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MADRAS

LAND REVENUE REPORTS

FOR

FASLI 1307 (1897-98).

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REPORTS

ON THE

SETTLEMENT OF THE LAND REVENUE

OF THE

PROVINCES UNDER THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY

FOR FASLI 1307 (1897-98).

MADRAS:
PRINTED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.

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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):—

Settlement of Land Revenue (Jamabandi)—Submitting to Government report on the— for fasli 1307 (1897–98). } (Here enter No. 64, dated 27th February 1899).

ORDER—No. 409, Revenue, dated 28th June 1899.

Land Revenue, No. 17.

With the Proceedings read above, the Board of Revenue submits its report on the settlement of the land revenue of the Presidency for fasli 1307 or the revenue year ending 30th June 1898. His Excellency the Governor in Council notes with satisfaction that the Board's report has been submitted to Government with commendable punctuality.

2. The year under review began when distress was prevailing and State relief on a considerable scale was being administered in the two northern and the four Deccan districts and in the taluk of Bhadráchalam in Gódávari. The rainfall of the year, though 5 per cent. above the normal, was not altogether favourable for agricultural operations except in Ganjám and Vizagapatam, on the West Coast and on the Nilgiris. Over the greater part of the Presidency, the rains of the south-west monsoon set in late, thereby intensifying the prevailing distress. With the good rainfall of August and September, however, the area of distress rapidly contracted and relief measures were finally closed by the end of November. The north-east monsoon rains were generally light and ceased very early, and dry crops suffered severely in consequence in the Deccan districts. In Nellore the total rainfall of the year was considerably deficient being only 24·5 inches against a twenty-five years' average of 34·6 and a fall of 37·7 in the fasli 1306. The south-west monsoon set in fairly in the district and an unusually good fall of rain was registered; but the north-east monsoon on which the district depends for most of its rain proved a failure. This caused serious loss of crop on large areas and necessitated the liberal grant of remission. Relief measures on a small scale were started in November and continued till the end of the fasli in the north-western portion of the district where the failure of crops, coupled with the high price of food-grains, produced distress among the people.

Year.	Rainfall in Nellore.	
	South-west monsoon.	North-east monsoon.
	INCHES.	INCHES.
Average of 25 years	12·6	22·0
1895–96	14·4	16·6
1896–97	15·8	21·9
1897–98	18·3	6·2

The total extent of land cultivated in the fasli, including the areas cropped more than once, was 27·21 million acres against 26·61 million acres in fasli 1306, and 26·96 million acres the average of the previous five years, excluding 1891–92, which was a year of famine. There was an increase of 500,000 acres, as compared with this average, in the area under food-grains, while the extent under non-food crops decreased by 250,000 acres. The increase in the area of food crops occurred mostly under paddy, while the decrease under non-food crops occurred chiefly under indigo, ground-nut and castors, and is explained in part by the greater inducement offered by high prices to the growth of food-grains.

Fasli.	Area in million of acres.	Fasli.	Area in million of acres.
1298	25·3	1303	27·4
1299	26·1	1304	27·0
1300	26·1	1305	27·9
1301	24·3	1306	26·6
1302	26·4	1307	27·2

The statement appended to paragraph 7 of the Board's Proceedings gives the estimated average yield of the principal crops in each district as compared with a normal crop of As. 16. The outturn of paddy was estimated from As. 6 in Chingleput to As. 13 in Coimbatore, while in the case of cholam, cumbu and ragi the estimate was from As. 5 to As. 11. The Board of Revenue reports that the anna notation by which As. 16 is taken to represent a normal crop leads to under-estimating by the village officers who are unable to understand how an average or normal crop can be represented by the full number of annas in the rupee. The Board has accordingly directed a reversion to the former practice of taking As. 12 as representing a normal crop. Having regard to the tendency of village officers to under-estimate outturns, the Government considers that it is rightly inferred from the statistics given in paragraph 7 of its report that the outturn of paddy in the year under review was almost normal, whilst that of dry grains was somewhat less than normal.

3. *Sanitary condition.*—The total number of deaths registered during the year was the highest recorded in any year since the great famine and was 96,681 or 13·4 per cent. higher than that of fasli 1306, itself a year of abnormal mortality. The death-rate for the year was 25 per mille against 22 in fasli 1306. The increase occurred chiefly in the seven famine-affected districts and in Kistna, South Canara, Malabar and Tanjore. The increase in Tanjore was mainly due to cholera, while in Vizagapatam, Kurnool, Anantapur and Cuddapah, it was due chiefly to cholera and fevers. In Gódávari, Kistna, Bellary, South Canara and Malabar, while the chief causes of increase were cholera and fevers, there was increased mortality from almost all the recorded causes. In Ganjám, small-pox and fevers caused the greatest number of deaths.

Fasli.	Number of deaths.	Average death-rate *per mille.*
1297	631,230	22·6
1298	613,097	21·9
1299	667,620	23·5
1300	634,249	22·3
1301	807,581	24·0
1302	669,383	19·9
1303	696,092	20·7
1304	633,883	18·8
1305	654,891	19·8
1306	719,731	22·0
1307	816,412	25·0

—	Mortality in	
	Fasli 1306.	Fasli 1307.
Ganjám	38,325	52,265
Vizagapatam	33,316	44,408
Gódávari	34,387	49,260
Kurnool	16,046	23,912
Bellary	20,312	27,876
Anantapur	14,242	19,628
Cuddapah	23,751	32,034
Kistna	34,070	44,685
South Canara	19,723	31,324
Malabar	50,705	74,609
Tanjore	58,467	66,809

As usual, deaths attributed to fevers contributed over a third of the total mortality. The number of deaths from this cause rose by 16 per cent. as compared with the previous year. The number of deaths from cholera rose by nearly 40 per cent. The mortality from small-pox was 24,840 or over 60 per cent. higher than in fasli 1306. Almost the whole of the increase under the latter head occurred in the district of Ganjám, where the deaths from small-pox were over two-thirds of the total mortality

from this cause in the Presidency. The high mortality from small-pox in this district is stated to be due largely to the disinclination of the people to submit to vaccination, but it is observed that the mortality from this cause in faslis 1303 to 1305 was comparatively trifling. The Sanitary Commissioner is requested to investigate the matter further.

Fasli.	Death from small-pox in Ganjám.
1303	274
1304	245
1305	641
1306	7,801
1307	16,883

The machinery for the registration of vital statistics in rural tracts is still very defective, but the Act recently passed for the compulsory registration of births and deaths in such tracts will, it is hoped, gradually improve the accuracy of the returns.

4. *Condition of cattle.*—The health of cattle is reported to have been on the whole fair, but the number of deaths from diseases and from other causes not natural was in excess of the high mortality of the previous year.

5. *Prices.*—The marginal statement gives the average retail prices in imperial seers per rupee of the chief food-grains for the Presidency as a whole for the past ten years. The prices of all the grains, which had risen considerably in fasli 1306, exhibited a further rise in the fasli under review owing to the late setting in of the south-west monsoon, the early cessation of the north-east and to the continued activity of the export trade during the first few months of the year. During the second half of the year prices fell generally, the fall being most marked in the northern districts, but were still above the warning rates in all the districts at the end of the fasli. The average rates of the year were 25 to 30 per cent. dearer than those of fasli 1306 in the case of dry grains and for rice nearly 19 per cent. dearer and were the highest recorded since the great famine.

—	Paddy, second sort.	Cholam.	Cumbu.	Ragi.
Normal rates	26·4	26·7	26·3	28·0
1298	25·8	26·0	24·6	28·6
1299	23·5	25·6	24·4	27·9
1300	22·4	24·0	23 2	25·9
1301	18·3	17·0	16·5	18·0
1302	18·8	18·2	18·7	19·8
1303	21·3	19·9	20·0	22·2
1304	22·6	23·2	22·8	25·5
1305	23·9	25·4	25·5	28·1
1306	19·9	18·0	19·5	20·6
1307	16·5	14·4	15·6	15·9

6. *Peshkash and shrotriem jodi.*—The revenue from permanently-settled estates and the quit-rent on villages held on favourable tenure amounted to Rs. 49,80,223 and Rs. 7,35,765 against Rs. 49,80,345 and Rs. 7,36,090, respectively, in the preceding fasli. The variations, which are trifling, are fully explained in statements Nos. 6 and 8 appended to the Board's Proceedings and do not call for any special remarks.

7. *Number of ryotwar villages and extent of ryotwar holdings.*—The total number of ryotwar villages in the year was 22,908 against 23,057 in fasli 1306, the decrease being mainly due to the clubbing of some villages in the two taluks of Anantapur which were newly settled during the year and of some villages in Kurnool in which the village establishment was revised and to the transfer of three uninhabited villages in the Palkonda Agency from ryotwar to forest and to certain minor rectifications and changes in Gódávari, Trichinopoly and South Arcot.

Excluding the occupied area in the South Canara district which has not yet been fully surveyed and for which statistics are consequently not available, and also excluding lands occupied without pattas and shown in the accounts under the head "Miscellaneous," the total extent under occupation was 22·546 million acres being an increase of 82,300 acres as compared with the preceding year. It will be seen from the details of variations given in appendix A to the Board's report that there were increases aggregating 119,745 acres in sixteen districts and decreases aggregating 37,456 acres in the four districts of Anantapur (31,810 acres), Cuddapah (2,787 acres), the Nilgiris (1,907 acres) and Trichinopoly (952 acres).

Fasli.	Occupied area in thousands of acres.	Percentage as compared with fasli 1285.
1285	20,021	..
1298	20,723	103·5
1299	21,045	105·0
1300	21,141	105·6
1301	21,157	105·6
1302	21,626	108·0
1303	21,945	109·6
1304	22,232	111·0
1305	22,436	112·0
1306	22,463	112·2
1307	22,546	112·6

The increases are attributed generally to extension of cultivation due to favourable rains in parts and to the assignment on patta of lands previously shown under "Miscellaneous," and in Madura (4,351) also to the inclusion among the holdings of fasli 1307 of waste lands commanded by the Periyár reservoir assigned on darkhast. The decreases occurred almost wholly under dry holdings, and are attributed to the unfavourable season in the localities specified above. The chief decrease occurred in Anantapur, where deducting a nominal increase of over 16,000 acres due to correct survey figures, there was a net decrease of nearly 32,000 acres in the occupied area. This is explained by the Collector to be due to the want of timely rains and to the fact that the resources of the ryots were much crippled by the late distress. Compared with fasli 1285, the year before the great famine, the accupied area under all heads showed an increase of 2·5 million acres or 12·6 per cent.

Faslis.	Relinquished.	Newly taken up.	Difference.
	In thousands of acres.		
1298	442	496	54
1299	286	547	261
1300	371	450	79
1301	328	320	— 8
1302	218	424	206
1303	282	485	203
1304	292	537	245
1305	323	531	208
1306	368	358	— 10
1307	305	374	69

The marginal statement exhibits the extent of land newly taken up and that relinquished during the ten years ending with the year under review.

8. *Actual cultivation.*—The total extent cultivated during the year exclusive of "miscellaneous" cultivation, amounted to 18,486 million acres or nearly 82 per cent. of the total extent under occupation. Compared with the preceding fasli, the extent cultivated during fasli 1307 showed an increase of about 329,000 acres nearly two-thirds of which appertained to dry and were situated in the single district of Bellary. Large increases also occurred in the remaining three Deccan districts, as also in Kistna and Gódávari. On the other hand, there were large decreases in Nellore (43,382 acres) and Tinnevelly (97,999 acres) which are ascribed to the unfavourable season which prevailed in these two districts. Compared with the preceding year, the percentage of the cultivated to occupied area shows an increase of 1 per cent. under dry and 2 per cent. under wet.

Faslis.	Extent cultivated, dry and wet.	Extent left waste.		Percentage of cultivation to occupied area.	
		Dry.	Wet.	Dry.	Wet.
	In thousands of acres.				
1285	17,462	2,183	376	86·6	90·0
1298	17,573	2,877	273	82·8	93·3
1299	17,911	2,875	257	83·0	93·8
1300	17,822	3,020	298	82·3	92·8
1301	16,849	3,851	457	77·4	89·1
1302	17,957	3,386	283	80·6	93·3
1303	18,537	3,177	231	82·0	94·6
1304	18,616	3,302	313	81·6	92·7
1305	18,921	3,295	219	82·0	94·6
1306	18,157	3,975	332	78·2	92·1
1307	18,486	3,804	256	79·2	94·0

The marginal statement shows the extent of lands left waste and that on which remissions were granted during the ten years ending with the fasli under review.

Faslis.	Extent left waste.	Extent on which remission was granted.	Percentage.
	ACS.	ACS.	
1298	3,150,650	102,040	3
1299	3,131,643	87,437	2
1300	3,318,699	135,846	4
1301	4,307,523	867,578	20
1302	3,669,007	174,172	4
1303	3,408,024	40,288	1
1304	3,615,475	109,977	3
1305	3,514,452	39,328	1
1306	4,306,770	655,194	15
1307	4,059,515	113,969	3

9. *Remissions and deductions from beriz.*—The total assessment on ryotwar holdings, exclusive of water-rate and second crop charge, amounted to rupees 436·70 lakhs or $3\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs more than in the preceding year. Of this increase, a sum of Rs. 1·77 lakhs appertained to the Kistna district and Rs. ·50 lakh to the Gódávari district and were due to the re-transfer to "wet" of lands which had been transferred to "dry" in fasli 1305 when the ryots declined to take water for irrigation in consequence of the enhancement of the water-tax. The total extent thus transferred in fasli 1305 was 170,378 acres, of which 149,977 acres have been retransferred to wet and brought

under wet holdings in faslis 1306 and 1307. There was an increase of Rs. 26,000 in Madura mainly owing to the levy of enhanced rates of assessment on lands irrigated from the Periyár reservoir and of Rs. 10,000 in Anantapur due to the introduction of new rates of assessment.

The remissions and deductions from beriz amounted to Rs. 22·66 lakhs or 22·05 lakhs less than in fasli 1306. It will be seen from the marginal statement that almost the whole of this decrease occurs under the head of remissions granted on account of the state of the season. Remissions on dry lands left waste amounted to Rs. 18,165 in the fasli against 3·11 lakhs in fasli 1306. The remissions granted on wet waste amounted to rupees 3·26 lakhs against Rs. 6·43 lakhs in the preceding fasli. The remission granted on account of shavi or withered crop during the fasli was Rs. 4·95 lakhs against Rs. 16·04 lakhs in fasli 1306. The other items under the head of remissions do not call for notice.

—	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.
Season remissions.	14·72	3·45	9·14	5·96	32·07	10·49
Fixed remissions.	2·74	6·61	6·11	4·32	3·23	2·58
Deductions from beriz.	19·53	13·46	9·61	9·35	9·41	9·59
Total ..	36·99	23·52	24·86	19·63	44·71	22·66

10. *Second-crop charge and water-rate.*—The revenue under these heads amounted to Rs. 10·14 lakhs and Rs. 11·96 lakhs, respectively, making a total of 22·10 lakhs or Rs. 1·89 lakhs more than in fasli 1306. The increase under second crop charge amounted to Rs. 1·73 lakhs and is attributed partly to the stimulus given to second crop cultivation by the prevalence of high prices, and partly also to the timely and adequate supply of water in the irrigation sources during the second crop season in the districts in which the increase occurred. There was a large decrease in Kistna, as compared with fasli 1306, which is stated to be due to the fact that second crop was largely raised in the latter fasli on lands damaged by floods.

11. *Miscellaneous Revenue.*—The revenue under this head, the particulars of which are detailed in paragraphs 36 to 45 of the Board's report, amounted to Rs. 72·05 lakhs or Rs. 6·73 * lakhs more than that of the preceding year. More than half of this increase occurred in the Madura district, where the sale-proceeds of waste lands under the Periyár system amounted to Rs. 3·08 lakhs. The amount charged for water in zamindari and inam villages in this district more than doubled owing to the extension of irrigation in the Madura and the Mélúr taluks; there was also a marked increase in the revenue derived from water-rate on minor inams and the charge for water in the zamindari and inam villages in the Gódávari and the Kistna districts. The revenue derived from lands cultivated without darkhast for which no pattas have been granted exhibited an increase of Rs. 91,185; these are mostly lands which cannot bear continuous cropping and which the ryots do not wish to include permanently in their holdings, or lands which being of poor quality are cultivated only once in two or three years and are then left unoccupied till they become fit for cultivation again. The extent of poramboke lands cultivated on which penal assessment was charged during the year was 81,282 acres against 78,275 acres in fasli 1306; the increase is attributed to the comparatively favourable character of the season. Referring to the large extent of poramboke lands under occupation, it was directed in the last year's review that in cases where there was no objection to the occupation of poramboke, the land should be promptly transferred to the head of assessed land and granted on regular patta, and that in other cases effective proceedings should be promptly taken to compel withdrawal from the encroachments. The extent of these lands encroached upon by cultivation still continues large and has increased during the year under report. The attention of the Board is again invited to the instructions issued on this matter.

* Fasli.	Lakhs of rupees.
1306	65·32
1307	72·05

12. *Net ryotwar demand.*—Including items classed as "Miscellaneous" and items of second crop assessment and charge for water, but excluding remissions and deductions from beriz, the net ryotwar demand amounted to Rs. 508·19 lakhs against Rs. 474·02 lakhs in the previous year. The variations under the several heads are noted on the margin.

Increase.	Lakhs.
In the assessment of holdings	3·49
Under second crop charge and water-rate ..	1·89
Decrease under occasional remissions	21·59
Do. fixed remissions	0·65
Increase under Miscellaneous Revenue	6·73
Total ..	34·35
Decrease.	
Increase under beriz deductions	0·18
Net increase ..	34·17

13. *Demand, Collection and Balance.*—The total current demand amounted to Rs. 565·35 lakhs, exhibiting an increase of 6·4 per cent. as compared with the previous year, and of 25·7 per cent. as compared with the average of the five years which preceded the great famine. The increase as compared with fasli 1306 occurs wholly under ryotwar and miscellaneous.

	Current demand in lakhs of rupees.
Average of five years before the famine ..	449·76
1298	481·23
1299	484·54
1300	480·07
1301	457·54
1302	493·64
1303	529·99
1304	543·57
1305	559·02
1306	531·19
1307	565·35

The current demand under cesses amounted to Rs. 70·86 lakhs and showed a decrease of Rs. 2·64 as compared with fasli 1,306. The variations are noted on the margin. The large falling off, which occurs under village-cess, was due chiefly to the reduction in the rate of cess from 8 pies in fasli 1306 to 7 pies in fasli 1307 under G.O., No. 294, dated 4th May 1897. The rate which varies with the cost of village establishments and which had been lowered to reduce accumulated balances has again been raised to 8 pies in the rupee with effect from fasli 1309.

	Lakhs.
Decrease under land-cess in permanently-settled estates and shrotriem jodi	— ·15
Increase under land-cess in ryotwar and miscellaneous	+ ·21
Decrease under village-cess on ryotwar and miscellaneous	— 2·70
Net decrease ..	— 2·64

The total current demand under land revenue and cesses together thus aggregated Rs. 636·21 lakhs, of which Rs. 619·89 lakhs were collected within the fasli and Rs. 50 written off the accounts, leaving a balance of Rs. 16·32 lakhs or 2·6 per cent. at the close of the fasli, against Rs. 8·17 lakhs or 1·3 per cent. at the close of 1305, and Rs. 32·10 lakhs or 5·3 per cent. at the close of fasli 1306. The increase in the closing balance as compared with that of fasli 1305 was due to the unfavourable season and scarcity in some districts. The arrear demand at the beginning of the year amounted to Rs. 33·41 lakhs, of which Rs. 29·24 lakhs were realized within the fasli and Rs. 25,270 written off the accounts, leaving a balance of Rs. 3·92 lakhs or 11·7 per cent. at the end of the year against 12·7 per cent. in fasli 1306. The total balance outstanding at the end of the fasli, both arrears and current, amounted to Rs. 20·24 lakhs, and adding to this the balance relating to Local and Special Funds other than land and village cesses, the total outstanding balance at the end of the fasli amounted to Rs. 20·62 lakhs. It is observed that subsequent collections and remissions up to December 1898 reduced the balance to Rs. 5·57 lakhs and that of this amount Rs. 10,145 are reported to be irrecoverable. The bulk of the balance related to Cuddapah (Rs. 2·86 lakhs), Malabar (Rs. ·95 lakh), Nellore (Rs. ·43 lakh)

Fasli.	Percentage of collection to demand.
1283	89·1
1284	90·7
1285	90·3
1297	96·5
1298	96·4
1299	96 7
1300	95·1
1301	92·0
1302	96·0
1303	96·8
1304	98·0
1305	98·7
1306	94·7
1307	97·4

Fasli.	Lakhs of rupees.
1298	23·70
1299	21·87
1300	29·02
1301	45·73
1302	26·97
1303	21·21
1304	14·74
1305	9·84
1306	33·41
1307	20·24

and Anantapur (Rs. ·24 lakh). The greater portion of the balance in Malabar is due from the Raja of Cannanore, and as in the previous year, no steps were taken to effect a recovery thereof pending receipt of the orders of the Supreme Government. The bulk of the arrears in the other three districts were covered by processes, with the exception of Rs. 78,800 in Cuddapah and Rs. 14,908 in Nellore, the collection of which had been suspended.

14. *Charges of District Administration.*—The charges debited during the year to this head, including salaries of Revenue Inspectors but not those of village establishments, amounted to Rs. 45·80 lakhs or 7·1 per cent. of the total amount of land revenue and cesses realized during the year.

Fasli.	Number of demand notices.	Number of attachment notices.	Number of sale notices.
1302	4,914,683	208,900	159,554
1303	5,374,303	290,654	209,517
1304	5,690,788	236,151	191,828
1305	5,888,994	231,308	178,347
1306	5,816,226	230,487	175,575
1307	6,386,639	328,222	226,983

15. *Coercive processes.*—The marginal statement exhibits the extent to which processes under Act II of 1864 were employed for the realization of the Government dues during the year under review as compared with the five preceding years Taking the Presidency as a whole, the numbers of demand, attachment and sale notices all show an increase over the figures of the previous years. The number of demand notices issued increased by 570,413 or 9·8 per cent. as compared with the previous year. The increase was marked in Ganjám (17,223) Vizagapatam (20,651), Cuddapah (67,445), Anantapur (150,853), Bellary (128,510), Kurnool (43,680), Kistna (115,095), Nellore (73,617), Chingleput (44,764) and Trichinopoly (69,784). In the first six districts the prevalence of famine in fasli 1306 and the heavy arrears of that fasli the collection of which had been postponed till fasli 1307 account for the increase. One of the causes assigned by the Collector of Kistna for the increase in his district is the growing tendency on the part of the ryots to defer payment of Government dues until receipt of a demand notice, no fee being charged for such service by the village agency. The Government believes this tendency to be very general. In the remaining districts the increase has to be attributed generally to the comparatively unfavourable season.

—	1304.	1305.	1306.	1307.
Number of demand notices	5,690,788	5,888,994	5,816,226	6,386,639
Number of attachment notices ..	236,151	231,308	230,487	328,222
Number of sale notices	191,828	178,347	175,575	226,983
Number of defaulters whose property was attached.	236,151	231,308	230,487	328,222
Amount of arrears for which property was attached. Rs.	19,18,867	20,44,184	20,77,873	25,86,708
Number of defaulters whose property was sold.	10,371	10,757	8,197	11,030
Amount of arrears for which property was sold. Rs.	1,70,828	1,76,059	1,59,084	1,86,523
Amount realized by sale of property. ,,	1,77,644	1,86,692	1,83,238	1,91,237
Extent of land sold .. .. .. Acs.	27,899	27,728	21,467	25,421
Extent of land bought in by Government. ,,	10,853	10,512	7,076	9,518
Total extent of holdings in millions of acres.	22·23	22·44	22·46	22·55
Total current demand in lakhs of rupees.	547·39	564·86	531·19	565·35
Arrears at the beginning of the year. Rs.	18·01	11·70	9·84	33·41

Property—moveable and immoveable—was attached in 328,222 or in 5·14 per cent. of the cases in which demand notices had been issued. The proportion was 3·93 and 3·96 per cent. in faslis 1305 and 1306, respectively.

The increase in the number of attachment notices which is generally due to the same causes as an increase in the number of demand notices was marked in Ganjám, Nellore, Cuddapah, Anantapur, Bellary, Kurnool and Chingleput.

16. Out of the 328,222 cases in which property was attached the arrears due were paid up before the issue of notices of sale in 101,239 cases, or 30·8 per cent. of the number of attachments, and the actual sale of the property was resorted to in 11,030 cases only. The proportion of sales to the number of pattadars averaged ·34 per cent. for the whole Presidency against ·28 per cent. and ·26 per cent. in faslis 1305 and 1306. The average was exceeded in the districts of Anantapur (1·89), Vizagapatam (·99), Tanjore (·59), Malabar (·55), Tinnevelly (·54), Madura (·49), Nellore (·38), Gódávari (·37) and Trichinopoly (·35).

Fasli.	Number of defaulters whose property was sold.	Amount of arrears for which the property was sold.
		RS.
1298	17,346	2,58,466
1299	11,339	2,10,804
1300	11,115	1,90,279
1301	11,118	1,61,576
1302	12,400	2,00,997
1303	14,198	2,13,021
1304	10,371	1,70,828
1305	10,757	1,76,059
1306	8,197	1,59,084
1307	11,030	1,86,523

17. The marginal statement shows the number of defaulters whose property was sold and the amount of arrears for which it was sold during the last ten years. The amount realized by the sale of land in the year was about 69 per cent. of its estimated value against 79 per cent. in fasli 1306.

Fasli.	Extent of land sold.	Extent bought in by Government.	Ratio of amount realized to estimated value.
	ACS.	ACS.	
1298	31,675	13,786	..
1299	23,615	12,429	..
1300	21,771	9,346	..
1301	20,273	9,637	..
1302	30,296	14,668	..
1303	54,484	25,592	..
1304	27,899	10,853	..
1305	27,728	10,512	48·6 p. c.
1306	21,467	7,076	79·4 „
1307	25,421	9,518	69·3 „

18. The marginal statement shows the extent of lands sold and of that bought in by Government during the year under review. In paragraph 64 of its Proceedings, the Board of Revenue observes:—Of the extent purchased by Government during the year under report as well as in previous years 659 acres assessed at Rs. 1,030 were resold for Rs. 3,366 as against 2,767 acres assessed at Rs. 3,045 which were resold for Rs. 6,478 in fasli 1306. The value realized by the resale was 3·3 times the assessment.

19. The number of processes served by special-paid agency fell by about * 15 per cent. as compared with fasli 1306. Over 41 per cent. of the processes issued in the Vizagapatam district were served by special-paid agency and the Collector reports that this was partly due to the larger arrears collected during the year and partly to the necessity for using such agency in zamindari divisions. The Proprietary Village Service Act having been extended to the district, the Collector hopes to gradually dispense with the establishment and has instructed his divisional and taluk officers to utilize the services of village officers as far as possible for serving processes. The Government notes these instructions with approval.

* Fasli.	
1306	239,141
1307	203,283
	— 35,858 or 15 p. c.

20. *Transfer of Revenue Registry.*—The number of applications presented during the fasli for transfer of revenue registry, which, since fasli 1303, has been decreasing, exhibited an increase of nearly 11,000 over that of fasli 1306, and exceeded the number of applications received in fasli 1303 by about 1,600. The increase is distributed about equally between applications presented through the Registration Department and those presented direct to the Revenue officers. The increase in the latter class is to a large extent swelled by the wrong inclusion in the figures for the Tanjore district of the cases of disagreement between ownership and revenue registry

Fasli.	Total number of applications.	Applications received through the Registration Department.	Percentage of column 3 on column 2.
1	2	3	4
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
1303	114,563	52,637	45·9
1304	110,037	50,886	46·2
1305	107,866	50,081	46·4
1306	105,208	53,319	50·7
1307	116,172	59,164	50·9

brought to notice by the karnams at the jamabandi under paragraph 5 of Board's Standing Order No. 20 (New Edition). The mistake has been pointed out to the Collector by the Board of Revenue.

21. The number of cases dealt with under Board's Standing Order No. 20, paragraph 7, which directs the issue of pattas to persons who have been in possession of land as ostensible owners and have paid the assessment thereon for twelve years or more was 8,597 in the fasli under report against 8,187 in the preceding fasli. The Government is glad to note that the district officers are alive to the importance of effecting agreement as far as possible between ownership and revenue registry.

22. *Inspection of field and boundary marks.*—As observed in previous years' reviews the figures reported under this head are admittedly incomplete. During the year under report 2,243,634 or 7·4 per cent. of the total marks were returned as either missing or out of repair. In 39 per cent. of these cases the necessary action was taken against 30 per cent. in the preceding year. The progress made in this important work is still not very great; but no considerable improvement can perhaps be expected until the Land Records Department is fully constituted.

23. *Examination of Village and Taluk Accounts.*—It is reported that village accounts are generally maintained in a fairly satisfactory condition, but that there is still room for improvement in the maintenance of the taluk accounts in some of the districts. It is noted that the necessary steps towards improvement are being taken.

24. *Loans and Advances.*—As desired by the Government of India in its Resolution No. 7-167, dated 5th May 1893, printed in G.O., No. 658, dated 20th July 1893, the Government will briefly notice the transactions during the year under the Land Improvement and the Agriculturists' Loans Acts. The advances under both the Acts since the promulgation of the rules thereunder are noted on the margin. The increased demand for State loans in consequence of distress referred to in the last year's report continued during the first half of fasli 1307 and the advances made during the year amounted to Rs. 12·26 lakhs against Rs. 10·87 lakhs in the preceding fasli. The advances made under the Agriculturists' Loans Act amounted to Rs. 8·31 lakhs and of this sum Rs. 4·9 lakhs (59 per cent.) were for the purchase of fodder, Rs. 2·36 lakhs (28·4 per cent.) for the purchase of cattle, Rs. ·73 lakh (8·8 per cent.) for the relief of distress almost wholly in the district of Bellary, Rs. ·30 lakh (3·7 per cent.) for the purchase of seed-grain and Rs. 953 (0·1 per cent.) for the other purposes. The amounts disbursed for the purchase of fodder were confined to the districts of Bellary (Rs. 2,06,172), Kurnool (Rs. 1,52,902), Anantapur (Rs. 1,03,982), Vizagapatam (Rs. 26,793) and Nellore (Rs. 400). The amount disbursed under Land Improvement Loans Act was 3·95 lakhs, of which Rs. 2·83 lakhs were advanced under the ordinary rules and Rs. 1·12 lakhs under the Special Well rules; of the amount advanced under the ordinary rules 2·23 lakhs were for the reclamation of land, and were granted chiefly in the Deccan districts and in Madura.

—	Land Improvement Loans Act.	Agriculturists' Loans Act.	Total.
In thousands of rupees.			
Official year. 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
April to June 1892 ..	10,42	1,03	11,45
Fasli year. 1302 ..	10,55	1,34	11,89
1303 ..	4,21	8	4,29
1304 ..	2,56	16	2,72
1305 ..	1,74	9	1,83
1306 ..	8,50	2,37	10,87
1307 ..	3,95	8,31	12,26
Total ..	62,97	16,59	79,56

The number of new wells constructed was 415 and the number of old wells repaired was 423 against 489 and 322 in the previous year. The average cost of each new well was Rs. 186 and that of each well repaired was Rs. 132. The area benefited by those improvements was acres 3,537. The number of wells constructed since the promulgation of the rules was 15,715 and that of wells repaired 16,730, the

total area benefited being acres 45,878 and acres 60,584, respectively. The following statement shows the state of the advances and recoveries under both the Acts:—

	Land Improvement Loans Act.	Agriculturists' Loans Act.
	RS.	RS.
Outstanding balance at the beginning of the year	35,19,371	2,45,512
Advances made during the year	3,94,794	8,30,995
Total ...	39,14,165	10,76,507
Recoveries and remissions	2,56,363	75,835
Balance ...	36,57,801*	10,00,672
Interest due	1,53,789	15,516
Interest recovered and remitted	1,26,868	7,891
Balance ...	26,921	7,625

* Difference due to rounding off.

A sum of Rs. 72,196 was also advanced to the ryots during the year for survey operations. The total demand under this head including arrears was Rs. 1·55 lakhs, of which a sum of Rs. ·65 lakh was collected during the year, leaving a balance of Rs. ·90 lakh at its close. It is reported that steps are being taken to effect a recovery of the balance.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) N. E. MARJORIBANKS,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue (Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture).
„ the Board of Revenue (Land Revenue).

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

1899.

Board of Revenue

(Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture), MADRAS.

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FEBRUARY.

Settlement of Land Revenue (Jamabandi).—Submitting to Government report on the — for fasli 1307 (1897–98).

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE

(REVENUE SETTLEMENT, LAND RECORDS AND AGRICULTURE).

RESOLUTION—No. 64, dated 27th February 1899.

The Board submits to Government its report on the settlement of Land Revenue in this Presidency for fasli 1307 (1897–98) together with the prescribed statements. Statements showing lands acquired by public servants, Irrigation works, and Rent Roll have been omitted with reference to G.O., Mis. No. 4764, Revenue, dated 3rd December 1898, and No. 47, Revenue, dated 18th January 1899. The report from North Arcot was received in this office on the 17th February, and the delay in the submission of his report is explained by the Collector to be due to late receipt of taluk returns and to the delay in the settlement of remission of one village in the Wallajah taluk caused by the original accounts prepared for the village having been lost in the taluk office after jamabandi.

2. *Season and rainfall.*—Owing to the delay that occurred over a wide area in the setting in of the usual rains of the south-west monsoon and the early date at which the rains of the north-east monsoon ceased, the year was not altogether favourable except in Ganjám and Vizagapatam, on the West Coast and the Nilgiris. For the Presidency as a whole, the total rainfall averaged 47·1 inches against 47·6 inches registered in 1896–97 and an average of 44·8 inches for the 25 years ending with 1894–95. The average for the year 1897–98 is made up of one of 33·3 inches for the East Coast districts and one of 164·7 inches for the West Coast districts, as compared with normal falls of 35·1 and 127·7 inches, respectively. Though the total rainfall of the year was above the average in almost all parts of the Presidency, its distribution varied greatly from what is usually expected. Particulars of the rainfall recorded in each district are given in statement No. 1.

3. The early rainfall of April and May was indifferent in the northern part of the Circars, in Cuddapah and Anantapur and the Carnatic districts generally, as well as in North Arcot and Tanjore. Over the rest of the Central and Southern districts, where it is generally of most consequence, this rainfall was favourable. The rains of the south-west monsoon, however, were late in setting in, especially in the four northern districts (the Circars), but began heavily and continued to be above the average throughout this season on the West Coast and the Nilgiris. In the Circars, the rains from July onwards were, on the whole, favourable during this monsoon. In the Deccan districts, though the rains began in good time in June, there followed a prolonged break until near the close of July, when matters improved somewhat in parts, but it was not until towards the end of August that there was a good and general downpour. The rains continued favourable in September, being especially heavy in Bellary and Anantapur, these districts receiving nearly twice the expected fall during this period. The long break in the monsoon was very injurious to the early, and delayed the later, sowings. Throughout the rest of the Presidency, the rainfall during this monsoon was, on the whole, favourable. The north-east monsoon rains, however, were light over the greater part of the Presidency and ceased very early, the deficiency in the Carnatic and Southern districts being particularly serious, whilst, owing to the failure of the later rains, in the Deccan districts the dry crops suffered severely. The failure of these rains led the Board to call for special reports from several districts regarding their agricultural condition. These reports showed that, owing to the exhaustion of the supplies in tanks, the irrigated crops were greatly damaged and on large areas had withered. There was good rain during January and February in the extreme south, which materially improved the situation there.

4. At the commencement of the year, distress existed in the seven districts noted in the margin. The total area of distress at the beginning of the year was 23,351 square miles with a population of over five millions. It rose to a maximum in July, when 26,073 square miles with a population of nearly 5·75 millions were declared to be affected. With the good rainfall of August and September, the area rapidly contracted, and in Ganjám and Vizagapatam relief operations were discontinued on the 15th October and 30th September 1897, respectively. In the Deccan, relief operations were also finally closed at the end of October with the exception of gratuitous relief and help to weavers in Bellary, which were continued on a small scale till November 15th. Relief operations in the Bhadráchalam taluk of the Gódávari district were not closed till the end of November. During July and August, test works were opened in some of the upland parts of Gódávari and Kistna but were soon closed, and these areas were never declared affected. The failure of the crops caused by the unfavourable north-east monsoon in Nellore, coupled with the high price of food-grains, produced distress in the north-western portion of that district, and, in consequence, measures for relief were commenced there in November 1897 and continued till the end of the year on a small scale.

Ganjám.	Bellary.
Vizagapatam.	Anantapur.
Gódávari.	Cuddapah.
Kurnool.	

5. On the 16th August 1897, the Gódávari rose to a height of ten feet over the crest of the anikat. The freshets in this river were most disappointing in the early part of the season, and until July 20th there were never more than a few inches flowing over the anikat and the supply was quite insufficient for anything like general ploughing and transplantation. The Kistna rose to a maximum height of 14·25 feet on 12th August, but the crest of the anikat had been previously lowered two feet.

The supplies in the Pennér were received early and encouraged extensive early sowings, but the promise of the first part of the year was not maintained. The freshets in the Cauvery came down at the usual time. In August, heavy floods in this river injured the seedlings and young crops on some wet land. In September, the river subsided and there were no good freshets subsequently. However, the supplies in the channels were sufficient to mature the crops.

6. *Cultivation and particulars of crops.*—The subjoined statement shows the details of the more important crops sown on Government and inam land during the year, including areas cropped more than once, in comparison with similar particulars for the preceding year and with the average of the previous five years, excluding 1891–92 in which year, owing to a very unfavourable season, the area cultivated was much below the normal:—

Crops.	Area of crops sown, in thousands of acres.			Percentage of the area under each crop to the total area of crops.		
	*Average.	1896–97.	1897–98.	Average.	1896–97.	1897–98.
Paddy	6,543	6,613	6,935	24·3	24·8	25·5
Cholam	4,493	4,731	4,511	16·7	17·8	16·6
Cumbu	2,799	2,463	2,701	10·4	9·3	9·9
Ragi	1,634	1,724	1,684	6·0	6·5	6·2
Other food-grains, including pulses	5,897	5,695	6,034	21·9	21·4	22·2
Total, food-grains ..	21,366	21,226	21,865	79·3	79·8	80·4
Cotton	1,586	1,394	1,509	5·9	5·3	5·5
Indigo	403	455	324	1·5	1·7	1·2
Sugarcane	57	58	58	0·2	0·2	0·2
Castors	758	782	671	2·8	2·9	2·5
Gingelly	762	647	826	2·8	2·4	3·0
Ground-nuts	241	157	95	0·9	0·6	0·3
Other oil-seeds	75	102	55	0·3	0·4	0·2
Tobacco	108	86	103	0·4	0·3	0 4
All others, including topes	1,603	1,703	1,703	5·9	6·4	6·3
Total ..	26,959	26,613	27,209	100·0	100·0	100·0

* Average of five years ending 1895–96, excluding 1891–92 being a year of famine.

Owing to the generally late setting in of the south-west monsoon rainfall, the total area sown during the year was about 27·21 million acres, or only 250,000 acres (less than one per cent.) more than the average, but was 600,000 acres more than in the previous year. The increase occurred in all the districts except those noted in the margin. The decrease was especially large in Nellore and Tinnevelly, and was due to the deficiency of the later rains. The area sown with food-grains was 21·86 million acres or about 3 per cent. more than that of the previous year, and about half a million acres or 2·3 per cent. more than the average for earlier years. The area of paddy sown showed an increase of about 6 per cent. as compared with the average, whilst, except in Nellore, Chingleput, Tanjore and Ganjám, there was a general increase in the area put under this crop as compared with the previous year. In the case of the other food-grains, the fluctuations were unimportant. Under non-food crops, although the area of the chief industrial crops raised showed a slight increase over the previous year, there was a falling off of nearly 250,000 acres as compared with the average. Under cotton, the decrease was small as the sowings in the Deccan districts were large, and under sugarcane there was an increase on the whole notwithstanding a marked decrease in Gódávari. Under indigo and oil-seeds, however, the falling off is very marked, that under the former crop having occurred in all the principal indigo-growing districts except South Arcot, and being ascribed to the untimely character of the rainfall and the increased inducement offered by high prices to the growth of food-grains. The decrease under oil-seeds occurred chiefly in the case of castors and ground-nuts, the area of gingelly sown being much larger than usual, especially in the Central districts, South Arcot, Madura and Vizagapatam. The shrinkage in the area sown with ground-nuts was a subject for detailed inquiry during the year and seems to have followed from a decrease of profit on the crop owing to over-cultivation. The falling-off under castors is attributed to the failure of the north-east monsoon, but both this and the decrease under ground-nuts are in part explained by the expansion of the area sown with food-grains.

Anantapur.	Trichinopoly.
Cuddapah.	Tinnevelly.
Nellore.	Nilgiris.
Chingleput.	Malabar.

7. *Outturn of crops.*—The following statement shows, as usual, the average rate of the outturn reported for the principal crops in each district as compared with a normal crop :—

Districts.	Paddy.	Cholam.	Cumbu.	Ragi.	Varagu.	Other cereals specified.	Horsegram.	All other food-grains including pulses.	Cotton.	Indigo.	Sugarcane.	Castors.	Gingelly.	Ground-nuts.	Other oil-seeds.	Tobacco.	All others including topes.
1. Ganjám	9	..	..	5	..	5	7	7	7	..	9	6	5	..	7	7	6
2. Vizagapatam	12	9	11	8	..	..	8	8	8	8	11	7	6	..	..	9	7
3. Gódávari	10	9	9	9	..	..	..	8	6	7	8	7	7	..	..	10	8
4. Kistna	9	6	9	..	..	7	8	8	7	10	..	7	6	5	7	10	7
5. Kurnool	9	9	8	8	..	8	6	8	7	8	7	6	8	..	6	10	8
6. Bellary	11	11	8	11	..	9	..	10	9	11	12	10	9	..	10	11	11
7. Anantapur	8	8	6	8	..	7	5	6	7	7	10	6	5	9	7	8	7
8. Cuddapah	11	10	10	9	..	16	8	9	8	9	12	10	8	10	8	10	9
9. Nellore	7	6	7	8	2	6	..	5	4	8	..	5	5	5	5	8	6
10. Chingleput	6	6	6	7	6	..	..	6	..	7	7	6	6	5	6	6	3
11. South Arcot	8	6	8	7	5	..	..	7	7	9	10	7	7	7	7	9	7
12. North Arcot	8	8	7	8	6	..	6	6	5	8	9	7	7	8	6	7	7
13. Salem	10	9	8	9	..	..	..	8	8	12	11	8	7	9	8	9	11
14. Coimbatore	13	10	9	10	..	9	7	8	8	10	12	7	7	8	..	10	10
15. Trichinopoly	10	9	9	10	9	7	..	9	11	13	11	8	9	8	9	9	10
16. Tanjore	12	..	..	..	7	..	..	10	11	11	14	11	11	9	9	12	11
17. Madura	8	8	7	8	7	6	5	6	8	4	9	6	6	7	8	9	8
18. Tinnevelly	9	7	6	8	6	5	4	5	7	5	10	6	5	..	5	9	5
19. Malabar	10	..	..	11	..	..	..	9	..	..	9	6	11	..	9	..	10
20. South Canara	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11
21. Nilgiris	10	9	..	10	..	8	..	8	..	..	..	8	7	..	10	9	9

The anna notation which was in force during the year is one by which 16 annas is taken to represent a full average or normal crop; but it is a matter of general observation that this is often misunderstood. As this system has been found not to be working satisfactorily anywhere, the old plan of taking 12 annas as representing a normal crop has been ordered to be reverted to. From the statistics reported, it would appear that the outturn from paddy was, on the whole, almost normal, whilst that from the dry crops was rather less, for, as has been stated in previous years, the tendency of the village officials to under-estimate out-turns is well known and must be allowed for, whilst these officers are usually unable to understand how an average or normal crop can be represented by 16 annas.

8. *Sanitary condition.*—The following table shows the statistics of human mortality during the year as reported by the village and municipal officers, compared with similar particulars for the preceding year and with the average of the previous five years :—

Diseases.	Number of deaths reported in			Percentage to the total in		
	Average.*	Fasli 1306.	Fasli 1307.	Average.*	Fasli 1306.	Fasli 1307.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7.
Cholera	51,006	93,629	130,391	7·4	13·0	16·0
Small-pox	22,108	15,459	24,840	3·2	2·1	3·0
Fevers	269,834	253,297	293,999	38·9	35·2	36·0
Other diseases	349,418	357,346	367,182	50·5	49·7	45·0
Total ..	692,366	719,731	816,412	100·0	100·0	100·0

* Of five years ending fasli 1305.

The total number of deaths amounted to 816,412, which is the highest number reported in any year subsequent to the great famine of 1876–78 and 13 r cent. higher than the number recorded in fasli 1306 (1896–97). The increase rtained chiefly to the seven districts of Ganjám, Vizagapatam, Gódávari, Anantar, Bellary, Cuddapah and Kurnool, all of which were affected by famine, and to istna, South Canara, Malabar and Tanjore. The ratio of mortality to population so rose in consequence, from 22 to 25 per mille. The death-rate of 38 per mille in e city of Madras was higher than that reported for any district, except Ganjám ere, owing largely to the disinclination of the people to submit to vaccination, the ortality from small-pox was very large. The high rate for Madras may be ascribed rtly to the insanitary condition of the city and partly to greater accuracy of the eturns. As stated in previous reports the statistics of mortality continue to be defective. The Bill for the compulsory registration of births and deaths in the rural tracts, should, if passed into law and brought into force, remedy this defect to some extent.

Over 80 per cent. of the total increased number of deaths as compared with the previous year occurred under cholera and fevers. The deaths from cholera amounted to 130,391 or 36,762 more than in the previous year, in which the mortality from this epidemic was also large. No district was free from this disease, and those that suffered most from it were Tanjore and Malabar, which together contributed more than one-third of the total deaths, and South Arcot, Gódávari, Madura, Trichinopoly, Ganjám, Tinnevelly and North Arcot. The number of deaths from fevers rose from 253,297 to 293,999 or by 16 per cent. The increase occurred chiefly in the Circars, the Deccan, the two West Coast districts and Salem. Small-pox accounted for 24,840 deaths or about one and-a-half times as many as in fasli 1306. Ganjám suffered most severely, contributing more than two-thirds of the total number of deaths from this

cause. The disease was also severely felt in Vizagapatam and North Arcot. On the whole 16 per cent. of the total number of deaths under all heads was due to cholera, 3 per cent. to small-pox, 36 per cent. to fevers and 45 per cent. to other diseases.

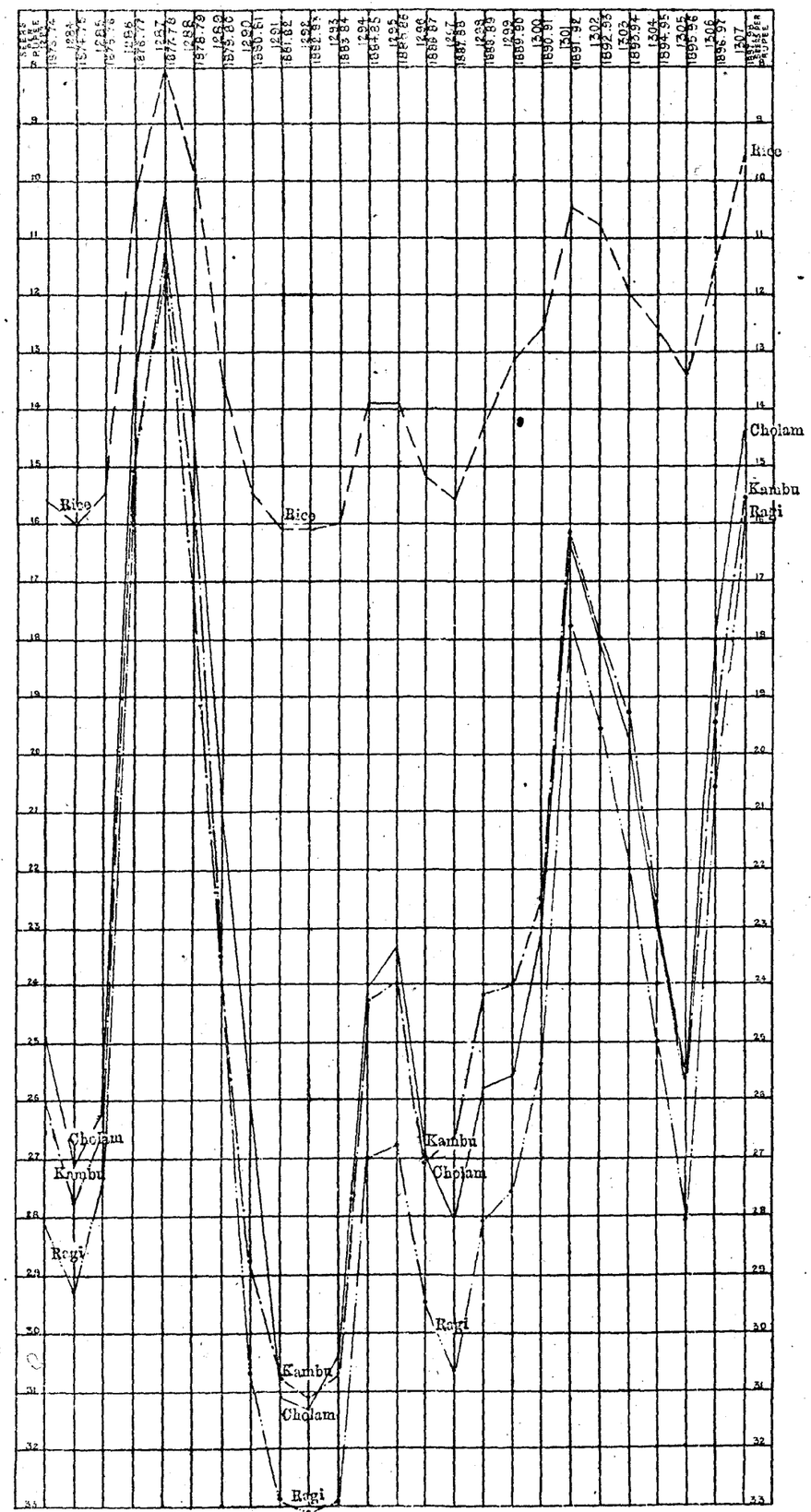
9. *Condition of cattle.*—The health of cattle was on the whole fair though the mortality was slightly in excess of that of the previous year. No attempt is now made to register deaths of cattle from natural causes. The number of deaths from all other causes amounted to 141,800 against 138,900 in the previous year. Deaths from disease numbered 129,000 against 127,000 in the previous year, the increase occurring mainly in the Ganjám, Kistna, Nellore and South Arcot districts. Nearly half the deaths were from rinderpest, diarrhœa and dysentery, the deaths from which showed a decrease of 2·8 per cent. as compared with the previous year. Deaths from these causes were large in Ganjám, Kistna, Kurnool, Cuddapah, Nellore, Chingleput, South Arcot and North Arcot. There was however a decrease in the deaths reported under these heads in the Deccan districts, Gódávari and Chingleput. Deaths from anthrax were especially numerous in Gódávari, Kistna, Ganjám and Tanjore. The loss from epizootic aphtha amounted to 4,607 or 1,672 more than that of the previous year. Registration of deaths from variola was ordered to be discontinued during the year as this disease is rarely fatal among cattle. Malignant sorethroat and quarter-ill, which had been previously shown under anthrax were ordered to be shown separately during the year.

10. *Prices.*—Statement No. 3 appended shows the average prices of the chief food-grains reported from each district for the year compared with the normal rates and those of fasli 1306. The following abstract shows the average prices of these grains for the Presidency as a whole during the year as compared with the rates for the previous five years and with the average of ten years ending fasli 1299 (1889–90). In the diagram appended, the general course of prices during the last 25 years is shown.

Articles.	Imperial seers per rupee							Variations of prices in 1897–98 per cent. as compared with	
	*Average.	Fasli 1302.	Fasli 1303.	Fasli 1304.	Fasli 1305.	Fasli 1306.	Fasli 1307.	The ten years' average.	Fasli 1306.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Rice, second sort	15·0	10·9	12·2	12·9	13·4	11·4	9·6	+ 56	+ 19
Paddy, first sort	24·2	17·2	19·2	20·6	21·4	18·2	15·1	+ 60	+ 21
Paddy, second sort	26·4	18·8	21·3	22·6	23·9	19·9	16·5	+ 60	+ 21
Ragi	29·7	19·8	22·2	25·5	28·1	20·6	15·9	+ 87	+ 30
Cholam	28·1	18·2	19·9	23·2	25·4	18·0	14·4	+ 95	+ 25
Cumbu	27·1	18·7	20·0	22·8	25·5	19·5	15·6	+ 74	+ 25

* Of ten years ending fasli 1299.

11. Owing to the unfavourable character of the season in the previous year, and the activity of the export trade in grain, prices were, throughout the Presidency, at an extremely high level in July 1897. The late setting in of the south-west monsoon and the continued activity of the export trade prevented any rapid fall in prices during the first few months of the year, whilst, later on, the failure of the north-east monsoon rainfall caused a general rise in prices over the southern half of the Presidency, although in the Circars and the Deccan there was, on the whole, a material fall during the first half of the year. During the second half of the year, however, with the cessation of an active demand for export, a general fall set in, considerable in all the northern districts, but not sufficient in the southern half of the Presidency to bring rates down to the level at which they stood at the commencement of the year.



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The result was, as shown in the table given above, that the average rates for the dry grains were from 25 to 30 per cent. dearer during the year than in the previous year, and for rice nearly 19 per cent. dearer : the rise as compared with normal rates being from 74 to 95 and 56 per cent., respectively.

12. In the case of *rice* (second sort), prices were at their highest level in the Circars, Deccan and West-Coast districts about August 1897, and, excepting in some of the Carnatic and the Southern districts, fell generally during the immediately ensuing months, but from October to January 1898 there was a general and considerable rise throughout the southern half of the Presidency. From January to April there was a general fall in the price of this grain, but later on rates again hardened considerably in many districts. The current rates for the last month of the fasli were considerably cheaper than those of the first month of the year in the Circars, the Deccan and the two West Coast districts, but elsewhere were dearer.

13. In the case of *cholam*, prices were dearer than the scarcity rates from July to September 1897 throughout the Deccan districts, after which rates fell almost continuously till the end of the year. In Nellore and those of the southern districts in which this grain is a staple, prices continued to rise until about December or January, and in Nellore and North Arcot rose above the scarcity rates and continued above that level until February and March, respectively. From January to June the general tendency for this grain was downwards and at the close of the year it was cheaper than at the beginning in all districts, except Nellore, Madura and Tinnevelly, where the excess was slight, whilst in the Deccan districts the price was then only about half the rate for July 1897.

14. In the case of *ragi*, prices were at their highest level in the Circars and Deccan districts during July and August 1897 and scarcity rates prevailed for this grain in Ganjám almost throughout the year and in Vizagapatam and Gódávari from July to October. During September and October prices of this grain fell generally in the Circars and Deccan districts and this fall continued up to the end of the fasli. Elsewhere, however, prices were generally easier in October than at the beginning of the year, but a rise set in about November and rates reached a maximum about February, and though in the Carnatic and the Central districts generally rates fell on the whole up to the end of the year, in the Southern districts they were higher in June than in January. The prices of this grain, in the Nellore district, were above the scarcity rate from December to March and in North Arcot from January to March 1898.

15. The course of prices, in the case of *cumbu*, was very similar to that of those of the other dry grains. In the northern half of the Presidency, except Nellore, prices were at their highest in July and August, but fell in September and onwards. In Nellore, they reached a maximum in December, and only fell slightly before the close of the year. Over the remainder of the Presidency, where this grain is a staple, rates tended generally downwards for the first four months, but thereafter rose almost continuously, and, except in Coimbatore, were much dearer in June 1898 than July 1897. In Coimbatore, the difference was trifling and never during the year was the price cheaper than the warning rate.

16 As shown in the diagram already mentioned, never since the great famine of fasli 1286 to 1288 has so high a general range of prices been reached. For rice and cholam the prices of fasli 1288 were exceeded, and those of ragi and cumbu almost reached the level of that year. At the end of the fasli the price of all the staple food-grains was dearer than the " warning rates " in all districts.

17. The land revenue of the Presidency is derived from the undermentioned sources :—

(*a*) Peshkash or revenue from permanently-settled estates ;

(*b*) Shrotriyam jodi or quit-rent levied on inam villages held on favourable tenure;

(*c*) Assessment and water-rate levied on lands held under the ryotwar system; and (*d*) Miscellaneous revenue.

18. *Peshkash or revenue from permanently-settled estates.*—The total amount of peshkash payable during the fasli was Rs. 49,80,223 against Rs. 49,80,345 in the preceding year. The decrease of Rs. 122 is explained below:—

Decrease.

	RS.
(1) Certain zamindari lands liable to the payment of a proportionate peshkash of Rs. 1,692 having been acquired for public purposes, the peshkash of the estates concerned has been reduced by that amount	1,692
(2) The demand for fasli 1306 of the Pithápuram, Chokkampalli and Dantenam estates in the Gódávari district having included a sum of Rs. 662 charged in that year on account of previous faslis the demand of fasli 1307 shows a decrease of that amount	662
(3) As the source of irrigation for certain wet lands in the Venkatagiri zamindari in Nellore was intercepted by the Southern Mahratta Railway line, the peshkash of the estate has been reduced by Rs. 23 by way of compensation	23
Total decrease ...	2,377

Increase.

(1) The rights of Government in certain unclaimed, resumed and relinquished inams situated in certain zamindari estates having been made over to the proprietors concerned, two-thirds of the assessment payable thereon (*viz.*, Rs. 2,253) were added to the peshkash	2,253
(2) Certain zamindari lands taken up for the South Indian Railway in the Melakottai zamindari of the Madura district having been restored to the zamindar in fasli 1307, the proportionate peshkash due thereon which had abated at the time of acquisition was added again to the peshkash of the estate	2
Total increase ...	2,255
Net decrease ...	122

19. *Shrotriyam jodi.*—The quit-rents payable to Government on villages held on shrotriyam or favourable tenure amounted to Rs. 7,35,765 against Rs. 7,36,090 in the preceding year. The variations are explained in statement No. 8.

20. *Number of ryotwar villages.*—The total number of ryotwar villages in the year was 22,908 or 149 less than in the previous year. The decrease is due to the clubbing of some villages in two taluks of Anantapur which were newly settled during the year and of some villages in Kurnool in which the village establishment was revised (G.O., No. 735, Revenue, dated 21st December 1896), and to the transfer of certain villages in the Vizagapatam district from ryotwar to "Forest."

21. *Holdings.*—The following abstract compares the total extent and assessment of holdings in the two faslis 1306 and 1307. Details of the net variations in each district are given in Appendix A:—

Items.	Dry.		Wet.		Total.	
	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.
	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.
Holdings at the beginning of the year	* 18,247,923	*1,86,51,314	* 4,215,552	*2,32,66,493	22,463,475	4,19,31,046
South Canara	..	..	..	..	..	13,89,460
Total ..	18,247,923	1,86,51,314	4,215,552	2,32,66,493	22,463,475	4,33,20,506
Deduct—						
(1) Lands resigned	289,053	1,71,307	16,361	61,713	305,414	2,33,020
(2) Lands sold for arrears of revenue and bought in by Government	5,113	5,691	1,022	4,370	6,135	10,061
(3) Lands sold for arrears of revenue and purchased by private individuals	7,063	7,636	1,855	9,193	8,918	16,829
(4) Lands transferred by private sale	265,452	2,76,689	75,249	4,18,140	340,701	6,94,829
(5) Transferred from wet to dry and *vice versa*	51,521	91,653	13,827	83,727	65,348	1,75,380
(6) Other transfers	14,056	18,872	3,148	15,320	17,184	41,955
South Canara	..	..	..	..	..	3,057
Total ..	632,238	5,71,848	111,462	5,92,463	743,700	11,75,131
Remainder ..	17,615,685	1,80,79,466	4,104,090	2,26,74,030	21,719,775	4,21,45,375
Add—						
(1) Lands newly taken up on darkhast	346,813	2,57,271	26,697	1,05,764	373,510	3,63,035
(2) Lands purchased by private individuals at revenue sales .	7,063	7,636	1,855	9,193	8,918	16,829
(3) Excess by survey and settlement	13,454	7,753	2,711	13,299	16,165	21,052
(4) Lands transferred by private sales	265,452	2,76,689	75,249	4,18,140	340,701	6,94,829
(5) Lands transferred from dry to wet and *vice versa*	13,827	22,243	51,521	3,37,758	65,348	3,60,001
(6) Other transfers	18,392	22,969	2,955	40,105	21,347	63,074
South Canara	..	..	..	..	..	5,511
Total ..	665,001	5,94,561	160,988	9,24,259	825,989	15,24,331
Total Holdings ..	18,280,686	1,86,74,027	4,265,078	2,35,98,289	22,545,764	4,36,69,706
Increase as compared with fasli 1306 (1896–97)	32,763	22,713	49,526	3,31,796	82,289	3,49,200
Percentage ..	0·2	0·1	1·2	1·4	0·4	0·8

* Since corrected.

22. As usual the areas given above do not include lands occupied without "pattas" and shown in the accounts under "miscellaneous." Excluding such areas and also the occupied area in the South Canara district for which statistics are not yet available, the total extent included in ryotwar holdings during the year amounted to 22·55 million acres or a little over 82,000 acres more than in the previous year. The increase occurred in all the districts, except Cuddapah, Anantapur, Trichinopoly and the Nilgiris where there were decreases. The largest increase occurred in Kistna, Bellary, Coimbatore, Salem and Malabar, which together contributed about 93 per cent. of the increase under holdings. Nearly 83 per cent. of the increase is attributed mainly to extension of cultivation due to favourable season and partly to the assignment on patta of certain lands previously shown under "miscellaneous." In Madura it was also due to the inclusion under holdings of fasli 1307 of waste lands assigned on darkhast under the Periyár project. The greater portion of the remaining increase was due to the excesses brought to account on the introduction of new settlement during the year in the Hindupur and Madakasira taluks of the Anantapur district and to the transfer of lands from "inam" to "ryotwar."

The decreases occurred almost wholly under dry holdings and are attributed to the unfavourable character of the season in the areas where they occurred; but, in Cuddapah, it was due also to relinquishments during the year of certain poor lands which cannot bear continuous cropping. In Anantapur the net decrease amounted to 31,810 acres. If the increase caused by survey, amounting to over 16,000 acres, which is nominal, be excluded, the gross decrease under holdings in this district would be about 48,000 acres. This large decrease is explained by the Collector to be due to much larger areas having been relinquished than taken up during the year owing to want of timely rains and to the crippled resources of the ryots who suffered much in the late distress.

23. The total assessment of the holdings amounted to Rs. 436·70 lakhs (*i.e.*) Rs. 3·49 lakhs or 0·8 per cent. more than in the previous year. The increase occurred in all the districts except Trichinopoly and the Nilgiris. About two-thirds of the increase or Rs. 2·27 lakhs occurred in the Gódávari and Kistna districts and was mainly due to the retransfer to wet of lands for which water was relinquished in fasli 1305 when the water-rate was enhanced. In these two districts the extent relinquished in fasli 1305 and transferred to dry amounted to acres 170,378,* of which 149,977 acres have since been retransferred to wet and brought under wet holdings leaving a balance of 20,401 acres under dry. A large portion of this area appears to have been irrigated and charged water-rate during the year under report, as the total amount charged under this head shows an increase of over †1·13 lakhs as compared with fasli 1304, the year before the water-rate was enhanced. The Collectors report that large areas of such lands have since been retransferred to wet. In Madura there was an increase of Rs. 26,000 mainly owing to the levy of enhanced rates of assessment on lands irrigated from the Periyár. The increase in Anantapur was due to the introduction of new rates of assessment. But for this the large relinquishments mentioned above would have caused a decrease of over Rs. 10,500. The increases in other districts represent chiefly the assessment on the increased area taken up for occupation and on the inam lands transferred to ryotwar mentioned above.

	Fasli 1305. Decrease.	Fasli 1307. Decrease.
	ACS.	ACS.
Gódávari	50,778	6,626
Kistna	119,600	13,775
Total ...	170,378	20,401

	Water-rate.
	RS.
† Fasli 1304	1,28,850
„ 1307	2,42,159
Difference ...	1,13,309

24. As compared with the holdings of fasli 1285, the year before the great famine of 1876–78, the occupied area in fasli 1307 (1897–98) exhibits an increase of 2·5 million acres or 12·6 per cent. Including the area of occupied lands shown in the accounts under "miscellaneous", the increase amounted to 3·03 million acres or 14·9 per cent. As pointed out in previous reports, however, a large portion of this increase (1·15 million acres) is attributable to the substitution of correct survey areas for the old paimash areas and to the inclusion of areas of resumed village service inams under holdings. If these items be excluded, the increase due to extension of cultivation would amount to 1·88 million acres or 9 per cent. As in the preceding year, the improvement is common to all districts except Kurnool. In this district, the occupied area in fasli 1306 showed a decrease of 72,112 acres as compared with the pre-famine year; but during fasli 1307 this deficiency was reduced to 64,090 acres. In paragraph 8 of Government Order, No. 474, R D., dated 25th August 1898, the Government concurred with the Board in thinking that the non-recovery of this district from the effects of the great famine was not due, to any material extent, to the reservation of large areas of arable lands for fuel and fodder reserves, as only a small area of the assessed lands set free in five taluks of the district had been brought under cultivation. The further report regarding the progress made in setting free the reserved lands in the other taluks of the district has not yet been received from the Collector.

25. *Cultivation.*—The total extent cultivated during the year exclusive of miscellaneous cultivation amounted to 18·49 million acres or 81·99 per cent. of the total holdings against 80·83 per cent. in the preceding year. There were increases in fourteen districts and decreases in six others. The decrease was particularly marked in Tinnevelly and Nellore and was attributed to the unfavourable season which prevailed in these districts. The increase was large in the Circars and Deccan districts. Including the extent under miscellaneous cultivation, the total extent cropped during the year amounted to 19·32 million acres against 18·90 millions in fasli 1306. Under the head of miscellaneous cultivation, there was a large increase in the Deccan districts and in South Arcot and North Arcot, which together contributed 95 per cent. of the total increase. The fluctuations in the remaining districts were small.

26. *Water-rate and second-crop charge.*—The total assessment on lands was, as stated already, Rs. 436·70 lakhs. The revenue from water-rate and second-crop charge amounted to Rs. 10·14 lakhs and Rs. 11·96 lakhs, respectively, making a total of Rs. 22·10 lakhs. Compared with the previous year, there was an increase of Rs. 15,700 under water-rate and Rs. 1·73 lakhs under second-crop charge. The increase under water-rate was common to all districts except Ganjám, Gódávari, Kistna, Nellore, Chingleput and Tinnevelly. The increase is attributed to the favourable season generally and consequent good supplies to irrigation sources in the districts where it occurred. In South Arcot the increase is stated to be due to the failure of the north-east monsoon which induced the ryots to take water from Government sources to mature or save their dry crops. In Madura the increase was due to the extension of irrigation under the Periyár project. The marked decrease in Gódávari and Kistna was due mainly to the reconversion of lands from dry to wet during the year as stated in paragraph 23 *supra*. In the former district it was also partly due to the introduction of certain enhanced rates of water-charge for dry crops and in part also to the favourable character of the season which dispensed with the need for canal water to some extent. The decrease in Ganjám is attributed to favourable season and that in Nellore and Chingleput to short supply in Government sources due to the failure of the north-east monsoon. The increase in the second-crop charge was also common to many districts, but it was comparatively large in the districts noted in the margin. There was a falling off under this head in the districts of Kistna, Nellore, Chingleput and North Arcot. The increase is partly attributed to the stimulus given to second-crop cultivation by the prevalence of high prices generally and partly also to the timely and adequate supply of water in the irrigation sources during the second-crop season. In Madura it was also due to extension of irrigation under the Periyár project. The increase in Tanjore was due to the absence of causes, such as floods and breaches, which interfered with second-crop cultivation in the previous year. The decrease in Kistna was due to the raising of second crop to a large extent in the previous year on lands damaged by floods. The decrease in the remaining districts was due generally to the failure of the north-east monsoon.

	RS.
Gódávari	78,527
Anantapur	43,431
Madura	26,359
South Arcot	24,672
Tanjore	20,351

27. *Remissions and deductions from beriz.*—Statement No. 13 appended to this report shows particulars of season and fixed remissions and deductions from the beriz granted during the year in comparison with those of the previous year.

28. *Remissions granted with reference to the state of the season.*—The assessment remitted on lands left waste or on which the crops were lost amounted to Rs. 10·48 lakhs against Rs. 32·07 lakhs in the preceding year. The large decrease was generally due to the favourable character of the season.

29. *Remission on lands left waste.*—The subjoined table shows in comparison with the previous year the extent of lands left waste and of lands on which remission was granted.

Items.	Fasli 1306.	Fasli 1307.	Difference.
	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
Total extent left waste—			
Dry	3,974,622	3,803,833	— 170,789
Wet	332,148	255,682	— 76,466
Total ..	4,306,770	4,059,515	— 247,255
Extent on which remissions were granted—			
Dry	517,428	34,573	— 482,855
Wet	137,766	79,296	— 58,470
Total ..	655,194	113,869	— 541,325
Remainder charged—			
Dry	3,457,194	3,769,260	+ 312,066
Wet	194,382	176,386	— 17,996
Total ..	3,651,576	3,945,646	+ 294,070

30. The total wet waste amounted to 255,682 acres or 76,466 acres less than in the preceding year. The area on which remission was granted also fell from 137,766 to 79,296 acres. The assessment remitted was Rs. 3,25,937 against Rs. 6,43,033 or 1·4 per cent. of the assessment on the total wet area in occupation. There was a decrease of over Rs. 3 lakhs in the remission on wet waste as compared with the previous year, though in eight districts there was an increase aggregating Rs. 1·5 lakhs. The decrease was large in the Circars and Deccan districts where in fasli 1306 large remissions were necessitated generally by the unfavourable character of the season of that year. In Kistna the decrease was chiefly due to the fact that large remissions had to be granted in the previous year on account of damage caused by the Kistna floods. The large increase in wet remissions in Nellore, Chingleput, South Arcot and Tinnevelly was due to unfavourable season. Remissions on dry waste were granted in portions of Nellore and Cuddapah where dry crops suffered from want of timely rain. The small remission in Madura was granted in the Periyakulam taluk, in which certain dry lands were submerged by the Periyár water. The amount entered against Malabar relates, as explained in previous reports, to lands assigned for temporary hill cultivation in Malabar-Wynaad under clause 15-A of the Wynaad Settlement rules. The small amount appearing against Tanjore has not been explained. Explanation has been called for.

31. *Shavi or short crop.*—The extent of dry and wet lands on which remission was granted on account of loss of crops amounted to about 215,000 acres and the amount of assessment remitted on these lands was Rs. 4·95 lakhs against Rs. 16·04 lakhs in the previous year. Nearly 81 per cent. of it was granted in Nellore, Chingleput, North Arcot and South Arcot, where, as already stated, the north-east monsoon was very deficient. The amount shown against Nellore, Cuddapah and Chingleput includes a sum of Rs. 55,256 remitted for loss of crops on dry lands.

32. *Tirvakammi—Difference between wet and dry assessment.*—Remission granted under this head fell from Rs. 3·36 lakhs in the previous year to Rs. 1·44 lakhs in the year under report. Over two-thirds of this amount was remitted in Nellore, Cuddapah, North Arcot and Tinnevelly on account of insufficiency of water in the irrigation sources.

33. *Land flooded or injured by water.*—Over three-fourths of the remission under this head was granted in Gódávari and Kistna where a sum of Rs. 30,457 was remitted on account of floods.

34. The total remissions granted on dry lands during the year amounted to Rs. 73,543. The particulars thereof are given below:—

Districts.	Waste.	Shavi or short crop.	Total.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
Nellore	11,858	34,504	46,362
Chingleput	..	9,024	9,024
Cuddapah	5,834	11,728	17,562
Tanjore	1	..	1
Madura	67	..	67
Malabar	405	122	527
Total ..	18,165	55,378	73,543

35. *Fixed and other remissions.*—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 abatements of the demand recurring from year to year and deductions from village collections in favour of religious institutions, &c. These remissions and deductions amounted to Rs. 2,58,029 and Rs. 9,59,084 against Rs. 3,22,937 and Rs. 9,40,895 respectively in the previous year. Under this head the only item regarding which there is any noticeable variation is, as stated in previous reports, "increment remission" (*i.e.*) the difference between the full settlement assessment and the portion thereof actually charged by annual increments in cases where the increase over the old assessment is 25 per cent. and more. There was a decrease of Rs. 64,681 in this kind of remission during the year under report. Over 83 per cent. of this decrease occurred in the districts of Tanjore and Trichinopoly, and was due the lapse of another year since the introduction of settlement into these districts. For the same reason there were decreases in Anantapur, Bellary, South Arcot and Madura. The decrease in Anantapur is small owing to the grant of increment remission in the taluks of Hindupur and Madakasíra settled during the year.

36. *Miscellaneous revenue.*—The miscellaneous revenue comprising chiefly quit-rent and water-tax on minor inams, revenue derived from lands cultivated but for which no pattas were issued, revenue derived from trees and water charge on lands irrigated from Government sources in inam and zamindari villages, and such other items as are not included under holdings amounted to Rs. 72·05 lakhs against 65·32 lakhs in the previous year. Details are given in statement No. 16.

37. *Item I—Jodi or quit-rent on minor inams including water-rate.*—Of the revenue shown under this head, Rs. 23,19,925 represent quit-rent and Rs. 13,63,434 water-rate on minor inam lands. The total demand of quit-rent in the Presidency was only slightly more than in the preceding year. The variations were not large in any district except Bellary, Cuddapah and North Arcot, which together account for almost the whole of the increase under this head. The increase in Bellary was due partly to the favourable character of the season which rendered grant of remissions on certain service inam lands unnecessary and partly to the imposition of additional charge for excess areas discovered by survey in minor inams. The increase in Cuddapah was due chiefly to the correction of errors in the previous year's accounts and partly to the revision of certain kattubadi service inams. The increase in North Arcot was mainly due to increased cultivation under dasabandam tanks and to consequent increase under quit-rent. The revenue from water-rate and second-crop charge on minor inams exhibits an increase of Rs. 1·89 lakhs over that of the previous year. The increase occurred in all the districts, except Ganjám and Chingleput, where there was a slight decrease. The greater portion (1·36 lakhs) of the increase

	RS.
Bellary	8,815
Cuddapah	1,780
North Arcot	1,149
Total	11,744
Total increase ...	12,677

occurred in the two districts of Gódávari and Kistna and was due to extended irrigation. The small decrease in Ganjám was due to the copious rainfall in the year, while that in Chingleput was attributed to deficiency of water-supply.

38. *Item 2—Land cultivated but not included in Jamabandi: Item 3—Land cultivated without darkhast for which no pattas have been granted: Item 4—Concealed cultivation.*—The revenue under these three heads amounted to Rs. 5,80,506 against Rs. 4,87,440 in the preceding year. There was increase in fifteen districts and decrease in the remaining seven. As in previous years, the amount was large in the marginally-noted districts, South Arcot showing as usual the largest amount. Most of the lands shown under miscellaneous in this district is "Podugal" lands (*i.e.*) lands which cannot bear continuous cropping and which ryots do not desire to include permanently in their holdings. There was an increase under this head owing to the extensive cultivation of Podugal lands during the year in consequence of the favourable south-west monsoon. In the other districts mentioned above as also in Cuddapah, Kurnool, Salem, Gódávari and Coimbatore there are large areas of poor lands which can only be cultivated once in two or three years and which after a harvest are left unoccupied until they become fit for cultivation again. The revenue under these heads in Anantapur and Bellary has more than trebled during the year owing to better season. The same cause accounts for the increase under this item in several other districts. But, in Madura, the increase was due to the levy of double crop wet assessment for the first time on Government waste lands under the Periyár which were cultivated without pattas. There was a large decrease in Kistna due to more lands having been granted on ryotwari pattas.

	RS.
South Arcot	1,07,549
Madura	60,214
Kistna	51,988
North Arcot	46,926
Bellary	43,965
Anantapur	41,312
Nellore	35,992
Trichinopoly	34,194

39. *Item 5—Cultivation of poramboke lands.*—This item represents penal assessment charged for the occupation of lands reserved for public or communal purposes. The area of such land cultivated during the year amounted to 81,282 acres against 78,275 acres in the previous year, and was large in the districts noted in the margin. These nine districts contributed about 76 per cent. of the total area of poramboke lands occupied during the year. There was an increase of over Rs. 35,000 under this head spread over sixteen districts. The increase was large in Tanjore, Vizagapatam, South Arcot, Anantapur and Ganjám and was attributed to a larger extent of land of this description having been occupied during the year than in the previous fasli owing to the favourable character of the season. There were small decreases in the extent of poramboke cultivation in Ganjám, Nellore, Cuddapah, Bellary, Kurnool, Tanjore, Tinnevelly and Malabar.

	ACS.
South Arcot	19,580
Kistna	8,036
Anantapur	7,116
Cuddapah	5,057
Trichinopoly	4,637
Kurnool	4,591
Ganjám	4,400
North Arcot	4,255
Tanjore	4,211
Total ...	61,883

40. *Item 6—Tree revenue.*—The revenue derived from trees shows a further decrease of over Rs. 22,000 as compared with the previous year. Almost the whole of the decrease occurred in Tinnevelly and was due chiefly to the fact that the tree revenue in the previous year included thirty years' assessment on missing palmyras charged after the triennial inspection made in that year.

41. *Item 7—Commission on private estates under Court of Wards' management.*—There is an increase of Rs. 26,591 under this head, of which Rs. 19,433 occurred in Gódávari, Rs. 2,474 in Tinnevelly and Rs. 1,940 in Kistna and the remainder Rs. 2,744 in other districts. The increase in Gódávari is due to the payment of the commission for the whole fasli on the Pithapuram estate, while the amount shown in fasli 1306 relates only to the last three months of that year, the Court of Wards having taken charge late in the year. In Tinnevelly and Kistna, it was due mainly to the adjustment of the arrears of the previous fasli. In Coimbatore the amount represents the commission on the Sivasamudram Jaghir taken under the management of the Court of Wards during the year. The increase in the remaining districts is attributed partly to favourable season and consequent increase in the income of the estates under the management of the Court of Wards and partly to the adjustment of arrear commission. There are small decreases in Chingleput, North Arcot, Salem and Malabar which do not call for remarks.

42. *Item 8—Charge for water in zamindari and inam villages including tirwajasti and fasaljasti.*—The bulk of the revenue from water-rate in inam and zemindari villages was obtained as usual from the Gódávari and Kistna districts. The increase of Rs. 1,24,598 as compared with the previous year was due chiefly to the extension of irrigation in these districts. The demand under this head in Madura was more than doubled during the year owing to the extension of Periyár irrigation in the Mélúr and Madura taluks. On the other hand there was a large decrease in Ganjám amounting to over Rs. 9,800. This decrease is explained by the Collector to be due to an exceptionally large demand for Rushikulya water in fasli 1306 owing to the scanty rainfall in that year.

43. *Item 9—Double charge for water taken for irrigation without permission.*—Nearly 85 per cent. of this revenue was derived from Gódávari, Kistna and Madura districts. The Kistna district alone contributed about three-fourths of the increase.

44. *Item 10—Revenue Process Service fees.*—The process fees during the year amounted to Rs. 28,407 against Rs. 29,053 in the previous year. The major portion of these fees was levied in the Circars, Nellore, Chingleput, South Arcot, Tanjore, Madura and Tinnevelly.

45. *Other Items.*—The more important items included under this head are given below:—

	RS.
(1) Sale-proceeds of waste lands under the Periyár project ...	3,07,857
(2) Rent on islands situated in rivers	2,28,122
(3) Revenue derived from sale of assessed and unassessed waste lands and from re-sale of lands bought in by Government at Revenue sales	76,527
(4) Quit-rent and ground rent in the town of Madras	72,642
(5) Revenue derived from coir, the produce of Amindivi islands...	31,676
(6) Sale-proceeds of tank bed lands chiefly in Kistna, North Arcot and Nellore	30,231
(7) Sale-proceeds of Lineparivarthani gardens in Tanjore ...	23,925

46. The net ryotwar demand excluding remissions and deductions but including water-rate and second crop charge amounted to Rs. 508·19 lakhs against Rs. 474·02 lakhs in the previous year. The increase of Rs. 34·17 lakhs occurs as follows:—

Increase.

	LAKHS.
In the assessment of holdings	3·49
Under second crop charge and water-rate	1·89
Decrease under occasional remissions	21·59
Decrease under fixed remissions	0·65
Increase under miscellaneous revenue	6·73
Total ...	34·35

Decrease.

Increase under beriz deductions	0·18
Net ...	34·17

47. *Total land revenue demand (current).*—The total land revenue demand under all the heads amounted to Rs. 5,65,35,514 against Rs. 5,31,19,325 in fasli 1306 as detailed below :—

	Fasli 1306.	Fasli 1307.
	RS.	RS.
Peshkash on permanently-settled estates	49,80,345	49,80,223
Shrotriyam jodi	7,36,090	7,35,765
Ryotwar and Miscellaneous	4,74,02,890	5,08,19,526
Total ...	5,31,19,325	5,65,35,514

There was thus an increase of Rs. 34,16,189 or 6·4 per cent. in the total demand which occurs wholly under *Ryotwar and Miscellaneous*. The variations have been explained above.

48. *Cesses.*—The total current demand under cesses amounted to Rs. 70,85,892 against Rs. 73,50,417 in fasli 1306—

	Fasli 1306.	Fasli 1307.
	RS.	RS.
Land-cess on permanently-settled estates	10,15,164	10,07,691
Land-cess on shrotriyam villages	2,66,363	2,59,017
Land and village cesses on ryotwar and miscellaneous revenue	60,68,890	58,19,184
Total ...	73,50,417	70,85,892

The decrease under *Land-cess on permanently-settled estates* occurred chiefly in the Tanjore district and is ascribed to the fact that the demand shown in the accounts of fasli 1306 was, as stated in the report for that year, swollen by the inclusion of Rs. 8,549 relating to fasli 1305. The bulk of the falling-off in the demand of *land-cess on whole inam villages* occurred in Kistna and is attributed mainly to the transfer of the land-cess on minor inams situated in whole inam villages to *cesses on ryotwar and miscellaneous revenue*. The decrease under *cesses on ryotwar and miscellaneous revenue* is made up of an increase of Rs. 20,711 under Land-cess and a decrease of Rs. 2,70,417 under Village-cess. The increase in land-cess occurred chiefly in Gódávari (Rs. 8,967), Madura (Rs. 5,415) and Anantapur (Rs. 6,318), and was due to the increase in ryotwar and miscellaneous revenue which accrued (*a*) in the delta taluks of the Gódávari district in consequence of the extension of irrigation in minor inams and the stimulus given to second-crop cultivation by the high prices of grain and by the timely and adequate supply of water available in the canals during the second-crop season and (*b*) in Madura, owing to the extension of irrigation from the Periyár Project and the levy of enhanced assessment on lands commanded thereby in the Madura and Mélúr taluks. In Anantapur, the increase was mainly the result of the favourable season and the consequent increase in second-crop assessment and water-rate on Government and minor inam lands. The falling-off in village-cess is attributable chiefly to the reduction in the rate of village-cess from 8 pies in fasli 1306 to 7 pies in fasli 1307 under Government Order, No. 294, Revenue, dated 4th May 1897, and partly to the discontinuance of the levy of cesses on certain miscellaneous items such as tree revenue with reference to the Advocate-General's opinion communicated with Government Order, No. 4593, Revenue, dated 2nd September 1897.

49. *Total demand under land revenue and cesses (current).*—The total current demand under land revenue and cesses amounted to Rs. 6,36,21,406, of which Rs. 6,19,89,341 were collected within the fasli and Rs. 50 written off the accounts, leaving a balance of Rs. 16,32,015 or 2·6 per cent. at the close against Rs. 8,17,115 or 1·3 per cent. in fasli 1305 and Rs. 32,10,057 or 5·3 per cent. in fasli 1306. The increase in the closing balance as compared with that of fasli 1305 is attributable to the fact that the season was unfavourable in a few districts and that, in certain others, it was necessary to realize, along with the current demand, the arrear balances relating to the previous year, the collection of which had been postponed in consequence of the scarcity then prevailing.

50. *Arrears.*—The total arrear demand under all heads at the beginning of the year amounted to Rs. 33,40,622, of which Rs. 29,23,731 were collected within the fasli and Rs. 25,270 written off the accounts, leaving a balance of Rs. 3,91,621 or 11·7 per cent. at the end of the year as against 11·0 per cent. and 12·7 per cent. in faslis 1305 and 1306, respectively.

51. *Total, current and arrears.*—The total balance outstanding at the end of fasli 1307, both arrears and current, amounted to Rs. 20,23,636. Adding to this the balance relating to Local and Special funds other than land and village cesses (which are also dealt with in the monthly demand, collection and balance statements of land revenue and cesses), the total arrear demand on 1st July 1898 was Rs. 20,62,350, of which Rs. 14,83,670 or 71·9 per cent. had been collected up to the end of December 1898, Rs. 21,630 had been written off the accounts and Rs. 10,145 ascertained to be irrecoverable; the net recoverable balance on 1st January 1899 was thus Rs. 5,46,905. The greater portion of this amount related to Cuddapah (Rs. 2,86,208), Malabar (Rs. 94,854), Nellore (Rs. 42,695) and Anantapur (Rs. 24,410). In Malabar, Rs. 86,808 were due from Sultán Musa Ali Rajá of Cannanore and no steps have been taken for the recovery thereof pending receipt of the orders of the Government of India on Government Order, No. 141-2, Political, dated 25th February 1898. In Cuddapah and Nellore, the collection of Rs. 78,800 and Rs. 14,908, respectively, had been suspended and the bulk of the remaining arrears (Rs. 1,95,866 and Rs. 22,647, respectively), was covered by processes, a remark which applies also to the greater portion of the arrears in Anantapur (Rs. 18,656).

52. *Reconciliation of differences between the collections of land revenue and cesses as shown in the Jamabandi and in the 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, Presidency audit, &c.) for the twelve months—July 1897 to June 1898—amounted to Rs. 5,74,61,163 and the collections of land-cess for the same period have been reported by the Accountant-General to be Rs. 52,61,370. The total collections under land revenue and both the cesses thus come to Rs. 6,27,22,533 according to the Accountant-General's books as against Rs. 6,49,13,072 shown in the demand, collection and balance statement (No. 17) appended to this report. The variations in the several districts are explained in the subjoined statement :—

RECONCILIATION statement for fasli 1307.

Districts.	Collections as per Accountant-General's statements.	Deduct. Collections *for* other districts.	Deduct. Collections made in excess of the settled demand of the fasli.	Deduct. Collections apper-taining to the three months, April to June 1897, and adjusted by the Accountant-General to Land Revenue and Cesses by *plus* entries in the accounts of the nine months, July 1897 to March 1898.
1	2	3	4	5
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Ganjám	17,80,966	..	5,032	1
Vizagapatam	17,78,712	4,087	2,851	34
Gódávari	67,93,562	2,648	48,214	44
Kistna	64,87,478	53	28,918	28,537
Nellore	25,57,925	16	19,147	..
Cuddapah	24,90,704	90	40,166	14
Anantapur	14,69,469	4	10,510	..
Bellary	22,02,667	3	10,045	1
Kurnool	20,38,960	..	22,989	376
Madras	83,644	3,442	127	..
Chingleput	18,64,249	267	29,109	9,939
North Arcot	28,40,730	642	21,093	212
South Arcot	43,80,777	856	20,123	..
Tanjore	64,93,518	2,842	15,672	3,551
Trichinopoly	22,74,529	3,636	18,691	2,188
Madura	30,53,863	138	10,957	..
Tinnevelly	33,64,139	13,961	20,288	3
Coimbatore	32,18,254	251	7,540	5,450
Nilgiris	1,59,023	13	1,303	..
Salem	26,50,965	11	8,595	..
South Canara	14,88,206	..	1,028	..
Malabar	22,77,113	..	2,393	..
Presidency Bank	9,70,262	9,70,262	..	..
Travancore	2,818	2,818	..	..
Total	6,27,22,533	10,06,040	3,44,791	50,350

Districts.	Deduct—*cont.* Transfers *to* other heads of account out of the *collections* made in the nine months, July 1897 *to* March 1898.	Deduct—*cont.* Transfers *to* other heads of account out of the collections made in the *three months*, April to June 1898.	Deduct—*cont.* Amounts relating to other heads of accounts included in the Accountant-General's figures and not in the jamabandi returns.	Total of columns 3 to 8.	Balance.
	6	7	8	9	10
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Ganjám	13	999	2,203	8,248	17,72,718
Vizagapatam	..	..	1,999	8,971	17,69,741
Gódávari	70	189	2,292	53,457	67,40,105
Kistna	2,942	22,997	..	83,447	64,04,031
Nellore	..	..	1,597	20,760	25,37,165
Cuddapah	..	2,537	..	42,807	24,47,897
Anantapur	2	1,035	..	11,551	14,57,918
Bellary	29	4,173	..	14,251	21,88,416
Kurnool	..	16,970	..	40,336	19,98,625
Madras	..	..	..	3,569	80,075
Chingleput	986	21,373	2,689	64,363	17,99,886
North Arcot	183	439	..	22,569	28,18,161
South Arcot	2,124	742	1,042	24,887	43,55,890
Tanjore	..	..	2,042	24,107	64,69,411
Trichinopoly	1	137	..	24,653	22,49,876
Madura	..	4,000	455	15,550	30,38,313
Tinnevelly	..	590	216	35,058	33,29,081
Coimbatore	43	..	..	13,284	32,64,970
Nilgiris	..	..	..	1,316	1,57,707
Salem	..	124	..	8,730	26,42,235
South Canara	294	20	..	1,342	14,86,864
Malabar	..	..	..	2,393	22,74,720
Presidency Bank	..	..	..	970,262	..
Travancore	..	..	..	2,818	..
Total	6,687	76,325	14,535	14,98,728	6,12,23,805

Reconciliation statement for fasli 1307—*cont.*

Districts.	Add. Collections *in* other districts.	Add. Collections made in excess of the settled demand in previous faslis and adjusted in the revenue accounts of the fasli by credit to current kists.	Add. Collections apper-taining to the three months, April to June 1897, and adjusted by the Accountant-General to other heads of account by *minus* entries under Land Revenue and Cesses in the accounts of the nine months, July 1897 to Mar. 1898.	Add. Transfers *from* other heads of account out of the collections made in the nine months, July 1897 to March 1898.	Add. Transfers *from* other heads of account out of the collections made in the three months, April to June 1898.
	11	12	13	14	15
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Ganjám	2,181	7,886	..	25	8
Vizagapatam	2,04,418	12,799	..	..	..
Gódávari	4,143	32,109	148	597	52
Kistna	3,107	31,961	6,634	487	11,091
Nellore	3,36,032	18,012	368	34	..
Cuddapah	4	23,712	438	..	1,724
Anantapur	2	10,974	..	..	..
Bellary	45	17,655	63	..	2,825
Kurnool	..	40,783	18,393	..	10,161
Madras	..	282	..	..	..
Chingleput	4,083	17,152	9,306	880	15,074
North Arcot	98,844	27,019	419	..	4
South Arcot	6	10,160	1,814	860	226
Tanjore	3,923	14,227	35	1,087	..
Trichinopoly	71	27,453	79	1,145	84
Madura	3,45,313	11,138	166	..	..
Tinnevelly	193	17,793	..	..	..
Coimbatore	57	4,802	7,542	285	..
Nilgiris	..	1,244	..	..	..
Salem	62	6,096	696	46	344
South Canara	..	764	..	56	..
Malabar	3,876	1,781	..	..	..
Presidency Bank	..	..	..	..	..
Travancore	..	..	..	..	..
Total	10,06,360	3,35,802	46,101	5,502	41,593

Districts.	Add—*cont.* Amounts Government contribution to Village Service Fund included in the figures shown in the jamabandi statement and not in the Accountant-General's figures.	Add—*cont.* Amounts relating to other heads of account included in the figures shown in the jamabandi statement and not in the Accountant-General's figures.	Total of columns 11 to 17.	Total of columns 10 and 18.	Total collections as per Collector's jamabandi returns.	Difference between the entries in columns 19 and 20.
	16	17	18	19	20	21
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Ganjám	49,956	..	60,056	18,32,774	18,32,774	..
Vizagapatam	29,406	..	2,46,623	20,16,364	20,16,364	..
Gódávari	2,10,232	..	2,47,281	69,87,386	69,87,388	+ 2
Kistna	2,18,979	..	2,72,259	66,76,290	66,76,287	— 3
Nellore	91,607	..	4,46,053	29,83,218	29,83,218	..
Cuddapah	1,26,324	..	1,52,202	26,00,099	26,00,099	..
Anantapur	82,166	..	93,142	15,51,060	15,51,060	..
Bellary	1,31,263	..	1,51,851	23,40,267	23,40,268	+ 1
Kurnool	1,03,330	872	1,73,539	21,72,164	21,72,164	..
Madras	..	1,146	1,428	81,503	81,502	— 1
Chingleput	67,058	4,976	1,18,529	19,18,415	19,18,415	..
North Arcot	96,063	..	2,22,349	30,40,510	30,40,510	..
South Arcot	1,61,444	..	1,74,510	45,30,400	45,30,400	..
Tanjore	2,43,647	2,659	2,66,578	67,34,989	67,34,989	..
Trichinopoly	76,686	..	1,05,518	23,55,394	23,55,394	..
Madura	76,531	1,317	4,34,465	34,72,778	34,72,779	+ 1
Tinnevelly	1,10,660	..	1,28,646	34,57,727	34,57,727	..
Coimbatore	1,17,182	..	1,29,868	33,34,838	33,34,838	..
Nilgiris	4,801	..	6,045	1,63,752	1,63,753	+ 1
Salem	79,583	..	86,827	27,29,062	27,29,062	..
South Canara	51,338	..	52,658	15,39,522	15,39,522	..
Malabar	22,733	91,449	1,19,839	23,94,559	23,94,559	..
Presidency Bank	..	..	..	..	..	..
Travancore	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	21,51,489	1,02,419	36,89,266	6,49,13,071	6,49,13,072	+ 1

* Represents collections of special cess levied in some taluks of Malabar for payment of salaries of village establishments which are not included in the village cess receipts.

It will be seen from column 16 of the statement that the increase in the collections shown in the demand, collection and balance statement as compared with those appearing in the Accountant-General's books (viz., 21,90,539) is due almost wholly to the inclusion in the former figure of the amount contributed by Government to the Village Service Fund (Rs. 21,51,489). The amount shown in column 3 (collections for other districts) is slightly less than that appearing in column 11 (collections in other districts) with which it ought to correspond; and the trifling variation between the two figures (Rs. 320) is due to the fact that certain collections made towards the close of a year in one district on account of another were not credited in the revenue accounts of the latter district until after the commencement of the succeeding year. Columns 4 to 8, 12 to 15 and 17 show the adjustments made on account of excess collections and transfers necessitated by the rectification of errors of classification. When all these adjustments are made, the net difference comes to only Re. 1 and this is due to the rounding off of fractions of a rupee.

53. *Distribution of collections between land revenue and cesses.*—As stated in the settlement reports for previous years, the collections of land and village cesses instead of being shown separately, are amalgamated with the land revenue receipts in the village accounts. The separation, which is effected in the taluk offices, consists of two processes, of which the first or the *provisional* distribution is made by crediting to each of the three heads (Land Revenue, Land-cess and Village-cess), a portion of the lump collections bearing to the demand under that head the same proportion that the total collections bear to the total demand under all the heads. The statements of distribution submitted by Collectors for fasli 1307 show that the amounts actually credited to land and village cesses differed materially from those which should have been credited in the undermentioned taluks:—

Districts.	Taluks.	Amount that should have been credited.	Amount actually credited.	Difference.
		RS.	RS.	RS.
Nellore ..	Nellore	76,668	71,479	— 5,189
	Atmakúru	27,476	21,861	— 5,615
	Udayagiri	4,842	2,831	— 2,011
	Kendukur	31,236	29,963	— 1,273
	Kanigiri	5,831	2,245	— 3,586
Cuddapah ..	Badvel	13,605	11,904	— 1,701
	Cuddapah	32,848	34,281	+ 1,433
Anantapur ..	Anantapur	15,948	13,509	— 2,439
Bellary	Bellary	44,718	47,938	+ 3,220
	Rayadrug	18,667	20,335	+ 1,668
	Adóni	34,185	35,550	+ 1,365
North Arcot ..	Chittoor	26,939	31,203	+ 4,264
	Wandiwash	37,920	32,539	— 5,381
	Wallajah	46,001	42,314	— 3,687
South Arcot ..	Cuddalore	44,409	41,790	— 2,619
Tanjore	Negapatam	53,896	50,511	— 3,385
Trichinopoly ..	Kulittalai	29,400	27,004	— 2,396
	Udaiyárpálaiyam	30,972	29,181	— 1,791
Madura	Madura	36,806	37,826	+ 1,020
	Tirumangalam	35,840	33,570	— 2,270
Coimbatore ..	Erode	46,839	49,043	+ 2,204
	Coimbatore	37,041	38,415	+ 1,374

As explained in the subjoined extract from last year's report, the differences are unavoidable where the season is unfavourable:—

"The credits are made in the first instance with reference to an assumed current demand which does not take possible remissions of land revenue into account. If, owing to unfavourable season, large remissions are granted at the jamabandi, it is the land revenue demand which is thereby reduced, while the demand under cesses remains unaffected, and the amounts actually credited to the latter head with reference to the assumed demand fall short of the sum that would have been credited, had it been possible in the first instance to work out the distribution with reference to the finally-settled demand. Such short credits are to some extent rectified by over-credits in the subsequent months; but if the collections made in the subsequent months of the fasli are insufficient to meet the deficit, or if the determination of the final demand is not completed before the close of the fasli, differences between the correct and the actual credits will necessarily appear; and these are adjusted out of the collections made in the succeeding fasli.

In districts not affected by scarcity, the settled demand sometimes exceeds the assumed figure; and in such cases the amount actually credited will be more than the correct amount due to the cesses."

The Collectors concerned report that the differences have since been or are being adjusted.

54. The *final* adjustment consists in correcting the provisional credits by transfer from one head to another and this is effected when the entire demand of the taluk for the year under all the three heads has been collected or written off. From the Collectors' statements of distribution for fasli 1306 and previous years 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:—

Districts.	Number of taluks in which the final adjustment has not been effected or in which the accounts are not ripe for adjustment.						
	Fasli 1306.	Fasli 1305.	Fasli 1304.	Fasli 1303.	Fasli 1302.	Fasli 1301.	Fasli 1300.
Ganjám	2	1	..	..	..	..	..
Vizagapatam	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cuddapah	10	..	..	..	..	..	..
Anantapur	7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bellary	8	1	..	..	..	..	..
Kurnool	7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chingleput	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
South Arcot	4	..	1	..	..	..	..
Tanjore	5	2	..	..	..	..	..
Trichinopoly	5	..	1	..	..	..	..
Madura	6	1	..	..	..	..	..
Tinnevelly	8	2	1	..	..	..	..
Coimbatore	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nilgiris	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Malabar	1	1	1	1	1	..	1
Total ..	73	8	4	1	1	..	1
Total as given in the report for fasli 1306 ..	..	36	13	4	2	1	1

55. The charges debited during the year to *Land Revenue—Charges of District Administration*, including salaries of Revenue Inspectors, but not including those of village establishments, amounted to Rs. 45,79,826, or 7·1 per cent. on the total amount of land revenue and cesses realized during the year.

56. *Processes under Act II of* 1864.—Statement No. 18 exhibits particulars of the coercive processes employed for the realization of the Government demand under Act II of 1864. The subjoined abstract compares the number of processes of each kind issued during the year with the figures for the four preceding faslis:—

—	Fasli 1303.	Fasli 1304.	Fasli 1305.	Fasli 1306.	Fasli 1307.
Number of demand notices	5,374,303	5,690,788	5,888,994	5,816,226	6,386,639
Number of attachment notices	290,664	236,151	231,308	230,487	328,222
Number of sale notices	209,517	191,828	178,347	175,575	226,983

The large increase in the number of *demand* notices occurred chiefly in the marginally-noted districts. The increases in *Ganjám, Vizagapatam, Cuddapah, Anantapur, Bellary and Kurnool* are ascribed to the fact that the heavy arrears in fasli 1306 which had stood over for collection owing to the unfavourable season in that year had to be realized in addition to the current demand of fasli 1307. In *Kistna*, the increase is attributed to the prompt issue of demand notices in the Bápatla taluk and to bad harvests or unfavourable

Ganjám	+ 17,223
Vizagapatam	+ 20,651
Kistna	+ 115,095
Nellore	+ 73,617
Cuddapah	+ 67,445
Anantapur	+ 150,853
Bellary	+ 128,510
Kurnool	+ 43,680
Chingleput	+ 44,764
Trichinopoly	+ 69,784

season in four of the upland taluks. Another general cause assigned by the Collector of Kistna is the growing tendency on the part of the ryots to defer payment of their dues until after the issue of demand notices as they are not required to pay any fees for the service of processes by the village agency. In *Trichinopoly* the Tahsildars of the Perambalúr and Udaiyárpálaiyam taluks in which the bulk of the increase occurred state that a larger number of notices had to be issued as the ryots withheld payment on the plea of unfavourable season. The increase in *Nellore* and *Chingleput* has not been explained; but in the latter district it occurred in the Ponnéri, Saidapet, Chingleput and Tiruvallúr taluks, where, the Collector states, the percentage of petty land-holders is larger than in the remaining two taluks and where the ryots probably do not pay their kists in unfavourable seasons except after the issue of processes.

The *increase* in the districts mentioned above was to a certain extent counter-balanced by the *falling-off* in the number of demand notices in Gódávari, Tanjore, Salem and Malabar. In *Gódávari* and *Salem*, the decrease is ascribed to the comparatively favourable season and consequent fair outturn of crops and, it may be added, to the higher prices of grain prevailing during the year under report. The Collector of *Malabar* attributes the falling-off in his district to greater promptitude on the part of the taluk and village officials in the matter of collection of revenue. The decrease in *Tanjore* has not been explained, but is probably attributable to the fact that a smaller balance (Rs. 42,017) was outstanding under Ryotwar, miscellaneous and cesses at the beginning of the year under report than in the preceding fasli (Rupees 1,36,369).

	Fasli 1306.	Fasli 1307.
Gódávari	301,773	239,218
Tanjore	632,852	597,577
Salem	179,110	157,607
Malabar	74,958	46,036

57. *Distraints and attachments.*—The following statement compares by districts the number of defaulters whose property was attached in faslis 1306 and 1307 and the number of cases in which it was found necessary to issue notices of sale:—

District.	Number of ryotwari pattadars.	Number of defaults in respect of which property was attached in			Percentage of column 4 to column 2.	Number of sale notices.	Percentage of column 7 to column 4.
		Fasli 1306.	Fasli 1307.	Difference.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Ganjám	52,972	6,377	11,913	+ 5,536	22·5	1,055	92·8
Vizagapatam	14,710	2,421	3,541	+ 1,120	24·1	146	4·1
Gódávari	95,058	4,554	3,834	— 720	4·0	348	9·1
Kistna	205,288	18,887	18,149	— 738	8·8	937	5·2
Nellore	112,101	12,753	22,204	+ 9,451	19·8	425	1·9
Cuddapah	191,787	2,608	8,677	+ 6,069	4·5	5,951	68·6
Anantapur	83,126	1,609	25,267	+ 23,658	30·4	10,534	41·7
Bellary	108,573	1,573	7,012	+ 5,439	6·5	4,671	66·6
Kurnool	111,224	2,439	5,064	+ 2,625	4·5	4,536	89·6
Madras	..	155	149	— 6	..	107	71·9
Chingleput	104,814	28,613	49,523	+ 20,910	47·2	47,906	96·7
North Arcot	216,645	28,684	44,707	+ 16,023	20·6	43,933	98·3
South Arcot	386,148	11,361	14,562	+ 3,201	3·7	10,925	75·0
Tanjore	219,267	28,387	32,248	+ 3,861	14·7	32,038	99·3
Trichinopoly	176,109	18,272	24,343	+ 6,071	13·8	18,537	76·1
Madura	177,607	12,385	12,574	+ 189	7·1	6,949	55·2
Tinnevelly	223,352	27,784	27,110	— 674	12·1	18,308	67·5
Coimbatore	234,016	3,877	2,639	— 1,238	1·1	1,999	75·7
Nilgiris	7,672	217	440	+ 223	5·7	263	59·8
Salem	214,964	1,327	400	— 927	·1	224	56·0
South Canara	47,800	372	516	+ 144	1·1	263	50·9
Malabar	222,483	15,832	13,350	— 2,482	6·0	6,928	51·1
Total ..	3,205,716	230,487	328,222	+ 97,735	10·24	226,983	69·2
Corresponding figures for fasli 1306.	3,170,094	230,487	..	..	·27	175,575	76·2

It will be observed that property, moveable and immoveable, was attached in 328,222 cases or in 5·14 per cent. of the number of cases in which demand notices had been issued as against 5·4, 4·1, 3·93 and 3·96 per cent. in faslis 1303, 1304, 1305 and 1306, respectively. The proportion of the number of defaulters whose property was attached to the total number of pattadars also rose from 9·5, 7·5, 7·32 and 7·27 per cent. in faslis 1303 to 1306 to 10·24 per cent. in the year under report. As will be seen from the marginal abstract these large increases are attributable to the steps taken for the recovery, along with the current demand of fasli 1307, of the heavy arrears that remained uncollected at the end of fasli 1306 owing to the unfavourable season of that year. As stated in the report for the preceding year, the proportion of the number of attachments to the number of pattadars is in excess of the ratio of attachments to demand notices because the statistics furnished do not differentiate cases in which more than one notice of attachment is issued against the same pattadar. Such cases are of common occurrence as land revenue and cesses are collected in several instalments and it may in consequence be found necessary to issue separate processes for several defaults made by the same pattadar. A further cause which augmented the difference between the two ratios in the year under report was the issue of processes for the recovery of the current demand as well as of the large arrears of fasli 1306.

Fasli.	Opening balance under ryotwar and miscellaneous.	Closing balance under ryotwar and miscellaneous.	
		Arrears.	Total.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
1303	22,15,063	1,10,687	17,57,889
1304	18,01,046	74,982	11,58,712
1305	11,70,224	41,830	7,06,484
1306	7,10,971	29,615	29,46,270
1307	29,47,725	3,01,460	17,14,937

58. The number of defaulters against whom processes of distraint were issued in respect of personal property was 8·68 per cent. of the total number of ryotwari pattadars as against 7·8, 6·4, 6·04 and 6·2 per cent. in faslis 1303 to 1306. The corresponding percentage of defaulters whose real property was attached also rose from 1·13, 1·28 and 1·07 per cent. in faslis 1304 to 1306 to 1·56 per cent. in the year under report but was still less than the percentage of attachments in fasli 1303 (1·7 per cent.).

It will be seen from the last two columns of the statement at the commencement of the preceding paragraph that out of the 328,222 cases in which property was attached, the arrears due were paid up before the issue of notices of sale in 101,239 cases or 30·8 per cent. of the total number of attachments, the corresponding figures for faslis 1306 and 1303 having been 54,912 cases and 23·8 per cent. and 81,137 cases and 27·9 per cent., respectively.

Turning to individual districts, the Board observes that the increase was marked in the marginally-noted districts. In Ganjám, Cuddapah, Anantapur, Bellary and Kurnool, the increase is ascribed to the general cause assigned in paragraph 57 above. In *Nellore*, the increase under distraint of moveables (8,740) is attributed to the failure on the part of ryots to pay up the kists until the last moment with the hope of getting remission even in cases where they had reaped good crops with the result that when the arrears came to be demanded they were unable to pay up and their property had to be attached; the increase in the attachment of real property occurred chiefly in the Kandukur, Kávali, Atmakur, Nellore and Ongole taluks but in none of these except in the Nellore taluk was it accompanied by a corresponding increase in the sales. In *Chingleput*, the increase occurred chiefly in the Ponnéri, Chingleput and Tiruvallúr taluks under distraint of moveables and in the Ponnéri, Chingleput, Tiruvallúr and Saidapet taluks under attachment of immoveables; and it is attributable to the unfavourable season and the fact already stated that the percentage of petty land-holders is larger than in other taluks. An increase in the number of attachments

—	Fasli 1306.		Fasli 1307.	
	Total attachments.	Distraint of movables	Total attachments.	Distraint of movables
Ganjám	6,377	5,009	11,913	17,907
Nellore	12,753	12,054	22,204	20,794
Cuddapah	2,608	2,286	8,677	7,465
Anantapur	1,609	1,319	25,267	21,785
Bellary	1,573	1,407	7,012	6,058
Kurnool	2,439	2,331	5,064	4,264
Chingleput	28,613	27,526	49,523	46,428

occurred also in the districts of Vizagapatam (1,120), North Arcot (16,023), South Arcot (3,201), Tanjore (3,861) and Trichinopoly (6,071). The increase in *Vizagapatam* and *North Arcot* related wholly to distraint of moveables and was due to the recovery of the suspended wet kists of fasli 1306 along with the current demand in the former district and to unfavourable season in the latter. The last mentioned cause accounts for the increase in *South Arcot* also but extreme coercive measures were not resorted to in the case of poor pattadars. In *Tanjore* the increase in attachments was accompained by a falling-off in the number of sales. The Collector of *Trichinopoly* attributes the increase in attachments, which related wholly to the Perambalúr and Udaiyárpálaiyam taluks, to the withholding of payment by ryots on the plea of unfavourable season; as, however, the number of sales in the Udaiyárpálaiyam taluk rose from 203 in fasli 1306 to 436 in fasli 1307, the correctness of the explanation seems to be open to question in so far as its applicability to that taluk is concerned. The most striking *decreases* occurred in Malabar, Coimbatore and Salem. The Collectors of *Coimbatore* and *Salem* ascribe the falling-off in their districts to the favourable character of the season and the consequent ease with which the kists were paid. The decrease in *Malabar* is the result mainly of a falling-off of 6,964 in the number of distraints of moveables and of an increase of 1,561 in the number of attachments of real property in the Wynaad taluk. From the marginal abstract comparing the number of distraints and attachments made in the taluk during the past five years it appears that land was proceeded against in the first instance in a larger number of cases than moveable property during the year under report; no explanation of this has been furnished by the Collector, but from information recently received, the Board believes the main reason to be the fact that more energetic measures were taken for the recovery of the old arrears which dated back from fasli 1298 and had been left outstanding far too long. Much of these arrears, no doubt, related to cases in which the ownership of the land was in dispute; hence the resort to the attachment of land rather than moveable property.

Fasli.	Distraint of moveables.	Attachment of immoveables.
1303	2,539	676
1304	1,508	1,295
1305	1,359	1,143
1306	8,800	673
1307	1,836	2,234

59. The subjoined statement gives particulars by districts of sale notices and sales of property:—

District.	Number of pattadars.	Number of sale notices in			Number of defaulters whose property was sold in			Percentage of column 7 to column 2.	Percentage of column 7 to column 4.
		Fasli 1306.	Fasli 1307.	Difference.	Fasli 1306.	Fasli 1307.	Difference.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Ganjám	52,972	5,495	11,055	+ 5,560	83	125	+ 42	·24	1·1
Vizagapatam ..	14,710	126	146	+ 20	126	146	+ 20	·99	100·
Gódávari	95,058	370	348	- 22	370	348	— 22	·37	100·
Kistna	205,288	17,668	937	— 16,731	969	567	— 402	·28	60·5
Nellore	112,101	211	425	+ 214	211	425	+ 214	·38	100·
Cuddapah	191,787	1,511	5,951	+ 4,440	125	429	+ 304	·22	7·2
Anantapur ..	83,126	856	10,534	+ 9,678	79	1,570	+ 1,491	1·89	14·9
Bellary	108,573	826	4,671	+ 3,845	167	265	+ 98	·24	5·7
Kurnool	111,224	1,526	4,536	+ 3,010	93	187	+ 94	·17	4·1
Madras	..	122	107	— 15	5	12	+ 7	..	11·2
Chingleput ..	104,814	28,391	47,906	+ 19,515	228	337	+ 109	·32	·7
North Arcot ..	216,645	25,112	43,933	+ 18,821	356	681	+ 325	·31	1·5
South Arcot ..	386,148	7,425	10,925	+ 3,500	448	467	+ 19	·12	4·3
Tanjore	219,267	28,066	32,038	+ 3,972	1,549	1,291	— 258	·59	4·0
Trichinopoly ..	176,109	12,756	18,537	+ 5,781	379	612	+ 233	·35	3·3
Madura	177,607	8,278	6,949	— 1,329	819	862	+ 43	·49	12·4
Tinnevelly ..	223,352	26,994	18,308	— 8,686	1,075	1,207	+ 132	·54	6·6
Coimbatore ..	234,016	3,008	1,999	— 1,009	98	118	+ 20	·05	5·9
Nilgiris	7,672	146	263	+ 117	12	26	+ 14	·33	9·9
Salem	214,964	958	224	— 734	122	57	— 65	·03	25·4
South Canara ..	47,800	236	263	+ 27	67	61	— 6	·13	23·2
Malabar	222,483	5,494	6,928	+ 1,434	816	1,237	+ 421	·55	17·8
Total ..	3,205,716	175,575	226,983	+ 51,408	8,197	11,030	+ 2,833	·34	4·9
Corresponding figures for fasli 1306	3,170,094	..	..	..	..	..	..	0·26	4·7

The principal object of the process known as a sale notice is to give timely warning to the defaulter to pay up the arrear due from him before the property distrained or attached is sold. This object was fulfilled in all but 4·9 per cent. of the 226,983 cases in which notices of sale were issued in the year under report; and the actual sale of property was only resorted to in 11,030 cases. The number of sales and the proportion of sales to notices of sale in the four previous years were as follows:—

Fasli.	Number of sales.	Proportion of sales to notices of sale.
1306	8,197	4·7
1305	8,979	5·0
1304	10,474	5·5
1303	14,198	6·8

When compared with the total number of pattadars, the number of persons whose property was sold for arrears was 0·34 per cent. against 0·46, 0·34, 0·28 and 0·26 per cent., respectively, in faslis 1303 to 1306. The increase in the number of sales related almost wholly to personal property, for the sales of real property numbered only 5,829 during the year under report as against 7,065, 5,671 and 5,311, respectively, in faslis 1304, 1305 and 1306 and 10,173 in fasli 1303. This increase is, as already explained under *Distraints and attachments* (paragraph 57), largely attributable to the steps taken for the recovery of the heavy arrears relating to fasli 1306 as well as of the current demand of fasli 1307 in the marginally-noted districts. Large increases occurred also in Nellore (214), Chingleput (109), North Arcot (325), Trichinopoly (233), Tinnevelly (132) and Malabar (421). In *Nellore* there was an increase of 139 sales under personal property and of 75 sales under real property. The former is attributed to the cause assigned for the increase in attachments in paragraph 58 above, viz., the fact that the ryots withheld payment to the last moment in the hope of being granted remission, while the latter relates wholly to the Nellore taluk and is ascribed to the unwillingness of the ryots to retain the lands sold as they were not fertile. The Collector of *Chingleput* gives the same reason for the increase in sales as that assigned for the rise in the number of attachments, *i.e.*, the unfavourable season and the number of petty landholders. In *Tinnevelly*, the increase in the number of sales of moveables was due chiefly to the fact that a single defaulter whose property was sold for arrears due on 25 joint pattas in which he had an interest was reckoned as 25 defaulters; while as regards the sale of real property, it is reported that as many as 71 sales relate to a single village in the Srívaikuntam taluk in which the ryots willingly parted with their land as it was impregnated with soda and unfit for cultivation. In *Malabar*, the increase occurred partly in the Wynaad but chiefly in the Ponnáni, Chirakkal and Calicut taluks where the increased sales of moveable property (238) are attributed by the Collector to high prices and the consequent distress which prevailed among the ryots during the year under report. The increases in *North Arcot* and *Trichinopoly* have not been explained. It is observed that the Wallaja, Gudiyáttam and Wandiwash taluks in North Arcot and the Udaiyárpálayam taluk in Trichinopoly contributed the bulk of the increased sales; as it appears from the marginal abstract that sales in the Udaiyárpálayam taluk have been continuously rising, the matter requires special investigation at the Collector's hands.

—	Increase in total sales as compared with fasli 1306.	Increase in sales of personal property.	Opening balance of fasli 1307 under ryotwar and miscellaneous.	Closing balance of fasli 1307 under ryotwar and miscellaneous.
			RS.	RS.
Ganjám	42	50	2,07,124	94,487
Cuddapah	304	185	8,13,172	5,16,125
Anantapur	1,491	1,387	3,02,877	1,12,804
Bellary	98	133	4,29,073	38,819
Kurnool	94	82	3,36,541	54,005

Increase in sale of personal property ... 31
Do. do. real do. ... 101

Fasli.	Sales of personal property.	Sales of real property.	Total.
1303	36	44	80
1304	Statement not available.		
1305	70	47	117
1306	37	166	203
1307	208	228	436

60. The proportion of sales to the number of pattadars was above ·5 per cent. (the average for the Presidency being ·34) in Vizagapatam (·99), Anantapur (1·89), Tanjore (·59), Tinnevelly (·54) and Malabar (·55). As in fasli 1306, the Palkonda taluk contributed the largest number of sales in the first mentioned district; this is attributed to the facts that the suspended wet kists of fasli 1306 had to be realized with the current kists in fasli 1307 and that the ryots have not yet become accustomed to the Government system of collecting revenue. It is, however, noted that the number of sales of real property which took place in the taluk fell from 89 in fasli 1306 to 56 in the year under report. The circumstances of this taluk have been fully discussed in the papers recorded in G.O., No. 82, Revenue, dated 30th January 1899. In *Anantapur* the high percentage must be ascribed to the circumstance that 1,196 and 161 sales of *personal* property took place in the Penukonda and Hindupur taluks, respectively, the sales of *real* property numbering only 111 against 160 and 137, respectively, in faslis 1304 and 1305. The *general* reason assigned by the Collector (and referred to in paragraph 59 above) does not account satisfactorily for the *specially* large number of sales in these two taluks; and a further explanation will be called for. In *Tanjore*, the Tanjore, Kumbakónam and Tirutturaippúndi taluks contributed to the high percentage; the Collector has promised to submit a supplemental report on the subject. In *Tinnevelly* the percentage of sales to pattas was excessive in the Srívaikuntam (1·0), Ottappidáram (·67) and Srívilliputtúr (·63) taluks, in all of which the number of sales of real property was large. Of 306 sales of land held in the last two taluks, 95 were for the recovery of arrears due from absentee pattadars and in 88 other cases the lands sold were of an inferior quality hardly worth cultivating. The remaining sales are ascribed to the existence of disputes between pattadars and alienees, or to the poverty of the ryots concerned, while, in the Srívaikuntam taluk, 71 cases related to lands impregnated with soda in a single village which the ryots were unwilling to retain, and the remaining sales are reported to have been due either to the recovery of the 30 years' assessment due on missing palmyras or to the wilful default in the payment of revenue made by alienors or alienees with a view to defraud each other by buying the lands free of encumbrances in the name of some friend or relative. The Board has recently instructed the Collector to exercise with lenience the discretion entrusted to him in regard to the levy of assessment on palmyras found to have been removed at the triennial census of these trees. In *Malabar*, the high percentage of sales to pattas was contributed by the taluks of Wynaad (352), Chirakkal (289) and Ponnani (253). The bulk of the sales in the last mentioned two taluks, however, related to personal property, and the increase in sales therein has been referred to in

—	Opening balance of fasli 1307.	Closing balance of fasli 1307.	
		Arrears of fasli 1306 and previous years.	Current balance.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
Penukonda	26,096	1,544	14,062
Hindupur	37,454	23	23,519
Remaining taluks ..	2,39,327	5,045	68,611

—	Number of sales.	Percentage of sales to pattas.
Tanjore	747	1·4
Kumbakónam	193	·63
Tirutturaippúndi	140	·62

—	Number of sales.	Opening balance of fasli 1307.	Closing balance of fasli 1307.	
			Arrears of fasli 1306 and previous years.	Current balance.
		RS.	RS.	RS.
Srívaikuntam ..	450	73,850	1,401	28,820
Ottappidáram ..	106	10,613	394	4,775
Srívilliputtur ..	239	27,670	212	26,257

	Personal.	Real.
Wynaad	71	281
Chirakkal	264	25
Ponnani	213	40

paragraph 59 above. In the Wynaad taluk, on the other hand, the number of sales of real property was larger than in fasli 1306 (215) but was still less than the sales in faslis 1303 to 1305 which numbered 407, 515 and 380, respectively. The large number of sales of land in fasli 1307 is probably in part due to the fact mentioned in paragraph 58 above that immoveable property was proceeded against in the first instance in a larger number of cases than moveable property.

—	Opening balance of fasli 1307.	Closing balance of fasli 1307.	
		Arrears of fasli 1306 and previous years.	Current balance.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
Wynaad	48,275	10,891	15,251

61. Personal property was brought to sale in 5,201 cases out of 278,301 in which such property was distrained which gives a proportion of 1·9 per cent. against 1·7 per cent. in faslis 1303 to 1305 and 1·5 per cent. in fasli 1306; while real property was sold in 5,829 cases out of 49,921 in which it had been attached, *i.e.*, in 11·7 cases out of a hundred against 5,671 cases out of 40,586 or 14·0 per cent. in fasli 1305 and 5,311 cases out of 34,022 or 15·6 per cent. in fasli 1306. These statistics are exhibited below in a tabular form:—

—	Personal.					Real.					Total.				
	Fasli 1303.	Fasli 1304.	Fasli 1305.	Fasli 1306.	Fasli 1307.	Fasli 1303.	Fasli 1304.	Fasli 1305.	Fasli 1306.	Fasli 1307.	Fasli 1303.	Fasli 1304.	Fasli 1305.	Fasli 1306.	Fasli 1307.
Percentage of—															
Sales of property to the number of pattadars	0·13	0·11	0·11	0·09	0·16	0·33	0·23	0·17	0·17	0·18	0·46	0·34	0·28	0·26	0·34
Sales of property to the number of attachments ..	1·7	1·7	1·7	1·5	1·9	19·6	20·0	14·0	15·6	11·7	4·9	4·4	3·9	3·6	3·4
Sales of property to sale notices ..	..	..	The figures relating to sale notices do not distinguish between personal and real property.								6·8	5·5	5·0	4·7	4·9
Arrears at the beginning of the fasli under ryotwar and miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	..	In lakhs of rupees					22·15	18·01	11·70	7·11	29·43
Arrear balance at the end of the fasli under ryotwar and miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	..						1·11	·75	·42	·30	3·01
Percentage of current collections to current demand	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	96·7	98·0	98·8	94·5	97·5

It will be observed that although a larger amount of arrears was realized in the year under report than in either fasli 1303 or 1304 and the percentage of current collections was about the same as in those faslis, the proportion of sales of personal and real property, taken together, to the total number of pattadars, as well as to the number of attachments and distraints, was either equal to or much less than the corresponding ratios in those faslis, and that proceedings for the recovery of Government dues were taken against *personal* property to a larger extent than in previous years, as the result of which the proportion of sales of real property to pattas was but slightly in excess of the proportion attained in faslis 1305 and 1306, and very much less than in faslis 1303 and 1304. In comparing the administration of fasli 1307 with that of fasli 1306, it must not be forgotten that the large postponement of collections sanctioned in the earlier year necessarily produced a twofold effect upon the issue of coercive processes; decreasing the number required in fasli 1306 inasmuch as a large proportion of the demand was suspended, and increasing the resort to coercion in fasli 1307 in consequence of the heavy arrears requiring realization with the current demand. As might have been expected, coercive processes were below the average number in the one year and slightly above it in the other. In the circumstances the

Board considers it a matter for distinct congratulation that the sales of real property in the year under report exhibit but a trifling increase as compared with the low figures in the two preceding years.

62. The following table shows by districts the total extent of lands sold and the extent bought in by Government in faslis 1306 and 1307 :—

District.	Extent of lands sold in			Extent bought by private purchasers.	Extent bought in by Government in			Percentage of column 7 to column 3.
	Fasli 1306.	Fasli 1307.	Difference.		Fasli 1306.	Fasli 1307.	Difference.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	
Ganjám	51	86	+ 35	76	4	10	+ 6	11·6
Vizagapatam	506	512	+ 6	359	92	153	+ 61	29·9
Gódávari	1,027	1,114	+ 87	862	360	252	— 108	22·6
Kistna	2,752	1,431	— 1,321	773	565	658	+ 93	45·9
Nellore	746	1,027	+ 281	449	371	578	+ 207	56·3
Cuddapah	272	870	+ 598	336	181	534	+ 353	61·4
Anantapur	17	1,582	+ 1,565	535	..	1,047	+ 1,047	66·2
Bellary	1,841	1,440	— 401	963	803	477	— 326	33·1
Kurnool	461	425	— 36	275	237	150	— 87	35·3
Madras	..	5	+ 5	5	..	..	..	..
Chingleput	664	819	+ 155	538	168	281	+ 113	34·3
North Arcot	796	1,314	+ 518	658	357	656	+ 299	49·9
South Arcot	1,076	907	— 169	506	481	401	— 80	44·2
Tanjore	2,260	1,796	— 464	1,399	498	397	— 101	22·1
Trichinopoly	1,601	1,355	— 246	737	502	618	+ 116	45·6
Madura	2,011	2,664	+ 653	1,618	849	1,046	+ 197	39·3
Tinnevelly	1,696	2,588	+ 892	1,823	167	765	+ 598	29·5
Coimbatore	421	2,293	+ 1,872	1,888	132	405	+ 273	17·7
Nilgiris	86	695	+ 609	425	54	270	+ 216	38·8
Salem	505	291	— 214	122	238	169	— 69	58·1
South Canara	41	185	+ 144	119	15	66	+ 51	35·7
Malabar	2,637	2,022	— 615	1,437	1,002	585	— 417	28·9
Total ..	21,467	25,421	+ 3,954	15,903	7,076	9,518	+ 2,442	37·4
Dry	15,772	20,194	+ 4,422	12,400	5,692	7,794	+ 2,102	..
Wet	5,695	5,227	— 468	3,503	1,384	1,724	+ 340	..

63. Immoveable property of the estimated value of Rs. 1,89,921 was sold for the recovery of arrears amounting to Rs. 96,160, and the amount realized was Rs. 1,31,556, or 3·3 times the assessment of the lands sold (Rs. 39,826). As in fasli 1306, lands sold to private purchasers realized on an average 5·4 times the assessment in the case of wet lands and 4·5 times the assessment in the case of dry lands.

64. The total extent of lands sold for arrears of revenue fell from 27,899 and 27,728 acres, respectively, in faslis 1304 and 1305 to 25,421 acres in the year under report, but it was larger than the extent sold in fasli 1306 (21,467); the increase as compared with fasli 1306 is due to the general cause assigned to account for the increase in the number of defaulters whose property was sold, while the decrease as compared with the figures for faslis 1304 and 1305 is attributable to proceedings having been taken against personal property to a larger extent. The extent of lands bought in by Government during the year under report, viz., 9,518 acres out of 25,421 acres (or 37·4 per cent.) was also less in proportion to the total extent of land sold than in faslis 1304 and 1305 (38·9 and 37·9 per cent., respectively), but higher than the percentage (33·0) attained in fasli 1306. Of the extent purchased by Government during the year under report as well as in previous years, 659 acres assessed at Rs. 1,030 were re-sold for Rs. 3,366, as against 2,767 acres assessed at Rs. 3,045 which were re-sold for Rs. 6,478 in fasli 1306. The value realized by the re-sale was 3·3 times the assessment or less than two-thirds of that realized on lands purchased by private individuals at revenue sales—a fact which, coupled with the marked decrease in the extent re-sold, tends to show that only the poorer lands were bought in by Government.

65. Turning to individual districts, the Board observes that, as compared with fasli 1306, there was a large increase in the extent of lands sold for arrears in Nellore, Cuddapah, Anantapur, North Arcot, Madura, Tinnevelly, Coimbatore and Nilgiris. A comparison of the taluk-war figures given in the statements of coercive processes submitted by Collectors for faslis 1306 and 1307 shows that the increase occurred chiefly in the marginally-noted taluks. The Collector of *Nellore* states that the ryots of the Nellore taluk willingly gave up such unfertile lands as portions of the Allur swamp and that the infertility of the lands sold is evident from the large area bought in by Government for want of bidders (441 out of 761 acres). In the *Cuddapah* and *Anantapur* districts, the increase is attributable to the prompt steps taken for the recovery of the arrears of fasli 1306, together with the current kists of fasli 1307; it is observed that in both these districts the extent of lands sold in fasli 1306 was much below the average figure, owing presumably to the suspension of collections in that year. In *North Arcot*, *Madura* and *Tinnevelly*, the increase is ascribed to the fact that the season was less favourable in the year under report than in fasli 1306. Except in the Wallajah taluk where there was an increased sale of 201 acres of dry lands and 170 acres of wet lands, the increase related wholly or almost entirely to dry lands and was for the most part connected with the prompt steps taken for the recovery of the arrear balances and current demand :—

District.	Taluk or Deputy Tahsildar's Division.	Fasli 1306.	Fasli 1307.	Increase.
		ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
Nellore ..	Nellore	147	761	+ 614
Cuddapah ..	Sidhout	..	178	+ 178
	Ráyachóti ..	25	178	+ 153
	Kadiri	..	189	+ 189
	Vayálpad ..	25	241	+ 216
Anantapur ..	Gooty	..	698	+ 698
	Dharmavaram ..	..	718	+ 718
North Arcot.	Gudiyáttam ..	135	317	+ 182
	Wallajah	176	547	+ 371
Madura ..	Periyakulam ..	402	511	+ 109
	Kodaikánal ..	26	248	+ 222
	Palni	194	414	+ 220
Tinnevelly ..	Tinnevelly ..	349	585	+ 236
	Srívilliputtúr ..	216	751	+ 535
	Ottappidaram ..	143	279	+ 136
	Srívaikuntam ..	210	361	+ 151
Coimbatore ..	Karúr	48	1,447	+ 1,399
Nilgiris ..	South-East Wynaad or Gudalur.	Not available.	669	..

Taluks.	Fasli 1306.			Fasli 1307.		
	Arrears at the beginning of the fasli.	Balance at the end of the fasli.		Arrears at the beginning of the fasli.	Balance at the end of the fasli.	
		Arrears.	Current.		Arrears.	Current.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Gudiyáttam	1,053	433	21,526	21,959	49	3,200
Wallajah	5	..	11,563	11,563	167	12,603
Periyakulam	19,485	84	15,214	15,298	156	6,830
Kodaikanal	5,358	281	7,349	7,630	145	8,862
Palni	2,601	44	2,213	2,258	56	1,183
Tinnevelly	11,005	469	5,809	6,279	97	1,402
Srívilliputtúr	13,636	339	27,331	27,670	212	26,257
Ottappidaram	3,525	1,001	9,612	10,613	394	4,775
Srívaikuntam	39,817	128	73,203	73,850	1,401	28,820

In *Coimbatore*, the extent of lands sold in the Karúr taluk during the year under report was swollen by the sale of the Erumarappatti village of the Andipatti Palaiyam (1,425 acres assessed at Rs. 1,495) for arrears of revenue; while in *Nilgiris* the Collector ascribes the increase in the South-East Wynaad to the abandonment of cultivation in certain estates the pattadars of which allowed them to be sold for arrears in preference to cultivating and paying for them.

66. Statement No. 19 exhibits the number of processes served by the ordinary village agency and those served by special establishments. Notwithstanding the large increase in the number of processes issued during the year, the proportion thereof served by the special agency fell from 4·0 per cent. in fasli 1306 to 3·05 per cent. in the year under report; the corresponding percentages for the two previous years were 3·2 per cent. in fasli 1304 and 2·8 per cent. in fasli 1305. The proportion would have been much smaller but for the more extended employment of special agency in

Vizagapatam and Gódávari than in other districts. The Collector of Vizagapatam reports that the increase in the number served by that agency from 15,434 in fasli 1306 to 26,139 in the year under report was partly due to the larger arrears collected during the latter year and partly to the necessity for using such agency in zamindari divisions; he hopes gradually to dispense with the establishment owing to the extension of the Proprietary Estates Village Service Act to zamindaris and has directed the Divisional and Taluk officers to utilize the services of the village establishment as far as possible for serving processes. The Board has recently issued instructions to the Collector of Gódávari which should result in a reduction in the number of processes served by the special agency from and after the current fasli. No special establishments were entertained during the year in Cuddapah, Anantapur, Bellary, Kurnool, North Arcot, Coimbatore, Nilgiris and South Canara. Taking the Presidency as a whole, there was no appreciable variation either in the receipts on account of process fees or in the cost of the process service establishment.

67. *Costs in Civil Suits.*—The costs awarded to Government during the year under report in suits to which it was a party amounted to Rs. 4,835-0-2. Adding to this the opening balance of the year, viz., Rs. 4,605-12-3, the total demand amounted to Rs. 9,440-12-5, of which Rs. 5,430-2-0 were collected within the fasli and Rs. 561-10-0 are considered irrecoverable. The steps taken for the realization of the net recoverable balance (Rs. 3,449-0-5) are shown below:—

	RS.
(1) Collected after the close of the year	449
(2) Under execution proceedings	818
(3) Amount remaining uncollected pending the decision of appeals by Civil Courts	1,092
(4) The lands belonging to the judgment-debtor have been bought in by Government in a case involving Rs. 275	275
(5) Remainder for the recovery of which steps have been taken ...	815
Total ...	3,449

68. *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. 91,494, of which Rs. 28,800 were collected and Rs. 1,306 written off, leaving a balance of Rs. 61,388 at the end of the year. Of the last-mentioned amount Rs. 41,515 are due on Sultan Musa Alí Raja's estate in Malabar for the recovery of which coercive measures have not been resorted to pending receipt of the orders of the Government of India on G.O., Nos. 141-42, Political, dated 25th February 1898. The necessary steps are being taken for the recovery of the remainder which, it is observed, is outstanding chiefly in the districts affected by adverse season, in either or both of the faslis 1306 and 1307, and in the Wynaad taluk of Malabar.

69. *Sales of land under Standing Orders Nos.* 30, 34 *and* 110.—Under the rule for the sale of the occupancy right in assessed waste lands (paragraph 13 of Standing Order No. 30), 3,181 acres assessed at Rs. 5,640 were sold during the year under report for Rs. 75,962, while the resale under Standing Order No. 110 of acres 659 assessed at Rs. 1,030, which had been bought in by Government at sales for arrears of revenue fetched Rs. 3,366. As in fasli 1306, there were no sales under Standing Order No. 34 relating to the disposal of assessed lands otherwise than on assessment.

70. *Sub-division of quit-rent.*—No applications were received during the year for the sub-division under Standing Order No. 119 of the joint liability of holders of shares in whole inam villages. A few applications for the sub-division of minor inams were received in Vizagapatam, Nellore, North Arcot and Madura; one of these was rejected in Vizagapatam as all the joint holders did not join in the application; those received in Nellore and North Arcot were complied with before the close of the fasli, while the rest were under enquiry.

71. *Transfer of registry of holdings.*—The subjoined statement compares the number of applications received and disposed of during the year under the two usual heads, *viz.*, those presented *through* Registration officers and those submitted *direct* to Revenue officers:—

Received.	Number of cases pending at the beginning of the year.	Received during the year.	Total.	Disposed of during the year.	Number pending at the close of the year.	Percentage of pending cases to the total.
Through Registration officers ..	5,776	59,164	64,940	58,755	6,185	9·52
Direct by Revenue officers	4,352	57,008	61,360	55,606	5,754	9·38

72. Under the former class of applications, the number received during the year exhibits an increase of 5,845 or 10·96 per cent. as compared with the previous year. The increase is spread over all the districts except Anantapur, Bellary, Chingleput, Madura, Nilgiris and Malabar, but was particularly large in South Arcot (2,174) and Tinnevelly (1,197). The increase is attributed in South Arcot to the unfavourable season; the same cause probably accounts for the variation in Tinnevelly, but the number of applications received during the year under report (6,819) was but little in excess of the number presented in faslis 1303, 1304 and 1305 (6,635, 6,808 and 6,795 respectively).

73. The percentage of disposals by Registration officers rose slightly from 89·8 in fasli 1306 to 90·48 per cent. in the year under report. The improvement occurred chiefly in Ganjám,* Vizagapatam, Gódávari, Madura, Nilgiris and Salem, but was counterbalanced to a certain extent by the falling-off in Bellary,† North Arcot and Malabar. The delay in the disposal of applications in North Arcot was probably due to pressure of work in consequence of unfavourable season, while in Bellary and Malabar it is stated that most of the pending applications were received from the Registration officers in the last quarter of the fasli.

	Percentage of disposals.	
	Fasli 1306.	Fasli 1307.
* Ganjám	77·7	82·4
Vizagapatam	87·3	96·2
Gódávari	83·3	89·7
Madura	87·6	95·4
Nilgiris	61·3	91·5
Salem	83·3	89·1
† Bellary	91·2	84·6
North Arcot	91·7	87·5
Malabar	88·3	81·4

74. Under the second class of applications, *viz.*, those received direct by Revenue officers, the number presented during the year shows an increase of 5,119 or 9·9 per cent. as compared with fasli 1306. The increase occurred partly in South Arcot and Tinnevelly where the season was not favourable during the year under report, but was chiefly due to the inclusion in the figures for the Tanjore district of the cases of disagreement between ownership and revenue registry brought to notice by karnams at the jamabandi under paragraph 4-A (now paragraph 5) of Standing Order No. 20. As no *applications* are presented to Revenue officers in cases of this description they should not have been included under this head, but should have been grouped with the cases dealt with under paragraph 6 (now paragraph 7) of Standing Order No. 20; instructions to this effect will be issued to the Collector of Tanjore in separate Proceedings.

Including the number of applications pending at the beginning of the fasli, the total number for disposal was 61,360, of which 55,606 or 90·62 per cent. were disposed of against 58,393 or 91·6 per cent. in fasli 1305 and 52,930 or 92·4 per cent. in fasli 1306. The decrease in the percentage of disposals was marked in Tanjore and Trichinopoly. It is attributed in the former district to the fact that most of the lists of cases of disagreement between ownership and revenue registry were submitted by karnams under paragraph 5 of

—	Fasli 1305.	Fasli 1306.	Fasli 1307.
Tanjore	92·0	94·6	85·6
Trichinopoly	88·3	91·8	82·6

Standing Order No. 20 only just before jamabandi, and that there was therefore but little time in which to dispose of the cases before the close of the fasli. The decline in the proportion of disposals in Trichinopoly has not been explained.

75. The marginal table shows the total number of applications received during the last nine years and the portion thereof presented through Registration officers. It will be seen therefrom that there has been a marked increase in the number so presented; the proportion of applications received through this channel to the total number of applications for transfer of registry would show a larger increase, but for the inclusion of the cases dealt with in Tanjore under paragraph 5 of Standing Order No. 20 in the number presented to Revenue officers direct. The steady increase in the percentage appearing in column 4 of the table confirms the remark made in the reports for previous years that the system of presenting applications through Registration officers is finding increased favour with the people.

Fasli.	Total number of applications.	Portion presented through Registration officers.	Percentag of column 3 to column 2.
1	2	3	4
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
1303	114,563	52,637	45·9
1304	110,037	50,886	46·2
1305	107,866	50,081	46·4
1306	105,208	53,319	50·7
1307	116,172	59,164	50·9

76. The marginal statement compares the number of cases in which steps were taken, during the past two years, to issue pattas to persons who had been in possession of lands as ostensible owners and had paid the revenue due on the same for twelve years or more. The number of cases dealt with during the year under report was either *nil* or very small in Ganjám, Vizagapatam, Tanjore, Malabar, Kurnool and Tinnevelly. The Collector of Vizagapatam has called the attention of all taluk officers to the importance of securing agreement between ownership and revenue registry; in Tanjore the paucity of cases dealt with is attributed to the fact that the Settlement Department registered lands according to possession so recently as in fasli 1303, while in Malabar it is probably due to the registration of janmam titles now in progress. In Kurnool almost all the Tahsildars are stated to have paid due attention to the disposal of cases of the kind now under notice; while in Tinnevelly the decrease in the number of cases dealt with is attributed to the omission on the part of village officers to bring such cases to the notice of Tahsildars. The Collectors of South Arcot and Tinnevelly further report that cases in which ownership and revenue registry do not agree are being brought to notice by karnams and disposed of at the jamabandi as directed in paragraph 5 of Standing Order No. 20; instructions will be issued to all Collectors for the separate exhibition of all cases dealt with by Revenue officers under both paragraphs 5 and 7 of Standing Order No. 20 in a separate line at foot of their jamabandi statement showing the disposal of patta transfer applications.

	Fasli 1306.	Fasli 1307.
Ganjám	36	..
Vizagapatam	..	..
Gódávari	223	319
Kistna	2,799	2,762
Nellore	144	146
Cuddapah	163	80
Anantapur	116	270
Bellary	55	76
Kurnool	5	21
Madras	..	..
Chingleput	37	229
North Arcot	1,370	712
South Arcot	1,202	371
Tanjore	3	4
Trichinopoly	123	97
Madura	91	124
Tinnevelly	235	52
Coimbatore	969	2,398
Nilgiris	1	1
Salem	516	799
South Canara	99	136
Malabar	..	..
Total ..	8,187	8,597

77. *Ruined tanks.*—Three ruined tanks—one in Cuddapah, one in Tinnevelly and one in Salem—were made over to private individuals for repair under Standing Order No. 9 on condition of their paying the special rate of assessment of Rs. 2 per acre on the irrigable area. Fourteen tanks in good order were also transferred during the year to the ryots holding lands under them under the provisions of Standing Order No. 9-A, on condition of their paying the dry assessment on the ayakat and on the bed of each tank. Under the same order a tank in Alúr taluk of the Bellary district was also made over to the holder of the ayakat in the latter part of fasli 1306. As this information was not given by the Collector in his report for that year, the tank has

been included in the account of fasli 1307. Besides these, 17 petty tanks in good order in Tirumangalam taluk of the Madura district were transferred to ryots under a scheme approved in B.P., No. 268, dated 9th October 1896, and referred to in B.P., No. 220, dated 23rd June 1898. The extension of this scheme to the other taluks of the district is deferred pending receipt of the final orders of Government on Board's Proceedings last quoted above. Particulars of the former and present revenue under each tank referred to above are given in appendix B.

78. *Inspection of boundary and field marks.*—Statement No. 24, appended to this report, shows the number of boundary marks planted during survey, the number found missing or out of repair, and the number replaced or repaired during the year under report. An abstract is given below:—

Districts.	Number of boundary marks.				
	Total.	Missing.	Replaced.	Out of repair.	Repaired.
Ganjám	1,831,979	84,170	9,294	16,751	10,042
Vizagapatam	348,201	4,584	2,267	2,401	1,465
Nellore	1,215,751	133,596	6,653	38,316	1,380
Cuddapah	3,846,101	115,277	3,419	42,285	2,432
Anantapur	604,571	1,834	359	869	68
Bellary	970,451	3,833	174	2,451	1,603
Kurnool	1,744,103	142,640	9,385	163,226	15,436
Chingleput	1,576,974	17,309	9,926	12,265	6,663
North Arcot	2,532,157	40,484	5,166	44,628	14,378
South Arcot	3,289,150	10,201	8,125	22,552	21,703
Tanjore	2,514,444	81,201	15,331	132,253	50,335
Trichinopoly	1,002,699	9,151	997	2,342	1,574
Madura	1,864,603	153,760	32,043	145,528	60,382
Tinnevelly	1,565,147	473,563	371,989	19,289	14,558
Coimbatore	2,326,938	27,649	1,906	44,751	3,558
Nilgiris	173,553	295	65	467	..
Salem	627,114	112,159	86,222	44,935	31,900
South Canara	196,101	2,666	12	28,903	28,297
Malabar	1,999,415	12,068	3,689	3,082	2,958
Total ..	30,229,452	1,476,440	567,022	767,194	308,732
Theodolite stations	1,665,266	27,290	1,111	34,065	1,644
Boundary offsets	2,929,023	85,017	11,697	55,377	10,540
Field marks	25,635,163	1,364,133	554,214	677,752	296,548
Total ..	30,229,452	1,476,440	567,022	767,194	308,732

The statement does not include the figures relating to Gódávari, Kistna and a portion of Salem. For Gódávari and for portions of Kistna and Salem the re-survey figures are not available, while in the remaining portion of Kistna re-survey and re-demarcation are in progress. The figures entered for South Canara, Malabar and Anantapur are incomplete; in the first two districts the initial survey is still in progress while in Anantapur, though survey had been completed, the land registers had not been received by the Revenue officers for some of the taluks before the close of the fasli. From the statistics entered in the statement it will be seen that the number of boundary marks which were found to be missing or out of repair was very large in several districts. The progress made in replacing or repairing theodolite stations was very poor, while in the replacement of boundary offset marks there was a slight improvement as compared with the previous year. The number of boundary offsets still missing is large in Ganjám, Nellore, Cuddapah, Kurnool, North Arcot, Tanjore, Madura, Tinnevelly, Coimbatore and Salem. In replacing field marks and in repairing those out of repair, good progress was made in Tinnevelly, Salem, South Arcot and Chingleput. The short work in Ganjám, Anantapur, Cuddapah, Bellary and Nellore was due generally to the prevalence of distress in those districts. In North Arcot and Coimbatore also the progress was small. Restoration of boundary marks in the Nilgiri district will begin in 1898–99 when the new field measurement books are expected to be ready. The district of Kurnool is being re-surveyed, but, owing to the late famine, the work has been much delayed. As the period of settlement of the four taluks comprising Kurnool proper expires on the 30th June 1899, the Superintendent of Revenue Survey has been requested to make the necessary arrangements to complete the re-survey of those taluks as early as possible. Proposals for the re-survey of the Nellore district were submitted for the consideration of Government in B.P., No. 37, dated 4th February 1899. The Collector of Ganjám reports

that, considering the large number of stones missing, it is not possible to expect satisfactory progress with the ordinary establishment, and that for this and for other reasons he intends to propose a re-survey of the district. His report is awaited. The reports from other districts show that the backwardness of work in this respect has generally attracted the attention of Collectors and steps are being taken to secure better results during fasli 1308. The preparation of the field measurement books is also in arrears. They are as yet ready for only about one-half of the villages in the Presidency.

79. *Examination of Village and Taluk Accounts.*—Towards the end of the year the Deputy Director of Land Records and Agriculture inspected the village and taluk accounts of Coonoor and Ootacamund in the Nilgiri district and submitted a report to the Board. The Collector has taken steps to rectify the defects noticed by the Deputy Director and to carry out his instructions. The village and taluk accounts in all districts of the Presidency were, as usual, examined at the annual settlement. Collectors report that village accounts are generally maintained in a fairly satisfactory condition but that there is still room for improvement in the maintenance of taluk accounts in some of the districts. The Board observes that steps are being taken by Collectors to secure better results.

It appears from Collectors' reports that the posting and checking of village registers for fasli 1306 have been completed in Ganjám, Vizagapatam, Cuddapah, Coimbatore and the Nilgiris and nearly completed in Gódávari, Kistna, Kurnool, Bellary, Anantapur, Nellore, South Arcot, Salem, Chingleput and Trichinopoly. In North Arcot and Tinnevelly posting has been made, but a good deal of checking is still in arrears. In Tanjore and Madura the arrears are large. The form of firka book was simplified shortly before the beginning of the year, with a view to comply with the directions of the Government of India regarding these records, and Collectors were directed to have the entries in the old firka books posted into the new form with effect from fasli 1301. The progress made in this direction is given in the tabular statement appended to paragraph 7 of the Board's report on the administration of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture for 1897–98 (*vide* G.O., No. 776, Revenue, dated 15th December 1898). The attention of Collectors has been drawn to the instructions contained in paragraph 2 (ii) of the G.O. quoted above—B.P., No. 23, dated 25rd January 1899.

80. *Loans and Advances.*—Detailed statements showing the transactions under the Land Improvement and Agriculturists' Loans Acts are printed in the appendix. The total advances of the year, as compared with those of the previous fasli, were as follows:—

	Fasli 1306.	Fasli 1307.
	RS.	RS.
Land Improvement Loans Act	8,49,974	3,94,794
Agriculturists' Loans Act	2,37,321	8,30,994
Total ..	10,87,295	12,25,788

The increased demand for State loans in consequence of famine, referred to in the report for the previous year, continued in the fasli under report in the Ceded districts and in Ganjám, Vizagapatam and parts of Gódávari up to September 1897, when, in consequence of good rainfall, Government in its Order No. 801, dated 21st September 1897, directed that no loans should be granted in the affected districts from 1st October 1897, except under the Agriculturists' Loans Act. By far the greater portion, viz., 59·2 per cent. of the advances was made under the Agriculturists' Loans Act for the purchase of fodder and cattle. A noticeable feature in the year's transactions was the grant for the first time since the promulgation of the rules, of loans under the Agriculturists' Loans Act amounting to Rs. 73,386, for relief of distress in the Kurnool and Bellary districts. The State help in this direction was confined to distressed pattadars who were either on relief works or were likely to come upon them.

During the latter half of the year the revised rules under the Loans Acts, sanctioned by the Government of India, were brought into operation.

Of the total advances, 87 per cent. were made in the affected districts, and of this amount 83 per cent. were advanced in the Ceded districts alone. Large sums were also advanced in Madura, North Arcot and Nellore. The demand in the first district was mainly for the conversion of dry land into wet under the Periyár project, and that in the other two districts was due to unfavourable character of the season.

81. Of the loans granted under the Land Improvement Loans Act, Rs. 2,82,602 or 72 per cent. were advanced under the Ordinary Rules. Of the total advances, Rs. 1,54,997 or 39 per cent. were taken for construction or repair of wells, Rs. 1,12,192 being under the Special Well Rules. Loans to carry out land reclamation amounted to Rupees 2,23,457 or nearly 57 per cent. and were chiefly granted in the Deccan districts (for the removal of *nuth* grass) and in Madura. Loans advanced for other improvements amounted to Rs. 16,340.

	RS.
Ordinary Rules	2,82,602
Special Well Rules	1,12,192
Total ...	3,94,794

82. Under the Agriculturists' Loans Act, Rs. 4,90,249 (59 per cent.) were advanced for the purchase of fodder, Rs. 2,36,022 (28·4 per cent.) for the purchase of cattle, Rs. 73,386 (8·8 per cent.) for the relief of distress, Rs. 30,385 (3·7 per cent.) for the purchase of seed-grain and Rs. 953 (0·1 per cent.) for other purposes. The advances for fodder were confined, as in the previous year, to the districts of Bellary, Kurnool, Anantapur and Vizagapatam. The loans granted in the first two districts alone amounted to more than 73 per cent. of the advances made for this purpose.

83. An abstract showing the total advances, including the outstandings at the beginning of the year and the recoveries effected during the year, is given below:—

—	Total advances including outstandings.	Amount repayable including arrears.	Recoveries.			Repayable balance.	Percentage of balance to the demand.
			Amounts due.	Voluntary payments.	Amounts written off.		
	RS.	RS	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	
Land Improvement Loans Act	39,14,165	2,98,913	2,45,727	9,848	788	52,398	18
Agriculturists' Loans Act.	10,76,507	1,44,624	74,368	1,338	129	70,127	49

Eighty-two per cent. of the repayable loans under the Land Improvement Loans Act and 51 per cent. of those under the Agriculturists' Loans Act were recovered during the year, against 86 and 72 per cent., respectively, in the previous year. The short collections during the year, as compared with the previous year, was due to famine in the Ceded districts. It is observed, however, that collections amounting to over 24 per cent. of the repayable balance under principal and interest have since been made in Vizagapatam, Kurnool, Coimbatore, Madura and Tinnevelly, and the Collectors of districts in which there are large balances under principal and interest have taken necessary steps for their recovery.

—	Demand.	Collection.	Balance.
Principal.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Under Land Improvement Loans Act	2,98,913	2,46,515	52,398
Under Agriculturists' Loans Act	1,44,624	74,497	70,127
Interest.			
Under Land Improvement Loans Act ..	1,53,789	1,26,868	26,921
Under Agriculturists' Loans Act	15,516	7,892	7,624
Total ..	6,12,842	4,55,772	1,57,070

Out of Rs. 6,12,842 that became repayable under principal and interest as shown in the margin, Rs. 1,32,797 (nearly 21·6 per cent.) were paid up before any demand notices were issued, Rs. 2,98,227 (48·7 per cent.) were paid on demand, Rs. 21,189 (3·5 per cent.) on the attachment of property, and Rs. 1,57,070 or 25·6 per cent. remained uncollected at the end of the year. The sale of property had to be resorted to for the recovery of Rs. 3,558 or 0·6 per cent. of the demand.

84. The following statement shows the improvements effected with the aid of Land Improvement loans during the year:—

—	No.	Amount.	Extent benefited.
		RS.	ACS.
Construction of new wells	415	76,996	1,732
Repair of old wells	423	55,959	1,805
Reclamation of lands	..	1,54,642	5,264
Other works	..	14,490	742

As in the previous two faslis North Arcot shows the largest number of wells newly constructed (107) and repaired (95). Anantapur follows with 55 and 124 and Coimbatore with 45 and 53 wells. The cost incurred on the construction and on repair of wells gives an average per well of Rs. 186 and 132, respectively; and the average area benefited is 4·2 acres for each well constructed and 4·3 acres for each well repaired. The number of wells constructed since the promulgation of the rules is 15,715 and the number of those repaired is 16,730. The amount spent on the former has been Rs. 22·55 lakhs and on the latter Rs. 21·15 lakhs. The total extent benefited is acres 45,878 in the former case and acres 60,584 in the latter. Most of the advances for reclamation of land were made in Bellary, Anantapur, Vizagapatam and Madura.

85. The marginally-noted abstract gives the purposes for which loans under the Agriculturists' Loans Act were utilized during the year. The purchase of fodder was confined to Bellary, Anantapur, Kurnool, Vizagapatam, Cuddapah and Nellore districts. The loans utilized in the first two districts alone amounted to over Rs. 3·06 lakhs. Six thousand two hundred and fifty-four head of cattle in all were purchased in eleven districts for Rs. 2,11,767; and seed-grain to the value of Rs. 22,750 was purchased in Ganjám and Vizagapatam.

	RS.
Purchase of fodder	3,91,005
,, of cattle	2,11,767
,, of seed-grain ..	29,418
,, of carts	215
,, of sugar-cane mill ..	100
Rebuilding houses destroyed by fire..	310

86. A sum of Rs. 72,196 was advanced for survey operations during the year. Of this, Rs. 27,821 were advanced in Malabar and Rs. 17,041 in Kurnool. The total amount repayable in the year including the outstandings was Rs. 1,55,433, of which Rs. 65,367 were recovered, leaving a balance of Rs. 90,066 at the end of the year. Steps are being taken to recover the balance, more than 59 per cent. of which (Rs. 53,484) appertains to Malabar and includes an arrear balance of Rs. 29,811. The Collector reports that Rs. 10,235 of the balance have since been collected.

87. With reference to G.O., No. 628, dated 26th July 1886, the names of taluks not settled by Collectors personally during the five years ending fasli 1307, as required by paragraph 3 of Board's Standing Order No. 22, are given in the margin. The Collector of Vizagapatam states that he did not settle any taluk during the year under report chiefly owing to his extended touring in the Agency tracts. The Collector of Anantapur reports that owing to plague duty he was not able to take up the settlement of Madaksíra taluk in person. The Collector of Kurnool states that owing to the unfavourable season at the time of jamabandi, he apprehended that claims for remission might arise in the Cumbum taluk and accordingly entrusted the work to the local Divisional officer as he considered that that officer would be in a better position to dispose of claims to remission after his personal inspection of the lands. The Collectors of Malabar, Bellary, South Arcot, Tinnevelly and Salem have promised to settle the taluks noted against them during fasli 1308. The Collectors of the remaining districts are requested to arrange to settle the taluks noted against them in the current fasli.

Districts.	Taluks.
Vizagaptam	Sarvasiddhi. Palkonda.
Gódávari	Cocanada.
Anantapur	Madakasíra.
Bellary	Kudligi.
Kurnool	Cumbum.
South Arcot	Cuddalore.
Trichinopoly	Perambalúr.
Tinnevelly	Ottapidaram.
Salem	Uttangarai.
Malabar	Kurumbranát. Wynaad. Ponnáni.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) R. V. SRINIVASIAR,
Secretary.

(True Copy.)

(Signed) P. GOVINDA MENON,
First Assistant.

To the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department,
with a file of Collectors' reports.
,, all Collectors (Divisional-officers and Tahsildars).
,, the Deputy Director of Land Records.

Exd. Md. Pahilvan.

APPENDIX A.

Districts.	Variations due to relinquishments and darkhasts with reference to the state of the season.		Variations caused by the introduction of new settlement.		Resale of lands bought in by Government at sales for arrears of revenue.		Decrease caused by: Land having been sold for arrears of revenue and bought in by Government.		Decrease caused by: Land having become useless or having been appropriated for public purposes.	
	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.
Ganjám	2,272	2,155	..	..	79	49	9	13	46	53
Vizagapatam	3,135	2,282	..	..	..	..	103	91	72	146
Gódávari	4,203	9,677	..	..	93	109	679	1,374	172	823
Kistna	17,205	35,033	..	..	10	12	560	1,155	366	917
Nellore	9,310	7,537	..	..	2	1	452	1,664	66	179
Cuddapah	— 2,793	2,794	..	..	8	4	278	185	5	18
Anantapur	— 47,574	— 10,520	16,165	21,052	..	..	42	45	6	2
Bellary	13,956	11,346	..	..	10	17	40	29	18	13
Kurnool	2,913	4,205	..	..	..	..	50	46	33	13
Madras	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chingleput	4,833	6,245	..	..	..	..	79	192	100	103
North Arcot	3,512	3,926	..	..	..	..	432	563	12	44
South Arcot	5,296	5,678	..	..	99	206	236	563	71	93
Tanjore	3,217	5,432	..	..	116	390	274	557	54	76
Trichinopoly	— 877	— 1,654	..	..	4	4	480	587	75	87
Madura	3,729	7,985	..	..	127	125	981	1,056	61	82
Tinnevelly	2,245	1,165	..	..	30	15	539	553	52	36
Coimbatore	11,073	9,177	..	..	61	51	181	146	10	16
Nilgiris	— 1,492	— 754	..	..	..	..	270	629	158	82
Salem	15,471	14,658	..	..	83	114	308	342	96	163
South Canara	..	2,817	..	..	..	..	..	145	..	310
Malabar	18,462	13,648	..	..	671	281	142	271	1	1
Total ..	68,096	1,32,832	16,165	21,052	1,393	1,378	6,135	10,206	1,474	3,257

Districts.	Land transferred from dry to wet and *vice versâ*.		Land transferred to inam and *vice versâ*.		Variations due to other causes.		Net increase or decrease.	
	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.
Ganjám	..	696	135	308	51	7	2,482	3,149
Vizagapatam	..	169	102	384	..	..	3,062	2,598
Gódávari	..	42,632	202	585	— 30	— 298	3,617	50,508
Kistna	..	144,231	29	— 38	— 118	— 313	16,200	1,76,853
Nellore	..	— 1,440	99	177	69	757	8,962	5,189
Cuddapah	..	— 482	286	503	— 5	— 203	— 2,787	2,413
Anantapur	..	— 131	39	24	— 392	2	— 31,810	10,380
Bellary	..	— 44	529	418	— 261	— 257	14,176	11,438
Kurnool	..	— 36	13	— 57	1	25	2,844	4,078
Madras	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chingleput	..	— 362	223	550	— 643	— 2,154	4,234	3,984
North Arcot	..	— 93	117	420	66	148	3,251	3,794
South Arcot	..	84	53	503	354	652	5,495	6,467
Tanjore	..	— 104	71	468	18	— 369	3,094	5,184
Trichinopoly	..	— 220	14	20	462	136	— 952	— 2,388
Madura	..	— 49	1,545	2,223	— 8	* 16,702	4,351	25,848
Tinnevelly	..	— 234	23	164	..	189	1,707	710
Coimbatore	..	77	302	301	627	512	11,872	9,956
Nilgiris	..	..	..	..	13	— 55	— 1,907	— 1,520
Salem	..	— 121	264	471	..	..	15,414	14,617
South Canara	..	..	..	271	..	— 179	..	2,454
Malabar	..	48	..	..	— 6	— 217	18,984	13,488
Total ..	..	1,84,621	4,046	7,695	198	15,085	82,289	3,49,200

* Represents enhanced assessment on land under the Periyár Project.

APPENDIX B.

District and taluk.	Village.	Name of source.	Original ayakat.		Average revenue charged during the past ten years.		Present Revenue.			
			Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Item.	Area.	Dry or special rate.	Assessment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
				Under Standing Order No. 9.						
Cuddapah— Ráyachóti	Viraballi	Hariharadulakunta	ACS. 11·14	RS. A. P. 27 14 0	ACS. ..	RS. A. P. ..	Government lands under the tank ..	ACS. 5·63	Special	RS. A. P. 11 12 0
Tinnevelly— Srívaikuntam	Sathangulam	Sathangulam	9·62	54 2 0	7·45	43 1 0	Do. do. ..	9 62	Do.	19 4 0
Salem— Hosur	Arsahalli	Kondayyan tank	7·68	23 4 0	7·68	23 4 0	Do. do. ..	7·68	Do.	15 6 0
				Under Standing Order No. 9 A.						
Madura— Mélúr	Punnappatti	Ramaswami Servai Endel ..	0·48	1 11 0	0 48	1 11 0	Ayakat	0·48	Dry	2 2 0
							Bed	1·63		
	Nadumandalam	Gandamanaiken Endel	2·68	6 11 0	2·68	6 11 0	Ayakat	2·68	Do.	6 12 0
							Bed	2·71		
Dindigul	Senguruchi	Servaikulam	1·04	3 10 0	1·04	3 10 0	Ayakat	1·04	Do.	4 4 0
							Bed	2·34		
Tirumangalam	Valandur	Perumal Thevan Urani	0·53	2 6 0	0·53	2 6 0	Ayakat	0 53	Do.	0 11 0
							Bed	2·50		3 2 0
	Usilampatti	Kamana Thevan Urani	6·85	23 15 0	6·71	22 11 0	Ayakat	6·85	Do.	8 9 0
							Bed	16 63		20 13 0
	Villur	Pudukkulam	7·72	34 12 0	7·72	34 12 0	Ayakat	7·72	Do.	7 12 0
							Bed	36·15		36 2 0
	Kallikudy	Idayan Urani	0·83	3 12 0	0·83	3 12 0	Ayakat	0·83	Do.	1 1 0
							Bed	3·45		4 5 0
	Kokkulam	Uchi Kaluvan Thevan Urani ..	2·10	9 7 0	2·10	9 7 0	Ayakat	2·10	Do.	2 10 0
							Bed	6·24		7 13 0
	Silarpatti	Alaghiri Chetty Urani	1·18	5 5 0	1·18	5 5 0	Ayakat	1·18	Do.	2 6 0
							Bed	2·16		4 5 0
	Nallamaram	Sanguruppa Naicken Urani ..	0·24	1 1 0	0·24	1 1 0	Ayakat	0·24	Do.	0 5 0
							Bed	0·69		0 14 0
	Vikramangalam	Vikrama Thevan Urani ..	2·48	11 3 0	2·48	11 3 0	Ayakat	2·48	Do.	2 8 0
							Bed	9·81		9 13 0
Tinnevelly— Tenkási	Sivalarkulam	Karumbuliyathukulam tank ..	13·0	46 0 0	13·0	47 0 0	Ayakat	13·0	Do.	36 0 0
							Bed, &c.	24·0		11 0 0
Salem— Tiruppattúr	Mailarpalli	Goundala Naicken tank ..	4·27	14 15 0	4·27	14 15 0	Ayakat	4·27	Do.	3 3 0
							Bed	16·39		13 14 0
Krishnagiri	Gunthur	Government tank	5·35	10 13 0	5·35	10 13 0	Ayakat	5·35	Do.	2 12 0
							Bed	12·59		15 12 0
Bellary— Alúr	Muddanageri	Komativandlacheruvu	4·46	13 6 0	2·42	7 4 0	Ayakat	4·46	Do.	2 4 0
							Bed	14·47		7 4 0
				Under scheme approved in Board's Proceedings No. 268, dated 9th October 1896.						
Madura— Tirumangalam	Vikramangalam	Nallamara Thevan Urani ..	4·68	14 1 0	4·68	14 1 0	Government lands under the tank ..	4·68	Special	14 1 0
	Valandur	Vandappuly Urani	1·12	5 1 0	1·12	5 1 0	Do. do. ..	1·12	Do.	3 6 0
	Katta Karuppanapatty ..	Sinna Karuthaveeran Urani ..	3·53	8 13 0	2·69	6 11 0	Do. do. ..	3·53	Do.	7 1 0
	Veppanathu	Parai Urani	1·73	7 14 0	1·73	7 14 0	Do. do. ..	1·73	Do.	4 5 0
	Kariapatty	Sinnakulam	5·41	21 0 0	5·41	21 0 0	Do. do. ..	5·41	Do.	13 8 0
	Sittur	Kallan Urani	1·85	10 3 0	1·85	10 3 0	Do. do. ..	1·85	Do.	6 8 0
	Kallikudy	Arsapatti Urani	1·44	9 4 0	1·44	9 4 0	Do. do. ..	1·44	Do.	3 10 0
	Teppakulam	Muthaya Thevan Urani ..	0·50	1 12 0	0·50	1 12 0	Do. do. ..	0·50	Do.	1 4 0
	Do.	Sudalai Urani	0·69	2 7 0	0 69	2 7 0	Do. do. ..	0·69	Do.	1 12 0
	Pannian	Uppurani	4·39	10 15 0	4·39	10 15 0	Do. do. ..	4·39	Do.	8 12 0
	Kokkulam	Kottaisinna Urani	6·91	24 3 0	6·91	24 3 0	Do. do. ..	6·91	Do.	20 11 0
	Pokkampatty	Sellamuthu Naiken Urani ..	1·08	5 15 0	0·96	5 5 0	Do. do. ..	1·08	Do.	3 4 0
	Perungamanallur ..	Pillurni	1·40	6 5 0	1·40	6 5 0	Do. do. ..	1·40	Do.	3 8 0
	Nallamaram	Solappan Urani	4·08	18 12 0	4·08	18 12 0	Do. do. ..	4·08	Do.	12 4 0
	Kilavaneri	Ayanar Urani	1·59	7 3 0	1·59	7 3 0	Do. do. ..	1·59	Do.	3 3 0
	Do.	Narayana Naicken Urani ..	7·40	25 14 0	7·40	25 14 0	Do. do. ..	7·40	Do.	22 3 0
	Madippanur	Kandavelu Koundan Urani ..	1·83	8 4 0	1·83	8 4 0	Do. do. ..	1·83	Do.	6 7 0

No. 1.—STATEMENT showing the rainfall in each district of the Madras Presidency under the two monsoons of 1897–98.

Districts.		South-west monsoon, April to September.			North-east monsoon, October to March.			Total.		
		Normal.*	1896–97.	1897–98.	Normal.*	1896–97.	1897–98.	Normal.*	1896–97.	1897–98.
		INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.
Circars ..	1. Ganjám ..	31·4	32·7	37·5	13·6	3·5	16·7	45·0	36·2	54·2
	2. Vizagapatam ..	38·3	34·1	38·8	11·4	3·0	12·5	49·7	37·1	51·3
	3. Gódávari ..	26·1	22·7	33·4	12·8	4·3	13·1	38·9	27·0	46·5
	4. Kistna ..	22·3	21·6	26·4	11·2	5·5	5·5	33·5	27·1	31·9
Deccan ..	5. Kurnool ..	20·4	13·3	22·2	7·2	2·6	2·8	27·6	15·9	25·0
	6. Bellary ..	16·1	11·7	26·8	6·6	2·1	2·8	22·7	13·8	29·6
	7. Anantapur ..	15·5	11·5	22·6	7·8	3·1	3·0	23·3	14·6	25·6
	8. Cuddapah ..	17·1	11·7	19·6	11·5	6·4	4·0	28·6	18·1	23·6
Carnatic ..	9. Nellore ..	12·6	15·8	18·3	22·0	21·9	6·2	34·6	37·7	24·5
	10. Madras ..	17·9	15·6	24·7	31·1	54·0	13·2	49·0	69·6	37·9
	11. Chingleput ..	19·0	13·8	22·2	25·5	42·2	9·7	44·5	56·0	31·9
	12. South Arcot ..	19·4	12·9	24·4	22·6	30·4	11·2	42·0	43·3	35·6
Central ..	13. North Arcot ..	20·4	17·5	25·0	16·9	17·2	6·4	37·3	34·7	31·4
	14. Salem	19·3	19·0	28·5	11·9	12·7	7·7	31·2	31·7	36·2
	15. Coimbatore ..	13·1	13·9	19·1	12·3	15·2	8·3	25·4	29·1	27·4
	16. Trichinopoly ..	16·1	13·6	26·8	17·5	24·5	8·5	33·6	38·1	35·3
South ..	17. Tanjore ..	15·7	8·7	18·0	28·1	40·7	12·1	43·8	49·4	30·1
	18. Madura ..	11·5	11·3	16·7	18·4	31·8	10·0	29·9	43·1	26·7
	19. Tinnevelly ..	6·7	8·4	11·8	19·5	30·3	14·6	26·2	38·7	26·4
Average East Coast Districts ..		18·9	16·3	24·4	16·2	18·5	8·9	35·1	34·8	33·3
Hills ..	20. Nilgiris ..	38·5	64·4	63·1	24·1	24·4	11·7	62·6	88·8	74·8
West Coast	21. Malabar ..	97·7	122·6	137·1	15·7	14·0	11·2	113·4	136·6	148·3
	22. South Canara	129·0	149·3	171·8	13·0	9·2	9·3	142·0	158·5	181·1
Average West Coast Districts ..		113·4	136·0	154·4	14·3	11·6	10·3	127·7	147·6	164·7
Presidency Average ..		28·4	29·4	38·0	16·4	18·2	9·1	44·8	47·6	47·1

* Average of twenty-five years ending 1894–95.

No. 2.—STATEMENT showing the human mortality in each district of the Madras Presidency in fasli 1307 (1897–98).

Districts.		Population as per census of 1891 of villages from which returns were received.	Causes of death.					Total deaths.	Ratio per mille of population.
			Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Dysentery and diarrhœa.	Other diseases.		
Circars ..	1. Ganjám ..	1,260,171	6,442	16,883	22,357	2,001	4,582	52,265	41·47
	2. Vizagapatam ..	1,478,133	3,595	1,240	34,350	1,448	3,775	44,408	30·04
	3. Gódávari ..	2,077,858	7,571	136	20,055	1,471	20,027	49,260	23·70
	4. Kistna ..	1,855,024	4,927	633	15,929	717	22,479	44,685	24·09
Deccan ..	5. Kurnool ..	817,660	3,894	451	15,330	875	3,362	23,912	29·24
	6. Bellary ..	890,485	3,201	423	11,453	1,926	10,873	27,876	31·30
	7. Anantapur ..	727,319	4,086	467	4,105	588	10,382	19,628	26·99
	8. Cuddapah ..	1,271,721	4,939	806	19,775	808	5,706	32,034	25·19
Carnatic ..	9. Nellore ..	1,463,357	2,237	186	12,636	735	11,871	27,665	18·90
	10. Madras ..	436,375	197	119	5,629	1,981	8,678	16,604	38·05
	11. Chingleput ..	1,199,901	2,053	237	5,596	2,356	16,974	27,216	22·68
	12. South Arcot ..	2,162,336	8,301	610	10,282	901	24,175	44,269	20·47
Central ..	13. North Arcot ..	2,113,585	5,416	1,164	15,444	1,836	16,333	40,193	19·01
	14. Salem ..	1,961,784	2,663	266	17,327	947	19,482	40,685	20·74
	15. Coimbatore ..	2,003,911	3,299	243	16,070	1,336	19,127	40,075	20·00
	16. Trichinopoly ..	1,371,726	6,903	124	5,075	608	19,393	32,103	23·40
South ..	17. Tanjore ..	2,227,081	23,530	122	4,015	2,002	37,140	66,809	30·00
	18. Madura ..	* 1,591,606	7,745	204	8,961	953	17,005	34,868	21·90
	19. Tinnevelly ..	1,915,702	6,196	160	5,971	1,421	29,415	43,163	22·53
Hills ..	20. Nilgiris ..	96,765	4	57	1,901	149	650	2,761	28·53
West Coast	21. Malabar ..	2,636,674	21,266	107	27,473	8,354	17,409	74,609	28·29
	22. South Canara.	1,052,002	1,926	202	14,265	3,837	11,094	31,324	29·77
Total ..		32,611,176	130,391	24,840	293,999	37,250	329,932	816,412	25·03

* Includes the population of Kodaikanal.

No. 3.—STATEMENT showing the average retail prices of food-grains, &c., in seers of 80 tolas per rupee in each district of the Madras Presidency for fasli 1307.

Districts.		Rice, 2nd sort.			Paddy, 1st sort.			Paddy, 2nd sort.			Cholum.		
		Normal rates (a).	Fasli 1306.	Fasli 1307.	Average (b).	Fasli 1306.	Fasli 1307.	Average (b).	Fasli 1306.	Fasli 1307.	Normal rates (a).	Fasli 1306.	Fasli 1307.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Circars ..	1. Ganjám ..	17·0	12·2	10·9	32·8	20·6	16·0	35·7	22·6	19·1	..	(c)	..
	2. Vizagapatam ..	15·0	10·6	10·2	27·4	18·3	19·0	29·0	19·4	18·9	..	(c)	..
	3. Gódávari ..	15·0	10·6	8·9	25·6	16·5	14·7	27·0	17·6	15·6	28·0	17·0	14·1
	4. Kistna	15·4	11·1	9·3	24·2	17·8	15·3	25·7	18·7	15·7	26·0	16·9	12·6
Deccan ..	5. Kurnool ..	13·2	9·9	8·7	20·9	15·4	13·4	23·3	17·4	15·1	30·0	17·3	15·0
	6. Bellary ..	13·2	9·4	8·6	21·6	15·7	14·0	24·0	17·0	15·5	30·0	17·6	16·4
	7. Anantapur ..	13·2	10·1	9·2	23·8	17·0	15·3	26·0	17·9	15·7	30·0	18·1	15·4
	8. Cuddapah ..	13·2	10·0	8·8	23·8	15·5	13·3	26·7	16·8	15·1	30·0	16·6	14·7
Carnatic ..	9 Nellore ..	14·0	11·6	9 4	23·2	17·3	13·5	26·0	19·4	15·5	26·0	20·3	13·1
	10. Madras ..	12 0	10·3	8·8	22·9	16·8	13·8	24·2	18·1	15·3	(b)	14·8	12·0
	11. Chingleput ..	14·0	11·8	9·5	25·0	16·7	14·1	27·1	19·3	15·2	(b)	19·0	(d)
	12. South Arcot ..	14·0	13·4	10·4	25·3	21·5	16·6	27·6	22·9	17·3	..	(c)	..
Centre ..	13. North Arcot ..	14·0	11·6	9·9	26·2	18·5	14·9	28·6	20·4	16·5	26·0	17·7	13·6
	14. Salem	13·6	11·7	9·7	23·6	17·8	14·9	26·1	19·6	16·4	26·0	19·3	14·4
	15. Coimbatore ..	13·0	11·3	9·8	21·9	17·3	14·6	24·4	19·2	15·8	24·0	18·1	14·7
	16. Trichinopoly ..	14·0	12·0	9·5	24·9	20·7	15·9	27·3	22·3	17·5	24·0	19·0	13·7
South ..	17. Tanjore ..	15·0	13·2	10·4	24·8	21·3	16·1	27·9	23·9	17·9	..	(c)	..
	18. Madura ..	14·0	12·4	10·0	23·2	20·0	16·0	26·0	22·7	17·8	24·0	20·2	15·6
	19. Tinnevelly ..	13·4	11·8	9·7	21·3	18·1	14·7	23·4	19·7	15·8	23·0	19·0	14·5
Hills ..	20. Nilgiris ..	11·0	8·8	7·8	12·2	..	..	14·0	12·5	10·4	..	(c)	..
West Coast	21. Malabar ..	13·4	10·9	9·2	23·0	18·1	14·8	25·0	19·4	15·9	..	..	..
	22. South Canara ..	14·0	12·1	10·1	21·7	17·0	14·5	23·6	18·8	15·7	..	..	..
	Average ..	13·8	11·4	9·6	24·3	18·2	15·1	26·4	19·9	16·5	26·7	18·0	14·4

Districts.		Cumbu.			Ragi.			Horsegram.		
		Normal rates (a).	Fasli 1306.	Fasli 1307.	Normal rates (a).	Fasli 1306.	Fasli 1307.	Average (b).	Fasli 1306.	Fasli 1307.
		14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Circars ..	1. Ganjám	..	(c)	..	30·0	19·0	13·5	35·2	19·7	14·4
	2. Vizagapatam ..	30·0	20·2	18·4	28·0	19·5	15·3	35·4	18·8	15·8
	3. Gódávari ..	28·0	18·6	17·8	28·0	17·2	14·3	30·5	17·3	14·5
	4. Kistna	26·0	15·9	12·2	(b)	18·7	14·1	25·6	17·6	13·6
Deccan ..	5. Kurnool	28·0	15·5	12·8	(b)	19·2	16·0	26·4	16·0	12·9
	6. Bellary	..	(c)	..	(b)	22·7	19·1	30·3	18·3	15·0
	7. Anantapur ..	28·0	21·1	16·7	32·0	21·2	17·3	32·2	17·9	14·2
	8. Cuddapah ..	28·0	16·3	14·4	32·0	20·2	16·7	27·6	17·6	13·5
Carnatic ..	9. Nellore	24·0	18·4	11·7	28·0	22·2	14·7	23·7	17·3	12·2
	10. Madras	..	(c)	..	24·0	18·2	15·1	24·4	16·4	13·5
	11. Chingelput ..	22·0	20·5	(d)	24·0	17·7	14·4	21·6	15·0	11·9
	12. South Arcot ..	26 0	22·2	17·2	28·0	22·2	16·5	26·2	18·9	14·5
Centre ..	13. North Arcot ..	27·0	17·6	15·2	32·0	20·7	16·6	26·2	19·4	13·7
	14. Salem	27·0	20·0	16·6	31·0	22·4	17·3	31·2	20·9	15·6
	15. Coimbatore ..	26·0	21·6	17·1	28·0	21·9	18·1	30·4	20·8	15·6
	16. Trichinopoly ..	26·0	23·0	16·4	28·0	24·6	17·2	26·0	18·1	14·6
South ..	17. Tanjore	(b)	23·8	17·7	28·0	25·4	18·4	..	..	..
	18. Madura	26·0	20·9	16·1	28·0	22·3	16·7	29·8	20·7	16·6
	19. Tinnevelly ..	22·0	18·2	13·8	26·0	20·3	15·8	25·7	17·8	13·5
Hills ..	20. Nilgiris	..	(c)	..	21·0	17·2	14·7	22·3	16·0	13·6
West Coast	21. Malabar	..	..	..	(b)	24·6	18·5	23·1	15·8	12·6
	22. South Canara ..	..	..	..	..	(c)	..	18·8	14·1	12·1
	Average ..	26·3	19·5	15·6	28·0	20·6	15·9	27·2	18·1	14·1

* At certain stations of this district, this grain was sold only during the latter half of the year when the prices were much cheaper.

(a) This is the normal rate fixed under G.O., No. 306, dated 2nd July 1896.

(b) Normal rates not fixed for these grains average of ten years ending in fasli 1299 given.

(c) The registration of the prices of these has been discontinued.

(d) Not sold.

No. 4.—STATEMENT showing the average prices per garce of food-grains, &c., for fasli 1307.

Districts.	Paddy.		Cholam.	Cumbu.	Ragi.	Horse-gram.	Varagu.
	First sort.	Second sort.					
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Ganjám	224	187	..	..	323	345	..
2. Vizagapatam	188	189	..	229	285	315	..
3. Gódávari	244	229	325	236	305	343	..
4. Kistna	234	228	364	346	309	366	277
5. Nellore	265	231	349	359	296	408	266
6. Cuddapah	269	237	311	291	261	376	..
7. Anantapur	234	228	298	253	252	350	..
8. Bellary	256	231	279	..	228	332	..
9. Kurnool	267	237	305	329	273	387	225
10. Madras	259	234	383	..	288	369	..
11. Chingleput	254	235	..	..	303	417	..
12. North Arcot	240	217	337	277	263	363	375
13. South Arcot	216	207	..	246	264	343	144
14. Tanjore	222	200	..	239	237	..	108
15. Trichinopoly	225	205	336	258	253	341	129
16. Madura	224	201	294	262	261	300	146
17. Tinnevelly	244	226	316	306	275	368	158
18. Coimbatore	245	226	312	245	241	319	..
19. Nilgiris	..	344	..	..	297	366	..
20. Salem	240	218	318	265	251	319	157
21. South Canara	247	228	..	..	..	411	..
22. Malabar	242	225	..	..	236	395	..
Average ..	238	217	319	269	273	353	184

N.B.—The average price per garce for the whole Presidency has been calculated from the average retail prices in seers of 80 tolas.

No. 5.—STATEMENT showing the prices of food-grains in fasli 1307 (1897–98) compared with the commutation rates of the newly-settled districts of the Madras Presidency.

Districts.	Paddy, 1st and 2nd sorts.			Cholam.			Cumbu.
	Commutation price per garce.	Market price during the fasli.	Wholesale price during the fasli.	Commutation price per garce.	Market price during the fasli.	Wholesale price during the fasli.	Commutation price per garce.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Gódávari	72	237	237	84	325	325	60
Kistna—							
Masulipatam portion { Delta	80	231	231	100	364	364	..
Masulipatam portion { Upland	90	231	231	95	364	364	70
Guntúr portion	100	231	196	112	364	309	..
Nellore	107	248	223	129	349	314	* 107
Cuddapah	126	253	220	139	311	216	* 130
Kurnool—							
Kurnool proper	110	252	209	105	305	226	..
Pattikonda, Cumbum and Markapur.	120	252	227	125	305	264	..
Koilkuntla	126	253	220	139	311	216	..
Chingleput	105	245	214	..	..	..	..
South Arcot	108	212	180	..	..	..	123
Trichinopoly	66⅔	215	168	100	336	286	83⅓
Tinnevelly	108	235	199	..	..	..	..
Salem	100	229	185	100	318	232	100
Ganjám	80	206	180	..	..	..	..
Coimbatore	126	236	212	119	312	281	119
North Arcot	95	229	206	..	..	..	115
Madura	123⅓	213	192	108½	294	265	108½
Vizagapatam	105	189	161	..	..	..	114
Bellary—							
Bellary, Alúr and Adóni	139	240	204	135	286	243	..
Hospet, Havinhadagalli, Kúdligi, Rayadrug and Harpanahalli ..	141	242	206	125	273	232	..
Anantapur—							
Gooty and Tadpatri	139	256	218	135	301	256	..
Anantapur, Kalyandrug, Dharmavaram and Penukonda, Hindupúr and Madaksíra	117	224	190	129	294	250	..
Tanjore	121	211	179	..	..	..	134

Districts.	Cumbu—*cont.*		Ragi.			Varagu.		
	Market price during the fasli.	Wholesale price during the fasli.	Commutation price per garce.	Market price during the fasli.	Wholesale price during the fasli.	Commutation price per garce.	Market price during the fasli.	Wholesale price during the fasli.
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Gódávari	236	236	66	305	305	..	..	..
Kistna—								
Masulipatam portion { Delta	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Masulipatam portion { Upland	346	346	..	..	..	..	..	..
Guntúr portion	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nellore	† 359	339	..	..	..	64	266	239
Cuddapah	‡ 291	236	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kurnool—								
Kurnool proper	..	..	..	..	..	60	225	203
Pattikonda, Cumbum and Markapur.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Koilkuntla	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chingleput	..	..	142	303	265	89	..	§
South Arcot	246	209	..	..	..	80	144	122
Trichinopoly	258	209	83⅓	253	210	50	129	129
Tinnevelly	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Salem	265	193	100	251	183	..	..	..
Gánjam	..	.	105	323	283	..	..	..
Coimbatore	245	220	119	241	217	..	..	..
North Arcot	277	249	126	263	237	75	375	337
Madura	262	236	..	..	..	..	..	..
Vizagapatam	229	195	126	285	242	..	..	..
Bellary—								
Bellary, Alur and Adóni	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hospet, Havinhadagalli, Kudligi, Rayadrug and Harpanahalli ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Anantapur—								
Gooty and Tadpatri	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Anantapur, Kalyandrug, Dharmavaram, Penukonda, Hindupur and Madaksíra	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tanjore	239	174	130	237	201	76	108	92

NOTE.—(1) The Koilkuntla rate is compared with the market price of Cuddapah district.

(2) The market prices entered against Masulipatam and Guntúr portions, Kurnool proper, Pattikonda, Cumbum and Markapur are those for the whole district, and those entered against Bellary and Anantapur are those prevailing in the respective taluks.

(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.

* For sub-division taluks only. † Average market price for the sub-division taluks is taken.

‡ Average market price for the whole district is taken. § Not sold.

No. 6.—STATEMENT showing the variations in the permanently-settled revenue of fasli 1307 (1897–98) compared with that of fasli 1306 and their causes.

Districts.	Estate.	Increase.	Decrease.	Causes of variations.
		RS.	RS.	
Ganjám ..	Baruva	..	3	Reduction of peshkash on account of lands taken up for the East Coast Railway.
	Yellamanchili	..	1	
	Jarjangi	..	8	
	Talagam	..	216	
	Bharinigam	..	5	
	Nandigáma	..	115	
	Pata Tekkali	..	8	
	Gopálpur	..	5	
	Total ..	..	361	
	Jarada	9	..	Addition to peshkash of two-thirds of the assessment on certain resumed inams made over to proprietors.
	Dhárákóta	1	..	
	Total ..	10	..	
	Net decrease ..	..	351	
Gódávari ..	Chokkampalli and Dantenam ..	..	491	Arrears of peshkash of fasli 1305 and previous faslis included in the demand of fasli 1306.
	Pithápuram	..	171	
	Chandparru	..	31	Reduction of peshkash on account of lands taken up for public purposes.
	Yellamanchili	..	1	
	Chinchinada	..	1	
	Gopálpur	..	17	
	Palivela	..	11	
	Nidadavól	..	10	
	Pithápuram	..	125	
	Kottam	..	2	
	Pithápuram	12	..	Addition to peshkash of the assessment on certain resumed inam lands made over to the proprietors.
	Bayyanagudem	3	..	
	Total ..	15	860	
	Net decrease ..	..	845	
Kistna	Mailavaram	..	4	Reduction of peshkash on account of lands taken up for public purposes.
	Gannavaram	..	7	
	Musunnur	..	4	
	Ventrapragada	..	1	
	Uyyur	..	19	
	Kapileswarapuram	..	20	
	Mirzapuram	..	5	
	Telaprole	..	20	
	Medur	..	11	
	Total ..	..	91	
Nellore	Venkatagiri	..	1,020	Do. do. do.
	Do.	..	23	Reduction of peshkash on lands whose irrigation was cut off by the Southern Mahratta Railway—*vide* sections 7 (*a*) and (*b*), 10, 11 (1) (*b*), (2) and (3) (*a*) of the Railway's Act IX of 1890.
		..	1,043	
Chingleput ..	Vembakam	..	7	Reduction of peshkash on account of lands taken up for public purposes.
	Kilamathalambedu	..	5	
	Kachinad taluk of Kálahasti ..	..	1	
	Certain minor estates	10	..	Addition to peshkash of the assessment on certain lands made over to the proprietors.
	Total ..	10	13	
	Net decrease ..	..	3	
North Arcot ..	Kálahasti and Karvetnagar ..	..	5	Reduction of peshkash on account of lands taken up for public purposes.
	Timmajammal's estate	2	..	Addition to peshkash of the assessment on certain resumed inams made over to the proprietrix.
	Net decrease ..	..	3	
Trichinopoly ..	Udaiyárpálaiyam zamindari ..	22	..	Addition to peshkash of the assessment on certain lands made over to the proprietors.
Madura ..	Melakottai zamindari	2	..	Addition to peshkash of the revenue re-imposed on certain lands originally taken up for the South Indian Railway but since restored to the zamindar.
Tinnevelly ..	Certain minor estates	2,160	..	Addition to peshkash of the assessment on unclaimed and sequestered inams made over to the proprietors.
Salem	Salem	..	2	Reduction of peshkash on account of lands taken up for public purposes.
	Elagiri	..	2	

No. 6.—Statement showing the variations in the permanently-settled revenue of fasli 1307 (1897–98) compared with that of fasli 1306 and their causes—*cont.*

Districts.	Estate.	Increase.	Decrease.	Causes of variations.
		RS.	RS.	
Salem—*cont.* ..	Singalandapuram	21	..	Addition to peshkash of the assessment on certain resumed inam lands made over to the proprietors.
	Reddihalli	2	..	
	Jagadev	6	..	
	Achamangalam	2	..	
	Purushottamapuram	3	..	
	Total ..	34	4	
	Net increase ..	30	..	

No. 7.—STATEMENT showing the approximate area and revenue of the zamindaris in the Presidency of Madras for fasli 1307 (1897–98).

Districts.	Names of zamindaris.	Area as per census return of 1881.			Estimated revenue realized by zamindars for fasli 1307 (1897–98).	Peshkash payable to Government in fasli 1307.
		Cultivated and cultivable.	Uncultivable.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	RS.	RS.
Ganjám	Parlákimedi	227,200	40,800	268,000	4,70,428	82,137
Vizagapatam ..	Vizianagram	384,000	81,280	465,280	14,41,139	4,94,159
	Bóbbili	65,280	12,160	77,440	3,37,969	89,514
Gódávari ..	Pithápuram	157,120	49,280	206,400	8,69,508	2,43,553
	Nidadavól and Baharzalli ..	122,880	18,560	141,440	4,84,369	1,14,612
Kistna	Dévarakót	89,600	28,160	117,760	2,20,314	79,553
Nellore	Venkatagiri	760,960	401,280	1,162,240	10,65,516	3,68,902
North Arcot ..	Karvetnagar	218,880	222,720	441,600	8,21,107	1,73,905
	Kálahasti in North Arcot ..	128,640	245,120	373,760	2,70,019	1,73,056
	Do. in Nellore ..	239,360	166,400	405,760	2,15,595	
Madura	Ramnad	586,880	158,720	745,600	8,88,468	2,94,711
	Sivaganga	232,960	137,600	370,560	7,72,985	2,57,430
Tinnevelly ..	Ettaiyapuram	..	..	337,750	3,02,030	88,349
	All other estates	..	..	7,996,640	83,37,366	25,04,342
	Jeypore	..	..	5,975,680	..	16,000
	Total ..	3,213,760	1,562,080	19,085,910	1,64,96,813	49,80,223

No. 8.—STATEMENT showing the variations in the quit-rents payable on inam villages for fasli 1307 (1897–98).

	RS.
Increase—	
(1) Vadakkupatti in the Salem district is a jaghir granted for three generations. Four of the shareholders having died, their shares reverted to Government; and these have been granted to the surviving shareholders subject to payment of	236
(2) By addition of two-thirds of the assessment on certain inam lands made over to shrotriyamdars in Chingleput and Tinnevelly ...	281
(3) To the rectification of errors	4
Total ...	521
Decrease due—	
(1) To the reduction of quit-rents on lands taken up for public purposes	133
(2) To the transfer, to *Ryotwar and Miscellaneous*, of the quit-rent on certain minor inams in Kistna, which was erroneously included under shrotriyam jodi in the previous years' accounts ...	708
(3) To the rectification of errors	5
Total ...	846
Net decrease ...	325

No. 9.—STATEMENT showing the number of villages settled and pattas issued by Covenanted and Uncovenanted officers for fasli 1307 (1897–98).

Districts.	Settled by Collectors.			Settled by Sub-Collectors.			Settled by Head Assistant Collectors.			Settled by Assistant and Deputy Collectors.		
	No. of taluks.	No. of villages.	No. of pattas.	No. of taluks.	No. of villages.	No. of pattas.	No. of taluks.	No. of villages.	No. of pattas.	No. of taluks.	No. of villages.	No. of pattas.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1. Ganjám	..	..	..	1	147	12,719	1	432	32,612	1	667	15,111
2. Vizagapatam	..	..	..	1	232	6,816	2	157	9,892	..	..	..
3. Gódávari	2	201	22,304	2	217	27,106	..	6	833	6	456	56,691
4. Kistna	2	239	59,587	2	258	39,888	2	174	15,971	5	469	94,036
5. Nellore	2	115	19,921	..	..	..	1	52	9,431	6	429	86,959
6. Cuddapah	2	225	32,255	2	198	44,155	..	..	..	7	667	116,327
7. Anantapur	1	143	14,200	..	..	..	2	133	21,310	5	338	50,377
8. Bellary	2	255	31,033	..	..	..	3	262	43,661	3	356	36,927
9. Kurnool	1	100	11,030	..	..	..	2	166	24,861	5	402	77,660
10. Madras	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. Chingleput	2	508	42,608	1	236	16,760	..	..	..	3	742	67,399
12. North Arcot	2	372	59,695	2	403	54,175	2	242	32,438	3	621	74,325
13. South Arcot	2	706	94,523	2	760	117,838	2	628	109,201	2	493	99,398
14. Tanjore	2	314	47,887	2	310	42,006	2	368	50,560	3	444	91,472
15. Trichinopoly	1	117	47,476	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	462	151,072
16. Madura	1	183	42,440	2	113	42,285	..	4	257	3	432	102,822
17. Tinnevelly	2	170	62,050	1	132	53,001	..	..	..	6	583	129,271
18. Coimbatore	2	360	45,290	2	152	41,368	2	279	49,444	4	701	109,825
19. Nilgiris	1	36	6,782	..	..	..	..	12	890	..	..	..
20. Salem	2	612	85,552	2	1,053	50,811	..	..	..	5	1,142	93,450
21. South Canara	1	174	17,003	..	..	..	2	574	28,095	2	536	15,620
22. Malabar	1	56	38,267	3	128	57,625	3	189	108,716	3	65	18,861
Total ..	31	4,886	779,903	25	4,339	606,553	26	3,678	538,172	76	10,005	1,487,603

Districts.	Total.						Last fasli.		
	No. of taluks.	No. of villages.	No. of fresh pattas.	No. of old pattas modified by additional entries.	No. of old pattas not altered.	Total.	No. of taluks.	No. of villages.	No. of pattas.
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
1. Ganjám	3	1,246	20,678	37,473	2,291	60,442	3	1,246	60,000
2. Vizagapatam	3	389	2,313	346	14,049	16,708	3	392	16,930
3. Gódávari	10	880	13,638	42,162	51,134	106,934	10	877	104,004
4. Kistna	11	1,140	10,692	4,831	193,959	209,482	11	1,140	206,561
5. Nellore	9	596	7,864	3,360	105,087	116,311	9	596	116,506
6. Cuddapah	11	1,090	5,206	1,601	185,930	192,737	11	1,090	192,403
7. Anantapur	8	614	24,689	28,384	32,814	85,887	8	736	85,397
8. Bellary	8	873	4,695	5,489	101,437	111,621	8	873	110,463
9. Kurnool	8	668	64,926	37,874	10,751	113,551	8	697	111,413
10. Madras	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. Chingleput	6	1,486	24,512	9,208	93,047	126,767	6	1,486	123,477
12. North Arcot	9	1,638	8,895	38,481	173,257	220,633	9	1,638	220,110
13. South Arcot	8	2,587	7,527	258,561	154,872	420,960	8	2,586	417,814
14. Tanjore	9	1,436	4,112	14,252	213,561	231,925	9	1,436	229,932
15. Trichinopoly	5	579	28,499	38,878	131,171	198,548	5	578	196,012
16. Madura	6	732	14,914	124,067	48,823	187,804	6	732	186,196
17. Tinnevelly	9	885	34,881	469	208,972	244,322	9	885	239,900
18. Coimbatore	10	1,492	28,327	4,618	212,982	245,927	10	1,492	242,991
19. Nilgiris	1	48	388	341	6,943	7,672	1	48	7,590
20. Salem	9	2,807	25,451	12,605	191,757	229,813	9	2,807	227,191
21. South Canara	5	1,284	5,714	644	54,360	60,718	5	1,284	60,466
22. Malabar	10	438	8,852	10,440	204,177	223,469	10	438	221,373
Total ..	158	22,908	346,773	674,084	2,391,374	3,412,231	158	23,057	3,376,729

ENCLOSURE TO STATEMENT No. 9.—Statement showing the variations in the number of ryotwar villages in fasli 1307 (1897–98).

Total number of villages in fasli 1306	23,057
Decrease due to—	
1. Clubbing of villages in Anantapur and Kurnool districts ...	151
2. Transfer of villages in the Vizagapatam district to forest ...	3
Total, Decrease ...	154
Remainder ...	22,903
Increase due to—	
1. Rectification of errors in Gódávari and Trichinopoly districts ...	4
2. Small patches of Government lands in a shrotriem village in South Arcot district shown as a distinct ryotwar village during the current year	1
Total, Increase ...	5
Total number of villages in fasli 1307 ...	22,908

No. 10.—STATEMENT of Ryots' Holdings and Cultivation in the Presidency of Madras for fasli 1307 (1897–98).

Districts.	Number of ryotwari villages.	Ryots' holdings.					
		Dry.		Wet.		Total.	
		Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.
1. Ganjám	1,246	210,569	2,47,110	160,160	5,19,403	370,729	7,66,513
2. Vizagapatam ..	389	102,253	1,03,907	60,175	3,31,222	162,428	4,35,129
3. Gódávari	880	510,774	6,88,537	370,288	24,00,745	881,062	30,89,282
4. Kistna	1,140	1,720,337	25,08,692	273,009	17,86,752	1,993,346	42,95,444
5. Nellore	596	862,768	9,73,832	209,720	11,40,038	1,072,488	21,13,870
6. Cuddapah	1,090	1,201,524	9,22,464	123,259	7,62,753	1,324,783	16,85,217
7. Anantapur	614	1,145,905	5,33,162	95,877	4,11,092	1,241,782	9,44,254
8. Bellary	873	1,604,851	11,77,108	38,155	2,22,239	1,643,006	13,99,347
9. Kurnool	668	* 1,231,302	* 11,45,333	* 28,670	* 1,81,734	1,259,972	13,27,067
10. Madras	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. Chingleput	1,486	286,419	3,09,684	359,173	12,63,752	645,592	† 15,86,675
12. North Arcot	1,638	580,813	6,93,873	250,816	13,71,364	831,629	20,65,237
13. South Arcot	2,587	1,110,064	16,70,801	362,716	19,94,552	1,472,780	36,65,353
14. Tanjore	1,436	360,599	5,33,221	766,047	49,38,854	1,126,646	54,72,075
15. Trichinopoly	579	887,720	8,95,831	140,464	9,86,086	1,028,184	18,81,917
16. Madura	732	846,039	9,37,260	171,983	8,27,737	1,018,022	17,64,997
17. Tinnevelly	885	1,265,799	9,26,052	199,884	17,06,153	1,465,683	26,32,205
18. Coimbatore	1,492	2,346,675	21,68,013	87,714	6,46,156	2,434,389	28,14,169
19. Nilgiris	48	191,151	1,20,433	5,946	12,771	197,097	1,33,204
20. Salem	2,807	1,248,670	13,55,818	100,646	5,50,310	1,349,316	19,06,128
21. South Canara ..	1,284	..	..	..	..	..	13,89,460
22. Malabar	438	533,691	7,40,183	410,850	12,12,780	944,541	19,52,963
Total ..	22,908	18,247,923	1,86,51,314	4,215,552	2,32,66,493	22,463,475	4,33,20,506

Districts.	Deduct lands given up or transferred to other heads.					
	Dry.		Wet.		Total.	
	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.
	9	10	11	12	13	14
	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.
1. Ganjám	2,164	3,025	2,043	6,618	4,207	9,643
2. Vizagapatam ..	1,248	1,706	1,210	5,967	2,458	7,673
3. Gódávari	25,920	44,551	13,354	80,261	39,274	1,24,812
4. Kistna	74,604	1,11,888	17,024	1,03,053	91,628	2,14,941
5. Nellore	17,702	14,916	4,991	25,683	22,693	40,599
6. Cuddapah	30,934	15,551	1,635	9,478	32,569	25,029
7. Anantapur	69,062	17,524	2,562	10,476	71,624	28,000
8. Bellary	24,801	17,843	908	5,604	25,709	23,447
9. Kurnool	31,343	21,432	387	2,367	31,730	23,799
10. Madras	..	..	..	...	..	..
11. Chingleput ..	7,763	8,497	11,186	37,244	18,949	‡ 53,504
12. North Arcot ..	10,411	11,019	4.579	22,665	14,990	33,684
13. South Arcot ..	24,078	34,938	8,740	47,392	32,818	82,330
14. Tanjore	5,155	8,042	13,565	85,436	18,720	93,478
15. Trichinopoly ..	14,033	15,133	1,717	11,610	15,750	26,743
16. Madura	22,896	23,341	5,084	24,832	27,980	48,173
17. Tinnevelly	27,655	20,359	6,372	52,422	34,027	72,781
18. Coimbatore	70,803	68,915	3,548	26,548	74,351	95,463
19. Nilgiris	13,988	10,261	217	448	14,205	10,709
20. Salem	40,646	45,045	3,842	19,162	44,488	64,207
21. South Canara ..	..	..	..	..	..	3,057
22. Malabar	117,032	77,862	8,498	15,197	125,530	93,059
Total ..	632,238	5,71,848	111,462	5,92,463	743,700	11,75,131

* Difference in extent and assessment as compare last year is due to correction of errors.

† Includes Rs. 5,476, the assessment of certain Iza ges, and Rs. 7,763, the grain rent of Nallur and Vanippakam villages, which have reverted to Government during 305, for which the particulars under dry and wet are not available.

‡ This includes Rs. 7,763 being the grain rent collected in Nallur and Vanippakam villages previous to the introduction of the settlement. The settlement having been completed, settlement assessment has been substituted and included in columns 22 and 24.

No. 10.—Statement of Ryots' Holdings and Cultivation in the Presidency of Madras for fasli 1307 (1897–98)—*cont.*

Districts.	Remainder.					
	Dry.		Wet.		Total.	
	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.
	15	16	17	18	19	20
	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.
1. Ganjám	208,405	2,44,085	158,117	5,12,785	366,522	7,56,870
2. Vizagapatam	101,005	1,02,201	58,965	3,25,255	159,970	4,27,456
3. Gódávari	484,854	6,43,986	356,934	23,20,484	841,788	29,64,470
4. Kistna	1,645,733	23,96,804	255,985	16,83,699	1,901,718	40,80,503
5. Nellore	845,066	9,58,916	204,729	11,14,355	1,049,795	20,73,271
6. Cuddapah	1,170,590	9,06,913	121 624	7,53,275	1,292,214	16,60,188
7. Anantapur	1,076,843	5,15,638	93,315	4,00,616	1,170,158	9,16,254
8. Bellary	1,580,050	11,59,265	37,247	2,16,635	1,617,297	13,75,900
9. Kurnool	1,199,959	11,23,901	28,283	1,79,367	1,228,242	13,03,268
10. Madras	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. Chingleput	278,656	3,01,187	347,987	12,26,508	626,643	* 15,33,171
12. North Arcot	570,402	6,82,854	246,237	13,48,699	816,639	20,31,553
13. South Arcot	1,085,986	16,35,863	353,976	19,47,160	1,439,962	35,83,023
14. Tanjore	355,444	5,25,179	752,482	48,53,418	1,107,926	53,78,597
15. Trichinopoly	873,687	8,80,698	138,747	9,74,476	1,012,434	18,55,174
16. Madura	823,143	9,13,919	166,899	8,02,905	990,042	17,16,824
17. Tinnevelly	1,238,144	9,05,693	193,512	16,53,731	1,431,656	25,59,424
18. Coimbatore	2,275,872	20,99,098	84,166	6,19,608	2,360,038	27,18,706
19. Nilgiris	177,163	1,10,172	5,729	12,323	182,892	1,22,495
20. Salem	1,208,024	13,10,773	96,804	5,31,148	1,304,828	18,41,921
21. South Canara	..	..	..	..	..	13,86,403
22. Malabar	416,659	6,62,321	402,352	11,97,583	819,011	18,59,904
Total ..	17,615,685	1,80,79,466	4,104,090	2,26,74,030	21,719,775	4,21,45,375

Districts.	Lands taken up or transferred from other heads.					
	Dry.		Wet.		Total.	
	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.
	21	22	23	24	25	26
	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.
1. Ganjám	4,120	4,352	2,569	8,440	6,689	12,792
2. Vizagapatam	4,154	3,612	1,366	6,659	5,520	10,271
3. Gódávari	20,208	30,001	22,683	1,45,319	42,891	1,75,320
4. Kistna	59,445	77,483	48,383	3,14,311	107,828	3,91,794
5. Nellore	27,171	22,197	4,484	23,591	31,655	45,788
6. Cuddapah	27,868	16,386	1,914	11,056	29,782	27,442
7. Anantapur	34,589	14,568	5,225	23,812	39,814	38,380
8. Bellary	38,490	26,852	1,395	8,033	39,885	34,885
9. Kurnool	34,102	25,043	472	2,834	34,574	27,877
10. Madras	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. Chingleput	11,499	13,027	11,684	44,461	23,183	57,488
12. North Arcot	13,497	13,931	4,744	23,547	18,241	37,478
13. South Arcot	29,367	40,166	8,946	48,631	38,313	88,797
14. Tanjore	7,443	10,006	14,371	88,656	21,814	98,662
15. Trichinopoly	13,055	13,111	1,743	11,244	14,798	24,355
16. Madura	26,661	27,825	5,670	46,196	32,331	74,021
17. Tinnevelly	29,357	20,680	6,377	52,811	35,734	73,491
18. Coimbatore	82,594	78,412	3,629	27,007	86,223	1,05,419
19. Nilgiris	12,145	8,869	153	320	12,298	9,189
20. Salem	55,862	58,623	4,040	20,201	59,902	78,824
21. South Canara	..	..	..	..	..	5,511
22. Malabar	133,374	89,417	11,140	17,130	144,514	1,06,547
Total ..	665,001	5,94,561	160,988	9,24,259	825,989	15,24,331

* Includes Rs. 5,476, the assessment of certain Izara villages for which particulars of dry and wet are not available.

No. 10.—Statement of Ryots' Holdings and Cultivation in the Presidency of Madras for fasli 1307 (1897–98)—*cont.*

Districts.	Total holdings.					
	Dry.		Wet.		Total.	
	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.
	27	28	29	30	31	32
	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.
1. Ganjám	212,525	2,48,437	160,686	5,21,225	373,211	7,69,662
2. Vizagapatam	105,159	1,05,813	60,331	3,31,914	165,490	4,37,727
3. Gódávari	505,062	6,73,987	379,617	24,65,803	834,679	31,39,790
4. Kistna	1,705,178	24,74,287	304,368	19,98,010	2,009,546	44,72,297
5. Nellore	872,237	9,81,113	209,213	11,37,946	1,081,450	21,19,059
6. Cuddapah	1,198,458	9,23,299	123,538	7,64,331	1,321,996	16,87,630
7. Anantapur	1,111,432	5,30,206	98,540	4,24,428	1,209,972	9,54,634
8. Bellary	1,618,540	11,86,117	38,642	2,24,668	1,657,182	14,10,785
9. Kurnool	1,234,061	11,48,944	28,755	1,82,201	1,262,816	13,31,145
10. Madras	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. Chingleput	290,155	3,14,214	359,671	12,70,969	649,826	* 15,90,659
12. North Arcot	583,899	6,96,785	250,981	13,72,246	834,880	20,69,031
13. South Arcot	1,115,353	16,76,029	362,922	19,95,791	1,478,275	36,71,820
14. Tanjore	362,887	5,35,185	766,853	49,42,074	1,129,740	54,77,259
15. Trichinopoly	886,742	8,93,809	140,490	9,85,720	1,027,232	18,79,529
16. Madura	849,804	9,41,744	172,569	8,49,101	1,022,373	17,90,845
17. Tinnevelly	1,267,501	9,26,373	199,889	17,06,542	1,467,390	26,32,915
18. Coimbatore	2,358,466	21,77,510	87,795	6,46,615	2,446,261	28,24,125
19. Nilgiris	189,308	1,19,041	5,882	12,643	195,190	1,31,684
20. Salem	1,263,896	13,69,396	100,844	5,51,349	1,364,730	19,20,745
21. South Canara	..	..	..	..	..	13,91,914
22. Malabar	550,033	7,51,738	413,492	12,14,713	963,525	19,66,451
Total ..	18,280,686	1,86,74,027	4,265,078	2,35,98,289	22,545,764	4,36,69,706

Districts.	Waste remitted.					
	Dry.		Wet.		Total.	
	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.
	33	34	35	36	37	38
	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.
1. Ganjám	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Vizagapatam	..	..	172	719	172	719
3. Gódávari	..	..	1,908	5,808	1,908	5,808
4. Kistna	..	..	1,262	6,548	1,262	6,548
5. Nellore	22,987	11,858	14,011	66,570	36,998	78,428
6. Cuddapah	11,262	5,834	7,131	35,150	18,393	40,984
7. Anantapur	..	..	2,929	11,016	2,929	11,016
8. Bellary	..	..	121	471	121	471
9. Kurnool	..	..	1,401	8,140	1,401	8,140
10. Madras	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. Chingleput	.	..	20,324	64,402	20,324	64,402
12. North Arcot	..	..	9,706	44,360	9,706	44,360
13. South Arcot	..	..	5,230	24,092	5,230	24,092
14. Tanjore	1	1	797	3,145	798	3,146
15. Trichinopoly	..	..	2,382	8,532	2,382	8,532
16. Madura	53	67	3,968	15,084	4,021	15,151
17. Tinnevelly	..	..	5,009	22,880	5,009	22,880
18. Coimbatore	..	..	530	2,497	530	2,497
19. Nilgiris	..	..	..	..	..	..
20. Salem	..	..	919	4,529	919	4,[illegible]
21. South Canara	..	..	..	..	..	6[illegible]
22. Malabar	270	405	1,496	1,994	1,766	[illegible]42
Total ..	34,573	18,165	79,296	3,25,937	113,869	[illegible]9,526

* *Vide* foot-note under column 20.

No. 10.—Statement of Ryots' Holdings and Cultivation in the Presidency of Madras for fasli 1307 (1897–98)—*cont.*

Districts.	Remainder charged. Dry. Extent. Actual cultivation.	Waste charged.	Total.	Assessment.	Charge for water.
	39	40	41	42	43
	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	RS.	RS.
1. Ganjám	186,522	26,003	212,525	2,48,437	31,918
2. Vizagapatam	72,835	32,324	105,159	1,05,813	13,766
3. Gódávari	249,821	255,241	505,062	6,73,987	98,514
4. Kistna	1,315,107	390,071	1,705,178	24,74,287	1,42,645
5. Nellore	587,286	261,964	849,250	9,69,255	54,764
6. Cuddapah	1,014,734	172,462	1,187,196	9,17,465	35,927
7. Anantapur	851,613	259,819	1,111,432	5,30,206	39,509
8. Bellary	1,504,048	114,492	1,618,540	11,86,117	8,952
9. Kurnool	1,133,000	101,061	1,234,061	11,48,944	21,180
10. Madras	..	..	..	..	..
11. Chingleput	204,172	85,983	290,155	3,14,214	16,634
12. North Arcot	446,240	137,659	583,899	6,96,785	59,597
13. South Arcot	926,016	189,337	1,115,353	16,76,029	2,14,823
14. Tanjore	258,878	104,008	362,886	5,35,184	91,265
15. Trichinopoly	650,597	236,145	886,742	8,93,809	55,795
16. Madura	683,961	165,790	849,751	9,41,677	36,467
17. Tinnevelly	793,879	473,622	1,267,501	9,26,373	31,876
18. Coimbatore	1,922,671	435,795	2,358,466	21,77,510	30,330
19. Nilgiris	62,207	127,101	189,308	1,19,041	..
20. Salem	1,126,129	137,757	1,263,886	13,69,396	29,422
21. South Canara	..	..	..	..	..
22. Malabar	487,137	62,626	549,763	7,51,333	..
Total ..	14,476,853	3,769,260	18,246,113	1,86,55,862	10,14,384

Districts.	Remainder charged—*cont.* Wet. Extent. Actual cultivation.	Waste charged.	Total.	Assessment.	Charge for water.
	44	45	46	47	48
	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	RS.	RS.
1. Ganjám	158,546	2,140	160,686	5,21,225	18,122
2. Vizagapatam	58,882	1,277	60,159	3,31,195	..
3. Gódavari	362,874	14,835	377,709	24,59,995	2,50,873
4. Kistna	297,865	5,241	303,106	19,91,462	2,962
5. Nellore	179,526	15,676	195,202	10,71,376	32,607
6. Cuddapah	105,496	10,911	116,407	7,29,181	30,774
7. Anantapur	89,040	6,571	95,611	4,13,412	60,988
8. Bellary	36,096	2,425	38,521	2,24,197	42,798
9. Kurnool	25,973	1,381	27,354	1,74,061	16,978
10. Madras	..	..	..	..	..
11. Chingleput	320,852	18,495	339,347	12,06,567	76,199
12. North Arcot	228,068	13,207	241,275	13,27,886	82,647
13. South Arcot	346,876	10,816	357,692	19,71,699	1,58,677
14. Tanjore	737,966	28,090	766,056	49,38,929	1,50,887
15. Trichinopoly	131,083	7,025	138,108	9,77,188	88,637
16. Madura	157,549	11,052	168,601	8,34,017	81,439
17. Tinnevelly	183,934	10,946	194,880	16,83,662	89,244
18. Coimbatore	84,953	2,312	87,265	6,44,118	12,364
19. Nilgiris	4,911	971	5,882	12,643	..
20. Salem	94,130	5,795	99,925	5,46,820	..
21. South Canara	..	..	..	..	..
22. Malabar	404,776	7,220	411,996	12,12,719	..
Total ..	4,009,396	176,386	4,185,782	2,32,72,352	11,96,196

* In

No. 10.—Statement of Ryots' Holdings and Cultivation in the Presidency of Madras for fasli 1307 (1897–98)—*cont.*

Districts.	Remainder charged—*cont.* Total. Extent. Actual cultivation.	Waste charged.	Total.	Assessment.	Charge for water.	Total of columns 52 and 53.
	49	50	51	52	53	54
	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Ganjám	345,068	28,143	373,211	7,69,662	50,040	8,19,702
2. Vizagapatam	131,717	33,601	165,318	4,37,008	13,766	4,50,774
3. Gódávari	612,695	270,076	882,771	31,33,982	3,49,387	34,83,369
4. Kistna	1,612,972	395,312	2,008,284	44,65,749	1,46,607	46,12,356
5. Nellore	766,812	277,640	1,044,452	20,40,631	87,371	21,28,002
6. Cuddapah	1,120,230	183,373	1,303,603	16,46,646	66,701	17,13,347
7. Anantapur	940,653	266,390	1,207,043	9,43,618	1,00,497	10,44,115
8. Bellary	1,540,144	116,917	1,657,061	14,10,314	51,750	14,62,064
9. Kurnool	1,158,973	102,442	1,261,415	13,23,005	38,158	13,61,163
10. Madras	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. Chingleput	525,024	104,478	629,502	* 15,26,257	92,833	16,19,090
12. North Arcot	674,308	150,866	825,174	20,24,671	1,42,244	21,66,915
13. South Arcot	1,272,892	200,153	1,473,045	36,47,728	3,73,500	40,21,228
14. Tanjore	996,844	132,098	1,128,942	54,74,113	2,42,152	57,16,265
15. Trichinopoly	781,680	243,170	1,024,850	18,70,997	1,44,432	20,15,429
16. Madura	841,510	176,842	1,018,352	17,75,694	1,17,906	18,93,600
17. Tinnevelly	977,813	484,568	1,462,381	26,10,035	1,21,120	27,31,155
18. Coimbatore	2,007,624	438,107	2,445,731	28,21,628	42,694	28,64,322
19. Nilgiris	67,118	128,072	195,190	1,31,684	..	1,31,684
20. Salem	1,220,259	143,552	1,363,811	19,16,216	29,422	19,45,638
21. South Canara	..	..	..	13,85,658	..	13,85,658
22. Malabar	891,913	69,846	961,759	19,64,052	..	19,64,052
Total ..	18,486,249	3,945,646	22,431,895	4,33,19,348	22,10,580	4,55,29,928

Districts.	Deduct other remissions and deductions as per Statement No. 13.	Remainder.	Add net miscellaneous revenue as per Statement No. 16.	Total ryotwar demand.
	55	56	57	58
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Ganjám	20,964	7,98,738	1,68,311	9,67,049
2. Vizagapatam	4,419	4,46,355	1,64,097	6,10,452
3. Gódávari	85,904	33,97,465	19,57,056	53,54,521
4. Kistna	82,484	45,29,872	11,56,678	56,86,550
5. Nellore	1,90,582	19,37,420	2,52,869	21,90,289
6. Cuddapah	1,07,285	16,06,062	3,85,831	19,91,893
7. Anantapur	35,455	10,08,660	1,88,456	11,97,116
8. Bellary	24,882	14,37,182	2,85,799	17,22,981
9. Kurnool	77,301	12,83,862	3,73,612	16,57,474
10. Madras	..	..	81,800	81,800
11. Chingleput	2,23,871	13,95,219	1,16,970	15,12,189
12. North Arcot	98,464	20,68,451	2,37,945	23,06,396
13. South Arcot	1,38,974	38,82,254	2,65,971	41,48,225
14. Tanjore	96,178	56,20,087	2,83,707	59,03,794
15. Trichinopoly	1,22,108	18,93,321	1,43,003	20,36,324
16. Madura	75,252	18,18,348	5,03,381	23,21,729
17. Tinnevelly	2,95,423	24,35,732	2,21,704	26,57,436
18. Coimbatore	62,451	28,01,871	1,83,320	29,85,191
19. Nilgiris	273	1,31,411	14,353	1,45,764
20. Salem	75,200	18,70,438	1,00,491	19,70,929
21. South Canara	95,342	12,90,316	64,866	13,55,182
22. Malabar	2,621	19,61,431	54,811	20,16,242
Total ..	19,15,433	4,36,14,495	72,05,031	5,08,19,526

* *Vide* foot-note under column 20.

No. 11.—COMPARATIVE Statement of Holdings and Settlement of the Ryotwar Land Revenue for fasli 1307 (1897–98).

Districts.	Dry.					
	Land.				Assessment.	
	Fasli 1306.	Fasli 1307.	Comparison.		Fasli 1306.	Fasli 1307.
			Increase.	Decrease.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	RS.	RS.
1. Ganjám	210,569	212,525	1,956	..	2,47,110	2,48,437
2. Vizagapatam	102,253	105,159	2,906	..	1,03,907	1,05,813
3. Gódávari	510,774	505,062	..	5,712	6,88,537	6,73,987
4. Kistna	1,720,337	1,705,178	..	15,159	25,08,692	24,74,287
5. Nellore	862,768	872,237	9,469	..	9,73,832	9,81,113
6. Cuddapah	1,201,524	1,198,458	..	3,066	9,22,464	9,23,299
7. Anantapur	1,145,905	1,111,432	..	34,473	5,33,162	5,30,206
8. Bellary	1,604,851	1,618,540	13,689	..	11,77,108	11,86,117
9. Kurnool	* 1,231,302	1,234,061	2,759	..	* 11,45,333	11,48,944
10. Madras	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. Chingleput	286,419	290,155	3,736	..	3,09,684	3,14,214
12. North Arcot	580,813	583,899	3,086	..	6,93,873	6,96,785
13. South Arcot	1,110,064	1,115,353	5,289	..	16,70,801	16,76,029
14. Tanjore	360,599	362,887	2,288	..	5,33,221	5,35,185
15. Trichinopoly	887,720	886,742	..	978	8,95,831	8,93,809
16. Madura	846,039	849,804	3,765	..	9,37,260	9,41,744
17. Tinnevelly	1,265,799	1,267,501	1,702	..	9,26,052	9,26,373
18 Coimbatore	2,346,675	2,358,466	11,791	..	21,68,013	21,77,510
19. Nilgiris	191,151	189,308	..	1,843	1,20,433	1,19,041
20. Salem	1,248,670	1,263,886	15,216	..	13,55,818	13,69,396
21. South Canara	..	..	..	..	..	..
22. Malabar	533,691	550,033	16,342	..	7,40,183	7,51,738
Total ..	18,247,923	18,280,686	93,994	61,231	1,86,51,314	1,86,74,027
Net ..	..	..	32,763	..	..	..

Districts.	Dry—*cont.*		Wet.			
	Assessment—*cont.*		Land.			
	Comparison.		Fasli 1306.	Fasli 1307.	Comparison.	
	Increase.	Decrease.			Increase.	Decrease.
	8	9	10	11	12	13
	RS.	RS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
1. Ganjám	1,327	..	160,160	160,686	526	..
2. Vizagapatam	1,906	..	60,175	60,331	156	..
3. Gódávari	..	14,550	370,288	379,617	9,329	..
4. Kistna	..	34,405	273,009	304,368	31,359	..
5. Nellore	7,281	..	209,720	209,213	..	507
6. Cuddapah	835	..	123,259	123,538	279	..
7. Anantapur	..	2,956	95,877	98,540	2,663	..
8. Bellary	9,009	..	38,155	38,642	487	..
9. Kurnool	3,611	..	* 28,670	28,755	85	..
10. Madras	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. Chingleput	4,530	..	359,173	359,671	498	..
12. North Arcot	2,912	..	250,816	250,981	165	..
13. South Arcot	5,228	..	362,716	362,922	206	..
14. Tanjore	1,964	..	766,047	766,853	806	..
15. Trichinopoly	..	2,022	140,464	140,490	26	..
16. Madura	4,484	..	171,983	172,569	586	..
17. Tinnevelly	321	..	199,884	199,889	5	..
18. Coimbatore	9,497	..	87,714	87,795	81	..
19. Nilgiris	..	1,392	5,946	5,882	..	64
20. Salem	13,578	..	100,646	100,844	198	..
21. South Canara	..	..	..	..	..	..
22. Malabar	11,555	..	410,850	413,492	2,642	..
Total ..	78,038	55,325	4,215,552	4,265,078	50,097	571
Net ..	22,713	..	..	..	49,526	..

* *Vide* foot-note under columns 3 to 6 of statement No. 10.

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

Districts.	Wet—*cont.*				Total.	
	Assessment.				Land.	
	Fasli 1306.	Fasli 1307.	Comparison.		Fasli 1306.	Fasli 1307.
			Increase.	Decrease.		
	14	15	16	17	18	19
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	ACS.	ACS.
1. Ganjám	5,19,403	5,21,225	1,822	..	370,729	373,211
2. Vizagapatam	3,31,222	3,31,914	692	..	162,428	165,490
3. Gódávari	24,00,745	24,65,803	65,058	..	881,062	884,679
4. Kistna	17,86,752	19,98,010	2,11,258	..	1,993,346	2,009,546
5. Nellore	11,40,038	11,37,946	..	2,092	1,072,488	1,081,450
6. Cuddapah	7,62,753	7,64,331	1,578	..	1,324,783	1,321,996
7. Anantapur	4,11,092	4,24,428	13,336	..	1,241,782	1,209,972
8. Bellary	2,22,239	2,24,668	2,429	..	1,643,006	1,657,182
9. Kurnool	* 1,81,734	1,82,201	467	..	1,259,972	1,262,816
10. Madras	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. Chingleput	12,63,752	12,70,969	7,217	..	645,592	649,826
12. North Arcot	13,71,364	13,72,246	882	..	831,629	834,880
13. South Arcot	19,94,552	19,95,791	1,239	..	1,472,780	1,478,275
14. Tanjore	49,38,854	49,42,074	3,220	..	1,126,646	1,129,740
15. Trichinopoly	9,86,086	19,85,720	..	366	1,028,184	1,027,232
16. Madura	8,27,737	8,49,101	21,364	..	1,018,022	1,022,373
17. Tinnevelly	17,06,153	17,06,542	389	..	1,465,683	1,467,390
18. Coimbatore	6,46,156	6,46,615	459	..	2,434,389	2,446,261
19. Nilgiris	12,771	12,643	..	128	197,097	195,190
20. Salem	5,50,310	5,51,349	1,039	..	1,349,316	1,364,730
21. South Canara	..	..	..	..	..	..
22. Malabar	12,12,780	12,14,713	1,933	..	944,541	963,525
Total ..	2,32,66,493	2,35,98,289	3,34,382	2,586	22,463,475	22,545,764
Net ..	..	..	3,31,796	..	..	..

Districts.	Total—*cont.*					
	Land—*cont.*		Assessment.			
	Comparison.		Fasli 1306.	Fasli 1307.	Comparison.	
	Increase.	Decrease.			Increase.	Decrease.
	20	21	22	23	24	25
	ACS.	ACS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Ganjám	2,482	..	7,66,513	7,69,662	3,149	..
2. Vizagapatam	3,062	..	4,35,129	4,37,727	2,598	..
3. Gódávari	3,617	..	30,89,282	31,39,790	50,508	..
4. Kistna	16,200	..	42,95,444	44,72,297	1,76,853	..
5. Nellore	8,962	..	21,13,870	21,19,059	5,189	..
6. Cuddapah	..	2,787	16,85,217	16,87,630	2,413	..
7. Anantapur	..	31,810	9,44,254	9,54,634	10,380	..
8. Bellary	14,176	..	13,99,347	14,10,785	11,438	..
9. Kurnool	2,844	..	13,27,067	13,31,145	4,078	..
10. Madras	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. Chingleput	4,234	..	15,86,675	† 15,90,659	3,984	..
12. North Arcot	3,251	..	20,65,237	20,69,031	3,794	..
13. South Arcot	5,495	..	36,65,353	36,71,820	6,467	..
14. Tanjore	3,094	..	54,72,075	54,77,259	5,184	..
15. Trichinopoly	..	952	18,81,917	18,79,529	..	2,388
16. Madura	4,351	..	17,64,997	17,90,845	25,848	..
17. Tinnevelly	1,707	..	26,32,205	26,32,915	710	..
18. Coimbatore	11,872	..	28,14,169	28,24,125	9,956	..
19. Nilgiris	..	1,907	1,33,204	1,31,684	..	1,520
20. Salem	15,414	..	19,06,128	19,20,745	14,617	..
21. South Canara	..	..	13,89,460	13,91,914	2,454	..
22. Malabar	18,984	..	19,52,963	19,66,451	13,488	..
Total ..	119,745	37,456	4,33,20,506	4,36,69,706	3,53,108	3,908
Net ..	82,289	..	..	..	3,49,200	..

* *Vide* foot-note under columns 3 to 6 of statement No. 10.
† *Vide* remark at foot of statement No. 10.

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

Districts.	Second-crop assessment and charge for water on Government lands.				Total.	
	Fasli 1306.	Fasli 1307.	Comparison.		Fasli 1306	Fasli 1307.
			Increase.	Decrease.		
	26	27	28	29	30	31
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Ganjám	56,623	50,040	..	6,583	8,23,136	8,19,702
2. Vizagapatam	8,291	13,766	5,475	..	4,43,420	4,51,493
3 Gódávari	2,91,069	3,49,387	58,318	..	33,80,351	34,89,177
4. Kistna	2,27,097	1,46,607	..	80,490	45,22,541	46,18,904
5. Nellore	99,428	87,371	..	12,057	22,13,298	22,06,430
6. Cuddapah	37,710	66,701	28,991	..	17,22,927	17,54,331
7. Anantapur	31,117	1,00,497	69,380	..	9,75,371	10,55,131
8. Bellary	42,718	51,750	9,032	..	14,42,065	14,62,535
9. Kurnool	22,114	38,158	16,044	..	13,49,181	13,69,303
10. Madras	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. Chingleput	1,17,043	92,833	..	24,210	17,03,718	16,83,492
12. North Arcot	1,57,793	1,42,244	..	15,549	22,23,030	22,11,275
13. South Arcot	3,39,402	3,73,500	34,098	..	40,04,755	40,45,320
14. Tanjore	2,07,244	2,42,152	34,908	..	56,79,319	57,19,411
15. Trichinopoly	1,24,667	1,44,432	19,765	..	20,06,584	20,23,961
16. Madura	80,334	1,17,906	37,572	..	18,45,331	19,08,751
17. Tinnevelly	1,16,575	1,21,120	4,545	..	27,48,780	27,54,035
18. Coimbatore	38,608	42,694	4,086	..	28,52,777	28,66,819
19. Nilgiris	..	..	..	..	1,33,204	1,31,684
20. Salem	23,693	29,422	5,729	..	19,29,821	19,50,167
21. South Canara	..	..	..	..	13,89,460	13,91,914
22. Malabar	..	..	..	..	19,52,963	19,66,451
Total ..	20,21,526	22,10,580	3,27,943	1,38,889	4,53,42,032	4,58,80,286
Net ..	..	..	1,89,054	..	..	..

Districts.	Total—*cont.*		Deduct remissions.			
			Waste remissions as per column 38 of statement No. 10.			
	Comparison.		Fasli 1306.	Fasli 1307.	Comparison.	
	Increase.	Decrease.			Increase.	Decrease.
	32	33	34	35	36	37
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Ganjám	..	3,434	3,218	..	..	3,218
2. Vizagapatam	8,073	..	58,453	719	..	57,734
3. Gódávari	1,08,826	..	32,495	5,808	..	26,687
4. Kistna	96,363	..	1,08,291	6,548	..	1,01,743
5. Nellore	..	6,868	22,507	78,428	55,921	..
6. Cuddapah	31,404	..	1,21,227	40,984	..	80,243
7. Anantapur	79,760	..	2,01,177	11,016	..	1,90,161
8. Bellary	20,470	..	2,26,864	471	..	2,26,393
9. Kurnool	20,122	..	61,357	8,140	..	53,217
10. Madras	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. Chingleput	..	20,226	2,730	64,402	61,672	..
12. North Arcot	..	11,755	61,987	44,360	..	17,627
13. South Arcot	40,565	..	7,987	24,092	16,105	..
14. Tanjore	40,092	..	1,486	3,146	1,660	..
15. Trichinopoly	17,377	..	2,081	8,532	6,451	..
16. Madura	63,420	..	5,120	15,151	10,031	..
17. Tinnevelly	5,255	..	8,670	22,880	14,210	..
18. Coimbatore	14,042	..	4,233	2,497	..	1,736
19. Nilgiris	..	1,520	..	..	..	..
20. Salem	20,346	..	22,904	4,529	..	18,375
21. South Canara	2,454	.	6,252	6,256	4	..
22 Malabar	13,488	..	1,582	2,399	817	..
Total ..	5,82,057	43,803	9,60,621	3,50,358	1,66,871	7,77,134
Net ..	5,38,254	..	..	..	..	6,10,263

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

Districts.	Deduct remissions—*cont.*					
	Occasional remissions as per Statement No. 13.				Other remissions (fixed and beriz deductions) as particularized in Statement No. 13.	
	Fasli 1306.	Fasli 1307.	Comparison.		Fasli 1306.	Fasli 1307.
			Increase.	Decrease.		
	38	39	40	41	42	43
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Ganjám	2,29,193	3,286	..	2,25,907	22,557	17,678
2. Vizagapatam	1,14,676	932	..	1,13,744	3,136	3,487
3. Gódávari	2,46,451	39,467	..	2,06,984	46,191	46,437
4. Kistna	44,222	27,314	..	16,908	56,033	55,170
5. Nellore	39,015	1,77,792	1,38,777	..	12,458	12,790
6. Cuddapah	2,52,585	54,047	..	1,98,538	52,217	53,238
7. Anantapur	3,76,896	9,780	..	3,66,616	21,968	25,675
8. Bellary	5,11,579	1,436	..	5,10,143	28,984	23,446
9. Kurnool	3,25,658	16,951	..	3,08,707	59,485	60,350
10. Madras	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. Chingleput	2,159	1,66,946	1,64,787	..	54,562	56,925
12. North Arcot	52,397	49,729	..	2,668	49,387	48,735
13. South Arcot	4,404	63,365	58,961	..	80,260	75,609
14. Tanjore	1,184	6,111	4,927	..	1,13,518	90,067
15. Trichinopoly	3,236	10,271	7,035	..	1,42,847	1,11,837
16. Madura	15,703	22,080	6,377	..	54,334	53,172
17. Tinnevelly	10,435	36,871	26,436	..	2,44,201	2,58,552
18. Coimbatore	3,079	3,528	449	..	58,321	58,923
19. Nilgiris	..	..	..	..	589	273
20. Salem	12,310	6,602	..	5,708	67,987	68,598
21. South Canara	1,339	1,251	..	88	93 897	94,091
22. Malabar	554	561	7	..	900	2,060
Total ..	22,46,575	6,98,320	4,07,756	19,56,011	12,63,832	12,17,113
Net ..	..	..	..	15,48,255	..	..

Districts.	Deduct remissions—*cont.*					
	Other remissions (fixed and beriz deductions) as particularized in Statement No. 13—*cont.*		Total remissions.			
	Comparison.		Fasli 1306.	Fasli 1307.	Comparison.	
	Increase.	Decrease.			Increase.	Decrease.
	44	45	46	47	48	49
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Ganjám	..	4,879	2,54,968	20,964	..	2,34,004
2. Vizagapatam	351	..	1,76,265	5,138	..	1,71,127
3. Gódávari	246	..	3,25,137	91,712	..	2,33,425
4. Kistna	..	863	2,08,546	89,032	..	1,19,514
5. Nellore	332	..	73,580	2,69,010	1,95,030	..
6. Cuddapah	1,021	..	4,26,029	1,48,269	..	2,77,760
7. Anantapur	3,707	..	5,99,541	46,471	..	5,53,070
8. Bellary	..	5,538	7,67,427	25,353	..	7,42,074
9. Kurnool	865	..	4,46,500	85,441	..	3,61,059
10. Madras	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. Chingleput	2,363	..	59,451	2,88,273	2,28,822	..
12. North Arcot	..	652	1,63,771	1,42,824	..	20,947
13. South Arcot	..	4,651	92,651	1,63,066	70,415	..
14. Tanjore	..	23,451	1,16,188	99,324	.	16,864
15. Trichinopoly	..	31,010	1,48,164	1,30,640	..	17,524
16. Madura	..	1,162	75,157	90,403	15,246	..
17. Tinnevelly	14,351	..	2,63,306	3,18,303	54,997	..
18. Coimbatore	602	..	65,633	64,948	..	685
19. Nilgiris	..	316	589	273	..	316
20. Salem	611	..	1,03,201	79,729	..	23,472
21. South Canara	194	..	1,01,488	1,01,598	110	..
22. Malabar	1,160	..	3,036	5,020	1,984	..
Total ..	25,803	72,522	44,71,028	22,65,791	5,66,604	27,71,841
Net ..	..	46,719	..	..	..	22,05,237

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

Districts.	Remaining beriz.				Add miscellaneous revenue as per Statement No. 16.	
	Fasli 1306.	Fasli 1307.	Comparison.		Fasli 1306.	Fasli 1307.
			Increase.	Decrease.		
	50	51	52	53	54	55
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Ganjám	5,68,168	7,98,738	2,30,570	..	1,73,486	1,68,311
2. Vizagapatam	2,67,155	4,46,355	1,79,200	..	1,52,201	1,64,097
3. Gódávari	30,55,214	33,97,465	3,42,251	..	17,89,585	19,57,056
4. Kistna	43,13,995	45,29,872	2,15,877	..	10,91,098	11,56,678
5. Nellore	21,39,318	19,37,420	..	2,01,898	2,65,145	2,52,869
6. Cuddapah	12,96,898	16,06,062	3,09,164	..	3,68,626	3,85,831
7. Anantapur	3,75,830	10,08,660	6,32,830	..	1,38,786	1,88,456
8. Bellary	6,74,638	14,37,182	7,62,544	..	2,42,944	2,85,799
9. Kurnool	9,92,681	13,73,862	3,81,181	..	3,51,660	3,73,612
10. Madras	..	..	..	..	79,874	81,800
11. Chingleput	16,44,267	13,95,219	..	2,49,048	1,14,457	1,16,970
12. North Arcot	20,59,259	20,68,451	9,192	..	2,42,019	2,37,945
13. South Arcot	39,12,104	38,82,254	..	29,850	2,38,080	2,65,971
14. Tanjore	55,63,131	56,20,087	56,956	..	2,76,287	2,83,707
15. Trichinopoly	18,58,420	18,93,321	34,901	..	1,33,460	1,43,603
16. Madura	17,70,174	18,18,348	48,174	..	1,62,918	5,03,381
17. Tinnevelly	24,85,474	24,35,732	..	49,742	2,59,753	2,21,704
18. Coimbatore	27,87,144	28,01,871	14,727	..	2,07,355	1,83,320
19. Nilgiris	1,32,615	1,31,411	..	1,204	9,931	14,353
20. Salem	18,26,620	18,70,438	43,818	..	99,705	1,00,491
21. South Canara	12,87,972	12,90,316	2,344	..	76,278	64,866
22. Malabar	19,49,927	19,61,431	11,504	..	58,238	54,811
Total ..	4,08,71,004	4,36,14,495	32,75,233	5,31,742	65,31,886	72,05,031
Net ..	..	..	27,43,491	..	..	..

Districts.	Add miscellaneous revenue as per Statement No. 16—*cont.*		Total beriz.			
	Comparison.		Fasli 1306.	Fasli 1307.	Comparison.	
	Increase.	Decrease.			Increase.	Decrease.
	56	57	58	59	60	61
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Ganjám	..	5,175	7,41,654	9,67,049	2,25,395	..
2. Vizagapatam	11,896	..	4,19,356	6,10,452	1,91,096	..
3. Gódávari	1,67,471	..	48,44,799	53,54,521	5,09,722	..
4. Kistna	65,580	..	54,05,093	56,86,550	2,81,457	..
5. Nellore	..	12,276	24,04,463	21,90,289	..	2,14,174
6. Cuddapah	17,205	..	16,65,524	19,91,893	3,26,369	..
7. Anantapur	49,670	..	5,14,616	11,97,116	6,82,500	..
8. Bellary	42,855	..	9,17,582	17,22,981	8,05,399	..
9. Kurnool	21,952	..	12,54,341	16,57,474	4,03,133	..
10. Madras	1,926	..	79,874	81,800	1,926	..
11. Chingleput	2,513	..	17,58,724	15,12,189	..	2,46,535
12. North Arcot	..	4,074	23,01,278	23,06,396	5,118	..
13. South Arcot	27,891	..	41,50,184	41,48,225	..	1,959
14. Tanjore	7,420	..	58,39,418	59,03,794	64,376	..
15. Trichinopoly	9,543	..	19,91,880	20,36,324	44,444	..
16. Madura	3,40,463	..	19,33,092	23,21,729	3,88,637	..
17. Tinnevelly	..	38,049	27,45,227	26,57,436	..	87,791
18. Coimbatore	..	24,035	29,94,499	29,85,191	..	9,308
19. Nilgiris	4,422	..	1,42,546	1,45,764	3,218	..
20. Salem	786	..	19,26,325	19,70,929	44,604	..
21. South Canara	..	11,412	13,64,250	13,55,182	..	9,068
22. Malabar	..	3,427	20,08,165	20,16,242	8,077	..
Total ..	7,71,593	98,448	4,74,02,890	5,08,19,526	39,85,471	5,68,835
Net ..	6,73,145	..	..	..	34,16,636	..

No. 12.—STATEMENT showing the amount of Land and Village Service Cesses charged and deducted in the several districts for fasli 1307 (1897–98).

Districts.	Land-cess in ryotwari villages.			Village Service Cess under Act IV of 1864 and merahs to village servants levied in ryotwari villages.		
	Amount included in the assessment or deducted from the beriz.	Amount separately charged.	Total.	Amount included in the assessment or deducted from the beriz.	Amount separately charged.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Ganjám	..	63,905	63,905	..	35,353	35,353
2. Vizagapatam	..	65,907	65,907	..	23,536	23,536
3. Gódávari	31,533	3,80,990	4,12,523	..	2,03,693	2,03,693
4. Kistna	11,457	4,05,790	4,17,247	35,806	2,05,357	2,41,163
5. Nellore	..	1,75,447	1,75,447	..	1,01,462	1,01,462
6. Cuddapah	..	1,68,668	1,68,668	..	96,984	96,984
7. Anantapur	..	91,468	91,468	..	53,173	53,173
8. Bellary	..	1,33,550	1,33,550	..	77,102	77,102
9. Kurnool	18,553	1,38,265	1,56,818	31,647	80,643	1,12,290
10. Madras	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. Chingleput	..	1,22,005	1,22,005	..	68,389	68,389
12. North Arcot	..	1,62,836	1,62,836	..	94,912	94,912
13. South Arcot	..	2,74,701	2,74,701	..	1,61,071	1,61,071
14. Tanjore	..	3,80,817	3,80,817	..	2,41,402	2,41,402
15. Trichinopoly	..	1,34,833	1,34,833	..	78,448	78,448
16. Madura	..	1,34,220	1,34,220	..	77,259	77,259
17. Tinnevelly	..	1,91,692	1,91,692	..	1,07,206	1,07,206
18. Coimbatore	..	2,00,364	2,00,364	..	1,16,911	1,16,911
19. Nilgiris	..	12,781	12,781	..	4,863	4,863
20. Salem	..	1,34,254	1,34,254	..	76,079	76,079
21. South Canara	..	1,32,908	1,32,908	..	52,036	52,036
22. Malabar	..	2,43,567	2,43,567	..	1,14,337	1,14,337
Total ..	61,543	37,48,968	38,10,511	67,453	20,70,216	21,37,669

No. 13.—STATEMENT showing particulars of remissions for fasli 1307 (1897–98).

Items.	Fasli 1306.	Fasli 1307.	Increase.	Decrease.
Occasional remissions or those granted at the jamabandi with reference to the state of the season.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Waste remitted	9,60,621	3,50,358	..	6,10,263
2. Shavi or short crop	16,04,078	4,94,606	..	11,09,472
3. Tirvakammi (difference between wet and dry assessment).	3,36,035	1,43,686	..	1,92,349
4. Paniboodthy or the land flooded and Payamalay or land injured by water	1,35,279	40,532	..	94,747
5. Remission of water-rate	1,238	1,638	400	..
6. Remission on account of second-crop charge	28,089	9,358	..	18,731
7. Other remissions	1,41,856	8,500	..	1,33,356
Total ..	32,07,196	10,48,678	..	21,58,518
Fixed remissions and other deductions not dependent on season.				
1. Remission granted on account of heaviness of assessment.	18,698	18,719	21	..
2. Remission granted on account of irrigation by lift ..	1,14,999	1,12,255	..	2,744
3. Remission granted under tope rules..	3,366	3,256	..	110
4. Remission allowed on gradual introduction of the new rates of assessment	1,70,366	1,05,685	..	64,681
5. Remission granted on forest lands taken up for cultivation and on lands taken up under waste land rules for planting cinchona free of assessment for five years in the Nilgiris and Malabar under G.Os., dated 22nd September 1871, No. 1656; 22nd August 1874, No. 1102, 30th October 1883, No. 1349; 8th March 1884, No. 331, and 22nd July 1886, No. 611	1,217	976	..	241
6. Remission granted on grass land (Nilgiris)	35	31	..	4
7. Remission granted on account of labour involved in reclaiming lands	114	48	..	66
8. Remission for maintaining irrigation works	4,312	5,929	1,617	..
9. Cowle remission	2,215	2,395	180	..
10. Remission on salt-pans left waste in South Canara ..	250	210	..	40
11. Other items	7,365	8,525	1,160	..
Total ..	3,22,937	2,58,029	..	64,908
Items allowed on the collection or from the entire beriz of villages.				
1. Share of shrotriem proceeds and ready-money inams, &c.	13,714	13,596	..	118
2. Allowances to religious institutions—				
(a) Deductions from the beriz on account of allowances to religious institutions in lieu of cash payments (G.O., No. 1625, dated 8th October 1878) ..	5,12,853	5,64,878	52,025	..
(b) Deductions made in lieu of land revenue assignments resumed (Board's Proceedings, dated 8th September 1882, No. 2240)	2,72,849	2,41,962	..	30,887
(c) Fixed allowance to minor devastanams annually deducted from the beriz	5	..	..	5
Total ..	7,85,707	8,06,840	21,133	..
3. Road-cess included in the land assessment	* 61,212	61,543	331	..
4. Village-cess included in the land assessment	* 66,729	67,453	724	..
5. Other items	13,533	9,652	..	3,881
Total ..	9,40,895	9,59,084	18,189	..
Grand Total ..	44,71,028	22,65,791	..	22,05,237

* Since altered.

No. 14.—STATEMENT showing the lands granted on cowle for fasli 1307 (1897–98).

		Extent.	Assessment.
		ACS.	RS.
Cowle as per last year		2,506	2,912
Deduct lands brought up to full assessment		58	103
Do. abandoned		41	50
Total ...		99	153
Remainder ...		2,407	2,759
Add new cowle		904	712
Total ...		3,311	3,471
Add second-crop assessment and charge for water ...		...	...
Total ...		3,311	3,471
	RS.		
Deduct remissions of road and village cesses included in the land assessment in Kistna district	8		
Deduct remissions on account of cowle	2,395		
Total ...			2,403
Net beriz ...			1,068

No. 15.—STATEMENT showing the average rate of assessment of dry and wet holdings in each district for fasli 1307 (1897–98).

Districts.	Dry.			Wet.		
	Extent.	Assessment.	Average.	Extent.	Assessment.	Average.
	ACS.	RS.	RS. A. P.	ACS.	RS.	RS. A. P.
1. Ganjám	212,525	2,48,437	1 2 8	160,686	5,21,225	3 3 11
2. Vizagapatam	105,159	1,05,813	1 0 1	60,331	3,31,914	5 8 0
3. Gódávari	505,062	6,73,987	1 5 4	379,617	* 24,65,803	6 8 0
4 Kistna	1,705,178	24,74,287	1 7 3	304,368	* 19,98,010	6 9 0
5. Nellore	872,237	9,81,113	1 2 0	209,213	11,37,946	5 7 0
6. Cuddapah	1,198,458	9,23,299	0 12 4	123,538	7,64,331	6 3 0
7. Anantapur	1,111,432	5,30,206	0 7 8	98,540	4,24,428	4 4 11
8. Bellary	1,618,540	11,86,117	0 11 9	38,642	2,24,668	5 13 0
9. Kurnool	1,234,061	11,48,944	0 14 11	28,755	1,82,201	6 5 5
10. Madras	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. Chingleput	290,155	3,14,214	1 1 4	359,671	12,70,969	3 8 6
12. North Arcot	583,899	6,96,785	1 3 1	250,981	13,72,246	5 7 6
13. South Arcot	1,115,353	16,76,029	1 8 1	362,922	19,95,791	5 8 0
14. Tanjore	362,887	5,35,185	1 7 7	766,853	49,42,074	6 7 1
15. Trichinopoly	886,742	8,93,809	1 0 2	140,490	9,85,720	7 0 3
16. Madura	849,804	9,41,744	1 1 9	172,569	8,49,101	4 14 9
17. Tinnevelly	1,267,501	9,26,373	0 11 8	199,889	17,06,542	8 8 7
18. Coimbatore	2,358,466	21,77,510	0 14 9	87,795	6,46,615	7 5 10
19. Nilgiris	189,308	1,19,041	0 10 1	5,882	12,643	2 2 5
20. Salem	1,263,886	13,69,396	1 1 4	100,844	5,51,349	5 7 6
21. South Canara	..	..	..	..	..	..
22. Malabar	550,033	7,51,738	1 5 10	413,492	12,14,713	2 15 0
Total ..	18,280,685	1,86,74,027	1 0 4	4,265,078	2,35,98,289	5 8 6

* 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 1307 (1897–98).

Items.	Fasli 1306.	Fasli 1307.	Increase.	Decrease.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Jodi or quit-rent on minor inams including water-rate ..	34,81,207	36,83,359	2,02,152	..
2. Land cultivated but not included in the jamabandi	50,964	53,798	2,834	..
3. Land cultivated without darkhast for which no pattas have been granted	4,29,281	5,20,466	91,185	..
4. Concealed cultivation	7,195	6,242	..	953
5. Cultivation of poramboke land	2,93,626	3,29,472	35,846	..
6. Tree revenue	3,61,539	3,39,011	..	22,528
7. Commission on private estates under Court of Wards' management	51,857	78,448	26,591	..
8. Charge for water on zemindari and inam villages, including tirvajasti and fasaljasti	8,68,961	9,93,559	1,24,598	..
9. Double charge for water on lands irrigated without permission	86,072	1,51,226	65,154	..
10. Revenue process-service fees	29,053	28,407	..	646
11. Other items	8,72,131	10,21,043	1,48,912	..
Total ..	65,31,886	72,05,031	6,97,272	24,127
Net ..	..	..	6,73,145	..

No. 17.—STATEMENT showing the Demand, Collection and Balance of Land Revenue and Cesses for fasli 1307.

Districts.	Demand.			Collections and remissions.					Balance.		
				Arrears.		Current.					
	Arrears.	Current.	Total.	Collections.	Remissions.	Collections.	Remissions.	Total.	Arrears.	Current.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Permanently-settled and Cesses.											
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Ganjám	60,047	4,22,260	4,82,307	58,668	..	4,08,164	..	4,66,832	1,379	14,096	15,475
Cesses ..	14,841	1,47,192	1,62,033	12,037	..	1,38,897	..	1,50,934	2,804	8,295	11,099
Vizagapatam ..	77,143	9,62,396	10,39,539	77,143	..	9,50,654	..	10,27,797	..	11,742	11,742
Cesses ..	3,569	1,72,076	1,75,645	3,569	..	1,71,996	..	1,75,565	..	80	80
Gódávari	288	7,30,389	7,30,677	288	..	7,30,189	..	7,30,477	..	200	200
Cesses ..	1,898	1,59,164	1,61,062	1,887	..	1,58,848	..	1,60,735	11	316	327
Kistna	2,681	2,58,098	2,60,779	2,681	..	2,57,069	..	2,59,750	..	1,029	1,029
Cesses ..	275	70,284	70,559	275	..	70,260	..	70,535	..	24	24
Nellore	..	4,52,423	4,52,423	..	..	4,26,805	..	4,26,805	..	25,618	25,618
Cesses ..	622	70,867	71,489	622	..	64,614	..	65,236	..	6,253	6,253
Cuddapah	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cesses ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Anantapur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cesses ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bellary	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cesses ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kurnool	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cesses ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Madras	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cesses ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chingleput ..	1,625	1,54,423	1,56,048	1,625	..	1,36,592	..	1,38,217	..	17,831	17,831
Cesses ..	379	27,122	27,501	379	..	22,904	..	23,283	..	4,218	4,218
North Arcot ..	10,444	3,62,613	3,73,057	10,444	..	3,39,977	..	3,50,421	..	22,636	22,636
Cesses ..	14,851	1,04,860	1,19,711	14,851	..	87,064	..	1,01,915	..	17,796	17,796
South Arcot ..	..	8,649	8,649	..	..	7,444	..	7,444	..	1,205	1,205
Cesses ..	17	1,799	1,816	17	..	1,669	..	1,686	..	130	130
Tanjore	2,083	31,433	33,516	2,083	..	29,632	..	31,715	..	1,801	1,801
Cesses ..	14,121	9,251	23,372	14,121	..	2,521	..	16,642	..	6,730	6,730
Trichinopoly ..	3,712	52,360	56,072	3,712	..	47,125	..	50,837	..	5,235	5,235
Cesses ..	1,559	20,827	22,386	1,542	..	19,194	..	20,736	17	1,633	1,650
Madura	5,869	7,55,357	7,61,226	5,869	..	7,54,655	..	7,60,524	..	702	702
Cesses ..	1,673	1,27,779	1,29,452	1,673	..	1,27,084	..	1,28,757	..	695	695
Tinnevelly ..	32,593	3,09,289	3,41,882	32,593	..	2,88,014	..	3,20,607	..	21,275	21,275
Cesses ..	10,262	47,030	57,292	10,262	..	41,521	..	51,783	..	5,509	5,509
Coimbatore ..	5,621	27,691	33,312	5,621	..	24,697	..	30,318	..	2,994	2,994
Cesses ..	371	4,638	5,009	371	..	4,363	..	4,734	..	275	275
Nilgiris ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cesses ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Salem	657	4,49,225	4,49,882	657	..	4,43,890	..	4,44,547	..	5,335	5,335
Cesses ..	336	44,632	44,968	336	..	44,632	..	44,968	..	..	..
South Canara ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cesses ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Malabar ..	84,287	3,617	87,904	..	..	1,266	..	1,266	84,287	2,351	86,638
Cesses ..	..	170	170	..	..	..	..	..	..	170	170
Total. Revenue ..	2,87,050	49,80,223	52,67,273	2,01,384	..	48,46,173	..	50,47,557	85,666	1,34,050	2,19,716
Total. Cesses ..	64,774	10,07,691	10,72,465	61,942	..	9,55,567	..	10,17,509	2,832	52,124	54,956
Grand Total ..	3,51,824	59,87,914	63,39,738	2,63,326	..	58,01,740	..	60,65,066	88,498	1,86,174	2,74,672

Note.—The arrear demand entered in column 2 of this statement is Rs. 3.616 in excess of the closing balance given in column 12 of the statement for fasli 1306. Of this increase, an excess of Rs. 3,584 is due to the revision of the land-cess due on certain estates in Ganjám for fasli 1306 and the remaining difference is attributed to rectification of errors.

No. 17.—Statement showing the Demand, Collection and Balance of Land Revenue and Cesses for fasli 1307—*cont.*

Districts.	Demand.			Collections and remissions.					Balance.		
				Arrears.		Current.					
	Arrears.	Current.	Total.	Collections.	Remissions.	Collections.	Remissions.	Total.	Arrears.	Current.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Shrotriem Jodi and Cesses.											
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Ganjám	4,563	24,294	28,857	4,393	170	23,318	..	27,881	..	976	976
Cesses ..	1,622	7,621	9,243	1,622	..	7,196	..	8,818	..	425	425
Vizagapatam ..	2,105	55,878	57,983	2,093	12	55,073	..	57,178	..	805	805
Cesses ..	903	24,673	25,576	895	8	24,302	..	25,205	..	371	371
Gódávari	19	52,286	52,305	19	..	52,286	..	52,305	..	..	..
Cesses ..	58	12,292	12,350	58	..	12,292	..	12,350	..	..	..
Kistna	7	31,472	31,479	5	2	31,458	..	31,465	..	14	14
Cesses ..	2	6,551	6,553	1	1	6,550	..	6,552	..	1	1
Nellore	498	82,275	82,773	491	..	80,177	..	80,668	7	2,098	2,105
Cesses ..	65	10,019	10,084	65	..	9,731	..	9,796	..	288	288
Cuddapah	1,762	39,477	41,239	1,762	..	37,861	..	39,623	..	1,616	1,616
Cesses ..	454	6,096	6,550	443	..	5,442	..	5,885	11	654	665
Anantapur	4,710	14,225	18,935	4,103	..	12,265	..	16,368	607	1,960	2,567
Cesses ..	750	3,139	3,889	588	..	2,600	..	3,188	162	539	701
Bellary	1,473	12,671	14,144	1,410	..	12,421	..	13,831	63	250	313
Cesses ..	407	2,888	3,295	398	..	2,829	..	3,227	9	59	68
Kurnool	606	10,692	11,298	598	..	10,469	..	11,067	8	223	231
Cesses ..	280	2,124	2,404	189	..	2,009	..	2,198	91	115	206
Madras	39	193	232	39	..	177	..	216	..	16	16
Cesses ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chingleput	527	67,097	67,624	127	..	65,116	..	65,243	400	1,981	2,381
Cesses ..	3,106	19,142	22,248	2,585	385	18,374	..	21,344	136	768	904
North Arcot	896	26,982	27,878	896	..	25,490	..	26,386	..	1,492	1,492
Cesses ..	260	7,194	7,454	260	..	6,576	..	6,836	..	618	618
South Arcot	582	22,462	23,044	582	..	21,203	..	21,785	..	1,259	1,259
Cesses ..	158	3,437	3,595	158	..	3,239	..	3,397	..	198	198
Tanjore	747	1,24,882	1,25,629	739	7	1,24,564	..	1,25,310	1	318	319
Cesses ..	3,840	47,945	51,785	3,837	3	44,585	..	48,425	..	3,360	3,360
Trichinopoly ..	2,120	10,534	12,654	2,064	..	7,686	..	9,750	56	2,848	2,904
Cesses ..	2,037	7,966	10,003	1,929	36	5,223	..	7,188	72	2,743	2,815
Madura	1,324	59,872	61,196	1,324	..	57,011	..	58,335	..	2,861	2,861
Cesses ..	3,138	69,002	72,140	3,003	95	66,612	..	69,710	40	2,390	2,430
Tinnevelly	614	54,298	54,912	614	..	53,600	..	54,214	..	698	698
Cesses ..	714	14,983	15,697	714	..	14,580	..	15,294	..	403	403
Coimbatore	..	3,418	3,418	..	..	3,418	..	3,418	..	..	..
Cesses ..	23	2,519	2,542	23	..	2,502	..	2,525	..	17	17
Nilgiris	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cesses ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Salem	659	42,757	43,416	659	..	42,757	..	43,416	..	..	..
Cesses ..	5	11,426	11,431	5	..	11,426	..	11,431	..	..	..
South Canara ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cesses ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Malabar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cesses ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total Revenue ..	23,251	7,35,765	7,59,016	21,918	191	7,16,350	..	7,38,459	1,142	19,415	20,557
Total Cesses ..	17,822	2,59,017	2,76,839	16,773	528	2,46,068	..	2,63,369	521	12,949	13,470
Grand Total ..	41,073	9,94,782	10,35,855	38,691	719	9,62,418	..	10,01,828	1,663	32,364	34,027

Note.—The excess of Rs. 151 in the arrear demand in column 2 of this statement as compared with the closing balance in column 12 of the statement for fasli 1306 is attributed to rectification of errors.

No. 17.—Statement showing the Demand, Collection and Balance of Land Revenue and Cesses for fasli 1307—*cont.*

Districts.	Demand.			Collections and remissions.					Balance.		
				Arrears.		Current.		Total.			
	Arrears.	Current.	Total.	Collections.	Remissions.	Collections.	Remissions.		Arrears.	Current.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
				Ryotwar and Miscellaneous.							
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Ganjám	2,07,124	9,67,049	12,73,431	2,03,460	465	9,75,019	..	11,78,944	3,199	91,288	94,487
Cesses ..		99,258									
Vizagapatam ..	72,335	6,10,452	7,72,230	70,196	738	6,60,443	..	7,31,377	1,401	39,452	40,853
Cesses ..		89,443									
Gódávari	96,287	53,54,521	60,35,491	94,160	1,460	59,37,361	..	60,32,981	667	1,843	2,510
Cesses ..		5,84,683									
Kistna	23,153	56,86,550	63,20,850	16,416	4,677	62,91,572	..	63,12,665	2,060	6,125	8,185
Cesses ..		6,11,147									
Nellore	57,121	21,90,289	25,24,319	55,450	1,291	23,45,263	..	24,02,004	380	1,21,935	1,22,315
Cesses ..		2,76,909									
Cuddapah	8,13,172	19,91,893	30,70,717	5,69,931	1	19,84,660	..	25,54,592	2,43,240	2,72,885	5,16,125
Cesses ..		2,65,652									
Anantapur	3,02,877	11,97,116	16,44,634	2,95,939	326	12,35,565	..	15,31,830	6,612	1,06,192	1,12,804
Cesses ..		1,44,641									
Bellary	4,29,073	17,22,981	23,62,706	4,23,321	677	18,99,889	..	23,23,887	5,075	33,744	38,819
Cesses ..		210,652									
Kurnool	3,36,541	16,57,474	22,12,923	3,26,351	19	18,32,548	..	21,58,918	10,171	43,834	54,005
Cesses ..		2,18,908									
Madras	765	81,800	82,565	714	21	80,572	..	81,307	30	1,228	1,258
Cesses ..		..									
Chingleput	16,204	15,12,189	17,18,787	15,214	725	16,55,499	..	16,71,438	265	47,084	47,349
Cesses ..		1,90,394									
North Arcot ..	63,850	23,06,396	26,27,994	62,776	606	24,92,176	..	25,55,558	468	71,968	72,436
Cesses ..		257,748									
South Arcot ..	9,897	41,48,225	45,93,894	7,882	993	44,88,206	..	44,97,081	1,022	95,791	96,813
Cesses ..		4,35,772									
Tanjore	42,017	59,03,794	65,68,030	38,693	1,039	64,74,214	..	65,13,946	2,285	51,799	54,084
Cesses ..		6,22,219									
Trichinopoly ..	1,20,903	20,36,324	23,80,508	1,28,301	835	21,38,618	..	22,67,754	1,767	1,10,987	1,12,754
Cesses ..		2,13,281									
Madura	91,267	23,21,729	26,24,475	88,054	1,067	23,67,494	..	24,56,615	2,146	1,65,714	1,67,860
Cesses ..		2,11,479									
Tinnevelly	1,62,138	26,57,436	31,18,472	1,50,334	2,662	28,65,495	..	30,18,491	9,142	90,839	99,981
Cesses ..		2,98,898									
Coimbatore	9,107	29,85,191	33,11,573	8,603	431	32,85,240	..	32,94,274	73	17,226	17,299
Cesses ..		3,17,275									
Nilgiris	17,881	1,45,764	1,81,289	15,380	2,355	1,48,373	50	1,66,158	146	14,985	15,131
Cesses ..		17,644									
Salem	8,703	19,70,929	21,89,965	8,571	132	21,76,129	..	21,84,832	..	5,133	5,133
Cesses ..		2,10,333									
South Canara ..	5,695	13,55,182	15,45,821	5,355	94	15,34,167	..	15,39,616	246	5,959	6,205
Cesses ..		1,84,944									
Malabar	51,615	20,16,242	24,25,761	36,613	3,937	23,56,680	..	23,97,230	11,065	17,466	28,531
Cesses ..		3,57,904									
Total .. Revenue ..	29,47,725	5,08,19,526	5,95,86,435	26,21,714	24,551	5,52,25,183	50	5,78,71,498	3,01,460	14,13,477	17,14,937
Total .. Cesses ..		58,19,184									

Note.—The arrear demand shown in column 2 of this statement is Rs. 1,455 in excess of the closing balance given in column 12 of the statement for fasli 1306. The variations occurred in 11 districts. An increase of Rs. 541 in Vizagapatam is attributed to the inclusion of land-cess charged in respect of fasli 1306 and previous years on certain inams which had wholly or partially escaped assessment to the cess. The excess of Rs. 519 in Tinnevelly represents the balance of the assessment on missing palmyrahs outstanding at the end of fasli 1306 which was newly brought to account in the demand, collection and balance statement of the Srivaikuntam taluk. The increase of Rs. 33 in Chingleput is ascribed to the cancellation of certain sales of land in the Ponneri taluk. The decrease of Re. 1 in Tanjore was due to the payment of a religious service allowance from the arrear collections made in October 1898. The remaining variations are attributed to rectification of errors.

No. 17.—Statement showing the Demand, Collection and Balance of Land Revenue and Cesses for fasli 1307—*cont.*

Districts.	Demand.			Collections and remissions.					Balance.		
				Arrears.		Current.		Total.			
	Arrears.	Current.	Total.	Collections.	Remissions.	Collections.	Remissions.		Arrears.	Current.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
				Total.							
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Ganjám	2,88,197	16,67,674	19,55,871	2,80,180	635	15,52,594	..	18,33,409	7,382	1,15,080	1,22,462
Vizagapatam	1,56,055	19,14,918	20,70,973	1,53,896	758	18,62,468	..	20,17,122	1,401	52,450	53,851
Gódávari	98,550	68,93,335	69,91,885	96,412	1,460	68,90,976	..	69,88,848	678	2,359	3,037
Kistna	26,118	66,64,102	66,90,220	19,378	4,680	66,56,909	..	66,80,967	2,060	7,193	9,253
Nellore	58,306	30,82,782	31,41,088	56,628	1,291	29,26,590	..	29,84,509	387	1,56,192	1,56,579
Cuddapah	8,15,388	23,03,118	31,18,506	5,72,136	1	20,27,963	..	26,00,100	2,43,251	2,75,155	5,18,406
Anantapur	3,08,337	13,59,121	16,67,458	3,00,630	326	12,50,430	..	15,51,386	7,381	1,08,691	1,16,072
Bellary	4,30,953	19,49,192	23,80,145	4,25,129	677	19,15,139	..	23,40,945	5,1[illegible]7	34,053	39,200
Kurnool	3,37,427	18,89,198	22,26,625	3,27,138	19	18,45,026	..	21,72,183	10,270	44,172	54,442
Madras	804	81,993	82,797	753	21	80,749	..	81,523	30	1,244	1,274
Chingleput	21,841	19,70,367	19,92,208	19,930	1,110	18,98,485	..	19,19,525	801	71,882	72,683
North Arcot	90,301	30,65,793	31,56,094	89,227	606	29,51,283	..	30,41,116	468	1,14,510	1,14,978
South Arcot	10,654	46,20,344	46,30,998	8,639	993	45,21,761	..	45,31,393	1,022	98,583	99,605
Tanjore	62,808	67,39,524	68,02,332	59,473	1,049	66,75,516	..	67,36,038	2,286	64,008	66,294
Trichinopoly	1,40,331	23,41,292	24,81,623	1,37,548	871	22,17,846	..	23,56,265	1,912	1,23,446	1,25,358
Madura	1,03,271	35,45,218	36,48,489	99,923	1,162	33,72,856	..	34,73,941	2,186	1,72,362	1,74,548
Tinnevelly	2,06,321	33,81,934	35,88,255	1,94,517	2,662	32,63,210	..	34,60,389	9,142	1,18,724	1,27,866
Coimbatore	15,122	33,40,732	33,55,854	14,618	431	33,20,220	..	33,35,269	73	20,512	20,585
Nilgiris	17,881	1,63,408	1,81,289	15,380	2,355	1,48,373	50	1,66,158	146	14,985	15,131
Salem	10,360	27,29,302	27,39,662	10,228	132	27,18,834	..	27,29,194	..	10,468	10,468
South Canara ..	5,695	15,40,126	15,45,821	5,355	94	15,34,167	..	15,39,616	246	5,959	6,205
Malabar	1,35,902	23,77,933	25,13,835	36,613	3,937	23,57,946	..	23,98,496	95,352	19,987	1,15,339
Total ..	33,40,622	6,36,21,406	6,69,62,028	29,23,731	25,270	6,19,89,341	50	6,49,38,392	3,91,621	16,32,015	20,23,636

No. 18.—STATEMENT showing the details of coercive processes employed in the realization of arrears of revenue in the several districts during fasli 1307.

Districts.	Number of processes.			Property attached.				
				Personal.			Real.	
	Notice of demand.	Notice of distraint or attachment.	Notice of sale.	Number of defaulters.	Amount of arrears.	Value of property distrained.	Number of defaulters.	Amount of arrears.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
					RS.	RS.		RS.
Ganjám	89,381	11,913	11,055	10,907	1,03,362	1,36,948	1,006	19,797
Vizagapatam ..	62,111	3,541	146	2,559	79,559	74,560	982	18,828
Gódávari	239,218	3,834	348	2,816	69,592	70,881	1,018	9,509
Kistna	456,718	18,149	937	16,707	1,99,265	2,47,916	1,442	15,985
Nellore	285,926	22,204	425	20,794	1,21,881	1,46,379	1,410	15,416
Cuddapah	166,955	8,677	5,951	7,465	92,486	1,31,750	1,212	7,923
Anantapur	258,309	25,267	10,534	21,785	1,23,070	1,60,689	3,482	24,758
Bellary	259,757	7,012	4,671	6,058	63,881	76,652	954	11,587
Kurnool	193,584	5,064	4,536	4,264	48,151	64,022	800	6,818
Madras	29,887	149	107	15	278	285	134	1,147
Chingleput	273,604	49,523	47,906	46,428	2,29,567	2,68,363	3,095	24,920
North Arcot	515,341	44,707	43,933	42,112	2,25,076	1,66,948	2,595	15,687
South Arcot	899,691	14,562	10,925	9,659	49,359	43,865	4,903	20,686
Tanjore	597,577	32,248	32,038	27,643	3,21,275	3,52,512	4,605	53,655
Trichinopoly ..	710,407	24,343	18,537	17,705	1,06,027	1,41,599	6,638	26,710
Madura	157,345	12,574	6,919	4,899	35,363	42,266	7,675	30,374
Tinnevelly	757,581	27,110	18,308	23,546	1,57,046	1,66,073	3,564	33,614
Coimbatore	226,781	2,639	1,999	1,912	18,666	27,046	727	6,981
Nilgiris	2,822	440	263	251	2,643	3,292	189	5,140
Salem	157,607	400	224	236	1,575	1,556	164	618
South Canara ..	6,001	516	263	382	9,342	9,600	134	2,504
Malabar	46,036	13,350	6,928	10,158	1,10,514	1,47,894	3,192	66,073
Total ..	6,386,639	328,222	226,983	278,301	21,67,978	24,81,096	49,921	4,18,730

Districts.	Property attached—*cont.*					Property sold.			
	Real—*cont.*					Personal.			
	Particulars of land attached.				Value of other property.	Number of defaulters.	Amount of arrears.	Estimated value of property sold.	Amount realized.
	Dry.		Wet.						
	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.					
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	RS.		RS.	RS.	RS.
Ganjám	3,055	3,792	1,900	5,627	..	98	1,103	1,071	1,222
Vizagapatam ..	1,948	2,670	3,017	14,081	..	55	1,595	2,144	1,574
Gódávari	4,093	4,751	1,795	3,231	..	178	4,902	4,583	4,178
Kistna	6,159	7,225	3,057	8,237	147	345	6,130	6,499	5,633
Nellore	4,217	4,360	4,504	20,614	5	266	2,353	2,010	1,558
Cuddapah	5,209	3,982	667	3,850	134	267	13,479	6,450	2,953
Anantapur	53,852	18,277	4,430	18,574	..	1,459	8,681	7,901	6,725
Bellary	21,714	16,272	233	1,352	..	153	3,730	5,018	2,720
Kurnool	5,249	5,721	115	580	..	140	3,442	2,789	1,991
Madras	162	1,147	..	..	..	3	5	18	16
Chingleput	5,029	5,354	5,702	18,761	..	76	1,404	1,313	1,232
North Arcot	4,622	6,923	2,072	12,506	9,045	218	2,675	1,201	1,402
South Arcot	13,119	16,494	2,259	10,386	..	154	1,819	630	927
Tanjore	5,677	8,506	5,428	29,076	10	391	13,593	10,075	11,614
Trichinopoly ..	8,956	10,648	2,624	11,744	20	226	3,324	2,347	2,380
Madura	11,093	12,828	8,250	31,185	323	93	1,603	1,149	778
Tinnevelly	6,765	5,116	1,368	5,816	4,712	169	6,024	3,121	3,778
Coimbatore	3,991	3,875	520	3,606	6	28	919	1,388	475
Nilgiris	3,797	5,587	499	993	..	1	7	7	7
Salem	695	707	83	386	29	5	42	30	33
South Canara ..	484	..	180	1,890*	..	33	942	769	1,089
Malabar	5,189	8,399	5,738	14,685	5,334	843	12,591	8,270	7,396
Total ..	175,075	1,52,634	54,441	2,17,180	19,765	5,201	90,363	68,783	59,681

* Represents the assessment of both wet and dry lands for which separate particulars are not available.

No. 18.—Statement showing the details of coercive processes employed in the realization of arrears of revenue in the several districts during fasli 1307—*cont.*

Districts.	Property sold—*cont.*				Particulars of land sold.				
	Real.				Purchased by Government for want of bidders.				
	Number of defaulters.	Amount of arrears.	Estimated value of property sold.	Amount realized.	Dry.		Wet.		Amount for which purchased
					Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
		RS.	RS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	RS.
Ganjám	27	338	2,525	897	9	14	1	1	1
Vizagapatam ..	91	1,495	4,276	3,763	146	153	7	19	2
Gódávari	170	4,491	5,399	6,212	205	187	47	89	54
Kistna	222	4,411	4,577	5,192	410	457	248	1,025	4
Nellore	159	4,238	4,974	3,143	190	108	388	1,956	..
Cuddapah	162	859	4,816	967	498	325	36	179	22
Anantapur	111	1,253	5,152	3,711	1,022	360	25	79	3
Bellary	112	1,132	2,484	1,871	476	284	1	4	9
Kurnool	47	362	985	585	149	84	1	7	34
Madras	9	25	2,329	3,560	..	..	..	..	..
Chingleput	261	3,010	4,358	3,883	193	186	88	207	6
North Arcot	463	3,325	4,939	4,606	550	481	106	413	..
South Arcot	313	3,171	5,410	3,516	311	415	90	417	47
Tanjore	900	25,054	39,956	38,423	296	386	101	413	23
Trichinopoly ..	386	2,712	10,483	2,726	573	790	45	166	3
Madura	769	4,573	22,280	9,722	1,004	893	42	148	114
Tinnevelly	1,038	16,467	17,088	18,014	747	587	18	108	23
Coimbatore	90	5,245	11,026	6,264	405	368	..	..	3
Nilgiris	25	2,421	12,200	289	256	596	14	33	1
Salem	52	309	2,020	779	160	170	9	54	3
South Canara ..	28	473	1,095	485	24	..	42	251*	9
Malabar	394	10,796	21,549	12,948	170	419	415	862	197
Total ..	5,829	96,160	1,89,921	1,31,556	7,794	7,263	1,724	6,431	558

Districts.	Particulars of land sold—*cont.*						Amount realized by sale of other property.	Total amount realized.
	Purchased by others.							
	Dry.			Wet.				
	Extent.	Assessment.	Value realized.	Extent.	Assessment.	Value realized.		
	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
	ACS.	RS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Ganjám	73	90	743	3	11	153	..	2,119
Vizagapatam ..	245	257	866	114	681	2,895	..	5,337
Gódávari	558	674	1,988	294	544	4,170	..	10,390
Kistna	531	615	1,882	242	906	3,306	87	10,912
Nellore	152	78	1,033	297	1,436	2,110	1	4,702
Cuddapah	310	194	445	26	126	500	72	3,992
Anantapur	491	311	2,349	44	186	1,359	..	10,436
Bellary	932	605	1,306	31	138	556	..	4,591
Kurnool	266	180	390	9	46	161	..	2,576
Madras	5	25	3,560	..	..	..	..	3,576
Chingleput	313	329	1,096	225	703	2,781	..	5,115
North Arcot	450	573	1,815	208	918	2,791	21	6,029
South Arcot	410	604	2,214	96	495	1,255	..	4,443
Tanjore	772	1,080	9,407	627	3,132	28,993	..	50,037
Trichinopoly ..	649	646	1,436	88	398	1,287	24	5,130
Madura	1,433	1,396	4,760	185	808	4,848	35	10,535
Tinnevelly	1,551	960	7,461	272	1,521	10,530	2,985	24,777
Coimbatore	1,868	1,862	6,113	20	98	148	4	6,743
Nilgiris	394	972	270	31	69	18	..	296
Salem	111	116	251	11	64	525	..	812
South Canara ..	103	..	..	16	107*	476†	..	1,574
Malabar	773	906	7,124	664	1,272	5,627	..	20,344
Total ..	12,400	12,473	56,509	3,503	13,659	74,489	3,229	1,94,466

* Represents the assessment of both dry and wet lands for which separate particulars are not availab le.
† Represents the value realized by the sale of both dry and wet lands.

No. 19.—STATEMENT showing the particulars of processes issued and the fees collected under Act II of 1864 in the several districts during fasli 1307.

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
			RS.	RS.	
Ganjám	84,452	16,990	3,572	2,066	Annas 2, 3, 4 and 6.
Vizagapatam	37,100	26,139	5,286	3,408	,, 2, 4 and 8.
Gódávari	194,829	45,755	2,886	2,030	,, 1 and 2.
Kistna	423,704	35,393	2,280	* 987	,, 1 and 2.
Nellore	275,293	12,468	2,118	1,072	,, 2, 4 and 8.
Cuddapah	174,118	..	..	..	..
Anantapur	272,325	..	..	..	..
Bellary	265,382	..	..	..	..
Kurnool	198,920	..	..	..	..
Madras	30,128	..	239	..	Annas 1, 4 and 8 and Rupee 1.
Chingleput	318,436	6,169	1,843	1,459	Annas 4 and 8.
North Arcot	561,869	..	† 2	..	..
South Arcot	901,678	13,841	1,748	1,387	,, 2 and 4.
Tanjore	620,938	13,282	1,360	1,070	,, 1 and 3.
Trichinopoly	721,711	13,871	932	521	,, 1 and 2.
Madura	162,881	9,088	2,258	1,715	,, 3 to 8.
Tinnevelly	774,090	5,363	1,434	1,158	,, 4 and 8.
Coimbatore	223,507	..	..	..	..
Nilgiris	3,274	..	..	..	..
Salem	156,145	1,850	450	300	Annas 3, 4 and 8.
South Canara	6,398	..	..	..	..
Malabar	53,082	3,074	626	379	Annas 2, 4 and 8.
Total ..	6,460,260	203,283	27,032	17,552	..

* Includes famine batta. † Relates to the Kangundi Deputy Tahsildar's division (Zamindari).

No. 20.—STATEMENT of demand, collection and balance of costs awarded to Government in civil suits in the several districts for fasli 1307.

Districts.	Amount of costs awarded.			Amount recovered or written off during the year.		
	Balance at the beginning of the fasli.	Amount awarded within the fasli.	Total.	Collections.	Written off as irre-cover-able.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Ganjám	26 13 0	626 5 10	653 2 10	86 2 10	..	86 2 10
Vizagapatam	366 15 2	266 3 0	633 2 2	394 2 5	..	394 2 5
Gódávari	86 11 11	219 2 10	305 14 9	125 9 11	..	125 9 11
Kistna	180 13 8	204 2 1	384 15 9	285 6 6	..	285 6 6
Cuddapah	20 7 0	27 8 0	47 15 0	32 7 0	..	32 7 0
Anantapur	154 12 2	179 5 11	334 2 1	311 2 1	..	311 2 1
Bellary	37 13 5	6 14 0	44 11 5	..	..	..
Kurnool	..	16 13 5	16 13 5	16 13 5	..	16 13 5
Chingleput	981 5 2	233 5 9	1,214 10 11	1,134 3 1	..	1,134 3 1
North Arcot	37 4 10	135 13 0	173 1 10	124 15 10	..	124 15 10
South Arcot	58 5 9	21 12 5	80 2 2	71 3 2	..	71 3 2
Tanjore	282 9 7	226 13 4	509 6 11	144 10 7	..	144 10 7
Trichinopoly	88 11 5	28 10 3	117 5 8	25 0 4	..	25 0 4
Madura	343 6 8	228 13 4	572 4 0	237 5 4	..	237 5 4
Tinnevelly	861 10 9	956 10 4	1,818 5 1	550 7 8	..	550 7 8
Coimbatore	100 8 0	350 12 3	451 4 3	432 6 3	..	432 6 3
Salem	591 9 4	157 1 10	748 11 2	375 13 7	..	375 13 7
South Canara	20 0 7	75 14 0	95 14 7	65 14 7	..	65 14 7
Malabar	365 13 10	872 14 7	1,238 12 5	1,016 5 5	..	1,016 5 5
Total ..	4,605 12 3	4,835 0 2	9,440 12 5	5,430 2 0	..	5,430 2 0

Districts.	Balance.	Amount of irre-coverable arrears sanctioned but not yet written off.	Amount of irre-coverable arrears now recommended to be written off.	Balance.
	8	9	10	11
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Ganjám	567 0 0	..	..	567 0 0
Vizagapatam	238 15 9	145 1 6	..	93 14 3
Gódávari	180 4 10	..	..	180 4 10
Kistna	99 9 3	..	..	99 9 3
Cuddapah	15 8 0	..	..	15 8 0
Anantapur	23 0 0	..	..	23 0 0
Bellary	44 11 5	..	..	44 11 5
Kurnool	..	..	..	..
Chingleput	80 7 10	45 14 3	34 9 7	..
North Arcot	48 2 0	..	13 6 0	34 12 0
South Arcot	8 15 0	..	8 15 0	..
Tanjore	364 12 4	74 10 11	..	290 1 5
Trichinopoly	92 5 4	21 5 4	43 14 9	27 1 3
Madura	334 14 8	..	34 6 8	300 8 0
Tinnevelly	1,267 13 5	..	5 12 0	1,262 1 5
Coimbatore	18 14 0	..	..	18 14 0
Salem	372 13 7	..	..	372 13 7
South Canara	30 0 0	..	..	30 0 0
Malabar	222 7 0	56 0 0	77 10 0	88 13 0
Total ..	4,010 10 5	343 0 0	218 10 0	3,449 0 5

NOTE.—The difference between the arrear demand in column 2 of this statement and the closing balance of the preceding fasli is due to correction of errors.

No. 21.—STATEMENT showing the demand, collection and balance of interest charged on arrears of Land Revenue for fasli 1307.

Districts.	Demand.			Collections and Remissions.			Total.	Balance.
					Remissions.			
	Arrears of interest outstanding at the beginning of the fasli.	Demand of the fasli.	Total.	Collections.	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
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Ganjám	846	4,857	5,703	3,765	57	..	3,822	1,881
Vizagapatam	2,560	2,366	4,926	4,763	..	..	4,763	163
Gódávari	3	165	168	167	..	..	167	1
Kistna	52	338	390	197	34	..	231	159
Nellore	124	748	872	405	25	..	430	442
Cuddapah	44	4,112	4,156	966	4	..	970	3,186
Anantapur	57	4,177	4,234	1,528	1	..	1,529	2,705
Bellary	99	6,438	6,537	4,620	33	1	4,654	1,883
Kurnool	1	5,817	5,818	2,067	..	..	2,067	3,751
Madras	..	54	54	54	..	..	54	..
Chingleput	334	553	887	344	38	34	416	471
North Arcot	78	813	891	422	31	..	453	438
South Arcot	173	234	407	148	21	..	169	238
Tanjore	1,155	659	1,814	481	492	..	973	841
Trichinopoly	56	783	839	738	..	..	738	101
Madura	85	667	752	571	8	..	579	173
Tinnevelly	2,724	2,555	5,279	4,474	7	..	4,481	798
Coimbatore	135	217	352	202	..	11	213	139
Nilgiris	19	840	859	721	129	..	850	9
Salem	48	308	356	301	1	..	302	54
South Canara	91	41	132	27	9	..	36	96
Malabar	39,404	6,664	46,068	1,839	370	..	2,209	43,859
Total ..	48,088	43,406	91,494	28,800	1,260	46	30,106	61,388

NOTE.—The arrear demand shown in column 2 of this statement is in excess of the closing balance of fasli 1306 by Rs. 320. The increase of Rs. 323 in Malabar is attributed to the fact that the figures of the Kalpetti amsam in the Wynaad taluk for fasli 1306 had not been received when the jamabandi statement for that year was submitted; and the decrease of Rs. 7 in Madura is ascribed to the exclusion of the interest on land-cess for inam villages which had been erroneously included in the previous year's statement. The variations in Nellore, South Arcot and Tinnevelly are small and are due to correction of errors or to the rounding off of fractions of a rupee.

No. 22.—STATEMENT of lands sold under Board's Standing Orders Nos. 110, 30 and 34 in fasli 1307.

Districts.	Extent sold.	Assessment.	Amount realized by sale.	Average per acre.	—		
						Extent.	Amount realized by sale.
	ACS.	RS.	RS.	RS. A. P.		ACS.	RS.
Vizagapatam	86	223	1,928	22 6 8	S.O. No. 30 ..	..	..
Gódávari	1,129	1,174	25,293	22 6 5	,, ,, 30 ..	1,036	24,992
					,, ,, 110 ..	93	301
Kistna	1,406	3,647	34,767	24 11 7	,, ,, 30 ..	1,381	34,582
					,, ,, 110 ..	25	185
Nellore	186	138	5,899	31 11 5	,, ,, 30 ..	184	5,896
					,, ,, 110 ..	2	3
Cuddapah	8	4	20	2 8 0	,, ,, 110 ..	..	..
Anantapur	8	28	131	16 6 0	,, ,, 30 ..	..	..
Bellary	64	97	181	2 13 2	,, ,, 110 ..	..	..
Kurnool	31	43	84	2 11 4	,, ,, 30 ..	..	..
Chingleput	78	73	1,899	24 5 6	,, ,, 30 ..	..	..
North Arcot	23	64	626	27 3 6	,, ,, 30 ..	..	..
South Arcot	196	254	3,040	15 8 2	,, ,, 30 ..	110	2,220
					,, ,, 110 ..	86	820
Tanjore	96	394	2,591	26 15 10	,, ,, 30 ..	11	1,832
					,, ,, 110 ..	85	759
Trichinopoly	7	7	17	2 6 10	,, ,, 110 ..	..	..
Madura	190	156	431	2 4 3	,, ,, 30 ..	149	354
					,, ,, 110 ..	41	77
Tinnevelly	71	77	712	10 0 5	,, ,, 30 ..	29	681
					,, ,, 110 ..	42	31
Coimbatore	123	115	578	4 11 2	,, ,, 110 ..	..	..
Salem	129	154	962	7 7 4	,, ,, 30 ..	46	568
					,, ,, 110 ..	83	394
South Canara	9	22	169	18 12 5	,, ,, 30 ..	..	..
Total ..	3,840	6,670	79,328	20 10 6	..	..	..

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 1307.

Districts.	Applications for transfer of pattas received through Registration officers.						
	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.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Ganjám ..	318	1,461	1,779	1,466	..	313	17·59
Vizagapatam	44	355	399	384	..	15	3·76
Gódávari	530	4,557	5,087	4,565	54	468	10·26
Kistna ..	179	2,729	2,908	2,718	..	190	6·53
Nellore ..	65	1,093	1,158	1,074	..	84	7·26
Cuddapah	68	941	1,009	918	2	89	9·02
Anantapur	..	666	666	660	..	6	0·90
Bellary ..	104	839	943	798	4	141	15·38
Kurnool ..	263	1,827	2,090	1,823	..	267	12·77
Madras ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chingleput	85	2,682	2,767	2,656	6	105	4·01
North Arcot	294	3,465	3,759	3,289	..	470	12·50
South Arcot	1,301	10,828	12,129	10,368	72	1,689	14·52
Tanjore	264	2,547	2,811	2,518	6	287	10·42
Trichinopoly	211	2,711	2,922	2,636	..	286	9·78
Madura ..	370	2,397	2,767	2,639	18	110	4·63
Tinnevelly	336	6,819	7,155	6,560	2	593	8·31
Coimbatore	269	7,280	7,549	7,359	..	190	2·52
Nilgiris ..	53	77	130	119	..	11	8·46
Salem ..	979	5,025	6,004	5,348	..	656	10·92
South Canara	14	700	714	699	..	15	2·11
Malabar	29	165	194	158	..	36	18·56
Total ..	5,776	59,164	64,940	58,755	164	6,021	9·52

Districts.	Applications for transfer of pattas made direct to Revenue officers.						
	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.	
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Ganjám	5	635	640	628	..	12	1·87
Vizagapatam	22	362	384	348	..	36	9·37
Gódávari	174	1,106	1,280	1,077	2	201	15·86
Kistna ..	40	5,789	5,829	5,772	..	57	0·98
Nellore ..	48	1,525	1,573	1,480	..	93	5·91
Cuddapah	212	1,741	1,953	1,747	8	198	10·55
Anantapur	6	856	862	856	..	6	0·70
Bellary ..	63	1,837	1,900	1,788	12	100	5·26
Kurnool	46	611	657	647	..	10	1·52
Madras ..	622	1,178	1,800	1,411	1	388	21·61
Chingleput	129	2,941	3,070	2,888	..	182	5·93
North Arcot	487	4,783	5,270	4,722	..	548	10·40
South Arcot	1,021	5,930	6,951	5,727	70	1,154	17·61
Tanjore	232	7,960	8,192	7,012	9	1,171	14·40
Trichinopoly	82	1,380	1,462	1,208	..	254	17·37
Madura	178	4,963	5,141	4,966	31	144	3·40
Tinnevelly	678	7,398	8,076	7,332	6	738	9·21
Coimbatore	3	1,047	1,050	1,049	..	1	0·09
Nilgiris	58	212	270	219	..	51	18·88
Salem ..	53	2,592	2,645	2,586	..	59	2·23
South Canara	98	1,182	1,280	1,202	..	78	6·09
Malabar	95	980	1,075	941	..	134	12·47
Total ..	4,352	57,008	61,360	55,606	139	5,615	9·38

Note.—The differences between the entries in columns 2 and 9 of this statement and the corresponding figures in the statement for the preceding year are due to correction of errors.

No. 24.—STATEMENT showing the state of boundary marks in each district during fasli 1307 (1897–98).

Districts.	Total number of boundary marks.				Number found					
					Missing at the beginning of the year.				Out of repair at the beginning of the year.	
	Theodolite stations.	Boundary offsets.	Field marks.	Total.	Theodolite stations.	Boundary offsets.	Field marks.	Total.	Theodolite stations.	Boundary offsets.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1. Ganjám ..	58,563	272,654	1,500,762	1,831,979	1,754	8,421	73,995	84,170	198	1,228
2. Vizagapatam ..	19,012	37,986	291,203	348,201	100	235	4,249	4,584	36	74
3. Nellore ..	79,687	66,723	1,069,341	1,215,751	4,275	5,966	173,355	183,596	2,125	1,287
4. Cuddapah ..	116,775	232,757	3,496,569	3,846,101	1,888	3,870	109,519	115,277	5,894	5,410
5. Anantapur (*a*) ..	52,278	47,117	505,176	604,571	6	180	1,648	1,834	31	35
6. Bellary ..	111,664	156,430	702,357	970,451	505	879	2,449	3,833	120	245
7. Kurnool ..	100,080	207,631	1,436,392	1,744,103	7,381	20,321	114,938	142,640	14,761	22,245
8. Chingleput ..	107,417	263,367	1,266,190	1,576,974	435	1,442	15,432	17,309	578	661
9. North Arcot ..	119,815	189,328	2,223,014	2,532,157	1,138	3,526	35,820	40,484	324	1,134
10. South Arcot ..	129,301	190,184	2,969,665	3,289,150	888	755	8,558	10,201	310	468
11. Tanjore ..	93,027	274,544	2,146,873	2,514,444	1,452	8,265	71,484	81,201	1,092	8,793
12. Trichinopoly ..	50,761	118,794	833,144	1,002,699	25	1,308	7,818	9,151	25	161
13. Madura ..	77,882	143,807	1,642,914	1,864,603	1,867	5,809	146,084	153,760	2,270	3,287
14. Tinnevelly ..	44,959	113,984	1,406,204	1,565,147	2,612	11,863	459,088	473,563	426	922
15. Coimbatore ..	171,358	306,418	1,849,162	2,326,938	2,217	3,402	22,030	27,649	4,002	4,982
16. Nilgiris ..	19,089	26,651	127,813	173,553	..	..	295	295	..	..
17. Salem (*b*) ..	22,346	58,331	546,437	627,114	677	8,029	103,453	112,159	1,773	3,508
18. South Canara (*c*)	4,480	15,497	176,124	196,101	25	183	2,458	2,666	55	796
19. Malabar (*d*) ..	286,772	206,820	1,505,823	1,999,415	45	563	11,460	12,068	45	141
Total ..	1,665,266	2,929,023	25,635,163	30,229,452	27,290	85,017	1,364,133	1,476,440	34,065	55,377

Districts.	Number found—*cont.*		Number replaced or repaired during the year.							
	Out of repair at the beginning of the year—*cont.*		Replaced.				Repaired.			
	Field marks.	Total.	Theodolite stations.	Boundary offsets.	Field marks.	Total.	Theodolite stations.	Boundary offsets.	Field marks.	Total.
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
1. Ganjám ..	15,325	16,751	..	161	9,133	9,294	..	130	9,912	10,042
2. Vizagapatam ..	2,291	2,401	7	58	2,202	2,267	2	31	1,432	1,465
3. Nellore ..	34,904	38,316	..	169	6,484	6,653	..	7	1,373	1,380
4. Cuddapah ..	30,981	42,285	25	152	3,242	3,419	31	202	2,199	2,432
5. Anantapur ..	803	869	..	94	265	359	18	7	43	68
6. Bellary ..	2,086	2,451	..	2	172	174	..	47	1,556	1,603
7. Kurnool ..	126,220	163,226	63	360	8,962	9,385	119	306	15,011	15,436
8. Chingleput ..	11,026	12,265	70	573	9,283	9,926	183	344	6,136	6,663
9. North Arcot ..	43,170	44,628	..	707	4,459	5,166	13	178	14,187	14,378
10. South Arcot ..	21,774	22,552	120	450	7,555	8,125	67	461	21,175	21,703
11. Tanjore ..	122,368	132,253	181	1,300	13,850	15,331	326	4,805	85,204	90,335
12. Trichinopoly ..	2,156	2,342	1	118	878	997	18	113	1,443	1,574
13. Madura ..	139,971	145,528	..	152	31,891	32,043	71	551	59,760	60,382
14. Tinnevelly ..	17,941	19,289	488	2,831	368,670	371,989	75	130	14,353	14,558
15. Coimbatore ..	35,767	44,751	95	71	1,740	1,906	434	174	2,950	3,558
16. Nilgiris ..	467	467	..	..	65	65	..	..	..	..
17. Salem ..	39,654	44,935	35	4,170	82,017	86,222	246	2,152	29,502	31,900
18. South Canara ..	27,952	28,803	..	..	12	12	25	762	27,510	28,297
19. Malabar ..	2,896	3,082	26	329	3,334	3,689	16	140	2,802	2,958
Total ..	6,77,752	767,194	1,111	11,697	554,214	567,022	1,644	10,540	296,548	308,732

(*a*) Information for Tadpatri, Gooty, Kalyandrug and Penukonda taluks alone is available and for the other taluks land registers have not yet been received from the Survey Department.
(*b*) The figures appertain to four taluks, for the other taluks the re-survey figures are not available.
(*c*) The figures are available for only three taluks.
(*d*) The figures reported for four taluks are incomplete.
(*e*) The statistics for Gódávari and Kistna are not included in this statement as the re-survey figures are not available for Gódávari and for portions of Kistna, while in the remaining portion of Kistna, re-survey and re-demarcation are in progress.

No. 25.—STATEMENT showing the advances and recoveries under the Land Improvement Loans Act for fasli 1307 (1897–98).

District.	Purpose.	Total amount of advances outstanding at the beginning of the year.	Advances made during the year.	Total.	Amount of advances payable during the year and balance remaining unpaid out of sums which became due in previous years.	Amount recovered during the year: On account of sums entered in column 6.	Amount recovered during the year: On account of advances not yet due.	Amount written off during the year.	Total of columns 7, 8 and 9.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Ganjám ..	Reclamation of lands (Ordinary Rules) ..	16,342 13 10	120 0 0	23,797 13 10	4,032 2 2	2,614 7 6	25 0 0	..	2,639 7 6
	Strengthening bunds of fields (Ordinary Rules)		7,335 0 0						
	Special Well Rules	9,126 10 8	..	9,126 10 8	240 5 10	221 15 2	..	..	221 15 2
Vizagapatam ..	Sinking new wells (Ordinary Rules) ..	5,577 14 3	80 0 0	9,807 14 3	1,059 10 10	1,019 10 10	50 0 0	..	1,069 10 10
	Reclamation of lands (do.) ..		2,450 0 0						
	Repairs to tanks (do.) ..		400 0 0						
	All other purposes (do.) ..		1,300 0 0						
	Sinking new wells (Special Well Rules) ..	1,076 14 8	1,100 0 0	2,176 14 8	138 4 4	138 4 4	..	..	138 4 4
Gódávari ..	Repairs to tanks	1,245 9 2	..	1,245 9 2	190 11 4	190 11 4	..	..	190 11 4
Kistna ..	Sinking new wells (Ordinary Rules) ..	5,663 2 1	..	5,663 2 1	1,134 0 10	1,051 8 10	..	..	1,051 8 10
	Repairing old wells (do.) ..								
	Reclamation of lands (do.) ..								
	Sinking new wells (Special Well Rules) ..	1,118 6 5	..	1,118 6 5	48 11 1	48 11 1	..	..	48 11 1
	Repairing old wells (do.) ..								
Kurnool ..	Sinking new wells (Ordinary Rules) ..	1,17,014 6 4	3,700 0 0	1,76,424 6 4	11,276 14 3	6,326 2 2	687 10 5	..	7,013 12 7
	Repairing old wells (do.) ..		2,400 0 0						
	Reclamation of lands (do.) ..		50,265 0 0						
	All other purposes (do.) ..		3,045 0 0						
	Sinking new wells (Special Well Rules).	2,13,605 5 9	8,312 8 0	2,25,476 5 9	8,444 14 4	5,090 6 1	124 8 4	304 7 8	5,519 6 1
	Repairing old wells (do.).		3,558 8 0						
Bellary ..	Sinking new wells (Ordinary Rules) ..	3,19,800 7 4	500 0 0	3,74,878 7 4	36,595 15 10	27,887 7 11	421 15 5	..	28,309 7 4
	Repairing old wells (do.) ..		850 0 0						
	Reclamation of lands (do.) ..		53,728 0 0						
	Sinking new wells (Special Well Rules) ..	73,617 0 4	12,536 0 0	93,830 8 4	3,201 9 5	2,596 7 2	6 5 3	..	2,602 12 5
	Repairing old wells (do.) ..		7,677 8 0						
Anantapur ..	Sinking new wells (Ordinary Rules) ..	1,74,485 15 5	6,235 0 0	2,05,453 7 5	20,105 6 11	15,395 3 7	388 11 9	..	15,783 15 4
	Repairing old wells (do.) ..		14,422 8 0						
	Reclamation of lands (do.) ..		7,730 0 0						
	Repairs to tanks (do.) ..		330 0 0						
	All other purposes (do.) ..		2,250 0 0						
	Sinking new wells (Special Well Rules).	90,125 4 11	9,963 12 0	1,12,889 8 11	2,522 3 10	2,336 9 1	715 0 0	..	3,051 9 1
	Repairing old wells (do.).		12,800 8 0						

No. 25.—Statement showing the advances and recoveries under the Land Improvement Loans Act for fasli 1307 (1897–98)—*cont.*

District.	Purpose.	Balance outstanding at the end of the year (column 5 *minus* column 10).	Balance repayable during the year outstanding at the end of the year (column 6 *minus* columns 7 and 9).	Interest on advances: Amount outstanding at the beginning of the year.	Interest on advances: Amount due in the year.	Interest on advances: Total.	Interest on advances: Amount collected during the year.	Interest on advances: Amount written off during the year.	Interest on advances: Balance.
		11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
		RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Ganjám ..	Reclamation of lands (Ordinary Rules) ..	21,158 6 4	1,417 10 8	41 7 4	924 13 7	966 4 11	646 7 1	16 6 6	303 7 4
	Strengthening bunds of fields (Ordinary Rules)								
	Special Well Rules	8,904 11 6	18 6 8	17 1 8	273 5 7	290 7 3	269 5 1	..	21 2 2
Vizagapatam ..	Sinking new wells (Ordinary Rules) ..	8,738 3 5	40 0 0	18 12 0	301 7 0	320 3 0	317 11 0	..	2 8 0
	Reclamation of lands (do.) ..								
	Repairs to tanks (do.) ..								
	All other purposes (do.) ..								
	Sinking new wells (Special Well Rules) ..	2,038 10 4	..	..	17 13 11	17 13 11	17 13 11	..	..
Gódávari ..	Repairs to tanks	1,054 13 10	..	..	87 9 4	87 9 4	87 9 4	..	..
Kistna ..	Sinking new wells (Ordinary Rules) ..	4,611 9 3	82 8 0	..	311 4 2	311 4 2	302 0 8	..	9 3 6
	Repairing old wells (do.) ..								
	Reclamation of lands (do.) ..								
	Sinking new wells (Special Well Rules) ..	1,069 11 4	..	..	28 1 5	28 1 5	28 1 5	..	..
	Repairing old wells (do.) ..								
Kurnool ..	Sinking new wells (Ordinary Rules) ..	1,69,410 9 9	4,950 12 1	732 11 7	4,674 0 8	5,406 12 3	2,859 1 6	..	2,547 10 9
	Repairing old wells (do.) ..								
	Reclamation of lands (do.) ..								
	All other purposes (do.) ..								
	Sinking new wells (Special Well Rules).	2,19,956 15 8	3,050 0 7	1,012 12 3	5,221 6 4	6,234 2 7	5,345 5 4	47 13 5	840 15 10
	Repairing old wells (do.).								
Bellary ..	Sinking new wells (Ordinary Rules) ..	3,46,569 0 0	8,708 7 11	1,432 7 11	19,053 5 4	20,485 13 3	13,557 5 1	..	6,928 8 2
	Repairing old wells (do.) ..								
	Reclamation of lands (do.) ..								
	Sinking new wells (Special Well Rules) ..	91,227 11 11	605 2 3	868 10 1	1,767 9 6	2,636 3 7	1,597 10 7	..	1,038 9 0
	Repairing old wells (do.) ..								
Anantapur ..	Sinking new wells (Ordinary Rules) ..	1,89,669 8 1	4,710 3 4	1,651 0 1	9,496 4 7	11,147 4 8	9,069 13 2	..	2,077 7 6
	Repairing old wells (do.) ..								
	Reclamation of lands (do.) ..								
	Repairs to tanks (do.) ..								
	All other purposes (do.) ..								
	Sinking new wells (Special Well Rules).	1,09,837 15 10	185 10 9	124 6 0	1,057 14 9	1,182 4 9	1,019 10 7	..	162 10 2
	Repairing old wells (do.).								

No. 25.—Statement showing the advances and recoveries under the Land Improvement Loans Act for fasli 1307 (1897–98)—*cont.*

District.	Purpose.	Total amount of advances outstanding at the beginning of the year.	Advances made during the year.	Total.	Amount of advances payable during the year and balance remaining unpaid out of sums which became due in previous years.	Amount recovered during the year: On account of sums entered in column 6.	Amount recovered during the year: On account of advances not yet due.	Amount written off during the year.	Total of columns 7, 8 and 9.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Cuddapah ..	Sinking new wells (Ordinary Rules) ..	31,390 1 11	910 0 0	35,725 1 11	5,355 14 0	4,819 11 8	322 5 8	..	5,142 1 4
	Repairing old wells (do.) ..		625 0 0						
	Reclamation of lands (do.) ..		1,120 0 0						
	All other purposes (do.) ..		1,680 0 0						
	Sinking new wells (Special Well Rules).	2,08,787 7 11	9,557 8 0	2,25,719 15 11	7,317 6 2	6,848 10 7	753 6 8	..	7,602 1 3
	Repairing old wells (do.).		7,375 0 0						
Nellore ..	Ordinary Rules	16,022 9 8	....	16,022 9 8	5,039 12 4	4,244 0 9	123 5 7	..	4,367 6 4
	Sinking new wells (Revised Rules) ..	..	4,180 0 0	12,057 8 0	..	..	..	..	..
	Repairing old wells (do.) ..		7,827 8 0						
	Reclamation of lands (do.) ..		50 0 0						
	Special Well Rules	12,923 0 6	..	12,923 0 6	421 6 2	398 5 0	122 15 6	..	521 4 6
Chingleput ..	Sinking new wells (Ordinary Rules) ..	1,61,729 15 1	..	1,61,729 15 1	24,423 14 2	23,010 5 4	1,813 15 5	..	24,824 4 9
	Repairing old wells (do.) ..								
	Sinking new wells (Special Well Rules)..	87,117 11 4	935 0 0	88,052 11 4	2,891 8 0	2,678 10 4	362 13 4	..	3,041 7 8
	Repairing old wells (do.) ..								
South Arcot ..	Ordinary Rules	5,461 14 7	..	5,461 14 7	1,278 11 0	540 0 0	..	..	540 0 0
	Sinking new wells (Special Well Rules).	2,04,251 4 6	3,712 8 0	2,09,139 4 6	6,663 6 9	5,680 12 8	418 9 7	..	6,099 6 3
	Repairing old wells (do.) .		1,175 8 0						
North Arcot ..	Sinking new wells (Ordinary Rules) ..	58,791 11 7	325 0 0	59,541 11 7	10,079 2 0	7,330 9 10	120 0 0	..	7,450 9 10
	Repairing old wells (do.) ..		125 0 0						
	Reclamation of lands (do) ..		300 0 0						
	Sinking new wells (Special Well Rules).	4,63,522 13 7	15,028 8 0	4,90,727 13 7	31,984 12 6	20,478 15 7	597 0 3	39 4 6	21,115 4 4
	Repairing old wells (do.).		12,176 8 0						
Salem	Sinking new wells (Ordinary Rules) ..	54,745 3 0	..	54,745 3 0	14,678 12 0	14,539 4 0	92 8 0	..	14,631 12 0
	Repairing old wells (do.) ..								
	Levelling lands (do.) ..								
	Sinking new wells (Special Well Rules) ..	10,993 5 11	..	10,993 5 11	476 13 1	406 13 1	46 11 8	..	453 8 9
Coimbatore ..	Sinking new wells (Ordinary Rules) ..	2,44,374 11 5	..	2,44,499 11 5	54,262 0 8	50,061 7 3	286 7 5	295 10 0	50,643 8 8
	Repairing old wells (do.) ..		125 0 0						
	Reclamation of lands (do.) ..		..						
	Repairs to tanks (do) ..		..						
	Sinking new wells (Special Well Rules).	6,29,478 12 0	1,985 0 0	6,32,338 12 0	19,802 6 9	17,082 15 1	676 1 0	..	17,759 0 1
	Repairing old wells (do.).		875 0 0						
Trichinopoly ..	Sinking new wells (Ordinary Rules) ..	13,714 11 11	..	13,714 11 11	2,631 0 0	2,198 8 0	..	..	2,198 8 0
	Repairing old wells (do.) ..								
	Sinking new wells (Special Well Rules).	17,891 2 0	320 0 0	18,511 2 0	843 12 11	822 9 6	50 0 0	..	872 9 6
	Repairing old wells (do.).		300 0 0						

No. 25.—Statement showing the advances and recoveries under the Land Improvement Loans Act for fasli 1307 (1897–98)—*cont.*

District.	Purpose.	Balance outstanding at the end of the year (column 5 *minus* column 10).	Balance repayable during the year outstanding at the end of the year (column 6 *minus* columns 7 and 9).	Interest on advances: Amount outstanding at the beginning of the year.	Interest on advances: Amount due in the year.	Interest on advances: Total.	Interest on advances: Amount collected during the year.	Interest on advances: Amount written off during the year.	Interest on advances: Balance.
		11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
		RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Cuddapah ..	Sinking new wells (Ordinary Rules) ..	30,583 0 7	536 2 4	251 14 2	1,875 13 0	2,127 11 2	1,878 5 6	..	249 5 8
	Repairing old wells (do.) ..								
	Reclamation of lands (do.) ..								
	All other purposes (do.) ..								
	Sinking new wells (Special Well Rules).	2,18,117 14 8	468 11 7	225 0 0	6,162 1 4	6,387 1 4	6,284 3 6	..	102 13 10
	Repairing old wells (do.).								
Nellore ..	Ordinary Rules	11,655 3 4	795 11 7	10 5 9	1,199 15 10	1,210 5 7	*1,111 8 2	..	98 13 5
	Sinking new wells (Revised Rules) ..	12,057 8 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Repairing old wells (do.) ..								
	Reclamation of lands (do.) ..								
	Special Well Rules	12,401 12 0	23 1 2	..	419 11 5	419 11 5	408 9 7	..	11 1 10
Chingleput ..	Sinking new wells (Ordinary Rules) ..	1,36,905 10 4	1,413 8 10	77 15 0	8,899 12 9	8,977 11 9	8,529 10 11	..	448 0 10
	Repairing old wells (do.) ..								
	Sinking new wells (Special Well Rules)..	85,011 3 8	212 13 8	56 9 10	2,664 15 11	2,721 9 9	2,438 14 4	..	282 11 5
	Repairing old wells (do.)..								
South Arcot ..	Ordinary Rules	4,921 14 7	738 11 0	220 10 1	432 3 9	652 13 10	264 10 5	..	388 3 5
	Sinking new wells (Special Well Rules).	2,03,039 14 3	982 10 1	79 9 8	6,692 5 9	6,771 15 5	6,209 5 8	..	562 9 9
	Repairing old wells (do.).								
North Arcot ..	Sinking new wells (Ordinary Rules) ..	52,091 1 9	2,748 8 2	609 5 6	3,535 6 10	4,144 12 4	3,210 12 3	..	934 0 1
	Repairing old wells (do.) ..								
	Reclamation of lands (do.) ..								
	Sinking new wells (Special Well Rules).	4,69,612 9 3	11,466 8 5	2,757 10 3	14,366 10 7	17,124 4 10	11,621 15 6	..	5,502 5 4
	Repairing old wells (do.).								
Salem	Sinking new wells (Ordinary Rules) ..	40,113 7 0	139 8 0	230 4 8	3,593 15 0	3,824 3 8	3,786 14 2	..	37 5 6
	Repairing old wells (do.) ..								
	Levelling lands (do) ..								
	Sinking new wells (Special Well Rules) ..	10,539 13 2	70 0 0	1 8 11	388 15 6	390 8 5	364 8 5	..	26 0 0
Coimbatore ..	Sinking new wells (Ordinary Rules) ..	1,93,856 2 9	3,904 15 5	1,140 1 7	15,767 12 5	16,907 14 0	15,625 13 2	29 4 3	1,252 12 7
	Repairing old wells (do.) ..								
	Reclamation of lands (do.) ..								
	Repairs to tanks (do.) ..								
	Sinking new wells (Special Well Rules).	6,14,579 11 11	2,719 7 8	837 2 5	20,190 11 4	21,027 13 9	19,017 3 11	..	2,010 9 10
	Repairing old wells (do.).								
Trichinopoly ..	Sinking new wells (Ordinary Rules) ..	11,516 3 11	432 8 0	84 5 6	852 7 9	936 13 3	775 1 9	..	161 11 6
	Repairing old wells (do.) ..								
	Sinking new wells (Special Well Rules).	17,638 8 6	21 3 5	6 9 10	678 0 1	684 9 11	655 10 2	..	28 15 9
	Repairing old wells (do.).								

* Excludes an excess collection of Rs. 10-10-10.

No. 25.—Statement showing the advances and recoveries under the Land Improvement Loans Act for fasli 1307 (1897-98)—*cont.*

District.	Purpose.	Total amount of advances outstanding at the beginning of the year.	Advance made during the year.	Total.	Amount of advances payable during the year and balance remaining unpaid out of sums which become due in previous years	Amount recovered during the year		Amount written off during the year.	Total of columns 7, 8 and 9.
						On account of sums entered in column 6.	On account of advances not yet due.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Tanjore ..	Ordinary Rules	200 0 0	..	200 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0	..	..	50 0 0
Madura ..	Sinking new wells (Ordinary Rules) ..	88,076 13 2	500 0 0	1,96,270 13 2	7,414 11 6	7,005 3 6	1,152 0 0	148 8 0	8,305 11 6
	Reclamation of lands (do.) ..		1,07,694 0 0						
	Sinking new wells (Special Well Rules).	21,337 14 4	62 3 0	21,400 6 4	1,457 3 7	1,380 11 1	..	..	1,380 11 1
Tinnevelly ..	Sinking new wells (Ordinary Rules) ..	35,779 9 3	..	35,779 9 3	7,590 15 0	6,927 12 4	196 10 8	..	7,124 7 0
	Repairing old wells (do.) ..								
	Reclamation of lands (do.) ..								
	Repairs to tanks (do.) ..								
	Sinking new wells (Special Well Rules).	1,22,252 15 5	2,205 0 0	1,24,992 15 5	4,905 9 0	3,976 5 3	293 12 8	..	4,270 2 2
	Repairing old wells (do.).		535 0 0						
Nilgiris ..	Construction of stone wells round fields (Ordinary Rules).	300 0 0	..	300 0 0	150 0 0	150 0 0	..	..	150 0 0
Malabar ..	Ordinary Rules	150 0 0	..	150 0 0	100 0 0	75 0 0	..	..	75 0 0
South Canara .	Improving lands	1,277 0 0	..	1,277 0 0	103 2 5	103 2 5	..	..	103 2 5
	Total ..	35,19 370 12 3	3,94,793 12 0	39,14,164 8 3	2,98,913 3 0	2,45,727 6 7	9,847 14 7	787 14 2	2,56,363 3 4

No. 25.—Statement showing the advances and recoveries under the Land Improvement Loans Act for fasli 1307 (1879-98)—*cont.*

District.	Purpose.	Balance outstanding at the end of the year (column 5 *minus* column 10).	Balance repayable during the year outstanding at the end of the year (column 6 *minus* columns 7 and 9).	Interest on advances.					
				Amount outstanding at the beginning of the year.	Amount due in the year.	Total.	Amount collected during the year.	Amount written off during the year.	Balance.
		11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
		RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Tanjore ..	Ordinary Rules	150 0 0	..	..	12 8 0	12 8 0	12 8 0	..	..
Madura ..	Sinking new wells (Ordinary Rules) ..	1,87,965 1 8	261 0 0	136 10 4	2,016 11 8	2,153 6 0	2,018 4 10	79 4 11	55 12 3
	Reclamation of lands (do.) ..								
	Sinking new wells (Special Well Rules) ..	20,019 11 3	76 8 6	36 6 6	660 6 6	696 13 0	639 2 6	..	57 10 6
Tinnevelly ..	Sinking new wells (Ordinary Rules) ..	28,655 2 3	663 2 8	223 6 6	2,212 11 9	2,436 2 3	2,257 8 6	..	178 9 9
	Repairing old wells (do.) ..								
	Reclamation of lands (do.) ..								
	Repairs to tanks (do.) ..								
	Sinking new wells (Special Well Rules).	1,20,722 13 3	929 3 6	597 13 2	4,355 9 1	4,953 6 3	4,355 2 5	..	598 3 10
	Repairing old wells (do.).								
Nilgiris ..	Construction of stone wells round fields (Ordinary Rules).	150 0 0	..	..	19 1 9	19 1 9	19 1 9	..	..
Malabar ..	Ordinary Rules	75 0 0	25 0 0	..	7 0 6	7 0 6	5 13 9	..	1 2 9
South Canara ..	Improving lands	1,173 13 7	..	..	86 5 8	86 5 8	86 5 8	..	..
	Total ..	36,57,801 4 11	52,397 14 3	13,482 10 7	1,40,306 6 4	1,53,789 0 11	1,26,695 1 7	172 13 1	26,921 2 3

No. 26.—STATEMENT showing advances and recoveries under the Agriculturists' Loans Act for fasli 1307 (1897–98).

Districts.	Purpose.	Total amount of advances outstanding at the beginning of the year.	Advances made during the year.	Total.	Amount of advances payable during the year and balance remaining unpaid out of sums which became due in previous years.	Amount recovered during the year: On account of sums entered in column 6.	Amount recovered during the year: On account of advances not yet due.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Ganjám ..	Purchase of cattle	14,488 0 0	66,079 0 0	89,155 8 0	8,320 11 0	5,763 7 0	55 0 0
	Do. of seed-grain ..		8,113 8 0				
	Re-building houses		260 0 0				
	Purchase of carts		215 0 0				
	Relief of distress	715 12 6	..	715 12 6	715 12 6	19 5 6	..
Vizagapatam.	Purchase of cattle	54,201 0 0	49,685 8 0	1,45,415 0 0	32,293 8 0	21,701 13 11	790 0 0
	Do. of seed-grain ..		14,635 8 0				
	Do. of sugarcane mills ..		100 0 0				
	Do. of fodder		26,793 0 0				
Gódávari ..	Do. of seed-grain ..	4,866 0 0	..	4,866 0 0	4,818 0 0	4,818 0 0	..
Kistna ..	Do. of cattle	1,025 0 0	..	1,025 0 0	594 12 0	594 12 0	..
	Do. of seed-grain ..						
	Re-building houses destroyed by fire						
Kurnool ..	Purchase of cattle	32,502 0 0	44,260 0 0	2,30,687 0 0	19,271 0 0	1,474 8 0	130 0 0
	Do. of seed-grain ..		1,023 0 0				
	Do. of fodder		1,52,902 0 0				
	Relief of distress	..	465 0 0	465 0 0	..	..	..
Bellary ..	Purchase of cattle	77,166 5 6	17,888 0 0	3,06,533 13 10	40,561 11 8	15,449 11 4	137 13 4
	Do. of seed-grain ..		5,295 0 0				
	Do. of fodder		2,06,171 8 0				
	Miscellaneous		13 0 4				
	Relief of distress	..	72,921 0 0	72,921 0 0	9,044 8 0	7,039 10 6	10 0 0
Anantapur ..	Purchase of cattle	38,042 0 0	21,879 0 0	1,64,068 0 0	18,770 8 0	8,848 0 0	135 0 0
	Do. of seed-grain ..		165 0 0				
	Do. of fodder		1,03,982 0 0				
Cuddapah ..	Purchase of cattle	1,361 4 8	32,951 0 0	35,829 12 8	559 5 8	261 5 8	..
	Do. of seed-grain ..		1,152 8 0				
	All other purposes		365 0 0				
Nellore ..	Purchase of cattle	250 0 0	350 0 0	1,000 0 0	250 0 0	250 0 0	..
	Do. of fodder		400 0 0				
Chingleput.	Purchase of cattle	1,438 11 10	250 0 0	1,688 11 10	740 0 0	715 0 0	80 0 0
South Arcot.	Do. do.	5,882 8 0	..	5,882 8 0	2,092 8 0	1,992 8 0	..
North Arcot.	Do. do.	1,200 0 0	..	1,200 0 0	670 0 0	623 14 0	..
	Do. of seed-grain ..						
Salem ..	Do. of cattle	629 15 6	..	629 15 6	515 0 0	515 0 0	..
Coimbatore.	Do. do.	2,140 7 6	100 0 0	2,240 7 6	1,325 13 6	1,305 13 6	..
Trichinopoly.	Do. do.	2,030 0 0	..	2,030 0 0	1,190 0 0	1,065 0 0	..
	Re-building houses destroyed by fire						
Tanjore ..	*Nil.*	..	..	..	..	..	..
Madura ..	Purchase of cattle	1,990 3 7	2,580 0 0	4,570 3 7	1,054 11 7	119 3 7	..
Tinnevelly ..	Re-building houses destroyed by fire	4,307 12 0	..	4,307 12 0	1,460 12 0	1,435 12 0	..
Nilgiris ..	Purchase of cattle	475 0 0	..	475 0 0	300 0 0	300 0 0	..
	Do. of manure						
Malabar ..	....	800 0 0	..	800 0 0	75 0 0	75 0 0	..
South Canara.	*Nil.*	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total ..	2,45,512 1 1	8,30,994 8 4	10,76,506 9 5	1,44,623 9 11	74,367 13 0	1,337 13 4

Amount written off during the year.	Total of columns 7, 8 and 9.	Balance outstanding at the end of the year (column 5 *minus* column 10).	Balance repayable during the year outstanding at the end of the year (column 6 *minus* columns 7 and 9).	Interest on advances: Amount outstanding at the beginning of the year.	Interest on advances: Amount due in the year.	Interest on advances: Total.	Interest on advances: Amount collected during the year.	Interest on advances: Amount written off during the year.	Interest on advances: Balance.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
..	5,818 7 0	83,337 1 0	2,557 4 0	10 15 0	972 15 3	983 14 3	673 10 11	..	310 3 4
44 9 11	63 15 5	651 13 1	651 13 1	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	22,491 13 11	1,22,923 2 1	10,591 10 1	..	3,517 1 1	3,517 1 1	2,334 15 11	..	1,182 1 2
..	4,818 0 0	48 0 0	..	..	346 2 2	346 2 2	* 343 9 6	..	2 8 8
..	594 12 0	430 4 0	..	..	58 3 3	58 3 3	58 3 3	..	..
84 8 0	1,689 0 0	2,28,998 0 0	17,712 0 0	47 9 1	1,716 2 4	1,763 11 5	190 6 3	13 13 7	1,559 7 7
..	..	465 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	15,587 8 8	2,90,946 5 2	25,112 0 4	220 4 5	4,849 3 0	5,069 7 5	1,969 0 8	..	3,100 6 9
..	7,049 10 6	65,871 5 6	2,004 13 6	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	8,983 0 0	1,55,085 0 0	9,922 8 0	6 4 0	2,352 3 0	2,358 7 0	1,116 12 4	..	1,241 10 8
..	261 5 8	35,568 7 0	298 0 0	3 2 0	66 6 6	69 8 6	35 6 6	..	34 2 0
..	250 0 0	750 0 0	..	..	30 7 1	30 7 1	30 7 1	..	..
..	795 0 0	893 11 10	25 0 0	..	90 13 0	90 13 0	89 4 0	..	1 9 0
..	1,992 8 0	3,890 0 0	100 0 0	..	368 1 1	368 1 1	311 13 1	..	56 4 0
..	623 14 0	576 2 0	46 2 0	..	66 13 9	66 13 9	63 14 9	..	2 15 0
..	515 0 0	114 15 6	..	..	48 8 3	48 8 3	48 8 3	..	..
..	1,305 13 6	934 10 0	20 0 0	3 2 0	135 8 4	138 10 4	132 6 4	..	6 4 0
..	1,065 0 0	965 0 0	125 0 0	..	129 8 9	129 8 9	120 2 9	..	9 6 0
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	119 3 7	4,451 0 0	935 8 0	9 11 9	142 13 2	152 8 11	35 9 11	..	116 15 0
..	1,435 12 0	2,872 0 0	25 0 0	..	262 15 2	262 15 2	262 2 4	..	0 12 10
..	300 0 0	175 0 0	..	..	32 15 2	32 15 2	32 15 2	..	..
..	75 0 0	725 0 0	..	..	27 13 6	27 13 6	27 13 6	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
129 1 11	75,834 12 3	10,00,671 13 2	70,126 11 0	301 0 3	15,214 9 10	15,515 10 1	7,877 2 6	13 13 7	7,624 10 0

* Excludes an excess collections of Rs. 1–6–5.

No. 27.—Statement showing the nature and extent of improvements completed with the aid of advances under the Land Improvement Loans Act for fasli 1307 (1897–98).

Districts.	Construction of new wells.			Repair of wells.		
	Number of new wells constructed.	Amount advanced.	Extent of land benefited.	Number of wells repaired.	Amount advanced.	Extent benefited.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		RS.	ACS.		RS.	ACS.
Ganjám ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Vizagapatam	2	1,100	21·36	..	..	..
Godávari	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kistna ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kurnool	21	6,080	114·74	10	1,650	59·41
Bellary ..	..	..	..	3	500	4·79
Anantapur	55	8,110	170·92½	124	12,815	374·49
Cuddapah	36	7,015	275·10	47	6,332½	290·92
Nellore ..	1	100	4·19	..	..	..
Chingleput	4	560	12·85	2	200	4·48
South Arcot	55	8,400	196·44	11	1,651	41·20
North Arcot	107	13,367	373·16	95	10,713	309·06
Salem ..	4	440	17·13	44	6,490	254·69
Coimbatore	45	13,577	252·37	53	10,382	358·77
Trichinopoly	11	1,540	25·22	1	200	2·58
Tanjore ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Madura ..	22	4,765	79·91	6	930	28·30
Tinnevelly	52	11,942	188·67	27	4,095½	76·73
Nilgiris	..	..	..	..	..	..
Malabar	..	..	..	..	..	..
South Canara	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	415	76,996	1,732·06½	423	55,959	1,805·42

Districts.	Other improvements.				Remarks.
	Reclamation of land.		Others.		
	Amount advanced.	Extent of land benefited.	Amount advanced.	Extent of land benefited.	
	8	9	10	11	12
	RS.	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	
Ganjám ..	..	..	7,455	412·44	Strengthening bunds of fields.
Vizagapatam	3,750	556·19	480	27·01	Repairs to tanks.
Godávari	..	..	..	..	
Kistna ..	400	14·93	..	..	
Kurnool	1,275	137·08	..	..	
Bellary ..	22,633	1,387·68	200	6·00	
Anantapur	13,835	924·16	4,155 *	202·01	* Rs. 710 for repairing bunds and Rs. 3,445 for other purposes.
Cuddapah	1,990	120·42	..	..	
Nellore ..	..	..	..	..	
Chingleput	..	..	..	..	
South Arcot	..	..	..	..	
North Arcot	665	16·75	..	..	
Salem ..	..	..	1,000 †	33·01	† Rs. 400 for levelling lands; Rs. 100 for removing prickly-pear and Rs. 500 for levelling lands and planting graft mangoes.
Coimbatore	200	2·79	400 ‡	28·80	
Trichinopoly ..	1,950	59·03	550 §	19·94	
Tanjore ..	..	..	..	..	‡ Rs. 250 for the construction of a dam and Rs. 150 for the clearance of prickly-pear.
Madura ..	1,07,694	2,040·57	..	..	
Tinnevelly..	250	4·38	250 ‖	12·84	§ Rs. 300 for constructing tanks and Rs. 250 for the clearance of prickly-pear.
Nilgiris ..	..	..	..	..	
Malabar..	..	..	..	..	
South Canara	..	..	..	..	‖ Repairs to tanks.
Total ..	1,54,642	5,264·03	14,490	742·05	

No. 28.—Statement showing the number of cattle purchased and the agricultural improvements effected with the aid of advances under the Agriculturists' Loans Act during fasli 1307 (1897–98).

Districts.	Amount advanced for seed-grain.	Purchase of cattle.		Rebuilding houses.		Other purposes.			
						Purchase of fodder.		Other works.	
		Amount advanced.	Number of cattle purchased.	Amount advanced.	Number rebuilt.	Amount advanced.	Number purchased.	Amount advanced.	Number.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	RS.	RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.	
Ganjám ..	8,114	66,079	1,156	260	9	..	..	215	* 5
Vizagapatam	14,635½	49,685½	2,690	..	..	26,793	..	† 100	1
Gódávari ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kistna ..	..	75	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kurnool ..	578	20,611	307	..	..	56,221	964	..	..
Bellary ..	5,295	17,301	278	..	..	2,02,626	6,164	..	..
Anantapur	165	21,839	823	..	..	1,04,022	3,085	..	..
Cuddapah ..	630	32,896	892	50	2	942½	24	..	..
Nellore ..	..	350	7	..	..	400	..	..	..
Chingleput	..	250	6	..	..	..	..	..	..
South Arcot	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
North Arcot	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Salem ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coimbatore	..	100	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Trichinopoly	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tanjore ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Madura ..	..	2,580	89	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tinnevelly	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nilgiris ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Malabar ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
South Canara	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	29,417½	2,11,766½	6,254	310	11	3,91,004½	10,237	315	6

* For the purchase of carts.

† For the purchase of sugar-cane mill.

No. 29.—STATEMENT showing the classification of loans sanctioned under the Land Improvement and Agriculturists' Loans Acts during fasli 1307 (1897-98).

Districts.	Number and amount of loans.					
	Rs. 100 and under.		Above Rs. 100 and not more than Rs. 250.		Above Rs. 250 and not more than Rs. 500.	
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		RS. A. P.		RS. A. P.		RS. A. P.
Ganjám	1,635	69,043 0 0	63	10,205 0 0	3	875 0 0
Vizagapatam	1,100	61,879 8 0	127	25,053 8 0	20	7,761 0 0
Gódávari	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kistna	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kurnool	4,068	1,90,795 0 0	362	62,975 0 0	33	13,555 0 0
Bellary	..	..	..	..	..	..
Anantapur	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cuddapah	755	35,058 8 0	91	14,322 8 0	10	2,625 0 0
Nellore	100	5,777 8 0	44	5,530 0 0	1	500 0 0
Chingleput	..	..	..	..	..	..
South Arcot	..	..	..	..	..	..
North Arcot	16	1,405 0 0	34	6,390 0 0	1	300 0 0
Salem	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coimbatore	2	100 0 0	5	1,100 0 0	1	500 0 0
Trichinopoly	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tanjore	..	..	..	..	..	..
Madura	463	27,162 8 0	151	25,541 8 0	111	37,610 0 0
Tinnevelly	..	..	..	..	1	490 0 0
Nilgiris	..	..	..	..	..	..
Malabar	..	..	..	..	..	..
South Canara	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	8,139	3,92,221 0 0	877	1,51,117 8 0	181	64,216 0 0

Districts.	Number and amount of loans—*cont.*					
	Above Rs. 500 and not more than Rs. 1,000.		Above Rs. 1,000 and not more than Rs. 5,000.		Total.	
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
	8	9	10	11	12	13
		RS. A. P.		RS. A. P.		RS. A. P.
Ganjám	..	..	1	2,000 0 0	1,702	82,123 0 0
Vizagapatam	3	2,350 0 0	..	..	1,250	97,044 0 0
Gódávari	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kistna	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kurnool	..	..	..	..	4,463	2,67,325 0 0
Bellary	..	..	..	..	..	..
Anantapur	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cuddapah	2	675 0 0	..	..	858	52,681 0 0
Nellore	..	..	..	..	145	12,807 8 0
Chingleput	..	..	..	..	..	..
South Arcot	..	..	..	..	..	..
North Arcot	..	..	..	..	51	8,095 0 0
Salem	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coimbatore	..	..	..	..	8	1,700 0 0
Trichinopoly	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tanjore	..	..	..	..	..	..
Madura	28	19,960 0 0	..	..	753	1,10,274 0 0
Tinnevelly	1	980 0 0	..	..	1	980 0 0
Nilgiris	..	..	..	..	1	490 0 0
Malabar	..	..	..	..	..	..
South Canara	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	34	23,965 0 0	1	2,000 0 0	9,232	6,33,519 8 0

Revised statements called for from the Collectors of Bellary, Anantapur and Chingleput have not yet been received.

No. 30.—STATEMENT showing the extent to which coercive processes were resorted to in the recovery of loans in fasli 1307 (1897-98).

Districts.	Amount repayable during the year, *i.e.*, principal and interest equal to columns 6 and 15 of statements Nos. 25 and 26.	Number of processes issued.			Extent of land sold.		Amount collected.	
		Notice of demand.	Notice of distraint.	Notice of sale.	Wet.	Dry.	After issue of demand.	After attachment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	RS. A. P.				ACS.	ACS.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Ganjám	15,549 9 11	199	67	4	..	..	6,442 4 0	2,232 14 10
Vizagapatam	37,346 9 2	310	30	..	..	..	7,014 12 6	1,071 15 9
Gódávari	5,442 6 10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kistna	2,175 0 9	44	2	9	..	..	762 3 8	189 0 0
Kurnool	52,397 6 10	899	12	16	..	8·81	13,702 1 3	198 9 11
Bellary	1,17,595 5 2	2,934	74	34	..	..	56,041 1 10	1,530 3 2
Anantapur	56,086 3 2	1,094	42	2	..	..	30,977 11 4	1,364 10 5
Cuddapah	21,816 14 10	1,129	83	29	1·93	0·62	13,924 12 0	1,293 10 9
Nellore	7,371 10 7	275	14	11	..	..	5,059 13 5	297 12 3
Chingleput	39,845 8 8	2,272	382	371	..	..	22,171 6 4	2,440 12 5
South Arcot	17,827 8 1	546	29	9	0·72	..	6,040 2 1	178 2 8
North Arcot	64,069 13 5	3,491	684	155	..	..	29,846 5 7	5,965 15 10
Salem	19,933 13 5	494	3	3	3·50	..	9,082 8 11	117 2 3
Coimbatore	1,13,464 11 0	3,302	119	83	..	8·87	76,797 15 5	2,175 14 3
Trichinopoly	6,415 12 10	166	5	2	..	..	3,821 0 7	169 10 0
Tanjore	62 8 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Madura	12,929 6 7	261	14	12	..	0·73	6,037 11 3	317 2 10
Tinnevelly	21,609 11 8	666	44	68	3·64	..	10,504 12 5	1,645 11 11
Nilgiris	502 0 11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Malabar	209 14 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
South Canara	189 8 1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	6,12,841 7 11	18,082	1,604	808	9·79	19·03	2,98,226 10 7	21,189 5 3

Districts.	Amount collected—*cont.*						
	By sale			Total of columns 8 to 12.	Total amount collected, columns 7 and 9 and 16 and 17 of statements Nos. 25 and 26.	Amount collected without resort to coercion, *i.e.*, column 14 *minus* column 13.	Balance.
	Of moveable property.	Of immoveable property.					
		Land.	Other than land.				
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Ganjám	12 0 3	..	..	8,687 3 1	10,269 10 8	1,582 7 7	5,279 15 3
Vizagapatam	..	..	..	8,086 12 3	25,530 5 11	17,443 9 8	11,816 3 3
Gódávari	..	..	..	..	5,439 14 2	5,439 14 2	2 8 8
Kistna	..	..	..	951 3 8	2,083 5 3	1,132 1 7	91 11 6
Kurnool	582 10 9	10 3 0	..	14,493 8 11	21,736 8 0	7,242 15 1	30,660 14 10
Bellary	469-13 6	..	..	58,041 2 6	70,097 5 3	12,056 2 9	47,497 15 11
Anantapur	..	..	..	32,342 5 9	37,786 0 9	5,443 11 0	18,300 2 5
Cuddapah	148 9 1	54 5 1	..	15,421 4 11	20,127 11 5	4,706 6 6	1,689 3 5
Nellore	..	..	..	5,357 9 8	6,442 14 7	1,085 4 11	928 12 0
Chingleput	..	..	..	24,612 2 9	37,461 12 11	12,849 10 2	2,383 11 9
South Arcot	9 10 2	170 8 0	10	6,408 6 11	14,999 1 10	8,590 10 11	2,828 6 3
North Arcot	1,881 8 6	..	..	37,693 13 11	43,369 6 5	5,675 8 6	20,700 7 0
Salem	..	89 12 0	..	9,289 7 2	19,660 15 11	10,371 8 9	272 13 6
Coimbatore	64 4 11	28 0 0	..	79,066 2 7	1,03,550 9 6	24,484 6 11	9,914 1 6
Trichinopoly	..	..	..	3,990 10 7	5,637 0 2	1,646 5 7	778 12 8
Tanjore	..	..	..	..	62 8 0	62 8 0	..
Madura	15 8 0	5 2 0	..	6,375 8 1	11,426 0 4	5,050 8 3	1,503 6 3
Tinnevelly	6 4 6	..	..	12,156 12 10	19,214 11 1	7,057 14 3	2,395 0 7
Nilgiris	..	..	..	..	502 0 11	502 0 11	..
Malabar	..	..	..	..	183 11 3	183 11 3	26 2 9
South Canara	..	..	..	..	189 8 1	189 8 1	..
Total ..	3,190 5 8	357 14 1	10	3,22,974 3 7	4,55,771 2 5	1,32,796 14 10	1,57,070 5 6

No. 31.—STATEMENT showing the advances made to ryots for survey operations and the amount recovered during fasli 1307 (1897–98).

Districts.	Purpose for which the advances were made.	Total amount outstanding at the beginning of the year.	Advances made during the year.	Total.	Amount repayable during the year.	Amount recovered during the year.	Amount written off during the year.	Total of columns 7 and 8.	Balance.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Gódávari	Cost of survey marks—survey officers ..	1,708 7 2	6,096 2 3	7,804 9 5	7,804 9 5	6,549 9 11	..	6,549 9 11	1,254 15 6
Kistna	Construction of boundary marks ..	..	886 3 10	886 3 10	886 3 10	577 3 6	..	577 3 6	‡ 309 0 4
Kurnool	Purchase of stones for boundary mark ..	8,835 4 0	17,041 1 5	25,876 5 5	25,876 5 5	12,293 1 1	..	12,293 1 1	13,583 4 4
Nellore	Cost of survey marks	321 11 2	74 12 4	396 7 6	396 7 6	175 6 0	..	175 6 0	221 1 6
	Cost of demarcation stones	1,999 8 4	5 8 0	2,005 0 4	2,005 0 4	25 7 0	..	25 7 0	1,979 9 4
Chingleput	Purchasing demarcation stones	2,227 12 9	1,761 5 3	3,989 2 0	3,989 2 0	2,295 13 8	..	2,295 13 8	1,693 4 4
South Arcot	Survey operations	362 12 3	..	362 12 3	362 12 3	2 1 2	..	2 1 2	360 11 1
Tanjore	Cost of survey marks	58 8 8	4,018 3 4	4,076 12 0	4,076 12 0	26 13 8	..	26 13 8	4,049 14 4
	Revenue survey advances	10,299 12 2	2,755 7 3	13,055 3 5	13,055 3 5	5,285 12 2	..	5,285 12 2	7,769 7 3
Madura	Do.	67 13 5	93 3 2	161 0 7	161 0 7	*76 13 6	..	76 13 6	84 3 1
	Cost of survey marks	10 6 6	26 8 7	36 15 1	36 15 1	10 6 6	..	10 6 6	26 8 7
Tinnevelly	Survey operations	..	1,947 9 0	1,947 9 0	1,947 9 0	849 3 3	..	849 3 3	1,098 5 9
Nilgiris	Do.	858 2 10	150 0 0	1,008 2 10	1,008 2 10	81 8 1	..	81 8 1	926 10 9
Malabar	Erection of survey marks	48,584 5 10	27,821 1 2	76,405 7 0	76,405 7 0	22,921 12 3	..	22,921 12 3	53,483 10 9
South Canara ..	Erection of demarcation stones	7,902 10 9	9,518 6 7	17,421 1 4	17,421 1 4	14,186 7 2	9 8 10	14,196 0 0	3,225 1 4
	Total ..	83,237 3 10	72,195 8 2	1,55,432 12 0	1,55,432 12 0	65,357 6 11	9 8 10	65,366 15 9	90,065 12 3

* Excludes an excess collection of As. 1–3.

No. 32.—STATEMENT showing the Demand, Collection and Balance of Revenue Survey advances during fasli 1307 (1897–98).

Districts.	Demand.			Collection.			Balance.		
	Arrears.	Current.	Total.	Arrears.	Current.	Total.	Arrears.	Current.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Gódávari	1,708 7 2	6,096 2 3	7,804 9 5	..	6,549 9 11	6,549 9 11	..	1,254 15 6	1,254 15 6
Kistna	..	886 3 10	886 3 10	..	577 3 6	577 3 6	..	309 0 4	‡ 309 0 4
Kurnool	8,835 4 0	17,041 1 5	25,876 5 5	7,953 8 0	4,339 9 1	12,293 1 1	881 12 0	12,701 8 4	13,583 4 4
Nellore	2,321 3 6	80 4 4	2,401 7 10	170 12 8	30 0 4	200 13 0	2,150 6 10	50 4 0	2,200 10 10
Chingleput	2,227 12 9	1,761 5 3	3,989 2 0	794 4 0	1,501 9 8	2,295 13 8	1,433 8 9	259 11 7	1,693 4 4
South Arcot	362 12 3	..	362 12 3	2 1 2	..	2 1 2	360 11 1	..	360 11 1
Tanjore	58 8 8	4,018 3 4	4,076 12 0	26 13 8	..	26 13 8	31 11 0	4,018 3 4	4,049 14 4
	10,299 12 2	2,755 7 3	13,055 3 5	5,285 12 2	..	5,285 12 2	5,014 0 0	2,755 7 3	7,769 7 3
Madura	78 3 11	119 11 9	197 15 8	78 3 10	9 0 2	87 4 0	..	110 11 8	110 11 8
Tinnevelly	..	1,947 9 0	1,947 9 0	..	849 3 3	849 3 3	..	1,098 5 9	1,098 5 9
Nilgiris	858 2 10	150 0 0	1,008 2 10	81 8 1	..	81 8 1	776 10 9	150 0 0	926 10 9
Malabar	48,584 5 10	27,821 1 2	76,405 7 0	18,773 7 10	4,148 4 5	22,921 12 3	29,810 14 0	23,672 12 9	53,483 10 9
South Canara	7,902 10 9	9,518 6 7	17,421 1 4	† 7,847 9 9	6,348 6 3	14,196 0 0	55 1 0	3,170 0 4	3,225 1 4
Total ..	83,237 3 10	72,195 8 2	1,55,432 12 0	† 41,014 1 2	24,352 14 7	65,366 15 9	40,514 11 5	49,551 0 10	90,065 12 3

† Includes Rs. 9–8–10 written off the accounts. ‡ Excludes an excess collection of Rs. 1,416–8–10.

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SETTLEMENT REPORT

OF

GANJAM.

I HAVE the honour to submit my annual report on the Land Revenue settlement of this district for fasli 1307 together with the prescribed statements as noted in the accompanying list.

2. SEASON AND RAINFALL.—The season was generally favourable during the year under report which was preceded by the famine year of 1896–97 (fasli 1306). The average rainfall registered for the district amounted to 52·06 inches against 36·29 inches in the preceding year (fasli 1306) and 54·84 inches in fasli 1305. The rainfall was general and copious throughout the district and the crops both wet and dry prospered. The following statement compares the figures of rainfall for 1897–98 with those of the previous two years and the average of the past twenty-five years :—

Months.	Twenty-five years' average.	1897–98.	1896–97.	1895–96.
South-west Monsoon.	INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.
April	0·85	0·72	0·88	1·72
May	2·59	1·30	1·88	2·48
June	5·18	4·34	7·03	13·42
July	7·27	7·51	8·49	8·92
August	7·57	9·76	10·02	11·54
September	7·97	13·95	4·41	6·84
Total ..	31·43	37·58	32·71	44·92
North-east Monsoon.				
October	8·04	12·48	0·07	8·71
November	2·82	3·18	0·13	0·68
December	1·12	0·16	..	0·01
January	0·26	..	0·03	..
February	0·53	0·79	1·59	..
March	0·81	0·02	1·76	0·53
Total ..	13·58	16·63	3·58	9·93
Grand Total ..	45·01	54·21	36·29	54·85

The following remissions were granted in the year :—

—	Berhampur.	Goomsur.	Chicacole.	Total.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Loss of crop	..	..	..	..
2. Waste	..	..	..	..
3. Tirvakammi	453	545	..	998
4. Short crop or poor harvest	..	..	151	151
5. Submerged or inundated	1,990	..	147	2,137
Total ..	2,443	545	298	3,286

The total amounts of remissions granted in the preceding two faslis 1305 and 1306 were Rs. 1,992 and Rs. 2,29,193, respectively.

3. Condition and outturn of crops.—According to the returns received from the Tahsildars during the year, the average yield of paddy was between 7 and 8 annas against 4 and 5 annas in fasli 1306 and 8 and 9 annas in fasli 1305 and that of dry crops was between 4 and 5 annas against 4 and 5 annas in fasli 1306 and 5 and 6 annas in fasli 1305. In connection with famine work, I was constantly on tour when the crops of fasli 1307 were on the ground. Though a certain amount of damage was done by grasshoppers [specimens of which were sent to the Central Museum and identified as (1) Hieraglyphus fureifer sauss and (2) Cuprepœ nemis bramina sauss], in parts of the Pubbakhandam, Berhampur taluk, yet I have no doubt that the wet crops were much better than what the above figures would indicate. In the case of ragi, however, the outturn was poor. The crop prospered very well in appearance until it came into ear, and then threw out a peculiar red shoot, known locally as "Khia" and many of the ears contained no grain at all. I am told that this phenomenon was noticed after the famine of 1866; I attribute it to a heavy rainfall on a dry sub-soil. As remarked in previous reports, the outturn statements prepared by curnams are generally unreliable and especially so in Berhampur. The talukwar details of the outturn are as below:—

	Paddy.	Dry crops.
	ANNAS.	ANNAS.
Berhampur	5 to 6	3 to 4
Goomsur	8 to 9	5 to 6
Chicacole	10 to 11	4 to 5
Average for the district	7 to 8	4 to 5

The following statement shows the area cultivated with the different crops in 1896–97 and 1897–98 in Government and whole inam villages:—

Crops.	Area cultivated.		Percentage of the area cultivated under each crop to the total cultivated area.	
	Fasli 1306.	Fsali 1307.	Fasli 1306.	Fasli 1307.
	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
Food-grains.				
Paddy	3,34,217	3,33,912	66·3	62·1
Other food-grains	1,12,159	1,43,652	22·3	26·7
Total ..	4,46,376	4,77,564	88·6	88·8
Other crops.				
Cotton	2,546	2,596	0·5	0·5
Seeds (chiefly oil)	27,099	30,109	5·4	5·6
Orchard and garden produce	21,611	20,621	4·3	3·8
Indigo	35	7	0·006	0·0001
Sugar-cane	1,845	2,034	0·4	0·4
Miscellaneous crops including tobacco	4,173	4,541	0·8	0·9
Total ..	57,309	59,908	11·4	11·2
Grand Total ..	5,03,685	5,37,472	100·0	100·0

There is a large increase of 31,188 acres in the extent cultivated with "other food-grains." This is due to the fact that most of the impoverished ryots of the famine year 1896–97 (fasli 1306) eager to secure early and quick crops raised minor food crops in the beginning of the fasli under report. This accounts also for the small decrease under "paddy." The variations under other crops are small and call for no remarks.

4. Prices.—The following statement compares the prices for faslis 1306 and 1307:—

Articles.	Price per Madras Garce.		
	Fasli 1306.	Fasli 1307.	Difference.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
Paddy, first sort	170	224	+ 54
Do. second sort	156	188	+ 32
Ragi	229	311	+ 82
Horse-gram	249	332	+ 83

For all articles mentioned above, the prices were higher in fasli 1307 than in fasli 1306, a famine year. Fasli 1306 was preceded by a prosperous one and the season in fasli 1306 continued to be very favourable till the middle of September 1896 when rains practically ceased and prices began to rise. This rise continued till the harvest of fasli 1307 which was not in till December 1897 and even after December the prices did not revert to their ordinary level. This seems to be due partly to the belief of the people that the current and next faslis will not be propitious years and the consequent withholding of stocks by merchants and also partly to the high prices in the other districts of the Presidency to which considerable quantities of food-grains were exported. I am inclined to think that as a result of the East Coast Railway, which has brought the district into closer connection with markets in the south of the Presidency, the old low level of prices that used to prevail in Ganjám will be permanently enhanced. The monthly prices of paddy for the two faslis 1306 and 1307 are noted below:—

Months.	Fasli 1306. Paddy.		Fasli 1307. Paddy	
	First sort.	Second sort	First sort.	Second sort.
July	127	105	325	256
August	127	105	398	276
September	132	108	358	276
October	199	149	325	239
November	256	188	298	210
December	256	188	298	188
January	275	210	256	170
February	275	210	239	163
March	275	210	239	163
April	275	210	199	163
May	275	210	199	163
June	298	224	199	163

5. Permanently-settled estates.—The number of permanently-settled estates was sixty-eight or one more than in the previous year, the peishcush payable to Government being Rs. 4,22,260 against Rs. 4,22,611 in the preceding year. The increase in the number of estates is due to the sub-division of a village called Putu from the Dhárákóta Zemindari—*vide* B.P., No. 96, Land Revenue, dated 14th April 1898. The decrease in peishcush is the net result of the following deductions and additions.

Deductions made on account of lands taken up for Rushikulya project, East Coast Railway, &c.—

	RS.	A.	P.
1. Baruva	3	3	6
2. Dhárákóta	0	0	2
3. Ellamanchilí	1	6	1
4. Jarjangi	7	11	0
5. Talagam	215	7	0
6. Bharinigam	5	4	0
7. Nandigáma	114	7	8
8. Páta Takkali	8	0	6
9. Gopalpur	5	2	7
Total ...	360	10	6

Additions made to peishcush of two-third of assessment on resumed inams made over to proprietors under Board's Standing Order No. 128.

	RS.	A.	P.
Jarada	9	5	4
Dhárákóta	0	10	0
Total ...	9	15	4
Net increase ...	350	11	2

6. Whole Inam Villages.—The number of inam villages in the district and the quit-rent due from them is shown below:—

In Government taluks or zemindaris.	Number of Inam Villages.	Quit-rent due to Government.
		RS.
1. In Government taluks	288	24,294
2. In Zemindaris—		
(a) Enfranchised or confirmed by Inam Commissioner	484	20,950
(b) Villages excluded from the zemindaris at the time of permanent settlement but not dealt with by Inam Commissioner	362	...
Total ...	1,134	45,244

(*vide* B.P., Mis. No. 4513, Land Revenue, dated 25th November 1897).

There is a decrease of Rs. 85 in item No. 1 which is due to acquisition of lands for public purposes. Item 2 is newly added this year under this paragraph which seems to be the proper place for it. It has been usual to include the quit-rent on inam villages in zemindaris in "Miscellaneous revenue" in the monthly demand, collection and balance statements and jamabandi returns. The same procedure is followed this time also pending receipt of orders on a reference made to the Land Revenue Department of the Board. There are no alterations in the number of villages.

7. Ryotwar Settlement—Villages.—The number of ryotwari villages was 1,246 or the same as in last year.

Pattas.—The total number of patta was 52,972 against 52,292 in the preceding year showing an increase of 680 pattas. This is the net result of an increase of 2,921 fresh pattas granted for lands taken upon on darkhast or acquired by transfer or under decrees of civil courts, and of a decrease of 2,241 pattas relating to lands relinquished or sold for arrears of revenue and purchased by Government. The average extent and assessment for each patta are 7 acres and Rs. 15, respectively. Thirty-seven thousand four hundred and seventy-three pattas were altered owing to deaths, &c., of ryots or to changes in the holdings and to change in the rate of village-cess. While 2,299 pattas remained unaltered, of which 1,135 required alteration. These relate to Chicacole taluk. Seven thousand four hundred and seventy miscellaneous pattas were granted against 7,708 of the previous fasli.

8. Occupation and changes therein.—The extent of the ryots holdings during the year under report was 373,211 acres assessed at Rs. 7,69,662 against 370,729 acres assessed at Rs. 7,66,513 in the previous fasli showing an increase of 2,482 acres in extent and of Rs. 3,149 in assessment as shown below:—

Particulars.	Extent.	Assessment.
	ACS.	RS.
Total holdings at the end of fasli 1306	370,729	7,66,513
Deduct lands given up	4,207	9,643
Remainder ...	366,522	7,56,870
Add lands taken up	6,689	12,792
Total ...	373,211	7,69,662

The following are the details of changes:—

Particulars.	Extent.	Assessment.
I. Deductions.	ACS.	RS.
1. Lands resigned	8	13
2. Lands sold for arrears of revenue and bought in by Government for want of bidders	9	13
3. Lands sold for arrears of revenue and purchased by private individuals	7	16
4. Lands sold by order of courts	69	204
5. Transferred by private contract or gift	3,680	8,495
6. Taken up for public purposes or otherwise rendered useless	46	53
7. Transferred from wet to dry and *vice versâ*	381	702
8. Other items—		
(1) Deficiency in measurement	...	144
(2) Erroneous deficit	7	3
Total ...	4,207	9,643

Particulars.	Extent.	Assessment.
II. Additions.	ACS.	RS.
1. Lands taken upon darkhast	2,280	2,168
2. Lands purchased by private individuals in revenue sales ...	7	16
3. Lands purchased at court sales	69	204
4. Do. at re-sales of lands bought in by Government (S.O. No. 110)	79	49
5. Lands transferred by private contract or gift	3,680	8,495
6. Inam lands reverted to Government—		
(a) Resumed or relinquished village service inams ...	130	297
(b) Others	5	11
7. Transferred from dry to wet and *vice versâ*	381	1,398
8. Excess by survey—		
(a) Introduction of survey areas and settlement rates of assessment	...	74
(b) Others	...	...
9. Other items—		
(1) Poramboke classified or cultivated	48	56
(2) Unassessed land classified	7	8
(3) Enhanced assessment made this year on certain lands commanded by the Rushikulya project	...	13
(4) Fresh grant of lands in exchange of those taken for forest reserve	3	3
Total ...	6,689	12,792
Net increase ...	2,482	3,149

The increase is chiefly due to the occupation of a large extent of land on darkhasts in Goomsur taluk. A large number of darkhasts have been pending for some years in this taluk and the Tahsildar has been able to dispose of only a few of these in the year under report. The large extent of inams resumed is the result of the action taken on B.P., Mis. No. 3016, Land Revenue, dated 13th August 1897.

9. Actual cultivation and waste charged and remitted.—The total area cropped during the year, exclusive of miscellaneous cultivation, amounted to 345,068 acres or 92·4 per cent. of the area of holdings against 340,234 acres or 91·8 per cent. in the previous fasli. The increase in the percentage of cultivation is due to the favourable character of the season. The entire waste of 28,143 acres was charged. The charge on this and the area cultivated was Rs. 7,69,662.

10. Water-rate—Tirwajasti and Fasaljasti.—The revenue from water-rate and second-crop charge amounted to Rs. 31,918 and Rs. 18,122, respectively, against Rs. 39,254 and Rs. 17,369 in the previous fasli. The decrease in tirwajasti is due to the favourable character of the season. Talukwar details of fasaljasti are given below:—

Taluk.	Fasli 1306.	Fasli 1307.
	RS.	RS.
Berhampur	1,589	4,227
Goomsur	235	923
Chicacole	15,545	12,972
Total ...	17,369	18,122

In Berhampur and Goomsur taluks, which are irrigated by the Rushikulya project, the increase indicates that the Uriya ryots, who have hitherto been averse to second-crop cultivation, have been gradually learning the advantage of growing second crop with the aid of project water. At the jamabandi of Goomsur taluk, half of which was held by me, it was noticed that no additional charge for double crops, such as sugar-cane, &c., grown on single crop wet lands with the aid of Government water, was ever made. The attention of the Tahsildar and the Divisional officer was drawn to this and the mistake rectified. This accounts also to some extent the increase in

Government villages as stated above is Rs. 67,427 which is far less than what the project is capable of yielding. The present system of check of Rushikulya irrigation and record of the same seems to require considerable improvement. At present no record is maintained for zamindari and inam villages to show irrigation month by month. Temporary surveyors to measure the land irrigated are generally entertained about the time of harvest in November or December. They prepare their lists of irrigated lands too late for any check or re-inspection of land. There is also no record of inspection of land by Revenue Inspectors and taluk officers during irrigation season. The absence of fieldwar survey of the villages irrigated and the general incompetency of zamindari Uriya karnams is a great hindrance to the introduction of a proper system of record of irrigation. Moreover, there is no uniformity and system in the exchange of information between the Revenue and Public Works Departments. I have been for some time devoting my attention to this subject and hope to be able to address the Board about it shortly.

14. Land-cess in Ryotwari villages and on Rushikulya water-tax.—This was Rs. 63,905 against Rs. 64,847 in the preceding year showing a decrease of Rs. 942. The decrease is chiefly due to the decrease in Rushikulya water-tax.

15. Land-cess on Permanently-settled Estates.— The land-cess on permanently-settled estates was Rs. 1,47,192 against Rs. 1,43,787 in the previous fasli. The increase is due to revision of land-cess on the following estates for faslis 1306, 1307 and 1308 :—

Increase.

Estate.	Amount. Rs.
1. Jarada ...	39
2. Pedda Kimedi ...	896
3. Jalantra	177
4. Kesarapada	70
5. Budarasingi	130
6. Surangi	40
7. Baruva ...	180
8. Sherugada	200
9. Aska	41
10. Devabhumi	57
11. Kurla ...	125
12. Sowdam	130
13. Tilaru ...	51
14. Chittivalsa	185
15. Akkayavalsa	62
16. Sasaram, Rajapunam and Siddibehara Kotturu	13
17. Nandigam	916
18. Bejjipalli	
19. Chinnarikorapalli	
20. Nowgam	
21. Khallada	
22. Bharinigam	
23. Penta ...	
24. Numagavalsa ...	84
25. Gottipalli	8
26. Konusulakotturu	4
27. Malagam	2
28. Jonnalapadu ...	1
29. Chinatungam ...	16
30. Pedatungam ...	13
31. Tallavalsa ...	15
32. Santalakshmipuram	15
33. Telinilapuram ...	2
34. Kambarigam ...	104
35. Rittapadu ...	102
36. Bambha estate	42
Total ...	3,720

Decrease.

	Amount. Rs.
1. Peta	135
2. Urlam	134
3. Jarjangi and Yellamanchili	8
4. Yembaram	35
5. On lands taken up for public purposes	3
Total ...	315
Net increase ...	3,405

In the report for fasli 1305 it was stated that the zamindaris in this district were very much under-assessed to land-cess in the past—a remark which has fully been justified by the results of the thorough scrutiny of the accounts of the several estates prepared in accordance with detailed instructions issued from this office. The examination of the accounts of fasli 1302 for fixing land-cess for faslis 1303, 1304 and 1305 made in faslis 1305 and 1306 resulted in an annual increase of Rs. 27,947 in land-cess or a total of Rs. 83,840. The accounts of 42 estates for fasli 1305 for fixing land-cess for faslis 1306, 1307 and 1308 were verified during faslis 1306 and 1307 and this gave a further annual increase of Rs. 3,405 or a total of Rs. 10,215.

The accounts of the remaining estates including the big zamindaris of Kallikota and Atagada, Parlákimedi, Dhárákóta, &c., are still under scrutiny and there may be a further annual increase of Rs. 3,000 from these. Detailed revised instructions to zamindars and proprietors for the preparation of income accounts for fasli 1308 for fixing land-cess for faslis 1309, 1310 and 1311 are under preparation and will be issued shortly.

16. Land-cess in whole inam villages.—The land-cess in whole inam villages was Rs. 7,621 against Rs. 7,639 in the preceding fasli. The decrease is due to the acquisition of lands for public purposes.

17. Demand, Collection and Balance—Current.—The entire demand of land revenue and cesses was Rs. 16,67,674 against Rs. 14,45,428 in the preceding year as shown below :—

Items.	Fasli 1306.	Fasli 1307.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Land revenue from permanently-settled estates ..	4,22,611	4,22,260	..	351
2. Quit-rent from whole inam villages	24,379	24,294	..	85
3. Ryotwari and miscellaneous including Government contribution to Village Service fund	7,41,654	9,67,049	2,25,395	..
4. Land-cess in ryotwari villages	64,847	63,905	..	942
5. Do. in permanently-settled estates	1,43,787	1,47,192	3,405	..
6. Do. in whole inam villages	7,639	7,621	..	18
7. Village-cess in ryotwari villages	40,511	35,353	..	5,158
Total ..	14,45,428	16,67,674	2,28,800	6,554

Items 1, 2, 4 *and* 5.—The decrease in items 1, 2 and 4 and the increase in items 3 and 5 have already been explained in paragraphs 5, 6, 14 and 15 *supra*.

Item 7.—The explanation for the decrease in item 4 applies to this also. The subjoined statement shows the current demand under all the heads, the collections within the fasli, and the subsequent collections and the balance at the end of August 1898 :—

Items.	Demand.	Collections.	Balance.	Collections up to the end of August 1898.	Balance.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Land revenue from permanently-settled estates	4,22,260	4,08,164	14,096	2,380	11,716
2. Quit-rent on whole inam villages ..	24,294	23,318	976	684	292
3. Ryotwar and miscellaneous including Government contribution to Village Service fund	9,67,049	9,75,019	91,288	65,541	25,747
4. Land and village-cesses in ryotwari villages	99,258				
5. Land-cess in permanently-settled estates	1,37,979	1,29,757	8,222	2,801	5,421
6. (*a*) Land-cess in whole inam villages.	7,621	7,196	425	300	125
(*b*) Cesses on inams situated in zamindaris	9,213	9,140	73	52	21
Total ..	16,67,674	15,52,594	1,15,080	71,758	43,322

Of the total current demand of Rs. 16,67,674, Rs. 15,52,594 or 93·1 per cent. were collected within the fasli, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,15,080. Subsequent collections up to end of August 1898 amounted to Rs. 71,758 which reduced the balance to Rs. 43,322 or 2·6 per cent.

18. Demand, Collection and Balance—Arrears.—The subjoined statement shows the state of the collections of arrears :—

Items.	Demand.	Collections and amounts written off.	Balance.	Collections and amount written off up to the end of August 1898.	Balance.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Land revenue from permanently-settled estates ..	60,047	58,668	1,379	1,379	..
2. Quit-rent on whole inam villages	4,563	4,393 170	..	..	..
3. Ryotwar miscellaneous and cesses including Government contribution to Village Service fund.	2,07,124	2,03,460 465	3,199	685 100	2,414
4. Land-cess on permanently-settled estates ..	13,035	10,329	2,706	1,026	1,680
5. (*a*) Land-cess on whole inam villages	1,622	1,622	..	..	..
(*b*) Cesses on inams situated in zamindaris ..	1,806	1,708	98	11	87
Total ..	2,88,197	2,80,815	7,382	3,201	4,181

The arrear demand at the beginning of the fasli was Rs. 2,88,197. Of which Rs. 2,80,180 or 97·4 per cent. was collected and Rs. 635 were written off within the fasli. The subsequent collections up to the end of August 1898 which amounted to Rs. 3,101 and the amount written off reduced the balance to Rs. 4,181 or 1·5 per cent.

19. Balance—Current and Arrears.—The total balance at the end of the fasli was Rs. 1,22,462 or 6·3 per cent. and at the end of August Rs. 47,503 or 2·4 per cent. The collections within the fasli were not as good as they should be. This is partly due to the effects of the late famine on the ryot population and partly to the non-completion of the jamabandi of any of the taluks within the fasli. The following are the details of the balance at the end of August :—

	RS.
Peishcush due from Nandigam estate which is under the management of the Court of Wards. The amount is not adjusted for want of funds belonging to the estate	12,195
Peishcush and land-cess due from Polur estate which cannot be recovered unless a portion of the estate is sold	1,170
Zamindari land-cess of Tarla which cannot be collected pending result of civil suits filed against the Collector	970
Amount covered by deposits to be adjusted	2,947
Total ...	17,282

A major portion of the remainder has, I believe, been collected in the current month.

20. Coercive process and sales for arrears of revenue.—The following table shows the extent to which coercive process was resorted to during the fasli as compared with the previous fasli :—

Items.	Fasli 1306.	Fasli 1307.	Difference.
1. Number of processes issued—			
Demand notice	72,158	89,381	+ 17,223
Attachment notice	6,377	11,913	+ 5,536
Sale notice	5,495	11,055	+ 5,560
Total ..	84,030	1,12,349	+ 28,319
2. Number of defaulters whose property was actually sold	83	125	+ 42
3. Amount of arrears for which property was sold	855	1,441	+ 586
4. Amount realized by sale of property—			
Personal	248	1,222	+ 974
Real	956	897	— 59
Total ..	1,204	2,119	+ 915
5. Extent of lands sold—			
Bought in by Government	4	10	+ 6
Bought in by others	47	76	+ 29
Total ..	51	86	+ 35

There is increase under almost all items and it is due to the fact that, owing to famine, collections were not pressed in fasli 1306 and the large balances that consequently remained at the beginning of fasli 1307 had to be collected with promptitude by the issue of coercive process. It will be observed that though 89,381 demand notices were issued in the year under report, the number of defaulters whose property—moveable and immoveable—was attached, was only 125 or 13 per cent. of the demand notices, *i.e.*, in most cases the demand was satisfied on presentation of demand notices. Out of 11,913 defaulters whose property was attached, the property of only 125 or 1 per cent. had to be actually sold. This indicates that owing to the numerous formalities that have to be observed before process can result in actual sale, there is a tendency on the part of certain class of ryots to withhold payment until the last moment.

21. Receipts from Process fees and Charges and the extent to which special-paid Establishment was utilized for serving process.—The following statement compares the receipts from process fees and the cost of special-paid establishment employed for the execution of process during faslis 1306 and 1307 :—

—	Fasli 1306.	Fasli 1307.	Difference.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
Receipts	2,137	3,572	+ 1,435
Charges	2,005	2,066	+ 61

The increase in receipts has been explained in paragraph 12 *supra*. The small increase under charges is due to payment of arrear salaries of fasli 1306 in the year under report. The number of processes served by special-paid establishment was 16,990 against 12,306 in fasli 1306 and the number of processes served by the village agency was 84,452 against 66,715 in fasli 1306. The increase under both the heads is due to the reasons given in paragraph 12 *supra*. In all the taluks the village agency was employed to a larger extent in serving of process than in previous faslis as the following figures will show :—

Fasli.	Number of processes served by village agency.
	RS.
1307	84,452
1306	66,715
1305	41,603
1304	23,704

Lands sold under Board's Standing Orders Nos. 30, 34 and 110. No lands were sold under any of these orders during the year under report.

22. Loans under Land Improvement and Agriculturists' Loans Acts.—The loans statements Nos. 23, 25-A, 25-B, 26 and 27 are herewith submitted as directed in B.P., No. 417, dated 10th December 1896. The following statement shows the disposal of applications and advances made under the two Acts during the fasli :—

Particulars of applications.	Land Improvement Loans Act.				Agriculturists' Loans Act.		Total.	
	Ordinary Rules.		Special Well Rules.					
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.
1. Pending at the beginning of the year	1,059	1,05,182	2	300	2,423	1,29,800	3,484	2,35,282
2. Received during the year ..	31	8,625	..	..	670	52,575	701	61,200
Total ..	1,090	1,13,807	2	300	3,093	1,82,375	4,185	2,96,482
3. Rejected during the year ..	1,010	1,00,702	2	300	1,661	1,13,393 * 1,210	2,673	2,14,395 * 1,210
4. Accepted during the year ..	73	7,455	..	..	1,430	67,502	1,503	74,957
Total ..	1,083	1,08,157	2	300	3,091	1,82,105	4,176	2,90,562
5. Pending at the end of the year	7	5,650	..	..	2	270	9	5,920
6. Disbursed during the year ..	73	7,455	..	..	1,627	74,668	† 1,700	† 82,123

* This represents the reduction in the amount applied for.
† Includes 197 applications for Rs. 7,166 accepted in the previous year but paid during the current year.

Disposal of Applications.—The number of applications pending under both the Acts at the beginning of the year was 3,484 for Rs. 2,35,282 and that of those presented in year was 701 for Rs. 61,200.

Out of these, 1,503 applications for Rs. 74,957 were accepted and 2,673 for Rs. 2,15,605 were rejected, leaving nine for Rs. 5,920 pending disposal at the end of the year. The rejection of a large number of applications is due to the fact that the Uriya ryots are in the habit of applying for loans for domestic expenses or to absence of the necessary security in the case of loans applied for for legitimate purposes.

Advances made.—The amount advanced in the fasli was Rs. 82,123 against Rs. 26,983 of the previous year. A large portion of this amount was advanced to poor ryots for purchase of seed-grain and cattle towards the close of the late famine, *i.e.*, in the beginning of fasli 1307. Talukwar details of the amount advanced are as follow :—

Taluk.	Amount advanced. Fasli 1306.	Fasli 1307.
	RS.	RS.
Berhampur	22,235	62,514
Goomsur	3,359	16,014
Chicacole	1,085	3,594
Total ...	23,679	82,142

By far the greater portion of the advance was granted under the Agriculturists' Loans Act, viz., Rs. 74,667 or 91 per cent. of the total. This shows the lack of activity and enterprise on the part of the Uriya ryots to take advantage of the provisions of Land Improvement Loans Act. Purposes for which loans were advanced. These are noted below :—

	RS.
Land Improvement Loans Act.	
For conversion of dry land into wet	120
For strengthening bunds of fields	7,335
Agriculturists' Loans Act.	
For purchase of cattle	66,079
For rebuilding houses	260
For purchase of carts	215
For purchase of seed-grain	8,114
Total ...	82,123

Repayment of Advances.—The total outstanding advances including the sums granted during the year amounted to Rs. 32,925 under the Land Improvement Loans Act and Rs. 89,871 under the Agriculturists' Loans Act. The instalment repayable during the year under the terms of the loans including the unpaid balance of the previous year amounted to Rs. 4,273 under the former Act and Rs. 9,036 under the latter Act. Rs. 2,861 or 67 per cent. of the former amount and Rs. 5,838 or 65 per cent. of the latter were recovered and Rs. 45 were written off as irrecoverable under the Agriculturists' Act. Out of the repayable balance which remained at the end of the year, Rs. 33 were subsequently collected under Land Improvement Loans Act, leaving balances of Rs. 1,403 and Rs. 3,209 under the two Acts, respectively. The Tahsildars have been instructed to collect them without delay. The demand under interest amounts to Rs. 1,257 and Rs. 984, respectively, of which Rs. 916 and Rs. 674 were collected and Rs. 16 were written off under the Land Improvement Loans Act. The balances that remained uncollected at the end of the year were Rs. 325 and Rs. 310 which have been reduced to Rs. 313 and Rs. 310 by subsequent collections.

23. Costs in Civil Suits.—The costs awarded to Government during the year in suits in which Government is concerned is Rs. 626-5-10. Adding to this the opening balance of the year, viz., Rs. 26-13-0, the total demand amounted to Rs. 653-2-10, of which Rs. 86-2-0 were collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 567. Of

this Rs. 2 have been since collected. The remaining balance of Rs. 565 relates either to suits under appeal or to suits in the case of which appeal time has not yet expired. Steps will be taken to recover the money in due course.

24. Ruined Tanks.—No ruined or abandoned tanks were made over to private individuals during the year under report.

25. Interest on Land Revenue.—The arrear outstanding at the beginning of the fasli was Rs. 846 and the interest charged during the fasli was Rs. 4,857, making a total of Rs. 5,703. Of this Rs. 3,765 were collected and the Rs. 57 were written off, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,881 at the end of the fasli. Of this amount Rs. 366 have been since collected and Rs. 5 have been since classed as irrecoverable. Steps are being taken for the recovery of the remainder.

26. Sub-division of Quit-rent.—No applications for the sub-division under Board's Standing Order No. 119 of the joint liability of shareholders of whole inam villages were received during the fasli.

27. Inspection of Boundary and Field Marks.—A statement showing the number of boundary marks planted during survey, those missing and replaced, &c., prescribed in B.P., No. 103, (Revenue Settlement), dated 14th March 1893, is enclosed. From this it will be seen that no work in the way of replacing missing stones or repairing those out of repairs was done in Goomsur taluk, and that done in Berhampur is very little. This is due chiefly to the inefficiency and laziness of curnams and partly also to the fact that immediately after the closing of the famine works in November 1897, the village officers and revenue inspectors had to attend to survey schools and collection work and after that to the work connected with the jamabandi of fasli 1307 which was protracted beyond the fasli for reasons stated elsewhere. Fair progress was made in Chicacole where the district surveyor with the revenue inspectors and karnams was systematically employed on this work for some months. The actual number of stones missing and requiring repairs is, I think, much larger than that shown in the enclosed statement. The work of replacing and repairing them together with that connected with the long pending sub-division of fields, portions of which have, from time to time, been acquired throughout the three Government taluks either for the East Coast Railway or Rushikulya project is beyond what the existing staff of karnams and revenue inspectors in this district can be expected to do in addition to their ordinary work. I intend therefore to address the Board separately about the resurvey of the whole district.

28. Examination of Village and Taluk Accounts.—Copies of the reports of the jamabandi officers on the examination of village and taluk accounts, together with my review thereon, will follow shortly. The jamabandi of half of Goomsur taluk was conducted by me in the year under report. I was not able to undertake the whole taluk owing to my being engaged in the Parlákimedi Agency forest suit till the end of March and to my having gone on privilege leave from about the end of May. The second-half of the taluk will be taken up by me in the current fasli. The jamabandi of the other half of the taluk was held by the Divisional-officer, the Goomsur Deputy Collector. The other two taluks—Berhampur and Chicacole—were taken up by their Divisional-officers, the Senior and Principal Assistant Collectors, respectively. The jamabandi of none of the taluks was finished within the close of the fasli as required by the rules. Chicacole was finished on 5th July, Berhampur on 29th August, and Goomsur on 5th September 1898. I have already, in my letter, dated 14th August 1898, Dis. No. 63-R-Ver., explained the reasons for the delay. As stated in the previous two reports, the marginally-noted taluk accounts were obtained from the several taluks in rotation along with the monthly demand, collection and balance statements and checked in the Huzur office and errors and omission noticed communicated to the Taluk officer concerned. Owing to the large number of villages in Berhampur and Goomsur taluks and the business of karnams it has not been found possible to obtain each month village account No. 16 from all villages and to properly maintain taluk account No. 17 in both these taluks. Repeated and severe orders were issued to the Tahsildars who, though

Taluk Nos. 17, 19, 20, 22 and 23.

they tried their best, failed to obtain V. No. 16 punctually from the karnams. However, at the close of the jamabandi, karnams were made to prepare V. No. 16 for the whole fasli and, with the half of these accounts, the revised demand, collection and balance statements (T. No. 46) were prepared. These have been utilized for this report. Interest accounts V. No. 17 and T. No. 20 also were not regularly maintained during the year in the three taluks for the same reasons. These were, however, brought up to date at the jamabandi. Hitherto village inam B. registers were not checked and compared with the Huzur fair inam registers. Some progress was made to this work in the year under report A large number of mistakes were noticed by me in the Goomsur accounts at the time of jamabandi. The other accounts in the three taluks may be said to be in fair order. As a consequence of the pressure of famine work till November 1897, azmaish work was not properly performed in fasli 1307, especially in Goomsur taluk, as such work as was done appears to have been most perfunctorily performed.

29. Applications for the transfer of Registry of Holdings.—A statement showing the disposal of applications for transfer of pattas received during the fasli under report is enclosed as directed in B.P., No. 881 (Land Revenue), dated 16th October 1898. The subjoined statement shows the applications presented to the Revenue and Registration Departments in the past two years and those disposed of:—

Received.	Fasli 1306.		Fasli 1307.	
	Number received with those pending at the beginning of the year.	Number disposed of.	Number received with those pending at the beginning of the year.	Number disposed of.
Through Registration Department	1,271 156	1,109	1,461 * 318	1,466
Directly by Revenue Department	1,159 * 30	1,184	635 * 5	628
Total ..	2,430 * 186	2,293	2,096 * 323	2,094

The decrease in the total number of applications presented is due to the favourable character of the season. In spite of this decrease and the orders issued in 1896 to the effect that transfer applications may be presented to Tahsildars, Deputy Tahsildars and Revenue Inspectors direct instead of through karnams (*vide* B.P., No. 130 (Land Revenue), dated 8th April 1896), there is an increase in the number of applications presented through the Registration Department in the year under report. This shows that this mode of applying for transfer of registry is finding favour with the ryots.

30. Vernacular Correspondence in the Senior Assistant and Assistant Collector's Office.—From a report recently received from the Senior Assistant Collector it is found that English abstracts of Vernacular papers are prepared in his office for his orders. The attention of this officer has been drawn to the orders of the Board in B.P., No. 2498, dated 18th November 1886, and he has been instructed to comply with them in future. In the office of the Assistant Collector, the orders of the Board are being attended to.

31. Conduct of Public Servants.—The Tahsildars have, on the whole, worked well, though the Tahsildar of Chicacole appears to have subordinated collection work to other miscellaneous duties and the balance outstanding in his taluk at the close of the year was very heavy. Due notice was taken of this neglect. The Tahsildars in all the taluks were considerably handicapped by the legacy of work left them by the famine, and it was not until November that the arears of work of the previous fasli can be said to have been cleared off.

The Berhampur and Goomsur taluks are both large ones and now that the two additional revenue inspectors have been sanctioned for the former; it is hoped that work will be carried on with better results than heretofore. The Berhampur Tahsildar M.R.Ry. A. Kamesvara Rao Naidu has worked well throughout. The Goomsur taluk covers an enormous area, parts of which are by no means healthy, and though I have had frequently to take the Tahsildar to task for delays especially in the matter of disposal of darkhasts, I am convinced that he has been doing his best, and that the shortcomings are due rather to the nature of his surroundings than to any want of energy or efficiency on his part.

The work of the revenue inspectors who came under my special notice at jamabandi was very poor. In the rest of the district they are neither better nor worse than before, but are certainly not efficient. On my Huzur staff, both the Permanent and Acting Sheristadars M.R.Ry. P. Srikrustnulu Patrulu Garu, B.A., and M.R.Ry. N. Ramamurti Naidu, B.A., have worked hard and given every satisfaction.

(Signed) H. D. TAYLOR,
Acting Collector.

2nd October 1898.

SETTLEMENT REPORT

OF

VIZAGAPATAM.

I HAVE the honour to submit my report on the settlement of land revenue of this district for fasli 1307 (1897–98), together with the prescribed statements as per lists enclosed.

2. SEASON AND RAINFALL.—The total average rainfall in the ordinary portion of the district amounted to 47·14 inches against 27·46 inches in the preceding year and 41·96 inches, the average rainfall for the 25 years ending with 1894–95. There was thus an increase of 19·68 inches over the rainfall of the previous year and of 5·18 inches over the average of the 25 years referred to above. The season was not, however, as favourable as the above figures might indicate. There were better hot weather showers than usual in the month of May 1897, but the south-west monsoon was late in setting in and uncertain in character. It did not establish itself until the end of July. The rainfall in August and September was copious and continuous, and was protracted until nearly the usual date of the burst of the north-east monsoon. The north-east monsoon itself was for the second year in succession an utter failure, but the protracted character of the south-west monsoon left a store of water which prevented the failure from being felt. As a result of this the dry crops, cumbu and ragi, suffered largely, but the paddy crop was good. The season may therefore be considered to have been favourable on the whole.

3. CONDITION AND OUTTURN OF CROPS.—The condition of the dry crops was fair on the whole. Only the early ragi yielded a bad outturn. The paddy crop was good. The average outturn of the crops was as shown below :—

	ANNAS.
Paddy	12
Cholam	9
Cumbu	11
Ragi	8
Other food-grains including pulses	8

The above figures are based on the estimates of village officers who generally underestimate the outturn. The figures are not, however, far wrong.

4. PRICES.—The following abstract compares the average prices of the principal food-grains during the year with those of the preceding one :—

Food-grains.	Fasli 1306.	Fasli 1307.	Difference.
Paddy, first sort	18·20	19·01	+ 0·81
Do. second sort	19·35	18·92	— 0·43
Cumbu	20 30	18·39	— 1·91
Ragi	19·46	15·34	— 4·12
Horsegram	18·74	15 88	— 2·86

It will be observed that the prices of all food-grains except paddy, first sort, rose during the year under report. This was due partly to the effects of the previous disastrous season and partly to the late setting in of the south-west monsoon and the entire failure of the north-east.

5. PERMANENTLY-SETTLED ESTATES.—The total number of permanently-settled estates was 843 against 842 in the preceding year. The increase of one estate was due to the sub-division and s[illegible] registry of Pedapenki muttah, which originally formed part of the Sálúru estate. The total amount of peishcush payable on all estates during the fasli was Rs. 9,62,396–7–10 as in the previous year.

6. WHOLE INAM VILLAGES.—The quit-rent payable to Government on villages held on shrotriem or favourable tenure amounted to Rs. 55,878–5–10 as in the previous year. The number of these villages remained the same as in that fasli, viz., 745.

7. RYOTWAR SETTLEMENT.—The total number of Government villages was 389 against 392 in the previous year. The decrease was due to the buying out of three villages of the Palkonda Agency and their inclusion in the Kadagandi reserve. The regular and the miscellaneous pattas distributed during the year numbered 14,710 and 1,998 against 14,400 and 2,530, respectively, in the previous year. The increase in the former was due (1) to the issue of regular pattas for sivoijama cultivation, (2) to the sub-division of holdings, and (3) to the grant of new pattas for lands taken up on darkhast. The decrease in the number of miscellaneous pattas was mainly due to the prohibition of "podu" cultivation in the reserved forests of the Palkonda taluk. 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.

8. OCCUPATION AND CHANGES THEREIN.—The following statement compares the holdings of fasli 1307 with those of fasli 1306:—

Items.	Extent.	Amount.
	ACS.	RS.
1. Occupation of fasli 1306	162,428	4,35,129
2. Deduct lands given up	2,458	7,673
3. Remainder	159,970	4,27,456
4. Add lands taken up	5,520	10,271
5. Occupation of fasli 1307	165,490	4,37,727
6. Difference between Nos. (1) and (5)	+ 3,062	+ 2,598

There was an increase of 3,062 acres in the occupied land as compared with the previous year. As in the preceding fasli the increase chiefly occurred in the Golgonda taluk, where it was due partly to the issue of regular pattas for sivoijama occupation and partly to the occupation of certain tank-bed lands sold under Standing Order No. 18-1. The increase in assessment follows the increase in area.

9. ACTUAL CULTIVATION, WASTE CHARGED AND REMITTED.—The total area cropped during the year, exclusive of miscellaneous cultivation, was 131,717 acres or 79·59 per cent. of the occupied area against 115,002 acres or 71 per cent. of the occupied area of the previous fasli. The extent left waste was 33,773 acres against 47,426 acres in fasli 1306, of which 33,601 acres against 35,595 acres in the previous year were charged and assessment on 172 acres against that on 11,831 acres in fasli 1306 was remitted. There was thus an increase in the extent of actual cultivation and decrease in that of waste remitted during the year which was due to the favourable character of the season.

10. WATER-RATE.—The charge for water during the year, exclusive of the penal charge of Rs. 297, amounted to Rs. 22,777 against Rs. 10,751 in the previous year. The increase occurs under all the heads, viz., (1) ryotwar holdings, (2) minor inams, and (3) zemindaris and inam villages. It was due to the abundant supply of water available in the Government sources of irrigation due to the copious rainfall of the south-west monsoon.

11. REMISSIONS.—Excluding those relating to waste, the remissions granted during the year amounted to Rs. 4,419 against Rs. 1,17,812 in the previous year. The decrease occurred chiefly under occasional remissions.

Occasional remissions.—The amount remitted this year under this head was Rs. 932 against Rs. 1,14,676 in the previous year as shown below:—

Items.	Fasli 1306.	Fasli 1307.	Difference.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Shavi	84,553	227	— 84,326
2. Submerged	..	601	+ 601
3. Tirvakammi	30,123	104	— 30,019
Total ..	1,14,676	932	—1,13,744

The large decrease was due to the favourable character of the season.

Fixed remissions.—The fixed remissions granted during the year amounted to Rs. 1,240 against Rs. 681 in the previous year, of which Rs. 1,206 appertain to remissions granted on account of irrigation by lift and Rs. 34 to remissions under the tope rules.

Beriz reductions.—These amounted to Rs. 2,247 against Rs. 2,455 in the previous year as shown below:—

Items.	Fasli 1306.	Fasli 1307.	Difference.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Payments to religious institutions	2,225	2,168	— 57
2. Fees or salaries to village servants	230	79	— 151
Total ..	2,455	2,247	— 208

The figures of fasli 1306 included arrears disbursed during that fasli which was not the case in fasli 1307. Hence the decrease.

12. MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE.—The miscellaneous revenue, comprising quit-rent and water-tax on minor inams, revenue derived from land cultivated but for which no pattas were issued, revenue derived from trees, and water-tax on land in zamin and inam villages irrigated from Government sources, and such other items as are not included under holdings, amounted to Rs. 1,64,097 against Rs. 1,52,201 in the previous year, showing an increase of Rs. 11,896. Details are given in statement No. 5.

The following abstract compares the more important items of miscellaneous revenue with those of the previous year:—

Items.	Fasli 1306.	Fasli 1307.	Difference.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Jodi or quit-rent on sundry inams including water-rate	1,19,929	1,24,566	+ 4,637
2. Land cultivated without darkhast for which no pattas have been granted ..	3,302	3,008	— 294
3. Cultivation of poramboke lands	3,427	8,650	+ 5,223
4. Commission on private estates under Court of Wards management	9,952	10,191	+ 239
5. Charge for water on zamin and inam villages	478	2,245	+ 1,767
6. Revenue process fees	3,410	5,286	+ 1,876
7. Penal charge for water	..	297	+ 297
8. Revenue from hill villages in the Golgonda taluk	2,408	3,132	+ 724
9. Assessment on inams reverted to Government	593	353	— 240
10. Sale-proceeds of tank-bed lands sold under Standing Order No. 18-1 ..	6,488	820	— 5,668
11. Commission on sale of distrained property under Act VIII of 1865	84	248	+ 164
12. Revenue from podu or hill cultivation	667	445	— 222
13. Sale-proceeds of fish in Government tanks	62	298	+ 236
14. Sale-proceeds of old office buildings	..	420	+ 420
15. Recoveries in India of law charges in England on account of appeals from India	..	1,801	+ 1,801
16. Sale-proceeds of lands sold under Standing Order No. 30	220	1,928	+ 1,708

Item No. 1.—The increase is the net result of an increase of Rs. 4,784 under water-rate charged during the year and of a decrease of Rs. 147 from the quit-rent demand on account of (1) excess charge remitted on some inams, (2) reduction of jodi or quit-rent on service inams resumed, (3) inam land acquired for public purposes and (4) inam land bought in by Government at the revenue sales for want of bidders.

Item No. 2.—The decrease was due to the issue of regular pattas during the year for some of the lands.

Item No. 3.—The increase was due to a larger extent of land of this nature having been occupied during the year than in the previous fasli owing to the favourable character of the season. Steps are being taken for transferring to "Ayan" lands of which the occupation is unobjectionable.

Item No. 4.—The increase was due to increase in collections in the estates under the management of the Court of Wards due to the favourable character of the season.

Items Nos. 5 *and* 13.—The increase under these items was due to the favourable season.

Item No. 6.—The increase was due to the collection of the wet kists of the previous fasli.

Item No. 7.—This was the penal charge made for water taken without permission in the Palkonda taluk.

Item No. 8.—The increase was due to absence of remissions and the enhancement of rents in some of the villages.

Item No. 9.—The decrease was due to the transfer of some of the lands to holdings (*vide* Board's Proceedings, Mis. No. 513, dated 25th January 1898).

Item No. 10.—The decrease was due to the less extent of tank-bed lands sold during the year compared with the previous fasli.

Item No. 11.—The increase was due to the postponement of the collection of rents in some of the zamindari and proprietary estates in fasli 1306 and their collection in the fasli under report.

Item No. 12.—The decrease was due to the inclusion in the reserved forests of some of the "Podu" in the Palkonda Agency and to their relinquishment in a few cases.

Item No. 14.—The old Police station at Tallapalem in the Anakápalle taluk and the old Deputy Tahsildar's office at Gajpatinagram were sold, and the amount realized credited to Land Revenue—Miscellaneous under Government Order, No. 5563, Revenue, dated 1st November 1897, embodied in Board's Proceedings, No. 392 (Land Revenue), dated 12th November 1897.

Item No. 15.—A sum of Rs. 1,801-4-3 was paid into the Presidency Bank by the Court of Wards in part-payment of the law charges incurred in England on account of an appeal from India relating to the Belgam estate—*vide* Board's Proceedings, No. 377 (Land Revenue), dated 6th November 1897.

Item No. 16.—The extent of land sold during the year was greater than that sold during the previous fasli; hence the increase in the amount realized. Paragraph 17 *infra* gives details.

13. Demand, Collection and Balance—Current.—The total current demand under land revenue and cesses amounted to Rs. 19,14,918 against Rs. 17,26,071 in the previous year. The increase of Rs. 1,88,847 was mainly due to (1) decrease under occasional remissions and waste remitted, and (2) increase in tirvajasti due to the favourable season. The collections with, the fasli amounted to Rs. 18,62,468, leaving a balance of Rs. 52,450 at its close. This was further reduced by subsequent collections and remissions to Rs. 9,817 or ·51 per cent. on the date of this report. Of this amount Rs. 1,151 are adjustable from deposits or other heads of account, while Rs. 1,339 have been ascertained to be irrecoverable. Rupees 28 of the latter amount have already been recommended for remission in the irrecoverable arrears statement for the quarter ended 30th June 1898. The balance will be included in the irrecoverable arrears statement for the current quarter. Almost the whole of the remainder, viz., Rs. 7,327, is covered by process No. 7 in the Palkonda taluk. The sales have been recently completed and the amount will be adjusted during the current month.

14. Demand, Collection and Balance—Arrears.—The total arrear balance at the beginning of the year amounted to Rs. 1,56,055 against Rs. 1,55,515, the closing balance of fasli 1306. The difference has been explained in the memorandum attached to statement No. 7. Of the arrear demand of Rs. 1,56,055, Rs. 1,53,896 were collected within the fasli and Rs. 758 written off the accounts, leaving a balance of Rupees 1,401 at its close. This was further reduced to Rs. 567 on the date of report by subsequent collections and remissions. Of this Rs. 19 are adjustable from excess collections, or other heads of account while Rs. 212 are irrecoverable. Rupees 97 have already been recommended for remission in the irrecoverable arrears statement for the quarter ended June 1898. The remainder, Rs. 336, is covered by processes No. 7 in the Palkonda taluk. The sales have been recently completed, and the amount will be adjusted in the current month.

15. Coercive processes and sales for arrears of revenue.—The processes of all kinds numbered 65,798 against 44,007 in the previous year showing an increase of 21,791. The enormous increase in the total number of processes was in the main due to the collection during the year of the wet kists suspended in the preceding fasli. It is, however, satisfactory to note that the increase in the number of processes was not followed by an increase in coercion, for in 62,111 or 94·4 per cent. of those cases against 94·2 per cent. in the previous year the demand was satisfied on presentation, showing a diminution of ·2 per cent. in coercion.

The following is a comparative statement of the arrears recovered by recourse to actual coercion:—

Faslis.	Number of defaulters whose property was		Extent of land sold.	Amount realised by the sale of		
	Distrained or attached.	Sold.		Real property.	Personal property.	Total.
			ACS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1306	2,421	126	505·64	2,720	710	3,430
1307	3,541	146	513·13	3,763	1,574	5,337
Difference ..	1,120	20	7·49	1,043	864	1,907

Personal property was proceeded against during the year in a larger number of cases than real property; there were, on the whole, 2,559 distraints of moveable property against 982 of real property. The number of defaulters whose property was sold was 146 against 126 in the previous year. Moveable property was sold in 55 cases for Rs. 1,595 against 29 cases for Rs. 1,290 in fasli 1306, and real property in 91 cases for Rs. 1,495 against 97 cases involving Rs. 2,496 in fasli 1306. The increase in the sales of moveable property occurred in the Palkonda taluk, while the increase in the sales of immoveable property occurred in the taluks of Golgonda and Sarvasiddhi. The latter increase is under investigation. It was probably due to the reason assigned at the commencement of this paragraph, viz., the collection of the wet kists of fasli 1306 during the year under report. It is satisfactory to note that the number of sales of real property in Palkonda fell to 56 from 89 in fasli 1306. I am enquiring into the increase of sales of real property in this taluk in fasli 1306 remarked upon by the Board in paragraph 54 of the Presidency Jamabandi report and will take steps to minimise such sales in future.

16. Receipts and charges of Process Service Fees.—The number of processes served by the village agency and by the special-paid establishment was 37,100 and 26,139 against 27,103 and 15,434, respectively, in the previous year. The increase under the former head is satisfactory. The increase under the latter head was partly due to the larger arrears collected during the year and partly to the necessity of using specially-paid agency in the zamindari divisions. It is hoped that this may be gradually dispensed with owing to the extension of the Madras Proprietary Estates Village Service Act II of 1894. Instructions have been issued to the Divisional and Taluk officers to utilize the services of the village establishments for serving processes as far as possible. The total receipts under process-fees amounted to Rs. 5,286 and the charges to Rs. 3,408 against Rs. 3,410 and Rs. 3,106, respectively, in the previous year. The fees levied exceeded the charges by Rs. 1,878. Steps are being taken to equalise the receipts and charges.

17. Lands sold under Standing Orders.—Assessed waste lands, Nos. 272, 276, 277, 279 and 280 of Vakapadu, and S. No. 267-B of Pedda Uppalam in Sarvasiddhi taluk were sold under paragraph 13 of Board's Standing Order No. 30 as there was much competition for them. A portion of the hill poramboke No. 306-A of Vakapadu, measuring 46·55 acres and assessed at Rs. 111-6-0, was sub-divided into No. 306-C transferred to "Ayan" and sold also under paragraph 13 of Board's Standing Order No. 30. Rupees 1,928 were realized by the sale of the fields mentioned above.

18. Costs in Civil Suits.—The amount outstanding under this head at the beginning of the year was Rs. 366-15-2. Adding to this Rs. 266-3-0, the amount awarded during the year, the total recoverable amount came to Rs. 633-2-2, of which Rs. 394-2-5 were collected during the year, leaving a balance of Rs. 238-15-9 at its

close. Of this Rs. 145-1-6 were recommended to be written off the accounts in the previous year, and the orders of Government thereon awaited. Of the remainder of Rs. 93-14-3, Rs. 8-10-0 have been subsequently collected and the balance will be recovered shortly.

19. Lands acquired by Public Servants.—Lands to the extent of 17·24 acres, bearing an aggregate assessment of Rs. 41-4-2, were acquired by public servants during the year under report. The names of the officers who acquired them and the particulars of the lands acquired by each are given below :—

Name of the officer.	Designation of the officer.	Extent.	Assessment or quit-rent.	Price paid.	Remarks.
		ACS.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	
1. Seetharam Bhang ..	Acting Deputy Tahsildar of Nowrangapore.	4·0	4 0 0	..	Obtained by gift.
2. G. Appavoo Naidu ..	Deputy Tahsildar of Gunupur.	7·13	13 4 2	400 0 0	Jeroyati land.
3. Dhavala Neelakantam ..	Accountant, Collector's office.	6·0	20 0 0	400 0 0	Inam land.
4. B. H. Jagarow	Do. do.	0·11	4 0 0	320 0 0	House with site.

20. Ruined Tanks.—No ruined tanks were made over to private individuals during the year.

21. Tanks irrigating 50 acres and less.—No tanks were made over to ryots during the year under Standing Order No. 9-1.

22. Interest.—The total demand on account of interest on arrears of land revenue, including the balance at the beginning of the year, was Rs. 4,926, of which Rs. 4,763 were collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 163 at the close of the fasli. Of this Rs. 79 have since been collected and Rs. 4 written off under G.O., No. 374, dated 2nd July 1898. The Divisional-officers have been requested to take early steps for the recovery of the remainder.

23. Sub-division of quit-rent.—Only two applications for sub-division of joint liability in enfranchised inams under Standing Order No. 119 were received during the year under report—one was rejected as all the joint-holders did not join in the application and the other is pending disposal on this date.

24. Inspection of boundary and field marks.—Statement No. 17 gives details of boundary and field marks "missing" and "out of repair" at the beginning of the year and of those replaced and repaired during the year. A larger number of survey marks than in fasli 1306 were repaired and replaced during the year. The progress is, however, not satisfactory. Instructions have been issued to the Taluk officers to show better progress during the current fasli.

25. Examination of Village and Taluk accounts.—The Head Assistant Collector, who settled the taluks of Golgonda and Sarvasiddhi, found that the village and taluk accounts were properly maintained in them. The Principal Assistant Collector, who conducted the jamabandi of the Palkonda taluk, noticed considerable improvement in the village accounts and a slight improvement in the taluk accounts of that taluk. They appear to have been maintained fairly well on the whole. The instructions contained in Board's Proceedings, No. 131 (Revenue Settlement), dated 10th March 1894, were followed by the settling officers in the examination of village and taluk accounts, and steps taken to correct the mistakes and defects brought to notice.

26. Applications for transfer of registry of holdings.—The number of applications pending at the beginning of the year was 66, and 717 applications were received during the year both in the Revenue and Registration departments. The total number of applications for disposal thus amounted to 783 against 802 in the previous year. Of these 732 were disposed of during the year and 5 subsequently. The remaining 46 applications are under inquiry and will be disposed of shortly. There were no cases in which the provisions of paragraph 6 of Standing Order No. 20 were put into force. The Principal Assistant Collector noticed some cases falling under this clause at the jamabandi of the Palkonda taluk, while none were observed by the Head Assistant Collector at the jamabandi of either the Golgonda or the

Sarvasiddhi taluk. Very little attention seems to have hitherto been paid to this subject by the Taluk officers. Their attention has been called to the subject.

27. Vernacular work of Assistant Collectors.—Messrs. W. Lys and R. B. Wood were in charge of the Senior Assistant and the Head Assistant Collectors' divisions, respectively, during the year. The former also acted as Principal Assistant Collector in this and the Ganjám district for short periods. Mr. Lys knows Telugu, the vernacular of the district, well and Mr. Wood slightly. Mr. J. S. Heaney was in charge of the Head-quarters division from 8th September 1897 to 23rd February 1898. He acted also as Senior Assistant Collector twice during the year. Messrs. H. L. Braidwood and G. F. Paddison were Assistant Collectors during the year. The former was transferred to Ganjám in November 1897 and the latter joined the district in January 1898. Mr. Heaney knows Telugu fairly well, and Mr. Paddison has made good progress in it.

28. Apportionment of collections between Land Revenue and Cesses.—The monthly statements received from the Tahsildars along with the demand, collection and balance statements were checked in the Huzur office and the corrections communicated to the Tahsildars for information and explanation where necessary. The settling officers examined the accounts kept in the taluks, and their remarks show that they have been properly maintained in the three Government taluks except Golgonda. The statement prescribed in Board's Proceedings, No. 333, dated 25th September 1892, is herewith submitted.

29. Famine analysis registers.—The village registers and firka books were examined by the Divisional-officers during the year under report and found to have been kept fairly well. They have been posted and checked up to fasli 1306. Figures of fasli 1307 were posted in the village registers of 186 villages and firka sheets of 154, the total number to be brought up being 294. One hundred and fifty-two village registers and 127 firka sheets were checked during the year. Instructions have been issued to the Tahsildars to bring the registers up to date at once.

30. Loans Transactions—Land Improvement Loans Act.—The amount of loans outstanding at the beginning of the year under this Act was Rs. 6,654-12-11. A sum of Rs. 5,330, as detailed below, was advanced during the year under report against Rs. 3,300 in the previous year :—

	RS.
Ordinary Rules, 6¼ per cent.—	
For sinking new wells	80
For reclamation to lands	2,450
For repairs of tanks	400
For conversion of dry lands into wet	1,300
	4,230
Special Well Rules, 4 per cent.—	
Sinking new wells	1,100
Total ...	5,330

The increase of Rs. 2,030 was due to the late setting in of the south-west monsoon. The total outstandings amounted to Rs. 11,984-12-11, of which Rs. 1,207-15-2 were recovered during the year, leaving a balance of Rs. 10,776-13-9 at its close. The amount repayable during the year, including sums ordered to be summarily recovered, and balances remaining unpaid out of sums which became due in previous years, was Rs. 1,197-15-2, of which Rs. 1,157-15-2 were recovered within, and the balance of Rs. 40 after, the close of the year under report. A sum of Rs. 50 was paid on account of an instalment which did not fall due.

Interest.—A sum of Rs. 319-4-11 accrued during the year on account of interest. Adding to this the amount of Rs. 18-12-0 outstanding at the beginning of the year, the demand amounted to Rs. 338-0-11, of which Rs. 335-8-11 were recovered before, and the balance after, the close of the year.

There were no cases of misapplication of loans under the Act, and the amounts advanced are reported to have been utilised for the purposes intended.

31. Agriculturists' Loans Act for purposes other than relief of distress.—The amount outstanding at the beginning of the year was Rs. 54,201, the whole of which was disbursed in the previous year. The advances made during the year amounted to Rs. 91,214 as detailed below. The increase was due to the severe distress which prevailed in the district in 1896–97 :—

	RS.	A.	P.
1. Purchase of cattle	49,685	8	0
2. Do. of seed-grain	14,635	8	0
3. Do. of sugarcane mills	100	0	0
4. Do. of fodder	26,793	0	0
Total ...	91,214	0	0

The total outstandings therefore amounted to Rs. 1,45,415, of which Rupees 32,293–8–0 (inclusive of Rs. 1,200 summarily recovered) fell due during the year under report. Against this Rs. 21,701–13–11 were recovered, leaving a balance of Rs. 10,591–10–1 at the close of the year. This has been further reduced by subsequent collections to Rs. 2,676–14–0. This amount is covered by processes, and strict orders have been issued for its early realization. A sum of Rs. 790 was also repaid during the year on account of instalments which did not become due. A sum of Rs. 1,200 advanced in three cases was summarily recovered as the borrowers misapplied the loans. In all the other cases the amounts advanced were properly utilised by the borrowers. The total outstandings under the Act at the close of the year amounted to Rs. 1,22,923–2–1.

Interest.—Nothing was outstanding under this head at the beginning of the year. The amount which accrued during the year was Rs. 3,517–1–1, of which Rpuees 2,334–15–11 were recovered during the year and Rs. 895–6–4 subsequently. The balance of Rs. 286–10–10 is covered by processes, and strict orders have been issued to the taluk officers for its realisation at a very early date.

32. Coercive processes under the two Acts.—Of the total demand of Rupees. 37,346–9–2 falling due during the year, Rs. 17,443–9–8 were collected without resort to coercion, Rs. 7,014–12–6 were paid on the presentation of demand notices in 310 cases, and Rs. 1,071–15–9 after attachment in 30 cases. No moveable or immoveable property was sold for the realization of the demand.

33. Survey advances.—No advances were made for survey operations during the year.

Vizagapatam,
5th October 1898.

(Signed) W. O. HORNE,
Collector.

Exd. A. Rungasawmy Aiyangar.

SETTLEMENT REPORT

OF

GODAVARI.

I have the honour to submit the Jamabandi report for fasli 1307 (1897–98).

2. Season and rainfall.—As already reported in the Administration report for 1897–98, the total rainfall amounted to 46·52 inches, being 72 per cent. greater than that of the previous year and nearly 20 per cent. over the average of the 25 years ending with the year 1894, viz., 38·90. The south-west monsoon only set in properly in July and after the middle of that month, the rains were copious, though not always very seasonable. The heaviest fall during the year was 23·48 inches in Narsapur in September against 22·25 at Chodavaram in the previous year. The Gódávari began to rise on the 22nd June and reached a maximum height of 10 feet over the crest of the anicut on the 16th of August. The river was in the beginning most disappointing, for till about the 20th of July, there were never more than a few inches flowing over the anicut which was quite insufficient for anything like general ploughing and transplantation. On the whole, however, the year under report was a fairly prosperous one, and agricultural conditions moderately favourable. The drawbacks were the lateness of the setting in of the south-west monsoon and of the annual rise in the river and the continuance in September of very wet weather which resulted in the loss of a good deal of the first crop, gingelly and cumbu, just when it was hoped that a splendid harvest would be reaped. The following statement compares the rainfall of the last three faslis :—

Months.	Fasli 1305.	Fasli 1306.	Fasli 1307.
	INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.
July 1897	10·30	7·24	6·26
August ,, ...	8·18	7·25	10·78
September ,, ...	11·59	4·02	10·61
October ,, ...	9·97	0·23	10·20
November ,, ...	0·68	1·95	1·45
December ,, ...	..	..	..
January 1898	..	..	..
February ,, ...	..	0·67	1·48
March ,, ...	0·19	1·47	0·02
April ,, ...	0·11	0·36	0·25
May ,, ...	0·81	2·88	1·23
June ,, ...	3·27	2·48	5·45
Total ..	45·10	28·55	47·73

3. CONDITION AND OUTTURN OF CROPS.—The areas cultivated with the different crops in faslis 1306 and 1307 in Government and whole inam villages are compared below. (For further details—*vide* statistical return G.)

Items.	Area cultivated in		Percentage of the area cultivated under each crop to the total cultivated area in	
	Fasli 1306.	Fasli 1307.	Fasli 1306.	Fasli 1307.
1	2	3	4	5
Food-grains.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
Rice	649,461	699,824	55·2	53·2
Other food-grains	234,169	311,911	19·9	23·7
Total ..	883,630	1,011,735	75·1	76·9
Other crops.				
Cotton	3,693	3,951	0·3	0·3
Seeds, chiefly oil	184,489	189,117	15·8	14·4
Orchard and garden produce ..	51,392	52,394	4·3	3·9
Indigo	942	909	0·1	0·1
Sugarcane	8,209	6,652	0·7	0·5
Miscellaneous crops including tobacco.	44,021	51,763	3·7	3·9
Total other crops ..	292,746	304,786	24·9	23·1
Grand Total ..	1,176,376	1,316,521	100·0	100·0

There is thus an increase in the area of cultivation in the case of all crops except sugarcane during the year due to the favourable character of the season and high prices, the aggregate area under all crops being over 12·77 per cent. in excess of that of the previous year. The high price of paddy and the fall in the price of jaggery combined to encourage large cultivation of paddy in preference to sugarcane. The ryots, moreover, gave a rest to their sugarcane-growing lands to prevent their getting impoverished. This rest was very necessary as a good deal of sugarcane was lost from disease in Rámachandrapuram.

4. PRICES.—The prices of the principal grains are compared in the margin with those of the previous year. The prices began to rise rapidly in the latter part of fasli 1306 and reached scarcity rates in the year under report. There was a slight fall at the close of the year and they would have gone down still lower had it not been for the fact that the merchants and ryots held back large stocks in expectation of general distress in the south-expectations which have happily not been realized.

	Prices for garce.	
	Fasli 1306	Fasli 1307.
	RS.	RS.
Paddy, first sort	216	244
Do. second sort ...	203	230
Rice "	451	511
Cholum	268	327
Cumbu	222	246
Ragi	258	305
Horsegram	288	342
Varagu	193	235

5. PERMANENTLY-SETTLED ESTATES.—The total peishcush payable on all the estates was Rs. 7,30,282–0–4 against Rupees 7,31,142–12–6 in the previous year. The decrease of Rs. 860–12–2 is made up of the following items:—

	RS.	A.	P.
Reduction of peishcush sanctioned as compensation for lands taken up for public purposes (including proportionate reduction of peishcush on land taken up)	199	2	5
Arrears of peishcush of fasli 1305 included in the demand of fasli 1306 (*vide* Jamabandi Account No. 6)	661	9	9
Total ...	860	12	2

During the year the village of Malkapuram has been sub-divided from the Tangellamudi Estate, the peishcush apportioned on the former being Rs. 1,829–11–0 and that on the remaining portion of the estate Rs. 3,189–8–0—*vide* Board's Proceedings, Mis. No. 4477 (Land Revenue), dated 23rd November 1897. The total number of estates has been thus raised from 139 to 140.

6. WHOLE INAM VILLAGES.—The total demand of quit-rent on these villages is Rs. 52,285–5–9 against Rs. 52,293–12–9 in the previous year. The decrease of Rs. 8–7–0 is the net result of an increase of As. 12 and a decrease of Rs. 9–3–0 as shown below:—

	RS.	A.	P.
Arrears of jodi levied on the village of Morampudi in the Rajahmundry taluk	+ 0	12	0
The reduction of jodi on lands taken up for public purposes ...	— 8	15	3
Reduction being the result of rounding off pies	— 0	3	9
	— 8	7	0

There was no change in the number of whole inam villages which total 206.

7. RYOTWAR SETTLEMENT.—There was no change in the number of ryotwar villages while there was an increase of four Koya villages newly constituted in the Bhadráchalam Agency; but to those the revenue system has not been extended. The total number of pattas was 95,329 against 94,152 in the previous year, the increase being, as usual, due partly to transfers by sub-division and darkhasts and partly to the issue of ryotwar pattas in the case of lands held previously on temporary tenure. The number of fresh pattas delivered was 2,033, old pattas modified 42,162 and those not altered 51,134 which includes 47,497 pattas requiring modification but not modified owing to their non-presentation. The number of miscellaneous pattas issued in the year aggregated 11,876 against 10,533 in the previous year, the increase which is appreciable being due to the more strict observance of the rules regarding the issue and exhibition in the accounts of these pattas.

8. OCCUPATION AND CHANGES THEREIN—

—	Fasli 1306.		Fasli 1307.	
	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.
	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.
Holdings at the beginning of the year	878,709	29,16,584	881,062	30,89,282
Deduct lands given up	70,460	2,07,405	39,274	1,24,812
Remainder ..	808,249	27,09,179	841,788	29,64,470
Add lands taken up	72,813	3,80,103	42,891	1,75,320
Total ..	881,062	30,89,282	884,679	31,39,790

The above table shows a net increase of 3,617 acres in the occupied area and Rs. 50,508 in the assessment as detailed in the following statement :—

Items.	ACS.	ACS.	RS.	RS.
(*a*) Increase in the extent and assessment resulting from lands taken up and relinquished	4,203		9,677	
(*b*) Increase due to inam lands reverted to Government ...	203		591	
(*c*) Do. to poramboke and unassessed land transferred to assessed	121		125	
(*d*) Increase in the assessment due to the transfer of land from dry to wet and *vice versa*	...		42,632	
(*e*) Increase due to resale of land bought in by Government ...	93		109	
(*f*) Do. in the rental of rented villages	...		106	
		4,620		53,240
(*g*) Decrease due to lands sold for arrears of revenue and bought in by Government	679		1,374	
(*h*) Decrease due to lands taken up for public purposes or otherwise rendered useless	172		823	
(*i*) Decrease due to lands transferred to inam	1		6	
(*j*) Do. to lands transferred to poramboke ...	99		492	
(*k*) Do. to deficiency by survey	52		36	
(*l*) Rectification of errors	...		1	
		1,003		2,732
Net increase ...		3,617		50,508

To the above increase Rajahmundry alone contributes 2,512 acres. The marginal table compares the total extent of wet holdings and the delta water-tax included in the assessment for the last four faslis. The year 1304 was one of normal agriultural conditions and the wet extent under cultivation in that year was the largest area ever reached. In fasli 1305, owing to the enhancement of the water-rate, water was relinquished, as the Board is aware, for a large area resulting in the fall of the wet area by 50,778 acres. There was, however, a slight increase of revenue due to the enhancement of the tax. The diminution in area was partly recouped in fasli 1306 by the conversion into wet of 34,823 acres attended by an increase of revenue of Rs. 1,76,471 over fasli 1305. In the year under report, the extent brought under wet cultivation has further increased, but is still less than the area reached in fasli 1304 by 6,626 acres. This, however, is more than made up for by the large increase in area under second crop and I am sanguine that, with the close supervision and check over irrigation now provided for, more land has been converted into wet in the current year.

Fasli.	Wet extent of holdings.	Water-rate included in assessment.
	ACS.	RS.
1304	386,243	12,87,705
1305	335,465	12,99,906
1306	370,288	14,76,377
1307	379,617	15,21,729

9. Actual cultivation and waste charged and remitted.—The total area cropped during the year exclusive of miscellaneous cultivation was acres 612,695, or nearly 69 per cent. of the occupied area. The extent left waste amounted to acres 255,241 dry and acres 16,743 wet against acres 279,984 and acres 22,558, respectively, in the previous year. It is worthy of note that the extent of waste shows a decrease under both heads by acres 24,743 and acres 5,815, respectively. This is due to the favourable character of the season. Of the waste of acres 16,743 under wet acres 14,835, or nearly 88 per cent., was charged. More than 50 per cent. of the remission under this head appertains to Ellore and Narsapur which show, respectively, 648 and 395 acres. In Ellore, these lands suffered from submersion by the Collair lake and in Narsapur they are sondu lands situated in low-lying villages bordering on the sea and salt creeks.

10. Water-tax, Tirwajasti and Fassaljasti.—The marginal table shows the water-tax charged for dry lands irrigated and the second-crop charge on wet lands for the last four years. In fasli 1305 there was an abnormal increase under the former head which was the consequence of the enhancement of the water-rate for wet lands. The re-conversion of a large extent into wet in fasli 1306 accounts for a corresponding decrease in the extent of "dry land irrigated." But in that year the first crop having been seriously damaged over a large area by floods in the Gódávari, second crop was raised on an extensive scale on wet lands (*vide* this office Dis. No. 2811, dated 4th July 1898, to the Board). In the year under report the amount realized from "dry lands irrigated" shows a still further falling off over fasli 1306. This is due partly to the further re-conversion of "dry" into "wet" partly to the introduction of the intermediate rates for certain crops, and in part also to the favourable character of the season which dispensed with the need for canal water to some extent. The fassaljasti shows an increase of Rs. 78,527 over that of the previous year, Rámachandrapuram singly contributing as much as Rs. 61,239 and Narsapur Rs. 13,162. The Tahsildars attribute this enormous increase partly to the stimulus given to second-crop cultivation by the high prices of all grains generally and partly to the timely and adequate supply of water in the canals available in the second-crop season.

Fasli.	Dry irrigated.	Wet second crop.
	RS	RS.
1304	74,615	1,02,971
1305	1,82,623	1,15,6[illegible]6
1306	1,18,723	1,72,346
1307	98,514	2,50,873

11. Occasional Remissions (No. 4).—The remissions granted for "shavi," "submersion" and "tirwakammi" fell from Rs. 1,12,179, Rs. 1,27,481 and Rs. 6,642 in the previous year to Rs. 14,346, Rs. 21,968 and Rs. 3,153, respectively, in consequence of the season being a favourable one.

Item 5 (*a*).—This represents remission on land used for quarrying gravel for public purposes.

Fixed Remissions—Items 1 and 3.—Remission on account of lift shows a small decrease of Rs. 106. Last year a sum of Rs. 21 was shown as remission allowed on the gradual introduction of the new settlement rates in certain villages of the Peddapur taluk. But in the year under report the full assessment fell due and was levied.

Deductions from Beriz—Item 1—Road-cess included in land assessment.—The increase under this head amounted to only Rs. 149 and calls for no remarks.

Item 3 (*b*).—Payments in lieu of inams resumed amounted to Rs. 191 which was Rs. 468 less than in the previous year. The decrease was only nominal being due to the fact that, up to the previous year, beriz deductions sanctioned on account of service inams taken up for public purposes had been erroneously included under this head.

12. Miscellaneous Revenue.—The revenue under this head comprising the following items amounted to Rs. 19,57,056 against Rs. 17,89,585 in the previous year :—

Items.	Fasli 1306.	Fasli 1307.	Difference.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
1-(*a*) Quit-rent and jodi on minor inams	3,15,320	3,14,892	— 428
1-(*b*) Water-tax on minor inams	7,48,027	8,53,855	+ 1,05,828
2. Lands cultivated but not included in the jamabandi	7,385	3,949	— 3,436
3. Lands cultivated without darkhast for which no pattas have been granted	6,152	13,394	+ 7,242
4. Concealed cultivation	..	..	..
5. Cultivation of poramboke lands	8,397	12,054	+ 3,657
6. Revenue derived from trees other than reserved trees on unreserved lands including sale-proceeds of such trees ..	10,964	11,221	+ 257
7. Commission on private estates under the Court of Wards' management	4,098	23,531	+ 19,433
8. Charge for water in zamindari and inam villages including tirwajasti and fasljasti	3,25,067	3,84,013	+ 58,946
9. Revenue process service fees	3,019	2,886	— 133
10. Double charge on lands irrigated without permission	35,801	38,005	+ 2,204
11. Other items	3,25,355	2,99,256	— 26,099
Total ..	17,89,585	19,57,056	+ 1,67,471

Item 1 (*a*).—The following deductions and additions were made under this head resulting in a net decrease of Rs. 428 :—

Deductions.

	RS.	RS.
Beriz deduction on account of unenfranchised service inams taken up for public purposes in zamindari and whole-inam villages ...	— 181	
Reduction of quit-rent on account of lands taken up for public purposes	— 153	
Quit-rent or petsuchist on service inams relinquished or resumed as the case may be	— 65	
Reduction of quit-rent on lands washed away	— 9	
Ghattitumulu cess which in fasli 1306 was erroneously included in quit-rent instead of being shown separately under "repairs of tanks"	— 52	
		— 460

Additions.

	RS.	
Due to rectification of errors	+ 15	
Demand of previous years made in this year	+ 10	
Increase of puttutumulu cess	+ 7	
	—	+ 32
Net decrease ..		— 428

Item No. 1 (*b*).—The large increase in water-tax *occurs in almost* every taluk and is due to causes set forth in paragraphs 8 to 10 *supra*.

Items Nos. 2 *and* 3.—There is a decrease of 3,426 acres under item 2 and increase of 7,242 under item 3. The former represents the area of unassessed land transferred to ayen. The increase in the latter is due to more unassessed land having been occupied without permission in respect of which miscellaneous pattas have been issued pending settlement of the value of trees, &c.

Item No. 5.—The increase under this head which consists of Rs. 2,515 on account of assessment and Rs. 1,142 on account of charge for water is due to greater vigilance on the part of the Revenue Inspectors in detecting encroachments and bringing them to account.

Item No. 6.—The increase under tree revenue, which is a fluctuating item, is only Rs. 257.

Item No. 7.—The Pithápuram estate was under management only during the last three months of the previous fasli. Hence the increase of Rs. 19,433 under commission in fasli 1307.

Item No. 8.—The increase under this head occurs in almost all the delta taluks except Amalápuram, where there is a slight decrease of about Rs. 800. The reasons set forth in paragraphs 8 and 10 *supra* apply to this.

Item No. 9.—The receipts under process service fees amount to Rs. 2,886 and are therefore less than those of fasli 1306 (Rs. 3,019), but more than double the receipts under the head in fasli 1305 (Rs. 1,427).

Item No. 10.—The increase of Rs. 2,204 under penal water-rate *is the net* result of an increase of Rs. 8,987 in seven taluks and decrease of Rs. 6,783 in the three other taluks of Amalápuram (Rs. 2,101), Tanuku (Rs. 3,976) and Ellore (Rs. 706).

ITEM No. 11—OTHER ITEMS—REVENUE FROM RENTED AND HILL VILLAGES.—There is an increase under both the heads amounting to Rs. 3,601 and 466, respectively, which is attributable to the season having been favourable.

ITEM No. 3—RENT ON ISLANDS SITUATED IN RIVERS.—The revenue under this head amounts to Rs. 2,28,066 against Rs. 2,76,714 in the previous year. The large decrease of Rs. 48,648 is the net result of a decrease under three heads and an increase under 1, which are specified in the margin. The causes are briefly as follow:—

	RS.
Deduct ... ... —	35,395 (*a*)
Do. ... ... —	11,250 (*b*)
Do. ... ... —	2,050 (*c*)
—	48,695
+	47
—	48,648

(*a*) The Public Works Department having, in view of river conservancy, shown unprecedented rigour in uprooting nanal planted by renters on the margins of lankas, the latter relinquished their bases and on due consideration I accepted their relinquishments in some cases unconditionally, and the re-sales of lankas resulted in a fall of Rs. 35,395 (*vide* my report Dis. No. 41, Revenue, dated 25th January 1898).

(*b*) The Public Works Department have taken up certain lankas in the Amalápuram and Yernagudam taluks which were fetching Rs. 11,250 a year for river conservancy purposes and leased them out themselves without the intervention of the Revenue Department and credited the proceeds to their department. An arrangement has been recently come to with the Superintending Engineer under which these rentals will hereafter be credited to "Land Revenue."

(*c*) In the Rajahmundry taluk certain lankas having been partly washed away owing to the uprooting of nanal on the margins at the instance of, or by the Public Works Department, an abatement in the rental of Rs. 2,050 was allowed for lands washed away.

(*d*) In certain lankas of the Narsapur and Amalápuram taluks canal water was made use of and the extent thus irrigated being larger than in the previous year, an "increase" of Rs. 47 was realized in the shape of water-tax.

Item No. 4.—Grazing tax or grass rents, which is a fluctuating item, shows a decrease of Rs. 179.

ITEM No. 5.—GOVERNMENT LANDS IN ZAMINDARIS, &C., HELD ON MISCELLANEOUS TENURE.—The decrease under this head amounts to only Rs. 17 and is due to the lands concerned in the Pithápuram and Polavaram divisions having been given over to the respective zamindars on an addition to the peishcush of two-third of the assessment. Steps are being taken to make over the remaining lands also to the proprietors concerned under Board's Standing Order No. 128.

Item No. 6.—The proceeds under the head of "Collections from village service inams for offices vacant" show an increase of Rs. 936 over those of last year. This item is of a fluctuating nature.

ITEM No. 9—REVENUE FINES.—The amount realized under this head is Rs. 832 against Rs. 192 in the previous year. This includes a sum of Rs. 652, leaving the fine imposed on certain karnams in the Narsapur and Ellore taluks under Regulation IX of 1822. The rest of the amount represents the fines imposed on tappers of date and palmyra trees for overtapping them.

ITEM No. 10—QUIT-RENT ON BUNGALOWS AND GARDENS.—There is an increase of Rs. 15 under this head which is slight.

ITEM Nos. 11 AND 14—SALE-PROCEEDS OF TANK-BED LANDS.—This item occurs only in the Rajahmundry taluk.

Item No. 16.—The sale-proceeds of village-site amount to Rs. 234 against Rs. 618 in the previous year. This is a casual item and calls for no remarks.

Items Nos. 17 *and* 18.—The sale-proceeds of old materials and records amounted in all to Rs. 176 against Rs. 2,034 in the previous year. Last year among the old materials sold was a boat that had been sold to the District Board for Rs. 1,648.

13. DEMAND, COLLECTION AND BALANCE—CURRENT.—The total demand of Land Revenue and cesses amounted to Rs. 68,93,335 against Rs. 64,04,868 in the previous year. The increase has been sufficiently explained in the foregoing paragraphs.

The collections (including the sums written off the accounts) amounted to Rs. 68,90,976 at the end of June which, supplemented by collections up to the end of August and amounts written off till now, amount to Rs. 68,92,858. This leaves a balance of Rs. 477 made up of Rs. 426 under "Ryotwar and Miscellaneous" and Rs. 51 under Cesses. The whole of this amount, with the exception of Rs. 44 embezzled by a village vettiyan, has been recommended to the Board to be written off. The vettiyan who embezzled the above sum of Rs. 44 is under trial.

14. Demand, Collection and Balance—Arrear.—The arrear at the beginning of the year was Rs. 98,520, to which has been added a sum of Rs. 30 which was lost sight of in the Rajahmundry taluk. The whole of it has been collected with the exception of a sum of Rs. 2 which has been since recommended to the Board to be written off.

15. Distribution of Collections between Land Revenue and Cesses.—The monthly statements received from taluks show that the rules on the subject are fairly understood and what defects were noticed in them in the course of their scrutiny in the Huzur office have been duly pointed out and rectified from time to time. The statements of the Amalápuram and Ellore taluks were specially checked during the last jamabandi and were found to be correctly prepared.

16. Coercive processes and sales for arrears of revenue.—The processes of all kinds issued numbered 243,400 against 306,697 in the previous year. The decrease of 63,297 is due mainly to the fact that the crops generally were fair, the season being favourable. In 239,218 or about 98·3 per cent. of the cases against 98·4 per cent. in the previous year, the demand was satisfied on presentation of notice No. 1. Narsapur and Bhímavaram, as usual, contributed 1 per cent. and the rest of the district the remainder 0·7 per cent. of the cases in which coercion was resorted to. The attachments and sales of moveable and immoveable property in the fasli compare as below with those of the previous fasli:—

Fasli.	Moveable property.					
	Attached.			Sold.		
	Number of cases.	Amount of arrear.	Value of property.	Number of cases.	Amount of arrear.	Amount realized by sale.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		RS.	RS.		RS.	RS.
1307	2,816	69,592	70,881	178	4,902	4,178
1306	3,494	1,18,060	1,22,070	200	7,754	7,374

Fasli.	Immoveable property.						
	Attached.			Sold.			
	Number of cases.	Amount of arrear.	Extent.	Number of cases.	Amount of arrear.	Extent.	Amount realized by sale.
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
		RS.	ACS.		RS.	ACS.	RS.
1307	1,018	9,509	4,093	170	4,491	1,114	6,212
1306	1,060	13,463	5,747	170	3,591	1,027	3,352

Of the extent sold, acres 252 were bought in by Government for a sum of Rs. 54. There is a decrease in the sales of moveable property compared with the previous year, while the number of sales of immoveable property remained the same as in the

previous year. I have reviewed in detail the statements received from taluk officers and given strict instructions on the subject in the light of the Board's Proceedings, No. 123, dated 25th May 1898, Land Revenue, with a view to reduce the sales of property to the lowest degree compatible with the prompt recovery of Government dues. The percentage of defaulters whose property was sold to the number of pattas is however less than in the previous year being ·366 against ·396. The lands sold were generally of the poorest quality as the prices realized show, and it is difficult to see how the sale of such lands on the cultivation margin for arrears can be avoided. Generally they are of two classes—first delta swamps lands. These are taken up by paupers on speculation and if the season is favourable the speculation is successful. But when the rainfall is heavy, the crop suffers from submersion and in such cases the ryot reaps what he can get and then decamps or anyhow arranges to have no moveable property that can be sold and lets the land go. The second-class are lands darkhasted for podu cultivation. After a year or two the soil often deteriorates and the pattadar takes to working as a day-labourer and lets the land, which he does not take the trouble to relinquish formally, go. This class of land is however getting rare, now that payment of the value of the trees is being more strictly insisted upon, and they are valued at higher rates.

17. Receipts from process service fees and charges.—The receipts amounted to Rs. 2,886 and charges to Rs. 2,030 against Rs. 3,019 and Rs. 2,007, respectively, in the previous year. The number of processes served by the specially-paid agency fell from 47,863 to 45,755 in the year under report, and this decrease as also that in the receipts under this head is attributable to the same causes as those specified in the above paragraph.

18. Lands sold under Board's Standing Order No. 30.—An extent of 1,036 acres assessed at Rs. 1,065 was sold for Rs. 24,992 against an extent of 111 acres assessed at Rs. 310 and sold for Rs. 4,020 in the previous year. Of this large sum, Cocanada division singly contributes Rs. 23,829 which was realized by the sale of certain abandoned salt-pan lands of the extent of 1,025 acres.

Board's Standing Order, No. 34.—There are no transactions under this head.

Board Standing Order, No. 110—sale of bought-in lands.—Ninety-three acres of land assessed at Rs. 109 were sold for Rs. 301 against 1 acre of land sold for Rs. 12 in the previous year.

19. Costs in civil suits.—The costs awarded to Government during the year in suits concerning Government amounted to Rs. 219–2–10. Adding to this the balance of Rs. 86–11–11 outstanding at the commencement of the year the total comes to Rs. 305–14–9. Of this Rs. 125–9–11 were recovered during the year, leaving a balance of Rs. 180–4–10. Steps are being taken to recover the amount.

20. Ruined tanks.—None were made over to private individuals for repair during the year.

21. Interest.—The demand on account of interest under all heads of Land Revenue amounted to Rs. 165 which, with the arrears at the beginning of the year, aggregated Rs. 168. Of this Rs. 167 were collected during the year and the balance of Re. 1 has been since collected.

22. Sub-division of quit-rent.—There were no applications direct from parties during the year under Board's Standing Order No. 119 for the sub-division of the joint liability of whole inam villages or minor inams, nor have any been received from the Judicial Courts in the district.

23. Inspection of boundary and field marks.—Earthen mounds erected at the original survey have disappeared. The re-survey of the district has been completed and will be introduced along with the resettlement.

24. Examination of village and taluk accounts.—The jamabandi reports prescribed in paragraph 3 of Board's Proceedings, No. 131, dated 10th March 1894, have been received from all Divisional officers with their notes of inspection of taluk and village manual accounts. The latter show that the inspections were made in confirmity with the instructions in the latest jamabandi circular. The writing up of the taluk and village B. registers in all the taluks has been almost completed and the

discrepancies found on comparison with the huzur inam registers are being enquired into by me. The instructions in the manuals are generally well understood and the accounts are fairly well kept, but on closely checking them some defects were noticed; the chief of them are noted below:—

(1) In some villages of the Amalápuram taluk lands washed away by the Gódávari river have been wholly eliminated from the accounts instead of being classed as poramboke. Orders have been issued to the Tahsildar to properly account for all such lands.

(2) In the adangal accounts of certain villages in the Amalápuram taluk the water tax on delta wet lands has not been lumped with the settlement assessment. This mistake has been ordered to be rectified.

(3) In the Ellore taluk irregularities were noticed in the observance of the darkhast rules and stringent orders were issued to prevent their recurrence.

(4) Inspections of village birth and death registers by personal enquiries show an improvement. But still this business has not been as satisfactorily performed as is to be desired. Stringent orders have been issued.

(5) Village account No. 14 of some villages does not include process fees and in consequence does not agree with taluk account No. 15.

(6) Interest is not being charged on peishkush paid after the kistday.

(7) There was generally some avoidable delay in the disposal of transfer applications in all taluks.

(8) It is observed that in almost all the taluks, karnams completed the writing up of their accounts at their homes, but the laziest of them had to be called to the taluk head-quarters and detained till the accounts were finished. The reports and notes of inspection of taluk and village accounts received from the Divisional officers as well as my reviews on the notes of inspection of the taluk and village manual accounts of the Ellore and Amalápuram taluks settled by me will follow.

25. Applications for registry of holdings.—The following statement shows the disposal of applications for registry of holdings presented through the Registration officers and of those submitted to the Revenue officers:—

Items.	Number of cases pending at the beginning of the year.	Number received during fasli 1307.	Total.	Number disposed of during fasli 1307.	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	530	4,557	5,087	4,565	54	468	157	192	173
(2) Applications presented to the Revenue officers direct	174	1,106	1,280	1,077	2	201	73	73	57
Total ..	704	5,663	6,367	5,642	56	669	230	265	230
Applications received by the Revenue officers under paragraph 6 of Board's Standing Order, No. 20 ..	78	469	547	319	44	184	23	99	106

Compared with the figures of fasli 1306, there was an increase in the number of applications received through Registration officers, while there was a falling off in those presented to Revenue officers direct, the net result being, however, an increase of 118, which is less than 5 per cent. The percentage of disposals including the number of cases pending at the beginning of the year is noted below:—

	Fasli 1306.	Fasli 1307.
Received through the Registration Department	83·3	89·7
Do. direct by Revenue officers	87·5	84·1

The increase under the first head and the decrease in the second kept pace with the increase and decrease in the number of applications received under the two heads respectively and therefore call for no special remarks. The total number of cases received under paragraph 6 of Board's Standing Order, No. 20, including the 78 applications pending at the beginning of the year was 547 against 301 in the previous year, and the number disposed of was 319 against 223 in the previous year the percentage being 59 against 74. The fall in the percentage is due to the number of applications received being double that of last year.

26. Vernacular correspondence in the Special Assistant Agent's office.—Mr. Phillips, the Sub-Collector in charge of the Special Assistant Agent's office, disposed of the vernacular correspondence and petitions by getting them read over before disposal, though abstracts were put up in several of the cases and orders passed on them.

27. Examination of the Agricultural stock.—The agricultural stock was tested in 975 villages against 542 villages in the previous year. Among Divisional-officers, only the Deputy Collector, Narsapur, made tests in 9 villages. The Tahsildars of all the taluks, except Rajahmundry and Bhadráchalam, and some Deputy Tahsildars took part in the testing work. The number of villages in which the testing was carried on is nearly double that of the previous year which is the result of the stringent orders issued to the taluk officers on the subject from time to time.

28. Maintenance of the Famine Analysis Registers.—The total number of villages for which these accounts have been maintained up to last year was 1,457. The village registers of all villages have been written up to the end of fasli 1306 as also the firka sheets except for four villages in the Ellore taluk. The review of the progress reports for August (will follow) shows what progress has been made in writing up the registers for fasli 1307. The omissions and mistakes noticed in the examination of these accounts have been set forth in the reviews of jamabandi officers.

29. Land Improvement and Agriculturists' Loans Acts.—The allotment sanctioned for the year under the Land Improvement and Agriculturists' Loans Acts was Rs. 4,500 each. But nothing was spent as there were no applications under either Act. The principal and interest that accrued during the year on account of loans granted in previous years under both Acts were fully recovered.

30. Survey advances.—No advances were made during the year.

31. Conduct of subordinates.—(1) This has been satisfactory on the whole and in consequence it has been possible to submit the satistical and jamabandi returns earlier than usual. This report also will, I hope, reach the Board on the due date.

(2) The revenue demand for this district exceeded that of every other district in the Presidency not excepting Tanjore and in the matter of collections it also stands first, as every recoverable pie has now, I think, been recovered. This last result is due in great measure to the energy displayed by the several Tahsildars and Deputy Tahsildars, and effected in spite of the fact that it was not possible even to commence jamabandi till about the end of April in consequence of the orders in the Settlement Department to put it off as long as possible in the hope of its being possible to introduce the re-settlement during the fasli.

Fasli.	Tanuku. RS.	Bhímavaram. RS.
1307	10,32,376	7,14,288
1306	10,05,400	6,84,733
1305	8,48,683	6,50,327
1304	9,16,044	6,20,205
1303	8,69,731	5,66,646
1302	8,22,854	6,12,923
1301	9,13,695	6,10,268
1300	8,77,328	5,83,616
1299	Not available.	
1298	8,25,161	5,01,492

(3) In this connection I beg to represent that the demand of the Tanuku and Bhímavaram taluks has increased so enormously since they were constituted third and fourth class taluks, that they ought each to be raised a grade considering the heavy work and additional responsibility the increase entails. This increase has been steady too and is not at all likely to fall off. I have prepared a comparative statement for the past ten years and appended it to the report (*vide* margin).

(4) There have been few complaints of misconduct. In connection with the repair of minor irrigation works in Yernagudem, complaints were received which have resulted in the dismissal of the tank overseer who was principally to blame for a good deal of scamped work. One Revenue Inspector has been dismissed for conniving at the improper recommendation of lands for remission, for loss of crop, and at tampering with a certain village account, whilst a temporary Revenue Inspector has been ordered to revert and his re-employment as a Revenue Inspector prohibited for bad and suspicious conduct in connection with the azimash of crops alleged to have been lost for which remission was applied for.

COCANADA,
26th September 1898.

(Signed) V. A. BRODIE,
Collector.

Ed. 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 1307 (1897–98). A list of the statements already submitted is enclosed. The report is drawn up on the lines indicated in Board's Proceedings, No. 522, Revenue Settlement, &c., of the 22nd September 1888, and paragraph 4 (5) of Proceedings, No. 417, Revenue Settlement, of the 10th December 1896.

2. SEASON AND RAINFALL.—The total rainfall during the year was 31·97 inches against 27·18 in the previous year. The increase in the north-east monsoon was slight, but that in the south-west monsoon was comparatively large. The fall of rain was heavy in August and September, being 7·97 and 8·94 inches against 5·86 and 5 45 inches, respectively, in the preceding year and 5·71 and 5·88 inches, respectively, the average of the 25 years ending with 1894–95. The annual average rainfall for these 25 years was 33·58 inches.

The Kistna river was in freshes at the beginning of the second week of June and in the latter part of the same month it was 8·25 feet over the crest of the anicut. It rose to 14·25 feet on the 12th of August 1897, the highest recorded point during the year against 18·30 feet on the 6th of August in the previous year. It should also be noted that the crest of the anicut was lowered from 23 to 21 feet on the 31st May 1897.

The season was, on the whole, favourable for agricultural operations in the delta but not so good in the uplands, where the rainfall was very scanty during the north-east monsoon. The condition of the Vinukonda taluk for a time gave rise to some anxiety.

3. CONDITION AND OUTTURN OF CROPS.—The total outturn of crops was almost the same as in the previous year, the average being 8 annas. The outturns are compared below with those of the year preceding :—

	Fasli 1307.	Fasli 1306.
	RS.	RS.
Good	5·7	7·6
Middling	61·3	55·6
Poor	33·	36·8

4. PRICES.—The prices of all grains rose considerably during the year under report when compared both with those of the preceding year and the average of the five years ending with fasli 1306. The rise is mainly attributed to large exports to areas where the season was adverse. The markets were well supplied during the year.

5. PERMANENTLY-SETTLED ESTATES.—The number of these was 46, the same as in the previous year. The amount of peishcush due was Rs. 2,58,097–8–1 (current) and Rs. 2,680–10–1 (arrears) as against Rs. 2,58,188–12–3 (current) in the previous year. The decrease of Rs. 91–4–2 in the current demand was due to the taking up of lands for public purposes.

6. INAM VILLAGES.—The number of these was 219 as in last year. The amount of quit-rents due during the year is compared below with that of its predecessor :—

	Fasli 1306.			Fasli 1307.		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Arrears	85	1	5	6	14	3
Current	32,179	15	5	31,471	6	10
Total ...	32,265	0	10	31,478	5	1

The decrease in the current demand was mainly due to the transfer of quit-rent on minor inams in inam villages to ryotwari miscellaneous in the taluks of Bandur,

Gudiváda, Tenali and Vinukonda taluks, and also to lands having been taken up for public purposes.

7. RYOTWAR SETTLEMENT—(*a*) RYOTWARI PATTAS.—The number of Government villages remained the same as in last year, viz., 1,140. The total number of pattas including old ones modified and those unaltered was 205,288 against 201,890 last year, showing an increase of 3,398 due to the sub-division of holdings and to the taking up of fresh lands on darkhast.

(*b*) *Water-rate pattas.*—The number of water-tax pattas in zemindari tracts was 6,737 against 6,737 in the previous year. The slight increase occurs in Gúdúr zemindari of the Bandur taluk and calls for no special remarks.

(*c*) *Miscellaneous pattas.*—The number of these was 4,194 in ten taluks against 4,641 in eleven taluks in the previous year. The decrease is attributed to transfer to ryots' holdings of lands formerly under miscellaneous cultivation.

(*d*) *Jamabandi camps.*—All the officers that conducted the jamabandi had encamped at not less than three stations in each taluk as prescribed by the Board.

8. (*a*) OCCUPATION AND CHANGES THEREIN.—The following statement compares the holdings of fasli 1307 with those of fasli 1306 :—

Items.	Extent.	Assessment.
	ACS.	RS.
1. Occupation of fasli 1306	1,993,346	42,95,444
2. Deduct land relinquished	91,628	2,14,941
3. Remainder	1,901,718	40,80,503
4. Add lands taken up	107,828	3,91,794
5. Occupation of fasli 1307	2,009,546	44,72,297
6. Difference between items 1 and 5	+ 16,200	+ 1,76,853

The increase in extent is due to extension of cultivation while that in assessment is mainly due to the retransfer to wet of lands for which water was relinquished in fasli 1305 in the water-rate agitation.

(*b*) The extent of lands for which water was relinquished in fasli 3305 and that of lands transferred to wet in faslis 1306 and 1307, respectively, are detailed below :—

Taluks.	Extent transferred to dry in 1305—ryotwari, inam and zemindaris.	Extent retransferred to wet.			Balance.
		In fasli 1306.	In fasli 1307.	Total.	
	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
Tenali	76,573	63,190	6,064	69,254	7,319
Bapatla	5,784	121	..	121	5,663
Gudiváda	49,616	21,354	22,677	44,031	5,585
Guntúr	..	..	..	..	..
Bandur	205	175	30	205	..
Bezwada	1,212	10	1,151	1,161	51
Núzvíd	28,681	26,799	2,892	29,691	..
Total ..	162,071	111,649	32,814	144,463	18,618

N.B.—The figures given above include also zemin, inam and agraharam lands, and so do not tally with statement No. 3 relating to ryotwari holdings.

The Tahsildar of Tenali explains that out of the acres 7,319 remaining under dry up to the end of fasli 1307, acres 3,670 has since been applied for and transferred to wet in fasli 1308, while no applications were received for the rest, although the Public Works Department intimated that water would be available for them. The reason assigned is that the lands require additional facilities for drainage. It may be presumed that unless further improvements are effected, the extent of acres 3,649 is not likely to be brought under canal irrigation and its original relinquishment for water in fasli 1305 was not due to agitation.

In Bapatla the extent transferred to wet up to fasli 1307 was very insignificant, the reason being that the Executive Engineer did not give his opinion as to whether water could be supplied to the lands although the Tahsildar sent extracts from his registers to the Executive Engineer in time. The Executive Engineer has explained the delay by saying that as in the past water had been granted to ryots whose lands could not be properly irrigated without resort to cross bunding and similar devices, he considered the opportunity should be taken now of refusing water to fields of this sort among those for which water had been relinquished in 1305, and he therefore determined not to recommend the grant of water to any field until it had been inspected by himself or the Sub-Divisional-officer. The Tahsildar considered that he was not justified in granting water until he had received the Engineer's opinion. The delay in passing orders was so great that the ryots went on irrigating the lands and were charged penal water-rate in several cases. In Tenali and Bapatla taluks, the Executive Engineer informed the Tahsildars in March 1897 that no applications for extension of irrigation should be admitted, while the alterations to the crest of the anicut at Bezwada were in progress. But for this restriction much more land would have been transferred to wet in fasli 1307. It is, however, curious that no such restrictions were placed in the eastern delta which is dependent on the same anicut. This accounts for the large extents of lands brought under wet in the taluks of Gudiváda, Bezwada and Núzvíd. This is not the place to discuss the propriety of the action of the Executive Engineer in charge of the Western Delta in delaying his opinion on the water applicatians of 1306 and 1307, but I shall discuss the matter in my report on the question of transferring the responsibility of distributing water to the Public Works Department from the Revenue Department, called for in Board's Proceedings, Mis. No. 5109, Revenue Settlement, dated 24th August 1898.

9. ACTUAL CULTIVATION.—The subjoined statement shows the actual cultivation in holdings as compared with last year :—

—	Fasli 1306.	Fasli 1307.	Difference + or —.
	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
Dry	1,323,021	1,315,107	— 7,914
Wet	247,522	297,865	+ 50,343
Total ..	1,570,543	1,612,972	+ 42,429

Under dry, there was some increase in all taluks except Gudiváda, where there was a large decrease of 17,689 acres due to retransfer to wet of lands relinquished for water in fasli 1305. The increase in the other taluks was due to the season having set in favourably at first. The large increase under wet was owing to the favourable character of the season in the delta.

10. WASTE CHARGED.—The extent of waste charged in fasli 1307 is compared below with that of fasli 1306 :—

—	Fasli 1306.	Fasli 1307.	Difference + or —.
	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
Dry	397,316	390,071	— 7,245
Wet	5,721	5,241	— 480
Total ..	403,037	395,312	— 7,725

The decrease under both the heads denotes that the season was a little better than in the preceding year.

11. WASTE REMITTED.—As usual this item occurs only under wet. The amount remitted is Rs. 6,548, covering an area of 1,262 acres against Rs. 1,08,291 and 19,766 acres, repectively, in fasli 1306. The decrease is mainly due to the fact that the floods in the Kistna did not cause any damage as in the previous year.

12. WATER-RATE, TIRVAJASTI AND FASALJASTI.—The demand of fasli 1307 is compared below with that of fasli 1306 :—

Item.	Fasli 1306.	Fasli 1307.	Difference + or —.	Explanation.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	
1. Water-tax on dry lands ..	2,08,749	1,43,645	— 65,104	The decrease was due to transfer to wet of lands relinquished for water in 1305.
2. Water-tax on wet lands ..	11,37,441	13,47,131	+ 2,09,690	Increase due to the same cause.
3. Charge for water for second crop.	18,348	2,962	— 15,386	Second crop was grown very largely in fasli 1306 on certain lands in Tenali which had been damaged by the Kistna floods of August 1897. The lands did not suffer again in 1307 and no second crop was grown on them.
4. Charge for water on lands in zemindari and whole inam villages, including fasal-jasti.	4,20,906	4,69,982	+ 49,076	Transfer to wet of certain lands relinquished for water in 1305 and extension of canal irrigation, favourable character of the season and high prices.
5. Charge for water on minor inams.	2,42,528	2,72,950	+ 30,422	
6. Penal water-rate on ryotwari lands.	32,659	79,527	+ 46,868	Owing to ruling high prices, large extents of lands were newly brought under canal irrigation in spite of the notices published in the villages that no extension of wet cultivation would be allowed under canals owing to the lowering of the crest of the anicut and such unauthorized irrigation has to be penalized where necessary.
7. Water-rate on lands cultivated without darkhast.	32	674	+ 642	Too small.
	20,60,663	23,16,871	2,56,208	

13. Remissions—(*a*) Occasional.—The amount of these remissions was Rs. 27,314 as against Rs. 44,222 in the previous year, showing a decrease of Rs. 16,908. The following statement compares the two years' figures:—

Item.	Fasli 1306.	Fasli 1307.	Difference + or —.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Loss of produce	26,756	14,906	— 11,850
2. Submerged or inundated	..	8,489	+ 8,489
3. Tirvakummi	17,466	3,919	— 13,547
Total ..	44,222	27,314	— 16,908

The decrease in items 1 and 3 mainly occurs in Tenali and is attributable to there being no floods or loss by excess of rains. The increase in item 2 occurs in Gudiváda and is attributed to Budameru floods.

(*b*) *Fixed remissions.*—The amount of these was Rs. 5,001 against Rs. 6,702 in the previous year, showing a decrease of Rs. 1,701. The bulk of the remissions relate chiefly to lift remissions and occurred in Tenali, Gudiváda, Guntúr and Bapatla taluks. The item is always a fluctuating one and the increase may be attributed to timely rains in the delta. The increase of Rs. 265 under progressive cowle remissions is due to the remission granted under B. P., No. 42, Revenue Settlement, dated 27th January 1898.

(*c*) *Beriz deductions.*—Together with the balance of fasli 1306 which was Rs. 86–5–5 and the deductions sanctioned during the year, viz., Rs. 65–7–8, the total amount payable to religious institutions was Rs. 1,057–12–2 in the fasli under report. Of this, Rs. 1,044–2–7 have been disbursed, leaving a small balance of Rs. 13–9–7 against the Bandur and Tenuli taluks.

(*d*) *Beriz deductions on account of cesses included in land assessment.*—Of the four ryotwari taluks of the Masulipatam portion of the district amounted to Rupees 47,263 against Rs. 46,610 in the previous year, showing an increase of Rs. 653 which is due to extension of occupation chiefly in the Gudiváda taluk. The details of land and village cesses are compared below:—

—	Fasli 1306.	Fasli 1307.	Difference.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
Land-cess	11,325	11,457	+ 132
Village-cess	35,285	35,806	+ 521
Total ..	46,610	47,263	+ 653

The proportion between the land and village cesses has been correctly worked out during the current year.

(*e*) The next item calling for remarks is, the assignment of assessment of resumed charitable inams in favour of Local funds, Rs. 1,841 against Rs. 1,735 in 1306. The increase of Rs. 106 over the last year's demand is accounted for thus:—

	RS.
Assessment on Bodagunta lands, Gudiváda taluk, erroneously omitted last year	95
Assessment on lands resumed and made over to local boards during the year	61
Total ...	156
Deduct old jodi on inams not deducted last year from the amounts transferred to local boards but excluded this year	50
	106

14. Miscellaneous revenue.—The quit-rent on minor inams and other miscellaneous items inclusive of items 4 to 6 noted in the statement in paragraph 12 above yielded a revenue of Rs. 11,56,585 against Rs. 10,91,098 in the previous year, showing an increase of Rs. 65,487. The increase occurred chiefly under charge for water. The following statement compares the revenue under the principal items with those in the previous year:—

Number in return No 5.	Item.	Fasli 1306.	Fasli 1307.	Increase decrease or + or —.	Explanation.
		RS.	RS.	RS.	
1	Quit-rent on minor inams ..	1,87,110	1,88,021	+ 911	The increase is mainly due to the transfer to this head of quit-rent on minor inams in whole inam villages in Bandur, Gudiváda, Tenali and Vinukonda taluks.
1 (*a*)	Water-rate on minor inams.	2,42,528	2,72,950	+ 30,422	Due to extension of irrigation.
8	Water-tax on inam villages and zemindaris.	4,20,906	4,69,982	+ 49,076	
10	Penal water-rate	32,659	79,527	+ 46,868	*Vide* explanation in paragraph 12.
2	Land cultivated but not included in jamabandi.	627	398	— 229	A fluctuating item.
3	Land cultivated without darkhast for which no pattas have been granted.	72,849	51,418	— 21,431	Decrease mainly due to lands having been granted on ryotwari patta.
5	Cultivation of poramboke lands.	37,861	36,391	— 570	Decrease small.
6	Revenue from trees	2,614	1,449	— 1,165	A fluctuating item. Trees did not yield properly in the uplands for want of timely rains.
7	Commission on management of private estates.	4,200	6,140	+ 1,940	Increase mainly due to adjustment of arrears.
9	Revenue process-service fees.	3,585	2,308	— 1,277	Reduction in the number of processes served by Special Agency.
..	Sale of tank bed and waste lands.	80,147	38,164	— 41,983	Sales conducted after the fasli was over.
10	Other items	5,986	9,904	+ 3,918	Adjustment of unclaimed excess collections of past faslis in cases where they were no pattas and levy of extra charge on patta lands used for quarrying purposes, &c., fluctuating.

15. Demand, Collection and Balance—Current—(*a*) *Land Revenue.*—The total demand of land revenue under all heads amounted to Rs. 59,76,120 as against Rupees 56,95,462 in last year, showing an increase of Rs. 2,80,658. This is due to extension of irrigation and to fresh lands having been taken up for cultivation. The following statement compares the items of land revenue demand of fasli 1307 with those of fasli 1306:—

—	Fasli 1306.	Fasli 1307.	Difference + or —.	Reason.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	
1. Peishcush	2,58,189	2,58,098	— 91	Explained in Enclosure No. 6-A.
2. Quit-rent	32,180	31,472	— 708	Explained in paragraph 6 above.
3. Ryotwari	54,05,093	56,86,550	+ 2,81,457	*Vide* remarks above.
Total ..	56,95,462	59,75,120	+ 2,80,658	

(*b*) *Cesses.*—The demand of cesses in the permanently-settled estates, whole inam villages and ryotwari villages, amounted to Rs. 6,87,982 against Rs. 7,20,288, showing a decrease of Rs. 32,306 owing mainly to the reduction in the rate of village-cess from 8 to 7 pies in the rupee. The individual items of cesses are compared below :—

Item.	Fasli 1306.	Fasli 1307.	Difference + or —.	Explanation for variations.
	RS.	RS.	AS.	
1. Land-cess in ryotwari villages.	4,06,033	4,05,790	— 243	Although there was an increase in the ryotwari revenue, there was a net decrease in the land-cess. There is reported to be due to the cess on minor inams having been, during the fasli under report, correctly calculated under the orders of the Jamabandi officer (myself) on paimaish rates of assessment in the absence of settlement rates, instead of on the rental or on the zemindar's rates on the adjoining lands. The decrease is, however, so large that I have called upon the Tahsildar to send detailed explanation and I shall address the Board again if any alterations are found necessary.
2. Village-cess in ryotwari villages.	2,31,292	2,05,357	— 25,935	Decrease due to reduction in the rate of village-cess.
3. Land-cess in permanently-settled estates.	71,064	70,284	— 780	Reduction due to exclusion of certain items, such as rent on scattered trees, grazing fees, &c., from charging cess under recent orders.
4. Land-cess in inam villages.	11,899	6,551	— 5,348	Mainly due to minor inams in whole inam villages having been transferred to ryotwar.
Total ..	7,20,288	6,87,982	— 32,306	

(*c*) The total current demand of land revenue and cesses in the year was Rs. 66,64,102 against Rs. 64,15,750 in last year, showing an increase of Rs. 2,48,352.

(*d*) *Collections.*—Out of the current demand, 99·89 per cent. or Rs. 66,56,909 was collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 7,193 at the close of the fasli. Out of this balance, a sum of Rs. 4,408 has been collected or written off up to the end of September, leaving a balance of Rs. 2,785, for which details are given hereunder :—

	RS.
Recommended as irrecoverable in the statements of irrecoverable arrears for the two quarters ending 30th September 1898	2,690
Demand sent to other districts	12
Pending confirmation of sales held	77
Covered by process No. 1	6
Total ...	2,785

16. Demand, Collection and Balance—Arrears.—The arrear demand at the beginning of the fasli was Rs. 26,118 as against Rs. 83,693 in last year. Of this, Rs. 19,378 was collected and Rs. 4,680 written off within the close of the fasli, leaving a balance of Rs. 2,060 at the close of the year. Of the balance Rs. 112 was collected or written off up to the end of September 1898, leaving a net balance of Rs. 1,948 for which details are given below :—

	RS.
To be adjusted from excess collections, deposits or other heads of accounts	59
Considered irrecoverable or of doubtful recovery	123
Sanction to write off the amount has since been received and the amounts will be written off the accounts shortly	1,649
Recommended for remission in the September irrecoverable quarterly statement	117
Total ...	1,948

17. Coercive processes and sales for arrears of revenue.—The number of notices of demand issued during the year rose from 341,623 to 456,718. The increase mainly occurs in Bapatla (90,579), Narsaraopet (25,570), Palnad (14,333), Sattenapalle (12,068) and Vinukonda (4,869). The increase in the last four taluks is attributed to bad harvests or unfavourable season, while the large increase in Bapatla

of about 189 per cent. is attributed to unwillingness on the part of the ryots to pay the dues without the issue of demands, as they expected remissions on account of bad season, which however did not affect the taluk. The real cause seems to be that the Tahsildar, who had newly been posted to the taluk, made great exertions to collect the revenue very promptly and put pressure upon the village officials to obtain processes exactly on the 11th of each kist month. The notices of distraint and of sale, however, fell from 18,887 and 17,668 in fasli 1306 to 18,149 and 937, respectively, during the year under report. The decrease in the notices of distraint occurs mainly in Gudiváda and Tenali taluks; that in the notices of sale in almost all the taluks except the four upland taluks of the Guntúr portion of the district where there was slight increase due to the unfavourable character of the season. The decrease in attachment and sale notices elsewhere may be attributed to the large profits derived by the ryots owing to high prices in the delta and to the consequent payment by the ryots of Government dues on presentation of demands. There is a growing tendency on the part of ryots not to pay the dues until the date in each month in which they become arrears or till demand notices are issued as in the majority of cases they do not have to pay fees for processes served by the ordinary staff. The time has arrived when the time for voluntary payment of revenue may be fixed earlier than 10th. In my reply to Board's Proceedings, No. 413, Land Revenue, dated 10th November 1896, I recommended 5th of each kist month as a suitable date. This change is very desirable to enable the Tahsildar to sell where necessary moveable property before the closing day of the monthly treasury transactions. The extent and assessment of lands sold is compared below :—

—	Purchased by Government for want of bidders.		Purchased by others.	
	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.
	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.
Fasli 1306	565	837	2,187	3,177
Fasli 1307	658	1,482	773	1,521

The extent of lands purchased by Government is large, the bulk of which occurs in the Bandur taluk where lands are poor. The decrease in the extent purchased by others occurred chiefly in Gudiváda, where the season was very favourable and the ryots had good harvests.

18. Receipts from process fees and charges for the Special paid Agency.—Statement No. 8-B gives particulars under this head. The receipts and charges are compared below with those of fasli 1306 :—

	Receipts.	Charges.
	RS.	RS.
Fasli 1306	3,502	1,843
Fasli 1307	2,280	987

The decrease appears under both charges and receipts, the former being due to the reduction of process establishment and the latter to the consequent decrease in the number of processes served by Special paid Agency as also to the decrease in the number of distraint and sale notices whereon a higher rate of fees is charged.

19. Lands sold under Board's Standing Orders Nos. 30, 34, 37 and 110.—The following statement compares the extent, assessment and the amount realised by sale of lands sold during faslis 1306 and 1307 :—

Number of Board's Standing Order (New Edition).	Fasli 1306.			Fasli 1307.		
	Extent.	Assessment.	Amount realized.	Extent.	Assessment.	Amount realized.
	ACS.	RS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	RS.
30	2,771·0	7,822	79,930	1,381	3,613	34,582
34	..	..	..	..	..	..
37	0·12	..	206	4	..	3,897
110	19·0	23	11	25	34	185

The bulk of sales under Board's Standing Order No. 30 was in Bapatla and Gudiváda taluks as being either tank-bed or valuable lands or as situated under project works. The sale under Board's Standing Order No. 37 was held in Sattenapalle taluk, while under Board's Standing Order No. 110 in the Narsaraopet, Palnad and Tenali taluks, the sales fetched Rs. 185.

The total receipts under this head were Rs. 38,164 against Rs. 80,147 in last year, showing a decrease of Rs. 41,983 due to sales of valuable lands having been less than in last year.

20. Advances—(*a*) Land Improvement Loans Act.—No advances were made during the year, as the allotment for the district was transferred for utilization elsewhere. Of the Rs. 6,781-8-6 * outstanding at the beginning of the year, Rs. 1,182-11-11 became repayable during the year. Rupees 1,100-3-11 was recovered within the close of the year, leaving a balance of Rs. 82-8-0 at the close of the year under principal. The amount of interest due during the year was Rs. 339-5-7, of which Rs. 330-2-1 was collected within the year, leaving a balance of Rs. 9-3-6. The balance both under Principal and Interest related to the Nandigama taluk and it has since been recovered. The above amount was collected as shown below :—

	RS.	A.	P.
* Ordinary Rules	5,663	2	1
Special Well Rules at 3 per cent. interest	1,118	6	5
Total ...	6,781	8	6

	RS.	A.	P.
After issue of demand	645	8	9
After attachment	189	0	0
Without resort to coercion	595	13	3
Total ...	1,430	6	0

The total amount outstanding at the close of the year was Rs. 5,681-4-7 under Principal and Rs. 9-3-6 under Interest.

Improvements.—Acres 14·98 of land was reclaimed during the year in Vinukonda and Bapatla taluks with the aid of Rs. 400 advanced in 1896.

(*b*) *Agriculturists' Loans Act.*—No advances were made during the year for the reason noted above. Of the Rs. 1,025 outstanding at the beginning of the year, Rs. 594-12-0 (principal) and an interest of Rs. 58-3-3 became repayable during the year, all of which was collected within the close of the year. Rupees 116-10-11 was collected after the issue of demands, while the remainder was collected without resort to coercion.

The total amount outstanding at the end of the year was Rs. 430-4-0, principal.

Purchases.—Two cattle were purchased with the aid of Rs. 75 advanced in the Bapatla taluk in 1896.

(*c*) *Survey advances.*—The three items requiring explanation from this office are noted below :—

	Balance at the end of the fasli year. RS.	A.	P.
1. Survey operations—Colair lake	49	13	5
2. Cost of survey marks—By Survey officers	1,107	8	6
3. Replacement of boundary missing stones	4,876	0	10

The cause of the *minus* balance in items 1 and 2 above is being enquired into at the instance of the Accountant-General. Steps will be taken to clear off the balance at an early date.

Note.—Board's Proceedings, No. 103, Revenue Settlement, 1893.

21. Costs in Civil Suits.—

	RS.	A.	P.
Balance at the beginning of the fasli	180	13	8
Amount awarded within the fasli	204	2	1
Total ...	384	15	9
Collections in the fasli	285	6	6
Balance ...	99	9	3

Steps are being taken to collect the balance with the least delay.

22. Lands acquired by public servants.—The discontinuance of the return was ordered in B.P., No. 259 (Land Revenue), dated the 28th September 1898.

23. Ruined tanks.—No tanks were made over to private individuals during the year under report.

24. Interest.—The total demand of interest for fasli 1307 of land revenue, including the arrear balance of Rs. 52 outstanding at the beginning of the fasli, was Rs. 390, of which Rs. 231 was either collected or remitted, leaving a balance of Rs. 159 at the close of the fasli. The bulk of the balance relates to Sattenapalle (Rs. 104-1-5). The principal on which this interest accrued has since been ordered to be written off.

25. Sub-division of quit-rent.—There were no cases in the year under report.

26. Inspection of boundary and field marks.—The resurvey of the Narsaraopet, Palnad and Vinukonda taluks has been sanctioned, and that of the Sattenapalle taluk is in progress. New survey areas have not yet been introduced into the Bandur, Gudiváda, Nandigáma, Bezwada, Tenali and Bapatla taluks, pending, in the former four taluks, the introduction of the re-settlement and the supply of new survey records in the remaining. The following abstract shows the details of work done under the head during the year :—

Theodolite stations.			Boundary offsets.			Field marks.			Total.		
Number missing or requiring repairs.	Number replaced or repaired.	Percentage.	Number missing or requiring repairs.	Number replaced or repaired.	Percentage.	Number missing or requiring repairs.	Number replaced or repaired.	Percentage.	Number missing or requiring repairs.	Number replaced or repaired.	Percentage.
9,182	..	..	16,074	1,547	9·6	215,309	126,727	58·9	240,565	128,274	53·3

It is not understood why no effort was made to replace or repair theodolite stations. There should be no difficulty in repairing them while those missing can be replaced only by the Survey Department. The attention of the Tahsildars will be drawn to this. Boundary offsets received very little attention. The progress in regard to field marks seems not so bad although there is much room for improvement. But the work done in this direction in Narsaraopet, Palnad and Vinukonda under the pressure put upon the Tahsildars by the Deputy Collector will have to be done again by the Resurvey Party. The work in Guntúr taluk was good. The attention of the Divisional-officers and the Tahsildars will be again drawn to the necessity for prompt action in the matter and the results will be closely watched.

27. Examination of village and taluk accounts.—The notes of inspection of the village and taluk accounts received from the Sub, Head Assistant and Assistant Collectors have been reviewed in this office, and copies of the reviews with the notes in original have been submitted to the Board ; but the submission has been ordered to be discontinued in B.P., No. 349 (Revenue Settlement), dated the 19th September 1898.

The reports received show that the examination of accounts was searching and satisfactory. The unsatisfactory and imperfect state of the village registers B has already been separately brought to the notice of the Board, whose orders in B.P., Mis. No. 182[illegible] (Land Revenue), dated 12th July 1898, are being carried out this year.

28. Applications for transfer of pattas made to the Registration and Revenue Officers.—The following statement shows the progress of disposal of claims made to both classes of officers :—

Class of officers.	Number pending at the beginning of the year.	Number received in the year.	Total.	Disposed of.	Balance.
Fasli 1306—					
Registration officers	179	2,404	2,583	2,404	179
Revenue officers	15	5,986	6,001	5,961	40
Total ..	194	8,390	8,584	8,365	219
Fasli 1307—					
Registration officers	179	2,729	2,908	2,718	190
Revenue officers	40	5,789	5,829	5,772	57
Total ..	219	8,518	8,737	8,490	247

The number of applications pending increased slightly. The Tahsildars attribute the delay to the receipt of applications in the latter part of June 1898 and partly to the information due from village officers and to sub-divisions. The new rule leaving it to the option of the parties to get the applications attested by village officers has also contributed to the delay in the disposal, so many as forty received in June being shown as pending in Bápatla and Bandur taluks. The rule is being understood by the public.

29. Cases disposed of under Board's Standing Order No. 20, Paragraph 6.—The number of cases pending at the beginning of the year was 1,313, and adding to it the cases received during the year, the total came to 5,194 against 4,112 in last year. Two thousand seven hundred and sixty-two cases were disposed of, leaving a net balance of 1,851 at the close of the year exclusive of the 581 cases relating to the Bandur, Bezwada and Gudiváda taluks, whose enquiry has been taken up by the Settlement Department now working in the Masulipatam portion of the district.

30. Vernacular correspondence in Assistant and Head Assistant Collectors' Offices.—During the jamabandi of the Núzvíd taluk, it was brought to my notice that a former Head Assistant Collector had issued orders requiring his Tahsildars to send their reports to him entirely in English. I wrote to the then Head Assistant Collector to withdraw the rule which he has done. Still I find that the Tahsildars in this district prefer to send their reports in English.

31. Census of live-stock.—Out of the 140 ryotwari villages in which the causes of agricultural stock was taken, cases in 721 villages were tested by Revenue Inspectors, in 1 by the Deputy Tahsildar of Tummercode and 75 by Tahsildars. The inspection by officers above the rank of Revenue Inspectors was not satisfactory and their attention has again been drawn to the matter.

32. Conduct of public servants.—The conduct of public servants of all grades was, on the whole, satisfactory. M.R.Ry. Manepalli Nagabhushana Chetti, Stationary Sub-Magistrate of Tenali, was, during the year, reduced to the rank of clerk on Rs. 25 by the Government for misconduct—*see* G.O., Mis. No. 54, dated 6th January 1898. He has since retired on invalid pension.

Masulipatam,
5th November 1898.

(Signed) R. MORRIS,
Acting Collector.

Exd. Md. Pahilvan.

SETTLEMENT REPORT

OF

NELLORE.

No. 4482-Ver.

I have the honour to submit the jamabandi report for fasli 1307 with the prescribed statements.

2. Season and Rainfall.—The state of the season in the district has already formed the subject of special reports and a portion of the district was treated as affected. The following statement shows the rainfall for each taluk as compared with the quantity registered in the previous year and the averages. At the foot of the statement is also furnished information showing the progress of cultivation in each month as compared with the previous year and the average :—

South-west monsoon including hot weather months.

Taluk or division.	Rain-gauge stations.	April. 1896.	April. 1897.	April. Twenty-five years' average.	May. 1896.	May. 1897.	May. Twenty-five years' average.	June. 1896.	June. 1897.	June. Twenty-five years' average.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Ongole ..	Addanki	..	..	* 0·22	1·32	2·16	* 2·28	3·12	1·56	* 2·98
	Kanuparti ..	..	..	†	1·03	1·00	..	0·76	4·07	†
	Ongole	..	..	0·28	0·38	1·85	1·41	0·45	0·38	2·12
Kandukur ..	Kandukur ..	..	..	0·23	0·79	0·78	1·20	0·75	0·80	1·73
	Pakala	..	..	0·13	1·00	1·04	1·16	0·14	0·87	1·64
	Ramayapatam ..	..	..	0·11	..	..	1·50	..	..	1·19
Kavali ..	Kavali	..	..	0·12	..	2·24	1·17	1·76	1·45	1·50
Kanigiri ..	Kanigiri	..	..	0·48	1·85	4·54	1·31	..	0·94	1·78
Udaiyagiri ..	Udaiyagiri ..	0·30	..	0·46	1·20	0·79	1·59	0·25	0·18	1·35
Atmakur ..	Atmakur	..	..	0·24	1·15	0·23	1·52	0·63	0·14	1·15
Rapur ..	Rapur	..	..	0·20	1·06	0·72	1·76	2·05	1·11	1·54
Gúdúr ..	Krishnapatam ..	..	..	0·18	0·01	1·67	1·33	0·54	2·39	2·02
	Kota	..	..	†	..	0·57	†	0·50	2·78	†
	Dugarajupatam ..	..	..	†	0·08	0·71	†	1·12	1·66	†
	Tada	..	0·13	0·16	1·24	0·89	1·68	0·63	2·37	2·28
	Monapalem ..	..	..	0·01	..	0·68	1·32	1·83	2·72	2·03
	Gúdúr	..	..	0·18	0·04	0·88	1·12	1·08	1·27	0·02
Nellore ..	Iskapalli	..	..	0·06	0·27	2·87	0·88	0·28	0·18	1·58
	Nellore	..	..	0·10	0·27	1·07	1·53	1·16	0·38	1·38
Darsi ..	Darsi	0·96	..	0·46	2·28	2·91	1·56	1·58	0·40	2·67
Podili ..	Podili	1·82	..	†	0·11	2·85	†	1·07	0·62	†
Pólúr ..	Pólúr	..	0·08	†	0·80	0·70	†	0·40	2·53	†
Venkatagiri.	Venkatagiri ..	..	..	0·23	0·44	0·08	1·88	0·90	2·83	1·62
	Total ..	3·08	0·21	3·85	15·32	31·23	26·20	21·00	31·63	31·58
	Average ..	0·14	0·01	0·22	0·70	1·42	1·39	0·95	1·44	1·70
	Nellore district ..	2,449	3,094	2,318	2,834	6,215	4,795	6,785	6,794	Monthlywar 8,386

South-west monsoon including hot weather months.

Taluk or division.	Rain-gauge stations.	July. 1896.	July. 1897.	July. Twenty-five years' average.	August. 1896.	August. 1897.	August. Twenty-five years' average.	September. 1896.	September. 1897.	September. Twenty-five years' average.	Total. 1896.	Total. 1897.	Total. Twenty-five years' average.
1	2	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Ongole ..	Addanki	3·28	1·69	* 2·78	4·06	5·22	* 3·45	8·97	8·57	* 4·55	20·75	19·20	* 15·26
	Kanuparti ..	3·63	5·66	†	4·00	7·58	†	9·10	5·31	†	18·52	23·62	†
	Ongole	3·40	4·73	2·91	3·01	3·37	4·24	8·99	14·22	5·36	16·23	24·55	16·32
Kandukur ..	Kandukur ..	2·21	3·10	2·80	1·78	4·07	3·19	7·36	11·79	4·70	12·89	20·54	13·85
	Pakala	3·01	3·06	2·23	4·35	5·96	3·35	9·12	10·65	3·90	17·62	21·58	12·41
	Ramayapatam ..	..	..	2·15	..	..	2·94	..	..	4·37	..	..	12·26
Kavali ..	Kavali	1·00	3·24	2·67	4·38	5·41	3·14	8·41	7·79	4·56	15·55	20·13	13·18
Kanigiri ..	Kanigiri	1·82	3·52	2·42	2·86	5·22	2·13	5·92	6·46	3·45	12·45	20·68	11·07
Udaiyagiri ..	Udaiyagiri ..	0·60	1·98	1·92	3·72	3·24	2·20	5·84	8·05	2·52	11·91	14·24	10·04
Atmakur ..	Atmakur	1·15	1·46	2·00	4·42	2·47	2·56	2·31	6·67	2·93	9·66	10·97	10·40
Rapur ..	Rapur	3·69	2·24	2·48	4·07	5·30	3·10	3·88	8·08	3·11	14·75	17·45	12·19
Gúdúr ..	Krishnapatam ..	3·10	1·89	3·26	8·17	6·57	3·77	3·51	2·85	3·18	15·33	15·37	13·74
	Kota	3·55	2·14	†	8·28	5·76	†	6·57	6·71	†	18·90	17·96	†
	Dugarajupatam ..	3·92	3·65	†	8·76	4·88	†	5·31	3·74	†	19·19	14·64	†
	Tada	1·86	1·36	2·95	7·88	5·55	4·29	6·09	11·18	3·50	17·70	21·48	14·86
	Monapalem ..	3·75	2·61	2·16	9·24	5·13	3·04	3·45	3·58	3·15	18·27	14·72	11·71
	Gúdúr	3·95	2·89	1·47	7·50	5·58	3·10	6·90	5·99	3·02	19·47	16·61	9·63
Nellore ..	Iskapalli	2·74	2·28	2·44	5·35	4·60	3·35	3·95	2·41	4·51	12·59	12·34	12·72
	Nellore	2·90	1·67	2·64	7·15	4·02	3·09	4·89	5·02	3·66	16·37	12·16	12·40
Darsi ..	Darsi	3·08	1·61	2·20	1·83	2·74	3·13	3·15	11·48	4·39	12·88	19·14	14·41
Podili ..	Podili	2·07	1·71	†	2·11	5·55	†	7·48	12·85	†	14·66	23·58	†
Pólúr ..	Pólúr	3·20	1·11	†	7·69	7·48	†	3·06	8·86	†	15·15	20·76	†
Venkatagiri.	Venkatagiri ..	3·40	3·26	2·62	5·84	4·69	3·11	5·02	11·55	3·75	15·60	22·41	12·21
	Total ..	61·31	56·86	44·10	116·45	110·39	87·18	129·28	173·81	68·63	346·44	404·13	229·16
	Average ..	2·79	2·58	2·43	5·29	5·02	3·16	5·88	7·90	3·74	15·75	18·37	12·64
	Nellore district ..	62,304	65,840	97,096	218,241	177,118	177,251	157,789	219,453	173,632	450,402	478,514	463,478

North-east monsoon.

Taluk or division.	Rain-gauge stations.	October. 1896.	October. 1897.	October. Twenty-five years' average.	November. 1896.	November. 1897.	November. Twenty-five years' average.	December. 1896.	December. 1897.	December. Twenty-five years' average.
1	2	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
Ongole ..	Addanki	..	1·77	* 10·04	7·96	2·95	* 5·44	..	..	* 0·77
	Kanuparti	0·08	1·53	†	13·74	2·06	†	..	..	†
	Ongole	0·08	4·18	10·10	17·75	2·20	7·00	0·05	..	1·08
Kandukur ..	Kandukur	0·30	2·26	8·97	12·07	0·11	7·89	0·25	0·04	1·87
	Pakala	0·28	3·78	9·47	15·00	0·22	7·17	0·35	0·03	2·05
	Ramayapatam ..	..	..	11·48	..	..	9·74	..	..	1·74
Kavali ..	Kavali	0·72	4·78	11·18	21·22	3·92	11·04	0·55	0·35	2·16
Kanigiri ..	Kanigiri	..	0·52	6·46	6·76	..	4·56	..	..	1·10
Udaiyagiri ..	Udaiyagiri	2·35	2·38	8·39	8·50	0·63	7·52	0·85	0·22	2·14
Atmakur ..	Atmakur	1·26	2·79	8·81	10·70	1·37	8·82	2·67	0·88	2·53
Rapur ..	Rapur	1·23	0·96	10·07	16·86	3·22	10·85	2·66	1·32	3·71
Gúdúr ..	Krishnapatam ..	2·22	3·34	10·92	18·14	3·39	10·14	1·60	0·80	3·01
	Kota	2·70	3·07	†	27·29	4·12	†	6·98	0·50	†
	Dugarajupatam ..	2·45	1·71	†	23·89	4·90	†	2·89	0·59	†
	Tada	1·06	4·18	9·65	26·72	5·22	11·74	8·74	0·16	4·14
	Monapalem ..	4·18	0·49	10·63	24·52	7·12	12·69	2·65	0·59	2·79
	Gúdúr	2·12	2·13	8·25	19·43	5·75	9·52	5·12	0·50	2·89
Nellore ..	Iskapalli	0·30	2·26	12·16	20·27	3·88	10·51	1·05	1·27	2·21
	Nellore	1·77	2·84	10·29	18·15	3·90	11·40	3·15	0·93	2·91
Darsi ..	Darsi	..	1·48	5·85	5·75	0·31	4·42	..	..	1·14
Podili ..	Podili	..	3·54	†	6·84	0·08	†	..	..	†
Pólúr ..	Pólúr	1·49	2·41	†	21·79	6·97	†	6·35	0·22	†
Venkatagiri.	Venkatagiri ..	2·51	0·90	9·12	15·16	4·42	11·96	4·92	0·33	4·07
	Total ..	27·10	53·30	171·84	358·51	66·74	162·41	50·83	8·73	42·31
	Average ..	1·23	2·42	9·53	16·30	3·03	9·12	2·31	0·40	2·41
	Nellore district ..	78,251	104,378	80,023	85,013	169,091	146,885	300,706	257,056	Monthlywar particulars 289,807

North-east monsoon.

Taluk or division.	Rain-gauge stations.	January. 1897.	January. 1898.	January. Twenty-five years' average.	February. 1897.	February. 1898.	February. Twenty-five years' average.	March. 1897.	March. 1898.	March. Twenty-five years' average.	Total. 1896-97.	Total. 1897-98.	Total. Twenty-five years' average.	Grand Total. 1896-97.	Grand Total. 1897-98.	Grand Total. Twenty-five years' average.
1	2	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47
Ongole ..	Addanki	0·15	..	* 0·71	0·17	0·43	* 0·14	..	..	* 0·30	8·28	5·15	* 17·40	29·03	24·35	* 32·66
	Kanuparti	0·14	..	†	0·62	0·13	†	..	..	†	14·58	3·72	†	33·10	27·34	†
	Ongole	0·67	..	0·23	0·15	0·64	0·08	..	..	0·26	18·70	7·02	18·75	34·93	31·57	35·07
Kandukur ..	Kandukur	1·58	..	0·40	1·90	1·04	0·08	0·32	..	0·13	16·42	3·45	19·34	29·31	23·99	33·19
	Pakala	2·77	..	0·20	1·11	0·55	0·03	..	..	0·15	19·51	4·58	19·07	37·13	26·16	31·48
	Ramayapatam ..	..	..	0·66	..	..	..	..	..	0·19	..	..	23·81	..	..	36·07
Kavali ..	Kavali	0·42	..	0·48	0·42	0·73	0·12	..	..	0·20	23·33	7·78	25·18	38·88	29·91	38·36
Kanigiri ..	Kanigiri	0·28	..	0·36	..	0·73	0·30	0·05	..	0·17	7·09	1·25	12·95	19·54	21·93	24·52
Udaiyagiri ..	Udaiyagiri	0·15	..	0·36	0·14	0·10	0·25	0·30	..	0·52	12·29	3·33	19·18	24·20	17·57	29·22
Atmakur ..	Atmakur	0·40	..	0·36	1·59	..	0·10	..	..	0·33	16·62	5·04	20·95	26·28	16·01	31·35
Rapur ..	Rapur	1·18	..	0·88	1·32	0·03	0·13	0·50	..	0·32	23·75	5·53	26·26	38·50	22·98	38·45
Gúdúr ..	Krishnapatam ..	2·71	..	0·67	..	0·29	0·25	..	..	0·20	24·67	7·82	25·19	40·00	23·19	38·93
	Kota	1·50	..	†	0·37	0·10	†	..	..	†	38·84	7·79	†	57·74	25·75	†
	Dugarajupatam ..	3·50	..	†	0·40	..	†	0·45	..	†	33·58	7·20	†	52·77	21·84	†
	Tada	0·59	..	0·63	2·06	..	0·54	..	..	0·26	39·17	9·56	26·96	56·87	31·04	41·82
	Monapalem ..	1·98	..	0·66	0·22	0·05	0·18	..	..	0·13	33·55	8·25	27·08	51·82	22·97	38·79
	Gúdúr	3·86	..	0·38	1·41	0·09	0·26	0·12	..	0·12	32·06	8·47	21·42	51·53	25·08	31·05
Nellore ..	Iskapalli	1·16	..	0·51	0·77	..	0·18	..	..	0·23	23·55	7·41	25·80	36·14	19·75	28·52
	Nellore	3·28	..	0·47	0·30	0·20	0·11	..	..	0·27	26·65	7·87	25·45	43·02	20·03	37·85
Darsi ..	Darsi	0·25	..	0·42	0·31	0·60	0·16	0·25	..	0·46	6·56	2·39	12·45	19·44	21·53	26·86
Podili ..	Podili	0·47	..	†	..	0·68	†	..	..	†	7·31	4·30	†	21·97	27·88	†
Pólúr ..	Pólúr	0·40	..	†	1·27	..	†	0·80	..	†	32·10	9·60	†	47·25	30·36	†
Venkatagiri.	Venkatagiri ..	1·01	..	0·59	1·02	..	0·51	0·03	..	0·25	24·65	5·65	26·50	40·25	28·06	38·71
	Total ..	28·45	..	8·97	15·55	6·39	3·72	2·82	..	4·49	483·26	135·16	393·74	829·70	539·29	622·50
	Average ..	1·29	..	0·49	0·71	0·29	0·20	0·13	..	0·25	21·96	6·14	22·00	37·71	24·51	34·64
	Nellore district ..	208,273	49,007	126,999	33,617	13,263	32,005	20,223	20,337	22,208	726,083	613,126	697,927	1,176,485	1,091,640	1,161,405

* Figures for Padarti. † Figures not available.

* Figures for Padarti. † Figures not available.

It will be seen that the total rainfall for the district was considerably deficient, being only 24·51 against a twenty-five years' average of 34·64 and 37·71 in the previous year. The south-west monsoon set in fairly well and registered an unusually good rainfall of 18·60 inches against an average of 12·60 or 48 per cent. in excess of the average. This excess was general throughout the district except in the taluks of Nellore and Atmakur, where the fall was above the normal. The Pennair received early freshes. The sowings showed a corresponding advance throughout the district, the total extent brought under cultivation upto end of September being acres 478,514 against a five years' average of acres 463,478 and acres 450,402, the area cultivated in fasli 1306. The prospects were so far encouraging, but this state of things was not to continue long, as the north-east monsoon, on which the district depends for the bulk of the rain, proved a failure. The rainfall in October fell short of the average by 76 per cent. and that for November by 72 per cent. Taking the monsoon as a whole, there was a deficiency of 75 per cent. as compared with the average fall. Individually Kanigiri fared the worst, the total rainfall registered being only 1·25 inches during the period against an average of 12·96, while Udaiyagiri and Darsi had only 17 and 19 per cent., respectively, of the normal fall. In other taluks it ranged from 19 per cent. in Kandukur to 58 per cent. in Podili and but for the copious rainfall in the south-west monsoon in these parts, the season would have proved most disastrous. As it was, it retarded the progress of cultivation considerably, only 84·44 per cent. of the extent cultivated in fasli 1306 and 87·85 per cent. of the five years' average, having been brought under cultivation. Out of the area so cultivated, crops in large portions failed, resulting in extensive remissions under all heads. The season was thus very unfavourable and State relief was called into requisition in the two Government taluks of Kanigiri and Udaiyagiri and the two zemindari divisions of Podili and Darsi where it was most needed. Dry remissions were granted in the two Government taluks above named and Government sanctioned the postponement of collections beyond the fasli in the Udaiyagiri taluk to an extent of Rs. 11,573.

3. Condition and outturn of crops.—The condition of dry crops under wells and the wet crops in the deltaic taluks and under tanks that received a sufficient supply in the south-west monsoon was good. The following table shows the outturn of the different crops harvested by 31st March. The averages for the district are a little over 6 annas for dry and nearly 7 annas for wet. These figures cannot, however, be said to be reliable. The areas shown under 4 annas include large extents of short crop for which remissions have been granted :—

Crops.	Extent over which the actual outturn amounted to						
	20 annas.	16 annas.	12 annas.	8 annas.	4 annas.	0 annas.	Total.
Cholam	30	11,665	49,582	117,927	100,050	56,495	335,749
Cumbu	230	1,095	6,752	26,187	21,298	3,273	58,835
Ragi	..	469	8,033	13,888	8,343	1,553	32,286
Cotton	..	1	385	4,697	6,079	5,491	16,653
Indigo	83	4,254	12,661	26,050	19,110	2,540	64,698
Sugarcane	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lamp-oil seeds	..	288	3,230	19,376	27,606	12,682	63,182
Gingelly-oil seeds	..	22	106	432	687	446	1,693
Tobacco	51	123	610	1,458	603	56	2,901
Total ..	394	17,917	81,359	210,015	183,776	82,536	275,997
Paddy	875	18,520	45,792	85,641	34,694	33,612	219,144
Grand Total ..	1,269	36,547	127,151	295,656	218,470	116,148	795,141

4. Prices.—Statement No. 2 contains the average prices of grains per garce. The following is a comparative table :—

Description of grains.	Average prices per garce.		Increase.	Decrease.
	Fasli 1306.	Fasli 1307.		
	RS.	RS.	RS.	
Paddy, 1st sort	208	268	60	..
Do. 2nd ,, ...	184	229	45	..
Rice ,, ,, ...	411	512	101	..
Cholam	228	347	119	..
Cumbu	249	350	101	..
Ragi	196	298	102	..
Horsegram	287	408	121	..
Varagu	166	252	86	..

There was an abnormal rise in the prices of all food-grains varying from 24 per cent. in the case of second-sort paddy to 52 per cent. in the case of cholam, ragi and varagu. The rise was due to the unfavourable character of the season.

5. Permanently-settled estates.—These estates continue to be the same as before, viz., (1) Venkatagiri zemindari, (2) Pamur and Sitarampuram taluks of the Kálahasti zemindari, (3) Chundi and (4) Mutyalapad. The demand in the peishcush of the Venkatagiri zemindari showed a decrease of Rs. 1,042–11–0 as detailed in enclosure to statement No. 6 on account of lands taken up for public purposes, while that for other estates remained the same. The net demand on zemindaris was as shown below :—

Estates.	Fasli 1306.	Fasli 1307.	Difference.
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Venkatagiri	3,69,945 14 9	3,68,903 3 9	1,042 11 0
Kálahasti	60,391 4 0	60,391 4 0	..
Chundi	21,128 7 2	21,128 7 2	..
Mutyalapad	2,000 0 0	2,000 0 0	..
Total ..	4,53,465 9 11	4,52,422 14 11	1,042 11 0

6. Whole inam villages.—There was no fluctuation in the number of inam villages, but the amount of jodi was reduced by Rs. 5–8–5 on account of lands taken up for public purposes. The net demand under shrotriem jodi was Rs. 82,274–10–1.

7. Ryotwar settlement.—The number of ryotwari villages remained the same. Statement No. 1 gives details of the taluks settled by the various officers, the time occupied for jamabandi and the several camps at which jamabandi was held. Particulars regarding the number of pattas distributed are compared in the following abstract :—

Fasli.	Number of fresh pattas.	Old pattas modified.	Old pattas not modified.	Total.
Fasli 1306	5,423	2,797	102,973	111,193
Do. 1307	3,654	3,360	105,087	112,101
Difference ..	— 1,769	+ 563	+ 2,114	+ 908

The decrease in the number of fresh pattas issued as compared with the previous year was due to the large decrease in the additional area brought under occupation in the year as compared with its predecessor. Four thousand two hundred and ten miscellaneous pattas were issued against 5,313 in the previous year due to less unauthorized cultivation.

8. Occupation and changes therein.—The following table gives the particulars of the extent and assessment of ryots' holdings as compared with fasli 1306 :—

Items.	Dry.		Wet.		Total.	
	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.
	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.
Holdings at the end of fasli 1306	862,768	9,73,832	209,720	11,40,038	1,072,488	21,13,870
Deduct lands given up or transferred in fasli 1307 .	17,702	14,916	4,991	25,683	22,693	40,599
Remainder ..	845,066	9,58,916	204,729	11,14,355	1,049,795	20,73,271
Add lands taken up or transferred in fasli 1307 ..	27,171	22,197	4,484	23,591	31,655	45,788
Total holdings for fasli 1307 ..	872,237	9,81,113	209,213	11,37,946	1,081,450	21,19,059
Difference ..	+ 9,469	+ 7,281	— 507	— 2,092	+ 8,962	+ 5,189

The total increase in occupation was acres 8,962 which is only 0·42 per cent. of the occupied area of fasli 1,306 against 0·64 per cent. in the previous year. This retrogression was owing to the scarcity. The decrease under wet occurs in Nellore and Gúdúr taluks as shown in the margin and was occasioned partly by relinquishments of certain lands forming portions of the Allúr swamp in the Nellore taluk and certain salt marshes in Gúdúr and partly by lands bought in by Government for similar reasons as shown in the margin.

—	Lands relinquished.	Lands bought in by Government.	Total.
Nellore	127	138	265
Gúdúr	35	207	242
Total ..	..	..	507

9. Actual cultivation.—The following table compares the sowings in the fasli with those in the previous year :—

Items.	Fasli 1306.	Fasli 1307.	Increase.	Decrease.
	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
Dry	618,189	587,286	..	30,903
Wet	192,005	179,526	..	12,479
Total ..	810,194	766,812	..	43,382

The decrease is due to the unfavourable character of the season.

10. Waste charged and remitted.—The total extent left waste was 314,638 acres or 29 per cent. of the occupied area against 24·46 in the previous year. The large increase was due to the unfavourable character of the season. Of the extent left waste 277,640 acres were charged for, while Rs. 78,428 on the remaining area were remitted. The following is a comparative table showing talukwar particulars of waste remissions granted :—

Taluks.	Fasli 1306.	Fasli 1307.	Increase.	Decrease.
	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
Gúdúr	821	15,707	14,886	..
Rápúr	716	11,712	10,996	..
Nellore	14,219	14,141	..	78
Atmakur	2,005	11,000	8,995	..
Kávali	552	5,127	4,575	..
Udaiyagiri	365	5,224	4,859	..
Kandukur	3,064	6,065	3,001	..
Kanigiri	482	7,706	7,224	..
Ongole	283	1,746	1,463	..
Total ..	22,507	78,428	55,999	78

There was a net increase of Rs. 55,921 due to scarcity. The increase occurred in every one of the taluks except Nellore where there was a small decrease.

11. Water-rate and fasaljasti.—The following is a table comparing the revenue under this head with that in fasli 1306 :—

Taluks.	Water-rate.		Fasaljasti.		Total.	
	Fasli 1306.	Fasli 1307.	Fasli 1306.	Fasli 1307.	Fasli 1306.	Fasli 1307.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Gúdúr	7,560	5,408	7,413	8,112	14,973	13,520
Rápúr	1,480	1,041	1,457	241	2,937	1,282
Nellore	23,402	22,924	22,153	15,102	45,555	38,026
Atmakur	11,596	11,384	5,147	5,023	16,743	16,407
Kávali	6,092	5,870	2,110	2,289	8,202	8,159
Udaiyagiri	1,857	1,825	404	220	2,261	2,045
Kandukur	2,465	2,533	1,277	988	3,742	3,521
Kanigiri	2,553	2,084	308	318	2,861	2,402
Ongole	1,589	1,695	565	314	2,154	2,009
Total ..	58,594	54,764	40,834	32,607	99,428	87,371

There is a net decrease of Rs. 12,057 under the above heads due to the failure of the north-east monsoon.

12. Remissions.—Statement No. 4 gives details of remissions other than waste. It will be seen from the annexed table that there was a net increase of Rs. 1,39,109 under all heads of remissions necessitated by short rainfall :—

Particulars.	Fasli 1306.	Fasli 1307.	Increase.	Decrease.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Shavi or loss of produce	9,918	1,40,772	1,30,854	..
2. Flood remissions	288	1,006	718	..
3. Tirvakammi	28,124	35,520	7,396	..
4. Assessment on lands taken up under Tope Rules	209	208	..	1
5. Lift remissions	5,937	6,249	312	..
6. Beriz deductions	6,312	6,333	21	..
7. Fasalkammi	685	494	..	191
Total ..	51,473	1,90,582	1,39,301	192

Item No. 1—*Shavi or loss of crops.*—This occurs in all the taluks and includes remissions granted for loss of dry crops in the taluks of Kanigiri and Udaiyagiri. The marginal * table shows the talukwar particulars of the remissions granted. It will be seen that Gúdúr and Nellore contributed the largest amounts.

			RS.
* Gúdúr			27,251
Rápúr			7,602
Nellore			21,443
Atmakur			13,103
Udaiyagiri ...	Wet...	1,245	... 16,526
	Dry...	15,281	
Kávali			13,654
Kandukur			20,281
Ongole			1,388
Kanigiri ...	Wet ...	301	... 19,524
	Dry ...	19,223	
Total ...			1,40,772

Item No. 2—*Flood remissions.*—Rupees 1,006 were remitted under this head in the three taluks noted in the margin.† In Kandukur the remission was occasioned by submersion caused by a breach made by the Public Works Department to the Mopad tank, while in Atmakur it was occasioned by the overflow of the Anantasagaram tank. The amount against Gúdúr represents the remissions granted in Madamanur.

	RS.
† Gúdúr...	214
Atmakur	458
Kandukur	334

Item No. 3—*Tirvakammi or the remission of the difference between the dry and wet rates of assessment.*—This item exceeded the amount granted last year by 26·29 per cent. and was due to the want of water consequent on indifferent rainfall.

The marginal ‡ table gives details of the remissions granted under this head.

	RS.
‡ Gúdúr	9,690
Rápúr	2,273
Nellore	13,137
Atmakur	4,114
Kávali	2,582
Udaiyagiri	1,186
Kandukur	1,562
Kanigiri	377
Ongole	599
Total ...	35,520

Item No. 4—*Assessment on lands taken up under the Tope Rules.*—This occurs in the three taluks noted in the margin. §

	RS.
§ Atmakur	36
Kávali	1
Ongole	171

There is a decrease of Re. 1 as compared with the previous year due to the lapse of the cowle term in respect of a tope in Kavali taluk.

Item No. 5—*Lift remissions.*—The increase of Rs. 312 under this head was due to remissions granted for lift in ordinary wet lands consequent on insufficient supply of water.

Item No. 6—*Beriz deductions.*—The increase of Rs. 21 under this head is made up of the following items :—

	RS.	A.	P.
(1) Arrear collection of the previous fasli	6	10	0
(2) Beriz deduction sanctioned in the year under report in lieu of temple service inams taken up for public purposes	7	5	0
(3) Increase in demand as per item (i) arrear collection, the previous year's report having shown only actual deductions ...	6	10	0
Total ...	20	9	0 or Rs. 21 in round figures.

Item No. 7—*Fasalkammi.*—This remission was granted under the Anantasagaram tank owing to insufficient supply of water.

13. Miscellaneous revenue.—Particulars under this head are contained in statement No. 5. There was a net decrease of Rs. 12,276 in the fasli under report as compared with fasli 1306 as shown in the annexed statement :—

Items.	Fasli 1306.	Fasli 1307.	Increase.	Decrease.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
(1) Quit-rent on sundry inams	1,25,261	1,25,116	..	145
(2) Survey excess	21,775	21,770	..	5
(3) Lands cultivated after jamabandi	481	278	..	203
(4) Cowle pattas	1,939	947	..	992
(5) Unauthorized cultivation	53,913	46,843	..	7,070
(6) Water-rate on minor inams, whole inam villages and zemindari villages	30,855	34,589	3,734	..
(7) Sale-proceeds of lands bought in by Government and re-sold and sale-proceeds of darkhast lands	2,603	5,899	3,296	..
(8) Sale-proceeds of tank-bed lands	12,337	1,491	..	10,846
(9) Revenue process-service fees	2,757	2,118	..	639
(10) Revenue derived from trees other than reserved trees on unreserved lands including sale-proceeds of such trees ..	1,169	1,463	294	..
(11) Other miscellaneous revenue items	12,055	12,355	300	..
Total ..	2,65,145	2,52,869	7,624	19,900

Item No. 1—*Quit-rent on sundry inams and Item No.* 2—*Survey excess.*—The decreases are due to—

	RS.
(*a*) Relinquishments	90
(*b*) Lands taken up for public purposes	20
(*c*) Lands sold for arrears of quit-rent, &c., and bought in by Government.	40
Total ...	150

Item No. 3—*Demand subsequent to jamabandi.*—The decrease is due to greater care taken to eliminate this item as far as possible as directed by the Board. The amount shown, however, represents the taram assessment of a resumed inam collected retrospectively from fasli 1300.

Item No. 4—*Cowle pattas.*—The decrease under this head is due partly to remissions granted on account of the unfavourable character of the season, but mainly to renewal of expired cowles.

Item No. 5—*Unauthorized cultivation.*—The decrease of Rs. 7,070 under this head is distributed as shown below :—

	RS.
(*a*) Remissions granted for loss of crop as per Board's Proceedings, No. 236, dated 7th July 1898, in Kanigiri and Udaiyagiri taluks.	3,508
(*b*) Decrease in poramboke cultivation	3,562
Total ...	6,070

The decrease in (*b*) was due partly to reduced occupation and partly to more lenient treatment of poramboke cultivation in view of the bad season.

Item No. 6—*Water-rate on minor inams, inam and zamindari villages.*—This item shows an increase of Rs. 3,734 brought about by the imposition of prohibitory water-rate for irrigation without permission.

Item No. 7—*Sale-proceeds of lands bought in by Government and resold and of darkhast lands.*—The large increase was due to the sale of certain valuable lands in Padarti and two other villages in the Ongole taluk.

Item No. 8—*Sale-proceeds of tank-bed lands.*—The decrease is due to paucity of lands available for sale. What little has been secured under this head represents the sale-proceeds of the resale of such of the lands as had not realized proper prices at the original sale.

Item No. 9—*Revenue proces-service fees.*—The decrease was due to a less number of processes served by the Special-paid Agency consequent on the reduction in the number of men employed.

Item No. 10—*Revenue derived from trees other than reserved trees, &c.*—The increase is due to sale-proceeds of trees on village-site, &c., lands credited to Land Revenue according to recent orders.

14. Demand, Collection and Balance.—The following table gives particulars of demand, collection and balance of land revenue, &c., for the fasli under report :—

Items.	Demand of fasli 1307.	Collections within the fasli.	Subsequent collections up to the end of September 1898.	Total collections.	Balance.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Permanently-settled estates	4,52,423	4,26,805	760	4,27,565	24,858
Shrotriem jodi	82,275	80,177	1,557	81,734	541
Ryotwar and miscellaneous	21,90,289	20,97,978	61,032	21,59,010	31,279
Total ..	27,24,987	26,04,960	63,349	26,68,309	56,678
Land-cess in ryotwar villages	1,75,447	1,56,047	13,699	1,69,746	5,701
Village-cess in ryotwar villages	1,01,462	91,238	6,449	97,687	3,775
Land-cess in shrotriem villages	10,019	9,731	222	9,953	66
Do. in zamindari villages	70,867	64,614	..	64,614	6,253
Total ..	3,57,795	3,21,630	20,370	3,42,000	15,795
Grand Total ..	30,82,782	29,26,590	83,719	30,10,309	72,473

The total land revenue demand showed a decrease of Rs. 2,15,222 as compared with the previous year, being Rs. 27,24,927 against Rs. 29,40,209, which was due to the unfavourable character of the season. The current demand under Cesses in ryotwari and inam villages and permanently-settled estates was Rs. 3,57,795 against Rs. 3,73,012 in the previous year. The decrease was due to the reduction of one pie in the village-cess. The total collections within the fasli amounted to Rs. 29,26,590 or 94·94 per cent. of the demand (Rs. 30,82,782) against 98·24 per cent in the

previous year. Deducting subsequent collections up to end of September, there remained a balance of Rs. 72,473 at the beginning of October made up of the following items:—

	RS.
(*a*) Arrears of peishcush, &c., due by the Rajah of Kálahasti, the collection of which has been postponed as per G.O., Mis. No. 3430, dated 23rd August 1898, embodied in B.P., Mis. No. 2363, dated 1st September 1898	13,992
(*b*) Postponement of collections in Udaiyagiri as per B.P., Mis. No. 5357, 7th September 1898	11,573
(*c*) Arrears of peishcush, &c., due by the Zamindar of Chundi for which a village has been attached	17,565
Total ...	43,130

The balance is distributed as below :—

Taluks.	Amount.
	RS.
Gúdúr	2,582
Bápúr	137
Nellore	5,268
Kavali	3,761
Atmakur	2,645
Udaiyagiri	676
Kandukur	8,846
Kanigiri	4,070
Ongole	1,358
Total ...	29,343

Of this, a sum of Rs. 816 has been recommended to be written off as irrecoverable, while a further sum of Rs. 35 has already been sanctioned to be written off—*vide* B.P., No. 249, dated 17th September last. The net recoverable balance is Rs. 28,492. Of this, a sum of Rs. 13,035 has since been collected, Rs. 1,079 are awaiting adjustment, while a sum of Rs. 746 is under correspondence. Of the balance Rs. 1,977 are of doubtful recovery and the remainder is under processes. The large balances in the year under report are attributable to the suspension of coercive processes in the affected tracts until the dry remissions question was disposed of.

15. Demand, Collection and Balance of Arrears.—The arrear demand at the beginning of the fasli was Rs. 58,306, of which Rs. 56,628 were collected in the fasli under report and Rs. 1,291 remitted. The balance at the end of June was Rs. 387, of which Rs. 266 were collected before the end of September. Of the balance Rs. 103 have since been written off as irrecoverable under the orders of Government and Rs. 18 recommended to be written off in the last quarterly statement. There are thus no recoverable arrears.

16. Coercive processes and sales for arrears of revenue—

Fasli.	Number of defaulters.	Number of processes served by		Value of property sold.		
		Village Agency.	Special-paid Agency.	Personal.	Real.	Total.
				RS.	RS.	RS.
Fasli 1306	213,219	191,498	21,721	3,061	3,330	6,391
Fasli 1307	287,863	275,395	12,468	2,010	4,974	6,984

There has been an increase in the number of processes issued though the processes served by the Special-paid Agency showed a fall as compared with the previous year due to a reduced number of process-servers employed.

The following table shows particulars of cases where property has been sold as compared with the previous year :—

Description of property.	Fasli 1306.			Fasli 1307.		
	Number of cases.	Amount of arrears.	Value of property sold.	Number of cases.	Amount of arrears.	Value of property sold.
		RS.	RS.		RS.	RS.
Personal	127	2,432	3,061	266	2,353	2,010
Real	84	2,715	3,330	159	4,238	4,974

The sales show an increase both in respect of personal and real property. The increase in the latter appears prominently in Nellore due to the fact that the ryots did not care to retain the lands, as they were not fertile. This is evident from the large area bought in by Government for want of bidders—*vide* also remarks in paragraph 8 *supra*. The increase in the number of cases where personal property was sold is due to the failure on the part of ryots to pay up their arrears until the last moment with the hopes of getting remission even in cases where there was good crop with the result that when the amount came to be demanded, they were unable to meet the demand promptly and their property had to be attached.

17. Receipts from process-fees and charges for the Special-paid Agency.—Statement No. 8-B furnishes particulars under this head. Out of a total number of 287,863 processes, 275,395 or about 95 per cent. were served by Village Agency and the rest by the Special-paid Agency. The following is a comparative abstract of the receipts and charges :—

Fasli.	Receipts.	Charges.
	RS.	RS.
1306	2,757	1,216
1307	2,118	1,072

There are no special remarks to be entered under this head.

18. Lands sold under Standing Orders Nos. 110 and 30.—The particulars of lands bought in by Government and resold under Standing Order No. 110 and of lands sold under Standing Order No. 30 are furnished in statement No. 10. The large increase in the sales under Standing Order No. 30 is explained in paragraph 13, item 7, *supra*.

19. Costs in civil suits.—A statement of costs awarded in suits will follow.

20. Lands acquired by public servants.—Statement No. 13 gives the necessary particulars. There were some minor acquisitions by taluk gumastahs, &c., and no special remarks are called for.

21. Ruined tanks.—There were no fresh grants made during the year under the Ruined Tank Rules.

22. Interest.—The arrears at the beginning of the fasli was Rs. 123-12-2. The demand during the year amounted to Rs. 747-9-9. Out of this total demand of Rs. 871-5-11, a sum of Rs. 405-3-5 was collected within the fasli and Rs. 24-7-9 remitted, leaving a balance of Rs. 441-10-9 at the close of the fasli. This balance is made up of the following items:—

	RS.	A.	P.
(*a*) Interest on peishcush due by the Zamindar of Chundi ...	243	12	10
(*b*) Interest due on ryotwar and shrotriem villages	197	13	11
Total ...	441	10	9

Of the amount shown under (*b*) a sum of Rs. 127-5-2 has since been collected.

23. Sub-division of quit-rents.—There was one case in which the sub-division of quit-rent was applied for in the village of Varigonda and given effect to with reference to the provisions of Standing Order No. 119.

24. Inspection of boundary and field marks.—Statement No. 17 contains particulars under this head. Proposals have been submitted for the resurvey of the district. There was slight progress in this direction in the taluks of Kandukur, Kanigiri, Kavali and Ongole as shown below:—

Taluks.	Number of stones missing or out of order.	Number of stones replaced.	Number of stones repaired.	Total.
Kandukur	33,115	2,250	1,197	3,447
Ongole	51,143	3,634	109	3,743
Kanigiri	8,504	56	74	136
Kavali	24,612	713	..	713

The progress in Kandukur and Ongole was, as reported in the last jamabandi report, due to the deputation of a Special Revenue Inspector for the purpose. In Kanigiri the work was done by the karnam of Sankavaram in respect of his own fields. The Tahsildar has been directed to check the work carefully. In Kavali the work has been done generally throughout the taluk.

25. Examination of the village and taluk manual accounts.—These accounts have been examined thoroughly during the jamabandi by all the officers concerned. There is a steady progress observed in the maintenance of these accounts year after year, but there is room for further improvement and steps are being taken to secure better results.

26. Application for transfer of pattas in Registration offices.—Talukwar details under this head are given in the following abstract:—

Taluks.	Number of cases pending at the beginning of the fasli.	Number of cases received during the fasli.	Total.	Number of cases disposed of during the fasli.	Number of cases pending at the close of the fasli.	
					Fasli 1306.	Fasli 1307.
Gúdúr	..	203	203	194	..	9
Rápúr	7	44	51	46	..	5
Nellore	..	125	125	125	..	..
Atmakur	8	92	100	89	..	11
Kavali	32	85	117	112	..	5
Udaiyagiri	1	22	23	20	..	3
Kandukur	4	212	216	189	..	27
Kanigiri	5	24	29	19	..	10
Ongole	8	286	294	280	..	14
Total ..	65	1,093	1,158	1,074	..	84

27. Vernacular correspondence in Assistant and Head Assistant Collectors' offices.—No Assistant Collector was in independent charge of a taluk. As usual vernacular papers in the Head Assistant Collector's office are read over to the officer by the clerks concerned and orders passed thereon.

28. Cases dealt with under paragraph 6 of Standing Order No. 20.—One hundred and forty-six cases were disposed of in the taluks of Gúdúr, Nellore, Kavali and Udaiyagiri as noted in the margin. Steps are being taken to secure better progress in this direction. During the last jamabandi conducted by the Collector, lists of cases falling under the above orders were obtained and handed over to Tahsildars for prompt treatment.

Gúdúr	6
Nellore	136
Kavali	2
Udaiyagiri	2

29. Statement of irrigation works in and out of repair.—Statement No. 15 gives the necessary particulars under this head.

30. Rent-roll.—Statement No. 16 contains the necessary particulars.

31. Reconciliation and distribution between land revenue and cesses.—The preparation of these statements await the advice of figures by the Accountant-General.

32. Land Improvement and Agriculturists' Loans Acts.—A sum of Rs. 12,807 was advanced during the year under the Act both under the Land Improvement Loans and Agriculturists' Acts in view of the unfavourable character of the season. The following statement gives the total transactions under the different kinds of loans:—

Items.	Total amount of advances outstanding at the beginning of the fasli.	Advances made during the fasli.	Total.	Amount repayable during the year.
1	2	3	4	5
Land Improvement Loans Act.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
(a) Ordinary Rules—				
6¼ per cent	16,022 9 8	..	16,022 9 8	5,039 12 4
5 ,, ...	..	12,057 8 0	12,057 8 0	..
(b) Special Well Rules—				
3 per cent	9,801 13 10	..	9,801 13 10	342 10 7
4 ,, ...	3,121 2 8	..	3,121 2 8	78 11 7
Total ..	28,945 10 2	12,057 8 0	41,003 2 2	5,461 2 6
Agriculturists' Loans Act.				
(a) 6¼ per cent	250 0 0		250 0 0	250 0 0
5 ,, ...	..	750 0 0	750 0 0	..
Total ..	250 0 0	750 0 0	1,000 0 0	250 0 0
Grand Total ..	29,195 10 2	12,807 8 0	42,003 2 2	5,711 2 6

Items.	Amount repaid during the year.	Balance repayable at the end of the year.	Interest		
			Due during the year.	Paid during the year.	Balance due at the end of the year.
	6	7	8	9	10
Land Improvement Loans Act.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
(a) Ordinary Rules—					
6¼ per cent	4,244 0 9	795 11 7	1,210 5 7	1,111 8 2	98 13 5
5 ,, ...	..	..	..	..	..
(b) Special Well Rules—					
3 per cent	328 1 1	14 9 6	290 12 0	279 10 2	11 1 10
4 ,, ...	70 3 11	8 7 8	128 15 5	128 15 5	..
Total ..	4,642 5 9	818 12 9	1,630 1 0	1,520 1 9	109 15 3
Agriculturists' Loans Act.					
(a) 6¼ per cent	250 0 0	..	30 7 1	30 7 1	..
5 ,, ...	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	250 0 0	..	30 7 1	30 7 1	..
Grand Total ..	4,892 5 9	818 12 9	1,660 8 1	1,550 8 10	109 15 3

The balance shown in column 7 is covered by processes and steps will be taken to see that it is collected as soon as possible. Only one new well was constructed during the year under report, the extent benefited being 4·19 acres. The loans granted were advanced in the latter part of the year and a number of wells have since been constructed and repaired.

(Signed) C. M. MULLALY,
Acting Collector.

16th November 1898.

SETTLEMENT REPORT

OF

CUDDAPAH.

I HAVE the honour to submit the report on the settlement of land revenue of this district for fasli 1307, together with statements as per annexed list.

2. SEASON AND RAINFALL.—The season was more favourable on the whole when compared with the previous year. The rainfall during the south-west monsoon was timely and copious being 19·62 inches against 11·71 inches of the previous year and against the normal fall of 17·10 inches. The rainfall during the north-east monsoon was, on the other hand, a failure, the fall registered being only 4·04 inches against 6·45 inches of the preceding year and against 11·50 inches which is the average fall. Thus the total rainfall of the district in the year under report was much below the average though it was more than the rainfall of the previous year. In the four taluks of Cuddapah, Proddatur, Pulivendla and Jammalamadugu comprising the northern section, the south-west monsoon rains were very good, but the failure of the north-east monsoon rendered the state of things less favourable than it was at first expected to be. This section is commanded by the Kurnool-Cuddapah Irrigation canal, which is a famine-protective work. The crops under this as well as under river-channels and wells, which had good supplies, yielded well and the outturn was above average. In other parts of this section which have not the benefit of the irrigation canal, the irrigation sources which entirely depend for their supply upon rainfall, did not receive full supply owing to deficient rainfall and consequently the crops under these sources did not yield well. The outturn of crops in these cases was either middling or poor. In some villages the loss of crop was very serious and as this followed a famine year, dry remissions were also granted in nineteen villages of Jammalamadugu taluk and ten villages of Proddatur taluk (*vide* B.P., No. 172, Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture, dated 7th May 1898). The northern section depends mainly on cotton and cholam which are sown in August and September and depend almost entirley on the north-east monsoon; hence the failure of crops in that part of the district. The south is a cumbu-growing country and depends more on the south-west monsoon; hence it did fairly well.

In the eastern section which comprises the taluks of Badvel, Sidhout and Pullampet, the south-west monsoon rains were copious and exceeded the average; but the fall in the north-east monsoon was very deficient in all the three taluks. The rainfall at Badvel was only 1·59 inches against an average of 12·88 inches. In Pullampet and Sidhout it was 6·23 and 8·51 inches against an average of 19·09 and 13·00 inches, respectively. Though the rainfall in the taluks of Sidhout and Pullampet was deficient, the yield of crops was not affected to any very serious extent; but in the taluk of Badvel where the north-east monsoon was a complete failure, the state of things was different. The rains during the earlier portion of the year under report

were not evenly destributed. In 42 villages of this taluk the loss of dry crops was exceptionally severe. In these 42 villages which occupy the south-west portion of the taluk and situated between two ranges of hills, a large extent of waste was due to the fact that the areas usually sown with late crops—such as cholam and horse-gram —had to be left waste owing to the want of rain from October 1897, though they had been ploughed up and kept ready for sowing; and that where they were sown, the crops completely failed. In these villages also, dry remissions were granted with the sanction of the Board of Revenue. In the remaining parts of the taluk, the wet cultivation being extensive under sources which afforded good irrigation, and the area usually cultivated with dry crops being largely protected by wells, the yield of crops qoth wet and dry was fair.

In the southern section which comprises the taluks of Rayachoti, Kadiri, Vayalpad and Madanapalle, the rainfall during the south-west monsoon was copious throughout the division except in the Gundlur firka of the Vayalpad taluk and Galivedu firka of Rayachoti taluk. These portions had not the full benefit of the rainfall. The north-east monsoon was very deficient in all the four taluks as elsewhere in the district. Though the later monsoon was a partial failure, the copious rainfall of the south west monsoon kept up the general condition of the division and the condition of the crops was not materially affected except in the two portions above specified; there was a partial failure of dry crops in the Gundlur firka and of wet in Galivedu firka. Elsewhere in the division, the dry crops fared well but the wet crops in portions suffered for want of sufficient supply to the irrigation sources.

3. The total amount of remissions granted in the taluks noted below on account of wet waste was Rs. 35,150 against Rs. 1,21,227 of last year:—

Taluks.	Waste (dry and wet).	Shavi.	Tirvakammi and fasalkammi.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
Badvel	5,448	2,834	6,912 + 11
Proddatur	865	400	328
Sidhout	396	352	3,860
Pullampet	6,700	1,862	3,118 + 631
Cuddapah	..	..	341
Jammalamadugu	1,878	..	978
Pulivendla	643	715	1,556
Rayachoti	4,873	95	2,169
Kadiri	2,175	..	318
Vayalpad	5,064	156	3,076
Madanapalle	12,942	25	10,465
Total ..	* 40,984	6,439	33,121 + 642

	RS.
* Dry waste	5,834
Wet waste	35,150
Total ..	40,984

	RS.
1. Badvel	3,842
2. Proddatur	3,380
3. Jammalamadugu	4,506
Total ...	11,728

Remission for dry waste to the amount of Rs. 5,834 was also granted in the taluks of Badvel, Proddatur and Jammalamadugu with the sanction of the Board of Revenue. Similarly, remissions for loss of crop on dry land were also granted in the three taluks above mentioned as detailed in the margin.

Thus the total amount of dry remissions granted in the aforesaid three taluks was Rs. 17,562 against Rs. 1,27,190 of the previous year. Besides these, remissions on

account of shavi on wet lands (withered crop) and tirvakammi (difference between wet and dry assessments) were granted to the amount of Rs. 40,202 against Rs. 1,22,486 of the preceding year. Thus it will be seen that the total amount of remissions of all kinds was less than one lakh of rupees against three and a half lakhs of last year.

4. Condition and Outturn of Crops.—The condition of crops was, on the whole, fair. The crops under the irrigation canal, as well as under channels and wells, were good and yielded more than the average. The outturn under tanks which did not receive sufficient supply owing to partial failure of the later monsoon was below average in some cases and very poor in others.

5. Prices.—The following table compares the prices of food-grains and horse-gram for faslis 1306 and 1307:—

Articles.	Prices per Madras garce.		
	Fasli 1306.	Fasli 1307.	Difference.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
Paddy, 1st sort	235	270	+ 35
Do. 2nd sort	213	238	+ 25
Cholam	267	319	+ 52
Cumbu	272	293	+ 21
Ragi	213	260	+ 47
Horse-gram	284	371	+ 87

The above statistics show that the prices of all the staple crops were somewhat higher than those in the previous year. Owing to the extremely unfavourable character of the season of the previous year, famine operations continued till November 1897 and high prices prevailed till the latter part of December 1897. From January 1898 there was a gradual fall in prices; but as the period during which high prices prevailed exceeded eight months, the average for the year was slightly higher than that of the previous year.

6. Permanently-settled Estates and Whole Inam Villages.—There are no permanently-settled estates in this district. The number of whole inam villages is 264 as in the preceding year. The quit-rent charged on them was Rs. 39,476–9–3 against Rs. 39,477–4–2. The difference of As. 10–11 relates to the shrotriem jodi deducted on lands in the village of Brahmanapalli of Badvel taluk taken up for the Sagiler works and transferred to poramboke on 1st May 1898.

7. Ryotwar Settlements.—Statement No. I shows the taluks settled by the several officers, the stations where the jamabandi was conducted in each taluk, the time occupied for settlement and the number of pattas distributed. Except the Sidhout Deputy Collector, all officers conducted the jamabandi at not less than three stations in each taluk. The above-named officer conducted the jamabandi of Sidhout taluk at only two stations and his explanation for not carrying out the Board's Standing Orders on the subject is submitted herewith. I do not consider the explanation satisfactory. By a judicious arrangement of camps he could have very well carried out orders without obstruction to work. The number of ryotwari villages in the district is 1,090 as in the previous year. The jamabandi was commenced on 22nd February 1898 and completed on 27th July 1898. The taluks which were settled before the close of May 1898 are Kadiri, Rayachoti and Vayalpad. Madanapalle taluk was finally settled on the 9th June 1898. The settlement of the taluks of Proddatur, Jammalamadugu and Cuddapah could not be finished before the close of the fasli, as in these taluks the jamabandi of fasli 1306 also had to be completed after the receipt of orders regarding the grant of dry remissions to petty pattadars and thus there was double work to be done in one fasli. To accomplish this, the work was distributed among the Deputy Collectors of Jammalamadugu, Cuddapah and Sidhout and in consequence the last-mentioned officer was unable to complete the jamabandi of Sidhout and Badvel before the close of the fasli.

II. The average number of days during which the settlement of each taluk lasted was 30 against 34 in the preceding year.

III. The number of pattas held duriug the year was 191,787 against 191,699 of the previous year as detailed below :—

	Last year.	Current year.
	RS.	RS.
1. Fresh pattas	3,307	4,256
2. Old pattas modified	1,278	1,601
3. Do. not modified	1,87,114	1,85,930
Total ...	1,91,699	1,91,787

On the whole there is an increase of 88 pattas when compared with the previous year. The number of fresh pattas granted this year exceeded that of last year by 949.

IV. From the statement showing the officers by whom each taluk was settled during the past five years ending with the fasli under report, it will be seen that there is no taluk, the settlement of which by the Collector is overdue.

8. Occupation and Changes thereon.—The annexed table shows the total extent and assessment of ryots' holdings as compared with the preceding year :—

Particulars.	Dry.		Wet.		Total.	
	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.
	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.
Holdings at the beginning of the fasli ..	1,201,524	9,22,464	123,259	7,62,753	1,324,783	16,85,217
Deduct lands given up transferred to other heads	30,934	15,551	1,635	9,478	32,569	25,029
Remainder ..	1,170,590	9,06,913	121,624	7,53,275	1,292,214	16,60,188
Add lands taken up or transferred from other heads	27,868	16,386	1,914	11,056	29,782	27,442
Total holdings of fasli 1307 ..	1,198,458	9,23,299	123,538	7,64,331	1,321,996	16,87,630
Variations as compared with the previous year	— 3,066	+ 835	+ 279	+ 1,578	— 2,787	+ 2,413

The occupied area (dry) exhibits a decrease of 3,066 acres. In Kadiri taluk there is a decrease of over 4,000 acres which is attributed to the relinquishment during the year of certain poor areas which cannot bear continual cropping. There is also a decrease of 500 acres in Badvel taluk and 200 acres in Madanapalle taluk owing to the failure of the north-east monsoon. In all the other taluks there is a slight increase which calls for no special explanation. The assessment on the other hand shows a small increase which is due to the fact that the lands taken up are more valuable and bear a higher assessment than those relinquished as the marginal figures show. The occupied area and assessment under wet shows a slight increase which is distributed over nine taluks and cannot be attributed to any special causes.

	Extent.	Assessment.
	ACS.	RS.
Lands relinquished ...	24,180	10,307
„ taken up ...	21,052	11,188

9. Actual Cultivation (Waste charged and remitted).—The subjoined statement shows the figures under actual cultivation, waste charged and remitted as compared with the previous year :—

Fasli.	Actual cultivation and waste charged.						Waste remitted.			
	Dry.		Wet.		Total.		Dry.		Wet.	
	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.
	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.
1306	1,201,524	9,22,464	98,877	6,41,526	1,300,401	15,63,990	..	..	24,382	1,21,227
1307	1,187,196	9,17,465	116,407	7,29,181	1,303,603	16,46,646	11,262	5,834	7,131	35,150
Increase ..	..	..	17,530	87,655	3,302	82,656	11,262	5,834	..	..
Decrease ..	14,328	4,999	..	..	..	..	..	..	17,251	86,077
Net ..	..	..	..	..	+ 3,202	+ 82,656	+ 11,262	+ 5,834	— 17,251	— 86,077

In the above statement the actual cultivation and waste charged have been shown together and the details under each head are separately given in the margin. The actual cultivation (both wet and dry) shown here excludes the miscellaneous cultivation for which details are furnished in statement No. 5. From the marginally-noted figures it will be seen that there is an increase in the extent of cultivation both under dry and wet. The waste charged both under dry and wet is less than in the previous year which is due to the more favourable character of the season. In cases in which the waste was due to deficient rainfall and consequent short supply to the irrigation sources, remissions were given and it was refused in cases in which there was want of promptitude on the part of the ryots to begin cultivation after executing the customary labour (kudimaramath).

	RS.
Dry cultivation—	
Fasli 1306	9,75,502
„ 1307	10,14,734
	+ 39,232
Waste charged—	
Fasli 1306	2,26,022
„ 1307	1,72,462
	— 53,560
Wet cultivation—	
Fasli 1306	87,601
„ 1307	1,05,496
	+ 17,895
Waste charged—	
Fasli 1306	11,276
„ 1307	10,911
	— 365

Of the total amount of Rs. 35,150 remitted for wet waste, Rupees 539 was granted in the taluk of Madanapalle under fourteen sources which were out of order. The Tahsildar of Madanapalle reports that one of these sources has been repaired since. One tank has been ordered to be abandoned. In the other twelve cases steps have been taken to execute necessary repairs. The remaining amount of Rs. 34,611 was granted on account of short supply in the irrigation sources. Out of this sum Rs. 17 was remitted on portion of field exceeding 1 acre in the taluk of Pulivendla without formal sub-division of the fields. The attention of the jamabandi officer has been drawn to this irregularity and he has now been asked to get the fields sub-divided.

10. Water-rate.—The amount of second crop assessment and charge for water taken for dry lands is Rs. 66,701 against Rs. 37,710 of last year, thus showing an increase of Rs. 28,991 as detailed in the margin which is generally due to the more favourable character of the season. This increase is contributed by all the taluks except Pullampet and Jammalamadugu. The deficient rainfall of the north-east monsoon is the cause of the decrease of water-rate in these two taluks.

	RS.
Tirvajasti—	
Fasli 1306	22,714
„ 1307	35,927
	+ 13,213
Fasaljasti—	
Fasli 1306	14,996
„ 1307	30,774
	+ 15,778
Total ...	+ 28,991

11. Remissions.—The annexed statement gives details of remissions (fixed and occasional) and beriz deductions during the year under report as compared with those of the previous year :—

Items.	Fasli 1306.	Fasli 1307.	Increase.	Decrease.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Shavi or loss of produce	8,060	6,439	..	1,621
2. Submerged or inundated	..	16	16	..
3. Tirvakammi	1,11,281	33,120	..	78,161
4. Fasalkammi	3,145	642	..	2,503
5. Assessment payable to canal for irrigation by canal water ..	2,909	2,102	..	807
6. Lift remissions	24,849	21,822	..	3,025
7. Plantation of topes	5	5	..	..
8. Free hold remissions	4	4	..	..
9. Dasabandam remissions	2,898	3,749	851	..
10. Lands granted to Mission schools free of cost	4	4	..	..
11. Fees and salaries due to village servants	..	..	..	..
12. Contribution to a water-shed assigned to local boards ..	3	3	..	..
13. Increment remissions	1	..	..	1
14. Payments for religious institutions	24,404	27,765	3,361	..
15. Deduction of assessment of village service inams in favour of Village Service Fund	..	..	..	..
16. Assignment of land revenue as compensation for lands taken up for public purposes	51	49	..	2
17. Remission of assessment on dry lands	1,27,190	11,728	..	1,15,462
Total ..	3,04,802	1,07,448	4,228	2,01,582

Item 1.—This was granted in all taluks of the district except Cuddapah, Jammalamadugu and Kadiri as detailed in the margin owing to the total loss of crop on account of insufficiency of water-supply in the irrigation sources.

	RS.
Badvel	2,834
Proddatur	400
Sidhout	351
Pullampet	1,862
Pulivendla	715
Rayachoti	95
Vayalpad	156
Madanapalle	26
Total ...	6,439

Item 2.—This occurs in the taluks of Badvel (Rs. 51) and Sidhout (Rs. 11). This item did not occur in the previous year.

Item 3.—This is the difference between the wet and dry assessments of wet lands sown with dry crops on account of short supply in the irrigation sources. This was granted in all the taluks of the district as shown below :—

	RS.
1. Badvel	6,912
2. Proddatur	328
3. Sidhout	3,859
4. Pullampet	3,118
5. Cuddapah	341
6. Jammalamadugu	978
7. Pulivendla	1,556
8. Rayachoti	2,169
9. Kadiri	318
10. Vayalpad	3,076
11. Madanapalle...	10,465
Total ...	33,120

Item 4.—This was granted in the taluks of Badvel and Pullampet on registered double crop lands owing to the want of supply in irrigation sources for raising a second crop.

Besides the remissions under the abovementioned three heads 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, &c. The variations as regards these items are accounted for below :—

Item 5.—*Assessment payable to canal.*—This item occurs in two taluks as in the last year, viz. :—

	RS.
Proddatur	653
Cuddapah	1,449
Total ...	2,102

In Proddatur, the amount represents the water-rate on wet lands irrigated exclusively by canal water and not through canal-fed tanks. In these cases, so much of the wet assessment as is equal to canal water-rate is deducted from the beriz and credited to canal (Public Works Department). The amount thus due to canal is treated as remission under Land Revenue as per paragraph 6 of the Canal rules printed in the appendix to the Board's Standing Orders. In the Cuddapah taluk, on the other hand, the amount is the value of the water supplied through Government tanks.

Item 6.—There is a decrease of Rs. 3,025 in the amount of lift remissions granted this year when compared with the previous year. This is ascribed to the favourable character of the season this year in consequence of which lands had the facility of easy flow from irrigation sources.

Item 9, *Dasabandam remissions.*—The increase is the result of the more favourable character of the season and consequent better supply in the dasabandam sources. The extra cultivation over and above the prescribed ayakat was therefore larger than in the previous year and the share of enhanced revenue due to the dasabandamdars was correspondingly more.

Item 14, *payments for religious institutions.*—The increase is due to the disbursement this year of the arrear balance not paid in the preceding year owing to the suspension of collections in consequence of which the village collections had run short (*vide* the remark in the last year's report).

Item 17.—Although the season in the year under report was more favourable than in last year, which was a famine year, dry remissions were granted with the sanction of the Board of Revenue on a small scale in portions of Badvel, Proddatur and Jammalamadugu taluks which had not the benefit of good rainfall.

Items 7, 8, 10, 12, 13 and 16 call for no special remarks.

12. Miscellaneous Revenue.—The particulars of demand under this item are given in statement No. 5. It amounted to Rs. 3,85,752 against Rs. 3,69,531 of last year. The annexed abstract compares the revenue from the several items falling under this head during faslis 1306 and 1307 :—

Items.	Fasli 1306.	Fasli 1307.	Increase.	Decrease.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Jodi or quit-rent on personal inams	90,372	89,272	..	1,100
2. Do. on service inams	1,94,153	1,95,971	1,818	..
3. Do. on dasabandam inams	6,233	7,295	1,062	..
4. Water-rate on minor inams	26,188	37,243	11,055	..
5. Assessment of lands cultivated but included under miscellaneous	36,978	43,866	6,888	..
6. Cultivation of attached inams	742	1,473	731	..
7. Water-rate on inam and zemindari lands	1,037	785	..	252
8. Redemption of land-tax	..	..	..	..
9. Revenue process-service fees	..	2	2	..
10. Prohibitory charge for water on lands irrigated without permission	3,941	6,089	2,148	..
11. Revenue from trees including sale-proceeds of trees.	..	..	..	..
12. Five per cent. of canal realizations	2,437	2,572	135	..
13. Other items	7,450	1,263	..	ne three
Total ..	3,69,531	3,85,831	..	..
Net increase ..	..	..	16,300	..

Item 1.—The decrease in the amount of quit-rent on personal inams is ascribed to the resumption of inams and their incorporation with circar ayakats.

Items 2 *and* 3.—There is an increase under these two items which is contributed by almost all the taluks of the district. The increase is chiefly due to the correction of errors in the returns of the previous year when the accounts were not carefully checked owing to the pressure of work connected with famine. A small portion of increase in item 2 is also due to the revision of quit-rent on the jangi kattubadi service inams.

Item 4.—The increase is due to the more favourable character of the season this year than that of last year which was exceptionally bad. The amount of water-rate derived in fasli 1305—a normal year—was Rs. 47,025 and when compared with it there is a fall of Rs. 9,782 which is due to the failure of north-east monsoon.

Item 5.—This item comprises the revenue under the following heads: (1) cultivation of lands for which no pattas have been granted, (2) concealed cultivation, and (3) cultivation of poramboke lands. There is, on the whole, an increase of Rs. 6,888 and this may be ascribed to the season of this year being more favourable than last year which prompted the ryots to bring under plough a larger extent of assessed waste lands soon after the fall of the south-west monsoon rains which were timely and sufficient. The extent of waste lands cultivated for which no pattas were wanted by the ryots shows an increase of 12,000 acres with an increased revenue of Rs. 5,000. More than half of this is contributed by Kadiri and Madanapalle taluks where the lands are poor and consequently cannot bear continual cropping. The cultivation of poramboke lands shows, however, a decrease of 3,000 acres with an increased revenue of Rs. 2,300. This increase represents mainly the penal assessment charged for the occupation of lands reserved for public or communal purposes, to wit, tank-bed lands, without permission.

Item 6.—The increase is contributed by Pullampet taluk alone in which an extent of 322·74 acres with an assessment of Rs. 714 has been cultivated. This item is fluctuating.

Item 7.—The decrease occurs chiefly in the inam villages of Pullampet taluk which depend chiefly on the north-east monsoon. The rainfall during this monsoon was very deficient and resulted in decrease of revenue under this head.

Item 10.—This occurs chiefly in Proddatur and Madanapalle taluks. In Madanapalle taluk, the Reddy of Kandukur village was found to persist in the diversion of the water of a channel irrigating the lands of the village of Gurrambylu of Kadiri taluk, in order to irrigate his wet lands forming the ayakat of the tank of Kandukur village to the detriment of ayakat lands of the channel referred to. Last year, he was charged a heavy penal assessment of ten times the wet assessment with a warning, but as this had not the desired effect, the prohibitory charge was doubled this year.

Item 12.—There is an increase of Rs. 135 under 5 per cent. of canal realizations and is due to better collections in the year under report than in last year. The credit to this head is made only on the amount collected within the fasli year and the variation under this item depends upon the amount of collections.

Item 13.—The decrease is only nominal. Last year Rs. 5,333 being the assessment of back years had been charged on 50 acres of land in Pullampet taluk, and this item does not accrue in the current year.

13. Demand, Collection and Balance of Shrotriem Jodi.—The following table shows the demand, collection and balance of shrotriem jodi and jaghire villages as compared with fasli 1306:—

Item.	Fasli 1306.					Fasli 1307.				
	Arrears.	Current.	Total.	Collection and remission.	Balance.	Arrear.	Current.	Total.	Collection and remission.	Balance.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Shrotriem jodi	22	39,477	39,499	37,737	1,762	1,762	39,476	41,238	39,623	1,615
Cesses in inam villages..	349	5,968	6,317	5,863	454	454	6,096	6,550	5,885	665
Total ..	371	45,445	45,816	43,600	2,216	2,216	45,572	47,788	45,508	2,280

The current demand under quit-rent exhibits a decrease of Re. 1 in round figures and this has been explained in paragraph 6 *supra*. There was a balance of Rs. 1,615 left uncollected at the close of the fasli; out of this amount Rs. 791 has since been collected and the balance of Rs. 924 relate to the current fasli alone. The bulk of this relates to Cuddapah (608) and Proddatur (225) taluks and the amount is covered by processes.

The current demand under "Cesses in inam villages" shows an increase of Rs. 128 which is due to the favourable state of the season. The balance at the end of the fasli is Rs. 665; of this Rs. 362 has since been collected and the remainder—Rs. 303—is covered by processes. This amount relates to the current fasli alone. More than half the amount outstands against Cuddapah taluk.

The total demand of the current year under Land Revenue (Ryotwar) and Cesses is Rs. 22,57,545 against Rs. 19,44,636 of fasli 1306. The increase is due to the grant of less amount of remissions as the season was more favourable than in the last year. The arrear demand at the beginning of the fasli was Rs. 8,13,172, of which Rs. 5,69,931 has been collected and Re. 1 written off the accounts, leaving a balance of Rs. 2,43,240 uncollected at the close of the current fasli.

The total balance under both arrears and current, outstanding at the close of the fasli under report, was Rs. 5,16,125, of which Rs. 1,72,025 has since been collected. The bulk of the remaining amount to be collected relates to the taluks of Proddatur, Jammalamadugu, Pulivendla and Cuddapah. In the former three taluks the issue of coercive measures was suspended pending receipt of orders of Government on B.P., No. 242, dated 9th July 1898. The orders of the Government have, however, been received at the close of September 1898 and the Tahsildars were instructed to take prompt measures in realizing the outstanding balance.

14. Distribution of Collections between Land Revenue and Cesses.—In apportioning the collections between land revenue and cesses, the practice hitherto observed was to exclude the advance collections, but in B.P., No. 71 (Land Revenue), dated 17th March 1898, it is ordered that the advance collections should not be excluded while apportioning. This order has not been correctly followed in many taluks. Consequently there has been a large difference between the amounts actually credited to Cesses and those which should have been credited. I am issuing necessary instructions on this point.

15. Processes under Act II of 1864.—The number of processes of each kind issued in fasli 1307 as compared with the previous year is shown below:—

	Fasli 1306.	Fasli 1307.
1. Demand notices	99,510	1,66,955
2. Attachment notices	2,618	8,677
3. Sale notices	1,511	5,951

There is a considerable increase in the current year under all the three heads. This is due to the fact that a heavy arrear of fasli 1306, which was then suspended owing to the adverse state of season, has also to be collected in the current year.

16. Lands sold under Board's Standing Orders Nos. 32, 36 and 110.—As in the previous year no lands were sold under Standing Orders Nos. 32 and 36. Under Order No. 110, an extent of 7·90 acres assessed at Rs. 4–5–0 was sold during the year under report, and the amount realized was Rs. 14–9–0. To this, was added Rs. 5, being the amount realized in resale of lands in Sidhout taluk, making a total of Rs. 19–9–0 in order to secure agreement between the amounts shown under this item in the jamabandi return No. 5, showing miscellaneous revenue and this statement under instructions issued in B.P., Mis. No. 5225 (Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture), dated the 31st August 1898.

In Sidhout taluk, lands were sold in April 1898 and the sale confirmed in May 1898 with a proviso that they should be included in patta in the following fasli (1308). The amount of Rs. 5 which the sale fetched was paid within the fasli; hence the extent and assessment of the lands sold have not been shown in columns 3 to 8 of the return.

17. Costs awarded in Civil Suits.—The balance at the beginning of the fasli was Rs. 20–7–0. Out of this Rs. 4–15–0 has been collected during the year under report. The remaining sum of Rs. 15–8–0 has not yet been recovered. Necessary steps have been taken to get the amounts recovered through courts. A sum of Rs. 27–8–0 has been awarded this year and the entire amount has been collected.

18. Interest.—There was an arrear of interest amounting to Rs. 44 outstanding at the beginning of the year. During the year under report, Rs. 4,112 was charged, making a total of Rs. 4,156. Of this sum, Rs. 966 was collected within the fasli and Rs. 4 ordered to be treated as irrecoverable. The balance at the close of the fasli was Rs. 3,186; and the bulk of it relates to Proddatur taluk (Rs. 1,790) and Jammalamadugu taluk (Rs. 1,232). These amounts were charged on the amount of assessment suspended in fasli 1306 owing to the adverse state of the season. Steps are being taken to collect the amount without resorting to very severe measures.

19. Sub-division of Quit-rents.—As in the previous year no cases were reported during the year under report for the sub-division of joint liability of either whole inam villages or minor inams.

20. Inspection of Boundary and Field Marks.—Statement No. 17 submitted herewith shows the number of survey marks missing and out of repair and of those replaced and repaired during the year. The progress in this branch of work has not been good, as the work connected with copying of inam sketch-books and of plotting the fields on sectional papers was not finished owing to the pressure of work connected with famine operations. The necessary instructions have now been issued for the early completion of the work in order that the actual work of finding out and replacing the missing stones may be taken on hand soon. The karnams here are not so smart as in the southern districts and it will be sometime before this work is done satisfactorily.

21. Vernacular Correspondence in Head Assistant Collector's Office.—There was no European Assistant or Head Assistant Collector in the district during the year under report.

22. Examination of Village and Taluk Accounts.—The instructions contained in B.P., No. 131 (Revenue Settlement), dated 10th March 1894, regarding the examination of village and taluk accounts have been followed by all the settling officers. There has been an improvement in the condition of the permanent registers A and B and in the maintenance of the remaining accounts. I examined nothing personally as I did not join the district till after all this work was over. But the accounts seem to have been carefully examined and fairly well maintained.

23. Examination of Agricultural Stock.—A statement showing in detail the number of villages in which village account No. 21, section II, was tested and the names of officers who tested is submitted herewith. The census was, as usual, taken in the month of May. The percentage of villages tested is more than 75 in the taluks of Sidhout, Proddatur, Jammalamadugu, Kadiri and Madanapalle. In all other cases it is above 50 per cent. The maximum number of cases tested is 100 and the minimum is 15. The result of the census taken was, on the whole, satisfactory. There were a few mistakes mostly in the classification of young and old stock and they were all rectified. The other variations were found to be due to subsequent changes in the stock—such as sales, purchase, deaths, &c.

24. The statement of abandoned tanks made over for private repairs during the year under report is sent herewith. One tank named Hariharadulakunta of Viraballe, Ráyachóti taluk, was made over to private individuals for repairs on condition of paying a special rate of Rs. 2 per acre on the irrigable area measuring 5·63 acres in all years irrespective of season. The party has, further, agreed to pay dry assessment on the entire extent of the bed of the tank. The making over of this tank was permitted in B.P., Mis. No. 3977 (Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture), dated 2nd June 1897.

25. Application for transfer of Pattas.—The number of applications for transfer of pattas received through the Registration officers and pending at the beginning of the fasli was 68, and 941 were received during the fasli, making a total of 1,009. Of these 918 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 91.

Of applications received direct from Revenue officers, 212 were pending at the commencement of the fasli and 1,741 cases were subsequently received, making a total of 1,953. Of these, 1,747 cases were disposed of, leaving a balance of 206. The total number of cases pending at the close of the fasli under both heads is 297 against 280 of last year. Details of pendency have been furnished in the remark column of the statement above referred to.

During the year under report, 80 cases out of 97 were disposed of under the provisions of rule 6 of Board's Standing Order No. 20, in order to secure agreement between ownership and revenue registry in cases in which the registry was not transferred with the ownership. The remaining 17 cases relate to the taluks of Proddatur and Kadiri and the Tahsildars concerned reported that action was being taken to dispose of them.

Enclosure No. 1.

From M.R.Ry. T. JAGANNATHAM Pantulu Garu, Deputy Collector, Sidhout Division, to the Collector of Cuddapah, dated Camp, Sidhout, 21st September 1898, Ref. No. 1 (Tour).

In reply to your letter, Ref. on C. No. 321-Pedl., dated the 16th instant, asking me to explain why the settlement of jamabandi in Sidhout taluk was made only in two camps, I have the honour to bring to your notice the amount of work I was asked to do in fasli 1307. I had to do the first and second jamabandi of the three taluks of my division for fasli 1307 in addition to the settlement of dry remission of 37 villages and second jamabandi of Cuddapah taluk relating to fasli 1306 and also the settlement of dry remission in 43 villages of Badvel taluk for fasli 1307. I had to make such arrangements as to finish my work as speedily as possible and one of the arrangements was not to waste much time in journey to and fro by increase in the number of camps. Change of camp means in other words stoppage of work for three days at each time.

2. Sidhout is a very small taluk. The jamabandi of this taluk is generally settled in the three stations noted in the margin by former jamabandi officers. Nos. 1 and 2 villages of the third camp are only 5 or 6 miles from Sidhout and No. 3 of the third camp is only 4 miles to Vontimitta. Nos. 1 and 2 camps have not therefore caused any inconveniences to ryots living in villages near the third camp. The villages have not also got irrigation works, giving rise to questions of remissions.

1. Sidhout.
2. Vontimitta.
3.—(1) Takkolu.
(2) Machupalli
(3) Mantapampalli.

3. Kumbhagiri or Kamalakur which were places also selected as third camp in some years by jamabandi officers should have been chosen by me. These villages or any in the neighbourhood have no boarding houses and the selection of these villages causes great inconvenience to the karnams who must spend some part of their time in cooking and arranging to get meals.

The ryots attending the camp also feel similar inconvenience. It was on this ground these places were not generally chosen by jamabandi officers and for myself. I had not only these reasons for avoiding this camp but also the fact that I should not waste much time of my office establishment and karnams in journey. The high prices and the unfavourable character of the season rendered it also necessary to consult the convenience of karnams and ryots attending the camps.

4. The ryots attended the other camps without inconvenience and were given free access and redress in all cases when there is necessity.

Exd. Md. Pahilvan.

SETTLEMENT REPORT

OF

ANANTAPUR.

I HAVE the honour to submit my report on the Land Revenue Settlement of the district for fasli 1307.

2. SEASON AND RAINFALL.—As already stated in my administration report submitted with this office Disposal No. 2127, dated 23rd June 1898, the season was generally more favourable for agricultural operations in 1897–98 than in the previous year 1896–97. The total quantity of rainfall registered during the year was 25·67 inches against 14·61 inches in the preceding year, and against the average fall of 23·32 inches for the 25 years ending with 1894–95. Though there was a scanty rainfall at the beginning of the south-west monsoon, yet the heavy downpours of August and September 1897, changed the state of the season for the better. The want of timely rains during the early part of the south-west monsoon accounts for the large area of dry crops grown on wet lands for Kartiki season; but, after the heavy rains noted above, there was Vysak cultivation of paddy as in normal years, all the irrigation sources in the district having received good supply though untimely. There were freshes in the Pennair and the Chittravathi. This cultivation, though fair in the beginning, suffered much later on in parts of the district for want of rains during the north-east monsoon. For other particulars, please see the administration report and also the special season report submitted with this office letters, Disposal No. 6776, dated 12th December 1897, and Ref. on B and G. No. 416, dated 1st February 1898.

3. THE OUTTURN OF CROPS.—The outturn of wet crops was from 8 to 12 annas generally, and that of the dry crops from 2 to 6 annas; this low yield was due to the want of timely rains in both the seasons and the poor fall during the north-east monsoon. The taluks in which the dry crops were diseased and suffered most are Tadpatri, Gooty, Anantapur and Dharmavaram. Wet crops also suffered in the end for want of water in portions of the taluks of Gooty, Dharmavaram, Kalyandrug and Madakasira. The year under report must, on the whole, be regarded as a favourable one both to Government and to the ryots, who suffered a great deal during the wide prevalence of the late distress (fasli 1306).

4. PRICES.—Statement No. 2 contains the average prices of grains per garce and compares with those of fasli 1306. The prices of all food-grains rose considerably during the year owing to the wide prevalence of scarcity in fasli 1306 and in the beginning of fasli 1307. The rise in the price of all food-grains has been explained in the administration report for 1897–98 submitted with this office Disposal No. 2172, dated 23rd June 1898.

5. PERMANENTLY-SETTLED ESTATES.—There are no permanently-settled estates in the district.

6. WHOLE INAM VILLAGES.—The number of these villages is 123 and it remains the same as in the previous fasli; and the quit-rent payable on these villages was Rs. 14,225 as in fasli 1306.

7. RYOTWAR SETTLEMENT.—There was a decrease of 122 in the number of ryotwar paimash villages owing to the introduction of survey areas and settlement rates into the taluks of Hindupur and Madakasira during the fasli under report. There was

also a decrease of 870 in the total number of pattas granted in the year, since several single pattas were clubbed and fresh joint pattas had to be issued according to the new settlement.

The details of the pattas distributed in fasli 1307 as compared with those of fasli 1306 are given below:—

Fasli.	Number of fresh pattas issued.	Number of old pattas modified by additional entries.	Pattas requiring modification, but not altered.	Pattas requiring no modification.
1	2	3	4	5
1306	16,775	51,884	15,313	24
1307	21,928	28,384	10,430	22,384

The large increase in the number of fresh pattas is due to the issue of fresh ones with the new settlement rates and survey extent in the two taluks newly settled during the year under report. The large decrease in column 3 and the abnormal increase in column 5 are due to the fact that a greater number of pattas issued afresh in fasli 1306 in the four taluks of Anantapur, Kalyandrug, Dharmavaram and Penukonda was not required to be modified by additional entries in fasli 1307.

The number of miscellaneous pattas issued was 2,761 against 1,380, and the increase is due to the great extent of miscellaneous cultivation since the irrigation sources received good supplies in fasli 1307. The karnams were not unnecessarily detained in the taluk offices for long period during jamabandi. The jamabandi of Madakasira taluk was conducted by the late Collector Mr. Underwood in fasli 1302, and it should have been conducted by me in fasli 1307 according to paragraph 3 of Board's Standing Order No. 22. Owing to urgent work in connection with plague sheds at Guntakal and Hindupur, the jamabandi of this taluk had to be done by the Head-quarters Deputy Collector; and this was approved by the Board in its Proceedings, Mis. No. 5765, dated 26th September 1898.

8. Occupation and changes.—The total extent of holdings at the beginning of the fasli was 1,241,782 acres assessed at Rs. 9,44,254; of this, acres 71,624 assessed at Rs. 28,000 were given up against 83,314 acres assessed at Rs. 21,139 in the previous year. The decrease was due to the non-disposal of some relinquishments in Dharmavaram taluk for want of sub-division as required in Board's Standing Order Nos. 28 and 31, and also to the settlement errata subsequently received. 14,880 acres assessed at Rs. 4,451 were newly taken up on darkhasts against 23,409 acres assessed at Rs. 7,961 in the previous year. The decrease was due to want of timely rains and to the crippled resources of the ryots who suffered much in the late distress. The decrease appertains to all the taluks in general. The net area under holdings was 1,209,972 acres assessed at Rs. 9,54,634 against 1,241,782 acres assessed at Rupees 9,44,254 in the previous year. The increase under assessment was due to the introduction of new settlement rates and survey areas into the Hindupur and Madakasira taluks.

9. Actual cultivation—waste charged and remitted.—The following table compares the extent of actual cultivation and waste charged and remitted in faslis 1306 and 1307:—

Fasli.	Actual cultivation.	Waste charged.	Waste remitted.
	ACS.	RS.	RS.
1306	9,21,883	65,430	2,54,469
1307	9,40,653	2,66,390	2,929
	+ 13,770	+ 2,00,960	— 2,51,540

The increase under actual cultivation and under waste charged and the decrease under waste remitted are due to the more favourable character of the season.

10. Water-rate and second crop charged.—The water-rate charge on dry and wet lands amounted to Rs. 39,509 and Rs. 60,988 against Rs. 13,560 and Rs. 17,557, respectively, in the previous year. The increase was due to the extensive tirwajasti and fasaljasti cultivation made on account of good supplies received in the irrigation sources.

11. Other remissions.—These fall under the three following heads:—

Item.	Fasli 1306.	Fasli 1307.	Increase.	Decrease.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Occasional remissions	3,76,396	9,782	..	3,66,614
2. Fixed remissions	15,675	16,135	460	..
3. Arrears deductions	6,294	9,538	3,244	..

The large decrease under item 1 was to a great extent due to sufficient supply received in the tanks and to less remissions granted under tirwacammi and shavi.

The increase under item 2 was due to lift and dasabandam and increment, &c., remissions granted owing to the introduction of new settlement.

This has been fully explained in jamabandi statement No. 4.

The increase under item 3 was due to the payment of arrears of the previous fasli as well as that of the current fasli.

12. Miscellaneous revenue.—The revenue from the several sources under this item aggregated to Rs. 1,88,456 against Rs. 1,38,786 in the previous year, showing a net increase of Rs. 49,670 as detailed in the following statement:—

Particulars.	Demand of fasli 1306.	Demand of fasli 1307.	Increase.	Decrease.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Quit-rent and jodi on personal and service inams and isapha.	1,14,556	1,14,713	157	..
2. Do. do. on dasabandam inam	1,117	1,016	.	101
3. Water-rate on minor inams and bevywari or neerbbatta ..	6,872	23,002	16,130	..
4. Land cultivated but not included in jamabandi	..	..	..	..
5. Do. do. without darkhasts for which no pattas have been granted	12,570	40,256	27,686	..
6. Cultivation of poramboke lands	2,070	6,287	4,217	..
7. Concealed cultivation	237	40	..	197
8. Revenue derived from trees other than reserved trees on unreserved lands including the sale-proceeds of such trees.	39	145	106	..
9. Charge for water on whole inam villages	41	16	..	25
10. Process-fees	..	..	..	..
11. Double charge for water on lands irrigated without permission	31	762	731	..
12. Other items	1,253	1,193	..	60
13. Water-rate on sivoyijama lands	..	1,016	1,016	..
14. Tax on scattered trees	..	10	10	..
Total ..	1,38,786	1,88,456	+ 50,053	— 383

The small increase under item No. 1 was due to the attachment of certain artizan inams in Kalyandrug taluk for the non-performance of the service and also to certain amanat inam in Anantapur taluk having been cultivated owing to better season. The increase under this item would have been greater had it not been for the relinquishments accepted in Gooty, Hindupur and Madakasira taluks in the beginning of the fasli when the outlook was bad.

The decrease under item 2 relates to Penukonda taluk and is due to wrong classification in previous years.

The increase under items 3 and 13 was due to better season and to sufficient supply in the tanks.

The increase under items 5 and 6 was due to the favourable character of the season and to the heavy penal assessment charged on poramboke lands already ordered to be quitted, and also to the transfer of certain ayacat waste to poramboke lands in Hindupur and Madakasira taluks during the recent settlement. There was not much concealed cultivation during the fasli. The decrease was due to the above cause.

The work of the village officers was carefully supervised by the inspecting officers The increase under item 8 was due to the sale of a large number of trees on unreserved lands especially in Gooty taluk.

The decrease under item No. 9 was due to the better season and to the good supply received in the irrigation sources in shrotriem village, as there was no necessity for the shrotriemdars to resort to the supply of water from Government irrigation sources.

No special establishment was entertained during the year for the issue of processes.

The increase under item No. 11 was due to the prohibitory rates imposed on the ryots for having taken water without permission. The decrease under item No. 12 was small and was due to the casual variations under the various items included in it. The increase under item No. 14 was due to the grant of certain trees on patta.

13. Lands sold under Board's Standing Order No. 30.—Eight acres assessed at Rs. 28 were sold in the year against 91 acres assessed at Rs. 22 in the last year. The amounts realized were Rs. 132 and Rs. 139, respectively. Of the 8 acres, 7 acres being wet were sold for Rs. 125 and the other 1 acre of dry for Rs. 7, whereas the sum of Rs. 139 relating to fasli 1306 was realized by the sale of 91 acres of dry lands only. The decrease is small and calls for no special remark. There were no sales under Board's Standing Order Nos. 34 and 110 in the year.

14. Costs in Civil Suits.—Out of the total demand of Rs. 334-2-1 inclusive of Rs. 154-12-2 outstanding at the beginning of the fasli, Rs. 311-2-1 were collected within the fasli. Of the remaining Rs. 23, Rs. 7-8-0 has since been collected and for the rest execution application is pending before the District Munsif's Court, Penukonda. In two cases, the pleader engaged on behalf of Government recovered the costs awarded to Government from the parties and submitted a receipt therefor to this office, as he himself paid the costs. I think the procedure may be regarded as correct to avoid unnecessary transactions—*vide* this office Dis. No. 1469, dated 22nd November 1898.

15. Lands newly acquired by public servants.—This return was ordered to be discontinued in Board's Proceedings, No. 259, Land Revenue, dated 28th September 1898, *vide* also Board's Proceedings, No. 191, Land Revenue, dated 21st July 1898.

16. Ruined Tanks.—No tanks were made over for private enterprise in the year under report.

17. Cattle Census.—The cattle census was taken as usual by the karnams in October 1897. The accounts were tested by the Revenue Inspectors, and the Tahsildars when on circuit and wherever errors were found they were corrected by them. During the year under report none of the Divisional officers examined this, of any of the villages in the villages in the district. The Divisional officers who were asked to explain, reported that, owing to frequent changes in divisional charge on account of famine and owing to other urgent work, they were unable to verify the account. A statement showing the number of village accounts tested and the results obtained by Revenue Inspectors, Deputy Tahsildars and Tahsildars was already submitted.

18. Boundary Marks.—As in the previous fasli, figures have been furnished only for the four taluks of Gooty, Tadpatri, Kalyandrug and Penukonda, the Tahsildars of the remaining four taluks having reported that land registers have not been completely received by them. The work done even in the four taluks for which figures have been furnished is very little and the Tahsildars concerned reported that steps would be taken soon to having the missing and spoiled ones replaced and repaired respectively. The large number of boundary offsets and field marks that were found to be missing and out of repair in Tadpatri taluk is due to the removal of stones when the several famine roads were constructed during the beginning of the last year. The Tahsildar reported that orders were issued to the Revenue Inspectors to take immediate steps towards restoring the stones. The Tahsildar of Gooty has not furnished any reason for the little work he has done in this branch of work. I shall however call up all Tahsildars to pay more particular attention to this branch of the work in future.

19. Condition of Survey Instruments.—The survey instruments supplied to the karnams and the Revenue Inspectors in the district have been reported to be in good order. The missing instruments were replaced by fresh ones and those that were damaged or found to be in disorder were repaired at the cost of the parties concerned. In cases where the instruments were lost or damaged from causes beyond their control, steps were taken to supply them at Government cost.

20. Examination of village and taluk accounts.—The village and taluk accounts were carefully examined during the jamabandi by the jamabandi officers concerned and steps were taken to correct the mistakes and the defects were brought to notice. I had all the village and taluk accounts and records of Gooty taluk carefully checked and examined during the settlement of the taluk in March and April 1898, and issued the necessary instruction to the Tahsildar to rectify the irregularities found in the course of my examination.

21. Application for the transfer of Revenue Registry received through the Registration Department.—The number of applications received in the year was 666 against 959 in the previous year. Out of this, 660 applications were disposed of during the year and the remaining 6 had to stand over for want of subdivisions in the Kalyandrug taluk. The decrease in the number of applications received during the year might be due to the favourable character of the season.

22. Applications for the transfer of Revenue Registry received direct by the Revenue Department.—The total number of applications received under this head was 856; 850 of these applications together with the six pending at the beginning of the fasli were disposed of during the year leaving a balance of six at the end of the fasli; 5 out of these 6 cases, have however been since disposed of and only one case is pending with the village officer in Madakasíra taluk.

The total number of cases received under paragraph 6 of Board's Standing Order No. 20 was 298 against 120 of the previous year and the balance pending at the beginning of the fasli was 4, making a total of 302; of these, 270 were disposed of within the close of the fasli; of the remaining 32 cases, 30 cases have since been disposed of, leaving a balance of 2 cases which are pending the expiration of the time given in the notice published in the District Gazette for June 1898.

23. Vernacular correspondence in the Head Assistant Collector's office.—Mr. N. Macmichael is the only European Head Assistant Collector in the district. He reports that in no cases are abstracts in English of vernacular papers now put up by clerks and that all such papers are read in the vernacular either by himself or by his clerks to him. M.R.Ry. T. A. Shunmugasundram Pillai was also in charge of the Head Assistant Collector's division during the beginning of the fasli 1307, when Mr. Macmichael was appointed as special famine officer of that division. He also knew Telugu and required no translation of the vernacular papers.

24. Coercive process.—The total number of processes issued during the year under report was 294,110, against 109,921 in the previous year. The statement given in the margin shows the number of attachment and sale notices issued in the year and compares with those of the previous year. The large increase under these heads is due to the steps taken for the realization of arrears of fasli 1307 as well as of fasli 1306, as the collections of the latter year were postponed owing to the unfavourable character of the season. For the same reason there was also a large increase as noted on the margin in the number of defaulters whose personal and real properties were sold during the year under report.

Item.	Fasli 1306.	Fasli 1307.	Difference.
Number of defaulters whose personal property was sold	72	1,459	1,387
Do. do. whose real property was sold ..	7	111	104
Notice of attachment	1,609	25,267	23,658
Sale notice	857	10,534	9,677

25. Process-fees.—No special establishment for execution of processes was entertained in the year and no fees were in consequence levied.

26. Land Revenue Demand current.—The total current demand under ryotwar and miscellaneous amounted to Rs. 11,97,116 against Rs. 5,14,620 in the previous year. The large increase was due to the favourable character of the season when all the big irrigation sources received good supplies. There would have been an increase in the current demand had it not been for the scanty rain of the north-east monsoon.

As regards collection and balance, particulars have been furnished in the returns submitted to the Board's office in the Land Revenue branch.

27. Loans.—The report on the working of the Loans Act will be submitted shortly.

28. Conduct of Public Servants.—The several Revenue officers have discharged their duties satisfactorily. Some Madwa officials were on account of their caste transferred to other districts. The acting Sheristadar M.R.Ry. V. E. Sudarsana Mudaliar continued to be of great assistance.

29. I regret the delay in the submission of this report which is due to the late introduction of settlement rates and survey areas in the Hindupur and Madakasíra taluks, in consequence of which the revenue jamabandi had to be postponed as already reported to the Board.

Camp Guntakal,
5th December 1898.

B. MACLEOD,
Collector.

Ed. S. A. S. Raghava Iyengar.

SETTLEMENT REPORT

of

BELLARY.

I have the honour to submit the report on the annual settlement of the Bellary district for fasli 1307 (1897–98) with the prescribed statements.

2. Season and Rainfall.—The season was, on the whole, generally favourable. The total average rainfall for the district during the year was 29·69 inches against 13·86 inches in 1896–97 and 26·97 inches in 1895–96. In 1896–97, the south-west monsoon was very deficient and the north-east monsoon was a complete failure During the year under report, the total rainfall registered during the south-west monsoon was 26·87 inches against the 25 years average of 16·16 inches, but it was neither timely nor evenly distributed. The temporary cessation of rains in the latter half of June and the whole of July 1897 caused some anxiety, but this was followed by a normal fall in August and an unusually heavy fall in September, the total registered in the latter month being 14·47 inches against the 25 years' average of 4·65 inches. The rainfall in the north-east monsoon was less than the average by 3·86 inches. Taking both monsoons together, Kudligi had the maximum fall of 45·03 inches and Bellary the minimum fall of 22·67 inches against an average of 18·84 inches.

The following statement shows the figures of rainfall for 1897–98 as compared with those for 1896–97, month by month, during the two monsoons :—

Months	1896-97.	1897-98.
South-west Monsoon.	INCHES.	INCHES.
April ...	0·14	0·98
May ...	2·06	1·88
June ...	1·88	4·97
July ...	2·92	1·51
August ...	3·38	3·06
September ...	1·32	14·47
Total ...	11·70	26·87
North-east Monsoon.		
October ...	0·45	2·64
November ...	1·64	0·11
December ...	...	...
January ...	...	...
February ...	0·01	0·01
March ...	0·06	0·06
Total ...	2·16	2·82
Grand Total ...	13·80	29·69

The subj oined statement compares the rainfall at each of the rain-recording stations for 1897–98 with that of 1896–97 :—

Years.	Monsoons.	Adóni.	Yemmiganuru.	Alúr.	Bellary.	Siruguppa.	Rayadrug.	Hospet.	Kampli.	Hadagalli.	Harpanahalli.	Kudligi.
1896–97 ..	South-west	14·42	11·60	10·59	8·54	12·64	14·48	11·65	5·65	9·61	19·34	10·28
	North-east	1·61	1·48	1·84	3·94	3·12	1·34	0·66	2 20	2·84	3·47	1·39
	Total of two monsoons ..	16·03	13·08	12·43	12·48	15·76	15·82	12·31	7·85	12·45	22 81	11·67
1897–98 ..	South-west	25 24	21·41	25·67	18·55	20·65	27·26	39·07	31·89	21·79	23·54	40·44
	North-east	2·12	3·84	2·52	4·12	4·18	1·76	1·75	2·77	2·36	1·06	4·59
	Total ..	27·36	25·25	28.19	22·67	24·83	29·2	40·82	34·66	24·15	24·60	45 03

It will be seen that the rainfall at all the stations was greater in 1897–98 than in the previous year.

There were 220 tanks in good repair during the year under report against 230 in the previous year. The decrease is due to the transfer of a Government tank in the Alúr taluk to a private individual and to the exclusion of nine tanks which fell into disrepair.

The supply to the tanks was as follows in fasli 1307, as compared with the two previous faslis :—

—	Fasli 1307.	Fasli 1306.	Fasli 1305.
Full supply	149	21	118
Partial supply *	68	61	110
No supply	3	148	9
Total ..	220	230	237

* Three-fourths supply 26, half supply40 and quarter supply 2.

3. Condition and Outturn of Crops.—The following table compares the extent of cultivation and the outturn of all the crops in the year under report with those of the two previous years :—

Faslis.	Total cultivated area (first and second crops).	Area harvested. 17 to 20.	13 to 16.	9 to 12.	5 to 8.	1 to 4.	0.
	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.
1306	2,129,517	8,260	330,228	952,222	769,751	61,918	7,020
1307	2,123,932	7,758	265,769	708,048	945,815	191,682	4,860
Difference ..	— 5,585	— 502	— 64,459	— 244,174	+ 176,064	+ 129,764	— 2,160
1306	1,881,680	361	13,158	112,828	434,265	542,389	778,679
1307	2,123,932	7,758	265,769	708,048	945,815	191,682	4,860
Difference ..	+ 242,252	+ 7,397	+ 252,611	+ 595,220	+ 511,550	— 350,707	— 773,819

Owing to the generally favourable character of the season in the year under report, the total area cultivated during the year was 242,252 acres more than in the previous year. The decrease of acres 5,585 as compared with the cultivated area of fasli 1305 is, however, slight; but the outturn under the first three notations was less. The outturn during the year under report was, on the whole, middling.

4. Prices.—The following statement exhibits the average prices per garce of the principal food-grains and horse-gram for fasli 1307 as compared with those of the previous two faslis :—

Grains.	Price per garce. Fasli 1305.	Fasli 1306.	Fasli 1307.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Paddy, first sort	182	231	264
Do. second sort	168	211	231
Rice, second sort	424	509	554
Cholam	150	258	276
Ragi	120	191	233
Horse-gram	166	273	354

The average prices of all the grains were higher than those of the previous two faslis and this was due to the fact that stocks were, to a large extent, exhausted and that the season did not declare itself until about the end of November or December.

5. Pemanently settled Estates.—There is none in the district.

6. Whole Inam Villages.—The number of whole inam villages, remains the same as in last year. The total revenue under this head was Rs. 12,670–12–4 against Rupees 12,670–4–4 in the previous year. The increase of revenue by 8 annas in the year under report is reported to be due to the rectification of accounts in the Adóni taluk.

7. Ryotwari Settlement.—There was no change in the number of ryotwari villages of the district, the total number being 873. Statement No. I gives the names of the settling officers and the duration of settlement of each of the taluks of the district. The shortest period was 16 days in the case of Harpanahalli and the longest 64 days in that of Bellary. The long duration in the case of the latter taluk is only nominal, as I was, during a considerable portion of the period, absent in camp, supervising the construction of the Tungabhadra plague camp and inspecting the Road Frontier Inspection Stations. The jamabandi of all the taluks was completed before the close of the fasli. The number of pattas under ryotwar tenure was 108,573 against 106,980, showing an increase of 1,593 which occurred in all the taluks of the district. During the year under report, the number of miscellaneous pattas issued was 3,048 against 3,483 in the previous year, showing a decrease of 435. The increase in the number of pattas of ryotwar tenure is partly due to the decrease under miscellaneous pattas and partly to the favourable character of the season.

8. Occupation and Changes.—The subjoined statement shows the extent and assessment of ryotwari holdings of fasli 1307 as compared with those of fasli 1306 :—

Faslis.	Dry. Extent.	Dry. Assessment.	Wet. Extent.	Wet. Assessment.	Total. Extent.	Total. Assessment.
	Acs.	Rs.	Acs.	Rs.	Acs.	Rs.
1306	1,604,851	11,77,108	38,155	2,22,239	1,643,006	13,99,347
1307	1,618,540	11,86,117	38,642	2,24,667	1,657,182	14,10,785
Difference ..	+ 13,689	+ 9,009	+ 487	+ 2,428	+ 14,176	+ 11,438

There was a net increase of 1·8 per cent. in the area of holdings over that of the last fasli (1306). Except in Rayadrug where there is a slight decrease under dry and in Alúr where the wet holdings remained stationary, the increase under the two, of dry and wet, occurs in all the taluks of the district and is due to the extension of cultivation. The decrease in Rayadrug is the net result of acres 2,643 relinquished and acres 1,607 taken up on darkhast, and is due to the large area of acres 18,836 of land cultivated without darkhast and for which pattas have not been issued. The

following statement compares the figures of fasli 1306 and 1307 under the items "lands relinquished" and "lands bought in by Government":—

Faslis.	Lands relinquished.		Lands bought in by Government.	
	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.
	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.
1306	9,887	7,495	824	827
1307	4,393	1,836	40	29
Difference ..	— 5,494	— 5,659	— 784	— 798

The decrease under the two heads is indicative of the favourable character of the season during the year under report.

9. Actual Cultivation, Waste charged and remitted.—The statement given below compares the figures of actual cultivation during the year with those of the previous year:—

Faslis.	Dry.	Wet.	Total.
	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
1306	1,298,404	30,093	1,328,497
1307	1,504,048	36,096	1,540,144
Difference ..	+ 205,644	+ 6,003	+ 211,647

The area under cultivation increased by 211,647 acres or by 15·93 per cent. over last year. This increase occurs in all the taluks under both the heads and is, as above stated, due to the change of the season for the better. The particulars of waste charged and remitted for the two faslis 1306 and 1307 are given in the subjoined table:—

Faslis.	Waste charged.			Waste remitted.		
	Dry.	Wet.	Total.	Dry.	Wet.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
1306	52,383	2,534	54,917	254,064	5,528	259,592
1307	114,492	2,425	116,917	..	121	121
Difference ..	+ 62,109	— 109	+ 62,000	254,064	— 5,407	— 259,471

From the above table it will be seen that the total area left waste under dry in fasli 1307 was acres 114,492 against acres 306,447 which is the sum total of the waste charged and remitted in fasli 1306. The decrease is due to the change of the season for the better and to the large grants made from the Famine Charitable Relief Fund to ryots for purchase of ploughing cattle and seed-grain. The decrease under the wet waste remitted is due to the supply received in tanks.

10. Tirvajasti and Fassaljasti.—The following statement gives the comparative figures of water-rate charged in faslis 1306 and 1307:—

Faslis.	Tirvajasti.	Fassaljasti.
	RS.	RS.
1306	5,391	37,327
1307	8,952	42,797
Difference ...	+ 3,561	+ 5,470

The increase under both the heads is due to the sufficient supply in the irrigation sources in the year under report.

11. Remissions other than Waste.—The subjoined statement shows the figures of fasli 1307 as compared with those of fasli 1306:—

Faslis.	Occasional.	Fixed.	Beriz deductions
1306	511,579	18,437	10,547
1307	1,451	12,179	11,252
Difference ..	510,128	— 6,258	+ 705

The large decrease under occasional remissions is chiefly due to the favourable character of the season. Tirvakammi (difference between wet and dry) remissions to the amount of Rs. 1,043 were granted in the Kudligi taluk, as the tanks requiring repairs did not retain sufficient supply for the wet lands under them. Rs. 369 were remitted on account of loss of produce in the Kudligi and Hospet taluks. The decrease under "fixed remissions" was due to the fall in the amount of increment remissions granted on account of the expiration of another year since the introduction of the settlement rates. The increase under the third item is due to the assessment on resumed dasabandam and charitable inams *minus* the jodi, being credited to Local funds.

12. Miscellaneous Revenue.—The total demand under this item was Rupees 2,85,704 against Rs. 2,43,094 in the previous year, showing an increase of Rs. 42,610. The following table shows the items in which large variations are noticed:—

Heading.	1306.	1307.	Difference.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Quit-rent on personal inams	50,319	51,543	+ 1,224
2. Jodi and quit-rent on service inams	1,60,778	1,68,365	+ 7,587
3. Water-rate on minor inams	6,548	8,504	+ 1,956
4. Lands cultivated but not included in jamabandi	25	8,648	+ 8,623
5. Lands cultivated without darkhast for which no pattas were granted .	14,106	35,175	+ 21,069
6. Cultivation of poramboke lands	5,232	1,705	— 3,527
7. Prohibitory assessment on occupation of village-sites, &c.	15	6,595	+ 6,580
8. Sale of tank-bed lands	849	..	— 849
9. Redemption of land-tax	369	..	— 369

Item 1.—Increase is due to the imposition of additional charge for excess areas discovered by survey in minor inams.

Item 2.—Increase is due to the favourable state of the season. Last year remissions were granted on service inams whose quit-rent was equivalent to the settlement assessment.

Items 3, 4 *and* 5.—The increase under these heads is mainly due to the season.

Item 6.—There has been a large decrease under this head this year. This is due to the assignment on pattas of unobjectionable porambokes, relinquishment of unauthorised encroachments, and the concession granted last year in respect of the cultivation of tank-bed lands.

Item 7.—The increase is due to the imposition of heavy penal rate for persistent occupation of poramboke lands in the year under report. It is also due to the fact that such occupations were leniently dealt with last year on account of the unfavourable character of the season.

Items 8 *and* 9.—There were no sales of tank-bed lands and no applications were received for redemption of assessment and hence the decrease. The variations under the other items are small and call for no remarks.

13. Demand, Collection and Balance—Current.—The subjoined statement shows the current demand, collection and balance of the shrotriem jodi and cesses and ryotwar miscellaneous and cesses.

Current.	Demand.	Collection.	Balance.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
Shrotriem jodi and cesses	15,564	15,210	354
Ryotwar miscellaneous and cesses	19,33,257	18,99,558	33,699
Total ..	19,48,821	19,14,768	34,053

The total demand in the year under report was Rs. 19,48,821 against Rs. 11,50,591 in the previous fasli, or an increase of Rs. 7,98,230. This increase is due to the extension of cultivation and to the fact that large remissions were granted on wet and dry lands in the previous year in consequence of the bad season. The percentage of collections rose from 62·58 to 98·25, a satisfactory result, considering that the current revenue had to be collected simultaneously with the suspended and arrear revenue of fasli 1306. Out of the outstanding balance, Rs. 19,019 were realised in July and August last, and the major portion of the recoverable balance is covered by process No. 7.

ARREARS.—The subjoined statement shows the demand, collection and balance under arrears :—

Arrears.	Demand.	Collection.	Balance.
	RS	RS.	RS.
Shrotriem jodi and cesses	1,880	1,808	72
Ryotwar miscellaneous and cesses	4,29,073	4,23,998	5,075
Total ..	4,30,953	4,25,806	5,147

Of the arrear demand of Rs. 4,30,953, Rs. 4,25,806 were collected during the fasli, leaving a balance of Rs. 5,147. Of this, Rs. 2,095 were collected in July and August last. A statement showing the reconciliation of difference between the collections shown in the demand, collection and balance statement and the treasury account is being separately submitted to the Board in the Land Revenue Department along with the revised demand, collection and balance statement for June 1898.

14. PROCESSES.—The annexed statement gives the particulars of coercive processes issued for the collection of revenue, the number of defaulters proceeded against, the value and extent of property sold, and the amount realised :—

Faslis.	Notices of demand.	Notices of attachment or distraint.	Notices of sale.	Number of defaulters whose property was sold.	Value of property sold.	
					Estimated value.	Value realised.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
					RS.	RS.
1306	131,247	1,573	826	167	8,993	1,981
1307	259,757	7,012	4,671	265	7,503	4,591
Difference ..	+ 128,510	+ 5,439	+ 3,845	+ 98	− 1,490	+ 2,610

Faslis.	Bought in by Government for nominal price.		Purchased by private individuals.		Total lands purchased by Government and private individuals.	
	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.
	8	9	10	11	12	13
	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.
1306	803	792	1,037	1,182	1,840	1,974
1307	477	288	963	744	1,440	1,032
Difference ..	— 326	— 504	— 74	— 438	— 400	— 942

The increase under columns 2 to 5 was due to the steps taken for the realisation of the current revenue simultaneously with the suspended and arrear revenue of fasli 1306. The decrease in column 8 is due to the purchase of lands by private individuals. The decrease in column 10 is due to the sales of certain lands proceeded against, not having taken place before the close of the fasli.

15. RECEIPTS FROM PROCESS FEES AND CHARGES AND THE EXTENT TO WHICH SPECIAL PAID AGENCY WAS EMPLOYED FOR SERVING PROCESSES.—All processes issued by Tahsildars were served by the village agency and no special establishment was employed for the purpose.

16. LANDS SOLD UNDER BOARD'S STANDING ORDERS.—No lands were sold under Board's Standing Orders Nos. 30 and 34 during the year under report. Under Board's Standing Order No. 110, an extent of 63·95 acres assessed at Rs. 96–9–0 was sold for Rs. 180–12–0 in the year under report against 389 acres assessed at Rs. 395 for Rs. 308 in the previous year.

17. COSTS IN CIVIL SUITS.—In the year under report three suits were filed against Government, two in the District Munsif's Court, Bellary, and one in the District Munsif's Court, Narayanadeverakeri. Of these, the suit filed by Jakkalavadiki Somanna to establish his right to a house-site in the village of Jakkalavadiki in the Rayadrug taluk was decided against Government after the close of the fasli. The suit filed in the same Court by Jelli Latchmanna for establishing his right to a certain piece of land in the Bellary town was dismissed with costs, and the Tahsildar of Bellary has been directed to collect the amount. The suit in the District Munsif's Court, Narayanadeverakeri, filed by Battipati Venkappa of Kámalápuram, Hospet taluk, to recover a certain sum of money from Gundamma of Daroji who had died intestate and whose property escheated to Government was decided against Government (*vide* Board's Proceedings, Mis. No. 4825, Land Revenue, dated 20th December 1897).

18. RUINED TANKS.—A tanklet called Komativandle cheruvu in the village of Muddanagiri, Alúr taluk, was made over to the holder of the ayakat under it under Board's Standing Order No. 9-1. The ayacat of this tanklet measures only acres 4·46. Its bed was also assigned on patta to the ayakat-holder. The dry assessment on the bed and ayacat exceeds the average wet assessment on the ayacat for the last ten years. The tank was made over to the party in the latter part of fasli 1306, and, as this information was not furnished to the Board in the last year's Settlement report, this tanklet has now been included in statement No. 14 * for fasli 1307.

* Will follow.

19. INTEREST.—The total demand on account of interest on arrears of land revenue including the balance of Rs. 99 outstanding at the close of the last fasli was Rs. 6,537, of which Rs. 4,620 were collected and Rs. 34 written off, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,883 at the end of the fasli under report. Of this Rs. 1,090 relate to the Adóni taluk alone. The balances outstanding in the Alúr and Rayadrug taluks amount to Rs. 226 and Rs 283, respectively. Instructions have been issued to the Tahsildars concerned for the prompt realisation of the balances outstanding against their taluks.

20. SUB-DIVISION OF QUIT-RENT.—No applications were received during the year under report.

21. LOANS ACTS.—The section of the report relating to the transactions under the Loans Acts will shortly be submitted separately.

22. INSPECTION OF BOUNDARY MARKS.—The number of missing stones during the year was 3,833 against 2,054 in the previous year. Of the missing stones only 174 were replaced. A greater portion of the balance pertains to the Adóni and Alúr taluks. Instructions have been issued to have the missing stones replaced at an early date.

23. EXAMINATION OF VILLAGE AND TALUK ACCOUNTS.—Copies * of inspection notes on the examinations of the taluk accounts of the Alúr and Bellary taluks settled by me are herewith submitted. The village manual accounts have been carefully checked during the jamabandi by my office establishment, and the principal defects noticed have been transcribed from the check memoranda in separate books and communicated

* Will follow.

to the Tahsildars concerned for necessary action being taken in the matter. Reports on the results of the examination of village and taluk accounts of taluks settled by the Divisional-officers have been called for and will be submitted on receipt.

24. Lands acquired by Public Servants.—The submission of this return is discontinued as directed in Board's Proceedings, No. 191, Land Revenue, dated 21st July 1898.

25. Applications for the transfer of pattas.—The numbers of applications pending at the beginning of the fasli against Registration and Revenue Departments were 104 and 63, respectively, but they were wrongly shown to be 96 and 63, respectively. Necessary corrections have been made in the closing balances of the last year. Adding to these the number received during the year, the total number of applications of each kind amounts to 943 and 1,900, respectively. Of these 798 and 1,788 were disposed of during the year, leaving a balance of 145 and 112 at the end of the year. Of the balances outstanding against each class of applications, 4 and 12 pertain to last fasli. These 16 old cases are pending in the Kudligi, Adóni and Hadagalli taluks and instructions have been issued for their prompt disposal. Of the applications received through the Registration Department, 145 are pending. Of these 101 were received during the last quarter. Out of the 1,900 applications received direct by the Revenue Department, 112 are pending. Of these 46 were received during the last quarter. The orders of the Board contain in paragraph 6 of Board's Standing Order No. 20 were brought into force in 76 cases involving an extent of 605 acres.

26. Vernacular Correspondence in the Head Assistant Collector and Assistant Collectors' Offices.—No cases in which the Head Assistant Collector or the Assistant Collector passed orders on English abstracts prepared by clerks came to notice during the year.

27. Agricultural Stock.—As usual the cattle census was taken in October 1897. A statement showing the number of villages, the cattle census of which was checked by revenue officers, is submitted. No serious defects were noticed by any of the inspecting Officers.

28. Apportionment of Collections between land revenue and cesses.—Monthly statements showing the apportionment of collections between the land revenue and cesses were received from taluks along with the monthly demand, collection and balance statements and checked in this office. The attention of the Tahsildars was, from time to time, called to the mistakes of calculation and other defects noticed in the monthly demand, collection and balance reviews. A statement in detail of taluks for the fasli under report is being separately submitted for the Board in the Land Revenue Department with the revised demand, collection and balance statement for June 1898.

29. Attendance of Karnams at the Taluk Head-quarters.—The karnams were not detained at the taluk head-quarters for longer periods than was necessary under the circumstances.

30. Conduct of Public Servants.—No particular remarks.

(Signed) E. A. ELWIN,
Acting Collector.

30th September 1898.

Exd. Md. Pahilvan.

SETTLEMENT REPORT
OF
KURNOOL.

I have the honour to submit my jamabandi report for fasli 1307 (1887–98) together with the prescribed statements as per margin.

Statement No. I showing the places where jamabandi was conducted and pattas issued.
Statement No. II showing the prices of grains.
Do. No. III showing ryotwar holdings with two enclosures A and B.
Do. No. IV showing remissions.
Do. No. V showing miscellaneous revenue.
Do. No. XIV showing the abandoned tanks made over to private individuals.

2. Season and Rainfall.—The season was on the whole fairly favourable during the year under report. The subjoined statement shows monthwar the distribution of rain throughout the district in both the monsoons and compares it with the average of the previous year and with that of 25 years given in Board's Proceedings, Mis. No. 5214, dated 3rd October 1895:—

Stations.	South-west monsoon.						
	April 1897.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. Pattikonda	0·89	3·17	2·97	0·54	2·98	8·99	19·54
2. Pyápalli	2·25	2·01	4·02	1·27	3·43	10·66	23·64
3. Kurnool town	1·22	0·83	2·57	4·99	6·91	9·61	26·13
4. Nandikotkúru	0·83	2 35	1·47	5·53	5·51	8·75	24·49
5. Atmakúru	0·98	1·18	2·36	6·46	5·65	10·58	27·81
6. Nandyal	..	0·57	3·33	6·61	1·20	6·58	18·29
7. Kalwa	0·30	1·45	2·55	2·99	5·04	13·79	26·12
8. Koilkuntla	..	..	4·34	2·23	3·51	6·11	16·19
9. Owk	0·28	0·57	2·85	2·60	5·12	6·73	18·15
10. Allagadda	..	0 45	3·70	4·06	7·61	7·23	23·05
11. Giddalur	..	2·98	1·93	7·23	3·30	11·70	27·14
12. Markapur	..	2·84	0·74	1·95	3·21	7·63	16·37
Total ..	6·75	18·40	33·43	46·51	53·47	108·36	266·92
Average	0·56	1·53	2·79	3·88	4·45	9·03	22·24
Average of 1896–97	0·44	1·07	2·16	2·56	4·56	2·57	13·36
Average for fasli 25 years	0·41	1·38	3·27	4·26	5·31	5·75	20·38

Stations.	North-east monsoon.							
	October.	November.	December.	January 1898.	February.	March.	Total.	Grand Total.
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1. Pattikonda	2·86	0·01	..	..	0·47	..	3·34	22·88
2. Pyápalli	3·23	..	..	..	0·12	..	3·35	26·99
3. Kurnool town	1·71	0·01	..	..	0·03	1·07	2·82	28·95
4. Nandikotkur	2·15	..	..	..	..	..	2·15	26·64
5. Atmakúru	0·97	0·20	..	..	..	..	1·17	28·98
6. Nandyal	2·89	..	..	..	0·20	..	3·09	21·38
7. Kalwa	0·99	0·46	..	..	0·04	..	1·49	27·61
8. Koilkuntla	4·25	..	..	..	..	..	4·25	20·44
9. Owk	2·14	..	..	..	0·20	..	2·34	20·49
10. Allagadda	2·40	..	..	..	0·03	..	2·43	25·48
11. Giddalur	0·94	..	0·05	..	1·56	..	2·55	29·69
12. Markapur	4·02	..	..	..	1·24	..	5·26	21·63
Total ..	28·55	0·68	0·05	..	3·39	1·07	34·24	301·16
Average	2·38	0·06	..	..	0·32	0·09	2·85	25·09
Average of 1896–97	0·17	2·10	..	0·06	0·12	0·14	2·59	15·95
Average for fasli 25 years	5·05	1·56	0·28	0·06	0·02	0·25	7·22	27·60

It will be observed that the total average rainfall during the year in the district was 25·09 inches against 15·95 inches in the previous year and against 27·60 inches, the average for 25 years. Generally the rainfall was not, as remarked in the administration report, evenly distributed throughout the district, as a result of which many tanks in the taluks of Nandyal, Koilkuntla, Cumbum and Markapur did not receive full supplies and in consequence dry crops were raised under them instead of wet, and waste, shavi and tirvakammi remissions were granted. The south-west monsoon opened well. The average was 22·24 inches against 13·36 inches of the previous year and 20·38 inches, the normal quantity due, but the north-east monsoon was very poor and gave an average of 2·85 inches against 2·59 inches of the previous year and 7·22 inches, the average of 25 years. Had it not been for the heavy showers of September during the north-west monsoon the crops on regur lands would have failed and the season would have assumed the same aspect as that of 1896–97. The slight showers in February, the heavy due-fall and the favourable winds also improved to a material extent the condition of crops in the taluks of Koilkuntla and Markapur where the rainfall was deficient from the commencement. The crops in some of the villages around Dhone suffered a little from insects.

3. Condition and outturn of crops.—Of the total area shown in the year, cholam, the staple food-grain of the district, occupied 38·52 per cent., other food-grains 32·38 per cent., cotton 12·27 per cent., and indigo 0·75 per cent., against 35·43 per cent., 29·5 per cent., 12·22 per cent. and 1·97 per cent., respectively, in the previous fasli. The increase under cholam and other food-grains was due to the ryots having raised these crops more extensively than usual with a view to replenish their stores of such grains and fodder which had been exhausted in the preceding year. The decrease under indigo was due to the fall in its market value and the consequent utilization of much of the areas usually cultivated with this crop for food-grains. The decrease in the cultivation of cotton is slight and calls for no explanation.

The yield of food-grains was bumper in 2·16 per cent., average in 6·44 per cent., and middling in 18·44 per cent., against 0·12, 1·77 and 5·80, respectively, in the year before and that of other crops 00·04, 02·10 and 6·07, against 00·81 and 2·51. The outturn was thus for better than in the preceding year owing to the comparative propitiousness of the season though the crops did not fare as well as in fasli 1305 in consequence of the partial failure of the north-east monsoon.

4. Prices.—Statement No. 2 shows the average price of grain per garce. The subjoined statement compares the average prices per garce of the several food-grains of the district which were ruling in the year under report with those of the previous year and of the average of five years ending with fasli 1305 :—

Grains.	Average price per garce.						
	Average of five years.	For fasli 1306.	For fasli 1307.	Increase or decrease as compared with average.	Percentage.	Increase or decrease as compared with fasli 1306.	Percentage.
Paddy, first sort	191	232	267	+ 76	+ 39·79	+ 35	+ 15·09
Do. second sort	171	206	247	+ 76	+ 44·44	+ 41	+ 19·90
Cholam	207	264	330	+ 123	+ 59·42	+ 66	+ 25·00
Cumbu	219	272	332	+ 113	+ 52·60	+ 60	+ 22·06
Ragi	189	227	278	+ 89	+ 47·09	+ 51	+ 22·47
Horsegram	272	311	390	+ 118	+ 43·38	+ 79	+ 25·40
Varagu	142	187	220	+ 78	+ 54·93	+ 33	+ 17·65
Korra	162	210	234	+ 72	+ 44·44	+ 24	+ 11·43

The above statement shows a rise in the price of every grain. This was due to the prevalence of severe distress till October. As the harvest season advanced and new grain found its way into the market prices became easier, but the fall was not very great as after each famine some change in prices for the worse of a long standing nature is effected and it is only a succession of seasons of plenty that can bring things to their normal condition. The exportation of grain to other places

especially to Narsaraopet in Kistna district during and soon after the harvests tended to keep the prices high in spite of the fair outturn obtained by the ryots during the year.

5. Whole Inam villages.—The number of villages under shortriem tenure remained the same as in the last year, *viz.*, 89. The extent of these villages was 71,512 acres with a quit-rent of Rs. 10,692.

6. Ryotwari Revenue.—The number of ryotwari villages was 668; it was 697 in the previous year. The difference of 29 villages was due to the clubbing of these villages with others under Government Order, No. 735, dated 21st December 1896, communicated with Board's Proceedings, No. 58 (Land Revenue), dated 15th February 1897. The following statement shows the distribution of the different kinds of pattas during the year under report :—

Fasli.	Number of fresh pattas.	Old pattas modified by additional entries.	Old pattas not modified.	Total.
1306	25,711	59,757	25,945	111,413
1307	64,926	37,874	10,751	113,551
Difference ..	+ 39,215	— 21,883	— 15,194	+ 2,138

Of the 113,551 pattas distributed in the year 111,224 pattas were revenue and 2,327 miscellaneous pattas against 109,864 and 1,549 respectively in the year before. The increase of 2,138 pattas was due to new holdings brought about by the favourable character of season. In the taluks of Nandikotkur, Koilkuntla and Sirvel miscellaneous pattas were not distributed, and the omission is attributed by the Tahsildars concerned to the failure of the karnams to prepare them at the time of settlement. These Tahsildars have been strictly directed to see that similar omission does not recur. The number of old pattas not modified was 10,751. The Tahsildars of Sirvel and Cumbum, to whose taluks the above number relates, explain that these pattas were not produced by the karnams at the time of jamabandi, and that they were therefore not modified.

The jamabandi of each taluk was conducted in not less than three separate and important centres as directed in paragraph 1 of Board's Standing Order No. 22 (new edition). It will be seen from enclosure A to statement No. I that the jamabandi of the Cumbum taluk was done by the Collector five years ago, and that I should have taken it up during the year under report but, as at the time of settlement, the season in the taluk appeared to be unfavourable, I entrusted the duty to the local divisional officer, whom I considered to be in a better position to dispose of any claims to remission that might be preferred by personal inspection of the lands concerned. The rains of February improved the prospects, but the wet remissions had, I may add, to be granted on a considerable scale.

7. The statement given below compares the ryotwari holdings of the fasli under report with those of the preceding fasli :—

Occupation and changes.	Fasli 1306.		Fasli 1307.	
	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.
	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.
Holdings at the beginning of the fasli ..	1,268,911	13,32,889	1,259,972	13,27,067
Deduct lands given up	39,070	33,461	31,730	23,799
Balance	1,229,841	12,99,428	1,228,242	13,03,268
Lands taken up	30,131	27,639	34,574	27,877
Total ..	1,259,972	13,27,067	1,262,816	13,31,145

The total area under roytwari occupation in the year was 1,262,816 acres with an assessment of Rs. 13,31,145 against 1,259,972 acres with an assessment of Rupees

13,27,067 in the previous year. There was an increase of 2,844 acres under extent and Rs. 4,078 under assessment, which was due to the favourable character of the season. Of the eight taluks in the district, four taluks, viz., Pattikonda, Ramallakot, Koilkuntla and Sirvel contributed to the increase, while the remaining taluks showed decrease. The decrease in Cumbum taluk, where it was the largest, was due to the relinquishment of poor lands. The decrease in the remaining taluks being small calls for no remarks.

8. Actual Cultivation and Waste Charged.—The actual cultivation, waste charged and waste remitted are compared below with those of the previous fasli :—

Fasli.	Actual cultivation.	Waste charged.	Waste remitted.	Total.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1306	11,16,616	99,263	44,093	12,59,972
1307	11,58,973	1,02,442	1,401	12,62,816
Difference ..	+ 42,357	+ 3,179	— 42,692	+ 2,844

The actual cultivation and waste charged showed an increase of 42,357 or 3·79 per cent. and 3,179 or 3·20 per cent. respectively. This increase and the decrease under waste remitted were due to the favourable character of the season. Though there was an increase on the whole under actual cultivation, the Cumbum division showed a decrease owing to the failure of the north-east monsoon there, the same reason holding good to a certain extent in the case of the increase in that division under waste charged. The report called for in B.P., No. 357, dated 21st September 1898, will be submitted on receipt of information from the District Forest-officer.

9. Water-rate, Tirvajasti and Fasaljasti.—The statement given below compares the revenue derived under the above heads during the year with that of the previous one :—

Particulars.	Fasli 1306.	Fasli 1307.	Difference.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Tirwajasti	11,506	21,180	+ 9,674
2. Fasaljasti	10,608	16,978	+ 6,370
Total ..	22,114	38,158	+ 16,044

The increase under these heads occurred in all the taluks and was due to the favourable character of the season.

10. Remissions.—It will be seen from statement No. 4 that there was a great decrease under this head as compared with the previous fasli, which was due to the favourable character of the season.

11. Occasional Remissions.—The details for these remissions are as follow and they are compared with the last fasli :—

Details.	Fasli 1306.	Fasli 1037.	Difference.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Remission for loss of produce and damage by floods	2,97,637	972	— 2,96,665
2. Remission of second-crop charge and of the difference between wet and dry assessment	22,874	10,520	— 12,354
3. Amount credited to Kurnool-Cuddapah canal	5,147	5,394	+ 247
4. Value of canal A and B class lands	..	65	+ 65

As the season was propitious the first two items showed a decrease of Rupees 2,96,665 and Rs. 12,354, respectively, compared with the preceding year. The increase under the third item was due to the increased cultivation under the canal-fed tank of Nagatur, Nandikotkur taluk.

12. Fixed Remissions.—The particulars under this head are shown in the annexed table :—

Items.	Fasli 1306.	Fasli 1307.	Difference.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Remission granted on account of irrigation by lift	2,183	1,766	— 417
2. Cowle remissions	111	57	— 54
3. Tope remissions	15	15	..
4. Dasabandam remissions	10	19	+ 9
5. Kattugutta	47	19	— 28
6. Sagavat	15	15	..
Total ..	2,381	1,891	— 490

As there was good fall of rain and freshes in rivers, there was no necessity for baling in many cases and hence the decrease of Rs. 417 under item No. 1. The decrease under item No. 2 was due to a smaller deduction in the assessment in the year which was the fourth of the five years' cowle in the Ramallakot taluk, and the decrease under item No. 5 was due to the enfranchisement of some of these inams in the Cumbum taluk. The increase under item No. 4 was due to the incorrectness of the figures reported by the Tahsildar of Cumbum last year.

13. Beriz deduction.—The subjoined statement compares the above deductions of this year with those of the previous one :—

Details.	Fasli 1306.	Fasli 1307.	Difference.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Village-cess included in land assessment	31,468	31,647	+ 179
2. Road-cess	18,479	18,553	+ 74
3. Allowances to religious institutions	7,157	8,259	+ 1,102
4. Deductions of assessment on village service inams in favour of Village Service Fund	..	..	..
Total ..	57,104	58,459	+ 1,355

The increase under items Nos. 1 and 2 was due to increase in the assessment on the holdings in the taluks of Ramallakot, Nandyal and Sirvel owing to the favourable character of the season; and the increase under item No. 3 to the fact that, in addition to the allowances of the year, those of the previous fasli which had been withheld were also paid in the year.

14. Miscellaneous revenue.—The particulars of the demand under the head of land revenue will be found in statement No. 5 appended hereto.

The total demand from all sources amounted to Rs. 3,73,612 against Rs. 3,51,660 in the previous year, showing an increase of Rs. 21,952 as will be seen from the statement given below :—

Particulars.	Demand of fasli 1306.	Demand of fasli 1307.	Difference.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Quit-rent and jodi on minor inams	3,10,442	3,10,666	+ 224
2. Water-rate on minor inams	6,510	16,591	+ 10,081
3. Lands cultivated with or without darkhasts for which no pattas have been granted	17,962	26,930	+ 8,968
4. Cultivation of porambokes	11,494	13,387	+ 1,893
5. Concealed cultivation	15	5	— 10
6. Revenue derived from trees other than reserved ones	485	539	+ 54
7. Charge for water on zemindari and inam villages including tirvajasti and fasaljasti	3	76	+ 73
8. Other items	4,749	5,418	+ 669
Total ..	3,51,660	3,73,612	+ 21,952

There was increase under all items except under No. 5. The Tahsildar of Nandyal reports that in the village of Billalapuram, an extent of 2·43 acres with an

assessment of Rs. 4–12–1 was left unnoticed by the karnam in the previous fasli, but subsequently brought to account having been discovered by himself. As the mistake was not intentional, it was passed over. A copy of the statement showing the particulars of this case received from the Tahsildar is herewith submitted. The increase under item No. 1 was due partly to the enfranchisement of some Kattugutta inams in the Cumbum taluk and partly to the grant of remissions in the previous year; the increase under items Nos. 2 and 3 was due to the favourable character of the season; the increase under item No. 4 was due partly to the cultivation of tank-bed lands in Cumbum and Markapur taluks (permitted in Board's Proceedings, Mis. No. 10080, dated 20th December 1897, and Mis. No. 592, dated 28th January 1898), and partly to the favourable character of the season in other taluks; the increase under item No. 6 was due to the grant on patta of trees standing on village-sites; and the increase under item No. 7 to the fact that the ryots of Jungam Guntla, a shrotriem village of Cumbum taluk, used water from the tank of Kakerla, a Government village.

15. Demand, Collection and Balance—Current.—The statement given below compares the total land revenue demand of the fasli with that of the previous one :—

Details.	Fasli 1306.	Fasli 1307.	Difference.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
Quit-rent on whole inam villages	10,692	10,692	..
Ryotwar and miscellaneous	12,54,341	16,57,474	+ 4,03,133
Total ..	12,65,033	16,68,166	+ 4,03,133

The favourable character of the season tended to increase the ryotwari demand by Rs. 4,03,133 as compared with that of the previous fasli.

The current demand under cesses in inam and ryotwari villages amounted to Rs. 2,21,032 against Rs. 2,33,200 of the previous fasli, as shown below :—

Details.	Fasli 1306.	Fasli 1307.	Difference.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
Whole inam villages	2,112	2,124	+ 12
Ryotwari villages	2,31,088	2,18,908	− 12,180
Total ..	2,33,200	2,21,032	− 12,168

The decrease under Cesses was due to the reduction in the rate of village-cess from 8 to 7 pies in the rupee. The subjoined table exhibits the whole demand including cesses and collections within the fasli, subsequent collections and remissions and balance up to the end of September 1898 :—

Details.	Demand.			Collections in the fasli.	Balance at the end of the fasli.	Subsequent collections and remissions.	Balance at the end of September 1898.
	Land revenue.	Cesses.	Total.				
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Whole inam villages	10,692	2,124	12,816	12,478	338	323	15
Ryotwari and Miscellaneous ..	16,57,474	2,18,908	18,76,382	18,32,548	43,834	33,927	9,907
Total ..	16,68,166	2,21,032	18,89,198	18,45,026	44,172	34,250	9,922

The total current demand of Land Revenue and Cesses under both ryotwari and inam villages came up to Rs. 18,89,198 against Rs. 14,98,233 in the previous fasli. The collection within the fasli amounted to Rs. 18,45,026 leaving a balance of Rs. 44,172 at the end of the fasli against Rs. 11,60,829 in the previous fasli. Out of this Rs 34,250 was collected up to the end of September 1898 leaving a balance of Rs. 9,922.

16. Demand, Collection and Balance—Arrears.—The arrear balances of land revenue and cesses on whole inam and ryotwari villages at the beginning of the fasli amounted to Rs. 3,37,427. Of this Rs. 3,27,138 was collected and Rs. 19 written off leaving a balance of Rs. 10,270 at the end of the fasli. Rupees 9,160 have since been collected and Rs. 61 recommended to be written off and the remainder Rs. 1,049 will soon be collected.

17. Interest.—The demand, collection and balance of interest charged on arrears of land revenue are given in statement No. 7-A. The balance outstanding at the beginning of the fasli under this item was one rupee and the amount that accrued during the fasli was Rs. 5,817, making a total of Rs. 5,818. Of this Rs. 2,067 was collected leaving a balance of Rs. 3,751. This will soon be collected.

18. Kurnool-Cuddapah Canal.—The extent of land irrigated under the canal was 25,747 acres against 65,618 acres in the preceding fasli. The great decrease of 39,871 acres was due to the favourable turn of the season on account of which canal water was not taken as extensively as was the case in the preceding famine or abnormal year. The total demand under all heads amounted to Rs. 75,996 against Rs. 1,16,376 of the previous year showing a decrease of Rs. 40,380. This decrease was mostly due to decrease in irrigation and to a certain extent to the reduction in the water-rate paid by the Kurnool Municipality owing to the introduction of the pipe system into the town. The details of the demand are as noted below :—

	RS.
1. Water-rate on Government and Inam lands for wet and dry including first and second crops irrigated	70,930
2. Penal rate	1,492
3. Canal water supplied to tanks	5,394
4. Water supplied to Kurnool Municipality	276
Total ...	78,092

19. Coercive process and sales for arrears of revenue.—The total number of processes issued was 203,184 against 153,869 in the previous year. The particulars of these processes are as under :—

Demand notices	193,584
Distraint and attachment notices	5,064
Sale notices	4,536

The above figures exhibit that there was an increase under every item. Owing to the large outstanding balance of the previous fasli which was collected in the year under report, the number of processes issued increased. The following statement compares with the statistics of the previous year the number of cases in which coercion was actually resorted to—

Fasli.	Number of defaulters whose property was sold.	Extent of land sold.	Amount realized by sale of		
			Real property.	Personal property.	Total.
		ACS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1306	93	461	721	991	1,712
1307	187	425	585	1,991	2,576
Difference ..	+ 94	− 36	− 136	+ 1,000	+ 864

The number of defaulters whose property was attached was 5,064 for an arrear of Rs. 54,969 against 2,439 and Rs. 25,825, respectively, in the previous year. The property of 187 persons was actually sold for an arrear of Rs. 3,804 against 93 for an arrear of Rs. 1,444 in the previous year. The moveable property was sold for Rs. 1,991 or 71·39 per cent. of its estimated value of Rs. 2,789. The sale-proceeds of real or immoveable property amounted to Rs. 585 or 59·39 per cent. of its estimated value of Rs. 985. Of the extent of 425 acres sold for arrears of revenue, 150 acres

assessed at Rs. 91 were bought in by Government against 237 acres assessed at Rs. 196 in the previous year. As the season was favourable and as the ryots managed not to lose their lands for arrears of revenue there was decrease under the extent of lands sold and under the amount realized by sale of real property. The details under this paragraph will be found in statement No. 8 A.

20. Receipts From Process-fees.—As in last year no process-fees were collected there being no special establishment entertained for the collection of arrears [illegible] under item

21. Sub-divisions of Quit-rent of whole Inam [illegible] on village-sites [illegible] ryots of Jun[illegible] Villages and Minor Inams.—No sub-divisions of quit-rent were made during the [illegible] the year.

22. Lands sold under Rev[illegible] Board's Standing Order, Nos. 30, 34 and 110.—Only 31·8 acres assessed at Rs. [illegible]13 were sold for Rs. 84–2–0 under Board's Standing Order No. 30. There were no sales under the other Standing Orders.

23. Lands acquired by Public Servants.—A taluk gumastah of Cumbum taluk named Muhí-ud-dín Khán acquired in the village of Chintalpalem of that taluk 63 cents of wet land assessed at Rs. 9. This was given to his wife as a part of her dowry.

24. Costs in Civil Suits.—There was no arrear under this head at the beginning of the year. The amount of costs awarded to Government in civil suits was Rs. 16–13–5. The amount appertained to two suits Nos. 133 of 1894 and 693 of 1896, the former an appeal in the district court and latter an original suit on the file of the Munsif Court, Markapur. The costs were recovered from the persons concerned and credited into the treasury. The balance at the end of the year was therefore *nil*.

25. Applications for Transfer Pattas.—There were 263 cases pending at the beginning of the year received from the Registration department, and 1,827 were received during the year, thus making a total of 2,090. Of these 1,823 applications were disposed of leaving a balance of 267.

There were 46 cases pending disposal at the beginning of the year received by the Revenue department direct and 611 such applications were received during the year, thus making a total of 657. Of these 647 were disposed of leaving a balance of 10. The total balance of applications thus came up to 277. Of these 91 have since been disposed of and the remainder being those received in the latter part of June last have been sent to the village officers for verification.

The number of cases under Board's Standing Order No. 20 were 35 against 5 in the previous year. Of these 21 were disposed of during the year, and the remaining 14 will be disposed of after 3 months' notice. Almost all the Tahsildars paid due attention to the disposal of cases of this kind.

26. Ruined Tanks.—No tanks were made over for private enterprise in the year.

27. Famine Analysis Registers.—The statement given below shows the progress made in the preparation of these registers in the several taluks of this district during the fasli under report :—

Taluks.	Number of villages both Government and inam.	Number of villages for which famine analysis fees have been brought up to date, fasli 1307.
1. Pattikonda	109	75
2. Ramallakota	109	100
3. Nandikotkur	101	101
4. Nandyal	92	40
5. Koilkuntla	86	86
6. Sirvel	86	86
7. Cumbum	111	59
8. Markapur	95	70
Total ...	789	617

It will be seen from the above that the registers have been brought up to fasli 1307 only in the taluks of Nandikotkur, Koilkuntla and Sirvel. The Tahsildars of the remaining taluks have been strictly instructed to expedite the thorough completion of

this work. The village and taluk accounts were carefully examined in the jamabandi conducted by me and my Divisional officers and steps taken to rectify the mistakes and defects noticed therein.

28. Attendance of Karnams at the Taluk Head-Quarters.—Orders were issued to the Divisional officers to direct the Tahsildars to maintain an attendance register in the taluk offices in accordance with the Board's orders contained in its Proceedings, No. 98, Land Revenue, dated 28th March 1898. The Deputy Collector of Markapur reports that the register was maintained only in the Cumbum taluk of his division. The reports received from the other Divisional officers are silent on this point. Strict orders have again been issued for carefully carrying out the Board's orders.

29. Vernacular papers disposed of by Head Assistant Collectors and Assistant Collectors.—Mr. Ghose who was Head Assistant Collector and Mr. Pope who was Assistant Collector and afterwards Head Assistant Collector in the year observed the orders contained in B.P., No. 2498, dated 18th November 1886.

30. Loans.—The prescribed statements are herewith submitted. In the following statement the advances made during the fasli under the two Acts are compared with those of the previous one :—

Fasli.	Land Improvement Loans Act.			Agriculturists' Loans Act.			Grand Total.
	Ordinary rules.	Special well rules.	Total.	Ordinary rules.	Special well rules.	Total.	
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1306	97,350	19,137	1,16,487	32,030	..	32,030	1,48,517
1307	59,410	11,871	71,281	1,98,185	465	1,98,650	2,69,931
Difference ..	37,940	7,266	− 45,206	+ 1,66,155	+ 465	+ 1,66,620	+ 1,21,414

The statement shows a decrease under Land Improvement Loans and increase under Agriculturists' Loans. The former was due to the favourable character of the season and the latter to the fact that the ryots borrowed money for replenishing their stock of cattle which had suffered considerable reduction in the previous year.

(*a*) *Land Improvement Loans Act.*—Rupees 71,281 was advanced during the year against Rs. 1,16,487 in the previous year. The balance outstanding at the beginning of the year was Rs. 3,30,620. Thus the amount to be recovered come up to Rs. 4,01,901. Of this Rs. 12,533 was recovered leaving a balance of Rs. 3,89,368. Of the advance of Rs. 19,722 repayable during the year Rs. 11,721, including Rs. 304 relating to Special Well Rules and written off under B.P., Mis. No. 3577, dated 21st May 1897, and Mis. No. 4714, dated 30th June 1897, was recovered during the year leaving a balance of Rs. 8,001.

(*b*) *Interest on Advances.*—The total demand under this head including the outstanding balance of last year amounted to Rs. 11,640, of which Rs. 9,895 accrued during the year. Out of this Rs. 8,204 was collected during the fasli and Rs. 48 written off under the Board's Proceedings above referred to leaving a balance of Rs. 3,388.

(*c*) *Agriculturists' Loans Act.*—The amount of advances under this Act during the year amounted to Rs. 1,98,185 against Rs. 32,030 of the preceding year. The total advance including the outstanding balance of the previous fasli was Rs. 2,31,152. Of this sum Rs. 1,689 was recovered during the year leaving a balance of Rs. 2,29,463. Of the advance of Rs. 19,271 repayable during the year Rs. 1,559, including Rs. 85 written off according to the Board's Proceedings referred to above, was recovered during the year leaving a balance of Rs. 17,712.

(*d*) *Interest on Advances.*—The total demand under this head including the outstanding balance of the last year was Rs. 1,764, of which Rs. 1,716 accrued in the year. Out of this Rs. 190 was collected during the year and Rs. 14 was written off under the Board's Proceedings already referred to. The balance outstanding was therefore Rs. 1,560.

The steps taken for the realization of the balances above referred to are given in statement No. 27 herewith submitted.

(*e*) *Survey Advances.*—The information under this head will be submitted shortly.

31. Conduct of Public Servants.—Calls for no special remark; all my Divisional officers have worked with zeal and energy. It is right that I should bring to notice the excellent work of my Acting Huzur Sheristadar *M.R.Ry. Pundit V. K. Ananta Krishna Iyer Garu*, B.A., who has fully maintained his well deserved high reputation for zeal, energy and devotion to duty which merit the highest commendation. My thanks are specially due to him for his unwearying assiduity and careful attention to every thing entrusted to him to be done, and I gladly avail myself of this opportunity of recording them.

(Signed) MUHAMMAD RAZA KHAN,
Collector.

26th October 1898.

SETTLEMENT REPORT

OF

MADRAS.

I have the honour to submit the jamabandi report for fasli 1307 ending with 30th June 1898, dealing with the several subjects enumerated in paragraph 4 of B.P., No. 522, dated 22nd September 1888, embodied in G.O., No. 467, Revenue, dated 5th June 1889, so far as they are applicable to this district. The usual statements are also forwarded.

2. Season and Rainfall.—This subject was dealt with in the district administration report, No. 1399, dated 18th June 1898, and needs no further remark here.

3. Production and outturn of Crops.—No cultivation accounts are maintained in this district—*vide* correspondence ending with the B.P., Mis. No. 6828, dated 10th November 1894.

4. Prices.—Statement No. 2 compares the prices of food-grains in the fasli under report with those in the previous fasli. There was a rise in the prices of all grains which is ascribed to the bad season and famine.

5. Whole Inam Villages.—Under this head fall the villages of Chintadripet and Tiruvateesvaranpet, and the annual quit-rent on them aggregated Rs. 192–12–4, of which Rs. 177 were collected during the fasli and Rs. 15–12–4 subsequently in July 1898.

6. Miscellaneous Revenue.—The bulk of the land revenue of this district, known as quit-rent and ground-rent, falls under the head of ryotwar and miscellaneous. The demand for the fasli was Rs. 81,800 against Rs. 79,874 of the year previous. The increase is due mainly to the increase under "ground-rent" in consequence of a greater extent of Government lands having been leased out for private occupation such as bamboo shops, chunam kilns, &c., and that at higher rates than in the previous year.

7. Demand, Collection and Balance—Current.—The total demand was Rupees 81,993 against Rs. 80,067 for the previous fasli. Of this Rs. 80,749 were collected during the fasli and Rs. 993 subsequently up to the end of August last. The amount outstanding on 1st September 1898 was Rs. 251. Out of this Rs. 98 have since been collected up to date, leaving a balance of Rs. 153, of this Rs. 48 relate to quit-rent and the balance (Rs. 105) to ground-rent. The latter amount is due on sites occupied as huts in Tondiarpet and Vyasarpady. The occupants being all very poor with no moveables worth distraining, much difficulty is felt in collecting the outstandings. The necessary steps are, however, being taken to clear the outstanding arrears as soon as possible.

8. Demand, Collection and Balance—Arrears.—The total arrears at the commencement of the fasli were Rs. 804. Of this Rs. 753 were collected during the fasli and Rs. 21 * written off the accounts, leaving a small balance of Rs. 30 at the close of the fasli, of which 1 rupee has been since collected and the remaining Rs. 29 † were written off the accounts.

* *Vide* B.P., No. 97 (L.R.), dated 15th April 1898.

† *Vide* B.P., No. 176 (L.R.), dated 11th July 1898.

9. Coercive Processes and Sales for Arrears of Revenue.—The number of demand notices under section 4 of Act VI of 1867 issued was 29,516 against

29,513 in the preceding fasli. This process takes the form of a letter requesting payment of quit-rent and no fee is collected for it. The number of distraint warrants issued was 22,232 against 20,772 in the previous year. Distraint of personal property was made only in fifteen cases for the arrears of Rs. 278 against twenty-five cases for the arrears of Rs. 380 in the previous fasli. In three cases the distrained properties were sold during the fasli for arrears of Rs. 5. In 134 cases the land was attached against 130 cases of the previous year, but sales were held only in 9 cases to realize arrears of Rs. 25.

10. Receipts from Process fees, &c.—The amount of process fees realized during the year was Rs. 242 against Rs. 269 in the preceding year, of which Rs. 3 relate to the processes issued for the collection of income-tax arrears and the balance of Rs. 239 to those issued for land revenue collections.

11. Lands sold under Standing Orders.—The sale of Government lands in this district is governed by G.O., No. 248, Revenue, dated 21st February 1883, with reference to which lands aggregating ·25 of an acre were sold during the year for Rs. 295 as shown in the statement No. 10 against Rs. 591 realized under this head in the preceding fasli.

12. Lands acquired by Public Servants.—The only officer that acquired land during the fasli is P. Kuppu Row, Head Clerk, Registration Department, in the Deputy Collector's office. He bought ·02 of an acre of land (house and building-site) in Triplicane. Its extent and quit-rent, &c., are as per margin. This item has been included in statement No. 13, which is herewith submitted owing to the non-receipt of instructions from the Board in the Settlement Department with reference to the B.P., No. 191 (Land Revenue), dated 21st July 1898.

Survey No. 2120.
Certificate No. 6242.
Extent, 861 square feet.
Quit-rent Re. 1.

13. Application for transfer of Revenue Registry.—None were receiv through the Registration officers during the fasli. As regards applications received direct by the Revenue officers, there were 622 cases pending at the beginning of the fasli, and 1,178 cases were received during the year, making a total of 1,800; of which 1,411 cases were disposed of during the year and 168 subsequently, leaving a balance of 221 cases, the details of which are given in column 8 of statement No. 11.

14. Cattle Census.—This was taken in the last week of October 1897 by the division kurnams, and the figures furnished by them were subsequently verified by the Revenue Inspectors as detailed in the statement accompanying.

Madras,
30th September 1898.

(Signed) J. N. ATKINSON,
Collector.

SETTLEMENT REPORT

of

CHINGLEPUT.

I have the honour to submit the annual report on the settlement of the Chingleput district for fasli 1307 (1897–98) with the prescribed statements.

2. Season and Rainfall.—As reported in the revenue administration report, Dis. No. 1484, dated 22nd June last, the south-west monsoon was favourable, the rainfall (22·29 inches) considerably exceeding the average (19 inches) for twenty-five years (1870–94). The failure of the north-east monsoon, however, not only proved disastrous to the crops raised during the earlier months of the year, but also resulted in a large decrease of second crop cultivation. The rainfall registered during this monsoon was only 9·68 inches against an average of 25·52 inches. Parts of Ponnéri and Tiruvallúr taluks were very seriously affected and there remissions had to be granted even for dry crops, viz., dry-paddy and varagu. From the Collector's letter, No. 149-Genl., dated 2nd February 1898, embodied in B.P., No. 76, dated 14th February 1898, it will be seen that out of 2,539 tanks in the district as therein shown, 2,072 were empty before the end of January, 337 held less than a month's supply. Large remissions for waste and shavi were in consequence rendered necessary, and on account of the specially unfavourable character of the season remission was allowed even in the case of portions of fields of 50 cents and above—*vide* B.P., Mis. No. 3276, dated 21st May 1898.

3. Condition and Outturn of Crops.—The outturn of crops is compared with that of the previous year in the appended table which shows, with reference to the outturn in anna notation, the percentage of the area on which the different crops were raised:—

Crops.	13 to 16.		9 to 12 annas.		5 to 8.		1 to 4.		0		Total.	
	1896–97.	1897–98.	1896–97.	1897–98.	1896–97.	1897–98.	1896–97.	1897–98.	1896–97.	1897–98.	1896–97.	1897–98.
Paddy	2	1	13	6	36	33	18	20	..	7	69	67
Ragi	..	..	1	1	4	5	4	4	..	..	9	10
Other food-grains including pulses.	..	..	1	1	7	6	6	7	..	1	14	15
Special crops	..	..	1	..	2	2	1	1	..	..	4	3
Oil-seeds	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	..	..	2	2
Topes	..	..	1	1	1	1	..	1	..	..	2	3
Total ..	2	1	17	9	51	48	30	34	..	8	100	100

On 8 per cent. of the area, the outturn was absolutely *nil* and on no less than 82 per cent. it did not amount to 8 annas.

4. Prices (Statement No. 2).—This statement exhibits the average prices of grains per garce in the district during the year, compared with those of the previous year and with the average for the five years ending with fasli 1307. There was a general and heavy rise in the prices of all food-grains, those of the two staples of the district, second-sort paddy and ragi exceeding the prices of the previous year by more than 20 per cent. and still further exceeding the averages above referred to. The failure of the north-east monsoon, of course, largely contributed to this result.

5. PERMANENTLY-SETTLED ESTATES.—The peishcush amounted to Rupees 1,54,424–10–3 against Rs. 1,54,426–13–0 in the preceding fasli, the net decrease of Rs. 2–2–9 being the result of an increase of Rs. 10–11–8 on account of addition to peishcush of assessment on minor inams made over to zemindars and a decrease of Rs. 12–14–5 on account of lands taken up for public purposes as detailed in the appendix to statement No. 6.

6. WHOLE INAM VILLAGES.—The number of these villages remained unchanged, viz., 293, and the jodi amounted to Rs. 67,097–7–6 against Rs. 67,096–2–9 or a net increase of Rs. 1–4–9, the result of a decrease of Rs. 17 on account of lands taken up for the Tirumushi supply channel, Saidapet taluk, and an increase of Rs. 18–4–9, addition to jodi of assessment of certain minor inams made over to shrotriemdars in the Conjeeveram taluk.

7. The number of ryotwar and other villages remained unaltered.

8. PATTAS.—The total number of pattas distributed was 104,814 against 102,523 in the preceding fasli as detailed below :—

1. Fresh pattas	2,559
2. Old pattas modified	9,208
3. Old pattas not altered	93,047
Total ...	104,814

The increase is due to the issue of pattas for the first time in the reverted villages of Nalur and Vannipakam, Ponnéri taluk, in which the new settlement was completed and brought into force with effect from fasli 1307, also to the difference between assignments and relinquishments 4,833 acres. Assignments increased owing to favourable south-west monsoon. The average holding and assessment for each patta in the ryotwar villages excluding the izara villages were 6·20 acres with an assessment of Rs. 15–2–10 against 6·23 acres with an assessment of Rs. 15–5–7 in the preceding fasli.

9. STATEMENT No. 3—OCCUPATION AND CHANGES THEREIN.—The following abstract shows the extent and assessment of the ryots' holdings at the end of the fasli as compared with the state of things at the beginning :—

Particulars.	Dry.		Wet.		Total.	
	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.
1	2	3	4	4	6	7
	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.
1. Holdings at the beginning of the fasli.	283,684	3,09,684	355,833	12,63,752	6,39,517	15,73,436 + 7,763*
2. *Deduct* lands given up or transferred, &c.	7,503	8,497	10,808	37,244	18,311	45,741 + 7,763*
3. Remainder	276,181	3,01,187	345,025	12,26,508	6,21,206	15,27,695
4. *Add* lands taken up or transferred from other heads, &c.	11,499	13,027	11,684	44,461	23,183	57,488†
5. Holdings at the end of the fasli ..	287,680	3,14,214	356,709	12,70,969	6,44,389	15,85,183
Difference ..	+ 3,996	+ 4,530	+ 876	+ 7,217	+ 4,872	11,747 — 5,591‡
Settlement assessment of Nalur and Vannipakkam.	..	1,059	..	4,532	..	..
		3,471		2,685		
Izara villages ..	2,475	..	2,962	..	5,437	5,476

* Grain rents of Nalur and Vannipakkam.

† Including the settlement assessment of Nalur and Vannipakkam. ‡ 6,156, net increase.

In the holdings at the beginning of the fasli, only the extents of Nalur and Vannipakkam villages were included in columns 2, 4 and 6, but not the grain rents, as no details were available for dry and wet. But in the holdings at the end of the fasli, the settlement assessment of these villages has been duly included. The net increase in assessment under dry and wet will therefore be Rs. 3,471 and Rs. 2,685, respectively. In lieu of grain rents amounting to Rs. 7,763, Rs. 5,591 have been substituted as settlement assessment. The decrease in the holdings of izara villages is explained by the tahsildar to be due to the fact that whereas the entire extents cultivated whether occupied or unoccupied, had hitherto been treated as "occupied" area and shown under holdings. The izaradar has now separated the really occupied from the unoccupied area. Compared with the previous year, there was an increase of 4,872 acres in the holdings and Rs. 6,156 in the assessment. Owing to the decrease of Rs. 2,172 in the settlement assessment of Nalur and Vannipakkam villages, the net increase has been only Rs. 3,984. This increase includes the area and assessment of inams resumed and incorporated with "ayan" during the year. The following table compares the gross occupied area in ryotwar villages, excluding izara villages, with that of the previous year :—

Particulars.	Fasli 1306.	Fasli 1307.	Difference.
	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
1. Ryots' holdings as per statement No. 3, including izara villages	639,517	644,389	+ 4,872
2. Lands cultivated with or without permission for which no pattas were issued	3,892	5,857	+ 1,965
3. Poramboke cultivation	1,220	1,295	+ 75
Total ..	644,629	651,541	+ 6,912

10. ACTUAL CULTIVATION, WASTE CHARGED AND REMITTED.—The subjoined abstract compares the figures of actual cultivation and waste charged and waste remitted (izara villages excluded) in the fasli under report with those for fasli 1306 :—

Fasli.	Actual cultivation and waste charged.						Waste remitted.	
	Dry.		Wet.		Total.			
	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.
	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.
Fasli 1306 ..	283,684	3,09,684	355,100	12,61,022	638,784	15,70,706	733	2,730
„ 1307 ..	287,680	3,14,214	336,385	12,06,567	624,065	15,20,781	20,324	64,402
Difference ..	+ 3,996	+ 4,530	— 18,715	— 54,455	— 14,719	— 49,925	— 19,591	— 61,672

The increase appears only under "dry". The large decrease under waste charged and the increased wet waste remissions were due to the failure of the north-east monsoon.

11. WATER-RATE (TIRVAJASTI AND FASALJASTI).—The annexed abstract compares the revenue from water-rate in faslis 1306 and 1307 :—

Item.	Fasli 1306.	Fasli 1307.	Difference.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
Fasaljasti	97,009	76,199	20,810
Tirvajasti	20,034	16,634	3,400
Total ..	1,17,043	92,833	24,210

This difference also was due to the failure of the north-east monsoon. The total ryotwar demand of the fasli, exclusive of remissions for waste and inclusive of fasaljasti and tirvajasti, amounted to Rs. 16,19,090 against Rs. 17,00,988 in the preceding year.

12. REMISSIONS (STATEMENT No. 4).—The occasional and fixed remissions granted during the year aggregated to Rs. 1,86,051 against Rs. 19,842 in the previous year.

OCCASIONAL REMISSIONS.—The item comprises the remissions granted with reference to the state of the season other than those for waste. Particulars of them are given below in comparison with those of the previous year :—

Items.	Fasli. 1306.	Fasli 1307.	Difference.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Shavi or loss of produce	220	1,54,118	+ 1,53,898
2. Submerged or inundated	611	2,045	+ 1,434
3. Tirvakammi (difference between wet and dry assessment) ..	882	492	— 390
4. Fasalkammi	446	1,267	+ 821
Total ..	2,159	1,57,922	+ 1,55,763
5. Dry remissions	..	9,024	+ 9,024
Total ..	2,159	1,66,946	+ 1,64,787

Item 1.—This remission was granted in all the taluks and compares with that of the previous fasli as shown below in detail of taluks.

	Fasli 1306.	Fasli 1307.
	RS.	RS.
Saidapet	...	30,055
Ponnéri	57	39,796
Tiruvallúr	24	22,664
Conjeeveram	83	23,209
Chingleput	47	26,789
Madurántakam	9	11,605
Total ...	220	1,54,118

Item 2.—This remission was granted for the loss of crops lost in the earlier months of the year in consideration of the fact that recultivation was rendered impossible by the failure of the north-east monsoon.

Item 3.—This remission was granted in fasli 1307 in the Saidapet and Chingleput taluks against the Madurántakam and Chingleput taluks in the previous fasli. The figures are given below :—

	Fasli 1306.	Fasli 1307.
	RS.	RS.
Saidapet	...	270
Chingleput	111	222
Madurántakam	771	...
Total ...	882	492

The increase in Saidapet and Chingleput is due to the raising of dry crops under private wells at a time when no supply was available in the irrigation sources. The decrease in Madurántakam taluk is owing to the transfer in fasli 1307 of certain wet lands in Silambakkam village to "dry". In previous faslis, the difference between wet and dry assessments had been allowed on these lands.

Item 4.—This is confined to Saidapet and Ponnéri taluks. The figures are compared below with the correspnding figures for the previous fasli :—

	Fasli 1306.	Fasli 1307.
	RS.	RS.
Saidapet	446	1,219
Ponnéri	...	48
Total ...	446	1,267

The increase was due to remission of second crop assessment on registered double crop lands under Chembrambakkam, Tirumushi and other large tanks supply for the second crop having failed.

"Dry" remissions had to be granted in portions of Ponnéri and Tiruvallúr taluks for "dry" paddy and varagu as stated in paragraph 2 *supra*.

FIXED REMISSIONS.—These amounted to Rs. 19,105 against Rs. 17,683. Details are given below :—

Items.	Fasli 1306.	Fasli 1307.	Difference.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Remission granted on account of irrigation by lift	16,907	18,432	+ 1,525
2. Cowle remission	719	583	— 136
3. Dasabandam remissions	14	14	..
4. Lands taken up for public purposes	..	..	..
5. Remission of land revenue under paragraph 11 of Board's Standing Order No. 5	24	72	+ 48
6. Remission granted on account of inam lands taken up for public purposes	19	4	— 15
Total ..	17,683	19,105	+ 1,422

The variation under item 1 was due to insufficiency of supply in the irrigation sources. The decrease under item 2 is due to the charge of full assessment in the Chingleput taluk on the expiration of the term of the cowle.

Item 5.—The increase under this item is due to the grant of remissions, mostly in Madurántakam taluk, for cases left unnoticed in the previous fasli.

Item 6.—This represents the assessment on lands granted in lieu of inam lands taken up for public purposes in the village of Gollanchavidi, Saidapet taluk—*vide* B.P., Mis. No. 4870 (Land Revenue), dated 14th August 1888. The decrease is due to the assessment of Rs. 15 having been remitted on account of shavi.

DEDUCTIONS FROM THE BERIZ OR DEMAND.—The chief items under this head are :—

Items.	Fasli 1306.	Fasli 1307.	Difference.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Allowance to religious institutions	36,720	37,651	+ 931
2. One-fourth of the beriz of Thoranallur village in the Ponnéri taluk paid by way of beriz deduction	157	167	+ 10

Item 1 is a fluctuating one, as it represents payments actually made. There was a larger undisbursed balance at the end of fasli 1306 than at the end of fasli 1307—the figures being Rs. 9,472–3–10 and Rs. 5,084–8–11, respectively.

13. STATEMENT No. 5.—The total demand under all heads of miscellaneous land revenue amounted to Rs. 1,16,970 against Rs. 1,14,457 in the preceding fasli, the increase appearing chiefly under (1) lands cultivated with or without darkhast for which no pattas were granted, (2) poramboke cultivation, and (3) double charge for water. The chief variations are explained below :—

Items.	Fasli 1306.	Fasli 1307.	Difference.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Jodi or quit-rent on minor inams	58,114	58,251	+ 137
2. Water-rate on minor inams	11,893	9,854	— 2,039
3. Lands cultivated with or without darkhast for which no pattas were issued	6,859	8,453	+ 1,594
4. Cultivation of poramboke lands	6,314	7,427	+ 1,113
5. Lands cultivated but not included in jamabandi	..	501	+ 501
6. Tax on scattered trees	8,721	8,491	— 230
7. Charge for water on zemindari and inam villages including tirvajasti and fasaljasti	1,278	1,459	+ 181
8. Revenue process-service fees	2,197	1,843	— 354
9. Double charge for water on lands irrigated without permission ..	483	2,146	+ 1,663 + 2,566
10. Rent on railway C class lands	1,515	1,029	— 486 + 2,080

The increase under item 1 is due to the collection of back years' quit-rent ordered on a comparison of B. registers with the fair inam register in cases in which it had

been omitted in the village B. registers and also to the charge under B.P., No. 337 (Land Revenue), dated 12th October 1897, of full jodi in cases in which it exceeds the taram assessment. The decrease under item 2 is due to the lack of water. The increase under items 3 and 4 is attributable to the favourable character of the south-west monsoon. The increase under item 5 represents the water-rate charged subsequent to jamabandi in the Ponnéri taluk and sivoijama cultivation in the Conjeeveram taluk. Item 6 is a fluctuating one and calls for no remark. Item 7. The increase under this item is chiefly due to the levy of water-rate on certain lands in Aranvoyal village in the Ponnéri taluk for which the ryots took Courtelliar river water. Item 8. The reason for the variation under this item is explained in paragraph 19 *infra*. Item 9. Penal water-rate levied in the preceding year had hitherto been included in the ayan water-rate in the Madurántakam taluk. This is now shown under the proper head. The decrease of Rs. 486 under rent on railway C class lands is due to the fact that the rents of such lands in Saidapet taluk for previous years were included under this head in the statement for fasli 1306.

14. Statement No. 7.—The entire land revenue demand for fasli 1307 amounted to Rs. 17,33,709 aganist Rs. 19,80,246 in fasli 1306, thus showing a decrease of Rs. 2,46,537. Details are furnished below :—

Items.	Fasli 1306.	Fasli 1307.	Difference.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Permanently-settled estates	1,54,426	1,54,423	— 3
2. Whole inam villages	67,096	67,097	+ 1
3. Ryotwar and miscellaneous	17,58,724	15,12,189	—2,46,535
Total ..	19,80,246	17,33,709	—2,46,537

The variations under items 1 and 2 have been explained in paragraphs 5 and 6 *supra*. The decrease under item 3 is due to the large remissions for waste and shavi and to the decrease in water-rate caused by the failure of the north-east monsoon also in part to the dry remissions in the affected parts of Ponnéri and Tiruvallúr taluks.

15. The current demand under cesses amounted to Rs. 2,36,658 against Rupees 2,50,263 in the previous year as detailed below :—

Items.	Fasli 1306.	Fasli 1307.	Difference.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Permanently-settled estates	26,170	27,122	+ 952
2. Whole inam villages	19,676	19,142	— 534
3. Ryotwar and miscellaneous	2,04,417	1,90,394	— 14,023
Total ..	2,50,263	2,36,658	— 13,605

Item 1 is a fluctuating one, depending on the rentals charged by the zemindars and the increase may be due to increased cultivation in consequence of a favourable south-west monsoon. The decrease under whole inam villages is due to the fact that the demand of the preceding year was inclusive of larger amounts of fines imposed in that fasli and to the adoption of the final demand in place of the previous provisional demand for faslis previous to fasli 1306.

16. The subjoined statement gives particulars of the total current demand including cesses, the collection within the fasli, the subsequent collections and the balance at the end of September last :—

Items.	Demand.			Collection within the fasli.	Balance.	Subsequent collections up to September 1898.	Balance.
	Land revenue.	Cesses.	Total.				
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Permanently-settled estates ..	1,54,423	27,122	1,81,545	1,59,496	22,049	10,894	11,155
2. Whole inam villages	67,097	19,142	86,239	83,490	2,749	1,767	982
3. Ryotwar and miscellaneous ..	15,12,189	1,90,394	17,02,583	16,55,499	47,084	38,942	8,142
Total ..	17,33,709	2,36,658	19,70,367	18,98,485	71,882	51,603	20,279

The total demand under both land revenue and cesses amounted to Rs. 19,70,367 against Rs. 22,30,509 in the preceding fasli. Of this amount Rs. 18,98,485 or 96·35 per cent. of the demand was collected within the fasli, leaving a balance of Rs. 71,882 at its close. This balance has been reduced to Rs. 20,279 or 10·29 per cent. of the demand by subsequent collections up to the end of September 1898. Every effort will be made to realize the outstandings as rapidly as possible.

17. Arrears.—An abstract statement showing the demand, collection and balance of arrears is given below :—

Items.	Arrears at the beginning of the fasli.			Collections and remissions within the fasli.			Balance.	Subsequent collections.	Balance.
	Land revenue.	Cesses.	Total.	Land revenue.	Cesses.	Total.			
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Permanently-settled estates	1,625	379	2,004	1,625	379	2,004	..	..	..
2. Whole inam villages.	527	3,106	3,633	127	2,970	3,097	536	..	536
3. Ryotwar and miscellaneous	14,561	1,643	16,204	14,376	1,563	15,939	265	242	23
Total ..	16,713	5,128	21,841	16,128	4,912	21,040	801	242	559

Of the arrear demand of Rs. 21,841, Rs. 19,930 were collected and Rs. 1,110 written off the accounts during the year, leaving a balance of Rs. 801 at the close of the fasli. Of this Re. 1 has been collected since the close of the fasli and Rs. 241 written off the accounts. Thus the arrear balance was reduced to Rs. 559 at the end of September 1898. Fasliwar particulars for this balance are given below :—

	RS.
Fasli 1305	268
Fasli 1306	291
Total ...	559

The entire arrear of fasli 1305 and Rs. 268 of that for fasli 1306 relate to shrotriem Othivakam in the Chingleput taluk and the amount is outstanding pending the instructions of the Board in this office letter, Ref. on No. 526-B. and G., dated 6th October 1898, which were received in B.P., No. 1089 (Land Revenue), dated 27th September 1898. A further reference has, however, been found necessary. The remaining balance of Rs. 23 relates to Saidapet, Ponnéri and Tiruvallúr taluks and is covered by process No. 1, adjustments in satisfaction of these arrears having been found to be incorrect.

18. Coercive Processes and Sales for Arrears of Revenue.—During the year 371,033 processes were issued against 285,844 in the previous year. Of these 273,604 were demand notices, 49,523 were distraint notices, and 47,906 sale notices. In 224,081 cases, the arrears were paid on the presentation of the demand notices without the issue of any further coercive process. The number of defaulters whose property was sold was 337 against 228 in the previous year, and the amount of arrears to which the sales related was Rs. 4,414. The extent to which actual coercion had to be resorted to by the sale of property is exhibited in the annexed comparative abstract :—

Fasli.	Number of defaulters whose property was sold.	Extent of land sold.	Amount realized by sale of		
			Real property.	Personal property.	Other property.
		ACS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1306	228	664	4,518	669	7
1307	337	819	3,883	1,232	..
Difference ..	+ 109	+ 155	— 635	+ 563	— 7

The following are the talukwar details :—

Taluks.	Fasli 1306.		Fasli 1307.	
	Number of defaulters whose property was sold.	Extent sold.	Number of defaulters whose property was sold.	Extent sold.
Madurántakam	23	100	33	89
Conjeeveram	99	305	98	276
Chingleput	18	49	52	117
Tiruvallúr	42	70	32	58
Saidapet	17	53	43	163
Ponnéri	29	87	79	116
Total ..	228	664	337	819

The increase in the number of defaulters whose property was sold is noticeable only in Chingleput, Saidapet and Ponnéri taluks. Where the percentage of small pattadars is larger than in Madurántakam and Conjeeveram taluks. The same remark applies to Tiruvallúr taluk but were, on the whole, the year was not so bad as in Ponnéri and Saidapet taluks.

19. Special Agency for serving processes and the fees levied therefor.—The receipts amounted to Rs. 1,842–15–6 and the charges to Rs. 1,458–13–11 against Rs. 2,195–14–5 and Rs. 1,668–12–7, respectively, in the previous year. The decrease under receipts is consequent on the decrease in the number of processes entrusted to the Special Agency during the fasli, and to the entertainment of the establishment in the Conjeeveram taluk during the latter part of the kistbandi time. The decrease under charges is due to the smaller number of process-servers entertained during the year.

20. Lands sold under Board's Standing Order Nos. 30, 34 and 10.—Seventy-eight acres of land assessed at Rs. 73 were sold and Rs. 1,899 realized under Standing Order No. 30 against Rs. 1,149 in fasli 1306.

21. Cost in Civil Suits.—The amount of costs awarded to Government in civil suits during the fasli was Rs. 233–5–9. The opening balance was Rs. 935–6–11. Of the total, Rs. 1,134–3–1 were collected. The balance should be written off the accounts for reasons given in the statement.

22. Ruined tanks (Statement No. 14).—No ruined tanks were made over to private individuals for repair during the year.

23. Applications for transfer of pattas received by Revenue officers direct.—The number of applications received during the year was 2,941, the number pending disposal at the beginning of the year being 129. Of the total, 2,888 were disposed of.

Applications made to Registration Officers for transfer of pattas.—The number of applications pending disposal at the beginning of the fasli was 85 and the number received during the year was 2,682; 2,656 were disposed of.

Applications dealt with under Standing Order No. 20, paragraph 6.—The total number of cases for disposal was 301, and of these 229 were disposed of.

24. Famine analysis registers.—These registers were brought up to fasli 1306 in the taluks of Ponnéri and Madurántakam which were settled by the Collector. Notes on the examination of the registers have been received from the Sub-Collector for the Chingleput taluk. These and the notes from the other taluks will be reviewed.

25. Agricultural Stock Census.—The following abstract gives particulars of the agricultural stock census taken as compared with the figures of the previous year.

Taluks.	Number of villages including inams and izara villages.	Tahsildars.		Deputy Tahsildars.		Revenue Inspectors.	
		Last year.	This year.	Last year.	This year.	Last year.	This year.
Saidapet	264	20	20	50	7	225	218
Ponnéri	200	31	27	..	..	147	163
Tiruvallúr	277	18	22	4	10	173	158
Conjeeveram	368	41	41	5	13	234	213
Chingleput	275	40	27	..	..	211	222
Madurántakam	399	39	49	..	13	331	322
Total ..	1,783	189	186	59	43	1,321	1,296

The Tahsildars of Saidapet and Tiruvallúr and the Deputy Tahsildars of Poonamallee and Sattiyavedu did not do sufficient inspection and the attention of these officers will be drawn to the matter. Further neglect of duty will be duly noticed.

26. Boundary Marks (Statement No. 17).—The number of stones missing was 17,309 and the number out of repair 12,265. Of these 9,926 were replaced and 6,663 put in order. More work would have been done had not the Tahsildars been occupied by the inspection of withered crops.

27. Reconciliation of the Village B. Registers with the fair Inam Registers.—This has been completed in Madurántakam taluk. It is still incomplete in Tiruvallúr taluk, but arrangements have been made to finish the work.

28. Examination of Village and Taluk Accounts.—The village and taluk accounts of Madurántakam and Ponnéri were checked by the Collector's establishment and the notes of examination are being communicated to the Tahsildars concerned. The notes on the examination of the accounts of Chingleput and Conjeeveram taluks have been received from the Sub-Collector and will be reviewed. Those for the remaining taluks are due from the Divisional-officers and will be reviewed. So far as the taluk accounts are concerned, it is submitted that it would be as well to check them after the fasli accounts have been prepared and submitted to the Huzur. This will afford an opportunity of correcting mistakes and rectifying them where necessary. If the accounts are to be examined at the jamabandi, only the previous faslis' accounts will be available and there does not appear much advantage to be gained from the scrutiny of the accounts which must have been submitted even to the Board's office some months previously. Every endeavour has been made to institute as careful and complete an examination as possible of both the village and taluk accounts. On account of the newly-settled villages of Nalur and Vannipakkam, the jamabandi had to be prolonged till 11th July in the Ponnéri taluk.

Loans—Allotments and Expenditure.—A sum of Rs. 1,000 was allotted under Land Improvement Loans Act in B.P., No. 1028 (Land Revenue), dated 2nd March 1898, for payment of second instalments in 1897–98. Of this, Rs. 265 were surrendered in this office Ref. on No. 168-B. and G.; dated 25th March 1898, and 29th March 1898. The reduced allotment (Rs. 735) was spent in full in the official year. Besides this amount, Rs. 200 under the Land Improvement Loans Act and Rs. 250 under the Agriculturists' Loans Act out of the allotment for 1898–99 were spent during the fasli. The full amount under the Agriculturists' Loans Act was spent on the purchase of six cattle and Rs. 935 under Land Improvement Loans Act were lent for the construction of wells.

Recovery of Advances.—The fasli opened with a balance of Rs. 2,50,286–6–3 as detailed below :—

	RS.	A.	P.
Land Improvement—Ordinary Rules 6¼ per cent.... ...	98,304	10	2
Do. do. 3 per cent.	63,425	4	11
Do. Special Well Rules	15,025	13	7
Do. do. 3 per cent.	72,091	13	9
Agriculturists' Loans Act	1,438	11	10
Total ...	2,50,286	6	3

The advances made during the year amounted to Rs. 1,185, thus making the total amount to be accounted for Rs. 25,147–6–3. Of this sum Rs. 28,055–6–2 fell due during the year including Rs. 737–12–4 ordered to be summarily recovered. Rs. 26,403–15–8 were recovered during the year, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,651–6–6 at the end of the year against Rs. 278–8–5 in the previous year. The short collections during the year are attributable to the unfavourable character of the season. Several petitions were received from the recipients of loans for the postponement of the payment of the instalments which fell due during the fasli, but no concession was deemed necessary. Recourse was therefore had to coercive processes as detailed in the following paragraph.

INTEREST.—The amount outstanding at the beginning of the year under this head was Rs. 134–8–10. This opening balance differs from the closing balance shown in the statement for the preceding year by Rs. 1–2–5. The cause of this difference is explained in the column of remarks of the statement. The amount of interest which accrued during the year was Rs. 11,655–9–8, thus the total amount to be accounted for comes to Rs. 11,790–2–6. Of this, Rs. 11,057–13–3 were collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 732–5–3. Out of the total closing balance of Rs. 2,383–11–9 under principal and interest Rs. 700–6–0 have been collected since the close of the fasli and the rest covered by processes as shown below :—

	RS.	A.	P.
No. 1	794	0	10
„ 3	647	8	2
„ 4	45	1	1
„ 7	196	11	8
Total ...	1,683	5	9

Of the amount covered by processes, Rs. 759–0–7 relate to Ponnéri taluk alone.

SURVEY ADVANCES.—The year opened with a balance of Rs. 2,227–12–9 and adding to this Rs. 1,761–5–3 which were advanced during the year, the total amount repayable was Rs. 3,988–2–0. Of this Rs. 2,295–13–8 were collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,693–4–4. Of this Rs. 21–10–8 have been since collected, Rs. 80–14–9 have to be adjusted and Rs. 20–10–1 have to be recovered from the ryots. The remaining balance represents the value of stones held in stock for sale.

CHINGLEPUT,
12th October 1898.

(Signed) D. W. G. COWIE,
Acting Collector.

Exd. Md. Pahilvan.

SETTLEMENT REPORT

OF

NORTH ARCOT.

I HAVE the honour to submit my report on the settlement of this district for fasli 1307, the prescribed statements having already been despatched.

2. SEASON AND RAINFALL.—The total average rainfall registered for the district during the year amounted to 31·47 inches against 34·75 inches in the previous year and 37·35 inches the average of 25 years (1870—94). The south-west monsoon rains were good, the average being 25·03 inches against 17·49 inches in the corresponding period of the previous year. The rainfall in the months of August and September was specially so, having by far exceeded the average of 25 years (1870—94)—*vide* entries in the margin. In consequence, tanks in the district generally received a good supply and the condition and prospects of the people gave no cause for anxiety until November when the failure of the north-east monsoon began to be felt. The rain registered during the period, October to March, amounted to only 6·44 inches against 17·26 inches in the corresponding period of the previous year and 16·92 inches, the average of 25 years (1870—94). On the whole, there was no cause for anxiety in the district except Wandiwash and Polur taluks. The rainfall in these taluks was very deficient as shown below which necessitated the grant of large remissions in this tract :—

	August.	September.
1897–98	7·59	10·42
Average for the 25 years.	5·22	5·71

—	Wandiwash taluk.			Polur taluk.		
	1897–98.	1896–97.	Average of 25 years.	1897–98.	1896–97.	Average of 25 years.
	INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.
South-west monsoon	16·89	14·71	23·82	20·38	23·98	20·85
North-east monsoon	6·24	22·67	21·99	9·74	11·82	17·04
Total ..	23·13	37·38	45·81	30·12	35·80	37·89

3. CONDITION AND OUTTURN OF CROPS.—The total Government and minor inam area cultivated during the year including first and second crop areas amounted to 974,402 acres against 957,560 in fasli 1306. The increase of 16,842 acres in cultivation is attributed to the copious rainfall in the south-west monsoon. Of the extent cultivated, the crops on 971,857 acres were harvested before the end of June 1898 as shown below :—

Crops.	ACS.
Paddy	339,438
Other food-grains	487,145
Other crops	145,274
Total ...	971,857

The area occupied by paddy was 34·92 per cent. and that by other food-grains 50·05 per cent. against 33·8 per cent. and 51·03 per cent., respectively, in the preceding year. Of the area harvested, 2,012 acres yielded an outturn of 17 to 20 annas, 22,422 acres an outturn of 13 to 16 annas, 82,688 acres an outturn of 9 to 12 annas,

620,473 acres an outturn of 5 to 8 annas, 217,946 acres an outturn of 1 to 4 annas and the crops on 26,316 acres were entirely lost as against 8,960 acres in the previous fasli.

4. PRICES.—Statement No. 2 shows the average prices per garce of the principal grains in the district in fasli 1307 as compared with the prices in the previous year and the average price of the five years preceding the year under report. A comparative abstract of the prices of the grains is given below :—

Grains.	Price per garce.					Percentage of increase in fasli 1307 as compared with fasli 1306.	Percentage of increase over the five years' average.
	Average for five years ending fasli 1306.	Fasli 1306.	Fasli 1307.	Increase in fasli 1307 as compared with fasli 1306.	Increase in fasli 1307 as compared with the five years' average in column 2.		
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.		
Paddy, first sort	187	194	231	+ 37	+ 44	19·1	23·5
,, second sort	170	175	213	+ 38	+ 43	21·7	25·3
Rice, second sort	397	413	488	+ 75	+ 91	18·2	22·9
Cholam	237	248	332	+ 84	+ 95	33·9	40·1
Cumbu	222	239	278	+ 39	+ 56	16·3	25·2
Ragi	195	211	264	+ 53	+ 69	25·1	35·4
Horsegram	242	256	358	+ 102	+ 116	39·8	47·9
Varagu	111	116	150	+ 34	+ 39	29·3	35 1

From the above statement it will be seen that, as compared with the previous fasli, there was a general rise in the prices of all the grains varying from 16·3 per cent. in the case of cumbu to 39·8 per cent. in the case of horsegram. The increase is due to deficient rainfall in the north-east monsoon and to large exportations to other districts.

5. PERMANENTLY-SETTLED ESTATES.—There were no changes during the fasli in the number of these estates. The total demand of peishcush for the fasli amounted to Rs. 3,62,613 against Rs. 3,62,616 in the preceding fasli. The difference is the net result of a reduction of Rs. 5 in Kálahasti and Karvetnagar zemindaris on account of lands taken up for public purposes and an addition of Rs. 2 in Timmajiammal's estate on account of a resumed inam made over to the zemindar.

6. WHOLE INAM VILLAGES.—There was no change in the number of inam villages in the fasli. The demand under this head amounted to Rs. 26,982 as in the previous fasli.

7. RYOTWAR SETTLEMENT.—There was also no change in the number of ryotwari villages in the fasli. The taluks of Chittoor and Walajah were settled by the Collector for the fasli and no taluk was left without settlement by the Collector once in the past five faslis, as will be seen from enclosure A to statement No. 1.

The total number of pattas issued or distributed during the year amounted to 216,645 against 21,041 in the previous year. The increase of 1,604 pattas in the year is chiefly due to darkhasts. The following statement compares the number of pattas in faslis 1306 :—

—	Single pattas.		Joint pattas.		Total.		Increase or decrease in fasli 1307.
	Fasli 1306.	Fasli 1307.	Fasli 1306.	Fasli 1307.	Fasli 1306.	Fasli 1307.	
1. Ryots paying under Rs. 10	101,885	104,028	50,792	52,191	152,677	156,219	+ 3,542
2. Do. from Rs. 10 to Rs. 30 ..	25,747	25,555	19.973	18,712	45,720	44,267	— 1,453
3. Do. from Rs. 30 to Rs. 50 ..	5,210	4,913	4,829	4,731	10,039	9,644	— 395
4. Do. from Rs. 50 to Rs. 100.	2,557	2,465	2,637	2,570	5,194	5,035	— 159
5. Do. Rs. 100 and above ..	658	698	753	782	1,411	1,480	+ 69
Total ..	136,057	137,659	78,984	78,986	215,041	216,645	+ 1,604

8. OCCUPATION AND CHANGES THEREIN.—The following abstract compares the extent and assessment of ryotwari holdings at the commencement and end of the fasli with those of the previous fasli :—

Items.	Fasli 1306.		Fasli 1307.	
	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.
	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.
Holdings at the beginning of the fasli	827,267	20,59,406	831,629	20,65,237
Deduct lands given up	20,167	46,344	14,990	33,684
Remainder	807,100	20,13,062	816,639	20,31,553
Add lands taken up	24,529	52,175	18,241	37,478
Total holdings at the end of the fasli	831,629	20,65,237	834,880	20,69,031
Increase or decrease as compared with fasli 1306 ..	..	..	+ 3,251	+ 3,794
Percentage increase or decrease	..	..	+ 39	+ 18

There was an increase in the holdings of 3,251 acres assessed at Rs. 3,794. The variation occurs in all the taluks as detailed below :—

	Extent.	Assessment.
	ACS.	RS.
Chittoor	— 138	— 225
Chandragiri	+ 149	+ 154
Palmanér	+ 486	+ 542
Gudiyáttam	— 51	— 98
Vellore	+ 72	+ 241
Polur	+ 1,040	+ 913
Wandiwash	+ 588	+ 783
Arcot	+ 1,312	+ 1,732
Wallajah	— 207	— 248
Total ...	+ 3,251	+ 3,794

9. HOLDINGS AND CULTIVATION.—An abstract comparing the extent of holdings and cultivation in the fasli with that of the previous fasli is appended :—

Fasli.	Actual cultivation.	Waste charged.	Waste remitted.	Total holdings.	Percentage of actual cultivation to total holdings.
	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	
1306	666,131	152,620	12,878	831,629	80·09
1307	674,308	150,866	9,706	834,880	80·76
Increase or decrease ..	+ 8,177	— 1,754	— 3,172	+ 3,251	+ 0·67

There was an increase of 8,177 acres in cultivation and a decrease of 4,926 acres under waste and this is due to the good south-west monsoon. Of the total extent of 160,572 acres left waste, 137,659 acres were dry. The proportion of dry waste to dry holdings was 23·5 per cent. against 23·3 per cent. in the preceding fasli. The area of wet waste was 22,913 acres, of which the assessment, viz., Rs. 44,360 on 9,706 acres, was remitted. The proportion of the extent of waste remitted to the total wet waste is 42·3 per cent. against 43·3 in the previous year. The amount remitted in the year was Rs. 17,627 * less than that in the preceding year. This decrease is the net result of an increase of Rs. 28,515 in Polur and Wandiwash taluks and a decrease of Rs. 46,142 in the other taluks of the district.

	RS.
* Waste remitted in fasli 1306 ...	61,987
Do. do. 1307 ...	44,360
Total ...	17,627

10. WATER-RATE.—The subjoined abstract compares the water charge realized in the year with that in fasli 1306:—

Items.	Fasli 1306.	Fasli 1307.	Increase.	Decrease.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Tirwajasti	54,254	59,597	5,343	..
Fasaljasti	1,03,539	82,647	..	20,892
Total ..	1,57,793	1,42,244	5,343	20,892

The revenue from second crop charge and water-rate amounted to Rs. 82,647 and Rs. 59,597, respectively, making a total of Rs. 1,42,244, which is Rs. 15,549 less than

the amount realized in the previous fasli 1306. The decrease of Rs. 15,549 is the net result of a decrease of Rs. 42,503 * in the Polur, Wandiwash and Arcot taluks and an increase of Rs. 26,954 in the other taluks. The decrease in the former taluks is due to scanty rainfall especially in the north-east monsoon, while the increase in the latter is attributable to the comparatively favourable character of the season.

	RS.
* Polur	10,611
Wandiwash	25,005
Arcot	6,887
Total ...	42,503

11. *Remissions other than waste.*—Statement No. 4 shows remissions and deductions granted in the fasli other than waste remissions referred to in paragraph 9. Of the total demand of Rs. 21,66,915 including charge for water and excluding waste remissions Rs. 98,464 were remitted in the fasli against Rs. 1,01,784 in the previous fasli 1306. The subjoined abstract compares the amounts remitted under the several heads in the two faslis :—

Items.	Fasli 1306.	Fasli 1307.	Increase.	Decrease.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Occasional remissions	52,397	49,729	..	2,668
2. Fixed remissions	5,967	6,411	444	..
3. Deductions from collections or entire beriz of the villages concerned.	43,420	42,324	..	1,096
Total ..	1,01,784	98,464	444	3,764

12. Occasianal Remissions.—This item comprises the remissions granted with reference to the state of the season, other than waste. The particulars of the same are given below in comparison with those of the previous fasli 1306 :—

Items.	Fasli 1306.	Fasli 1307.	Increase.	Decrease.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Remission for shavi	4,667	34,592	29,925	..
2. ,, of tirvakammi ..	42,180	14,378	..	27,802
3. ,, of tasalkammi ..	5,550	125	..	5,425
4. ,, of tirvajasti and fasaljasti.	..	634	634	..
Total ..	52,397	49,729	30,559	33,227

	RS.
Polur	+ 7,439
Wandiwash	+ 7,289
Arcot	+ 2,944
Wallajah	+ 2,262
Other taluks	— 9
Total ..	29,925

Shavi.—The increase under this item chiefly occurs in Polur, Wandiwash, Arcot and Wallajah taluks and is due in the first two taluks to the scanty rainfall in the north-east monsoon and in the last two taluks to want of timely rains.

Tirvakammi and fasalkammi remissions.—These remissions were granted in the following taluks :—

	Tirvakammi.		Fasalkammi.	
	Fasli 1306.	Fasli 1307.	Fasli 1306.	Fasli 1307.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Chittoor	15,515	..	..	..
Chendragiri	2,908	129	..	..
Palmanár	1,704	54	..	..
Gudiyáttam	15,407	3,502	137	..
Vellore	1,023	27	..	..
Polur	180	1,437	..	..
Wandiwash	..	8,173	..	..
Arcot	1,564	1,056	97	71
Walaja	3,879	..	5,316	54
Total ..	42,180	14,378	5,550	125

Remission of tirvajasti and fasljasti.—The whole of this account (Rs. 634) relates to Walaja taluk in some of the irrigation sources of which there was not sufficient water to mature these crops.

13. Fixed remissions.—The amount remitted under this item is Rs. 6,411 against Rs. 5,967 in the previous fasli 1306. Details are given below :—

Items.	Fasli 1306.	Fasli 1307.	Increase.	Decrease.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Remission on account of irrigation by lift	4,341	4,397	56	..
2. Cowle remissions	350	344	..	6
3. Dasabandam remissions	1,031	1,377	346	..
4. Remission of land revenue under paragraph 11 of Board's Standing Order No. 5	245	293	48	..
Total ..	5,967	6,411	450	6

The increase of Rs. 56 under item 1 is so trifling that it does not call for any special remark. The decrease of Rs. 6 under item 2 is due to the withholding of the remission in one case for failure to fulfil the conditions of the cowle and to the charging of full assessment in another case owing to the expiry of the term of the cowle. The increase under item 3 is attributed to the increased revenue under dasabandam sources due partly to the comparatively favourable character of the season and partly to the execution of repairs to some of the works in the taluks concerned. The major portion of the increase under item 4 occurs in the Palmanér taluk and is stated to be due to the strict observance of the rules on the subject.

14. Beriz deductions.—The particulars of this item are given below in comparison with the figures of fasli 1306 :—

Items.	Fasli 1306.	Fasli 1307.	Increase.	Decrease.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Payments for religious institutions in lieu of cash payments ..	5,131	5,131	..	..
2. Payments for religious institutions in lieu of inams resumed ..	38,016	36,719	..	1,297
3. Other items	273	474	201	..
Total ..	43,420	42,324	201	1,297

The decrease in item 2 is chiefly due to the fact that in fasli 1306 a large amount was paid on account of the arrears of previous faslis. Almost the whole of the increase under item 3 represents the assessment on certain resumed chattram inam lands which was assigned in favour of Taluk Boards, Vellore and Chittoor, for the maintenances of springs and other charitable purposes (*vide* G.Os., No. 412-R., dated 1st July 1895 ; No. 868-R., 11th October 1897 ; and No. 560-R., dated 23rd October 1896).

15. Miscellaneous.—

Serial number.	Item number as per statement No. 5.	Nature of items.	Demand of fasli 1306.	Demand of fasli 1307.	Increase.	Decrease.
			RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1	1 and 1 (*a*).	Jodi or quit-rent on minor inams including charge for water	1,45,079	1,50,509	5,430	..
2	2 and 3.	Lands cultivated but charged under sivoyjama.	38,674	46,580	7,906	..
3	4	Concealed cultivation	83	346	263	..
4	5	Cultivation of poramboke lands	10,739	12,615	1,876	..
5	6 and 1 under "other items."	Tree revenue and grass rent	19,355	19,248	..	107
6	Items 2 and 3 under "other items."	Revenue from unclaimed and attached inams..	579	452	..	127
7	Items 12 under "other items."	Commission on the sale of distrained property.	275	248	..	27
8	7	Commission on private estates under the management of the Court of Wards ..	511	260	..	251
9	8	Charge for water on the zamindari and inam villages	209	385	176	..
10	5 under "other items."	Sale-proceeds of tank-bed lands	22,367	2,656	..	19,711
11	9	Revenue process service fees	9	2	..	7
12	10	Double charge for water on land irrigated without permission	1,268	2,142	874	..
13	4 under "other items."	Water-tax on backyard cultivation	58	72	14	..
14	11 other items.	Other items	2,813	2,430	..	383
		Total ..	2,42,019	2,37,945	16,539	20,613

The total miscellaneous revenue realized in the fasli amounted to Rs. 2,37,945 or Rs. 4,074 less than the amount of the previous fasli 1306. This decrease is the result of an increase of Rs. 16,539 under items 1, 2, 3, 4, 9, 12 and 13 and a decrease of Rs. 20,613 under the remaining items. The bulk of the increase under item 1 represents water charge on minor inams. This increase as well as the increase under items 2 and 4 (sivoyjama and poramboke cultivation) is attributed to the comparatively favourable character of the season in the taluks concerned. The bulk of the decrease occurs under item 10 ("sale-proceeds of tank-bed lands") and this is due to a large extent of such lands having been sold in Arcot taluk in the previous fasli 1306. The variations under the remaining items do not call for remarks.

16. Total Land Revenue—Demand—Current.—The total current demand under Land Revenue amounted to Rs. 26,95,991 against Rs. 26,90,876 in the previous fasli 1306 as detailed below :—

—	Fasli 1306.	Fasli 1307.	Difference.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Peishcush on permanently settled estates.	3,62,616	3,62,613	— 3
2. Quit-rent from whole inam villages.	26,982	26,982	..
3. Ryotwar and miscellaneous ..	23,01,278	23,06,396	+ 5,118
Total ..	26,90,876	26,95,991	+ 5,115

The decrease in item 1 has already been explained in paragraph 5 above. The increase in item 3 is made up of the following items :—

	RS.
(1) Increase in the holdings of fasli 1307	3,794
(2) Increase due to less amount remitted under waste	17,627
(3) Do. do. under other remissions ...	3,320
Total increase ...	24,741
(4) Deduct decrease in water charge	15,549
(5) Do. in miscellaneous revenue	4,074
Total decrease ...	19,623
Net increase ...	5,118

The above variations have already been explained above under the items concerned.

17. Cesses.—The total current demand under cesses amounted to Rs. 3,69,802 against Rs. 3,84,276 in the preceding fasli 1306 as shown below :—

	Fasli 1306.	Fasli 1307.
	RS.	RS.
(1) Land-cess in permanently-settled estates ...	1,03,567	1,04,860
(2) Do. in whole inam villages	7,110	7,194
(3) Land and village cesses in ryotwar villages ...	2,73,599	2,57,748
Total ...	3,84,276	3,69,802

The increase in item 1 relates chiefly to Kálahasti and Karvetnagar zamindaries where there was an increase in the beriz of fasli 1306 which was taken into account in fixing the land-cess for fasli 1307. The decrease in item 3 is due chiefly to the reduction of the rate of village-cess from 8 pies in the rupee in fasli 1306 to 7 pies in fasli 1307 (*vide* Board's Proceedings, No. 85, Land Revenue, dated 16th March 1897) and to a small extent, to a fall in revenue under water charge.

18. Demand, Collection and Balance under Land Revenue and Cesses—Current.—The subjoined statement shows the demand, collection and balance of land revenue and cesses for the year under report :—

—	Demand.	Collection.	Balance up to 30th June 1898.	Subsequent collections and remissions.	Balance on 1st February 1899.	Percentage of balance to demand.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Total land revenue and cesses ..	30,65,793	29,51,283	1,14,510	1,08,114	6,396	·2

The total current demand under land revenue and cesses amounted to Rupees 30,65,793 against Rs. 30,75,152 in the previous fasli. Of this amount, Rs. 29,51,283 were collected within the fasli leaving a balance of Rs. 1,14,510 or 3·7 per cent. of the demand against 2·9 per cent. in the previous fasli. The above balance was since reduced to Rs. 6,396 or ·2 per cent. of the demand by subsequent collections up to the end of January 1899.

19. Arrears.—The total arrear demand amounted to Rs. 90,301 at the beginning of fasli 1307. Of this amount, Rs. 89,227 were collected and Rs. 606 written off within the year leaving a balance of Rs. 468 at its close. The subsequent collections and remissions up to the end of January 1899 have reduced the above balance to Rs. 263, the whole of which relates to fasli 1306 and is accounted for as follows :—

	RS.
(1) To be adjusted from deposits, &c.	48
(2) Considered irrecoverable or of doubtful recovery	203
(3) Land notified for sale	12
Total ...	263

20. Interest charged on Arrears of Land Revenue.—The demand under this item including the arrears at the beginning of the fasli amounted to Rs. 891; of which Rs. 422 were collected and Rs. 31 were written off within the year; of the balance of Rs. 438, Rs. 87 were collected and written off up to the end of January 1899.

21. Lands sold under Board's Standing Orders Nos. 30, 34 and 110.—During the year under report, 22·60 acres assessed at Rs. 64–6–0 were sold for Rs. 626–3–0 under Board's Standing Order No. 30. There were no sales under the other two Standing Orders.

22. Costs in Civil Suits.—The total amount of costs awarded to Government in Civil Suits including the balance at the beginning of the fasli is Rs. 173–1–10, of which Rs. 124–15–10 were collected within the fasli leaving a balance of Rs. 48–2–0 at the end of it. An execution application is pending in the Arni District Munsif's Court for the recovery of Rs. 34–12–0 of the above balance and the remainder Rupees 13–6–0 is found to be irrecoverable and is now recommended to be written off for reasons stated in column 13 of statement No. 12.

23. No ruined or abandoned tank was made over to private individuals during the fasli.

24. Sub-division of Quit-rent.—There were no applications during the year for sub-division of joint liability in whole inam villages. In Vellore and Arcot taluks, there were applications for sub-division of joint liability in minor inams and the extent involved is 112·26 acres with a quit-rent of Rs. 216–12–0. These applications were disposed of during the year.

25. Inspection and replacement of Survey marks.—Out of the total number, viz. 2,532,157, of survey marks in the district, 40,484 were found missing and 44,628 out of repair at the beginning of the year. Of the missing stones 5,166 were replaced, and of those out of repair 14,378 were repaired during the year. Tahsildars report that steps have been taken for the speedy replacement or repair of the remaining boundary marks, and the progress reports received in this office are being reviewed every quarter. This work needs improvement and is engaging my attention.

26. Transfer of Revenue Registry.—The subjoined statement shows the number of applications received and disposed of during the fasli :—

Applications how received.	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 end of the year.	Percentage of pending cases to the total number in column 4.
Through the Registration Department	294	3,465	3,759	3,289	470	12·5
Direct by the Revenue Officers ..	* 487	4,783	5,270	4,722	548	10·4
Total ..	* 781	8,248	9,029	8,011	1,018	11·2

* Excludes 25 cases erroneously included in the figures of the Vellore taluk for fasli 1306.

Of the total number of 9,029 cases that came up for disposal, 8,011 cases were disposed of in the year. Of the remaining 1,018 cases, 469 have since been disposed of, 334 are pending enquiry and 215 pending sanction of sub-division and expiry of time advertised in the notices published in the District Gazette.

27. The following are the number of cases in which the provisions of paragraph 6 of Standing Order No. 20 were followed in effecting transfer of revenue registry in the several taluks :—

Taluks.	Number of cases.
Chittoor ...	6
Chendragiri ...	1
Palmanér ...	29
Gudiyáttam ...	37
Vellore ...	66
Polur ...	144
Wandiwash ...	202
Arcot ...	128
Walaja ...	99
Total ...	712

28. Vernacular work of Assistant Collectors.—The Head Assistant Collector reports that the reports from the subordinate officers in his division are generally received in English, and that, in case of vernacular papers received in his office, orders were passed in most cases by the officers themselves without the aid of abstracts. In some cases, however, orders are stated to have been passed on English abstracts put up by the office clerks. Two of the officers who were in charge of the Head Assistant Collector's division during the year were native Deputy Collectors.

29. Census of Livestock.—The following abstract shows the number of villages tested by the several testing officer :—

Taluks.	Number of villages tested by					
	Divisional-officers.	Tahsildars.	Deputy Tahsildars and Stationary Sub-Magistrates.	Taluk Sheristadars and Head Accountants.	Revenue Inspectors.	Total.
Chittoor ..	2	14	7	5	74	102
Chendragiri ..	2	7	16	4	29	58
Palmanér ..	..	11	10	3	46	70
Gudiyáttam ..	..	14	2	7	127	150
Vellore ..	..	5	22	10	64	101
Polur ..	..	28	19	..	72	119
Wandiwash ..	..	13	..	..	85	90
Arcot ..	..	34	14	9	195	253
Walajapet ..	..	..	..	3	166	169
Total ..	4	127	90	41	858	1,120

The total number of villages out of the 1,638 villages in the district tested during the year under report was 1,120 against 1,126 in the previous year. The census taken by the karnams is reported to have been found to be generally correct.

30. Irrigation works.—The following statement shows the total number of irrigation works under the several classes :—

Class of the irrigation works.	Tanks.	River channels.	Spring channels.	Anicuts.	Wells having separate ayakat.	Supplemental wells.
Works whose ayakat is below 50 acres ..	1,901	331	529	3	58,364	51,928
Do. do. 100 ,, ..	668	122	121	2	..	..
Do. do. 200 ,, ..	321	59	41	..	..	..
Do. do. 500 ,, ..	230	22	10	..	..	..
Do. do. 1,000 ,, ..	27	1	..	..	..	..
Works whose ayakat is 1,000 acres and upwards ..	4	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	3,151	535	701	5	58,364	51,928

The total number of tanks and spring channels, according to the above statement, is 3,151 and 535 against 3,147 and 533, respectively, shown in the statement for the previous fasli. The difference occurs in Gudiyáttam and Arcot taluks and is reported to be due to the more correct preparation of the statements during the fasli as explained in statement No. 15. The increase in the number of wells is attributed among other causes to the construction of new wells in the year under the Land Improvement Loans Act.

31. Advances under the Loans Acts.—(a) A statement showing in one view the amount advanced in the several taluks as compared with the previous fasli 1306 is given below :—

—	Fasli 1306.			
	Land Improvement Loans Act.			Agriculturists' Loans Act.
	Ordinary rules.	Special Well rules.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Chittoor ..	400 0 0	5,600 0 0	6,000 0 0	..
Chandragiri ..	2,855 0 0	4,185 0 0	7,040 0 0	..
Palmanér ..	..	..	..	..
Gudiyáttam ..	490 0 0	6,091 8 0	6,581 8 0	..
Vellore ..	6,050 0 0	..	6,050 0 0	..
Pólúr ..	300 0 0	1,195 0 0	1,495 0 0	..
Wandiwash ..	750 0 0	22,347 0 0	23,097 0 0	500 0 0
Arcot ..	3,565 0 0	7,395 0 0	11,500 0 0	..
Walaja ..	720 0 0	4,380 0 0	5,100 0 0	700 0 0
Punganur ..	250 0 0	..	250 0 0	..
Total ..	15,380 0 0	51,733 8 0	67,113 8 0	1,200 0 0

—	Fasli 1307.				
	Land Improvement Loans Act.				Agriculturists' Loans Act.
	Ordinary rules.	Special Well rules.	Revised rules, 5 per cent.	Total.	
	6	7	8	9	10
		RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	
Chittoor ..	..	2,135 0 0	..	2,135 0 0	..
Chandragiri ..	..	4,627 8 0	425 0 0	5,052 8 0	..
Palmanér ..	..	..	..	..	..
Gudiyáttam ..	..	3,600 0 0	..	3,600 0 0	..
Vellore ..	..	..	..	..	..
Pólúr ..	..	280 0 0	..	280 0 0	..
Wandiwash ..	..	11,390 0 0	325 0 0	11,715 0 0	..
Arcot ..	..	3,637 8 0	..	3,637 8 0	..
Walaja ..	..	1,535 0 0	..	1,535 0 0	..
Punganur ..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	..	27,205 0 0	750 0 0	27,955 0 0	..

The amount advanced in fasli 1307 is Rs. 27,205 under the old Special Well rules and Rs. 750 under the new rules, or Rs. 27,955 in all, against a total advance of Rs. 67,113-8-0 under the Land Improvement Loans Act in the previous fasli. The large decrease in advances is due to the stoppage of the grant of fresh loans during the official year 1897-98, *vide* Board's Proceedings, No. 285, Press (Settlement), dated 6th April 1897. The major portion of the advance was on account of the payment of second instalments in cases accepted in the previous faslis, and such advances in Wandiwash and Arcot taluks alone amounted to Rs. 15,027-8-0, or a little over one-half of the total amount advanced. Of the total advance of Rs. 27,955, a sum of Rs. 21,422 was spent from 1st July 1897 to 31st March 1898 and the remainder from 1st April to 30th June 1898. The amount of Rs. 21,422 was met from the allotment sanctioned

in Board's Proceedings, Mis. No. 4270, dated 12th June 1897, and No. 102, Press, dated 2nd March 1898, for the official year 1897–98, and the remaining sum of Rs. 6,533 from the allotment sanctioned in Board's Proceedings, No. 145, Press, dated 6th April 1898, for the official year 1898–99.

(*b*) *Purpose of advance.*—Out of Rs. 27,205 advanced under the Special Well Rules, Rs. 15,028–8–0 were for sinking new wells, and the remaining Rs. 12,176–8–0 were for repairing old ones. Under the revised rules, 5 per cent., Rs. 750 were advanced in the year, Rs. 325 of which were for sinking new wells, Rs. 125 for repairing old wells and the remaining Rs. 300 for reclamation of lands.

(*c*) *Coercive processes for the recovery of loans.*—Of the total amount of Rupees 42,642–5–2 collected under the Land Improvement Loans Act in the year, Rupees 5,636–4–0 were realized without coercion. For the collection of the remainder processes were issued. In 3,472 cases Rs. 29,158–8–10 were collected on demand notices, Rs. 5,965–15–10 after property was attached but before it was brought to sale and Rs. 1,881–8–6 by actual sale of moveable property. Under the Agriculturists' Loans Act Rs. 687–12–9 were collected in the year. The whole of this amount was realized after issue of demand notices in 19 cases.

32. In Walaja and Chittoor taluks settled by the Collector, the karnams were sent for in batches and sent back in the same manner immediately after jamabandi. They were not detained unnecessarily long.

33. Examination of Village and Taluk accounts.—The accounts of Walaja and Chittoor taluks which were settled by me were carefully scrutinized at the jamabandi. The Divisional-officers' reports on the results of the examination of the village and taluk accounts have not yet been completely received, those from the Sub-Collector and the General Duty Deputy Collector being still due, and reminders have been sent for them. They will be reviewed on their receipt.

34. I regret the delay in the submission of this report, which is due to late receipt of the taluk returns. The returns from the Walaja taluk were received completely only by the 27th January 1899. The jamabandi of this taluk, which was conducted by me, was completed only on 3rd January 1899 on receipt of instructions from the Board regarding the figures to be adopted for remissions, &c., in the village of Attupakkam, the original accounts of which were lost in the Taluk Kutcherry.

(Signed) J. K. BATTEN,
Acting Collector.

15th February 1899.

Exd. A. Rungasawmy Aiyangar.

SETTLEMENT REPORT

OF

SOUTH ARCOT.

I have the honour to submit my report on the settlement of this district for fasli 1307, together with the prescribed statements according to the enclosed list.

2. Season and rainfall.—The rainfall during the south-west monsoon was 24·48 inches against 12·92 in fasli 1306 and was favourable for early agricultural operations, but the scanty fall in the north-east monsoon, only 11·16 inches against 30·46 inches in the previous fasli, gave rise to serious apprehension. Irrigation sources did not receive sufficient supplies and the late dry crops, especially varagu and broad cast paddy, suffered considerably. Under orders from the Board of Revenue inquiries were set on foot in portions of four taluks—Tindivanam, Villupuram, Cuddalore and Vriddhachallam—to ascertain whether it would not be necessary to grant dry remissions. No such remissions were however granted. The rules regulating the grant of remission on portions of wet fields were relaxed.

3. Condition and outturn of crops.—Both the dry and wet crops suffered much owing to the scanty rainfall during the north-east monsoon. Of the total area cropped paddy represented 30 per cent., cumbu 17 per cent., ragi 9 per cent. and the other food crops 26 per cent. against 32, 13, 11 and 28 per cent., respectively, in the previous fasli. Although there was not much difference in the percentage of the area cropped, the outturn was much less. Of the total area harvested in the fasli a bumpur crop was obtained on 0·3 per cent. against 0·4 per cent. in the previous fasli, a 16-anna crop on 3·9 per cent. against 6·1 per cent. in the preceding year. 13·8 per cent. yielded a 12-anna crop and 48·3 an 8-anna crop against 19·1 and 54·1 per cent. respectively in fasli 1306. The area which suffered most and consequently yielded a 4-anna crop and less was 33·4 per cent. against 20·3 per cent. in 1306. Of this area 4·6 per cent. became shavi against 6 per cent. in 1306.

4. Prices of food-grains.—Statement No. 2 shows the average prices per garce of the principal food-grains as compared with those of the previous fasli and the average of the preceding five years. There has been a general rise in the price of all grains owing to the paucity of supply in the market consequent on bad harvests and in the case of rice to holding up of stocks by grain dealers and others.

5. Permanently Settled estates.—As in the previous fasli the total number of these estates was 17 with a peishkash of Rs. 8,649–6–4.

6. Whole inam villages.—The total number of these villages also was 169 as in the previous year with a quit-rent of Rs. 22,521–7–4.

7. Ryotwar Settlement.—The total number of ryotwar villages in the district was 2,587, one more than the number in fasli 1306. The addition is due to the formation of the Government lands in shrotriem Kil Puliangudi, Chidambaram taluk, into a new

village as directed in Board's Proceedings, Mis. No. 2668, dated 19th April 1898. The subjoined statement shows the area and assessment of occupied lands as compared with those in the previous fasli :—

Items.	1306.		1307.		Increase.		Decrease.	
	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.
	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.
Holding at the commencement of the fasli	1,475,821	36,70,017	1,472,780	36,65,353	..	..	3,041	4,664
Deduct— Lands excluded from the holding on account of relinquishment, &c. ..	37,475	82,446	32,818	82,330	..	..	4,657	116
Remainder	1,438,346	35,87,571	1,439,962	35,83,023	1,616	..	..	4,548
Add— Lands taken up on darkasts, &c.	34,434	77,782	38,313	88,797	3,879	11,015	..	..
Total ..	1,472,780	36,65,353	1,478,275	36,71,820	5,495	6,467	..	..
Deduct waste remitted ..	1,684	7,987	5,230	24,092	3,546	16,105	..	..
Remainder charged	1,471,096	36,57,366	1,473,045	36,47,728	1,949	..	..	9,638
Actual cultivation	1,257,910	} 36,57,366 {	1,272,892	} 36,47,728 {	14,982	..	..	} 9,638
Waste charged	213,186		200,153		..	..	13,033	

The total area relinquished shows a decrease of 4,657 acres in area and Rs. 116 in assessment. The decrease is only nominal as the lands relinquished in the previous fasli were mostly "podugal" lands in the taluks of Kallakurchi, Tiruvannámalai, Vriddhachalam and Tindivanam. The extent of the land taken up shows an increase of 3,879 acres assessed at Rs. 11,015. The increase is due to the cultivation of "podugal" lands in the taluks of Tiruvannámalai, Kallakurchi and Vriddhachalam in consequence of the early setting in of the south-west monsoon.

8. Actual cultivation and waste charged.—The total area cultivated under both wet and dry was 1,272,892 acres against 1,257,910 acres in 1306 showing an increase of 14,982 acres mostly under dry; this is due to the seasonable rainfall during the south-west monsoon. The extent of waste charged was 200,153 acres against 213,186 acres in the previous year showing a decrease of 13,033 acres. This is due to the unfavourable north-east monsoon.

9. Water-rate—tirwajasti and fasaljasti.—The total charge for water was Rs. 3,73,500 against Rs. 3,39,402 in 1306. The increase was largely due to the failure of the north-east monsoon, which obliged the ryots to utilize water wherever possible from irrigation sources to mature or save their crops. In the year under report the new rates of water charge prescribed by the Government and communicated with Board's Proceedings, No. 135, dated 28th March 1898, were introduced in the taluks of Cuddalore and Tindivanam. They were not introduced in the other taluks as, at the time of the receipt of the Board's Proceedings, the jamabandi of the taluks was nearly finished and the village accounts had been closed.

—	Fasli 1306.	Fasli 1307.	Difference.
Tirwajasti	205,397	214,823	+ 9,426
Fasaljasti	134,005	158,677	+ 24,672
Total ..	339,402	373,500	+ 34,098

10. Remissions (Statement No. 4).—The total amount of remission granted was Rs. 1,38,974 or Rs. 54,310 more than in the previous fasli. This was due to the unfavourable season.

(i) *Occasional remission.*—A remission of Rs. 24,092 was granted for wet waste against Rs. 7,987 in the previous fasli. Of this amount 56 per cent. was granted in the Tindivanam taluk which suffered most from want of rain. The other items of occasional remissions are compared below :—

Item.	Fasli 1306.	Fasli 1307.
1. Shavi or loss of produce	1,594	59,987
2. Submerged or inundated	186	141
3. Tirwakammi	403	1,098
4. Kasir shavi	103	1,516
5. Puvasi shavi	2,118	623

Item 2 occurred in the taluks of Chidambaram and Villupuram. In the former a remission of Rs. 85 was granted owing to heavy floods in the Coleroon and in the latter taluk a remission of Rs. 56 was granted in two villages for submission during the heavy rains of September and October 1897.

(ii) *Fixed remissions (Statement No. 4).*—The increase of Rs. 32 under item 2 (public and private topes) is due to the grant of remissions in certain cases in which such remissions were withheld in fasli 1306 as the cowldars did not plant the total number of trees required by the conditions in the cowle in that fasli. The decrease under the item 4 (*e*) (remission of land revenue under paragraph 11 of Board's Standing Order No. 5) is due to the gradual cancellation of dual pattas.

(iii) *Beriz deductions.*—The slight decrease under item 56 (payment for religious institutions in lieu of inams resumed) was due to the omission of the trustees of several institutions to accompany the village remittance to receive the amounts due to them at each kist.

11. Land Revenue Miscellaneous demand.—The demand under this head was Rs. 2,65,971 against Rs. 2,38,080 in the previous fasli showing an increase of Rupees 27,891. The increase was chiefly under the following heads :—

(1) Water-rate on minor inams.
(2) Lands cultivated without darkhast for which pattas were not issued.
(3) Cultivation of poramboke lands.
(4) Revenue derived from trees.

The increase in general was due to the favourable south-west monsoon and closer inspection by the Revenue Inspectors.

(i) *Item 1—Personal and service inams.*—The extent and quit-rent of minor inams were 41,993 acres and Rs. 42,704 against 42,216 acres and Rs. 42,409, respectively, in the preceding fasli. The decrease in area is partly due to the relinquishment of inams and partly to the correction of errors in some taluks. The increase in quit-rent is due to the inclusion of the charge for excess by survey on artizan inams in all the taluks of the district.

(ii) *Item (1-a)—Water-rate in minor inams.*—The amount of water charge on minor inams was Rs. 20,441 or Rs. 2,904 more than in the previous fasli. The increase is as already explained due to short rainfall during the north-east monsoon.

(iii) *Item 3—Lands cultivated without darkhast for which no pattas have been granted.*—The demand under this head was Rs. 1,00,303 against Rs. 83,040 in the previous year. The increase was due to the extensive cultivation of podugal lands (poor lands cultivated with catch crops once in 3 or 4 years) in the taluks of Tindivanam, Tiruvannámalai, Kallakurchi and Vriddhachalam in consequence of the favourable south-west monsoon.

(iv) *Item 5—Poramboke cultivation.*—The total amount of revenue under this head was Rs. 45,427 against Rs. 40,629 in the previous fasli. The increase is partly due to closer inspection and partly to the neglect of the village officers to serve the notices to quit in time. Orders have been issued to Tahsildars to see that this sort of cultivation is discouraged.

(v) *Item 6—Revenue from trees.*—The slight increase is due to closer inspection and also to the inclusion under this head of the sum of Rs. 680 being the tree owner's fees on trees on village porambokes.

(vi) *Item 10—Process service fees.*—The slight increase under this head is due to the fact that process fees were not levied in all taluks of the district in fasli 1306.

(vii) *Item 11—Double charge for water taken without permission.*—A penalty of Rs. 195 was levied in the taluks of Tindivanam and Tirukkóyilúr for water taken to dry lands without permission to the detriment of wet lands entitled to irrigation.

(viii) *Item 12—Other items.*—The demand under this head is Rs. 8,975 against Rs. 10,393 in the previous fasli. The principal items of revenue comprised under this head are noted below :—

	Fasli 1307.	Fasli 1306.
	RS.	RS.
Quit-rent on bungalows and gardens	1,269	1,252
Amount realized by the sale of bought-in lands	820	1,444
Amount realized by the sale of darkhast lands	2,197	1,618
Seigniorage on brick-kilns	710	1,081
Back years' assessment on excess inams	2,080	480
Survey school fees	431	324
Cultivation of inclaimed and vacant inams	479	464
Others	989	3,730
Total ...	8,975	10,393

There was an increase under the heads of sale of darkast lands back years' assessment on excess on certain inams and a decrease under the heads—seigniorage on brick-kilns, sale of bought-in lands and others.

The increase under the sale of darkast lands was due to the sale of large extent of waste lands in Chidambaram taluk under anicut channels. The larger amount of back years' assessment was due to the charge on survey excess on artizan inams imposed in the year under report.

The decrease in seigniorage on brick-kilns is due to the decrease in the manufacture of bricks. The decrease in the re-sale of bought-in lands is due to the sale of a much smaller extent of bought-in lands than in the previous faslis. The decrease under the item "others" is due partly to the non-realization of any revenue as "Tax on concealed trees" and partly to the inclusion of tree owner's fees (levied on toddy-yielding trees instead of selling the usufruct of such trees in auction) under the item 6 (Revenue from trees).

12. The net ryotwar revenue including water charge and miscellaneous revenue as per statement No. 5, but exclusive of remissions as per statement No. 4 was Rupees 41,48,225 against Rs. 41,50,184 in the previous year showing a decrease of Rs. 1,959 as shown below :—

	RS.
Increase in the assessment of holding as shown in the statement in paragraph 7	6,467
Increase in water charge, paragraph 9	34,098
Increase in miscellaneous revenue as per No. 5	27,891
Total increase ...	68,456
Decrease owing to the increase of remission of wet waste	16,105
Decrease owing to the increase of remission as per statement No. 4.	54,310
Total decrease ...	70,415
Net decrease ...	1,959

13. Total Land Revenue Demand, Current.—The total land revenue demand under all heads amounted to Rs. 41,79,336 against Rs. 41,81,295 in the previous fasli as detailed below :—

	Fasli 1307.	Fasli 1306.
	RS.	RS.
Peishkash on permanently-settled estates ...	8,649	8,649
Shrotriem jodi	22,462	22,462
Ryotwar and miscellaneous	41,48,225	41,50,184
Total ...	41,79,336	41,81,295

Thus the total current demand was Rs. 1,959 or ·04 per cent. less than the demand of the previous year.

Land-cess.—The total current demand was Rs. 2,79,937 against Rs. 2,77,554 in the previous fasli as detailed below :—

	Fasli 1307.	Fasli 1306.
	RS.	RS.
(1) Land-cess on permanently-settled estates ...	1,799	1,763
(2) " on whole inam villages	3,437	3,439
(3) " on ryotwar and miscellaneous revenue.	2,74,701	2,72,352
Total ...	2,79,937	2,77,554

The increase of Rs. 2,383 over the demand of fasli 1,306 is due to the increase in the land revenue and miscellaneous demand inclusive of remissions.

Village-cess.—The total current demand under this head was Rs. 1,61,071 against Rs. 1,82,634 in the previous year. The decrease is due to the reduction of the rate of cess from 8 to 7 pies in the rupee.

14. (i) *Total Current Demand under Land Revenue and Cesses.*—The total demand under both land revenue and cesses was Rs. 46,20,344, of which Rs. 45,21,761 or 97·8 per cent. were collected within the fasli against 99·8 per cent. in the previous year. Of the balance of Rs. 98,583 a sum of Rs. 79,611 was since collected, Rs. 470 written off and Rs. 645 have been recommended to be written off, leaving a collectable balance of Rs. 17,857.

(ii) *Arrear.*—The total arrear demand under all items of revenue was Rupees 10,654, of which Rs. 8,639 were collected within the fasli and Rs. 993 written off, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,022. Of the balance Rs. 826 were since collected and Rs. 13 have been recommended to be written off, leaving a collectable balance of Rs. 183.

(iii) *Total arrear and current.*—The total demand both arrear and current under all heads of revenue was Rs. 46,30,998, of which Rs. 45,30,400 or 97·8 per cent. were collected against 99·8 per cent. in the preceding year and Rs. 993 were written off, leaving a balance of Rs. 99,605 at the end of the fasli. Of this amount Rs. 80,437 were since collected and Rs. 470 written off. Of the still remaining balance of Rupees 18,698, Rs. 658 have been recommended to be written off, leaving a balance of Rs. 18,040.

15. Reconciliation of differences between the collections of land revenue and cesses shown in the Jamabandi and Treasury Accounts.—The reconciliation between the figures in the jamabandi and the treasury accounts is in progress and will be completed as soon as the Accountant-General's figures are communicated by the Board.

16. Coercive processes and sales for arrears of Revenue.—The total number of processes served was 925,178 against 906,932 in the preceding year showing an increase of 18,246 as detailed below :—

—	Fasli 1306.	Fasli 1307.	Increase.
Demand notices	888,146	899,691	11,545
Distraint "	11,361	14,562	3,201
Sale "	7,425	10,925	3,500
Total ..	925,178	906,932	18,246

Personal property of the value of Rs. 43,865 was distrained for the recovery of an arrear of Rs. 49,359 from 9,659 defaulters against Rs. 49,606 worth of property distrained in the preceding fasli for the recovery of an arrear of Rs. 46,897 from 8,285 defaulters, but the value of the property sold was Rs. 630 for the recovery of Rupees 1,819 from 154 defaulters against Rs. 542 worth of property sold in the previous fasli for the recovery of Rs. 856 from 81 defaulters. The amount realized was Rs. 927 against Rs. 844 in the previous year. 15,378 acres of land, both dry and wet, assessed at Rs. 26,880 were attached for an arrear of Rs. 20,686 due by 4,903 defaulters against 9,384 acres of land assessed at Rs. 20,893 attached in the fasli 1306 for the recovery of Rs. 13,022 from 3,076 defaulters. The extent attached and the area eventually brought to sale in the two faslis are compared below :—

Fasli.	Number of ryotwar pattas.	Number of defaulters whose real property was attached.	Extent attached.	Number of defaulters whose real property was sold.	Extent sold.	Percentage of		
						Columns 3 to 2.	Columns 5 to 2.	Columns 6 to 4.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1306	379,017	3,076	9,384	367	1,076	·8	·09	11·4
1307	386,148	4,903	15,378	313	907	1·3	·08	5·9

Out of an arrear of Rs. 70,045 for which both personal and real property was attached, 92 per cent. were collected without resort to sale in this fasli also as in last year, 907 acres of lands assessed at Rs. 1,931 and worth about Rs. 5,410 were sold for Rs. 3,516 for the realization of arrears of Rs. 3,171 against 1,076 acres assessed at Rs. 1,865 and worth Rs. 4,182 sold in the previous year for Rs. 4,927 for the recovery of Rs. 3,761. Of the total extent sold 401 acres assessed at Rs. 832 were bought-in by Government for a nominal price of Rs. 47 and the remaining 506 acres assessed at Rs. 1,099 were purchased by private individuals for Rs. 3,469 or a little over three times the assessment. It is thus clear that the lands brought to sale were not of much value.

The large decrease in the extent of land sold out of the extent attached as compared with the corresponding figures of the previous year is due to the fact that in view of the prevalent distress, Tahsildars were ordered not to proceed to extremities in the case of poor pattadars.

17. Receipts from process service fees and charges for the process establishment (Statement 8-B).—Of the total demand of Rs. 2,102 of process-fees Rs. 1,748 were collected within the fasli against Rs. 873 in the previous fasli. The cost of process establishment amounted to Rs. 1,387 against Rs. 1,427 in the previous year. Of the total number of processes issued 901,678 were served by the village officers and 13,841 by the special process establishment.

18. Land sold under Standing Order (Statement No. 10).—An extent of 86 acres of bought-in land assessed at Rs. 145 were sold for Rs. 320 or a little above five times the assessment against 449 acres assessed at Rs. 701 sold in the preceding year for 1,444. 110 acres of assessed land assessed at Rs. 109 were sold in the taluks of Chidambaram and Kallakurchi for Rs. 2,197. Rupees 23 were realized by the sale of wells on darkast lands in the taluks of Kallakurchi and Vriddhachalam.

19. Costs in Civil suits (Statement No. 12).—The total amount of cost outstanding at the beginning of the year together with the amount awarded in fasli 1307 amounted to Rs. 80–2–2, of which Rs. 71–3–2 have been collected, and the balance Rs. 8–5–0 has been written off.

20. Lands acquired by public servants (Statement No. 13).—This statement has since been ordered to be discontinued. 33·56 acres of land were acquired by clerks, accountants, revenue inspectors and forest rangers. The lands acquired are situated outside the jurisdiction of the offices in which the several officers are employed.

21. Ruined Tanks (Statement No. 14).—No ruined tank was made over to private individuals during the fasli.

22. Sub-division of quit-rent on whole inam villages.—There was no such sub-division in the district in the fasli under report.

23. Rent-roll statement No. 16.—The total number of pattas was 386,148 against 379,017 in the previous year showing an increase of 7,131 pattas or 1·8 per cent. The increase is partly due to the prompt disposal of darkasts and partly to the splitting up of large pattas into smaller ones.

24. Inspection of boundary and field marks (Statement No. 17)—shows the total number of boundary marks, the number found missing and replaced and the number found out of repair and repaired in each taluk of the district. As in the previous years the work was done by village officers and checked by revenue inspectors and supervised by the District Surveyor and an Assistant Superintendent of Survey. Out of 10,201 missing stones 8,125 stones or 79 per cent. were replaced against 80 per cent. in the previous year, 22,552 stones were found out of repair, of which 21,713 stones

or 96 per cent. were repaired against 93 per cent. in the preceding year. The work done in all the taluks was fair.

25. Applications for transfer of pattas.—The total number of applications received in the year was 16,758 against 13,656 applications received in the preceding year showing an increase of 3,102, which is due to the unfavourable season. The number of applications received through the registration department together with the number pending at the end of 1,306 was 12,129, of which 10,368 applications or 85 per cent. were disposed of within the fasli against 86 per cent. in the previous year. Of the remaining 1,761 applications 37 were since disposed of and the balance is pending verification by village officers or sub-division. Of the pending applications 1,062 were received in the last quarter of the fasli under report. The number of petitions received direct by the Revenue department together with those pending at the end of the previous year was 6,951, of which 5,727 or 83 per cent. were disposed of against 84 per cent. in the previous year. The remaining 1,224 petitions are pending either verification or sub-division or publication in the District Gazette. Of the pending applications 762 were received in the last quarter of the fasli.

As in the previous years all village officers and Revenue Inspectors were required to make enquiries in the villages regarding the cases in which ownership differed from revenue registry and to append a certificate in the village account 10A to the effect that all such cases had been brought to accounts; and they were disposed of at jamabandi. 1,634 cases were enquired into under paragraph 6 of Standing Order No. 20 and final orders were passed in 371 cases.

26. Vernacular Correspondence in the Assistant and Head Assistant Collector's offices.—Messrs. A. R. Banarjee and H. Subbaraya Iyer were in charge of the Assistant Collector's office. Both of them knew Tamil and required no translation of the vernacular papers.

The Head Assistant Collector Mr. E. H. Wallace had vernacular papers read out to him as a general rule.

27. (1) Loans.—The discrepancies between the treasury figures and those in XVII-C. as regards advances and recoveries have been explained in a separate memorandum already submitted.

(2) Allotment.—Although no allotment was sanctioned for the year 1897–98 the Board authorized the Collector in B.P., Mis. No. 2495, dated 2nd April 1897, to continue disbursements in anticipation of distribution of allotment for 1897–98 and the Tahsildars were accordingly instructed. In supersession of the above instructions an order was subsequently issued at the instance of the Board in B.P., No. 285, dated 6th April 1897, to stop the grant of fresh loans until further orders; but this did not, nor was it intended to, prohibit the payment of second instalments and the Board approved of it in B.P., Mis. No. 4270, dated 12th June 1897, and called for an estimate of the amount which would be required for that purpose. An estimate was accordingly submitted for Rs. 7,092–8–0. However, payments for second instalments to the amount of Rs. 5,113 were made as usual in anticipation of sanction when a telegram was received from the Board to stop further loans including second instalments. The order was duly communicated to Tahsildars and the payment of second instalments too was discontinued from 7th October 1897 till the Board in its Proceedings, No. 102, dated 2nd March 1898, sanctioned an additional grant of Rs. 1,775.

(3) A talukwar statement showing the amount disbursed in 1897–98 and fasli 1307 is appended in the margin.

Name of taluk.	Amount disbursed in the official year 1897–98.			Amount disbursed in fasli year 1307.		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Tindivanam	3,335	8	0	2,860	8	0
Tiruvannámalai	1,117	8	0	730	0	0
Villupuram	912	8	0	837	8	0
Tirukkóyilúr	625	0	0	250	0	0
Kallakurchi	310	0	0	210	0	0
Total ..	6,300	8	0	4,888	0	0

(4) Rupees 587–8–0 were surrendered as this amount could not be utilized before the end of the official year 1897–98 and this surrender was accepted by the Board in its Proceedings, Mis. No. 2225, dated 31st March 1898.

(5) No amount was disbursed under the Agriculturists' Loans Acts nor was any allotment placed at the disposal of the Collector.

(6) The amount of Rs. 4,888 disbursed in fasli 1307 was under the Special Well Rules 4 per cent. for the payment in 64 cases of second instalments only.

(7) During the fasli under report 55 new wells irrigating an area of 196·44 acres were constructed and 11 old wells irrigating an area of 41·20 acres were repaired. Final loan orders and special pattas were issued in 75 cases during the fasli and in 38 cases they have been since issued.

(8) *Recovery of principal.*—Of the amounts advanced Rs. 418–9–7 were repaid by the grantees on account of sums not yet due. The amount repayable during the fasli including sums ordered to be summarily recovered, viz., Rs. 1,530 -2–5 was Rs. 10,028–11–0, of which Rs. 8,213–4–8 were collected in the fasli. Of the balance remaining Rs. 691–3–0 has been since collected and Rs. 696–5–0 represent portion of arrears due by Mons. Loulie of Pondicherry and Vasudeva Row of Sirupalayur. Steps are being taken for the recovery of the balance Rs. 427–14–4.

(9) *Recovery of interest.*—Of Rs. 7,792–14–4 due as interest Rs. 6,785–13–2 were collected within the fasli and Rs. 393–12–6 were since collected. Steps are being taken for the collection of the balance Rs. 613–4–8 also.

(10) Of the amounts repayable during the fasli under "Principal" and "Interest" Rs. 8,841–10–11 were collected without resort to coercion. Stringent orders have been issued to the Tahsildars concerned for the prompt collection of the balances and the progress made by them is being carefully watched and received every month.

28. Survey operations.—The total amount outstanding at the beginning of the fasli was Rs. 362–12–3, of which Rs. 2–1–2 were collected during the fasli and Rs. 21–10–6 have since been collected. The balance is due from the Chidambaram taluk and the Tahsildar has been ordered to recover it as soon as possible. No advance was made during the fasli.

29. Result of the cattle census taken in October 1897.—The statements showing the result of the checking of the census received from the Divisional officers are herewith submitted. The census was as usual taken in the last week of October 1897 by the karnams and their work was checked by the Revenue Inspectors, Deputy Tahsildars and Tahsildars. The Divisional officers also checked the census in a few villages in the taluks of Cuddalore, Kallakurchi and Villupuram.

30. Examination of village and taluk manual accounts.—The method adopted in the examination of the village and taluk manual accounts was according to the Salem circular a copy of which was submitted to the Board with the jamabandi report for fasli 1303. All the Divisional officers have submitted their reports on the inspection of the village and taluk accounts and some of them have been reviewed and the rest will be reviewed soon. The reports show that the village accounts were fairly maintained on the whole. There is still room for considerable improvement in the maintenance of taluk accounts in most taluks.

Except 42 karnams in the Tirukkóyilúr taluk none of the karnams were detained for more than a month on account of jamabandi in the several taluks of the district.

31. I have to record with regret the death in May last of the late Sheristadar M.R.Ry. S. Rajeswara Mudaliar Avergal whose good work had for many years past been recorded in the annual jamabandi report. His place has been taken by M.R.Ry. Chengalvaraya Iyer Avergal, B.A.

32. The Sub-Collector Mr. V. Venugopaul Chettiar had very arduous work to perform in doing the jamabandi of Tindivanam and Villupuram taluks in which the claims to remission were most numerous. He did it conscientiously and well. The delay in submitting this report is much regretted. The taluk statements were inaccurately prepared and personally I overlooked the due date being pre-occupied with other business.

Camp, Tiruvannámalai,
18th November 1898.

(Signed) L. M. WYNCH,
Acting Collector.

Exd. P. Seetharam.

SETTLEMENT REPORT

OF

TANJORE.

I have the honour to submit my report on the settlement of land revenue for fasli 1307 (1897–98), accompanied by the prescribed statements.

2. Season and Rainfall.—The total rainfall in the district during the year averaged 30·20 inches against 49·47 inches in the preceding year, and 43·81 inches, the average of the twenty-five years ending December 1894. The rainfall during the south-west monsoon (18·07 inches) was more copious than 1896–97 (8·74 inches) and the average of the twenty-five years ending December 1894 (15·71 inches). This favoured the cultivation of early crops. The north-east monsoon (12·13 inches) was, however, a failure, and considerable anxiety was felt in the beginning in consequence. The rainfall in October (3·34 inches) was scarcely half, and that in November 1897 (3·04 inches), only about 28 per cent. of the average (7·98 and 10·93 inches, respectively). This scanty rainfall retarded the sowing of dry crops and manavari (rain-fed) paddy, in the Kadarambam (dry) parts of the district, and the rain-fed "dry" and paddy crops sown with the aid of rain in September 1897 suffered much for want of rain. In the deltaic portion "manavari" (rain-fed) paddy crops shared the same fate as those of the upland portion. The supply of water in the rivers was short in this season, and consequently wet crops in parts of Tanjore, Máyavaram, Shiyali and Nannilam fared badly. In the southern and western parts of the Pattukóttai taluk, the samba paddy crop withered in small patches here and there, as also the "Kuttalai" and "Kumbalai" paddy crops on high lands in the Mannárgudi taluk. The state of crops was, however, considerably improved by the rainfall of December 1897 (4·04 inches) which was not too late to save the crops, though the outturn was affected. On the whole, the season, though not good, scarcely deserves to be classed as bad.

North-east monsoon.

	INCHES.
Average rainfall in 1896–97	40·73
,, ,, 1897–98	12·13
Average of 25 years ending December 1894	28·10
Total rainfall (both monsoons)—	
1896–97	49 47
1897–88	30 20
25 years' average	43·81

3. Condition and outturn of crops.—The subjoined abstract compares the total extent of cultivation (dry and wet, first and second crop) during fasli 1307 with the figures for fasli 1306 :—

First or second crop.	Wet or dry.	Fasli 1306.	Fasli 1307.	Average for last five years.
1	2	3	4	5
		ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
First crop	Dry	295,792	290,927	275,329
	Wet	775,974	776,049	792,201
Second crop	Dry	16,622	23,648	15,156
	Wet	68,859	73,737	72,660
	Total	1,157,247	1,164,361	1,155,346

There was a slight falling off in the area cultivated with dry (first crop), while there was increase in the remaining three items.

The annexed abstract shows the areas sown with different crops and their outturn :—

Name of crop.	Total extent sown under Government and inam.	Area harvested up to 30th June 1897 on which the outturn was							Percentage of area under each crop to the total area harvested.
		17 to 20 annas.	13 to 16 annas.	9 to 12 annas.	5 to 8 annas.	1 to 4 annas.	0	Total harvested.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
Paddy	928,767	7,628	310,915	316,234	205,905	67,109	20,939	928,730	79·76
Varagu	45,158	..	1,449	4,730	22,466	13,828	2,685	45,158	3·88
Other food-crops ..	93,602	128	17,668	23,598	36,388	12,829	1,813	92,424	7·93
Cotton	1,725	..	497	348	769	102	9	1,725	0·15
Indigo	1,048	..	243	335	373	62	29	1,042	0·09
Sugar-cane	489	36	205	183	43	17	4	488	0·04
Oil-seeds—castor and lamp-oil	1,320	1	387	455	377	96	4	1,320	0·11
Gingelly	19,152	22	3,995	5,988	6,190	1,751	245	18,191	1·56
Ground-nut	10,821	2	986	2,551	4,973	2,197	111	10,820	0·93
Other oil seeds ..	4,305	26	777	703	1,484	1,013	302	4,305	0·37
Tobacco	2,061	3	909	613	434	61	41	2,061	0·18
All others including topes	58,196	70	16,898	16,488	17,648	6,203	801	58,108	5·00
Total ..	1,166,644	7,916	354,929	372,226	297,050	105,268	26,983	1,164,372*	100

* The difference of 11 acres between this and the total extent of cultivation shown under fasli 1307 has been explained in this office No. 4077-1, Revenue, dated 10th September 1898 (Statistical Return G) as due to rounding of fractions.

The percentage of the yield of paddy (the chief crop of the district) under the different heads of outturn is given below compared with similar particulars for :—

—	Fasli 1306.	Fasli 1306.	Fasli 1307.
I	17 to 20 annas.	1·0	0·82
II	13 to 16 ,,	35·6	33·48
III	9 to 12 ,,	35·0	34 05
IV	5 to 8 ,,	23·3	22·17
V	1 to 4 ,,	4·5	7·23
VI	....	0·6	2·25

The decrease under the first four heads is due to the season not having been a good one.

4. Prices.—The following abstract shows the average prices per garce of the principal food-grains during the year as compared with those of the past seven years :—

—	Fasli 1300.	Fasli 1301.	Fasli 1302.	Fasli 1303.	Fasli 1304.	Fasli 1305.	Fasli 1306.	Fasli 1307.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Paddy, 1st sort	182	191	230	191	180	157	169	223
Paddy, 2nd sort	163	173	207	168	156	134	150	199
Cumbu	189	245	253	250	180	140	177	239
Raçi	182	224	263	213	181	144	171	237
Varagu	124	127	150	117	110	86	85	109

The increase in the prices of grains over those of fasli 1306 was due to famine elsewhere in the Presidency and also to the north-east monsoon having proved a failure.

5. The land revenue of the district is derived from the undermentioned sources.

(*a*) Peishcush or revenue from permanently-settled estates.
(*b*) Shrotriem jodi or quit-rent levied on inam villages.
(*c*) Assessment and water-rate levied on lands held under the ryotwar system.
(*d*) Miscellaneous revenue.

6. Peishcush or revenue from permanently-settled estates.—The number of these estates was fourteen as in the previous year, and the total amount of peishcush payable during the fasli was also the same as in the preceding year, viz., Rupees 31,433–6–9. Particulars of the demand for each estate are given in the subjoined statement :—

Names of estate.	Fasli 1306.			Fasli 1307.		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Tanjore Taluk.						
1. Gandharvakottai	6,577	4	11	6,577	4	11
2. Kallakottai	1,701	13	6	1,701	13	6
3. Konur	433	3	11	433	3	11
Total ...	8,712	6	4	8,712	6	4
Pattukkóttai Taluk.						
4. Sillattur	2,165	13	9	2,165	13	9
5. Palayavanam	3,767	2	0	3,767	2	0
6. Pappanadu	4,316	6	6	4,316	6	6
7. Singavanam	3,261	9	10	3,261	9	10
8. Madukkur	2,491	7	10	2,491	7	10
9. Neduvasal	2,037	6	6	2,037	6	6
10. Sandgudi	2,046	10	2	2,046	10	2
11. Padirankottai Tenpathi	787	12	5	787	12	5
12. Do. Vadapathi	581	13	6	581	13	6
13. Attivetti	913	14	4	913	14	4
14. Punavasal	350	15	7	350	15	7
Total ...	22,721	0	5	22,721	0	5
Grand Total ...	31,433	6	9	31,433	6	9

7. Shrotriem jodi or quit-rent levied on inam villages.—The number of whole inam villages was the same as in the previous year, viz., 1,230.

The jodi and quit-rent payable to Government amounted to Rs. 1,24,881–15–9 during fasli 1307 as per statement below against Rs. 1,24,892–1–4 in fasli 1306 :—

Items.	Number of villages.	Quit-rent and jodi for fasli 1306.	Quit-rent and jodi for fasli 1307.	Remarks.
		RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	
Shrotriem	601	70,425 9 8	70,418 2 10 **140 0 11**	The figures in block type show payments by beriz deduction of mohini allowances due to religious institutions.
Sarvamaniyam	435	28,243 7 5 **43 8 11**	28,241 10 9 **43 8 11**	
Mukhasa	135	3,017 15 0	3,018 13 3	
Fixed money rented	46	14,787 2 5 **197 14 2**	14,787 2 5 **197 14 2**	
Permanently grain rented ..	11	4,212 15 7	4,212 15 7	
Ardhamaniyam	2	3,453 2 2	3,451 5 10	
Inam in Palaiyaput	..	751 13 1	751 13 1	*Difference.*
Total ..	1,230	1,24,892 1 4 **241 7 1**	1,24,881 15 9 **381 8 0**	— 10 1 7 * + **140 0 11**

* *Vide* B.P., Mis. No. 3250, Land Revenue, dated 31st August 1897.

There is a decrease of Rs. 10-1-7 which is due to the following causes :—

	RS.	A.	P.
As per return of fasli 1306	1,24,892	1	4
Add—			
(1) Excess charge that had to be imposed in sub-dividing the quit-rent due on Viravádi village in Nannilam taluk, the same having been rendered necessary in fixing quit-rent on the sub-divisions with reference to the instructions contained in B.P., No. 723, Land Revenue, dated 17th December 1891, No. 197, Land Revenue, dated 5th June 1896, and No. 406, Land Revenue, dated 26th October 1896 ...	0	2	11
(2) Quit-rent omitted to be charged, but discovered on comparison of the village B. registers with the Huzur inam register— RS. A. P. Elamadukur village, Mannárgudi taluk 1 0 0; Yemunambalpuram and Nidamangalam totam ... ... 2 9 4; Kumaramangalam 0 1 0	3	10	4
(3) Quit-rent on lands erroneously transferred to porambóke in fasli 1306 in Alampallam village, Mannárgudi taluk, *plus* the quit-rent for fasli 1306 ...	0	13	0
(4) Kaval fees on Nagarpadugai in Mannárgudi taluk erroneously shown hitherto under miscellaneous ...	0	1	3
Total ...	1,24,896	12	10
Deduct—			
(1) Quit-rent found on comparison of Huzur inam register with the Village B. registers to have been charged in excess and therefore omitted— RS. A. P. Maharajapuram village, Tirutturaippúndi taluk ... ... 1 12 4; Suliakottai village, Tanjore taluk ... 6 5 1	8	1	5
(2) Quit-rent on lands taken up for gravel quarry in Aliyánilai village, Pattukkóttai taluk, for the Arantangi-Pudukkóttai road	6	10	10
(3) Quit-rent on lands taken up for road in inam Alattur village, Pattukkóttai taluk	0	0	10
Total ...	14	13	1
Remainder charged in fasli 1307 ...	1,24,881	15	9

8. Ryotwari Settlement.—The total number of ryotwari villages settled during the year was the same as in the previous year, viz., 1,436.

The subjoined statement shows the number of fresh pattas issued during the fasli, those modified by additional entries and those not modified at all as compared with those in the previous fasli :—

—	Fasli 1306.	Fasli 1307.	Increase or decrease.
1. Number of fresh pattas issued	1,406	2,124	+ 718
2. Number of old pattas modified by additional entries	17,085	13,543	— 3,542
3. Number of old pattas not modified	199,351	203,600	+ 4,249
Total ..	217,842	219,267	+ 1,425

The increase in the number of fresh pattas issued is due mostly to the pattas issued in place of the ones lost or used up having been counted as fresh pattas. The decrease in the number of old pattas modified and the increase in the number of old

ing pattas not modified are due, as has been explained in the report for the previous year, to the known unwillingness of the Tanjore ryots to receive pattas. Of the 203,600 pattas not modified, 143,618 required modification, but were not modified.

9. Holdings.—The annexed statement shows the total extent and assessment of ryotwar holdings for fasli 1307 as compared with those for the previous year :—

—	Dry.		Wet.		Total.	
	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	ACS	RS.
Holdings, fasli 1306	360,599	5,33,221	766,047	49,38,854	1,126,646	54,72,075
Do. „ 1307	362,887	5,35,185	766,853	49,42,074	1,129,740	54,77,259
Increase	2,288	1,964	806	3,220	3,094	5,184
Decrease	..	..	..	..	..	..

The increase under both dry and wet is due chiefly to the taking up on darkhast of 3,410 acres of land, of which 1,448 acres were in Tanjore, 599 in Negapatam and 419 in Tirutturaippúndi taluks. Full details of changes are given in enclosure A to statement No. 3.

10. Actual cultivation.—The subjoined table shows the actual cultivation compared with the holding :—

Taluks.	Holdings.	Actual cultivation.	Percentage.
1	2	3	4
	RS.	RS.	ACS.
1. Tanjore	1,98,763	1,73,249	87·66
2. Kumbakónam	1,41,718	1,32,897	93·77
3. Máyavaram	1,38,746	1,27,048	91·57
4. Shiyali	72,261	61,704	85·39
5. Nannilam	1,44,944	1,35,101	93·21
6. Negapatam	1,05,504	89,339	84·68
7. Tirutturaippúndi	1,44,192	1,20,851	83·81
8. Mannárgudi	1,22,893	1,07,738	87·67
9. Pattukkóttai	60,719	48,917	80·56
Total ..	11,29,740	9,96,844	88·23

The percentage of cultivation to the total holding was 88·23 against 88·61 in fasli 1306. The decrease is small and calls for no remark.

11. Waste remitted and waste charged.—The extent of land left waste, the assessment on which was remitted, was 798 acres assessed at Rs. 3,146 in Máyavaram, Shiyali, Nannilam, Tirutturaippúndi and Pattukkóttai taluks against 293 acres assessed at Rs. 1,486 in Shiyali and Máyavaram taluks in fasli 1306.

The extent of waste charged was 132,098 acres against 128,220 acres in fasli 1306. The increase is due to the less favourable character of the season.

12. Water-rate and second-crop charge.—The revenue derived from water-rate and second-crop charge during fasli 1307 is compared below with the amount derived in fasli 1306 :—

Waste Remitted.

	Fasli 1306. Extent.	Fasli 1306. Assessment.
	ACS.	RS.
Shiyali (wet)	268	1,312
Máyavaram (wet)	25	174
Total ..	293	1,486

	Fasli 1307. Extent.	Fasli 1307. Assessment.
	ACS.	RS.
Tanjore (wet)	..	1
Máyavaram	6	42
Shiyali	183	827
Nannilam Dry	1	1
Nannilam Wet	5	29
Tirutturaippúndi	107	450
Pattukkóttai	496	1,796
Total ..	798	3,146

Waste Charged.

	ACS.	ACS.
Dry	101,172	104,008
Wet	27,048	28,090
Total ..	128,220	132,098

—	Dry.		Wet.		Total.	
	Fasli 1306.	Fasli 1307.	Fasli 1306.	Fasli 1307.	Fasli 1306.	Fasli 1307.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Tanjore	10,294	13,117	19,415	22,318	29,709	35,435
2. Kumbakónam	26,374	29,865	31,583	38,240	56,957	68,105
3. Máyavaram	14,903	16,772	24,443	28,589	39,346	45,361
4. Shiyali	4,504	5,794	3,413	7,942	7,917	13,736
5. Nannilam	8,403	9,578	20,081	20,796	28,484	30,374
6. Negapatam	3,341	3,855	4,761	4,587	8,102	8,442
7. Tirutturaippúndi	4,129	5,458	11,155	12,007	15,284	17,465
8. Mannárgudi	4,610	5,538	10,926	11,341	15,536	16,879
9. Pattukkóttai	1,150	1,288	4,759	5,067	5,909	6,355
Total ..	76,708	91,265	1,30,536	1,50,887	2,07,244	2,42,152
Difference ..	..	+ 14,557	..	+ 20,351	..	+ 34,908

The demand under this head shows an increase of Rs. 34,908 over that of fasli 1306 and a decrease of Rs. 4,171 as compared with fasli 1305. The increase under "dry" is due to the rainfall in the south-west monsoon having been more copious than in fasli 1306, while that under second-crop charge is due to the absence of such causes as were at work in fasli 1306, viz., floods and breaches.

13. Remissions.—The details of occasional and fixed remissions are given in the statement below :—

Items.	Fasli 1306.	Fasli 1307.	Increase.	Decrease.
Occasional remission.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Shavi or loss of produce	..	4,617	4,617	..
2. Short crop	..	..	..	..
3. Submerged or inundated	1,184	1,487	303	..
3(*a*) Fasalkammi or second crop not cultivated	..	7	7	..
Total ..	1,184	6,111	4,927	..
Fixed remission.				
4. Remissions granted on account of irrigation by lift	5,611	5,628	17	..
5. Cowle remissions	23	23	..	..
6. Remission allowed on gradual introduction of the new rates of settlement assessment	50,110	27,030	..	23,080
7. Remission of land assessment under paragraph 11 of Standing Order No. 5	735	758	23	..
8. Remission granted for non-repair of irrigation works ..	750	661	..	89
Total ..	57,229	34,100	..	23,129
9. Payments in lieu of Mohini allowances	56,229	55,907	..	322
10. Other items	60	60	..	..
Grand Total ..	1,14,702	96,178	..	18,524

Shavi or loss of produce—(*Item* 1).—The remissions under this head was granted in the following taluks :—

	RS.
Tanjore	313
Máyavaram	2,055
Tirutturaippúndi	125
Pattukkóttai	2,124
Total ...	4,617

and was necessitated by the failure of the north-east monsoon as explained in paragraph 2 above. The remission in Máyavaram taluk was chiefly confined to the lands under the Vikramanar irrigation by which was defective (*vide* this office letter, No. 3672, dated 22nd August 1898, disposed of in B.P., Routine No. 2280, Land Revenue, dated 10th September 1898).

Submerged or inundated.—Rs. 1,487 were remitted under this head in the following taluks :—

	RS.
Negapatam	788
Tirutturaippúndi	699
Total ...	1,487

During September and October 1897 there were high floods in the Védáranniyam canal as well as in the Harichandranadhi which falls into the canal. The canal water overflowed its banks and breached them in some places. The floods in the irrigation channels also rose high and the combined floods lay on the ground for a number of days together and the crops affected thereby were much damaged. The Executive Engineer, Negapatam Division, has stated that necessary arrangements have been made to strengthen the banks of the canal and to prevent similar damages in future.

Fasalkammi [item 3 (*a*)] and cowle remissions (item 5).—These items occur in Tanjore taluk.

Item 8—*Remission granted for non-repair of irrigation works.*—This item exists in the Tanjore and Mannárgudi taluks as noted below :—

	Fasli 1306.	Fasli 1307.
Tanjore	96	1
Mannárgudi (Tirumeniyeri)	654	660
Total ...	750	661

Item 10—*Other remissions.*—As explained in the previous year's report, the sum of Rs. 60 shown under this head represents the remission granted out of the patta beriz of one Achi Thayar Ammal, pattadar No. 6, Pandaravadai Konthalai village, Nannilam taluk, for the maintenance of a chattram for travellers (Board's order, dated 22nd August 1842, on Government Order, dated 9th July 1827, and letter from the Deputy Commissioner of Revenue Settlement, dated 26th June 1894, No. 1388).

14. Miscellaneous revenue.—The miscellaneous revenue consists chiefly of quit-rent and water-tax on minor inams, revenue derived from lands, cultivated but for which no pattas were issued, penal assessment on cultivation of poramboke lands, revenue derived from trees, and water charge on lands irrigated from Government sources, in inam and zemindari villages. Particulars of demand under this item as compared with those of the previous fasli are given below :—

Items.	Demand for fasli 1306.	Demand for fasli 1307.	Increase.	Decrease.
1	2	3	4	5
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Jodi or quit-rent on sundry inams .. Personal	33,127	33,380	253	..
1. Jodi or quit-rent on sundry inams .. Service	71,771	7,175	..	2
2. Water-rate on minor inams	24,970	25,384	414	..
3. Lands cultivated, but not included in the jamabandi ..	9,875	8,925	..	950
4. Lands cultivated without darkhast, for which no pattas were issued	2,683	2,479	..	204
5. Concealed cultivation	15	16	1	..
6. Cultivation of poramboke lands	49,093	56,216	7,123	..
7. Revenue derived from trees other than reserved trees on unreserved lands including sale-proceeds of such trees and from all trees on village porambokes	69,085	72,176	3,091	..
8. Commission on private estates under Court of Wards' management	1,401	1,815	414	..
9. Charge for water on zemindari and inam villages including tirvajasti and fasaljasti	33,333	32,033	..	300
10. Revenue from process-service fees	1,978	1,480	..	498
11. Other items	43,550	41,628	..	1,922
Total ..	2,76,287	2,83,707	7,420	..

Item 1—*Jodi or quit-rent on sundry inams.*—The total demand under this head was Rs. 40,555 or Rs. 251 in excess of the amount for fasli 1306. Particulars of variations are given in full in the enclosure No. 22.

According to paragraph 16 of the report for fasli 1306, the correct amount charged by the Settlement Department on excess area discovered in survey in minor inams was Rs. 1,364–9–0. Rs. 1,096–1–6 were brought to account in the demand, collection and balance statement of fasli 1306, leaving Rs. 268–7–6 in the undermentioned taluks to be included in demand subsequently for reasons stated in the said report:—

	RS.	A.	P.
Tanjore	232	5	1
Nannilam	0	8	0
Negapatam	31	12	5
Tirutturaippúndi	0	14	0
Total ...	268	7	6

The amount shown against Tirutturaippúndi has been cancelled by a revised statement of the Assistant Commissioner of Revenue Settlement. The Tahsildars of Tanjore, Máyavaram and Negapatam have brought to demand under this item Rupees 336–15–5, 5–3–0 and 77–9–9, respectively; while the Tahsildar of Nannilam has not taken into account the amount shown against his taluk. A deduction of Rs. 1–1–0 and 3–0–0 has been shown in Kumbakónam and Nannilam taluks as occasioned by revised statements issued by the Assistant Commissioner. Full details will be called for from the Tahsildars concerned and the amount remaining to be included in the demand brought to account in the current fasli.

WATER-RATE ON MINOR INAMS.—The increase of Rs. 414 is small and needs no explanation.

Items 3, 4 *and* 5—*Lands cultivated but not included in jamabandi; lands cultivated without darkhast for which no pattas were issued and concealed cultivation.*—These items refer generally to assessed lands taken up for cultivation, but not included in holdings. The total revenue under all these items taken together, viz., Rs. 11,420, shows a decrease of Rs. 1,153 as compared with that in fasli 1306, viz., Rs. 12,573. The decrease is less than 10 per cent. and calls for no explanation.

Item 6—*Cultivation of poramboke lands.*—This item refers to penal assessment charged for the occupation of lands reserved for public or communal purposes. The demand under this item is Rs. 7,123 more than in fasli 1306 *. The increase is large in Máyavaram, Kumbakónam and Shiyali taluks, and is due to imposition of heavier penal assessments by the Sub-Collectors in view to ensure removal of objectionable encroachments.

	Increase.	Decrease.
* Máyavaram	3,145	...
Kumbakónam	2,491	...
Shiyali	2,330	...
Negapatam	426	...
Tirutturaippúndi ...	371	...
Pattukkóttai	...	933
Tanjore	...	361
Nannilam	...	279
Mannárgudi	...	67
Total ...	8,763	1,640
	+7,123	

Item 7—*Revenue derived from trees on unreserved lands.*—The increase is small and calls for no explanation.

Item 8—*Commission on private estates under Court of Wards' management.*—The increase is due to larger receipts in the estates concerned.

Item 9—*Charge for water on zemindari and inam villages.*—The decrease is small and calls for no remarks.

Item 10—*Revenue from process-service fees.*—This will be noticed under statements 8 A and B. There is a decrease of Rs 498 in the fees levied as compared with fasli 1306.

Item 11—*Other items*—The decrease (Rs. 1,922) is small.

15. DEMAND UNDER LAND REVENUE—CURRENT.—The land revenue demand under all the heads amounted to Rs. 61,60,109 against Rs. 59,95,743 in fasli 1306 as detailed below:—

	Fasli 1306. RS.	Fasli 1307. RS.
Peishcush on permanently-settled estates ...	31,433	31,433
Shrotriem jodi	1,24,892	1,24,882
Ryotwar and miscellaneous	58,39,418	59,03,794
Total ...	59,95,743	61,60,109

There was an increase of Rs. 1,64,366 or 2·74 per cent. The variations are explained under the respective heads.

16. CESSES.—The total current demand under cesses amounted to Rs. 6,79,415 against Rs. 7,24,834 in fasli 1306:—

	Fasli 1306. RS.	Fasli 1307. RS.
(i) Land-cess in permanently-settled estates ...	17,731	9,251
(ii) Land-cess in whole inam villages	49,082	47,945
(iii) Land and village cesses in ryotwar villages ...	6,58,021	6,22,219
Total ...	7,24,834	6,79,415

(i) *Land-cess in permanently-settled Estates.*—The full demand under this item for fasli 1307 has been brought to account. The sum of Rs. 17,731 shown against last year represents, as stated in the report for that year, the land-cess fixed for fasli 1306 (Rs. 9,182) *plus* that included in demand on account of fasli 1305 (Rs. 8,549).

(ii) *Land-cess in whole Inam villages.*—The decrease is small and calls for no explanation. It is much less than 10 per cent.

(iii) *Land and village Cesses in Ryotwar Villages.*—The decrease in this item is due chiefly to the reduction in the rate of village-cess from eight pies in fasli 1306 to seven pies in the rupee in fasli 1307.

17. TOTAL DEMAND UNDER LAND REVENUE AND CESSES—(*i*) CURRENT.—The total demand under both land revenue and cesses amounted to Rs. 67,39,524 against Rupees 67,20,577 in fasli 1306. Of this amount Rs. 66,75,516 or 99·05 per cent. were collected within the year, leaving a balance of Rs. 64,008. Of this balance Rs. 45,406 were collected or written off by the end of September 1898. The actual balance on account of current demand on 1st October 1898 was Rs. 18,602 or 0·28 per cent.

(ii) ARREARS.—The total arrear demand under all heads at the beginning of the year amounted to Rs. 62,808. Of this amount Rs. 59,473 were collected in the fasli and Rs. 1,049 written off as irrecoverable, the actual balance on 1st July 1898 being Rupees 2,286. This balance has since been reduced by subsequent collections and remissions to Rs. 572, of which Rs. 399 are recoverable and Rs. 173 are doubtful of recovery.

18. TOTAL CURRENT AND ARREARS.—The total demand under current and arrears amounted to Rs. 68,02,332 against Rs. 68,66,726 in fasli 1306. Of this amount Rs. 67,34,989 were collected and Rs. 1,049 written off within the year, leaving a balance of Rs. 66,294 at the close of the year. This has been reduced by subsequent collections and remissions to Rs. 19,174 on 1st October 1898.

Fasliwar particulars of this amount are given below:—

Fasli.	RS.
1307	18,602
1306	417
1305	154
1304	1
Total ...	19,174

19. Apportionment of collections between Land Revenue and Cesses.—The instructions in regard to the distribution of collections between land revenue and cesses are generally well understood. The registers of the taluks noted below remains unclosed for the reason given in the statement of distribution of collections between land revenue and cesses, viz., the non-realization of certain arrears :—

Fasli 1305.

Tanjore. | Kumbakónam.

Fasli 1306.

Tanjore. Nannilam. | Tirutturaippúndi. Mannárgudi. | Pattukkóttai.

20. Coercive processes.—Statement No. 8-A exhibits particulars of the coercive processes employed in the realization of the Government dues. The number of processes of each kind issued during fasli 1307 is compared with the number issued during fasli 1306 in the abstract below :—

	Fasli 1306.	Fasli 1307.
Number of demand notices	632,852	597,577
Do. of attachment notices	28,387	32,248
Do. of sale notices	28,066	32,038

There is a net decrease in the number of demand notices caused by a decrease of 133,310 in the taluks of Negapatam (111,326) and Máyavaram (21,984) and an increase of 98,035 in the remaining taluks, the taluks showing large increases being Tanjore (39,853), Nannilam (32,153), Pattukkóttai (9,673) and Tirutturaippúndi (7,784). The Tahsildars have been called on to explain these variations, and a separate report on the subject will be submitted as early as possible.

Distraints and Attachments.—The subjoined statement compares, in detail of taluks, the number of defaulters whose property was attached in faslis 1306 and 1307 and the number of cases in which it was found necessary to issue notices of sale :—

—	Number of ryotwari pattadars.	Number of defaulters whose property was attached in			Percentage of column 4 to column 2.	Number of sale notices.	Percentage of column 7 to column 4.
		Fasli 1306.	Fasli 1307.	Difference.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. Tanjore	51,766	18,646	21,685	+ 3,039	41·89	* 21,720	100·16
2. Kumbakónam	30,501	3,988	3,917	— 71	12·84	3,917	100
3. Máyavaram	23,676	242	430	+ 188	1·81	295	68·61
4. Shiyali	9,232	204	127	— 77	1·37	113	92·12
5. Nannilam	26,420	527	536	+ 9	2·03	474	88·43
6. Negapatam	18,718	1,120	1,850	+ 730	9·88	1,850	100
7. Tirutturaippúndi ..	22,573	2,311	2,221	— 90	9·84	2,187	98·47
8. Mannárgudi	22,567	522	482	— 40	2·14	482	100
9. Pattukkóttai	13,814	827	1,000	+ 173	7·24	1,000	100
Total ..	219,267	28,387	32,248	+ 3,861	14·77	32,038	99·35

* Includes 35 resales for non-payment of the balance of purchase money in sales held in fasli 1306.

It will be observed that property, real or personal, was attached in 32,248 cases or 5·39 per cent. of the cases in which demand notices were issued as against 4·48 per cent. in fasli 1306. The percentage of the number of defaulters whose property was attached to the total number of ryotwari pattadars was 14·77 against 13·03 in fasli 1306. In 210 cases or 0·65 per cent. of the number of attachments, the arrears were paid up without further coercion. The increase in the number of attachment notices is due chiefly to large increases in Tanjore (3,039) and Negapatam (730), and the reason therefor will be explained in a supplemental report.

Sales of Property.—The following statement furnishes talukwar particulars of sale notices and sales of property :—

—	Number of ryotwari pattadars.	Number of sale notices in			Number of defaulters whose property was sold.			Percentage of column 7 to column 2.	Percentage of column 7 to column 4.
		Fasli 1306.	Fasli 1307.	Difference.	Fasli 1306.	Fasli 1307.	Difference		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1. Tanjore	51,766	19,020	21,720	+ 2,700	919	747	— 172	1·44	3·44
2. Kumbakónam ..	30,501	3,546	3,917	+ 371	164	193	+ 29	0·63	4·93
3. Máyavaram	23,676	242	295	+ 53	25	19	— 6	0·08	6·44
4. Shiyali	9,232	204	113	— 91	15	5	— 10	0·05	4·42
5. Nannilam	26,420	521	474	— 47	47	26	— 21	0·09	5·48
6. Negapatam	18,718	1,120	1,850	+ 730	76	64	— 12	0·34	3·46
7. Tirutturaippúndi ..	22,573	2,064	2,187	+ 123	231	140	— 91	0·62	6·40
8. Mannárgudi	22,567	522	482	— 40	50	58	+ 8	0·26	10·78
9. Pattukkóttai	13,814	827	1,000	+ 173	22	39	+ 17	0·28	3·90
Total ..	219,267	28,066	32,038	+ 3,972	1,549	1,291	— 258	0·59	4·03

It will be seen from the above that out of 32,038 persons to whom sale notices were issued, 30,747 persons or 95·97 per cent. paid up the arrears before the date of sale against 94·48 per cent. in fasli 1306. As in the case of attachments, the number of sale notices also shows an increase as compared with fasli 1306, the taluks chiefly contributing to this increase being Tanjore and Negapatam. Explanation of this increase will be furnished in the supplemental report above referred to. The extent of lands sold and the extent bought in by Government are shown in the statement appended :—

—	Extent of lands sold in			Extent bought in by private individuals.	Extent bought in by Government.		Percentage of column 7 to column 3.
	Fasli 1306.	Fasli 1307.	Difference.		Fasli 1306.	Fasli 1307.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	
1. Tanjore	1,772	1,284	— 488	935	467	349	27·18
2. Kumbakónam	72	58	— 14	58	2	..	..
3. Máyavaram	13	10	— 3	10	12	..	..
4. Shiyali	7	1	— 6	1	5	..	..
5. Nannilam	36	19	— 17	19	..	..	..
6. Negapatam	75	99	+ 24	99	..	..	..
7. Tirutturaippóndi ..	240	133	— 107	107	10	26	19·55
8. Mannárgudi	14	144	+ 130	123	1	21	14·58
9. Pattukkóttai	31	47	+ 16	47	1	1	2·13
Total ..	2,260	1,795	— 465	1,399	498	397	22·12

Lands of the estimated value of Rs. 39,956 were sold for the recovery of arrears amounting to Rs. 25,054, and the amount realised was Rs. 38,423 or 1·53 times the arrear on the lands sold. Taking only the lands sold to private purchasers, the value realised was 8·71 times the assessment in the case of dry lands and 9·26 times in the case of wet lands. The total extent of lands sold for arrears of revenue fell from 2,260 acres in fasli 1306 to 1,795 acres in fasli 1307, and extent of lands bought in by Government also fell from 498 acres in fasli 1306 to 397 acres in fasli 1307. The purchase on behalf of Government was confined to Tanjore, Tirutturaippúndi, Pattukkóttai and Mannárgudi taluks and was comparatively large in Tanjore alone. There was a decrease of 258 in the number of cases in which property was sold in fasli 1307 as compared with fasli 1306, and it is spread over all taluks except three, viz., Kumbakónam, Mannárgudi and Pattukkóttai, where the number of such cases increased. I shall deal with this point also in the supplemental report promised.

21. Receipt from process fees and the extent to which special-paid agency was utilized for serving processes.—Statement No. 8-B exhibits the number of processes served by the ordinary village establishment and of those served by the special establishment. 97·91 per cent. of the processes issued were served by the

village establishments and 2·09 per cent. by the special establishment. Of the processes served by the latter class, 7,864 were demand notices, 1,048 attachment notices, and 4,370 sale notices. The total amount charged for serving these processes amounted to Rs. 1,480–2–0; of this Rs. 1,342–14–6 were collected during the year; adding to this Rs. 17–8–0 realized on account of fees charged in previous faslis, the total amount realized during the year (as per statement No. 8-B) was Rs. 1,360–6–6. The actual cost of the establishment was Rs. 1,070 against Rs. 1,248 in fasli 1306.

22. Costs awarded in Civil Suits.—Rupees 226–13–4 were awarded to Government during the year. This amount added to the balance at the end of fasli 1306, Rs. 282–9–7, made up a total demand of Rs. 509–6–11. Rupees 144–10–7 were collected during the year, leaving a balance of Rs. 364–12–4 at its close. Particulars of this balance are given below:—

	RS. A. P.
1. Amount of irrecoverable arrears already recommended to be written off in the jamabandi reports for faslis 1305 (Rs. 32–8–9) and 1306 (Rs. 42–2–2) and for which sanction has not been received	74 10 11
2. Collected after the close of the year	27 11 4
3. Under execution proceedings	95 7 0
4. Amount remaining uncollected pending the decision of appeals	166 15 1
Total ...	364 12 4

23. Interest charged on arrears of Land Revenue.—The year opened with a balance of Rs. 1,155: Rs. 659 were charged during the year, thus making a total of Rs. 1,814. Of this Rs. 481 were collected and Rs. 492 remitted, leaving a balance of Rs. 841 at the end of the year. The amount of actual collections as per statement received from the Treasury Deputy Collector is Rs. 487–7–3. The cause of difference between this amount and that shown in statement No. 7-A is being investigated along with the differences noticed in fasli 1306, and the result will be reported to the Board separately.

24. Sales of land under Standing Orders Nos. 30, 34 and 110.—Statement No. 10 gives particulars of the sales under this head in the several taluks during the fasli. Under the rule for the sale of the occupancy right in assessed waste lands (Standing Order No. 30) 11 acres, assessed at Rs. 56, were sold during the fasli under report for Rs. 1,832. Again, under Standing Order No. 110, 85 acres, assessed at Rs. 338, which had been bought in by Government at sales for arrears of revenue, were resold for Rs. 759. There were no sales during the year under Standing Order No. 34 relating to the disposal of assessed lands otherwise than on assessment.

25. Sub-division of quit-rent.—No applications were received during the year for the sub-division, under Standing Order No. 119, of the joint liability of holders of shares in whole inam villages.

26. Inams resumed.—A statement showing the inams resumed during fasli 1307 is enclosed. There were in all seven cases: five cases of religious grants were resumed under the orders of the Board of Revenue, and two charitable inams were resumed with the sanction of Government.

27. Ruined tanks.—No ruined tanks were made over to private individuals during the fasli under report.

28. Inspection of boundary and field marks.—Statement No. 17 shows the number of boundary marks planted during survey, the number found missing or out of repair and the number replaced or repaired during the year under report. 81,201 stones were missing and 132,253 stones required repairs. 15,331 stones were replaced and 90,335 stones were repaired. There was a slight decrease in the number of stones missing and requiring repair as compared with fasli 1306, and an increase in the number of stones replaced and repaired. But the work done towards replacing and repairing theodolite stones continued to be backward, and the replacement of boundary offsets was likewise backward. In Kumbakónam taluk the work done was very poor. The attention of the Tahsildars will be specially drawn to this subject again, and the District Surveyor will be directed to pay prompt attention to the replacement and repair of theodolite stations.

29. Examination of Agricultural stock.—The result of the examination of agricultural stock is exhibited in Enclosure No. 28. Tahsildars and their subordinates have verified the census of agricultural stock in their respective jurisdictions, but among the Divisional-officers, none but the Deputy Collectors of Tanjore and Pattukkóttai have verified any. No explanation is offered for the omission.

30. Rent-roll.—The following statement shows the total number of holdings in the district grouped according to the amount of assessment paid:—

—	Fasli 1306.			Fasli 1307.		
	Number of pattas.	Assessment.	Number of registered ryots holding joint pattas.	Number of pattas.	Assessment.	Number of registered ryots holding joint pattas.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Number of ryots paying—		RS.			RS.	
Upwards of Rs. 1,000	437	7,77,727	1,284	439	7,83,516	1,296
From Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,000	876	5,88,044	2,612	875	6,07,384	3,399
Do. „ 250 to „ 500	2,153	7,35,809	3,262	2,267	7,35,350	2,770
Do. „ 100 to „ 250	6,898	10,52,460	13,673	6,959	10,42,620	13,510
Do. „ 50 to „ 100	11,269	7,91,973	19,949	11,485	7,64,317	19,293
Do. „ 30 to „ 50	14,115	5,48,962	20,260	14,301	5,99,009	19,956
Do. „ 10 to „ 30	43,923	7,83,012	55,281	44,108	7,92,078	52,541
Under Rs. 10	138,171	4,01,332	253,032	138,833	3,95,137	249,567
Total ..	217,842	56,79,319	369,353	219,267	57,19,411	362,332

—	Difference.			Percentage of the number of pattas under different classes to the total number of holdings.	
	Number of pattas.	Assessment.	Number of registered ryots holding joint pattas.	Fasli 1306.	Fasli 1307.
	8	9	10	11	12
Number of ryots paying—		RS.			
Upwards of Rs. 1,000	+ 2	+ 5,789	+ 12	·20	·20
From Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,000	— 1	+ 19,340	+ 787	·40	·40
Do. „ 250 to „ 500	+ 114	— 459	— 492	·99	1·03
Do. „ 100 to „ 250	+ 61	— 9,840	— 163	3·17	3·17
Do. „ 50 to „ 100	+ 216	— 27,656	— 656	5·17	5·24
Do. „ 30 to „ 50	+ 186	+ 50,047	— 304	6·48	6·52
Do. „ 10 to „ 30	+ 185	+ 9,066	— 2,740	20·16	20·12
Under Rs 10	+ 662	— 6,195	— 3,465	63·43	63·32
Total ..	+ 1,425	+ 40,092	— 7,021	100·00	100·00

The number of pattas single and joint has increased by 1,425 as compared with fasli 1306, and the increase occurs in all the classes except one. The annexed abstract shows that there has been an increase in the number of single pattas in all taluks, except Mannárgudi. The number of joint pattas also increased in all taluks, except Tanjore, where there has been a reduction of 109:—

—	Fasli 1306.		Fasli 1307.		Difference.	
	Single patta.	Joint patta.	Single patta.	Joint patta.	Single patta.	Joint patta.
Tanjore	36,724	14,854	37,021	14,745	+ 297	— 109
Kumbakónam	17,834	12,585	17,852	12,649	+ 18	+ 64
Máyavaram	13,182	10,263	13,355	10,321	+ 173	+ 58
Shiyali	5,624	3,542	5,684	3,548	+ 60	+ 6
Nannilam	16,854	9,317	17,067	9,353	+ 213	+ 36
Negapatam	14,679	3,707	14,976	3,742	+ 297	+ 35
Tirutturaippúndi	17,027	5,410	17,144	5,429	+ 117	+ 19
Mannárgudi	17,724	4,779	17,709	4,858	— 15	+ 79
Pattukkóttai	10,552	3,185	10,603	3,211	+ 51	+ 26
Total ..	150,200	67,642	151,411	67,856	+ 1,211	+ 214

The total number of joint pattadars in the district at the beginning of the year was 369,353, while that at the end of the year was 362,332. There is a decrease of 7,021 in the number of joint pattadars, and the decrease occurs chiefly in Máyavaram and Nannilam taluks as noted below :—

—	Number of joint pattadars.		
	Fasli 1306.	Fasli 1307.	Difference.
Tanjore	71,117	71,343	+ 226
Kumbakónam	75,695	75,422	— 273
Máyavaram	64,245	59,460	— 4,785
Shiyali	18,666	18,628	— 38
Nannilam	52,588	48,721	— 3,867
Negapatam	18,906	19,145	+ 239
Tirutturaipúndi	30,403	31,449	+ 1,046
Mannárgudi	27,332	27,738	+ 406
Pattukkóttai	10,401	10,426	+ 25
Total ..	369,353	362,332	— 7,021

31. Lands newly acquired by public servants.—This statement has been ordered to be discontinued—*vide* G.O., No. 282, Revenue, dated 18th May 1898, communicated in B.P., No. 191, dated 21st July 1898, and No. 259 (Land Revenue), dated 28th September 1898.

32. Examination of Village and Taluk Accounts.—With reference to B.P., No. 349 (Settlement), dated 19th September 1898, it is submitted that the village and taluk accounts have been carefully examined by the settling officers during jamabandi and that steps have been taken to correct such of the mistakes and defects noticed as did not admit of corrections then and there.

33. Vernacular Correspondence in the Head Assistant and Assistant Collectors' offices.—In the Head Assistant Collector's office, there is practically no vernacular correspondence as all the officers with a few exceptions correspond in English. The Assistant Superintendents of Sea Customs, Ammapatnam and Kottaipatnam, and the Land Custom Amins of Séshamúlai and Koilkandangudi write their arzis in the vernacular, which as a rule relate to routine matters. Important arzis, if any, from these officers and vernacular petitions received by post are read out before orders are passed, while petitions presented in person are explained by petitioners themselves. In the Assistant Collector's office, the vernacular correspondence consists chiefly of petitions. These were, in most cases, read out fully to the Assistant Collector before orders were passed; while in regard to petitions relating to routine matters, clerks put up translations or abstracts in English on which orders were passed.

34. Irrigation sources.—A statement showing the irrigation sources in and out of repair is enclosed. The following is an abstract of the same :—

—	Fasli 1306.			Fasli 1307.		
	In repair.	Out of repair.	Total.	In repair.	Out of repair.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
I. Tanks .. Government	506	147	653	494	159	653
I. Tanks .. Private	37	13	50	42	8	50
II. River channels	1,597	126	1,723	1,614	109	1,723
III. Spring channels	37	..	37	37	..	37
IV. Anaikats (private)	2	..	2	2	..	2
V. Wells having separate ayakat (private) ..	25,873	573	26,446	24,243	648	24,891
VI. Wells supplementing irrigation from registered sources	29	..	29	29	..	29

No irrigation works are reported to have been newly constructed during the year. But from the Taluk statements No. 53 submitted by Tahsildars and abstracted in the above, it is seen that the net decrease of 1,555 in the number of private wells in fasli 1307 has been caused by the variations marginally noted. In Tanjore the decrease is large, and it is explained to be due to the wells being katcha ones which are closed at the ryots' fancy. The Tahsildar of Tirutturaippúndi accounts for the large increase in that taluk as being due to want of rain. As reported in this office letter, No. 2975-Rev., dated 7th July 1898, the figures reported in this return as regards private wells can hardly be accepted as most accurate. The Tahsildar will, however, be called on to account for the variations more accurately in future.

Tanjore	— 2,820
Kumbakónam	— 16
Máyavaram	+ 168
Nannilam	+ 3
Negapatam	+ 5
Tirutturaippúndi	+ 1,290
Pattukkóttai	— 185
Total ...	— 1,555

35. Statement of patta transfer applications.—The following statement shows the number of patta transfer applications received and disposed of during the fasli as compared with that of the previous fasli (1306) :—

Applications received.	Fasli.	At the beginning of the fasli.	Received during the fasli.	Total.	Disposed of during the fasli.	Number pending at the end of the fasli.	Percentage of column 7 to column 5.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Through the Registration Department.	1306	315	2,083	2,398	2,134	264	11·00
	1307	264	2,547	2,811	2,518	293	10·42
Direct by the Revenue officers ..	1306	255	4,025	4,280	4,048	232	5·42
	1307	232	7,960	8,192	7,012	1,180	14·42
Total ..	1306	570	6,108	6,678	6,182	* 496	7·43
	1307	496	10,507	11,003	9,530	1,473	13·39

* The increase of two as compared with the figure given in the last year's report is due to two cases, pending in Arantangi Deputy Tahsildar's office, having been omitted to be included in that year.

The number of applications received through the Registration officers during the fasli exhibits an increase of 464 or 22·27 per cent. as compared with the previous fasli. There has also been an increase of 3,935 as compared with the previous year in the number of applications submitted direct to Revenue officers. This is however an unusual occurrence and is due to the operation of Standing Order No. 4-A (B.P., No. 69, L.R., dated 25th February 1897). This fact also accounts for the large number of applications left pending at the close of the fasli (14·42 per cent.). Most of these applications were received at the close of the year, the lists referred to in the Standing Order having been submitted by karnams only just before jamabandi.

Fasli.	Number of applications received through the Registration officers.
1302	1074
1303	713
1304	1273
1305	1692
1306	2083
1307	2547

36. Cases disposed of under paragraph 6 of Standing Order No. 20.—A statement showing the number of cases in which steps were taken in the several taluks to issue pattas to persons who had been in possession of lands as ostensible owners and had paid the revenue due on the same for twelve years or more is subjoined :—

STATEMENT showing the patta transfer applications disposed of under paragraph 6 of Board's Standing Order No. 20, fasli 1307 :—

Taluks.	Number of cases							Remarks.
	Pending at the beginning of the year.	Received during the year.	Total.	Disposed of during the year.	Pending			
					Under three months.	More than three months.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Tanjore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Kumbakónam ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Máyavaram ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Shiyali	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Nannilam ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Negapatam ..	2	..	2	1	..	1	1	Notice sent to the Gazette.
Tiruturaippúndi.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Mannárgudi ..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	
Pattukkóttai ..	..	7	7	2	.	5	5	Since disposed of.
Total ..	2	8	10	4	..	6	6	

Four cases were disposed of during the year and five others after its close. With reference to the Board's remarks in paragraph 69 of B.P., No. 260 (Settlement), dated 20th July 1898, it has to be observed that the Settlement Department having only recently (fasli 1303) registered lands according to possession, the number of cases to be dealt with under this head is very small, as only those that have escaped the attention of that department have to be disposed of now.

37. TRANSACTIONS UNDER THE LOANS ACTS.—No advances were made during the year under any of the Loans Acts. The total amount of advances under the Land Improvement Loans Act outstanding at the beginning of the year amounted to Rs. 200. Out of this sum Rs. 50, with interest Rs. 12–8–0, repayable during the year, were recovered, leaving a balance of Rs. 150 at the close of the year.

TANJORE,
10th November 1898.

(Signed) J. TWIGG,
Acting Collector.

Exd. Rungasawmy Aiyangar.

SETTLEMENT REPORT
OF
TRICHINOPOLY.

I HAVE the honour to submit the jamabandi report of this district for fasli 1307.

2. SEASON AND RAINFALL.—This subject was dealt with in paragraph 2 of the Administration Report for the official year 1897–98, submitted with this office Dis. No. 865-Rev., dated 16th June 1898. The total rainfall during the year amounted to 35·30 inches against 38·01 inches in the previous year, and the season cannot be called favourable.

3. OUTTURN OF CROPS.—The total area sown during the year was 951,231 acres against 956,033 acres in the previous year, showing a decrease of 4,802 acres. As regards the area sown with food crops, there was also a decrease of 4,935 acres—853,539 acres in fasli 1307 against 858,474 acres in fasli 1306. These decreases were due to the failure of the north-east monsoon. As regards the outturn, 22 per cent. of paddy yielded 16 annas, 26 per cent. 12 annas, 26 per cent. 8 annas, 21 per cent. 4 annas and 5 per cent. *nil* against 27 per cent. 16 annas, 30 per cent. 12 annas, 38 per cent. 8 annas and 5 per cent. 4 annas. In the case of dry food-grains, the statistics were 14 per cent. 16 annas, 28 per cent. 12 annas, 37 per cent. 8 annas and 21 per cent. 4 annas against 21 per cent. 16 annas, 31 per cent. 12 annas, 36 per cent. 8 annas and 12 per cent. 4 annas. The yield may be said to be not as satisfactory as last year's.

4. PRICES.—The prices of food-grains during the fasli are compared in the accompanying statement with those that ruled during the five faslis immediately preceding and with those in the five years preceding the last famine year :—

Grains.	Fasli 1281.	Fasli 1282.	Fasli 1283.	Fasli 1284.	Fasli 1285.	Average.	Fasli 1302.	Fasli 1303.	Fasli 1304.	Fasli 1305.	Fasli 1306.	Average.	Fasli 1307.	Percentage of increase or decrease in fasli 1307 as compared with fasli 1306.
Paddy, 1st sort.	131	141	157	167	165	152	228	194	180	160	172	187	228	32 Increase.
Paddy, 2nd sort.	115	125	140	148	144	134	213	174	169	151	160	173	205	28
Rice, 2nd sort .	No figures are available.						514	429	410	380	400	427	505	26
Cholam ..	113	135	191	175	160	155	259	247	234	177	242	232	334	38
Cumbu ..	110	130	180	159	167	149	257	238	197	162	183	207	257	40
Ragi	110	124	169	158	167	146	266	241	205	153	177	208	254	43
Horse-gram ..	174	219	261	235	236	225	332	298	237	252	275	279	341	24
Varagu ..	No figures are available.						165	135	115	96	108	124	126	17

There was a rise in the prices of all the articles compared with those of fasli 1306 due partly to the failure of the north-east monsoon and partly due to the sale of grain to merchants in the affected parts.

5. PERMANENTLY-SETTLED ESTATES.—The number of zemindari and proprietary estates continued to be the same as in fasli 1306, viz., 21. The amount of peishcush due was Rs. 52,359–7–2 against Rs. 52,337–10–3 in the previous year; there was an increase of Rs. 22–2–8 which is two-thirds of the full assessment of certain minor inams in the Udaiyárpálaiyam zemindari made over to the zemindar and added to the peishcush under the provisions of Board's Standing Order No. 128 and a decrease of As. 5–9 due to the reduction of peishcush due by the Ariyalúr Zemindar on account of zemindari land acquired for the Ariyalúr Taluk Board for a cattle market, resulting in a net increase of Rs. 21–12–11.

6. Whole Inam Villages.—The number of whole inam villages was 151. The decrease of one was due to a village called Pettavoittalai in Trichinopoly taluk which had been granted as inam for the service of the divers and boatmen at the head of the Uyyakkondan which was subsequently resumed and fully assessed, whose revenue is being credited to the Irrigation Cess Fund and which was hitherto wrongly classed as an inam village was ordered to be included in ryotwari villages. The amount of quit-rent due was Rs. 10,533–10–2, there having been no change in the year.

7. Ryotwari Villages.—The increase of one in the number of ryotwari villages (579) during the year is due to the transfer to ryotwari of the village above named. The total number of pattas excluding miscellaneous was 176,109 against 175,643, resulting in an increase of 466 pattas which is very small and calls for no special explanation. In the case of miscellaneous pattas also, there was an increase of 2,070 pattas which occurs chiefly in Trichinopoly taluk and is due to increased extent of miscellaneous cultivation in that taluk during the year.

8. Holdings and Changes thereon.—The subjoined statement shows the extent and assessment of holdings at the beginning 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 commencement of the fasli	887,720	8,95,831	140,464	9,86,086	1,028,184	18,81,917
Deduct lands given up	14,033	15,133	1,717	11,610	15,750	26,743
Remainder	873,687	8,80,698	138,747	9,74,476	1,012,434	18,55,174
Add lands taken up	13,055	13,111	1,743	11,244	14,798	24,355
Total ..	886,742	8,93,809	140,490	9,85,720	1,027,232	18,79,529
Increase or decrease ..	— 978	— 2,022	+ 26	— 366	— 952	— 2,388

The slight decrease under dry holdings is due to the fact that the extent of lands relinquished was greater than that of lands taken up during the fasli, especially in Perambalúr and Udaiyárpálaiyam taluks owing to the not very favourable character of the season. The increase under wet holdings is very small. The decrease under wet assessment is due to the changes made by the Settlement Department.

9. Actual Cultivation, Waste charged, &c.—The subjoined statement shows the actual cultivation, &c., during fasli 1307 as compared with fasli 1306 :—

Fasli.	Particulars.	Total holdings.	Actual cultivation.	Percentage.	Waste.	Waste charged.	Waste remitted.
		ACS.	ACS.		ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
1306 ..	Dry	887,720	661,827	74	225,893	225,893	..
	Wet	140,464	132,500	94	7,964	7,648	316
	Total ..	1,028,184	794,327	77	233,857	233,541	316
1307 ..	Dry	886,742	650,597	73	236,145	236,145	..
	Wet	140,490	131,083	93	9,407	7,025	2,382
	Total ..	1,027,232	781,680	76	245,552	243,170	2,382
	Increase or decrease ..	— 952	— 12,647	..	+ 11,695	+ 9,629	+ 2,066

The decrease in the extent of cultivation is due to the failure of the north-east monsoon.

10. The amount actually remitted on wet waste was Rs. 8,532 against Rs. 2,081 last year, showing an increase of Rs. 6,451. This was chiefly granted on wet lands under rain-fed tanks which did not get sufficient supply in all the taluks except Perambalúr owing to the unfavourable character of the season and certain wet lands under river channels in the Udaiyárpálaiyam taluk which were left waste owing to want of water.

11. Tirwajasti and Fasaljasti.—The amount charged for water taken for the irrigation of dry lands and for second crop on wet lands was Rs. 55,795 and Rupees 88,637 against Rs. 47,951 and Rs. 76,716, respectively, in the previous year, showing an increase of Rs. 7,844 under tirwajasti and Rs. 11,921 under fasaljasti. The increase under both the items is due to the earlier supply in the irrigation sources owing to early rains and freshes.

12. Remissions.—The following statement shows the remissions other than waste remissions classified under the several heads for faslis 1306 and 1307 :—

Items.	Fasli 1306.	Fasli 1307.	Increase.	Decrease.
Occasional remissions.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Shavi	31	7,169	7,138	..
2. Submerged or innundated	2,943	1,195	..	1,748
3. Tirwakammi	262	1,907	1,645	..
Total ..	3,236	10,271	7,035	..
Fixed remissions.				
Remission granted on account of irrigation by lift	3,269	3,471	202	..
Remissions allowed on the gradual introduction of the new rates of assessment	82,185	50,961	..	31,224
Remissions granted in the case of dual pattas	69	73	4	..
Cowle remissions	6	6	..	..
Lands taken up for public purposes	..	8	8	..
Total ..	85,529	54,519	..	31,010
Beriz deductions.				
Allowances to religious institutions	57,318	57,318	..	..
Grand Total ..	146,083	122,108	..	23,975

Item 1.—This was granted in all the taluks except Perambalúr on crops withered chiefly under rain-fed tanks and to a certain extent under river channels owing to insufficiency of water.

Item 2.—This was granted on lands, the crops of which were submerged and damaged by the Cauvery floods in the Trichinopoly taluk.

Item 3.—This was granted in all the taluks on wet lands grown with dry crops on account of the irrigation sluice damaged by floods in Trichinopoly taluk not having been repaired, and on account of the insufficiency of supply of water in the other taluks due to the unfavourable character of the season.

Item 5.—The increase in this item is due to the fact that Rs. 194, which ought to have been included in baling remission and which was wrongly included last year in increment remission in Musiri taluk was included in the proper item in this fasli.

Item 7.—The increase of Rs. 4 relates to cases omitted in previous years in the taluks of Kulitalai and Udaiyárpálaiyam.

13. The miscellaneous revenue was Rs. 1,43,003 against Rs. 1,33,460 as detailed below :—

Consecutive number.	Items.	Fasli 1306.	Fasli 1307.	Increase.	Decrease.
		RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1	Jodi or quit-rent on minor inams including charge for water	37,059	37,414	355	..
2	Land cultivated, but not included in jamabandi ..	..	205	205	..
3	Land cultivated without darkhast for which no pattas have been granted	31,238	33,898	2,660	..
4	Concealed cultivation	19	91	72	..
5	Cultivation and occupation of poramboke lands ..	23,082	20,122	..	2,960
6	Revenue derived from trees and tax on trees	24,351	23,625	..	726
7	Commission on private estates under Court of Wards' management	2,168	2,578	410	..
8	Charge for water in zemindari and inam villages ..	4,098	6,869	2,771	..
9	Revenue from process fees	1,167	932	..	235
10	Other items detailed in jamabandi statement No. 5 ..	10,278	17,269	6,991	..
	Total ..	1,33,460	1,43,003	9,543	..

Item 1.—The increase was due chiefly to the excess charged on minor inams by the Settlement Department and to the increase of water charge on minor inams.

Item 2.—As the jamabandi of the Kulitalai taluk was finished early, there was necessity for this item.

Item 3.—The increase occurs chiefly in Perambalúr and Udaiyárpálaiyam taluks and is due to increase of water charge in Perambalúr and to want of sub-division in Udaiyárpálaiyam.

Item 5.—The decrease occurs in all the taluks except Perambalúr and is due to ryots having vacated old cases on account of imposition of penal assessment and to the fact of having imposed ordinary charge on new cases with notice to quit in the Trichinopoly taluk and to the less extent of cultivation on account of unfavourable character of the season in Kulitalai and Udaiyárpálaiyam taluks and to the imposition of less heavy penal assessment in Musuri taluk on representation made to me by the ryots during the jamabandi.

Item 7.—The increase is due to the fact of there having been more outstanding arrears at the beginning of fasli 1307 than at the beginning of fasli 1306 and to the consequent increase of collection.

Item 8.—The increase occurs chiefly in Trichinopoly and Udaiyárpálaiyam taluks and is said to be due to the omission of certain amount of water charge of last year having been brought to account this year and to the extension of Nandiyar irrigation in a shrotriem village in Udaiyárpálaiyam taluk.

Item 9.—The decrease is due to the non-entertainment of any process establishment in the taluks of Kulitalai and Musuri.

Item 10.—The increase is due to the increase in the survey receipts accrued during town survey and to the increase of the sale amount of tank-bed lands.

14. Ryotwar Demand.—The net ryotwari demand excluding remissions and deductions but including water-rate and second-crop charge was Rs. 20,36,324 against Rs. 19,91,880 in the previous year, showing an increase of Rs. 44,444 as detailed below:—

Causes of increase.

	RS.
(1) Less amount of occasional and fixed remissions allowed ...	23,975
(2) Increase in the amount of water charge	19,765
(3) " in the amount of miscellaneous revenue	9,543
Total ...	53,283

Causes of decrease.

(1) Decrease in the assessment on holdings	2,388
(2) Increase in the amount of waste remission	6,451
Total ...	8,839
Net increase (53,283—8,839) or	44,444

15. Demand under Cesses.—The subjoined statement compares the demand for the year with that of the preceding year:—

Items.	Fasli 1306.	Fasli 1307.	Increase.	Decrease.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Land-cess on permanently-settled estates	21,441	20,827	..	614
2. Land-cess in shrotriem villages	7,891	7,966	75	..
3. Land and villages cesses on ryotwari and miscellaneous revenue	2,21,406	2,13,281	..	8,125
Total ..	2,50,738	2,42,074	..	8,664

The decrease in item 1 occurs chiefly in Udaiyárpálaiyam taluk and the Tahsildar explains that the land-cess of fasli 1307 was fixed on the rental of fasli 1306 in which there was a decrease owing to the unfavourable character of the season and the decrease in item 3 is due to the reduction in the rate of village-cess.

16. Total Demand under Land Revenue and Cesses—Current.—The total demand amounted to Rs. 23,41,292 against Rs. 23,05,489 in the previous year, showing an increase of Rs. 35,803 as detailed in the following table:—

Items.	Fasli 1306.	Fasli 1307.	Increase.	Decrease.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Peishcush on permanently-settled estates	52,338	52,360	22	..
2. Jodi or quit-rent on whole inam villages	10,533	10,534	1	..
3. Ryotwari and miscellaneous revenue	19,91,880	20,36,324	44,444	..
4. Cesses	2,50,738	2,42,074	..	8,664
Total ..	23,05,489	23,41,292	35,803	..

17. Demand, Collection and Balance of Land Revenue and Cesses—Current.—The total current demand under Land Revenue and Cesses amounted to Rs. 23,41,292, of which Rs. 22,17,846 were collected within the year, leaving an outstanding balance of Rs. 1,23,446 or 5·27 per cent. of the demand against Rs. 1,38,628 or 6·01 per cent. in the preceding fasli. Subsequent collections up to the end of August 1898 have reduced the balance to Rs. 57,869 or 2·47 per cent. of the demand.

18. Demand, Collection and Balance of Land Revenue and Cesses—Arrears.—The arrear demand at the beginning of the year was Rs. 1,40,331, of which Rs. 1,37,548 were collected and Rs. 871 written off the accounts during the year, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,912. Subsequent collections up to the end of August 1898 have reduced the arrears to Rs. 1,230, of which Rs. 153 have been recommended for remission and the balance of Rs. 1,077 is covered by processes or is under enquiry. The balance relates to faslis 1304, 1305 and 1306.

19. Distribution of Collection between Land Revenue and Cesses.—A scrutiny of the cess credit registers and the accounts current shows that the instructions are generally understood and distribution made properly.

20. Coercive Processes and Sales of Arrears of Revenue.—The subjoined statement compares the several kinds of processes issued for the realization of revenue during the fasli years 1306 and 1307:—

	Number of processes.			Property attached.							
				Personal.			Real.				
	Notice of demand.	Notice 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.	Value of other property.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
					RS.	RS.		R.	ACS.	RS.	RS.
Fasli 1306 ..	640,623	18,272	12,756	14,825	98,664	1,32,716	3,447	17,220	10,563	18,528	49
Fasli 1307 ..	710,407	24,343	18,537	17,705	1,06,027	1,41,599	6,638	26,710	11,580	22,392	20
Difference ..	+ 69,784	+ 6,071	+ 5,781	+ 2,880	+ 7,363	+ 8,883	+ 3,191	+ 9,490	+ 1,017	+ 3,864	— 29

—	Property sold.									Amount realized by sale of other property.	Total amount realized.
	Personal.				Real.						
	Number of defaulters.	Amount of arrears.	Estimated value of property sold.	Amount realized.	Number of defaulters.	Amount of arrears.	Estimated value of property sold.	Extent.	Amount realized.		
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
		RS.	RS.	RS.		RS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Fasli 1306 ..	47	808	716	742	332	4,186	9,488	1,601	5,353	57	6,152
Fasli 1307 ..	226	3,324	2,347	2,380	386	2,712	10,483	1,355	2,726	24	5,130
Difference ..	+ 179	+ 2,516	+ 1,631	+ 1,638	+ 54	— 1,474	+ 995	— 266	— 2,627	— 33	— 1,022

The increase in all the demand, attachment and sale notices occurs chiefly in Perambalúr and Udaiyárpálaiyam taluks. The Tahsildars explain that they had to issue more notices, as the ryots were withholding payment on the plea of unfavourable season. The number of defaulters whose personal and real property was sold was 2·67 per cent. of the defaulters whose personal and real property was attached against 2·07 per cent. in the previous year.

21. Special-paid Establishment and Process-service Fees.—The annexed statement compares the extent to which special-paid establishment was utilized for serving processes, the receipts from process-service fees and the charges of the establishment for faslis 1306 and 1307 :—

—	Total number of processes issued.	Number of processes issued by		Total receipts on account of process-service fees.	Cost of the process-service establishment.
		Village Agency.	Special-paid Agency.		
1	2	3	4	5	6
				RS.	RS.
Fasli 1306	656,826	638,664	18,162	1,167	411
Fasli 1307	735,582	721,711	13,871	932	521
Difference ..	+ 78,756	+ 83,047	— 4,291	— 235	+ 110

98·11 per cent. of the total number of processes issued were served by the village Agency and 1·89 per cent. by the process-service establishment against 97·23 and 2·77 per cent., respectively, during the preceding year. The decrease in the amount of process fees has been accounted for in paragraph 13 *supra*.

22. Lands sold under Board's Standing Orders Nos. 30, 34, 37 and 110.—No lands were sold under Board's Standing Orders Nos. 30 and 34. Forty cents of land assessed at As. 11 an acre were sold for Rs. 84 in the Trichinopoly taluk under Board's Standing Order No. 37, and acres 6·62 assessed at Rs. 7–7–0 were sold for Rs. 16–14–0 in the Udaiyárpálaiyam taluk under Board's Standing Order No. 110.

23. Costs in Civil Suits.—The outstanding balance at the beginning of the year was Rs. 88–11–5, which, with the sum awarded during the year, aggregated to Rs. 117–5–8. Of this amount, Rs. 25–0–4 were collected during the year, leaving a balance of Rs. 92–5–4. Rs. 65–4–1 of this amount have been recommended to be written off and As. 9–3 have been since collected and the balance is covered by execution proceedings in court.

24. Lands acquired by Public Servants.—

1. M.R.Ry. T. Sambasivam Pillai.	Stationary Sub-Magistrate, Perambalur.	Acres 9·59 assessed at Rs. 24–10–0 were purchased in Trichinopoly taluk.
2. M.R.Ry. Pichumani Aiyar.	Gumastah, Musiri taluk.	Acres 3·90 assessed at Rs. 11–5–0 were obtained on mortgage and acres 7·88 assessed at Rs. 8–14–0 were purchased.
3. M.R.Ry. Sivalinga Perumal Pillai.	Do.	Seventy-five cents assessed at As. 14 were purchased.
4. M.R.Ry. R. Vekatesa Aiyar.	Revenue Inspector, Musiri taluk.	Seven cents assessed at Rs. 2–4–0 were purchased.
5. M.R.Ry. V. A. Saminada Muppanar.	Special Fund Clerk, Collector's office.	Eighty-five cents were purchased.

25. Ruined Tanks and Tanks irrigating 50 acres and less.—There were no cases under the head during the year.

26. Interest on Land Revenue.—The total demand—arrears and current—for the year was Rs. 888, of which Rs. 787 were collected within the fasli, leaving a balance of Rs. 101.

27. Sub-division of Quit-rent.—No sub-division of inam took place during the year under Board's Standing Order No. 119.

28. Inspection of Boundary Marks.—The inspection of boundary marks by Revenue Inspectors during the year may, on the whole, be said to be better than last

year, but sufficient steps do not appear to have been taken towards repairing or replacing the missing ones. The attention of the officers concerned will be drawn to remedy this defect.

29. Applications presented for transfer of Pattas.—The following statement shows the number of applications received through the Registration offices and directly by the Revenue offices and the number disposed of :—

Items.	Number of cases pending at the beginning of the year.	Number received during the year.	Total.	Number disposed of.	Number of cases pending at the close of the year.	
					Relating to the previous year.	Relating to the year under report.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Application presented through Registration officers	211	2,711	2,922	2,636	..	286
Applications presented direct to Revenue officers..	82	1,380	1,462	1,208	..	254
Total ..	293	4,091	4,384	3,844	..	540

The number of applications received during the year was 4,091 against 3,256 in the previous year, showing an increase of 735. The increase is due to the fact that ryots freely put in transfer petitions after the splitting up of joint pattas into several sub-divisions during sub-division work. The disposals during the year amounted to 3,844 or 93·9 per cent. against 91·7 per cent. in the previous year, and the number of applications pending at the close of the year was 540, of which 122 have since been disposed of. The proportion of the number of applications presented to the Registration officers to the total number of applications received during the year was 66·3 per cent. against 71·7 per cent. last year. The decrease is very small.

30. Vernacular Correspondence in the Head Assistant and Assistant Collectors' Offices.—No Assistant Collector was in charge of a division during the year.

31. Census of Live Stock.—A statement furnishing the particulars called for in Board's Proceedings, Mis. No. 82 (Settlement), dated 10th January 1894, is submitted herewith. The census taken by the karnams was tested by Revenue Inspectors in 193 villages, by Deputy Tahsildars in 23 villages, by Tahsildars in 36 villages, and by Divisional-officers in 9 villages.

32. State of the Famine Analysis Registers.—The information on this head has been supplied in the statement submitted to the Board with this office, Dis. No. 1137, dated 15th July 1898.

33. Condition of Karnams' Survey Instruments.—Survey instruments were produced by karnams during jamabandi in Musiri taluk conducted by me. Most of these were in good order and, in a few cases, where the instruments were missing or damaged, it was ordered that they should be replaced. Information has not been received from other jamabandi officers. They have been called upon to submit the same and it will be forwarded when received.

34. Detention of Karnams in Taluk Offices.—The karnam's attendance register maintained in the Musiri taluk was examined. It appears that it was not properly maintained, for there are only a very few entries in the register. It is not possible to believe that only very few karnams attended the taluk. The karnams do not, however, appear to have been detained in the taluk long. Strict orders will be issued directing the correct maintenance of this register. Information on this head called for from the other jamabandi officers has not yet been received and will be furnished when received.

35. Examination of Village and Taluk Accounts.—The village and taluk accounts of Musiri taluk settled by me were examined. They may be said, on the whole, to have been fairly kept except taluk account No. 17. Reports from the other jamabandi officers have not yet been received. A further report will be submitted on their receipt. Copies of the notes of inspection of village and taluk accounts and of village registers and firka forms (for fasli 1306) made at the jamabandi of fasli 1307 of Musiri taluk are submitted herewith.

36. Loans.—The annual statements showing the transactions under the Loans' Acts were submitted with this office, R. Dis. No. 1124, dated 1st October 1898.

Allotment and Expenditure.—No allotments were sanctioned for grant of fresh loans during the year under report. A sum of Rs. 805 was sanctioned in Board's Proceedings, Mis. No. 7707 (Revenue Settlement), dated 17th September 1897, for payment of second instalments in cases where first instalments had already been paid and the works for the first instalment amounts had been completed. Of this sum Rs. 75 had been paid in June 1897 under the general permission conveyed in Board's Proceedings, Mis. No. 2495, dated 2nd April 1897, and Rs. 395 in March 1898, both under the Special Well Rules of the Land Improvement Loans Act and Rs. 335 were surrendered (*vide* this office letter, Lodged No. 423-Rev., dated 17th March 1898). In its Proceedings, dated 6th April 1898, No. 145, the Board sanctioned an allotment of Rs. 7,500 under the Land Improvement Loans Act and Rs. 1,000 under the Agriculturists' Loans Act for expenditure during 1898–99. Of this sum, Rs. 225 were paid in June last as second instalment under the Special Well Rules of the Land Improvement Loans Act. The total advances for fasli 1307 were, therefore, Rs. 620 under the Land Improvement Loans Act. No payments were made under the Agriculturists' Loans Act. The short payment was due to G.O., No. 444, Financial, dated 4th June 1897, communicated with Board's Proceedings, No. 421, dated 8th June 1897, directing that loan operations should cease in the non-affected districts.

No arrears were written off as irrecoverable during the fasli and there are none to be recommended to be so written off.

In three cases under the Special Well Rules—one in Musiri and two in the Kulitalai taluk—and in one case under the Ordinary Rules in the Perambalúr taluk, summary recovery from the grantees was ordered with penal interest at $6\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. in the three cases under the Special Well Rules owing to failure to complete work within time allowed in spite of repeated warnings and extensions granted.

A sum of Rs. 50 under the Special Well Rules was voluntarily repaid during the year under report.

(Signed) R. H. SHIPLEY,
Collector.

3rd October 1898.

In continuation of paragraphs 33 and 34 of my letter Dis. No. 1143, dated 3rd October 1898, and with reference to B.P., No. 349, dated 19th September 1898, I have the honour to submit the following supplemental report.

2. Examination of Village and Taluk Accounts.—The village and taluk accounts of all the taluks were examined by the respective Jamabandi officers. Detailed notes showing the results of the examination were sent to this office by the Jamabandi officers. From the scrutiny of the notes, it can be said that the village accounts were on the whole kept fairly and that the state of the taluk accounts cannot be said to be satisfactory.

3. Condition of Survey Instruments.—It is reported by all the Jamabandi officers that the instruments produced in a majority of cases were in good order and that strict orders have been issued to Tahsildars to supply the karnams with the missing instruments at their cost.

4. Karnams' Attendance Register.—This register was maintained in all the taluks but not properly. Divisional officers have been asked to see that the instructions for correct preparation are strictly followed in future.

5. Azmoish work of Revenue Inspectors.—The Musiri Deputy Collector states that the azmoish work of Revenue Inspectors was generally fair while the Head-quarters Deputy Collector and Ariyalúr Deputy Collector say that it cannot be said to be satisfactory. Divisional officers have been directed to supervise the work of Revenue Inspectors more closely and to see that they show improvement.

(Signed) R. H. SHIPLEY,
Collector.

21st December 1898.

Ewd. Md. Pahilvan.

SETTLEMENT REPORT

OF

MADURA.

I have the honour to submit my report on the annual settlement of the Madura district for fasli 1307 (1897–98), together with the prescribed statements as shown in the list enclosed.

2. Season, Rainfall, Condition and Outturn of Crops.—The usual statement of rainfall accompanies. The total quantity of rainfall during the year was 656·05 inches with an average of 27·34 inches against a total of 1,067·15 inches with an average of 44·46 inches in the previous year. Except in the months of August and September 1897 and of January, April and May 1898, the quantity of rainfall during the year was less than that in the corresponding months of the previous year. Taken as a whole, the season in fasli 1307 was less favourable than that in fasli 1306.

3. A reference to statement No. 2 showing the average prices of grains will show that the price in fasli 1307 of all the grains therein mentioned were higher than the averages of the previous five years and the prices in fasli 1306. This rise in the prices was due to the deficiency of rainfall.

4. Peishcush and Quit-rent.—The number of permanently-settled estates during the year was 34 against 32 in the previous year, the increase in the number being due to the sub-division and separate registry of Boothipuram village and its hamlets in the Bódináyakkanúr zemindari and of Vallanadi and fourteen other villages in the Gandamanayakanur zemindari of the Periyakulam taluk sanctioned in Board's Proceedings, Mis. No. 2338 (Land Revenue), dated 28th June 1897, and Mis. No. 4697 (Land Revenue), dated 9th December 1897.

The amounts of peishcush and quit-rent payable for fasli 1307 differed as per margin from those of the previous year. The increase under peishcush was due to the re-inclusion of the assessment of certain lands in the Melakottai zemindari, Tirumangalam taluk, which were taken up some years ago for the South Indian Railway, but which were subsequently relinquished by the Railway Department and restored to the zemindar in fasli 1307. The decrease under quit-rent was due to the reduction of quit-rent sanctioned in favour of the Hakdar of Jari Karadikkal village, Tirumangalam taluk, as compensation for the lands acquired for the water-spread of the Uranda Urappanur tank—please see correspondence ending with Board's Proceedings, Mis. No. 1012 (Land Revenue), dated 15th April 1898.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Peishcush—			
Fasli 1306	7,55,355	6	6
„ 1307	7,55,356	12	3
Difference ..	+ 1	5	9
Quit-rent—			
Fasli 1306	59,882	1	2
„ 1307	59,871	11	2
Difference ..	— 10	6	0

The total demand under quit-rent including arrears amounted to Rs. 61,196, of which Rs. 58,335 was collected during the year, leaving a balance of Rs. 2,861. Of this Rs. 2,454 has been since collected and steps have been taken to realize the balance of Rs. 407.

5. Ryotwar Settlement.—The total extent of lands in the holdings of ryots at the close of the fasli was 1,022,373 acres assessed at Rs. 17,90,845 against 1,018,022 acres assessed at Rs. 17,64,997 in the year previous, showing an increase of 4,351 acres under extent and of Rs. 25,848 in assessment. This increase in extent as well as in assessment was mainly attributable to the following causes:—

Causes.	Extent.	Assessment.
	ACS.	RS.
1. Increase of darkhasts over relinquishments in fasli 1307	3,729	7,985
2. Levy of enhanced Periyár assessment	.	16,638
3. Village service inams resumed and included under ryotwar holdings ..	1,545	2,223
Total ..	5,274	26,846
4. Deduct lands bought in by Government in revenue sales for want of bidders.	981	1,056
Balance ..	4,293	25,790

6. The following statement compares the extent of lands relinquished and taken up on darkhast during fasli 1307 with those of the previous year:—

	Extent.	Assessment.		Extent.	Assessment.
	ACS.	RS.		ACS.	RS.
Relinquishments—			Darkhasts—		
Fasli 1306	7,703	6,809	Fasli 1306	8,132	7,858
„ 1307	6,118	5,587	„ 1307	9,847	13,572
Difference ..	— 1 585	— 1,222	Difference ..	+ 1,715	+ 5,714

A large portion of the decrease under relinquishments * occurred in the Periyakulam and Palni taluks where larger areas were relinquished in fasli 1306 for want of timely rains. The increase under darkhasts † occurred chiefly in the taluks of Madura and Mélúr and was due to the inclusion under holdings of the current fasli 1307 of waste lands assigned on darkhast under Periyár project.

	Extent.	Assessment.
Relinquishments.	ACS.	RS.
* Periyakulam taluk—		
Fasli 1306	4,508	3,900
„ 1307	3,279	2,846
Decrease ..	— 1,229	1,054
Palni taluk—		
Fasli 1306	1,269	1,021
„ 1307	572	447
Decrease ..	— 697	674
Darkhasts.		
† Madura taluk—		
Fasli 1306	73	109
„ 1307	661	3,047
Increase ..	— 588	2,938
Mélúr taluk—		
Fasli 1306	157	184
„ 1307	492	2,167
Increase ..	— 385	1,983
Total ..	923	4,921

‡ Waste remitted—

	RS.
Fasli 1306	5,120
„ 1307	15,151
Increase ..	10,031 (Rs. 67 remitted on dry waste being excluded, the real increase is Rs. 9,964).

7. The total extent of waste during the year was 180,863 acres against 163,613 acres in the previous year. Of the former 165,790 acres of dry and 11,052 acres of wet were charged, while Rs. 67 and Rs. 15,084 were remitted respectively on 53 acres of dry and 3,968 acres of wet against Rs. 5,120 on 1,406 acres of wet alone in the previous year. The remission on the dry lands referred to above was granted in the Periyakulam taluk in consequence of the submergence of the lands caused by the Periyár water under the authority contained in Board's Proceedings, Mis. No. 3417 (Revenue Settlement), dated 15th May 1897. The increase ‡ in the amount of remissions granted on account of waste was due to the unfavourable season.

8. The charge for water (tirvajasti and fasaljasti) was Rs. 1,17,906 against Rs. 80,334 in fasli 1307, showing an increase of Rs. 37,572.§ This increase was due to the extension of irrigation under the Periyár project both on dry and wet lands in the Madura and Mélúr taluks. The variations in the other taluks are due to the usual fluctuations and not to any special causes.

§ Increase under charge for water—

	Amount.
	RS.
Tirvaijasti	11,213
Fasaljasti	26,359
Total ..	37,579

9. The other remissions granted during the year are compared with those given in previous years:—

—	Fasli 1306.	Fasli 1307.	Difference.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Occasional remissions	15,703	22,080	+ 6,377
2. Fixed remissions	3,853	2,767	— 1,086
3. Beriz deductions	50,481	50,405	— 76
Total ..	70,037	75,252	+ 5,215

The variations under the several sub-items are noted below:—

Increase under item 1.

Sub-items.	*Increase.*
	RS.
(*a*) Shavi or loss of produce	9,355
(*b*) Tirvakammi	6,786
Total ..	16,141
	Decrease.
	RS.
(*c*) Submerged or inundated	811
(*d*) Fasalkammi	5,027
(*e*) Remission of enhanced Periyár assessment granted in the Mélúr taluk in fasli 1306 as per Board's Proceedings, Mis. No. 4435 (Settlement), dated 18th June 1897, on account of late supply of Periyár water	3,926
Total ..	9,764
Net increase ..	6,377

Decrease under item 2.

Sub-items.	*Decrease.*
	RS.
(*a*) Remission granted on account of irrigation by lift	9
(*b*) Remission allowed on the gradual introduction of the new rates of assessment ..	748
(*c*) Lands taken up for public purposes	21
(*d*) Remission of land revenue under paragraph 11 of Standing Order No. 5	308
Total ..	1,086

Decrease under item 3.

Payment for religious institutions in lieu of cash payments formerly made from the treasury	76

Item 1.—The increase under sub-items (*a*) and (*b*) was due to unfavourable season. The decrease under sub-item (*c*) was due to the fact that loss of crops due to submergence was not so great in fasli 1307 as in fasli 1306 owing to comparative deficiency of water in the irrigation sources. The variation in sub-item (*d*) was due to the larger supply of Periyár water available for the cultivation of second wet crop in the Periyakulam taluk in fasli 1307 than in fasli 1306. That under sub-item (*e*) was due to the fact that there was no necessity for the grant of that kind of remission.

Item 2.—The decrease under sub-item (*a*) was chiefly due to the correction made in regard to certain lands in the Periyakulam taluk erroneously classified as entitled to a fixed baling remission with reference to the instructions contained in paragraph 3 of Board's Proceedings, Mis. No. 219, dated 11th January 1897. The decrease in sub-item (*b*) occurred in Kodaikánal where the settlement rates were introduced in fasli 1302. The decrease in sub-item (*c*) was due to the fact that the instructions given in paragraph 3 (*b*) of the Proceedings quoted above were not given effect to in fasli 1306. The decrease under sub-item (*d*) occurred mainly in the Dindigul taluk and was due to an erroneous practice followed in previous years and by a misconception of the rules on the subject contained in clause (*b*) of the remarks under statement No. 12 at page 24 Proceedings, No. 131 of the Board's (Settlement), dated 10th March 1894. The decrease of Rs. 76 under item 3 is explained in the margin.

	RS.
Allowance newly granted in the Tirumangalam taluk (for Rs. 30-6-9 and Annas 3-1 of this amount—please see Board's Proceedings, Mis. 1012, dated 15th April 1898, and No. 1850-R. (Land Revenue), dated 25th June 1897. The remaining amount was granted with reference to paregraph 11, clause II of Standing Order No. 11.	40
Allowances resumed and cancelled in the Madras taluk as per Board's Proceedings, Mis. No. 842 (Land (Revenue), dated 4th February 1898, cases 2 and 3..	116
Net decrease ..	76

10. The miscellaneous revenue during the year amounted to Rs. 5,03,381 against Rs. 1,62,918 in the previous year, showing an increase of Rs. 3,40,463. The items in which the variations occur are given below with explanation for the differences wherever they are large:—

Items.	Fasli 1306.	Fasli 1307.	Difference.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Jodi or quit-rent on minor inams	34,936	34,888	— 48
1(*a*) Water-rate on minor inams	9,865	12,389	+ 2,524
2. Lands cultivated without darkhast for which no pattas have been granted.	51,742	60,102	+ 8,360
3. Concealed cultivation	285	112	— 173
4. Cultivation of poramboke lands	11,424	11,765	+ 341
5. Tax on scattered trees	9,132	8,709	— 423
6. Commission on private estates under Court of Wards' management	3,380	3,930	+ 550
7. Charge for water in zemindari and inam villages, including tirvajasti and fasaljasti	15,040	36,230	+ 21,190
8. Revenue from process-service fees	2,950	2,258	— 692
9. Double charge for water on lands irrigated without permission	4,774	10,789	+ 6,015
10. Other items	19,390	3,22,209	+ 3,02,819

11. *Item* 1 (*a*).—The increase was due to the extension of irrigation in the Periyár affected villages in the Madura and Mélúr taluks.

Item 2.—The increase was due to the levy of double crop wet assessment in Government waste lands in the Periyár tracks of the Madura taluk which were cultivated without patta. These lands were shown as double crop wet lands for the first time in fasli 1307.

Item 3.—This is a fluctuating item.

Item 6.—The increase was due partly to the commission due on the Palayampatti estate for the months of April, May and June 1897 having been adjusted in fasli 1307 instead of in fasli 1306 to which it belonged, and partly to the fact that the commission due on the same estate for June 1898 was adjusted in that month which was not done in previous faslis.

Items 7 *and* 9.—The increase was due to the extension of Periyár irrigation in the Madura and Mélúr taluks.

Item 8.—The decrease was due to the reduction of the rates of process-service fees ordered with reference to Board's Proceedings, Nos. 288 (Land Revenue), dated 29th July 1896, and No. 288 (Land Revenue), dated 23rd August 1897.

Item 10.—The increase under this item is Rs. 3,02,819. During the fasli under report Rs. 3,07,857 realized from the sale of assessed waste lands in the Madura taluk under the Periyár Waste Lands Sales rules was included in this item. Leaving this out of account there was a decrease of about Rs. 5,000 in the other sub-items included in this item, of which particulars are furnished in statement No. 5. A comparson of this statement with statement No. 5 of last year (1306) will show that the following sub-items mainly contributed to the decrease of Rs. 5,000:—

Sub-items.	Amounts.		
	Fasli 1306.	Fasli 1307.	Difference.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Costs awarded to Government in civil suits	2,042	396	— 1,646
2. Sale of tank-bed lands	1,707	..	— 1,707
3. Full assessment on village service inams pending enquiry and which are not brought to holdings pending sub-division, &c.	6,592	4,443	— 2,149
Total ..	..	..	— 5,502

The decrease under item 1 above was attributable to the decrease in the amount which had to be realized during fasli 1307 as compared with that in fasli 1306, the figures being Rs. 2,026 against Rs. 570. The decrease under item 2 was due to the fact that there were no tank-bed lands to be sold during fasli 1307.

The decrease under item 3 was due to the inclusion under ryotwar holdings of some of the village service inams which were pending enquiry at the close of fasli 1306.

12. The total current ryotwar demand including the net miscellaneous revenue during the year was Rs. 23,21,729 against Rs. 19,33,092 in the previous year, showing an increase of Rs. 3,88,637 which is arrived at as shown in the margin. The increase and decrease under each of these items have been already explained in this report.

Items.	RS.
1. Increase under holdings—paragraph 5 of the report	25,848
2. Increase under tirvajasti and fasaljasti—paragraph 8 of the report	37,572
3. Increase under miscellaneous revenue—paragraph 10 of the report	3,40,363
Total ..	4,03,883
Deduct—	
4. Increase under remissions—paragraphs 7 and 9 of the report	15,246
Balance ..	3,88,637

13. Adding the demand of land and village cesses in ryotwari villages, viz., Rs. 2,11,479, the total current demand under ryotwar and cesses amounted to Rs. 25,33,208 against Rs. 21,47,395 in the previous year, showing an increase of Rs. 3,85,813. This increase is the net increase resulting from the following items:—

	RS.
1. Increase under Land Revenue and Miscellaneous	3,88,637
2. Decrease under cesses	2,824
Net increase ..	3,85,813

The cause of the increase under Land Revenue and Miscellaneous has been already explained. The decrease under Cesses was due to the fact that in fasli 1306 village-cess was collected at 8 pies per rupee, while in the fasli under report it was collected at 7 pies in accordance with the notification of Government communicated in Board's Proceedings, No. 164 (Land Reveenue), dated 18th May 1897. The decrease in the cesses would have been much larger, but for the large increase in the land revenue demand of fasli 1307. Out of the total current demand of Rs. 25,33,208, Rs. 23,67,494 was collected within the fasli, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,65,714 or 6·5 per cent. of the demand at its close. Deducting Rs. 1,26,902, the amount since collected, the balance to be accounted for is Rs. 39,622 or nearly 1·6 per cent. of the current demand. The arrear demand at the beginning of the year was Rs. 91,267, of which Rs. 88,054 was collected and Rs. 1,067 * written off within the year, leaving a balance of Rs. 2,146 at the close of the year. Of this Rs. 204 has been since collected and Rs. 587 written off, so that there is a sum of Rs. 1,355 still to be collected and the necessary steps have been taken to realize the same.

* Please see Board's Proceedings, No. 234 (Land Revenue), dated 14th July 1897.
Please see Board's Proceedings, No. 313 (Land Revenue), dated 20th September 1897.
Please see Board's Proceedings, No. 12 (Land Revenue), dated 13th January 1898.
Please see Board's Proceedings, No. 97 (Land Revenue), dated 15th April 1898.

14. The balance of cesses in zemindaries and whole inam villages at the close of the fasli under report was Rs. 3,125, of which Rs. 2,564 has been since collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 561 for the realization of which steps are reported to have been taken.

15. The statements due to the Land Revenue Department of the Board have been submitted to that department.

16. Beds of two tanks in the Mélúr taluk and one tank in the Dindigul taluk were assessed during the fasli at dry rate of assessment and the tanks were made over to the ayakat-holders under Standing Order No. 9-A.

17. The reports on the unpassed Assistant Collectors were submitted to the Land Revenue Department from time to time—*vide* reports submitted from this office to Board Dis. No. 236 (Land Revenue), dated 20th January 1898, and No. 100-R (Land Revenue), dated 20th July 1898.

18. The accounts of agricultural stock furnished by karnams were duly checked by revenue inspectors in the majority of cases.

19. The subjoined tabular form shows the amount of loans advanced under the Land Improvement Loans and Agriculturists' Loans Acts during the fasli under report as compared with the previous year:—

Land Improvement Loans.	Fasli 1306.	Fasli 1307.
	RS.	RS.
Ordinary Rules	59,218	1,08,194
Special Well Rules	966	63
Agriculturists' Loans Act	1,871	2,580
Total ..	62,055	1,10,837

It will be seen that the amount advanced under Land Improvement Loans Act (Ordinary Rules) and Agriculturists' Loans Act during the fasli under report exceeded the amounts disbursed in fasli 1306 by Rs. 48,976 and Rs. 709, respectively. This marked increase is due to the increased demand in the Periyár affected parts of the Madura and Mélúr taluks for advances for the reclamation of the large extent of waste lands sold and the conversion of dry lands into wet.

The amount advanced for reclamation of lands was Rs. 19,682 and that for conversion of dry lands into wet Rs. 88,012. The rest of the advances was made for the repair of wells, &c.

The bulk of the advances under the Land Improvement Loans Act (Ordinary Rules) excepting Rs. 500 representing the second instalment of a loan already sanctioned was made by the Special Deputy Collector in charge of Periyár works, as the allotment under the Loans Acts was restricted to Periyár affected tracts and to second instalments. This fact accounts also for the decrease in the amount of advances under the Special Well Rules. The Special Deputy Collector advanced a sum of Rs. 2,580 under the Agriculturists' Loans Act during the year for purchase of 89 cattle. The following abstract shows the total advances including the outstanding amounts at the beginning of the fasli and the recoveries effected in the fasli year.

Items.	Amount outstanding at the beginning of the year *plus* the advances made during the year.	Total amount repayable during the year and balance remaining unpaid in previous years.	Recoveries.			Repayable balance outstanding at the end of the year.	Percentage of columns 3 *plus* 4 to column 2.
			On account of column 2.	Amount written off.	Voluntary payment not due in the year.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	
Land Improvement Loans Act	2,17,672	8,872	8,386	149	1,152	337	96·2
Agriculturists' Loans Act. *	4,570	1,055	119	..	..	936	11·3
Total ..	2,22,242	9,927	8,505	149	1,152	1,273	87·2
Land Improvement Loans Act—Interest	..	2,858	2,665	79	..	114	96
Agriculturists' Loans Act—Interest †	..	152	36	..	..	116	23·5
Total ..	..	3,011	2,701	79	..	230	92·6

* Rest since collected. † Rest since collected.

96·2 per cent. of the repayable loans under Land Improvement Loans Act and 11·3 per cent. of those repayable under the Agriculturists' Loans Act were recovered during the year. Of the total balance under principal and interest (Land Improvement Loans Act and Agriculturists' Loans Act) repayable, but remaining unpaid during the year, viz., Rs. 1,503 and Rs. 1,281 have since been collected, Rs. 174 will be recommended for remission, and the balance of Rs. 48 is covered by processes and will be collected shortly.

Of the total demand under principal and interest, 37·33 per cent. was collected without resort to coercive processes, 46·78 per cent. were collected after issue of demand and 2·5 per cent. after attachment. Only in one case involving a sum of

Rs. 20-10-0 was property sold. The improvements completely effected during the year with the aid of State loans under the Land Improvement Loans Act are the following:—

—	Number.	Amount advanced.	Extent benefited.
		RS.	
Construction of new wells	22	4,765	79·91
Repair of old wells	6	930	28·30
Conversion from dry to wet	..	88,012	1603· 9
Reclamation of waste lands	..	19,682	437·48

As in the previous year, the Tahsildars have not checked the work of the revenue inspectors to a sufficient extent.

20. The accounts of the taluks of Dindigul and Kodaikánal were examined by the Collector. The Sub-Collector examined those of Periyakulam and Palni; the Deputy Collector, Madura Division, those of Tirumangalam and Madura; and the Deputy Collector, Mélúr Division, those of Mélúr.

21. Notes on the following points dealt with in paragraph 27 of Mr. Wynch's letter disposed of in Board's Proceedings, No. 131 (Settlement), dated 10th March 1894, will be submitted soon after the receipt of reports called for from the several Divisional-officers. The points are—

(1) To what extent attempts were made to limit the period of detention of karnams in the taluk cutcherry.

(2) The state of village and taluk accounts.

(3) Reconciliation of village and taluk accounts.

22. The prescribed statement (will follow) showing the state of repair of boundary marks and the prescribed statements for loans accompany.

MADURA,
8th October 1898.

(Signed) J. G. D. PARTRIDGE,
Acting Collector.

READ—the following letter from J. G. D. PARTRIDGE, Esq., Acting Collector of Madura, to the Secretary to the Commissioners of Land Revenue, dated 7th October 1898, R. on C. No. 260-Pdl. :—

I have the honour to submit a brief report on the Jamabundi of fasli 1307 with the statements prescribed in B.P., No. 542 (Land Revenue), dated 18th September 1893.

2. *Statements* 4-*A*, 6, 7, 7-*A*, 8 *and* 9.—Explanation for the variations as compared with the figures of fasli 1306 is furnished in the statements. The statement prescribed in paragraph 26 of the Board's Proceedings quoted above reconciling the figures in the demand, collection and balance statement with those furnished by the Accountant-General will be submitted on receipt of the annual statement from the Board, showing the figures furnished by the Accountant-General, Madras.

3. The subjoined statement compares the particulars of the coercive processes issued for the collection of revenue in faslis 1306 and 1307 :—

—	Fasli 1306.	Fasli 1307.	Difference.
1. Number of defaulters whose property was attached	12,385	12,574	+ 189
2. Do. do. was sold	819	862	+ 43
3. Percentage of item 2 to item 1	6·6	6·8	+ 0·2
4. Extent of land sold in acres	2,011	2,664	+ 653
5. Amount realised by the sale of—			
(*a*) Personal property	645	778	+ 133
(*b*) Real property	9,867	9,757	— 110

The increase under items 1 to 4 and 5 (*a*) and the decrease under 5 (*b*) were due to the fact that the season in fasli 1307 was less favourable than in fasli 1306, which itself was not a favourable year. It will be observed from statement 8-A that out of the number of defaulters against whom demand notices were issued, only about 92

per cent. of them paid their arrears before attachment of their property against 93 per cent. in the previous year, and that of those whose property was distrained almost the same percentage (93 per cent.) of the defaulters, as in last year paid up to their dues before their property was actually sold.

4. *Statement No.* 10 *showing lands sold or otherwise disposed of under Board's Standing Order Nos.* 30, 34 *and* 110.—Acres 149 were sold under Standing Order No. 30 and acres 41·19 under Standing Order No. 110 against acres 149 and 361, respectively, in the previous year. No lands were sold under Standing Order No. 34. The waste lands sold under the Periyár Project have not been included in this statement.

5. *Statement No.* 12 *showing costs awarded to Government in Civil Suits.*—The usual statement accompanies. The arrear balance outstanding at the beginning of fasli 1307 was Rs. 343–6–8. Of this amount only Rs. 8–8–0 was collected, Rs. 34–6–8 was recommended for being written off as irrecoverable, and Rs. 300–8–0 still remains to be collected—please see remarks in column 13 of the statement. During the fasli under report Rs. 228–13–4 was awarded on account of costs and the whole of this amount was collected during the year.

6. *Statement showing the disposal of patta transfer applications.*—The number of cases of patta transfer pending at the beginning of the fasli was 548. Adding to this the number of applications (7,360) received during the fasli, the total number of applications comes to 7,908. Of this 7,605 were disposed of during the year, leaving a balance of 303 at the close of the fasli. Of this balance 149 applicaticons have since been disposed off and only 154 applications are pending disposal (for causes of pendency—please see remarks in column 8 of the statement).

1. Condition of survey instruments.
2. Disposal of patta transfer applications.
3. Disposal of applications for sub-division of joint liability in enfranchised inams—under Standing Order No. 119.
4. Second or final distribution of collections between land revenue and cesses.

7. Information on the marginally-noted subjects will be furnished on receipt of reports called for from Divisional Officers. The statement showing the distribution of collections between land revenue and cesses and the land-cess statements A and B will also follow.

With reference to paragraph 21 of this office Jamabandi report, Ref. on Cur. No. 260-Pdl., dated 8th October 1898, I have the honour to submit the following brief report on the several points therein mentioned.

2. To what extent attempts were made to limit the period of detention of karnams in the taluk cutcherry.—The reports received on this subject show that the karnams were generally made to prepare most of their accounts in their villages, and were not detained in the taluks longer than was necessary, except in Madura taluk where on an average they were detained for about two months. The Tahsildar promises to shorten the period in future.

The state of Village and Taluk accounts.—These accounts were checked during the jamabandi and also afterwards. They contained the usual omissions and errors and the attention of the Tahsildars has been drawn to them with instructions to see that they do not recur.

Reconciliation of Village and Taluk accounts.—This was attended to both during the jamabandi and at the time of the examination of the taluk manual accounts later on. The two sets of accounts were found to agree.

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

10th January 1899.

Exd. Md. Pahilvan.

SETTLEMENT REPORT

OF

TINNEVELLY.

I have the honour to submit the report on the settlement of land revenue in this district for fasli 1307, together with the prescribed statements.

2. Season and Rainfall.—As stated in the administration report, the season during the year under report was not, on the whole, favourable. The south-west monsoon was favourable and the rainfall during this season (April to September) exceeded both the rainfall of the previous year and the average of the 25 years ending 1894. The registered rainfall during the north-east monsoon (October to March) was however scanty, being 14·65 inches against 30·37 inches in the previous year and 19·51 inches the 25 years' average as shown in the margin. The deficiency was considerable in the period from October to December, when the rainfall was a little more than a third of that in the corresponding period of 1896 and a little more than half the 25 years' average and this deficiency in rainfall caused much anxiety. Happily there was good rain in January 1898 which considerably improved prospects over the greater part of the district, although it did not materially improve the situation in the dry northern taluks of Sáttúr, Ottappidáram and Sankaranayinárkóyil and in the rainfed portions of Ambásamudram, Tinnevelly and Srívaikuntam. The rainfed tanks had little or no supply in December and there was either waste or failure of crops over a portion of the rainfed area. In consideration of the condition of the season the Board in its B.P., Nos. 77, 77A, dated 7th February 1898, granted to ryots the following concessions:—

Years.	South-west monsoon.	North-east monsoon.	Total.
Average of 25 years ending 1894	6·78	19·51	26·29
1892–93	8·34	12·64	20·98
1893–94	4·49	18·47	22·96
1894–95	4·47	12·09	16·56
1895–96	7·90	24·10	32·00
1896–97	8·40	30·37	38·77
Average ..	6·72	19·53	26·25
1897–98	11·80	14·65	26·45

(*a*) The concession to grow dry crops on wet lands under rainfed tanks which were left waste or on which the crops withered with the assurance that dry rate only will be charged even though a sufficient supply should be received later on.

(*b*) Permission to grow vellaricoi (cucumber) in the beds of rainfed tanks on payment of the highest dry rate of the village subject to a minimum of one rupee. The remittable portion of the wet assessment was also suspended by the Collector pending settlement of the demand.

3. Condition and outturn of crops.—The subjoined abstract shows the area and description of the principal crops cultivated during the fasli in comparison with the figures of the previous fasli:—

Crops.	Area of crops sown (Government and minor inam). Fasli 1306.	Fasli 1307.	Difference.
Food-crops.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
Paddy	288,434	287,324	— 1,110
Cholam	82,574	85,467	+ 2,893
Cumbu	130,925	119,138	— 11,787
Ragi	42,102	39,213	— 2,889
Others including pulses	349,167	330,016	— 19,151
Total food-grains ..	893,202	861,158	— 32,044
Cotton	189,518	167,784	— 21,734
Indigo	646	567	— 79
Sugarcane	283	343	+ 60
Castors	7,299	6,802	— 497
Gingelly	82,134	76,748	— 5,386
Groundnuts	1	..	— 1
Other oil-seeds	274	220	— 54
All other crops	173,348	131,146	— 42,202
Total ..	1,346,705	1,244,768	— 101,937

There was a considerable decrease, as compared with the previous fasli, in the total extent of Government and minor inam lands, including the area cropped more than once. There was a decrease under all the items except cholam and sugarcane, which was due to want of sufficient rain in the north-east monsoon. The decrease was chiefly under dry crops. The increase under cholam is due to the cultivation of that crop to a larger extent on wet lands, as the result of the concession granted to the ryots. The scanty rainfall in the north-east monsoon reduced the outturn of dry crops throughout the district. The cotton crop, however, generally yielded a good outturn though failure was apprehended at first. The outturn of paddy, the chief staple of the district, is compared below with the figures of the past three faslis:—

—	Fasli 1304.	Fasli 1305.	Fasli 1306.	Fasli 1307.	Remarks.
	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	
17-20	3,326	5,318	3,916	1,424	The total area excludes the figures for Sáttúr taluk in which paddy is not the staple food-grain.
13-16	18,659	22,483	24,911	19,756	
9-12	36,608	45,764	59,704	72,748	
5- 8	74,460	90,500	123,041	122,122	
1- 4	61,237	69,914	72,232	65,804	About 33 per cent. yielded an outturn of over eight annas.
0	25,808	16,350	982	5,470	
Total ..	220,098	250,329	284,786	287,324	

4. Prices.—Statement No. 2 shows the average prices of food-grains in the several price-recording stations and the district average as compared with the figures of the previous year and the average of the past five years. It will be seen that there was a considerable rise in the prices of all the food-grains during the year under report as compared with the previous fasli. The rise is partly owing to the unfavourable season and partly owing to the exportation of food-grains to other places, chiefly Bombay and Ceylon.

5. Permanently-settled Estates and entire inam villages.—There were no changes under this head during the year under report.

6. Ryotwar Settlement.—Enclosure to statement No. 1 shows the names of the officers by whom the different taluks were settled during the past five years. The taluks of Srívilliputtúr and Sáttúr were settled by the Collector. The taluk of Ottappidáram should in accordance with the usual rotation have also been settled by the Collector during the year under report. It was, however, not possible to take it up as explained in this office letter Ref. on Cur. No. 68-G.B.Gl., dated 5th February 1897, recorded in Board's Proceedings, Mis. No. 2365, dated 30th March 1897.

7. The following statement compares the pattas issued during the year with those of the previous year:—

Fasli.	Fresh pattas.	Old pattas modified.	Pattas which remained unaltered.	Total.
1306	13,377	603	206,092	220,072
1307	13,911	469	208,972	223,352

The increase in the number of fresh pattas issued is small and calls for no remarks. The decrease in the number of pattas modified and the increase in the number of old pattas not modified are due to the unwillingness of the ryots to produce pattas or to hand them over to village officers for correction. The repeated issue of notices in the matter appears to have had no effect and the ryots are indifferent in this respect. Tahsildars have been instructed to explain to the ryots during their tours the advantages of having the alterations noted in their pattas.

8. Occupation and changes therein.—The following statement shows the extent of ryots' holdings and the changes in them as compared with the previous year:—

Items.	Fasli 1306.	Fasli 1307.	Increase.	Decrease.
Ryots' holdings at the beginning of the year	1,462,338	1,465,683	3,345	..
Deduct—				
1. Lands relinquished	2,458	1,901	..	557
2. Do. sold for arrears of revenue and purchased on behalf of Government	232	539	307	..
3. Do. sold for arrears of revenue and purchased by private individuals	1,222	1,326	104	..
4. Do. transferred by private contract or gift	30,281	29,276	..	1,005
5. Do. taken up for public purposes or otherwise rendered useless	209	52	..	157
6. Do. other items	956	933	..	23
Total ..	35,358	34,027	..	1,331
Remainder ..	1,426,980	1,431,656	4,676	..
Add—				
7. Lands taken up on darkhast	5,749	4,146	..	1,603
8. Do. purchased by private individuals in revenue sales.	1,222	1,326	104	..
9. Do. transferred by private contract or gift	30,281	29,276	..	1,005
10. Do. other items	1,451	986	..	465
Total ..	38,703	35,734	..	2,969
Total holdings ..	1,465,683	1,467,390	1,707	..
Deduct waste remitted ..	1,640	5,009	3,369	..
Remainder ..	1,464,043	1,462,381	..	1,662
Actual cultivation ..	1,075,812	977,813	..	97,999
Waste charged ..	388,231	484,568	96,337	..

The total occupied area during the year was 1,467,390 acres and the assessment Rs. 26,32,915, showing an increase of 1,707 acres in the area and of Rs. 710 in the assessment as compared with the previous year. There was an increase as shown in the margin, both in the area and assessment of five taluks due chiefly to the excess of area taken up over area relinquished. In Srívilliputtúr and Sáttúr there was a decrease in both. The decrease in Sáttúr is chiefly due to the extent of relinquishments being larger than the area taken up, and that in Srívilliputtúr is chiefly due to a large extent having been purchased on behalf of Government for want of bidders. In Tenkási there was a small decrease in area due to the acquisition of certain lands for reserved forest and for the formation of roads, but there was a slight increase

Taluk.	Area ACS.	Assessment. RS.
Tinnevelly	+ 519	— 187
Nánguneri	+ 470	+ 200
Ambásamudram ...	+ 206	+ 408
Tenkási	— 28	+ 116
Sankaranayinárkóyil	+ 670	+ 260
Srívilliputtúr ...	— 357	— 80
Sáttúr	— 270	— 327
Ottappidáram ...	+ 194	+ 73
Srivaikuntam ...	+ 303	+ 247
Total ...	+ 1,707	+ 710

in the assessment. The decrease in assessment in Tinnevelly notwithstanding an increase in area is chiefly due to the transfer to dry of about 100 acres of wet land in one village on account of the inferiority of the soil and of the inadequate capacity of the irrigation source. The variations under the several items of changes in the holdings as compared with the figures of fasli 1306 are explained below.

Item 1 (Lands relinquished) and item 7 (Lands taken up on darkhast).—The areas relinquished and those taken up in each taluk during the year under report are compared below with the figures of fasli 1306 :—

Taluks.	Relinquished.		Taken up.	
	Fasli 1306.	Fasli 1307.	Fasli 1306.	Fasli 1307.
	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
Tinnevelly	163	74	1,034	648
Nángunéri	182	296	1,692	769
Ambásamudram	40	11	263	218
Tenkási	161	92	61	94
Sankaranayinárkóyil	385	206	265	889
Srívilliputtúr	907	730	564	797
Sáttúr	221	428	90	163
Ottappidáram	377	37	411	240
Srívaikuntam	22	27	1,369	328
Total ..	2,458	1,901	5,749	4,146

The areas relinquished in the year do not show any considerable variation as compared with fasli 1306. There is an increase in the area taken up in the taluks of Tenkási, Sankaranayinárkóyil, Srívilliputtúr and Sáttúr. It is specially large in Sankaranayinarkóyil. The Tahsildar has not explained the increase and has been called on to explain it. The other taluks show a decrease which is noticeable in Srívaikuntam. This is evidently the result of the unfavourable season.

Items 2, 3 and 8.—The total extent of lands sold for arrears of revenue was 1,865 acres against 1,454 acres in the previous year, as shown in the margin. The extent sold shows an increase in the taluks of Nángunéri, Srívilliputtúr, Sáttúr and Ottappidáram while there is decrease in the other taluks.

Taluks.	Fasli 1306.	Fasli 1307.
	ACS.	ACS.
Tinnevelly	194	165
Nángunéri	203	404
Ambásamudram ...	60	15
Tenkási	160	89
Sankaranayinarkóyil ...	235	70
Srívilliputtúr	182	752
Sáttúr	18	70
Ottappidáram	148	242
Sírvaikuntam	254	58
Total ...	1,454	1,865

Items 4 and 9.—Under the head of lands transferred by private contract or gift, there is a slight decrease of 1,005 acres.

Item 5 taken up for public purposes or otherwise rendered useless.—Under this head 21 acres in Tinnevelly and 12 acres in Tenkási were taken up for reserved forest, 13 acres in Tenkási for the construction of roads, 1 acre in Sáttúr for a bye-wash channel and 5 acres in Srívilliputtúr for communal purposes, such as, village-site and nattam.

Item 6—Other items of deductions.—These include :—

(1) *Lands sold by order of Courts.*—Seven hundred acres against 744 in the previous year.

(2) *Transferred from wet to dry and vice versâ.*—Eighty-one acres of dry to wet and 152 acres of wet to dry against 64 and 99 acres, respectively, in the previous year.

(3) *Permanently improved lands transferred to the head of ordinary dry.*—Under this head there is a decrease of Rs. 156 in the Sáttúr taluk due to rectification of erroneous classification at the Collector's jamabandi during the year.

(4) *Deficiency in assessment by making over tanks for private repairs.*—Under this head there is a deficiency of Rs. 35 by the making over of a tank for private repairs in the Srívaikuntam taluk and of Rs. 11 in Tenkási taluk for the same reason (*vide*

correspondence ending with B.P., Mis. No. 10245, dated 31st December 1897). The details of the former case are not available in the Collector's office and the Tahsildar has been called on to explain when the transfer of the tank was sanctioned.

(5) *Deficiency in assessment by the reduction of the taram assessment.*—Under this head there is a decrease of Rs. 117 due to the reduction of assessment on certain tank-bed lands granted on patta in the Nángunéri taluk (*vide* B.P., Mis. No. 943, dated 10th February 1898).

Item 10—Other items of addition.—These are made up of the following :—

(1) *Lands purchased at re-sales of land bought in by Government.*—Thirty acres against 39 in the previous year.

(2) *Inam lands reverted to Government.*—Eight acres in Tinnevelly, 5 acres in Srívilliputtúr and 10 acres in Srívaikuntam were resumed.

(3) *Lands sold by order of Court.*—Seven hundred acres against 744 acres in the previous year.

(4) *Transferred from single to double crop.*—The increase in assessment on this account was Rs. 164 against Rs. 134 in the previous year.

(5) *Transferred from dry to wet and vice versâ.*—Eighty-one acres of dry to wet and 152 acres of wet to dry.

(6) *Changes due to sub-division.*—There was an increase of Rs. 9 in the assessment against Rs. 6 in the previous year.

(7) *Palmyra-tax compounded.*—The increase in the assessment was Rs. 198 against 52 in the previous year.

(8) The increase of assessment due to re-transfer of certain dry lands to permanently improved was Rs. 137 in Srívilliputtúr against Rs. 11 in the previous year, the classification made having been found to be wrong at the Collector's jamabandi of the taluk.

9. Waste remitted.—Out of the total holding of 1,467,390 acres, remission was granted in respect of wet waste of 5,009 acres against 1,640 acres in the previous year. The increase is due to want of sufficient rainfall in the north-east monsoon. The talukwar particulars of the extent of waste and the assessment remitted are compared below with the figures of the past two years :—

Taluks.	Fasli 1305.		Fasli 1306.		Fasli 1307.	
	Area.	Assessment remitted.	Area.	Assessment remitted.	Area.	Assessment remitted.
	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.
Tinnevelly	171	806	30	170	148	754
Nángunéri	452	2,799	43	267	399	2,209
Ambásamudram..	43	170	56	241	427	1,839
Tenkási	..	..	3	11	55	270
Sankaranayinárkóyil	56	262	59	253	456	1,985
Srívilliputtúr	606	3,493	190	1,059	459	2,600
Sáttúr	59	225	3	11	85	366
Ottappidáram	309	1,432	252	1,132	861	3,619
Srívaikuntam	821	5,079	1,010	5,526	2,119	9,238
Total ..	2,517	14,266	1,640	8,670	[illegible]	22,880

10. Waste charged.—The total area of waste charged in the year was 484,568 acres against 388,231 acres in the previous year, the bulk of the increase being under dry waste.

Total area charged.—The extent including both the cultivated and the uncultivated areas charged during the year was 1,462,381 acres with an assessment of

Rs. 26,10,035 against 1,464,043 acres with an assessment of Rs. 26,23,535 in the previous year. The subjoined statement shows the actual cultivation in each taluk as compared with the previous year and the percentage of cultivation to the holdings :—

Taluks.	Fasli 1306.			Fasli 1307.		
	Holdings.	Cultivation.	Percentage.	Holdings.	Cultivation.	Percentage.
Dry.	ACS.	ACS.		ACS.	ACS.	
Tinnevelly	104,478	50,984	48·80	105,095	41,995	39·96
Nánguneri	236,748	128,207	54·15	237,199	101,940	42·98
Ambásamudram..	85,489	36,941	43·22	85,638	32,514	37·96
Tenkási	64,544	48,281	74·80	64,502	44,239	68·58
Sankaranayinárkóyil	122,384	97,596	79·84	123,048	80,742	65·62
Srívilliputtúr	158,494	136,739	86·29	158,127	130,525	82·54
Sáttúr	143,713	133,302	92·75	143,441	125,036	87·17
Ottappidáram	166,056	131,175	78·99	166,249	122,638	73·76
Srívaikuntam	183,893	123,912	67·38	184,202	114,250	62·02
Total ..	1,265,799	887,137	70·08	1,267,501	793,879	62·63
Wet.						
Tinnevelly	29,050	27,748	95·52	28,952	27,170	93·85
Nánguneri	30,251	29,313	96·89	30,270	28,811	95·18
Ambásamudram..	31,282	30,211	96·57	31,339	29,573	94·36
Tenkási	20,137	19,306	95·86	20,151	19,380	96·17
Sankaranayinárkóyil	13,849	13,318	96·16	13,855	12,390	89·43
Srívilliputtúr	22,652	21,474	94·80	22,662	21,185	93·48
Sáttúr	3,738	3,487	93·24	3,740	3,295	88·10
Ottappidáram	3,746	2,720	72·61	3,747	2,131	56·60
Srívaikuntam	45,179	41,098	90·94	45,173	39,999	88·54
Total ..	199,884	188,675	94·39	199,889	183,934	92·02

As compared with the previous year there is a decrease under dry in all the taluks and under wet a decrease in all the taluks except Tenkási, where the increase was very slight. The decrease was the result of the unfavourable season.

11. Tirvajasti and Fasaljasti.—Under these two heads Rs. 1,21,120 were charged against Rs. 1,16,575 in the previous year, showing an increase of Rs. 4,545. The bulk of the increase was in Srívilliputtúr and Nánguneri taluks, the result generally of a good south-west monsoon. The north-east monsoon was also generally favourable in Srívilliputtúr.

12. Gross ryotwar demand.—The following talukwar statement compares the assessment on holdings, the water-rate and the second-crop charge for the last two years :—

Taluks.	Total assessment on holdings.		Water-rate.		Second-crop charge.		Gross ryotwar demand.	
	Fasli 1306.	Fasli 1307.	Fasli 1306.	Fasli 1307.	Fasli 1306.	Fasli 1307.	Fasli 1306.	Fasli 1307.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Tinnevelly	3,39,460	3,39,273	3,043	3,338	10,038	8,835	3,52,541	3,51,446
Nánguneri	3,08,608	3,08,808	5,828	5,624	30,073	36,093	3,44,509	3,50,525
Ambásamudram	3,86,650	3,87,058	4,853	3,759	1,220	1,892	3,92,723	3,92,709
Tenkási	1,82,242	1,82,358	827	654	983	963	1,84,052	1,83,975
Sankaranayinárkóyil ..	1,66,947	1,67,207	1,690	1,538	14,472	11,993	1,83,109	1,80,738
Srívilliputtúr	3,29,679	3,29,599	2,267	2,756	14,537	22,330	3,46,483	3,54,685
Sáttúr	1,86,750	1,86,423	494	580	2,424	1,090	1,89,668	1,88,093
Ottappidáram	1,46,728	1,46,801	1,784	1,299	1,949	670	1,50,461	1,48,770
Srívaikuntam	5,85,141	5,85,388	11,196	12,328	8,897	5,378	6,05,234	6,03,094
Total ..	26,32,205	26,32,915	31,982	31,876	84,593	89,244	27,48,780	27,54,035

The total assessment including tirvajasti and fasaljasti comes to Rs. 27,54,035 against Rs. 27,48,780 in fasli 1306 showing an increase of Rs. 5,255.

13. Remissions, occasional.—The several classes of remissions which fall under this head are compared below :—

—	Fasli 1305.	Fasli 1306.	Fasli 1307.	Difference.	
				Fasli 1305.	Fasli 1306.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Remission for waste	14,266	8,670	22,880	+ 8,614	+ 14,210
2. Do. for shavi	16,328	494	15,924	— 404	+ 15,430
3. Do. for short crop	240	..	328	+ 88	+ 328
4. Submerged or inundated	12,265	40	6	— 12,259	— 34
5. Tirvakammi or difference between wet and dry ..	18,725	8,053	18,743	+ 18	+ 10,690
6. Fasalkammi	59	..	1,759	+ 1,700	+ 1,759
7. Remission of water-rate on dry lands (the wet crops on which withered)..	1,266	..	96	— 1,170	+ 96
8. Remission on rotten or vendaliru crop	326	1,848	15	— 311	— 1,833
Total ..	63,475	19,105	59,751	— 3,724	+ 40,646

The remissions for waste were larger than those in faslis 1305 and 1306. The remissions for shavi and tirvakammi remissions were nearly the same as in fasli 1305, but in fasli 1306 there was very little remission under the former head, while the amount under the latter was small.

The total remissions granted in each taluk are shown below :—

Taluks.	Fasli 1305.	Fasli 1306.	Fasli 1307.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
Tinnevelly	2,158	1,115	6,094
Nánguneri	6,875	398	8,357
Ambásamudram	596	346	4,996
Tenkási	34	20	786
Sankaranayinárkóyil	1,671	775	4,222
Srívilliputtúr	11,258	2,126	4,497
Sáttúr	919	462	2,272
Ottappidáram	2,934	1,199	7,184
Srívaikuntam	37,030	12,664	21,343
Total ..	63,475	19,105	59,751

14. Fixed remissions.—The different items of remissions which fall under this head are compared below with the figures of fasli 1306 :—

Items.	Fasli 1306.	Fasli 1307.	Difference.	
			Increase.	Decrease.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Remission on account of irrigation by lift	22,550	22,248	..	302
2. Cowle remissions	150	150	..	..
3. Remissions of land revenue under paragraph 11 of Standing Order No. 5	4	..	..	4
4. Beriz deductions	2,21,497	2,36,154	14,657	..
Total ..	2,44,201	2,58,552	14,351	

The decrease under items 1 and 3 is slight. The increase under item 4 is due to the payment of old arrears. The bulk of the increase was in Srívaikuntam. The total remissions and deductions amounted to Rs. 3,18,303 against Rs. 3,[illegible]76 in fasli 1306 and Rs. 3,04,576 in fasli 1305.

15. Deducting the total remissions from the gross demand given in pa[illegible] 12, the net ryotwar demand on holdings was Rs. 24,35,732 against Rs. 24,85,4[illegible] fasli 1306 and Rs. 24,16,185 in fasli 1305.

16. Miscellaneous revenue.—The miscellaneous revenue for the year was Rs. 2,21,704 against Rs. 2,59,753 in fasli 1306, showing a decrease of Rs. 38,049 or 15 per cent. Details for the variations under the different items are given in the subjoined abstract with explanations against each item :—

Items.	Fasli 1306.	Fasli 1307.	Difference.	Explanation for variation.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	
1. Quit-rent and jodi on minor inams and charge for water.	58,673	58,960	+ 287	This is made up of quit-rent on personal inams Rs. 51,126 and water-rate Rs. 78,341 against Rs. 51,252 and water-rate Rupees 7,421. The decrease under quit-rent is due to the resumption of inams.
2. Land cultivated without darkhast ..	3,150	2,380	— 770	The decrease is due to unfavourable season.
3. Cultivation of poramboke lands ..	7,691	7,236	— 455	
4. Revenue derived from trees on unreserved lands held on tree patta and from all trees on village porambokes.	1,29,973	1,04,901	— 25,072	The decrease is chiefly under thirty years' assessment on missing palmyras. The triennial inspection was held in the previous fasli and raised the demand for that year.
5. Commission on estates under the management of the Court of Wards.	16,239	18,713	+ 2,474	The increase is due to the arrears of the previous fasli from Uthumalai estate having been adjusted during the year under report.
6. Charge for water on zamindari and inam villages.	14,940	15,209	+ 269	The increase is small and calls for no remark.
7. Revenue process-service fees	1,822	1,434	+ 388	Fluctuating item.
8. Prohibitory charge for water	2,781	4,046	+ 1,261	Due to heavy charges being made on dry lands irrigated without permission, as the mamool wet ayakat suffered on account of the unfavourable character of the season.
9. Other items (*vide* details below) ..	24,484	8,825	— 15,659	....
(1) Grazing-tax or grass-rent ..	120	127	+ 7	Increase small.
(2) Cultivation of unclaimed sequestered inams.	2,507	84	— 2,423	The revenues for such inams in zamindari whole inam have been transferred to the respective heads.
(3) Assessment on lands used as market by the local boards.	10	10	..	....
(4) Commission on the sale of distrained property attached for arrears of revenue.	421	721	+ 300	Due to unfavourable season.
(5) Quit-rent and water-rate on bungalows and gardens.	1,301	1,416	+ 115	Due to larger cultivation.
(6) Sale-proceeds of assessed waste lands.	1,451	962	— 489	Fluctuating items.
(7) Revenue deposits forfeited ..	219	148	— 71	
(8) Sale-proceeds of old articles ..	26	1	— * 25	
(9) Sale-proceeds of survey plan and settlement register.	176	244	+ 68	
(10) Swamibogam on Government lands.	904	903	— 1	....
(11) Assessment on lands ceded to Travancore Government.	391	392	+ 1	....
(12) Brick fees	258	134	— 124	Fluctuating item.
(13) Search fees under Land Improvement Act.	62	..	— 62	There was no advance under the Ordinary Rules.
(14) Land assessment and tree-tax of back years omitted to be collected in previous years.	685	* 1,646	+ 961	Fluctuating items.
(15) Revenue fines	8	7	— 1	
(16) Fees from private candidates for admission to survey training.	455	408	— 47	
(17) Quarry rent	49	414	+ 365	
(18) Lease amount of certain B-class lands.	4	..	— 4	This item has since been ordered to be credited to the head of "Public Works Department."
(19) Kattukuttagai assessment on certain waterspread lands.	39	39	..	....
(20) Chank and chunam shell rents.	15,398	..	— 15,398	This item has been ordered to be credited to XXV. Miscellaneous.
(21) Land revenue redeemed and capitalized value of lands acquired.	..	1,169	+ 1,169	....

* Includes Rs. 485 omitted by the karnam from the demand in previous years. The matter is under inquiry.

17. Demand, Collection and Balance—Current.—The demand under the different items of land revenue during the past two years is compared below :—

Items.	Fasli 1305.	Fasli 1306.	Fasli 1307.	Increase or decrease as compared with Fasli 1305.	Increase or decrease as compared with Fasli 1306.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Permanently-settled revenue	3,07,129	3,07,129	3,09,289	+ 2,160	+ 2,160
2. Shrotriem jodi	54,035	54,035	54,298	+ 263	+ 263
3. Ryotwar and miscellaneous	26,63,317	27,25,355	26,55,400	— 7,917	— 69,955
4. Thirty years' assessment on missing palmyras ..	..	19,872	2,036	..	— 17,836
5. Cesses in ryotwar villages on zamindari and whole inam villages	3,93,372	3,80,917	3,60,911	— 32,461	— 20,006

The increase under items 1 and 2 is due to the inclusion under the items of the assessment due on unclaimed and sequestered inams situated within zamindari and

whole inams. The decrease under item 3, as compared with faslis 1305 and 1306, is due to the unfavourable character of the season. The decrease under item 4 is due to the result of the triennial inspection of palmyras having been included in the accounts of the previous fasli. The decrease under item 5 is partly due to the reduction of village-cess from 8 to 7 pies in the rupee and partly to the discontinuance of the collection of cesses on certain miscellaneous items under B.P., No. 329, Land Revenue, dated 9th October 1897. The demand, collection and balance under each of the above items are shown in the following table :—

Items.	Demand of fasli 1307.	Collection within the fasli.	Balance.	Subsequent collection to the end of September.	Balance.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Permanently-settled	3,09,289	2,88,014	21,275	15,814	5,461
2. Shrotriem jodi	54,298	53,600	698	619	79
3. Ryotwar and miscellaneous	26,55,400	28,64,723	89,575	73,542	16,033
4. Cesses in ryotwar and miscellaneous including cesses in minor inams in zamindaris and whole inams	2,98,898				
5. Thirty years' assessment on missing palmyras ..	2,036	772	1,264	463	801

Of the sum of Rs. 5,461 shown under item 1, Rs. 5,000 are due from Uthumalai estate in the Tenkási taluk and is pending adjustment for want of funds. The remaining sum of Rs. 461 relates to the Mittadar of Elayiramannai in the Sáttúr taluk and is the subject of a criminal prosecution for embezzlement against a taluk amin. Of the balance shown against items 2 to 5, the collection of a sum of Rs. 1,399 in the Tenkási taluk has been suspended pending partly the result of a civil appeal relating to Kunnakudi mitta and partly the result of a revenue appeal before the Collector relating to Chokkampatti mitta. The revenue appeal will be shortly disposed of. Necessary steps have been taken for the collection of the balance.

18. Demand, Collection and Balance of Arrears.—The arrear balance at the beginning of fasli 1307, the amount collected and the balance under the several heads are shown below :—

Items.	Arrears at the beginning of the fasli.	Collection in the fasli.	Balance.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Permanently-settled revenue	32,593	32,593	..
2. Shrotriem jodi	614	614	..
3. Ryotwar and miscellaneous	1,23,408	1,34,543	7,295
4. Cesses	18,430		
5. Thirty years' assessment on missing palmyras ..	20,300	15,791	4,509
Total ..	1,95,345	1,83,541	11,804

Of the balance of Rs. 11,804, Rs. 2,662 were written off within the fasli, Rs. 1,643 written off after the fasli, Rs. 744 have been ordered to be written off (*vide* B.P., No. 249, Land Revenue, dated 17th September 1898), and Rs. 874 since collected. Of the remaining balance of Rs. 5,881, the collection of a sum of Rs. 5,315 in the Tenkási taluk being the fasaljasti assessment due by the mittadars of Kunnakudi and Chokkampatti has been suspended for the reasons stated in the preceding paragraph. Steps have been taken for the collection of the balance. The opening balance has been raised by Rs. 519 under item 4 as the amount was omitted to be brought to account in the Srívaikuntam taluk.

19. Land-cess in zamindari and whole inam villages.—There was no variation under this head during the year under report. The demand, collection and balance under the two heads are shown below :—

Items.	Demand.	Collection.	Balance.	Subsequent collection to the end of September.	Balance.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Land-cess in zamindaris	47,030	41,521	5,509	5,395	114
Do. in whole inam and villages	14,983	14,580	403	310	93

The balance under item 1 relates to Sáttúr taluk and is included in the amount supposed to be embezzled by the amin. Steps have been taken for the collection of the balance under item 2. The arrear balances of Rs. 10,262 and Rs. 714 under the items were collected with the fasli.

20. Coercive processes and sales for arrears of revenue.—Statement No. 8-A exhibits the particulars of coercive processes employed in the realization of the Government demand. The total number of processes of all kinds amounted to 802,999 against 810,947 in the previous year. The decrease in the number of processes issued in fasli 1307 as compared with fasli 1306 is 7,948 or ·09 which is very slight. There is a general tendency in the district not to pay the kist until the demand is presented. The number of defaulters whose property was attached and sold during the year is compared with the figures of the preceding year in the following statement :—

Fasli.	Attached.		Sold.		Realized by sale.		
	Number of defaulters.	Amount for which property was attached.	Number of defaulters.	Amount for which property was sold.	Personal property.	Real property.	Total.
		RS.		RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1306	27,784	2,44,852	1,075	18,834	4,331	15,738	20,069
1307	27,110	1,90,660	1,393	22,491	3,778	18,014	21,792

The number of defaulters whose properties were attached was slightly less than in the previous year. The properties attached were brought to sale in 1,393 cases or 5 per cent. against 4 per cent. in the previous year. The amount of arrears for which property was sold shows an increase of Rs. 3,657 as compared with the previous year.

The number of sales and the arrear on account of which property was sold is compared with the figures of the previous year in the following table :—

Taluks.	1306.		1307.	
	Number.	Arrears.	Number.	Arrears.
		RS.		RS.
Tinnevelly	94	1,105	86	1,779
Nángunéri	146	1,752	104	1,125
Ambásamudram	61	312	36	968
Tenkási	49	1,542	61	638
Sankaranayinárkóyil	118	5,930	72	5,643
Srivilliputtúr	153	1,806	425	2,636
Sáttúr	27	104	53	271
Ottappidáram	71	2,342	106	2,602
Srívaikuntam	356	3,941	450	6,829
Total ..	1,075	18,834	1,393	22,491

The increase in sales in some taluks is due to the unfavourable season. The reasons for the large increase in some taluks will be investigated and the result reported. In Tenkási it is reported that there were 11 sales for recovery of penal charge for missing palmyras against 2 sales in the previous year.

21. Examination of village and taluk accounts.—The village and taluk accounts of the two taluks settled by the Collector were carefully examined and necessary steps have been taken to rectify defects. Notes have not been received from the Head-quarters Deputy Collector in respect of Tinnevelly, from the Deputy Collector, Shérmádévi, in respect of the two taluks settled by him. The Sub-Collector has submitted his review of the notes of examination of village accounts alone in respect of Srivaikuntam. The General Charge Deputy Collector, Srívilliputtúr, has not submitted his notes of inspection of the taluk accounts of the taluk settled by him. The officers concerned have been reminded and, on receipt of the reports, a general review will be issued.

22. Receipts from process service fees.—The number of processes served by the special agency was 5,363 against 6,647 in the previous year. The decrease is due to the promptness of collection by the village agency.

23. Lands sold under Standing Order Nos. 30, 34 and 110.—The area sold during the year was acres 71·53 against 94·78 in the previous year.

24. Costs in civil suits.—The opening balance under this head was Rupees 861-10-9 and the costs awarded during the year were Rs. 956-10-4, making a total of Rs. 1,818-5-1. Of this Rs. 550-7-8 were collected. A sum of Rs. 5-12-0 has now been recommended in the statement for being written off the accounts. Deducting these two sums, the closing recoverable balance was Rs. 1,262-1-5. Of this Rs. 338-10-1 have since been collected and steps have been taken for the collection of the balance. The opening balance as per last year's account was Rs. 851-2-9 and it has been increased by Rs. 10-8-0 owing to clerical error in showing the balance in two suits as Rs. 147-3-0 and Rs. 7 instead of Rs. 157-3-0 and Rs. 7-8-0, respectively.

25. Sub-division of quit-rent.—There were no changes under this head during the year under report.

26. Interest—Land revenue and miscellaneous.—The opening balance under this head was Rs. 2,723-15-9 and the demand of the fasli was Rs. 2,555-5-5, making a total of Rs. 5,279-5-2, of which Rs. 4,474-2-11 were collected and Rs. 7-3-4 remitted during the fasli, leaving a balance of Rs. 797-14-11 distributed thus :—

Taluks.	Balance at the end of the fasli.	Amount since collected to the end of September.	Balance.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
Tinnevelly	2	..	2
Nángunéri	10	..	10
Ambásamudram	10	..	10
Tenkási	605	11	594
Sankaranayinárkóyil	63	..	63
Sáttúr	61	30	31
Srivaikuntam	47	..	47
Total ..	798	41	757

The amount in Tenkási represents interest on the arrears of peishcush due from the Uthumalai estate and, pending adjustment for want of funds, steps have been taken for the collection of the balance.

27. No ruined tank was made over during the year under report. A small tank with an ayakat of 13 acres was made over to the holder of the ayakat lands under the provisions of Standing Order No. 9-A on condition of his paying dry assessment on the ayakat and on the bed of the tank (*vide* correspondence ending with B.P., Mis. No. 10245, dated 31st December 1897).

28. Application for transfer of pattas.—In the year under report 6,819 applications were received by the Registration Department against 5,622 in the previous year. Including the number pending at the beginning of the fasli, the total number of applications for disposal was 7,155, of which 6,560 were disposed of and 595 were pending at the end of the year. The percentage of disposal was 92 against 94 in the previous year. There were two cases of fasli 1306 pending with the Deputy Tahsildar of Watrap in the Srívilliputtúr taluk and they have since been disposed of; 7,398 applications were received by the Revenue officers against 6,165 in the previous year. With the balance of the previous year, the total number for disposal was 8,076, of which 7,332 or 91 per cent. were disposed of. The remaining cases are pending enquiry or pending the preparation of sub-division accounts. Of the pending cases six relate to fasli 1306 and the rest to fasli 1307. The six cases are pending with the Tahsildar of Nángunéri. He explains that they are awaiting the receipt of sub-division accounts from the Revenue Inspector. Strict orders have been issued to the Tahsildar for the early disposal of the cases. The total number of cases disposed of under paragraph 6 of Board's Standing Order No. 20, paragraph 6, was 114 against 240 in the previous year. Including the balance at the beginning of the fasli, the total number for disposal was 119, of which 52 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 67 at the end of the year. The decrease as compared with the previous year is due to the fact that village officers did not bring such cases to the notice of Tahsildars. A circular was published in the village sheet in accordance with the instructions issued in B.P., No. 69, dated 22nd February 1897, in the last year and the matter is generally looked into at the jamabandi.

29. Vernacular correspondence in the Head Assistant and Assistant Collector's offices.—There was no European officer in charge of the Head Assistant Collector's division, which has been converted into a Deputy Collector's division.

Mr. D. G. Waller, Assistant Collector, joined the district on the 5th February 1897. He has passed the Lower Standard Examination and has acquired a fair knowledge of Tamil.

30. Demarcation.—The number of demarcation stones to be replaced at the beginning of the year was 473,563, of which 371,989 were replaced against 321,182 in the previous year. Satisfactory progress was made in most taluks during the year under report. The work remaining to be done in each village was examined, and the karnams were directed to finish the work within a specified time and notice was taken of the conduct of negligent karnams at jamabandi. Monthly progress reports are received and reviewed by the Collector. The remaining work is likely to be completed soon. The District Surveyor was engaged for about five months in holding survey schools. During the rest of the year he was chiefly engaged in supervising karnams' work in the replacement of the stones and in some special surveys. Fourteen thousand five hundred and fifty-eight stones were also repaired during the year against 13,000 in the previous year.

31. Distribution of collections between land revenue and cesses.—Statements showing the distribution for faslis 1304 to 1307 are enclosed. The amount of actual credits to cesses on account of fasli 1304 was the same as in the previous year. At present there is an excess adjustment of Rs. 11 and instructions will be issued to Tahsildars to adjust the amounts in the accounts of fasli 1306. The actual credit on account of fasli 1305 was 331,387 against a demand of Rs. 331,424. There are balances in the taluk of Tenkási and the final adjustment will be made as soon as the amount is collected. The credit for fasli 1306 was Rs. 318,620 against a demand of Rs. 3,18,969. There is a balance in all the taluks and the final adjustment will be made when the arrears are collected. The credit on account of fasli 1307 was Rupees 2,89,408 against a demand of Rs. 298,898. There are small variations in all the taluks except Nángunéri. These differences could not have been avoided especially as the season was not favourable, as credits are made in the first instance with reference to an assumed current demand which does not take possible remissions of land revenue into account. The short and over-credits will be rectified in the subsequent months.

32. Transactions under the Land Improvement and Agriculturists' Loans Acts.—(*a*) The total amount advanced during the year under the Land Improvement Loans Act was Rs. 2,740 against Rs. 18,456-14-0 in the previous year. The whole amount was advanced under the Special Well Rules. The decrease under advances is due to the restrictive orders of the Board and the bulk of the amount advanced was on account of the second instalments in cases which had been previously sanctioned. The amount of repayable advances outstanding at the beginning of the fasli was Rs. 1,58,033, adding to this the amount advanced during the year, the total amount of advances to be recovered was Rs. 1,60,773. The amount repayable within the fasli was Rs. 12,496, of which Rs. 10,904 were recovered, excluding Rs. 490 collected in advance. The closing repayable balance at the end of the fasli was Rs. 1,592. Steps have been taken for the collection of the balance.

Interest.—The total amount to be collected including the opening balance was Rs. 7,389, of which Rs. 6,612 were collected within the fasli, leaving a balance of Rs. 777. Steps have been taken for the collection of the balance.

(*b*) *Advances under the Agriculturists' Loans Act.*—The outstanding balance at the beginning of the fasli was 4,308, of this Rs. 1,461 became due within the fasli and Rs. 1,436 were recovered with an interest of Rs. 262. There is a balance of Rs. 25 with an interest of Re. 1. Steps have been taken for the collection of the balance.

(*c*) *Constructions of wells, &c.*—Fifty-two wells were constructed during the year against 76 in the previous year and 27 wells were repaired against 228 in the previous year, the extent of land benefited being 188·67 and 76·73 acres, respectively. This gives an average of 3·50 acres per well. 4·38 acres in Tinnevelly and Nángunéri were reclaimed during the year. An advance of Rs. 250 was also made for the repair of a tank with an ayakat of 12·84 acres in Nángunéri.

Tinnevelly,
17th November 1898.

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

Exd. Ms. Pantivan.

SETTLEMENT REPORT
OF
COIMBATORE.

I have the honour to submit my report on the settlement of land revenue for fasli 1307 (1897–98.)

2. Season and Rainfall.—The season was not unfavourable for agricultural operations. The average rainfall for the district during the year under report amounted to 27·42 inches against 29·18 inches in the preceding year and 25·48 inches the average of 25 years ending with 1893–94, showing a decrease of 1·76 inches below that of 1896–97 and an increase of 1·94 inches over the 25 years' average. The following statement shows the particulars of monthly rainfall compared above :—

Months.	Average of 25 years 1870 to 1894.	1896–97.	1897–98.
	INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.
April	1·82	0·26	1·38
May	3·38	2·52	4·42
June	1·66	3·47	1·91
July	1·48	1·11	0·98
August	2·29	1·02	4·36
September	2·49	5·61	6·09
Total ..	13·12	13·99	19·14
October	6·24	5·03	3·31
November	3·83	4·92	3·97
December	1·15	3·38	0·16
January	0·16	..	0·05
February	0·33	1·53	0·76
March	0·65	0·33	0·03
Total ..	12·36	15·19	8·28
Grand Total ..	25·48	29·18	27·42

3. The August and September rains were notably above the average but the north-east monsoon was somewhat deficient. The late crops were not as good as the early crops, and there was a failure of the crops in some parts of the district. All the rivers had their usual freshes. There was generally no deficiency of supply in the irrigation sources. In the case of some rainfed tanks small remissions were granted. Scarcity of water was not felt either for domestic or for agricultural purposes.

4. Condition and outturn of crops.—The subjoined statement shows the average outturn of crops for the district :—

Year.	Paddy.	Cholam.	Cumbu.	Ragi.	Samai.	Tenai.	Horse-gram.	All others including pulses.	Cotton.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	ANNAS.	ANNAS.	ANNAS.	ANNAS.	ANNAS.	ANNAS.	ANNAS.	ANNAS.	ANNAS.
1896–97 ..	13	9	9	10	9	9	10	9	10
1897–98 ..	13	10	8	10	8	9	7	8	8

Year.	Indigo.	Sugarcane.	Caster and lamp-oil seeds.	Gingelly-oil seeds.	Ground-nut.	Other oil-seeds.	Tobacco.	All others including topes.
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	ANNAS.	ANNAS.	ANNAS.	ANNAS.	ANNAS.	ANNAS.	ANNAS.	ANNAS.
1896–97 ..	12	13	8	8	8	7	11	11
1897–98 ..	10	12	7	7	8	8	10	10

Compared with the preceding year, there was a diminution in the yield under several crops being greatest under cotton, grain and indigo. The yield was however not below the normal.

5. The prices of the principal food-grains are compared below :—

Grains.	Fasli 1306 per garce.	Fasli 1307 per garce.	Difference.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
Paddy, 1st sort	205	246	+ 41
„ 2nd sort	185	222	+ 37
Rice, 2nd sort	425	490	+ 65
Cholam	253	307	+ 54
Cumbu	194	246	+ 52
Ragi	202	245	+ 43
Horsegram	241	319	+ 78

The price of each of the food-grains shows a rise over that of the preceding year. The prices rose considerably as stated in last year's report, in November 1896 owing to wholesale exports of grain to the north where famine prevailed and have not yet reached their normal, the supply over the Presidency not being sufficient to bring the prices down. This is the usual after effect of a famine. In this district the season was not bad.

6. PERMANENTLY-SETTLED ESTATES.—The number of permanently-settled estates at the beginning of the year was 14 including the Nagur sub-division which formed part of Avalappampatti and which was made a separate estate with reference to the decree of the District Court in suits Nos. 7 and 8 of 1889. There were two sub-divisions during the year under report, making the total number of estates, 16. The estates included 50 villages as in the preceding year paying a peishkash of Rs. 27,691.

The Polipat of Negamam was sub-divided into Peria Negamam and Sinna Negamam by court decrees in original suit Nos. 13 of 1895 and 24 of 1896 on the file of the District Court of Coimbatore—*vide* B.P., Mis. No. 3388, Land Revenue, dated 10th September 1897.

The Erumarappatti village of the Audipatti Polipat was constituted a separate estate as it was sold for arrears of revenue and purchased by one Chidambaram Chettiar—*vide* B.P., Mis. No. 2339, Land Revenue, dated 28th June 1897, for sanction of the sub-division and the apportionment of peishkash.

Besides the above changes, the Poligar of Imgani died on the 25th May 1897, and the estate was registered in the name of M.R.Ry. Kuppala Kumarandi Venkatapati Sila Nayakkar, the eldest son of the deceased.

7. WHOLE INAM VILLAGES.—There were no changes during the year in the number of inam villages which continued to be the same as in the preceding year, viz., 17, paying a quit-rent of Rs. 3,418. The jaghire village of Sivasamudram continued to be under the charge of the Court of Wards which took over its management in the beginning of the year 1897—*vide* Court's Proceedings, Mis. No. 1 of 2nd January 1897.

8. RYOTWAR SETTLEMENT.—The number of ryotwar villages was the same as in the preceding year, viz., 1,492, there being no changes during the year.

9. PATTAS.—The total number of pattas (ayan and miscellaneous) held during the year was 245,927 against 242,991 in the preceding year showing an increase of 2,936 pattas as compared below :—

—	Fasli 1306.	Fasli 1307.	Increase or decrease.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
Fresh pattas	18,951	16,416	— 2,535
Old pattas modified	4,581	4,618	+ 37
Old pattas not altered ..	2,07,886	2,12,982	+ 5,096
Miscellaneous	11,573	11,911	+ 338
Total ..	2,42,991	2,45,927	+ 2,936

10. The number of ayan pattas was 234,016 as against 231,418 in the preceding year and 228,401 in fasli 1305, showing an increase of 2,598 pattas over the preceding year and an increase of 5,615 pattas over fasli 1305. The increase was, as usual, distributed all over the district and due to transfers dealt with in paragraph 12 *infra*.

11. There was an increase of 338, also in the number of miscellaneous pattas. The increase was small.

12. OCCUPATIONS AND CHANGES IN RYOTWARI HOLDINGS.—The subjoined statement compares the extent and assessment of ryotwari holdings of the year under report with those of the preceding year :—

Items.	Dry.		Wet.		Total.	
	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.
	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.
Holdings at the beginning of the fasli.	2,346,675	21,68,013	87,714	6,46,156	2,434,389	28,14,169
Deduct—						
Lands relinquished	2,727	2,371	..	..	2,727	2,371
Lands sold for arrears of revenue and bought in by Government ..	181	146	..	..	181	146
Other transfers	67,895	66,398	3,548	26,548	71,443	92,946
Total ..	70,803	68,915	3,548	26,548	74,351	95,463
Remainder ..	2,275,872	20,99,098	84,166	6,19,608	2,360,038	27,18,706
Add—						
Lands newly taken up	13,771	11,335	29	213	13,800	11,548
Transfers	68,823	67,077	3,600	26,794	72,423	93,871
Total ..	82,594	78,412	3,629	27,007	86,223	1,05,419
Total holdings ..	2,358,466	21,77,510	87,795	6,46,615	2,446,261	28,24,125
Variations compared with fasli 1306.	+ 11,791	+ 9,497	+ 81	+ 459	+ 11,872	+ 9,956

13. The total occupied area was acres 2,446,261 and the assessment Rs. 28,24,125. Compared with last year, there was an increase of acres 11,872 or ·49 per cent. in extent and an increase of Rs. 9,956 or ·35 per cent. in the assessment as against an increase of ·46 per cent. in extent and ·38 per cent. in assessment in the preceding year over the figures of fasli 1305.

In fasli 1306 an extent of 577 acres bearing an assessment of Rs. 378 being the deficiency in survey in the Satyamangalam taluk was deducted from the holdings, while the excess in survey was charged as sivoijama pending the completion of the survey registers. The deficiency in survey should not have been then deducted from the holdings but the assessment should have been treated as remission as the survey registers were incomplete. The extent and assessment referred to above were therefore added to the holdings this year.

14. ACTUAL CULTIVATION AND WASTE CHARGED AND REMITTED.—The actual cultivation and waste charged and remitted during this and the preceding faslis are compared below :—

Item.	Fasli 1306.			Fasli 1307.		
	Dry.	Wet.	Total.	Dry.	Wet.	Total.
	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
Total holdings	2,346,675	87,714	2,434,389	2,358,466	87,795	2,446,261
Actual cultivation	1,910,941	84,719	1,995,660	1,922,671	84,953	2,007,624
Remainder waste ..	435,734	2,995	438,729	435,795	2,842	438,637
Extent on which remission was granted ..	..	820	820	..	530	530
Remainder waste charged ..	435,734	2,175	437,909	435,795	2,312	438,107

The area actually cultivated was 82 per cent. of the total holdings as in the preceding year. No remission was granted on dry lands left waste. The extent of wet lands on which remissions were granted was 18·65 per cent. of the whole wet

waste as against 27·38 per cent. in the preceding year and 18·78 per cent. in fasli 1305. The amount remitted was ·39 per cent. of the assessment on the total wet holdings against ·65 per cent. in the preceding fasli and ·37 per cent. in fasli 1305. Coimbatore, Bhavani, Palladam and Satyamangalam are the taluks where remission was granted. The extent of dry waste charged was acres 435,795 against acres 435,734 in the preceding fasli. In Dharapuram, Palladam and Karur a great portion of this extent is reserved for pasture as usual.

15. Tirvajasti and Fasaljasti.—The following statement compares the amounts of tirvajasti and fasaljasti charged in this and the preceding faslis :—

Item.	Fasli 1306.	Fasli 1307.	Increase.	Decrease.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Tirvajasti	26,633	30,330	3,697	..
Fasaljasti	11,975	12,364	389	..
Total ..	38,608	42,694	4,086	..

16. Both the items showed an increase this year. The increase under tirvajasti occurred in all the taluks except Udamalpet and Kollegal where the decrease was not much. The increase was due to a sufficient supply being generally available in the irrigation sources. Of the increase of Rs. 3.697 under tirvajasti, Pollachi contributed Rs. 1,375. The irrigation sources in this taluk received an unusual supply and wet crops were raised on dry lands to a considerable extent. The increase against fasaljasti is small and calls for no explanation.

17. Remissions.—The total amount of remissions other than that granted on account of "waste" was Rs. 62,451 against Rs. 61,400 in the preceding year. The following statement shows the details :—

Items.	Extent.	Fasli 1306, amount.	Fasli 1307, amount.	Increase.	Decrease.
Occasional remissions.	ACS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Remission on withered crops .. Dry	..	..	..	..	..
Wet	..	194	..	..	194
Total ..	..	194	..	..	194
2. Short crop or poor harvest .. Dry	..	..	..	..	..
Wet	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Submerged or inundated .. Dry	..	..	..	..	..
Wet	63	520	448	..	72
Total .	63	520	448	..	72
4. Tirvakammi remission, *i.e.*, difference between wet and dry assessment	697	2,087	3,080	993	..
5. Fasalkammi or second crop not cultivated ..	..	278	..	..	278
Total ..	760	3,079	3,528	449	..
Fixed remissions.					
6. Remissions granted on account of irrigation by lift	..	1,251	1,196	..	55
7. Cowle remissions	..	1,528	1,416	..	112
8. Three-fourth remissions allowed to hill tribes (Malasars)	..	168	168	..	..
9. Tree-tax deducted from the land assessment ..	..	2,379	2,391	12	..
10. Remission granted on account of deficiency by survey	..	..	509	509	..
Total ..	..	5,326	5,680	354	..
Beriz deductions.					
11. Deductions on account of religious institutions ..	..	52,993	53,243	250	..
12. Deduction in lieu of village service inam land taken up for public purposes	..	2	..	..	2
Total ..	..	52,995	53,243	248	..
Grand Total ..	760	61,400	62,451	1,051	..

Item No. 1—*Shavi.*—No remission was granted during the year under this head, while an amount of Rs. 194 was remitted in the preceding year.

Item No. 3—*Submerged or inundated.*—This item occurs in the taluks of Erode, Karúr and Udúmalpet. In Karúr, remission to the extent of Rs. 433 was granted on 60 acres affected by floods in the Cauvery river in August.

Item No. 4—*Tirvakammi.*—Remission under this head was granted in all the taluks except Dhárápuram, Pollachi and Kollegal. The amount of remission granted under this head was Rs. 3,080 against Rs. 2,087 in the preceding year and Rs. 4,884 in fasli 1305. Compared with the preceding year in Erode and Bhaváni, large remissions were granted as the supply in some of the irrigation sources was not sufficient for raising wet crops.

Item No. 5—*Fasaljasti.*—Last year this item occurred in the Bhaváni taluk and was due to second crop not having been raised on some of the ordinary double crop lands for want of sufficient supply for two crops. No such remission was necessary in the year under report.

Item No. 7—*Cowle remissions.*—The decrease of Rs. 112 under this head, as compared with the preceding year, was due to cancellation of cowles as the conditions of the cowle were not fulfilled and to some lands having been given up on expiration of the period of cowle.

Item No. 10—*Deficiency by survey.*—The hill villages of the Satyamangalam taluk were surveyed in the year 1896–97 and the deficiency found in survey was deducted from holdings in fasli 1306. This year the assessment on the deficient area was treated as remission as the survey area was not adopted in the village accounts owing to the late completion of the survey registers. This course should have been followed in the preceding year also. The mistake was, however, rectified as noted in paragraph 12 *supra*.

Item No. 11.—The increase of Rs. 250 under this head was due to the fact that the payment of a sum of Rs. 250 by beriz deduction in the Coimbatore taluk was sanctioned during the year in lieu of the assessment on the minor inams belonging to the Perur Devastanam situated in the taluks of Coimbatore, Pollachi, Dhárápuram and Palladam—*vide* G.O., Mis. No. 3115, dated 19th June 1897, communicated in B.P., Mis. No. 2341 (Land Revenue), dated 29th June 1897.

The variations in the other items do not call for remarks.

18. Miscellaneous Revenue.—The miscellaneous revenue amounted to Rupees 1,83,320 against Rs. 2,07,355 in the preceding fasli showing a decrease of Rs. 24,035 as detailed below :—

	Items.	Fasli 1306.	Fasli 1307.	Increase.	Decrease.
		RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1	Jodi and quit-rent on minor inams including water-rate.	1,12,628	1,13,538	910	..
2	Cultivation after jamabandi	..	..	..	..
3	Lands cultivated without darkhast, for which no pattas were granted.	14,994	18,128	3,134	..
4	Concealed cultivation	..	..	..	..
5	Cultivation of poramboke lands	14,963	18,425	3,462	..
6	Revenue derived from trees other than reserved trees on unreserved lands including sale-proceeds of such trees and from all trees on village poramboke.	16,062	16,290	228	..
7	Commission on private estates under Court of Wards' management.	..	815	815	..
8	Charge for water on zamindari and inam villages.	6	..	..	6
9	Double charge for water on lands irrigated without permission.	3,126	6,100	2,974	..
10	Other items	45,576	10,024	..	35,552
	Total ..	2,07,355	1,83,320	..	24,035

Item No. 1.—The increase occurs under "water-rate or minor inams." In Erode there was an increase of nearly Rs. 500 under this head and the remainder related to all the other taluks except Coimbatore. The increase was due to sufficient supply in the Kalingaroyan channel.

Item No. 3.—The increase occurs mainly in Coimbatore, Satyamangalam, Palladam, Bhavâni and Kollegal. The increase was due to the extent of lands newly entered on without permission, as the season promised well for agricultural purposes.

Item No. 5.—Compared with the preceding year, there was an increase of Rupees 3,462 against this item. The increase was due to heavier penal assessment being charged to make the encroachers give up old encroachments which were objectionable.

Item No. 7.—There was a revenue of Rs. 815 under this head this year, being the commission on the Sivasamudram jaghir under the management of the Court of Wards.

Item No. 9.—Under this item there was an increase of Rs. 2,974. The revenue was nearly double that of the preceding year. The increase occurs chiefly in Coimbatore, Satyamangalam, Karúr, Erode and Udamalpet. In the interests of wet lands heavy penal water-charge was called for. This was especially so under certain sources in Coimbatore; hence the increase.

Item No. 10—*Other Items.*—In the preceding year an amount of Rs. 34,518 was realized by the sale of padugai lands in the Karúr taluk. This accounts mainly for the decrease this year. The amount shown against this item, viz., Rs. 10,024, included a sum of Rs. 1,184 recovered in the Coimbatore taluk with reference to B.P., No. 2752 (Settlement), dated 12th April 1897, being the season remissions granted in that taluk on minor inam lands from fasli 1303 to fasli 1306 on the authority of a statement made in the Board's jamabandi report for fasli 1301 [B.P., No. 113 A (Settlement), dated 23rd March 1893, paragraph 33].

Item Nos. 6 *and* 8.—Call for no remarks.

19. Demand, Collection and Balance—Current.—The following table compares the total Land Revenue demand for this and the preceding faslis:—

Items.	Fasli 1306.	Fasli 1307.
	RS.	RS.
Permanently-settled estates	27,691	27,691
Shrotriem jodi	3,418	3,418
Ryotwar	27,87,144	28,01,871
Miscellaneous	2,07,355	1,83,320
Total ...	30,25,608	30,16,300

The miscellaneous receipts include a sum of Rs. 5,721 which represents collections realised in taluk and huzur cutcherries, as required by B.P., No. 531 (Land Revenue), dated 26th September 1892. There was no change in the demands under permanently-settled estates and whole inam villages. The ryotwar demand shows an increase of Rs. 14,727 over that of the preceding year. The increase was due to extension of cultivation on account of the favourable turn of the season and to the increase in the amount of water-rate owing to the generally sufficient supply in the irrigation sources. The decrease under miscellaneous revenue was mainly due to the larger amount of revenue realized last year by the sale of padugai lands as stated against item 10 in paragraph 18 *supra*.

20. Cesses.—The cess demands for this and the preceding faslis are compared in the subjoined table:—

Items.	Fasli 1306.	Fasli 1307.	Difference.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Land-cess on permanently-settled estates ..	4,636	4,638	+ 2
2. Do. on shrotriem and whole inam villages	2,551	2,519	— 32
3. Land-cess on ryotwar and miscellaneous ..	1,99,693	2,00,364	+ 671
4. Village-cess on ryotwar and miscellaneous.	1,33,175	1,16,911	— 16,264
Total ..	3,40,055	3,24,432	— 15,623

Item No. 3.—The increase against this item was due to the increase in the amount of ryotwar demand. No cesses were collected with reference to B.P., No. 328 (Land Revenue), dated 9th October 1897, on the revenue derived from trees.

Item No. 4.—During the year under report, the rate of village-cess was reduced from 8 to 7 pies in the rupee—*vide* B.P., No. 85 (Land Revenue), dated 16th March 1897; hence the decrease.

21. The following table compares the current demand, collection and balance of Land Revenue and cesses of this fasli with those of the preceding fasli:—

Fasli.	Demand.	Collected and written off.	Balance at the close of the fasli.	Percentage of collection.	Balance at the end of September.
	RS.	RS.	RS.		RS.
1306	33,65,663	33,50,558	15,105	99·55	5,431
1307	33,40,732	33,20,220	20,512	99·39	4,292

The current demand amounted to Rs. 33,40,732 against Rs. 33,65,663 in the preceding year, while the collections were Rs. 33,20,220 against Rs. 33,50,558 in fasli 1306. The balance at the end of this fasli was larger than that at the end of the preceding fasli thereby reducing the percentage of collections from 99·55 to 99·39 per cent. Coimbatore and Pollachi are the taluks which contributed a large share of the balance. In Coimbatore the balance was due to the late settlement of the taluk, while for the balance in Pollachi there was no satisfactory explanation. Subsequent collections up to 30th September have, however, reduced the balance to Rs. 4,292.

22. Demand, Collection and Balance—Arrears.—The arrear demand of Land Revenue and cesses at the beginning of the fasli was Rs. 15,122, of which Rs. 14,618 were collected and Rs. 431 written off during the fasli, leaving a balance of Rs. 73 at the close of the fasli. Of this amount, Rs. 69 were subsequently written off by the end of September, leaving a balance of Rs. 4. This amount has also been recommended for remission in the September quarterly statement; so that the arrears are fully accounted for.

23. Total Demand, Collection and Balance—Current and Arrears.—The total demand under current and arrears amounted to Rs. 33,55,854, of which Rupees 33,34,838 were collected and Rs. 431 written off, leaving a balance of Rs. 20,585 at the close of the fasli. This balance had been reduced by subsequent collections and remission to Rs. 4,296 at the end of September 1898.

24. Coercive Processes and Sales for Arrears of Revenue.—The total number of processes issued during the fasli under report was 225,419 against 221,148 in the preceding fasli. Of this number, 220,781 related to demand notices Nos. I and IV, 2,639 to notices of distraint or attachment and 1,999 to notices of sale. There was a net increase of 6,518 in the number of demand notices, though all the taluks except Erode, Dhárápuram, Palladam and Pollachi showed a decrease as compared with the preceding year. The increase is proportionately small and does not call for remarks.

25. The property of 2,639 defaulters was attached for arrears of Rs. 25,647 as against 3,877 defaulters and arrears of Rs. 42,822 in the preceding fasli. The decrease occurs chiefly in Coimbatore and Karúr and was due to the better season and ease with which kists were paid. The number of defaulters, whose property was actually brought to sale, was 118 for an arrear of Rs. 6,164, while in fasli 1306 the property of 98 defaulters was sold for an arrear of Rs. 1,270. The bulk of the striking increase in the amount of arrears for which property was sold was attributable to the Poligar of Audipatti being one of the defaulters with an arrear of Rs. 4,000 odd alone. The remaining increase in the amount of arrears and in the number of defaulters was due to ryots owning poor lands and no other property having had to be sold up. The total extent of lands sold was acres 2,273 dry and 20 acres wet against 421 acres (407 dry and 14 wet) in the preceding year. The figures for this year include the Erumarapatti village of the Audipatti Polipat (acres 1,425 assessed at Rs. 1,495) which was attached in the preceding year and sold during the year as

stated above. Lands aggregating 405 acres were bought in by Government for want of bidders against acres 132 in the preceding year. The explanation given above applies also to this.

26. Receipts from Process Service fees and charges and the extent to which special paid Establishments were utilized for serving processes.—There was no special paid establishment in this district and consequently no collection under the head "Process serice fees." The village establishments were the agency employed to serve all the processes.

27. Lands sold under Board's Standing Order Nos. 30, 34 and 110.—Under the rules for the re-sale of lands bought in by Government at sales for arrears of revenue (Standing Order No. 110), 123 acres assessed at Rs. 115 were re-sold for Rs. 578. There were no sales during the year either under Standing Order No. 30 (paragraph 13) relating to the sale of the occupancy right in assessed waste lands or under Standing Order No. 34 relating to the disposal of assessed lands otherwise than on assessment.

28. *Loan.*—The total advances paid during the year, as compared with those paid in fasli 1306, were as follows:—

		Fasli 1306.	Fasli 1307.
		RS.	RS.
Land Improvement Loans Act.	Ordinary rules	6,225	125
	Special well rules	29,629	2,860
Agriculturists' Loans Act		1,630	100
	Total ...	37,484	3,085

The grant of State loans in the non-affected districts of the Presidency was stopped for sometime during the year. The decrease in the grant of loans was due to the above cause and also due to the season not being unfavourable.

29. The following abstract shows the total advances, including the outstandings at the beginning of the year and the recoveries made during the year:—

Items.	Total advances including outstandings.	Amount repayable within the fasli including previous year's balance.	Recoveries.			Repayable balance.
			Amounts due.	Voluntary advance payments.	Amounts written off.	
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Land Improvement Loans Act—						
Ordinary rules	2,44,500	54,262	50,061	287	296	3,905
Special well rules	6,32,339	19,802	17,083	676	..	2,719
Total ..	8,76,839	74,064	67,144	963	296	6,624
Agriculturists' Loans Act	2,210	1,326	1,306	..	..	20

Ninety-one per cent. of the repayable loans under the Land Improvement Loans Act and ninety-nine per cent. of those repayable under the Agriculturists' Loans Act were recovered during the year against 96 per cent. under both in the preceding year. The result is not as good as might be wished for, but necessary steps have been taken for the recovery of the balances as also of the amounts outstanding under "interest." In one case in Bhaváni, an amount of Rs. 28 was recovered by sale of the land. The demand, collection and balance under interest are shown below:—

Items.		Total demand.	Collected and written off.	Balance.
		RS.	RS.	RS.
Land Improvement Loans Act.	Ordinary rules	16,908	15,655	1,253
	Special well rules ..	21,028	19,017	2,011
Agriculturists' Loans Act		139	132	7

30. The following abstract shows the improvements completed during the year with the aid of loans under the Land Improvement Loans Act:—

Improvements.	Number.	Amount advanced.	Extent benefited.
		RS.	ACS.
Construction of new wells	45	13,577	252
Repair of old wells	53	10,382	359
Re-clamation of land	..	200	3
Other works such as construction of dam, &c. ..	..	400	28

31. Cost in Civil Suits.—The costs awarded to Government during the year amounted to Rs. 350–12–3. The total demand including the opening balance of the year, viz., Rs. 100–8–0, amounted to Rs. 451–4–3, of which Rs. 432–6–3 were collected within the fasli. The balance at the end of the year was Rs. 18–14–0 for the collection of which steps have been taken.

32. Lands acquired by Public Servants.—The annual statement showing the lands acquired by public servants during the fasli has been abolished—*vide* B.P., No. 259 (Land Revenue), dated 28th September 1898. There was no contravention of the rules on the subject of the acquisition of lands by public servants.

33. Ruined or abandoned tanks.—No ruined or small isolated tanks were made over during the year to private individuals for repair, either under Standing Order No. 9 or 9-A.

34. Interest on arrears of Land Revenue.—The balance outstanding at the beginning of the fasli was Rs. 135. The total demand for the fasli including arrears and current (current Rs. 217) amounted to Rs. 352. Of this amount, Rs. 202 were collected and Rs. 11 written off during the year, leaving a balance of Rs. 139 at the close of the fasli. Of this balance, Rs. 23 were since collected and Rs. 30 recommended for remission in the September quarterly statement.

35. Sub-division of quit-rent.—There were no applications during the year for sub-division of quit-rent.

36. Examination of the Village and the Taluk Manual Accounts.—The Satyamangalam and Polláchi taluks were settled by the Collector during the fasli. These taluks were last settled by the Collector in fasli 1302. The submission to the Board of the copies of the jamabandi officers' reports on the examination of these accounts has been ordered to be discontinued—*vide* B.P., No. 349 (Settlement), dated 19th September 1898. The accounts have been carefully examined and steps taken to tify the defects noticed.

37. Famine Analysis, Village Registers and Firka Books.—The posting and ·king of these books have been almost completed up to the end of fasli 1306. ries for fasli 1307 were made for a considerable number of villages and checked he taluk. The attention of the Tahsildars has been drawn to the defects noticed, le checking these books during the jamabandi.

38. Applications for transfer of Revenue registry.—The following abstract ıpares the receipt and disposal of applications for transfer of revenue registry ·ing this and the previous faslis:—

—	Fasli 1306.		Fasli 1307.	
	Presented to registration officers.	Presented to revenue officers.	Presented to registration officers.	Presented to revenue officers.
cations pending at the beginning of the fasli	233	14	269	3
ɔ. received during the fasli	6,642	727	7,280	1,047
Total ..	6,875	741	7,549	1,050
lications disposed of during the fasli	6,606	738	7,359	1,049
ınce at the end of the fasli	269	3	190	1
Percentage of disposal ..	96·1	99·6	97·5	99·9

There was an increase this year in the number of applications received both by the Registration officers and the Revenue officers, being proportionately greater in the case of the latter. There was a slight increase in the year in the percentage of disposals under both the classes of applications. Out of the 191 applications pending at the close of the fasli, 166 have since been disposed of and the remaining applications are reported to be pending either with the Revenue Inspectors, or with the karnams for verification.

39. The following statement shows the number of cases in which steps were taken to issue pattas to persons who had been in possession of lands and had paid the revenue due thereon for twelve years or more. (Paragraph 6 of Board's Standing Order No. 20) :—

Coimbatore	180
Satyamangalam	369
Kollegal	72
Polláchi	13
Erode	742
Palladam	143
Bhavání	423
Dhárápuram	115
Karúr	292
Udamalpet	49
Total ...	2,398

The total number of cases in which action was taken during the year throughout the district was more than double the number (969) disposed of in the preceding year.

40. Vernacular Correspondence in the Assistant and the Head Assistant Collectors' offices.—Mr. Stokes was Assistant Collector in Revenue charge of the Head-quarter division for a very short period just before his transfer to Negapatam. Mr. Legh joined the district in January 1898. Both Mr. Stokes and Mr. Legh were taken by the Collector in camp for the jamabandi of Satyamangalam taluk. Mr. Legh was in camp with the Collector throughout the jamabandi of the Polláchi taluk also. Both these Assistant Collectors were made to check the village accounts of a few villages themselves and prepare check memorandums. Mr. Legh was made to do the karnam's work in a village in Coimbatore taluk for sometime. The Assistant Collectors did their vernacular correspondence in the manner prescribed in B.P., No. 1798 (A), dated 11th August 1886. Mr. Legh has since passed the Lower standard after only six months in the country.

41. Inspection of field and boundary marks.—The inspection work done now in this respect by Taluk and Village officers cannot be called satisfactory. improve this, the Deputy Superintendent of Survey has prescribed some special f in respect of sub-divisions and replacement of missing survey marks and these been introduced experimentally in the Bhávani taluk of this district. The work i progress and the result will be reported to that officer after six months.

42. Cattle census.—The census of cattle was, as usual, taken by Village offi in the last week of October and the accounts were scrutinized by Tahsildars Revenue Inspectors. The check of the karnams' work was in some cases so late th was of little or no use. The attention of the inspecting officers has been drawn to matter.

43. Statement showing the officers by whom each taluk was set during the last five years.—The necessary particulars are given in jamab statement No. 1-A. Bhávani and Palladam are the taluks which have not settled by the Collector for four years and they will be taken up in fasli 1308.

Coimbatore,
4th November 1898.

(Signed) J. A. CUMMING,
Acting Collecto

Exd. P. Seetharam.

SETTLEMENT REPORT

OF

NILGIRIS.

I have the honour to submit the report on the settlement of land revenue in the Nilgiri district for fasli 1307 together with the prescribed statements which are particularized in the margin. The returns due to the Land Revenue Department have been submitted separately.

1. Statement No. 1.
2. Enclosure A to 1.
3. Statement No. 2.
4. Statement No. 3 wih enclosures A. and B.
5. ,, ,, 4.
6. ,, ,, 5.
7. ,, ,, 16 (will follow).
8. ,, ,, 17.
9. List of *nil* returns.
10. Cattle census—statement.
11. Loan statement No. 25.A.
12. ,, ,, 25-B.
13. ,, ,, 26.
14. ,, ,, 27.
15. Demand, Collection and Balance of Survey advances.

2. Season and rainfall.—The season was generally fairly favourable for agriculture. The average rainfall of the district during the year amounted to 66·99 inches as against 87·90 in the previous year, 80·03 the average of the previous five years, and 62·64 inches the average of twenty-five years ending 1870—94. In spite of the decrease in the rainfall during the year, the season was good for coffee, though some of the estates on a higher level suffered to some extent for want of rain. For tea, the season was only moderate, the absence of sufficient rain having been against good flushes.

The number of deaths among men and women was 2,814 against 2,352 in the preceding fasli. The increase occurs under "fevers" and is due to the prevalence to a larger extent of malarial fever at the end of the year when the rainfall was comparatively small. As reported in the last year, small-pox and cholera were only imported from the adjoining districts and the mortality from these diseases was 57 and 4 as compared with 107 and 13, respectively. The condition of cattle was generally fair.

3. Condition and outturn of crops.—Owing to the decrease in the rainfall and the want of sufficient rains at the cultivation season, the condition of food crops was not so satisfactory as in the previous year and their yield was about the average. The outturn of coffee and tea was moderate.

4. Prices.—Statement No. 2 enclosed shows the average prices of the chief grains in the district for the year, compared with those of past year and of the five years immediately preceding the year under report. The prices show an increase and this is not due to any local causes, but to the high prices ruling in the adjoining districts, upon which the local markets entirely depend for their supply.

5. & 6. Permanently-settled estates and whole inam villages.—None in this district.

7. Ryotwari Settlement.—The annual settlement of the 36 villages on the plateau was conducted by the late Acting Collector Mr. Cowie in April and May last. The Head Assistant Collector settled the 12 villages of South-east Wynaad in March and April 1898.

The number of pattas held by the ryots during the year was 7,672 against 7,590 in the past year. There was an increase of 57 pattas in Ootacamund and 50 in Coonoor taluks, and a decrease of 25 pattas in South-east Wynaad. The increase on the plateau occurred in respect of sales under Waste Land Rules and under orders of Civil Courts and of transfers by private contract or gift. On the other hand, the decrease in South-east Wynaad is due to the larger area of inferior lands relinquished and brought in by Government at revenue sales.

8. Occupation and changes therein.—The subjoined figures compare the total extent and assessment of ryots' holdings with those of the previous year :—

	Extent.	Assessment.
	RS.	RS.
Fasli 1307	1,95,190	1,31,6[illegible]
„ 1306	1,97,097	1,33,204
Total ...	— 1,907	— 1,520

The decrease is the net result of the deductions and the additions shown in enclosure A appended to statement No. 3 enclosed. The figures under the chief items are compared below :—

I.—Deductions.

(1) *Lands resigned*—

	Extent.	Assessment.
	ACS.	RS.
Fasli 1307	2,057	1,170
„ 1306	1,935	1,690
Total ...	+ 122	— 520

The increase in the area relinquished as compared with fasli 1306 is trifling.

(2) *Lands sold for arrears of revenue and bought in by Government*—

	Area.	Assessment.
	ACS.	RS.
Fasli 1307	270	629
„ 1306	54	118
Total ...	+ 216	+ 511

(3) *Lands sold for revenue arrears and purchased by private individuals*—

	Extent.	Assessment.
	ACS.	RS.
Fasli 1307	425	1,041
„ 1306	32	64
Total ...	+ 393	+ 977

The bulk of the area shown under items 2 and 3 relates to South-east Wynaad where the increase in the figures of last year may probably be attributed to shortness in the rainfall.

(5) *Transferred by private contract or gift*—

	Extent.	Assessment.
	ACS.	RS.
Fasli 1307	11,235	7,590
„ 1306	16,541	10,237
Total ...	— 5,306	— 2,647

The decrease occurs chiefly in South-east Wynaad where there were fewer cases in the year under report, of transfers of lands from the names of private jenmis to those of their tenants.

(6) *Taken up for public purposes or otherwise rendered useless*—

	Extent.	Assessment.
	ACS.	RS.
Fasli 1307	158	82
„ 1306	30	27
Total ...	+ 128	+ 55

The increase is owing to large acquisitions made in the Ootacamund taluk for various public purposes, viz., forest reserve, new roads, &c.

II.—Additions.

(1) *Lands taken on darkhast*—

	Extent.	Assessment.
	ACS.	RS.
Fasli 1307	565	416
„ 1306	486	572
Total ...	+ 79	— 56

The increase in extent is due to larger area than last year, having been granted as compensation for lands taken up by Government for public purposes. The decrease in assessment is accounted for by the fact that much of the lands granted on patta in last year bore assessment at the rate of Rs. 2 per acre being shola lands, while the rate of assessment of the lands granted during the year under report was much less, they being grass and scrub lands.

(9) *Excess by survey and* (10) *Other items*—

	Extent.	Assessment.
	ACS.	RS.
Fasli 1306	117	155
„ 1307	60	130
Total ...	— 57	— 25

This was due to corrections carried out in the village accounts as per alteration memorandums received from the Survey Department.

9. ACTUAL CULTIVATION AND WASTE CHARGED AND REMITTED.—

	Fasli 1307.	Fasli 1306.
	RS.	RS.
Actual cultivation	67,118	68,677
Actual cultivation on the area shown in statement No. 5.	1,884	1,923
Total ...	69,002	70,600

Compared with the figures of fasli 1306, there is a decrease of 1,598 acres in the cultivated area. This is ascribed to want of rain at the beginning of the cultivation season.

The cultivated area shown in the statistical return A_2 was 69,956 acres, while the same as per jamabandi returns inclusive of the area under miscellaneous cultivation is 69,002 acres. The difference of 954 acres appertains to the cultivation on the Government Cinchona Plantations and at Lawrence Asylum. These items are as usual excluded from the jamabandi returns, while they appear in the statistical returns.

The correct area under "current fallows" is 128,179 acres. The area originally reported in the Statistical return A_2 was 128,034 acres, which is now found to be incorrect. When submitting the statistical returns, the Deputy Tahsildar of Gúdalúr did not report correct figures under the head "current fallows" as per jamabandi returns. The uncultivated portions of the lands on which miscellaneous revenue was charged and included in statement No. 5 amount to 107 acres. A revised A_2 return will be separately submitted to the Board.

10. WAIER-RATE, TIRWAJASTI AND FASALJASTI.—*Nil.*

11. REMISSIONS AND DEDUCTIONS FROM BERIZ.—

	RS.
Fasli 1307	273
„ 1306	589
Total ...	— 316

This decrease mainly occurs under the head "remission on lands taken up under the Waste Lands rules, &c." It may be ascribed to this cause much that until recently remissions were laxly granted on intimation of the mere *intention* to cultivate special products.

12. MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE—

	RS.
Fasli 1307	14,353
„ 1306	9,931
Total ...	+ 4,422

Details of this increase as also the reasons for the same are given below :—

(2) *Land cultivated, but not included in the jamabandi.*—

	Extent.	Assessment.
	ACS.	RS.
Fasli 1307	1,916	4,555
„ 1306	1,970	4,056
Total ...	— 54	+ 499

(5) *Cultivation of poramboke lands.*—

	Extent.	Assessment.
	ACS.	RS.
Fasli 1307	75	1,415
„ 1306	50	394
Total ...	+ 25	+ 1,021

The changes under the above two heads were due to the detection of a large number of encroachments and also to the levy of heavier penal rates than those imposed in the previous year.

(2) *Other items.*—

(*a*) Sale-proceeds of waste lands—

	RS.
Fasli 1307	7,100
„ 1306	4,345
Total ...	+ 2,755

The increase is due to the fact that more purchasers of waste lands elected to pay their purchase money in full and to the falling due of a larger sum as instalments of purchase money for waste lands. The extent of waste lands sold and the amount of the purchase money were 263 acres and Rs. *3,534*, respectively, as against 221 acres and Rs. *9,579* in fasli 1306.

(*b*) Receipts on account of Survey Department—

	RS.
Fasli 1307	424
„ 1306	532
Total ...	— 108

The non-adjustment of costs from the revenue deposits for want of the orders of the Board on the proposals made in this office letter, Ref. on petition No. 388 of 1895, dated 11th May 1896, accounts for the decrease. Board's orders have since been received.

13. DEMAND, COLLECTION AND BALANCE—CURRENT.—The details under this head will be found in statement No. 7. The total demand under land revenue and cesses amounted to Rs. 1,63,408, of which Rs. 1,48,423 or 91 per cent. were collected and written off within the fasli against 89 per cent. in the previous fasli. The balance at the end of August 1898 was as follows :—

	RS.
Ootacamund taluk	958
Coonoor	823
Gúdalúr	2,611
Huzur	159
Total ...	4,551

Out of this sum, Rs. 145 have been since collected, Rs. 258 are considered to be irrecoverable, Rs. 338 are under enquiry or correspondence and the remainder has been covered by processes.

ARREARS.—Out of an arrear demand of Rs. 17,881, Rs. 17,760 were collected or written off up to the end of August 1898, leaving a balance of Rs. 121. Of this, Rs. 26 are recoverable and the balance has already been recommended to be written off the accounts as irrecoverable.

14. COERCIVE PROCESSES.—

	Fasli 1307.	Fasli 1306.
	RS.	RS.
No. 1. Distraint orders	2,313	2,069
„ 4. Demand notices	509	735
Nos. 2 and 5. Notices	437	217
„ 3 and 7. Sale notices	263	146
Total ...	3,522	3,167

Excepting in respect of No. 4 notices, there was an increase under all the heads in the year under report. This increase is due not to the inability of the ryots to pay their dues but to greater promptitude in the issue of notices. The number of cases in which there was actual distraint of moveables was 251 against 113 in fasli 1306. As was the case in the previous year, there was the sale of personal property in only one case. There is a striking variation in the extent of lands attached as the figures below indicate:—

	Dry.	Wet.
	RS.	RS.
Fasli 1307	3,797	499
„ 1306	866	139
Total ...	+ 2,931	+ 360

This large increase was due to the fact that certain estates in the South-east Wynaad comprising large areas had to be attached for the non-payment of arrears. The estates were held under a simple mortgage by a gentleman at home, and the pattadars who had the possession of the estates were unable or unwilling to pay what was due. In the case of 25 defaulters real property had to be sold during the year, the corresponding figure of the preceding year being 11. This increase is mainly attributable to the abandonment of cultivation in certain estates in the South-east Wynaad, the pattadars of which allowed them to be sold for arrears in preference to cultivating and paying for them. The subjoined table compares the extent of lands sold for arrears of revenue:—

Faslis.	Lands bought in by Government.		Lands purchased by private individuals.	
	Dry.	Wet.	Dry.	Wet.
	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
1307	256	14	394	31
1306	10	44	32	..
	+ 246	− 30	+ 362	+ 31

The bulk of the area bought in by Government and by private individuals relates to the South-east Wynaad, and the reasons for this increase are given in paragraph 8 *supra* under the head "deductions."

15. REVENUE PROCESS-SERVICE FEES.—Fees for the service of revenue processes are not levied in this district. All the processes under the Revenue Recovery Act were served by the village officers, there being no special process establishment.

16. LANDS SOLD UNDER BOARD'S STANDING ORDERS NOS. 32, 36 AND 110.—There were no cases during the year.

17. CIVIL SUITS.—A sum of Rs. 152 was collected and credited in this district as per letter of demand of the Collector of Coimbatore to which district the amount related. This transaction has therefore been omitted in statement No. 12.

18. LANDS ACQUIRED BY PUBLIC SERVANTS.—This statement has been discontinued for the fasli year as per instructions in Board's Proceedings, No. 191, Land Revenue, dated 21st July 1898.

19. RUINED TANKS.—*Nil.*

20 INTEREST ON ARREARS of LAND REVENUE.—The total demand including the arrear balance amounted to Rs. 859, of which Rs. 850 were collected and written off, leaving a balance of Rs. 9. The demand and the collection during the year as compared with the figures of the previous year show a marked increase, which was due to the large amount of instalments of waste land purchase money which fell due during the year and also to the fact that such instalments were paid long after the due dates.

21. SUB-DIVISION OF QUIT-RENT.—*Nil.*

22. EXAMINATION OF THE VILLAGE AND TALUK ACCOUNTS.—The remarks on the examination of these accounts for fasli 1307 will, as usual, be submitted to the Board separately.

In May last, Mr. Benson, the Deputy Director of Land Records and Agriculture, visited the Coonoor and Ootacamund Deputy Tahsildar's offices and examined the accounts. His remarks have since been received and the necessary steps will be taken to rectify the defects noticed by him and generally to carry out his instructions.

23. TRANSFER OF REGISTRY OF HOLDINGS.—There were 405 applications for disposals during the year including 112 cases which were pending at the commencement of the year. Of these, 339 cases were disposed of, leaving a balance of 66 cases at the end of the year. The number of applications for disposal, the number disposed of and pending during fasli 1306 were 480, 368 and 112, respectively. Of the 66 applications pending at the end of the year under report, 21 have been subsequently disposed of, 7 are pending expiry of the time allowed in the notifications published in the Gazette and 38 cases were received subsequent to the jamabandi.

24. VERNACULAR CORRESPONDENCE IN THE ASSISTANT AND THE HEAD ASSISTANT COLLECTOR'S OFFICES.—There was no Assistant Collector attached to this district during the year under report. The vernacular petitions which were received by the Head Assistant Collector were generally read to him before order were passed thereon. The correspondence between his office and the Deputy Tahsildar was conducted in English as usual.

25. FAMINE ANALYSIS REGISTERS.—These registers have been written and checked up to the end of fasli 1306 and those for the year under report are in course of preparation.

26. The total land revenue entered in columns 5 and 8 of Statistical Return C for fasli 1307 already submitted to the Board is Rs. 1,37,473. This does not agree with the figures as per jamabandi accounts, viz., Rs. 1,37,381. The latter figures may be substituted for the former.

27. The karnam's attendance register was duly maintained during the fasli in the Deputy Tahsildar's offices and was produced for inspection at the jamabandi. The karnams were not unduly summoned and detained at the taluk office.

28. LOANS AND ADVANCES.—No amount was advanced during the year under the Land Improvement and the Agricultural Loans Acts. In fact, no application was entertained as ordered by the Board in Board's Proceedings, No. 421, Revenue Settlement, dated 8th June 1897.

Out of the amounts advanced in the previous years, a sum of Rs. 169–1–9 under the Land Improvement Loans Act and Rs. 332–15–2 under the Agricultural Loans Act fell due. These instalments were collected without resort to coercion.

A sum of Rs. 150 was advanced during the year for survey operations, of which no recovery was made during the year. Out of Rs. 858–2–8 on this account, which were outstanding at the beginning of the year, Rs. 81–8–1 were collected leaving a balance of Rs. 776–10–9. The bulk of balance relates to sums advanced a few years ago for the sub-division of the lands acquired for the Nilgiri Railway and Forest Reserves and of those granted in exchange for such lands.

NILGIRIS,
30th September 1898.

(Signed) A. BUTTERWORTH,
Acting Collector.

Exd: W. D'Moss.

SETTLEMENT REPORT

OF

SALEM.

I HAVE the honour to submit the jamabandi report of the district for fasli 1307 with the prescribed statements.

2. SEASON AND RAINFALL.—On the whole the season may be said to have been fair, though not altogether favourable for agricultural operations. The total average rainfall registered for the district amounted to 36·08 inches against 31·79 inches in the previous year and 31·25 inches, the average of the twenty-five years 1870—94. It was greater than that of the previous year in all the rain-registering stations except Vániyambádi, Denkanikota, Atur and Thammampatti. The rainfall registered in the early or south-west monsoon amounted to 28·53 inches against 19·05 in the previous year; while in the north-east monsoon 7·55 inches were registered against 12·74 in the previous year.

Taking the south-west monsoon on which the district chiefly depends it will be seen that the rainfall was greater than that of the previous year in all the rain-registering stations. This led to an increase in the cultivated area of 145,467 acres under both dry and wet (dry 130,784 acres and wet 14,683 acres). In the north-east monsoon, however, there was a rainfall of 4·55 inches in October against 4·16 in the previous year; in November there were 1·73 inches against 4·48 in 1896–97; and in December there was no rain worth the name, being 0·35 inches against 2·36. The deficiency in the rainfall of the north-east monsoon led to a net decrease in the cultivated area of 119,146 acres (decrease in dry of 120,022 acres and increase in wet of 876 acres). The total area under cultivation exhibits an increase of 26,321 acres in 1897–98 as compared with that of last year due to the favourable south-west monsoon.

All the tanks in the district, except in parts of Salem, Námakkal, Tiruchengódu and Uttangarai, received more or less a fair supply. Cultivation under wells was on the whole fair. The freshes in the Cauvery were about the average.

3. CONDITION AND OUTTURN OF CROPS.—The average outturn for the principal crops for the district is shown in the subjoined statement:—

Name of crop.	Outturn in annas.
Paddy	10
Cholam	10
Cumbu	8
Ragi	9
All others including pulses	8
Cotton	8
Indigo	12
Sugarcane	11
Castor-oil seeds	8
Gingelly	7
Ground-nut	9
Other oil seeds	8
Tobacco	9
Topes	11

20

4. The *prices* of the principal food-grains are compared in the subjoined statement :—

Grains.	Price per garce.		
	Fasli 1306.	Fasli 1307.	Difference.
1	2	3	4
	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Paddy .. First sort	202	246	+ 44
1. Paddy .. Second sort	184	225	+ 41
2. Cholam	243	319	+ 76
3. Cumbu	211	253	+ 42
4. Ragi	214	250	+ 36
5. Horse-gram	236	311	+ 75
6. Varagu	120	157	+ 37

The prices of all food-grains rose during the year under report and this was chiefly due to large exports to the north owing to the distress prevailing there and to scanty rainfall during the north-east monsoon.

5. Permanently-settled Estates.—The total number of estates rose from 198 to 203 by the sub-division of Bathanavadimitta * into six sub-divisions under the sanction conveyed in B.P., Mis. No. 1343 (Land Revenue), dated 21st May 1898. The sub-division of the Kurubarapallimitta sanctioned in B.P., Mis. No. 1347 (Land Revenue), dated 23rd May 1898, was not, it is reported by the Tahsildar of Krishnagiri, given effect to during the fasli. There was a net increase of Rs. 30–0–9 in the peishkash which is explained in enclosure A to jamabandi statement No. 6.

* (1) Bathanavadi.
(2) Mankuppam.
(3) Narianeri.
(4) Manthala Nainigunta.
(5) Pallalapalli.
(6) Hanumanpatti.

6. Whole Inam Villages.—The number of these villages was 178 in the previous year. The quit-rent was Rs. 42,757–7–5 against Rs. 42,521–6–8 in the previous year. The increase of Rs. 236–0–9 is explained in enclosure A to statement No. 6.

7. Ryotwar Villages.—The number of these villages was 2,807 as in the previous year, the number of pattas issued was 214,964 against 212,368. The increase was chiefly due to increase under holdings.

8. Occupation and Holdings.—The extent of ryotwar holdings was 1,364,730 acres, assessed at Rs. 19,20,745, against 1,349,316 acres, assessed at Rs. 19,06,128, in the previous year, showing an increase of 15,414 acres in extent and of Rs. 14,617 in assessment as shown in the subjoined statement :—

Items.	Extent.	Assessment.
	ACS.	RS.
Additions.		
1. Increase due to more lands having been taken up than were given up	15,554	14,772
2. Inam lands reverted to Government	264	471
Total ...	15,818	15,243
Deductions.		
1. Lands transferred from dry to wet and *vice versâ* ...	...	121
2. Land sold for arrears of revenue and bought in by Government	308	342
3. Land taken up for public purposes or otherwise rendered useless	96	163
Total ...	404	626
Net increase ...	15,414	14,617

The increase under holdings was due to the favourable character of the south-west monsoon.

9. Actual Cultivation and Waste charged.—Out of the total occupied area of 1,364,730 acres, 1,220,259 acres or 89·41 per cent. were cultivated against 1,203,606 acres or 89·20 per cent. in the previous year, and the remainder 144,471 acres or 10·59 per cent. against 145,710 acres or 10·80 per cent. were left waste. The increase under cultivated area and the decrease under current fallows were due to the favourable season as compared with fasli 1306.

Of the total extent left waste, 137,757 acres were dry and 6,714 acres were wet.

Of the total wet waste, 6,714 acres, remissions were granted on 919 acres against 4,521 acres in the previous year, and the amount remitted was Rs. 4,529 against Rs. 22,904 in the previous year. No remission was granted on account of dry waste.

10. Water-rate (Tirvajasti and Fasaljasti).—Water-rate amounting to Rupees 29,422 was charged against Rs. 23,693 in the previous year. The increase was chiefly due to the favourable character of the south-west monsoon.

11. The total assessment of ryotwar holdings including water-rate thus amounted to Rs. 19,50,167.

12. Of the total ryotwar demand, remissions and deductions amounted to Rs. 79,729 under the following heads :—

	RS.
(i) Occasional remissions	11,131
(ii) Fixed remissions	1,308
(iii) Beriz deductions	67,290
Total ...	79,729

13. Occasional Remissions.—The particulars of remissions which amounted to Rs. 11,131 against Rs. 35,214 in the previous year are shown below :—

	Fasli 1306.	Fasli 1307.
	RS.	RS.
1. Remissions on account of lands left waste	22,904	4,529
2. Remission on account of withered crops or loss of produce	10,582	4,902
3. Remission of the difference between wet and dry on account of irrigation sources being out of order ...	1,728	1,700
Total ...	35,214	11,131

The talukwar particulars of the remissions are given in the subjoined statement :—

Taluks.	Remissions on account of lands left waste.		Remissions on account of withered crops or loss of produce.		Difference between wet and dry on account of irrigation sources being out of order.		Total.	
	1306.	1307.	1306.	1307.	1306.	1307.	1306.	1307.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Salem	11,206	1,371	2,378	334	42	217	13,626	1,922
Atur	130	165	..	..	478	465	608	630
Námakkal	702	262	1,744	737	773	241	3,219	1,240
Tiruchengódu	4,153	2,014	2,476	2,511	234	394	6,863	4,919
Dharmapuri	245	42	127	..	94	30	466	72
Krishnagiri	2,897	80	2,380	1	..	128	5,277	209
Hosur	462	121	91	85	66	132	619	338
Tiruppattúr	136	..	282	..	3	3	421	3
Uttangarai	2,973	474	1,104	1,234	38	90	4,115	1,798
Total ..	22,904	4,529	10,582	4,902	1,728	1,700	35,214	11,131

The decrease under remissions was due to the favourable season. Remissions granted on account of irrigation sources being out of order show a decrease of Rs. 28. The irrigation sources concerned are 22 as particularized in the margin. In regard to Nos. 6, 7, 10, 11, 12, 15, 16, 17 and 20, steps are being taken to repair them. Nos. 8, 9 and 14 have since been abandoned and steps are being taken to make over Nos. 18, 21 and 22 to private enterprise. Nos. 1, 2, 4, 5, 13 and 19 are in charge of the Public Works Department and the question of repairing them is under correspondence. As regards No. 3 Serukkalai tank in the Námakkal taluk, steps will be taken to transfer the ayakat lands to dry as it is found unprofitable to repair the anikat feeding the tank.

Salem taluk.

1. Periyeri tank.

Atur taluk.

2. Atur anikat.

Námakkal.

3. Serukkalai tank.

Tiruchengódu.

4. Arasiramoni.
5. Ponnasamudram.

Dharmapuri.

6. Ganigarahalli.
7. Kammalanaickarahalli.

Krishnagiri.

8. Veeramalai tank.
9. Gajjaganoo tank.
10. Melakathimmanahalli.
11. Thippampatti.
12. Badathalar.

Hosúr taluk.

13. Onnalavadi tank.
14. Kottur.
15. Jakarahalli.
16. Noganur.
17. Thoddalulur.

Tiruppattúr.

18. Khururabara kuttai.

Uttangarai.

19. Naganurpatti.
20. Adigarapatti.
21. Vadugapatti.
22. Thathampatti.

14. Fixed Remissions.—The fixed remissions amounted to Rs. 1,308 and consist of the following items :—

	Fasli 1306.	Fasli 1307.
	RS.	RS.
1. Remissions on account of irrigation by lift	753	985
2. Cowle remissions on account of heaviness of assessment	6	6
3. Progressive cowle remissions for the clearance of prickly-pear	220	281
4. Remissions granted under the tope rules	15	36
Total ..	994	1,308

Item No. 1.—The increase was due to the favourable season.

Item No. 2.—The sum of Rs. 6 entered against this head is the remission given during the days of late Collector Mr. Cockburn, and is known as "Cockburn's cowle." The lands are situated in the jungle parts of the Salem and Krishnagiri taluks which were not brought under the new settlement owing to their unhealthiness.

Item No. 3.—The increase was due to the grant of 81 acres of land on cowle tenure during the fasli.

Item No. 4.—The increase of Rs. 21 represents the assessment of the lands granted for three public topes in the Dharmapuri taluk. The extent and assessment of the lands had hitherto been omitted to be included under occupation. The omission was noticed during the fasli by the Sub-Collector and he directed that the land with its assessment should be included under occupation and the assessment shown under fixed remission as in the other cases. This is similar to the case of remission referred to in paragraph 14 of the jamabandi report of the district for fasli 1299, No. 2831, dated 31st December 1890.

15. Beriz Deductions.—The amount is Rs. 67,290, and is made up of the following items :—

	Fasli 1306.	Fasli 1307.
	RS.	RS.
1. Allowances to religious institutions	55,074	55,221
2. Share of receipts from Thrishwakam inam villages	11,695	11,805
3. Dasabandam shares	91	113
4. Pay of village establishment of Devasamudram village	25	25
5. Assessment on certain charitable inams made over to the Taluk Boards under B.P., Mis. Nos. 2240 and 5569, dated 11th April 1892 and 28th September 1893, respectively	108	113
6. Full assessment of a *nirganti inam in* Berikai-Palayapet ordered to be shown as a beriz deduction in the accounts and then paid to the polayagar for the upkeep of the service (B.P., Mis. No. 4642, dated 4th December 1897)	..	13
Total ..	66,993	67,290

Item No. 1.—The amount sanctioned for the district is Rs. 55,187. Adding to this Rs. 113 the amount which remained undisbursed at the end of fasli 1306 the total amount for disbursement in fasli 1307 amounted to Rs. 55,300. Out of this Rs. 55,221 were disbursed during the year. The balance of Rs. 79 is due to the Kirkirshaw Masjid for which a trustee has since been appointed.

The amount will be disbursed during the current year and orders have been issued to the Tahsildar in the matter.

Item 2.—The increase was due to increase in the revenue of the villages.

Item 3.—The increase was due to the increase of revenue under the tanks concerned.

Item 5.—Under G.O., No. 551, Revenue, dated 22nd October 1896, communicated in B.P., Mis. No. 5008, (Land Revenue), dated 10th November 1896, the full assessment (Rs. 42) *minus* the old jodi (Rs. 4–6–0) on certain inam lands for the upkeep of a choultry at "Palakode" known as "Yamunabhoy's chattram" was ordered to be made over to the Hosúr Taluk Board for being utilised towards the maintenance of the Primary school at Palkode. Out of the above sum of Rs. 37–10–0 (Rs. 42 – 4–6–0) Rs. 4–12–0 were remitted in fasli 1306 on account of wet waste and the balance of Rs. 32–14–0 was shown as the amount payable to the Hosúr Taluk Board. This year there was no remission and this accounts for the increase of Rs. 5 under this item.

Item 6.—Under B.P., Mis. No. 4642, dated 4th December 1897, full assessment of a Nirganti inam in Beerikai Palayam was ordered to be shown as beriz deduction and paid to the Palayagar for the upkeep of the service.

16. Net Land Revenue Ryotwar.—Excluding the remissions and deductions above referred to, the net ryotwar demand amounted to Rs. 18,70,438 against Rupees 18,26,620 or Rs. 43,818 more than in fasli 1306. The increase was due to increase under holdings and water-rate.

17. Miscellaneous Revenue.—The revenue under this head amounted to Rupees 1,00,491 against Rs. 99,705 in the previous year as detailed below :—

No.	Items.	Fasli 1306.	Fasli 1307.	Difference.
1	2	3	4	5
		RS.	RS.	RS.
1	Quit-rent and jodi on minor inams (personal service) including water-rate	26,655	26,968	+ 313
2	Revenue from trees on unreserved lands held on patta and from all trees on village poramboke	25,253	25,496	+ 243
3	Assessment on lands cultivated with or without application and not included in patta	18,389	21,438	+ 3,049
4	Revenue from the cultivation of poramboke lands	16,325	16,718	+ 393
5	Commission on private estates under Court of Wards management ..	1,630	1,620	— 10
6	Charge for water supplied to zemin and inam lands	2,958	2,188	— 770
7	Process-fees	651	470	— 181
8	Sale-proceeds of waste lands	1,601	1,493	— 108
9	Other items detailed in statement No. 5	6,243	4,100	— 2,143
	Total ..	99,705	1,00,491	+ 786

Item 1.—The increase was chiefly due to the increase under water-rate on minor inams.

Item 2.—The increase was small and was due chiefly to the assignment of trees during the fasli.

Item 3.—The revenue under this head exhibits an increase of Rs. 3,049 and appears in all the taluks except Atur and Hosúr. Talukwar particulars of this revenue are shown in the subjoined statement.

Taluks.	Fasli 1306.	Fasli 1307.	Increase or decrease.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Salem	3,963	5,143	+ 1,180
2. Atur	6,719	6,093	— 626
3. Námakkal	504	1,221	+ 717
4. Tiruchengódu	3,516	4,528	+ 1,012
5. Dharmapuri	1,394	1,536	+ 142
6. Krishnagiri	577	1,066	+ 489
7. Hosúr	355	308	— 47
8. Tiruppattúr	53	201	+ 148
9. Uttangarai	1,308	1,342	+ 34
Total ..	18,389	21,438	+ 3,049

The increase in the Salem taluk is reported to be due to the fact that old cases of encroachments on assessed lands found at the resurvey which were pending enquiry were brought to notice and charged during the current fasli, that in Námakkal, Krishnagiri and Tiruppattúr was due to the favourable character of the south-west monsoon and that in Tiruchengódu and Dharmapuri was due to the fact that in some cases of darkhasts the parties refused to pay the value of the trees on darkhast lands and the cultivation had therefore to be brought to sivoijama. The increase in Uttangarai is only Rs. 34 and calls for no remarks.

Item 4.—The increase is small and appears chiefly in the taluk of Námakkal where heavy penal assessment was charged in cases of encroachments found at the re-survey.

Item 5.—The decrease is small being only Rs. 10.

Item 6.—The decrease appears in the Námakkal taluk and was due to the fact that in fasli 1306, two years' water-rate was charged in three villages for the first time.

Item 7.—The increase was due to comparatively small arrear balance at the beginning of fasli 1307.

Item 8.—The extent of lands sold under the waste land rules during the fasli was less than that of last year. Hence the decrease.

Item 9.—The decrease appears chiefly (1) under the sale of darkhast lands, and (2) lease of Corandum stones. Against the former item there were Rs. 642 last year in the Hosúr taluk against none this year. Against the latter item there is a decrease of Rs. 1,353 in the Námakkal taluk and this is reported to be due to low bids during the fasli.

18. The total land revenue demand under all the heads amounted to Rs. 24,62,911 against Rs. 24,18,041 in fasli 1306. The increase occurs chiefly under Ryotwar and Miscellaneous as shown below :—

—	Fasli 1306.	Fasli 1307.	Difference.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Permanently-settled estates	4,49,195	4,49,225	+ 30
2. Shrotriem jodi	42,521	42,757	+ 236
3. Ryotwar and Miscellaneous	19,26,325	19,70,929	+ 44,604
Total ..	24,18,041	24,62,911	+ 44,870

19. Cesses.—The current demand is compared below with that of the previous year :—

—	Fasli 1306.	Fasli 1307.	Difference.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Cess in zemindaris	44,623	44,632	+ 9
2. Do. in inam villages	11,493	11,426	— 67
3. Do. in ryotwar villages	2,24,903	2,10,333	— 14,570
Total ..	2,81,019	2,66,391	— 14,628

The decrease under item 3 was chiefly due to the reduction in the rate of village-cess from 8 to 7 pies with reference to the B.P., No. 85, (Land Revenue), dated 16th March 1897. The variations under the first two items are small and call for no remarks.

20. The total demand under Land Revenue and Cesses amounted to Rs. 27,29,302 The collections amounted to Rs. 27,18,834 or 99·62 per cent. of the demand against 99·66 per cent. in fasli 1306. The percentage of decrease was small.

21. Arrears.—The arrear demand at the beginning of the fasli amounted to Rs. 10,360, of which Rs. 10,228 were collected and Rs. 132 written off the accounts as irrecoverable.

22. Total arrears and current.—Statement No. 7 shows the demand, collection and balance of land revenue and cesses up to the end of June 1898. The total demand under arrears and current amounted to Rs. 27,39,662, of which Rs. 27,29,062 were collected and Rs. 132 remitted, leaving a balance of Rs. 10,468 or 0·38 per cent. This has been reduced by subsequent collections and remissions up to the end of September 1898 to Rs. 3,821. Of this amount, Rs. 3,763 are due on the Bagalur Palayam in the Hosúr taluk. As an ancient palayagar no coercive processes were issued against him in the first instance and he was given time to pay up his arrears before the 15th July 1898 without any balance. A similar concession was granted to him in fasli 1306 and he paid the arrears before the end of the fasli. As he failed to avail himself of the concession this year, steps are being taken to take the palayam under management under section 28 of Act II of 1864. The balance of Rs. 58 represents the arrears of coffee kists which accrued on the 30th June 1898 and prompt steps are being taken to recover this sum.

23. Distribution of Collections between Land Revenue and Cesses.—The statement showing how the distribution was made for each taluk in fasli 1307 is submitted. From this it will be seen that there is very little difference between proper and actual credits. The final adjustment has been made up to fasli 1306.

24. Coercive processes and sales for arrears of Revenue.—Statement No. 8-A gives particulars regarding the number of the several kinds of processes issued for the realisation of the arrears of revenue, the extent to which property was sold and the amount realised. It has been prepared in accordance with reference to the instructions contained in B. P., No. 31, dated 25th January 1897. The total number of processes of all kinds amounted to Rs. 1,58,231 against Rs. 1,81,395 in the previous fasli. The decrease appears in all the taluks except Dharmapuri and Krishnagiri and was chiefly due to comparatively favourable season and small arrear balance at the beginning of the fasli.

The subjoined statement compares the number of notices of demand, distraint or attachment and sale with that of fasli 1306 :—

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.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
						ACS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1306	179,110	1,327	958	181,395	122	505	616	305	921
1307	157,607	400	224	158,231	57	291	779	33	812

The decrease in the number of distraint or attachment and sale notices followed the decrease in the number of notices of demand.

Again out of 157,607 cases in which notices of demand issued, only in 400 cases was property distrained or attached, in 224, notices of sales issued and it was only in 57 cases (moveables 5 and immoveables 52) that sales were actually held. The amount of process fees realised was Rs. 470.

The subjoined table shows the amount of arrears for which property was distrained or attached and sold :—

Taluks.	Amount of arrears for which property was distrained or attached.	Amount of arrears for which property was sold.	Percentage of columns 3 to 2.
1	2	3	4
	RS.	RS.	ACS.
Salem	386	77	19·94
Atur	84	36	42·85
Námakkal	280	44	15·72
Tiruchengódu	595	8	1·51
Dharmapuri	314	70	22·29
Krishnagiri	14	14	100·00
Hosúr	173	..	..
Tiruppattúr	134	39	29·10
Uttangarai	213	63	29·58
Total ..	2,193	351	11·45

Of the extent of land sold, viz., 291 acres, 169 or 58·08 per cent. against 238 or 47·12 per cent. in the previous year were purchased by Government for a nominal value of Rs. 3 and the remaining 122 acres by private individuals for Rs. 776.

25. Lands sold under the Standing Orders Nos. 30, 34 and 110.—Under the rules for the sale of assessed waste lands (Standing Order No. 30), 46 acres, assessed at Rs. 40, were sold during the fasli under report for Rs. 568 against 20 acres, assessed at Rs. 73, for Rs. 754 in the previous year. The decrease was due to the smaller extent of wet lands sold.

Again under Standing Order No. 110, 83 acres, assessed at Rs. 114, were sold for Rs. 394, against 155 acres, assessed at Rs. 238, for Rs. 401 in the previous year. There were no sales of lands under Standing Order No. 34.

26. Advances under the Land Improvement and Agriculturists' Loans Acts.—The information regarding advances made under the Loans Acts is furnished in this report with reference to B. P., No. 417 (Settlement), dated 10th December 1896.

Land Improvement Loans Act, Ordinary.—No fresh loans were granted under the Loans Acts during the year under report with reference to Board's Proceedings No. 285 (Settlement), dated 6th April 1897. The total amount of advances outstanding at the beginning of the year was Rs. 54,745. The amount which fell due in the year, including sums ordered to be summarily recovered, and the balance remaining unpaid in previous faslis, amounted to Rs. 14,679, of which Rs. 14,539 were collected during the year leaving a balance of Rs. 140 or 0·95 per cent. of the demand. The sum paid on account of advances not yet due amounts to Rs. 92. The interest amounted to Rs. 3,824, of which Rs. 3,787 were collected leaving a balance of Rs. 37.

Special Well Rules.—The total amount of advances outstanding at the beginning of the year was Rs. 10,993. Of this Rs. 477 fell due during the year, of which Rs. 407 were collected leaving a balance of Rs. 70 which has also since been realised. The sum paid on account of advances not yet due comes to Rs. 47. The demand under interest amounted to Rs. 391, of which Rs. 365 were recovered leaving a balance of Rs. 26 which has since been collected.

Agriculturists' Loans Act.—The total amount of advances outstanding at the beginning of the fasli amounts to Rs. 630, of which Rs. 515 fell due during the year and was fully recovered. The demand under interest of Rs. 49 was fully realised.

There were no survey advances nor transactions under the Agriculturists' Loans Act for the relief of distress.

27. Costs awarded to Government in Civil Suits.—The amount of costs awarded to Government in Civil Suits including the balance of Rs. 591–9–4 at the beginning of the year was Rs. 748–11–2, of which Rs. 375–13–7 were collected leaving a balance of Rs. 372–13–7 and steps are being taken to recover the balance.

28. Lands acquired by Public Servants.—One acre of land assessed at Rs. 5 was acquired by a taluk gumastah in the Uttangarai taluk.

29. Ruined tanks.—Statement No. 14 shows that three tanks were made over to private individuals during the year under report.

30. Interests on arrears of Land Revenue.—The total demand, current and arrears amounted to Rs. 356, of which Rs. 301 were collected and rupee one remitted leaving a balance of Rs. 54, which is due from the Bagalurpalayam referred to in paragraph 252 *supra*.

31. Sub-division of Quit-rent.—There were no cases of sub-division of quit-rent during the year.

32. Inspection of field and boundary marks.—The statement showing the number of demarcation stones planted during the survey and settlement, the number found to be missing or out of repair, and the number replaced or repaired during the fasli is submitted in the form prescribed in B.P., No. 103, dated 14th March 1893. The taluks of Salem, Atur, Námakkal, Tiruchengódu and Uttangarai were under re-survey and though it has been completed, the figures according to it are not yet available. As regards the taluks of Dharmapuri, Krishnagiri, Hosúr and Tiruppattúr it is observed that out of 157,004 theodolite stations, boundary offsets and field marks found to be missing or out of repair 118,122 or 75 per cent. against 56 per cent. in fasli 1306 were either replaced or repaired during the fasli, the largest number replaced or repaired being in the Krishnagiri taluk. The work during the fasli as compared with last year and the year previous to that was satisfactory.

33. Examination of Village and Taluk Accounts.—These accounts were carefully scrutinized during the jamabandi and the results of the examination were on the whole satisfactory. Copies of the remarks on the examination of the village and taluk accounts of the marginally-named taluks with my review thereon have been submitted.

Atur.	Hosúr.
Dharmapuri.	Tiruppattúr.
Krishnagiri.	Uttangarai.

34. Application for transfer of pattas made to Registration officers.—The number of applications for transfer of pattas received through registration officers which was pending at the beginning of the year was 979, and that received during the year was 5,025 making a total of 6,004 applications, of these 5,348 was disposed of during the fasli leaving a balance of 656 or 11 per cent. pending at the end of the year. Most of the pending cases are reported to have been since disposed of.

The number of applications received through registration officers is compared below 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 during the year.	Pending at the close of the year.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Applications presented through Registration Department ..	979	5,025	6,004	5,348	656
" " directly to the Revenue officers	53	2,592	2,645	2,586	59

The number of applications received through registration department was nearly double the number presented direct to the Revenue officers. This system finds favour with the people.

35. VERNACULAR CORRESPONDENCE IN THE ASSISTANT AND THE HEAD ASSISTANT COLLECTORS OFFICES.—There was no Assistant Collector attached to the district during the fasli. The Head Assistant Collector's division was in charge of a Deputy Collector.

SALEM,
5th October 1898.

(Signed) R. B. CLEGG,
Acting Collector.

SETTLEMENT REPORT
OF
SOUTH CANARA.

I HAVE the honour to submit the report on the settlement of this district for fasli 1307, together with the prescribed statements.

2. (1) SEASON AND RAINFALL AND (2) CONDITION AND OUTTURN OF CROPS.—The season was not, on the whole, unfavourable for cultivation. The rainfall was much above the average, being 181·13 inches against 142·04, the average for the 25 years 1870—94, but it was not well distributed; the downpour from June to September 1897 was exceptionally heavy, being as much as 166·18 inches and some damage was caused by freshes to the crops in low-lying river-side lands. The rain of the north-east monsoon fell almost wholly in October and the second and third crops suffered to some extent for want of water. The crops also suffered a little from insects, but on the whole the outturn was fair to average.

3. (3) PRICES.—It will be observed from statement No. 2 that there was a marked increase in the price of rice which is the staple food of the district in the fasli under report. This was due to the diminution of stock in the district in consequence of large exports to other places on account of famine and scarcity. Prices, however, began to decline from December 1897, after the produce of the first rice crop was brought to the market and remained almost stationary till the end of the fasli. There was also a rise in the price of horse-gram due to short supplies from up-country in consequence of bad crop there.

4. WAGES OF AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS.—Information under this head is not due till fasli 1309 [*vide* Board's Proceedings, No. 112 (Settlement), dated 8th March 1898].

5. (4) PERMANENTLY-SETTLED ESTATES AND (5) WHOLE INAM VILLAGES.—These do not exist in this district.

6. (6) RYOTWARI SETTLEMENT—(*a*) VILLAGES.—The total number of villages was 1,284 as in the preceding year. Though in showing the number of villages of each taluk in statements Nos. 1 and 3 submitted for fasli 1306, the transfer of one village (Baltila) from Uppinangadi to Mangalore taluk ordered in G.O., No. 166 (Revenue Department), dated 15th March 1897, was shown as having been carried into effect in that year, the transfer had not been fully carried into effect in respect of other details, *i.e.*, assessment, pattas, &c. Hence the variation in other particulars in statements Nos. 1 and 3 against Mangalore and Uppinangadi taluks as compared with the figures for the previous fasli.

	RS.
Fasli 1306	47,387
„ 1307	47,800
Increase ...	413

7. (*b*) PATTAS.—There was an increase of 413 in the number of pattas which is accounted for below:—

(1) Pattas issued for new holdings	387
(2) Do. for Banjar (waste) wargs taken up for cultivation	33
(3) Do. for wargs transferred from inam to Government under the beriz deduction system	14
Total ...	434
Deduct—	
(i) Pattas of wargs relinquished on account of erosion	6
(ii) Do. of wargs included in reserved forests	3
(iii) Do. of wargs transferred to Banjar	12
Total ...	21
Balance ...	413

8. (7) Occupation and changes therein.—The extent of the holdings has not been shown in statement No. 3, as the survey figures have not yet been received and there is no other reliable record. The amount of revenue charged on the holdings during the fasli amounts to Rs. 13,91,914 against Rs. 13,89,460 in fasli 1306, showing an increase of Rs. 2,454. This increase is the net result of an addition of Rs. 3,184 chiefly under (1) Hossagame and Banjar wargs taken up for cultivation, and (2) reimposition under the beriz deduction system of the assessment assigned to certain inams and of a deduction of Rs. 730 chiefly under (1) lands purchased by Government for want of bidders at sales for arrears of revenue, (2) wargs included in reserved forests, and (3) relinquishment of wargs washed away.

9. (8) Actual Cultivation and Waste charged and remitted.—The figures under this head for fasli 1307 are compared below with those of fasli 1306 :—

—	Fasli 1306.	Fasli 1307.	Increase.	Decrease.	Remarks.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	
Assessment of the holdings ..	13,89,460	13,91,914	(a) 2,454	..	(a) *Vide* paragraph 8 *supra*.
Deduct—					
Waste remitted	6,252	6,256	4	..	
Temporary remissions as per statement No. 4.	95,236	95,342	(b) 106	..	(b) Is the net result of a decrease of Rs. 142 caused chiefly by the relinquishment of portions of wargs washed away and of waste salt-pans and of an increase of Rs. 248 caused chiefly by certain inams having been brought under the beriz deduction system.
Total ..	1,01,488	1,01,598	110	..	
Remaining beriz ..	12,87,972	12,90,316	(c) 2,344	..	(c) Chiefly due to lands newly taken up for cultivation during the fasli.
Add—					
Miscellaneous revenue as per statement No. 5.	76,278	64,866	..	(d) 11,412	(d) *Vide* paragraph 13 *infra*.
Land-cess	1,32,868	1,32,908	40	..	
Village-cess	59,424	52,036	..	(e) 7,388	(e) Due to reduction in the rate from 8 to 7 pies in a rupee of assessment (*vide* G.O., No. 149 in B.P., No. 85 (Land Revenue), dated 16th March 1897.
Total ..	15,56,542	15,40,126	2,384	18,800	
Net decrease ..	..	..	..	16,416	

	RS.
Fasli 1306	1,31,991
„ 1307	1,31,806
Decrease ...	— 185

10. (9) Water-rate (Tirvajasti and Fasaljasti).—No Government irrigation works exist in this district.

11. (10) Remissions—(a) Permanent.—There was a decrease of Rs. 185 under this head which is explained below :—

	RS.
(1) Kuttutar remissions allowed on certain wargs included in reserved forests and struck off the accounts	33
(2) Remissions allowed by Mr. Harris on certain wargs included in reserved forests and struck off the accounts	68
(3) Jari Brahmadaya inams brought under the beriz deduction system.	56
(4) Do. lapsed to Government in consequence of the death of the holders without heirs	28
Total ...	185

12. (b) Fixed including Items allowed from entire Beriz of Villages.—The amount of remissions under this head is Rs. 94,091 against Rs. 93,897 in the preceding fasli. The difference of Rs. 194 is the net result of an increase of Rs. 248 due chiefly to certain inams having been brought under the beriz deduction system and a decrease of Rs. 54 on account of the relinquishment of waste salt-pans struck off the accounts.

13. Miscellaneous Revenue.—(*Vide* statement No. 5).

The variations in the important items composing this head of revenue are explained below.

(a) The chief items of increase are noted below :—

	RS.
Fasli 1306	15,884
„ 1307	17,656
Increase ...	1,772

Item 11 (11)—*Rent, &c., on account of the Konde Budoli and other escheated estates.*—The increase of Rupees 1,772 is due to larger realization of debts.

Fasli 1306	176
„ 1307	449
Increase ...	273

Item 6—*Revenue derived from trees.*—The increase of Rs. 273 under this head represents the amount received from the Monegar of Amindivi Islands on account of the rent of Government trees on the islands.

	RS.
Fasli 1306	6,325
„ 1307	6,547
Increase ...	222

Item 11 (3)—*Quit-rent on bungalows and gardens, &c.*—The increase under this head is due to a larger extent of lands taken up in towns and roadsides for construction of buildings.

	RS.
Fasli 1306	239
„ 1307	350
Increase ...	111

Item 5—*Cultivation of poramboke lands.*—The increase is due to the detection during the year of a larger number of cases of encroachment and imposition of prohibitory assessment thereon.

(b) The chief items of decrease are—

Item 11 (5)—*Revenue derived from coir, the produce of the Amindivi Islands.*—The large decrease under this head is due to the smaller quantity of coir received from the islands and also to the smaller prices realized—

Fasli.	Candies.	Rate per candy.	Value realized.
		RS. A. P.	RS.
1306	788	55 11 9	43,920
1307	665	47 10 1	31,676
Decrease ..	123	....	12,244

	RS.
Fasli 1306	5,870
„ 1307	5,042
Decrease ...	828

Items 2 *and* 4—*Land cultivated but not included in the jamabandi and concealed cultivation.*—The cases in which back assessment had to be collected were fewer; hence the decrease of Rs. 828 under this head.

Item 11 (4)—*Sale-proceeds of waste lands.*—Though a larger extent of land was sold during the fasli, the amount realized was less owing to the inferior quality of the lands—

Fasli.	Dry.	Wet.	Total.	Value realized.
	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	RS.
1306	4·68	4·21	8·89	648
1307	7·79	1·70	9·49	169
Decrease ..	..	..	..	479

	RS.
Fasli 1306	1,184
„ 1307	845
Decrease ...	339

Item 9—*Revenue process fees.*—The decrease is due to a falling off in the number of darkhast cases. The variations in the other items are trifling and do not call for any special remarks.

14. Demand, Collection and Balance—Current, Ryotwar and Miscellaneous Revenue for Fasli 1307.—The following statement compares the figures of the fasli under report with those of the preceding fasli :—

Fasli.	Current demand.	Collection within the fasli.	Balance.	Subsequent collections up to 31st August 1898.	Total collections up to 31st August 1898.	Balance.	Percentage of collection (column 6 to the demand column 2).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	ACS.
1306	13,64,250	13,59,549	4,701	2,532	13,62,081	2,169	99·84
1307	13,55,182	13,49,792	5,390	3,615	13,53,407	1,775	99·87

The state of the collection is satisfactory.

15. (13) Demand, Collection and Balance—Arrears.—The figures for the two faslis (1306 and 1307) are compared below :—

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 1898.	Balance.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1306	4,326	3,926	17	383	6	377
1307	5,084	4,785	83	216	47	169

Out of the balance of Rs. 169 shown in column 7, Rs. 53 have been recommended to be written off and steps have been taken for the collection and the remainder.

16. (14) Coercive processes and Sales for Arrears of Revenue.—The steps taken to realize the arrears in fasli 1307 are compared below with those taken in the preceding fasli :—

Fasli.	Number of pattadars.	Total number of processes of all description served.	Number of defaulters whose property was		Value of the property sold.					
					Real property.		Personal property.		Total.	
			Attached.	Sold.	Amount of arrears.	Amount realized.	Amount of arrears.	Amount realized.	Amount of arrears.	Value realized.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	NO.	NO.	NO.	NO.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1306	47,387	4,720	372	67	270	298	712	919	982	1,217
1307	47,800	6,398	516	61	473	* 476	942	1,089	1,415	1,565

* This does not include Rs. 9, the nominal price for which certain lands were bought in by Government.

The increase in the number of processes issued (column 3) and in the number of defaulters whose property was attached (column 4) was due to a fall in the price of rice during the kist months of fasli 1307, which made the ryots store their rice in expectation of higher prices and withheld payment of kists. But the majority of the defaulters having paid up their dues on service of notices, the total number of defaulters (column 5) whose property was actually brought to sale was smaller.

There was, however, an increase in the amount of arrears for the realization of which both moveable and immoveable property was sold. In the former case, the real cause is not known, but in the latter the arrears were due mostly on newly assessed lands which were allowed to be sold by the holders for want of means to pay the arrears. This is evident from the fact of the Government having had to purchase a larger extent of land for want of bidders.

17. (15) Receipts from Process-fees and the Extent to which special-paid establishments were utilised for serving processes.—No special-paid establishments were entertained and no process fees charged.

18. (16) Lands sold under Board's Standing Orders.—No lands were sold under Board's Standing Orders Nos. 34 and 110 (New Edition), but some waste lands were sold under Board's Standing Order No. 30, about which (*vide* paragraph 13 *supra*).

19. (17) Advances—(*a*) Loans.—Only one application for a loan of Rs. 250 was received in the Uppinangadi taluk, but it was rejected with reference to B.P., No. 285, Press, dated 6th April 1897. Of the loans granted in previous years, there was a balance of Rs. 1,277 at the beginning of the fasli, the instalments and interest of which were regularly paid by the borrowers without issue of coercive processes. The amount outstanding at the end of the fasli was Rs. 1,174. The prescribed statements are enclosed.

(*b*) Survey Advances.—The usual statements are enclosed. The year closed with a balance of Rs. 3,225 against Rs. 7,903 in the previons year, the percentage of collections to demand amounting to 81 per cent. against 78 per cent. in the previous year. The arrear balance (Rs. 7,903) was reduced during the year to Rs. 55, the whole of which appertains only to the previous fasli 1306 and of the current balance (Rs. 3,170) bills for as much as Rs. 2,452 were adjusted in the treasury during the last four months of the fasli. The balance is therefore fairly satisfactory. The survey of the district is nearly over with the exception of supplemental sub-division work in three out of five taluks where it is being attended to.

20. (18) Costs in Civil Suits.—The amount of costs awarded in the year (Rs. 76) with the balance at its beginning (Rs. 20) amounted to Rs. 96, of which Rs. 66 were collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 30 which is covered by execution proceedings.

21. (19) Lands acquired by Public Servants.—Fifteen Government servants acquired lands of the aggregate assessment of Rs. 137, while nine servants relinquished lands paying an assessment of Rs. 690. The rules on the subject of acquisition of lands by public servants do not appear to have been contravened.

22. (20) Ruined tanks and tanks handed over to ryots under Board's Standing Order No. 9.—There are no Government irrigation works in this district.

23. (21) Interest.—The amount of interest charged on arrears of land revenue during the fasli under report is compared below with that charged in the preceding fasli :—

Fasli.	Demand.	Collection.	Remission.	Balance.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1306	103	12	..	91
1307	132	27	9	96

Of the balance, Rs. 85 have been ordered to be written off the accounts (*vide* G.O., No. 374, (Revenue), dated 2nd July 1898). Steps have been taken for the collection of the remainder at an early date.

24. (22) Sub-division of quit rent.—None.

25. (23) Inspection of Boundary and Field Marks.—Survey and settlement operations are still in progress and the information available will be found in statement No. 17 which cannot, however, be regarded as accurate.

26. (24) Examination of Village and Taluk Accounts.—Village and taluk accounts were examined by settling officers at the jamabandi and the defects noticed have been ordered to be remedied.

27. (25) Applications for Transfer of Revenue Registry.—The prescribed statement is enclosed. The number of applications received and disposed of during the fasli under report is compared below with those of the preceding fasli:—

—		Number of cases pending at the beginning of the fasli.	Received during the fasli.	Total.	Disposed of during the fasli.	Pending at the close of the fasli.	Percentage of pending cases (column 6) to the total (column 2).
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
		NO.	NO.	NO.	NO.	NO.	
Fasli 1306 ..	Through Registration officers ..	43	669	712	698	14	1·9
	Direct by Revenue officers ..	132	1,185	1,317	1,219	98	7·4
	Total ..	175	1,854	2,029	1,917	112	5·5
Fasli 1307 ..	Through Registration officers ..	14	700	714	699	15	2·1
	Direct by Revenue officers ..	98	1,182	1,280	1,202	78	6·09
	Total ..	112	1,882	1,994	1,901	93	4·6

It is satisfactory to note that there has been an increase in the number of cases received through the Registration officers. The slight decrease in the number of cases received direct by Revenue officers does not call for remarks. Though there has been a slight increase in the percentage of pending cases out of those received through the Registration officers, the percentage of total pending cases is smaller. The steps detailed in paragraphs 40 to 42 of the Jamabandi report (letter No. 4409, dated 28th December 1893) for fasli 1302 continue to be taken for securing agreement between actual ownership and revenue registry. In 136 cases action was taken under paragraph 7 of Board's Standing Order No. 20 (New Edition) as against 99 cases in the previous fasli.

28. (26) Vernacular Correspondence in the Head Assistant and Assistant Collectors' offices.—Both the Head Assistant and the Assistant Collector attached to the district disposed of the vernacular correspondence of their offices without the preparation beforehand of English abstracts.

29. The following points are noted with reference to B.P., No. 810 (Land Revenue), dated 18th November 1889.

(*a*) Adjustment of difference between village and taluk accounts.—The village and taluk accounts were reconciled and the necessary adjustments carried out in all the taluks with the exception of a few items. These have now been adjusted in the revised demand, collection and balance statement for fasli 1307 submitted herewith, and necessary orders issued to the Tahsildars concerned.

(*b*) *Explanation of variations in the demand on account of cesses.*—These variations have been explained in paragraph 9 *supra*.

(*c*) *Reconciliation of demand, collection and balance statement with the treasury figures as communicated by the Accountant-General.*—The necessary reconciliation will be effected on receipt of figures from the Accountant-General.

30. Credits of Cesses.—The statement showing the credit of cesses is enclosed as directed in B.P., No. 74 (Land Revenue), dated 6th February 1890. The proportionate credits have been correctly made in accordance with the rules prescribed in No. 279 (Land Revenue), dated 15th April 1889. Final adjustments have been effected in all the taluks up to fasli 1306 except Uppinangadi and Udipi where certain amounts remain to be adjusted. This will be done shortly.

31. Cattle Census.—The prescribed statement is submitted.

32. Condition of Karnams' Survey Instruments.—The survey instruments supplied to the shanbogues are reported to be on the whole in good condition. In a few cases in the Mangalore and Udipi taluks, the instruments supplied are reported to be missing and out of order. Necessary arrangements have been made to have the missing and damaged instruments replaced or repaired at the cost of the shanbogues concerned.

Mangalore,
14th October 1898.

(Signed) A. F. PINHEY,
Acting Collector.

SETTLEMENT REPORT

OF

MALABAR.

I have the honour to submit my report on the settlement of land Revenue for fasli 1307, together with the prescribed statements as per accompanying list.

2. Season and Rainfall.—The season was not, on the whole, favourable. The rainfall registered during the year was more than in the previous year, but it was untimely in some taluks and not spread over to many days as usual. The average rainfall of the district during 1897–98 was 148·25 inches against 136·56 inches in 1896–97. The heaviest rainfall was registered at Vayitri and the lowest at Palghat.

3. Condition and outturn of crops.—In parts of Chirakkal, Kóttayam, Kurumbranát, Wynaad and Ponnáni the crops suffered to some extent owing to untimely rain. In Calicut, the kanni crop was partially damaged on account of excessive rain and the makaram crop suffered from want of rain. With these exceptions, the condition of the crops was fair.

4. Prices.—A comparative statement showing the prices of paddy (first and second sort), and of horse-gram per garce is annexed. The price of ragi is registered only in Wynaad, where it is grown to some extent. Compared with the average prices for the preceding five years, there was a rise in the price of all the grains. The district depends largely upon foreign importation for the supply of its food-grains and the variations in the prices are due to causes outside the district:—

Items.	Fasli 1302.	Fasli 1303.	Fasli 1304.	Fasli 1305.	Fasli 1306.	Average for five years.	Fasli 1307.	Increase or decrease as compared with the average.	Increase or decrease as compared with the previous year.
1. Paddy (first sort)	210	195	186	189	198	195·6	246	+ 50·4	+ 48
2. Paddy (second sort) ..	192	176	174	174	185	180·2	224	+ 43·8	+ 39
3. Horse-gram	326	289	242	267	315	287·8	396	+ 108·2	+ 81

5. Revenue derived from permanently-settled estates.—The only estate so called in the district is Sultan Musa Ali Rajah's estate, comprising the Karar territory in Cannanore and the islands attached to it. The arrears outstanding at the close of fasli 1306 was Rs. 84,287. Of the total peishcush of Rs. 15,000–0–11, the amount payable by the Rajah in respect of the Karar lands and which is credited to "*Land Revenue*" has been fixed at Rs. 3,617 in G.Os., Nos. 460, 461, Political, dated 23rd July 1896. Including this amount the total sum payable by the Rajah during the year (excluding the interest on the arrears) amounted to Rs. 87,904, of which Rs. 1,266 were collected within the year, leaving a balance of Rs. 86,638.

6. Whole inam villages.—There are no such villages in the district. But there are a few minor inams set apart for religious and charitable purposes.

7. (*a*) Ryotwar settlement.—The taluks of Wynaad, Ponnáni and Kurumbranát were not settled by the Collector in any of the five years preceding the fasli. The settlement of the Palghat taluk was conducted by Mr. Dance during the year and the

remaining taluks by the Divisional-officers concerned. The jamabandi of the Wynaad and Kurumbranát taluks will probably be taken up by the Collector during the current fasli.

(*b*) NUMBER OF PATTAS ISSUED.—During the year 7,866 fresh pattas were issued against 6,340 in the previous year. The large increase occurred in the Wynaad taluk where all the pattas had to be revised owing to the reduction of village-cess from 8 to 7 pies in the rupee of assessment, 10,440 old pattas were modified by additional entries against 10,820 in fasli 1306. The number of pattas remaining unaltered during the year was 204,177. The total number of pattas in the district for the fasli was 222,483 against 220,338.

8. HOLDINGS AND CHANGES THEREIN.—A statement showing the extent and assessment of ryotwar holdings in the fasli is appended. Compared with the fasli 1306, there was an increase of 18,984 acres in extent and Rs. 13,488 in assessment. In Chirakkal, Kóttayam, Ernad, Kurumbranát, Palghat and Ponnáni there was an increase both in extent and assessment of the holdings. The bulk of the increase occurred in Kóttayam where a large number of new parambas was brought to assessment according to the statements showing evasion of Government revenue received from the Settlement Department. Three temporary Revenue Inspectors were entertained for this purpose under B.P., Mis. No. 2371 (Land Revenue), dated 1st July 1897, communicating G.O., Mis. No. 3067, dated 16th June 1897 :—

—	Dry.		Wet.		Total.	
	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.
	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.
Ryots' holdings at the beginning of fasli	533,691	7,40,183	410,850	12,12,780	944,541	19,52,963
Deduct—						
1. Lands resigned	112,757	71,776	6,246	8,556	119,003	80,332
2. Lands sold for arrears of revenue and bought in by Government for want of bidders ..	53	104	89	167	142	271
3. Lands sold for arrears of revenue and purchased by private individuals	361	189	105	216	466	405
4. Lands sold by order of courts	63	104	29	69	92	173
5. Transferred by private contract or gift ..	3,789	5,448	2,016	6,130	5,805	11,578
6. Taken up for public purposes or otherwise rendered useless	1	1	..	..	1	1
7. Transferred from wet to dry and *vice versâ* ..	..	..	13	36	13	36
8. Other items	8	240	..	23	8	263
Total ..	117,032	77,862	8,498	15,197	125,530	93,059
Remainder ..	416,659	6,62,321	402,352	11,97,583	819,011	18,59,904
Add—						
1. Land taken on darkhast	128,492	83,342	8,973	10,638	137,465	93,980
2. Lands purchased by private individuals in revenue sales	361	189	105	216	466	405
3. Lands purchased at court sales	63	104	29	69	92	173
4. Do. at resales of land bought in by Government (Board's Standing Order No 110)	654	243	17	38	671	281
5. Lands transferred by private contract or gift.	3,789	5,448	2,016	6,130	5,805	11,578
6. Transferred from dry to wet and *vice versâ* ..	15	84	..	..	15	84
7. Other items	..	7	..	39	..	46
Total ..	133,374	89,417	11,140	17,130	144,514	1,06,547
Total holdings ..	550,033	7,51,738	413,492	12,14,713	963,525	19,66,451
Increase ..	16,342	11,555	2,642	1,933	18,984	13,488
Decrease ..	..	..	..	..	..	..

In Ernad some waste lands were newly brought to cultivation and a few parambas were newly assessed. The extent shown under "lands resigned" consists chiefly of lands cultivated during the previous fasli with Ponam, Modan and other fugitive crops but left uncultivated during the fasli. The extent of such lands cultivated in fasli 1307 is shown under "additions item 1."

9. WASTE REMITTED AND WASTE CHARGED.—The particulars of waste remitted during the year as compared with the previous fasli are subjoined :—

Taluks.	Fasli 1306.		Fasli 1307.	
	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.
	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.
Wynaad	270	406	270	405
Calicut	202	337	202	355
Ponnáni	519	839	1,294	1,639
Total ..	991	1,582	1,766	2,399

There was an increase of Rs. 817 in the amount remitted during the year. This occurred chiefly in Ponnáni, where, as usual, remission was allowed on the Punjakole and other lands rendered uncultivable owing to excess or deficiency of water. As in the previous year, remission in the Calicut taluk was granted on lands bordering the Conolly canal rendered uncultivable owing to influx of salt-water. In Wynaad the amount represents the remission granted on certain lands in Muppainad amsom which were assigned for temporary cultivation under clause 15-A of the Wynaad Settlement Rules and to the assessment having been charged only on the portion actually cultivated during the year. The extent of waste charged in the fasli was 69,846 acres against 70,534 acres in fasli 1306. The major portion of this area appertains to the Wynaad taluk.

10. ACTUAL CULTIVATION.—Thee xtent of actual cultivation with particulars under wet and dry are compared below :—

—	Dry.	Wet.	Total.
	ACS.	ACS	ACS.
Fasli 1306	471,087	401,929	873,016
„ 1307	487,137	404,776	891,913

These figures are, as has often been remarked merely conjectural, as no systematic village accounts of cultivation are maintained in any of the taluks of this district except in Wynaad where the difficult country renders some of the accounts unreliable.

11. WATER-RATE.—No water-rate is charged in this district.

12. OTHER REMISSIONS.—Particulars of other remissions granted during the year are exhibited in statement No. 4. Rupees 2,621 were remitted during the year against Rs. 1,454 in the preceding year. There was a net increase of Rs. 7 under occasional and Rs. 1,160 under fixed remissions. A sum of Rs. 115 was remitted on account of lands submerged against Rs. 185 in the previous year. Rupees 314 were remitted on account of nanja lands assessed on inspection against Rs. 226 in the previous year. Rupees 1,176 representing janmabhogam on escheat lands on which quit-rent is now charged were remitted on payment of the full janmam value of the lands—*vide* G.O., No. 264, dated 6th April 1886. The corresponding figure for fasli 1306 was Rs. 79. A sum of Rs. 734 under fixed remissions was remitted in Wynaad on account of underaged coffee and cinchona plantation under paragraph 8 of G.O., No. 611, dated 22nd July 1886. The amount remitted under this head in fasli 1306 was Rs. 663. The nature of the item (*d*) described as Kayattuenellu under fixed remissions was explained in the report for fasli 1303, and that of 4 (*e*) under fixed remissions and 4 (*a*) under "items allowed on collection" was explained in the report for fasli 1305. Rupees 13 against item 4 (*f*) under fixed remission on account of the assessment and janmabhogam was remitted in respect of the Roman Catholic Chapel and burial-ground in Kidanganad desam, Wynaad taluk, as explained in the report for fasli 1306.

	RS.
4 (*a*) Assignment on land revenue to Ganapathivattam temple ...	23
4 (*d*) Kayathinellu remission, Chirakkal...	43
4 (*e*) Assessment on the poor-house site, Cochin	3
4 (*f*) Assesssment and janmabhogam in respect of the Roman Catholic Chapel and burial-ground, Wynaad	13

13. Net Ryotwar demand.—Deducting remissions, the net ryotwar demand amounted to Rs. 19,61,431 against Rs. 19,49,927 in the previous year, showing an increase of Rs. 11,504. The increase occurred in all taluks except Wynaad, Calicut and Cochin. The increase in Kottayam and Ernad was large as explained in paragraph 7 (*c*).

14. Miscellaneous revenue.—The demand under this head during the year under report amounted to Rs 54,811 against Rs. 58,238 in fasli 1306, showing a decrease of Rs. 3,427. The decrease occurred chiefly under items (1) concealed cultivation and (2) cultivation of poramboke lands. The details of the revenue are given in statement No. 5 and such of the items as require explanation are noted below :—

(1) *Concealed cultivation, Rs.* 628.—The whole of this amount was charged and collected in the Wynaad taluk.

(2) *Cultivation of poramboke lands, Rs.* 1,558.—This represents the amount of prohibitory assessment charged in the taluks of Palghat, Ponnáni, Cochin, Ernad and Walavanad on encroachments on poramboke lands. The amount charged in each taluk is shown in the margin, together with the extent of the lands concerned.

Taluk.	Area.	Assessment.		
	ACS.	RS.	A.	P.
Palghat	0·61	1,073	12	3
Ponnáni	5·78	353	9	0
Cochin	1·0	102	5	7
Ernad	0·6	21	4	2
Walavanad ...	0·31	6	15	0
Total ...	7·76	1,557	14	0

(3) *Quit-rent on escheat lands, Rupees* 27,818.—The large increase under this head is due to a larger number of quit-rent pattas having been issued chiefly in Cochin in respect of escheat lands.

15. Land revenue, ryotwar and miscellaneous.—The total land revenue demand, including miscellaneous revenue, amounted to Rs. 20,16,242 against Rs. 20,08,165 in the previous year, showing an increase of Rs. 8,077.

16. Cesses.—The land-cess on ryotwar lands amounted to Rs. 2,43,567 against Rs. 2,42,262, showing an increase of Rs. 1,305. The village-cess amounted to Rs. 1,14,337 against Rs. 1,17,307 in the preceding fasli resulting in a decrease of Rs. 2,970 due to the reduction in the rate of cess from 8 to 7 pies in the rupee in the taluks where Act IV of 1893 is in force.

17. Total demand, current and arrears.—The total demand, current and arrears, under land revenue and cesses is given below :—

—	Arrears.	Current.	Total.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
Land revenue from permanently-settled estates	84,287	3,617	87,904
Ryotwar and miscellaneous	47,047	20,16,242	20,63,289
Cesses in ryotwar villages	4,568	3,57,904	3,62,472
Land-cess in permanently-settled estates	..	170	170
Total ..	1,35,902	23,77,933	25,13,835

Of the arrears under permanently-settled estate, no collections were made during the year. Of the arrears under land revenue, ryotwar and miscellaneous, and cesses, viz., Rs. 47,047+Rs. 4,568 (or Rupees 51,615), Rs. 36,613 were collected within the fasli and Rs. 3,937 written off, leaving a balance of Rs. 11,065. Of this latter amount, Rs. 5,475 were either collected or written off up to the end of August last, leaving a balance of Rs. 5,590 as noted in the margin on account of the Wynaad taluk. Of this amount Rs. 1,415 have been recommended to be written off the accounts, Rs. 30 are adjustable from excess collections, Rs. 4,136 are either under correspondence or covered by sales pending confirmation, and Rs. 9 are covered by processes.

Fasli.	RS.	A.	P.
1298	0	1	0
1300	107	8	10
1302	574	3	5
1303	357	11	7
1304	975	4	6
1305	988	10	10
1306	2,586	0	2
Total ...	5,589	8	4

Of the current demand of Rs. 23,77,933, Rs. 23,57,946 were collected within the fasli, leaving a balance of Rs. 19,987 at its close. Of this amount, Rs. 7,049 were collected up to the end of August 1898, leaving a balance of Rs. 12,938. Of this latter amount Rs. 2,351 represent the land revenue and Rs. 170, the land-cess, due on account of Sultan Musa Ali Rajah's permanently-settled estate. Deducting this amount the balance Rs. 10,417 relates to the following taluks :—

	RS.
Wynaad	9,855
Ponnáni	499
Cochin	63
Total ...	10,417

Of which Rs. 130 have been recommended to be written off, Rs. 923 are adjustable from excess collections, Rs. 26 are considered irrecoverable, Rs. 4,028 are covered by sales pending confirmation and Rs. 5,310 are covered by processes.

18. Coercive measures.—Statement 8-A gives the particulars of coercive processes issued during the year for the realization of arrears. A comparative statement showing the extent of coercive measures adopted during the last five years is appended. For facility of reference, the figures relating to Wynaad taluk where the bulk of the sales for arrears generally takes place are separately given. Forty-six thousand and thirty-six demand notices were issued in the year against 74,958 in fasli 1306, showing a decrease of 28,922 :—

Particulars.	For the whole district.					For Wynaad taluk alone.				
	Fasli. 1303.	Fasli 1304.	Fasli 1305.	Fasli 1306.	Fasli 1307.	Fasli 1303.	Fasli 1304.	Fasli 1305.	Fasli 1306.	Fasli 1307.
1. Number of defaulters whose personal property was attached .. .. No.	5,057	4,379	5,402	14,410	10,158	2,539	1,508	1,359	8,800	1,836
2. Amount of arrears for which personal property was attached .. Rs.	70,077	48,202	48,977	1,64,798	1,10,514	37,308	18,328	6,818	94,318	27,348
3. Value of property distrained .. .. Rs.	86,251	61,440	72,497	93,591	1,47,894	45,411	23,381	23,793	12,339	58,345
4. Number of defaulters whose real property was attached .. .. No.	1,357	1,937	1,922	1,422	3,192	676	1,295	1,143	673	12,234
5. Amount of arrears for which real property was attached .. .. Rs.	80,288	43,778	73,020	47,479	66,073	40,985	20,438	37,411	27,052	43,029
6. Extent of dry and wet lands attached .. ... Acs.	16,234	11,262	5,504	5,735	10,927	13,797	8,895	3,078	2,745	6,458
7. Assessment on lands attached .. .. Rs.	30,397	20,780	9,109	9,414	23,084	24,381	16,354	4,160	4,756	16,222
8. Number of defaulters whose personal property was sold .. .. No.	330	376	496	547	843	107	115	100	60	71
9. Amount of arrears for which personal property was sold .. .. Rs.	4,819	5,358	6,734	7,345	12,591	2,571	1,843	2,163	1,627	4,401
10. Amount realised by sale of personal property .. .. Rs.	4,731	5,130	5,704	6,125	7,396	2,223	1,783	1,731	808	1,236
11. Number of defaulters whose real property was sold .. .. No.	479	553	433	269	394	407	515	380	215	281
12. Amount of arrears for which real property was sold .. .. .. Rs	8,992	13,970	14,333	10,288	10,796	4,748	11,551	8,558	6,100	4,908
13. Amount realised by the sale of real property. Rs.	10,889	11,370	14,009	12,911	12,948	2,046	6,083	3,490	5,297	2,905
14. Extent of land bought in by Government for want of bidders .. Acs.	1,610	1,976	1,592	1,002	585	1,607	1,570	1,592	1,002	585
15. Assessment on land bought in by Government for want of bidders .. .. Rs.	3,634	3,226	2,405	1,484	1,281	3,627	3,016	2,405	1,484	1,281
16. Extent of land bought by others at revenue sales .. .. Acs.	679	1,641	1,102	1,635	1,437	588	1,602	957	1,061	921
17. Assessment on land bought by others at revenue sales .. Rs.	1,513	2,772	1,914	1,935	2,178	1,121	2,689	1,587	1,690	1,799

The decrease occurred in all the taluks except Calicut, Ernad and Walavanad. The major portion of the decrease which occurred in Wynaad, Kurumbranát and Ponnáni is attributed to the greater promptitude on the part of the taluk and village officials in the matter of collection. Personal property was attached in the case of 10,158 defaulters for arrears amounting to Rs. 1,10,514 against 14,410 defaulters and Rupees 1,64,798 in fasli 1306.

Of the 10,158 cases personal property was actually sold only in 843 cases for an arrear of Rs. 12,591 against 547 cases for an arrear of Rs. 7,345. The increase in the number of sales occurred chiefly in Chirakkal, Ponnáni and Calicut and is reported to be due to high prices and the consequent distress which prevailed among the ryots during fasli 1307.

Real property of 3,192 defaulters was attached for an arrear of Rs. 66,073 against 1,422 defaulters and Rs. 47,479 in the previous year. Property was brought to sale in 394 cases for an arrear of Rs. 10,796 against 269 cases and Rs. 10,288 in the previous year. The increase in the number of sales chiefly occurred in Wynaad, Ponnáni and Chirakkal. The bulk of the increase occurred in Wynaad taluk; the particulars relating to the attachments and sale of land in this taluk for the past two years are given subjoined :—

Fasli.	Attachment.		Sales.	
	Number of defaulters.	Arrears.	Number of defaulters.	Arrears.
		RS.		RS.
1306	673	27,052	215	6,100
1307	2,234	43,029	281	4,908

The extent of lands purchased by Government for sales for arrears of revenue during the year was 585 acres assessed at Rs. 1,281 against 1,002 acres and Rs. 1,484 in the previous year. The whole of this extent relates to Wynaad taluk.

19. Process fees.—The number of processes of all kinds served by the village and special agencies was 53,082 and 3,074 against 75,209 and 6,665 in the previous year. The decrease is due to the same causes as those given in paragraph 17 for the decrease in the number of demand notices. No special-paid agency was entertained in Wynaad during the year. All processes were served by the village agency. The amount collected as process fee, viz., Rs. 2-8-0, during the year in Wynaad related to processes issued during the previous year and served by the special agency. Special establishment for serving processes was entertained as usual in Ponnáni. The total process fees collected during the year amounted to Rs. 626 * against Rupees 776-0-6 in the previous year and the actual cost of the process establishment was Rs. 379-1-3 against Rs. 527-13-4 in the previous year.

* Includes Rs. 2-8-0 relating to Wynaad.

20. Sales of land under Board's Standing Order Nos. 30, 34 and 110 (New Edition).—There were no such sales during the year.

21. Advances under the Land Improvement Loans, &c., Acts.—With reference to paragraph 4 (5) of B.P., No. 417, dated 10th December 1896, the statements that used to accompany the separate report on the working of the Loans Acts are herewith submitted. No allotment was made for this district in the budget for 1897-98 under the Loans Acts and no loans were granted during the year. Of the loan of Rs. 700 granted to Khan Bahadur Ahmad Gurukkal of Ernad in 1890-91, a sum of Rs. 100, the repayment of which fell due during the year, was recovered, leaving a balance of Rs. 50; the amount of interest due during the year has also been collected.

Of the special loan granted in 1892 under the Agriculturists' Loans Act to certain inhabitants of British Cochin, a sum of Rs. 75 which fell due during the year has been recovered together with Rs. 27-13-6 on account of interest which fell due during the year.

Two statements showing the demand, collection and balance of advances made to ryots for survey operations in the district for fasli are also submitted. A sum of Rs. 22,921-12-3 was collected on account of survey advances against Rs. 42,144-4-3 in the previous year, leaving a balance of Rs. 53,483-10-9, of which Rs. 10,235-7-5 have since been collected. Steps are being taken to recover the outstandings.

22. Civil Suits.—The arrears of costs awarded to Government in civil suits outstanding at the close of fasli 1306 were Rs. 309-13-10, and the amount of costs awarded during the year was Rs. 872-11-7, making a total of Rs. 1,182-12-5. Of this amount Rs. 1,016-5-5 were collected within the fasli, leaving a balance of Rupees 166-7-0. Of this Rs. 77-10-0 are irrecoverable, Rs. 2-9-0 have been since collected, and in respect of the balance, viz., Rs. 86-4-0, applications have been made to the courts for execution of the decrees.

23. Lands acquired by public servants.—Statement No. 13 showing the lands acquired by public servants was ordered to be discontinued—*vide* B.P., No. 191 (Land Revenue), dated 21st July 1898.

24. Ruined tanks.—None in the district.

25. Interest on arrears of land revenue.—The arrears of interest due from Sultan Musa Ali Rajah at the close of fasli 1306 were shown as Rs. 37,377-3-1, but the opening balance for fasli 1307 is Rs. 38,643-3-1. The difference, viz., Rs. 1,266, is due to the fact that since fasli 1306 the proportionate Amini Divi compensation of Rs. 1,266 is being credited to land revenue.

Rupees 5,057-4-4 were charged during fasli 1307, making a total of Rs. 43,700-7-5.

The whole of this amount remains uncollected. The closing balance of interest against "ryotwar and miscellaneous" for fasli 1306 was Rs. 1,704, but the opening balance for fasli 1307 is Rs. 2,027; the difference of Rs. 323 is due to the omission of the figures relating to Kalpetta amsom, Wynaad taluk, from the statement for fasli 1306, as the figures for the amsom were not received at the time of the preparation of the district statement for fasli 1306.

Rupees 1,261 were charged as interest during the fasli, making a total of Rs. 3,288. Of this Rs. 573 were collected and Rs. 370 remitted, leaving a balance of Rs. 2,345, the whole of which appertains to the Wynaad taluk.

26. Sub-division of quit-rent.—No such sub-divisions were made within the fasli.

27. Inspection and replacement of boundary marks.—Statement No. 17 showing the inspection and replacement of boundary marks is submitted. It has been compiled from statements furnished by Tahsildars. The figures reported by the Tahsildars of Chirakkal, Kurambranát, Wynaad and Ernad are incomplete. In Chirakkal the completion certificate in respect of one amsom has not been received; in Kurambranát the total number of stones in respect of four desams are reported to be not available; in Wynaad stone muchilikas in respect of four desams have not been received; and in Ernad the survey of the taluk has not been completed and maps for all desams have not been received.

The figures furnished by the Tahsildars of Kottayam, Kurambranát, Ernad and Walavanad differ from the figures reported by them during fasli 1306. The Kottayam and Kurambranát Tahsildars explain that the figures now furnished are correct, while the variations in Ernad and Walavanad are due to the transfer of Thuvur amsom from the latter to the former.

Forty-five theodolite stations, 563 boundary offsets and 11,460 field marks were found missing during the year. Of these 26 theodolite stations, 229 boundary offsets and 2,334 field marks are reported to have been replaced. The number of marks found out of repair during the year was 40 theodolite stations, 141 boundary offsets, and 2,831 field marks. The number repaired was 16,140 and 2,802, respectively.

I do not consider that sufficient attention is being paid to the work of inspection of boundary marks. The Sub-Collector states that these figures only relate to stones which the Revenue Inspectors noticed in their tours and should only be accepted as such.

I am again directing the Tahsildars to pay more attention to this matter. It is improbable that the matter will be properly attended to until the new statement is introduced.

28. EXAMINATION OF VILLAGE AND TALUK ACCOUNTS.—The village and taluk accounts were examined at the time of the jamabandi settlement and the Divisional-officers submitted their reports to me showing the results of their examination. The system hitherto observed in reporting on and reviewing the results of the jamabundi of this district appeared to Mr. Dance unnecessarily cumbrous and calculated to increase work. In October 1897, he issued an order that all minor defects or irregularities observed at jamabandi should be pointed out *then and there* to the amsom or taluk officials concerned and rectified where possible, and that defects which require notice on account of their importance or frequency of occurrence should alone be referred to in the Divisional-officers' reports. This system which was followed during the year has worked satisfactorily.

On the whole, the village and taluk accounts were found to have been well kept in all the taluks. In Wynaad, the Deputy Collector who conducted the jamabandi reports that there was adequate improvement as compared with the previous year.

The system of distributing lump collections between land revenue and cesses is well understood by the taluk officials.

Final adjustments remain to be made in the following taluks for the faslis noted against each :—

	Faslis.
Wynaad	1299 to 1307.
Ponnáni	1306 and 1307

The adjustment of the difference between the village and taluk demands remained to be completed in Calicut and Ernad taluks at the close of fasli 1307. The Tahsildar of Calicut reports that the adjustment of all the amsoms, except two, has been completed. In Ernad, the adjustment of all but seven amsams has been completed.

The Tahsildars concerned, and especially that of Wynaad, have been directed to complete the work without further delay.

The cess distribution statements for faslis 1301 to 1307 are submitted (will follow).

29. APPLICATIONS FOR TRANSFER OF REVENUE REGISTRY.—One thousand one hundred and forty-five applications for transfer of revenue registry were received during the year against 1,282. The fall in the total number of applications is probably due to the registration of janmam titles in progress in the district, the tenants other than janmis not caring to transfer the registry in their names.

Of the total number of applications, 980 were received direct by the Revenue officials and 165 through the Registration Department.

Of the former 941 and of the latter 158 applications were disposed of during the year, leaving 170 applications undisposed of at the close of the fasli. Some of these latter were received in the last quarter of the fasli, and are reported to have been since disposed of.

The 124 applications pending at the commencement of the fasli 1306 were all disposed of during the year.

Notifications from reputed owners who held possession for twelve years or more without title-deeds were dealt with during the year under paragraph 6 of Board's Standing Order No. 20.

30. VERNACULAR CORRESPONDENCE IN THE OFFICES OF THE ASSISTANT AND DEPUTY COLLECTORS.—The Head and Special Assistant Collectors and the Head-quarter Deputy Collector report that vernacular papers are generally read out to them and orders passed.

The Deputy Collectors of Wynaad and Cochin dispose of such papers without the assistance of clerks.

31. RENT-ROLL.—The usual rent-roll statement is submitted.

MANANTODDY,
19th October 1898.

(Signed) F. C. PARSONS,
Acting Collector.

Exd. Md. Pahilvan.

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