous year, this large increase being due to the more favorable character of the season in fasli 1302. To the same cause is due the decrease both in the area left waste and in the area on which remission was granted. Of the total area of 10,914 acres left waste, an extent of 87,945 acres consists of dry lands. Had the north-east monsoon rains in fasli 1302 been about the average, a greater portion of the above extent would have been brought under cultivation. The proportion of dry lands left waste to total dry holdings is 16.0 per cent. against 23.3 per cent. in the previous year, and 16.5 per cent. in fasli 1298, which may be taken as a normal year. The area of wet lands left waste was 14,969 acres, of which the assessment on 3,990 acres was remitted. The proportion of waste remitted to the total wet waste was 26.6 per cent. against 92.2 per cent. in the previous year and against 54.4 per cent. in fasli 1300. The wet assessment remitted on account of waste was Rs. 17,564 or 1.2 per cent. of the assessment on the total wet area in occupation.

10. WATER-RATE—TIRWAJASTI AND FASALJASTI.—The annexed abstract compares the revenue from water-rate in faslis 1301 and 1302:—

| Items. | Fasli 1301. | Fasli 1302. | Increase. |
|------------|-------------|--------------|------------|
| Fasaljasti | Rs. 29,865 | Rs. 1,21,562 | Rs. 91,697 |
| Tirwajasti | 38,717 | 60,660 | 27,943 |
| Total | 68,582 | 1,88,222 | 1,19,640 |

The amount of second-crop assessment and charge for water on Government lands amounted to Rs. 1,88,222 or Rs. 1,19,640 more than in the previous year. The

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increase is of course due to the more favorable character of the season. When, however, the item is compared with that* in fasli 1298, which may be taken as a normal year, there is a decrease of Rs. 44,857 in the fasli under report, which must be attributed to the deficiency of the north-east monsoon rains.

* Rs. 2,33,079.

11. REMISSIONS.—Statement No. 4 shows the amount of remissions and deductions other than those granted for waste referred to in paragraph 9 *supra*. This item amounted to Rs. 1,41,235 against Rs. 3,78,152 in the previous fasli. The total amount of remissions granted under the three main heads, viz., (1) occasional remissions, (2) fixed remissions and (3) deductions in favour of religious institutions, village officers, &c., in fasli 1302, and in the previous year, is compared below:—

| | Fasli 1301. | Fasli 1302. | Increase. | Decrease. |
|---------------------|--------------|-------------|-----------|--------------|
| 1. Occasional | Rs. 2,63,727 | Rs. 12,233 | .. | Rs. 2,41,494 |
| 2. Fixed | 4,435 | 6,697 | 2,262 | .. |
| 3. Beriz deductions | 1,19,990 | 1,22,305 | 2,315 | .. |

12. 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 1301. | Fasli 1302. | Decrease. |
|--|--------------|-------------|--------------|
| 1. Remission for ahavi | Rs. 1,37,292 | Rs. 8,913 | Rs. 1,28,379 |
| Do. for short crop | 350 | .. | 350 |
| 2. Do. on lands submerged or inundated | 28 | .. | 28 |
| 3. Do. of tirwacummi | 95,037 | 3,053 | 91,984 |
| 4. Do. of fasalcummi | 21,020 | 267 | 20,753 |
| Total | 2,63,727 | 12,233 | 2,41,494 |

The reasons for the decrease under all the above items of remissions are obvious. They are as follow:—

(1) That the season in fasli 1302 was far more favorable than in the previous year; (2) that, as a special concession, remissions were granted in fasli 1301 on short-crop areas and on part field areas less than one acre (which is the limit prescribed in the Standing Order) up to a limit of 25 cents; (3) that tirwacummi remissions were granted even on wet lands irrigated by Government water, subject to certain restrictions. These concessions were not allowed in fasli 1302. In the year under report, tirwacummi and fasalcummi remissions, amounting to Rs. 3,320, were granted on lands on which either only dry crops were raised or on which no second crop was raised owing to want of supply in the irrigation sources.

13. FIXED REMISSIONS.—These remissions consist of the following items:—

| Items. | Fasli 1301. | Fasli 1302. | Increase. | Decrease. |
|--|-------------|-------------|-----------|-----------|
| 1. Remissions granted on account of irrigation by lift | Rs. 2,639 | Rs. 4,719 | Rs. 2,080 | .. |
| 2. Cowle remissions | 485 | 419 | .. | 66 |
| 3. Increment remissions | 66 | .. | .. | 66 |
| 4. Dasabandam remissions | 1,245 | 1,559 | 314 | .. |
| Total | 4,435 | 6,697 | 2,262 | 133 |

The increase under item 1 follows the increase under fasaljasti and tirwajasti, paragraph 10 *supra*. The variations under the other heads call for no special remarks.

SETTLEMENT REPORT OF NORTH ARCOT.

14. **BERIZ DEDUCTIONS.**—These amounted to Rs. 1,22,305 against Rs. 1,19,990 in the previous year as shown below :—

| Items. | Fasli 1301.
Rs. | Fasli 1302.
Rs. |
|--|--------------------|--------------------|
| 1. Government contribution to Village Service Fund ... | 79,850 | 81,590 |
| 2. Allowances to religious institutions ... | 39,312 | 39,307 |
| 3. Miscellaneous ... | 828 | 1,408 |
| Total ... | 1,19,990 | 1,22,305 |

Item 1 represents the amount of Government contribution to Village Service Fund sanctioned in G.O., dated 18th June 1891, No. 558. The other items require no explanation, as the necessary details are given in the statements Nos. 4 and 4-A.

15. **MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE.**—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 Rs. 1,41,143 against Rs. 93,180 or Rs. 47,963 more than in the previous year. Details of the variations under the several items are given in the following abstract :—

Miscellaneous revenue.

| Serial No. | No. of item as per statement No. 5. | Particulars. | Demand of fasli 1301.
Rs. | Demand of fasli 1302.
Rs. | Increase.
Rs. | Decrease.
Rs. |
|------------|-------------------------------------|---|------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------|------------------|
| 1 | 1 | Jodi on quit-rent on minor inams including charge for water. | 54,355 | 63,345 | 8,990 | .. |
| 2 | O. J. | Revenue from rented villages .. | 100 | 100 | .. | .. |
| 3 | (1) | Do. hill villages .. | 187 | 221 | 34 | .. |
| 4 | (2) | Land cultivated with or without application for which no pattas have been granted. | 19,166 | 51,819 | 32,651 | .. |
| 5 | 4 | Concealed cultivation .. | 74 | 209 | 135 | .. |
| 6 | 5 | Cultivation of poramboke lands .. | 4,255 | 8,303 | 4,048 | .. |
| 7 | (3, 4 & 15) | Rent of gardens and topes, tax on scattered trees, grass rent, sale-proceeds of usufruct of toddy-yielding trees, sale-proceeds of trees. | 6,141 | 8,693 | 2,552 | .. |
| 8 | (5 & 6) | Revenue from unclaimed and attached inams .. | 510 | 557 | 47 | .. |
| 9 | (7) | Revenue from lands assessed at favorable rates .. | 755 | 738 | .. | 17 |
| 10 | (10) | Quit-rent on bungalows and gardens .. | 953 | 924 | .. | 29 |
| 11 | (8) | Commission on sale of distrained property .. | 190 | 173 | .. | 17 |
| 12 | 8 | Commission on estates under Court of Wards' management. | 366 | 425 | 59 | .. |
| 13 | 9 | Charge for water on zemindari and inam lands .. | 157 | 193 | 36 | .. |
| 14 | (11) | Sale-proceeds of tank-bed lands .. | 776 | 1,722 | 946 | .. |
| 15 | 10 | Revenue process service fees .. | 731 | 1,672 | 941 | .. |
| 16 | 11 | Double charge for water on lands irrigated without permission. | 3,118 | 555 | .. | 2,563 |
| 17 | (12) | Revenue deposits forfeited .. | 3 | 2 | .. | 1 |
| 18 | (9) | Tax on backyard cultivation in excess of the limit allowed. | 12 | 48 | 36 | .. |
| 19 | 12 | Other items .. | 1,329 | 1,544 | 215 | .. |
| | | Total .. | 93,180 | 1,41,143 | 50,590 | 2,627 |
| | | Net increase .. | .. | .. | 47,963 | .. |

Note.—The numbers bracketed in column 2 denote the items included in "Other items" in statement No. 5.

The bulk * of the increase is under (1) sivoyjamma cultivation and (2) water-rate on minor inams, owing, of course, to the favorable character of the season as compared with the previous year. No special remarks are called for regarding the variations in the other items.

| | Increase.
Rs. |
|-----------------------------------|------------------|
| * Sivoyjamma | 32,651 |
| | 135 |
| | 4,048 |
| Water-rate on minor inams | 86,834 |
| | 7,985 |
| | 44,769 |

16. **TOTAL LAND REVENUE DEMAND—CURRENT.**—The total land revenue demand under all heads amounted to Rs. 26,97,427 against Rs. 21,36,650 in fasli 1301 as detailed below :—

SETTLEMENT REPORT OF NORTH ARCOT.

| Heads. | Fasli 1301.
Rs. | Fasli 1302.
Rs. |
|--|--------------------|--------------------|
| 1. Peshcash on permanently-settled estates ... | 4,76,071 | 4,75,523 |
| 2. Shrotriem jodi ... | 26,892 | 26,896 |
| 3. Ryotwar and miscellaneous ... | 16,33,687 | 21,95,008 |
| Total ... | 21,36,650 | 26,97,427 |

There was an increase of Rs. 5,60,777 or 26.2 per cent. in the total demand, which was the result of a decrease of Rs. 548 under peshcash and of an increase of Rs. 4 under shrotriem jodi and Rs. 5,61,321 under ryotwar and miscellaneous as shown below :—

| | Rs. |
|--|-----------------|
| 1. Increase of assessment on holdings ... | 15,481 |
| 2. Decrease under waste remissions ... | 1,41,320 |
| 3. Increase under fasaljasti and tirwajasti ... | 1,19,640 |
| 4. Decrease under remissions and deductions other than waste ... | 2,36,917 |
| 5. Increase of revenue under miscellaneous ... | 47,963 |
| Total ... | 5,61,321 |

These variations have been explained in paragraphs 8 to 11 and 15 *supra*.

17. The total current demand under cesses amounted to Rs. 4,41,093 against Rs. 4,21,641 in the preceding year. Details are given below :—

| Heads. | Fasli 1301.
Rs. | Fasli 1302.
Rs. |
|---------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| Permanently-settled estates ... | 1,08,755 | 1,04,285 |
| Whole inam villages ... | 7,113 | 7,272 |
| Ryotwar villages ... | 3,05,773 | 3,29,536 |
| Total ... | 4,21,641 | 4,41,093 |

There was a net increase of Rs. 19,452 in fasli 1302, which is made up of a decrease of Rs. 4,470 in cesses on permanently-settled estates, and an increase of Rs. 159 in cesses on entire inam villages, and of Rs. 23,763 in cesses on ryotwari villages. The cesses in permanently-settled estates for fasli 1302 were calculated as usual on the assets of the preceding fasli. The Board is aware that the season in that year was exceptionally unfavorable. This accounts for the decrease in cesses in permanently-settled estates. The increase in the case of whole inam villages is due to the fact that the season in fasli 1302 was more favorable. The increase in ryotwari villages follows partly the increase in the holdings and partly the increase in the revenue derived from fasaljasti and tirwajasti and under miscellaneous items.

18. The total current demand under land revenue and cesses amounted to Rupees 31,38,520. The collections amounted to Rs. 31,35,126 up to the date of closing the accounts for June 1893. Of the remainder, Rs. 894 were recommended to be written off in the quarterly statement for the quarter ending 30th June 1893, for which sanction is awaited, and the remaining balance has been since collected. It will thus be seen that there is not a pie of recoverable arrears now outstanding.

19. The total arrear demand at the beginning of the year amounted to Rs. 3,36,042. Of this, Rs. 2,91,445 were collected. The balance still outstanding is Rs. 44,597, which are due from the zemindar of Punganuru, but the zemindar was permitted to pay this amount in four instalments within the next two years (*vide* Board's Proceedings, No. 517, dated 16th September 1892). The recoverable balance under arrears is thus *nil*.

20. **LANDS SOLD UNDER STANDING ORDER NOS. 30, 34 AND 110.**—During the fasli under report, acres 26, assessed at Rs. 73, were sold for Rs. 716 under Standing Order No. 34, and acres 18, assessed at Rs. 19, were sold for Rs. 65 under Standing Order No. 111. There were no sales under Standing Order No. 30.

21. **ADVANCES.**—The transactions under this head have been separately reviewed in this office letter, dated 10th October 1898, No. 1142-Index. It seems unnecessary therefore to notice the subject in detail in this report. The total advances made during the year under both the Land Improvement and Agriculturists' Loans Acts amounted to Rs. 95,934. The amount of advances that became repayable and the amount actually recovered during the fasli are shown below:—

| | Amount
repayable
during the fasli. | Amount
actually
recovered. |
|------------------------------------|--|----------------------------------|
| Land Improvement Loans Act— | | |
| Principal | 12,685 | 14,457 |
| Interest | 4,215 | 4,016 |
| Agriculturists' Loans Act— | | |
| Principal | 734 | 562 |
| Interest | 44 | 41 |

22. **COSTS IN CIVIL SUITS.**—According to statement No. 12, the opening balance of the year under costs awarded to Government is Rs. 55-15-0. Adding the amount of costs awarded to Government during the year, Rs. 56-2-0, the total demand amounted to Rs. 112-1-0. Of this amount Rs. 61 were collected. The balance left at the close of the fasli was therefore Rs. 51-1-0. Of this, a sum of As. 9 has since been collected. The difference, Rs. 50-8-0, was also collected from the plaintiff but it has been ordered by the court to be kept in deposit pending disposal of the appeal preferred by the plaintiff.

23. **LANDS ACQUIRED BY PUBLIC SERVANTS.**—Statement No. 13 shows the lands newly acquired by public servants during the year. Lands to the extent of acres 36, assessed at Rs. 189-5-3, were acquired by M.R.Ry Ranganatha Row, Stationary Sub-Magistrate of Chittoor, and M.R.Ry. Gopalachariu, Stationary Sub-Magistrate of Chendragiri, and are situated in the Negapatam taluk of the Tanjore district and in Polur and Vellore taluks in this district, respectively.

24. **RUINED TANKS.**—During the year under report no ruined tanks were made over to private individuals for repair.

25. **INTEREST.**—The total demand on account of interest on arrears of land revenue, including the balance at the beginning of the year, amounted to Rs. 1,165, of which Rs. 1,070 were collected and Rs. 37 written off, leaving a balance of Rs. 58 at the end of the year. This balance has also been since collected.

26. **SUB-DIVISION OF QUIT-RENT.**—There were no applications during the year under the provisions of the Board's Standing Order No. 119 for the subdivision of the joint liability of share-holders of whole inam villages. As regards minor inams an extent of acres 30.9, paying Rs. 50 as quit-rent in Kilacheri village in Vellore taluk, was disposed of under the Standing Order.

27. **INSPECTION OF BOUNDARY AND FIELD MARKS.**—Statement No. 17 shows the number of demarcation stones planted during the survey and settlement, the number found to be missing and the number replaced in the several taluks of this district. The total number of marks found to be missing was 16,109; of this, 5,428 marks or 33.6 per cent. were replaced during the year. Of the 2,047 marks which were out of repair, 1,278 marks were repaired. It is hoped that, under the new rules prescribed in Board's Proceedings, dated 14th March 1893, No. 103, better results will be shown in the current fasli.

28. **APPLICATIONS FOR TRANSFER OF REVENUE REGISTRY.**—The number of applications for the transfer of registry received from the Registration Department during the year was 3,705 against 3,538 in the preceding year. The above number, together with 96 applications which were pending at the end of the previous year, gave a total number of 3,801 applications for disposal during the year under report. Of these, 3,549 applications or 93.3 per cent. were disposed of during the year. Of applications received direct by Revenue officers, 613 were pending at the commencement of the year and 6,312 were received during the year against 7,923 in the preceding year. I think that the increase is due to the more favorable character of the season. Of the total number of applications, viz., 6,925, which came up for disposal during the year, 6,096 or 88 per cent. were disposed of within the year. The total balance left undisposed of out of the applications received through the Registration Department and

those received direct by the Revenue officers was 1,081. Of these, 50 cases having been disposed of since the end of the fasli; and in 89 cases, the notices 'prescribed in the Standing Order have been published in the District Gazette and the advertised period has not yet expired. Of the remaining 942 cases, 331 cases were received in the last quarter of the year. The rest are pending either for subdivision of lands or for inquiry. Orders have been issued for the early disposal of the pending cases.

29. The marginal statement shows the number of cases in which steps were taken under the provisions of rule 6 of Standing Order No. 20 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.

| | RS. |
|--------------------|-------|
| Chittoor | 209 |
| Chendragiri | 21 |
| Palmanér | 6 |
| Gudiyattam | 186 |
| Vellore | 430 |
| Polur | 435 |
| Wandiwash | 725 |
| Arcot | 223 |
| Wallajah | 128 |
| Total | 2,363 |

30. **VERNACULAR WORK OF ASSISTANT COLLECTORS.**—Mr. Grimley, the Acting Head Assistant Collector, reports that a greater portion of the vernacular correspondence during the past fasli (1302) was disposed of by Mr. Davidson on the reading of clerks. In the case of long arzis and other vernacular papers, orders

were passed by that officer on English office notes. It is stated that, even in these cases, important passages of the vernacular papers were read to him. Mr. Mac Iver, the Assistant Collector now on leave, had no vernacular work to do during fasli 1302 except copying vernacular takids. In the current fasli (1303) he disposed of the vernacular papers he had to deal with on the reading of his clerk.

31. **CENSUS OF LIVE STOCK.**—The census of live stock was, as usual, taken in this district in October 1892. A statement showing the villages tested and the names of the testing officers was submitted to the Board with the other jamabandi returns. The results of the census recorded by the karnam in village account No. 21, section II, were tested by the several officers as shown by the following talukwar abstract:—

| Taluka. | 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. | | | | Remarks. |
|----------------|----------------------------------|---|-------------|--|---|---------------------|--------|-------------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------|-----------------|-------------------|---|
| | | Divisional officers. | Tahsildars. | Stationary Sub-Magistrates, Deputy Tahsildars. | Taluk Sheristadar and Head Accountants. | 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 | 14 |
| Chittoor .. | 163 | .. | 11 | .. | 5 | 101 | 117 | 71.7 | 28,951 | 9,148 | 6,927 | 2,221 | |
| Chendragiri .. | 97 | 3 | .. | .. | 3 | 39 | 45 | 46.3 | 31,824 | 11,174 | 10,629 | 545 | |
| Palmanér .. | 95 | 2 | 6 | 11 | 2 | 72 | 93 | 97.8 | 9,736 | 1,740 | 1,446 | 294 | |
| Gudiyattam .. | 184 | .. | 17 | 15 | 5 | 37 | 20.1 | 5,422 | 1,126 | 947 | 178 | | |
| Vellore .. | 552 | 3 | 15 | 27 | 5 | 101 | 151 | 90.3 | 18,526 | 5,254 | 4,572 | 682 | |
| Polur .. | 971 | 3 | 17 | 18 | 3 | 56 | 97 | 35.7 | 19,013 | 2,929 | 2,664 | 265 | |
| Wandiwash .. | 285 | .. | 5 | .. | .. | 91 | 96 | 33.6 | 22,151 | 3,752 | 3,444 | 308 | |
| Arcot .. | 260 | .. | 24 | 8 | 8 | 98 | 133 | 51.1 | 15,360 | 3,792 | 3,366 | 426 | |
| Wallajah .. | 252 | .. | 3 | .. | 8 | 53 | 64 | 25.3 | 8,743 | 2,046 | 1,713 | 333 | |
| Total .. | 1,759 | 11 | 98 | 79 | 39 | 606 | 833 | 47.3 | 1,57,726 | 40,960 | 35,708 | 5,252 | Percentage of total tested to total entries, 26.2. Percentage of entries corrected to total tested, 87.1. |

Eight hundred and thirty-three villages were tested against 363 villages in the previous year. The number of villages tested was 47 per cent. of the total number in the district. This comparatively satisfactory work was the result of the stringent orders which were issued on the subject during the year. It is to be regretted that more was not done by the Divisional-officers personally in this matter.

32. EXAMINATION OF VILLAGE AND TALUK ACCOUNTS.—The reports received from the Divisional-officers on the results of the examination of village and taluk accounts are herewith (will follow) submitted. Chendragiri and Wallajah taluks were settled by the Collector. Copies of the Collector's Proceedings will be submitted soon. The accounts were generally fairly maintained, except in Gudiyattam taluk, though there is still much room for improvement in the matter of recording cultivation as it takes place and in the system of inspecting cultivation and of checking fasaljasti and tirvajasti in proper time. Necessary orders have been issued to Tahsildars in the matter. In Gudiyattam taluk, which was settled by the Deputy Collector on General Duties in fasli 1302, the accounts were found to be in a state of great confusion. For this and certain other reasons the Tahsildar M.R.Ry. Rangia Mudaliar was reduced from Rs. 175 to Rs. 150. Some of the gumastahs employed in the taluk were also reduced, fined or otherwise punished. It is hoped that the new Tahsildar M.R.Ry. Ramachendra Row will soon bring the accounts and records in that taluk into order.

33. The progress made in the preparation of the famine analysis accounts in the district was already reported in this office letter, dated 4th October 1893, No. 4765-Rev. Gl. The reports called for from the Divisional-officers regarding (1) the economic condition of the taluks in their divisions, (2) the relation of prices to wages, and (3) the system of fallows referred to in paragraph 6 of Board's Proceedings, No. 783, dated 12th December 1892, have not been completely received. Strict reminders have been sent. On receipt of their replies, consolidated reports will be submitted.

34. CONDUCT OF PUBLIC SERVANTS.—No special remarks are called for. The exertions of the Revenue officers which brought about the satisfactory state collections, alluded to in paragraphs 18 and 19, *supra*, have been suitably acknowledged in the district reviews.

CHITTOOR,
14th November 1893.

(Signed) W. J. H. LE FANU,
Collector.

SETTLEMENT REPORT

OF

SOUTH ARCOT.

I HAVE the honour to submit my report on the settlement of this district for fasli 1302 (1892-93) with the prescribed statements as detailed in the enclosed list. I regret the delay which has been unavoidable for the reason given in this office Reference on No. 698—B.A., dated 9th instant.

2. SEASON AND RAINFALL.—The south-west monsoon was good, and the rainfall sufficient; but the north-east monsoon was almost a complete failure. The rainfall during the latter period was only 8.87 inches against 27.90 of the previous year and 16.59 of 1890-91. The rainfall in October was only 2.72 inches against 12.72 inches of the corresponding month in the previous fasli. In November it was only .88 inches. The small supply received in October was exhausted in the very early stage of cultivation. The rainfall in 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 two 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 these results, the Board was pleased to sanction the grant of remission for partial loss of crop in addition to waste and shavi remissions. Suspension of collection was also allowed to the extent of the probable remissions to be granted. The amount of remission granted for partial and entire loss of crop was Rs. 1,09,148 against Rs. 16,042 in the preceding year.

3. CONDITION AND OUTTURN OF CROPS.—The harvest of the early crops fed by the south-west monsoon, which was favorable, was very fair. The reverse was the case with the crops raised during the north-east monsoon. Of the total cultivation in the year, only 7 per cent. of the cultivated area yielded a crop of 16 annas against 9 per cent. of the previous year. The percentage as regards 12-anna crop remained the same. Thirty-eight per cent. yielded a crop of 8 annas against 44 per cent. last year and 31 per cent. bore a 4-anna crop against 25 per cent. last year. The extent cultivated under paddy was greater than last year, which was due to the existence of supply of water in the tanks at the time of transplanting, but the outturn was mostly 8 annas, which was contributed by 35 per cent. of the cultivated area against 43 per cent. of last year and 51 per cent. of 1890-91.

4. PRICES OF FOOD-GRAINS.—Statement No. 2 shows the average price per garce of the principal grains in fasli 1302 as compared with the previous year and the average price of the five years preceding the year under report. The prices continued to rise steadily except in the case of cumbu, cholam and ragi, whose outturn was good owing to the favorable south-west monsoon enjoyed in the year. The rise was particularly high under horsegram and varagu which are grown in the north-east-monsoon season. The wages of agricultural laborers were, as usual, not much affected by the rise or fall in prices of the food-grains, the wages being paid mostly in kind except in the case of laborers occasionally employed (for transplanting, weeding and harvesting, &c.) who are paid in money. The usual rate in these cases is between 2½ to 3 annas for an adult male and between 1½ to 1¾ annas for women and boys. These rates are half as much again as they were before the famine of 1877. Their equivalent in grain is as below:—

| | Paddy
measures. | Ragi
measures. | Varagu
measures. | Cholam
measures. | Cumbu
measures. |
|---------------------|--------------------|-------------------|---------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| Adult males | 2½ | 1½ | 3 | 2½ | 2½ |
| Women | 1½ | 1 | 3. | 1½ | 1½ |

SETTLEMENT REPORT OF SOUTH ARCOT.

For baling by pecottas the adult males are paid 4 annas per diem, its equivalent in grains being nearly twice the quantity given for other laborers. The old custom of paying the farm servants in grain is still popular and extant even in municipal towns. The subjoined is a statement giving an estimate of the yearly grain wages and perquisites of a permanent farm servant with their equivalent in money furnished by the Deputy Collector of Tirukkóyilur on inquiries made by him. It will be seen that the commuted value of these payments come to Rs. 5 per month which is more than the pay of our village taliari :—

| Wages. | | | | | RS. | A. | P. |
|---|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|----|----|
| Interest on Rs. 25 advanced .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Monthly wages at 6 markals of paddy or Rs. 1-8-0 a month .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | 18 | 0 | 0 |
| Kanjai at 1 anna a day .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | 22 | 8 | 0 |
| Perquisites. | | | | | | | |
| Cloth of வககபணம் .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0 | 12 | 0 |
| Kalawaram ragi 6 markals .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 8 | 0 |
| Do. cumbu 5 do. .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 4 | 0 |
| Do. paddy 12 do. .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Kannivaikkattu paddy 12 do. .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Poradi Kalavaram do. 3 do. .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0 | 12 | 0 |
| Alanthadi do. 1 markal .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| Munvoi Pinvoi do. 2 markals .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0 | 8 | 0 |
| Muram paddy 3 do. .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0 | 12 | 0 |
| Pannaikattu cumbu 1 markal .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| Kudakattu ragi 1 do. .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| Deepavali, Pongal, &c., marriage .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 | 4 | 0 |
| | | | | | 60 | 0 | 0 |
| Per-month ... | | | | | 5 | 0 | 0 |

5. The Deputy Collector's results are very much the same as those obtained by myself from similar inquiries in Tiruvannámalai taluk. The grain wage is very accurately fixed and varies very little from year to year. The money presents, however, no doubt vary considerably according to the master's will and in accordance with the season. No account is kept of such perquisites, and if the employer happens to be in a good temper when his servant makes his request, he doubtless may give more than he would otherwise do. The Deputy Collector's figures probably are very approximate to the truth.

In this matter I applied to the agent of a firm employing a very large amount of labour in this district, with a view to see if I could obtain the money wage of ordinary coolies for a long series of years. He was not able to give me all I wanted, but he shows me that, while money wages have undoubtedly risen in the last decade, they have not risen at anything like a proportionate rate to the cost of food. He points out what I dare say is true, that whereas a few years ago, there was a tendency setting in for the laborer to move away from his old master in search of a money wage; that tendency has now ceased and the ryot has now no difficulty in keeping his laborers at home paying them in a grain wage. The money wage of As. 3-6 or As. 3-9 paid for factory labour seems more than the grain wage paid by the ryot; but it has to be remembered that the factory laborer works harder and is more liable to summary dismissal than the agricultural laborer. He works also where food is dearer, and he has not such an opportunity as the agricultural laborer has for finding employment for his wife and children. It is certainly true that one effect of the rise in the price of staple food-grains has been to keep the laborer at home where he can get his wage in grain.

6. PERMANENTLY-SETTLED ESTATES.—The number of these estates was 17, bearing a peishcush of Rs. 8,611 as in the preceding year.

7. WHOLE INAM VILLAGES.—The number of villages under this head was 169 as in the previous year and the quit-rent is Rs. 22,546-13-0 against Rs. 22,556-9-2. The difference of Rs. 9-12-2 is due to the reduction of quit-rent sanctioned in

SETTLEMENT REPORT OF SOUTH ARCOT.

Board's Proceedings, dated 6th May 1890, Mis. No. 2790, on account of compensation for land taken up for a road in the Melavonakkambody shrotriem village, 'Indivanam taluk. Though the order was communicated to the Tahsildar at once, he was, by mistake, showing the amount as arrear. The mistake was discovered at the audit and the amount was classed as irrecoverable and written off the accounts.

8. RYOTWAR SETTLEMENT.—The number of ryotwar villages was reduced by 21 in the Vriddhachalam taluk in the new survey and settlement which was introduced into this taluk in the year under report. The difference in the number of villages entered against Tirukkóyilur, Kallakurchi, and Vriddhachalam is due to the transfers effected in the year.

9. The following abstract shows the extent and cultivation of ryotwar holdings as compared with the previous year :—

| | Fasli 1301. | | Fasli 1302. | | Increase. | | Decrease. | |
|--|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-----------|-------------|-----------|-------------|
| | Extent. | Assessment. | Extent. | Assessment. | Extent. | Assessment. | Extent. | Assessment. |
| Holdings at the commencement of the fasli .. | ACS. | RS. | ACS. | RS. | ACS. | RS. | ACS. | RS. |
| Deduct— | | | | | | | | |
| Lands excluded from holding on account of relinquishment, transfers and appropriation for public purposes .. | 65,770 | 1,14,468 | 27,081 | 58,934 | .. | .. | 38,689 | 55,532 |
| Remainder .. | 1,352,482 | 32,96,317 | 1,378,774 | 34,70,623 | 26,292 | 1,74,306 | .. | .. |
| Add— | | | | | | | | |
| Lands newly taken up under dark-hast and swayajasti rules and by transfers from other holdings .. | 53,373 | 2,33,240 | 52,361 | 1,25,965 | .. | .. | 1,012 | 1,07,275 |
| Total .. | 1,405,855 | 35,29,557 | 1,431,135 | 35,96,588 | 25,280 | 67,031 | .. | .. |
| Deduct waste remitted .. | 2,929 | 13,456 | 11,633 | 56,366 | 8,704 | 42,910 | .. | .. |
| Remainder charged .. | 1,402,926 | 35,16,101 | 1,419,502 | 35,40,222 | 16,576 | 24,121 | .. | .. |
| Actual cultivation .. | 1,237,854 | 35,16,101 | 1,234,132 | 35,40,222 | 46,278 | 24,121 | .. | .. |
| Waste charged .. | 165,072 | .. | 135,370 | .. | .. | .. | 29,702 | .. |

10. The extent of land occupied amounted to 1,431,135 acres against 1,405,855 acres in the preceding year, showing an increase of 25,280 acres. The increase is due to less relinquishments in consequence of the favorable character of the south-west monsoon. The increase of Rs. 67,031 in the assessment is due to the settlement classification and the transfer of dry lands to wet in the Vriddhachalam taluk.

11. ACTUAL CULTIVATION AND WASTE CHARGED.—The actual cultivation was 46,278 acres greater under both dry and wet, and the waste charged was 29,702 acres less than in the previous year, the former being due to the favorable character of the south-west monsoon and the latter to the failure of the north-east monsoon.

12. WATER-RATE, TIRWAJASTI AND FASALJASTI.—The amount of water-rate (tirwajasti and fasaljasti) charged during the year was Rs. 2,58,136 against Rs. 2,49,018 in the preceding year and Rs. 3,24,991 of 1890-91, showing an increase of Rs. 9,088 and a decrease of Rs. 66,835, respectively. The slight increase which occurs under fasaljasti is due to a large extent of second-crop cultivation which was begun under tanks which retained a supply after the south-west monsoon was over.

13. REMISSIONS.—The amount of remissions (occasional and fixed) granted during the year was Rs. 3,86,879 against Rs. 3,02,517 in the previous year, showing an increase of Rs. 84,362. This increase is due to the failure of the north-east monsoon, which necessitated the grant of special concessions which were found necessary in consideration of the peculiarly unfavorable character of the season, viz., the grant of remissions on partial loss of crop where the yield was less than two annas of an average crop on a minimum extent of 25 cents, or, where there was no compensating crop, on the rest of the holding. The azimaish of waste, shavi and short crop was conducted in a manner

which left nothing to be desired. Very clear instructions were issued on the subject, and I am bound here to express my thanks to all the District officers for the excellent manner in which the orders were carried out. The azimaish statements prepared in the taluks of Tirukkóyilúr, Cuddalore and Tiruvannámalai which I examined, satisfied me that the claims to remission were all carefully inquired into in proper time. I myself azimaished more than half a dozen villages in each taluk, field by field, and, with the exception of a few errors, I satisfied myself that the remarks of the inspecting officers, Tahsildars, Deputy Tahsildars and Revenue Inspectors were all correct. The Divisional-officers were occupied from January to April touring about and inspecting cases of remission. The Tahsildars, Deputy Tahsildars and Revenue Inspectors did the same. Not an acre escaped inspection and for every pie of remission recommended, there was the signature of a responsible officer appended after personal inspection. The result was highly satisfactory. Care was also taken to see that all the ryots who were properly entitled to the remissions and the special concession got them in full. I read out the items to the ryots collected at my camp.

14. OCCASIONAL REMISSIONS.—The amount of remission granted for waste was Rs. 56,366 against Rs. 13,456 in the previous year and Rs. 32,493 in fasli 1300. The particulars of other remissions granted are compared below :—

| Items. | Fasli 1301. | Fasli 1302. | Increase. | Decrease. |
|---|-------------|-------------|-----------|-----------|
| | RS. | RS. | RS. | RS. |
| 1. Withered crop | 16,042 | 1,09,148 | 93,106 | .. |
| 2. Submerged or inundated crop | 584 | .. | .. | 584 |
| 3. Second crop, shavi | 1,206 | 6,915 | 5,709 | .. |
| 4. Kasir shavi | 283 | 6,863 | 6,580 | .. |
| 5. Difference between wet and dry assessments | 4,456 | 3,448 | .. | 1,008 |
| Total | 22,571 | 1,26,374 | 1,06,395 | 1,592 |

15. FIXED REMISSIONS.—The increase under item 1 is due to the addition of wet baling lands in the Vriddhachalam taluk brought under new settlement in this fasli and that under item 4 (c) is due to the steps taken to reduce the number of double pattas—one for land and the other for trees. The decrease under item 3 is due to the expiry of the term of four years for which the increment remission was allowed in the Cuddalore, Villupuram and Tindivanam taluks. The item 4 (e) disappeared with the introduction of the new settlement in the Vriddhachalam taluk, where it occurred. The decrease under item 4 (f) is due to the charge of assessment for breach of conditions and resumptions on expiry of cowles. The disappearance of item 4 (g) is due to the land having been acquired on payment of compensation and transferred to poramboke.

16. BERIZ DEDUCTIONS.—The disappearance of items 1 and 2 is due to the introduction of the new settlement in the Vriddhachalam taluk and the increase of item 4 to the adoption of the fixed contribution by Government in all the taluks, Vriddhachalam included. The decrease under item 6 (b) is due to lapse on the death of the recipient of the allowance. The decrease under item 5 (b) is due to default of appearance of the parties concerned to receive payment and to the transfer of a case to the Trichinopoly district.

17. LAND REVENUE MISCELLANEOUS DEMAND.—The total demand under Land Revenue Miscellaneous is Rs. 2,18,673 against Rs. 1,47,564 of the previous year, showing an increase of Rs. 71,109, which is due to the favorable character of the south-west monsoon. The variations in some of the important items are explained below.

18. The increase under item (1)—*Jodi on sundry inams*—is due to the addition of assessment charged on survey excess brought to account in the taluks of Tindivanam, Tirukkóyilúr and Tiruvannámalai.

19. The increase under item 2—*Land cultivated but not included in the jama-band*—is due to the comparatively early jamabandi of the taluks of Tirukkóyilúr and Chidambaram where the item chiefly occurs.

20. Item 3, *Land cultivated without Darkhast from which no pattas have been issued*.—The increase is due to the addition of a large number of cases involving sub-division owing to the introduction of survey areas in the Vriddhachalam taluk. The progress of sub-division was retarded in the year as all the Revenue Inspectors were busy with azimaish work which was very heavy this year.

21. Item 4, *Concealed cultivation*.—The large decrease is more apparent than real, as the amount charged in the previous year represented the assessment for a series of years omitted to be brought to account.

22. Item 5, *Cultivation of Poramboke-Lands*.—The increase is due to large areas of non-communal porambokes brought under cultivation this year being tempted by the favorable character of the south-west monsoon.

23. Item 7, *Tax on Scattered Trees*.—The increase is the result of my circular in which I insisted on the Revenue Inspectors inspecting all fruit-bearing trees—young and old, barren and stunted—and certify to the fact in No. 2-C Account, Village Manual. For years past hardly any change had been made in the number of trees taxed. Dead trees had not been removed from the lists and new young trees had not been added. I hope the lists are now fairly correct.

24. Item No. 10, *Revenue Process-service Fees*.—The large increase is due to the employment of paid establishment in more taluks in the fasli for the collection of all old arrears.

25. The increase under sale-proceeds of waste lands is due to the inclusion of lands bought in by Government in the year which were shown separately in previous faslies.

26. DEMAND, COLLECTION AND BALANCE—ARREARS AND CURRENT AND INTERESTS.—This will be reported on separately as soon as the audit of the accounts now going on is completed. This will be very shortly now.

27. COERCIVE PROCESSES AND SALES FOR ARREARS OF REVENUE.—Statement No. 8-A gives particulars of the number of processes issued for the realisation of arrears of revenue and the extent of property sold, &c. The total number of all processes issued amounted to 664,678 against 598,022 of the previous year, showing an increase of 66,656. Of these, 603,121 were mere notices of demand which increased by 9 per cent; 31,891 were notices of attachment which increased by 2 per cent, and 29,666 were notices of sale which increased by 04 per cent. The total number of defaulters whose property was actually sold was 1,844 against 712 of the previous year. The extent of land sold was 2,840 acres and the value of moveable and immoveable property brought to sale was Rs. 1,03,204 against 1,546 acres and Rs. 54,727 of the previous fasli. The above result is mainly due to the systematic scrutiny of the taluk balance sheets every month in my office and to better attention paid to collections by all classes of revenue subordinates. It is dangerous to prophesy, but I think I may safely hope to see a very considerable decrease in the number of processes and in the amount of property sold in the current fasli. The kist season will start with an almost clear sheet as far as arrears are concerned, and though the numerous processes issued and the sales that have taken place since July last in the process of collecting arrears will swell the number, I hope the actual number of processes which will be issued next season will be very much smaller than has been the case in previous faslies.

28. 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 664,678 against 598,022 in the previous year. Deducting 20,887, being the processes issued for the attachment of personal property, the number of processes served by the village agency and the special paid agency amounted to 643,791. Of this, 547,922 or 85 per cent. was served by the agency of village officers.

29. The opening balance of the Process Service fund was Rs. 74,748; adding to it Rs. 5,864 collected during the year, the total amount to the credit of the fund was Rs. 80,612. The total expenditure was Rs. 1,204, which left a balance of Rs. 79,408 at the close of the year. The increase of expenditure in the Kallakurichi taluk was met from the large surplus of the previous fasli.

30. LANDS SOLD UNDER STANDING ORDERS.—Three acres were sold for Rs. 305 under Standing Order No. 32 in the year. Acres 952 were sold for Rs. 5,274 under Standing Order No. 110 against 1,345 acres sold for Rs. 7,005 in the previous year.

31. ADVANCES—ADVANCES MADE TO CULTIVATORS UNDER THE LAND IMPROVEMENT LOANS ACT.—A sum of Rs. 70,973 was advanced in the fasli under the special well rules of Land Improvement Loans Act for the construction and repair of wells. Rs. 6,086 was repayable during the fasli, but Rs. 5,566 was collected within the fasli and steps have been taken for the collection of the balance. Of the total amount of Rs. 922 due as interest, Rs. 595 was collected within the fasli.

32. ADVANCES MADE TO CULTIVATORS UNDER THE AGRICULTURISTS' LOANS ACT.—Only a very small number of applications was received under this Act, but as the Board ordered that loans under this Act should be discouraged as much as possible in the year, all the applications were rejected as relief was not necessary in those cases. Rs. 4,063 was repayable under this Act in the fasli, of which Rs. 2,428 was collected within the fasli, and out of Rs. 552 due as interest Rs. 297 was collected in the fasli.

33. COSTS IN CIVIL SUITS.—The balance of costs outstanding at the beginning of the fasli was Rs. 103-12-6. No costs were awarded to Government in the year under report. Only Rs. 15-1-6 was collected within the year. The remainder, viz., Rs. 93-11-0, having been decreed against Government on appeal in the District Court, the result of a second appeal to the High Court of Judicature, Madras, is awaited.

34. LANDS ACQUIRED BY PUBLIC SERVANTS.—The extent of lands acquired by public servants during fasli 1302 is shown in the subjoined statement:—

| Name. | Designation of office. | Extent of land acquired. | Taluk in which acquired. | How acquired. |
|--------------------------|--|--------------------------|---|--------------------------------------|
| 1. T. Shunmugam Pillai | Tahsildar of Villupuram | ACS. 0-49 | Ambasamudram, Tinnevely district. | By purchase. |
| 2. Thiruvengkatachari | Revenue Inspector, Tindivanam taluk. | 0-41 | Taluk not known, North Arcot district. | Do. |
| 3. C. Annamalai Mudaliar | Head Accountant and Treasurer, Tiruvannamalai taluk. | 1-9 | Tirukkóyilúr taluk, South Arcot district. | Do. |
| 4. M. Sreenivasa Row | Gumastah, Villupuram taluk | 66-73 | Villupuram, Cuddalore and Chidambaram taluks, South Arcot district. | By mortgage. |
| 5. C. Krishnasamiah | Vernacular Head Clerk, Collector's office. | 0-77 | Chidambaram taluk. | By purchase. |
| 6. V. Kandasawmy Pillai | Eighth English Clerk, Collector's office. | 0-21 | Villupuram taluk. | Father's property by order of Court. |
| 7. P. Ramiah | Second Clerk, Death and Birth Registration Department, Collector's office. | 1-32 | Tindivanam taluk. | By purchase. |
| Total | | 71-02 | | |

35. REVIVED TANKS.—No revived tanks were made over to private individuals during the year.

36. SUB-DIVISION OF QUIT-RENT ON WHOLE INAMS AND MINOR INAMS.—There were no cases in the year under report.

37. INSPECTION OF BOUNDARY AND FIELD MARKS.—Statement No. 17 shows the total number of boundary marks, number found missing or out of repair and number replaced or repaired during the fasli. The figures reported by the Tahsildars of Cuddalore, Tirukkóyilúr and Kallakurchi as regards the total number of marks differ from those reported by them in the previous year. The difference is due to the adoption of correct figures with reference to the instructions issued on the subject in Board's Proceedings, dated 14th March 1893, No. 103. As the azimoish, &c., work consequent upon the failure of the season which the Revenue Inspectors had to attend to was unusually heavy during the fasli, they were not able to do much in this branch of work in the fasli. The matter was, however, not lost sight of, as both I and my Divisional officers insisted in our reviews of their diaries that the subject received a due share of their attention, and I hope that better work will be turned out in the current year. The maintenance of boundary marks and their replacement can only

be undertaken when the recent Board's orders are brought into force. At present marks are reported to be missing, but there is no system under which their replacement is enforced.

38. 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 the Taluk Manual accounts of the Tiruvannamalai taluk settled by me. The results of the inspection of these as well as village accounts are herewith submitted. The accounts in the district were on the whole fairly kept, though there is still room for improvement especially in the matter of recording cultivation as it takes place, in the prompt disposal of darkhast, &c., and transfer applications and in the punctual and correct maintenance of the statistical accounts. There has been a distinct improvement in the matter since the Revenue Inspectors have paid more attention to the subject.

39. VERNACULAR CORRESPONDENCE IN THE ASSISTANT AND HEAD ASSISTANT COLLECTORS' OFFICES.—Mr. Slocock as well as Mr. Swaminada Iyer abstained from English abstracts being put up for vernacular correspondence.

40. APPLICATIONS FOR TRANSFER OF PATTAS MADE TO REGISTRATION OFFICERS.—The number of applications for transfers of pattas received through Registration officers and pending at the beginning of the fasli was 3,077 (not 3,277 which included 200 presented to the Revenue Department last year) and the number received during the fasli was 8,834, making a total of 11,911 applications; of these, 9,135 or 77 per cent. were disposed of, leaving a balance of 2,776 applications at the end of the year.

41. 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 year was 868 and that received during the fasli was 7,899; making a total of 8,767 applications; of these, 4,274 or 49 per cent. were disposed of, leaving a balance of 4,493 applications at the end of the year, 3,730 of which pertain to the Vriddhachalam taluk in which the new settlement was introduced in the fasli. The Tahsildar reports that 898 have since been disposed of, and the rest are pending with the karnams for verification with new chittas furnished by the Settlement Department. Of the total number, viz., 7,269, pending at the end of the fasli, 920 have been since disposed of. About 2,000 are pending sub-division with Revenue Inspectors and the rest are pending either with village officers for verification with account No. 10 or in the taluk for publication of notices in the Gazette. No cases falling under paragraph 6 of Standing Order No. 20 were disposed of during the year. The reason is simply want of time to look up these cases in the villages owing to the officers concerned having had to attend to other work in preference, such as inquiry into applications for loans, inspection of wells, heavy azimoish, karnams' survey schools, &c. I shall issue strict instructions to this branch of work receiving attention in the current year.

42. CONDUCT OF JAMABANDI.—The taluks of Tirukkóyilúr and Tiruvannamalai were taken up by me. I commenced the jamabandi of the Tirukkóyilúr taluk in February and continued it till the 24th March, by which date I settled 200 villages. Finding the Tahsildar not ready with the remaining villages, I stopped the settlement, giving him time to bring up the accounts. The Divisional officer finished the remaining villages. I commenced the jamabandi of the Tiruvannamalai taluk at the end of April and finished it before the close of the fasli.

Mr. Rajaratna Mudaliar commenced the jamabandi of the Cuddalore taluk on the 24th February and continued it till the end of the month when he was transferred to the Tirukkóyilúr division. Mr. P. Kristna Row, the Head-quarter Deputy Collector, resumed the jamabandi on the 20th March and continued it till 5th April 1893 when he suddenly fell ill and went away on leave. I settled about 26 villages before Mr. Soundraraja Iyengar joined as Head-quarter Deputy Collector and he finished the taluk before the close of the fasli.

The Sub-Collector Mr. Castle Stuart began the jamabandi of the Villupuram taluk on the 20th February and continued it till the 26th idem, when finding the Tahsildar not ready with the remaining villages he had to stop work. He then went to Tindivanam and commenced the jamabandi there on the 12th March and did

it till the 24th idem when he was transferred. His successor Mr. Harding resumed the settlement of Villupuram on the 11th April and finished it about the middle of May. He then took up Tindivanam and continued it till the 10th June when he was taken ill and had to suspend work. The Head-quarter Deputy Collector Mr. Krishna Row, who returned from his leave, resumed it on the 28th June and finished it by the 4th July.

Mr. Slocock, Head Assistant Collector, commenced the jamabandi of the Chidambaram taluk on the 21st February and finished it on the 19th April. He then took up the Vriddhachalam taluk on the 5th May 1893. Owing to the introduction of the new settlement and the revision of village establishment, the jamabandi of the taluk lasted till August and was closed by the 5th idem.

Mr. V. Subbiah, the permanent Deputy Collector of the Tirukkóyilúr division, commenced the jamabandi of the Kallakurichi taluk on the 23rd February and continued it till the 15th March when he was transferred. Mr. P. Rajaratna Mudaliar, his successor, resumed it on the 2nd April and finished it by the 13th May.

43. The year was an exceptionally severe one for all officers. We had an enormous amount of field examination to do, in a short time, for the work of granting remissions; as soon as the jamabandi was over, we had the survey schools which impeded the preparation of the jamabandi accounts; in Vriddhachalam, there was the new settlement to be introduced and the revision of village establishment was going on in four taluks. The whole of the taluk establishments were engaged in continuing the work of getting the demand, collection and balance accounts into order and reducing the balances which had existed in the district for so many years past. All the district officers worked well. My Sheristadar continued to give me great assistance, and worked very hard. Among the Tahsildars I was specially satisfied with M. Ramakrishna Pillai, who, with the help of a good head accountant, has done a great deal to get the confusion in which I found Kallakurichi taluk into order. T. G. Sunderasa Aiyar worked specially hard in Vriddhachalam and was successful in punctual collection, rapidly introducing the new settlement and revising the village establishments. His work has been done very well. The Villupuram Tahsildar, T. Shunmugam Pillai, gave satisfaction in a heavy taluk, while C. V. Ramachandra Row, who had the heaviest taluk in the district (Tindivanam) got his work done better than I expected. The taluk is, as I have reported to the Board, an enormously heavy one. The accounts in the district are now, I am glad to say, in good order and our balances are known to a fraction; it should be comparatively easy now with a clear balance sheet, revised village establishments, and Revenue Inspectors working systematically, to get through the revenue work of the next season efficiently and punctually.

Cuddalore,
22nd November 1893.

(Signed) M. HAMMICK,
Acting Collector.



SETTLEMENT REPORT

OF

TANJORE.

I HAVE the honour to report on the settlement of the Tanjore district for fasli 1302 (1892-93), with the prescribed statements as per list enclosed. The other statements have been submitted direct to the Board of Revenue (Land Revenue) as directed in Board's Proceedings, dated 18th September 1893, No. 542, L.R.

2. SEASON AND RAINFALL.—The total rainfall during the year was only 32.82 inches against 46.70 inches in the preceding year and 44.25 inches the average of 20 years preceding 1890-91. In the early part of the year, from April to September, the rainfall (19.33 inches) was much in excess of that in previous years, and there was also a good supply of water for irrigation in all the rivers. Thus, fortunately, the early crops, both wet and dry, were all that could be desired. The latter part of the year, from October onwards, was marked by a very severe drought. The rainfall during this period was only 13.49 inches against 38.01 inches in the preceding year and 28.51, the average of 20 years preceding 1890-91. There was a pitiable loss of crop, both wet and dry, in the non-deltaic portions of the district, and the eastern parts of the district also suffered severely, thus necessitating the grant of large remissions. The long drought came to an end in March 1893 when there was a phenomenal rainfall which, though quite untimely, did much good in replenishing the wells on which a considerable area of maize, ragi, chillies, tobacco and other garden crops depended. The season was generally so bad that the Board found it necessary to call for special

season reports, which were ordered to be discontinued only on the 8th July 1893, the season having shown a decided tendency to improve.

Vide Board's Proceedings, Mis. No. 4059, dated 8th July 1893.

3. CONDITION AND OUTTURN OF CROPS.—There was a slight increase in cultivation under all the items except second-crop wet; but, as was to be expected from the unfavorable character of the season, the outturn was far below that of the previous fasli. The results of the outturn of paddy, which formed 80.9 per cent. of the total cultivation, are compared below with those of the previous year:—

| Rate. | Fasli 1301. | Fasli 1302. |
|----------------------|-------------|-------------|
| Bumper or 20 annas | 1.5 | 1.4 |
| Average or 16 annas | 51 | 31.65 |
| Middling or 12 annas | 11.5 | 24.25 |
| 8 annas | 29.3 | 24.89 |
| 4 annas and under | 6.7 | 9.21 |
| Nothing | ... | 8.60 |

There was a large decrease in the extent under average, and the extent of crop which yielded nothing is also great. This failure of crops is observed mainly in the Tanjore and Pattukkóttai taluks, the dry parts of the district which suffered most from the failure of north-east monsoon. The extent of cultivation under the dry crops, varagu, ragi, cumbu, &c., which are food-grains, is 12 per cent. against 13.8 per cent. in the previous fasli, while that under non-food dry crops which was 4.9 per cent. of the entire cultivation last year, rose this year to 7 per cent.

4. PRICES.—The following abstract shows the average prices of the principal food-grains during the year as compared with the five preceding years:—

14 a

R

X:322.211 x m92

m94

| Description of grain. | Fasli 1297. | Fasli 1298. | Fasli 1299. | Fasli 1300. | Fasli 1301. | Fasli 1302. |
|---|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Average price of food-grain per Madras garce .. | | | | | | |
| Paddy, 1st sort .. | 136 | 147 | 177 | 182 | 191 | 229 |
| " 2nd sort .. | 122 | 133 | 160 | 163 | 173 | 207 |
| Cholum .. | 167 | 176 | 235 | 187 | 233 | 310 |
| Cumbu .. | 163 | 170 | 184 | 189 | 245 | 254 |
| Ragi .. | 152 | 157 | 178 | 182 | 224 | 262 |
| Horsegram .. | 226 | 223 | 274 | 295 | 309 | 345 |
| Varagu .. | 79 | 83 | 96 | 124 | 127 | 150 |

Prices have been rising steadily during the past five faslis, and during the fasli under report they rose considerably owing mainly to the very unfavorable character of the season in this and other districts. The rise is most marked in the case of cholum, being 33.05 per cent. in excess of the price during fasli 1301 and 55 per cent. in excess of the average of the five years immediately preceding. The prices given here do not correspond with those given in the statistical return B for the same period, as the figures in the latter statement have been worked out from the weekly return of prices recorded at the head-quarters of taluks, while those in the above statement are based, upon prices recorded at the 19 price registering stations of the district. To make the weekly returns represent more accurately the condition of the market, orders have recently been issued to the Treasury Deputy Collector to obtain weekly returns from all the price registering officers for the purpose of the weekly season reports—*vide* Board's Proceedings, dated 13th August 1893, No. 344, and it is to be hoped that next year the inequalities under notice will disappear.

5. With reference to the question, how far the rise in prices has affected the wages of agricultural labourers, I understand that the only point on which a report is expected by the Board is whether 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." Speaking broadly, I may say that the bulk of the labouring population of the district is divided into porakudies and pannials. The former do not receive actual wages, but obtain a share of the produce of their master's land which they cultivate with his capital. The amount of this share or "varam," as it is called, varies with different villages and different conditions, and it is not ascertainable if there has been any rise or fall in it of late. As regards pannials, they are only the servants of the ryots, and they are paid in kind only; it is doubtful if they ever receive money at all. The Head Assistant Collector thinks that the condition of Pariah pannials is very little removed from that of slaves; as they get only so much as is required for their maintenance and do not receive any money and adds that there are other Sudra pannials whose position is superior to that of Pariah pannials, in that they obtain besides the payment in kind a number of advantages from their masters as well as gifts of money on certain occasions. Their material condition shows a distinct tendency to improve. In the District Manual, page 380, it is observed with respect to this class of the population "no vestige of slavery now remains. On the other hand the general complaint now is that the pannials desert the mirasidars without working out their advances and that the advances are often lost from want of assets."

In the Manual the matter is looked at from the point of view of the mirasidars; the Head Assistant Collector has observed the position of pannials who have not yet succeeded from one cause or another in taking advantage of the improved conditions which have led to the complaints by the mirasidars referred to in the Manual.

6. PERMANENTLY-SETTLED ESTATES.—The number of these estates is 14 and the peishcush payable on them Rs. 31,434-0-9 as in previous years. Three are in the Tanjore taluk and the remaining 11 in the Pattukkottai taluk as shown below:—

| Name of Zemindari. | Tanjore Taluk. | Amount of Peishcush. |
|-----------------------|----------------|----------------------|
| | | RS. A. P. |
| 1. Gandharvakottai .. | ... | 6,577 4 11 |
| 2. Kallakottai .. | ... | 1,701 13 6 |
| 3. Konur .. | ... | 433 3 11 |
| Total .. | | 8,712 6 4 |

| Name of Zemindari. | Pattukkottai Taluk. | Amount of Peishcush. |
|------------------------------|---------------------|----------------------|
| | | RS. A. P. |
| 4. Sillattur .. | ... | 2,165 13 9 |
| 5. Palayavanam .. | ... | 3,767 12 0 |
| 6. Pappanad .. | ... | 4,316 6 6 |
| 7. Singavanam .. | ... | 3,261 9 10 |
| 8. Madukur .. | ... | 2,491 7 10 |
| 9. Neduvasal .. | ... | 2,037 6 6 |
| 10. Sendangudi .. | ... | 2,046 10 2 |
| 11. Padirankottai Tenpadi .. | ... | 577 7 10 |
| 12. Do. Vadapadi .. | ... | 792 2 1 |
| 13. Attivetti .. | ... | 913 14 4 |
| 14. Punavasal .. | ... | 350 15 7 |
| Total .. | | 22,721 10 5 |
| Grand Total .. | | 31,434 0 9 |

7. WHOLE INAM VILLAGES.—There are 1,245 villages of this description (as detailed in the statement below) as against 1,246 in fasli 1301. The decrease is due to one sarvamaniyam village in the Shiyali taluk having reverted to Government and been included in the number of ryotwari villages. There is a net decrease of Rs. 43-13-5 in the jodi and quit-rent of these villages as compared with that of the preceding year and is accounted for in the explanatory memorandum to statement No. VI, demand, collection and balance of permanently-settled estates:—

| Items. | Number of villages. | Quit-rent and jodi for fasli 1301. | Quit-rent and jodi for fasli 1302. | Remarks. |
|-----------------------------|---------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|--|
| Shrotriem .. | 600 | RS. A. P. 69,947 4 0 | 69,947 4 0 | The figures given in block type against sarvamaniyam and fixed money-rented villages represent the allowances sanctioned for religious institution by beris deduction, while that against ardhamoniam represents the salaries to village officers deducted from the beris. |
| Sarvamaniyam .. | 447 | 28,536 1 0 | 28,515 2 8 | |
| Mukhaas .. | 135 | 43 8 11 | 43 8 11 | |
| Fixed money rented .. | 46 | 3,020 5 3 | 3,019 9 7 | |
| Permanently grain rented .. | 11 | 14,082 2 5 | 14,082 0 10 | |
| Ardhamoniam .. | 6 | 197 14 2 | 197 14 2 | |
| Inams in palayapets .. | .. | 3,934 4 11 | 3,934 4 11 | |
| | | 4,294 11 0 | 4,272 9 2 | |
| Total .. | 1,245 | 1,24,566 9 8 | 1,24,522 12 3 | |
| | | 601 7 1 | 601 7 1 | |

8. RYOTWAR SETTLEMENT.—The number of ryotwar villages settled during the year is 2,363, that is, one more than last year. The increase is due to the inam village in Shiyali taluk referred to above having reverted to Government. The number of pattas issued during the fasli is 169,827 against 173,311 in fasli 1301:—

| Items. | Number of pattas during fasli 1301. | Number of pattas during fasli 1302. | Increase. | Decrease. |
|------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------|-----------|
| Fresh pattas .. | 4,951 | 3,104 | .. | 1,847 |
| Old pattas modified .. | 58,059 | 43,126 | .. | 14,933 |
| Do. not altered .. | 100,301 | 123,597 | 13,296 | .. |
| Total .. | 173,311 | 169,827 | .. | 3,484 |

The decrease is in the number of fresh pattas and old pattas modified. This is due to the same cause as in the previous fasli, viz., the limiting of writing up of pattas only to cases where (1) lands are taken up on darkhast, (2) parties apply for and obtain orders for transfer of revenue registry, (3) pattas are applied for. It may be also partly due to the fact that the mirasidars do not care to take pattas when they know that in the settlement their lands will be registered according to actual enjoyment.

9. EXTENT UNDER OCCUPATION AND THE CHANGES THEREIN.—The appended statement shows the extent and assessment of the ryots' holdings at the commencement and end of fasli 1302:—

SETTLEMENT REPORT OF TANJORE.

| Items. | Dry. | | Wet. | | Total. | |
|---|---------|-------------|---------|-------------|-----------|-------------|
| | Extent. | Assessment. | Extent. | Assessment. | Extent. | Assessment. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| | ACS. | RS. | ACS. | RS. | ACS. | RS. |
| Holdings at the beginning of fasli 1302 | 294,448 | 3,40,466 | 793,854 | 38,16,957 | 1,088,302 | 41,57,423 |
| Deduct lands given up or transferred to other heads | 3,709 | 4,440 | 11,608 | 54,248 | 15,317 | 58,688 |
| Remainder | 290,739 | 3,36,026 | 782,246 | 37,62,709 | 1,072,985 | 40,98,735 |
| Add lands taken up or transferred from other heads | 4,715 | 5,516 | 12,506 | 56,925 | 17,221 | 62,441 |
| Total | 295,454 | 3,41,542 | 794,752 | 38,19,634 | 1,090,206 | 41,61,176 |
| Increase | 1,006 | 1,076 | 898 | 2,677 | 1,904 | 3,753 |

There is an increase of 1,006 acres with an assessment of Rs. 1,076 in dry and of 898 acres with an assessment of Rs. 2,677 in wet, thus making up a total of 1,904 acres in extent and an assessment of Rs. 3,753. The increase is mainly due to the fact that during the fasli under report a large area of Mohini inams assigned for religious institutions were converted into Government lands, the amounts due to the institutions having been ordered to be paid by heriz deductions. Particulars of items under deductions and additions are given in enclosure A to jamabadi statement No. 3 and those for "other items" are detailed in the statement appended :—

| Items. | Dry. | | Wet. | | Total. | |
|--|---------|-------------|---------|-------------|---------|-------------|
| | Extent. | Assessment. | Extent. | Assessment. | Extent. | Assessment. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| | ACS. | RS. | ACS. | RS. | ACS. | RS. |
| Deductions. | | | | | | |
| Amount of nanja kist wrongly entered in punja by a karnam of Tanjore taluk in the jamabadi of fasli 1301 | .. | 185 | .. | .. | .. | 185 |
| Decrease in the lease amount of Lineparivarthana tottams, &c. | .. | 24 | .. | 221 | .. | 245 |
| Total | .. | 209 | .. | 221 | .. | 430 |
| Additions. | | | | | | |
| Increase in the lease amounts of Lineparivarthana gardens | .. | 5 | .. | 72 | .. | 77 |
| On lands irrigated hitherto by baling now coming under direct flow | .. | .. | .. | 16 | .. | 16 |
| Assessment wrongly entered in dry during fasli 1301 now brought to wet | .. | .. | .. | 192 | .. | 192 |
| Resale of lands bought in by Government in revenue sales | 28 | 40 | 26 | 95 | 54 | 135 |
| Total | 28 | 45 | 26 | 375 | 54 | 420 |

10. ACTUAL CULTIVATION.—The extent of land cultivated during the fasli is 980,781 acres against 976,856 acres in fasli 1301, and the percentage of cultivation to holdings is as given below :—

| | Fasli. | Holdings. | Actual cultivation. | Percentage. |
|------|---------|-----------|---------------------|-------------|
| 1301 | | 1,088,302 | ACS.
976,856 | 89.8 |
| 1302 | | 1,090,206 | 980,781 | 89.6 |

There is little or no difference in the percentage as the increase in the cultivation is proportionate to the increase in the extent under holdings.

11. WASTE REMITTED AND CHARGED.—In the appended statement, the extent of occupied lands left waste and the extent remitted and charged during the fasli under report is compared with the corresponding figures of the previous fasli (1301):—

SETTLEMENT REPORT OF TANJORE.

| Items. | Fasli 1301. | | Fasli 1302. | |
|---|-------------|---------|-------------|---------|
| | Dry | Wet | Dry | Wet |
| Total extent left waste | 64,380 | 47,066 | 68,031 | 41,394 |
| Total | 111,446 | 109,425 | 109,425 | 107,821 |
| Extent on which remission was granted | 2,055 | 1,604 | 2,055 | 1,604 |
| Total | 2,055 | 1,604 | 2,055 | 1,604 |
| Remainder charged | 64,380 | 45,011 | 68,031 | 39,790 |
| Total | 109,391 | 107,821 | 107,821 | 107,821 |

The amount remitted on waste is Rs. 5,514 against Rs. 7,884. The decrease under this item is due to timely rains in the early part of the year in fasli 1301. The remission was granted to a large extent in the taluks of Tanjore and Pattukkottai which suffered most from the failure of the monsoon, and partly in the taluks of Kumbakonam and Tirutturaippundi (Rs. 39 in Kumbakonam and Rs. 95 in Tirutturaippundi). Mr. Winterbotham satisfied himself by personal inspection that the remissions granted chiefly in Tanjore and Pattukkottai taluks were quite necessary. They are less than what he had anticipated.

12. "WATER-RATE," "TIRVAJASTI" AND "FASLIJASTI."—The demand under this head for this fasli and the previous one is compared below :—

| Items. | Fasli 1301. | | Fasli 1302. | |
|------------------|-------------|----------|-------------|----------|
| | Dry | Wet | Dry | Wet |
| Dry | 81,036 | 82,268 | 81,036 | 82,268 |
| Wet | 1,41,619 | 1,40,732 | 1,41,619 | 1,40,732 |
| Total | 2,22,655 | 2,23,000 | 2,22,655 | 2,23,000 |
| Increase | 345 | 345 | 345 | 345 |

The net increase is very small. The increase under dry and the decrease under wet are to be accounted for respectively by the timely rains in the early part of the year and the very unfavorable character of the season later on.

13. REMISSIONS.—It has been already reported by Mr. Winterbotham in his report on the Revenue Administration of the district for 1892-93 that the north-east monsoon was a total failure and that there was a pitiable loss of crop both wet and dry, in the non-deltaic portions of the district. His estimate of remissions to be granted for crops under rainfed tanks was half a lakh of rupees. The subjoined statement shows the occasional and fixed remissions granted during the period under report as compared with those of the preceding year :—

| Items. | Fasli 1301. | Fasli 1302. | Increase. | Decrease. |
|--|-------------|-------------|-----------|-----------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| Occasional Remission. | RS. | RS. | RS. | RS. |
| Shavi or loss of produce | 4,085 | 29,131 | 25,046 | .. |
| Submerged or inundated | 2,131 | 15 | .. | 2,116 |
| Total | 6,216 | 29,146 | 22,930 | .. |
| Deductions from the Beris. | | | | |
| Allowance to heads of villages | 2,75,711 | 2,75,711 | .. | .. |
| Payments to religious institutions | 26,132 | 28,497 | 2,365 | .. |
| Total | 3,01,843 | 3,04,208 | 2,365 | .. |
| Grand Total | 3,08,059 | 3,33,354 | 25,295 | .. |

There is a net increase of Rs. 22,930 under the head of occasional remissions. The total amount of remission, including waste remitted (Rs. 5,514), is Rs. 34,660 which is much below the estimate formed by Mr. Winterbotham.

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According to the remission rules ordinarily in use in this district, no remission can be granted for partial loss of crop and for shavi (withered crop) grazed. These rules were strictly enforced in cases where the pattadars were known to be wealthy, some relaxation being made only where the ryots were too poor to pay. It will thus be seen that remissions were allowed at the jamabandi with very great caution. The increase of Rs. 2,365 under "payments to religious institutions" is explained hereunder:—

| | Rs. | Rs. |
|---|-------|-----|
| Beriz deductions substituted during the year for land revenue assignments as detailed in enclosure A to statement No. 4 | 2,821 | |
| Amount paid in fasli 1302, but not paid in fasli 1301 | 28 | |
| Total | 2,849 | |
| Fasli 1301 .. 5,073 | | |
| „ 1302 .. 4,637 | | |
| Decrease .. 436 | | |
| Deduct amount paid in fasli 1301 on account of previous years | 48 | |
| Net decrease in the moiety of land-cess paid during the fasli as detailed in the margin | 436 | |
| Total | 484 | |
| Net decrease | 2,365 | |

14. MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE.—The total demand under this head, as shown in detail in jamabandi statement No. 5, was Rs. 1,85,890 during the year under report as against Rs. 1,77,073 in the preceding year, details of which are given in the subjoined statement:—

| Items. | Fasli 1301. | Fasli 1302. | Increase. | Decrease. |
|--|-------------|-------------|-----------|-----------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 1. Jodi or sundry inams .. { Personal | Rs. 84,161 | Rs. 84,125 | Rs. .. | Rs. 36 |
| .. { Service | 6,282 | 6,158 | .. | 124 |
| (a) Water-rate on minor inams | 12,869 | 12,941 | 72 | .. |
| 2. Land cultivated, but not included in jamabandi | 7,891 | 7,876 | .. | 15 |
| 3. Land cultivated without darkhast, for which no pattas have been issued | 5,469 | 5,300 | .. | 169 |
| 4. Concealed cultivation | 177 | 70 | .. | 107 |
| 5. Cultivation of poramboke lands | 14,248 | 23,980 | 9,732 | .. |
| 6. Rent of gardens and topes | 29,982 | 27,717 | .. | 2,265 |
| 7. Tax on scattered trees | 31,588 | 34,734 | 3,146 | .. |
| 8. Commission on private estates under Court of Wards' management | 3,216 | 4,786 | 1,570 | .. |
| 9. Charge for water on zemindari and inam villages including tirvajasti and fasaljasti | 16,697 | 16,161 | 464 | .. |
| 10. Revenue process-service fees | 3,246 | 2,635 | .. | 611 |
| 11. Double charge for water on lands irrigated without permission | 10 | 7 | .. | 3 |
| 12. Other items | 12,777 | 9,400 | .. | 3,377 |
| Total .. | 1,77,073 | 1,85,890 | 8,817 | .. |

The increase appears chiefly under the items "cultivation of poramboke lands," "tax on trees on unassessed lands" and "commission on private estates under management." As for the first item, it will be observed that there has been a large increase in the assessment without a corresponding increase in the extent cultivated, and this is reported to be due to rather heavy prohibitory assessments having been imposed to compel the vacation of objectionable sites before the approaching settlement.

The increase in the commission on estates is due to three estates, Kadakavinayaganallūr, Maruthanthanallūr and Sithamalli, having been newly taken up under management.

The increase and decrease in the items "tax on scattered trees" and "rent of gardens and topes" are due in part to the fact that, in the previous year in the Shiyali taluk, these two items were shown against rent of gardens and topes and this year they are classified under the appropriate heads. The further increase in the item "tax on scattered trees" is due to the inclusion, in the demand, of assessment on trees which have newly come to bearing during the year.

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There is also a decrease under "revenue from process-service fees" and "other items." In the former case, it is due to a less number of processes having been served through the special agency. The decrease in the latter is mainly due to the exclusion of rent of railway C class lands from the land revenue miscellaneous demand, the revenue from them having been ordered to be credited to the capital account of the Railway Company instead of to land revenue miscellaneous as was done in previous years. The variations in the other items are not susceptible of explanation.

15. DEMAND, COLLECTION AND BALANCE.—The demand of land revenue for fasli 1302 amounts to Rs. 43,87,155 against Rs. 43,97,209 in the preceding fasli, showing a decrease of Rs. 10,054:—

| Items. | Fasli 1301. | Fasli 1302. | Increase. | Decrease. |
|---|-------------|-------------|-----------|-----------|
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| 1. Revenue from permanently-settled estates | 31,434 | 31,434 | .. | .. |
| 2. From whole inam villages | 1,24,567 | 1,24,523 | .. | 44 |
| 3. Ryotwari and miscellaneous | 42,41,208 | 42,31,198 | .. | 10,010 |
| Total .. | 43,97,209 | 43,87,155 | .. | 10,054 |

The slight decrease in item 2 is explained in a statement appended to statement No. 6, and is due to the following causes:—

| | Rs. |
|--|-----|
| Quit-rent on lands taken up for public purposes, &c. | 22 |
| Decrease in the revenue of Arthamaniam lands in the Pattukkottai taluk. .. | 22 |

The decrease in item No. 3 is chiefly the net result of (1) the increase in the remissions on account of shavi which has far exceeded that granted in the previous fasli, and (2) in the increase of Rs. 8,817 in the miscellaneous revenue and of Rs. 3,753 in the holdings on account of increased cultivation. Out of the total demand of land revenue and cesses, amounting to Rs. 47,40,908, Rs. 46,62,264 were collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 78,644 or 1.65 per cent. of the demand at the close of the fasli. The percentage of balance is satisfactorily low, considering the unfavorable character of the season. I may here invite the attention of the Board to the remarks made by Mr. Winterbotham in the last year's report that the balance cannot be got rid of by the end of the fasli year, as, according to the complicated kistbandi of the district, there is a kist due in the month of June. If, as recommended by me in Reference on Current No. 428, dated 21st September 1893, the kistbandi is revised and the collections closed by the month of May, every effort will be made to clear the arrears before the end of the fasli and any little sum that may remain uncollected at the close of the fasli can easily be collected in the next month or so. The balance of Rs. 78,644 at the end of the fasli has been further reduced by subsequent collections up to 31st August 1893 to Rs. 26,077 as detailed in the statement below:—

| Items. | Demand. | Collections within the year. | Balance at the close of the year. | Subsequent collections. | Balance on 31st August 1893. |
|--|-----------|------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------------|
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Land revenue and miscellaneous | 43,87,155 | 43,22,485 | 64,670 | 43,498 | 21,172 |
| Cesses | 3,53,753 | 3,39,779 | 13,974 | 9,069 | 4,905 |
| Total .. | 47,40,908 | 46,62,264 | 78,644 | 52,567 | 26,077 |

16. DEMAND, COLLECTION AND BALANCE OF ARREARS.—The arrear demand under land revenue and cesses amounted to Rs. 56,841 as against Rs. 1,37,370 in the previous year. Out of this demand, Rs. 46,801 were collected by the 30th June 1893 including the sum of Rs. 1,316 written off, thus leaving a balance of Rs. 10,040 at the end of the fasli. This has been still further reduced by subsequent collections up to the end of 31st August 1893 to Rs. 8,133 or 14.3 per cent. as will be seen from the appended statement:—

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| 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 1893. |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------------------|--|------------------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| Land revenue and miscellaneous .. | Rs. 46,005 | Rs. 36,814 | Rs. 1,169 | Rs. 8,022 | Rs. 1,899 | Rs. 6,123 |
| Cesses | 10,836 | 8,671 | 147 | 2,018 | 8 | 2,010 |
| Total .. | 56,841 | 45,485 | 1,316 | 10,040 | 1,907 | 8,133 |

Fasliwar particulars of the balance of Rs. 8,133 are given in statement No. 8.

Of this, Rs. 3,144 is due from the permanently-settled estates of Palayavanam and Singavanam under the management of the Court of Wards, and will be adjusted as funds accrue. Rs. 45 are ascertained to be irrecoverable and will be recommended for remission. Rs. 1,338 has already been recommended for remission and the remaining Rs. 3,606 is covered by processes.

17. VARIATIONS IN THE DEMAND OF CESSES.—The demand under cesses for faslis 1301 and 1302 is shown below :—

| Items. | Fasli 1301. | Fasli 1302. | Increase. | Decrease. |
|---|--------------|--------------|-----------|-----------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 1. Cesses in ryotwari villages | Rs. 2,97,213 | Rs. 2,97,594 | Rs. 381 | .. |
| 2. „ in whole inam villages | 49,091 | 50,953 | 1,862 | .. |
| 3. „ in permanently-settled estates | 7,196 | 6,206 | .. | 1,990 |
| Total .. | 3,53,500 | 3,53,753 | 253 | .. |

It will be seen from this statement that there is a net increase of Rs. 253 over the previous fasli. There is an increase of only Rs. 381 under item 1 which does not call for remarks.

The increase under item 2 is due to the inclusion of arrears of cess on the Nadium mutt lands brought to account during the fasli under report. The decrease under item 3 is due to the cesses for fasli 1301 on the three estates of Papanad, Pudiran-kottai and Palayavanam in the Pattukkottai taluk not having been as yet fixed owing to certain discrepancies in the accounts furnished by the proprietors or enjoyers of the estates which have been returned for correction.

18. COERCIVE PROCESSES AND SALES FOR ARREARS OF REVENUE.—In its Proceedings No. 532 (Land Revenue), dated 13th September 1893, the Board has issued revised instructions for the preparation of these returns. The Tahsildars have been instructed to submit revised returns in accordance with these instructions. On receipt of the taluk returns, a supplemental report on this subject will be submitted.

19. LANDS SOLD UNDER STANDING ORDERS.—Five acres of land, assessed at Rs. 8, in the taluks of Mannargudi and Pattukkottai, were sold under Standing Order No. 30 for Rs. 91. Seventy-three acres of land, assessed at Rs. 193, in the taluks of Tanjore, Tirutturaippundi, Mannargudi and Pattukkottai, bought in by Government in sales for arrears of revenue, were re-sold under Standing Order No. 110 and Rs. 626 was realized by the sale.

20. ADVANCES UNDER LAND IMPROVEMENT LOANS ACT.—No advances were made under the Act during the fasli 1302. The second instalment of Rs. 50 on account of the loan of Rs. 500 granted to the manager of the Akshayalingaswami temple in Kivalur, Negapatam taluk, fell due during the year and was collected along with Rs. 28-2-0, the interest due thereon.

AGRICULTURISTS LOANS ACT.—No advances under this Act either were made during the fasli. The sum of Rs. 100 advanced last year to Ramasami Iyen of Rathamangalam, Negapatam taluk, for the purchase of seed-grains fell due during the fasli and was collected with Rs. 6-4-0, the interest due thereon.

Rupees 25 the interest due on the advance of Rs. 400 made in fasli 1301 to the said Ramasami Iyen for purchase of ploughing cattle which fell due during the fasli was collected.

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SPECIAL WELL RULES.—There was no transaction under this head during the year. A separate report on advances has been submitted to the Board in this office, dated 2nd September 1893, No. 758-Ver. The reluctance of the people of this district to benefit themselves by taking advances from Government has been more than once brought to the notice of the Board and is also mentioned in paragraph 2 of the Land Revenue Administration Report, dated 15th June 1893, No. 86, for 1892-93. I have no doubt that here as elsewhere the reluctance could be got over if Tahsildars and Revenue Inspectors put their hearts in the work. It is not, however, a matter of much practical importance so long as Government does not see its way to allot annually as much as can be expended in districts in which the preliminary difficulties have already been cleared away.

21. COSTS IN CIVIL SUITS.—The balance at the end of the last fasli was shown as Rs. 27-13-0. The costs awarded in Original Suit No. 257 of 1891, Valangaman District Munsif's Court, were omitted to be included in the last year's statement and it is now included in the arrear balance, making a total of Rs. 56-10-0. The amount of costs awarded during the fasli is Rs. 132-2-4. Out of the whole demand of Rs. 188-12-4, the amount collected during the year is Rs. 93-3-2, leaving a balance of Rs. 95-9-2, of which Rs. 12-7-0 is recommended to be written off as irrecoverable.

22. LANDS ACQUIRED BY PUBLIC SERVANTS.—The lands acquired by public servants during fasli 1302 are compared below with the figures of the previous fasli :—

| Fasli. | Extent. | Assessment. |
|--------------|---------|-------------|
| | ACS. | RS. |
| 1301 | 104 | 469 |
| 1302 | 600 | 2,137 |

One Sub-Magistrate and Deputy Tahsildar in Mannargudi division is stated to have acquired on mortgage 152 acres of land. The Deputy Collector of the division has been asked to report the particulars as to the name of the Sub-Magistrate and the place where he has acquired the lands.

23. RUINED TANKS.—No tanks of this description were made over to private individuals during the year.

24. INTEREST.—The arrear balance under this head at the beginning of the fasli was Rs. 1,435 and the demand for the fasli amounted to Rs. 1,275, making a total of Rs. 2,710 (both current and arrears). Out of this amount Rs. 560 were collected and Rs. 357 remitted by the Collector under the authority conveyed in Board's Proceedings, No. 173, dated 20th January 1892, and Rs. 14 written off with the sanction of the Board. The balance at the close of the fasli was Rs. 1,779.

25. SUB-DIVISION OF QUIT-RENT.—There were no cases of this during the year.

26. INSPECTION OF BOUNDARY MARKS.—The usual statement prepared with the information available is appended.

| Taluks. | Boundary stones. | | Offset stones. | | Field marks. | | Number missing. | Number replaced. |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------|-----------------------------|----------------|-----------------------------|----------------|-----------------|------------------|
| | 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 |
| 1. Tanjore | 18,331 | 18,312 | 32,573 | 32,372 | 288,634 | 285,669 | 3,185 | 17 |
| 2. Kumbakonam | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 3. Mayavaram | 21,286 | 21,277 | 104,454 | 104,378 | 259,355 | 258,802 | 638 | 12 |
| 4. Shiyali | 6,975 | 6,922 | 53,518 | 53,093 | 188,284 | 187,275 | 1,482 | 780 |
| 5. Nannilam | 9,192 | 9,190 | 62,737 | 62,629 | 227,982 | 227,835 | 257 | 10 |
| 6. Negapatam | 10,555 | 10,534 | 46,019 | 45,970 | 118,572 | 118,405 | 237 | 47 |
| 7. Tirutturaippundi | 9,555 | 9,552 | 15,920 | 15,920 | 119,940 | 119,916 | 27 | 413 |
| 8. Mannargudi | 10,487 | 10,202 | 84,547 | 83,050 | 207,309 | 206,625 | 2,666 | .. |
| 9. Pattukkottai | 13,095 | 13,093 | 21,317 | 21,315 | 45,169 | 45,166 | 7 | 14 |

The increase in the Tanjore taluk is reported to be due to the fact that the correct numbers were not known to the karnams as they had not been supplied with land registers. Even now the Tahsildar fears that the figures are not quite accurate and reports that the correct number can be known only when the settlement is over.

As in the previous year the columns against Kumbakonam taluk are left blank as no information has as yet been received.

There is an increase in the number of stones as per settlement register in Tanjore taluk, which is explained to be due to more correct figures having been returned this year. There is a decrease, on the whole, in the number of missing stones and an increase in the number replaced. I doubt very much if the figures given by the Tahsildars are even now correct. The replacing of missing stones must be unsatisfactory till the karnams are supplied with complete copies of the original measurement books and sketches for their villages as suggested by the Board in its Proceedings, dated 14th March 1893, No. 103, R.L.A.

27. EXAMINATION OF TALUK AND VILLAGE ACCOUNTS.—The reports of all the divisional officers on the results of the examination of village and taluk accounts during the jamabandi of fasli 1302 are herewith submitted as directed in Board's Proceedings, dated 6th May 1890, No. 128.

* Will follow with review.

R.L.A. Memoranda* prepared on the scrutiny of the taluk accounts of the Mannargudi taluk settled by Mr. Winterbotham are also enclosed. It appears from these reports that the accounts prescribed by the new village and taluk manuals are properly maintained and that they were checked in accordance with the instructions contained in Standing Order No. 22 and this office circulars Nos. 3 of 1888 and 5 of 1890, disposed of in Board's Proceedings, dated 14th May 1889, No. 237, and 17th December 1890, No. 5043, Mis. Mistakes were then and there pointed out and rectified as far as possible. A review of the accounts, with copies of the orders issued on the divisional officer's reports, will be forwarded shortly.

28. APPLICATIONS FOR TRANSFER OF PATTAS MADE TO REGISTRATION OFFICERS.—A statement showing the disposal of patta transfer applications received during the year is appended:—

| 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 | 223 | 1,074 | 1,297 | 1,056 | 241 |
| Applications received directly by Revenue officers.. | 272 | 7,501 | 7,773 | 7,348 | 425 |
| Total | 495 | 8,575 | 9,070 | 8,404 | 666 |

Cases of undisputed succession dealt with under paragraph 5 of Standing Order No. 20 have been excluded from this statement as directed in Board's Proceedings, dated 23rd June 1890, No. 360, L. R. There is an increase both in the number of applications presented to Registration officers and that received direct by Revenue officers. The increase in the first case is stated to be due to the unfavorable character of the season during the fasli on account of which there were many sales of lands, and the presentation of the sale-deeds for registration was accompanied by applications for transfer of pattas. The increase in the number of applications to Revenue officers is attributable to two causes—

- (1) the endeavour of Tahsildars to secure proper registry; and
- (2) the desire of ryots to have all the lands in their enjoyment registered in their names before the introduction of the settlement. This is very marked in the case of the Kattukuttagai ryots of Tirutturaippundi taluk.

| | | | | | |
|------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|--|
| Nannilam | ... | ... | ... | 1 | One hundred and twenty-eight cases of transfer under paragraph 6 of Standing Order No. 20 were pending at the beginning of the fasli as per margin, 76 cases were received during the year, † thus making a total of 204. Of these, 105 cases were disposed of during the year, leaving a balance of 99 cases (19 in Mannargudi, 75 in Tirutturaippundi and 5 in Pattukkottai taluks). In 24 cases the necessary notification has been published and they will be disposed of on the expiry of the |
| Negapatam | ... | ... | ... | 1 | |
| Tirutturaippundi | ... | ... | ... | 98 | |
| Mannargudi | ... | ... | ... | 18 | |
| Pattukkottai | ... | ... | ... | 10 | |
| Total | ... | ... | ... | 128 | |
| † Mannargudi | ... | ... | ... | 19 | |
| Tirutturaippundi | ... | ... | ... | 50 | |
| Pattukkottai | ... | ... | ... | 7 | |
| Total | ... | ... | ... | 76 | |

period. The remaining 75 cases, which relate to Tirutturaippundi taluk, are under inquiry and will be disposed of soon.

29. VERNACULAR CORRESPONDENCE IN THE ASSISTANT AND HEAD ASSISTANT COLLECTORS' OFFICES.—The Assistant Collector Mr. Spencer was here for three months during which time he was not in charge of any division. Three officers were in charge of the Head Assistant's division during the fasli—Mr. L. C. Miller, the late Mr. Wetherill and Mr. C. G. Todhunter. The vernacular papers appear to have been read over to them before orders were obtained thereon whenever found necessary—Board's Proceedings, dated 18th November 1886, No. 2498.

30. APPORTIONMENT OF COLLECTIONS BETWEEN LAND REVENUE AND CESSES.—From the statement submitted, it will be seen that the registers of Tanjore, Kumbakonam, Tirutturaippundi and Pattukkottai for the faslis noted against them have not yet been closed. The major portion of the arrears outstanding in these taluks has been recommended to the Board for remission in the statement of irrecoverable arrears for the quarter ending 30th June 1893, and of the remainder the portion irrecoverable will be ascertained and the final adjustment carried out at an early date. For fasli 1302, the final adjustments have been made in the taluks of Mayavaram and Shiyali where there are no balances. The amount to be adjusted in the Tanjore taluk is large and orders have been issued for its prompt adjustment.

The instructions contained in Board's Proceedings, dated 15th April 1889, No. 279, L.R., supplemented by the orders issued from time to time by the Treasury Deputy Collector on the scrutiny of the monthly statements of credits received from the taluks, are now understood and acted on satisfactorily.

31. EXAMINATION OF AGRICULTURAL STOCK.—Enclosures Nos. accompanying this report show the result of the examination. The taluk statements are forwarded in original. In Nannilam, Negapatam and Pattukkottai, the Tahsildars themselves, and in Mannargudi the Deputy Tahsildar of Nidamangalam, have verified some cases.

32. IRRIGATION WORKS.—The Superintending Engineer has furnished lists of irrigation channels only for the Cauvery and the Vennar sections. The Tahsildars of Negapatam and Tanjore alone have submitted revised statements in accordance with the lists received from the Superintending Engineer. The other Tahsildars have been ordered to submit their statements without delay. The taluk of Shiyali and the northern portions of Mayavaram taluk lie under the lower ancient and the Manniyar sections, for which the Superintending Engineer has not yet furnished lists. Therefore, so far as the taluk of Shiyali is concerned, the old list will have to be submitted.

33. INAMS RESUMED.—A statement showing the extent of inam lands resumed and the reasons therefor is given below:—

| Taluk. | Village. | Number of title-deed and tenure of the inama. | Dry or wet. | Extent. | Assessment. | Reasons for resumption. |
|-----------|--------------|---|-------------|-------------------|---------------------|--|
| Nannilam. | Kunthalur .. | No. 464, religious matam inam. | Garden .. | ACS. CTS.
0 39 | RS. A. P.
1 8 10 | Resumed under Board's Proceedings, dated 14th July 1892, Mis. No. 4266-L.R., as the income from the lands were not utilized for the intended purposes. |
| | Seruvalur .. | No. 518, charitable ..
For water pandal or Davadasikatlai. | Dry .. | 2 78-90 | 6 15 6 | |
| | | | Wet .. | 0 63-03 | | |
| | | | | 3 41-93 | | |

34. ECONOMIC CONDITION OF THE VILLAGES.—The reports of the Tanjore division Deputy Collector and the Sub-Collector are not yet received. On receipt of the same a consolidated report will be prepared and submitted in the prescribed form.

35. DETENTION OF KARNAMS IN THE TALUK CUTCHERRY DURING JAMABANDI.—In paragraph 6 of Board's Proceedings, dated 27th June 1893, No. 255, the Board, in

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drawing the attention of Collectors to Standing Order No. 22 (New Edition), has called for a special report as to how long karnams were detained at the taluk cutcherries during jamabandi. I called for special reports from all divisional officers on the subject in the form noted on the margin. The Deputy Collector, Tanjore division, reports that he is unable to furnish the required information as no register was maintained to show the number of days

each karnam attended the taluk cutcherry. The Head Assistant Collector reports that the majority of the karnams were detained only for a day or two; but some delay was unavoidable in the case of others who could not finish their accounts without assistance. These had to be detained for longer periods; but it is reported that in no case were they detained for more than a week. The Deputy Collectors, Mannár-gudi and Pattukkóttai divisions, report that the karnams in their divisions were generally detained less than a week and that only a few who had not their accounts ready had to be detained from one to two weeks and about 10 karnams in the two divisions from two to three weeks. It may generally be stated that in the district exclusive of the sub-division, karnams were not detained at the taluk cutcherries for the preparation of jamabandi returns for more than a week and none for more than three weeks at the most.

As regards the sub-division, the Sub-Collector reports that in the Kumbakonam taluk it has been the practice to send for the karnams a month previous to the settlement and make them work in the taluk office to get the accounts ready. As soon as the accounts are ready, which period varies with the capabilities of the karnams, but is however generally reported to be less than a month, they are sent back and their presence is required only when their nattams are taken up for settlement. In the other two taluks, 177 appear to have been detained for less than a week, 30 for more than a week but less than a fortnight, 37 for more than a fortnight but less than three weeks, and 17 for more than three weeks but less than a month as shown below:—

| Taluk. | | | | Number detained for less than a week. | Number detained for more than a week but less than a fortnight. | Number detained for more than a fortnight but less than 3 weeks. | Number detained for more than 3 weeks but less than a month. |
|-----------|----|----|----|---------------------------------------|---|--|--|
| Máyavaram | .. | .. | .. | 162 | 12 | 4 | .. |
| Shiyali | .. | .. | .. | 15 | 18 | 33 | 17 |

VALLAM,
23rd October 1893.

(Signed) J. STURROCK,
Acting Collector.

SETTLEMENT REPORT

OF

TRICHINOPOLY.

I HAVE the honour to submit the jamabandi report of this district for fasli 1302.

2. SEASON AND RAINFALL.—This subject was fully dealt with in the Administration report. The average rainfall during the year 1892-93 was 26.31 inches against 27.64 in the preceding year and 34.02 inches, average of 20 years ending 1889-90. During the year the season was unfavorable and the rainfall was neither well-distributed nor seasonable. The early rains failed and there was no heavy fall until August. This not only checked the progress of cultivation, but also affected the yield of dry crops. In August there was heavy rain and a large extent was brought under cultivation; but in September the rainfall was again poor. This affected the crops to a certain extent. In October the fall was usual, but in November, when the fall used to be very considerable, it was very deficient and till about the middle of December there was no rain. This state of things seriously affected the dry and wet crops and the supply in the Cauvery channels and rain-fed tanks. In the subsequent months there was poor fall, insufficient to improve the condition of crops materially, but the Cauvery had some freshes and saved the crops under its channels.

3. CONDITION AND OUTTURN OF CROPS.—The crops, both dry and wet, suffered from the unfavorable season during the year under report. The average yield of the dry crops was 7 to 8 annas in Trichinopoly, Musiri and Udaiyárpálaiyam, 9 annas in Perambalúr and 5 annas in Kulitalai. The yield of wet crops was 8 to 16 annas in Trichinopoly and Musiri, 4 to 16 annas in Kulitalai and 8 to 12 annas in Perambalúr and Udaiyárpálaiyam.

4. PRICES.—The prices of food-grains during the fasli under report are compared below, both with those that ruled during the four faslis immediately preceding, and with those of the five years next preceding the last famine year—

PRICES of the principal food-grains per garoe.

| Grains. | Fasli 1281. | Fasli 1282. | Fasli 1283. | Fasli 1284. | Fasli 1285. | Average. | Fasli 1298. | Fasli 1299. | Fasli 1300. | Fasli 1301. | Fasli 1302. | Percentage of increase or decrease. |
|-----------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-----------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------------------------------|
| Paddy, 1st sort | RS. 131 | RS. 141 | RS. 157 | RS. 167 | RS. 165 | RS. 152 | RS. 148 | RS. 169 | RS. 189 | RS. 203 | RS. 226 | 11 |
| Do. 2nd sort | 115 | 125 | 140 | 148 | 144 | 134 | 137 | 159 | 178 | 193 | 214 | 11 |
| Cholum | 113 | 135 | 191 | 175 | 160 | 155 | 146 | 156 | 180 | 220 | 265 | 30 |
| Cumbu | 110 | 130 | 180 | 159 | 167 | 149 | 157 | 177 | 194 | 241 | 245 | 2 |
| Ragi | 110 | 124 | 169 | 158 | 167 | 146 | 157 | 168 | 197 | 250 | 265 | 6 |
| Horsegram | 174 | 219 | 261 | 235 | 236 | 225 | 209 | 245 | 297 | 315 | 334 | 6 |
| Varagu | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | No figures available. | 99 | 102 | 128 | 145 | 196 | 35 |

Owing to the unfavorable season and to consequent poor harvest, the prices of grains were higher than in the previous year. Since the submission of jamabandi statement No. 2, it has been found that the figures given therein for cholum, cumbu and varagu, were wrongly calculated. The mistakes have been corrected and a revised statement is submitted herewith.

5. The results of the inquiry as to how far the rise in prices has affected the wages of agricultural laborers are given below.

With reference to paragraph 3 of Board's Proceedings, dated 12th December 1892, No. 783, inquiries were made as regards the substitution of money for grain wages. The wages of agricultural casual laborers, paid in money or kind, have not increased

during the last 20 years. Payment is made in money or grain according to the kind of work done, and the proportions paid in each way have not greatly altered: it is found however, that the employers have a tendency to substitute money, as far as possible, in the case of casual laborers employed at particular seasons for weeding, harvesting, &c. And further that when grain is scarce, prices high, and labour plentiful as in a bad season, employers are apt to take advantage of the competition for work and reduce both grain and money wages to some extent.

The wages of the regular farm servants employed all the year round are still paid in grain, and the customary rate is maintained.

6. PERMANENTLY-SETTLED ESTATES.—The number of zemindaris and proprietary estates was 20 against 19 in the previous year. The increase of one was due to the sub-division of Vijayammal's estate in the Ariyalūr zemindari by the sale of one village to one Vijaya 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.

7. WHOLE INAM VILLAGES.—There was no variation in the number of villages during the year, but the quit-rent fell by Rs. 41-6-3, as some lands were brought in by Government in sales for non-payment of arrears of jodi in the shrotriem village of Yerayasamudram, Perambalur taluk. Details of the demand, collection and balance are given in enclosure to statement No. 6.

8. RYOTWAR SETTLEMENT.—The total number of Government villages remained the same as in last year, viz., 1,246. In the number of pattas issued there was, however, an increase of 3,394, the figures being 180,410 against 177,016 in the preceding year. The increase is not quite 2 per cent., and this calls for no remarks.

9. OCCUPATION AND CHANGES THEREIN—

| Items. | Dry. | | Wet. | | Total. | |
|---|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-------------------|------------------|
| | Extent. | Assessment. | Extent. | Assessment. | Extent. | Assessment. |
| Holdings at the beginning of the fasli. | ACS.
894,834 | RS.
8,06,816 | ACS.
138,899 | RS.
6,36,595 | ACS.
1,033,733 | RS.
14,43,411 |
| Deduct lands given up | 13,821 | 12,842 | 2,665 | 13,870 | 16,486 | 26,212 |
| Remainder | 881,013 | 7,94,474 | 136,234 | 6,22,725 | 1,017,247 | 14,17,199 |
| Add lands taken up | 17,416 | 15,800 | 2,769 | 14,187 | 20,185 | 29,987 |
| Total .. | 898,429 | 8,10,274 | 139,003 | 6,36,912 | 1,037,432 | 14,47,186 |
| Increase or decrease .. | + 3,595 | 3,458 | 104 | 317 | 3,699 | 3,775 |

The above statement shows a net increase of 3,699 acres in the area under occupation and of Rs. 3,775 in assessment, compared with fasli 1301. There was a marked decrease (acres 5,658) in the extent of lands given up and a slight decrease (acres 1,906) in the extent newly taken up. The increase, 35 per cent. in extent and 26 per cent. in assessment, is small and it occurs in all the taluks.

10. ACTUAL CULTIVATION, WASTE CHARGED AND REMITTED.—The subjoined abstract shows the actual cultivation, &c., during fasli 1302 as compared with the preceding fasli:—

| Fasli. | Particulars. | Total holdings. | Actual cultivation. | Percentage. | Waste. | Waste charged. | Waste remitted. |
|--------|--------------|-----------------|---------------------|-------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1301 | Dry | ACS.
894,834 | ACS.
666,853 | 74 | ACS.
227,981 | ACS.
227,981 | ACS.
.. |
| | 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 |
| 1302 | Dry | 898,429 | 661,712 | 73½ | 236,717 | 236,717 | .. |
| | Wet | 139,003 | 128,926 | 92½ | 10,077 | 7,727 | 2,350 |
| | Total .. | 1,037,432 | 790,638 | 76 | 246,794 | 244,444 | 2,350 |

The total extent of cultivation in the fasli fell below that of the last year by acres 7,133 and the proportion of cultivation to the total holdings by 1 per cent., the decrease being due to unfavorable season. To the same cause is attributable, the increase of 10,832 acres under "waste." This increase is both under wet and dry. Under wet there is increase chiefly in the taluks of Kulitalai, Perambalur and Udaiyarpalayam. In the first taluk there was failure of supply in the Amravati, and in the other two taluks there was failure in the rain-fed tanks. The increase under "dry" occurs only in the upland taluks of Perambalur and Udaiyarpalayam.

The amount actually remitted on wet waste lands is Rs. 5,862 or Rs. 2,089 more than in the previous year. The remissions were granted in Trichinopoly, Musiri, Kulitalai and Udaiyarpalayam and only Rs. 8 in Perambalur taluk. In Trichinopoly, Musiri and Udaiyarpalayam remissions had to be granted on wet waste lands under certain rain-fed tanks and in Kulitalai under the Amravati channel and rain-fed tanks. Nearly half the amount had to be granted in Kulitalai on account of failure of supply in the Amravati channel.

11. With reference to paragraph 6 of Board's Proceedings (Settlement), dated 12th December 1892, No. 783, inquiries were made as to why a large extent of patta lands was left uncultivated in fasli 1302. In Perambalur, 70 per cent. of the waste lands was reserved for pasturage. There are some lands, the soil of which is not so good as to allow their cultivation every year. They must be left fallow in alternate years. The extent of such lands is reported as 20 per cent., and the remaining 10 per cent. was left waste for want of sufficient rain. As regards Musiri taluk, it is reported that, in the Tottiyam Revenue Inspector's range in the western part of the taluk, 99 per cent. of the waste was reserved for pasturage, and that the remaining one per cent., consisted of lands unfit for cultivation and of lands common to ryots which were generally waste for want of union among them. There are more wet lands irrigated by the Cauvery in this range. Consequently the ryots require a large extent for their cattle and leaves for manure. In the Puttur Revenue Inspector's firka in the eastern part of the taluk, 65 per cent. was left waste on account of pasture, 25 per cent. are fit to be cultivated only in alternate years and 10 per cent. was composed of lands common to villagers, which were not generally cultivated owing to disputes between them. In Eragudi Revenue Inspector's firka, north-western part of the taluk, 67 per cent. was reserved for pasturage and the remaining 33 per cent. consisted of lands of very inferior soil which were rarely cultivated. As regards Nágálápúram range, north portion of the taluk, 46 per cent. was reserved for pasturage, 46 per cent. was being cultivated in alternate years and the remaining 8 per cent. consisted of lands of inferior soils and at inconvenient distances from village sites. In the Edumalai range, north-eastern portion of the taluk, 65 per cent. consisted of lands reserved for pasturage and of lands unfit for cultivation every year and the remaining 35 per cent. was composed of lands of inferior quality, and situated at a distance from villages. As regards the remaining three taluks, details are not given. The Head Assistant Collector, who settled the Trichinopoly taluk, reports that patta lands were left waste for the purpose of grazing cattle for want of sufficient rain and on account of paucity of ryots. Information has not yet been received from Udaiyarpalayam taluk. As regards Kulitalai taluk, the General Duty Deputy Collector who made the jamabandi, reports that the Forest Department have reserved most of the available unoccupied waste lands in each village, that the ryots were therefore obliged to allow some of their occupied lands to be uncultivated for grazing, and that some lands were left waste on account of unfavorable season. In checking the accounts of the last 7 years, I find the extent to vary from 76,000 to 86,000 acres, and therefore the reservation of lands by the Forest Department is not likely to have been the reason. However, further inquiries will be made.

I subjoin a statement showing the extent of patta waste during the last 7 years. It will be seen that the extent has been always large. With the exception of the Pachamalais, which contain only a few villages in Musiri and Perambalur taluks, there are no hills, and the ryots have been reserving large extent for pasturage as usual and not on account of any recent curtailment of common grazing grounds. The ryots do not as yet find it pay to cultivate lands of inferior soil situated at a distance from their villages.

SETTLEMENT REPORT OF TRICHINOPOLY.

STATEMENT showing the extent of dry waste during the last 7 years.

| | Fasli. | Musiri. | Kulitalai. | Perambalur. | Udaiyarpalaiyam. | Trichinopoly. | Total. |
|------|---------|---------|------------|-------------|------------------|---------------|---------|
| | | ACS. | ACS. | ACS. | ACS. | ACS. | ACS. |
| 1296 | | 32,291 | 76,516 | 30,165 | 30,229 | 22,952 | 192,153 |
| 1297 | | 34,778 | 76,722 | 26,473 | 28,791 | 25,314 | 192,078 |
| 1298 | | 36,650 | 82,977 | 27,649 | 28,651 | 29,160 | 205,087 |
| 1299 | | 31,437 | 77,841 | 32,190 | 30,216 | 25,841 | 197,525 |
| 1300 | | 32,791 | 74,897 | 32,231 | 26,994 | 26,639 | 193,552 |
| 1301 | | 40,701 | 88,633 | 32,584 | 35,073 | 30,990 | 227,981 |
| 1302 | | 35,531 | 86,194 | 39,521 | 45,915 | 29,556 | 236,717 |

12. WATER-RATE.—*Tirvajasti and Fasaljasti*.—The amount charged for water taken for dry lands and for second crop on wet lands is Rs. 39,684 and Rs. 48,245, respectively, this year against Rs. 46,516 and Rs. 46,927 of the last year. Thus there is a decrease of Rs. 6,832 in the former and an increase of Rs. 1,318 in the latter. The decrease under tirvajasti occurs in four taluks (Musiri, Kulitalai, Perambalur and Udaiyarpalaiyam). Nearly half of the decrease is in Udaiyarpalaiyam taluk. The decrease is due partly to the decrease in the extents irrigated on account of short supply in jungle streams, &c., and partly to lenient charge of penal water rate for taking water without permission.

The increase under fasaljasti occurs in Trichinopoly and Musiri and is small.

13. REMISSIONS.—The following is a comparative abstract of remissions and deductions other than waste remissions granted in faslis 1301 and 1302.

| Items. | Fasli 1301. | Fasli 1302. | Increase. | Decrease. |
|--|-------------|-------------|-----------|-----------|
| <i>Occasional remissions.</i> | | | | |
| Shavi or loss of produce | Rs. 906 | Rs. 8,127 | Rs. 7,221 | Rs. .. |
| Tirvakammi | 1,020 | 1,388 | 368 | .. |
| Submerged or inundated | 18 | .. | .. | 18 |
| Fasalkammi | 37 | .. | .. | 37 |
| Total .. | 1,981 | 9,515 | 7,534 | .. |
| <i>Basis deductions.</i> | | | | |
| Fees and salaries to village servants and contribution to Village Service fund | 64,045 | 64,022 | .. | 23 |
| Road cess included in the land assessment | 29,269 | 29,312 | 23 | .. |
| Allowance 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 | 25 | 45 | .. |
| Land assessment equal to tree tax remitted in the case of dual patta | 16 | 40 | 24 | .. |
| Total .. | 150,691 | 150,760 | 69 | .. |
| Grand Total .. | 152,672 | 160,275 | 7,603 | .. |

The increase is owing to comparatively large remissions having been granted in Udaiyarpalaiyam and Kulitalai, as will be seen from the following abstract :—

| Taluk. | Fasli 1301. | | Fasli 1302. | |
|-------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| | Shavi. | Tirvakammi. | Shavi. | Tirvakammi. |
| Udaiyarpalaiyam | Rs. 191 | Rs. 17 | Rs. 5,179 | Rs. 1,061 |
| Kulitalai | 517 | 121 | 2,152 | .. |
| Musiri | 198 | 882 | 642 | 327 |
| Perambalur | .. | .. | 2 | .. |
| Trichinopoly | .. | .. | 252 | .. |

SETTLEMENT REPORT OF TRICHINOPOLY.

Crops under the rain-fed tanks in Udaiyarpalaiyam and Kulitalai taluks and under the Amravati channels in the latter taluk, withered for want of water, consequent on bad season and for the same reason in Udaiyarpalaiyam, some of the wet lands were cultivated with dry crops by means of rain water.

14. MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE.—The revenue under this head was Rs. 91,212 against Rs. 1,01,530 in fasli 1301 as detailed below :—

| Items. | Fasli 1301. | Fasli 1302. | Increase. | Decrease. |
|--|-------------|-------------|-----------|-----------|
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| 1. Jodi on sundry inams including charge for water | 25,442 | 24,950 | .. | 492 |
| 2. Land cultivated but not included in the jamabandi | 94 | 49 | .. | 45 |
| 3. Land cultivated without darkhast for which no patta have been granted | 16,435 | 18,727 | 2,292 | .. |
| 4. Concealed cultivation | 235 | 30 | .. | 205 |
| 5. Cultivation and occupation of poramboke lands | 33,334 | 28,643 | .. | 4,691 |
| 6. Tax on trees | 1,805 | 1,638 | .. | 167 |
| 7. Commission on private estates under circular management | 4,624 | 4,317 | .. | 307 |
| 8. Charge for water on zemindari and inam villages | 4,139 | 4,176 | 37 | .. |
| 9. Sale-proceeds of waste lands | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 10. Revenue process service fees | 795 | 1,319 | 524 | .. |
| 11. Other items detailed in settlement No. 5 | 14,627 | 7,363 | .. | 7,264 |
| Total .. | 1,01,530 | 91,212 | .. | 10,318 |

Item No. 3.—There was an increase of Rs. 2,292 under this head and it was chiefly in Musiri and Perambalur. The reason why the lands appertaining to this revenue could not be entered in patta are chiefly the following. In many cases ryots cultivated portions of survey fields. They are not willing to take up the entire fields, nor do they get the portions cultivated sub-divided. I have recently issued orders that in cases, where the ryots having cultivated the lands, do not take steps to have the portions sub-divided, the sub-division should be carried out at Government cost and that the cost should be recovered from the ryots under Act II of 1864. In some cases the cultivating ryots have not paid the value of trees on lands. In some cases the ryots do not want patta. When the lands are not good the ryots cultivate them for a year or two and then give them up and cultivate other waste lands. Unless there are competing claimants they do not care much about patta, as they have to pay only the taram assessment whether they have patta or not.

Item No. 5.—The decrease in revenue under this head was Rs. 4,691 and occurs in all the taluks except in Trichinopoly. This was due to the imposition of light penal rates on poramboke cultivation pending the new survey.

Item No. 11.—In the last fasli a large extent of Railway B class lands returned to Government was sold for Rs. 9,064. In this fasli such lands were sold only for Rs. 396. This accounts for the greater part of the decrease.

15. DEMAND, COLLECTION AND BALANCE (CURRENT).—The total demand, including cesses for the fasli, was Rs. 17,58,511 against Rs. 17,80,450 in the previous year showing a decrease of Rs. 21,939 :—

| Increase. | | | | |
|---|----|----|----|-----------|
| Assessment of ryots' holdings | .. | .. | .. | Rs. 3,775 |
| Cesses on ryotwari villages including cesses on minor inams | .. | .. | .. | 1,019 |
| Land-cess on whole inam villages | .. | .. | .. | 74 |
| Total .. | .. | .. | .. | 4,868 |
| Decrease. | | | | |
| Shrotriem jodi | .. | .. | .. | 42 |
| Charge for water | .. | .. | .. | 5,514 |
| Land Revenue (miscellaneous) | .. | .. | .. | 10,318 |
| Increase under waste remission | .. | .. | .. | 2,089 |
| Do. under other remissions | .. | .. | .. | 7,603 |
| Land-cess on permanently-settled estates | .. | .. | .. | 1,241 |
| Total .. | .. | .. | .. | 26,807 |
| Net decrease .. | .. | .. | .. | 21,939 |

SETTLEMENT REPORT OF TRICHINOPOLY.

The decrease in the amount of land-cess on permanently-settled estates was due to the decrease in the rents of the proprietors on account of bad season. The other items have already been explained.

The collections within the fasli were Rs. 16,59,110 or 94.3 per cent. of the demand against 94.9 per cent. in the previous year and the balance was Rs. 99,401. The subsequent collections reduced the balance to Rs. 13,954 at the end of October against Rs. 15,448 in the previous year.

16. DEMAND, COLLECTION AND BALANCE OF ARREARS.—The arrear demand at the beginning of the fasli was Rs. 91,324, of which Rs. 89,858 were collected and Rs. 116 written off within the fasli leaving a balance of Rs. 1,350, which has been reduced by subsequent collection to Rs. 510. Of this amount Rs. 396 have been recommended for remissions and inquiries are being made as to whether the balance is recoverable or irrecoverable.

17. DISTRIBUTION OF COLLECTIONS BETWEEN LAND REVENUE AND CESSSES.—Divisional officers' reports on this subject are awaited. A separate report will be submitted shortly with the information called for in Board's Proceedings, No. 619, dated 26th October 1893, L.R.

18. COERCIVE PROCESSES AND SALES FOR ARREARS OF REVENUE.—Statement No. 8-A gives particulars regarding the number of the several kinds of coercive processes issued for the realization of revenue. An abstract is subjoined :—

| Faali. | Number of processes. | | | | Property attached. | | | | | | | Total amount realized. |
|------------|----------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|--------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|---------|-------------|-----------------------|------------------------|
| | Personal. | | | Real. | | | | | | | | |
| | Notice of demand. | Notices of distraint or attachment. | Notice of sale. | 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 | |
| 1301 | 315,994 | 8,530 | 7,876 | 6,960 | 34,965 | 34,067 | 1,570 | 10,675 | 2,084 | 3,605 | 26,248 | Rs. |
| 1302 | 374,451 | 10,105 | 7,398 | 8,618 | 45,006 | 54,059 | 1,487 | 8,674 | 2,115 | 3,135 | 1,865 | Rs. |
| Total .. | + 58,457 | + 1,575 | — 478 | + 1,658 | + 10,041 | + 19,992 | — 83 | — 2,001 | + 31 | + 470 | — 24,333 | |

| Faali. | Property sold. | | | | | | | | | | 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. | Amount realized by sale of other property. | | |
| 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | | |
| 1301 | 18 | 194 | 119 | 160 | 42 | 632 | 4,060 | 256 | 554 | 77 | 791 | Rs. |
| 1302 | 85 | 1,610 | 1,093 | 1,365 | 115 | 692 | 7,590 | 393 | 1,159 | 7 | 2,471 | Rs. |
| Total .. | + 17 | + 1,416 | + 974 | + 1,145 | + 73 | + 60 | + 3,530 | + 137 | + 605 | — 70 | + 1,680 | |

SETTLEMENT REPORT OF TRICHINOPOLY.

The number of processes issued rose considerably, but this rise was under notices of demand and distraint, but not under notices of sale. The increase is due to the following causes. The season was unfavorable both in fasli 1301 and in this fasli. There was a larger arrear balance at the beginning of the fasli and ryots were withholding payments on account of bad season expecting remission.

19. Receipts from process fees and charges and the extent to which special paid establishment was utilized for serving process :—

| 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. | | |
| 1301 | 325,440 | 322,408 | 3,032 | Rs. 795 | Rs. 260 |
| 1302 | 383,336 | 378,185 | 5,151 | 1,319 | 263 |
| | 57,896 | 55,777 | 2,119 | 524 | 3 |

Of the total number of processes issued during the year, 98.66 per cent. were served by the village officers and 1.34 per cent. by the special paid establishment, against 99.07 and .93 per cent. respectively in the previous year. The process fees levied during the year under report amounted to Rs. 1,319 or Rs. 524 more than in the previous year. The increase was owing to promptness with which the specially paid agency served the processes entrusted to them.

20. 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 for arrears of revenue and resold under Standing Order No. 110 was 97 acres, assessed at Rs. 111, and the amount realized by the sale was Rs. 520.

21. ADVANCES UNDER THE LAND IMPROVEMENT AND AGRICULTURISTS' LOANS ACTS.—The amount of advances outstanding at the beginning of the year under the two Acts was Rs. 27,886, which was raised to Rs. 32,913 by the advance of a sum of Rs. 5,026 during the year. A sum of Rs. 9,449-8-0 became payable during the year, of which Rs. 9,079-8-0 were collected within the year and the balance of Rs. 370 since its close; and the total amount actually recovered (including voluntary repayments and summary recoveries) was Rs. 12,309-8-0. The balances of advances at the end of the year was thus Rs. 20,603-8-0. The demand for the year on account of interest under the two Acts was Rs. 1,939 including the arrear balance at the commencement of the year; of which Rs. 1,910 were recovered within the year and the balance of Rs. 29 in fasli 1303. A separate report for the fifteen months ending with June 1893 has been submitted in this office letter, Disposal No. 1079, Revenue, dated 14th October 1893.

22. COSTS IN CIVIL SUITS.—The balance at the beginning of the year was Rs. 10 and the amount awarded during the year was Rs. 50, making a total of Rs. 60. Of this, Rs. 33 were collected and Rs. 6 remitted within the year, leaving a balance of Rs. 21. The major portion of this sum is due in two cases, and the Tahsildar of Trichinopoly has been directed to realise the amount from the parties liable. His report has not yet been received. A sum of Rs. 8, being the balance still remaining, is irrecoverable, as the whereabouts of the party are not known.

23. LANDS ACQUIRED BY PUBLIC SERVANTS.—Statement No. 13 shows lands newly acquired by the public servants during the fasli. M.R.Ry. A. Shunmugasundram Pillai Avergal, General Deputy Collector, acquired 140 Tanjore gulies. M.R.Ry. Narasimulu Nayudu Garu * acquired a house site in Tanjore district. Besides these, 1.55 acres of land, assessed at Rs. 12, were acquired by clerks in Collector's office as follows :—

| | ACS. | RS. | |
|--|------|-----|---------------------|
| A. C. Ratnasawmi Pillai, Vernacular Record-keeper. | 0.55 | 5 | Trichinopoly Taluk. |
| Sheik Amir Badsha Sahib, Accountant | 1.0 | 7 | Do. |

SETTLEMENT REPORT OF TRICHINOPOLY.

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

25. INTEREST.—The whole of the demand of Rs. 852 was collected.

26. SUB-DIVISION OF QUIT-RENT.—No sub-division of inams or of quit-rent has taken place in the year under report.

27. INSPECTION OF BOUNDARY AND FIELD MARKS.—Only earthen mounds were erected during the first survey of the district. The re-survey is in rapid progress and stone field marks are now being erected.

28. EXAMINATION OF VILLAGE AND TALUK ACCOUNTS.—The General Duty Deputy Collector has not yet sent in his report on the examination of village and taluk accounts of Udaiyarpalaiyam taluk. As soon as it is received, a separate report will be submitted.

29. APPLICATION FOR TRANSFER OF PATTAS MADE TO REGISTRATION AND TO REVENUE OFFICERS.—A statement showing the number received and disposed of during the fasli is appended :—

| | 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. | 50 | 3,251 | 3,301 | 3,258 | .. | 48 |
| Applications presented directly to Revenue officers. | 40 | 2,810 | 2,850 | 2,778 | .. | 72 |

The total number of applications pending at the close of the fasli was 120 against 90 in the previous year. Of these, 106 have since been disposed of. Four are under inquiry and notices have been published in the remaining 10 cases. As in last year, the applications presented to the Registration officers are in the majority and form about 54 per cent. of the total number presented against 52 per cent. last year. The number of cases in which the provisions of Rule 6 of Board's Standing Order No. 20 were put in force was 67 against 1,006 in the previous year.

30. VERNACULAR CORRESPONDENCE IN THE ASSISTANT AND HEAD ASSISTANT COLLECTORS' OFFICES.—No Assistant Collector was in charge of the division in the year under report. As regards the Head Assistant Collector's office, Mr. Buckley, the Acting Head Assistant Collector, writes as follows :—

"When I receive the tapals I used to read and pass orders on vernacular papers, which do not require any reference and send them to office. In some cases where papers require former reference, abstracts used to be put up and in others they are disposed of by me without the aid of abstracts. I also understand that Mr. Murphy used to have each petition and arzi read to him by the clerks before he passed orders."

31. CENSUS OF LIVE-STOCK.—The results of the census recorded by the karnams in village account No. 21, section II, were tested by the General Deputy Collector, Ariyalur, Tahsildars, Deputy Tahsildars, and Revenue Inspectors, and a statement showing the villages tested and the names of testing officers is submitted. It will be seen from it that the work of the karnams was tested in 33 per cent. of the villages in the district against 28 per cent. in the previous year. Orders have been issued to the officers concerned that a larger proportion of the villages should be examined.

32. CONDITION OF THE KARNAM'S SURVEY INSTRUMENTS.—All the karnams did not produce the instruments supplied to them. Some of the karnams stated that they were with the surveyors, with whom they were working. Instruments produced were in good order. Orders have been issued that in future all the karnams must produce the instruments in the jamabandi outcherry for inspection.

33. STATE OF THE FAMINE ANALYSIS REGISTERS.—This item is dealt with in this report as per the Board's instruction in its Resolution, dated 18th October 1892,

10 SETTLEMENT REPORT OF TRICHINOPOLY.

No. 8130, Mis. The subjoined statement shows the progress made during the fasli in the preparation and check of the village registers and firka books :—

| Taluk. | Number of villages for which the registers should be prepared. | At the end of June 1892. | | | | | | At the end of June 1893. | | | | | |
|----------------|--|--------------------------|---|--|---|--|--------|---|--|---|--|--------|---|
| | | Village registers. | | | Firka books. | | | Village registers. | | | Firka books. | | |
| | | Fasli. | Number of villages for which figures were posted. | Number of villages for which figures were checked. | Number of villages for which figures were posted. | Number of villages for which figures were checked. | Fasli. | Number of villages for which figures were posted. | Number of villages for which figures were checked. | Number of villages for which figures were posted. | Number of villages for which figures were checked. | Fasli. | Number of villages for which figures were posted. |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Trichinopoly | 437 | 1299 | 437 | 437 | 437 | 437 | 1301 | 839 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 1301 | 839 |
| Musiri | 211 | 1299 | 208 | 208 | 206 | 206 | 1301 | 160 | 164 | 121 | 54 | 1301 | 160 |
| Kulitalai | 155 | 1299 | 155 | 155 | 155 | 155 | 1301 | 152 | 152 | 152 | 152 | 1301 | 152 |
| Perambalur | 225 | 1299 | 225 | 225 | 225 | 225 | 1301 | 222 | 220 | 220 | 220 | 1301 | 222 |
| Udaiyarpalayam | 372 | 1299 | 371 | 371 | 371 | 371 | 1301 | 324 | 282 | 111 | 111 | 1301 | 324 |

The arrears outstanding at the beginning of the year for fasli 1299 in the Musiri and Udaiyarpalayam taluks and for fasli 1300 in all the taluks, except Perambalur were wiped off during the year, and some progress was also made in the posting and checking of the figures for fasli 1301. The arrears of fasli 1301 at the end of June 1893 are reported to have since been cleared off in the Kulitalai and Perambalur taluks as regards both village registers and firka books, and in the Musiri taluk as regards the village registers alone, and considerably reduced in the other taluks. Progress is being made also in the entering and checking of the figures for fasli 1302.

34. With reference to paragraph 5 (1) of Board's Proceedings (Settlement), dated 27th June 1893, No. 55, it was not possible this year to conform entirely to the provisions of paragraph 5 of Board's Standing Order No. 22. Karnams had to be detained longer than usual on account of progress of survey, in consequence of which they had not written up their accounts before they arrived at the taluk cutcherry for jamabandi and on account of the preparation of settlement abstracts A and J required by the Board in its Resolution, No. 520, Mis., dated 26th January 1893. The preparation of these abstracts was insisted upon before village account No. 12 was signed by the Jamabandi officer in most cases as the karnams had to be sent back to survey work. Statement No. 1 shows the dates of commencement and completion of jamabandi in each taluk.

TRICHINOPOLY,
2nd December 1893.

(Signed) L. C. MILLER,
Acting Collector.

Ed. A. Grubert.

SETTLEMENT REPORT

OF

MADURA.

I HAVE the honour to submit my report on the annual settlement of the Madura district for fasli 1302 (1892-93), together with the prescribed statements as per list.

2. The settlement of the Palni Hill villages has been completed and the recent jamabandi of the Kodaikanal taluk was conducted in accordance therewith.

3. The number of villages in this district was 732 against 728 in the previous fasli, the increase being due to the formation of four new villages during the recent Kodaikanal settlement.

4. SEASON, RAINFALL, CONDITION AND OUTTURN OF CROPS.—The season throughout the year was very unfavorable. The north-east monsoon was a complete failure. Ramnad zemindari and Palni taluk were much affected by the failure of the rains. A statement showing the rainfall during the fasli is submitted herewith. The outturn of crops was very poor throughout and large wet remissions were granted. Dry remissions to the extent of Rs. 36,815 were also granted for the Palni taluk.

5. The prices of food-grains were higher, and the rise is due to the unfavorable character of the season.

6. The number of permanently-settled estates was 30 against 31 in the previous fasli, the decrease in the number being due to the fact that Pandalgudi estate was sub-divided during the fasli and the same apportioned between the Palavanatham and Palayampatti estates (*vide* Board's Proceedings, No. 605, dated 24th October 1892, Land Revenue). There was no change in the amount of peshkash, as that due on the Pandalgudi estate was also apportioned between the sub-divided portions, except that it was reduced by annas 10 and pies 2, the proportionate amount of peshkash on a piece of land in Ayakudi zemindari taken for constructing a new escape to Idum-bankulam tank, Palni taluk.

7. There was no change in the number of whole inam villages nor in the quit-rent payable by them with the exception of Rs. 16-6-11 deducted from the quit-rent on account of 3.5 acres of land taken for improvement to the Vandiyurkannoy (under the Land Acquisition Act, X of 1870).

The total demand including arrears amounted to Rs. 44,925-3-3, of which Rs. 42,051-1-9 was collected during the year, leaving a balance of Rs. 2,874-1-6, of which Rs. 2,550-7-4 has since been collected. There still remains a sum of only Rs. 323-10-2 to be collected and steps have been taken to collect the same.

8. **RYOTWAR SETTLEMENT.**—The total extent of land in the holding of ryots at the end of the fasli was 982,387 acres, assessed at Rs. 16,33,206, against acres 976,165, assessed at Rs. 16,21,615, in the previous fasli, showing an increase of acres 6,222 in extent and Rs. 11,591 in assessment. The increase above stated is a net increase, brought about by the transfer to holdings of 9,493 acres, assessed at Rs. 14,129, during the settlement of Kodaikānal. There was also a decrease in the other taluks to the extent of 3,271 acres, assessed at Rs. 2638, due to relinquishments, &c., on account of bad season.

9. The subjoined statement compares the extent of lands resigned or taken up during the fasli with that in the previous fasli:—

| Relinquishments. | | | | | | Extent. | Assessment. |
|------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|---------|-------------|
| | | | | | | ACS. | RS. |
| Fasli 1301 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 24,532 | 22,590 |
| „ 1302 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11,304 | 9,858 |
| Difference | | | | | | 13,228 | 12,734 |

| Darkhasts. | | | | | | Extent. | Assessment. |
|------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|---------|-------------|
| | | | | | | ACS. | RS. |
| Fasli 1301 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8,056 | 7,771 |
| „ 1302 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9,975 | 9,936 |
| Difference | | | | | | 1,919 | 2,165 |

The extent of unauthorised cultivation for which no pattas were issued was 35,235 acres, assessed at Rs. 33,844.

10. The total extent of waste during the year was 199,801 acres against 162,926 acres in the previous year. Of this area, 172,822 acres of dry waste and 5,991 acres of wet waste were charged, while the assessment of Rs. 87,542 on 20,988 acres of wet waste was remitted against Rs. 13,401 on 3,917 acres in the year previous.

The increase in remissions which is to be found in all the taluks is apparently due to the exceptionally unfavorable character of the season.

11. The charge for water (fasaljasti and tirwajasti) was Rs. 57,066 against Rs. 67,888 in fasli 1301, thus showing a decrease of Rs. 10,822, due of course to bad season.

12. Other remissions granted during the fasli are compared below with those of the previous fasli:—

| | Fasli 1301. | Fasli 1302. | Difference. |
|-----------------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|
| I. Occasional | Rs. 36,318 | Rs. 2,01,209 | Rs. 1,64,891 |
| II. Fixed remission | 4,558 | 8,962 | 4,404 |
| III. Beris deductions | 53,948 | 63,972 | 20 |
| Total | 94,722 | 2,69,143 | 1,74,421 |

13. The net increase under the first head is due to large wet remissions and dry remissions to the extent of Rs. 36,815 for the Palni taluk, granted during the fasli (vide Board's Proceedings, No. 168, dated 28th April 1893, and No. 5594, Mis., dated 28th September 1893). The increase of Rs. 8,503 under tirvakammi and the decrease of Rs. 939 under fasalkammi are also due to the same reason, i.e., exceptionally bad season. The net increase under fixed remissions is due to the introduction of new settlement rates for the Kodaikānal taluk. The net increase under beris deductions is

due to resumption of Duppattee inam in Tirumangalam taluk (vide Government Order, No. 2326, Revenue, dated 26th April 1893, communicated in Board's Proceedings, dated 3rd June 1893, Mis. No. 3381, Land Revenue).

14. The miscellaneous revenue during the year amounted to Rs. 85,031 against Rs. 90,405 in the previous fasli, showing a decrease of Rs. 5,374. The chief items in which there were variations are given below:—

| Items. | Fasli 1301. | Fasli 1302. | Difference. |
|---|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| (1) Jodi or sundry inams | Rs. 24,732 | Rs. 19,848 | Rs. — 4,884 |
| (1a) Water-rate on minor inams | 771 | 800 | + 29 |
| (2) Lands cultivated but not included in the jamabandi | 29,848 | 33,844 | + 3,996 |
| (3) Lands cultivated without darkhast for which no pattas have been granted | 247 | 144 | — 103 |
| (4) Concealed cultivation | 10,069 | 7,371 | — 2,698 |
| (5) Cultivation of poramboke lands | 4,410 | 3,984 | — 426 |
| (6) Rent of garden and topes | 1,832 | 2,096 | + 264 |
| (7) Tax on scattered trees | 643 | 694 | + 151 |
| (8) Commission on private estates under Sirkar management | 2,129 | 1,046 | — 1,083 |
| (9) Charge for water on semindari and inam lands | 3,435 | 4,416 | + 981 |
| (10) Revenue process fees | 11,634 | 10,788 | — 846 |
| (11) Double charge for water on lands irrigated without permission | | | |
| (12) Other items | | | |

The decrease under item (1) is due to the bad season as also to the separate exhibition of the "water-rate on minor inams" in the statement.

The increase under item (3) is due to the neglect of the ryots in obtaining previous permission and thereby getting permanent pattas issued.

The decrease in items (4) and (5) is due to more careful supervision on the part of the inspecting officers.

The increase under item (8) is due to the increased receipts during the fasli under review.

The decrease under (10) is due to the fact that only nine small number of processes was served by the special agency. The village officers also served processes. The increase under (11) is due to the imposition of penal water-rate in many cases. The other items call for no remarks.

The small decrease under other items distributed as it is over many minor heads calls for no remarks.

15. The net ryotwar revenue current including miscellaneous during the year was Rs. 14,23,618 against Rs. 16,71,785 in the previous year, showing a decrease of Rs. 2,48,167, which is accounted for by the grant of large wet remissions throughout the district and dry remissions for the Palni taluk as pointed out above, owing to the unfavorable character of the season.

16. Adding together the land and village cesses in ryotwar villages, the current demand under ryotwar and cesses amounted to Rs. 16,63,959 against Rs. 19,12,355 in the previous year, showing a decrease of Rs. 2,48,396. Out of the above current demand Rs. 14,47,033 was collected within the year, leaving a balance of Rs. 2,16,926 at the close of the fasli. Deducting therefrom Rs. 1,91,331 collected subsequently there remains Rs. 25,595 to be collected, which is 1.5 per cent. of the demand.

17. The arrear demand at the beginning of the year was Rs. 80,260, of which Rs. 73,091 was collected within the year and Rs. 617 has been written off (vide Board's Proceedings, No. 296, dated 16th June 1892; No. 423, dated 12th August 1892; No. 500, dated 5th September 1892; No. 587, dated 14th October 1892; No. 9, dated 10th January 1893; and No. 71, dated 17th February 1893). This leaves a balance of Rs. 6,552, of which Rs. 2,495 was subsequently collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 4,057 still to be collected; of this, sanction to write off Rs. 2,069 has been since received, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,988, and steps have been taken to collect this balance.

SETTLEMENT REPORT OF MADURA.

18. The balance of cesses in zemindari and whole inam villages is Rs. 9,205, of which Rs. 8,639 was collected subsequently, leaving a balance of Rs. 566 to be collected and written off (Rs. 14)—*vide* Board's Proceedings, No. 622, dated 27th October 1893. Steps have been taken towards its realisation.

19. The balance of interest is *nil*. Rs. 980 referred to in paragraph 18 of report of fasli 1301 has since been written off (*vide* Board's Proceedings, No. 357, dated 9th February 1893).

20. The statement subjoined compares the coercive processes issued for the collection of revenue :—

| | Fasli 1301. | Fasli 1302. | Difference. |
|---|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| (i) Number of defaulters whose property was attached .. | 6,443 | 6,284 | — 159 |
| (ii) Number of defaulters whose property was sold .. | 1,064 | 940 | — 124 |
| (iii) Percentage of (ii) to (i) | 16.5 | 14.1 | — 2.4 |
| (iv) Extent of land sold (acres) | 1,451 | 2,093 | 642 |
| (v) Amount realised by the sale of— | | | |
| (a) Personal property | 1,061 | 568 | — 493 |
| (b) Real property | 3,133 | 5,879 | +2,247 |
| Total .. | 4,193 | 5,947 | 1,754 |

The small decrease in the number of processes calls for no remarks. It will, however, appear from the statement that about 97 per cent. of the defaulters paid up the kist on demand and of the rest over 85 per cent. paid the arrears before their property was sold. It was only in 940 cases the defaulter's property was sold against 1,064 cases in the previous fasli.

21. Acres 34 were sold under Standing Order No. 30 and acres 66 under Standing Order No. 110 against acres 13 and 207, respectively, in the previous year. No lands were sold under Standing Order No. 34.

22. Full report has been submitted regarding advances under the Agriculturists' and Land Improvement Loans Acts in this office, Reference on Current No. 623—Settlement, dated 9th November 1893, to which a reference is solicited.

During the jamabandi the benefits of Loans Acts were explained to the ryots and the rules published periodically in the District Gazette. The earnest attention of all Divisional officers and Tahsildars has been repeatedly drawn to the several instructions recently issued in connection with the loans.

23. Statement No. 12 gives the demand, collection and balance of costs awarded to Government in civil suits. Of the balance of Rs. 816-13-1 at the beginning of the fasli and of Rs. 253-6-11, amount awarded within the fasli, making a total of Rs. 1,070-4-0, Rs. 413-14-11 was collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 709-9-1, of which Rs. 25-8-0 has been collected subsequently.

24. *Statement No. XIII.*—It will be observed from this statement that acres 6, assessed at Rs. 14, were newly acquired by the Tahsildar of Melur and the Stationary Sub-Magistrate of Dindigul beyond their jurisdiction; and 44 acres, assessed at Rs. 104, by clerks and accountants.

25. The statement No. XIV of abandoned tanks is *nil*.

26. *THE STATEMENT OF PATTI TRANSFER CASES.*—The number of cases pending at the beginning of the fasli was 322, which added to the number received during the fasli amounted to 6,382. Of these, 5,868 cases were disposed of during the fasli, leaving a balance of 514. Of this, 244 have since been disposed of, and the balance of 270 cases are either pending with the karnams or pending sub-division and enquiry (*vide* remarks in the statement).

SETTLEMENT REPORT OF MADURA.

27. The statement explaining the difference between the figures as per treasury account and those entered in statement No. VII accompanies.*

* Will follow.

28. Mr. Murphy, Assistant Collector, held the office from 21st April 1892 up to 18th April 1893. The village of Tallakulam was under his charge. Mr. A. R. Cumming joined the district on 28th April 1893. He accompanied the Collector on jamabandi circuit, and was trained in the mode of settling villages and in the examination of village, &c., accounts. He tried magisterial cases. He has since been placed in charge of Melur Taluk.

29. Boundary marks are inspected by Revenue Inspectors and Tahsildars while on tour. The statement† in the new form of inspection and replacement of boundary marks will be submitted on receipt from Tahsildars who have been directed to use all possible expedition.

† Since received and submitted; omitting information for Dindigul.

30. 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 verification is made in the district is submitted.

31. The accounts prescribed in the Village Manual are generally understood by the village officers. I examined the accounts of Dindigul and Kodaikanal taluks which I settled, while those of Periyakulam and Palni were examined by the Sub-Collector. The village accounts of Tirumangalam taluk were examined by the Deputy Collector, Melur division, while those of the Madura and Melur taluks by the Deputy Collector, Madura division. The memoranda showing the results of these examinations accompany. There were of course several mistakes in the accounts, but, on the whole, improvement was marked. 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 where called for. 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 information, correction and submission of explanation where called for. Due care will be taken to see 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. The memoranda of the Divisional officers with this office reviews accompany. The reports on the subjects called for in the review of the Jamabandi report for fasli 1301 and in Board's Proceedings, dated 4th November 1892, No. 640, 1st September 1893, No. 542, and 23rd March 1893, No. 113-A, will be submitted on receipt from Divisional officers who have been requested to submit them without further delay.

32. The rent-roll of the district is herewith submitted. The ayacut and irrigation statements will follow.

33. *FAMINE ANALYSIS REGISTERS.*—In all the taluks including Kodaikanal, except Periyakulam and Palni, the registers for all the villages up to fasli 1301 have been completed. In 42 out of the 45 villages in Periyakulam taluk and in 67 out of the 68 villages in the Palni taluk, the registers have likewise been completed up to fasli 1301. The few remaining registers will be completed soon.

34. The report on the examination of the registers with respect to the salient points noticed in paragraph 2 of Board's Proceedings, No. 79, dated 16th February 1891, for fasli 1302 will follow.

SETTLEMENT REPORT OF MADURA.

35. I regret the delay in the submission of this report. The late settlement of the Kodaikānal firka owing to the settlement rates having had to be introduced during the fasli under report under Board's Proceedings, dated 27th March 1893, No. 115, the late grant of dry remissions to the Palni taluk and the issue of instructions in foot-notes to printed forms recently received have chiefly contributed to the delay.

MADURA,
28th November 1893.

(Signed) E. TURNER,
Collector.

SETTLEMENT REPORT
OF
TINNEVELLY.

I HAVE the honour to submit the report on the land revenue settlement of the Tinnevelly district for fasli 1302 together with the prescribed statements.

2. SEASON AND RAINFALL.—As observed in the Administration report, the season of fasli 1302 (1892-93) was unfavorable. The rainfall from May to September during the south-west monsoon, and from October to December during the first half of the north-east monsoon on which the district especially depends, was largely in defect as will be seen from the figures noted in the margin. At the close of December 1892, all, or nearly all, the rainfed tanks were dry and the minor rivers had little or no supply for irrigation.

| | | Average. Fasli 1302. | |
|---------------------|-----|----------------------|------|
| | | INS. | INS. |
| May to September | ... | 5.44 | 3.03 |
| October to December | ... | 16.52 | 5.46 |

The failure of the monsoons was general, but was most severely felt in the five taluks of Sankaranayinārkōil, Srivilliputtūr, Sāttūr, Ottappidāram and Nāngunēri. The irrigated lands in the Tambraparni valley with the exception of lands at the tail end of the system, and the lands under wells were fortunately fairly supplied and did not suffer materially.

Towards the middle of January, a change however set in, the rain received during the first three months of the year being nearly double the average for the period. Agricultural prospects, which looked so dark at the opening of the year, brightened; cultivation was renewed; and although there was considerable distress, the district was saved from actual famine.

3. CULTIVATION AND OUTTURN OF CROPS.—In consequence of this failure of both the monsoons, the cultivation, both irrigated and unirrigated, from the beginning of the fasli to the end of December 1892, as compared with the average cultivation for five years for the same period, was largely deficient in all the taluks; the total deficiency being 21 per cent. of the area cultivated. Owing to the subsequent seasonal improvement and to the concession granted to ryots to grow dry crops on wet lands on payment of dry assessment only, the deficiency at the end of the fasli was reduced to 8 per cent. under "dry" and to 13 per cent. under "wet." The following statement compares the cultivation in each taluk to the end of December 1892, and during the whole year (fasli 1302) with the average :—

| Taluka. | Cultivated area to the end of December. | | | | | | Cultivated area for the whole year. | | | | | |
|---------------------|---|-------------|-------------|------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| | Unirrigated lands (dry). | | | Irrigated lands (wet). | | | Unirrigated lands (dry). | | | Irrigated lands (wet). | | |
| | Average for 5 years. | Fasli 1302. | Difference. | Average. | Fasli 1302. | Difference. | Average. | Fasli 1302. | Difference. | Average. | Fasli 1302. | Difference. |
| Tinnevelly | ACS. 45,896 | ACS. 33,631 | PER. 26.72 | ACS. 27,084 | ACS. 22,751 | PER. 16.00 | ACS. 54,368 | ACS. 43,865 | PER. 19.31 | ACS. 28,791 | ACS. 26,037 | PER. 9.56 |
| Nāngunēri | 106,258 | 87,617 | 17.64 | 27,287 | 16,397 | 39.91 | 117,735 | 124,023 | -5.34 | 29,068 | 22,681 | 21.97 |
| Ambāsamudram | 30,628 | 26,327 | 14.04 | 36,049 | 28,124 | 6.41 | 38,978 | 38,955 | .05 | 31,501 | 30,096 | 4.46 |
| Tenkasi | 42,553 | 36,700 | 13.75 | 20,603 | 17,637 | 14.39 | 47,554 | 45,960 | 3.35 | 21,546 | 19,453 | 9.71 |
| Sankaranayinārkōyil | 91,799 | 59,768 | 34.89 | 9,609 | 6,423 | 33.16 | 101,960 | 78,488 | 23.02 | 13,096 | 10,364 | 20.86 |
| Srivilliputtūr | 141,727 | 123,027 | 13.19 | 19,904 | 14,183 | 28.74 | 144,285 | 130,037 | 9.87 | 22,292 | 17,850 | 19.92 |
| Sāttūr | 142,254 | 130,142 | 8.51 | 3,492 | 3,087 | 11.60 | 143,410 | 133,428 | 6.96 | 3,674 | 3,849 | -9.23 |
| Ottappidāram | 128,841 | 74,970 | 41.81 | 2,197 | 956 | 56.49 | 136,391 | 101,932 | 24.71 | 2,662 | 1,551 | 41.78 |
| Tenkarai | 90,995 | 76,305 | 16.14 | 38,346 | 32,171 | 16.10 | 102,875 | 112,862 | -9.70 | 41,768 | 36,943 | 11.63 |
| Total | 820,951 | 648,387 | 21.02 | 178,571 | 141,729 | 20.63 | 886,562 | 809,550 | 8.68 | 194,386 | 168,320 | 13.40 |

SETTLEMENT REPORT OF TINNEVELLY.

The subjoined abstract shows the total area cultivated and the area cultivated with important crops in fasli 1302, as compared with the average of five years ending fasli 1299 and with faslis 1300 and 1301:—

| Crops. | Average of five years ending fasli 1299 (Government minor inam and whole inam). | Fasli 1300 (Government minor inam and whole inam). | Fasli 1301 (Government minor inam and whole inam). | Fasli 1302 (Government minor inam and whole inam). | Percentage of cultivation under each crop for the total cultivation. | | | |
|---------------------|---|--|--|--|--|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| | | | | | Average. | Fasli 1300. | Fasli 1301. | Fasli 1302. |
| Food crops. | ACS. | ACS. | ACS. | ACS. | | | | |
| Rice | 279,968 | 210,130 | 299,813 | 214,302 | 20.0 | 15.2 | 21.4 | 16.1 |
| Others | 745,284 | 725,280 | 683,488 | 631,335 | 53.3 | 52.3 | 48.7 | 47.9 |
| Total | 1,025,252 | 935,410 | 983,301 | 852,637 | 73.3 | 67.5 | 70.1 | 64.0 |
| Other crops. | | | | | | | | |
| Gingelly | 71,480 | 130,419 | 67,862 | 131,592 | 5.1 | 9.4 | 4.8 | 9.9 |
| Cotton | 219,931 | 227,378 | 213,225 | 180,710 | 15.7 | 16.4 | 15.2 | 13.6 |
| Others | 81,261 | 92,064 | 139,565 | 166,937 | 5.9 | 6.7 | 9.9 | 12.5 |
| Total | 372,672 | 449,861 | 420,652 | 479,239 | 26.7 | 32.5 | 29.9 | 26.0 |
| Grand Total .. | 1,397,924 | 1,385,271 | 1,403,953 | 1,331,876 | 10.7 | 100 | 100 | 100 |

The percentage of rice cultivation to the total cultivation was thus only 16.1 in the fasli under report against 21.4 in fasli 1301 and 20.0 per cent. the average of the five years ending fasli 1299. The area covered by food crops was 64.0 per cent. against 70.10 in fasli 1301 and 75.3 per cent. the average. The increase in the area of gingelly was chiefly due to the "dry crop" concession.

The outturn of both the "wet" and the dry crops was naturally affected by the same causes and was generally below the average. Taking paddy, the chief staple of the district, the outturn of the previous three faslis and of the average is compared below:—

| Under | Average acreage of five years ending fasli 1299. | Acreage in fasli 1300. | Acreage in fasli 1301. | From | Acreage in fasli 1302. |
|------------------|--|------------------------|------------------------|----------------|------------------------|
| Annas 20 | ACS. 6,160 | ACS. 3,846 | ACS. 4,589 | Annas 17 to 20 | ACS. 2,035 |
| " 16 | 38,331 | 39,560 | 25,265 | " 13 to 16 | 16,654 |
| " 12 .. .. . | .. .. . | .. .. . | 22,719 | " 9 to 12 | 34,207 |
| " 8 | 150,246 | 101,365 | 119,649 | " 5 to 8 | 66,150 |
| " 4 .. .. . | .. .. . | .. .. . | 102,131 | " 1 to 4 | 55,366 |
| " 0 | 95,912 | 104,507 | 2,553 | " 0 | 29,338 |

Thus the general outturn was comparatively poor except in the Tambraparni valley and in lands under wells where the outturn was, on the whole, above the average (12 annas).

4. PRICES.—The prices of all food-grains were dearer in fasli 1302 than in the previous two years and were also much higher than the average of the quinquennium ending fasli 1301. The percentage of increase is shown below:—

| | Dearer as compared with the average by | Dearer as compared with the fasli 1301 by |
|---------------------------|--|---|
| Paddy, first sort | 27.27 per cent. | 13.00 per cent. |
| Do. second sort | 26.34 " | 12.98 " |
| Cholum | 41.85 " | 49.70 " |
| Cumbu | 44.30 " | 26.20 " |
| Ragi | 41.26 " | 13.67 " |
| Horsegram | 41.37 " | 18.52 " |

SETTLEMENT REPORT OF TINNEVELLY.

The price of paddy, second-sort, is compared below with the average of the past 20 years:—

| Quinquennium including famine years. | | Faslis. | | RS. |
|--------------------------------------|------------|------------------------|-----|-----|
| Fasli 1285 | 182 | 1280 to 1284 | 137 | |
| " 1286 | 253 | " 1285 to 1289 | 227 | |
| " 1287 | 261 | " 1290 to 1294 | 151 | |
| " 1288 | 259 | " 1295 to 1299 | 165 | |
| " 1289 | 183 | 1300 | 212 | |
| Total | 1,138 | 1301 | 208 | |
| Average | 227 or 228 | 1302 | 235 | |

5. WAGES OF AGRICULTURAL LABORERS.—The wages of resident farm laborers are generally paid in kind and thus measured seem to have remained practically stationary during the past twenty years. Casual laborers are paid in kind as well as in money according to the nature of the work; those employed at harvest being generally paid in kind while those employ for ploughing, manuring and cutting ridges are paid in kind as well as in money.

For laborers resident on the land in the paddy tracts, the grain wage is usually paid in lump at the end of harvest and varies from 14 markals (136 Government seers) to 2 kottas (407 seers) of paddy for a man and half that quantity for a woman. In addition to this, however, the laborer receives for every day on which he is actually employed during harvest 3 measures (3.63 seers) a day and at other times $1\frac{1}{2}$ measures (1.81 seers), the female laborer receiving 2 measures (2.42 seers) and 1 measure respectively for corresponding work. These rates will be a little more or a little less in different places. It is said that a laborer may reckon on being in receipt of active daily wage for from 6 to 9 months of the year. Besides this resident laborer receives presents on the occasion of marriages, deaths and other domestic occurrences—a certain quantity of paddy with a rupee or two in cash. Both male and female laborers also, once a year, receive each a cloth of the value of from Rs. 1 to Rs. 1-8-0.

Casual non-resident laborers receive only a daily wage, paid in grain for harvest labour—the men from 6 to 4 and the women from 4 to 3 measures of paddy daily. For other farm labour, when paid in kind, men get about 3 measures, and women and children (for weeding, &c.) about 2 measures a day; when paid in money men earn from about 2 annas 6 pies to 3 annas a day, and women about two-thirds of that wage. For more severe forms of labour such as digging wells, baling water and the like the wage seems to be usually a cash wage, and may be taken on the average at 4 annas a day for an able-bodied man. In the seaport and municipal towns, much high wages may be earned and consequently the strongest of the casual laborers resort thither.

In the dry and cotton taluks, ragi or cumbu takes the place of paddy in the grain wage. But in those tracts where cotton is ousting other cultivation, a pure money wage is to a large extent replacing the grain wage. The inclination of the employer is more and more to abolish the grain wage, while the laborer's contention is the other way. This conflict is sharper in seasons of scarcity. But it was admitted to me during the late annual settlement by employers that without some grain wage they could not secure harvest labour.

On the whole the results of the inquiries show that where the grain wage has continued the laborer has not really suffered by the rise in prices, while as regards the money wage there has been a general increase roughly proportionate to the increase in prices.

6. PERMANENTLY-SETTLED ESTATES AND WHOLE INAM VILLAGES.—There were no alterations under this head in the year under report.

7. RYOTWAR SETTLEMENT.—Enclosure to Statement No. I shows the names of the officers by whom the different taluks were settled during the past 5 years. The taluks of Sattūr and Ottappidāram were settled in the year under report by the Collector.

8. The different kinds of pattahs issued in the year are compared below with the figures of the previous year:—

SETTLEMENT REPORT OF TINNEVELLY.

| | Fasli. | Fresh patta. | Old patta modified. | Pattas which remained unaltered. | Total. |
|--------------|--------|--------------|---------------------|----------------------------------|---------|
| | | NO. | NO. | NO. | NO. |
| 1301 | | 23,829 | 1,883 | 191,897 | 217,609 |
| 1302 | | 19,324 | 1,381 | 188,632 | 209,337 |

The decrease is mainly due to the exclusion of miscellaneous pattas from the figures of the year under report in accordance with the Board's instructions.

9. OCCUPATION AND CHANGES THEREIN.—The subjoined statement shows the extent of ryots' holdings and the changes in them as compared with the previous year :—

| Items. | Fasli 1301. | Fasli 1302. | Increase. | Decrease. |
|--|-------------------|-------------------|---------------|---------------|
| Ryots' holdings at the beginning of the year | ACS.
1,453,137 | ACS.
1,456,210 | ACS.
3,073 | ACS.
.. |
| Deduct— | | | | |
| 1. Lands relinquished | 2,196 | 2,322 | 126 | .. |
| 2. Lands sold for arrears of revenue and purchased on behalf of Government | 284 | 315 | 31 | .. |
| 3. Lands sold for arrears of revenue and purchased by private individuals | 857 | 908 | 51 | .. |
| 4. Transferred by private contract or gift | 30,845 | 34,091 | 3,246 | .. |
| 5. Taken up for public purposes or otherwise rendered useless | 6 | 14 | 8 | 4 |
| 6. Other items | 896 | 786 | .. | 110 |
| Total .. | 35,084 | 38,436 | 3,352 | .. |
| Remainder .. | 1,418,053 | 1,417,774 | .. | 279 |
| Add— | | | | |
| 7. Lands taken up on darkhast | 5,151 | 3,701 | .. | 1,450 |
| 8. Lands purchased by private individuals in revenue sales | 857 | 908 | 51 | .. |
| 9. Transferred by private contract or gift | 30,845 | 34,091 | 3,246 | .. |
| 10. Other items | 1,304 | 591 | .. | 413 |
| Total .. | 38,157 | 39,591 | 1,434 | .. |
| Total holding .. | 1,456,210 | 1,457,365 | 1,155 | .. |
| Deduct waste remitted .. | 1,844 | 31,005 | 29,161 | .. |
| Remainder .. | 1,454,366 | 1,426,360 | .. | 28,006 |
| Actual cultivation .. | 1,019,920 | 938,280 | .. | 81,640 |
| Waste charged .. | 434,446 | 488,080 | 53,634 | .. |

10. The total occupied area during the year was 1,457,365 acres, and the assessment Rs. 26,22,379, showing an increase of 1,155 acres in the area and of Rs. 1,800 in the assessment or 0.08 per cent. in both as compared with the preceding year. In

| Taluka. | Area. | Assessment. |
|-------------------------|--------------|--------------|
| | ACS. | RS. |
| Nāngunéri ... | 821 | 458 |
| Ambāsamudram ... | 217 | 163 |
| Tenkasi ... | 263 | 766 |
| Sankaranayinārkōyil ... | 237 | 245 |
| Sāttūr ... | 27 | 59 |
| Tenkarai ... | 281 | 763 |
| Total ... | 1,846 | 2,454 |

| | | |
|--------------------|------------|------------|
| Decrease— | | |
| Srīvilliputtūr ... | 389 | 653 |
| Ottappidāram ... | 113 | 10 |
| Total ... | 502 | 663 |

Decrease in the area and increase in the assessment.
Tinnevelly ... 189 + 9

an assessment of Rs. 91 in the "dry" area. The variations under the different items of change in the holdings as compared with the figures of fasli 1301 are explained below.

six taluks there was an increase both in the area and in the assessment, and in two others a decrease in both, while in a third there was a decrease in the area but an increase in the assessment. Particulars of these variations are noted in the margin. The increase in the six taluks was due to the excess of the area taken up on darkhast over the area relinquished, while in the two taluks of Srīvilliputtūr and Ottappidāram the relinquishments were larger than the area taken up. In Tinnevelly, the decrease in the area was followed by a small increase in the assessment which is due to the addition of 10 acres, with an assessment of Rs. 100, to the wet holding as against a deduction of 200 acres with

SETTLEMENT REPORT OF TINNEVELLY.

Item 1 (lands relinquished) and item 7 (lands taken up on darkhast).

The area relinquished and taken up in each taluk during the past two years is given below :—

| Taluka. | Relinquishments. | | Darkhast. | |
|-----------------------------|------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | Fasli 1301. | Fasli 1302. | Fasli 1301. | Fasli 1302. |
| | ACS. | ACS. | ACS. | ACS. |
| Tinnevelly | 332 | 588 | 605 | 403 |
| Nāngunéri | 608 | 373 | 645 | 1,198 |
| Ambāsamudram | 31 | 25 | 367 | 204 |
| Tenkasi | 587 | 71 | 208 | 346 |
| Sankaranayinārkōyil | 65 | 63 | 414 | 307 |
| Srīvilliputtūr | 468 | 1,031 | 1,808 | 743 |
| Sāttūr | 70 | 106 | 455 | 150 |
| Ottappidāram | 21 | 36 | 128 | 41 |
| Tenkarai | 24 | 29 | 521 | 309 |
| Total .. | 2,196 | 2,322 | 5,151 | 3,701 |

The area relinquished in the year exhibits an increase in Tinnevelly, Srīvilliputtūr, Sāttūr, Ottappidāram and Tenkarai, and a decrease in other taluks, while the area taken up on darkhast shows an increase in Nāngunéri and Tenkasi, and a decrease in all the rest. The largest areas were relinquished in Tinnevelly and Srīvilliputtūr and the largest area was taken up in Nāngunéri. The increase in Nāngunéri is due to lands applied for on darkhast in the previous year being included in the holding in the year under report.

Items 2, 3 and 8.—The total extent of lands sold for arrears of revenue was 1,223 acres against 1,141 acres in the previous year, the increase being 82 acres or below 8 per cent.—a trifling increase considering the unfavorable character of the season.

Items 4 and 9.—Under the head of lands transferred by private contract or gift there is an increase of 3,246 acres or about 11 per cent. as compared with the previous year. The variation is the result of adverse season.

Item 5.—Taken up for public purposes or otherwise rendered useless. The 14 acres shown under this head are made up of 13 acres transferred to poramboke and one acre acquired under Act X of 1870 for a municipal Christian burial-ground in Palamcottah.

Item 6—Other items of deduction.—These include—

(1) Lands sold by order of court.—489 acres against 548 acres in the previous year.

(2) Transfer from "wet" to "dry" and vice versa.—199 acres of "dry" to "wet" and 36 acres of "wet" to "dry" against 300 acres and 9 acres respectively in the preceding year.

(3) Transferred to inam.—Nil against 3 acres in the previous year.

(4) Transferred from double to single crop.—41 acres against 22 acres in the previous year.

(5) Transferred to assessed waste.—20 acres in Sāttūr against 8 acres (in Nāngunéri and Srīvilliputtūr) in the previous year.

Item 10—Other items of addition.—These are made up of sub-items 1, 2 and 4 corresponding to sub-heads under "others deducted," and also the following :—

(1) INAM LANDS REVERTED TO GOVERNMENT.—By deductions from the beriz, 2 acres in Nāngunéri and 8 acres in Tenkarai were transferred against 2 acres in the previous year (1 in Tinnevelly and 1 in Tenkarai).

(2) PORAMBOKE TRANSFERRED TO OCCUPIED ASSESSED WASTE.—The transfer under this head comprised 58 acres (1 acre "wet" in Tinnevelly, 28 acres "dry" in Nāngunéri, 1 acre "dry" in Sankaranayinārkōyil, 17 acres "dry" and 1 acre "wet" in Srīvilliputtūr, 7 acres "dry" in Ottappidāram and 2 acres "dry" in Tenkarai) against 354 acres in the previous year.

(3) GOVERNMENT LANDS RESOLD AND BROUGHT TO PATTA.—Against 68 acres (32 acres in Tinnevelly, 31 in Nāngunéri and 5 in Tenkarai) in the previous year, there were 54 acres (38 acres in Ambāsamudram, 1 in Sāttūr and 15 in Tenkarai) brought to patta in fasli 1302.

11. WASTE REMITTED.—Out of the total holding, covering 1,457,365 acres remission was granted for “wet waste” in respect of 31,005 acres against 1,844 acres in fasli 1301 and 20,377 acres in fasli 1300. The talukwar particulars with the assessment thereon are given below :—

| Taluka. | Fasli 1300. | | Fasli 1301. | | Fasli 1302. | |
|-----------------------------|-------------|----------------------|-------------|----------------------|-------------|----------------------|
| | Area. | Assessment remitted. | Area. | Assessment remitted. | Area. | Assessment remitted. |
| Tinnevelly | ACS. 1,838 | Rs. 9,135 | ACS. 10 | Rs. 65 | ACS. 2,757 | Rs. 14,319 |
| Nāngunéri | 4,618 | 33,199 | 1 | 3 | 7,560 | 52,815 |
| Ambāsamudram | 1,232 | 6,460 | .. | .. | 1,661 | 7,381 |
| Tenkasi | 1,679 | 8,827 | .. | .. | 1,685 | 9,061 |
| Sankaranayinārkōyil | 3,125 | 16,269 | 11 | 35 | 3,583 | 19,023 |
| Srivilliputtūr | 2,180 | 11,868 | 60 | 324 | 3,771 | 22,259 |
| Sāttūr | 477 | 2,024 | 205 | 801 | 572 | 2,607 |
| Ottappidāram | 493 | 2,129 | 410 | 1,936 | 1,700 | 7,867 |
| Tenkarai | 4,740 | 27,793 | 1,147 | 6,634 | 7,716 | 57,027 |
| Total .. | 20,377 | 1,16,704 | 1,344 | 9,798 | 31,005 | 1,91,361 |

12. WASTE CHARGED.—The total area of waste charged in the year was 488,080 acres against 434,446 acres in the previous year; the bulk of the increase being under “dry waste” for which remission was granted.

13. TOTAL AREA CHARGED.—The extent including both the cultivated and the uncultivated area charged during the year was 1,426,360 acres with an assessment of Rs. 24,31,018 against 1,454,366 acres with an assessment of Rs. 26,40,781 in the previous year.

A comparison with the previous year of the actual cultivation in each taluk both under “dry” and “wet” gives the following results :—

Dry.

| Taluka. | Fasli 1301. | | | Fasli 1302. * | | |
|-----------------------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|---------------|--------------|-------------|
| | Holding. | Cultivation. | Percentage. | Holding. | Cultivation. | Percentage. |
| Tinnevelly | ACS. 102,911 | ACS. 49,967 | 48.55 | ACS. 102,711 | ACS. 42,933 | 41.79 |
| Nāngunéri | 232,469 | 98,779 | 42.49 | 233,255 | 119,433 | 51.20 |
| Ambāsamudram | 84,967 | 40,651 | 47.84 | 85,161 | 37,479 | 44.00 |
| Tenkasi | 64,144 | 46,192 | 72.01 | 64,413 | 44,093 | 68.46 |
| Sankaranayinārkōyil | 122,186 | 95,052 | 77.79 | 122,400 | 77,010 | 63.12 |
| Srivilliputtūr | 159,683 | 137,264 | 85.96 | 159,294 | 126,425 | 79.36 |
| Sāttūr | 143,696 | 134,886 | 93.87 | 143,723 | 126,700 | 88.15 |
| Ottappidāram | 165,870 | 130,346 | 78.58 | 165,734 | 97,922 | 59.08 |
| Tenkarai | 181,630 | 98,085 | 54.00 | 181,793 | 110,080 | 60.55 |
| Total .. | 1,257,556 | 831,222 | 66.09 | 1,258,484 | 780,075 | 61.98 |

Wet.

| Taluka. | Fasli 1301. | | | Fasli 1302. | | |
|-----------------------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|
| | Holding. | Cultivation. | Percentage. | Holdings. | Cultivation. | Percentage. |
| Tinnevelly | ACS. 28,769 | ACS. 27,584 | 95.88 | ACS. 28,780 | ACS. 24,459 | 84.98 |
| Nāngunéri | 30,032 | 29,083 | 96.84 | 30,067 | 21,565 | 71.72 |
| Ambāsamudram | 31,126 | 30,026 | 96.46 | 31,149 | 28,188 | 90.49 |
| Tenkasi | 19,838 | 19,232 | 96.93 | 19,832 | 17,505 | 88.26 |
| Sankaranayinārkōyil | 13,813 | 13,391 | 96.95 | 13,836 | 9,611 | 69.46 |
| Srivilliputtūr | 22,588 | 21,608 | 95.66 | 22,688 | 16,524 | 73.15 |
| Sāttūr | 3,736 | 3,353 | 89.74 | 3,736 | 3,056 | 81.77 |
| Ottappidāram | 3,690 | 2,655 | 71.95 | 3,713 | 1,433 | 38.69 |
| Tenkarai | 45,062 | 41,766 | 92.68 | 45,180 | 35,864 | 79.37 |
| Total .. | 198,654 | 188,698 | 94.98 | 198,881 | 158,205 | 79.54 |

14. The extent of cultivation of “dry” holdings was, as compared with fasli 1301, less by 51,147 acres. This is the net result of an increase of 32,649 acres in the Nāngunéri and Tenkarai taluks and a decrease of 83,796 acres in the other taluks. The inclusion in the cultivated area in the year under report of a large extent of 33,417 acres covered by palmyras—19,734 acres in Nāngunéri and 13,683 acres in Tenkarai—accounts for the large increase in these two taluks. Excluding these palmyra areas, the cultivation in the two taluks exhibits an increase of 930 acres in Nāngunéri and a decrease of 1,688 acres in Tenkarai. The general decrease in the whole district is due to the unfavorable season. The decrease would have been much larger had it not been for the impetus given to cultivation by the late rains of February and March and the concession granted in January.

The subjoined statement shows the total dry holdings and the extent of waste during the last 20 years and percentage of the latter to the former :—

Dry area (holdings and waste).

| Fasli. | Holdings. | Cultivation. | Waste. | Percentage of waste. |
|------------------------|----------------|--------------|--------------|----------------------|
| 1283 (1873-74) | ACS. 1,133,591 | ACS. 788,320 | ACS. 345,271 | 30 |
| 1284 (1874-75) | 1,156,257 | 778,760 | 377,496 | 33 |
| 1285 (1875-76) | 1,156,167 | 796,277 | 359,890 | 31 |
| 1286 (1876-77) | 1,177,015 | 732,836 | 444,179 | 38 |
| 1287 (1877-78) | 1,214,226 | 826,577 | 387,649 | 32 |
| 1288 (1878-79) | 1,212,871 | 788,464 | 424,407 | 35 |
| 1289 (1879-80) | 1,201,692 | 780,691 | 421,001 | 35 |
| 1290 (1880-81) | 1,191,413 | 793,817 | 397,596 | 33 |
| 1291 (1881-82) | 1,191,842 | 811,852 | 379,990 | 32 |
| 1292 (1882-83) | 1,192,988 | 833,382 | 359,606 | 30 |
| 1293 (1883-84) | 1,195,810 | 825,394 | 370,416 | 31 |
| 1294 (1884-85) | 1,202,043 | 815,107 | 386,936 | 32 |
| 1295 (1885-86) | 1,207,940 | 846,633 | 361,307 | 30 |
| 1296 (1886-87) | 1,217,186 | 827,463 | 389,723 | 32 |
| 1297 (1887-88) | 1,221,425 | 852,624 | 368,801 | 30 |
| 1298 (1888-89) | 1,231,708 | 856,967 | 374,741 | 31 |
| 1299 (1889-90) | 1,249,216 | 856,104 | 393,112 | 31 |
| 1300 (1890-91) | 1,254,840 | 826,623 | 428,217 | 34 |
| 1301 (1891-92) | 1,257,556 | 831,222 | 426,334 | 34 |
| 1302 (1892-93) | 1,258,484 | 780,075 | 478,409 | 38 |

The normal percentage of waste in average years may be taken to be fairly constant at about 32 per cent. of the dry holding. The figures up to fasli 1301 given in the statement include the area covered by palmyras which is large in Nāngunéri and Tenkarai. The percentage of such areas may be roughly taken at 4 per cent. so that up to 1301 the average percentage of waste may be put at 28 per cent. For fasli 1302 the figure, it will be seen, is 38 per cent. which is *exclusive* of the palmyra areas.

Detailed inquiries were made during the annual settlement regarding the cause of the large extent of waste. These generally confirm the statement made in the last report that the high percentage is mainly due to the practice of cultivating fields by rotation. Taluk particulars of the extent of waste in fasli 1301, which was a fairly good year and with reference to which inquiries were specially made, are shown below :—

| Taluka. | Dry holdings. | Dry waste. | Percentage of waste. |
|-----------------------------|---------------|-------------|----------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| Tinnevelly | ACS. 102,911 | ACS. 52,944 | 51.45 |
| Nāngunéri | 232,469 | 133,690 | 57.51 |
| Ambāsamudram | 84,967 | 44,316 | 52.16 |
| Tenkasi | 64,144 | 17,952 | 27.99 |
| Sankaranayinārkōyil | 122,186 | 27,134 | 22.21 |
| Srivilliputtūr | 159,683 | 22,419 | 14.04 |
| Sāttūr | 143,696 | 8,810 | 6.13 |
| Ottappidāram | 165,870 | 35,524 | 21.42 |
| Tenkarai | 181,630 | 83,545 | 46.00 |
| Total .. | 1,257,556 | 426,334 | 33.91 |

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The extent shown in column 3 of the statement includes 57,114 acres, covered by palmyras, of which 36,165 acres relate to Tenkarai and 17,539 to Nangunéri. Excluding these areas the percentage of waste to the holdings will be reduced to 26 and 50 per cent. respectively in Tenkarai and Nangunéri, and to 29 per cent. for the whole of the district. The bulk of the waste is naturally in the red sandy soils.

The percentage is very large in Tinnevelly, Ambásamudram and Nangunéri, being over 49 per cent. The dry lands left waste in these taluks are of inferior class, being red sand or gravelly, and are assessed generally at 4 to 8 annas an acre.

In the Tenkarai taluk, the southern portion which adjoins Nangunéri is red sandy soil and is to a large extent cultivated by rotation. In the Tenkasi taluk nearly two-thirds of the dry waste is of red sand and the remainder red loam. In the taluks of Sankaranainarkóvil, Srivilliputtur and Ottappidaram also the occupied waste is chiefly confined to the red soil areas. In Sattur, the area of waste is only 6 per cent.

Lands of the kind described being on account of the poverty of the soil unfit to be cultivated continuously are cropped only once in two or three years or at longer intervals. The ryots however do not relinquish such lands as the assessment is light and one occasional good crop makes up for several years of waste. These lands during the period of fallow also afford a certain amount of grazing and are in some cases let out to the ryots of other villages for this purpose. Some of these waste lands are also permanently retained for pasturing the cattle either of the villagers themselves or of others on payment of fees. There is no reason to suppose that the extent of waste is being increased in order to secure grazing facilities. On the contrary the tendency owing to the high prices of food-grains, cotton and other products of the soil is the other way.

Other causes also contribute in a less degree to the waste. In very rich tracts the cultivation of the irrigated lands absorb the attention of the ryots to the neglect of their dry holdings. Sometimes the existence of a few scattered trees on the land is a sufficient inducement for retaining the lands in the holding.

15. TIRWAJASTI AND FASALJASTI.—Under these two heads, Rs. 63,407 were charged against Rs. 98,561 in the previous year, being a decrease of Rs. 35,154. The following talukwar statement compares the assessment on holdings and the water-rate and second crop charges for two years :—

| Taluku. | Total assessment on holdings. | | Water-rate. | | Second crop charge. | | Gross ryotwar demand. | |
|------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|---------------------|-------------|-----------------------|--------------|
| | Fasli 1301. | Fasli 1302. | Fasli 1301. | Fasli 1302. | Fasli 1301. | Fasli 1302. | Fasli 1301. | Fasli 1302. |
| Tinnevelly .. | Rs. 3,37,130 | Rs. 3,37,130 | Rs. 2,528 | Rs. 1,383 | Rs. 6,331 | Rs. 1,756 | Rs. 3,45,989 | Rs. 3,40,278 |
| Nangunéri .. | 3,05,518 | 3,05,976 | 6,131 | 1,621 | 24,157 | 15,051 | 3,35,806 | 3,22,648 |
| Ambásamudram .. | 3,85,279 | 3,85,442 | 4,165 | 3,205 | 1,707 | 1,065 | 8,91,151 | 3,89,712 |
| Tenkasi .. | 1,80,255 | 1,81,021 | 1,032 | 287 | 645 | 606 | 1,81,922 | 1,81,894 |
| Sankaranayinarkóvil .. | 1,66,547 | 1,66,792 | 1,898 | 155 | 10,349 | 6,916 | 1,78,794 | 1,73,863 |
| Srivilliputtur .. | 3,30,343 | 3,29,690 | 3,580 | 933 | 15,141 | 19,822 | 3,49,064 | 3,50,445 |
| Sattur .. | 1,86,398 | 1,86,457 | 579 | 568 | 1,277 | 2,208 | 1,88,254 | 1,89,233 |
| Ottappidaram .. | 1,46,315 | 1,46,305 | 1,980 | 227 | 1,218 | 911 | 1,49,513 | 1,47,443 |
| Tenkarai .. | 5,82,794 | 5,83,567 | 10,012 | 3,958 | 5,831 | 2,755 | 5,98,537 | 5,90,270 |
| Total .. | 26,20,579 | 26,22,379 | 31,905 | 12,317 | 66,656 | 51,090 | 27,19,140 | 26,85,786 |

The total assessment including tirwajasti and fasaljasti comes to Rs. 26,85,786 against Rs. 27,19,140, being a decrease of Rs. 33,354 or 1.23 per cent. as compared with fasli 1301. The decrease appears in all the taluks except as regards fasaljasti in Srivilliputtur and Sattur, a circumstance due to the late rains of February and March being more general in these taluks than in the rest of the district.

16. REMISSIONS OCCASIONAL.—The classes of remissions which fall under this head are compared below :—

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| Items. | Fasli 1300. | Fasli 1301. | Fasli 1302. | Difference as compared with | |
|---|--------------|-------------|--------------|-----------------------------|-------------|
| | | | | Fasli 1300. | Fasli 1301. |
| 1. Remission for waste .. | Rs. 1,16,704 | Rs. 9,798 | Rs. 1,91,381 | + 64,657 | + 1,81,563 |
| 2. Remission for shavi .. | 1,07,735 | 3,273 | 1,03,389 | - 4,346 | + 1,00,116 |
| 3. Submerged or inundated .. | 1,902 | 290 | 2,780 | + 878 | + 2,490 |
| 4. Tirvakkammi or difference between wet and dry assessment .. | 1,82,912 | 1,953 | 1,30,539 | - 52,373 | + 1,28,566 |
| 5. Dry remissions .. | 65,795 | .. | .. | - 65,795 | .. |
| 6. Others (remission of water-rate on dry lands, the wet crops raised on which withered) .. | .. | .. | 61 | + 61 | + 61 |
| Total .. | 4,75,048 | 15,334 | 4,28,130 | - 46,918 | + 4,12,796 |

As compared with fasli 1301, which was a specially good year, there was an increase of Rs. 4,12,796, and as compared with fasli 1300 a decrease of Rs. 46,918 in the total amount of occasional remissions.

The increase in the remissions for waste and shavi over those in fasli 1301 is due to the bad season and that under item 4 to the "dry crop concession." The remission of Rs. 2,780 was on account of inundation caused by the heavy rains in the first quarter of 1893.

The total remissions granted in each taluk are shown in the subjoined table. They were large in Nangunéri, Tenkarai and Srivilliputtur :—

| Taluku. | Fasli 1300. | Fasli 1301. | Fasli 1302. |
|------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Tinnevelly .. | Rs. 28,285 | Rs. 65 | Rs. 28,230 |
| Nangunéri .. | 1,66,298 | 1,011 | 1,35,049 |
| Ambásamudram .. | 15,150 | 8 | 13,265 |
| Tenkasi .. | 45,344 | .. | 24,849 |
| Sankaranayinarkóvil .. | 75,821 | 706 | 36,663 |
| Srivilliputtur .. | 62,205 | 2,050 | 71,102 |
| Sattur .. | 3,667 | 2,053 | 9,348 |
| Ottappidaram .. | 3,513 | 1,381 | 11,564 |
| Tenkarai .. | 74,565 | 7,460 | 98,060 |
| Total .. | 4,75,048 | 15,334 | 4,28,130 |

17. REMISSIONS FIXED.—The different items of remissions which fall under this head are compared below :—

| Items. | Fasli 1301. | Fasli 1302. | Variation. | |
|--|-------------|-------------|------------|-----------|
| | | | Increase. | Decrease. |
| 1. Remission on account of irrigation by lift .. | Rs. 23,780 | Rs. 23,984 | 204 | .. |
| 2. Deductions on account of merahs .. | 66,437 | 49,278 | .. | 14,159 |
| 3. Beriz deductions .. | 2,10,982 | 1,90,859 | .. | 20,123 |
| Total .. | 2,98,199 | 2,64,121 | .. | 34,078 |

The increase under item 1 is small and calls for no remarks. The decrease under item 2 is due to the reduction of the contribution to the Village Service Fund from Rs. 63,867 to Rs. 49,685. (vide G.O., dated 17th November 1892, No. 1151). The decrease under item 3 (beriz deductions) may be taken to be mainly due to the village collections being in some case insufficient, during the month assigned for payment, to meet the charge. Where representations were made on this account I transferred the deductions to other villages, and possibly the orders were in some instances too late to enable the beriz deduction to be charged during the year.

18. The total remissions and deductions amounted to Rs. 6,92,251 against Rs. 3,13,533 in fasli 1301 and against Rs. 7,51,936 in fasli 1300. Deducting the

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total remissions from the assessment on the holdings and adding the fasaljusti and tirwajasti to the same, the actual ryotwari demand was Rs. 19,93,535 against Rs. 24,05,607 in fasli 1301 and Rs. 18,85,239 in fasli 1300.

19. MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE.—The total miscellaneous revenue for the year was Rs. 2,18,202 against Rs. 2,50,749 in fasli 1301, being a decrease of Rs. 32,547 or 12.98 per cent. Details of the variations under the different items are given in the following abstract :—

| Items of miscellaneous revenue. | Fasli 1301. | Fasli 1302. | Difference. |
|---|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| 1. Quit-rent and jodi on minor inams including charge for water | Rs. 53,660 | Rs. 52,379 | Rs. — 1,281 |
| 2. Lands cultivated but not included in the jamabandi | 417 | 334 | — 83 |
| 3. Lands cultivated without darkhast | 3,405 | 2,755 | — 650 |
| 4. Cultivation of poramboke lands | 14,724 | 11,605 | — 3,119 |
| 5. Revenue derived from trees other than reserved trees on the reserved lands including sale-proceeds of such trees | 1,04,419 | 1,13,310 | + 8,891 |
| 6. Commission on private estates under Court of Wards | 15,233 | 8,779 | — 6,459 |
| 7. Charge for water on zamindari and inam villages | 13,762 | 10,446 | — 3,316 |
| 8. Revenue process fees | 1,858 | 1,595 | — 263 |
| 9. Double charge for water | 6,313 | 4,873 | — 1,440 |
| 10. Other items (vide details below) | 36,953 | 12,126 | — 24,827 |
| Total .. | 2,50,749 | 2,18,202 | — 32,547 |

The other items (No. 11 above) are compared below :—

| Number of item in statement 5. | Items. | Fasli 1301. | Fasli 1302. | Difference. |
|--------------------------------|--|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| 1 | Grazing tax or grass-rent | Rs. 70 | Rs. 70 | Rs. — |
| 2 & 3 | Cultivation on unclaimed and sequestered inams | 2,486 | 2,486 | — |
| 4 | Chank-rent | 27,318 | — | — 27,318 |
| 5 | Commission on the sale of distrained property | 663 | 533 | — 130 |
| 6 | Quit-rent on bungalows and gardens | 1,647 | 863 | — 784 |
| 7 | Sale-proceeds of assessed waste lands | 1,131 | 1,740 | + 609 |
| 8 | Revenue deposits forfeited | 120 | 1,362 | + 1,242 |
| 9 | Security forfeited | — | 41 | + 41 |
| 10 | Swamibogam on Government lands | 268 | 888 | + 620 |
| 11 | Assessment on lands held by the Travancore State | 391 | 391 | — |
| 12 | Sale-proceeds of survey plans and settlement registers | 273 | — | — 273 |
| 13 | Brick fees | 1,566 | 2,248 | + 682 |
| 14 | Patta fees | 4 | 2 | — 2 |
| 15 | Rent on salt-pans | 167 | — | — 167 |
| 16 | Recoveries of over-payments made in previous year | 131 | 201 | + 70 |
| 17 | Recoveries of cost in civil suits | 6 | 904 | + 898 |
| 18 | Sale proceeds of old articles | 36 | 85 | + 49 |
| 19 | Assessment levied from Local Boards for lands used as market | 13 | 9 | — 4 |
| 20 | Search fees under Land Improvement Loans Act | — | 29 | + 29 |
| 21 | Quarry-rent | — | 16 | + 16 |

20. The variations are explained below :—

Item 1.—This is made up of quit-rent (Rs. 44,300) on personal and service inams and water-rate thereon (Rs. 8,079) against Rs. 44,564 and Rs. 9,099 respectively in the previous year. There was a decrease of Rs. 261 under the former and of Rs. 1,020 under the latter. The reduction in the quit-rent was consequent on the resumption of a personal inam in the Tenkasi taluk. The inamdar died in Madras in January 1893, but as the matter was brought to notice after the jamabandi and disposed of in August 1893, the land was not included in the "holding" during the year. A portion of the ryotwari assessment due for the period subsequent to the inamdar's death was, however, collected, the quit-rent for the same period being deducted. The decrease under water charges was due to the unfavorable character of the season.

Items 2, 3, 4, 8 and 10.—The variations under these items were caused by the adverse character of the season.

Item 6.—The large increase of Rs. 8,891 under this item is the net result of an increase of Rs. 9,065 and a decrease of Rs. 174. The increase of Rs. 9,065 represents part of the assessment of Rs. 15,000 charged on palmyrahs, on poramboke, assessed

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waste, and ryotwari patta lands held by the Tiruvaduthurai mutt in the inam village of Arasappathu, Nanguneri taluk, which were omitted to be charged from the time of the inam settlement. The collection of the remainder has been suspended pending the disposal of the appeal to the Board (Board's Proceedings, No. 2369, dated 17th April 1893).

Item 7.—The decrease under this item—commission on private estates under the Court of Wards—is due to the inclusion in the figures of the previous year of the arrears of fasli 1300.

Item 9.—The decrease under this head is due to the larger utilization of the village agency for the issue of processes.

The details under "other items" are explained below :—

Item 4—Chank-rent.—There were no sales in the year under report; the market being dull the sale of stock in hand was postponed.

Item 9—Quit-rent on bungalows and gardens.—The decrease is due to the smaller amount of tirwa and fasaljusti charged during the year.

Item 16—Brick fees.—The extension of the areas on which fees were charged has enhanced this item.

Item 20.—This item represents adjustments of cost recovered but placed under deposit in former years for want of detailed information. The amount was credited in the current year.

Item 24.—This item of Rs. 16 is made of Rs. 4 in Sankaranayinarkoyil, Rs. 5 in Sattur, and Rs. 7 in Ottappidaram; being fees levied for quarrying for other than bond fide domestic purposes. Last year no such fees were collected.

The variations under the other items are due to fluctuating causes.

21. NET RYOTWAR DEMAND.—The total ryotwar demand including "miscellaneous" revenue but excluding all remissions is Rs. 22,11,737 against Rs. 26,56,356 in the previous year, the decrease being Rs. 4,44,619 or 16.74 per cent.

22. DEMAND, COLLECTION AND BALANCE (CURRENT).—The demand under the different items of land revenue during the past two years is compared below :—

| Items. | Fasli 1301. | Fasli 1302. | Difference. |
|--|--------------|--------------|-------------|
| 1. Permanently-settled | Rs. 3,07,131 | Rs. 3,07,131 | Rs. — |
| 2. Shrotriem jodi | 53,764 | 53,764 | — |
| 3. Ryotwar and miscellaneous | 26,56,356 | 22,11,737 | — 4,44,619 |
| 4. Cesses in ryotwar villages, including cesses on minor inams in zamindari and whole inam village | 3,76,041 | 3,71,345 | — 4,696 |

There were no variations under the first two items. The decrease under "ryotwar and miscellaneous" represents the remissions granted on account of the unfavorable season.

The demand, collection and balance under each of the above items are shown in the subjoined table :—

| Items. | Demand of fasli 1302. | Collections within the fasli. | Balance. | Subsequent collections to end of September. | Balance. |
|--|-----------------------|-------------------------------|------------|---|-----------|
| 1. Permanently-settled | Rs. 3,07,131 | Rs. 2,91,515 | Rs. 15,616 | Rs. 14,562 | Rs. 1,054 |
| 2. Shrotriem jodi | 53,764 | 50,892 | 2,872 | 2,818 | 54 |
| 3. Ryotwar and miscellaneous | 22,11,737 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4. Cesses in ryotwar and miscellaneous including cesses on minor inam in zamindari and whole inam villages | 3,71,345 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | 26,83,082 | 24,31,936 | 1,52,047 | 1,40,408 | 11,639 |
| Total .. | 29,43,977 | 27,73,442 | 1,70,535 | 1,57,788 | 12,747 |

The outstanding balance under each is distributed as follows :—

| Taluks. | Perma-
nently-
settled. | Shrotriem
jodi. | Ryotwar
and cesses. | Total. |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------|------------------------|--------|
| Tinnevelly | Rs. 45 | Rs. 630 | Rs. 675 | |
| Nāngunēri | | 1,809 | 1,809 | |
| Ambāsamudram | | 48 | 48 | |
| Tenkāsi | | 1,062 | 1,062 | |
| Sankaranayinārkōyil | | 1,534 | 1,534 | |
| Srivilliputtūr | | 1,573 | 1,573 | |
| Sāttūr | 1,064 | 9 | 2,210 | |
| Ottappidāram | | 2,566 | 2,566 | |
| Tenkarai | | 1,270 | 1,270 | |
| Total | | | 12,747 | |

Necessary steps have been taken for the realization of the balances.

23. DEMAND, COLLECTION AND BALANCE (ARREARS).—The arrear balance at the beginning of fasli 1302, the amount collected and the balance under the different heads are shown below :—

| Items. | Arrears
at the
beginning of
fasli 1302. | Collections
in the fasli. | Balance. |
|--------------------------------------|--|------------------------------|----------|
| 1. Permanently-settled | Rs. 4,113 | Rs. 4,113 | .. .. . |
| 2. Shrotriem jodi | 1,107 | 1,107 | .. .. . |
| 3. Ryotwar and miscellaneous | 58,513 | .. .. . | .. .. . |
| 4. Cesses | 10,229 | .. .. . | .. .. . |
| | 68,742 | 68,584 | 10 |
| Total written off | 73,962 | 73,804
148 | 10 |

There was a balance of only Rs. 10 at the close of the fasli which has since been written off, Rs. 9 before the end of September 1893 and Re. 1 subsequently.

24. LAND-CESS IN ZEMINDARI AND WHOLE INAM VILLAGES.—The demand under these two items for the past two faslis is compared below :—

| Items. | Fasli 1301. | Fasli 1302. | Difference. |
|------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Land-cess in zemindaris | Rs. 49,146 | Rs. 48,979 | — 167 |
| Do. in whole inam villages | 15,869 | 15,539 | — 330 |

The difference is due partly to the revision of the cess made under section 65 of the Local Board's Act, and partly to the variations in the amount of charge for water levied during the past two years.

The arrear balances of Rs. 1,029 against "zemindaris" and Rs. 704 against "whole inam villages" were collected during the year. Particulars of the current demand are noted below :—

| Items. | Demand. | Collections. | Balance. | Subsequent
collection
to end of
September. | Balance. |
|------------------------------------|------------|--------------|----------|---|----------|
| Land-cess in zemindaris | Rs. 48,979 | Rs. 48,025 | Rs. 954 | Rs. 666 | Rs. 288 |
| Do. in whole inam villages | 15,539 | 14,149 | 1,390 | 867 | 523 |

The whole of the balance of Rs. 288 shown against "zemindaris" which was outstanding in the Sankaranayinārkōyil taluk has been since fully collected. The balance against "whole inam villages" is distributed as follows :—

| Taluks. | Balance at
the end of
fasli 1302. | Since
collected. | Balance. |
|------------------------|---|---------------------|----------|
| Tinnevelly | Rs. 389 | Rs. 374 | Rs. 15 |
| Srivilliputtūr | 11 | 5 | 6 |
| Sāttūr | 120 | 49 | 71 |
| Ottappidāram | 2 | 2 | .. .. . |
| Total | 522 | 430 | 92 |

Steps have been taken for the recovery of this balance.

25. DISTRIBUTION OF COLLECTIONS BETWEEN LAND REVENUE AND CESSSES.—Statements showing the distribution of the total collections under land revenue and cesses for faslis 1301 and 1302 are forwarded. The total demand for fasli 1301 was Rupees 30,32,397, of which Rs. 30,32,265 were collected and Rs. 122 written off before the end of fasli 1302. The balance of Rs. 10 has been written off in the current year. Of the sum of Rs. 132 written off, Rs. 18 relate to "cesses." Deducting this amount the total net demand under "cesses" is Rs. 3,76,023, the whole of which has been credited. Thus the final distribution for fasli 1301 has been correctly made. In accordance with the instructions in Board's Proceedings, No. 619, dated 26th October 1893, I forward copies of accounts Nos. 22 and 23 of the Tinnevelly taluk as well as village account 14 (b) for six villages.

The amounts due to cesses and those actually credited on account of fasli 1302 are compared below :—

| Taluks. | Amount
due. | Amount
credited. | Difference. |
|-----------------------------|----------------|---------------------|-------------|
| Tinnevelly | Rs. 44,947 | Rs. 41,325 | Rs. — 3,622 |
| Nāngunēri | 41,711 | 41,736 | + 25 |
| Ambāsamudram | 52,178 | 52,173 | — 5 |
| Tenkāsi | 25,922 | 25,911 | — 11 |
| Sankaranayinārkōyil | 21,417 | 19,209 | — 2,208 |
| Srivilliputtūr | 41,861 | 43,426 | + 1,565 |
| Sāttūr | 25,981 | 26,034 | + 53 |
| Ottappidāram | 21,417 | 22,198 | + 781 |
| Tenkarai | 72,809 | 72,684 | — 125 |
| Total | 3,48,243 | 3,44,696 | — 3,547 |

The variations are large in Tinnevelly, Sankaranayinārkōyil and Srivilliputtūr. The difference in the first two taluks is properly accounted for by the decrease in the settled land revenue demand compared with that provisionally assumed. In Srivilliputtūr there was also a decrease in the ryotwar demand and the original credit should have been less than the amount due, but it really exceeds that amount. Only in the Srivilliputtūr taluk was the distribution incorrectly made. An explanation has been called for and the figures will be rectified in due course :—

| Taluks. | Provisional demand. | | | Settled demand. | | |
|-----------------------------|---------------------|------------|--------------|------------------|------------|--------------|
| | Land
revenue. | Cesses. | Total. | Land
revenue. | Cesses. | Total. |
| Tinnevelly | Rs. 3,38,799 | Rs. 46,936 | Rs. 3,85,735 | Rs. 2,93,215 | Rs. 46,172 | Rs. 3,39,387 |
| Sankaranayinārkōyil | 1,66,507 | 25,670 | 1,92,177 | 1,32,642 | 24,901 | 1,57,543 |
| Srivilliputtūr | 2,82,120 | 47,788 | 3,29,908 | 2,78,040 | 47,776 | 3,25,816 |

26. EXAMINATION OF VILLAGE AND TALUK ACCOUNTS.—Copies of the notes of inspection made by the Collector and by the Divisional officers with the Collector's review thereon will shortly be submitted.

27. COERCIVE PROCESSES AND SALES FOR ARREARS OF REVENUE.—Statement No. 8-A exhibits particulars of coercive processes employed in the realization of the Government demand. The total number of processes of all kinds amounted to 567,317 against 462,477 issued in fasli 1301 and against 584,924 issued in fasli 1300. The increase in the number of processes issued in fasli 1302, as compared with fasli 1301 appears in all the taluks and is a consequence of the unfavorable season. The number of defaulters whose property was attached and sold during the year is compared with the figures of the preceding years in the following statement:—

| Faslis. | Attached. | | Sold. | | Realized by sale of | | |
|---------|-----------------------|---|-----------------------|--|---------------------|----------------|------------|
| | Number of defaulters. | Amount for which property was attached. | Number of defaulters. | Amount of arrears for which property for sold. | Personal property. | Real property. | Total. |
| 1299 | 14,271 | Rs. 1,35,871 | 476 | Rs. 11,259 | Rs. 1,082 | Rs. 11,159 | Rs. 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 |
| 1302 | 29,336 | 2,91,368 | 857 | 16,194 | 975 | 18,033 | 19,008 |

The increase, as compared with the previous three years in the number of attachments, shows that prompt steps were taken for the realization of the arrears. The property attached was brought to sale in 857 cases or in less than 3 per cent. of the number of attachments, being the same percentage as in the previous year, which was favorable. The amount of arrears for which property was sold is, it will be noted, less than in the previous year.

28. RECEIPTS FROM PROCESS SERVICE FEES.—The number of processes served by the special agency was 7,225 against 12,274 in the previous year. The decrease is partly due to the exclusion of processes which were issued but not served where payments were made before service, and partly to the fact that the village agency was more largely utilized for the purpose.

29. LANDS SOLD UNDER STANDING ORDERS Nos. 30, 34 AND 110.—Under Standing Order No. 110 the area sold was 110 acres against 63.53 acres in the previous year; and under Standing Order No. 30, 0.80 acre was sold against 1.59 acres in the previous year.

30. ADVANCES.—In the case of advances under the "Land Improvement Loans Act," there was a balance of Rs. 75,690 at the beginning of the fasli, Rs. 19,302 were advanced during the year against Rs. 41,826 in the previous year, the decrease being Rs. 22,524 or 53.85 per cent. This large decrease was due to the temporary suspension of the grant of fresh loans under Board's Proceedings, Mis. No. 8367, dated 28th October 1892. The total sum advanced including the opening balance was Rs. 94,992. The amount repayable in the year was Rs. 19,452, while Rs. 20,786 were repaid inclusive of Rs. 1,798 paid before the due date. The repayments on account of instalments due in the year amounted to Rs. 18,988, leaving a balance of Rs. 464 which has been since collected.

31. Under the *Agriculturists' Loans Act* the opening balance was Rs. 1,288 which relates entirely to the Sankaranaymarkóyil taluk. No advance was made in fasli 1302. The amount repayable within the year was Rs. 1,225, of which Rs. 1,185 were repaid within the fasli and Rs. 40 have been recovered since.

Under "interest" the opening balance (as correctly ascertained subsequent to the submission of the last year's report, and as correctly shown in the loan administration report for fasli 1302) was Rs. 156 under the Land Improvement Loans Act. The amount that accrued during the year was Rs. 4,564 under the Land Improvement

Loans Act, and Rs. 84 under the *Agriculturists' Loans Act*, and the amount paid was Rs. 4,391 and Rs. 81 respectively. There was thus a balance of Rs. 329 under the former, and Rs. 3 under the latter, distributed as shown below:—

| Taluks. | | | | | | Under Land Improvement Loans Act. | Under Agriculturists' Loans Act. |
|--------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| | | | | | | RS. | RS. |
| Tinnevelly | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 99 | ... |
| Nángunéri | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 84 | ... |
| Ambásamudram | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 27 | ... |
| Tenkasi | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 73 | 3 |
| Sankaranaymarkóyil | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13 | ... |
| Srivilliputtúr | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 33 | ... |
| Sáttúr | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Ottappidáram | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Tenkarai | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Total | | | | | | 329 | ... |

32. COSTS IN CIVIL SUITS.—The opening balance under this head was Rs. 5-12-2 and the costs awarded during the year was Rs. 1,540-6-1, making a total of Rs. 1,546-2-3. The amount collected within the fasli was Rs. 332-6-2 and the balance at its close Rs. 1,213-12-1, of which Rs. 31 will, it is expected, be recovered shortly, while the recovery of the remainder, Rs. 1,182-12-1, is dependent on the disposal of execution petitions presented to the civil courts.

33. LANDS ACQUIRED BY PUBLIC SERVANTS.—The subjoined table shows the names of the officers and the extent and assessment of the lands acquired by them during fasli 1302:—

| Names of officers. | Ryotwari lands. | | Zemindari lands. | | Inam lands. | | Total. | |
|--|-----------------|-----------|------------------|-----------|-------------|-----------|--------|-----------|
| | Area. | Amount. | Area. | Amount. | Area. | Amount. | Area. | Amount. |
| <i>Tahsildars.</i> | ACS. | RS. A. P. | ACS. | RS. A. P. | ACS. | RS. A. P. | ACS. | RS. A. P. |
| B. Narasimhulu Aiyar, Acting Tahsildar of Nángunéri and permanent Tahsildar of Tenkasi | 32.61 | 18 5 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 32.61 | 18 5 0 |
| <i>Subordinate revenue establishments.</i> | | | | | | | | |
| Muthia Pillai, Revenue Inspector, Srivilliputtúr taluk | 1.24 | 24 12 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1.24 | 24 12 0 |
| Sambasiva Aiyar, Revenue Inspector of Nángunéri | 0.10 | 0 9 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0.10 | 0 9 0 |
| Abdul Kyman Sahib, taluk gumastah, Tinnevelly taluk | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2.66 | 18 2 0 | 2.66 | 18 2 0 |
| Syed Abdul Kadir Sahib, taluk gumastah, Tinnevelly taluk | 16.83 | 7 8 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 16.83 | 7 8 0 |
| Total | 50.78 | 51 2 0 | ... | ... | 2.66 | 18 2 0 | 53.44 | 69 4 0 |

The lands acquired are outside the present local jurisdiction of the officers named.

34. RUINED TANKS.—No ruined tank was made over to private individuals during the year under report.

35. INTEREST—LAND REVENUE AND MISCELLANEOUS.—The opening balance under this head was Rs. 52-9-3 and the demand of the fasli Rs. 768-3-2, making a total of Rs. 820-12-5, of which Rs. 768-12-2 were collected within the fasli, leaving a balance of Rs. 107-15-3 distributed thus:—

| | RS. | A. | P. |
|-----------|-----|-----|-----|
| Nángunéri | ... | ... | ... |
| Tenkasi | ... | ... | ... |
| Sáttúr | ... | ... | ... |
| Total | 107 | 15 | 3 |

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Steps have been taken for the recovery of this balance.

36. SUBDIVISION OF QUIT-RENT.—No subdivision of quit-rent in whole inam villages was effected. In minor inams the following two cases occurred:—

| Taluka. | Villages. | Description of the inam. | Extent. | | Quit-rent. | How subdivided by sale, partition, &c. | Extent of subdivided portion. | | Quit-rent on the subdivided portion. |
|----------------|-----------------|--------------------------|---------|------|------------|--|-------------------------------|------|--------------------------------------|
| | | | Dry. | Wet. | | | Dry. | Wet. | |
| Srivilliputtur | Maraneri | Personal | ACS. | ACS. | RS. A. P. | Sale | ACS. | ACS. | RS. A. P. |
| | | .. | .. | 1-72 | 3 12 0 | | .. | 1-02 | 2 4 0 |
| | Terkukangakulam | Do. | .. | .. | .. | Do. | .. | 0-70 | 1 8 0 |
| | | .. | 5-40 | .. | 1 15 0 | | 1-35 | .. | 0 8 0 |
| | | | | | | | 2-25 | .. | 0 13 0 |
| | | | | | | | 1-80 | .. | 0 10 0 |

37. APPLICATIONS FOR TRANSFER OF PATTAS.—During the year 7,818 applications were received by the Registration department against 6,515 in the previous year. Including the number pending at the beginning of the fasli, the total number of applications for disposal was 8,362, of which 7,691 were disposed of within the year, leaving 671 pending at the end of the year. The percentage of disposal was 92, the same as in the previous year. A large number of the pending cases were received in the last quarter. The number of applications received by Revenue officers was 7,838 against 7,517 in the previous year. The total number of applications for disposal including the balance at the beginning of the year was 8,232, of which 8,015 or 97 per cent. was disposed against 95 in the previous year. The rest are pending inquiries or subdivision of fields.

The records of transfer applications are thoroughly overhauled at the time of the annual settlement and stringent orders issued to Tahsildars for the prompt disposal of applications. Progress reports of the disposal of applications received through the Registration department are received quarterly and reviewed.

38. VERNACULAR CORRESPONDENCE IN THE HEAD ASSISTANT AND ASSISTANT COLLECTOR'S OFFICES.—Mr. W. B. Ayling was in charge of the Head Assistant Collector's division throughout the year. He has passed the required tests, is well conversant with Tamil and is able to dispose of vernacular correspondence. There was no Assistant Collector attached to the district during the year.

TINNEVELLY,
12th December 1893.

(Signed) G. S. FORBES,
Collector.

SETTLEMENT REPORT

OF

COIMBATORE.

I HAVE the honour to submit my report on the settlement of land revenue for fasli 1302 (1892-93), together with the prescribed statements.

2. I append a statement of the rainfall for the year, as compared with that of the previous year and the average of the five years ending with 1891-92:—

| Month. | Average of the five years ending with 1891-92. | 1891-92. | 1892-93. |
|---------------------|--|----------|----------|
| April | 2-33 | 1-71 | 2-45 |
| May | 2-30 | 1-86 | 3-99 |
| June | 1-38 | 2-18 | 2-09 |
| July | 0-88 | ..60 | 1-23 |
| August | 1-54 | ..86 | 3-93 |
| September | 2-52 | ..91 | 0-79 |
| Total | 11-95 | 8-12 | 14-48 |
| October | 6-68 | 8-72 | 4-83 |
| November | 3-01 | 1-94 | 0-41 |
| December | 1-18 | 1-30 | 0-72 |
| January | ..10 | .. | ..11 |
| February | ..48 | 0-90 | ..85 |
| March | ..59 | ..12 | 2-91 |
| Total | 12-04 | 12-98 | 9-90 |
| Grand Total | 23-99 | 21-10 | 24-38 |

3. The early rainfall was favorable throughout the district. The south-west monsoon up to August was also generally good, but it was deficient in September. There were heavy falls in October in parts of the district. During November there was scarcely any rain except in the Pollachi taluk. The north-east monsoon was thus a failure which was severely felt in Karur, Dhárápura, Udamalpet and Palladam, and, to some extent, in Erode, involving considerable loss of dry crops. The heavy rainfall in March relieved to some extent the anxiety which was felt about the three taluks first mentioned.

4. CONDITION AND OUTTURN OF CROPS.—Both the early and the late crops were extensive and good in the taluks of Kollegal, Satyamangalam and Bhavani. The wet crops under the important channels of the Bhavani and the Cauvery also yielded a good outturn on the whole. Those under some of the Amaravati channels in Dhárápura and Karur, the channels and tanks fed by the Noyel river in Coimbatore and under the Budinatham series of tanks in Udamalpet suffered greatly, and considerable wet remissions were found necessary. The outturn of dry crops in the affected taluks was uniformly poor. Garden crops under wells were generally fair, the yield being from 4 to 12 annas. There was little or no outturn in parts where the wells had an insufficient supply.

SETTLEMENT REPORT OF COIMBATORE.

5. PRICES.—The following statement compares the prices in rupees per garce of food-grains in the year under report with those of the previous year :—

| Grains. | Fasli 1301
per garce. | Fasli 1302
per garce. | Difference. |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|-------------|
| Paddy, 1st sort | 233 | 238 | + 5 |
| " 2nd " | 214 | 217 | + 3 |
| Cholum | 273 | 265 | - 8 |
| Cumbu | 252 | 243 | - 9 |
| Ragi | 251 | 226 | - 25 |
| Horse-gram | 289 | 313 | + 24 |

6. The increase in horse-gram was owing to insufficient rainfall in the latter part of the year. The decrease in cholum, cumbu and ragi was due to the favorable early rains.

7. With reference to paragraph 5 of Government Order, No. 1075, Revenue, dated 20th October 1892, embodied in Board's Proceedings, No. 783, dated 12th December 1892, enquiries were made at the time of jamabandi as to whether the old custom of paying field laborers in grain is being generally superseded by that of paying them in money, and whether they suffer by this change.

Of the Karur and Dhárúpuram taluks, the Sub-Collector reports as follows :—

"Wages are being paid both in money and grain. But grain payments are being fast superseded by money payments in most of the cases, as the prices of grains have during the last 20 years gone up very high. . . . During the last 20 years, the rates of wages paid in money may be said to have increased by, say, one-third or a little less, but those of wages paid in grain have gone down perhaps a little more than proportionately. The change, coupled with the constant failures in the monsoons, which much reduce the demand for labour, affects not a little the well-being of the ryot population which increases out of proportion to the increasing means of providing labour, and which generally prefers sticking to its own huts to leaving them to foreign places in quest of wages. The ultimate result is, it may be said, that people are getting thinner and weaker. The tendency on the part of farm servants is to exchange money wages for grain payments rather than the reverse, and they very rarely, or never, take to such casual labour as is generally paid for in money."

With regard to the Erode taluk, the following remarks were made by the jamabandi officer :—

"In Sennimalai firka, the wages are paid in money in some and grain in other villages. The money wages are mostly at the rate of 2 annas, being an increase by half an anna over the rates that prevailed 20 years ago. The grain wages lie between 1½ to 2 Madras measures, being half a measure in excess of what was obtaining 20 years ago in most villages. In Uthukuli firka, the money wages (2 annas) seem to be stationary, while the grain wages have in some villages fallen by half a Madras measure. In Perundurai firka, the grain payment rates have now gone down from 20 years from 2 to 1½ Madras measures. Cases of money wages are rare. In cusbah range the grain payments are stationary if they have not slightly fallen, while the money payments have risen from 1½ to 2 annas generally. The same is the case in the Unjalur firka where money payments are, however, rare.

"Farm servants.—These get generally one Madras measure a day. Cases of money payments are very rare. The grain payment wages are more or less stationary."

With regard to the Bhavani taluk it is reported as follows :—

"Payment of grain wages to field laborers seems to be the general practice in this taluk. But when the industrial crops, such as tobacco and chillies, are harvested, money wages are paid. The old custom of paying field laborers is not generally superseded by that of paying them in money. The grain wages remain stationary, and the agricultural class is not affected by this mode of payment. Casual laborers are generally paid in money, and their wages have now increased from 2 to 4 annas all over the taluk. They are also paid on the contract system for raising walls, for removing prickly-pear, for sinking wells, &c. The agricultural class are not affected by this change, as the price of grains has comparatively increased. Farm servants are generally paid in grain wages. They are also paid a few rupees a year to meet the expenses of their clothing, &c. Usually they are paid 20 vallams of grain each per month, and two or three rupees a year. The wages remain stationary, and there is no tendency on the part of farm servants to exchange grain payments for money wages."

With regard to Kollegal taluk, the same officer observes—

"Field laborers are generally paid in money in the cusbah station and the adjoining villages. Males are paid 4 annas each and females 2 annas each, and the laborers in these places do not seem to suffer much by the change of payment of wages in money, as they have

SETTLEMENT REPORT OF COIMBATORE.

comparatively increased. In the other villages the old custom of field laborers being paid in grain still exists. Casual laborers are generally paid in money in the cusbah firka, and in that portion of the Modalli firka lying contiguous to the cusbah firka. In the Ajjipuram firka, the wages of casual laborers are paid generally in grain. The money wages have increased from 2 annas to 3 or 4 annas, and the grain wages remain stationary. The system of engaging farm servants is in common practice in this taluk. The services of farm servants are secured by the payment of 12 kandagams of ragi and Rs. 15 per annum generally. Besides this, they are paid a sum of Rs. 40 or 50 which is called in Canarese by the name of 'Muthugadam' which should be repaid by them to their employers without any interest when they leave their services. For this sum the servants are bound over by a registered document to work under their masters as long as the money remains unpaid. Sometimes their yearly money wages in whole or in part are taken towards the payment of 'Muthugadam.' Sometimes in lieu of their grain wages they are fed by the employers. There is no tendency on the part of the farm servants to exchange grain payments for money wages."

With regard to the Coimbatore taluk, it is remarked as follows :—

"In Annur firka these are paid 2 Madras measures of the available grain in some villages and 1½ to 2 annas a day in others. In Gúdalur firka, the same state of things is reported to prevail. In Karamadai money payment generally prevails in villages near the coffee plantations, the rates being so high as 4 annas a day. In Thondamuthur, 2 Madras measures of grain, or 2 to 3 annas a day, seem to be the prevailing rates. Compared with rates obtaining 20 years ago, the present rates seem to have increased by a half anna. There is no similar increase in a majority of grain payment wages.

"Farm servants.—These are paid generally monthly at the rate of 30 to 40 Madras measures of grain locally available. Money payments, of which the usual rate is annas 4, obtain in a very limited number of villages. The wages paid to this class of servants have not undergone any material change during the last 20 years as the laborers are content with the old rates which are, owing to the high prices, only favorable to them."

In Satyamangalam taluk farm servants are generally paid in grain, and there is no tendency on the part of the laborer class to exchange grain payments for money wages. Casual laborers are paid from 1 to 1½ and 2 annas a day. It may be observed that the wages of these laborers have risen a little from those prevailing 20 years ago. The same state of things obtains in the Pollachi taluk with a difference here and there in the wages of casual laborers who are paid in money.

The reports regarding the Palladam and the Udampet taluks have not yet been received from the Head Assistant Collector who settled them.

8. As the Board is aware, Mr. Nicholson made very careful enquiries regarding the economic condition of the people when preparing the Coimbatore Manual, and the conclusion he arrived at on the matter under reference was that agricultural laborers

* Page 271.

† Page 272.

were usually paid in grain at rates which had not altered since the beginning of the century, * and with regard to wages generally be concluded by remarking †:

"There are no data for a complete comparison of present with former rates of wages, but from isolated statements it may be gathered that money wages have kept pace with prices and that grain wages are the same as of old."

Except as regards the taluks of Karur and Dhárúpuram and a small portion of Erode, the reports now received bear out the conclusions arrived at by Mr. Nicholson. Grain payments continue to be the rule for agricultural work, and the rates remain stationary, while money payments are rising proportionately to the increased value of grain, and it is only near towns or where there is a demand for labour in coffee plantations, that agricultural laborers show a tendency to prefer money to grain wages, the reason being that the money wages can purchase more than the amount of grain usually paid as wages.

As regards Karur and Dhárúpuram, it will be observed that the Sub-Collector's report does not seem very consistent. It is said that grain payments have gone down and are being fast superseded by money payments which have increased, but on the other hand farm servants are said to have a tendency to exchange money payments for grain rather than the reverse, and rarely or never take to such casual labour as is generally paid for in money.

The inference which I draw from these apparently somewhat conflicting statements is that payment of agricultural laborers in grain at the old rates is the mamool state of things. But owing to the succession of bad seasons which have prevailed in

these localities during the last five years there has been a scarcity of locally raised grain which has led to a temporary reduction of the grain wages leading to the substitution of a money wage at a rate above that formerly paid.

9. PERMANENTLY-SETTLED ESTATES.—The number of permanently-settled estates was, as in the last year, 13, with 50 villages paying peshkash of Rs. 27,691. There were no changes during the year. The mortgaged estate of Andipatti is under Government management under section 321 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

10. 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 the Kollegal taluk there is a jaghire village granted for the upkeep of the bridges across the Cauvery at Sivasamudram. The bridges are in good order.

11. RYOTWARI SETTLEMENT.—The number of ryotwari villages at the beginning of the fasli was 1,491. No changes occurred during the fasli.

12. PATTAS.—The total number of pattas distributed during the year was 227,571 against 229,324 in the previous year, as detailed below:—

| | Fasli 1301. | Fasli 1302. |
|------------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| Fresh pattas ... | 40,683 | 58,364 |
| Old pattas modified ... | 19 | 1,144 |
| Old pattas not altered ... | 188,622 | 158,304 |
| Add miscellaneous pattas ... | ... | 9,759 |
| Total ... | 229,324 | 227,571 |

13. The number of Ayan pattas was 217,812 as against 215,421 in the previous year. The increase of 2,391 pattas was due to sub-division of pattas and to lands taken up for cultivation by ryots who had no pattas before.

The number of miscellaneous pattas was 9,759 as against 13,903 in the previous year. The decrease is due to the exclusion from this head of road-cess pattas, &c., as per Board's Proceedings, dated 14th June 1893, Mis. No. 3482.

14. OCCUPATION AND CHANGES IN RYOTWAR HOLDINGS.—The subjoined abstract shows the extent and assessment of ryotwar holdings compared with the previous year:—

| Item. | Dry. | | Wet. | | Total. | |
|---|-----------|-------------|---------|-------------|-----------|-------------|
| | Extent. | Assessment. | Extent. | Assessment. | Extent. | Assessment. |
| Holdings at the beginning of the fasli .. | 2,286,326 | 21,18,545 | 87,101 | 6,44,117 | 2,373,427 | 27,62,662 |
| Deduct. | | | | | | |
| 1. Lands relinquished .. | 3,319 | 2,681 | .. | .. | 3,319 | 2,681 |
| 2. Lands sold for arrears of revenue and bought in by Government... | 836 | 742 | 3 | 23 | 839 | 765 |
| 3. Other transfers .. | 75,231 | 72,545 | 3,468 | 26,270 | 78,699 | 98,815 |
| Total .. | 79,386 | 75,968 | 3,471 | 26,293 | 82,857 | 1,02,261 |
| Remainder .. | 2,206,940 | 20,42,577 | 83,630 | 6,17,824 | 2,290,570 | 26,60,401 |
| Add. | | | | | | |
| 1. Lands newly taken up .. | 11,672 | 9,045 | 49 | 321 | 11,721 | 9,366 |
| 2. Transfers .. | 75,732 | 73,147 | 3,521 | 26,609 | 79,253 | 99,756 |
| Total .. | 87,404 | 82,192 | 3,570 | 26,930 | 90,974 | 1,09,122 |
| Total holdings .. | 2,294,344 | 21,24,769 | 87,200 | 6,44,754 | 2,381,544 | 27,69,523 |
| Increase compared with fasli 1301 .. | 8,018 | 6,224 | 99 | 637 | 8,117 | 6,861 |

15. The total occupied area amounted to 2,381,544, assessed at Rs. 27,69,523. The increase in the extent was acres 8,117 or 34 per cent. and that in the assessment was Rs. 6,861 or 25 per cent. This increase was small and occurred in all the taluks

and was not due to any special cause. There has been a steady increase from fasli 1292 due to the improvement in the condition of the ryots from the time of the great decrease in the occupation caused in fasli 1290 (1880-81) and 1291 (1881-82) on account of the famine.

16. ACTUAL CULTIVATION, WASTE CHARGED AND REMITTED.—The actual cultivation and the waste charged and remitted are compared below with those of the previous year:—

| Item. | 1301. | | | 1302. | | |
|--|----------------|-------------|----------------|----------------|-------------|----------------|
| | Dry. | Wet. | Total. | Dry. | Wet. | Total. |
| Total holdings .. | ACS. 2,286,326 | ACS. 87,101 | ACS. 2,373,427 | ACS. 2,294,344 | ACS. 87,200 | ACS. 2,381,544 |
| Actual cultivation .. | 1,854,066 | 84,366 | 1,938,432 | 1,761,515 | 81,894 | 1,843,409 |
| Remainder waste .. | 432,260 | 2,735 | 434,995 | 532,829 | 5,306 | 538,135 |
| Extent on which remission was granted .. | 17 | 692 | 709 | .. | 1,554 | 1,554 |
| Remainder waste charged .. | 432,243 | 2,043 | 434,286 | 532,829 | 3,752 | 536,581 |

17. Out of the total occupied area of about 2,351,000 acres, over 1,843,000 or 77.40 per cent. was actually cultivated against 81.24 in fasli 1301, and the remainder left waste. The decrease in the actual cultivation was due to the unfavorable character of the north-east monsoon already referred to. To the same cause has the increase to be attributed both in the area left waste and charged and the area on which remission was granted. No remission was granted on dry lands left waste. The extent on which the remission was granted was 29.2 per cent. of the whole wet waste, and the amount of remission was 1.4 per cent. of the assessment on the total wet holdings. This was granted on account of insufficient supply to some of the Noyel fed tanks in Coimbatore and channels fed by the Amravati in the Dhárápura and Karúr taluks, and some of the rainfed tanks in the Udampalpet taluk. The extent of dry waste charged was acres 100,586 in excess of that in the previous year. It is 22 per cent. of the total occupied area. A great portion of the dry waste was reserved for pasture as usual.

18. With reference to paragraph 8 of Government Order, No. 1075, dated 20th October 1892, communicated with Board's Proceedings, dated 12th December 1892, No. 783, inquiries were made at the time of the jamabandi and statements obtained from every village as to how far the system of fallows is deliberately practised and whether in cases in which a large extent of patta lands is reserved for pasturage, the practice is owing to any undue curtailment of common grazing grounds. The following statement compares the occupied waste for three faslis ending with 1302 with the average of the three faslis ending with fasli 1293 in each firka of each taluk. Statements have not been received from the taluks of Coimbatore, Satyamangalam and Erode, but there is no doubt that similar state of things obtains in these taluks also. Mr Nicholson states at page 188 of the manual that lands in Coimbatore are regularly fallowed, the field being either simply left untilled and a scanty herbage grazed over by stock or ploughed and left for a season uncropped. The former of these is one of the methods by which pasture is provided in Coimbatore, but in addition to this in many places, notably in Dhárápura and Karúr, many fields are permanent pastures, either natural or sown. As these two taluks are those in which the forest reservations are

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less than in any other, it is obvious that the system of fallows or permanent pastures prevailing in Coimbatore has arisen from circumstances unconnected with the advance of forest reservation by Government. It merely means that the primitive and wasteful system of neglected common grazing grounds has been superseded by pasture lands more or less carefully looked after by those who pay for them, and this certainly marks a distinct advance in the agricultural development of the country. Common grazing grounds and agricultural prosperity are incompatible, save in primitive or sparsely populated tracts:—

SETTLEMENT REPORT OF COIMBATORE.

COMPARATIVE statement showing the occupied waste for a series of years.

| Taluk. | Name of Revenue Inspector's office. | Occupied waste. | | | | Nature of the soil. | Remarks. |
|---------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|--|---|
| | | Fasli 1291. | Fasli 1292. | Fasli 1293. | Average. | | |
| Karur .. | Pogalur .. | ACS.
11,178 | ACS.
10,141 | ACS.
10,321 | ACS.
10,547 | Red sand & Red loam. | A greater portion of these lands is reserved for pasture and the rest kept waste for want of sufficient rain. |
| | Karur .. | 14,888 | 13,409 | 14,881 | 14,326 | | |
| Dhárápúram .. | Chinna Dhárápúram .. | 33,145 | 28,930 | 28,025 | 30,033 | Red soil. Here and there in a few villages black soil. | In this taluk cultivating ryots leave on an average 4th portion of their patta lands for grazing purpose. Lands are left waste on account of the adversity of the season also. |
| | Total .. | 69,311 | 62,480 | 63,227 | 66,006 | | |
| Bhavani .. | Kangam .. | 32,571 | 20,277 | 24,688 | 25,846 | Red soil. Portions here and there black soil. | In this taluk fields are generally left waste for pasture. |
| | Kandam .. | 33,850 | 25,668 | 30,913 | 30,111 | | |
| Palladam .. | Dhárápúram .. | 32,230 | 25,964 | 35,136 | 31,110 | Red-black 10 to 1, red 11 to 1, 70 to 1. | In this taluk fields are left waste for pasture and on account of the adverse character of the season. |
| | Mandur .. | 24,429 | 19,616 | 26,884 | 23,610 | | |
| Pollachi .. | Total .. | 123,080 | 91,325 | 117,621 | 110,876 | Red. A small portion black soil. | In this taluk fields are generally left waste for pasture and on account of the adverse season. |
| | Bhavani .. | 3,314 | 2,446 | 1,819 | 2,526 | | |
| Udamalpet .. | Norinjipet .. | 4,149 | 3,181 | 1,977 | 3,102 | Red-black 13 to 1, 2 to 1, 8 to 1. | The increase is mainly due to the adverse season, but the reservation of more than 4th of the taluk also contributes to this large extent of waste. The taluk being more pastoral than agricultural, the result seems to be only natural. |
| | Andiyar .. | 3,072 | 1,913 | 1,636 | 2,207 | | |
| Kollegal .. | Total .. | 10,535 | 7,540 | 6,432 | 7,835 | | |
| | Palladam .. | 12,307 | 19,563 | 17,701 | 16,442 | | |
| Pollachi .. | Tirapur .. | 19,070 | 18,637 | 15,647 | 18,038 | | |
| | Solur .. | 16,402 | 10,125 | 8,707 | 9,627 | | |
| Udamalpet .. | Avanashi .. | 8,624 | 5,611 | 4,497 | 6,340 | | |
| | Total .. | 60,403 | 53,836 | 46,452 | 50,447 | | |
| Pollachi .. | Pollachi .. | 4,069 | 3,361 | 2,792 | 3,408 | | |
| | Kinathukadavu .. | 10,165 | 9,935 | 9,550 | 9,834 | | |
| Udamalpet .. | Anamalai .. | 2,197 | 2,154 | 2,042 | 1,611 | | |
| | Total .. | 16,411 | 15,450 | 14,384 | 14,863 | | |
| Kollegal .. | Udamalpet .. | 14,554 | 14,145 | 15,343 | 14,680 | | |
| | Gudimangalam .. | 18,000 | 14,299 | 15,463 | 16,921 | | |
| Pollachi .. | Vélavédi .. | 4,076 | 3,134 | 4,187 | 3,799 | | |
| | Total .. | 36,630 | 31,578 | 34,993 | 34,400 | | |
| Kollegal .. | Kollegal .. | 743 | 879 | 1,001 | 868 | | |
| | Modaballi .. | 1,973 | 2,530 | 2,922 | 2,475 | | |
| Udamalpet .. | Ajipuram .. | 1,362 | 1,860 | 1,725 | 1,649 | | |
| | Total .. | 4,078 | 5,269 | 6,648 | 4,992 | | |

SETTLEMENT REPORT OF COIMBATORE.

19. TIRVAJASTI AND FASALJASTI.—The subjoined abstract compares the tirvajasti and the fasaljasti charged in the fasli with those of the preceding fasli :—

| Item. | Fasli 1301. | Fasli 1302. | Increase. | Decrease. |
|--------------------|---------------|---------------|-----------|--------------|
| Tirvajasti | RS.
27,106 | RS.
25,719 | RS.
.. | RS.
1,387 |
| Fasaljasti | 12,750 | 11,616 | .. | 1,134 |
| Total .. | 39,856 | 37,335 | .. | 2,521 |

20. There was a decrease of Rs. 1,387 under charge for water on Government dry lands irrigated from Government sources of irrigation and of Rs. 1,134 under second crop assessment or a total decrease of Rs. 2,521, which is solely attributable to the adverse north-east monsoon.

21. REMISSIONS.—The total amount of remissions excluding waste remissions was Rs. 92,555 against Rs. 72,740 in the previous year. The details are compared below :—

| Items. | Fasli 1301. | Fasli 1302. | Increase. | Decrease. |
|--|--------------|---------------|--------------|-----------|
| <i>Occasional remissions.</i> | | | | |
| 1. Remission on withered crops | RS.
7,199 | RS.
16,021 | RS.
8,822 | RS.
.. |
| 2. Submerged or inundated | 25 | .. | .. | 25 |
| 3. Tirvakamm remissions | 8,284 | 19,077 | 10,793 | .. |
| Total .. | 15,508 | 35,098 | 19,615 | 25 |
| <i>Fixed remissions.</i> | | | | |
| 4. Remissions granted on account of irrigation by lift | 1,257 | 1,282 | 25 | .. |
| 5. Cowle remissions | 15 | 544 | 529 | .. |
| 6. Lands taken up for public purposes | 94 | 118 | 24 | .. |
| 7. Tree-tax deducted from the land assessment | 2,307 | 2,332 | 25 | .. |
| 8. Three-fourths remission allowed to jungle tribes | 186 | 186 | .. | .. |
| Total .. | 3,869 | 4,462 | 603 | .. |
| <i>Basis deductions.</i> | | | | |
| 9. Deductions in favour of religious institutions | 52,995 | 52,995 | .. | .. |
| 10. Allowances to village officers, i.e., payment of the difference between the paimash and the settlement rates of assessment | 378 | .. | .. | 378 |
| Total .. | 53,373 | 52,995 | .. | 378 |
| Grand Total .. | 72,740 | 92,555 | 20,218 | 403 |

22. Item No. 1.—Out of Rs. 16,021, Rs. 15,259 * were remitted on wet lands under some of the Noyel fed tanks in Coimbatore, the Amravati channels in Karur and Dhárápúram and the remainder under some of the tanks in the taluks of Palladam, Pollachi and Udamalpet owing to insufficiency of water.

Item No. 3.—The increase under this head was general in the district and was due to the insufficiency of water.

Item No. 5.—The increase under this head was due to a large extent of lands newly given on cowle for the clearance of prickly-pear in the Pollachi taluk and to some extent in the taluks of Coimbatore, Palladam and Udamalpet.

Item No. 6.—This item occurs in the Coimbatore taluk and represents the remission granted on lands taken up for the Nilgiri Railway for which compensation has not yet been paid.

SETTLEMENT REPORT OF COIMBATORE.

23. The variations under other items are small and call for no special remarks.

24. MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE.—The revenue under miscellaneous amounted to Rs. 71,262 or Rs. 4,320 more than that in the previous year as detailed below :—

| Item. | Fasli 1301. | Fasli 1302. | Increase. | Decrease. |
|--|-------------|-------------|-----------|-----------|
| 1. Jodi or quit-rent on minor inams including water-rate .. | Rs. 38,358 | Rs. 38,028 | Rs. .. | Rs. 330 |
| 2. Lands cultivated without darkhast for which no pattas issued .. | 9,257 | 10,615 | 1,358 | .. |
| 3. Cultivation of poramboke lands .. | 6,219 | 7,488 | 1,269 | .. |
| 4. Rent of garden and topes .. | 100 | 13 | .. | 87 |
| 5. Tax on scattered trees .. | 6,815 | 6,691 | .. | 124 |
| 6. Charge for water on zemindari and inam villages including tirvajasti and fasljasti .. | .. | 33 | 33 | .. |
| 7. Double charge for water on lands irrigated without permission .. | .. | 3,556 | 3,556 | .. |
| 8. Other items .. | 6,193 | 4,838 | .. | 1,355 |
| Total .. | 66,942 | 71,262 | 6,216 | 1,896 |

Item No. 1.—The decrease in extent and assessment under jodi and quit-rent occurred in the Coimbatore taluk, and is said to be due to the wrong inclusion in previous years of some miscellaneous items that should have appeared under other heads.

Item No. 3.—The increase under this head is due to a large extent of waste lands having been cultivated for which pattas were not granted owing to the failure of cultivators to pay the value of the trees or to erect durable boundary marks in cases of subdivision of fields. The bulk of the increase occurred in the Coimbatore, Bhavani and Kollegal taluks.

Item No. 5.—The increase under this head is due to the imposition of heavy penal assessment for occupation of prohibited porambokes.

Item No. 6.—The rent of some of the gardens and topes which was credited to land revenue hitherto was credited to forest revenue this year as they were situated on poramboke lands.

Item No. 11.—The increase under this item was due to the heavy penal water-rate charged in cases in which water was taken at a time of scarcity without permission.

Item No. 12.—Excess collections over the demand have been excluded from statement No. 5. This accounts for the decrease against this item. The variations in the other items call for no special remarks.

25. DEMAND, COLLECTION AND BALANCE STATEMENT.—The total land revenue demand was Rs. 28,07,142 against Rs. 28,24,139, showing a decrease of Rs. 16,997 which was mainly under ryotwar as shown below, owing to the large remissions that were granted on account of the unfavorable character of the season :—

| | Fasli 1301. | Fasli 1302. |
|--------------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| Permanently-settled estates .. | Rs. 27,691 | Rs. 27,691 |
| Shrotriem jodi .. | 3,418 | 3,418 |
| Ryotwar .. | 27,26,088 | 27,04,771 |
| Miscellaneous .. | 66,942 | 71,262 |

In the amount shown under miscellaneous are included Rs. 3,686 representing collections realised in the taluk cutcherries as per Board's Proceedings, dated 22nd September 1892, No. 531.

26. CESSSES.—The demand under cesses is compared below with that of the previous fasli :—

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| Item. | Fasli 1301. | Fasli 1302. | Difference. |
|--|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| 1. Land-cess on permanently-settled estates .. | Rs. 4,802 | Rs. 4,727 | Rs. 75 |
| 2. Do. on whole inam villages .. | 2,123 | 2,276 | + 153 |
| 3. Do. on ryotwar and miscellaneous .. | 1,95,102 | 1,96,734 | + 632 |
| 4. Village cess on do. do. .. | 1,91,519 | 1,92,128 | + 609 |
| Total .. | 3,93,546 | 3,94,865 | + 1,319 |

Item No. 1.—In many of the poliputs several lands were let for pasture at a reduced rate of assessment on account of the unfavorable character of the season. The decrease under this head is due partly to this cause and partly to the adjustment of certain differences in the accounts of certain poligars in the Udamalpet taluk.

The increase under the other items is due to the levy of cess on the gross amount payable for the irrigation of lands instead of on the amount actually paid as per Board's Proceedings, dated 13th December 1892, No. 787 (Settlement).

The total current demand of land revenue and cesses amounted to Rs. 32,02,007. The collections amounted to Rs. 30,38,919 or 94.9 per cent. against 96.7 per cent. in the previous year. The current balance at the end of the year was Rs. 1,63,088, of which Rs. 1,21,056 have been subsequently collected.

27. DEMAND, COLLECTION AND BALANCE—ARREARS.—The arrear demand of land revenue and cesses at the beginning of the fasli was Rs. 1,05,582. Out of this amount Rs. 1,01,377 were collected and Rs. 2,545 remitted, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,660 at the close of the fasli. Out of this balance Rs. 781 have been since collected.

28. TOTAL DEMAND, COLLECTION AND BALANCE—CURRENT AND ARREARS.—The total demand of land revenue and cesses under current and arrears amounted to Rs. 33,07,589, of which Rs. 31,40,296 have been collected and Rs. 2,545 written off, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,64,748 at the close of the fasli. This was reduced by subsequent collections and remissions to Rs. 42,911 at the end of September. Out of this sum Rs. 726 have been recommended to be written off.

29. COERCIVE PROCESSES AND SALES FOR ARREARS OF REVENUE.—The total number of processes amounted to 522,622 against 404,269 in the previous year. Of the above number, 516,320 or 98.79 per cent. were demand notices; 3,907 or 75 per cent. were notices of distraint or attachment; and 2,395 or .46 per cent. were notices of sale. The increase in the number of demand notices was mainly in the Erode and Kollegal taluks, where in previous years the practice was to treat the demand notice issued on the (bakipatti) balance sheet of a village containing several defaulters as one demand notice. When this came to notice, instructions were issued for the correct calculation of the number of demand notices issued. The number of defaulters in the case of a joint patta was ordered to be shown as one. 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 3,907 defaulters was attached for arrears amounting to Rs. 46,338 against the property of 2,838 defaulters for an arrear of Rs. 39,595 in the previous fasli. The property of 200 defaulters was actually sold for arrears of Rs. 1,698 against 144 defaulters for arrears of Rs. 1,455 in the previous year. The amount realized by the sale was Rs. 698. The total extent of lands sold was acres 1,229, dry and acres 18, wet. Of this extent, acres 849 of dry and 15 of wet were bought in by Government for want of bidders and the remainder was purchased by private individuals.

30. RECEIPTS FROM PROCESS SERVICE FEES AND CHARGES AND THE EXTENT TO WHICH SPECIAL-PAID ESTABLISHMENTS WERE UTILIZED FOR SERVING PROCESSES.—All the processes were served by the ordinary village agency. There was no special establishment and no receipt of process service fees.

31. LANDS SOLD UNDER STANDING ORDERS Nos. 30, 34 AND 110.—Of the lands purchased by Government in revenue sales, 255 acres of dry land were resold under Board's Standing Order No. 110 for Rs. 406. Under Board's Standing Order No. 30, 503 acres of dry land and 2 acres of wet were sold for Rs. 2,643. No lands were sold under Board's Standing Order No. 34.

32. ADVANCES.—A sum of Rs. 4,25,753 was advanced during the year under report against Rs. 6,42,357 in the previous year. Of this Rs. 4,14,978 were advanced under the Land Improvement Loans Act and Rs. 10,775 under the Agriculturists Loans Act. Adding to the above Rs. 7,64,928, the amount outstanding at the beginning of the year, the total amount of loans advanced amounted to Rupees 11,90,681. Of this Rs. 1,01,874, which includes sums paid on account of advances not due, were repaid during the year.

A sum of Rs. 30,354 accrued as interest during the year which, together with the balance of interest outstanding at the beginning of the year, amounted to Rs. 31,617 repayable during the year. Out of this Rs. 28,731 were paid during the year, leaving a balance of Rs. 2,886. The bulk of this balance occurs in the Karúr, Dhárápura and Udamalpet taluks, where coercion was not resorted to owing to the unfavorable character of the season. Processes have now been issued for their collection.

33. COSTS IN CIVIL SUITS.—The balance at the beginning of the fasli was Rupees 222-10-2. The costs awarded in the fasli amounted to As. 8. The total amount was Rs. 223-2-2. Out of this sum Rs. 4-7-5 were collected and Rs. 78-4-9 were written off during the fasli, leaving a balance of Rs. 140-6-0 at the close of the fasli. Out of this balance, a sum of Rs. 139-14-0 due from one Guruva Chetti in original suit No. 126 of 1885 on the file of the Coimbatore District Munsif, is irrecoverable. Guruva Chetti was declared insolvent by the District Munsif of Erode to whose file the decree was transferred for execution. He has no property of any kind. Sanction is therefore requested to write off this amount.

34. LANDS ACQUIRED BY PUBLIC SERVANTS.—Four acres of Government land assessed at Rs. 59 were purchased by the Tahsildar of Dhárápura in the Satyamangalam taluk of this district. Acres 129 assessed at Rs. 150 were purchased by clerks and accountants within the district and in the Tanjore district.

35. RUINED TANKS.—No ruined tanks were made over to private individuals for repairs, &c.

36. INTEREST ON ARREARS OF LAND REVENUE.—The balance of interest at the beginning of the fasli was Rs. 158 and the interest which accrued during the fasli was Rs. 910, thus making a total of Rs. 1,068. Out of this amount Rs. 546 were collected and Rs. 242 remitted, leaving a balance of Rs. 280 at the close of the fasli. Out of this amount Rs. 109 have been subsequently collected.

37. SUB-DIVISION OF QUIT-RENT.—No application was received for sub-division of quit-rent during the year under report.

38. EXAMINATION OF VILLAGE AND TALUK MANUAL ACCOUNTS.—The reports received from the Divisional-officers on the result of the examination of the village and the Taluk manual accounts in the taluks settled by them are submitted herewith. The Satyamangalam taluk was settled by me and Polláchi by Mr. Dance when Acting as Collector, and I submit printed copies of the Proceedings showing the result of the examination of the accounts in these taluks also. The reports of the Divisional-officers will be reviewed, and a copy of the review will follow.

39. FAMINE ANALYSIS REGISTER.—The new village registers and firka books were distributed to the Village and the Taluk officers. They have been written up and checked up to fasli 1301 in all the taluks, and in some taluks entries have been made for fasli 1302 also. Owing to the want of clear instructions, which the Board has promised to issue and which are awaited, some of the sections of the village register, especially II (a) and III, have been imperfectly filled in some villages. A printed copy of the Proceedings showing the result of the examination of the village registers

of the Satyamangalam and Polláchi taluks, which were settled by the Collector, is submitted herewith. I expect that the registers will be completely written up and checked up to date before the next jamabandi. Firka books are being prepared and duplicate copies have been ordered to be prepared.

The reports on the economic condition of the villages in each taluk have not been completely received from all the taluks. After their receipt, I shall submit the consolidated report.

40. APPLICATION FOR TRANSFER OF REGISTRY OF HOLDINGS.—The following shows the applications presented to Registration officers and Revenue officers, the number disposed of and the number pending disposal at the end of the fasli :—

| | | | Presented to
Registration
officers. | Presented to
Revenue
officers. |
|--|-----|-------|---|--------------------------------------|
| Applications at the beginning of the fasli | ... | ... | 335 | 4 |
| Applications received during the fasli | ... | ... | 6,412 | 3,301 |
| | | Total | 6,747 | 3,305 |
| Applications disposed of during the fasli | ... | ... | 6,569 | 3,294 |
| Balance at the end of the fasli | ... | ... | 178 | 11 |

Of the 189 applications pending at the close of the fasli, 89 have since been disposed of. The others have been referred to Revenue Inspectors and village officers and will soon be disposed of. The percentage of the number and disposal of applications received through Registration officers and Revenue officers was the subject of a separate report reviewed in Board's Proceedings, dated 12th August 1893, No. 466. The provisions of paragraph 6 of Standing Order No. 20 to secure correspondence between the ownership and the registry of holdings were attended to in 677 cases as shown below :—

| | | | | | | | | | Rs. |
|---------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------|-----|-----|
| Coimbatore | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 203 |
| Satyamangalam | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 143 |
| Kollegal | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 17 |
| Polláchi | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7 |
| Erode | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 27 |
| Bhaváni | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 39 |
| Palladam | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 |
| Dhárápura | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 190 |
| Karúr | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 14 |
| Udamalpet | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 25 |
| | | | | | | | Total | ... | 677 |

Repeated instructions have been issued to Tahsildars to dispose of all such cases in each village during their tours.

41. VERNACULAR CORRESPONDENCE IN THE ASSISTANT AND THE HEAD ASSISTANT COLLECTORS' OFFICES.—The Assistant Collector Mr. Grimley was in charge of the Coimbatore Division for a short period during the fasli when he was transferred as Acting Head Assistant Collector to North Arcot and then again to this district. Mr. Harding was 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.

SETTLEMENT REPORT OF COIMBATORE.

42. INSPECTION OF FIELD AND BOUNDARY MARKS.—The instructions recently issued by the Deputy Director, Land Records Branch, in connection with missing boundary marks and their replacement were too late for the year under report. The result of their inspection by the village heads and taluk officers is embodied in a separate statement in the usual manner which will soon follow.

43. CATTLE CENSUS.—The cattle census was taken by village officers and their work was generally supervised by the Taluk officers. The annual statement is submitted herewith.

44. STATEMENT SHOWING THE OFFICERS BY WHOM EACH TALUK WAS SETTLED DURING THE LAST FIVE YEARS.—Statement No. 1 gives these details. At next jamabandi the Palladam and the Bhavani taluks will be taken up by the Collector.

COIMBATORE,
10th November 1893.

(Signed) J. STURROCK,
Collector.

SETTLEMENT REPORT

OF

NILGIRIS.

I HAVE the honour to submit the Jamabandi report of the Nilgiri district for fasli 1302, together with the marginally-noted statements.

- (1) Statement No. 1
- (2) Enclosure to No. 1
- (3) Statement No. 2
- (4) Statement No. 3 with enclosures A, B and C.
- (5) Statement No. 4
- (6) " " 5
- (7) " " 11
- (8) " " 14
- (9) " " 15
- (10) " " 16
- (11) Statement showing the percentage of test of registers of agricultural stock.

2. SEASON AND RAINFALL.—The average rainfall during fasli 1302 was 72.92 inches as compared with 74.85 inches in the preceding year and 69.33 inches, being the average of the previous five years. The north-east monsoon during falsi 1302 was not so heavy as that during the previous year, and this fact accounts for the decrease in the current year. The rainfall during the months

of February and March 1893 was, on the other hand, very heavy on the Coonoor and Kotagiri ghauts, causing much damage to the roads and the new Kullar bridge. Though the rainfall was in excess of the average of the preceding five years, still the season was not very favorable to the native cultivation nor to coffee. The number of deaths among the population during the year under review was 2,225 as against 2,544 in fasli 1301. The decrease occurs chiefly under fevers and other diseases, and is due to the more favorable character of the season as regards general health of men. Cattle also fared better during the year, and the number of deaths from diseases amounted to 401 as compared with 708 in the previous year. A full account of the character of the season is given in the administration report for 1892-93 already submitted.

3. CONDITION AND OUTTURN OF CROPS.—The yield from coffee was somewhat below the average and that of tea may be said to be normal. The outturn from native cultivation was about the average.

4. PRICES.—Statement No. 2 gives the prices of the principal food-grains sold during the year. Compared with the previous year's figures the prices show a falling off, though they exhibit a slight increase over the average of the preceding five years. The local produce is barely sufficient to meet the demands of the growers themselves and is seldom brought to the market, which is entirely dependent on the produce of the surrounding districts and the Mysore Province. The fall in prices is therefore due to the outturn of crops in those districts. The report on the effect of high prices on the condition of the laboring classes, called for in paragraph 3 of Board's Proceedings, No. 783, dated 12th December 1892, will be submitted separately.

5. PERMANENTLY SETTLED ESTATES.—None in this district.

6. WHOLE INAM VILLAGES.—*Nil.*

8. OCCUPATION AND CHANGES THEREIN.—The total area of ryots' holdings and the assessment thereon during faslis 1301 and 1302 are compared below:—

It will be observed from the above figures that there is a decrease of 540 acres in extent and of Rs. 1,051 in assessment in the year under report. This decrease is the result of the following additions and deductions:—

(1) *Lands resigned—*

The relinquishments in fasli 1302 relate to the following divisions:—

The decrease occurs in the latter two divisions and is due to the fact that there were not so many cases of relinquishments by pauper-pattadars in fasli 1302 as in the previous years.

| | | | | | | | Extent. | Assessment. |
|------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|--------------|--------------|
| | | | | | | | ACS. | RS. |
| Fasli 1302 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 533 | 1,089 |
| " 1301 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 200 | 385 |
| | | | | | | | <u>+ 333</u> | <u>+ 704</u> |

(3) *Lands sold for arrears and purchase by private individuals—*

The increase under this head also occurs in South-east Wynaad, and no other cause can be assigned for it than the prompt collection of arrears during the fasli, which necessitated a larger number of sales of immovable property of the poorer ryots.

The decrease in area relates to South-east Wynaad where applications for transfer of registry within the jenmis' tracts have been held over pending the re-registration of patta lands ordered by Government.

The increase is made up of lands taken up for the Nilgiri Railway during the year.

(II). ADDITIONS—

The decrease occurs in Ootacamund division, where applications for lands in Masnigudi village under darkhast rules were held over, pending the selection of forest reserves.

| | Extent. | Assessment. |
|---|---------|-------------|
| | ACS. | Rs. |
| (1) Lands assigned under darkhast rules in South-east Wynsad | 306 | 636 |
| (2) Lands assigned under waste land rules and supplemental rules | 162 | 171 |
| (3) Lands granted under special orders of Board and Government | 21 | 17 |
| Total ... | 489 | 824 |

SETTLEMENT REPORT OF NILGIRIS.

The variations under the remaining items have either been explained under "Deductions" where they occur, or do not call for special remarks.

9. ACTUAL CULTIVATION AND WASTE CHARGED AND REMITTED.—The total area under cultivation of ryots' holdings during faslis 1302 and 1301, exclusive of second crop, were as follows:—

| Fasli | 1302 | 1301 | ACS. |
|-------|------|------|---------|
| | ... | ... | 70,797 |
| | ... | ... | 72,155 |
| | | | — 1,358 |

The decrease is due to want of timely rain during the north-east monsoon. The extent of miscellaneous cultivation as per statement No. 5 is 1,349 acres. This, added to the area of ryots' holdings cultivated, gives a total of 72,146 acres. The area under first crop as per statistical return already submitted is 72,869. The difference of 723 acres is due, as explained in the last year's report, to the inclusion, in the latter figures, of the area under cultivation at Lawrence Asylum and Wellington cantonment.

10. WATER-RATE.—TIRVAJASTI AND FASALJASTI.—Nil in this district.

11. REMISSIONS.—The details under this head are given in statement No. 4. The total amount remitted during the fasli was Rs. 3,415 as compared with Rs. 4,488 in the previous year. The bulk of the decrease is under item 4 (d), which is arrived at as follows:—

| | RS. |
|---|-------|
| (1) Remission on waste land purchases ... | 1,507 |
| (2) Do. on coffee, &c, cultivation ... | 139 |
| (3) Do. on lands temporarily granted to Kurumbers for rendering services to the Forest Department ... | 58 |
| Total ... | 1,724 |

The falling off under items (1) and (2) as compared with last year is due to the expiry of the period of remission during the year under review. The decrease of Rs. 13 under grass remission is explained by the fact that the lands which were entitled to the concession have been brought under cultivation and full assessment charged thereon.

12. MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE.—The demand under this head has risen from Rs. 6,971 in fasli 1301 to Rs. 9,788 in fasli 1302. The items which make up the demand are given in detail in statement No. 5. The variations under the several items are explained below.

Item No. 2.—Lands cultivated but not included in the jamabandi.—

| Fasli | 1302 | 1301 | Extent. | Assessment. |
|-------|------|------|---------|-------------|
| | ... | ... | ACS. | RS. |
| | ... | ... | 1,318 | 3,536 |
| | ... | ... | 639 | 2,124 |
| | | | + 679 | + 1,412 |

The unauthorized cultivation of jenmis' lands in South-east Wynnaad, for which no pattas can be granted, pending the revision of settlement directly with the jenmis themselves, is exhibited under this head and accounts for the increase in the year under review.

No. 5. Cultivation of Poramboke lands—

| Fasli | 1302 | 1301 | Extent. | Assessment. |
|-------|------|------|---------|-------------|
| | ... | ... | ACS. | RS. |
| | ... | ... | 23 | 134 |
| | ... | ... | 42 | 234 |
| | | | — 19 | — 97 |

SETTLEMENT REPORT OF NILGIRIS.

The decrease under this head is to be ascribed to the fact that the heavy penal assessment imposed in the previous year in several cases had the necessary effect of parties vacating the encroachments during fasli 1302.

No. 12. Other items.—Sale-proceeds of waste lands—

| Fasli | 1302 | 1301 | RS. |
|-------|------|------|---------|
| | ... | ... | 4,697 |
| | ... | ... | 2,916 |
| | | | + 1,781 |

Rupees 1,800, being arrears of purchase money due by Mr. Harvey for fasli 1301, were written off under Board's Proceedings, Mis. No. 835, dated 6th February 1893, and the lands purchased ordered to be resumed. The amount was subsequently paid and was ordered to be included in the current of fasli 1302 in Board's Proceedings, Mis. No. 2848, dated 9th May 1893; hence the increase in the demand under this head during fasli 1302.

Sale-proceeds of empty boxes, &c.—

| Fasli | 1302 | 1301 | RS. |
|-------|------|------|-------|
| | ... | ... | 251 |
| | ... | ... | 16 |
| | | | + 235 |

The increase is due to sale-proceeds of materials belonging to buildings on lands acquired and made over to the Nilgiri Railway Company having been credited under this head.

Sale-proceeds of trees—

| Fasli | 1302 | 1301 | RS. |
|-------|------|------|-------|
| | ... | ... | 184 |
| | ... | ... | 28 |
| | | | + 156 |

The sale-proceeds of trees on lands acquired for the Railway Company account for the increased demand under this head. The variations under other items are small and are due to ordinary fluctuations.

13. DEMAND, COLLECTION AND BALANCE—CURRENT.—The total demand under ryotwar and miscellaneous of fasli 1302 is Rs. 1,41,723 and that under local cesses Rs. 15,194. The corresponding figures under the above two heads during the previous year were Rs. 1,38,884 and Rs. 15,132, respectively. The total collections under land revenue and cesses within the fasli under report amounted to Rs. 1,38,257 or 88 per cent. of the demand. The percentage attained in fasli 1301 was 89 and the slight falling off is due to some of the planters who owed large sums of money not having paid them on the due date. The subsequent collections up to the end of September amounted to Rs. 13,281. The current balance on 1st October 1893 was thus Rs. 5,379 or a little over 3 per cent. The balance is distributed as follows:—

| | RS. |
|-------------------------------|-------|
| Ootacamund division ... | 844 |
| Coonoor do. ... | 438 |
| Gadálúr do. ... | 2,147 |
| Waste land purchase money ... | 1,950 |
| Total ... | 5,379 |

Out of this sum Rs. 463 have since been recommended for remission and the balance is either covered by processes or under correspondence. A statement

SETTLEMENT REPORT OF NILGIRIS.

explaining the difference between the collection figures entered in statement No. 7 and in the treasury accounts to the Accountant-General is enclosed.

14. ARREARS.—The arrear demand under land revenue and cesses at the beginning of the fasli was Rs. 17,486. Of this sum Rs. 13,832 were collected and Rupees 3,517 written off within the year. The balance left at the close of the year was Rs. 137, which was reduced to Rs. 58 on the 1st October by subsequent collection and remission. The fasliwar particulars of this balance are entered in statement No. 8. Rupees 8 have been recommended for remission in the quarterly statement for 30th September 1893 and Rs. 15 are doubtful of recovery. The remaining sum of Rs. 34 is covered by processes. The sum of Rs. 3,517 was written off under the following orders:—

| | Land revenue. | Land cesa. | Village cesa. |
|--|---------------|------------|---------------|
| (1) Government Order communicated with Board's Proceedings, No. 192, dated 26th April 1892 | Rs. 107 | Rs. 6 | Rs. 4 |
| (2) Government Order communicated with Board's Proceedings, No. 423, dated 12th August 1892 | 467 | 23 | 19 |
| (3) Government Order communicated with Board's Proceedings, No. 71, dated 17th February 1893 | 589 | 39 | 36 |
| (4) Government Order communicated with Board's Proceedings, No. 305, dated 3rd June 1893 | 350 | 19 | 14 |
| (5) Government Order communicated with Board's Proceedings, No. 835, dated 6th February 1893 | 1,844 | .. | .. |
| Total .. | 3,357 | 87 | 73 |

15. COERCIVE PROCESSES AND SALES FOR ARREARS OF REVENUE.—The processes issued during the year were as follow:—

| | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------|
| No. 1, Distraint orders | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5,233 |
| " 4 Demand | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 524 |
| " 5, Notices of attachment | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 126 |
| Nos. 3 and 7, Sale notices | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 365 |
| Total | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6,248 |

Compared with the previous year, the total number shows slight advance of 55 notices. Although there is increase under No. 1 notices, yet there has been actual distraint of property only in 330 cases or 44 less than in last year. The other descriptions of processes also show a decrease as compared with the figures of the preceding year. The decrease under processes generally may be ascribed to the season which was somewhat better than that of the previous year. The following statement compares the number of defaulters and the amount of arrears for which property both movable and immovable was attached during the last two years:—

| | No. | Amount. |
|------------|-------|---------|
| Fasli 1302 | NO. | RS. |
| " 1301 | 456 | 13,105 |
| | 809 | 10,539 |
| | — 353 | + 2,566 |

There is a large decrease in the number of defaulters though the amount of arrears exhibits an increase. The number of defaulters has been worked out in accordance with the instructions recently issued by the Board, and hence the decrease under this head. The increase in the amount may be attributed to the fact that in the year under report processes were issued for the attachment of lands comprised in patta paying comparatively larger revenue.

The property both movable and immovable of 54 defaulters, valued at Rs. 25,752, was sold and realized Rs. 1,391. Compared with last year the number of defaulters fell off by 7, while the proceeds have risen by Rs. 483. The estimated value of land, calculated at 20 times the assessment in accordance with Board's orders, is out of all proportion to the actual value of land in this district.

SETTLEMENT REPORT OF NILGIRIS.

The following table exhibits at one view the details of landed property sold during faslis 1302 and 1301:—

| | | Land bought in by Government. | | Purchased by private. | |
|------------|---------|-------------------------------|----------|-----------------------|---------|
| | | Dry. | Wet. | Dry. | Wet. |
| Fasli 1302 | .. .. . | ACS. 255 | ACS. 262 | ACS. 160 | ACS. 64 |
| " 1301 | .. .. . | 100 | 100 | 245 | 36 |
| Total | .. .. . | + 155 | + 162 | — 85 | + 28 |

The lands sold during the year relate to the following divisions:—

| | Dry. | Wet. |
|-------------------|------|------|
| | ACS. | ACS. |
| Coonoor | ... | ... |
| Ootacamund | ... | 14 |
| South-east Wynnad | ... | 326 |
| Total | 415 | 326 |

The increase refers to South-east Wynnad division and is due to the poverty of the ryots and to the unfertile character of the lands. There is a general opinion among those who ought to know that assessment in this tract is too high, and I proceed there this month to see for myself.

16. RECEIPTS FROM PROCESS FEE AND CHARGES AND THE EXTENT TO WHICH SPECIAL-PAID ESTABLISHMENTS WERE UTILIZED FOR SERVING PROCESSES.—Rupee 1 shown under receipts represents the fee collected on a warrant received from the Collector of Madras for execution on an income-tax defaulter residing in this district. No charges were incurred as all the processes were served by the village establishment and no special-paid establishment was entertained.

17. LANDS SOLD UNDER STANDING ORDERS Nos. 32, 36 AND 110.—Six acres of land situated in Wynnad and assessed at Rs. 15 were resold under Standing Order No. 110 and purchased for Rs. 15. The land was originally bought in by Government for want of bidders and was subsequently sold when there were applicants for it.

18. ADVANCES.—LAND IMPROVEMENT LOANS.—Rupees 1,490 were outstanding at the beginning of the year and no advances were made during the year. Of this amount, Rs. 1,107-8-0 became repayable within the year, of which Rs. 1,072-8-0 were realized. The balance left was Rs. 35, which is under recovery. The remaining amount shown in column 9 has not fallen due. Rs. 94-15-11 accrued due on account of interest, of which Rs. 92-3-2 were paid. The balance of Rs. 2-12-9 will be recovered shortly.

AGRICULTURAL LOANS.—The balance of previous year was Rs. 3,495 and the amount advanced during the year was Rs. 1,100. Rupees 1,402-8-0 were recovered out of Rs. 1,872-8-0 which fell due during the year, and steps have been taken for the realization of the balance of Rs. 470. The figures in column 9 include also sums not yet due. The demand and collection of interest during the year amounted to Rupees 233-2-8 and Rs. 157-7-6, respectively. The balance will be recovered along with principal.

19. COSTS AWARDED TO GOVERNMENT IN CIVIL SUITS.—A nil statement of costs awarded to Government is appended. Rupees 170 shown as balance at the end of last year represent costs awarded in a pauper suit and were written off as irrecoverable under Board's Proceedings, dated 7th August 1893, No. 349. This amount has been omitted from the statement agreeably to the instructions contained in Board's Proceedings, No. 542 (Land Revenue), dated 18th September 1893.

20. LANDS ACQUIRED BY PUBLIC SERVANTS.—1.06 acres, assessed at Rs. 2-2-0, were acquired during the year by the Gúdalur Taluk Sheristadar in the South Arcot district. The other public servants employed in this district acquired no lands during the year.

21. RUINED TANKS.—*Nil*.

22. INTEREST.—The total demand under interest is Rs. 1,239, consisting of Rs. 439, arrear balance at the beginning of the year and Rs. 800 being current demand. The collections and remissions during the year amounted to Rs. 1,172 and the balance left at the close of the year was Rs. 67. Rupees 14 have since been collected and Rs. 3 written off, and the balance is under recovery.

23. SUB-DIVISION OF QUIT-RENT.—None in this district.

24. INSPECTION OF BOUNDARY AND FIELD MARKS.—Statement No. 17 and the remarks thereon will be submitted shortly.

25. EXAMINATION OF VILLAGE AND TALUK ACCOUNTS.—All the accounts applicable to this district prescribed by the Taluk and Village Manuals are duly maintained. A cursory examination of some of them and the comparison between the two sets of accounts show that they are neatly kept and are more correctly posted up than in previous years. A very minute and detailed examination could not be held owing to the want of proper and efficient vernacular staff at the Huzur for checking them. The remarks contained in Board's Proceedings, dated 8th May 1893, Mis. No. 2663, have been communicated to the Deputy Tahsildars in June last, when the annual settlement was at its close, so that the Deputy Tahsildars and village officials have not had the advantage of the instructions contained in the above Proceedings in connection with the accounts of the year under report:—

(2.) As regards the accounts pertaining to the South-east Wynaad division, the jamabandi of which was conducted by the Head Assistant Collector, the following are the remarks as gathered from his report.—

(a) *Village Accounts*.—The accounts prescribed in the Village Manual were examined at the time of jamabandi in accordance with the directions contained in the Board's Standing Order No. 22, paragraph 15 (revised edition). The following are said to have been the principal defects found in the course of check of the accounts relating to the villages noted against each—

- (1) *Devala and Cherankod*.—A Register not kept up to date.
- (2) *Devala*.—No. XII, columns 1 to 25, not filled up; the headings of the subsequent columns were not in accordance with the Village Manual or with the printed English and Malayalam forms hitherto in use.
- (3) *Devala*.—No. XIV, enclosure B, not written up.
- (4) *Devala*.—No. XVI not maintained in the prescribed form.
- (5) Register of mines and minerals not kept for the following Desams: (1) Devala, (2) Cherankod, (3) Erumad, (4) Nelliylam, (5) Mudumalai, (6) Srimadurai, (7) Padanthorai and (8) Ouchterlony Valley.

Strict orders were issued for the rectification of the defects pointed out. A check of cultivation account No. 1 showed that M.R.Ry. S. Ganapathy Iyer, the late Deputy Tahsildar, did not sufficiently inspect the cultivation, as will be apparent from the following remarks of Mr. Cobb, made at the time of jamabandi:—

Devala—No. 1 account.—The late Deputy Tahsildar inspected three fields only and all on the same day. This shows gross neglect on his part.

Cherankod—No. 1.—Deputy Tahsildar does not seem to have once visited and inspected the cultivation. This is scandalous.

Erumad—Statement No. 1.—Inspection by the Deputy Tahsildar almost *nil*.

Nellakotta—No. 1.—No inspection whatsoever by the Deputy Tahsildar. Comment is unnecessary.

Nelliylam.—The inspection of cultivation by the Deputy Tahsildar, as evidenced by No. 1 account, is rather better than in the other desams, but is still lamentably insufficient.

Mudumalai.—No. 1 cultivation account shows one day's inspection on the part of the Revenue Inspector and none on the part of the Deputy Tahsildar.

Cherumulli.—No inspection by the Deputy Tahsildar of cultivation—*vide* previous notes.

Srimadurai.—No. 1 account never inspected by the Deputy Tahsildar.

Gúdalúr.—No. 1 cultivation inspected by the Deputy Tahsildar on three occasions only though Gúdalúr is his head-quarters; and he has done practically no inspection elsewhere.

Padanthorai.—Cultivation account No. 1 once inspected by the Deputy Tahsildar. This is on a par with the disgraceful neglect of work shown by him in other desams. The remarks may also apply to some extent to M.R.Ry. R. Saminatha Iyer, Deputy Tahsildar, Gúdalúr, who has held the post from November 1892 (the month in which M.R.Ry. Ganapathy Iyer was transferred) up to the date of jamabandi.

(b) *Taluk accounts*.—Remarks on the inspection of these will be submitted as soon as they are received from the Head Assistant Collector.

26. APPLICATIONS FOR TRANSFER OF PATTAS.—Eighty-two applications were pending disposal at the beginning of the year and 417 were received during the year. Out of a total number of 499 applications, 333 were disposed of during the year and the balance left at the end of the year was 166. A detailed explanation of the pendency of these applications is given in the statement itself. One hundred and one applications were received through the Registration Department and 307 were presented to Revenue officers. Compared with the previous year's figures, there is an increase of 25 under the former and of 72 under the latter. The increase in the one case is due to larger number of transfers of immovable property, brought about probably by the high price ruling for coffee which attracts even small native capitalists into the speculation.

The above fact, coupled with a larger number of applications for transfer of registry effected after Gazette notification, account for the increase in the number of cases dealt with by the Revenue officers.

27. VERNACULAR CORRESPONDENCE IN THE ASSISTANT AND THE HEAD ASSISTANT COLLECTORS' OFFICES.—During fasli 1302 no Assistant Collector was serving in this district. As regards the office of the Head Assistant Collector, only a few petitions are received in the vernacular language and these are read to the Head Assistant Collector, who passes orders thereon. The correspondence between him and the Deputy Tahsildar, Gúdalúr, is conducted in English, which the Deputy Tahsildar well understands, and this is found to be a great convenience.

28. RESULT OF TEST OF VILLAGE ACCOUNTS OF AGRICULTURAL STOCK.—A statement is appended showing the percentage of entries in the karnams' registers tested by the Revenue Inspectors and Deputy Tahsildars. The percentage verified in Coonoor and Gúdalúr divisions shows an increase over last year; Ootacamund division, on the other hand, shows a decrease, and the attention of the Deputy Tahsildar will be drawn to this matter in view to a larger number of cases being tested in the current year. The results of test show that there has been a slight improvement in the accuracy of these statistics.

29. FAMINE ANALYSIS REGISTERS.—These registers have been written up to the end of fasli 1301. Reports are awaited from the Deputy Tahsildars as to the completion of entries for fasli 1302.

4 A, 6, 7, 7 A, 8, 8 A and B, 9, 10, 12, 13, and statement of applications for transfers of registry.

Statement showing distribution of collections between land revenue and cesses.

Statement showing the reconciliation of discrepancies in collections between the treasury accounts and statement No. 7.

30. With reference to Board's Proceedings, No. 542 (Land Revenue), dated 18th September 1893, statements as per margin have been directly submitted to the Land Revenue Department.

SETTLEMENT REPORT OF NILGIRIS.

In continuation of the jamabandi report of this district for fasli 1302, No. 381-B, dated 4th instant, I have the honour to submit, herewith, the statement of verification of boundary marks during fasli 1302, prepared in the form submitted with the report for the previous year. The statement could not be submitted in the new form, No. 17, as the Board's Proceedings, No. 103, dated 14th March 1893, containing revised instructions on the inspection and replacement of boundary marks, was communicated to the taluks only in July last, and as no such register as the one prescribed in the Proceedings was maintained in the taluks in previous years (*vide* this office letter, No. 363-B, dated 17th October last). The instructions will be attended to from the current year.

2. The taluk accounts of the Gúdálúr taluk were not written up till long after jamabandi, and so they could not be checked by Mr. Cobb at the time of settlement. They were since written up and checked by Mr. Gillman, a copy of whose remarks on the examination of the accounts is herewith submitted.

3. Famine analysis registers have been completed up to fasli 1301. The entries for fasli 1302 have not been posted, pending instructions from the Board promised in Board's Proceedings, No. 50-B, dated 4th February 1893; but as this district is specially written down as one not subject to famine, a famine analysis register seems rather superfluous.

4. The report on the effect of high prices on the condition of labouring classes will be submitted soon after the receipt of information from the taluks which has been urgently called for. As far as I can see, however, the labouring classes are remarkably well off, and the demand for labour far exceeds the supply. The planting employer pays, as a rule, in money and the native agriculturist of the more rural parts in grain.

In continuation of this office letter, No. 412-B, dated 29th ultimo, paragraph 4, I have the honour to report as follows:—

2. COONOR TALUK.—In the Paranginad division of this taluk, there has been no change during the last 20 years in the wages of casual laborers to whom payment was made only in money and not in grain, and hence there has been no tendency on the part of the laborers to exchange their payments. In the Merkanad division the rates of payments to the laborers during the last 20 years were as follows:—

| | | | | |
|--------------|-----|-----|-----|---|
| 1873 to 1882 | ... | ... | ... | Rs. $\frac{1}{2}$ per month. |
| 1883 to 1884 | ... | ... | ... | " $\frac{4}{5}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ per month. |
| 1885 | ... | ... | ... | " 6 to 7 per month. |
| 1886 to 1893 | ... | ... | ... | " $\frac{6}{5}$ per month. |

There has been no grain wages and the servants take up such labour as would pay them in money.

3. OOTACAMUND TALUK.—There has been no change for the last 20 years in the wages of casual laborers in this taluk. The coolies are for the most part paid in money except in cases where the Badagas work during the harvest time for the grain wages. There is no tendency on the part of the laborers to exchange grain payments and money wages for each other.

4. GUDALUR TALUK.—There has been no increase or decrease in the wages of casual laborers, but the difficulty in procuring labour, as the casual laborers go away to work on coffee estates for want of Canarese coolies in Mysore. The major portion of farm servants are the Paniars and a few Kurumbars. They are paid in grain daily, and in addition are given one meal a day and clothes during festivals, and are further allowed every year the paddy crop on two of the best plots in the occupation of their masters. Though this rate is much less than that earned by their brother coolies on coffee estates, &c., the Paniars and Kurumbars betake themselves to this labour, having been bound to it by advances received or by an inclination to remain in and near their houses. The Paniars especially are remarkable, I think, from what I have seen of them, for their muscular physique. The census returns furnish an excellent answer to any who think the coolie is underpaid. The census returns

OOTACAMUND,
13th December 1893.

Ezd. Shaik Karrim.

(Signed) O. WOLFE-MURRAY,
Acting Collector.

SETTLEMENT REPORT

SALEM.

I HAVE the honour to submit the Jamabandi report for fasli 1302 with the prescribed statements.

2. SEASON AND RAINFALL.—The season was on the whole not very unfavorable for agricultural operations. The total rainfall for the district amounted to 31.79 inches against 19.46 inches in the previous year, and against 30.66, the average of the five years ending 1891–92. It was greater than that of the previous year in all the registering stations and of the average of the five years ending 1891–92 in Salem, Atur, Krishnagiri, Tirupattūr and Uttangarai taluks. In Námakkal, Hosūr and Dharmapuri, it was slightly less than the average, while in Tiruchengódu it was less than the average by more than 8 inches. Taking the south-west monsoon on which the district chiefly depends, it will be seen that the rainfall was generally plentiful and it was above the average of the five years ending 1891–92 in all the rain-registering stations except Paramathi and Tiruchengódu, where, however, it was greater than 1891–92 by 7.28 and 8.65 inches respectively. The result was that cultivation, both wet and dry, increased in all the taluks, the district total exceeding the average by 25.7 per cent. The case, however, was very different with the north-east monsoon. In October, the rainfall was less than the average by more than 2 inches; in November, when the average is nearly 4 inches, there was no rain worth maintaining, and in December it was generally very light. The monsoon was thus very deficient, amounting almost to a failure and the deficiency was very marked in all the taluks except Salem, Atur and the Pennagaram Division of the Dharmapuri taluk with the result (1) that there was a large decrease (31.1 per cent.) in the cultivated area both under dry and wet in all the taluks except Námakkal, where there was a slight increase under wet, probably due to increase of cultivation under the Cauvery channels and (2) that the late sown crops suffered loss in some parts.

All the tanks in the district received more or less a good supply during the south west monsoon and cultivation under wells was on the whole good. The freshes in the Cauvery were about the average.

3. CONDITION AND OUTTURN OF CROPS.—The early crops, both dry and wet, yielded a good outturn, while the later crops yielded an outturn of not less than eight annas.

4. PRICES.—The prices of the principal food-grains are compared in the subjoined statement:—

SETTLEMENT REPORT OF SALEM.

| 1 | Price per garab. | | |
|---------------------------|------------------|---------|-------------|
| | 1801. | 1802. | Difference. |
| 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 1. Paddy 1st sort | Rs. 240 | Rs. 237 | — 3 |
| 2. Paddy 2nd sort | 218 | 208 | — 10 |
| 3. Cholam | 309 | 257 | — 52 |
| 4. Cumbu | 284 | 220 | — 64 |
| 5. Ragi | 259 | 216 | — 43 |
| 6. Horse-gram | 279 | 288 | + 9 |
| 7. Varagu | 155 | 155 | — |

The prices of all the food-grains except varagu fell and this is due to the favorable character of the season compared with fasli 1301 which was very unfavorable for the district. The price of varagu remained stationary while that of horse-gram rose from Rs. 279 to Rs. 288. The increase is only 3.2 per cent. and calls for no remarks. As regards the relation of wages to prices, the Board has called for information on the following points, on which inquiries were made during the year under report:—

(i) The extent to which wages of casual laborers, whether paid in grain or money, may have increased during the past 20 years or so.

(ii) The extent to which money wages may be superseding the system of payments in grain and the effect of the change on the condition of the laboring classes.

(iii) In the case of farm servants it is asserted that their wages remain stationary. If this is so, it should be ascertained whether there has been any tendency on the part of such servants to exchange grain payments or money wages, or to take to such casual labour as is generally paid for in money.

As regards question (i), the increase in the wages of casual laborers, when paid in cash, is generally by about 50 per cent., as compared with the wages 20 years ago. But, where wages are paid in grain, there have not been any material increase. In villages situated near towns, commercial centres, large railway stations, &c., this labour is dearer and the tendency on the part of laborers to go away to such kinds of work, which, while it is more easy to do, brings equally good or higher wages (perhaps a trifle over 50 per cent.) does exist to some extent. But in villages remote from towns, &c., and in the interior of the country, the increase is less and may be put down at 35 or 40 per cent. In these parts the laborers stick to agricultural work more steadily.

As regards question (ii), it may be said that the agricultural laborers do not generally prefer money wages to grain. Where they do in rare and few instances, they are equally well off. Certainly no hardship is felt by them. As regards question (iii), the wages of farm servants remain stationary. They ordinarily stick to their farms. Except very rarely, they do not care to exchange their grain wages for money wages. Their whole family, as it were, depends on the master and the farm. Their females and children go and work in the fields as well-weeding, transplanting, watering gardens, grazing cattle, &c., and they receive other perquisites in the shape of food, clothes on feast days, such as Pongal, Depavali, &c., so that the tie between the servant and master here is strong.

5. PERMANENTLY-SETTLED ESTATES.—The number of estates and the peishcush payable on them are compared below with the particulars of the preceding year:—

| Year. | Number of estates. | | Peishcush. | | |
|-------|--------------------|-----|------------|----------|-----|
| | | | Rs. | A. | P. |
| 1301 | ... | ... | 178 | 4,50,833 | 8 5 |
| 1302 | ... | ... | 178 | 4,50,834 | 7 0 |

SETTLEMENT REPORT OF SALEM.

Several estates were sub-divided in view to be sold for arrears of revenue; but none except the Puthur mittah was brought to sale within the fasli. This mittah was sold on the 9th June 1893, but separate registry was not effected during the fasli. The decrease of Rs. 4-1-5 in the peishcush is explained in enclosure A to statement No. 6.

6. WHOLE INAM VILLAGES.—The number of these villages was 179 as in the previous year. The quit-rent was Rs. 42,499-6-10 against Rs. 42,508-14-10 in the previous year. The cause of the decrease of Rs. 9-8-0 is explained in enclosure A to statement No. 6.

7. RYOTWARI SETTLEMENT.—The number of ryotwari villages was 2,806 as in the previous year. The number of pattas issued was 196,532 against 191,763 in the previous year. The increase was due to increase in the holdings on account of favorable season.

8. OCCUPATION AND HOLDINGS.—Excluding the area* of the hill and rented villages and that of the Government grant, which were included this year, unlike the previous years under holdings under Board's Proceedings, dated 16th March and 7th October 1893, Mis. Nos. 1663 and 5782 respectively, the extent of ryotwar holdings was 1,247,785 acres, assessed at Rs. 18,06,244, against 1,221,248 acres, assessed at Rs. 17,81,582 in the previous year, showing an increase of 26,537 acres in extent and of Rs. 24,662 in assessment as shown in the subjoined statement:—

| | Extent. | Assessment. |
|---|---------------|---------------|
| | ACS. | RS. |
| Addition— | | |
| 1. Land transferred from wet to dry and rice areas | ... | 56 |
| 2. Increase due to more lands having been taken up than were given up including lands sold under Standing Order No. 110 | 27,662 | 27,136 |
| 3. Inam lands reverted to Government | 45 | 112 |
| 4. Increase due to the introduction of new rates of assessment | 1,093 | 176 |
| 5. Others items | 2,172 | 2,245 |
| Total | 30,972 | 29,725 |
| Deductions— | | |
| 1. Land sold for arrears and bought in by Government | 4,306 | 4,861 |
| 2. Ayan lands transferred to inam | 9 | 2 |
| 3. Lands taken up for public purposes or otherwise rendered useless | 120 | 75 |
| 4. Decrease due to the cancellation of special rate of assessment of Rs. 2-8-0 (Board's Proceedings, dated 11th November 1891, Mis. No. 6486) | ... | 125 |
| Total | 4,435 | 5,063 |
| Net increase | 26,537 | 24,662 |

The increase was due to the favorable character of the south-west monsoon. Including the areas of the hill and rented villages and that of the Government grant referred to above, the extent of ryotwar holdings was 1,287,172 with an assessment of Rs. 18,46,452. The new settlement rates approved of by the Board in its Proceedings, dated 8th December 1892, Mis. No. 9325, were introduced in the 12 villages of the Bommidu division of the Kadathur mittah purchased by Government. The result was, the area under holdings increased by 1,093 acres and the assessment by Rs. 176.

SETTLEMENT REPORT OF SALEM.

9. ACTUAL CULTIVATION AND WASTE CHARGED.—Out of the total occupied area of 1,287,172 acres, 1,156,694 acres or 89.86 per cent. were cultivated against 1,073,333 acres in the previous year, the remainder 130,478 acres or 10.14 per cent. were left waste. The increase under cultivated area was due to the favorable character of the season.

Of the total extent of waste, acres 8,055 were wet and acres 122,423 were dry.

Of the total wet waste, amounting to 0.63 per cent. of the occupied area, remissions were granted on 1,305 acres against 13,733 acres in the previous year. The amount remitted was Rs. 6,534 against Rs. 68,595 in the previous year. No remission was granted for dry waste.

10. WATER-RATE—TIRWAJASTI AND FASALJASTI.—Water-rate, amounting to Rs. 19,352, was charged on 5,624 acres against Rs. 11,489 on 3,185 acres in the previous year and Rs. 16,660 on 4,947 acres in fasli 1300. The increase was due to the favorable character of the south-west monsoon and to larger extent of lands irrigated under the Barur Project.

11. The total extent of ryotwar holdings including water-rate thus amounted to Rs. 18,65,803.

12. Remissions.—Of the total ryotwar demand, remissions and deductions amounted to Rs. 1,94,959 (10.44 per cent.) under the following heads:—

1. Occasional remissions.
2. Fixed remissions.
3. Beriz-deductions.

13. Occasional remissions.—The remissions amounted to Rs. 15,080 against Rs. 1,01,857 in the previous year as shown below:—

| | Fasli 1301. | Fasli 1302. |
|--|-------------|-------------|
| | RS. | RS. |
| 1. Remission on account of lands left waste | 68,595 | 6,534 |
| 2. Remission for withered crop or loss of produce | 30,126 | 6,490 |
| 3. Submerged or inundated | ... | 6 |
| 4. Remission of the difference between wet and dry assessment on lands cultivated with dry crops | 2,287 | 2,050 |
| 5. Dry remission | 849 | ... |
| Total | 1,01,857 | 15,080 |

| | Remissions on account of lands left waste. | | Remission on account of withered crops or loss of produce. | | Difference between wet and dry on account of irrigation sources being out of order. | | Total. | |
|---|--|-----------|--|-----------|---|---------|------------|-----------|
| | 1301. | 1302. | 1301. | 1302. | 1301. | 1302. | 1301. | 1302. |
| Salem | Rs. 22,594 | Rs. 3,596 | Rs. 4,892 | Rs. 1,799 | Rs. 32 | Rs. 890 | Rs. 27,518 | Rs. 6,495 |
| Atur | 1,087 | 143 | 36 | ... | 72 | ... | 1,395 | 1,033 |
| Namakal | 751 | 107 | 2,029 | 628 | 1,011 | ... | 3,791 | 1,635 |
| Tiruchengodu | 13,424 | 1,283 | 11,294 | 1,844 | 855 | 399 | 25,573 | 735 |
| Dharmapuri | 10,167 | 293 | 6,773 | 1,105 | ... | 539 | 15,945 | 3,526 |
| Krishnagiri | 7,025 | 860 | 1,028 | 156 | 23 | ... | 8,076 | 1,387 |
| Hostur | 10,657 | 684 | 2,432 | 225 | ... | ... | 13,089 | 616 |
| Tiruppattur | 2,145 | 5 | 2,533 | 3 | 21 | 131 | 4,699 | 809 |
| Uttangarai | 745 | 63 | 104 | 730 | 273 | 91 | 1,122 | 139 |
| Total | 68,595 | 6,534 | 30,126 | 6,490 | 2,287 | 2,050 | 1,01,008 | 15,074 |
| Remission on dry lands in Tiruchengodu | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 849 | ... |
| Remission on account of lands submerged under water | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 |
| Total | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,01,857 | 15,080 |

SETTLEMENT REPORT OF SALEM.

5

As fasli 1301 was far worse than the year under report as to the rainfall, the remissions this year have been less than in that year. The remissions granted on account of irrigation sources being out of order show a decrease of Rs. 237—a satisfactory result.

14. Fixed remissions.—The fixed remissions amounted to Rs. 1,131, and consist of the following items:—

| Particulars. | Fasli 1301. | Fasli 1302. |
|--|-------------|-------------|
| | RS. | RS. |
| 1. Remission granted on account of irrigation by lift | 576 | 939 |
| 2. Cowle remissions on account of heaviness of assessment | 6 | 6 |
| 3. Progressive cowle remissions of the clearance of prickly-pear | 167 | 152 |
| 4. Increment remissions in the newly-settled villages of the Kethanaballi Division of the Hanumanthapuram mittah purchased by Government | 7 | ... |
| 5. Remission granted under the tope rules | 10 | 10 |
| 6. Remission of assessment on certain freeholds in Shevaroy hills, the revenue of which was included under holdings during the year under report | ... | 24 |
| 7. Land taken up for the Barur Project | 3 | ... |
| Total | 769 | 1,131 |

Item 1.—The increase was due to the increase under water-rate.

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 6.—This is the remission granted on account of certain freeholds in the Shevaroy hills, the revenue of which has been included under holdings during the fasli under report.

15. Beriz deductions.—The amount is Rs. 1,78,748 and is made up of the following items:—

| | RS. | RS. |
|---|----------|----------|
| 1. Government contribution to Village Service Fund | 1,08,197 | 1,11,803 |
| 2. Allowance to religious institutions | 55,120 | 55,362 |
| 3. Share of receipts from Trichvekam inam villages | 11,041 | 11,350 |
| 4. Dasabandam shares | 162 | 188 |
| 5. Pay of village establishment of Dasabandam villages | 25 | 25 |
| 6. Deduction of assessment on village service inams in favour of the Village Service Fund | ... | 20 |
| Total | 1,74,545 | 1,78,748 |

Item 1.—The amount of contribution sanctioned for the district is Rs. 1,10,000. A sum of Rs. 1,803, being the arrears of contribution due to the village establishment of certain villages in the Tiruchengodu taluk, was deducted during the year under report and the accounts for the increase under this head.

SETTLEMENT REPORT OF SALEM.

Item 2.—The sum of Rs. 55,362 is made up of the following items:—

| | Rs. |
|---|--------|
| Amount of beriz deductions sanctioned | 55,187 |
| Add amount due for fasli 1301 paid in fasli 1302 | 175 |
| Total | 55,362 |

Item 3.—The increase was due to increase in the revenue of the villages.

Item 4.—The increase was due to increase of revenue under the tanks concerned.

Item 6.—The amount under this head represents the difference between the full assessment (Rs. 23-4-0) and the old jodi (Rs. 3-10-0) on certain village service inams in Atur taluk which reverted to Government. Until last year, the old jodi appeared under miscellaneous revenue in village account No. 7 and the difference between the full assessment and old jodi was taken to Village Service Fund and exhibited in village account No. 9. The occupation was not exhibited under holdings. This came to my notice during the jamabandi of the taluk in fasli 1302. As under paragraph 10 of Board's Standing Order No. 117, village service inams, which reverted to Government by relinquishment, excheat, or otherwise, whether before or after enfranchisement, should be entered in the accounts as ryotwari lands, I issued orders that the extent and the assessment of such lands should be shown in the accounts under occupation, but that the old jodi should be shown as deduction and the amount so deducted as quit-rent due to Village Service Fund.

16. NET LAND REVENUE RYOTWAR.—Excluding the remissions and deductions above referred to, the net ryotwar demand amounted to Rs. 16,70,845 or Rs. 1,54,558 more than in fasli 1301. The increase was due to decrease under remissions and increase under holdings and water-rate.

17. MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE.—The revenue under this head amounted to Rupees 68,893 against Rs. 1,00,206 or 31,313 less than in the previous year as detailed below:—

| Serial No. | Items. | Fasli 1301. | Fasli 1302. | Difference. |
|------------|--|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 1 | Quit-rent and jodi on minor inams (personal and service) including water-rate | Rs. 25,759 | Rs. 26,257 | + 498 |
| 2 | Tree-tax on assessed waste lands and rent of palmyras and fruit trees | 14,426 | 13,907 | — 519 |
| 3 | Revenue from rented and hill villages | 40,969 | .. | — 40,969 |
| 4 | Assessment on lands cultivated with or without application and not included in the patta | 3,828 | 6,963 | + 3,135 |
| 5 | Revenue from the cultivation of poramboke lands | 6,192 | 11,110 | + 4,918 |
| 6 | Commission on private estates under Government management | 1,346 | 1,978 | + 632 |
| 7 | Charge for water supplied to zemindari and inam lands | 206 | 633 | + 427 |
| 8 | Process fees | 1,624 | 2,647 | + 1,023 |
| 9 | Salvage-proceeds of waste lands | 512 | 106 | — 406 |
| 10 | Other items detailed in statement No. 6 | 5,344 | 5,292 | — 52 |
| | Total .. | 1,00,206 | 68,893 | — 31,313 |

Item 1.—The increase was due chiefly to the increase in the revenue from water-rate on minor inams.

Item 2.—During the drought of fasli 1301 palmyra trees withered or died to some extent. They were either relinquished or their assessment had to be deducted from the patta in fasli 1302. In a few cases where tree pattas were verified, the number of trees entered in the patta was found to be less than that found by actual verification and their assessment had to be reduced. Hence the small decrease.

SETTLEMENT REPORT OF SALEM.

Item 3.—This item, which was exhibited till last year under this head, was included under assessment on holdings during the year under report under Board's Proceedings, dated 16th March 1893, Mis. No. 1663, Revenue Settlement.

Item 4.—The revenue under this head shows an increase of nearly 82 per cent. and is found in all the taluks except Tiruppattūr. The talukwar particulars of the revenue under this head are given in the annexed statement:—

| Taluk. | Fasli 1301. | Fasli 1302. | Increase or decrease. |
|-----------------------|-------------|-------------|-----------------------|
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| 1. Salem | 562 | 1,386 | + 824 |
| 2. Atur | 505 | 1,513 | + 1,008 |
| 3. Namakkal | 262 | 516 | + 254 |
| 4. Tiruchengodu | 670 | 854 | + 184 |
| 5. Dharmapuri | 230 | 449 | + 219 |
| 6. Krishnagiri | 125 | 443 | + 318 |
| 7. Hosur | 239 | 281 | + 42 |
| 8. Tiruppattūr | 410 | 391 | — 19 |
| 9. Uttangarai | 825 | 1,037 | + 212 |
| Total .. | 3,828 | 6,963 | 3,135 |

In a great majority of the cases, it is reported that, during the south-west monsoon which was very favorable for the district, the ryots cultivated portions or the whole of survey fields adjoining their patta lands, that they refused to pay the value of the standing growth, and that siyoyamma assessment had therefore to be charged in these cases. In some cases it is said that the ryots put in darkhasts for lands cultivated by them, and that when they found that the north-east monsoon failed, they withdrew their applications praying that siyoyamma assessment might be charged for the cultivation.

Item 5.—The increase was due to the large number of cases of encroachment on poramboke lands on account of the favorable character of the south-west monsoon, (2) to the careful inspection generally on the part of the Revenue Inspectors, and (3) to heavy penal assessments imposed in cases of persistent encroachments on poramboke lands.

Item 6.—The estates of Rayakota and Mammandahalli in the Krishnagiri taluk and those of Kakangarai and Kannalapatti in the Tiruppattūr taluk were newly taken under management during the year under report and this accounts for the bulk of the increase under this head.

Item 7.—The increase was due to more favorable character of the reason.

Item 8.—Owing to the postponement of kist on account of the adverse season in fasli 1301, the outstanding balances were large and special paid agencies were utilized to a greater extent and this accounts for the large increase under this head.

Item 9.—The decrease was due to fewer cases sold under the waste land rules.

Item 10.—The decrease under this head is only Rs. 52.

18. The total land revenue demand under all the heads amounted to Rs. 22,33,072 against Rs. 21,09,841 in fasli 1301 (1891-92). The increase of Rs. 1,23,231 or 5.8 per cent. was purely under ryotwar and miscellaneous.

| | Fasli 1301. | Fasli 1302. |
|------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| | Rs. | Rs. |
| 1. Permanently-settled | 4,50,839 | 4,50,834 |
| 2. Shrotriem jodi | 42,509 | 42,500 |
| 3. Ryotwar and miscellaneous | 16,16,493 | 17,39,738 |
| Total .. | 21,09,841 | 22,33,072 |

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19. CESSSES.—The current demand is compared below with that of the previous year :—

| | Fasli 1301.
RS. | Fasli 1302.
RS. |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| 1. Cess in zemindaris | 39,673 | 42,661 |
| 2. Do. in inam villages | 10,727 | 10,736 |
| 3. Do. in ryotwar villages | 2,50,419 | 2,55,031 |
| Total ... | 3,00,819 | 3,08,428 |

The increase of Rs. 2,997 under the first two heads was due chiefly to the closer scrutiny of accounts submitted by the land-holders. The increase under item 3 followed the increase under the demand.

20. The total current demand, land revenue and cesses amounted to Rs. 25,41,500. The collections amounted to Rs. 24,34,206 or 95.77 per cent. of the demand against 74.08 per cent. in fasli 1301, and 97.57 per cent. in fasli 1300. It will serve no purpose to compare the collections of fasli 1302 with those of fasli 1301, as in the last fasli the collection of kist was postponed in some taluks; but compared with fasli 1300, the figures show a decrease of 1.82 per cent. which is due to large arrears on mittahs owing to causes beyond control.

21. ARREARS.—The arrear demand at the beginning of the fasli amounted to Rs. 6,66,750. The collections amounted to Rs. 5,87,346 and remissions to Rs. 843. The arrear balance therefore at the end of the year was Rs. 78,561.

22. TOTAL ARREARS AND CURRENT.—Statement No. 7 shows the demand, collection and balance of land revenue and cesses under arrears and current up to the end of June 1893. The total demand under arrears and current amounted to Rs. 32,08,250. Of which, Rs. 30,21,552 were collected and Rs. 843 remitted, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,85,855 or 5.79 per cent. This has been reduced by subsequent collections up to the end of November to Rs. 74,850; particulars of which are given below :—

| Items. | Balance. | | | Particulars of the entry in column 4. | | |
|---|------------|------------|------------|---------------------------------------|-----------|--|
| | Arrears. | Current. | Total. | Recoverable. | Doubtful. | Irrecoverable already recommended for remission. |
| I | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 1. Permanently settled | RS. 36,233 | RS. 21,217 | RS. 57,450 | RS. 57,450 | RS. .. | RS. .. |
| 2. Shrotriem jodi | 19 | 19 | 38 | 38 | .. | .. |
| 3. Cess in zemindaris | 4,770 | 3,307 | 8,077 | 8,077 | .. | .. |
| 4. Cess in inam villages | 4 | 261 | 265 | 265 | .. | .. |
| Total .. | 41,026 | 24,804 | 65,830 | 65,830 | .. | .. |
| 5. Ryotwar and miscellaneous and cesses | 5,739 | 3,281 | 9,020 | 2,317 | 5,643 | 1,060 |
| Total .. | 46,765 | 28,085 | 74,850 | 68,147 | 5,643 | 1,060 |

Of the recoverable balance of Rs. 65,830 outstanding on mittahs and whole inam villages, Rs. 63,844 are due in the Tiruchengódu, Salem, Námakkal and Uttangarai taluks on the marginally-named mittahs. The arrears on the Puthur mittah have since been collected. The Singalandapuram mittah is in charge of a Receiver appointed by the District Court, and the arrears are being collected. Sub-Division accounts are being prepared for the sale of portions of Rakkipatti, Pavithram and Mudalapatti mittahs; the accounts of the two last-named mittahs will be submitted immediately; those of the first before the next month. In

| Taluk. | Name of Mittah. | Arrears.
RS. |
|----------------|---------------------------|-----------------|
| Tiruchengódu.. | Puthur | 4,403 |
| Salem | (1) Singalandapuram | 2,611 |
| | (2) Rakkipatti | 583 |
| | | 3,194 |
| Námakkal | (1) Tholur | 14,330 |
| | (2) Shendamangalam | 30,504 |
| | (3) Pavithram | 6,028 |
| | (4) Mudalapatti | 2,703 |
| | | 53,565 |
| Uttangarai .. | Kadathur | 2,682 |
| | Total .. | 63,844 |

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regard to the Tholur, Shendamangalam and Kadathur mittahs, sub-division accounts have been ordered to be prepared after serving processes Nos. 1 to 5, and special establishment have been sanctioned. The remaining sum of Rs. 1,986 is covered by processes and will be collected as early as possible. In regard to the sum of Rs. 9,020 under ryotwar, miscellaneous and cesses, stringent orders have been issued for their early collection or for writing off the accounts the sums irrecoverable.

23. DISTRIBUTION OF COLLECTION BETWEEN LAND REVENUE AND CESSSES.—A statement in three parts—one for fasli 1300, one for fasli 1301, and another for fasli 1302—is herewith submitted, showing how the distribution has been made in each taluk. In part 1 there are no differences between the proper and actual credit, while in parts 2 and 3 the difference for the whole district is small, though considered talukwar there is a large difference in the taluk of Uttangarai of Rs. 100 for fasli 1302. This will be rectified in future adjustments. The final adjustment for the district has been carried up to fasli 1299. In regard to arrears ascertained to be irrecoverable, they have been correctly distributed between land revenue and cesses.

Copies of village accounts No. 14-B * for six villages selected at random and also taluk accounts Nos. 22 * and 33 for fasli 1299 of the Salem taluk are submitted as directed in Board's Proceedings, dated 25th October 1893, No. 619.

24. COERCIVE PROCESSES AND SALES FOR ARREARS OF REVENUE.—Statement No. 8-A gives particulars regarding the number of several kinds of processes issued for the realization of the arrears of revenue, the extent to which property was sold and the amount realized. It has been prepared with reference to the instructions contained in Board's Proceedings, dated 13th September 1893, Nos. 532 and 533, and 18th September 1893, No. 542.

The total number of processes of all kinds amounted to 128,519 against 53,477 in the previous year, showing an increase of 75,042. The large increase was due to the existence of large arrears at the beginning of the fasli, owing to the postponement of collection and stay of coercive processes, under G.O., dated 17th December 1891, No. 1024, communicated in Board's Proceedings, dated 19th December 1891, No. 7438, Mis., and Board's Proceedings, dated 25th June 1892, No. 462. The subjoined statement compares the details of processes, attachment, and sale with those of fasli 1301 :—

| Fasli. | Number of processes issued. | | | | Number of defaulters whose property was actually sold. | Extent of lands sold. | Amount realized by the sale of | | |
|------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------|----------------------------|--|-----------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------|------------|
| | Notice of demand. | Notice of distraint or attachment. | Notice of sale. | Total number of processes. | | | Real property. | Personal property. | Total. |
| 1301 | 50,258 | 1,768 | 1,451 | 53,477 | 243 | ACS. 1,020 | RS. 1,345 | RS. 158 | RS. 1,503. |
| 1302 | 115,284 | 7,805 | 5,427 | 128,519 | 1,147 | 6,361 | 4,691 | 417 | 5,108. |

Looking into the talukwar particulars, the number of demand notices issued shows an increase in all the taluks except Námakkal, Dharmapuri, Hosúr, Tirupattúr and Uttangarai. The decrease in the Námakkal taluk is however not large. In the other taluks, viz., Hosúr, Dharmapuri, Tirupattúr, and Uttangarai, the arrear balances at the end of fasli 1301 were comparatively small. This is due to the fact that the jamabandi of the two former taluks for fasli 1301 was completed earlier than in other taluks which admitted of processes being issued within the fasli for the collection of arrears, and where processes were stayed it was only over small portions of the taluks. In the Tirupattúr and Uttangarai taluks, coercive processes were not stayed.

Out of 115,284 notices of demand issued, only in 7,808 cases was property distrained or attached, in 5,427 cases notices of sale issued, and in 1,147 cases (88 moveables and 1,059 immoveables) were sales actually held. The amount of process fees realized during the year is Rs. 2,647 as detailed in statement No. 8-B submitted.

The following table gives the amount of arrears for which property was attached and sold:—

| Name of taluka. | Amount of arrears for which property was attached. | Amount of arrears for which property was sold. | Percentage of column 3 to column 2. |
|----------------------|--|--|-------------------------------------|
| Salem | Rs. 23,158 | Rs. 5,817 | 20.6 |
| Atur | 8,224 | 1,253 | 15.2 |
| Námakkal | 2,705 | 603 | 22.3 |
| Tiruchengódu | 15,149 | 1,621 | 10.7 |
| Dharamapuri | 2,210 | 609 | 27.5 |
| Krishnagiri | 1,235 | 608 | 49.2 |
| Hosúr | 1,856 | 29 | 1.5 |
| Tiruppattúr | 188 | 188 | 100.0 |
| Uttagarai | 3,915 | 503 | 12.8 |
| Total | 63,670 | 11,233 | 17.6 |

The number of defaulters whose property was sold was 1,147 against 243 in the previous year and the increase is noticed in all the taluks except Hosúr in which there is a decrease of 3 only.

Of the extent of lands sold, viz., 6,361 acres, 4,302 or 67.63 per cent. against 43.13 per cent. in the previous year were purchased by Government for a nominal value of Rs. 71 and the remaining 2,059 acres by private individuals for Rs. 4,620.

25. LAND SOLD UNDER THE STANDING ORDERS.—Acres 326, assessed at Rs. 521, were sold for Rs. 1,418 under Standing Order No. 111 (*vide* jamabandi statement No. 10). The bulk of the increase occurs in the Hosúr taluk. The Tahsildar states that a certain anikat and a channel proceeding therefrom were out of order; that the lands irrigated by these irrigation sources fell into arrears and were bought in by Government for a nominal value; that, as the anikat and channel were subsequently repaired, the lands were resold under the Standing Orders and fetched a good price. The increase in the remaining taluks was due to keen completion and to the favorable character of the south-west monsoon.

26. ADVANCES UNDER THE LAND IMPROVEMENT LOANS ACT.—The balance at the beginning of the year was Rs. 1,91,964. Adding to this Rs. 29,340 advanced during the year against Rs. 1,42,173 in the previous year, the total was Rs. 2,21,324, of which Rs. 40,186 were collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,81,138. The interest amounted to Rs. 11,767, including Rs. 395, the balance at the beginning of the fasli, of which Rs. 11,455 were collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 312, which also has since been collected.

27. ADVANCES UNDER THE AGRICULTURISTS LOANS ACT.—The balance at the beginning of the year was Rs. 13,305. Adding to this Rs. 470 advanced during the year against Rs. 8,854 in the previous year, the total was Rs. 13,775, of which Rs. 8,779 were collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 4,996. The interest including an arrear balance of Rs. 68 at the beginning of the year amounted to Rs. 922, of which Rs. 877 were collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 45.

28. COSTS AWARDED TO GOVERNMENT IN CIVIL SUITS.—The amount of costs awarded to Government including the balance of Rs. 1,335-3-10 at the beginning of the year was Rs. 1,466-11-11, of which Rs. 46-9-1 were collected within the year, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,420-2-10. Of this amount, Rs. 6-8-0 have since been collected and steps have been taken to recover the remaining sum of Rs. 1,413-10-10.

29. LANDS ACQUIRED BY PUBLIC SERVANTS.—A house measuring 5 cents was purchased by one Annamalai Chetty, Taluk Gumastah, Námakkal taluk, and 50 cents of inam lands in Vangarai agharam was acquired by Appu Row, Second Clerk, of the same taluk office.

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. 23,432, of which Rs. 6,944 were collected and Rs. 1,404 remitted, leaving a balance of Rs. 15,084. Of this amount, Rs. 13,664 are due on the Tholur, Shendamangalam, Pavithram and Mudalappatti mittahs in the Námakkal taluk and the Puttur mittah in the Tiruchengódu taluk. In the case of the Tholur and Shendamangalam mittahs sub-division accounts for the sale of portions of mittahs will be prepared and submitted as soon as processes Nos. 1 to 5 have been served on the proprietors. The sub-division accounts of the Pavithram and Mudalappatti mittahs have been completed and will be submitted to the Board immediately. The Puttur mittah was sold on the 9th June 1893, and the arrears are being adjusted. The remaining Rs. 1,420 are made up of small sums due on the arrears outstanding on mittahs, shrotriem and ryotwar villages, for the recovery of which steps have been taken.

32. SUB-DIVISION OF QUIT-RENT.—No application was received during the fasli under report.

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 is submitted in the form prescribed in Board's Proceedings, dated 14th March 1893, No. 103; the instructions embodied in these Proceedings having been received late in the fasli, the information called for in the return cannot be fully furnished.

34. EXAMINATION OF VILLAGE AND TALUK ACCOUNTS.—These accounts were subjected to the most searching scrutiny during the jamabandi, and the results of the examination was on the whole satisfactory. Copies of my remarks and of the reports of the Divisional officers with my orders thereon will be submitted as they are received.

35. APPLICATION FOR TRANSFER OF PATTAS MADE TO REGISTRATION OFFICERS.—The number of applications for transfer of pattas received through the Registration officers, which were pending at the beginning of the year, was 291 and that received during the year was 4,345, making a total of 4,636 applications. Of these, 4,052 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 584 or 12.59 per cent. pending disposal at the end of the 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 the Registration department. | 291 | 4,345 | 4,636 | 4,052 | 584 |
| Applications presented directly to the Revenue officers. | 92 | 3,587 | 3,679 | 3,562 | 117 |

Compared with the applications presented during the year direct to the Revenue officers, the number of applications received through the Registration department show an increase of 758. This may be due to the opening of two Sub-Registrars' offices in the district during the year under report.

36. VERNACULAR CORRESPONDENCE IN THE ASSISTANT AND THE HEAD ASSISTANT COLLECTOR'S OFFICE.—The Assistant Collector, Mr. Ghose, who joined the district on 19th April 1893, was not put in charge of any taluk. The Head Assistant Collector did the vernacular work in accordance with the instructions laid down in paragraph 2 of Board's Proceedings, dated 18th November 1886, No. 2198.

37. I regret the delay in the submission of the report which has been due to the fact that the karnams of Atur and Námakkal East were being trained in survey in June; those of Tiruchengódu and Námakkal West in July; and those of Salem and other

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remaining taluks in August. Again in September the karnams of the five taluks now under resurvey were receiving supplemental training; and the survey itself commenced in October. Consequently the reconciliation of the village and taluk accounts was delayed, and it was finally completed only a week ago.

SALEM,
2nd January 1894.

(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 1304 (1892-93), together with the prescribed statements.

2. (1) SEASON AND RAINFALL, AND (2) CONDITION AND OUTTURN OF CROPS.—The following extract from the Administration report of this district for 1892-93 describes the season and rainfall and the condition and outturn of crops (*vide* paragraph 2 of letter No. 2237, dated 15th June 1893, printed in Board's Proceedings, dated 1st July 1893, No. 265, Revenue Settlement, &c.) :—

“Unlike the two preceding years in which the district in common with other parts of the Presidency suffered from a scanty rainfall, the year under report had a copious and regular monsoon, the registered quantity of rainfall having exceeded that of the previous year by 59·83 inches as shown in the subjoined table. The yield of the rice crops was consequently good and plentiful, though it is alleged the yenal or first rice crop suffered a little from excessive moisture which prevented its being quite a bumper crop” :—

| | 1891-92. | 1892-93. | Difference
between
columns 2 & 3. |
|----------------------------|----------|----------|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| <i>South-west Monsoon.</i> | | | |
| | ACS. | ACS. | ACS. |
| April | 91 | 4·53 | + 3·62 |
| May | 1·29 | 17·87 | + 16·58 |
| June | 31·71 | 14·82 | — 16·89 |
| July | 41·89 | 68·03 | + 26·14 |
| August | 19·27 | 39·69 | + 20·42 |
| September | 8·90 | 13·95 | + 5·05 |
| Total .. | 103·97 | 158·89 | + 54·92 |
| <i>North-east Monsoon.</i> | | | |
| October | 10·13 | 14·19 | + 4·06 |
| November | 2·06 | 2·72 | + 0·66 |
| December | .. | 0·07 | + 0·07 |
| January | .. | .. | .. |
| February | .. | 0·02 | + 0·02 |
| March | 0·01 | 0·11 | + 0·10 |
| Total .. | 12·20 | 17·11 | + 4·91 |
| Grand Total .. | 116·17 | 176·00 | + 59·83 |

3. (3) PRICES.—The average prices of the principal food grains and horsegram are compared below with those of the previous year and the average of the five years ending fasli 1301 :—

| Grains. | Average price for five years ending fasli 1301. | Fasli 1301. | Fasli 1302. | Increase or decrease in fasli 1302 as compared with the average (column 2). | Increase or decrease in fasli 1302 as compared with fasli 1301. |
|------------------------------------|---|-------------|-------------|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| Paddy, first sort, per garce | Rs. 181 | Rs. 207 | Rs. 204 | Rs. + 23 | Rs. - 3 |
| Do. second sort, per garce | 169 | 192 | 192 | + 23 | .. |
| Rice, first sort, per garce | 386 | 442 | 429 | + 43 | .. |
| Do. second sort, per garce | 355 | 406 | 394 | + 39 | - 13 |
| Ragi, per garce | 210 | 261 | 249 | + 39 | - 12 |
| Horsegram, per garce | 301 | 343 | 375 | + 74 | + 32 |

The falling off in the prices of paddy and rice when compared with those of the previous year is due to the plentiful crops caused by a copious and regular rainfall. In the case of ragi and horsegram which are not raised to any appreciable extent in this district but are mostly imported from outside, their prices varied with the state of the markets whence they were imported.

4. AVERAGE RATES OF WAGES OF AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS.—In paragraph 3 of its Proceedings, dated 12th December 1892, No. 783, Revenue Settlement, &c., the Board desired detailed information on the subject of agricultural labour and wages; and the Government, in passing orders on Board's Proceedings, No. 113-A., dated 23rd March 1893 (R.S.), said that what it wished to know was how far the old custom of paying field labourers in grain is superseded by that of paying them in money and whether the labourers suffer by the change.

5. I find that Mr. Sturrock, the then Collector of South Canara, made elaborate inquiries on the subject of wages in 1885 and 1886 and submitted the result of those inquiries to the Board in his letter No. 1986, dated 29th June 1886. In this letter Mr. Sturrock says that for years past at the date of his letter wages were being paid in grain and that cash payments were rare (p. 4) and estimates the average money value of grain wages at from 2 to 2½ annas per diem. He also points out that for certain special kinds of work at special seasons somewhat higher wages are earned, as for instance about 4 annas per diem for harvesting or for sowing cutting thatch grass, repairing embankments, &c.—paragraphs 9, 19, 21, 22. Taking everything together, we may perhaps say that an adult labourer earns on an average 3 annas daily.

6. Inquiry has been held both by my Divisional officers and by myself at the jamabandi of the Kasaragod taluk, with reference to Board's Proceedings, No. 783, dated 12th December 1892, R.S., referred to above and also since. The Head Assistant Collector reports (p. 6) that the agricultural labourers are mostly paid in grain and that the rates for the last 20 years have remained "almost stationary." The General Deputy Collector also reports (paragraph 2) that the "labourers continue to be paid in grain in most localities according to mamul, and increase or decrease in prices of grain does not affect them and they always prefer payment in grain. It cannot be said positively therefore that grain wages are being superseded by money."

7. The inquiries made at the jamabandi of the Kasaragod taluk also point to the same conclusion. It does not appear that cash payments are superseding grain wages. In a small percentage of cases cash payments are no doubt occasionally made either at the request of the labourers, who have sufficient grain already and want cash to buy other necessities of life, or when the ryot's stock of grain is exhausted and he finds it convenient to pay the labourers in cash. In either case, cash payments are not accepted by labourers unless the money represents the market-value of their ordinary grain wages, and they are well aware what this value is.

8. In paragraph 3 of its Proceedings, No. 783, dated 12th December 1892, R.S., the Board inquires whether, in case the wages of farm servants in grain have generally remained stationary, there has been any tendency on the part of such servants to exchange grain payments for money wages or to take to such casual labour as is generally paid for in money. The subjoined table will show the rates reported from taluks since the date of Mr. Sturrock's report :—

| Fasli. | In the vicinity of towns per diem. | | In rural parts per diem. | |
|------------|------------------------------------|----------|--------------------------|----------|
| | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. |
| | A. P. | A. P. | A. P. | A. P. |
| 1296 | 3 2 | 2 3 | 2 9 | 2 0 |
| 1297 | 3 2 | 2 4 | 2 9 | 2 1 |
| 1298 | 3 3 | 2 5 | 2 10 | 2 1 |
| 1299 | 3 6 | 2 7 | 3 1 | 2 4 |
| 1300 | 3 7 | 2 5 | 3 1 | 2 5 |
| 1301 | 3 11 | 2 10 | 3 4 | 2 6 |
| 1302 | 3 9 | 2 8 | 3 2 | 2 6 |

9. The rates have been slightly but steadily increasing; but no general tendency to exchange grain payments for money wages has yet been observed.

10. Labourers do take to casual labour such as work in Coffee plantations or at Coffee works or on roads, &c., but not because agricultural wages are insufficient but rather because they can in this way earn an addition to their income at seasons when agricultural work is slack.

11. As regards the increase, slight though it is, it may be said that it is chiefly caused by increased demand for labour. In the environs of towns or the coast, the Coffee curing or Tile works draw away labourers, and in the interior, the construction of either the local roads or bridges or the plantations of sorts above the ghauts are the chief attractions.

12. (4) PERMANENTLY-SETTLED ESTATES AND (5) WHOLE INAM VILLAGES.—No such estates or villages exist in this district.

13. (6) RYOTWARI SETTLEMENT—

(a) Villages.—The number of villages for fasli 1302 has been 1,284 as in the previous fasli.

(b) Pattas.—The number of pattas in fasli 1302 was 45,536 against 45,146 in fasli 1301. The increase of 390 is made up as follows :—

| | No. |
|--|-----|
| (1) Pattas issued in fasli-1302 for new wargs (holdings) | 359 |
| (2) Do. do. for Banjar (fallow), wargs (holdings) | 63 |
| taken up for cultivation | .. |
| (3) Pattas issued in fasli 1302 for wargs brought under the beriz deduction system | 10 |
| Total | 432 |

Deduct—

| | |
|--|-----|
| Pattas of wargs transferred to Banjar (fallow) during the year | 42 |
| Balance | 390 |

14. (7) OCCUPATION AND CHANGES THEREIN.—The survey of the district is not yet completed, but the area of the holdings during the fasli under review is roughly estimated at 412,679 acres against 411,516 acres in the preceding fasli. The increase of 1,163 acres represents the extent of land newly taken up for cultivation in the fasli. The assessment of the holdings is Rs. 13,85,595 against Rs. 13,83,543 in fasli 1301 and the incidence of assessment per acre is Rs. 3-5-9 against Rs. 3-5-10 in the preceding year. The lower incidence is due to the fact that whereas the 846 acres newly taken up last year were assessed at an average of Rs. 2-6-8 per acre; the 1,163 acres taken up in the year under report brought in an average of only Rs. 1-12-3 per acre.

15. The deductions from, and additions to, the assessment made at the settlement of fasli 1302 are compared below with those made in fasli 1301 :—

| Items. | Fasli 1301.
RS. | Fasli 1302.
RS. |
|--|--------------------|--------------------|
| Assessment on ryots' holdings at the beginning of fasli | 13,81,500 | 13,83,543 |
| Deduct— | | |
| (1) Assessment on lands resigned by holders. | 243 | 350 |
| (2) Assessment on lands bought in for Government for want of bidders at sale for arrears of revenue | 22 | 107 |
| (3) Assessment on lands sold for arrears of revenue and purchased by private individuals (<i>vide</i> item 8 <i>infra</i>) | 91 | 22 |
| (4) Assessment on lands taken up for public purposes | 7 | 1 |
| (5) Assessment reduced on portions of Kumeris transferred to ryotwar and separately charged as land newly taken up for cultivation | ... | 13 |
| | 363 | 493 |
| Remainder ... | 13,81,137 | 13,83,050 |
| Add— | | |
| (6) Assessment on lands (including Banjar) taken up on darkhast | 2,238 | 2,337 |
| (7) Assessment re-imposed on certain lands under the beriz deduction system | 76 | 186 |
| (8) Assessment on lands purchased by private individuals at revenue sales (<i>vide</i> item 3 <i>supra</i>) | 91 | 22 |
| (9) Assessment formerly assigned to two religious institutions in lieu of Tasdiq and now re-imposed as the institutions have gone to ruins for more than 12 years since | 1 | ... |
| Total ... | 2,406 | 2,545 |
| Grand Total ... | 13,83,543 | 13,85,595 |

16. (8) ACTUAL CULTIVATION AND WASTE CHARGED AND REMITTED.—Owing to the unsurveyed condition of the district, it is not possible to give the exact extent of cultivation, &c., and the particulars of assessment only are therefore compared below with those of fasli 1301 :—

| | Fasli 1301. | Fasli 1302. | Increase. | Decrease. |
|---|------------------|------------------|--------------|-----------|
| Assessment of the holdings | RS.
13,83,543 | RS.
13,85,595 | RS.
2,052 | RS.
.. |
| Deduct— | | | | |
| Waste remitted | 6,858 | 6,900 | 42 | .. |
| Temporary remissions as per statement No. 4 | 1,35,416 | 1,35,630 | 214 | .. |
| Total .. | 1,42,274 | 1,42,530 | 256 | .. |
| Remaining beriz | 12,41,269 | 12,43,065 | 1,796 | .. |
| Add— | | | | |
| Miscellaneous items as per statement No. 6 | 54,833 | 95,193 | 40,360 | .. |
| Land-cess | 1,31,239 | 1,31,376 | 137 | .. |
| Village-cess | 44,036 | 44,085 | 49 | .. |
| Total .. | 14,71,377 | 15,13,719 | 42,342 | .. |

The increase (Rs. 2,052) under Land Revenue is due chiefly to new lands taken up for cultivation in the year and the increase under "Miscellaneous Revenue" is chiefly due to the receipts from the "Konde Estate" which escheated to Government during the fasli.

17. (9) WATER-RATE—TIRWAJASTI AND FASALJASTI.—There are no Government irrigation works in the district.

18. (10) REMISSIONS—

(a) *Permanent*.—The permanent remissions are, as shown below, Rs. 1,74,600, exhibiting a decrease of Rs. 192 when compared with those (Rs. 1,74,792) for the previous year :—

| | |
|--|-----------------|
| Remissions at the close of fasli 1301 | RS.
1,74,792 |
| Add— | |
| Assessment on lands taken up for public purposes | 1 |
| Total ... | 1,74,793 |
| Deduct— | |
| Assessment re-imposed under the beriz deduction system | 186 |
| Assessment on lands included in reserved forests but erroneously included under this head last year | 7 |
| Total ... | 193 |
| Remainder ... | 1,74,600 |

19. (b) FIXED-INCLUDING ITEMS ALLOWED FROM ENTIRE BERIZ OF VILLAGES.—The amount of remissions under this head amounted to Rs. 1,32,133 as shown below, resulting in an increase of Rs. 154 when compared with that (Rs. 1,31,979) for fasli 1301 :—

| | |
|---|-----------------|
| Remissions at the close of fasli 1301 | RS.
1,31,979 |
| Add— | |
| Amount made payable from village collections to religious institutions and services under the beriz deduction system | 169 |
| Total ... | 1,32,148 |
| Deduct— | |
| (1) Assessment re-imposed on waste salt pans taken up for rice cultivation | 8 |
| (2) Assessment payable in the year according to vaidas on a warg, portion of the assessment on which was under remission owing to deficiency of land and over-assessment | 2 |
| (3) Cowle remission brought up to bharti during the year | 5 |
| Total ... | 15 |
| Balance ... | 1,32,133 |

20. (c) OCCASIONAL.—The remissions under this head amounted to Rs. 3,497 against Rs. 3,437 in the preceding fasli, the increase of Rs. 60 being the assessment remitted on portions of wargs washed away by sea and river.

21. (11) MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE.—The demand under Miscellaneous Revenue amounted to Rs. 95,193 against Rs. 54,833 in the previous year, the greater portion of the increase being due to receipts from the Konde estate which escheated to Government.

22. The important items of increase are—

(i) *Receipts from the Konde estate*.—This estate which was under the management of the Court of Wards owing to the lunacy of the ward Puttamma, to whom it

belonged, escheated to Government on her death in January 1892, and the receipts which accrued since the date of the order of Government declaring the estate to be an escheat were credited to "Land Revenue Miscellaneous" in the Treasury Account.

(ii) *Assessment on cultivation of jungle lands newly cleared by burning and (iii) assessment on cultivation of dry lands or hakkal cultivation.*—There is an increase of Rs. 452 and Rs. 250, respectively, under the above two items. The increase under hakkal is attributable to an increase of 451 acres in the extent of land taken up for cultivation during the year, and the increase under kumeri is due partly to an increase by 81 acres of land cultivated and partly to a portion (62 acres) of the extent being assessed at Rs. 8 an acre against only 8 acres assessed at that rate last year.

(iv) *Revenue derived from trees other than reserved trees on unreserved lands including sale-proceeds of such trees.*—The increase of Rs. 459 under this item is chiefly due to the value of trees sold by auction at Bantval and Udipi. These trees were cut down to make clear spaces round the sites of the new rain-gauges at those stations.

(v) *Sale-proceeds of waste lands.*—The increase of Rs. 143 is due to an increase both in the extent of waste land sold and the larger amounts fetched at the sale of the lands.

23. The important items of decrease are—

(i) *Revenue derived from coir, the produce of Amindivi Islands.*—The decrease of Rs. 12,447 under this item is attributable to the decrease in the quantity of coir sold and in the average rate of price per candy realized as shown below:—

| | Candies. | Average rate per candy. | Amount realized. |
|--------------------|----------|-------------------------|------------------|
| Fasli 1301 | 815 | Rs. A. P.
45 5 3 | Rs.
36,944 |
| Fasli 1302 | 583 | 42 0 8 | 24,497 |
| Decrease | 232 | .. | 12,447 |

(ii) *Land cultivated but not included in the jamabandi.*—The prompt disposal of darkhasts and issue of pattas at the settlement for the lands thus dealt with accounts for the decrease of Rs. 319 under this item.

(iii) *Commission on private estates under Government management.*—The decrease of Rs. 182 when compared with the receipts of the preceding year is due chiefly to the non-payment of commission on account of the "Konde estate" from 7th August 1892, the date of the orders of Government declaring the estate to be an escheat.

(iv) *Recovery on account of Law Charges.*—The absence of collections under this item during the year accounts for the decrease.

(v) *Recovery of over-payments.*—The decrease under this head is due to the fact that recoveries of over-payments of salaries, &c., are not now credited to the head "Miscellaneous," but are deducted from the amounts representing charges under the head to which the payment was originally overcharged.

(vi) *Revenue Process fees.*—There is a decrease of Rs. 317 in the process fees realized in fasli 1302 against that realized in fasli 1301. This is due to the ability of Tahsildars who are now relieved of magisterial work to move more freely in villages, which necessitates issue of a smaller number of processes than there was need for before.

24. (12) DEMAND, COLLECTION AND BALANCE CURRENT.—The demand, collection and balance of the current ryotwar and miscellaneous revenue are compared below with those of the preceding fasli. It will be seen that more than 99 per cent. of the demand was collected before the close of the fasli as in the previous year and the percentage of collections to the demand at the end of October was 99.96 in fasli 1302 against 99.99 in fasli 1301:—

| Fasli. | Current demand. | Collections within the fasli. | Balance. | Subsequent collections up to 31st October. | Total collections up to 31st October. | Balance. | Percentage of collections to the demand (columns 2 to 6). |
|--------------|------------------|-------------------------------|--------------|--|---------------------------------------|-----------|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| 1301 | Rs.
12,96,100 | Rs.
12,93,983 | Rs.
2,117 | Rs.
2,023 | Rs.
12,96,006 | Rs.
94 | 99.99 |
| 1302 | 13,38,258 | 13,34,913 | 3,345 | 2,887 | 13,37,800 | 458 | 99.96 |

25. (13). DEMAND, COLLECTION AND BALANCE—ARREARS.—The balance at the beginning of the fasli was Rs. 2,156. Out of this amount Rs. 2,033 were collected during the fasli and the balance of Rs. 123 being found to be irrecoverable was written off the accounts under G.Os., No. 773, dated 1st August 1892, No. 1019 dated 4th October 1892, and No. 95, dated 2nd February 1893, communicated in Board's Proceedings, No. 423, Land Revenue, dated 12th August 1892, No. 587 Land Revenue, dated 14th October 1892, and No. 71, Land Revenue, dated 17th February 1893, respectively.

26. The particulars of arrears and collections, &c., in fasli 1302 are compared below with those in fasli 1301:—

| 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. | Balance. |
|--------------|--|-------------------------------|-------------|----------------------------------|--|----------|
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| 1301 | 3,276 | 3,082 | 155 | 39 | 9 | 30 |
| 1302 | 2,156 | 2,033 | 123 | .. | .. | .. |

The collections under arrears during fasli 1302 were satisfactory, as all the recoverable arrears due up to fasli 1301 were collected, and the irrecoverable items were finally written off.

27. (14) COERCIVE PROCESSES AND SALES FOR ARREARS OF REVENUE.—The particulars of sales for arrears of revenue are given in the following table:—

| 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 realised. | Amount of arrears. | Amount realised. | Amount of arrears. | Amount realised. |
| 1301 | 10,567 | 51 | Rs.
187 | Rs.
295 | Rs.
1,030 | Rs.
652 | Rs.
1,217 | Rs.
947 |
| 1302 | 6,144 | 38 | 85 | 143 | 534 | 386 | 619 | 529 |

The decrease in the number of processes served is mostly due to the omission in the accounts of those not actually served owing to the payment of arrears between the time of their issue from the Taluk office and their service by the village officers—*vide* Board's Proceedings, No. 302, Land Revenue, dated 3rd June 1893. The number of persons whose property was sold for arrears shows a decrease of 25 per cent., compared with the previous year; the amount of arrears involved in the sales and the amount in respect of which real property was sold were Rs. 619 and 85, respectively, exhibiting a decrease of 49 and 54 per cent., respectively, compared with the preceding fasli.

The decrease in the number of defaulters and the amount of arrears is due to the greater attention, which the duty of collection received at the hands of all classes of Revenue officers.

The statement for calculating the correct number of defaulters is enclosed.

SETTLEMENT REPORT OF SOUTH CANARA.

28. (15) RECEIPTS FROM PROCESS FEES AND CHARGES AND THE EXTENT TO WHICH SPECIAL-PAID ESTABLISHMENTS WERE UTILIZED FOR SERVING PROCESSES.—As the processes issued under Act II of 1864 were all served through the village establishment, there were neither receipts nor charges under this head.

A tabular statement showing the number of processes of each kind is appended at foot of enclosure B to statement No. 8, as directed in Board's Proceedings, No. 542, Land Revenue, dated 18th September 1893.

29. (16) LANDS SOLD UNDER BOARD'S STANDING ORDERS.—The particulars of extent, assessment, &c., of lands sold under Board's Standing Order No. 30 are compared below with those of the previous year, which include lands sold under Standing Order, No. 110:—

| Fasli. | Extent in
acres. | Assessment. | Amount
for which
sold. | Average
price
realised per
acre. |
|--------------|---------------------|-------------|------------------------------|---|
| 1301 | 16 | Rs. 51 | Rs. 156 | Rs. 10 |
| 1302 | 29 | 29 | 374 | 13 |

The increase of Rs. 3 in the average price realised per acre during fasli 1302 is due to competition among the bidders.

30. (17) ADVANCES UNDER THE LAND IMPROVEMENT AND AGRICULTURISTS' LOANS ACTS.—Seventeen applications for loans, aggregating Rs. 8,450, were received during the fasli, and the total number of applications that had to be dealt with during the year, including those pending disposal at the beginning of the fasli, were 45 for loans in the aggregate of Rs. 21,525. Of these, 25 applications for loans of Rs. 9,975 were rejected during the fasli, as the securities offered on their account were inadequate, leaving 20 applications for loans, aggregating Rs. 11,550, undisposed of at the close of the fasli. Inquiry was complete in the case of 12 of these applications.

No applications for loans under the Agriculturists' Loans Acts were received during the year.

31. (18) COSTS IN CIVIL SUITS.—No costs were awarded during the fasli and the demand under this item was Rs. 762 which was pending recovery at the close of fasli 1301. Execution proceedings were instituted for the recovery of Rs. 751 in the single case, Original Suit No. 3 of 1886 and Miscellaneous appeal No. 65 of 1889 on the file of the Sub-Court of Mangalore; but the proceedings were struck off owing to claim of third parties to the property involved in the case. The institution of a fresh suit having since been sanctioned by the Board, the draft plaint and papers have been sent to the Local Government Pleader for filing the suit. Steps for the recovery of the amount (Rs. 751) will await the result of this fresh suit. Execution proceedings were also instituted for the recovery of a further sum (Rs. 8) and they are still pending. The balance of Rs. 3 due by the plaintiff in Original Suit No. 282 of 1890 on the file of the Mangalore Munsif could not be collected during the year, as the appeal filed by him was pending at the end of the fasli. The appeal was since disposed of and orders have been issued for the recovery of the sum at an early date.

32. (19) LANDS ACQUIRED BY PUBLIC SERVANTS.—Twenty servants are reported to have acquired property, paying an assessment of Rs. 796-7-6 and 12 servants to have alienated property assessed at Rs. 554-3-6.

33. (20) RUINED TANKS.—There are no Government irrigation works in this district.

34. (21) INTEREST.—The demand, collection and balance of interest charged on arrears of land revenue for fasli 1302 are compared below with those for the previous fasli:—

SETTLEMENT REPORT OF SOUTH CANARA.

| Fasli. | | | | | Demand. | Collection. | Remission. | Balance. |
|--------|----|----|----|----|------------|-------------|------------|-----------|
| 1301 | .. | .. | .. | .. | Rs.
106 | Rs.
12 | Rs.
4 | Rs.
90 |
| 1302 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 102 | 11 | 3 | 88 |

A portion (Rs. 35) of the balance of Rs. 88 is reported to be irrecoverable and steps will be taken to write it off the accounts at an early date.

35. (22) SUB-DIVISION OF QUIT-RENTS.—Nil.

36. (23) INSPECTION OF BOUNDARY AND FIELD MARKS.—No complete returns of boundary marks are available as the information necessary to enable the Revenue Department to make inspection and record the result in the prescribed form has not yet been received from the Survey Department, though the department was requested to furnish the information last year and though it has since been often reminded of this request. In the absence of accurate returns showing the localities and kinds of stones planted, the Revenue Department was naturally not in a position to inspect the marks and prepare the returns.

Some attempt was, however, made in the taluks of Udipi and Coondapur to prepare the returns by tracing the stones on the ground; but the Head Assistant Collector says that the return, so far as it goes, is not reliable. In the case of the Mangalore taluk information has been collected for some villages, but it is piecemeal and even then cannot be accurate. The Tahsildars of Kasaragod and Uppinangadi have also forwarded lists of marks planted, but the Divisional officer has not guaranteed their accuracy; and as these returns cannot be of much use in respect of a report which is to cover the action taken in the whole district, I have not forwarded them.

37. As regards the rules recently circulated with Board's Proceedings, dated 14th March 1893, No. 103, Revenue Settlement, Land Records, in which the form of the return of these boundary marks to be submitted with the jamabandi report was prescribed, it seems to me that they (rules) contemplate preparation and submission of the return only from districts which have been surveyed and settled and "the survey field with its demarcation marks has become a recognized unit"—districts in which the records of measurements and maps are in the possession of karnams. Appendix III, printed at pages 11 and 12 of the above-quoted Proceedings, prescribes besides forms for exhibition of stones according to the "Settlement register," but no portion of South Canara is yet settled. I have therefore presumed that no returns are due for South Canara.

38. (24) EXAMINATION OF VILLAGE AND TALUK ACCOUNTS.—The examination of village and taluk accounts has received due attention at the hands of my Divisional officers and in my own office. The accounts of a few villages of the Mangalore and Udipi taluks, which were settled by the General Duty Deputy Collector and the Temporary Head-quarters Deputy Collector respectively, were examined in my office in addition to those of Kasaragod taluk which I settled. The notes (will follow) are submitted for the Board's information.

39. (25) APPLICATIONS FOR TRANSFER OF REVENUE REGISTRY.—The following statement shows the number of applications received and disposed of during the year under the two heads, viz., those presented to Registration officers and those presented direct to Revenue officers:—

| | Number of cases pending at the beginning of fasli 1302. | Number of cases received during fasli 1302. | Total. | Number of cases disposed of during fasli 1302. | Number of cases pending at the close of the year | |
|--|---|---|--------|--|--|--------------------------------------|
| | | | | | Out of those received before fasli 1302. | Out of those received in fasli 1302. |
| Applications received through Registration officers. | 66 | 901 | 967 | 821 | 4 | 143 |
| Do. directed by Revenue officers. | 231 | 2,769 | 3,000 | 2,627 | 54 | 319 |
| Total .. | 297 | 3,670 | 3,967 | 3,448 | 58 | 461 |

53. I beg also to state with reference to the Board's paragraph quoted above that karnams are not summoned to taluks and unduly detained there against Standing Order No. 22, paragraph 5. Ordinarily the karnams attend the taluk cutcherry in this district thrice in a year—once to deliver up their accounts required for the jamabandi and to offer any explanations which the taluk office may require; even then a few attend at a time and each shanabhog returns to his charge as soon as his business is over which is done in less than about a week. They again attend to be present on the day of the open jamabandi and to note the entries of settlement for the year in village account No. 2 as required by rule 11 of the manual instructions, and to render the enclosures of No. 2 to suit No. 2 (rules 12 to 14 of the manual). The third time they attend is about the close of the fasli after the last kist in May is over when each shanabhog compares his cash accounts with the corresponding taluk accounts and returns to his village after effecting agreement between the village and taluk accounts; and this last visit not only obviates a good deal of correspondence between the karnam and the taluk for which there is little time before the close of the fasli, but also enables the Tahsildar to submit to the Collector the prescribed report that the Tahsildar has effected agreement at the close of the fasli between the two sets of accounts.

54. The Board's order in the same paragraph (5) about the filing of village accounts has been communicated to the taluks; and how far the order has been given effect to will be ascertained at the next jamabandi and reported in the next report.

MANGALORE,
28th November 1893.

(Signed) G. F. T. POWER,
Acting Collector.

SETTLEMENT REPORT

OF
MALABAR.

I HAVE the honour to submit my report on the settlement of land revenue for fasli 1302 accompanied by the prescribed statements. The delay in the submission of this report is due to the late receipt of the statements from Wynaad, which has already formed the subject of separate communications (*vide* my last letter, No. 1807, dated 3rd December 1893). The last batch of statements were received on the 28th November, but they had to be returned for revision.

2. SEASON AND RAINFALL.—The season during the year was on the whole favorable. The rainfall was very abundant, but untimely, June being so dry that fear of famine were entertained. The average rainfall of the district during the official year 1892-93 was 144.91 inches against 102.61 in the previous year. The heaviest rainfall during the year was at Tellicherry, and as usual Palghat had the least.

3. CONDITION AND OUTTURN OF CROPS.—In Chirakkal taluk, cultivation along the river banks suffered owing to the excessive rain. In Calicut taluk, owing to untimely rain, kanni, modan and ponam crops suffered a little in some places. In Ernad taluk, the kanni crop suffered much from the untimely rain. In Walavanad taluk, the outturn is said to have been poor. With these exceptions the condition and outturn was generally fair.

4. PRICES.—The price of all food-grains except that of ragi was higher than in fasli 1301. A comparative abstract of the prices of the principal food-grains per garce is appended. Compared with the average of the five years preceding the year under report, the price of all the food-grains rose during the year—paddy, second sort, by 20.75 per cent., ragi by 30.48 per cent., and horse-gram by 24.90 per cent. Compared with the figures of fasli 1301, the price of ragi alone fell during the year by 5.05 per cent. The increase in the prices of these grains is due to the prevalence of high prices at the sources of supply and not to local causes:—

| | In
fasli
1297. | In
fasli
1298. | In
fasli
1299. | In
fasli
1300. | In
fasli
1301. | Average
for the
past five
years. | In
fasli
1302. | Increase
or de-
crease as
compar-
ed with
the pre-
vious
year. | Increase
or de-
crease as
compar-
ed with
the pre-
vious
year. |
|--------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|---|----------------------|---|---|
| (1) Paddy, 1st sort, per garce | 147 | 159 | 175 | 191 | 199 | 174 | 210 | + 36 | + 11 |
| (2) " 2nd sort " " | 134 | 144 | 160 | 177 | 179 | 159 | 192 | + 33 | + 13 |
| (3) Ragi " " " " | 147 | 166 | 172 | 194 | 257 | 187 | 244 | + 57 | + 13 |
| (4) Horse-gram " " " " | 209 | 213 | 233 | 294 | 304 | 261 | 326 | + 65 | + 22 |

5. REVENUE DUE FROM PERMANENTLY-SETTLED ESTATES.—The only estate so called in the district is Ali Rajah's estate, comprising the karar territory in Cannanore and the islands attached to it. The arrears of peishcush outstanding at the beginning of the year were Rs. 46,002-13-7, and with the demand for fasli 1302, the total

| Fasli. | Amount. | Rs. | A. | P. |
|--------------|-------------|--------|----|----|
| 1298 | 7,813 15 5 | 7,813 | 15 | 5 |
| 1297 | 15,000 0 11 | 15,000 | 0 | 11 |
| 1298 | 8,936 10 10 | 8,936 | 10 | 10 |
| 1300 | 3,434 14 10 | 3,434 | 14 | 10 |
| 1301 | 10,817 3 7 | 10,817 | 3 | 7 |
| 1302 | 15,000 0 11 | 15,000 | 0 | 11 |
| Total | 61,002 14 6 | 61,002 | 14 | 6 |

amount payable by the Rajah was Rupees 61,002-14-6. The arrears stand distributed as shown in the margin and will be recovered when funds become available. In a separate communication (*vide* letter No. 124 Gl.—Island, dated 20th November 1893), addressed to the Land Revenue Department, I have suggested that, in future, the balance of peishcush after

SETTLEMENT REPORT OF MALABAR.

crediting the Amindevi compensation be apportioned between the karar lands at Cannanore and the islands; and Ali Rajah be informed that the peishoush as well as the municipal taxes on the karar lands must be paid by him.

6. **WHOLE INAM VILLAGES.**—There are no whole inam villages in the district. There are, however, a few minor inams set apart for religious and charitable purposes in the taluks of Ernad, Walavanad, Ponnani and Wynaad.

7. (a) **Ryotwar settlement.**—The jamahandi of the Kurumbranat and Ponnani taluks was conducted by me, and of the other taluks by the Divisional officers.

(b) **Number of pattas issued.**—During the year 4,796 fresh pattas were issued against 11,962 in fasli 1301. The largest decrease occurred in the Wynaad where only 620 pattas were issued against 7,190 in the previous year. This was due to the fact that in the latter year, the full settlement rates having been introduced, all the pattas in the taluk had to be re-issued. Seven thousand two hundred and sixty-three pattas were modified while in 200,687 pattas no alterations were made. The total number of pattas existing in the district in the fasli was 212,747 against 208,451. In the Ponnani taluk 67 pattas of deceased pattadars requiring alterations could not be modified within the fasli as the pattas were not obtained. The necessary alterations have, however, been made since.

(c) **Holdings and changes therein.**—The subjoined statement shows the extent and assessment of ryotwar holdings as compared with fasli 1301. It will be seen therefrom that there was an increase of 17,540 acres in the extent, and of Rs. 13,969 in the assessment of the holdings. The increase occurred in all taluks, except Calicut, Cochin and Wynaad. In the latter there was decrease during the fasli both in the extent and assessment. In Calicut, although the extent decreased by 15 acres, the assessment increased by Rs. 435. The extent shown against "lands resigned" under "deduct" chiefly consists of lands cultivated with ponnam, modan and other fugitive crops during the previous fasli, but left uncultivated during the fasli under report. The extent of such lands cultivated during the year is included in the figures against item No. 1 under "add":—

| | Dry. | | Wet. | | Total. | |
|--|--------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|
| | Extent. | Assessment. | Extent. | Assessment. | Extent. | Assessment. |
| Ryots' holdings at the beginning of the fasli | ACS. 507,607 | RS. 7,14,664 | ACS. 416,520 | RS. 12,21,113 | ACS. 924,127 | RS. 19,35,777 |
| Deduct— | | | | | | |
| 1. Lands resigned | 93,788 | 69,673 | 2,118 | 3,201 | 95,906 | 73,874 |
| 2. Lands sold for arrears of revenue and bought in by Government for want of bidders | 874 | 1,835 | 1,047 | 2,105 | 1,921 | 3,940 |
| 3. Lands sold for arrears of revenue and purchased by private individuals | 378 | 791 | 374 | 669 | 752 | 1,460 |
| 4. Lands sold by order of courts | 30 | 77 | 293 | 484 | 323 | 561 |
| 5. Transferred by private contract or gift | 4,787 | 6,617 | 6,369 | 14,405 | 11,156 | 21,022 |
| 6. Taken up for public purposes or otherwise rendered useless | 2 | 1 | 2 | 6 | 4 | 7 |
| 7. Transferred from wet to dry and vice versa | .. | .. | 4 | 7 | 4 | 7 |
| 8. Other items, viz.— | | | | | | |
| (1) Washed away by sea | 1 | 7 | .. | .. | 1 | 7 |
| (2) Lands transferred to Cochin State | 1 | 5 | .. | .. | 1 | 5 |
| Total | 99,861 | 79,006 | 10,207 | 20,857 | 110,068 | 99,863 |
| Remainder | 407,746 | 6,35,658 | 406,313 | 12,00,256 | 814,059 | 18,35,914 |
| Add— | | | | | | |
| 1. Lands taken on darkhast | 113,118 | 87,219 | 2,440 | 3,760 | 115,558 | 90,979 |
| 2. Lands purchased by private individuals in revenue sales | 378 | 791 | 374 | 669 | 752 | 1,460 |
| 3. Lands purchased at court sales | 30 | 77 | 293 | 484 | 323 | 561 |
| 4. Lands transferred by private contract or gift | 4,787 | 6,617 | 6,369 | 14,405 | 11,156 | 21,022 |
| 5. Transferred from dry to wet and vice versa | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Total | 118,317 | 94,727 | 9,291 | 19,105 | 127,608 | 1,13,832 |
| Total Holdings | 526,063 | 7,30,385 | 416,604 | 12,19,361 | 941,667 | 19,49,746 |
| Increase | 18,456 | 15,721 | .. | .. | 17,540 | 13,969 |
| Decrease | .. | .. | 916 | 1,752 | .. | .. |

SETTLEMENT REPORT OF MALABAR.

8. **WASTE REMITTED AND WASTE CHARGED.**—A table showing the particulars was waste remitted with reference to the state of the season during the fasli is subjoined:—

| Taluk. | In fasli 1301. | | In fasli 1302. | |
|--------------|----------------|-------------|----------------|-------------|
| | Extent. | Assessment. | Extent. | Assessment. |
| Ponnani | ACS. 207 | RS. 278 | ACS. 260 | RS. 335 |
| Calicut | 198 | 331 | 190 | 330 |
| Wynaad | 240 | 361 | 220 | 331 |
| Total | 645 | 970 | 670 | 996 |

The amount of remission shown against Ponnani was granted as usual on punjakole and other lands left waste owing either to the excess or insufficiency of water. The remission in Calicut was granted on the lands bordering on the Conolly canal annually rendered uncultivable by the influx of salt water. In the Wynaad also, the remission as in the previous years relates to certain lands in Muppainad amsam assigned for ponnam or temporary cultivation under clause 15-A of the Settlement Rules, the assessment being charged only on the portion actually cultivated each year.

The extent of waste charged during the year amounted to 73,444 acres against 71,902 acres in fasli 1301.

9. **ACTUAL CULTIVATION.**—The extent of actual cultivation with details under dry and wet as compared with the previous fasli is given below:—

| Fasli. | Dry. | | Wet. | | Total. |
|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|--------|
| | ACS. | RS. | ACS. | RS. | |
| 1301 | 445,653 | 405,999 | 405,999 | 851,652 | |
| 1302 | 461,588 | 405,975 | 405,975 | 867,563 | |

As has often been remarked, these figures are merely conjectural, no systematic village accounts of cultivation being maintained in any of the taluks of the district except Wynaad.

10. **WATER-RATES.**—No water-rate is charged in this district.

11. **OTHER REMISSIONS.**—Statement No. 4 gives particulars of the other remissions granted during the year. The total amount remitted was Rs. 1,636 against Rs. 1,634 in fasli 1301. Occasional remissions or those granted with reference to the state of the season amounted to Rs. 739 against Rs. 330 in fasli 1301. The increase was chiefly in respect of nunjah lands annually assessed on inspection, the remission granted under the head being Rs. 530 against Rs. 135 in the previous year. The bulk of the increase occurred in the taluk of Ponnani where some lands bordering on back waters in respect of which these remissions were granted could not be cultivated owing either to the excess or deficiency of water at the cultivating season.

The fixed remissions granted during the year amounted to Rs. 897 against Rs. 1,304 in the previous year, showing a decrease of Rs. 407. A sum of Rs. 602 against Rs. 927 in fasli 1301 was remitted on under-aged coffee and cinchona estates in the Wynaad under paragraph 8 of G.O., No. 611 R., dated 22nd July 1886. A sum of Rs. 275, being janmabhogam on escheat lands, was remitted in the taluks of Walavanad, Palghat and Ponnani, owing to the payment of full janmam value in some cases, or to the imposition of quit-rent in place of janmabhogam in others under G.O., dated 6th April 1886, No. 264. The other items detailed in the statement call for no remarks.

SETTLEMENT REPORT OF MALABAR.

12. NET RYOTWAR DEMAND.—Deducting the remissions the net ryotwar demand during the fasli amounted to Rs. 19,47,114 against Rs. 19,33,173 in the previous year showing an increase of Rs. 13,941. The increase occurred in all the taluks except Cochin and Wynaad. In the latter taluk there was a decrease amounting to Rs. 6,275 which is due to relinquishments. The Tahsildar reports that now-a-days the crops are poor on account of unseasonable rain and that the ryots are unable to pay the assessment fixed at the recent settlement. This statement is in my opinion wrong. The crops this year are good almost everywhere, and, so far as I have been able to ascertain, the ryots can pay the assessment of the land they cultivate. But as a large percentage of them hold more land than they can cultivate, they find it difficult to pay the assessment on the uncultivated fields.

13. MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE.—The total demand under this head was Rs. 47,776 against Rs. 38,358 in the previous year showing an increase of Rs. 9,418. The increase occurred chiefly under the heads of (i) "sale-proceeds of Government lands" in the Calicut taluk, (ii) of "sale-proceeds of escheat lands" in the Walavand and Palghat taluks, and (iii) of "quit-rent on waste lands" in the Ponnani taluk. The chief items of miscellaneous revenue are detailed in statement No. 5.

LANDS CULTIVATED WITHOUT DARKHAST FOR WHICH NO PATTAS HAVE BEEN GRANTED.—The revenue under this head amounted to Rs. 170 and occurred in the Wynaad taluk where it was charged on lands bought in by Government at revenue sales and occupied without darkhasts by private individuals.

REVENUE DERIVED FROM TREES OTHER THAN RESERVED TREES ON UNRESERVED LANDS, INCLUDING SALE-PROCEEDS OF SUCH TREES.—The amount shown against this item, viz., Rs. 493, comprises Rs. 357, being the rent of gardens and topes, and Rs. 136 being the sale-proceeds of the produce of cocoanut, jack and mango trees in cutcherry compounds. These two items have been shown under one head as directed in Board's Proceedings, No. 434, dated 26th October 1893.

REVENUE PROCESS SERVICE FEES—RUPEES 1,360.—Of this amount, Rs. 1,359 were collected in the taluks of Wynaad and Ponnani, where alone special process establishments were entertained during the fasli. One rupee under this head was collected in the Palghat taluk as per warrant for the realization of income-tax arrears due from a person assessed in Maltrass.

PROHIBITORY ASSESSMENT—RUPEES 276.—This was charged in the taluks of Chirakkal, Palghat, Ponnani and Cochin. The assessment in Chirakkal was levied for encroachments on public roads, and that in Palghat for encroachments on a thodu (stream). In Ponnani and Cochin it was charged for encroachments on Government lands.

FINES AND FORFEITURES—RUPEES 86.—This represents the amount of fine levied from an adhigari in Wynaad under Regulation IX of 1822 for embezzling revenue collections—vide Board's Proceedings, No. 413, dated 14th July 1893 (Land Revenue).

14. LAND REVENUE RYOTWAR AND MISCELLANEOUS DEMAND.—The total land revenue demand, including miscellaneous revenue, amounted to Rs. 19,94,890 against Rs. 19,71,531 showing an increase of Rs. 23,359.

15. CASSES.—The land cess in ryotwari villages amounted to Rs. 2,40,005, and village or 10 per cent. cess to Rs. 91,462 during the year. The corresponding figures in fasli 1301 were Rs. 2,38,195 and Rs. 91,368. The land cess on permanently-settled estates remained the same as in previous years, viz., Rs. 454.

16. TOTAL DEMAND, CURRENT AND ARREARS.—The total demand, current and arrears for land revenue and cesses is given below :—

| | Arrears. | Current. | Total |
|---|------------|------------|------------|
| Land revenue from permanently-settled estates | Rs. 46,003 | Rs. 15,000 | Rs. 61,003 |
| Ryotwar and miscellaneous | 70,012 | 18,94,890 | 20,64,902 |
| Cesses in ryotwar villages | 7,786 | 331,467 | 339,253 |
| Land-cess in permanently-settled estates | .. | 454 | 454 |
| Total | 1,23,801 | 23,41,811 | 24,65,612 |

SETTLEMENT REPORT OF MALABAR.

Of the demand under permanently-settled estates, including arrears, nothing was collected during the year. The amount payable by Ali Rajah, viz., Rs. 61,003, will be recovered when funds become available (vide paragraph 5 *supra*.)

Of the arrears under Land Revenue ryotwar and cesses, Rs. 53,708 were collected within the fasli, Rs. 45 were written off the accounts, leaving a sum of Rs. 24,045 uncollected at the close of the fasli. Of this latter amount Rs. 1,499 were collected up to the 25th October last and Rs. 171 were written off the accounts. The arrears still remaining to be collected amount to Rs. 22,375. Of this Rs. 6,593 have been recommended for remission (vide Board's Proceedings, No. 647, dated 13th November 1893, Land Revenue). The outstanding balance is, therefore, Rs. 15,782 and is due in the following taluks on account of the faslis noted against each :—

| Wynaad. | | | | | | | Rs. | A. | P. |
|------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|--------|----|----|
| Fasli 1298 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 151 | 3 | 4 |
| " 1299 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 147 | 0 | 3 |
| " 1300 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3,053 | 14 | 7 |
| " 1301 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12,211 | 1 | 5 |
| Total | | | | | | | 15,563 | 3 | 7 |
| Ponnani. | | | | | | | Rs. | A. | P. |
| Fasli 1300 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 109 | 0 | 0 |
| " 1301 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 109 | 15 | 10 |
| Total | | | | | | | 218 | 15 | 10 |

The arrears against faslis 1298 and 1299 in the Wynaad represent the janmabhogam charged on certain lands, the collection of which has been held in abeyance, as the janmam title to the lands was involved in dispute. Orders were issued to the Tahsildar on 27th March 1893, regarding the janmabhogam on lands, the jenmam title to which formed the subject of civil suits. The results of 33 such suits and 4 claims preferred before the Forest Settlement-officer as finally determined by the Appellate Courts were also communicated to the Tahsildar. The delay in settling the question of these arrears is due to the difficulty in identifying the lands. I am now again directing the Tahsildar to have the matter disposed of without further delay. Of the arrears of fasli 1300, viz., Rs. 3,054, Rs. 321 will be recommended to be written off, Rs. 342 are held in revenue deposit, Rs. 1,259 are covered by attachment, Rs. 73 have been collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,059. The greater part of this latter amount is reported to be the arrears on account of fugitive ragi cultivation and to be irrecoverable, and the village officers have been ordered to prepare account No. 14-B in respect of these arrears. Of the arrears, viz., Rs. 12,211, of fasli 1301, Rs. 56 will be recommended to be written off Rs. 2,027 are in deposit, Rs. 4,085 covered by attachment, and Rs. 512 have been collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 5,531. The bulk of this latter amount is also expected to prove irrecoverable.

The arrears in Ponnani against fasli 1300 and 1301 represent the rent on railway B class lands in the Trikkandyur amsam; no coercive measures were adopted to realize these arrears as it has been decided to evict the tenants by civil suit.

Of the current demand of Rs. 23,41,811, Rs. 22,52,538 were collected within the fasli, leaving a balance of Rs. 89,273 at its close. Of this latter amount, Rs. 30,501 have been collected up to the 25th October, leaving a balance of Rs. 58,772. Deducting from this latter amount, the sum of Rs. 15,000 due on Ali Rajah's estate, the balance Rs. 43,772 relate to the taluks of Wynaad, Palghat and Ponnani as particularized below :—

| | Rs. |
|---------|--------|
| Wynaad | 40,988 |
| Palghat | 7 |
| Ponnani | 2,777 |
| Total | 43,772 |

SETTLEMENT REPORT OF MALABAR.

The balance in Palghat is irrecoverable and has been recommended for remission. With regard to the arrears in the Wynaad, Rs. 148 have to be written off the accounts, Rs. 302 are held in deposit, Rs. 36,487 are covered by processes, and the balance was collected by the end of November last.

Of the arrears in the Ponnáni taluk, Rs. 1,605 were collected by the end of November. As regards the balance of Rs. 1,172, Rs. 251 are irrecoverable and will be recommended for remission in the statement for the current quarter. Rupees 173 represent the rent on railway B class lands in the Trikkandiyur and Irimbuliyam amsams. For the arrears in Trikkandiyur amsam, viz., Rs. 110, it has been decided to evict the tenants by civil suits (*vide* remarks above regarding the arrears of faslis 1300 and 1301 in the taluk). For the arrears in Irimbuliyam amsam, viz., Rs. 63, a suit was filed to recover the land with arrears of rent and decided in favour of Government by the Original Court. But an appeal is reported to have been presented against the latter decision; and the result of this has to be awaited before realizing the arrears. A sum of Rs. 626 represents the amount of quit-rent charged on a piece of waste land measuring 32.66 acres in Ayirur amsam, Ponnáni taluk, for a period of 34 years at the rate of Re. 1 per acre on 4.10 acres and As. 8 per acre on 28.56 acres; the Tahsildar brought to notice that the occupant of the land has been in unauthorized possession for a very long time, and quit-rent at the above rates for the period for which the Government claim is not barred by limitation was accordingly charged. The collection of the amount has, however, been held in abeyance pending the disposal of an appeal presented by the occupant. The appellant contends that the land is the janmam of the Pennathur estate. The Tahsildar has been directed to report, in consultation with the estate manager, whether there is any foundation for this contention. The remaining arrears in the taluk, viz., Rs. 122, are covered by processes.

17. *Coercive measures.*—Particulars of coercive processes issued for the realization of arrears are detailed in statement No. 8-A. A comparative statement showing the extent to which personal and real properties were attached and brought to sale during the last five years is appended. Figures are given separately for the Wynaad taluk, whereas in previous years the bulk of the attachments and sales took place. The number of demand notices issued during the year was 48,018 against 57,942 in the previous year. The decrease was chiefly due to the exclusion of notices not *actually served* as directed in Board's Proceedings, No. 542, dated 18th September 1892. In the case of 5,524 defaulters personal property was attached for an arrear of Rs. 63,078 against Rs. 7,482 and Rs. 76,565 in the previous year. Property was actually brought to sale in 514 cases for arrears amounting to Rs. 8,175. The corresponding figures for fasli 1301 were 384 cases and Rs. 4,992. The increase occurred in all taluks except Walavanad, Palghat and Ponnáni. Deducting from these 514 cases, 5 cases in which moveable property was sold more than once according to enclosure to statement 8-A, the actual number of defaulters whose personal property was sold during the year was only 509. Real property belonging to 2,068 persons was attached for arrears amounting to Rs. 44,248 against 2,062 defaulters and Rs. 30,896 in the previous year. But property was brought to sale only in 654 cases for an arrear of Rs. 12,495 against 730 cases and Rs. 8,510 in the previous year. As many as 581 sales took place in the Wynaad taluk against 659 in the previous year. Of the 654 defaulters shown in column 19 of statement 8-A, one defaulter, whose property was sold twice, has been counted twice in the statement. The number of defaulters whose property was actually brought to sale thus amounted to only 653.

The extent of lands purchased by Government at sales for the arrears was 1,845 acres with an assessment of Rs. 3,273 against 1,945 acres and Rs. 4,346 in the previous fasli. All these lands with the exception of one acre bearing an assessment of Rs. 3 were in the Wynaad taluk. The reasons why such a large extent of lands has annually to be bought in by Government at revenue sales are set forth in Mr. Dummer's letter, No. 475-B. Genl., dated 2nd May 1892:—

SETTLEMENT REPORT OF MALABAR.

| Particulars. | For the whole district. | | | | |
|---|-------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| | Fasli 1298. | Fasli 1299. | Fasli 1300. | Fasli 1301. | Fasli 1302. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 1. Number of defaulters whose personal property was attached | No. 652 | 1,209 | 2,210 | 7,482 | 5,524 |
| 2. Amount of arrears for which personal property was attached | Rs. 12,899 | 19,892 | 31,704 | 76,565 | 63,078 |
| 3. Value of property distrained | Rs. 13,990 | 22,646 | 35,937 | 81,646 | 6,562 |
| 4. Number of defaulters whose real property was attached | No. 599 | 899 | 789 | 2,062 | 2,068 |
| 5. Amount of arrears for which real property was attached | Rs. 17,887 | 22,074 | 16,360 | 30,896 | 44,248 |
| 6. Extent of dry and wet lands attached | Acs. 20,141 | 6,457 | 3,947 | 6,865 | 9,525 |
| 7. Assessment on lands attached | Rs. 10,054 | 13,890 | 8,488 | 14,631 | 11,019 |
| 8. Number of defaulters whose personal property was sold | No. 93 | 179 | 203 | 384 | 514 |
| 9. Amount of arrears for which personal property was sold | Rs. 1,446 | 2,871 | 2,455 | 4,992 | 8,175 |
| 10. Amount realized by the sale of personal property | Rs. 1,909 | 2,999 | 2,774 | 5,377 | 6,914 |
| 11. Number of defaulters whose real property was sold | No. 44 | 329 | 366 | 730 | 654 |
| 12. Amount of arrears for which real property was sold | Rs. 1,678 | 10,983 | 5,219 | 8,510 | 12,495 |
| 13. Amount realized by the sale of real property | Rs. 4,103 | 8,625 | 3,829 | 15,104 | 13,167 |
| 14. Extent of land bought in by Government for want of bidders | Acs. 6 | 3,513 | 2,054 | 1,945 | 1,845 |
| 15. Assessment on lands bought in by Government for want of bidders | Rs. 20 | 8,091 | 4,176 | 4,346 | 3,273 |
| 16. Extent of land bought by others at Revenue sales | Acs. 40 | 756 | 271 | 795 | 1,032 |
| 17. Assessment on do. do. | Rs. 85 | 1,644 | 660 | 1,695 | 1,799 |

| Particulars. | For Wynaad taluk alone. | | | | |
|---|-------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| | Fasli 1298. | Fasli 1299. | Fasli 1300. | Fasli 1301. | Fasli 1302. |
| | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| 1. Number of defaulters whose personal property was attached | No. 63 | 366 | 274 | 4,836 | 2,664 |
| 2. Amount of arrears for which personal property was attached | Rs. 1,185 | 7,048 | 4,734 | 46,788 | 30,792 |
| 3. Value of property distrained | Rs. 1,390 | 8,548 | 5,254 | 48,667 | 32,641 |
| 4. Number of defaulters whose real property was attached | No. 201 | 597 | 370 | 1,454 | 1,334 |
| 5. Amount of arrears for which real property was attached | Rs. 7,948 | 6,303 | 3,998 | 10,863 | 16,494 |
| 6. Extent of dry and wet lands attached | Acs. 18,976 | 4,510 | 2,688 | 4,560 | 3,796 |
| 7. Assessment on lands attached | Rs. 7,884 | 7,030 | 5,702 | 10,869 | 6,375 |
| 8. Number of defaulters whose personal property was sold | No. 8 | 41 | 8 | 91 | 142 |
| 9. Amount of arrears for which personal property was sold | Rs. 135 | 806 | 189 | 1,932 | 5,104 |
| 10. Amount realized by the sale of personal property | Rs. 186 | 921 | 206 | 1,847 | 3,899 |
| 11. Number of defaulters whose real property was sold | No. 11 | 289 | 345 | 659 | 581 |
| 12. Amount of arrears for which real property was sold | Rs. 66 | 3,507 | 3,898 | 4,368 | 7,223 |
| 13. Amount realized by the sale of real property | Rs. 83 | 1,623 | 873 | 2,569 | 3,888 |
| 14. Extent of land bought in by Government for want of bidders | Acs. 3 | 2,485 | 2,038 | 1,937 | 1,844 |
| 15. Assessment on lands bought in by Government for want of bidders | Rs. 5 | 3,200 | 4,168 | 4,337 | 3,270 |
| 16. Extent of land bought by others at Revenue sales | Acs. 8 | 727 | 246 | 675 | 947 |
| 17. Assessment on do. do. | Rs. 15 | 1,549 | 488 | 1,482 | 1,237 |

18. *PROCESS FEES.*—The number of processes of all kinds served by the village agency and by the process service establishment was 52,251 and 2,196, respectively, against 62,498 and 3,488 during the previous year. Special-paid establishments were entertained only in the taluks of Wynaad and Ponnáni. The total receipts on account of process fees during the year amounted to Rs. 1,860 against Rs. 778 in the previous year. The variation is chiefly due to the fact that in the previous year a process service establishment was entertained only in the Ponnáni taluk. The actual cost of the process service establishment was Rs. 823-14-11. The cost of the establishment exceeded the receipts in the Wynaad taluk and this fact is explained by the Tahsildar to be due to the following causes:—

(1) In most cases wherein property was attached by the special process establishment the amount realized was not sufficient even to cover the arrears and no amount could therefore in such cases be credited to process fees.

(2) Purchase on behalf of Government for want of bidders.

(3) In 33 out of 93 cases in which property was attached by the amins, the property had to be restored to the parties on objections raised by them.

19. SALES OF LAND UNDER BOARD'S STANDING ORDERS.—Two items of land were sold under the Board's Standing orders during the fasli in the Wynaad taluk. As the sales were, however, confirmed and the money paid only after the close of the year, a *nil* statement was submitted.

20. ADVANCES UNDER THE LAND IMPROVEMENT AND AGRICULTURIST'S LOANS ACTS.—Of the advance of Rs. 700 made in fasli 1300 in the Ernad taluk under the Land Improvement Loans Act, Rs. 50 were repaid in fasli 1301 and of the balance of Rs. 650, Rs. 100 were repaid during the year under report, leaving a recoverable balance of Rs. 550 at the close of the fasli. The amount of interest which accrued during the year was Rs. 38-4-6. The whole of this amount was also realized within the year. Another advance which appears in statement No. 11 is the amount of Rs. 2,300 granted to certain residents of the Cochin municipality on the 18th July 1892 (*vide* Board's Proceedings, dated 7th October 1893, No. 409, and 2nd December 1893, Mis. No. 6869, Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture).

21. CIVIL SUITS.—The arrears of costs in civil suits outstanding at the commencement of the fasli were Rs. 720-8-4 and the amount awarded within the fasli was Rs. 1,355-3-10, making a total of Rs. 2,075-12-2. Of these, Rs. 1,097-13-10 were collected within the fasli, leaving a balance of Rs. 977-14-4 at its close. Of this latter sum, Rs. 115-13-0 have been since collected and orders have been issued for the collection of Rs. 483-5-4. The balance of Rs. 378-12-0 is the amount awarded in Original Suit No. 40 of 1889 on the file of the Sub-Court, Calicut. The appeal preferred against the decision of the Sub-Judge, Calicut, has been decided in favour of Government. The appeal decree is awaited before issuing orders to collect the amount.

22. LANDS ACQUIRED BY PUBLIC SERVANTS.—Land measuring 70.19 acres were acquired by public servants during the year. A detailed statement showing the names of the officers who acquired the lands and other particulars is appended:—

| Name of office. | Designation. | In which taluk property acquired. | Extent. | Nature of right. | Remarks. |
|----------------------------|--|-----------------------------------|---------|---|---|
| 1. K. Krishnanunni Nayar. | Tahsildar, Calicut taluk. | Palghat taluk. | ACS. 50 | Mortgage with possession for Rs. 276. | Acquired in the name of his wife. |
| 2. David Kuriyan .. | Deputy Tahsildar, Tangasseri. | Quilon, Travancore. | 3.45 | Janmam right for Rs. 400. | The land was acquired for building a house. |
| 3. S. Parameswara Iyer. | Second Revenue Inspector, Chirakkal taluk. | Walavanad. | 5.65 | Mortgage with possession for Rs. 1,000. | |
| 4. Coonjambu .. | Head Clerk, Deputy Tahsildar's office, Tirurangadi. | Ernad .. | 46 | Kanom right for Rs. 20. | |
| 5. Gopala Menon .. | Second Head Clerk, Deputy Tahsildar's office, Tirurangadi. | Walavanad. | 10 | Janmam right for Rs. 4,000. | Acquired with property given by his father. |
| 6. P. Atebutha Nair | Clerk, Walavanad taluk. | Ernad .. | 2.68 | Mortgage right for Rs. 425 | Paid out of ancestral property and not out of self earning. |
| 7. P. C. Raru .. | Third Revenue Inspector, Walavanad taluk. | Calicut .. | 5.43 | Kanom right for Rs. 800. | |
| 8. T. Krishnan Nair. | Sixth Clerk, Sub-Collector's office. | Kottayam | 51 | Kanom right on payment of Rs. 221. | |
| 9. P. Subbarama Patter. | Head Gumastah, Wynaad taluk. | Wynaad .. | 20.15 | Janmam right over two items and kanom over one for Rs. 950. | Acquired for support of his family by money earned by ancestors. |
| 10. P. Krishna Patter. | Third head gumastah, Wynaad taluk. | Do. | 1.26 | Occupancy right for Rs. 10. | Do. do. |
| 11. P. R. Subramania Iyer. | Fourth head gumastah, Wynaad taluk. | Do. | 16.60 | Kanom right for Rs. 200. | Do. do. |
| 12. M. Rama Patter .. | Seventh head gumastah, Wynaad taluk. | Do. | 3.50 | Kanom right for Rs. 300. | Do. do. |
| 13 C. Anantan .. | Sea Customs Clerk, Kallai. | Kurumbranad. | .. | Janmam right .. | The area has not been furnished; the assessment amounts to As. 13-11. |

23. RUINED TANKS.—None in the district.

24. INTEREST ON ARREARS OF LAND REVENUE.—A sum of Rs. 1,870 was collected during the year as interest on the arrears of peishchush due by Ali Rajah of Cannanore. The demand of interest on ryotwar miscellaneous and cesses as exhibited in Enclosure A to statement No. 7 amounts to Rs. 603. Of this, Rs. 602 relate to the Wynaad and Re. 1 to Chirakkal. The demand against the Wynaad taluk is only provisional. The Tahsildar reports that the accounts of all the amsams not having been received, it has not been possible to show the correct demand, and that therefore the actual collections up to the end of the fasli have been adopted as the demand. This is due to the apathy of the Tahsildar. The arrears of Rs. 170 at the beginning of the fasli relate to the Wynaad and are irrecoverable. This amount will be included in the statement of irrecoverable arrears for the current quarter.

25. SUB-DIVISION OF QUIT-RENT ON MINOR INAMS.—No sub-divisions were made during the year.

26. INSPECTION OF BOUNDARY MARKS.—Statement No. 17 on the inspection and replacement of survey marks is submitted herewith. It has been compiled from the reports furnished by the Tahsildars and is incomplete and far from accurate. Malayalam copies of the rules contained in Board's Proceedings, No. 103, dated 14th March 1893, were received from the Government Press and circulated to all village officials only last month. Survey maps of only the following taluks and desams have been received and distributed:—

| Taluks. | Number of desam maps received and distributed. | Number remaining to be received. |
|---------------------|--|----------------------------------|
| Wynaad | 57 | 1 |
| Walavanad | 317 | .. |
| Palghat | 138 and 5 wards of the Palghat municipality .. | .. |
| Ponnani | 460 | No information available. |
| Kurumbranat | 341 | |

The inspection of the survey marks was not therefore carried out in accordance with the rules. From certain letters which I have now received from the Special Settlement-officer, I find that survey marks are missing in a good many of the desams of the Kurumbranat and Ponnani taluks. A revised statement No. 17 will be submitted as soon as possible after further references to Tahsildars.

27. EXAMINATION OF VILLAGE AND TALUK ACCOUNTS.—At the time of the jamabandi of the fasli under report, the village and taluk accounts of all the taluks were examined by the Divisional officers and myself. Copies of the reports of the Divisional officers on the settlement of the Chirakkal, Kottayam, Wynaad, Calicut, Ernad, Walavanad and Palghat, together with the orders passed thereon by me, are, herewith submitted. It will be seen from these reports that the village and taluk accounts were generally well maintained in all the taluks except Wynaad. In the Wynaad the accounts were not properly maintained.

The accounts of the two taluks the jamabandi of which was conducted by me were also found to have been on the whole satisfactorily maintained. Some of the accounts, however, viz., those relating to the registration of vital statistics and of cattle mortality in the Ponnani taluk and the cash accounts in the Kurumbranad taluk were obviously inaccurate, and the personal attention of the Tahsildars was drawn to these points. Separate memoranda showing the results of my inspection of the accounts are herewith submitted.

The system of distributing the lump collections between land revenue and cesses is reported to be well understood by the taluk officials. I examined the registers maintained in the taluk of Kurumbranat and was satisfied that the distribution was correctly made. In Ponnani the register showing credits to land revenue and cesses was found not maintained. The explanation for the omission was that the information was given in the enclosure to the demand, collection and balance statement No. 37. The process of distributing the collections was, however, well understood. The distribution statements for faslis 1299, 1300, 1301 and 1302 are submitted as directed in Board's

Proceedings, No. 74, dated 6th February 1890; my reply to Board's Proceedings, No. 619, dated 26th October 1893, on this subject will be submitted as soon as replies are received to the reference made to the Tahsildars.

By the close of fasli 1301 the adjustment of the differences between the village and taluk accounts was completed in all the taluks except Calicut and Ernad. There were 13 amsams in the Calicut and 20 in the Ernad taluk, the accounts of which remained to be adjusted at the commencement of the fasli under report. In the Calicut taluk the examination of the discrepancies between the taluk demands and the individualwar demands of the amsams is over in most cases, but the Tahsildar reports that it has not been possible to complete the work owing to the Menons having had to write up the nilam and paramba registers desamwar and to their having been deputed for survey training. The Tahsildar adds that he will have the work completed before the jamabandi of the current fasli. In Ernad the accounts of eight amsams were adjusted during the year, leaving twelve amsams still to be dealt with. The accounts of these amsams are reported to require the careful and combined examination of the Menons and Revenue Inspectors and could not be adjusted within the fasli as the Menons were engaged in survey and other work. The Tahsildar promises to complete the adjustment of the accounts of the remaining amsams by the close of the current fasli.

28. APPLICATIONS FOR TRANSFER OF REVENUE REGISTRY.—During the year under report, 1,825 applications were made for transfer of pattas; 295 of these were received through the Registration officers and the rest by the Revenue officers direct. Of the latter 1,317 and of the former 238 applications were disposed of during the year; the greater portion of the applications pending was received towards the close of the fasli and were under inquiry by the Amsam officials and the Revenue Inspectors. In most cases the usual notice has been published in the District Gazette.

At the beginning of the fasli, there were 280 applications of previous years pending disposal. Of these, all but 50 were disposed of during the fasli. These 50 applications relate to Wynaad, and will be disposed of as soon as the lands are subdivided and surveyed.

No applications from reputed owners who held possession for 12 years or more without title-deeds were dealt with during the year under paragraph 6 of 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 to them and orders passed. The Head-Quarter Deputy Collector reports that he disposed of such papers without requiring translation or abstracts in English. The Deputy Collectors of Cochin and Wynaad read and write Malayalam properly well.

30. RENT ROLL.—The usual rent roll statement is submitted.

31. THE PROLONGED ATTENDANCE OF THE KARNAMS AT THE TALUK OFFICE FOR THE PREPARATION OF THE JAMABANDI AND OTHER ACCOUNTS.—BOARD'S PROCEEDINGS, No. 255, DATED 27TH JUNE 1893.—The practice of requiring the attendance of the Menons at the taluk cutcherry for any long period for the preparation of the jamabandi and other annual statements does not exist in any of the taluks of this district except Wynaad. In the latter taluk the practice exists to a certain extent, and I fear that, until education in the Wynaad improves very greatly, it must be allowed sometimes. Most of the village officials of the taluk are idle, apathetic and indifferent and do not care to obey orders. They are certain they will not be suspended, as they know full well that no better substitutes will be available to replace them. I have, however, now directed the Tahsildar to adhere strictly to the instructions given in Appendix A to Board's Proceedings, No. 255, dated 26th June 1893, and to minimise the detention of the men at the taluk cutcherry by having the accounts prepared as far as possible in the themselves.

13 C. Ann. WAGES OF AGRICULTURAL LABORERS.—A separate report on this subject is with reference to paragraph 3 of Board's Proceedings, No. 783, dated 12th

WITH reference to paragraph 3 of Board's Proceedings, No. 783, dated 12th December 1892, I beg to state that inquiries were made by the Divisional officers and myself on the question of wages. The reports of the Divisional officers deal with all the taluks in the district, except those of Kurumbranat and Ponnani. These reports are summarised below:—

2. CHIRAKKAL—SUB-COLLECTOR.—The wages of agricultural laborers have increased within the last 20 years, but do not now vary with prices, and the laborers are satisfied with them. They are always paid in grain. There is no tendency on the part of farm servants to take to casual labour when they have farm labour to attend to. Wages of casual laborers must have risen likewise.

KOTTAYAM—SUB-COLLECTOR.—Wages both in money and kind have remained practically stationary during the last 26 years with slight fluctuations. The system of paying in kind, which is universal for agricultural labour, has not been supplanted by payment in money, and there is no tendency to forsake agricultural labour.

WYNAAD—DEPUTY COLLECTOR, WYNAAD.—Agricultural laborers are paid in kind, except on rare occasions: these are when extra labour has to be employed. As a rule, every landlord has his own agricultural laborers who remain with him throughout the year.

CALICUT—SPECIAL ASSISTANT COLLECTOR.—Agricultural laborers may be divided into two classes. The first class consists of Cherumers and others who work for their own masters and who, even when there is no work, get a daily dole. These are invariably paid in grain, and the rate of pay does not appear to have risen within the last 25 years. The second class consists of independent agricultural laborers. These are also paid in grain and now-a-days get nearly double the wages of the Cherumers, the wages in grain having increased within the last 10 years. Coolies other than agricultural are, as a rule, paid in money. Money wages have risen of late years.

ERNAD—SPECIAL ASSISTANT COLLECTOR.—Cherumers working for their own masters get less pay than Cherumers working for others, but they get a daily dole, even when there is no work. Other classes of agricultural laborers get higher wages. All classes of agricultural laborers are paid solely in grain and the rate of wages has not increased or decreased of late years. Artizans and other non-agricultural laborers are now paid in money, whereas 20 years ago, they were paid in grain and their money wages have risen of late years.

WALAVANAD—HEAD ASSISTANT COLLECTOR.—Cherumers, who are the agricultural laborers in this taluk are paid in kind and there has been no change in their wages for many years. They do not generally leave agricultural labour for such casual labour as is paid for in money. But it is not uncommon for two or three men in a family of Cherumers consisting of 5 or 6 members to go to the Wynaad, to pluck coffee at the time when coffee is plucked in that taluk, hoping to get higher wages. Laborers other than agricultural are generally paid in money and this kind of wages is gradually increasing. Looking at the state of affairs 20 years ago the rates of these wages may be said to have doubled.

PALGHAT—HEAD ASSISTANT COLLECTOR.—Agricultural laborers are invariably paid in grain. The wages of casual laborers have risen within the last 20 years, but those of Cherumers, who permanently work for the ryots, have not varied within the same period. There is no tendency on the part of these laborers to exchange grain payments for money wages, as they think that such a course will not be profitable to them.

COCHIN—DEPUTY COLLECTOR, COCHIN.—Although there has been a rise in the prices of grains there has been no change in the wages of laborers, especially of agricultural laborers who are very few in number in the taluk, owing to the very small extent of wet land cultivation. The system of payments in grain is not observed in the taluk.

KURUMBRANAT AND PONNANI.—The jamabandi of Kurumbranat and Ponnani was conducted by me, and the inquiries instituted as well as answers furnished by the Tahsildars and their subordinates show that in both the taluks the bulk of the agricultural laborers are Cherumers and similar low classes. These are now at liberty to work for any one, but, as a rule, such of them as are farm servants and those that are

otherwise attached to the janmis and live on their lands go to work for others only after finishing the work of their janmis. In both these taluks the wages of agricultural laborers are paid in grain and have risen slightly within the last 20 years. The wages of farm servants in both the taluks are a little less than those of ordinary laborers. This is chiefly due to the fact that they have been attached to the land and are under the protection of their masters. These servants, besides their fixed wages, also receive at the hands of their masters occasional perquisites especially at Onam, Vishu and other holidays. There is no tendency on the part of these servants to exchange grain wages for money wages, but when their services are not required by their masters, they take to such casual labour as is available and are paid in money or grain. This is at times done with the consent of the masters and at others without it.

3. Speaking of the district as a whole, it may be said that the wages of casual laborers paid for either in grain or money have increased within the last 20 years, and that there has not been any marked change in the wages of farm servants who form the bulk of the agricultural laborers. The system of paying them in grain is not being superseded by payment in money and there is no tendency on their part to exchange grain wages for money payments. They do, however, take to such casual labour as they can obtain after completing the usual farm work for their masters. It may be said that in the rural tracts there is no likelihood of payments in kind being superseded by payments in money. It suits both parties. The landlord has no difficulty in disposing of his grain and has not to convert it into cash in order to meet sudden demands. The laborer can obtain his food without placing himself at the mercy of the village shopkeepers.

CALICUT,
11th December 1893.

(Signed) H. BRADLEY,
Acting Collector.

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