

REPORTS

ON THE

SETTLEMENT OF THE LAND REVENUE

OF THE

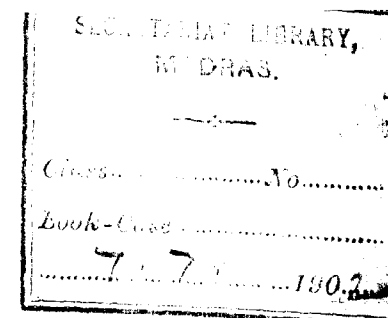
DISTRICTS IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY

FOR FASLI 1310 (1900-1901).

MADRAS:

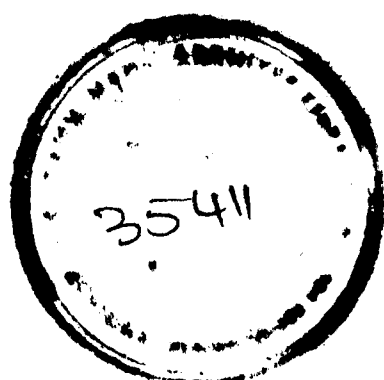
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1902.



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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— } (Here enter No. 30, dated 28th February 1902.)
for fasli 1310 (1900–1901).

ORDER—No. 485, Revenue, dated 3rd June 1902.

Land Revenue No. 20.

With the proceedings read above, the Board of Revenue submits its report on the Land Revenue settlement of the Presidency for fasli 1310 or the Revenue year ending 30th June 1901. With reference to the instructions contained in the memorandum appended to the Government of India letter No. 2143—321–6, dated 1st October 1901, statements Nos. 3, 4 and 5 have been combined into one, and the Nos. 6, 8, 9, 9-A, 20, 22, 27, 28, 30, 31 and 32, marginally-noted statements have been omitted. Three other statements (Nos. 12, 15 and 33) have also been omitted as being unnecessary. The additions to the statistical part of the report consist of the quinquennial statements of irrigation and rent-roll.

2. The year was on the whole favourable for agricultural operations, the rainfall being about 4 per cent. in excess of the normal, though the fall in August was seriously deficient, while the almost total cessation of rain in November caused considerable loss both of “dry” and “wet” crops. The distress that existed in parts of Kistna, Nellore and the Deccan districts at the end of the previous year continued up to September when relief measures were discontinued. Owing to the failure of the north-east monsoon, a tank-work in Cuddapah and a test-work on the *intermediate* system in North Arcot were started in February and April, respectively. Both works were closed in the following June.

3. Owing to the generally favourable character of the season, the total extent cultivated in the year, including areas cropped more than once, was more than 2 million acres greater than in the previous year and more than $\frac{1}{2}$ a million acres greater than the average of the five years ending 1898–99. The increase was most marked in the Circars and the Deccan districts. The area under food crops was 1.62 million acres greater than in the preceding year, the increase occurring under all crops except *ragi*.

Under the head of non-food crops also there was an increase of 43 million acres which occurred chiefly under *gingelly* and *ground-nut*. The areas under cotton, indigo and sugar-cane showed a falling off which is ascribed generally to the high prices of food-grains, to deficient water-supply at the time of sowing or planting, and, in the case of sugar-cane, also to the existence of plant disease in parts of the Gódvári delta. The outturn of both "dry" and "wet" crops was, on the whole, fair.

4. *Prices*.—The unfavourable season of the previous year and the exportation of large quantities of grain to famine-stricken provinces caused a further general rise in the prices of all staple food-grains. Rice was 17 per cent. and dry grains from 14 to 21 per cent. dearer than in the previous year. The wholesale prices, which represent the ryots' selling prices, were as in last year in every case considerably above the commutation rates adopted at the settlements of assessment. Retail prices were above the warning rates in all cases, except in November in South Canara in the case of rice, and in the last five months of the year in Madura in the case of *cholan*.

5. The following statement exhibits, under the principal heads, the land revenue that accrued in the year under review and in the previous year:—

	Fasli 1309 (1899-1900).	Fasli 1310 (1900-1901).	Difference.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Peshkash or revenue from permanently-settled estates ..	49,94,873	50,06,113	+ 11,240
2. Quit-rent levied on inam villages held on favourable tenure ..	7,43,253	7,40,255	— 2,998
3. Lands held under the ryotwari system—			
(a) Assessment on holdings ..	4,45,46,964	4,48,07,999	+ 2,61,035
(b) Water-rate on dry lands and charge for second crop on single crop wet land ..	18,04,296	20,27,211	+ 2,22,915
4. Miscellaneous revenue ..	68,74,595	72,69,813	+ 3,95,218
Total ..	5,89,63,981	5,98,51,391	+ 8,87,410

The major portion of the increase under the first item is due to the enhancement by Rs. 9,377 of the peshkash payable for the Kotapad pargana in the Vizagapatam district. The decrease under item 2 is mainly due to the transfer to *ryotwari* of certain sums hitherto shown under this item. The total assessment on *ryotwari* holdings amounted to Rs. 448.08 lakhs which was Rs. 2.61 lakhs (0.6 per cent.) greater than in the previous year. The chief reasons for this increase, which was generally distributed, were the favourable character of the season in parts of the country, the introduction of new rates of assessment in portions of Malabar, the sale of a large extent of land under the Ikapalle irrigation scheme (Kistna district), and the inclusion noticed above under ryotwar holdings of the assessment on certain inams. Under the head of water-rate and second-crop charges also there was on the whole an increase of Rs. 2.23 lakhs notwithstanding a decrease under this head of nearly half a lakh of rupees in Chingleput.

6. The comparatively favourable conditions of the year rendered it unnecessary to remit so large a portion of the Government dues as that written off in the previous year, but still the total sum granted as remissions on account of seasonal failure amounted to Rs 13.73 lakhs. In Cuddapah and Anantapur remission of the assessment on dry land was granted to the extent of Rs. 56,811 in the former and Rs. 9,573 in the latter district.

7. The total current demand under Land Revenue and Cesses amounted to Rs. 6,52,99,814, of which Rs. 6,34,15,812 were collected within the fasli and Rs. 453 written off the accounts, leaving a balance of Rs. 18,83,549 or 2.9 per cent. of the amount for collection at the close of the year. This was a distinct improvement on the results of the previous year when 6.4 per cent. of the demand was left unrealised at the end of the year. The arrear balance at the beginning of the year was Rs. 42,92,699, of which Rs. 39,68,925 were either collected or written off. The total uncollected balance—current and arrears—was Rs. 22,07,323, of which more than three-fourths was collected or written off subsequent to the close of the year.

8. The statistics of the coercive processes employed for the collection of the land revenue are analysed in paragraphs 50 to 55 of the Board's report. The following abstract compares these statistics with those of the previous five years:—

	1305.	1306.	1307.	1308.	1309.	1310.
1. Number of demand notices ..	5,889	5,816	6,387	6,424	6,134	6,516
2. Do. attachment notices ..	231	230	328	437	406	488
3. Do. sale notices ..	178	176	227	276	249	330
4. Do. defaulters whose property was attached ..	231	230	328	437	406	488
5. Amount of arrears for which property was attached .. Rs.	2,044	2,078	2,587	3,300	3,683	3,800
6. Number of defaulters whose personal property was sold ..	3	3	5	7	7	9
7. Number of defaulters whose real property was sold ..	7	5	6	12	10	15
8. Amount of arrears for which personal property was sold .. Rs.	66	62	90	107	146	191
9. Amount of arrears for which real property was sold .. Rs.	109	97	96	148	172	220
10. Amount realized by the sale of the property, personal .. Rs.	53	53	60	75	102	151
11. Amount realized by the sale of the real property .. Rs.	133	130	132	178	192	271
12. Total extent of land sold .. Acs.	28	21	25	61	53	61
13. Do. bought in by Government .. Acs.	11	7	10	29	23	26
14. Total extent of holdings .. Acs.	22,435	22,463	22,546	22,522	22,498	22,609
15. Total current demand .. Rs.	63,493	60,470	63,621	64,800	62,360	65,300
16. Do. balance ..	817	3,210	1,632	1,355	4,070	1,884
17. Arrears at the beginning of the year ..	1,474	984	3,341	2,076	1,613	4,293
18. Do. end of the year ..	161	125	391	241	230	2,207
19. Percentage of collection (current and arrear) ..	98.7	94.6	97.0	97.7	93.4	96.8

Note. —The figures represent thousands.

9. The figures show that more coercion was used than in the previous year. The explanation lies in the facts that the initial arrear balance was abnormally high consequent on the late introduction of settlement rates in a portion of the Kistna district and on the postponement of collections on account of the unfavourable season in some parts of the Presidency and that an unusually large proportion of the arrears was realized during the year in addition to a considerably higher proportion of the current demand than that collected in the previous year. Nevertheless the amount collected by sale of the defaulters' properties was only 59 per cent. of the total collections.

Fewer processes were served by special paid agents, and the proportion of such processes to the total number issued was less than in the previous year. So long as the great majority of the notices of demand, attachment and sale are served by the ordinary village establishment without cost to the ryots, the issue of these processes cannot rightly be said to involve coercion or hardship. It is the actual sale of property, movable or immovable, which constitutes the coercion in the recovery of arrears of land revenue and this step is taken only in the last resort after ample notice.

10. Paragraph 60 of the report records some encouraging evidence that the ryots appreciate the value of bringing the real owners of land on record in the revenue registers and are assisting the revenue officers to this end. The incomplete state of the field measurement books, the large number of sub-divisions as yet unrecorded and the arrears of work in the proper maintenance of boundary marks constitute in many districts a serious obstacle to administrative improvement in this and many other respects. The Government are glad to be able to say that the question of the constitution of a land records staff which has long been a vexed one is at length within measurable distance of solution.

11. Compared with the last quinquennial year there has been an increase of 4 per cent. in the number of pattas issued. The increase is generally attributed partly to occupation of land by agricultural labourers aspiring to the position of landholders and partly to sub-division and separate registration of joint holdings.

12. The comparatively large balances of arrears are a somewhat unsatisfactory feature of the operations under the Loans Acts. Twenty-four per cent. of the amounts re-payable under the Land Improvements Act and 20 per cent. of the amounts re-payable under the Agriculturists' Loans Act were in arrear at the close of the year. The operations are intended to promote thrift and prosperity among the ryots and unpunctuality in re-payment is *pro tanto* an indication of failure.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) M. HAMMICK,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

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

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

1902.

Board of Revenue

(Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture),

MADRAS.

Recd.

Enclosures

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FEBRUARY.

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

The Hon'ble Mr. A. W. B. HIGGENS.
The Hon'ble Mr. H. A. SIM.
The Hon'ble Mr. J. N. ATKINSON.

RESOLUTION—No. 30, dated 28th February 1902.

The Board submits to Government its report on the Settlement of Land Revenue in this Presidency for fasli 1310 (1900-1901) together with the prescribed statements.

Statements Nos. 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 9-A, 12, 15, 20, 22, 27, 28, 30, 31, 32 and 33. The statements noted on the margin have been omitted with reference to the instructions of the Government of India

communicated with G.O., Mis. No. 113, Revenue, dated 11th January 1902, and the remaining statements have been re-numbered as shown in the appendix. The quinquennial statements of irrigation and rent roll are also appended to this report as required in G.Os., No. 47, Rev., dated 18th January 1899, and No. 413, Rev., dated 28th June 1899.

2. *Season and rainfall.*—The year opened favourably and the ante-monsoon rainfall was generally above the average. This encouraged early and extensive sowings. The south-west monsoon followed with good rains in June and July and although the fall in August was seriously deficient, during September it was copious, and this put an end to the distress in the districts affected at the commencement of the year. The total fall during this monsoon was slightly in excess of the average except in the Carnatic where the deficiency was small. The deficiency of the rains in August did not affect the two northern East coast districts, nor the West coast districts and the Nilgiris, but it gave rise to anxiety over a large portion of the Presidency. During the last few days of the month, this anxiety was removed by the showery weather that then set in, and after the beginning of September there was good or abundant rain almost everywhere which brought some supplies to the tanks and wells. During the north-east monsoon, the rainfall was generally deficient. In October, it was up to the average in Ganjam and parts of the Carnatic only, but was very deficient in the remaining portions of the Circars and in the Deccan districts. During November, it proved almost a failure over a greater portion of the Presidency. This caused extensive crop failure over large areas amongst the later sown dry crops, and left many of the irrigation sources very badly supplied or dry, which led to extensive withering of the crops under them. The December rainfall was light everywhere except in the south and parts of the Carnatic and Central districts, but there were slight showers in January in some parts and unusual rains in February throughout. This rainfall improved the supplies in the irrigation sources and led to some growth of pasture. Particulars of rainfall for each district are given in statement No. I.

3. As observed in the report for the previous year, distress existed in parts of Kistna, Nellore and the Deccan districts and this continued up to September when relief measures were closed. The failure of the north-east monsoon again affected portions of Cuddapah and North Arcot districts and necessitated measures of relief on a small scale. A tank work was opened as a test in Cuddapah in the month of February and though it attracted large numbers for a time, the attendance fell off during June, and the work was closed on the last day of the year (30th June 1901). A test work was also started under the intermediate piece-work system in the North Arcot district about the middle of April, but the work was not required and was closed on the 10th June 1901.

4. On the 22nd September 1900, the Gódvári reached a maximum height of 15·8 feet over the crest of the anicut. The Kistna rose to 15·5 feet above the crest of

the anicut on the 20th July 1900. The supplies in the Pennér were timely and adequate, and the crops in that delta were good. There were good freshes in the Cauvery in July, high floods in August and again slight freshes in September but none at all later in the year.

5. *Cultivation and particulars of crops.*—The following abstract shows the areas of Government and inam lands sown during the year with the more important crops in comparison with similar particulars for the preceding year and with the average of the previous five years. The figures include areas cropped more than once.

Crops.	Area of crops sown in thousands of acres.			Percentage of the area under each crop to the total area of crop.		
	* Average.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.	Average.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.			
Paddy	6,830	6,429	6,692	25·0	24·9	23·7
Cholum	4,567	4,375	4,777	16·8	17·0	17·2
Cumbu	2,693	2,457	2,966	9·9	9·5	10·6
Ragi	1,695	1,599	1,872	6·2	6·6	6·0
Other food-grains including pulses ..	6,036	5,735	6,303	22·1	22·2	22·6
Total food-grains ..	21,821	20,695	22,310	80·0	80·2	80·1
Cotton	1,474	1,383	1,373	5·4	5·4	4·9
Indigo	400	276	252	1·5	1·1	0·9
Sugarcane	58	59	56	0·2	0·2	0·2
Castors	716	600	633	2·6	2·3	2·3
Gingelly	747	636	850	3·7	2·6	3·1
Groundnuts	187	175	276	0·6	0·7	1·0
Other oil-seeds	79	76	60	0·3	0·3	0·3
Tobacco	106	82	118	0·4	0·3	0·4
Total industrial crops ..	3,747	3,317	3,618	13·7	12·9	13·0
All others including topes ..	1,729	1,779	1,915	6·3	6·9	6·9
Grand Total ..	27,297	26,791	27,843	100·0	100·0	100·0

* Average of five years ending 1898-1899.

Owing to the generally favourable character of the season, the total area of crops sown showed an increase of about two million acres over the previous year and of 550,000 acres over the average of the previous five years. The increase occurred in all districts except Chingleput, the Nilgiris and Malabar where there was a slight decrease. The increase was large in the Circars and Deccan districts, which together contributed about one and a quarter million acres of the total increase. The Carnatic, Central and Southern districts contributed about a quarter of a million acres each. About two-thirds of the increase was under first crop and occurred everywhere except in the three districts mentioned above. In the area sown with second crop, there was also an increase in all the districts except Chingleput, Madura and South Canara where there was a small decrease.

More than 80 per cent. of the total area under crop was as usual occupied by food-grains. As compared with the previous year, there was an increase of about 1·62 million acres under this head, and the increase occurred under all crops except ragi in which there was a decrease. The increase is generally attributed to the favourable character of the season already referred to. Under the head of "industrial crops" also, there was an increase of over 300,000 acres which occurred chiefly under gingelly and groundnuts. The area under cotton, indigo and sugarcane fell during the year but it showed an increase as compared with fasli 1308. Under cotton, there was a net decrease of 10,000 acres or 7 per cent. as compared with the previous year and about 7 per cent. as compared with the normal area. The decrease occurred in Kurnool, Bellary, Coimbatore, South Arcot, Salem and Tanjore and was large in the first-named three districts. This was due partly to the failure of the north-east monsoon and partly to the preference given to the cultivation of food crops owing to the high prices ruling for them. The extent sown with indigo during the year was 252,000 acres or 9 per cent. less than in the previous year. Nearly the whole of the decrease occurred in Kistna and Nellore, and was due to the high prices ruling for food-grains and to the fall in the

price of this dye, and partly also to the unfavourable character of the season which restricted the sowing of this crop to a large extent. There was however a large increase in Kurnool under this crop, which is attributed to the favourable early rains. Sugarcane occupied an area of about 56,000 acres or about 3,000 acres less than in the previous year. Almost the whole of the decrease occurred in the Trichinopoly district, owing to insufficient water-supply at the time of the planting of this crop: part of the decrease was nominal, being due to incorrect record of areas in the previous year. The decrease in Gódvári was due to the existence of fungoid disease in parts of the delta. Under the head of oil-seeds, there was an increase under castor, gingelly and ground-nuts and a slight decrease under others. In the case of castors, there was an increase of 33,000 acres as compared with the previous year, but a decrease of 83,000 acres as compared with the average. The increase occurred in all the districts except nine, and was large in Bellary and Anantapur which together account for almost the whole increase shown under this crop. On the other hand the decrease was large in Kistna amounting to over 12,000 acres. In the case of gingelly, there was an increase of 184,000 acres as compared with the previous year, and 103,000 acres as compared with the average. This is ascribed to timely rainfall. The increase was marked in Gódvári, North Arcot, South Arcot, Salem and Tinnevely which together contributed an increase of about 120,000 acres. The increase in North Arcot was due also to the cultivation of this crop in wet lands for want of sufficient rains for food crops. There were small decreases under this crop in Bellary, Coimbatore and South Canara. The area under groundnut which showed an advance in the previous year showed a further advance during the year. The increase amounted to 101,000 acres as compared with the previous year, and 109,000 acres as compared with the five years' average ending with 1898-99. These figures point to a large recovery of groundnut cultivation from the depression of recent years. South Arcot which usually contributes the largest area under this crop showed also the largest increase, the area sown being about 75,000 acres more than in the previous year and about three times the area in 1898-99. There was also large increase in North Arcot, Tanjore and Trichinopoly. The increase is generally attributed to timely and sufficient rainfall, and partly to the introduction of a new variety from which large profits were expected. Oil-seeds occupy the largest area under non-food crops being 1.82 million acres, or 6.6 per cent., while cotton followed with 1.37 million acres or 4.9 per cent.

6. *Outturn of crops.*—The subjoined table exhibits the average rate of outturn reported for the principal crops in each district.

Districts.	Paddy.	Cholum.	Cumbu.	Isagi.	Varagu.	Other cereals specified.	Flourgram.	All other food-grains including pulses.	Cotton.	Indigo.	Sugarcane.	Castors.	Gingelly.	Groundnut.	Other oil-seeds.	Tobacco.	All others including topes.
Ganjám	10	..	..	7	..	5	5	7	7	..	9	7	6	..	7	7	6
Vizagapatam	8	8	7	6	..	..	5	6	11	6	10	6	6	..	4	7	6
Gódvári	10	8	10	10	..	..	..	7	7	8	10	8	8	..	10	9	9
Kistna	10	7	5	..	..	8	4	6	6	9	..	6	4	..	7	9	4
Kurnool	10	8	7	9	..	9	6	7	6	9	10	6	8	8	8	10	8
Bellary	12	8	10	12	..	10	..	13	7	11	12	11	11	..	9	11	11
Anantapur	11	9	9	9	..	9	9	9	9	8	12	9	9	11	7	10	8
Cuddapah	11	8	10	11	..	7	9	9	5	8	12	10	11	10	6	11	9
Nellore	11	10	9	11	9	10	..	8	9	11	..	6	6	9	9	11	9
Chingleput	6	7	6	7	6	..	..	6	..	7	7	7	6	7	5	5	7
South Arcot	9	7	7	8	7	..	7	7	8	9	10	9	7	9	9	10	8
North Arcot	9	8	7	9	8	..	6	8	10	9	10	9	7	9	9	10	9
Salem	10	9	8	9	10	8	7	8	9	12	11	8	6	8	10	9	13
Coimbatore	10	9	8	10	..	8	7	7	9	8	11	7	8	9	8	11	13
Trichinopoly	11	10	10	11	11	9	..	10	10	11	11	9	10	11	10	9	13
Tanjore	12	..	..	..	11	..	..	7	10	9	11	10	11	11	11	11	11
Madura	8	7	6	7	6	6	6	7	8	10	8	5	8	8	8	8	8
Tinnevely	6	8	7	8	5	5	5	6	7	5	7	6	6	4	6	9	6
Malabar	8	..	..	10	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	5	6	6	9	..	8
South Canara	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	49	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
Nilgiris	11	..	..	11	..	10	..	10	..	..	..	7	12	..	10	9	10

* Includes all industrial crops.

From the figures given above, which are based on the returns of village officers, it appears that the outturn of dry and wet crops during the year may, on the whole, be said to have been fair.

7. *Sanitary condition.*—The subjoined statement compares the statistics of human mortality classified under different diseases as reported by village and municipal officers, 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 1309.	Fasli 1310.	Average.*	Fasli 1309.	Fasli 1310.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Cholera	61,261	18,136	81,281	8.7	2.6	16.5
Small-pox	13,144	24,710	25,911	1.9	3.6	3.5
Fevers	255,429	259,170	290,673	37.8	37.7	37.4
Other diseases	362,182	384,858	376,923	51.6	56.1	48.6
Total	702,016	686,874	775,788	100.0	100.0	100.0

* The average of five years ending with fasli 1308.

The number of deaths recorded during the year aggregated 775,788, or 88,914 more than in the previous year, and about 11 per cent. more than the average of the five years ending with fasli 1308. The increase occurred in all the districts but four, viz., South Arcot, Tanjore, Madura and Salem. As usual, the death-rate was highest in the city of Madras (42.7 per mille). It was lowest in Madura, being 11.6 per mille. The rates per mille were low also in Ganjám, Anantapur, Trichinopoly, Coimbatore, Salem and Malabar. The registration of vital statistics is still defective in the rural tracts. The provisions of the Madras Registration Act of Births and Deaths (Act III of 1899) under which the registration of vital statistics is compulsory, were applied to 400 of the important non-municipal towns and villages in the Presidency at the close of 1900.

There was an increase in the mortality under cholera, small-pox and fevers and a decrease under other diseases. The number of deaths from cholera was four and a half times the number returned for the previous year and about 33 per cent. more than the average. The increase was general, and specially noticeable in Tinnevely, North Arcot, Coimbatore, Madura, Gódvári, Kistna, Nellore, Cuddapah, Anantapur, Bellary, Salem, Chingleput and Malabar, where this epidemic was severe. The number of deaths was large also in Tanjore and South Arcot. The mortality from small-pox rose from 24,710 to 26,911. The largest numbers occurred in Gódvári, Kistna, Nellore, Cuddapah, North Arcot, South Arcot, Salem, Coimbatore, Malabar and the Southern districts, where they ranged from one to seven thousand. The increase occurred in more than half of the Presidency and was large in Gódvári and Malabar where 7,570 and 1,650 deaths were recorded during the year against 5,034 and 246 respectively in the previous year. Fevers contributed 290,673 deaths as against 259,170 in the previous year, the increase occurring in almost all the districts except five. About one-third of the deaths due to this cause occurred in the Circars alone. On the whole, 10.5 per cent. of the total number of deaths registered was from cholera, 3.5 per cent. from small-pox, 37.4 from fevers and 48.6 from other unspecified diseases.

8. *Condition of cattle.*—The condition of cattle was, on the whole, good. The total loss of horned cattle from diseases amounted to 89,000 against 140,000 in the previous year. The decrease occurred everywhere except Chingleput, Trichinopoly, Tanjore, Tinnevely and the Nilgiris. The mortality was heavy in the Circars, Deccan, Nellore, South Arcot and the Southern districts which together contributed more than three-fourths of the total deaths from diseases. In the Circars and Madura, there were large decreases. Coimbatore and Nellore also showed perceptible decrease. More than two-fifths of the total number of deaths from diseases occurred under rinderpest, diarrhoea, dysentery and anthrax taken together, but the mortality from these causes

showed a decrease of 45 per cent. as compared with the previous year. In the deaths from rinderpest, there was decrease in all districts except Kurnool, Anantapur, Chingleput, Trichinopoly and Tinnevely. In the Circars, Carnatic and Central districts, the decrease was very marked. The deaths under this head were, however, large in the Circars except Vizagapatam, Kurnool, Cuddapah and Tanjore which together contributed about two-thirds of the total number of the deaths from this cause. Under diarrhoea and dysentery, deaths were numerous in Ganjam, Madura and Malabar. The deaths from anthrax amounted to 15,900 against 22,400 in the previous year. The losses were considerable in Ganjam, Gódvári, Chingleput and Tanjore which together contributed more than 55 per cent. of the total loss from this cause. Deaths from malignant sore-throat, black quarter and epizootic aphtha amounted to 7,000, 2,300 and 5,300 respectively. These diseases prevailed most in the Circars, Nellore, Coimbatore and Malabar. The total pecuniary loss to the agriculturists on account of deaths of horned cattle from diseases was not less than Rs. 9 lakhs calculating the value at Rs. 10 per head. The total number of deaths from all causes amounted to 102,000 against 156,600 in the previous year.

9. *Prices*.—Owing chiefly to the unfavourable season that prevailed in 1899–1900, and to large exports of grains which were made to other provinces in which famine was prevailing, prices were high at the commencement of the year, and when the unfavourable character of the season developed there was a further general rise in the price of all the staple food-grains. The rise amounted to from 14 to 21 per cent. in the case of dry grains and 17 per cent. for rice, the rise as compared with the average being \$2 to 95 and 55 per cent. respectively. The subjoined abstract shows the mean retail prices of food-grains for the whole Presidency, as compared with the rates of each of the previous four years and with the average of ten years ending fasli 1299 (1889–90). The diagram annexed shows the fluctuations for a complete period of 28 years. The averages for each district separately are entered in statement No. 3.—

Articles.	Imperial seers per rupee.						Percentage variation of prices in fasli 1310 as compared with	
	Average.*	Fasli 1306.	Fasli 1307.	Fasli 1308.	Fasli 1309.	Fasli 1310.	Average.*	Fasli 1309.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Rice, second sort	15.0	11.4	9.6	12.1	11.3	9.7	+ 55	+ 17
Paddy, first sort	24.2	18.2	15.1	18.9	17.7	14.8	+ 64	+ 20
Do. second sort	26.4	19.9	16.5	21.1	19.2	16.4	+ 61	+ 17
Bagi	29.7	20.6	15.9	21.0	18.4	15.2	+ 95	+ 21
Cholum	28.1	18.0	14.4	21.2	17.1	14.6	+ 92	+ 17
Cumbu	27.1	19.5	15.6	20.0	17.0	14.9	+ 82	+ 14

* Average of ten years ending fasli 1299.

Rice.—At the close of fasli 1309, the prices were slightly easier in parts; but in July an upward tendency appeared, which, for the most part, continued till September or October, though in the latter month there was some fall in the more southerly and the West Coast districts. Thereafter, there was a general fall in prices up to April or May, when prices began to rise slightly except in the Circars and Deccan districts and Nellore where the prices at the end of the year were either stationary or slightly easier than elsewhere. At the commencement of the fasli, prices stood above the warning rates in all the districts, and continued so up to the end of the year, except in South Canara where the rates receded below that level in November.

Dry grains.—In the case of cholum, the rates at the commencement of the fasli were dearer than in June 1900, in all the districts except Kurnool. This rise was not really checked until November, though the fluctuations were not generally very important, and the later months of the year showed a fall up to April or May, in

which month there was a rise in the Deccan, Central and Southern districts except Kurnool and Salem, which continued in the Deccan and Central districts in June also. Notwithstanding this, the rates in June 1901 were materially cheaper than in June 1900 everywhere, except in the Central districts where they continued to be dearer. The prices stood above the warning rates in all districts throughout the year except during the last five months in Madura. Scarcity rates also prevailed from July to December in Gódvári and Kistna, from August to December in Nellore, and from November to January in Salem. But in the Deccan districts, the prices were above the scarcity rates almost throughout the year.

In the case of *ragi* prices in July 1900 were generally rather dearer than at the end of the previous year, throughout the Presidency. A further rise followed almost everywhere up to August. From September to November, prices fell generally except in parts of the Deccan and Carnatic, and from January onwards there was a general fall almost throughout the Presidency up to April or May, when in several districts, prices showed a tendency to rise which continued up to the end of the year. Prices were above the warning rates throughout the year in all the districts, and scarcity rates also prevailed in the Deccan, North Arcot and Salem throughout the year and in Nellore from August to December, and in the remainder of the Carnatic from July to September. The course of prices in the case of *cumbu* was almost similar to that of the other dry grains. This grain was dearer than the scarcity rates in Kistna, Nellore and Anantapur up to September or December, while in North Arcot and Cuddapah scarcity rates prevailed almost throughout the year. In Salem, the prices rose above that level in July and from March up to the end of the year. In the other districts, the prices never fell below the warning rate.

10. *Number of villages*.—The total number of ryotwar villages was 22,867 against 22,858 in the previous year. There was an increase of one village in Vizagapatam and ten in Gódvári due to the inclusion under ryotwar of a hamlet previously included in forest reserve in the Palkonda taluk in the former district and to the transfer to ryotwar of ten rented villages in the latter. On the other hand, there was a decrease of one village each in Kistna and Salem due in the former district to rectification of an error and in the latter to the restoration of a village bought-in by Government for arrears of peshkash, to the proprietor.

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

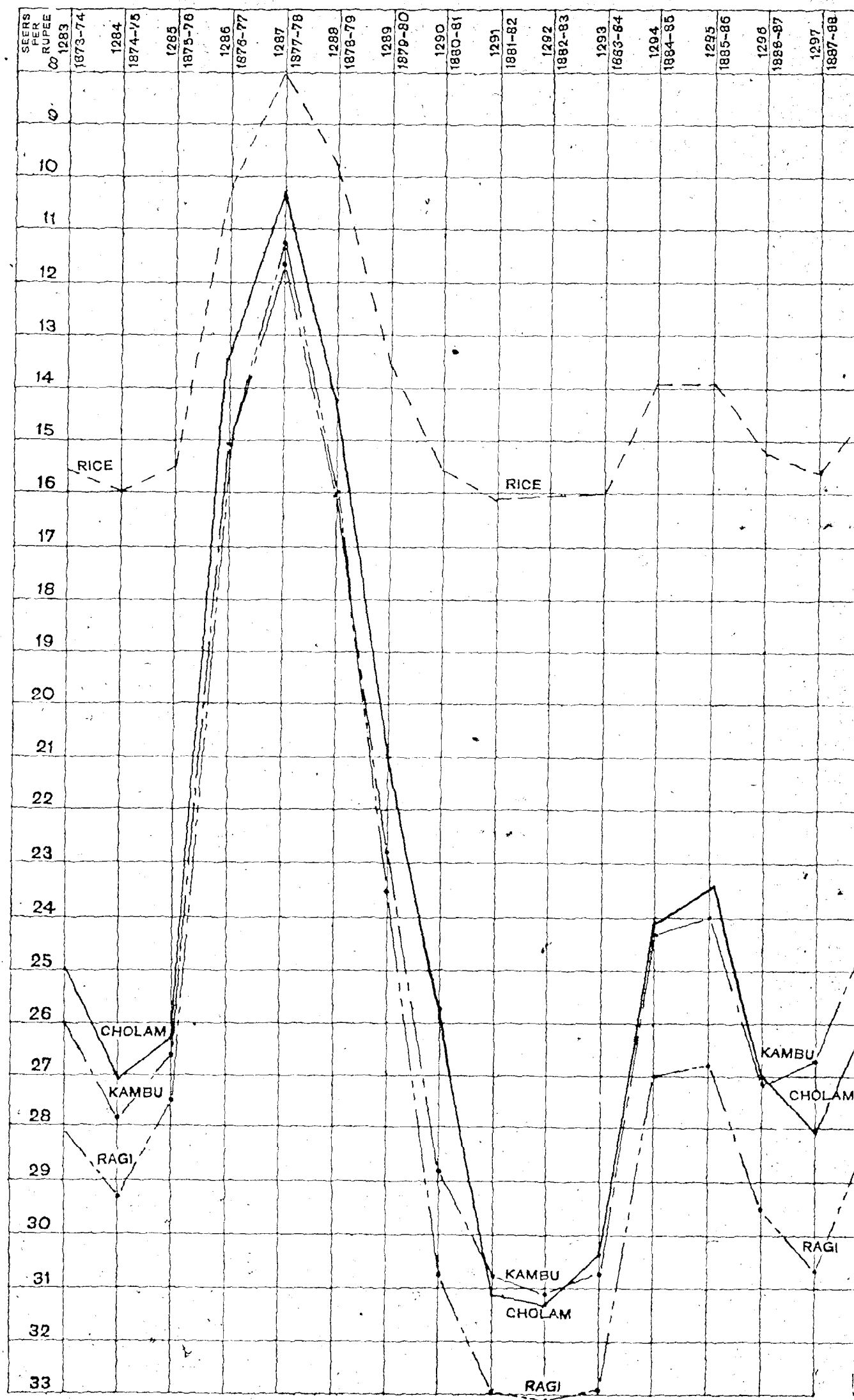
- peshkash or revenue from permanently-settled estates;
- shrotriyam jodi or quit-rent levied on inam villages held on favourable tenure;
- assessment and water-rate levied on lands held under the ryotwar system; and
- miscellaneous revenue.

12. *Peshkash or revenue from permanently-settled estates*.—The total amount of peshkash payable during the fasli was Rs. 50,06,113 against Rs. 49,94,873 in the preceding year. The increase of Rs. 11,240 is explained below:—

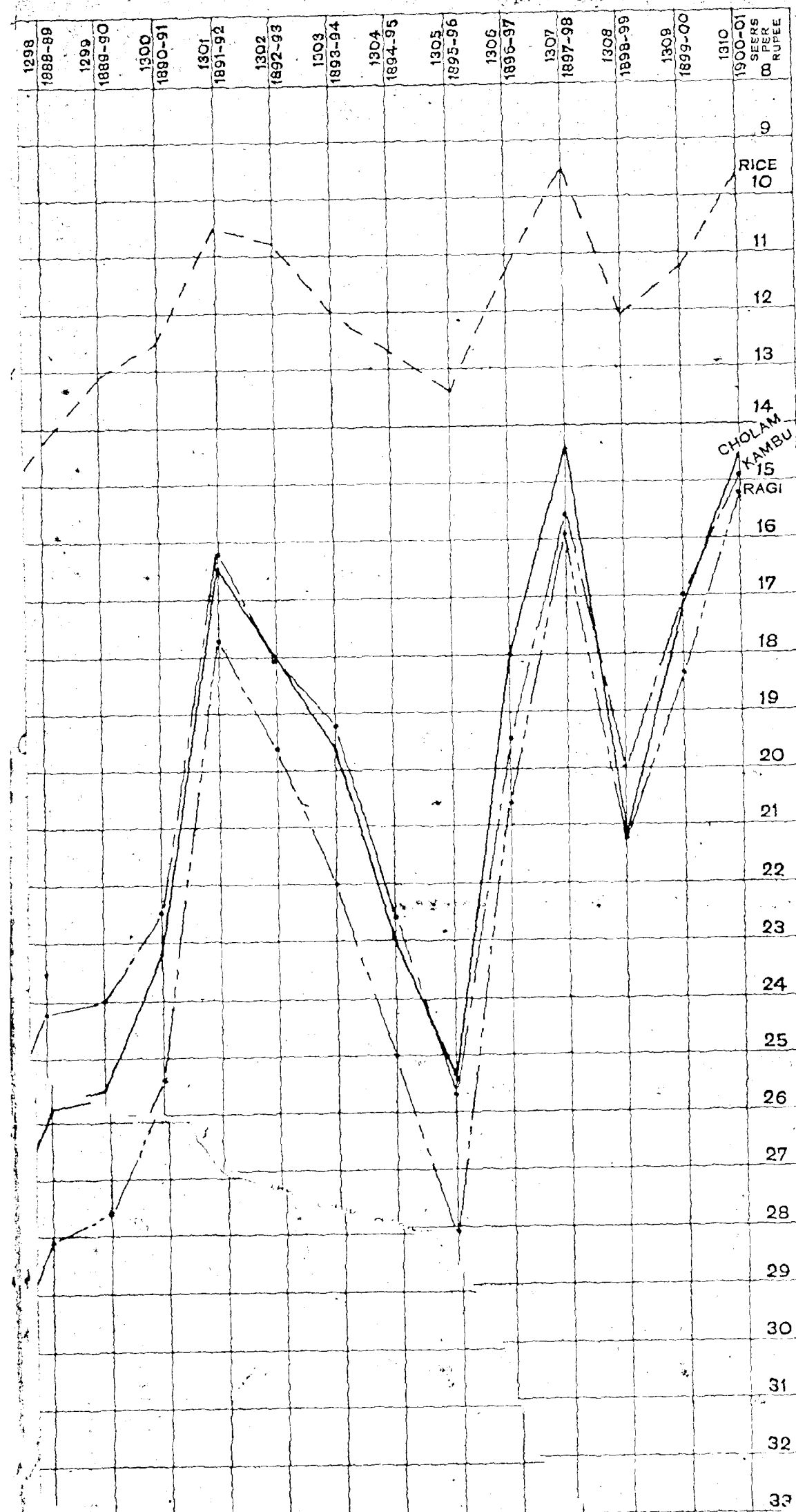
Increase.

	RS.
(1) Addition to the peshkash of certain zamindari estates in consequence of the assignment to the proprietors of the rights of Government in certain resumed and relinquished inams situated therein	176
(2) Amount due on account of previous faslis from the Pithápuram estate in the Gódvári district, but included in the demand for fasli 1310	771
(3) Enhancement of the peshkash payable for the Kotapad pargana in the Vizagapatam district under Government Order, No. 1531, Judicial, dated 17th October 1900	9,377
(4) Arrears due on a portion of the Mudalaippatti mitta in the Salem district bought in by Government at a revenue sale, but subsequently restored to the mittadar under a decree of the High Court	1,733
Total	12,057

DIAGRAM SHEWING THE COURSE OF PRICES FROM



FASLI 1283 (73-74) TO FASLI 1310 (1900-01)



Decrease.

(1) Reduction of peshkash consequent on the acquisition of certain zamindari land for public purposes	RS.
(2) Apparent decrease in the demand of the Dontamarra and Chokkampalli estates in the Gódvári district owing to the inclusion of arrears in the demand for fasli 1309	62
(3) Reduction of peshkash on the Jалантра estate in the Granjám district consequent on the discontinuance of the system of allowing the proprietor to collect the quit-rent on minor inams on payment of enhanced peshkash	340
(4) Reduction of peshkash by way of compensation for the resumption of inams previously paying quit-rent (jodi) to certain zamindars in the Vizagapatam district	88
Total	817
Net increase	11,240

13. *Shrotriyam jodi*.—The quit-rents payable to Government on villages held on shrotriyam or favourable tenure amounted to Rs. 7,40,255 against Rs. 7,43,253 in the preceding year. The decrease is more than accounted for by one item, namely, the transfer to “ryotwar and miscellaneous” of Rs. 4,084, being the quit-rent on minor inams erroneously included under shrotriyam jodi in previous years. The only item of increase which need be noticed is the enhanced kattubadi (quit-rent)—Rs. 518—charged on the resumed mokhasa village of Kottapalli in the Gódvári district under G.O., No. 2851, Revenue, dated 3rd November 1900.

14. *Holdings*.—The subjoined statement shows the total extent and assessment of ryotwar holdings as compared with the previous year. Particulars of net variations in each district are given in statement No. 7.

	Dry.		Wet.		Total.	
	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.
Holdings at the beginning of the year	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.
South Canara	18,166,227	1,88,89,947	4,331,640	2,42,56,959	22,497,867	4,31,52,382
Total	18,166,227	1,88,89,947	4,331,640	2,42,56,959	22,497,867	4,45,46,961
<i>Deduct—</i>						
(1) Lands resigned	273,395	1,52,601	18,341	30,035	291,736	1,82,636
(2) Lands sold for arrears of revenue and bought by Government	16,718	13,527	2,145	8,268	18,863	21,795
(3) Lands sold for arrears of revenue and purchased by private individuals	17,166	17,244	4,760	22,929	21,926	40,173
(4) Deficiency by survey and settlement	1,417	136	92	3,149	1,509	3,285
(5) Lands transferred by private sale	332,708	3,33,053	83,492	4,75,980	416,200	8,09,033
(6) Transferred from wet to dry and vice versa	9,907	15,222	2,078	11,094	11,985	26,316
(7) Other items	20,099	33,657	33,762	2,68,787	53,861	3,02,444
South Canara	..	..	..	..	..	482
Total	671,410	5,65,440	144,670	8,20,242	816,080	13,86,164
Remainder	17,494,817	1,83,24,507	4,186,970	2,34,36,717	21,681,787	4,31,60,800
<i>Add—</i>						
(1) Lands newly taken on darkast.	312,804	2,11,162	26,846	48,642	339,650	2,59,804
(2) Lands purchased by private individuals at revenue sales	17,166	17,244	4,760	22,929	21,926	40,173
(3) Excess by survey and settlement	41,802	63,300	30,208	44,730	72,010	1,08,030
(4) Lands transferred by private sales	332,708	3,33,053	83,492	4,75,980	416,200	8,09,033
(5) Lands transferred from dry to wet and vice versa	2,078	3,701	9,907	62,327	11,985	66,028
(6) Other items	24,972	41,812	40,643	3,20,270	65,615	3,62,082
South Canara	..	..	..	..	..	2,049
Total	731,530	6,70,272	195,856	9,74,878	927,386	16,47,199
Total, Holdings	18,226,347	1,89,94,779	4,382,826	2,44,11,595	22,609,173	4,48,07,999
Variations as compared with fasli 1309	+ 60,120	+ 1,04,832	+ 51,186	+ 1,54,636	+ 111,306	+ 2,61,935
Percentage	0.3	0.6	1.2	0.6	0.5	0.6

15. The figures in the statement exclude, as usual, land occupied without pattas and shown in the accounts under “Miscellaneous.” Omitting such areas and also the occupied area in the South Canara district, for which statistics are not yet available the total extent under occupation which showed a fall in the previous two faslis increased by over 111,000 acres or 5 per cent. as compared with the previous fasli. The increase occurred in all the districts except Vizagapatam, Nellore, Chingleput, North Arcot, Tinnevely and the Nilgiris where there was a slight decrease. The increase is attributed chiefly to extension of cultivation due to the favourable season of the year, and to the inclusion under holdings of land shown under “Miscellaneous” in previous years, and partly also to the introduction of survey areas in Calicut and Palghát taluks of Malabar, in Bhaváni and Satyamangalam taluks of the Coimbatore district, and in Hosúr and Krishnagiri taluks of the Salem district. The increase was large in Bellary, Kurnool, Cuddapah, Kistna, South Arcot and Malabar. In Bellary it is attributed to a large extent of land having been taken on darkast during the year in consequence of the extension to all taluks of the rule in paragraph 2 of B.P. No. 657, dated 27th September 1892, under which ryots are allowed to occupy the lands darkasted for at the close of the fasli, though they are charged for the lands from the following year only. In Kurnool and South Arcot it is attributed to the favourable season for early crops. Notwithstanding a large increase due to the introduction of survey areas into the taluks of Palghát and Calicut (viz., acres 67,154), the net increase in Malabar amounted to only 18,730 acres. This was due to a large relinquishment of dry lands to the extent of 47,098 acres due, it is stated, to want of seeds owing to unfavourable season of the previous year. The decrease in North Arcot is attributed to bad season, and that in Nellore is stated to be due to a larger extent of land having been relinquished than darkasted for. The decreases in Vizagapatam, Chingleput, Tinnevely and the Nilgiris are trifling.

16. The total assessment of holdings amounted to Rs. 448.08 lakhs or Rs. 2.61 lakhs or 0.6 per cent. more than in the previous year. The increase occurred in all the districts except Nellore, Chingleput, North Arcot, Tinnevely and the Nilgiris. The increase in Malabar was about Rs. 85,000 and was due to the introduction of new rates of assessment into portions of that district during the year. There was an increase of more than half a lakh in Kistna, which was due to the favourable character of the season, and to a large extent of land under the Iskapalle project in the Tenali taluk having been sold during the year for cultivation. There was an increase also in Cuddapah, Kurnool, Bellary, South Arcot and Madura. The increase in Kurnool, Bellary and South Arcot was due to the causes mentioned above and that in Cuddapah was due to the inclusion, under ryotwar holdings, of the assessment on Shamilat dasabandam inams for which pattas were issued during the year. The increase in Madura includes a sum of Rs. 8,410 which represents the enhanced assessment imposed on lands to which the Periyár irrigation was extended during the year. The increase in the remaining districts was due to the increase in holdings already noted.

17. Compared with fasli 1285, the year which preceded the great famine of 1876–78, the area under holdings exhibits an advance of nearly 2.59 million acres or 12.93 per cent. This increase was contributed by all the districts in the Presidency. If the area of cultivation shown under Miscellaneous is included, the increase rises to 3.17 million acres or 15.59 per cent. Of this increase, however, 1.23 million acres should be put down to the substitution of correct survey areas for the old survey areas, and to the inclusion of resumed inam lands under holdings. If these items be excluded, the net increase due mainly to extension of cultivation will amount to 1.94 million acres, and is shared by all districts except Kurnool. In the last-named district, the deficiency which was put down at 63,298 acres in the previous year was reduced during the year to 25,641 acres. As stated in previous reports, this deficiency was not due to any material extent to the reservation of large areas of arable lands for fuel and fodder reserves. The Collector reports that, although over 166,000 acres out of areas proposed to be reserved have already been thrown open for occupation for cultivation, only a very small portion of such lands has been taken up; and that this shows that the main cause of the decrease in holdings, as compared with fasli 1285, seems rather to be the occurrence of unfavourable seasons at short intervals. The Collector promises to deal with this subject in his economic report for the decennial period ending with fasli 1310.

18. The diagram annexed shows the total area of holdings, the area relinquished and bought in by Government, and the area newly taken up during each of the 21 years ending with fasli 1310.

19. *Cultivation.*—The total area cropped during the year exclusive of miscellaneous cultivation amounted to 18·62 million acres, or 82·35 per cent. of the total holdings against 78·45 per cent. in the previous year. The increase, amounting to about ·97 million acres, occurred in all the districts except Chingleput and the Nilgiris, where there was a small decrease. The increase was large in Gódvári, Kistna, Nellore, the Deccan districts, South Arcot, Tanjore and Tinnevely and was marked in Kistna for the reason stated in paragraph 16 *supra*. The decrease in Chingleput and the Nilgiris is insignificant. Including the area under miscellaneous cultivation, the total area cropped during the year, amounted to 19·52 million acres against 18·43 million acres in the previous year, and 19·46 million acres in fasli 1308. Under the head of miscellaneous cultivation there was an increase of over 120,000 acres, of which over 105,000 acres occurred in the Deccan districts, Anantapur alone contributing about 65,000 acres. The Gódvári district showed a marked decrease of over 12,000 acres. Elsewhere the fluctuations were small.

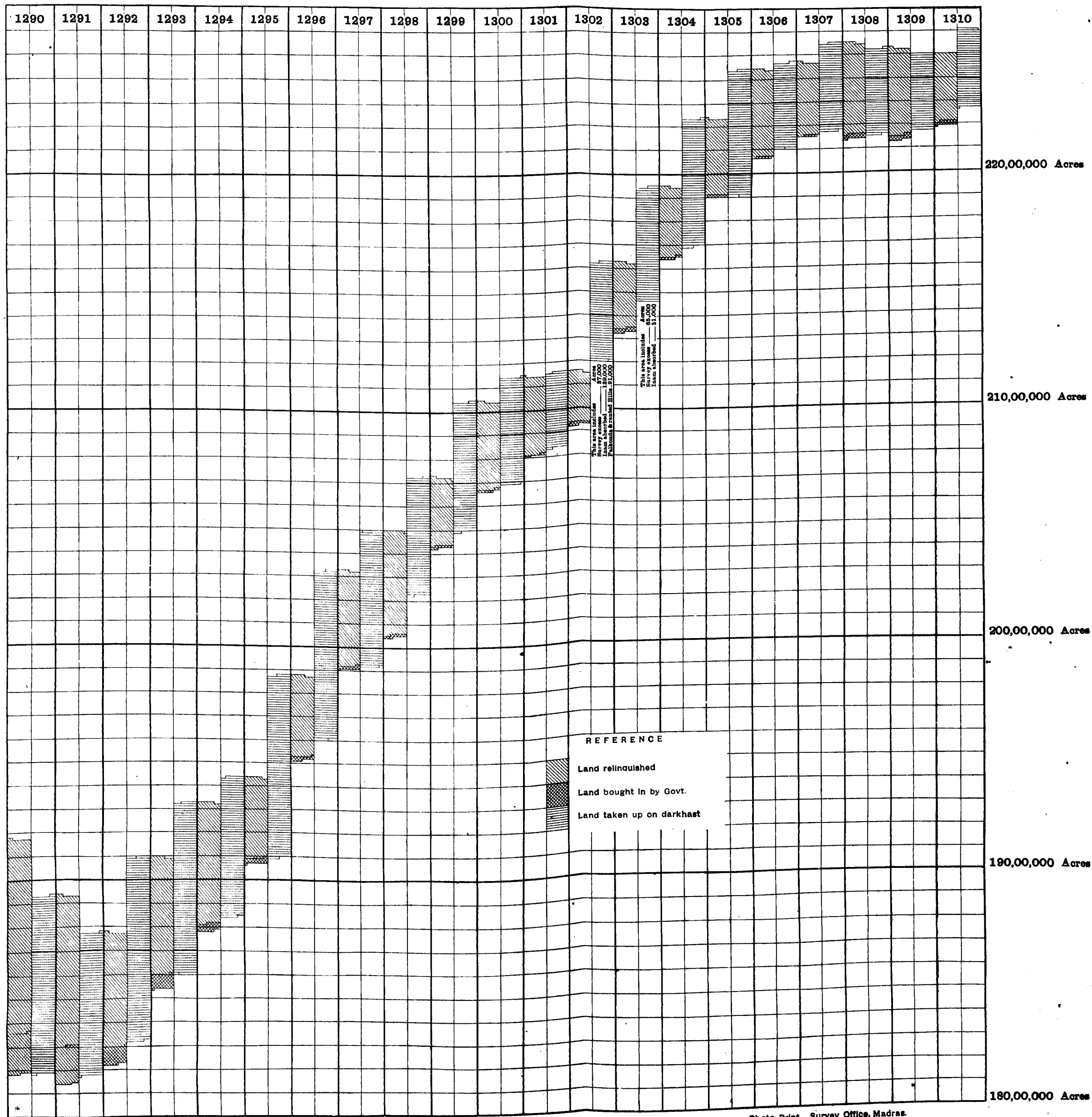
20. *Water-rate and second-crop charge.*—The revenue from water-rate and second-crop charge amounted to Rs. 10·37 and Rs. 9·90 lakhs, respectively, making a total of Rs. 20·27 lakhs, or about Rs. 2·23 lakhs more than in the previous year. Of this increase Rs. 1·04 lakhs occurred under the head “water-rate.” More than two-thirds of the increase was contributed by the two districts of Gódvári and Kistna and is attributed to favourable season. The increase was large also in Madura, Tinnevely, Kurnool, Nellore and Coimbatore. In Madura, it was due to the extension of Periyár irrigation, and in the other districts, and in the remaining districts where the increase occurred, it is generally attributed to the favourable season and the consequent good supply in the irrigation works. On the other hand, there was a decrease in Vizagapatam, Chingleput, North Arcot, South Arcot and Salem which was generally due to insufficient water-supply in the irrigation sources. In South Arcot, it was due partly to the working in fasli 1309 of the rule introduced for the first time in that fasli directing that penal rates should be levied when water is taken to dry lands without permission previously obtained, and partly to the lenient working, in fasli 1310 in some taluks, of the rule prescribing the levy of water-rate in cases in which dry land is cultivated with wet crops with the help of surface drainage water retained on the land by means of bunds.

Under the head of second-crop charge there was an increase in all districts except Chingleput, North Arcot, Tanjore, Trichinopoly and Madura. The increase was large in Gódvári and Tinnevely and was due to extensive sowings of second crop induced by unusually plentiful supply in the irrigation sources. The increase in the remaining districts is generally attributed to the same cause. On the other hand the decrease was very large in Chingleput, amounting to Rs. 40,456. This is attributed to larger second-crop cultivation in fasli 1309 than in fasli 1310 owing to better supply available in the former year which, though in itself an unfavourable year, was preceded by one (fasli 1308) in which the season was favourable. The decrease was large also in Madura and Trichinopoly. In the former district, it was due to the scantiness of supply in the irrigation works. In the latter district it is stated to be due to the application of the rule sanctioned in G.O., No. 76, Revenue, dated 5th February 1901, laying down that only water-rate and not second-crop charge should be levied along with single crop wet assessment when, in addition to a wet crop, an irrigated dry crop is raised on single crop wet lands. In the remaining districts, the decrease was small.

21. *Remissions and deductions from beriz.*—Statement No. 8 appended to this report gives the details of season and fixed remissions, and deductions from the beriz granted during the year as compared with those of the previous year.

22. *Remissions granted with reference to the state of the season.*—The assessment remitted on land left waste or on which the crops were lost, amounted to Rs. 13·73 lakhs, or Rs. 15·86 lakhs less than in the previous year, but Rs. 8·93 lakhs more than in fasli 1308. The decrease occurred under all sub-heads except under that for tirwakammi (difference between wet and dry assessment), and is generally attributed

DIAGRAM SHOWING THE OCCUPIED AREA, LAND RELINQUISHED, LAND BOUGHT IN BY GOVERNMENT AND LAND TAKEN UP ON DARKHAST



to the favourable character of the season, and partly also to the refusal of remissions in cases where there was no written application from ryots, as required in paragraph 5 of Board's Standing Order No. 13.

23. *Remissions on lands left waste.*—Owing generally to the favourable season referred to above, there was a decrease both in the area left waste and in the area on which remissions were granted. The total amount remitted on account of waste was Rs. 561,564 against Rs. 11,47,332 in the previous year. Of the wet waste, remissions were granted on 125,649 acres against 242,713 acres in the previous year. The amount remitted was Rs. 5,54,771, or about 2·3 per cent. of the assessment on the total wet area in occupation. Compared with the previous year, there was a decrease of Rs. 5·61 lakhs in the remissions on account of wet waste. The decrease occurred in almost every district except Chingleput and North Arcot, and was large in Gódvári, Kistna, Nellore, Cuddapah, South Arcot, Coimbatore and the Southern districts, where large remissions had to be granted in the previous year, owing to the unfavourable character of the season. The increase in the two districts referred to above is attributed to unfavourable season. Remissions on dry waste had also to be granted in a few villages in the Anantapur district where drought had rendered ploughing impossible.

24. *Shavi or short crop.*—About three-fourths of the remissions under this head were granted in Chingleput, North Arcot and Cuddapah where the supply in some of the irrigation sources was scanty.

25. *Tirwakammi.*—This represents the difference between wet and dry assessment on wet lands cultivated with dry crops owing to the failure of water-supply. The remissions under this head amounted to about Rs. 3·40 lakhs against Rs. 3·20 lakhs in the previous year. About two-thirds of this amount was remitted in Cuddapah and North Arcot and about one-fourth in Nellore, Madura, Gódvári and Kurnool.

26. *Land flooded or injured by water.*—Nearly Rs. 77,000, or 86 per cent. of the remission granted under this head, were on account of heavy floods in Gódvári.

27. *Other items.*—This includes a remission of Rs. 7,359 in Madura, and Melúr taluks as a special case on certain lands sold under the Periyár project.

	RS.
* Anantapur	9,573
Cuddapah	56,811
Total	66,384

28. Remission on dry lands on account of waste, shavi or short crop was granted only in two districts—Cuddapah and Anantapur. The remission amounted to Rs. 66,384*.

29. *Fixed and other remissions.*—Besides the remissions referred to in the previous paragraphs which depend on the state of the season, there were, as usual, fixed remissions or abatement of the demand recurring from year to year, and deductions from village collections in favour of religious institutions. These remissions and deductions amounted to Rs. 2,43,887 and Rs. 8,37,543 against Rs. 3,15,852 and Rs. 8,67,405, respectively, in the previous year. The variations under the several classes of remissions under this head are small except under what is known as "increment remissions," and "allowances to religious institutions in lieu of cash payments, etc." Under the former head, as explained in previous reports, are shown the differences between the full settlement assessment and the portion thereof actually charged by annual increments, in cases where the increase over the old assessment is in excess of 25 per cent. There was an aggregate decrease of over Rs. 94,000 in this kind of remission during the year under report in Gódvári, Kistna, Anantapur, Bellary, South Arcot, Tanjore and Trichinopoly owing to the lapse of another year since the introduction of new settlement into those districts. About 85 per cent. of the decrease appertains to Gódvári and Kistna in which revised settlement was introduced in fasli 1309. No remission under this head is shown against Malabar, in which the new settlement was introduced into the two taluks of Palghat and Calicut during the year, as the amount appertaining to this item has not been reported by the Tahsildars concerned. The Collector states that the amount concerned

has been excluded also from the assessment of holdings reported for those two taluks. Under the head of allowances to religious institutions there was a decrease of over Rs. 30,000, which almost wholly appears against Tinnevely, due to the amount having remained undischarged owing to the failure of the parties concerned to receive it.

30. *Miscellaneous revenue.*—The revenue under this head which is made up of quitrent and water-tax on minor inams, revenue derived from lands cultivated for which no pattas were issued, revenue derived from trees, and water-tax on lands in zamindari and inam villages irrigated from Government sources, and such other items as are not included under holdings, amounted to Rs. 72.70 lakhs, or Rs. 3.95 lakhs more than in the previous year. Details are given in statement No. 10.

31. *Item 1, Jodi or quitrent on minor inams.*—The demand under this item amounted to Rs. 22.96 lakhs, or about Rs. 6,700 more than in the previous year. Nearly the whole of the increase relates to Vizagapatam and Anantapur, amounting to Rs. 3,875 and Rs. 2,091, respectively. In the former district it was due to the inclusion under this head of the quitrent on minor inams in Srungavarapukota taluk which had previously been erroneously shown under shrotriyam jodi, and in the latter to the imposition of assessment on excess areas disclosed by survey in minor inams during the year under report. In the remaining districts the variations are not large.

32. *Item 2, Water-rate on minor inams in ryotwar villages.*—There was an increase of over one lakh of rupees as compared with the previous year. The increase occurred in all the districts except the six noted on the margin, and was large in the

Gódvári, Kistna and Nellore districts which account for 97 per cent. of the increase under this head. In these districts and in the other districts where there was an increase, it is generally attributed to extended irrigation owing to the favourable character of the season. The decrease was large in Chingleput and North Arcot and was due to the deficient supply in the Government sources of irrigation owing to the unfavourable character of the season in those districts.

33. *Item 3, Charge for water in zamindari and inam villages including tirwajasti and fasaljasti.*—As usual, the major portion of the revenue under this head relates to the Gódvári and Kistna districts. Compared with the previous year, there was an increase in the demand under this head in twelve districts and a decrease in five others, but the variations are small except in Gódvári, Kistna, Madura and Tinnevely where there was a large increase. The increase in the first three districts was chiefly due to extension of irrigation in the deltas and under the Periyár project. In Tinnevely, it is attributed partly to the favourable season, and partly to the imposition of water-rate on lands which had escaped such charge under Act VII of 1865, but became chargeable under the revised Act V of 1900. The decrease was generally due to the bad season.

34. *Item 4, Penal charge for water on lands irrigated without permission.*—This occurred chiefly in the Gódvári and Kistna districts which contributed 51 per cent. of the total charge under this head. The revenue was large also in Madura, Tinnevely, Chingleput and South Arcot. There was, on the whole, a decrease of over Rs. 1.33 lakhs during the year. Nearly 61 per cent. of this decrease appertains to the Kistna district alone, where a heavy penal water-rate was levied in the previous year, to repress unauthorized use of Government water to the detriment of registered wet lands.

35. *Item 5, Land occupied with or without application for which no pattas have been granted, and item 6, concealed cultivation.*—These items refer generally to assessed lands taken up for cultivation but not included under holdings. The total revenue under these heads amounted to Rs. 5,94,856 against Rs. 5,17,229 in the previous year. There was increase under this item in all districts except Vizagapatam, Chingleput, Salem and South Canara where there was a small decrease. The increase is generally attributed to the favourable season and was large in the Deccan districts,

Nellore, South Arcot and Madura. In the Deccan districts, it was chiefly due to extensive cultivation of lands without permission.

* Lands cultivated and left fallow in alternate years or only cultivated once in several years. In South Arcot, it was chiefly due to the cultivation of podugal* lands for which pattas were not granted during the year. The increase in Madura was due partly to the favourable season and partly to the retention of lands sold under the Periyár project under Miscellaneous for want of sub-division, and to the levy of double crop wet assessment for the cultivation of unassigned lands under the Periyár project. The increase in the remaining districts is generally attributed to the favourable season.

36. *Item 7, Occupation of poramboke lands.*—The amount shown under this item represents mainly the penal assessment charged for the occupation of land reserved for public or communal purposes. There was an increase of 6,241 acres on the whole in the area under such occupation, notwithstanding a decrease of 5,280 acres in eight districts. The variations are, however, not large in any district except in Cuddapah and South Arcot, where there was an increase of about 2,400 acres each,

	ACS.
South Arcot	17,083
Cuddapah	7,382
Anantapur	7,729
Kurnool	6,634
Trichinopoly	5,806
Salem	4,089
Total	48,723

and in Ganjam and Anantapur in each of which there was a decrease of about 1,000 acres. The area under this head was large in the districts noted in the margin, which together account for 61 per cent. of the total area of poramboke occupied during the year. The increase of revenue under this head is generally attributed to the imposition of heavy penal assessment, and to favourable season resulting

in an addition to the extent of the area occupied. On the other hand the decrease was due to the effectual steps taken by Collectors to prevent encroachment on poramboke by adequate penalization in all objectionable cases or to assign the land on patta in unobjectionable cases. In Anantapur there was a large increase in the revenue, notwithstanding a large decrease in the area, which was due to the imposition of penal rates on tank-bed cultivation without permission, and the doubling of the previous year's charges in objectionable cases of occupation and cultivation. A portion of the area shown under this head in the Tinnevely district represents cases of long occupation of nattam (village-site) lands which has been allowed to continue on payment of the taram or ordinary assessment of the adjoining lands. The Collector reports that, as it is not desirable to grant pattas in such cases, the question of dealing with the occupation of nattam lands on some uniform principle is under his consideration, and that he will address the Board on the subject, if necessary. Collectors are again reminded of the instructions contained in paragraph 11 of G.O., No. 409, Revenue, dated 28th June 1899, and they are requested to see that better results are shown in this respect for the next fasli.

37. *Item 8, Revenue derived from tree pattas.*—There was a gross decrease of Rs. 36,465 under this item in eleven districts and an increase of Rs. 4,714 in nine others resulting in a net decrease of Rs. 31,751. Nearly the whole of the decrease occurred in the Tinnevely district (Rs. 34,733), and it was due to the triennial inspection of palmyra trees in fasli 1309, and to the charge of thirty years' assessment on missing trees in that year. The variations in the remaining districts are small.

38. *Item 9, Commission on private estates under Court of Wards' management.*—The receipts under this head depend on the income of the estates. There was, on the whole, a decrease of Rs. 2,058. In Salem there was an increase of Rs. 1,011 due to an estate having been newly taken under management during the year. In Tinnevely there was a decrease of Rs. 6,354, due to the handing over of Ettiyapuram estate to the proprietor during the previous fasli, and in Madura a decrease of Rs. 6,593 due to a large amount of arrears due by Sivaganga estate having been collected in fasli 1309.

39. *Item 10, Revenue from process service fees.*—The revenue from this item is almost the same as in the previous year. The bulk of it was levied in the Circars, Nellore, Chingleput, South Arcot, Tanjore, Madura, Tinnevely and Cuddapah.

40. *Other items.*—The more important items included under this head are shown below:—

	RS.
(1) Rent on islands situated in rivers	2,32,800
(2) Revenue derived from sale of assessed and unassessed lands and from resale of land bought in by Government ...	2,17,500
(3) Quit-rent and ground-rent in the town of Madras ...	74,500
(4) Revenue derived from coir, the produce of Amindevi islands.	25,555
(5) Sale-proceeds of tank-bed lands	11,600

41. The net ryotwar demand excluding remissions and deductions, but including water-rate and second crop charge, amounted to Rs. 516.50 lakhs against Rs. 490.83 lakhs in the previous year. The increase of Rs. 25.67 lakhs occurred as shown below:—

	Increase.	Lakhs of rupees.
In the assessment of holdings	...	2.61
Under second crop charge and water-rate	...	2.23
Decrease under season, etc., remission	...	16.88
Increase under miscellaneous revenue	...	3.95
Total	...	25.67

42. *Total land revenue demand (current).*—The demands under the several heads are exhibited below together with the corresponding demands of the previous year:—

	Fasli 1309.	Fasli 1310.
	RS.	RS.
Peshkash on permanently-settled estates	49,94,873	50,06,113
Shrotriyam jodi	7,43,253	7,40,255
Ryotwar and miscellaneous	4,90,83,282	5,16,59,223
Total	5,48,21,408	5,74,05,591

The increase of Rs. 25,84,183, which occurs mainly under ryotwar and miscellaneous, has been explained above.

43. *Cesses.*—The current demand under cesses was as follows:—

	Fasli 1309.	Fasli 1310.
	RS.	RS.
(i) Land-cess on permanently-settled estates	10,75,445	10,32,079
(ii) Do. on whole inam villages	2,82,283	2,76,471
(iii) Land and village cesses on ryotwar and miscellaneous revenue	61,80,734	65,85,673
Total	75,38,462	78,94,223

The decrease under (i) occurred chiefly in *Goddavari* (Rs. 22,854), *North Arcot* (Rs. 12,104) and *Madura* (Rs. 10,726). In *Goddavari*, the amount credited to this head is far short of that exhibited in the statement of land-cess demands. The variation appears to be due to the transfer during the year of the land-cess on water-tax in zamindaris to cesses on ryotwar and miscellaneous revenue. In *North Arcot*, the decrease was due to the unfavourable character of the season of fasli 1309 on the rental of which land-cess was charged during the year under report. The same cause probably accounts for the decrease in *Madura* which has not been explained.

The small variation under (ii) does not call for special notice.

Under (iii), there was an increase in every district owing chiefly—

- (1) to the charge of village cess at 9 pies instead of at 8 pies in the rupee, and
- (2) to the increase in the assessment on holdings and water-tax—*vide* paragraph 16 and 20 *supra*.

44. *Total demand under land revenue and cesses (current).*—The total current demand under land revenue and cesses amounted to Rs. 6,52,99,814, of which Rupees 6,34,15,812 were collected within the fasli and Rs. 453 written off the accounts, leaving a balance of Rs. 18,83,549 or 2.9 per cent. at the close against Rs. 40,19,621 or 6.4 per cent. in the preceding year.

45. *Arrears.*—The total arrear demand under all heads at the beginning of the year amounted to Rs. 42,92,699, of which Rs. 38,72,734 were collected within the fasli and Rs. 96,191 written off the accounts, leaving a balance of Rs. 3,23,774 or 7.5 per cent. at the end of the year as against 14.3 per cent. in fasli 1309.

46. *Total current and arrears.*—The total balance outstanding at the end of fasli 1310, both arrears and current, amounted to Rs. 22,07,323. Adding to this the balance relating to local and special funds other than land and village cesses (which are also dealt with in the demand, collection and balance statements of land revenue and cesses), the total arrear demand on 1st July 1901 was Rs. 22,76,221, of which Rs. 16,70,701 or 73.4 per cent. had been collected up to the end of December 1901, Rs. 56,330 had been written off the accounts and Rs. 5,793 ascertained to be irrecoverable; the net recoverable balance of 1st January 1902, was thus Rs. 5,43,397. The greater portion of this amount related to *North Arcot* (Rs. 1,59,374), *Cuddapah* (Rs. 1,21,489) and *Malabar* (Rs. 1,04,905). In *North Arcot* and *Cuddapah* Rupees 1,05,790 are covered by processes and no immediate steps can be taken for the recovery of a sum of Rs. 60,660 as its collection has been postponed owing to unfavourable season. A sum of Rs. 87,271 is due from the *Karvetnagar* estate in the *North Arcot* district under the management of the Court of Wards and the amount cannot be adjusted for want of funds. The major portion (Rs. 15,854) of the remaining balance in these districts has either been ascertained to be practically irrecoverable or has been collected since the close of the month or is in process of adjustment. In *Malabar* Rs. 1,00,191 were due from *Muhammad Ali Raja of Cannanore* and no steps have been taken for the recovery thereof pending receipt of the final orders of the Government of India, on Government Order, Nos. 141, 142, Political, dated 25th February 1898.

47. *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 statements of receipts furnished by the Accountant-General, the collections of land revenue and cesses, excluding the receipts in Mysore, Presidency Audit, etc., but including the Government contribution to the village service fund, for the 12 months—July 1900 to June 1901—amounted to Rs. 6,70,65,245 as against Rs. 6,72,88,546 shown in the demand, collection and balance statements furnished by Collectors. The variations have been fully explained by the Collectors of all districts except *Kistna* where the unexplained variation amounts to only Rs. 15 and will be duly reconciled in communication with the Collector.

48. *Distribution of collections between land revenue and cesses.*—The collections of land and village cesses instead of being shown separately are amalgamated with the land revenue receipts in the village accounts. Up to the end of fasli 1308, the distribution between the three heads was effected in taluk offices. Since then, the work has been carried on in the Collectors' offices, a single calculation being made for the whole district. The process consists of two stages, of which the first, or the provisional distribution, consists in 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 1310 show that it was only in nine districts against eleven in the previous year there was any material difference between the amounts provisionally credited and those actually due. The final adjustment consists in correcting the provisional credits by transfer from one head to another and this is effected when the entire demand for the year under all the three heads has been collected or written off. From the statements of distribution submitted by Collectors with their revenue reports for fasli 1310, it appears that in respect of the provisional credits of fasli 1306 and earlier years, the final adjustment has either been effected or the accounts are ripe for such adjustment in all districts. The outstanding provisional credits relating to fasli 1306 and later

years are shown below in comparison with the corresponding particulars for the previous year:—

	Fasli 1309.	Fasli 1308.	Fasli 1307.	Fasli 1306.	Fasli 1305.	Fasli 1304.
Number of districts in which there were outstanding at the end of fasli 1309	..	15	10	8	1	1
Number of districts in which there were outstanding at the end of fasli 1310	17	10	3	2	..	..

49. The charges debited to Land Revenue—*Charges of District Administration*, including salaries of Revenue Inspectors, but not including those of village establishments, amounted to Rs. 45,35,923 or 6·7 per cent. of the realizations of land revenue and cesses. The increase of Rs. 53,806, as compared with the previous year, is accounted for partly by the employment of a larger number of Assistant Collectors and partly by the increased number of searches in Registration offices in the Kurnool district in consequence of an increase in the applications for loans under the Loans Acts.

50. *Processes under Act II of 1864*.—Particulars of the coercive processes employed for the realization of the Government demand under Madras Act II of 1864 are exhibited in statement No. 12. The following abstract compares the number of processes of each kind issued during the year with the figures for the five preceding faslis:—

	Fasli 1305.	Fasli 1306.	Fasli 1307.	Fasli 1308.	Fasli 1309.	Fasli 1310.
Number of demand notices ..	5,998,994	5,816,226	6,386,639	6,423,859	6,134,242	6,516,815
.. attachment notices ..	231,308	230,487	328,222	437,416	406,246	488,380
.. sale notices ..	178,347	175,575	226,646	275,666	248,895	329,926

51. *Demand notices*.—As compared with the previous year, there was an increase of 381,573 in the number of demand notices issued, the advance being marked in the

North Arcot	192,125	marginally-noted districts. Except in
Madura	106,535	Coimbatore the increase is ascribed by the
Cuddapah	76,851	Collectors concerned to the heavy arrears
Chingleput	48,070	outstanding at the beginning of the year
Kistna	37,498	owing to the unfavourable character of the
Tanjore	36,175	season of fasli 1309. A special cause
Coimbatore	26,578	contributing to the arrear balance in the

re-settlement rates were introduced in a portion of the district towards the close of the previous year. An examination of the initial and the closing balances shows that in all the districts mentioned, except Chingleput and Coimbatore, the collections of the year in every case exceeded the current demand; whereas in fasli 1309 the collections fell considerably below the revenue due in that year. Further, the actual realizations of the year under review exceeded the amount collected in the preceding year by sums varying from 3·7 lakhs in North Arcot to 13·2 lakhs in Tanjore. Increased resort to the issue of processes was thus only to be expected in these districts; nor must it be forgotten when dealing with the variation in Tanjore and North Arcot that in both these districts there was in the previous year a very marked falling off in the number of demands issued, viz., of 122,433 in North Arcot and 96,102 in Tanjore. In Chingleput the explanation assigned does not sufficiently account for the marked rise in the number of demand notices, for the initial arrear balance was only Rs. 77,351, the total collections of the year were nearly 1½ lakhs less than in fasli 1309, and the closing balance was Rs. 32,472 in excess of the initial outstandings. The increase in Coimbatore is ascribed to the systematic issue of demand notices when the current kists fall due. As has often been explained, such notices are merely formal intimations of the amount of assessment due, the fact of failure to pay, and the consequences of continued default, and, in a district like Coimbatore where the collections are exceedingly good and resort to real coercive processes was much less frequent than elsewhere, a mere increase in the number of demand notices is immaterial.

52. *Distrainments and attachments*.—The increase in the number of cases in which it was found necessary to distrain moveables or attach real property is more than accounted for by the increases noted in the margin. In North Arcot, Cuddapah and Madura the increase is to be attributed to the same cause as the advance in the number of demand notices, and the same explanation applies to Nellore and Anantapur, where the initial arrear balance was largely in excess of the corresponding figure for the previous year and the actual collections largely exceeded both the current demand and the amounts realized in fasli 1309. The advance in Chingleput has not been adequately accounted for by the Collector.

Fasli.	Total number of distrainments and attachments in			Percentage of defaulters whose property was attached to the total number of pottadars.		
	Fasli 1309.	Fasli 1310.	Difference.	Personal property.	Real property.	Total.
North Arcot	40,107	91,979	+ 51,863	5·3	1·3	6·6
Chingleput	52,466	78,568	+ 26,102	10·2	2·5	12·7
Cuddapah	15,069	30,321	+ 15,262	6·2	1·3	7·5
Nellore	38,663	49,683	+ 11,020	12·3	2·5	14·8
Madura	15,102	25,828	+ 10,726			
Anantapur	20,680	28,319	+ 7,639			

As compared with fasli 1309, there was an increase in the percentage of distrainments and attachments to the number of demand notices, as also in the percentage of defaulters whose property was distrained or attached to the total number of pottadars. But the increase was confined to the distrainments of moveable property as shown by the marginal statement, in scrutinizing which it must not be forgotten that owing to the system of collecting revenue in instalments, more than one process is often issued against the same pottadar.

Attachments of immoveable property.—The attachments of immoveable property amounted to 83,260, or 3,609 in excess of the number for the previous year. The districts in which considerable increases under this head are noticeable are *Madura* (+ 10,227), *Cuddapah* (+ 4,039), *Chingleput* (+ 3,189) and *North Arcot* (+ 3,021). In the last three of these districts contributory causes are to be found in the unfavourable nature of the season and the outstanding arrears uncollected in the previous fasli. In Madura, on the other hand, where the season was more favourable, the Collector refers to the promptitude and vigour exacted from subordinate revenue officers in regard to the collections of the current and arrear demand, an explanation which is borne out by the fact that the arrear balance was reduced from Rs. 2,36,552 to Rs. 822, while 97·8 per cent. of the current demand was collected as compared with 92·8 per cent. in the previous year. A matter calling for explanation, however, is the excess of attachments of real property as compared with the number of distrainments of moveables. This is noticeable in every taluk of the district except Palni. The same tendency to proceed against immoveable property in the first instance has attracted attention in previous years and the Collector will accordingly be separately requested to investigate the matter afresh.

53. *Sale notices*.—Out of the 488,380 cases in which property was attached, arrears were paid up before the issue of notices of sale in 158,464 cases or 32·4 per cent. of the total number of attachments, against 157,351 cases or 38·8 per cent. in fasli 1309, 161,750 cases or 37 per cent. in fasli 1308 and 101,576 cases or 30·9 per cent. in fasli 1307. The excess of 81,031 in the number of sale notices issued relates chiefly to the districts of North Arcot (+ 55,249), Chingleput (+ 25,670) and Madura (+ 10,207) and is attributable generally to the causes referred to as explaining the increase under demand notices and attachments.

54. *Sales*.—Out of the 329,926 cases in which sale notices were issued, sale was actually resorted to in 23,556 cases or 7.14 per cent. of the total number of notices against 17,605 cases or 7.07 per cent. in fasli 1309. The proportion of sales to the number of pattadars also, rose to 71 per cent. from 55 per cent. in fasli 1309. The districts which materially contributed to the increase of 5,951 sales in the fasli under review are *Cuddapah* (+2,635), *North Arcot* (+2,183), *Kistna* (+1,486), *Madura* (+960) and *Chingleput* (+436). In *Cuddapah* and *North Arcot* the initial arrear balance was between five and six lakhs and the revenue realized during the year in each case exceeded the collections of the previous year by 4.7 and 3.7 lakhs, respectively. These circumstances taken together with the comparatively unfavourable nature of the season sufficiently account for the increased resort to actual sales. In *Kistna* a general explanation is similarly to be found in the arrear balance of nearly five lakhs and the fact that the gross collections of the year exceeded the current demand by 4.3 lakhs and the realizations of the previous year by 12.35 lakhs. The increased resort to sales was especially marked in the Gudivada taluk, where, owing to the introduction of the resettlement rates towards the close of the previous year, there was an advance of 1,022 in the number of sales of moveable property, and in *Narasaraopet* and *Vinukonda*, where the postponement of arrears due in respect of fasli 1309 is assigned as the explanation of a total increase of 702 in sales of land. In *Madura* the explanation of the increased resort to sale is to be found in the greater vigour with which collections were made, with the effect of a material reduction in the arrear balance and the realization of amounts exceeding the current demand and the previous year's collections by 1.61 and 4.22 lakhs, respectively. The character of the season and possibly also the number of absentee pattadars contributed to the increase in *Chingleput*, but these causes do not sufficiently account for the advance and the Collector will accordingly be separately requested to investigate the matter further.

The following statement shows in one view the percentages of sales in fasli 1310 as compared with the past faslis:—

1	Personal property.					Real property.					Total.				
	Fasli 1306.	Fasli 1307.	Fasli 1308.	Fasli 1309.	Fasli 1310.	Fasli 1306.	Fasli 1307.	Fasli 1308.	Fasli 1309.	Fasli 1310.	Fasli 1306.	Fasli 1307.	Fasli 1308.	Fasli 1309.	Fasli 1310.
Percentage of—															
Sales of property to the number of pattadars ..	0.09	0.13	0.20	0.23	0.27	0.17	0.18	0.37	0.22	0.44	0.26	0.31	0.57	0.55	0.71
Sales of property to the number of attachments.	1.5	1.5	1.8	2.3	2.2	15.6	11.7	17.8	12.8	17.7	3.6	3.1	4.2	4.3	4.8
Sales of property to sale notices ..	The figures relating to Sale notices do not distinguish between personal and real property.										4.7	4.5	6.6	7.0	7.1
Arrears at the beginning of the fasli under ryotwar and miscellaneous ..	..	..	..	In lakhs of rupees.							7.11	29.48	17.25	13.70	37.85
Arrear balance at the end of the fasli under ryotwar and miscellaneous ..	..	..	..								0.30	3.61	1.46	1.34	1.44
Percentage of current collections to current demand ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	94.5	97.4	97.9	93.6	97.1

As has already been remarked with regard to individual districts the main explanation of the increased resort to coercion is to be found in the facts that the initial arrear balance was abnormally high, while an unusually large proportion of it was realized in addition to a high percentage of the current demand.

Taking the presidency as a whole, the sales of moveable property aggregated 8,796 or 1,370 more than in the previous year, the excess being marked only in the districts of *Cuddapah* (+1,797), *Kistna* (+873) and *North Arcot* (+639).

Immoveable property of the estimated value of Rs. 4,41,846 was sold for the recovery of arrears amounting to Rs. 2,19,547 and the amount realized was Rupees 2,70,652, the prices fetched by lands sold to private individuals being on the average

5.4 times the assessment in the case of wet lands and 3.4 times the assessment in the case of dry lands. In the previous fasli it was found necessary to sell land for the recovery of an arrear of Rs. 1,72,093 and the wet land sold to private individuals fetched much the same rate, whereas dry land realized only 2.8 times the assessment on the average.

Turning next to the actual extent of land sold during the year, viz., 52,006 acres of dry, and 9,557 acres of wet, land, an increase is noticeable as compared with the corresponding figures for the previous fasli, namely, 44,760 and 8,092, respectively. The area which it was found necessary to buy in, on behalf of Government for want of bidders was 26,275 acres as compared with 23,006 in the previous year, the distribution between dry and wet being 23,737 acres and 2,538 acres, respectively. In regard to wet land, the necessity to buy in on behalf of Government was relatively much less than in the previous year, while as regards dry the proportion of purchases by Government was much the same. As against the total extent of such purchases by Government may be set off resales to private individuals to the aggregate area of 3,455 acres, a figure which, however, includes extents bought in by Government during previous years. The amount realized by the resale of this land was Rs. 7,399 or 1.6 times the assessment; the rate indicates that the sale value was a little over one-third of that of the land purchased by private individuals at revenue sales during the year; in other words, it was as a rule comparatively valueless land which Government was compelled to buy in.

Turning next to individual districts, an explanation of the increase in the total extent of land sales is to be found in the variations in *Kistna* (+6,190 acres) and *Anantapur* (+3,322 acres) alone, but a marked advance is also noticeable in the acreage sold in *North Arcot* (+2,558), *Madura* (+2,297), *Cuddapah* (+1,998), *South Arcot* (+1,649), and *Tanjore* (+1,075). The increase in *Kistna* occurred in the taluks of *Narasaraopet*, *Vinukonda* and *Bunder*, where large collections were made on account of the postponed demands of fasli 1309. In *Anantapur* it was also found necessary to collect heavy arrears on account of the previous year and the north-east monsoon practically proved a failure. Similar reasons apply to the case of *North Arcot* and *Cuddapah* districts, which, like *Anantapur*, have suffered from a succession of unfavourable seasons, while in *Madura* no further explanation is to be found than the increased promptitude in the collection of the arrear and current demand. In *South Arcot* and *Tanjore* the increase in the extent of land sold is attributed to the postponement of the extreme stages of coercive proceedings in regard to portions of the revenue due for fasli 1309, which consequently were realized with difficulty during the year under review.

The net increase of 3,269 acres in the extent bought in by Government relates entirely to dry land and is almost wholly accounted for by the variation in the *Kistna* district where the excess amounts to the high figure of 3,134 acres. The explanation assigned by the Collector is the great fall in the value of land in the upland taluks owing to the disastrous effect of the unfavourable season in fasli 1309, and the extreme poverty of the land brought to sale in the deltaic portion of the district, especially the *Gudivada* taluk. Other districts which go to swell the increase in the extent of land bought in by Government are *Anantapur* (+1,224 acres) and *Madura* (+752 acres), where the bulk of the land so dealt with was charged with an average assessment of only some eight and twelve annas per acre, respectively; *Cuddapah* (+710 acres), *North Arcot* (+510 acres) and *South Arcot* (+683 acres). Except in the last-mentioned district the increase was not proportionate to the advance in the total extent of land sold, the ratio being markedly lower in *North Arcot* and *Cuddapah* and only very slightly higher in *South Arcot*. The Collector of *North Arcot* proposes to scrutinize the list of bought-in-lands with the view to their restoration to the former owners in deserving cases. The Board approves of this proposal and will await the result of the Collector's scrutiny. Before passing on to the next subject it may be remarked as noteworthy that in this district (*North Arcot*) no special agency was employed for the service of the various coercive processes in spite of the large increase in their number, and that in *Kurnool* there was no appreciable increase in the resort to coercive proceedings notwithstanding the fact that an arrear demand of over 5½ lakhs was collected during the year.

55. Statement No. 13 gives the particulars of processes served whether by the ordinary village establishment or by special process-servers and the fees collected during the year under Madras Act II of 1864. The total number of processes amounted to 6,929,001, or 466,213 in excess of the number in the previous year. There was, however, a decrease in the number as well as in the proportion of processes served by special agency, the number so issued during the year being 165,638 or 2·4 per cent., against 168,286 or 2·6 per cent. in fasli 1309. A process establishment was entertained during the year in Cuddapah in connection with the heavy arrears outstanding in the taluks of Cuddapah, Jammalamadugu and Pulivendla. With this exception the system of employing a special paid agency was confined to the twelve districts in which it was in force during fasli 1309. The cost of this establishment was Rs. 18,164 against Rs. 18,234 in fasli 1309 and was more than covered by the fees levied, viz., Rs. 22,757.

56. *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. 6,718. Adding to this the opening balance of the year, viz., Rs. 9,243,* the total demand amounted to Rs. 15,961, of which Rs. 6,621 were collected and Rs. 901 written off the accounts within the year; a further sum of Rs. 3,201 either remains to be written off under orders already issued or is now considered irrecoverable. The steps taken for the realization of the net recoverable balance (Rs. 5,238) are shown below :—

	RS.
(1) Collected after the close of the year	1,468
(2) Under execution proceedings	2,615
(3) Amount remaining uncollected pending the decision of appeals by Civil Courts	404
(4) Remainder for the recovery of which steps have been taken	751
Total	5,238

57. *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. 1,34,830, of which Rs. 33,233 were collected and Rs. 7,428 written off the accounts, leaving a balance of Rs. 94,169 at the end of the year. The bulk of the last mentioned amount relates to Malabar (Rs. 55,913) and Cuddapah (Rupees 21,865). In the former district, Rs. 55,229 are due on Muhammad Ali Raja's estate for the recovery of which coercive measures have not been resorted to pending receipt of the final orders of the Government of India on G.O., Nos. 141 and 142, Political, dated 25th February 1898. In Cuddapah, Rs. 1,762 have been since collected, Rs. 7,290 are considered irrecoverable and a sum of Rs. 12,635 is covered by processes. The bulk of the amount outstanding in this district relates to the taluks of Cuddapah, Proddatur, Pulivendla and Jammalamadugu, which have been affected by a succession of bad years. The necessary steps are being taken for the recovery of the balance in the remaining districts.

58. *Sales of land under Standing Orders Nos. 15 and 45.*—Under the rules for the sale of the occupancy right in assessed waste lands (paragraph 12 of Standing Order No. 15), 5,488 acres assessed at Rs. 7,318 were sold during the year under report for Rs. 73,910; while Rs. 7,399 were realized by the resale, under Standing Order No. 45, of 3,455 acres assessed at Rs. 4,620 which had been bought in by Government at sales for arrears of revenue.

59. *Sub-division of quit-rent.*—No applications were received during the year for the sub-division, under Standing Order No. 58, of the joint liability of holders of shares in whole inam villages in any of the districts except Salem. In this district, one of the inamdars of the Pottipuram aghaharam applied for the sub-division of the joint liability and the request was complied with on production by the parties concerned of the duly signed and registered agreement required by the Standing Order. As regards minor inams, a similar application was received and disposed of during the year only in the Ganjam district.

60. *Transfer of registry of holdings.*—The subjoined statement distributes transfers of revenue registry into three classes according to the method of initiation and exhibits the progress made under each head :—

	Number of cases pending at the beginning of the year.	Number of cases which arose during the year.	Total.	Disposed of during the year.	Number pending at the close of the year.	Percentage of pending cases to the total.
(i) Transfers applied for through Registration officers	7,237	67,609	74,846	66,953	7,893	10·54
(ii) Transfers applied for direct to Revenue officers	5,663	57,937	63,600	56,793	6,807	10·70
(iii) Transfers proposed by Revenue officers of their own motion	6,848	18,894	25,742	20,785	4,957	19·25

(i) As compared with the previous year, the number of applications received by Registration officers shows an increase of 16·2 per cent., distributed over all districts except Ganjam, Madras and Malabar, and attributable to the growing recognition of (a) the advantages of reconciling ownership and revenue registry and (b) the convenience of effecting transfers through Registration officers. This method of disposal was resorted to in a larger number of cases than in any previous year, though the proportion of transfers so dealt with (53·9 per cent.) fell slightly below the high percentage reached in the previous year (54·2).

The percentage of disposals exhibits a slight improvement, being 89·46 against 88·86 in fasli 1309. As in the previous year, the best results were attained in Coimbatore; the pending balance was disproportionately high in the Nilgiris, Ganjam and Bellary owing chiefly, it would appear, to the receipt of a large number of applications in the last quarter of the year. There was a marked improvement in Gódvári, a district which figured unfavourably in the return for the previous year.

(ii) The number of applications presented to Revenue officers shows an increase of 17·9 per cent. as compared with fasli 1309. The increase which occurs in fifteen districts is generally ascribed to the efforts made by subordinate officers to secure agreement between ownership and revenue registry and the recognition by the ryots of the advantages of such reconciliation. In Trichinopoly, the district where the most striking increase took place, a contributory cause appears to have been the cessation of the temporary incremental remissions granted on the introduction of the new settlement; such remissions are restricted to the original holders of pattas issued by the Settlement-officer and are forfeited by transfer.

Of the total number of applications for disposal, 89·30 per cent. were finally dealt with during the year as against 89·57 per cent. in fasli 1309. The decrease in the proportion of disposal which relates to eight districts was marked in North Arcot, Madras and Bellary. The Collector of North Arcot ascribes the falling off to the pressure of other work on account of the unfavourable season; in Madras the pending applications have since been dealt with or are approaching disposal, the applicants themselves being partly responsible for the delay in the majority of cases pending; while in Bellary, special measures have been taken to reduce the pendency, which appears to have been partly due to the circumstance that a large number of applications were received in the last quarter of the fasli.

(iii) As compared with the previous year there was a marked fall—from 24,174 to 18,894—in the number of cases of transfer taken up by revenue officers acting on their own initiative under paragraphs 5 and 7 of Board's Standing Order No. 31 (1900 Edition). The decrease was marked in the districts named in the margin. The Collectors of Gódvári and Tinnevely ascribe it to the disposal of a large number of cases in previous years, and the same cause probably accounts for the fall in Chingleput and Trichinopoly, which has not been explained. The Collector of Salem reports that sufficient attention

	Number of cases brought to notice in	
	Fasli 1309.	Fasli 1310.
Gódvári	5,569	923
Salem	1,354	482
Tinnevely	978	193
Chingleput	1,184	560
Trichinopoly	1,220	629
Coimbatore	2,837	1,749

does not appear to have been paid to the matter by his subordinates, to whom he has accordingly issued special instructions on the subject. The decrease in Coimbatore is ascribed chiefly to the erroneous inclusion of cases of transfer by inheritance in the previous year's figure.

The disposal of cases of this description made practically no progress in Ganjām, where only four cases were finally dealt with out of a total of 299. The pendency in Gódvāri is large and includes a large number of cases brought to notice in previous years. The attention of the Collectors of these districts will be separately drawn to the necessity of requiring their subordinates to deal promptly with the pending cases.

61. *Ruined tanks.*—Five ruined tanks—one in Bellary, three in Cuddapah and one in South Arcot—were handed over to private individuals for repair under Standing Order No. 8 on condition of their paying a special rate per acre on the irrigable area. Seven tanks in good order—one in each of Ganjām and Tinnevely and five in Madura—were also handed over to ryots holding lands under them under the provisions of Standing Order No. 9, on condition of their paying the dry assessment on the ayakat and on the tank-bed areas.

62. *Inspection of boundary and field marks.*—The number of boundary marks planted during survey, the number reported to be missing, and the number replaced or repaired during the year under report are given in statement No. 16. The statement does not include the figures of Vinukonda and Palnad taluks of the Kistna district, Gudur and Nellore taluks of the Nellore district, and Nandikotkur and Nandyal taluks of the Kurnool district, where resurvey and redemarcation were carried on during the fasli. From the statistics available, it will be seen that the number of boundary marks found to be missing or out of repair is very large. The progress made in the replacement and repair of theodolite stations was small. In the replacement of boundary offsets also, very little progress was made during the year in several districts. The balance still missing is large in Ganjām, Gódvāri, Nellore, Cuddapah, Kurnool, Madura and Coimbatore. In respect of replacement of field marks also the progress was less, being 18 per cent. against 24 per cent. in the previous year, whilst a small improvement is observable under "repair." About two-thirds of the stones replaced appertained to North Arcot, Madura, Tinnevely and Coimbatore, while North Arcot, Tanjore, Madura, Coimbatore and South Arcot contributed about 80 per cent. in respect of stones repaired. The backwardness of work in the replacement of these stones has already been pointed out to the Collectors in the report for fasli 1309, and they were informed in it that, if the annual stone register prescribed by the Board were properly maintained by the karnams, there would be no difficulty in checking the annual return of missing stones and stones requiring repair. This instruction does not appear to have been generally followed. Further, the Board considers that the work cannot progress satisfactorily until the field measurement books are completely written up. Regarding the progress made in this direction, reports have been received from all districts except Gódvāri, Kistna and Tanjore. No progress was made in Nellore as the records were handed over to the Survey Department in connection with the resurvey of the district and in the Nilgiris, as the karnams were engaged in the census and other urgent work. The Collectors of South Canara and Malabar state that field measurement books cannot be satisfactorily completed until the settlement operations in these districts are over. No progress was made in Kurnool proper, which is under resurvey. The Collector reports that the resurvey party has been preparing the measurement books and other records connected therewith. No field measurement books were maintained in the Kodaikānal villages as the karnams could not plot the fields, which were surveyed with the aid of the plane table. Plotting of sub-divisions in Tinnevely district was ordered to be postponed pending the resurvey of the district. From the available statistics it is observed that the balance of field measurement books to be completed is large in every district except Chingleput, South Arcot, Trichinopoly, Tinnevely, Coimbatore and Salem, while the progress in the work of sub-division measurement and plotting is also very small except in Vizagapatam, Trichinopoly and Salem. The following statement shows the work to be done in each district. The Board hopes that better results will be secured in fasli 1311.

Districts.	Number of villages for which field measurement books were not completed up to the end of fasli 1310.	Number of sub-division measurements to be measured at the end of fasli 1310.	Number to be plotted at the end of fasli 1310.
Ganjām	888	84,456	216,783
Vizagapatam	218	5,866	5,896
Gódvāri	..	..	..
Kistna	..	..	..
Nellore	..	Nil.	..
Cuddapah	559	422,432	438,950
Anantapur	491	63,200	65,376
Bellary	435	67,535	113,204
Kurnool	574	15,011	15,111
Chingleput	9	534,620	535,142
North Arcot	1,431	247,418	511,883
South Arcot	298	322,571	349,568
Tanjore	..	..	..
Trichinopoly	169	140	140
Madura	361	149,634	346,977
Tinnevely	97	734,365	735,907
Coimbatore	150	41,461	41,471
Nilgiris	..	Nil.	..
Salem	14	23,751	23,751
South Canara	173	3,358	3,358
Malabar *	1	5	5

* The figures against this district relate to Wynad only.

63. No survey schools were held during the year for reasons stated in paragraph 4 of the report on the operations of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture for 1900-1901 embodied in G.O., No. 1103, Revenue, dated 26th November 1901.

64. *Examination of Village and Taluk Accounts.*—A detailed examination of the village and taluk accounts was made as usual at the annual settlement by Collectors and Divisional officers in all districts. The result shows that the accounts were fairly well kept on the whole. The village accounts in the Palkonda taluk of the Vizagapatam district are very carelessly maintained, and the Collector reports that steps were taken by him to remedy this defect. The defects noticed regarding the permanent B register do not appear to have been remedied yet in several districts and especially so in the Circars Kurnool and Chingleput. In Ganjām several errors were noticed in the village permanent register A. The special well register prescribed in Board's Proceedings, No. 413, L.R., dated 10th November 1896, and in Board's Proceedings, No. 265, Sett., dated 29th August 1899, was not maintained in some villages in Kurnool and was not properly maintained and checked by actual inspection by karnams, Tahsildars and Divisional-officers in several other districts. The Collectors state that every endeavour is being made to secure both accuracy and completeness in the preparation of these accounts. As regards taluk accounts there is also much room for improvement. The taluk cash accounts in North Arcot were not regularly posted up from day to day and closed correctly at the end of each month, and they were also not used as the basis on which the monthly Demand, Collection and Balance was prepared as they should have been. In Chingleput there was an unusual delay in the disposal of darkast and transfer cases. The Collectors of these districts and also those in whose districts such irregularities exist should take steps to avoid them in future. Revised forms of village and taluk accounts have been ordered to be introduced into the Malabar district and the Collector says that they will be introduced into the settled taluks of the district from fasli 1312.

The village statistical registers and firka books were also examined during the fasli and necessary instructions were issued for their correct maintenance and early completion. The various purposes for which these registers are generally utilised were enumerated in the report for fasli 1309. Reports on the progress made in the posting and checking of these registers up to fasli 1310 have been received from all Collectors except Gódvāri and Tinnevely. The statistics received show that these registers have been completely or nearly completely written up and checked up to fasli 1309 in all districts, but in Cuddapah, firka books have to be prepared and checked for 90 villages, and in Kurnool, 118 firka books have to be checked. The Collectors

report that strict orders have been issued to get the work completed without delay. In paragraph 8 of the Land Records Administration report it was pointed out that in Madura the preparation and checking of these registers for over 220 villages were not completed for fasli 1308, and almost an equal number of villages had to be finished for fasli 1309 and that in Tinnevely the checking of the firka books for fasli 1308 had not been finished in the case of 17 villages in Srivilliputtur taluk. The Collector of Madura reports that village registers and firka books for inam villages for fasli 1310 also have not been prepared as in the previous year for the reasons assigned above. The Board trusts that steps have been taken by the Collectors to complete the work without delay. The progress for fasli 1310 is generally satisfactory. The registers have been completely prepared and checked in Vizagapatam, Trichinopoly, Coimbatore, Salem and the Nilgiris. Considerable progress was made in the other districts generally in the preparation of village registers and firka books, but the progress in the checking of these registers is small in several districts. The following table shows in one view the progress made in the several districts:—

Districts.	Number of villages.	Number of villages for which							
		Village registers remain to be		Firka books remain to be		Village registers are		Firka books are	
		Prepared	Checked	Prepared	Checked	Prepared	Checked	Prepared	Checked
		Up to fasli 1309.				For fasli 1310.			
Ganjám ..	1,286	27	27	27	27	1,252	1,252	1,252	1,252
Vizagapatam ..	289	..	..	..	..	289	289	289	289
Górávari * ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kistna ..	1,362	..	..	..	..	1,266	1,118	1,178	1,118
Kurnool ..	789	9	9	9	118	763	579	728	550
Bellary ..	962	3	3	..	..	954	954	921	825
Anantapur ..	740	1	1	1	1	708	706	601	571
Cuddapah ..	1,355	18	18	90	90	1,337	1,337	1,265	1,265
Nellore ..	931	..	..	..	..	872	872	840	840
Chingleput ..	1,785	4	4	4	8	1,780	1,780	1,779	1,317
South Arcot ..	2,700	..	..	..	..	2,670	2,670	2,527	2,193
North Arcot ..	1,668	..	..	..	..	1,646	1,646	1,645	1,407
Salem ..	3,049	..	..	..	..	3,049	3,049	3,049	3,049
Coimbatore ..	1,509	..	..	..	..	1,509	1,509	1,509	1,509
Trichinopoly ..	730	..	..	..	..	730	730	730	730
Tanjore ..	2,478	..	..	..	..	2,410	2,408	2,404	2,398
Madura ..	938	†	†	†	†	700	699	696	695
Tinnevely ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nilgiris ..	48	..	..	..	..	36	36	48	48

* Not received.

† Not given.

65. The names of taluks not settled by Collectors personally during the five years ending fasli 1310 as required by paragraph 3 of the Board's Standing Order No. 12 are given in the margin. The

District.	Taluk.
Kurnool ..	Markapur.
Malabar ..	Kóttayam.
	Kurumbranad.
	Ernad.

Collector of Kurnool states that it was not possible for him to settle Markapur himself during the year as he joined the district late in the fasli. He, however, promises to settle this taluk in fasli 1311.

The Collector of Malabar explains that, owing to the pressure of work occasioned by the introduction of settlement in several taluks, he could not take up the taluks noted against him and that he will not be able to settle more than one taluk, Kottayam, in the current fasli.

66. *Irrigation Works.*—Statement No. 20 shows the number of irrigation works of each kind in and out of repair classified according to the area irrigable by each. This was an annual statement up to fasli 1306 and was ordered to be submitted quinquennially (*vide* G.O., No. 47 Rev., dated 18th January 1899). This should be submitted with the report of fasli 1311 as directed in the above order, but it is submitted in advance by one year as the information was required for special purposes in this fasli. The next quinquennium for the statement will be fasli 1315.

The total number of irrigation works in and out of repair other than wells amounted to 46,914, of which, 33,174 or 71 per cent. were tanks, 6,032 river

channels, 7,154 spring channels and 554 anicuts. Compared with fasli 1306 there was a large decrease under Government tanks in Ganjám, Górávari, Trichinopoly and Madura, and an increase in Cuddapah and North Arcot. The decrease in Ganjám and Madura was chiefly due to the inclusion in the irrigable area of the Rushikulya and Periyár projects, respectively, of tanks in the tracts commanded by them. In Trichinopoly and Górávari it was due to alterations made by the Settlement Department and to rectification of errors. The increase in Cuddapah is attributed to certain sources having reverted to Government by resumption of the inams granted for their upkeep. In North Arcot it was due to the omission of some works in the previous year's return. The variations in the Anantapur district are attributed to the changes introduced by the Settlement Department by the transfer of lands from wet to dry and *vice versa*, and those in Bellary are due chiefly to the inclusion of tanks, the irrigation under which is charged though they have no fixed ayacut. Under the head of dasabandam tanks there was a large decrease in Cuddapah which was due to the resumption of these works, and to the adoption of correct figures in accordance with the revised list of irrigation sources. The variations in the remaining districts are generally attributed to construction of new works, and to rectification of errors. The variations under the head of river channels are generally attributed to excavation of new channels and to correct registration of sources in the current fasli. There was a large decrease under the head of spring channels in Anantapur which was due to the changes introduced by the Settlement Department referred to above. The variations in the remaining districts are due to the adoption of figures as per classification given in the printed source list of irrigation. The total number of wells with separate ayakats (irrigable areas) amounted to 506,577, of which about 494,840 or 98 per cent. were private sources. The figures do not include temporary pits sunk from year to year at a trifling cost of Rs. 5 or 6 each. Compared with fasli 1306 there was an increase of about 66,000 in the total number of wells, due partly to the construction of new wells and partly to the rectification of errors in the accounts of that fasli. About 8 per cent. of these wells are out of repair, the proportion being especially high in Salem, North Arcot, Kurnool and Coimbatore. The number of supplemental wells was returned as 160,896 against 149,380 in fasli 1306; they existed chiefly in Cuddapah, Chingleput, North Arcot, South Arcot and Salem.

The following statement shows the number of new works constructed and their estimated cost:—

Districts.	Government or private.	Names of works constructed.	Number.	Amount of estimated cost.
1	2	3	4	5
Ganjám ..	Private ..	Wells ..	* 3,321	rs. 19,197
Vizagapatam ..	..	..	..	..
Górávari ..	Government.	River channels ..	7	12,763
..	Do.	Tanks ..	1	605
Kistna ..	Do.	River channels ..	53	Not given.
Nellore ..	Private ..	Wells ..	173	20,302
..	Do.	Tanks ..	7	1,630
Cuddapah ..	Do.	River channels ..	2	120
..	Do.	Wells ..	1,384	2,91,952
Anantapur ..	Do.	Spring channels ..	2	900
..	Do.	Wells ..	1,864	4,53,065
Bellary ..	Do.	Tanks ..	1	5,000
..	Do.	Wells ..	106	12,105
Kurnool ..	Do.	Do.	452	1,07,790
Chingleput ..	Do.	Do.	7,938	7,49,060
North Arcot † ..	..	..	..	..
South Arcot ..	..	..	..	..
Tanjore ..	Private ..	Wells ..	1,372	24,688
Trichinopoly ..	Do.	Do.	72	12,085
Madura ..	Do.	Do.	4,491	9,47,950
Tinnevely † ..	..	..	..	..
Coimbatore † ..	..	..	..	..
Salem ..	Private ..	Tanks ..	2	700
..	Do.	Anicut ..	1	3,000
..	Do.	Wells ..	9,935	6,66,430

* Includes temporary pits, the number of which is not given separately.

† Not received.

Note.—The figures entered against Kistna, Cuddapah and Chingleput represent the works constructed during the quinquennium ending with fasli 1310 and those appearing against other districts were constructed from fasli 1308 to 1310.

67. *Rent-roll*.—Statement No. 21 shows the rent-roll during the year under report in each district of the Presidency. This return which was annual up to fasli 1306 was made quinquennial in G.O., No. 47 Rev., dated 18th January 1899, and the revised form approved in G.O., No. 413 Rev., dated 28th June 1899, has been adopted in this report. Excluding Madras district where the revenue derived consists chiefly of quit-rent imposed on house-sites, the total number of pattas held during the year amounted to 3,299,996 against 3,170,094 in fasli 1306, showing an increase of 129,902 or 4 per cent. The increase occurred in all districts except Anantapur and Malabar, and was large in the four districts noted on the margin, which contributed two-thirds of the increase under this head. Over 39 per cent. of this increase was under the head of joint pattas, and was due generally to the growing desire on the part of the people to secure documentary evidence in support of their joint interest in their land. The increase was common to all classes of pattas except under ryots paying Rs. 50 to 100. The bulk of the increase was under holdings of the smallest size which amount to two-thirds of the total number. The increase is generally attributed to occupation of land by agricultural labourers aspiring to the position of landholders, and partly also to sub-division and separate registration of joint holdings.

The following statement shows the number of holdings, grouped according to the amount of assessment paid, and the proportion of the different classes of holdings in faslis 1306 and 1310:—

Items.	Fasli 1306 (1896-97).		Fasli 1310 (1900-1901).		Difference.		Percentage of number of pattas under different classes of holdings to the total holdings in	
	Number of pattas.	Number of registered ryots holding joint pattas.	Number of pattas.	Number of registered ryots holding joint pattas.	Number of pattas.	Number of registered ryots holding joint pattas.	Fasli 1306.	Fasli 1310.
Ryots paying upwards of Rs. 1,000 ..	690	3,216	698	2,734	+	8	482	·02
Ryots paying from Rs. 500 to 1,000 ..	2,039	6,478	2,131	5,122	+	92	1,356	·06
Ryots paying from Rs. 250 to 500 ..	7,505	13,703	7,529	14,657	+	24	954	·24
Ryots paying from Rs. 100 to 250 ..	42,366	74,126	42,433	70,820	+	67	3,306	1·34
Ryots paying from Rs. 50 to 100 ..	108,874	168,609	107,919	159,784	—	955	8,825	3·43
Ryots paying from Rs. 30 to 50 ..	173,464	250,284	174,102	245,156	+	638	5,128	5·47
Ryots paying from Rs. 10 to 30 ..	725,096	919,684	736,587	970,200	+	11,491	50,516	22·88
Ryots paying under Rs. 10 ..	2,110,060	1,913,702	1,812,568	1,755,666	+	118,537	197,744	54·92
Ryots paying under Rs. 1 ..			416,029	355,780				
Total ..	3,170,094	3,349,802	3,299,996	3,579,919	+	129,902	230,117	100·00

68. In its Proceedings noted in the margin, Government ordered the collection of statistics to show the distribution of arable land among the different castes and classes of the population and accepted the Board's suggestion to exhibit the information in a new section of the quinquennial rent-roll statement beginning with that due for the fasli under report.

Instructions were accordingly issued to Collectors for the compilation and submission of the required statistics. The Collector of Tanjore has not submitted the statistics for his district notwithstanding the issue of several reminders and the Collector of Gódvári has promised a memorandum of alterations in respect of those furnished by him. The Board has therefore reserved the statistics for separate submission to Government.

69. *Loans and Advances*.—Detailed statements showing the transactions under the Loans Acts are printed as Nos. 17—19. The advances made under the Land Improvement and Agriculturists' Loans Acts amounted to Rs. 3,03,705 as detailed in the margin, against Rs. 4,63,326 advanced during the preceding year. The decrease of over 34 per cent. was due to the improvement in the season since the close of the previous fasli. The decrease was large under the Land Improvement Loans Act in Kurnool, North Arcot, Nellore, Madura and Tinnevely, where only Rs. 60,675, Rs. 15,813, Rs. 8,877, Rs. 54,920 and Rs. 3,140 were advanced against Rs. 1,57,940, Rs. 30,383, Rs. 18,577, Rs. 62,366 and Rs. 10,532 in the previous year. There was also decrease in Vizagapatam and Kurnool under the Agriculturists' Loans Act, where Rs. 600 and Rs. 2,273 were disbursed against Rupees 9,730 and Rs. 10,810 in the previous year. There was, however, a large increase of Rs. 19,558 under the latter Act in Madura which is attributed to extension of wet cultivation in the tracts under Periyár irrigation.

70. Out of the amount advanced under the Land Improvement Loans Act, Rs. 93,304 or 44 per cent. was for land reclamation, the bulk of the amount (Rupees 76,141) being advanced in Kurnool and Madura as in the preceding year; Rs. 61,036 or 29 per cent. for sinking new wells; Rs. 44,567 or 21 per cent. for repairing old wells; and Rs. 5,128 or 2 per cent. for repairing tanks. Loans advanced for other improvements amounted to Rs. 9,533 or 4 per cent.

71. Under the Agriculturists' Loans Act, Rs. 75,218 or 83 per cent. of the total amount was advanced for purchase of cattle, Rs. 5,975 for purchase of fodder, Rs. 1,241 for purchase of seed-grain, Rs. 150 for purchase of a sugarcane-mill, Rs. 100 for rebuilding houses destroyed by fire and Rs. 7,453 for other purposes. Of the loans granted for the purchase of cattle, Rs. 65,118 or 87 per cent. was advanced in the portions of the Madura district affected by Periyár irrigation. The loan for the purchase of a sugarcane-mill was granted in the Nilgiris, and that for rebuilding houses destroyed by fire in Cuddapah.

72. The following abstract shows the total advances, including the outstandings at the beginning of the year, and the recoveries effected during the year:—

	Total advance including outstandings.	Amount repayable including arrears.	Recoveries.		Repayable balance.	Percentage of balance to the demand.
			Amount due.	Amount written off.		
Land Improvement Loans Act ..	Rs. 38,59,205	Rs. 4,51,373	Rs. 3,40,586	Rs. 2,182	Rs. 1,08,658	24
Agriculturists' Loans Act ..	3,47,434	1,50,284	1,20,462	67	29,755	20

Seventy-six per cent. of the repayable loans under the Land Improvement Loans Act and 80 per cent. of those under the Agriculturists' Loans Act were recovered during the year, against 75 and 77 per cent., respectively, in the previous year. In addition to these Rs. 12,366 under the former Act, and Rs. 1,343 under the latter, were repaid by borrowers on account of advances, the repayment of which had not fallen due during the year.

Out of Rs. 8,35,057 that became repayable during the year under "principal" and "interest" as shown in the margin,

	Demand.	Collection.	Balance.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
Principal—			
Land Improvement Loans Act.	4,51,376	3,42,718	1,08,658
Agriculturists' Loans Act.	1,50,284	1,20,529	29,755
Total ..	6,01,660	4,63,247	1,38,413
Interest—			
Land Improvement Loans Act.	2,10,454	1,66,108	44,346
Agriculturists' Loans Act.	22,943	19,645	3,298
Total ..	2,33,397	1,85,753	47,644
Grand total ..	8,35,057	6,49,000	1,86,057

Rs. 1,70,150 (20 per cent.) were paid up without any notices being issued, Rs. 4,05,450 (49 per cent.) after issue of demand notices, and Rs. 56,681 (7 per cent.) on attachment of property. The sale of property had to be resorted to for the recovery of Rs. 16,719 (2 per cent.). Out of Rs. 1,86,057 (22 per cent.) that remained uncollected at the end of the year, the largest arrears appertain to Bellary (Rs. 50,032 or 27 per cent.), Kurnool (Rs. 43,746 or 24 per cent.), Madura (Rs. 29,855 or 16 per cent.) and North Arcot (Rs. 23,901 or 13 per cent.). In the last three districts Rs. 37,521 have been recovered, and in

Kurnool and North Arcot Rs. 729 ordered to be written off since the close of the year. The major portion of the remaining balance is covered by process.

73. The following abstract shows during the current and each of the preceding five years the amount of interest collected from borrowers under the two Acts, and the amount paid by the local Government to the Government of India, the financial results to Government of the transaction being also given :—

Fasli.	Interest collected from borrowers.	Interest due to Government of India.	Difference	Amount written off under principal.	Net financial result.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1305	1,28,882	1,20,577	+ 8,305	1,486	+ 6,819
1306	1,13,314	1,34,080	— 20,766	5,583	— 26,349
1307	1,34,572	1,47,403	— 12,831	917	— 13,748
1308	1,49,964	1,53,937	— 3,973	1,652	— 5,625
1309	1,79,984	1,40,721	+ 39,263	2,410	+ 36,853
1310	1,85,417	1,33,571	+ 51,846	2,199	+ 49,647

Note.—The interest due to the Government of India has been calculated at 4 per cent. for faslis 1305 and 1306 and at 3½ per cent. for other faslis on the mean of the outstanding and closing balance of the fasli year.

As the rate of interest levied from the borrowers is generally greater than that paid to the Government of India, the financial result would show an increase if the interest were recovered as it falls due. But in faslis 1306 to 1308 the collections were not rigidly enforced owing to the unfavourable character of the season, and the financial results show a loss in those faslis.

74. The following abstract shows the improvements effected during the year with the aid of loans under the Land Improvement Loans Act :—

Purpose.	Number.	Amount.	Extent benefited.
		RS.	ACS.
Construction of new wells	541	1,03,042	2,420.78
Repair of old wells	549	71,473	2,416.28
Reclamation of land	..	91,035	11,883.23
Other works, such as repair to tanks, &c. ..	..	48,623	2,340.00

North Arcot district shows, as in the preceding year, the largest number of wells newly constructed and repaired (231 and 172). Kurnool follows with 73 and 164. The number of wells constructed or repaired was not large in the other districts. The outlay incurred in the construction and repair of wells gives an average per well of Rs. 190 and 130, respectively. The average area benefited is 4.5 acres for each

well constructed and 4.4 acres for each well repaired. The number of wells constructed since the promulgation of the rules is 17,432 and the number of those repaired is 18,592. The amount spent on the former was Rs. 25.58 lakhs and on the latter Rs. 23.54 lakhs and the total extents benefited 53,407 acres and 68,190 acres, respectively. Ninety per cent. of the advances for reclamation of land was made in Bellary and Madura.

75. The purposes for which loans under the Agriculturists' Loans Act were utilized during the year are specified in the margin. More than 90 per cent. of the amount was utilized for purchase of cattle and the largest number was purchased in Madura.

	RS.
Purchase of cattle	76,470
Do. of fodder	2,042
Do. of seed-grain	1,619
Do. of manure	88
Do. of iron ploughs	50
Do. of contrivances for raising water ..	50
Building houses destroyed by fire	300
Other purposes	2,445
Total	83,064

76. The advances made during the year for survey operations amounted to Rs. 3,07,304, of which Rs. 1,21,413 were advanced in Malabar, Rs. 65,318 in Vizagapatam and Rs. 50,272 in Kistna. The total amount that became repayable in the year including the outstandings was Rs. 5,46,511, of which Rs. 3,28,755 were recovered, leaving a balance of Rs. 2,17,856, of which Rs. 1,01,713 appertain to Malabar. Steps are reported to have been taken to recover the balances in this and the other districts.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) R. V. SRINIVASIAH,
Acting Secretary.

(True Copy.)

(Signed) D. KRISHNAYYA,
Ag. First Assistant.

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

No. 1.—STATEMENT showing the rainfall in each district of the Madras Presidency under the two monsoons of 1900-1901.

Groups.	Districts.	April and May (hot weather).		June to September (south-west monsoon).		October to December (north-east monsoon).		January to March (dry weather).		Grand Total.	
		Normal.*	Actuals, 1900.	Normal.*	Actuals, 1900.	Normal.*	Actuals, 1900.	Normal.*	Actuals, 1901.	Normal.*	1900-1901.
		IN.	IN.	IN.	IN.	IN.	IN.	IN.	IN.	IN.	IN.
Circars ..	Ganjām ..	3.5	4.6	28.9	34.4	11.6	9.7	1.5	3.5	45.5	52.2
	Vizagapatam ..	4.2	4.5	34.4	29.2	9.3	3.2	1.3	3.3	49.2	40.2
	Gódvári ..	2.2	5.1	24.3	22.4	11.5	5.9	0.7	3.7	38.7	37.1
	Kistna ..	1.9	2.4	20.8	20.2	9.6	4.3	0.8	5.1	33.1	32.0
	Average, Circars ..	2.9	4.2	27.1	26.5	10.5	5.8	1.1	3.9	41.6	40.4
Deccan ..	Kurnool ..	1.9	1.9	18.0	17.3	6.2	1.7	0.3	2.3	28.4	23.2
	Bellary ..	2.6	3.7	13.9	13.4	5.9	2.9	0.3	2.5	22.7	22.5
	Anantapur ..	2.7	2.6	12.9	16.1	7.0	3.2	0.2	1.7	22.8	23.6
	Cuddapah ..	2.3	2.3	14.6	14.4	10.5	5.5	0.4	2.2	27.8	24.4
	Average, Deccan ..	2.4	2.6	14.8	15.3	7.4	3.3	0.3	2.2	24.9	23.4
Carnatic ..	Nellore ..	1.7	2.5	11.3	10.3	20.2	12.0	0.8	3.5	34.0	28.3
	Madras ..	† 2.6	3.1	† 15.4	10.9	† 29.5	14.6	† 1.5	3.1	† 49.0	31.7
	Chingleput ..	2.2	2.9	16.8	10.6	24.9	16.9	1.1	3.7	45.0	34.1
	South Arcot ..	3.1	4.5	16.5	17.7	22.4	17.8	1.2	5.3	43.2	45.3
	Average, Carnatic ..	2.4	3.2	15.0	12.4	24.2	15.3	1.2	3.9	42.8	34.8
Central ..	North Arcot ..	3.3	3.0	17.1	15.0	15.8	9.9	0.9	2.6	37.1	30.5
	Salem ..	5.3	5.7	14.5	16.1	11.1	7.1	0.9	1.2	31.8	30.1
	Coimbatore ..	5.2	6.8	8.3	10.2	11.2	8.5	1.1	1.6	25.8	27.1
	Trichinopoly ..	4.6	6.9	12.1	12.7	16.4	13.1	1.1	1.2	34.2	33.9
	Average, Central ..	4.6	5.6	13.0	13.5	13.6	9.7	1.0	1.6	32.2	30.4
South ..	Tanjore ..	3.2	6.9	12.6	12.9	26.7	26.7	1.9	3.0	44.4	49.5
	Madura ..	4.2	7.4	7.5	7.9	16.6	16.1	1.9	5.9	30.2	37.3
	Tinnevely ..	3.6	5.5	3.5	3.5	16.3	22.3	3.4	7.3	26.8	38.6
	Average, South ..	3.6	6.6	7.9	8.1	19.9	21.7	2.4	5.4	33.8	41.8
	Average ..	3.1	4.4	16.0	15.5	14.9	10.6	1.1	3.3	35.1	33.8
East Coast Districts.	Malabar ..	11.8	9.1	87.1	107.9	14.2	9.0	1.3	2.9	114.4	128.9
	South Canara ..	8.2	1.2	122.5	147.1	12.2	5.8	0.4	1.4	143.3	155.5
West Coast ..	Average ..	10.0	5.1	104.8	127.5	13.2	7.4	0.8	2.2	128.8	142.2
	Nilgiris ..	8.9	7.0	31.9	63.6	19.8	15.2	3.3	8.2	63.9	94.0
Presidency ..	Average ..	4.1	4.6	24.7	27.9	14.9	10.5	1.2	3.4	44.9	46.4

* Average of 30 years ending 1899.

† Average of 85 years ending 1897.

No. 2.—STATEMENT showing the human mortality in each district of the Madras Presidency in fasli 1310 (1900-1901).

Districts.		Population as per census of 1901 of villages from which returns were received.	Causes of deaths.					Total deaths.	Ratio per mille of population.
			Cholera.	Small- pox.	Fevers.	Dysentery and diarrhoea.	Other diseases.		
Circars ..	1. Ganjám* ..	1,436,991	332	563	20,004	1,554	3,993	26,446	18.4
	2. Vizagapatam* ..	1,611,893	339	94	27,852	1,130	3,304	32,719	20.3
	3. Gódvári ..	2,303,495	5,577	7,570	24,902	1,335	19,228	58,612	25.4
	4. Kistna ..	2,155,199	3,839	1,189	26,495	1,503	16,578	49,604	23.0
Deccan ..	5. Kurnool ..	904,758	424	229	13,237	470	3,537	17,897	19.8
	6. Bellary ..	947,329	2,929	591	6,305	1,012	11,178	22,015	23.2
	7. Anantapur ..	788,913	2,305	202	2,656	303	9,356	14,822	18.8
	8. Cuddapah ..	1,291,479	5,486	1,258	19,134	431	4,660	30,969	24.0
Carnatic ..	9. Nellore ..	1,497,796	3,615	1,115	14,401	851	11,559	31,541	21.1
	10. Madras ..	509,397	706	219	6,607	3,545	10,674	21,751	42.7
	11. Chingleput ..	1,312,674	3,585	720	5,416	3,899	21,274	34,894	26.6
	12. South Arcot ..	2,350,454	4,152	1,901	11,967	1,184	28,168	47,372	20.0
Central ..	13. North Arcot ..	2,208,391	8,996	1,498	15,247	2,776	20,720	49,237	22.3
	14. Salem ..	2,205,898	4,629	1,374	13,461	1,959	20,257	41,680	18.9
	15. Coimbatore ..	2,202,351	6,407	1,039	14,113	1,631	17,280	40,470	18.4
	16. Trichinopoly ..	1,445,151	1,660	539	5,544	607	19,284	27,634	19.1
South ..	17. Tanjore ..	2,245,287	6,297	3,016	7,947	1,991	40,093	59,344	26.4
	18. Madura ..	2,832,100	6,489	1,127	9,272	1,225	14,748	32,861	11.6
	19. Tinnevely ..	2,060,733	9,839	749	9,230	2,803	31,457	54,128	26.3
Hills ..	20. Nilgiris ..	111,449	3	27	2,048	177	567	2,822	25.3
West Coast	21. Malabar ..	2,788,122	3,013	1,650	23,164	5,136	19,967	52,930	19.0
	22. South Canara.	1,134,749	659	241	11,621	2,811	10,708	26,040	22.9
Total ..		36,344,639	81,281	26,911	290,678	38,333	338,590	775,788	21.3

* Population according to the census of 1891, the figures of 1901 not being available.

No. 3.—STATEMENT showing the retail and wholesale prices of food-grains in seers of 80 tolas per rupee and Presidency for fasli

Districts.		Rice, second sort.				Paddy, first and second sort.					Cholam.						
		Normal rate (a).	Fasli 1309.	Fasli 1310.	Price per garce, fasli 1310.	Average (b).	Fasli 1309.	Fasli 1310.	Price per garce, fasli 1310.	Wholesale price per garce, fasli 1310.	Commutation rate per garce.	Normal rates (a).	Fasli 1309.	Fasli 1310.	Price per garce, fasli 1310.	Wholesale price per garce, fasli 1310.	Commutation rate per garce.
Circars.	1. Ganjam	17-0	12-5	11-9	403	34-3	21-2	20-5	176	144	80	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2. Vizagapatam	15-0	10-9	10-0	480	28-2	18-9	17-5	205	174	105	..	..	..	..	..	..
	3. Gódvári	15-0	11-5	10-1	475	26-3	18-5	16-2	222	189	118	28-0	17-1	15-6	203	..	..
	4. Kistna— Masulipatam	15-4	11-5	9-6	500	25-0	19-7	15-9	216	184	118 100	26-0	16-9	15-1	303	258	170 112
	Guntár																
	5. Kurnool— Proper	13-2	10-0	9-2	522	22-0	15-9	14-3	262	224	110	30-0	16-9	14-5	316	280	105
	Pattikonda, Cambum and Markapur																
	Koilkuntla																
	6. Bellary— Black-cotton soil taluks —Bellary, Alur and Adóni	13-2	9-8	8-8	545	22-8	15-9	14-6	247	..	..	30-0	14-8	13-4	342	..	..
	Western taluks—Hos- pet, Huvimbadaalli, Kudligi, Rayadurg and Harpanahalli ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	229	165	139	..	..	..	331	281	135
7. Anantapur— Gooty and Tadpatri ..	13-2	10-4	9-2	522	24-9	17-6	16-3	273	232	141	..	..	..	349	297	125	
Anantapur, Kályan- drág, Dharmavaram and Penukonda ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	235	..	..	30-0	16-3	13-7	334	..	..	
Hindupur and Mada- kasira	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	243	207	139	..	..	..	344	292	135	
Deccan.	8. Cuddapah	..	..	..	..	..	..	221	188	117	..	..	..	244	284	129	
	9. Nellore	13-2	10-5	9-0	533	25-3	16-9	13-3	243	207	118	..	..	..	..	..	
	10. Madras	13-0	12-8	10-1	475	24-6	19-6	15-2	240	216	107	30-0	16-2	13-1	350	279	139
	11. Chingleput	12-0	10-4	7-9	608	23-6	17-5	13-1	274	..	..	26-0	17-2	14-0	328	295	129
	12. South Arcot	14-0	12-1	9-3	516	26-1	19-1	14-1	261	228	105	..	..	..	..	..	..
	13. North Arcot	14-0	12-0	9-8	490	26-5	19-8	15-8	230	196	108	..	..	..	..	..	..
	14. Salem	14-0	12-4	9-8	490	27-4	20-2	15-2	236	212	95	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15. Coimbatore	13-6	11-6	9-4	511	24-3	18-2	14-5	245	198	100	26-0	17-8	13-3	345	252	100
	16. Trichinopoly	13-0	10-9	9-7	495	23-2	17-1	14-0	246	221	126	24-0	16-8	14-4	319	287	119
	17. Tanjore	14-0	11-1	9-2	522	26-1	19-4	15-4	233	196	121	24-0	17-0	14-7	310	..	..
	18. Madura	15-0	11-3	10-1	475	26-4	18-7	16-4	220	187	121	..	..	..	..	..	..
	19. Tinnevely	14-0	11-3	9-6	500	24-6	18-8	15-6	231	208	123	24-0	17-0	14-7	309	242	108
	20. Nilgiris	13-4	10-8	9-9	485	22-4	17-0	15-1	238	201	108	23-0	16-6	14-3	310	..	..
	21. Malabar	11-0	8-7	7-7	623	14-0	11-8	10-9	329	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
22. South Canara ..	13-4	10-6	9-9	465	24-0	17-2	16-5	217	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Average	14-0	10-6	10-9	440	24-2	15-9	17-8	203	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Average		13-8	11-3	9-7	495	25-4	18-5	15-6	230	..	..	26-7	17-1	14-6	313	..	..

(a) Normal rates fixed under G.O., No. 306, dated 2nd July 1896 and B.P., No. 31 of 1897.

(b) Normal rates not having been fixed for these grains, averages for ten years ending fasli 1299 are given.

(c) Normal rates have not been fixed.

(d) For sub-division taluks only. The average market price for sub-division taluks in Nellore and of the whole district in Cuddapah is taken for arriving at the wholesale prices for cholum in these districts.

* Average of white and yellow cholum.

† Includes black cholum.

‡ Includes red cholum.

NOTE.—1. Average price per garce for the whole Presidency has been calculated from the average retail prices in seers of 80 tolas.

2. The Koilkuntla rate is compared with the market price of the Cuddapah district.

3. The market price entered against Masulipatam and Guntur portions, Kurnool proper, Pattikonda, Cambum and Markapur, Bellary and Anantapur are those for the whole district and those entered against the several taluks in Bellary and Anantapur are those prevailing in their respective taluks.

4. The wholesale prices against Cuddapah district, Koilkuntla and Kurnool proper, are the prices of ryots selling months in the period adopted as the basis of the commutation rate but the market prices entered against them are the averages of the year.

5. The commutation rates shown against Trichinopoly are those adopted in the Tanjore district, there being not much differences in the commutation rates deduced from Trichinopoly prices.

6. Black paddy is taken as the standard grain for dry in Gódhavari and Kistna districts. The commutation rate fixed for this grain was Rs. 96. The market price for this grain is, however, not given as the prices are not recorded for this grain.

per garce, compared with the commutation rates of the newly-settled districts, in each district of the Madras 1310 (1900-1901).

Cumbu.						Ragi.					(c) Varagu.					Horsegram.					
Normal rate (a).	Fasli 1309.	Fasli 1310.	Price per garce, fasli 1310.	Wholesale price per garce, fasli 1310.	Commutation rates per garce.	Normal rate (a).	Fasli 1309.	Fasli 1310.	Price per garce, fasli 1310.	Wholesale price per garce, fasli 1310.	Commutation rates per garce.	Fasli 1309.	Fasli 1310.	Price per garce, fasli 1310.	Wholesale price per garce, fasli 1310.	Commutation rates per garce.	Average.	Fasli 1309.	Fasli 1310.	Price per garce, fasli 1310.	
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.				Rs.	
30-0	20-8	19-3	218	185	114	30-0	20-8	18-5	236	207	105							35-2	24-3	16-3	305
28-0	18-8	19-2	220	..	..	28-0	21-1	18-6	234	199	126							35-4	22-9	14-8	337
						28-0	17-9	16-7	261	..	..							30-5	17-8	13-0	383
26-0	14-6	15-6	272	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..							25-6	17-2	11-5	432
28-0	13-7	13-8	306	..	..	(c)	16-9	13-7	319	..	..	24-3	22-6	185	200	60		26-4	17-2	12-5	394
						(c)	17-7	14-9	299	..	..							30-3	17-7	13-3	373
28-0	14-4	14-5	290	..	..	32-2	18-1	15-1	290	..	..							32-2	18-0	13-3	375
28-0	14-3	12-9	327	258	(d) 120	32-2	17-1	13-8	315	269	229	100						27-6	18-3	12-2	405
24-0	15-0	13-4	314	271	(d) 107	28-0	19-3	14-8	295	..	..	28-5	23-5	178	160	64		23-7	18-1	11-4	436
						24-0	15-9	13-0	330	..	..							24-4	15-6	11-2	443
						24-0	16-3	12-7	342	299	142							21-6	14-9	11-0	452
26-0	18-6	14-7	288	243	123	28-0	18-0	14-4	302	..	..	33-1	24-5	171	145	80		26-2	13-0	12-8	390
27-0	15-7	13-2	320	288	115	32-0	17-4	13-3	327	294	126	34-3	28-0	150	135	75		26-2	18-6	12-8	397
27-0	17-7	14-0	301	220	100	31-0	18-9	14-2	308	225	100	30-1	25-4	164	..	..		31-2	20-1	13-6	366
26-0	18-9	15-6	269	242	119	28-0	18-8	15-6	279	251	119	..						30-4	19-8	13-4	370
26-0	18-7	15-1	280	238	134	28-0	19-7	15-9	274	233	130	38-8	28-1	149	127	76		26-0	18-4	12-5	398
(c)	19-6	16-4	257	218	134	28-0	19-0	16-3	267	227	130	35-6	28-1	143	126	76		..	..	..	..
26-0	18-0	15-0	280	252	108	28-0	18-5	16-1	270	..	..	31-7	28-7	146	..	..		29-8	19-4	13-4	370
22-0	15-4	13-7	306	..	..	26-0	17-3	15-6	279	..	..	24-1	27-0	155	..	..		25-7	18-6	13-3	374
						21-0	13-9	12-6	345	..	..							22-3	16-2	11-0	453
						(c)	16-9	15-9	274	..	..							23-1	14-6	11-5	433
																		18-8	13-8	10-3	482
26-3	17-0	14-9	283	..	..	28-0	18-4	15-2	286	..	..	30-1	25-5	164	..	..		27-2	18-4	12-8	390

No. 4.—STATEMENT showing the approximate area and revenue of the zamindaris in the Presidency of Madras for fasli 1310 (1900-1901).

Districts.	Names of zamindaris.	Area as per census of 1881.			Estimated revenue realized by zamindars for fasli 1310.	Peshkash payable to Government in fasli 1310.
		Cultivated and cultivable.	Uncultivable.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	RS.	RS.
Ganjām ..	Parlakimedi ..	227,200	40,800	268,000	5,14,485	87,825
Vizagapatam ..	Vizianagram ..	384,000	81,280	465,280	18,14,187	4,94,143
	Bobbili ..	65,280	12,160	77,440	5,55,308	83,780
	Pithapuram ..	157,120	49,280	206,400	7,60,246	2,44,338
Gódvári ..	Nidavolu and Baharzhalli.	122,880	18,560	141,440	3,68,102	1,14,610
	Dévarakota ..	88,600	28,160	116,760	2,68,490	79,508
Kistna ..	Venkatagiri ..	760,960	401,280	1,162,240	11,08,791	3,68,738
Nellore ..	Karvetnagar ..	218,880	222,720	441,600	7,40,564	1,73,881
	Kalahasti in North Arcot ..	128,640	245,120	373,760	2,35,735	1,73,044
	Do. in Nellore ..	239,360	166,400	405,760	2,16,595	1,73,044
Madura ..	Ramnad ..	588,880	158,720	746,600	7,79,844	2,94,711
	Sivaganga ..	232,960	137,600	370,560	7,76,420	2,67,430
Tinnevely ..	Ettaiyapuram ..	..	..	337,750	3,02,031	88,849
	All other estates ..	..	..	7,996,640	33,37,366	25,29,758
	Jeypore ..	..	..	5,975,680	..	16,000
	Total ..	3,213,760	1,562,080	19,085,910	1,87,67,164	50,06,113

No. 5.—STATEMENT of Ryots' Holdings and Cultivation in the Presidency of Madras for fasli 1310 (1900-1901).

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. Ganjām ..	1,262	216,590	2,51,538	161,645	5,24,284	378,235	7,75,822
2. Vizagapatam ..	380	106,502	1,07,506	61,216	3,36,604	167,718	4,44,110
3. Gódvári ..	827	529,672	8,34,615	399,537	28,32,777	929,209	36,67,392
4. Kistna ..	1,138	1,684,644	25,61,402	331,939	22,50,479	2,016,483	48,11,881
5. Nellore ..	596	869,425	9,80,087	207,284	11,28,758	1,076,709	21,08,845
6. Cuddapah ..	1,090	1,179,409	9,14,161	128,012	7,61,151	1,302,421	16,75,312
7. Anantapur ..	617	994,926	5,03,555	97,658	4,19,469	1,091,884	9,23,024
8. Bellary ..	873	1,630,305	12,03,602	38,517	2,25,238	1,668,822	14,28,840
9. Kurnool ..	700	1,238,488	11,57,197	28,646	1,81,684	1,267,134	13,38,881
10. Madras ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. Chingleput ..	1,486	293,466	3,17,189	360,484	12,73,099	653,950	15,95,744
12. North Arcot ..	1,633	578,128	6,92,572	251,008	18,73,307	829,186	20,65,879
13. South Arcot ..	2,587	1,107,656	16,63,523	362,637	19,94,992	1,470,293	36,68,515
14. Tanjore ..	1,436	864,677	5,37,003	767,770	49,46,584	1,132,447	54,83,687
15. Trichinopoly ..	579	886,366	8,91,496	140,527	9,86,068	1,026,893	18,77,564
16. Madura ..	734	848,853	9,41,616	176,358	8,77,187	1,025,211	18,18,803
17. Tinnevely ..	885	1,266,166	9,23,527	199,827	17,06,821	1,465,993	26,30,348
18. Coimbatore ..	1,492	2,370,525	21,87,461	87,962	6,47,848	2,458,487	28,35,294
19. Nilgiris ..	48	186,788	1,16,975	5,763	12,356	192,551	1,29,331
20. Salem ..	2,781	1,263,100	13,89,597	101,900	5,57,427	1,365,000	19,27,024
21. South Canara ..	1,284	..	..	..	..	..	..
22. Malabar ..	439	551,341	7,35,355	427,950	12,20,831	979,291	19,56,186
Total ..	22,867	18,166,227	1,88,89,947	4,331,640	2,42,56,959	22,497,867	4,45,46,964

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. Ganjām ..	3,275	3,608	1,966	6,040	5,241	9,648
2. Vizagapatam ..	2,695	3,022	1,247	7,051	3,942	10,073
3. Gódvári ..	19,606	29,381	37,768	2,99,208	57,374	3,28,584
4. Kistna ..	43,351	64,582	8,556	53,051	51,907	1,17,583
5. Nellore ..	21,124	18,584	3,434	17,411	24,558	35,995
6. Cuddapah ..	27,758	17,215	2,247	12,928	30,005	30,148
7. Anantapur ..	55,988	16,894	2,991	11,724	58,979	28,618
8. Bellary ..	50,471	37,373	1,232	6,676	51,708	44,049
9. Kurnool ..	22,285	16,164	576	3,581	22,861	19,785
10. Madras ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. Chingleput ..	8,494	9,323	10,760	37,512	19,254	46,825
12. North Arcot ..	14,800	16,947	5,576	28,911	20,376	44,856
13. South Arcot ..	30,160	43,416	11,732	63,573	41,892	1,06,989
14. Tanjore ..	6,031	8,558	18,727	1,18,504	24,758	1,27,003
15. Trichinopoly ..	16,760	17,748	2,708	18,862	19,468	36,610
16. Madura ..	20,159	21,841	4,690	25,655	24,849	47,496
17. Tinnevely ..	28,848	23,252	5,535	46,410	34,381	69,602
18. Coimbatore ..	83,894	78,157	2,836	20,948	86,730	99,105
19. Nilgiris ..	11,881	8,340	271	695	12,152	8,035
20. Salem ..	48,979	52,030	4,282	22,917	53,261	74,947
21. South Canara ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
22. Malabar ..	154,853	80,085	17,541	18,690	172,394	96,755
Total ..	671,410	5,65,440	144,670	8,20,242	816,080	13,86,164

* Since corrected.

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

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No. 5.—Statement of Ryots' Holdings and Cultivation in the Presidency of Madras for fasli 1310 (1900-1901)—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. Ganjām	213,315	2,47,930	159,679	5,18,244	372,994	7,66,174
2. Vizagapatam ..	103,807	1,04,484	59,969	3,29,553	163,776	4,34,037
3. Gōdāvari	510,066	8,05,234	361,769	25,33,574	871,835	33,38,808
4. Kistna	1,641,193	24,96,870	323,583	21,97,428	1,964,576	46,94,298
5. Nellore	848,301	9,61,503	203,850	11,11,347	1,052,151	20,72,850
6. Cuddapah	1,151,651	8,96,946	120,765	7,48,223	1,272,416	16,45,169
7. Anantapur	938,238	4,86,661	94,667	4,07,745	1,032,905	8,94,406
8. Bellary	1,579,834	11,66,229	37,285	2,18,562	1,617,119	13,84,791
9. Kurnool	1,216,203	11,41,043	28,070	1,78,103	1,244,273	13,19,146
10. Madras	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. Chingleput	284,972	3,07,846	349,724	12,35,587	634,696	* 15,48,909
12. North Arcot ..	563,328	6,76,625	245,432	13,44,396	808,760	20,21,021
13. South Arcot ..	1,077,496	16,20,107	350,905	19,31,419	1,428,401	35,51,526
14. Tanjore	356,646	5,28,445	749,043	48,28,080	1,107,689	58,56,525
15. Trichinopoly ..	869,606	8,73,748	137,824	9,67,206	1,007,430	18,40,954
16. Madura	828,694	9,19,775	171,668	8,51,532	1,000,362	17,71,307
17. Tinnevely	1,237,320	9,00,275	194,292	16,60,411	1,431,612	25,60,686
18. Coimbatore	2,286,631	21,09,294	85,126	6,26,895	2,371,757	27,36,189
19. Nilgiris	174,907	1,08,635	5,492	11,761	180,399	1,20,896
20. Salem	1,214,121	13,17,567	97,618	5,34,510	1,311,739	18,52,077
21. South Canara ..	..	..	..	..	..	13,94,100
22. Malabar	396,488	6,55,290	410,409	12,02,141	806,897	18,57,431
Total ..	17,494,817	1,83,24,507	4,186,970	2,34,36,717	21,681,787	4,31,60,800

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. Ganjām	4,787	5,097	2,760	8,821	7,547	13,918
2. Vizagapatam ..	2,417	2,845	1,378	7,847	3,795	10,692
3. Gōdāvari	21,027	32,995	37,992	3,00,342	59,089	3,33,337
4. Kistna	44,127	60,889	17,111	1,12,682	61,238	1,73,571
5. Nellore	19,016	18,191	3,069	15,769	22,086	33,960
6. Cuddapah	31,943	18,809	7,704	41,119	39,647	59,928
7. Anantapur	56,817	18,249	3,277	12,800	60,094	31,109
8. Bellary	74,046	58,778	1,409	7,750	75,455	66,528
9. Kurnool	44,985	33,336	713	4,318	45,698	37,654
10. Madras	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. Chingleput	8,708	9,770	10,444	36,775	19,152	46,545
12. North Arcot ..	12,886	15,638	5,363	28,190	18,249	43,828
13. South Arcot ..	40,260	55,969	11,910	65,425	52,170	1,21,394
14. Tanjore	6,944	9,687	18,872	1,19,865	25,816	1,29,552
15. Trichinopoly ..	22,917	24,035	2,734	19,984	25,651	44,019
16. Madura	21,786	23,619	4,897	35,254	26,883	58,873
17. Tinnevely	28,204	21,747	5,699	47,284	33,903	69,031
18. Coimbatore	89,241	82,737	2,861	21,225	92,102	1,03,962
19. Nilgiris	11,277	7,604	196	11,473	444	8,048
20. Salem	52,035	52,607	4,380	23,140	56,415	75,747
21. South Canara ..	..	..	..	..	..	2,049
22. Malabar	138,037	1,17,670	53,087	65,784	191,124	1,83,454
Total ..	781,530	6,70,272	195,856	9,74,878	927,386	16,47,199

* Vide Foot note under column 8.

No. 5.—Statement of Ryots' Holdings and Cultivation in the Presidency of Madras for fasli 1310 (1900-1901)—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. Ganjām	218,102	2,53,027	162,439	5,27,065	380,541	7,80,092
2. Vizagapatam ..	106,224	1,07,329	61,347	3,37,400	167,571	4,44,729
3. Gōdāvari	531,163	8,38,229	399,761	28,33,916	930,924	36,72,145
4. Kistna	1,685,320	25,57,759	340,494	23,10,110	2,025,814	48,67,869
5. Nellore	867,317	9,79,694	206,919	11,27,116	1,074,236	21,06,810
6. Cuddapah	1,183,594	9,15,755	128,469	7,89,342	1,312,063	17,05,097
7. Anantapur	995,055	5,04,910	97,944	4,20,605	1,092,999	9,25,515
8. Bellary	1,653,880	12,25,007	38,694	2,26,312	1,692,574	14,51,319
9. Kurnool	1,261,188	11,74,379	28,783	1,82,421	1,289,971	13,56,800
10. Madras	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. Chingleput	293,680	3,17,616	360,168	12,72,362	653,848	* 15,95,454
12. North Arcot ..	576,214	6,92,263	250,795	13,72,586	827,009	20,64,849
13. South Arcot ..	1,117,756	16,76,076	382,815	19,96,844	1,480,571	36,72,920
14. Tanjore	365,590	5,38,132	767,915	49,47,945	1,133,505	54,86,077
15. Trichinopoly ..	892,523	8,97,783	140,558	9,87,190	1,033,081	18,84,973
16. Madura	850,480	9,43,394	176,565	8,86,786	1,027,045	18,30,180
17. Tinnevely	1,265,524	9,22,022	199,991	17,07,695	1,465,515	26,29,717
18. Coimbatore	2,375,872	21,92,031	87,987	6,48,120	2,463,859	28,40,151
19. Nilgiris	186,184	1,16,239	5,688	191,872	191,872	1,28,444
20. Salem	1,266,156	13,70,174	101,998	5,57,650	1,368,154	19,27,824
21. South Canara ..	..	..	..	..	..	13,96,149
22. Malabar	534,525	7,72,960	463,496	12,67,925	998,021	20,40,885
Total ..	18,226,347	1,89,94,779	4,382,826	2,44,11,595	22,609,173	4,48,07,999

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. Ganjām	..	..	16	42	16	42
2. Vizagapatam ..	..	..	2,451	8,548	2,451	8,548
3. Gōdāvari	..	..	2,656	10,236	2,656	10,236
4. Kistna	..	..	1,030	5,328	1,030	5,328
5. Nellore	..	..	8,711	42,892	8,711	42,892
6. Cuddapah	..	..	16,914	81,741	16,914	81,741
7. Anantapur	3,184	906	9,894	41,734	13,078	42,540
8. Bellary	..	..	2,040	8,435	2,040	8,435
9. Kurnool	..	..	2,703	15,156	2,703	15,156
10. Madras	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. Chingleput	..	..	23,148	83,839	23,148	83,839
12. North Arcot ..	..	..	39,449	1,89,249	39,449	1,89,249
13. South Arcot ..	..	..	1,642	8,065	1,642	8,065
14. Tanjore	..	..	268	1,176	268	1,176
15. Trichinopoly ..	..	..	1,162	4,510	1,162	4,510
16. Madura	..	..	8,731	31,485	8,731	31,485
17. Tinnevely	..	..	792	3,911	792	3,911
18. Coimbatore	..	..	672	3,402	672	3,402
19. Nilgiris	..	..	..	..	..	..
20. Salem	..	..	3,060	14,520	3,060	14,520
21. South Canara ..	..	..	..	..	..	5,987
22. Malabar	..	..	320	502	320	502
Total ..	3,184	806	125,649	5,54,771	128,833	5,61,564

* Vide—Foot note under column 8.

No. 5.—Statement of Ryots' Holdings and Cultivation in the Presidency of Madras for fasli 1310 (1900-1901)—cont.

Districts.	Remainder charged.				
	Dry.				
	Extent.			Assessment.	Charge for water.
	Actual cultivation.	Waste charged.	Total.		
	39	40	41		
	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	RS.	RS.
1. Ganjām	190,187	27,915	218,102	2,53,027	45,562
2. Vizagapatam	77,676	28,548	106,224	1,07,329	7,223
3. Godāvāri	289,422	241,741	531,163	8,38,229	1,42,779
4. Kistna	1,329,391	355,929	1,685,320	25,57,759	1,46,139
5. Nellore	612,119	255,198	867,317	9,79,694	60,040
6. Cuddapah	995,233	188,361	1,183,594	9,16,755	31,791
7. Anantapur	804,494	187,377	991,871	5,04,104	21,509
8. Bellary	1,536,419	117,461	1,653,880	12,25,007	8,627
9. Kurnool	1,180,382	80,806	1,261,188	11,74,379	19,096
10. Madras					
11. Chingleput	199,117	94,563	293,680	3,17,616	12,618
12. North Arcot	433,225	142,989	576,214	6,92,263	22,665
13. South Arcot	929,789	188,617	1,117,756	16,76,076	1,65,260
14. Tanjore	264,994	100,596	365,590	5,38,132	1,02,882
15. Trichinopoly	656,461	236,062	892,523	8,97,783	48,779
16. Madura	681,185	169,295	850,480	9,43,394	1,00,607
17. Tinnevely	847,940	417,584	1,265,524	9,22,022	47,722
18. Coimbatore	1,908,751	467,121	2,375,872	21,92,031	34,290
19. Nilgiris	60,477	125,707	186,184	1,16,239	
20. Salem	1,112,221	153,935	1,266,156	13,70,174	19,637
21. South Canara					
22. Malabar	480,856	53,669	534,525	772,960	
Total ..	14,590,289	3632,874	18,223,163	18,993,973	10,37,226

Districts.	Remainder charged—cont.				
	Wet.				
	Extent.			Assessment.	Charge for water.
	Actual cultivation.	Waste charged.	Total.		
	44	45	46		
	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	RS.	RS.
1. Ganjām	159,994	2,429	162,423	5,27,023	18,936
2. Vizagapatam	55,574	3,322	58,896	3,28,852	
3. Godāvāri	373,099	24,006	397,105	28,23,680	2,12,882
4. Kistna	331,398	8,066	339,464	23,04,782	2,599
5. Nellore	185,547	12,661	198,208	10,84,224	31,998
6. Cuddapah	103,319	8,236	111,555	7,07,601	16,685
7. Anantapur	78,844	9,206	88,050	3,78,871	29,830
8. Bellary	33,992	2,662	36,654	2,17,877	39,831
9. Kurnool	24,661	1,419	26,080	1,67,265	9,178
10. Madras					
11. Chingleput	304,951	32,069	337,020	11,88,523	42,259
12. North Arcot	197,659	13,687	211,346	11,83,337	51,297
13. South Arcot	341,189	19,964	361,173	19,89,779	1,19,527
14. Tanjore	732,566	35,091	767,657	49,46,789	1,27,718
15. Trichinopoly	130,109	9,287	139,396	9,82,680	74,663
16. Madura	149,715	18,119	167,834	8,55,301	88,260
17. Tinnevely	189,833	9,866	199,199	17,08,784	1,08,875
18. Coimbatore	85,042	2,273	87,315	6,44,718	14,447
19. Nilgiris	4,090	1,598	5,688	12,205	
20. Salem	90,638	8,305	98,938	5,43,130	
21. South Canara					
22. Malabar	456,293	6,883	463,176	12,67,428	
Total ..	4,028,508	2,28,669	4,257,177	2,38,56,824	9,89,985

No. 5.—Statement of Ryots' Holdings and Cultivation in the Presidency of Madras for fasli 1310 (1900-1901)—cont.

Districts.	Remainder charged—cont.					Total of columns 52 and 53.
	Total.					
	Extent.			Assessment.	Charge for water.	
	Actual cultivation.	Waste charged.	Total.			
	49	50	51			
49	50	51	52	53	54	
	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Ganjām	350,181	30,344	380,525	7,80,050	64,498	8,44,548.
2. Vizagapatam	133,250	31,870	165,120	4,36,181	7,223	4,43,404
3. Godāvāri	662,521	265,747	928,268	36,61,909	3,55,661	40,17,570
4. Kistna	1,660,789	363,995	2,024,784	48,62,541	148,738	50,11,279
5. Nellore	797,666	267,859	1,065,525	20,63,918	92,038	21,55,956
6. Cuddapah	1,098,552	196,597	1,295,149	16,23,356	48,476	16,71,832
7. Anantapur	883,338	196,583	1,079,921	8,82,975	51,339	9,34,314
8. Bellary	1,570,411	120,123	1,690,534	14,42,684	48,458	14,91,342
9. Kurnool	1,205,043	82,225	1,287,268	13,41,644	28,274	13,69,918.
10. Madras						
11. Chingleput	504,068	126,632	630,700	15,11,615	54,877	15,66,492
12. North Arcot	630,884	156,676	787,560	18,75,600	73,962	19,49,562
13. South Arcot	1,270,928	208,001	1,478,929	36,64,855	2,84,787	39,49,642
14. Tanjore	997,560	135,687	1,133,247	54,84,901	2,30,600	57,15,501
15. Trichinopoly	786,570	245,349	1,031,919	18,80,463	1,23,442	20,03,905
16. Madura	830,900	187,414	1,018,314	17,98,695	1,88,867	19,87,562
17. Tinnevely	1,037,773	426,950	1,464,723	26,26,806	1,57,597	27,83,403
18. Coimbatore	1,993,793	469,394	2,463,187	28,86,749	48,737	29,35,486
19. Nilgiris	64,567	127,305	191,872	1,28,444	..	1,28,444
20. Salem	1,202,854	162,240	1,365,094	19,13,304	19,637	19,32,941
21. South Canara				13,90,162	..	13,90,162
22. Malabar	937,149	60,552	997,701	20,40,383	..	20,40,383
Total ..	18,618,797	3,861,543	22,480,340	4,42,46,485	20,27,211	4,62,73,646

Districts.	Deduct other remissions and deductions as per Statement No. 8.	Remainder.	Add net miscellaneous revenue as per Statement No. 10.	Total ryotwar demand.
	55	56	57	58
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Ganjām	18,557	8,25,991	1,81,432	10,07,423
2. Vizagapatam	13,465	4,29,939	1,56,878	5,86,817
3. Godāvāri	1,63,088	38,54,482	19,30,191	57,84,673
4. Kistna	34,973	49,76,306	13,32,297	63,09,603
5. Nellore	70,497	20,85,459	2,68,792	23,54,251
6. Cuddapah	2,65,435	14,06,397	3,73,689	17,80,086
7. Anantapur	36,822	8,97,492	2,16,701	11,16,193
8. Bellary	18,395	14,72,947	2,85,410	17,56,357
9. Kurnool	92,081	12,77,837	3,73,613	16,51,450
10. Madras			1,63,586	1,63,586
11. Chingleput	1,74,911	13,91,581	1,19,245	15,10,826
12. North Arcot	2,09,390	17,40,172	2,18,986	19,69,168
13. South Arcot	84,736	38,64,906	2,50,291	41,15,197
14. Tanjore	78,184	56,39,317	2,36,251	58,75,569
15. Trichinopoly	73,331	19,30,574	1,42,959	20,73,583
16. Madura	92,262	18,95,300	3,36,949	22,29,249
17. Tinnevely	2,29,107	25,54,296	2,68,313	28,13,109
18. Coimbatore	62,570	28,22,916	1,81,860	30,04,776
19. Nilgiris	109	1,28,335	8,095	1,36,430
20. Salem	80,703	13,52,238	1,01,006	19,53,244
21. South Canara	95,233	12,94,929	57,665	13,52,594
22. Malabar	1,239	20,39,144	75,104	21,14,243
Total ..	18,93,088	4,43,30,558	72,69,813	6,16,50,371

No. 6.—COMPARATIVE Statement of Holdings and Settlement of the Ryotwar Land Revenue for fasli 1310 (1900-1901).

Districts.	Dry.					
	Land.			Assessment.		
	Fasli 1309.	Fasli 1310.	Comparison.		Fasli 1309.	Fasli 1310.
			Increase.	Decrease.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	RS.	RS.
1. Ganjām ..	216,590	218,102	1,512	..	2,51,538	2,53,027
2. Vizagapatam ..	106,502	106,224	..	278	1,07,506	1,07,329
3. Gōdāvari ..	529,672	531,163	1,491	..	8,34,615	8,38,229
4. Kistna ..	1,684,544	1,685,320	776	..	25,61,402	25,57,759
5. Nellore ..	869,425	867,317	..	2,108	9,80,087	9,79,694
6. Cuddapah ..	1,179,409	1,183,594	4,185	..	9,14,161	9,16,755
7. Anantapur ..	994,226	995,055	829	..	5,03,555	5,04,910
8. Bellary ..	1,630,305	1,653,880	23,575	..	12,03,602	12,25,007
9. Kurnool ..	1,238,488	1,261,188	22,700	..	11,57,197	11,74,379
10. Madras ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. Chingleput ..	293,466	293,680	214	..	3,17,169	3,17,616
12. North Arcot ..	578,128	576,214	..	1,914	6,92,572	6,92,263
13. South Arcot ..	1,107,656	1,117,756	10,100	..	16,63,523	16,76,076
14. Tanjore ..	364,677	365,590	913	..	5,37,003	5,38,132
15. Trichinopoly ..	886,366	892,523	6,157	..	8,91,496	8,97,783
16. Madura ..	848,853	850,480	1,627	..	9,41,616	9,43,394
17. Tinnevely ..	1,266,166	1,265,524	..	642	9,23,527	9,22,022
18. Coimbatore ..	2,370,525	2,375,872	5,347	..	21,87,451	21,92,031
19. Nilgiris ..	186,788	186,184	..	604	1,16,975	1,16,239
20. Salem ..	1,263,100	1,266,156	3,056	..	13,69,597	13,70,174
21. South Canara ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
22. Malabar ..	551,341	534,525	..	16,816	7,35,355	7,72,960
Total ..	*18,166,227	18,226,347	82,482	22,362	1,88,89,947	1,89,94,779
Net ..	..	..	60,120	..	..	..

Districts.	Dry—cont.		Wet.			
	Assessment—cont.		Land.			
	Comparison.		Fasli 1309.	Fasli 1310.	Comparison.	
	Increase.	Decrease.			Increase.	Decrease.
	8	9	10	11	12	13
	RS.	RS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
1. Ganjām ..	1,489	..	161,645	162,439	794	..
2. Vizagapatam ..	..	177	61,216	61,347	131	..
3. Gōdāvari ..	3,614	..	399,537	399,761	224	..
4. Kistna ..	..	3,643	331,939	340,494	8,555	..
5. Nellore ..	..	393	207,284	206,919	..	365
6. Cuddapah ..	1,594	..	123,012	128,469	5,457	..
7. Anantapur ..	1,355	..	97,658	97,944	286	..
8. Bellary ..	21,405	..	38,517	38,694	177	..
9. Kurnool ..	17,182	..	28,646	28,783	137	..
10. Madras ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. Chingleput ..	447	..	360,484	360,168	..	316
12. North Arcot ..	..	309	251,008	250,795	..	213
13. South Arcot ..	12,553	..	362,637	362,815	178	..
14. Tanjore ..	1,129	..	767,770	767,915	145	..
15. Trichinopoly ..	6,287	..	140,527	140,558	31	..
16. Madura ..	1,778	..	176,358	176,565	207	..
17. Tinnevely ..	..	1,505	199,827	199,991	164	..
18. Coimbatore ..	4,580	..	87,962	87,987	25	..
19. Nilgiris ..	..	736	5,768	5,688	..	75
20. Salem ..	577	..	101,900	101,998	98	..
21. South Canara ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
22. Malabar ..	37,605	..	427,950	463,496	35,546	..
Total ..	1,11,595	6,763	*4,331,640	4,382,826	52,155	969
Net ..	1,04,832	..	..	..	51,186	..

* Since corrected..

No. 6.—Comparative Statement of Holdings and Settlement of the Ryotwar, &c.—cont.

Districts.	Wet—cont.				Total.	
	Assessment.				Land.	
	Fasli 1309.	Fasli 1310.	Comparison.		Fasli 1309.	Fasli 1310.
			Increase.	Decrease.		
	14	15	16	17	18	19
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	ACS.	ACS.
1. Ganjām ..	5,24,284	5,27,065	2,781	..	378,235	380,541
2. Vizagapatam ..	* 3,36,604	3,37,400	796	..	167,718	167,671
3. Gōdāvari ..	28,32,777	28,33,916	1,139	..	929,209	930,924
4. Kistna ..	22,50,479	23,10,110	59,631	..	2,016,483	2,025,814
5. Nellore ..	11,28,758	11,27,116	..	1,642	1,076,709	1,074,236
6. Cuddapah ..	7,61,151	7,89,342	28,191	..	1,302,421	1,312,063
7. Anantapur ..	4,19,469	4,20,605	1,136	..	1,091,884	1,092,999
8. Bellary ..	2,25,238	2,26,312	1,074	..	1,668,822	1,692,574
9. Kurnool ..	1,81,684	1,82,421	737	..	1,267,134	1,289,971
10. Madras ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. Chingleput ..	12,73,099	12,72,362	..	737	653,950	653,848
12. North Arcot ..	13,73,307	13,72,586	..	721	829,136	827,009
13. South Arcot ..	18,94,992	19,96,844	1,852	..	1,470,293	1,480,571
14. Tanjore ..	49,46,584	49,47,945	1,361	..	1,132,447	1,133,505
15. Trichinopoly ..	9,86,068	9,87,190	1,122	..	1,026,893	1,033,081
16. Madura ..	8,77,187	8,86,786	9,599	..	1,025,211	1,027,045
17. Tinnevely ..	17,06,821	17,07,696	874	..	1,465,993	1,465,515
18. Coimbatore ..	6,47,843	6,48,120	277	..	2,458,487	2,463,859
19. Nilgiris ..	12,366	12,205	..	151	192,551	191,872
20. Salem ..	5,57,427	5,57,650	223	..	1,365,000	1,368,154
21. South Canara ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
22. Malabar ..	12,20,831	12,67,925	47,094	..	979,291	998,021
Total ..	*2,42,56,959	2,44,11,595	1,57,857	3,251	22,497,867	2,26,09,173
Net ..	..	..	1,54,636	..	..	..

Districts.	Total—cont.					
	Land—cont.		Assessment.			
	Comparison.		Fasli 1309.	Fasli 1310.	Comparison.	
	Increase.	Decrease.			Increase.	Decrease.
	20	21	22	23	24	25
	ACS.	ACS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Ganjām ..	2,306	..	7,75,822	7,80,092	4,270	..
2. Vizagapatam ..	..	147	4,44,110	4,44,729	619	..
3. Gōdāvari ..	1,715	..	36,67,392	36,72,145	4,753	..
4. Kistna ..	9,331	..	48,11,881	48,67,869	55,988	..
5. Nellore ..	..	2,473	21,08,846	21,06,810	..	2,035
6. Cuddapah ..	9,642	..	16,75,312	17,05,097	29,785	..
7. Anantapur ..	1,115	..	9,29,024	9,25,575	2,491	..
8. Bellary ..	23,752	..	14,28,840	14,51,319	22,479	..
9. Kurnool ..	22,837	..	13,38,881	13,56,800	17,919	..
10. Madras ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. Chingleput ..	..	102	† 15,95,744	† 15,95,454	..	290
12. North Arcot ..	..	2,127	20,65,879	20,64,849	..	1,030
13. South Arcot ..	10,278	..	36,58,515	36,72,920	14,405	..
14. Tanjore ..	1,058	..	54,83,587	54,88,077	2,490	..
15. Trichinopoly ..	6,188	..	18,77,564	18,84,973	7,409	..
16. Madura ..	1,634	..	18,18,803	18,30,180	11,377	..
17. Tinnevely ..	..	478	26,80,848	26,29,717	..	631
18. Coimbatore ..	5,372	..	28,35,294	28,40,151	4,857	..
19. Nilgiris ..	..	679	1,29,331	1,28,444	..	887
20. Salem ..	3,154	..	19,27,024	19,27,824	800	..
21. South Canara ..	..	..	13,94,582	13,96,149	1,567	..
22. Malabar ..	18,730	..	19,56,186	20,40,585	84,699	..
Total ..	117,312	6,006	*4,45,46,964	4,48,07,999	2,65,908	4,873
Net ..	111,306	..	..	..	2,61,035	..

* Since corrected.

† Vide remark against column 8 of No. 5.

No. 6.—Comparative Statement of Holdings and Settlement of the Ryotwar, &c.—*cont.*

Districts.	Second-crop assessment and charge for water on Government lands.				Total.	
	Fasli 1309.	Fasli 1310.	Comparison.		Fasli 1309.	'Fasli 1310.
			Increase.	Decrease.		
26	27	28	29	30	31	
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Ganjám	57,958	64,498	6,540	..	8,33,780	8,44,590
2. Vizagapatam	8,471	7,223	..	1,248	4,52,581	4,51,952
3. Gódvári	1,97,110	3,55,661	1,58,551	..	38,64,502	40,27,806
4. Kistna	1,04,951	1,48,738	43,787	..	49,16,832	50,16,607
5. Nellore	75,087	92,038	16,951	..	21,83,932	21,98,848
6. Cuddapah	41,844	48,476	6,632	..	17,17,156	17,53,573
7. Anantapur	48,844	51,339	2,495	..	9,71,868	9,76,854
8. Bellary	45,252	48,458	3,206	..	14,74,092	14,99,777
9. Kurnool	16,635	28,274	11,639	..	13,55,516	13,85,074
10. Madras	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. Chingleput	1,03,849	54,877	..	48,972	16,99,593	16,50,331
12. North Arcot	89,366	73,962	..	15,404	21,55,245	21,38,811
13. South Arcot	3,13,631	2,84,787	..	28,844	39,72,146	39,57,707
14. Tanjore	2,26,502	2,30,600	4,098	..	57,10,089	57,16,677
15. Trichinopoly	1,26,191	1,23,442	..	2,749	20,03,755	20,08,415
16. Madura	1,80,876	1,88,867	7,991	..	19,99,679	20,19,047
17. Tinnevely	1,11,223	1,57,597	46,374	..	27,41,571	27,87,314
18. Coimbatore	33,580	48,737	15,157	..	28,68,874	28,88,888
19. Nilgiris	..	..	..	..	1,29,331	1,28,444
20. Salem	22,926	19,637	..	3,289	19,49,950	19,47,461
21. South Canara	..	..	..	..	13,94,582	13,96,149
22. Malabar	..	..	..	..	19,56,186	20,40,886
Total ..	18,04,296	20,27,211	3,23,421	1,00,506	*4,63,51,260	4,68,35,210
Net ..	..	..	2,22,915	..	..	..

Districts.	Total— <i>cont.</i>		Deduct remissions.			
	Comparison.		Waste remissions as per column 38 of statement No. 5.			
			Fasli 1309.		Fasli 1310.	
			Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.
	32	33	34	35	36	37
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Ganjām	10,810	..	1,018	42	..	976
2. Vizagapatam	..	629	9,950	8,548	..	1,402
3. Gódvári	1,63,304	..	86,916	10,236	..	76,680
4. Kistna	99,775	..	62,809	5,328	..	57,481
5. Nellore	14,916	..	93,646	42,892	..	50,754
6. Cuddapah	36,417	..	1,22,411	81,741	..	40,670
7. Anantapur	4,986	..	56,733	42,540	..	14,193
8. Bellary	25,685	..	10,622	8,435	..	2,187
9. Kurnool	29,558	..	30,747	15,156	..	15,591
10. Madras	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. Chingleput	..	49,262	55,960	83,839	27,879	..
12. North Arcot	..	16,434	1,76,929	1,89,249	12,320	..
13. South Arcot	..	14,439	83,389	8,065	..	75,324
14. Tanjore	6,588	..	1,70,089	1,176	..	1,68,913
15. Trichinopoly	4,660	..	16,231	4,510	..	11,721
16. Madura	19,368	..	73,945	31,485	..	42,460
17. Tinnevely	45,743	..	45,524	3,911	..	41,613
18. Coimbatore	20,014	..	24,503	3,402	..	21,101
19. Nilgiris	..	887	..	..	..	..
20. Salem	..	2,489	19,473	14,520	..	4,953
21. South Canara	1,567	..	5,634	5,987	353	..
22. Malabar	84,659	..	803	602	..	301
Total ..	5,68,090	84,140	11,47,332	5,61,564	40,552	6,26,320
Net ..	4,83,950	..	..	..	..	5,85,768

* Since corrected.

No. 6.—Comparative Statement of Holdings and Settlement of the Ryotwar, &c.—*cont.*

Districts.	Deduct remissions— <i>cont.</i>					
	Occasional remissions as per Statement No. 8.				Other remissions (fixed and beriz deductions) as particularized in Statement No. 8.	
	Fasli 1309.	Fasli 1310.	Comparison.		Fasli 1309.	Fasli 1310.
			Increase.	Decrease.		
	38	39	40	41	42	43
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Ganjām	10,089	1,743	..	8,346	18,015	16,814
2. Vizagapatam	50,384	9,815	..	40,569	3,211	3,650
3. Gódvári	1,90,929	1,09,207	..	81,722	1,07,066	53,881
4. Kistna	63,529	9,344	..	54,185	52,902	25,629
5. Nellore	1,30,637	56,249	..	74,388	12,963	14,248
6. Cuddapah	2,16,400	1,91,207	..	25,193	50,705	74,228
7. Anantapur	64,707	23,701	..	41,006	14,237	13,121
8. Bellary	15,769	4,349	..	11,420	15,600	14,046
9. Kurnool	99,579	29,835	..	69,744	60,176	62,246
10. Madras	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. Chingleput	51,569	1,27,760	76,191	..	50,631	47,151
12. North Arcot	1,70,354	1,61,603	..	8,751	43,123	47,787
13. South Arcot	1,25,965	11,733	..	1,14,232	75,303	73,003
14. Tanjore	3,47,071	3,895	..	3,43,176	72,656	72,289
15. Trichinopoly	28,378	2,826	..	25,552	77,484	70,505
16. Madura	1,06,215	40,172	..	66,043	52,057	52,090
17. Tinnevely	90,052	10,282	..	79,770	2,53,172	2,18,825
18. Coimbatore	33,716	4,309	..	29,407	58,474	58,261
19. Nilgiris	..	..	..	..	108	109
20. Salem	15,408	12,431	..	2,977	68,425	68,272
21. South Canara	1,043	1,043	..	..	94,192	94,190
22. Malabar	188	154	..	34	2,757	1,085
Total ..	18,11,982	8,11,658	76,191	10,76,515	11,83,257	10,81,430
Net ..	..	..	..	10,00,324	..	..

Districts.	Deduct remissions— <i>cont.</i>					
	Other remissions (fixed and beriz deductions) as particularized in Statement No. 8— <i>cont.</i>		Total remissions.			
	Comparison.		Fasli 1309.	Fasli 1310.	Comparison.	
					Increase.	Decrease.
	44	45	46	47	48	49
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Ganjām	..	1,201	29,122	18,599	..	10,523
2. Vizagapatam	439	..	63,545	22,013	..	41,532
3. Gódvári	..	53,185	3,84,911	1,73,324	..	2,11,587
4. Kistna	..	27,273	1,79,240	40,301	..	1,38,939
5. Nellore	1,285	..	2,37,246	1,13,389	..	1,23,857
6. Cuddapah	23,523	..	3,89,516	3,47,174	..	42,340
7. Anantapur	..	1,116	1,35,677	79,362	..	56,315
8. Bellary	..	1,554	41,991	26,830	..	15,161
9. Kurnool	2,070	..	1,90,502	1,07,237	..	83,265
10. Madras	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. Chingleput	..	3,480	1,58,160	2,58,750	1,00,590	..
12. North Arcot	4,604	..	3,90,406	3,98,639	8,233	..
13. South Arcot	..	2,800	2,84,657	92,801	..	1,91,856
14. Tanjore	..	367	5,89,816	77,360	..	5,12,456
15. Trichinopoly	..	6,979	1,22,093	77,841	..	44,252
16. Madura	33	..	2,32,217	1,23,747	..	1,08,470
17. Tinnevely	..	34,347	3,88,748	2,33,018	..	1,55,730
18. Coimbatore	..	213	1,16,653	65,972	..	50,721
19. Nilgiris	1	..	108	109	1	..
20. Salem	..	153	1,03,306	95,223	..	8,083
21. South Canara	..	2	1,00,869	1,01,220	351	..
22. Malabar	..	1,672	3,748	1,741	..	2,007
Total ..	32,015	1,33,842	41,42,571	24,54,652	1,09,175	17,97,094
Net ..	..	1,01,827	..	..	..	16,87,919

No. 6.—Comparative Statement of Holdings and Settlement of the Ryotwar, &c.—cont.

					Add miscellaneous revenue as per Statement No. 10.	
Districts.	Remaining beriz.				Fasli 1309.	Fasli 1310.
	Fasli 1309.	Fasli 1310.	Comparison.			
			Increase.	Decrease.		
	50	51	52	53	54	55
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Ganjām	8,04,658	8,25,991	21,333	..	1,68,694	1,81,432
2. Vizagapatam	* 3,89,036	4,29,939	40,903	..	1,53,585	1,56,878
3. Gōdāvari	34,79,591	38,54,482	3,74,891	..	18,16,628	19,30,191
4. Kistna	47,37,592	49,76,306	2,38,714	..	12,61,016	13,33,297
5. Nellore	19,46,686	20,85,459	1,38,773	..	2,45,369	2,68,792
6. Cuddapah	13,27,640	14,06,397	78,757	..	3,70,499	3,73,689
7. Anantapur	8,36,191	8,97,492	61,301	..	1,89,169	2,18,701
8. Bellary	14,32,101	14,72,947	40,846	..	2,80,725	2,85,410
9. Kurnool	11,65,014	12,77,837	1,12,823	..	3,56,316	3,73,613
10. Madras	..	..	..	..	80,963	1,63,586
11. Chingleput	15,41,433	13,91,581	..	1,49,852	1,32,604	1,19,245
12. North Arcot	17,64,839	17,40,172	..	24,667	2,14,787	2,18,986
13. South Arcot	36,87,489	38,64,906	1,77,417	..	2,59,320	2,50,291
14. Tanjore	51,20,273	56,39,317	5,19,044	..	2,33,941	2,36,251
15. Trichinopoly	18,81,662	19,30,574	48,912	..	1,32,632	1,42,959
16. Madura	17,67,462	18,95,300	1,27,838	..	2,57,168	3,33,949
17. Tinnevely	23,52,823	25,54,296	2,01,473	..	2,74,438	2,58,813
18. Coimbatore	27,52,181	28,22,916	70,735	..	1,89,788	1,81,860
19. Nilgiris	1,29,223	1,28,335	..	888	9,661	8,095
20. Salem	18,46,644	18,52,238	5,594	..	1,07,221	1,01,006
21. South Canara	12,93,713	12,94,929	1,216	..	76,060	57,665
22. Malabar	19,52,438	20,39,144	86,706	..	64,016	75,104
Total ..	* 4,22,08,689	4,48,80,558	23,47,276	1,75,407	68,74,595	72,69,813
Net ..	..	..	21,71,869	..	..	..

Districts.	Add miscellaneous revenue as per Statement No. 10—cont.		Total beriz.			
	Comparison.		Fasli 1309.		Fasli 1310.	
	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.
	56	57	58	59	60	61
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Ganjām	12,738	..	9,73,352	10,07,423	34,071	..
2. Vizagapatam	3,293	..	* 5,42,621	5,86,817	44,196	..
3. Gōdāvari	1,13,563	..	52,96,219	57,84,673	4,88,454	..
4. Kistna	72,281	..	59,98,608	63,09,608	3,10,995	..
5. Nellore	23,423	..	21,92,055	23,54,251	1,62,196	..
6. Cuddapah	3,190	..	16,98,139	17,80,086	81,947	..
7. Anantapur	29,532	..	10,25,360	11,16,198	90,833	..
8. Bellary	4,685	..	17,12,826	17,58,357	45,531	..
9. Kurnool	17,297	..	15,21,330	16,51,450	1,30,120	..
10. Madras	82,623	..	80,968	1,63,586	82,623	..
11. Chingleput	..	13,359	16,74,037	15,10,826	..	1,63,211
12. North Arcot	4,199	..	19,79,626	19,59,168	..	20,468
13. South Arcot	..	9,029	39,46,809	41,15,197	1,68,388	..
14. Tanjore	2,310	..	53,54,214	58,75,568	5,21,354	..
15. Trichinopoly	10,827	..	20,14,294	20,73,533	59,239	..
16. Madura	76,781	..	20,24,630	22,29,249	2,04,619	..
17. Tinnevely	..	15,625	26,27,261	28,13,109	1,85,848	..
18. Coimbatore	..	7,923	29,41,964	30,04,776	62,812	..
19. Nilgiris	..	1,566	1,38,884	1,36,430	..	2,454
20. Salem	..	6,215	19,53,965	19,53,244	..	621
21. South Canara	..	18,395	13,69,773	13,52,594	..	17,179
22. Malabar	..	11,088	20,16,454	21,14,248	97,794	..
Total ..	4,67,330	72,112	* 4,90,83,284	5,16,50,371	27,71,020	2,03,933
Net ..	3,95,218	..	..	..	25,67,087	..

* Since corrected.

No. 7.—STATEMENT showing the details under different causes of net variations in the extent and assessment of ryotwar holdings in each district of the Madras Presidency in fasli 1310 (1900-1901).

Districts.	Variations due to relinquishments and darkhasts with reference to the state of the season.		Variations caused by the introduction of new settlements.		Re-sale 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.		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.
Ganjām	2,311	3,080	..	..	..	..	3	4	66	78
Vizagapatam	355	732	..	..	..	..	550	583	22	34
Gōdāvari	1,491	2,797	..	..	26	65	179	392	109	710
Kistna	8,735	10,557	..	..	92	100	1,158	1,537	363	605
Nellore	2,310	2,114	..	..	38	179	643	1,667	352	210
Cuddapah	7,006	5,451	..	..	187	346	3,292	3,456	12	15
Anantapur	2,980	3,156	..	..	..	..	2,157	897	52	37
Bellary	23,595	21,404	..	..	1,446	1,447	1,685	856	86	30
Kurnool	23,047	17,979	..	..	131	211	483	341	98	159
Chingleput	490	715	..	..	..	..	545	1,203	20	28
North Arcot	800	66	..	..	..	..	1,322	2,007	10	20
South Arcot	10,924	13,638	..	..	246	382	1,349	2,533	223	258
Tanjore	917	2,093	..	..	104	270	462	1,184	13	64
Trichinopoly	6,360	6,302	..	..	92	103	255	371	29	9
Madura	2,076	2,464	..	..	121	150	1,476	1,530	5	10
Tinnevely	444	296	..	..	68	97	949	791	45	28
Coimbatore	4,353	3,986	1,268	..	66	45	347	254	38	31
Nilgiris	121	369	..	..	3	7	82	117	458	302
Salem	3,159	3,496	2,079	338	58	58	985	1,141	3	1
South Canara	..	1,602	..	..	..	..	..	83	..	26
Malabar	— 47,098	— 17,919	67,154	104,407	121	213	441	931	1,009	1,057
Total ..	47,914	78,770	70,501	104,745	2,799	2,673	18,863	21,878	3,013	3,712

Districts.	Land transferred from dry to wet and vice versa.		Land transferred to inam and vice versa.		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.
Ganjām	..	966	38	68	26	238	2,306	4,270
Vizagapatam	..	81	92	458	22	35	147	619
Gōdāvari	..	213	40	219	446	2,561	1,715	4,753
Kistna	..	39,132	502	1,210	(a) 1,523	(a) 7,131	9,331	55,988
Nellore	..	38	992	1,847	198	32	2,478	2,035
Cuddapah	..	— 839	5,805	28,338	52	10	9,642	29,785
Anantapur	..	— 172	218	179	126	262	1,115	2,491
Bellary	..	— 218	401	490	81	242	23,752	22,479
Kurnool	..	— 107	216	283	24	53	22,837	17,919
Chingleput	..	9	115	197	142	20	102	290
North Arcot	..	— 252	192	519	313	664	2,127	1,030
South Arcot	..	492	656	2,596	24	88	10,278	14,465
Tanjore	..	— 27	38	171	474	1,231	1,058	2,490
Trichinopoly	..	11	76	40	56	1,333	6,188	7,409
Madura	..	190	1,011	1,315	167	(b) 8,798	1,834	11,377
Tinnevely	..	305	4	40	..	42	478	631
Coimbatore	..	— 135	6	5	64	1,291	5,372	4,887
Nilgiris	..	..	..	..	21	106	679	887
Salem	..	151	32	62	(c) 1,156	(c) 2,163	3,154	800
South Canara	..	..	..	..	..	74	..	1,587
Malabar	..	..	4	12	1	26	18,730	84,699
Total ..	..	39,712	10,438	38,040	1,530	21,676	111,306	2,61,035

(a) This chiefly represents the extent and assessment of lands granted to the Ex-Nawab of Bandar in Bapatla taluk.

(b) Enhanced assessment due to the extension of the Periyar project.

(c) This represents mainly the extent and assessment of a village bought in by Government for arrears of peishoush and since restored to the proprietor.

No. 8.—STATEMENT showing particulars of remissions for fasli 1310 (1900-1901).

Items.	Fasli 1309.	Fasli 1310.	Increase.	Decrease.
<i>Occasional remissions or those granted at jamabandi with reference to the state of the season.</i>	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Waste remitted	11,47,332	5,61,564	..	5,85,768
2. Shavi or short crop	11,11,575	3,28,440	..	7,83,135
3. Tirwakammi (difference between wet and dry assessment).	3,20,139	3,38,861	19,722	..
4. Paniboodthy or the land flooded and payamalay or land injured by water	2,27,687	89,075	..	1,38,612
5. Remission of water-rate	5,062	531	..	4,531
6. Remission on account of second-crop charge	60,086	38,485	..	21,601
7. Other remissions	87,438	17,266	..	70,167
Total ..	29,59,314	13,73,222	..	15,86,092
<i>Fixed remissions and other deductions not dependent on season.</i>				
1. Remission granted on account of heaviness of assessment.	19,003	18,829	..	174
2. Remission granted on account of irrigation by lift ..	98,587	99,568	981	..
3. Remission granted under tope rules	2,952	3,146	194	..
4. Remission allowed on gradual introduction of the new rates of assessment	1,74,587	80,279	..	94,308
5. Remission granted on forest lands taken up for cultivation and on land taken up under waste land rules for planting cinchona free of assessment for five years in the Nilgiris and Malabar under G.O., No. 1656, dated 22nd September 1871; No. 1102, dated 22nd August 1874; No. 1349, dated 30th October 1883; No. 331, dated 8th March 1884; and No. 611, dated 22nd July 1886	2,116	614	..	1,502
6. Remission granted on grass land (Nilgiris)	22	21	..	1
7. Remission granted on account of labour involved in reclaiming lands	138	20	..	118
8. Remission for maintaining irrigation works	4,646	27,030	22,384	..
9. Cowle remission	4,034	4,427	393	..
10. Remission on salt-pans left waste in South Canara ..	204	200	..	4
11. Other items	9,563	9,753	190	..
Total ..	3,15,852	2,43,887	..	71,965
<i>Item allowed on the collection or from the entire beriz of villages.</i>				
1. Share of shrotriem proceeds and ready-money inams, &c.	14,474	13,826	..	648
2. Allowances to religious institutions— (a) Deduction from the beriz on account of allowance to religious institutions in lieu of cash payments (G.O., No. 1825, dated 8th October 1878)	5,50,701	5,12,968	..	37,733
(b) Deduction made in lieu of land revenue assignments resumed (Board's Proceedings, No. 2240, dated 8th September 1882)	2,41,141	2,48,678	7,537	..
Total ..	7,91,842	7,61,646	..	30,196
3. Road-cess included in the land assessment	18,808	19,076	273	..
4. Village-cess included in the land assessment	31,989	32,499	510	..
5. Other items	10,297	10,498	199	..
Total ..	8,67,405	8,37,543	..	29,862
Grand Total ..	41,42,571	24,64,652	..	16,87,919

No. 9.—STATEMENT showing the lands granted on cowle for fasli 1310 (1900-1901).

	Extent.	Assessment.
	ACS.	RS.
Cowle as per last year	* 4,237	* 4,941
Deduct lands brought up to full assessment	272	282
Do. abandoned	225	413
Total ..	497	695
Remainder ..	3,740	4,246
Add new cowle	774	1,079
Total ..	4,514	5,325
Add second-crop assessment and charge for water ..	..	5
Total ..	4,514	5,330
Deduct remissions on account of cowle	..	4,427
Net beriz	..	903

* Revised figures.

No. 10.—COMPARATIVE statement of Land Revenue miscellaneous items for fasli 1310 (1900-1901).

Items.	Fasli 1309.	Fasli 1310.	Increase.	Decrease.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Jodi or quit-rent on minor inams	22,89,874	22,96,589	6,665	..
2. Water-rate on minor inams in ryotwari villages	9,87,346	10,93,262	1,05,916	..
3. Charge for water in zamindari and inam villages including Tirwajasti and Fasaljasti	12,50,095	14,28,151	1,88,056	..
4. Penal charge for water on lands irrigated without permission.	3,85,038	2,31,964	..	1,33,069
5. Land occupied with or without application for which no pattas have been granted	5,08,793	5,84,240	75,447	..
6. Concealed cultivation	8,436	10,816	2,380	..
7. Occupation of poramboke lands	2,87,058	3,25,525	38,467	..
8. Revenue derived from tree pattas	3,42,556	3,10,805	..	31,751
9. Commission on private estates under Court of Wards' management	79,491	77,488	..	2,003
10. Revenue process-service fees	22,980	28,122	5,142	..
11. Other items	7,32,958	6,80,146	1,47,193	..
Total ..	68,74,695	72,69,818	5,62,096	1,65,878
Net ..	..	..	2,95,218	..

50,86,113
4,38,151
64,44,264

No. 11.—STATEMENT showing the Demand, Collection and Balance of Land Revenue and Cesses for fasli 1310.

Districts.	Demand.			Collections and remissions.					Balance.		
	Arrears.	Current.	Total.	Arrears.		Current.		Total.	Arrears.	Current.	Total.
				Collections.	Remissions.	Collections.	Remissions.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
<i>Permanently-settled and Cesses.</i>											
Ganjām ..	Rs. 683	Rs. 4,35,578	Rs. 4,36,261	Rs. 683	Rs. 4,35,215	Rs. 4,35,898	Rs. 320	Rs. 363	Rs. 363	Rs. 363	Rs. 363
Cesses ..	14,596	1,74,117	1,88,713	14,276	1,73,778	1,88,054	339	659	339	659	321
Vizagapatam ..	23,408	9,78,317	9,96,725	23,408	9,60,062	9,83,470	1,509	1,509	1,509	1,509	321
Cesses ..	814	1,95,505	1,96,319	814	1,93,996	1,94,810	34	34	34	34	58
Gōdāvari ..	277	7,30,949	7,30,949	277	7,30,915	7,30,915	149	149	149	149	149
Cesses ..	54	1,45,695	1,45,972	54	1,45,546	1,45,823	..	..	..	..	..
Kistna ..	3,303	2,58,004	2,58,058	3,303	2,58,004	2,58,058	..	..	..	..	..
Cesses ..	38,191	69,277	72,580	38,191	69,277	72,580	12,026	42,561	54,587	54,587	54,587
Nellore ..	6,529	4,52,260	4,90,451	6,529	4,09,699	4,35,864	2,592	13,516	16,108	16,108	16,108
Cesses ..	..	73,514	80,043	..	59,998	63,935	..	..	..	..	..
Cuddapah ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cesses ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Anantapur ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cesses ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bellary ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cesses ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kurnool ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cesses ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Madras ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cesses ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chingleput ..	37,867	1,54,347	1,92,214	37,867	1,12,986	1,50,853	41,361	41,361	41,361	41,361	41,361
Cesses ..	5,946	27,817	33,763	5,946	20,979	26,925	6,838	6,838	6,838	6,838	6,838
North Arcot ..	110,737	3,62,608	4,73,345	110,737	2,04,703	2,75,138	40,302	1,57,905	1,98,207	1,98,207	1,98,207
Cesses ..	49,806	96,578	1,46,384	49,806	78,938	1,07,203	21,541	17,640	39,181	39,181	39,181
South Arcot ..	384	8,649	9,033	384	7,631	8,015	1,018	1,018	1,018	1,018	1,018
Cesses ..	242	1,886	2,128	242	1,789	2,031	97	97	97	97	97
Tanjore ..	2,741	31,433	34,174	2,741	27,491	29,577	655	2,942	4,597	4,597	4,597
Cesses ..	7,707	10,561	18,268	7,707	6,373	9,129	951	8,188	9,139	9,139	9,139
Trichinopoly ..	2,840	52,359	55,199	2,840	49,560	52,400	2,799	2,799	2,799	2,799	2,799
Cesses ..	1,942	20,379	22,321	1,942	19,550	21,492	829	829	829	829	829
Madura ..	3,861	755,131	758,992	3,861	7,54,400	7,58,261	731	731	731	731	731
Cesses ..	2,101	1,19,379	1,21,480	2,101	1,18,945	1,21,046	434	434	434	434	434
Tinnevely ..	7,055	3,09,304	3,16,359	7,055	3,05,072	3,11,365	762	4,282	4,994	4,994	4,994
Cesses ..	3,168	47,031	50,199	3,034	44,014	47,048	134	3,017	3,151	3,151	3,151
Coimbatore ..	..	27,691	27,691	..	27,691	27,691	..	..	..	..	..
Cesses ..	..	4,693	4,693	..	4,685	4,685	..	8	8	8	8
Nilgiris ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cesses ..	11,749	4,50,866	4,62,615	10,986	4,34,526	4,45,512	763	16,340	17,103	17,103	17,103
Salem ..	1,024	45,647	46,671	899	44,677	45,576	125	970	1,095	1,095	1,095
Cesses ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
South Canara ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cesses ..	96,405	3,617	1,00,022	..	..	..	..	96,405	3,617	1,00,022	1,00,022
Malabar ..	339	..	339	339	..	..	..	339	..	..	..
Cesses ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total { Revenue ..	3,35,975	50,06,113	53,42,088	1,85,062	..	47,17,955	..	49,03,017	1,50,913	2,88,158	4,39,071
Cesses ..	97,794	10,32,079	11,29,873	72,131	..	9,78,545	..	10,50,676	25,663	59,534	79,197
Grand Total ..	4,33,769	60,38,192	64,71,961	2,57,193	..	56,96,500	..	59,53,693	1,76,576	3,41,692	5,18,268

Note (1)—The arrear demand entered in column 2 of this statement is Rs. 37,904 in excess of the closing balance given in column 12 of the statement for fasli 1309. Of this excess, Rs. 20,522 represent the assessment charged on the Kotapad pargana, Vizagapatam district, for faslis 1307 to 1309 under Government Order No. 1531, Judicial, dated 17th October 1900; Rs. 11,962 are due to the revision of the land cess payable on certain proprietary estates in the Ganjām district and Rs. 4,447 to the revival of arrears on the Mudalaipatti mita, Salem district, and the increase of peshkash of the mita on account of the transfer of the Kadapalli village; Rs. 802 represent the land cess charged for faslis 1308 and 1309 on the Kotapalli and Srikrumam sections of the Vizianagram estate which had escaped assessment to land cess in the fasli named; Rs. 169, the land-cess due for fasli 1309 on the estate of Muhammad Ali Raja of Cannanore; Re. 1 represents the land cess due on a resumed service inam in Vizagapatam and Re. 1 is due to the rounding of fractions.

(2) This statement does not include the village cess under the Madras Proprietary Estates Village Service Act, II of 1894, which is levied only in a few estates in the Ganjām district.

No. 11.—Statement showing the Demand, Collection and Balance of Land Revenue and Cesses for fasli 1310—cont.

Districts.	Demand.			Collections and remissions.					Balance.		
	Arrears.	Current.	Total.	Arrears.		Current.		Total.	Arrears.	Current.	Total.
				Collections.	Remissions.	Collections.	Remissions.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Shrotriyam Jodi and Cesses.											
Ganjām	Rs. 76	Rs. 35,164	Rs. 35,240	Rs. 76	Rs. 35,163	Rs. 35,239	..	..	Rs. 21	Rs. 1	Rs. 1
Cesses	763	14,060	14,823	742	14,036	14,778	..	..	..	24	45
Vizagapatam ..	403	51,834	52,237	403	51,513	51,916	..	..	..	321	321
Cesses	369	24,013	24,382	369	23,955	24,324	..	..	..	58	58
Gōdāvari	..	52,814	52,814	..	52,814	52,814	..	..	..	..	..
Cesses	89	7,787	7,876	89	7,787	7,876	..	..	..	..	..
Kistna	582	31,326	31,908	582	31,283	31,865	..	..	..	43	43
Cesses	136	10,122	10,258	136	9,371	9,507	..	..	..	751	751
Nellore	5,329	82,081	87,410	5,317	78,321	84,650	..	..	..	2,760	2,760
Cesses	1,057	9,964	11,021	1,057	9,129	10,186	..	..	..	835	835
Cuddapah	6,103	39,553	45,656	6,011	34,677	40,688	..	..	92	4,876	4,968
Cesses	1,429	6,049	7,478	1,303	5,255	6,621	..	..	63	794	857
Anantapur	1,299	13,118	14,417	1,299	12,104	13,403	..	..	..	1,014	1,014
Cesses	544	2,614	3,158	518	2,445	2,989	..	..	..	169	169
Bellary	7	12,691	12,698	7	12,600	12,607	..	..	..	91	91
Cesses	4	2,897	2,901	4	2,866	2,870	..	..	..	31	31
Kurnool	2,493	10,692	13,185	2,414	10,173	12,587	..	..	79	519	598
Cesses	673	2,135	2,808	618	1,905	2,523	..	..	55	230	285
Madras	..	193	193	..	177	177	..	..	..	16	16
Cesses	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chingleput	488	66,882	67,370	488	63,957	64,445	..	..	..	2,925	2,925
Cesses	241	21,008	21,249	241	19,664	19,905	..	..	..	1,344	1,344
North Arcot	7,530	25,418	32,948	6,641	19,437	26,078	..	..	889	5,981	6,870
Cesses	2,002	6,644	8,646	1,808	4,966	6,774	..	..	194	1,678	1,872
South Arcot	1,203	22,462	23,665	1,196	22,010	23,206	..	..	7	452	459
Cesses	530	4,661	5,191	481	3,341	3,822	..	..	49	1,320	1,369
Tanjore	4,229	1,25,244	1,29,473	4,132	1,22,367	1,26,499	..	..	97	2,877	2,974
Cesses	13,912	60,766	74,678	12,322	58,427	70,749	..	..	1,590	2,339	3,929
Trichinopoly ..	1,802	10,537	12,339	1,802	9,809	11,611	..	..	..	728	728
Cesses	2,522	7,686	10,208	2,491	7,019	9,510	..	..	31	567	598
Madura	4,151	59,599	63,750	4,144	58,665	62,809	..	..	7	934	941
Cesses	11,237	67,000	78,237	11,187	66,073	77,288	..	..	22	927	949
Tinnevely	1,160	54,298	55,458	1,093	54,137	55,230	..	..	67	161	223
Cesses	427	14,983	15,410	375	14,905	15,280	..	..	52	78	130
Coimbatore	..	3,418	3,418	..	3,418	3,418	..	..	..	..	..
Cesses	..	2,608	2,608	..	2,608	2,608	..	..	..	..	..
Nilgiris	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cesses	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Salem	874	42,931	43,805	874	42,547	43,421	..	..	..	384	384
Cesses	344	11,574	11,918	344	11,479	11,823	..	..	..	95	95
South Canara ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cesses	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Malabar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cesses	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total { Revenue ..	37,729	7,40,255	7,77,984	36,479	7,16,172	7,52,663	..	1,238	24,083	25,321	25,321
Cesses	36,279	2,76,471	3,12,750	34,085	2,65,231	2,99,433	..	2,077	11,240	13,317	13,317
Grand Total ..	74,008	10,16,726	10,90,734	70,564	9,81,403	10,52,096	..	3,315	35,323	38,638	38,638

No. 11.—Statement showing the Demand, Collection and Balance of Land Revenue and Cesses for fasli 1310—*cont.*

Districts.	Demand.			Collections and remissions.					Balance.		
	Arrears.	Current.	Total.	Arrears.		Current.		Total.	Arrears.	Current.	Total.
				Collections.	Remissions.	Collections.	Remissions.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
<i>Ryotwar and Miscellaneous.</i>											
Ganjām ..	Rs. 13,097	Rs. 10,07,423	Rs. 11,38,341	Rs. 12,462	Rs. 287	Rs. 11,16,791	..	Rs. 11,29,540	Rs. 348	Rs. 8,453	Rs. 8,801
Vizagapatam ..	26,086	5,86,794	7,12,098	26,267	487	6,64,034	..	6,90,788	232	21,073	21,305
Gódvári ..	71,290	57,84,673	66,15,641	68,882	2,376	65,43,403	..	66,14,661	32	948	980
Kistna ..	4,57,013	63,09,603	74,92,927	4,24,385	25,141	70,12,354	..	74,61,880	7,487	23,560	31,047
Nellore ..	2,68,392	23,54,252	29,27,293	2,63,416	837	25,67,901	..	28,32,154	4,139	91,000	95,139
Cuddapah ..	5,62,661	17,80,086	26,32,600	4,35,435	43,382	17,43,144	..	22,21,961	83,844	3,26,795	4,10,639
Anantapur ..	2,26,488	11,16,193	14,94,848	2,17,773	2,565	11,77,079	..	13,97,417	6,150	91,281	97,431
Bellary ..	60,830	17,58,357	20,54,340	50,952	2,833	19,31,284	..	19,85,069	7,045	62,226	69,271
Kurnool ..	5,33,398	16,51,450	24,30,041	5,23,227	1,056	18,12,415	..	23,36,698	9,115	84,228	93,343
Madras ..	124	1,63,586	1,63,710	86	3	1,62,689	..	1,62,778	35	897	932
Chingleput ..	32,809	15,10,826	17,48,549	32,252	425	16,58,517	..	16,91,194	132	57,223	57,355
North Arcot ..	3,43,321	19,59,158	25,77,386	3,35,444	207	19,78,481	..	23,14,132	7,670	2,55,584	2,63,254
South Arcot ..	1,42,157	41,15,197	47,27,184	1,38,271	1,454	44,95,010	2	46,34,737	2,432	90,015	92,447
Tanjore ..	4,71,139	58,75,568	70,49,676	4,65,670	296	64,62,871	..	69,28,337	5,173	1,15,666	1,20,839
Trichinopoly ..	94,842	20,73,533	24,07,264	93,827	354	22,86,385	..	23,80,566	661	26,037	26,698
Madura ..	2,15,202	22,29,249	26,96,652	2,09,089	5,320	24,09,946	..	26,24,355	793	71,504	72,297
Tinnevely ..	1,95,997	28,13,109	33,36,731	1,36,661	6,434	30,57,821	..	32,50,918	2,902	82,913	85,815
Coimbatore ..	594	30,04,776	33,58,213	206	388	33,57,010	401	33,58,005	..	208	208
Nilgiris ..	33,000	1,36,430	1,89,211	29,348	1,026	1,25,487	..	1,55,861	2,626	30,724	33,350
Salem ..	11,554	19,53,244	21,96,110	10,894	190	21,57,037	..	21,68,121	470	27,519	27,989
South Canara ..	8,406	13,52,594	15,61,082	6,935	500	15,41,240	50	15,48,725	971	11,386	12,357
Malabar ..	15,622	21,23,122	25,19,926	13,495	501	24,77,010	..	24,91,006	1,626	27,294	28,920
Total. { Revenue ..	37,84,922	5,16,59,223	6,20,29,818	35,44,977	96,062	5,67,37,909	453	6,03,79,401	1,43,883	15,96,534	16,50,417
{ Cesses ..		65,85,673									

Note.—(1) The arrear demand shown in column 2 of this statement is Rs. 4,478 in excess of the closing balance given in column 12 of the statement for fasli 1309. The increase occurs in nine districts, notably in Anantapur (+Rs. 2,299), Ganjām (+Rs. 903), Vizagapatam (+Rs. 778) and Tanjore (+Rs. 317), and was due to one or more of the following causes:—(a) rectification of errors; (b) revival of demands on the withdrawal of previous credits, e.g., on cancellation of revenue sales; and (c) charge of assessment and cesses in cases not previously brought to account.

(2) The total current demand in column 3 of this statement under "Ryotwar and Miscellaneous" differs from the total demand under the corresponding item in column 58 of statement No. 5. The variation occurs in three districts, viz., Vizagapatam, Nellore and Malabar. In Vizagapatam, it is presumably due to the erroneous inclusion in the Collector's statement No. 3 of Rs. 23 relating to the cess levied in Proprietary Estates; in Nellore, the difference is due to the rounding of fractions. The Collector of Malabar states that since the submission of information for statement No. 11, certain Tahsildars reported revised figures and that he adopted them for statement No. 5. He promised to submit revised figures for statement No. 11 which have not yet been received.

No. 11.—Statement showing the Demand, Collection and Balance of Land Revenue and Cesses for fasli 1310—*cont.*

Districts.	Demand.			Collections and remissions.					Balance.			Percentage of column 9 to column 4.
	Arrears.	Current.	Total.	Arrears.		Current.		Total.	Arrears.	Current.	Total.	
				Collections.	Remissions.	Collections.	Remissions.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Total.												
Ganjām ..	RS. 29,215	RS. 17,84,163	RS. 18,13,378	RS. 28,239	RS. 287	RS. 17,74,983	..	RS. 18,03,509	RS. 689	RS. 9,180	RS. 9,869	99.46
Vizagapatam ..	51,980	19,29,776	19,81,756	51,261	487	18,93,560	..	19,45,308	232	36,216	36,448	98.16
Gódvári ..	71,656	74,81,596	75,53,252	69,248	2,376	74,80,465	..	75,52,089	32	1,131	1,163	99.98
Kistna ..	4,61,088	74,04,643	78,65,731	4,28,460	25,141	73,90,289	..	78,33,890	7,487	24,354	31,841	99.60
Nellore ..	3,19,498	32,76,720	35,96,218	2,99,892	849	31,26,048	..	34,26,789	18,757	1,50,672	1,69,429	96.29
Cuddapah ..	5,70,193	21,15,541	26,85,734	4,42,749	43,445	17,83,076	..	22,69,270	83,999	3,32,465	4,16,464	84.49
Anantapur ..	2,28,331	12,84,092	15,12,423	2,19,590	2,591	11,91,628	..	14,13,809	6,150	92,464	98,614	93.43
Bellary ..	60,841	20,09,098	20,69,939	50,963	2,833	19,46,750	..	20,00,546	7,045	62,348	69,393	96.65
Kurnool ..	5,36,564	19,09,470	24,46,034	5,26,259	1,056	18,24,493	..	23,51,808	9,249	84,977	94,226	96.15
Madras ..	124	1,63,779	1,63,903	86	3	1,62,866	..	1,62,955	35	913	948	99.43
Chingleput ..	77,351	19,85,794	20,63,145	76,794	425	18,76,103	..	19,53,322	132	1,09,691	1,09,823	94.68
North Arcot ..	5,13,396	27,25,313	32,38,709	4,42,593	207	22,86,525	..	27,29,325	70,596	4,38,788	5,09,384	84.27
South Arcot ..	1,44,516	46,22,685	47,67,201	1,40,574	1,454	45,29,781	2	46,71,811	2,488	92,902	95,390	98.00
Tanjore ..	4,99,728	68,06,541	73,06,269	4,90,966	296	66,73,529	..	71,64,791	8,466	1,33,012	1,41,478	98.06
Trichinopoly ..	1,03,948	24,03,283	25,07,231	1,02,902	354	23,72,323	..	24,75,579	692	30,960	31,652	98.74
Madura ..	2,36,552	34,82,559	37,19,111	2,30,382	5,348	34,08,029	..	36,43,769	822	74,530	75,352	97.97
Tinnevely ..	2,07,807	35,66,350	37,74,157	1,97,456	6,484	34,75,949	..	36,79,839	3,917	90,401	94,318	97.50
Coimbatore ..	594	33,96,029	33,96,623	206	388	33,95,412	401	33,96,407	..	216	216	99.99
Nilgiris ..	33,000	1,56,211	1,89,211	29,348	1,026	1,25,487	..	1,55,861	2,626	30,724	33,350	82.37
Salem ..	25,545	27,35,574	27,61,119	23,997	190	26,90,266	..	27,14,453	1,358	45,308	46,666	98.81
South Canara ..	8,406	15,52,676	15,61,082	6,935	500	15,41,240	50	15,48,725	971	11,386	12,357	99.21
Malabar ..	1,12,366	25,07,921	26,20,287	13,834	501	24,77,010	..	24,91,345	98,031	30,911	1,28,942	95.08
Total ..	42,92,699	6,52,99,814	6,95,92,513	38,72,734	96,191	6,34,15,812	453	6,73,85,190	3,23,774	18,83,549	22,07,323	96.83

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No. 12.—STATEMENT showing the details of coercive processes employed in the realization of arrears of revenue in the several districts during fasli 1310.

Districts.	Number of processes.			Property attached.		
	Notice of demand.	Notice of distraint or attachment.	Notice of sale.	Personal.		
				Number of defaulters.	Amount of arrears.	Value of property distrained.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Ganjām	27,787	516	389	425	Rs. 4,719	Rs. 6,740
Vizagapatam	53,561	4,563	327	3,492	46,837	57,927
Gōdāvari	346,329	3,450	543	2,599	51,136	53,895
Kistna	365,995	41,490	13,558	38,577	4,18,428	9,53,219
Nellore	388,382	49,683	764	47,684	2,52,720	2,56,018
Cuddapah	357,478	30,321	9,752	20,785	4,68,108	5,41,978
Anantapur	171,221	28,319	21,627	21,617	79,992	98,873
Bellary	107,411	9,072	4,481	5,762	91,602	1,06,380
Kurnool	285,095	10,618	4,532	8,927	49,180	69,710
Madras	29,496	244	137	40	382	550
Chingleput	343,969	78,568	76,926	70,900	2,97,131	3,54,717
North Arcot	587,732	91,970	85,287	88,612	4,08,952	3,76,612
South Arcot	939,925	9,624	8,963	5,892	34,380	37,591
Tanjore	515,717	39,188	35,905	32,272	4,62,092	4,80,793
Trichinopoly	508,573	30,455	29,117	27,816	1,12,580	1,68,206
Madura	279,132	25,828	18,179	4,438	31,099	43,297
Tinnevelly	807,961	22,269	13,146	16,681	1,46,942	1,69,212
Coimbatore	238,153	575	524	303	4,276	3,728
Nilgiris	2,984	836	752	634	3,835	4,227
Salem	136,861	669	497	295	3,327	2,193
South Canara	6,664	701	255	585	10,477	9,191
Malabar	65,389	9,426	4,265	7,584	95,851	1,06,286
Total	65,15,815	4,88,380	3,29,926	4,05,120	30,69,046	39,01,373

Property attached—cont.

Districts.	Real.						
	Number of defaulters.	Amount of arrears.	Particulars of land.				Value of other property.
			Dry.		Wet.		
			Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
		RS.	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	RS.
Ganjām	91	636	176	175	217	721	830
Vizagapatam	871	22,810	1,980	1,856	2,838	13,198	774
Gōdāvari	851	16,372	1,941	5,276	3,273	14,628	
Kistna	2,913	38,382	20,222	26,010	1,441	7,127	373
Nellore	1,999	19,502	9,104	5,514	6,346	26,802	1,997
Cuddapah	9,536	76,783	16,345	14,525	3,425	20,800	2
Anantapur	6,702	30,112	25,166	19,069	4,263	16,994	15
Bellary	2,310	44,617	39,786	36,622	441	2,384	15,420
Kurnool	1,691	13,257	8,773	7,794	207	811	
Madras	204	966	280	966			
Chingleput	7,668	49,279	8,511	8,572	12,104	36,090	
North Arcot	5,358	41,905	12,766	16,112	7,845	28,196	2,778
South Arcot	3,732	26,425	10,895	15,699	3,609	17,586	5
Tanjore	6,911	1,11,701	4,932	6,193	8,081	45,159	40,115
Trichinopoly	2,639	15,943	5,246	4,356	2,659	11,024	70
Madura	21,390	1,21,281	66,970	82,019	21,695	1,61,404	110
Tinnevelly	5,588	30,634	7,553	6,714	921	4,953	7,107
Coimbatore	272	2,485	1,524	1,183	204	1,401	12
Nilgiris	202	5,752	5,701	5,328	307	821	
Salem	374	4,545	1,784	2,090	327	1,650	810
South Canara	116	1,891	266		155	1,320	
Malabar	1,842	60,711	2,533	7,827	1,890	5,039	
Total	88,260	7,30,939	2,52,404	2,78,900	82,257	4,17,908	69,918

No. 12.—Statement showing the details of coercive processes employed in the realization of arrears of revenue in the several districts during fasli 1310—cont.

Districts.	Property sold.					
	Personal.				Real.	
	Number of defaulters.	Amount of arrears.	Estimated value of property sold.	Amount realized.	Number of defaulters.	Amount of arrears.
	15	16	17	18	19	20
Ganjām	23	Rs. 455	Rs. 479	Rs. 398	2	Rs. 8
Vizagapatam	244	10,630	14,018	4,490	83	1,795
Gōdāvari	166	4,464	4,117	3,703	78	2,896
Kistna	1,442	16,303	17,950	15,644	1,122	18,277
Nellore	412	3,887	4,696	4,242	352	5,097
Cuddapah	2,898	70,179	74,054	63,892	1,945	15,920
Anantapur	208	2,753	3,662	2,861	692	7,300
Bellary	170	1,866	2,452	1,844	432	4,991
Kurnool	288	2,012	2,112	2,421	265	2,156
Madras	7	7	10	12	7	44
Chingleput	161	1,868	1,683	1,082	1,069	13,216
North Arcot	1,062	11,036	8,655	7,251	2,021	12,672
South Arcot	86	1,360	574	771	1,198	9,938
Tanjore	665	41,321	23,539	29,389	1,743	84,462
Trichinopoly	163	3,704	2,034	2,050	239	1,866
Madura	69	1,224	451	470	2,083	14,014
Tinnevelly	108	7,514	9,332	3,841	879	16,151
Coimbatore	24	1,178	649	563	66	557
Nilgiris	62	317	250	201	29	195
Salem	22	788	120	187	201	3,509
South Canara	71	2,097	1,303	1,629	40	283
Malabar	445	6,400	5,699	4,476	214	4,200
Total	8,796	1,91,368	1,77,839	1,51,267	14,760	2,19,547

Property sold—cont.

Districts.	Property sold—cont.		Particulars of land sold.				
	Real—cont.		Purchased by Government for want of bidders.				
	Estimated value of property sold.	Amount realized.	Dry.		Wet.		Amount for which purchased.
			Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
Ganjām	Rs. 13	Rs. 24	ACS. 546	Rs. 558	ACS. 8	Rs. 31	Rs. 1
Vizagapatam	4,154	1,609	546	558	8	31	1
Gōdāvari	3,700	3,602	94	78	9	44	4
Kistna	27,105	14,516	4,107	4,751	218	749	27
Nellore	13,367	9,309	643	476	165	870	
Cuddapah	42,737	8,331	4,092	2,687	225	1,321	248
Anantapur	23,211	6,326	4,207	1,701	280	1,374	
Bellary	13,392	5,753	2,045	987	10	84	25
Kurnool	4,222	3,773	635	371	5	27	95
Madras	2,015	871					
Chingleput	25,030	14,699	245	213	309	890	12
North Arcot	13,375	12,943	1,832	1,510	178	779	99
South Arcot	23,063	10,868	1,163	1,470	302	1,080	109
Tanjore	1,16,333	1,15,757	198	236	364	1,614	13
Trichinopoly	8,943	3,149	325	349	30	126	5
Madura	84,458	31,172	1,598	1,872	75	398	61
Tinnevelly	16,645	18,818	399	271	8	12	36
Coimbatore	1,717	324	565	387			2
Nilgiris	1,145	722	31	66	7	19	2
Salem	5,254	1,456	814	872	17	88	10
South Canara	413	804	85		8	129	7
Malabar	15,954	6,326	113	251	330	684	141
Total	4,41,846	2,70,652	23,737	18,551	2,538	20,269	897

No. 12.—Statement showing the details of coercive processes employed in the realization of arrears of revenue in the several districts during the fasli 1310—cont.

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		
	ACS.	RS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Ganjām	1	1	18	1	2	6	..	422
Vizagapatam	228	166	721	55	289	887	130	6,229
Gōdāvari	169	243	676	215	1,148	2,922	..	7,305
Kistna	5,022	5,700	10,989	291	1,189	3,500	93	30,253
Nellore	651	520	2,785	400	2,045	6,524	69	13,620
Cuddapah	2,784	2,497	5,234	257	1,527	2,849	..	72,223
Anantapur	4,696	2,772	4,507	240	916	1,819	..	9,187
Bellary	2,798	2,008	4,541	101	305	1,186	..	7,597
Kurnool	553	560	3,267	7	52	411	..	6,194
Madras	10	44	871	..	..	..	..	888
Chingleput	816	937	3,387	1,150	3,941	11,300	..	15,781
North Arcot	1,947	1,918	2,429	720	3,564	10,416	16	20,210
South Arcot	1,648	2,495	5,163	506	2,447	5,596	..	11,039
Tanjore	976	1,199	14,304	1,989	10,572	1,01,440	32	1,45,128
Trichinopoly	550	487	1,582	151	487	1,562	77	5,276
Madura	2,827	3,217	17,877	561	3,030	13,234	54	31,696
Tinnevely	1,434	1,062	8,079	162	540	10,703	3,810	26,469
Coimbatore	173	155	236	13	55	86	13	900
Nilgiris	97	89	657	22	54	63	..	923
Salem	673	918	1,195	15	88	251	48	1,691
South Canara	89	..	..	12	132	237	..	1,933
Malabar	128	263	3,486	151	340	2,699	..	10,802
Total	28,269	27,251	92,004	7,019	82,723	1,77,761	4,842	4,26,361

Districts.	Number of ryot-wari pattadars.	Percentage of column 3 to column 36.	Percentage of column 4 to column 3.	Percentage of columns 15 + 19 to column 36.	Percentage of columns 15 + 19 to column 4.	Percentage of the extent bought in by Government columns 23 + 25 to the total extent sold (columns 23 + 25 + 28 + 31).
	36	37	38	39	40	41
Ganjām ..	54,273	0.9	75.4	0.4	6.43	..
Vizagapatam ..	15,465	29.5	7.1	2.11	100.00	66.2
Gōdāvari ..	122,410	2.8	15.7	2.20	44.98	21.1
Kistna ..	228,460	18.5	32.7	1.15	18.91	44.8
Nellore ..	114,531	43.4	1.5	0.67	100.00	43.4
Cuddapah ..	193,867	15.6	32.1	2.49	49.66	58.7
Anantapur ..	81,348	34.8	76.3	1.11	4.16	47.6
Bellary ..	112,224	8.0	49.4	0.58	13.43	41.5
Kurnool ..	117,985	9.0	42.7	0.47	12.20	58.3
Madras ..	..	..	66.1	..	10.22	..
Chingleput ..	169,271	71.9	97.9	1.13	1.59	21.9
North Arcot ..	219,394	41.9	92.7	1.40	3.61	43.0
South Arcot ..	392,351	2.4	93.1	0.33	14.32	40.6
Tanjore ..	228,828	17.5	91.6	1.07	6.71	15.9
Trichinopoly ..	181,095	16.8	95.6	0.22	1.38	33.8
Madura ..	180,508	14.3	70.4	1.19	11.84	33.1
Tinnevely ..	230,928	9.6	59.0	0.43	7.51	29.1
Coimbatore ..	240,177	0.2	91.1	0.04	17.17	78.2
Nilgiris ..	7,909	10.6	90.0	1.15	12.10	24.2
Salem ..	217,021	0.3	74.3	0.10	44.87	54.7
South Canara ..	48,638	1.4	36.4	0.28	43.53	48.2
Malabar ..	213,418	4.4	45.2	0.31	15.45	61.3
Total ..	3,299,996	14.8	67.6	0.71	7.14	42.7

No. 13.—STATEMENT showing the particulars of processes issued and the fees collected under Act II of 1864 in the several districts during fasli 1310.

Districts.	Number of processes served by		Total receipts on account of process service fees during the year.	Actual cost of process service establishment.	Rates of fees charged.
	Village Agency.	Special-paid Agency.			
	2	3	4	5	6
			RS.	RS.	
Ganjām ..	10,746	17,521	3,374	2,803	As. 2, 3, 4 and 6.
Vizagapatam ..	36,024	18,735	2,644	2,944	As. 2 and 4.
Gōdāvari ..	307,648	40,075	2,563	2,065	As. 1 and 2.
Kistna ..	369,859	12,607	750	557	Pies 9 and 18.
Nellore ..	378,413	12,732	1,692	1,297	As. 2, 3, 4 and 8.
Cuddapah ..	371,869	4,897	1,321	255	As. 4 and 8.
Anantapur ..	196,650	..	..	..	..
Bellary ..	114,202	..	..	..	..
Kurnool ..	241,318	..	..	..	..
Madras ..	29,887	..	281	..	As. 1, 4, 5 and Rs. 1.
Chingleput ..	418,618	9,945	2,418	1,499	As. 3 and 6.
North Arcot ..	678,377	..	..	..	..
South Arcot ..	942,747	9,878	1,187	1,369	As. 2, 3 and 4.
Tanjore ..	547,079	11,464	1,417	1,512	As. 1 and 2.
Trichinopoly ..	540,320	..	..	..	..
Madura ..	304,524	14,177	2,648	2,146	As. 2 and 4.
Tinnevely ..	818,038	8,657	1,803	1,270	As. 3 and 6.
Coimbatore ..	238,949	..	..	..	..
Nilgiris ..	8,938	..	..	..	..
Salem ..	135,937	1,795	326	189	As. 2, 3, 4 and 6.
South Canara ..	7,035	..	..	..	..
Malabar ..	68,328	3,170	338	328	As. 3 and anna 1 and pie 6.
Total ..	6,763,363	165,638	22,757	18,164	..

No. 14.—STATEMENT showing the demand, collection and balance of interest charged on arrears of Land Revenue for fasli 1310.

Districts.	Demand.			Collections and Remissions.			Total.	Balance.
	Arrears of interest outstanding at the beginning of the fasli.	Demand of the fasli.	Total.	Collections.	Remissions.			
					Remissions granted by Collectors on their own authority with reference to Board's Proceedings, No. 173, dated 20th Jan. 1882.	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	336	112	448	385	..	..	385	63
Vizagapatam	152	489	641	386	..	..	386	255
Gôdâvari	27	87	114	103	..	..	103	11
Kistna	68	3,444	3,512	2,096	196	904	3,196	316
Nellore	385	2,244	2,629	615	52	..	667	1,962
Cuddapah	22,596	14,645	37,241	9,834	..	5,542	15,376	21,865
Anantapur	2,607	1,802	4,409	1,392	..	203	1,600	2,809
Bellary	659	1,031	1,690	626	203	..	829	861
Kurnool	1,154	2,435	3,589	1,162	..	..	1,162	2,427
Chingleput	390	717	1,107	516	16	..	532	575
North Arcot	367	9,130	9,497	5,013	12	..	5,025	4,472
South Arcot	600	1,160	1,760	1,044	53	..	1,097	663
Tanjore	446	4,316	4,762	4,016	39	1	4,056	706
Trichinopoly.	123	742	865	719	18	..	737	128
Madura	152	1,777	1,929	1,793	43	..	1,836	93
Tinnevely	213	1,256	1,469	1,165	1	..	1,166	303
Coimbatore	12	5	17	..	17	..	17	..
Nilgiris	34	466	500	204	22	..	226	274
Salem	99	1,083	1,182	778	..	8	786	396
South Canara	37	104	141	35	29	..	64	77
Malabar	51,009	6,319	57,328	1,351	64	..	1,415	55,913
* Total ..	81,466	53,364	1,34,830	33,233	765	6,663	40,661	94,169

Note.—The arrear demand entered in column 2 of this statement against Kistna, Cuddapah and Malabar differs from the corresponding closing balance of the preceding fasli. The differences in Cuddapah and Malabar are due to the adoption of the correct figures arrived at by the reconciliation of the village and taluk accounts. In Kistna, the decrease is stated to be due to the exclusion of a sum of Rs. 5 erroneously shown in the last years' statement.

No. 15.—STATEMENT showing the disposal of cases of transfer of registry during fasli 1310.

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.
					Cases of the previous fasli.	Cases of the fasli under report.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Ganjām	366	1,312	1,678	1,239	..	449	26.76
Vizagapatam	33	333	366	330	..	36	9.83
Gōdāvari	1,216	5,557	6,783	5,859	78	946	13.92
Kistna	278	3,859	4,137	3,758	..	379	9.16
Nellore	103	1,304	1,407	1,291	..	116	8.24
Cuddapah	42	943	985	893	3	89	9.04
Anantapur	68	1,026	1,094	977	2	115	10.70
Bellary	213	1,492	1,705	1,126	38	328	24.53
Kurnool	223	2,249	2,472	2,189	..	333	13.47
Madras	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chingleput	123	2,871	2,994	2,845	..	149	4.97
North Arcot	367	3,396	3,763	3,461	..	302	8.02
South Arcot	2,147	11,929	14,076	11,742	31	2,303	16.36
Tanjore	363	2,806	3,169	2,779	6	404	12.86
Trichinopoly	225	3,732	3,957	3,824	1	132	3.36
Madura	160	2,435	2,595	2,392	19	184	7.32
Tinnevely	399	6,664	7,063	6,371	4	688	9.79
Coimbatore	159	8,517	8,676	8,578	..	98	1.18
Nilgiris	62	89	151	107	3	41	29.14
Salem	624	6,343	6,967	6,309	..	658	9.44
South Canara	26	308	334	305	..	29	8.48
Malabar	20	147	167	138	..	29	17.36
Total	7,237	67,609	74,846	66,953	185	7,708	10.54

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.
					Cases of the previous fasli.	Cases of the fasli under report.	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
Ganjām	119	723	842	747	..	95	11.28
Vizagapatam	101	556	657	596	..	51	9.28
Gōdāvari	181	1,371	1,552	1,381	8	183	11.01
Kistna	71	4,814	4,885	4,744	..	141	2.89
Nellore	86	1,148	1,234	1,190	..	41	3.37
Cuddapah	115	1,912	2,027	1,908	19	160	6.87
Anantapur	41	1,024	1,065	1,033	..	32	3.00
Bellary	111	2,164	2,275	1,947	37	291	14.41
Kurnool	15	1,011	1,026	977	..	49	4.77
Madras	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chingleput	265	3,774	4,039	3,725	8	305	49.57
North Arcot	660	3,753	4,413	3,831	..	1,082	7.74
South Arcot	1,383	7,215	8,598	7,105	15	1,478	24.32
Tanjore	485	6,664	7,049	6,667	38	446	6.63
Trichinopoly	270	3,474	3,744	3,396	8	340	9.09
Madura	146	4,274	4,420	4,332	..	82	1.85
Tinnevely	620	7,326	7,946	7,120	1	825	10.38
Coimbatore	..	390	390	390	..	..	..
Nilgiris	87	285	372	271	2	49	13.44
Salem	63	2,789	2,792	2,703	..	69	3.13
South Canara	130	970	1,100	992	..	105	9.51
Malabar	144	1,678	1,822	1,624	..	198	10.87
Total	5,633	57,937	63,600	56,793	176	3,831	10.70

No. 15.—Statement showing the disposal of cases of transfer of registry during fasli 1310—*cont.*

Districts.	Transfers proposed by Revenue officers of their own motion.					
	Number of cases pending at the beginning of the fasli.	Number of cases brought to notice during the fasli.	Total.	Number of cases disposed during the fasli.	Number of cases pending at the close of the fasli.	Number of cases disposed of during the previous fasli.
	16	17	18	19	20	21
Ganjam	129	170	299	4	295	326
Vizagapatam	2	157	159	130	29	47
Godavari	3,859	923	4,782	2,805	1,977	3,089
Kistna	233	1,399	1,632	1,223	409	2,309
Nellore	161	161	161	161	..	291
Cuddapah	97	685	782	695	87	507
Anantapur	19	389	408	285	123	323
Bellary	..	421	421	204	217	174
Kurnool	3	616	619	471	148	159
Madras	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chingleput	207	560	767	738	29	1,024
North Arcot	219	1,863	2,082	1,725	357	910
South Arcot	945	3,966	4,911	4,424	487	2,440
Tanjore	481	2,129	2,610	2,274	336	2,455
Trichinopoly	16	629	645	622	23	1,242
Madura	341	447	788	511	277	1,524
Tinnevely	94	193	287	225	62	967
Coimbatore	64	1,749	1,813	1,783	30	2,299
Nilgiris	1	6	7	7	..	9
Salem	..	482	482	482	..	1,354
South Canara	28	509	537	503	34	468
Malabar	110	1,440	1,550	1,613	37	1,540
Total	6,948	18,894	25,742	20,785	4,957	22,457

Note.—The variations between the figures in columns 2, 9 and 16 and the corresponding figures for the previous year are due to the rectification of errors.

No. 16.—STATEMENT showing the state of boundary marks in each district during fasli 1310 (1900–1901).

Districts.	Total number of boundary marks				Number found				Out of repair at the beginning of the year.	
					Missing 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. Ganjam ..	58,632	245,719	1,560,947	1,865,298	1,288	9,267	82,970	93,525	248	2,116
2. Vizagapatam ..	18,968	37,961	290,506	347,435	179	195	1,759	2,133	16	100
3. Godavari ..	63	106,558	900,872	1,007,493	..	4,122	31,339	36,461	3	1,820
4. Kistna (a) ..	17,658	70,360	919,942	1,007,960	212	393	20,593	21,198	69	94
5. Nellore (b) ..	47,099	60,015	833,958	941,072	1,029	5,813	132,122	138,964	511	1,595
6. Cuddapah ..	115,927	232,165	3,511,954	3,860,046	2,687	4,579	141,880	149,146	6,832	7,228
7. Anantapur ..	76,894	78,679	811,474	967,047	13	101	4,281	4,395	8	46
8. Bellary ..	111,964	156,460	702,809	971,233	421	647	7,098	8,166	64	113
9. Kurnool (c) ..	73,003	122,476	1,102,210	1,297,689	2,759	8,673	70,308	81,740	1,755	5,973
10. Madras ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. Chingleput ..	107,417	263,367	1,266,190	1,576,974	326	777	5,049	6,152	376	480
12. North Arcot ..	124,418	199,717	2,310,217	2,634,352	1,222	3,988	86,138	91,348	689	10,458
13. South Arcot ..	129,301	190,154	3,032,591	3,352,046	939	914	11,766	13,619	374	690
14. Tanjore ..	98,027	274,544	2,146,878	2,514,444	1,032	3,653	40,286	44,921	617	5,165
15. Trichinopoly ..	47,594	123,230	836,031	1,006,855	146	971	14,553	15,670	206	361
16. Madura ..	76,883	146,484	1,606,802	1,830,169	1,855	5,489	122,208	129,582	2,028	3,281
17. Tinnevely ..	43,224	115,638	1,391,688	1,550,550	2,318	1,852	150,023	154,193	196	259
18. Coimbatore ..	171,368	306,418	1,910,299	2,388,075	2,913	4,944	73,479	81,336	4,637	8,685
19. Nilgiris ..	19,089	26,651	127,813	173,553	..	..	362	362	..	..
20. Salem ..	46,474	115,124	1,278,819	1,440,417	585	1,229	15,094	16,908	1,275	495
21. South Canara ..	12,963	38,219	639,151	690,333	51	521	6,621	7,193	21	119
22. Malabar ..	282,623	209,277	1,543,618	2,035,518	15	18	1,698	1,731	34	10
Total ..	1,674,579	3,119,216	28,654,764	33,448,559	20,020	58,146	1,019,577	1,097,743	19,759	49,088

Districts.	Number found— <i>cont.</i>		Number replaced or repaired during the year.							
	Out of repair at the beginning of the year— <i>cont.</i>		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. Ganjam ..	24,922	27,286	22	257	8,844	9,123	38	639	14,054	14,731
2. Vizagapatam ..	1,260	1,376	12	38	628	678	..	65	1,213	1,278
3. Godavari ..	7,961	9,784	..	480	5,483	5,963	..	396	4,108	4,504
4. Kistna (a) ..	5,493	5,656	..	17	6,672	6,689	..	51	1,980	2,031
5. Nellore (b) ..	23,891	25,997	3	23	1,918	1,944	..	..	190	190
6. Cuddapah ..	45,358	59,218	83	213	8,452	3,758	1,050	1,447	1,264	3,761
7. Anantapur ..	845	899	..	..	979	979	..	..	246	246
8. Bellary ..	5,452	5,629	..	96	2,594	2,690	48	113	3,843	4,004
9. Kurnool (c) ..	46,669	54,397	71	684	8,612	9,367	99	404	4,832	5,336
10. Madras ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. Chingleput ..	8,273	9,129	8	542	2,864	3,414	79	253	7,611	7,943
12. North Arcot ..	102,154	113,301	129	1,226	22,711	24,066	173	9,578	66,805	76,556
13. South Arcot ..	27,341	28,405	1	14	2,223	2,238	14	181	19,597	19,792
14. Tanjore ..	98,384	104,166	9	377	8,324	8,710	324	3,868	74,335	78,542
15. Trichinopoly ..	1,170	1,737	..	73	2,077	2,150	11	327	2,035	2,373
16. Madura ..	113,066	118,375	..	92	17,139	17,231	331	487	49,037	49,866
17. Tinnevely ..	6,973	7,428	81	98	69,780	70,459	55	53	4,535	4,643
18. Coimbatore ..	112,939	126,261	16	310	19,060	19,386	54	1,020	20,914	21,938
19. Nilgiris ..	196	196	..	..	17	17	..	..	8	8
20. Salem ..	4,483	6,253	..	284	5,166	5,450	141	93	2,599	2,833
21. South Canara ..	3,429	3,569	..	16	492	508	..	55	2,790	2,845
22. Malabar ..	1,103	1,147	14	4	1,594	1,612	34	10	1,056	1,102
Total ..	641,862	710,209	449	5,344	190,639	196,432	2,451	19,055	283,054	304,560

(a) This does not include boundary marks in Vinukonda and Palnad where resurvey work is carried on.
 (b) Do. do. in Gudur and Nellore do.
 (c) Do. do. in Nandikotkur and Nandyal where resurvey is in progress.

No. 17.—STATEMENT showing the advances and recoveries.

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 the balances remaining unpaid out of sums which became due in previous years.	Amount recovered during the year	
						On account of sums entered in column 6.	On account of advances not yet due.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Ganjām ..	Sinking new wells ..	21,203	275	23,913	5,591	5,316	196
	Reclamation of land ..		2,435				
	All other purposes ..						
Vizagapatam ..	Reclamation of land, &c. ..	12,298		12,298	2,057	1,764	56
Goddāvari ..	Do. ..	701		701	131	131	40
Kistna ..	Sinking new wells ..	6,731	330	7,446	1,538	1,523	
	Repairing old wells ..		385				
	All other purposes ..						
Kurnool ..	Sinking new wells ..	5,16,621	14,490	5,77,296	77,645	50,202	583
	Repairing old wells ..		14,813				
	Reclamation of land ..		24,729				
	All other purposes ..		6,643				
Bellary ..	Reclamation of land ..	3,58,812	11,061	3,69,873	81,699	53,261	1,341
	Sinking new wells ..		2,990				
	Repairing old wells ..		3,730				
Anantapur ..	Reclamation of land ..	2,47,150	485	2,56,540	43,443	35,832	582
	Repairs to tanks ..		250				
	All other purposes ..		1,935				
Cuddapah ..	Sinking new wells ..	2,49,951	3,245	2,61,303	22,512	15,916	492
	Repairing old wells ..		7,655				
	Reclamation of land ..		1,052				
Nellore ..	Sinking new wells ..	62,601	5,810	71,478	6,770	5,512	17
	Repairing old wells ..		3,067				
	Sinking new wells ..		2,285				
Chingleput ..	Repairing old wells ..	1,95,180	225	2,01,990	25,633	22,308	1,966
	Repairs to tanks ..		4,300				
	Sinking new wells ..		2,228				
South Arcot ..	Repairing old wells ..	2,08,520	662	2,11,585	6,481	6,319	376
	Reclamation of land ..		50				
	Repairs to tanks ..		125				
North Arcot ..	Sinking new wells ..	5,12,039	11,721	5,27,852	46,317	30,623	354
	Repairing old wells ..		3,642				
	Reclamation of land ..		450				
	Sinking new wells ..		4,595				
Salem ..	Repairing old wells ..	36,926	1,725	43,551	8,335	8,099	101
	Reclamation of land ..		125				
	All other purposes ..		180				
Coimbatore ..	Sinking new wells ..	6,94,633	5,750	7,06,258	60,449	58,324	559
	Repairing old wells ..		5,875				
	Sinking new wells ..		2,442				
Trichinopoly ..	Repairing old wells ..	39,564	1,090	45,229	3,891	3,493	606
	Reclamation of land ..		1,430				
	Repairs to tanks ..		578				
	All other purposes ..		125				
Tanjore ..	Sinking new wells ..	1,750	400	2,150	50	50	
	Repairing old wells ..		2,308				
Madura ..	Reclamation of land ..	3,26,888	1,200	3,81,808	46,850	31,161	4,516
	Sinking new wells ..		51,412				
	Repairing old wells ..		2,587				
Tinnevely ..	Reclamation of land ..	1,50,344	498	1,53,484	10,869	9,837	171
	Improving lands ..		75				
South Canara ..	All other purposes ..	960		960	112	112	
The Nilgiris ..		2,765	125	2,830	1,003	803	410
	Total ..	36,46,637	2,13,568	38,59,205	4,51,376	3,40,586	12,366

Note.—Additional columns proposed to be opened in this statement to show the years' operations in advancing and in collecting principal and interest on current and arrear account separately will be done from next year forward as the information for these columns is not available in the returns received from Collectors for fasli 1310.

under the Land Improvement Loans Act for fasli 1310 (1900-1901)

Amount written off during the year.	Total of columns 7, 8 and 9.	Balance outstanding at the end of the year (column 6 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.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
..	5,512	18,401	275	118	939	1,057	1,030	..	27
..	1,820	10,478	293	63	644	707	561	..	146
..	171	530	..	..	60	60	(a) 60	..	..
..	1,523	5,923	15	28	366	394	383	..	11
1,120	51,905	5,25,391	26,323	13,432	25,742	39,174	26,837	176	12,111
..	54,602	3,15,271	28,438	7,488	19,145	26,633	17,764	..	8,869
145	36,559	2,19,981	7,466	4,547	13,409	17,956	15,326	..	2,630
362	16,770	2,45,133	6,234	2,568	9,042	11,610	9,579	118	1,913
160	5,689	65,789	1,098	415	2,665	3,080	2,581	..	499
..	24,274	1,77,716	3,325	1,709	8,903	19,612	9,707	..	905
..	6,695	2,04,890	162	481	7,302	7,783	7,564	..	219
298	31,275	4,96,577	15,396	5,816	21,872	27,688	19,200	..	8,488
47	8,247	35,304	180	101	1,797	1,898	1,794	37	67
..	53,883	6,47,375	2,125	392	27,820	28,212	27,790	..	422
..	4,099	41,130	398	201	1,948	2,149	1,978	..	171
..	60	2,100	..	..	91	91	88	..	3
..	35,677	3,46,131	15,639	4,229	19,169	23,398	16,299	..	7,099
..	10,008	1,43,476	1,032	1,151	6,596	7,747	7,002	..	745
..	112	848	..	..	66	66	66	..	..
..	1,213	1,677	200	..	139	139	116	..	23
2,132	3,55,084	35,04,121	1,08,658	42,739	1,67,715	2,10,464	1,66,777	331	44,346

* Excludes Rs. 5 amount of interest not yet due.

† Excludes Rs. 1 amount of interest not yet due.

(a) Excludes Rs. 14 (amount of interest not yet due).

No. 18.—STATEMENT showing advances and recoveries

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 the 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.	On account of advances not yet due.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Ganjām ..	Purchase of cattle ..	Rs. 1,752	Rs. ..	Rs. 1,752	Rs. 977	Rs. 977	Rs. ..
Vizagapatam.	Purchase of cattle ..	5,717	130	10,332	5,465	5,001	43
	Do. of seed-grain ..	1,285	470				
	Do. of fodder ..	2,730	..				
Kistna ..	Purchase of cattle ..	1,175	3,803	9,023	837	837	1
	Do. of fodder ..	400	3,645				
Kurnool ..	Purchase of cattle ..	22,401	1,000	77,681	66,513	61,820	6
	Do. of fodder ..	52,957	1,273				
	All other purposes ..	50	..				
	Relief of distress ..	5	..				
Bellary ..	All other purposes ..	17,943	1,452	19,395	13,191	6,880	47
	Relief of distress ..	13,558	..				
Anantapur ..	Purchase of cattle ..	2,976	160	14,782	13,327	13,052	25
	Do. of seed-grain ..	10	..				
	Do. of fodder ..	11,686	..				
Cuddapah ..	Purchase of cattle ..	8,457	1,878	10,823	6,455	4,036	8
	Do. of seed-grain ..	147	..				
	Do. of fodder ..	211	30				
	All other purposes ..	..	160				
Nellore ..	Purchase of cattle ..	6,400	..	16,244	4,201	1,462	38
	Do. of fodder ..	8,817	1,027				
	Relief of distress ..	34	..				
Chingleput.	Purchase of cattle ..	8,928	..	8,946	3,109	2,468	..
	Do. of seed-grain ..	18	..				
South Arcot.	Purchase of cattle ..	2,621	550	4,301	1,236	1,202	..
	Do. of sugarcane mill ..	170	..				
	All other purposes ..	960	..				
North Arcot.	Purchase of cattle ..	..	1,209	1,573	..	..	..
	Do. of seed-grain ..	..	364				
Salem ..	Purchase of cattle ..	260	..	1,660	191	191	..
	Do. of sugarcane mill ..	250	..				
	All other purposes ..	900	250				
Coimbatore.	Purchase of cattle ..	302	..	427	124	124	..
	Do. of seed-grain ..	50	75				
Trichinopoly.	Purchase of cattle ..	2,893	1,370	5,002	1,047	924	..
	Do. of seed-grain ..	250	..				
	Do. of sugarcane mill ..	189	..				
	All other purposes ..	238	62				
Madura ..	Purchase of cattle ..	68,612	65,118	1,41,635	17,561	11,840	993
	Do. of seed-grain ..	..	60				
	Do. of sugarcane mill ..	400	..				
	All other purposes ..	2,855	4,590				
Tinnevely..	Purchase of cattle ..	1,480	..	5,571	1,139	842	..
	All other purposes ..	3,966	125				
Malabar ..	All other purposes ..	537	..	537	138	138	..
The Nilgiris.	Purchase of seed-grain ..	512	272	3,179	1,210	1,001	* 175
	Do. of sugarcane mill ..	2,245	150				
	Relief of distress ..	..	974				
Total ..		2,57,297	90,137	3,47,434	1,50,284	1,20,462	1,348

Note.—Vide note at the foot of statement No. 17.

under the Agriculturists' Loans Act for fasli 1310 (1900-1901).

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 + 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.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Rs. ..	Rs. 977	Rs. 775	Rs. ..	Rs. 32	Rs. 88	Rs. 120	Rs. 120	Rs. ..	Rs. ..
..	5,044	5,288	464	2	512	513	478	..	35
..	838	8,185	..	26	154	180	179	..	1
..	61,826	15,855	4,693	2,731	6,884	9,615	8,997	..	618
..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
34	6,961	12,434	6,277	733	1,306	2,039	1,455	2	583
13	7,675	5,883	5,866	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	13,977	1,705	275	928	1,455	2,383	2,367	..	16
..	4,044	6,779	2,419	355	469	824	660	..	164
20	1,520	14,724	2,719	95	798	894	625	3	266
..	..	84	17	..	1	1	..	..	1
..	2,468	6,478	641	434	473	907	769	..	138
..	1,202	3,099	34	2	231	233	228	..	5
..	..	1,573	..	..	19	20	2	..	17
..	191	1,469	..	..	63	63	63	..	..
..	124	803	..	..	18	18	18	..	..
..	924	4,078	123	49	187	236	190	..	46
..	12,833	1,28,802	5,721	243	4,180	4,423	3,077	..	1,346
..	842	4,729	297	8	288	295	270	..	25
..	138	399	..	10	30	40	40	..	..
..	1,176	2,003	209	..	139	139	102	..	37
..	7	967	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
67	1,21,872	2,25,562	29,755	5,648	17,295	22,943	19,640	5	3,298

No. 19.—STATEMENT showing the classification of loans sanctioned under the Land Improvement and Agriculturists' Loans Acts during fasli 1310 (1900-1901).

District.	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.		RS.		RS.
Ganjām	2	150	3	570	3	1,250
Vizagapatam	21	600	..	..	..	..
Gódvári	115	6,833	10	1,330	..	..
Kistna	113	6,955	57	10,945	25	10,395
Kurnool	120	7,330	29	4,800	3	1,300
Bellary	53	3,150	13	3,100	4	1,650
Anantapur	67	4,473	35	6,230	3	1,300
Cuddapah	224	9,329	6	575	..	..
Nellore	7	605	12	2,320	3	1,300
Chingleput	17	1,245	24	4,750	..	..
South Arcot	131	5,928	53	8,682	..	..
North Arcot	20	1,575	18	3,525	2	900
Salem	1	75	10	1,975	1	500
Coimbatore	30	2,025	20	3,450	1	300
Trichinopoly	415	25,963	224	38,400	151	56,190
Madura	2	105	15	2,035	..	..
Tinnevely	99	1,397	1	125	..	..
The Nilgiris	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	1,437	77,738	530	92,812	196	75,085

QUINQUENNIAL.

No. 20.—Statement showing the number and state of repair of the irrigation works in each district of the Madras Presidency classified according to their capacity (ayacut) for fasli 1310.

District.	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.		RS.		RS.
Ganjām	3	1,800	..	..	11	3,770
Vizagapatam	..	..	..	..	21	600
Gódvári	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kistna	1	600	..	..	125	8,163
Kurnool	..	..	..	..	196	28,895
Bellary	..	..	..	..	152	13,430
Anantapur	..	..	..	..	70	7,900
Cuddapah	..	..	2	..	105	12,003
Nellore	..	..	..	8,000	230	9,904
Chingleput	..	..	..	..	24	12,225
South Arcot	..	..	..	..	41	6,995
North Arcot	2	1,600	..	..	184	14,610
Salem	2	1,450	..	..	42	7,600
Coimbatore	..	..	..	..	14	4,000
Trichinopoly	..	..	..	..	51	5,775
Madura	..	..	..	..	790	1,20,553
Tinnevely	..	..	..	..	17	2,140
The Nilgiris	..	..	..	..	100	1,522
Total ..	8	5,450	2	8,000	2,173	2,59,085

QUINQUENNIAL.

No. 20.—STATEMENT showing the number and state of repair of the irrigation works in each.

Districts.	Under 10 acres.				Under 50 acres.				Under 100 acres.				Under	
	Government.		Private.		Government.		Private.		Government.		Private.		Government.	
	In repair.		Out of repair.		In repair.		Out of repair.		In repair.		Out of repair.		In repair.	
	In repair.	Out of repair.	In repair.	Out of repair.	In repair.	Out of repair.	In repair.	Out of repair.	In repair.	Out of repair.	In repair.	Out of repair.	In repair.	Out of repair.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Ganjam ..	606	274	33	11	688	393	29	29	180	95	..	..	136	48
Vizagapatam ..	190	358	133	8	386	219	8	1	112	11	..	..	45	13
Godavari ..	191	89	84	11	540	146	32	6	173	31	2	..	91	30
Kistna ..	18	6	18	1	143	11	18	4	98	1	8	1	60	3
Kurnool ..	71	5	58	3	127	9	65	7	82	11	..	..	58	1
Bellary ..	81	7	53	11	74	4	20	4	57	2	11	2	33	2
Anantapur ..	71	2	36	4	221	14	116	3	129	8	17	4	119	5
Cuddapah ..	844	130	1,157	55	556	57	926	55	185	20	109	7	129	12
Nellore ..	21	1	30	2	144	28	92	17	131	6	4	1	109	8
Chingleput ..	206	41	24	2	520	202	4	..	340	110	2	..	390	149
South Arcot ..	219	46	164	9	908	148	149	12	645	64	13	2	503	62
North Arcot ..	174	81	240	49	943	72	332	30	528	32	36	11	350	10
Salem ..	514	63	145	6	745	115	252	26	186	4	58	4	95	7
Coimbatore ..	7	..	3	4	28	3	17	..	24	..	4	..	28	..
Trichinopoly ..	730	40	73	..	408	29	34	..	89	33	8	1	65	14
Tanjore ..	96	24	21	1	209	41	17	1	120	38	7	1	84	20
Madura ..	2,177	146	200	12	912	97	44	1	234	15	2	..	145	8
Tinnevely ..	356	20	76	5	950	32	113	14	387	9	13	1	216	5
Total ..	6,572	1,333	2,548	194	8,502	1,620	2,268	210	3,691	484	291	35	2,656	1,392

Tanks.

Districts.	Under 10 acres.				Under 50 acres.				Under 100 acres.				Under	
	Government.		Private.		Government.		Private.		Government.		Private.		Government.	
	In repair.		Out of repair.		In repair.		Out of repair.		In repair.		Out of repair.		In repair.	
	In repair.	Out of repair.	In repair.	Out of repair.	In repair.	Out of repair.	In repair.	Out of repair.	In repair.	Out of repair.	In repair.	Out of repair.	In repair.	Out of repair.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Ganjam ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Vizagapatam ..	6	1	..	..	18	2	..	..	21	3	..	..	21	2
Godavari ..	5	..	4	..	45	3	1	..	36	1	..	..	117	..
Kistna ..	8	..	..	..	59	1	..	..	40	2	..	..	83	5
Kurnool ..	10	..	..	..	11	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..
Bellary ..	..	..	3	..	3	1	1	..	7	..	..	..	13	..
Anantapur ..	13	..	..	..	40	8	..	..	23	..	..	1	46	..
Cuddapah ..	68	1	46	3	96	11	155	4	35	2	25	..	34	6
Nellore ..	..	2	..	..	14	1	..	..	7	..	..	..	10	1
Chingleput ..	16	..	..	..	36	7	..	..	12	4	..	..	18	9
South Arcot ..	13	..	..	..	41	14	..	..	23	5	..	..	43	2
North Arcot ..	77	5	19	1	176	8	36	3	117	3	2	1	63	..
Salem ..	53	1	2	..	87	2	2	..	23	1	3	..	11	1
Coimbatore ..	2	1	..	..	10	1	1	..	9	..	..	..	7	1
Trichinopoly ..	4	..	..	..	16	..	..	..	15	..	..	..	22	2
Tanjore ..	53	..	..	..	202	1	..	..	177	1	..	..	309	11
Madura ..	35	..	..	..	44	8	..	..	28	2	..	..	19	1
Tinnevely ..	24	..	..	..	29	1	7	..	39	1	..	..	20	4
Total ..	387	11	78	6	928	69	203	7	614	25	30	2	847	46

Rivers.

Note.—Dasabandam works are included under private works in columns 2—25.

district of the Madras Presidency classified according to their capacity (ayaout) for fasli 1310.

200 acres.		Under 500 acres.				Over 500 acres.				Total.					
Private.		Government.		Private.		Government.		Private.		Government.		Private.		Dasabandam.	
In repair.	Out of repair.	In repair.	Out of repair.	In repair.	Out of repair.	In repair.	Out of repair.	In repair.	Out of repair.	In repair.	Out of repair.	In repair.	Out of repair.	In repair.	Out of repair.
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31

..	..	54	22	..	..	5	4	..	..	1,669	836	62	40	..	..
..	..	28	6	..	..	4	..	..	..	765	607	141	9	..	..
4	..	58	7	..	..	13	2	..	..	1,066	305	118	17	4	..
4	..	27	..	2	..	10	..	..	..	356	21	36	6	14	..
3	..	84	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	381	15	95	10	42	2
2	..	25	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	277	15	74	14	7	1
9	1	67	2	3	..	22	..	..	..	432	34	140	31	37	1
21	8	64	1	3	..	22	..	..	..	1,300	230	121	10	2,100	110
9	..	98	2	2	..	73	2	2	..	576	47	137	20	2	..
..	..	326	91	..	..	125	21	..	..	1,907	614	30	2	..	..
12	..	225	21	2	..	39	..	..	..	2,539	341	340	23	..	..
12	4	208	6	5	..	35	..	..	..	2,238	201	71	9	554	85
3	8	55	1	2	1	12	..	..	..	1,601	190	431	18	29	22
2	..	19	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	118	3	26	4	..	..
1	..	42	9	..	..	6	2	..	..	1,341	137	111	1	..	..
1	..	34	10	1	..	6	..	..	..	549	135	47	3	..	..
..	..	74	1	..	..	18	..	..	..	3,560	262	246	13	..	..
12	..	126	4	1	..	43	..	..	..	2,078	70	215	20	..	..
95	11	1,564	188	26	1	458	38	2	..	23,443	4,050	2,441	230	2,789	221

channels.

..	..	2	1	..	..	16	5	1	..	20	7	1	..	..	..
..	..	32	1	5	..	11	2	4	..	109	12	9	..	..	..
..	..	250	2	..	..	425	1	..	..	878	7	5	..	..	..
..	..	162	2	1	..	249	5	..	..	601	15	1	..	..	..
..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	81	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	16	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	48	1	4	..	..	..
2	..	19	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	141	8	..	..	3	1
6	..	28	1	..	..	5	..	..	..	266	21	31	1	201	6
..	..	21	10	..	..	64	..	..	..	127	2	4	2	..	..
..	..	32	..	..	..	16	7	..	..	119	39	..	..	..	..
..	..	33	..	..	..	31	..	..	..	184	21	..	..	..	..
..	..	17	2	..	..	8	..	..	..	453	18	13	..	44	5
..	..	14	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	188	7	5	..	2	..
..	..	17	..	..	1	35	..	1	..	80	3	2	1	..	..
..	..	48	1	..	..	33	7	..	..	108	10	..	..	..	..
..	..	571	16	..	..	411	11	..	..	1,723	40	..	..	..	..
..	..	29	..	..	..	15	..	..	..	170	11	..	..	..	..
..	..	31	1	..	..	28	..	..	..	180	7	7	..	..	..
8	..	1,329	39	7	1	1,361	38	6	..	5,456	228	63	4	250	12

No. 20.—Statement showing the number and state of repair of the irrigation works in each

Districts.	Under 10 acres.				Under 50 acres.				Under 100 acres.				Under 200 acres.	
	Government.		Private.		Government.		Private.		Government.		Private.		Government.	
	In repair.		Out of repair.		In repair.		Out of repair.		In repair.		Out of repair.		In repair.	
	In repair.	Out of repair.	In repair.	Out of repair.	In repair.	Out of repair.	In repair.	Out of repair.	In repair.	Out of repair.	In repair.	Out of repair.	In repair.	Out of repair.

Ganjam ..	28	8	..	..	114	20	..	..	42	2	..	..	24	3
Vizagapatam ..	12	10	..	..	19	16	..	..	10	5	..	..	3	2
Godavari ..	2	..	14	..	8	3	9	..	3	..	1	..	..	..
Kistna ..	1,326	62	12	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kurnool ..	135	10	10	..	64	6	..	..	19	2	..	..	11	..
Bellary ..	76	18	12	..	53	2	..	..	7	..	..	..	1	..
Anantapur ..	573	35	124	11	432	20	80	8	78	3	1	..	35	3
Cuddapah ..	301	15	171	13	220	23	144	11	37	3	14	..	22	3
Nellore ..	149	4	1	..	17	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
Chingleput ..	53	32	3	..	79	31	..	..	41	11	..	..	62	9
South Arcot ..	45	..	..	..	59	1	..	..	36	..	..	..	29	1
North Arcot ..	104	15	22	7	284	26	69	1	107	6	3	..	44	..
Salem ..	320	5	..	..	287	8	6	..	15	..	..	..	2	..
Coimbatore ..	17	..	16	6	13	1	..	..	5	1	..	..	3	..
Trichinopoly ..	28	3	..	..	7	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	..
Tanjore ..	9	..	..	..	15	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	5	..
Madura ..	218	10	16	..	33	1	..	..	6	..	..	..	1	..
Tinnevely ..	18	1	..	..	11	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	5	1
Total ..	3,414	228	401	41	1,718	159	314	20	417	33	20	..	250	19

Spring

Ganjam ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Vizagapatam ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Godavari ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kistna ..	3	1	..	..	12	2	..	..	4	..	..	..	1	..
Kurnool ..	3	..	..	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bellary ..	1	7	2	11	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..
Anantapur ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Cuddapah ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nellore ..	..	3	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chingleput ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
South Arcot ..	1	..	..	..	35	2	1	1	20	1	..	..	6	1
North Arcot ..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..
Salem ..	57	..	9	..	146	11	45	4	26	2	1	..	15	2
Coimbatore ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Trichinopoly ..	5	4	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tanjore ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Madura ..	32	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tinnevely ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
Total ..	103	15	13	11	213	16	46	5	54	4	3	..	26	3

And

district of the Madras Presidency classified according to their capacity (ayacut) for fasli 1310—cont.

200 acres.	Under 500 acres.				Over 500 acres.				Total.					
	Private.		Government.		Private.		Government.		Government.		Private.		Dasabandam.	
	In repair.		Out of repair.		In repair.		Out of repair.		In repair.		Out of repair.		In repair.	
	In repair.	Out of repair.	In repair.	Out of repair.	In repair.	Out of repair.	In repair.	Out of repair.	In repair.	Out of repair.	In repair.	Out of repair.	In repair.	Out of repair.

..	..	17	2	..	..	13	2	..	..	238	37	..	..	..
..	..	2	3	..	..	2	..	..	..	48	36	..	..	..
1	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	16	3	25	..	..
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,330	62	12	..	1	..
..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	232	18	10	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	137	20	12	4	..	..
..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,124	58	198	19	7	..
5	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	583	44	17	4	317	20
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	169	5	1	..	..	..
..	..	9	8	..	..	2	..	..	246	91	3	..	..	..
..	..	18	1	..	..	1	..	..	187	4	6	..	..	..
1	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	549	47	29	7	66	1
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	625	13	6	..	..	..
..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	38	3	16	6	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	39	3	..	..	..	..
..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	37	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	255	11	16	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	41	2	..	..	..	..
7	..	77	15	..	..	18	3	..	5,894	457	351	40	391	21

channels.

..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	3	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	1	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	7	2	11	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	1	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	..	1	..
..	..	6	1	..	..	12	..	..	..	80	3	3	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..
..	..	8	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	252	16	51	4	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	4	..	..	..
2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..
..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	40	..	..	..	..
2	..	19	2	..	..	19	..	..	..	434	40	59	16	5

outs.

No. 20.—STATEMENT showing the number and state of repair of irrigation works in each district of the Madras Presidency, &c., for fasli 1310—cont.

WELLS.

Districts.	Ayacut wells.								Supplemental wells.		
	Government.		Dasabandam.		Private.		Total.				
	In repair.	Out of repair.	In repair.	Out of repair.	In repair.	Out of repair.	In repair.	Out of repair.			
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1. Ganjám ..	..	..	..	..	..	1,185	..	1,185	..	92	..
2. Vizagapatam (b). ..	..	..	..	..	..	1,392	20	1,392	20	..	..
3. Gódvári ..	..	..	..	..	..	3,435	100	3,435	100	60	1
4. Kistna ..	..	..	..	..	..	7,318	1,026	7,349	1,029	658	101
5. Kurnool ..	..	..	31	3	..	6,817	787	7,332	830	462	12
6. Bellary ..	489	39	26	4	..	13,611	939	13,902	974	5,264	32
7. Anantapur ..	165	24	126	11	..	28,933	2,759	37,170	3,360	10,463	289
8. Cuddapah ..	747	86	7,490	515	..	13,470	1,044	14,508	1,109	929	..
9. Nellore ..	1,038	65	..	..	..	12,839	1,606	12,967	1,610	15,653	2,385
10. Chingleput (d) ..	128	4	..	..	..	69,180	1,076	69,264	1,082	24,663	1,434
11. South Arcot ..	84	6	..	..	..	65,054	9,322	65,193	9,329	44,953	4,274
12. North Arcot ..	71	3	68	4	..	48,356	5,522	48,800	5,584	23,252	1,900
13. Salem ..	444	62	..	..	..	70,828	7,813	70,828	7,813	2,940	250
14. Coimbatore (a) ..	..	..	..	..	..	29,842	2,018	29,842	2,018	5,319	203
15. Trichinopoly ..	..	..	..	..	..	7,367	29	7,367	29	232	..
16. Tanjore (c) ..	..	..	..	..	..	32,819	1,821	32,819	1,821	7,012	457
17. Madura ..	..	..	..	..	..	44,985	1,527	44,989	1,527	7,421	185
18. Tinnevelly ..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	3,170	289	7,741	537	..	457,431	37,409	468,342	38,235	149,373	11,523

- (a) The figures shown against this district include those in inam villages also.
 (b) There are no permanent wells in this district but there are 6,090 temporary wells.
 (c) This excludes 33,329 temporary wells.
 (d) This excludes 1,716 temporary wells.

QUINQUENNIAL.

No. 21.—STATEMENT showing the rent-roll in the several districts of the Madras Presidency for fasli 1310 (1900-1901).

Districts.	Ryots paying one rupee and less.									
	Single patta.				Joint pattas.					
	Number of pattas.	Extent of holdings.		Assessment.	Number of pattas.	Number of shareholders.	Extent of holders.		Assessment.	
		Dry.	Wet.				Dry.	Wet.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
1. Ganjām ..	5,161	ACS. 2,744	379	4,095	1,153	3,401	ACS. 777	99	ACS. 1,129	..
2. Vizagapatam ..	539	333	26	330	149	387	82	3	82	..
3. Gōdāvari ..	3,042	1,564	67	1,794	1,468	4,099	754	35	970	..
4. Kistna ..	5,461	2,656	28	2,868	4,715	12,505	2,727	28	2,995	..
5. Nellore ..	3,590	2,191	271	2,818	3,114	9,439	2,084	116	1,901	..
6. Cuddapah ..	20,178	24,145	1,502	18,438	9,150	24,684	9,701	664	9,017	..
7. Anantapur ..	8,088	10,549	766	3,581	875	2,232	1,162	25	456	..
8. Bellary ..	5,418	10,038	20	2,522	1,169	3,118	2,908	39	1,496	..
9. Kurnool ..	6,681	9,435	127	5,076	3,375	10,585	4,379	153	2,636	..
10. Madras ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. Chingleput ..	9,082	3,163	793	4,969	1,646	4,273	723	279	1,169	..
12. North Arcot ..	20,098	8,377	746	12,986	9,512	30,554	3,147	547	5,664	..
13. South Arcot ..	43,606	20,161	1,702	31,464	9,781	28,673	4,255	503	7,594	..
14. Tanjore ..	27,494	8,202	576	12,921	22,764	95,303	5,344	355	9,827	..
15. Trichinopoly ..	17,651	15,282	435	13,890	7,457	23,712	6,014	103	5,527	..
16. Madura ..	18,078	8,800	1,034	11,382	3,666	10,488	1,925	364	2,977	..
17. Tinnevely ..	20,835	17,104	320	11,359	13,219	54,414	17,813	178	8,865	..
18. Coimbatore ..	4,295	3,768	58	2,884	2,863	9,413	2,761	27	2,407	..
19. Nilgiris ..	1,511	686	..	514	771	2,493	1,045	..	480	..
20. Salem ..	9,464	6,963	184	5,968	4,018	11,381	3,080	112	3,083	..
21. South Canara ..	6,238	..	..	3,759	2	5	..	..	1	..
22. Malabar ..	72,278	76,567	13,171	76,514	6,394	14,621	4,116	996	3,572	..
Total ..	308,788	232,728	22,205	2,30,132	107,241	355,780	74,797	4,626	71,348	..

Districts.	Ryots paying Rs. 10 and less but over one rupee.					
	Single patta.			Joint pattas.		
	Number of pattas.	Extent of holdings.		Assessment.	Number of pattas.	Number of shareholders.
		Dry.	Wet.			
11	12	13	14	15	16	
1. Ganjām ..	19,002	ACS. 31,823	14,735	75,123	6,933	19,678
2. Vizagapatam ..	4,477	13,865	1,959	21,240	1,770	5,592
3. Gōdāvari ..	30,969	69,708	11,864	1,62,138	12,098	36,419
4. Kistna ..	43,707	147,257	9,314	2,07,326	46,298	124,980
5. Nellore ..	29,364	99,076	12,799	1,52,880	25,198	77,839
6. Cuddapah ..	83,030	331,282	25,539	3,36,632	31,984	74,337
7. Anantapur ..	34,681	208,429	16,237	1,56,342	12,124	31,346
8. Bellary ..	51,102	432,683	6,296	2,45,379	11,713	28,161
9. Kurnool ..	46,754	240,897	4,715	2,06,449	23,038	61,256
10. Madras ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. Chingleput ..	48,663	61,437	46,996	2,17,089	10,189	28,682
12. North Arcot ..	89,356	179,412	35,554	3,68,606	42,810	132,386
13. South Arcot ..	187,391	328,231	52,775	7,58,289	52,070	144,749
14. Tanjore ..	64,415	87,879	34,911	2,85,070	30,964	152,508
15. Trichinopoly ..	79,146	246,114	13,748	3,15,179	36,318	115,855
16. Madura ..	87,063	221,958	24,228	3,50,006	22,478	68,574
17. Tinnevely ..	87,439	242,720	22,261	3,64,312	47,300	175,500
18. Coimbatore ..	68,474	363,492	4,469	3,37,312	80,915	277,774
19. Nilgiris ..	1,679	11,156	159	6,404	2,084	10,636
20. Salem ..	83,599	344,771	13,335	3,89,059	58,940	169,471
21. South Canara ..	17,846	..	..	74,219	6	20
22. Malabar ..	91,660	114,947	67,880	3,86,631	8,426	19,908
Total ..	1,249,817	3,777,195	418,774	53,65,685	562,751	1,755,666

No. 21.—Statement showing the rent-roll in the several districts of the Madras Presidency for fasli 1310 (1900-1901)—*cont.*

Districts.	Ryots paying Rs. 10 and less but over 1 rupee— <i>cont.</i>			Rs. 30 and less but over Rs. 10.			
	Joint pattas— <i>cont.</i>			Single pattas.			
	Extent of holdings.		Assessment.	Number of pattas.	Extent of holdings.		Assessment.
	Dry.	Wet.			Dry.	Wet.	
	17	18			21	22	
1. Ganjam	ACS. 18,358	ACS. 5,742	RS. 32,158	9,039	ACS. 36,894	ACS. 52,623	RS. 1,38,136
2. Vizagapatam	6,713	578	8,867	2,489	13,895	6,285	43,779
3. Gódvári	35,407	4,091	61,561	29,182	101,425	56,593	5,21,983
4. Kistna	178,576	6,032	2,40,840	32,501	257,763	30,991	5,67,066
5. Nellore	103,917	7,237	1,28,167	18,445	132,526	28,803	3,11,137
6. Cuddapah	134,565	10,786	1,34,527	26,499	245,635	29,422	4,01,112
7. Anantapur	81,762	6,776	51,833	13,239	200,900	20,465	2,09,532
8. Bellary	109,635	1,619	63,160	23,329	411,219	9,810	3,69,105
9. Kurnool	169,172	3,463	1,22,306	17,472	219,737	5,532	2,58,755
10. Madras							
11. Chingleput	19,659	9,484	46,635	21,233	60,974	81,523	3,51,358
12. North Arcot	97,940	17,557	2,02,142	24,895	94,367	51,098	3,91,404
13. South Arcot	99,756	16,558	2,13,154	56,332	272,814	79,472	8,45,522
14. Tanjore	28,840	11,782	1,02,877	35,437	59,721	88,867	6,26,861
15. Trichinopoly	112,159	5,821	1,47,728	19,798	174,669	24,157	3,25,149
16. Madura	65,322	8,037	1,05,789	24,514	188,690	38,282	3,93,532
17. Tinnevely	182,782	9,968	1,99,434	27,939	172,223	33,954	4,55,889
18. Coimbatore	490,671	5,011	4,63,422	21,545	278,325	11,350	3,39,041
19. Nilgiris	21,425	25	8,655	456	8,794	1,125	8,230
20. Salem	228,625	14,210	3,01,020	24,476	260,734	18,887	3,82,021
21. South Canara			31	11,138			2,11,611
22. Malabar	11,582	7,365	29,526	19,888	66,992	65,005	3,31,383
Total	2,196,860	152,142	26,63,832	459,846	3,259,297	714,244	74,83,206

No. 21.—Statement showing the rent-roll in the several districts of the Madras Presidency for fasli 1310 (1900-1901)—*cont.*

Districts.	Rupees 50 and less but over Rs. 30.					
	Single pattas.				Joint pattas.	
	Numbers of pattas.	Extent of holdings.		Assessment.	Number of pattas.	Number of shareholders.
		Dry.	Wet.			
		29	30			
1. Ganjam	2,183	ACS. 14,598	ACS. 15,840	RS. 67,406	2,127	7,644
2. Vizagapatam	945	6,567	5,453	35,922	853	2,952
3. Gódvári	10,904	52,534	44,098	4,14,753	4,379	12,589
4. Kistna	10,672	126,188	27,393	3,95,672	13,496	45,742
5. Nellore	5,416	76,506	18,998	1,90,709	4,367	15,932
6. Cuddapah	4,860	96,088	12,588	1,67,936	2,134	6,488
7. Anantapur	2,737	79,332	9,507	94,083	1,455	4,579
8. Bellary	4,995	165,327	4,604	1,77,710	2,017	5,412
9. Kurnool	3,023	84,112	2,533	1,10,452	2,184	6,661
10. Madras						
11. Chingleput	5,395	26,648	44,910	1,97,993	1,570	4,704
12. North Arcot	4,464	29,375	22,759	1,68,819	4,311	16,611
13. South Arcot	11,876	97,173	44,384	4,18,380	3,456	10,466
14. Tanjore	11,394	22,078	60,550	4,38,332	2,535	20,161
15. Trichinopoly	3,415	49,987	11,853	1,28,547	1,957	8,993
16. Madura	5,238	68,869	19,232	1,79,199	2,912	10,090
17. Tinnevely	5,571	63,563	17,165	2,06,197	3,515	15,771
18. Coimbatore	3,332	88,528	5,768	1,25,176	7,413	36,924
19. Nilgiris	144	4,487	956	5,620	125	1,193
20. Salem	2,757	51,978	7,206	1,03,595	2,807	11,059
21. South Canara	5,636			2,20,934		
22. Malabar	4,990	38,561	41,541	1,80,281	513	1,185
Total	109,976	1,242,799	417,338	40,25,716	64,126	245,156

Districts.	Rupees 50 and less but over Rs. 30— <i>cont.</i>			Rupees 100 and less but over Rs. 50.			
	Joint pattas— <i>cont.</i>			Single pattas.			
	Extent of holdings.		Assessment.	Number of pattas.	Extent of holdings.		Assessment.
	Dry.	Wet.			Dry.	Wet.	
	35	36			39	40	
1. Ganjam	ACS. 18,872	ACS. 15,705	RS. 77,954	1,240	ACS. 17,709	ACS. 16,671	RS. 76,517
2. Vizagapatam	7,968	4,869	33,375	836	8,641	8,492	57,926
3. Gódvári	21,646	18,964	1,64,050	8,694	53,583	63,685	571,648
4. Kistna	177,349	31,782	4,95,578	7,339	109,041	38,674	472,309
5. Nellore	56,543	14,727	1,49,225	3,254	71,331	21,514	2,14,301
6. Cuddapah	43,174	6,140	75,214	2,347	72,835	10,578	1,46,452
7. Anantapur	59,575	6,639	57,285	1,400	78,083	8,807	87,850
8. Bellary	69,115	2,195	76,756	2,423	127,244	4,344	1,54,410
9. Kurnool	78,192	2,153	83,393	1,587	73,574	1,734	99,387
10. Madras							
11. Chingleput	9,639	12,773	56,323	3,412	28,420	49,389	2,18,188
12. North Arcot	26,761	20,962	1,60,895	1,982	20,402	18,763	1,35,117
13. South Arcot	31,260	12,920	1,19,891	6,517	78,153	47,095	4,06,088
14. Tanjore	8,738	13,824	96,655	9,181	22,968	87,829	6,27,920
15. Trichinopoly	31,592	5,669	73,341	2,070	33,710	1,12,123	
16. Madura	47,511	9,221	1,01,810	2,783	54,392	19,174	1,67,944
17. Tinnevely	61,946	10,307	1,23,734	3,429	61,493	19,445	2,26,465
18. Coimbatore	188,990	10,700	2,65,927	1,659	65,000	6,227	1,08,061
19. Nilgiris	9,928	171	4,863	119	9,805	1,284	8,514
20. Salem	45,420	8,050	95,494	969	26,340	5,140	64,105
21. South Canara				4,931			3,42,355
22. Malabar	4,682	5,171	18,795	3,688	48,117	58,279	2,62,313
Total	1,002,201	212,942	23,35,558	69,860	1,060,871	499,696	45,90,593

No. 21.—Statement showing the rent-roll in the several districts of the Madras Presidency for fasli 1310 (1900-1901)—cont.

Districts.	Rupees 100 and less but over Rupees 50—cont.				
	Joint pattas.				
	Number of pattas.	Number of shareholders.	Extent of holdings.		Assessment.
			Dry.	Wet.	
			42	43		44	45	46
			ACS.	ACS.	RS.
1. Ganjām	1,233	5,682	19,422	15,751	76,937
2. Vizagapatam	953	2,897	12,923	8,402	66,742
3. Gōdāvari	3,460	10,210	29,322	24,128	2,28,327
4. Kistna	8,797	32,626	134,948	42,272	5,63,391
5. Nellore	2,668	10,516	57,140	15,999	1,65,018
6. Cuddapah	1,274	4,198	44,987	5,284	79,811
7. Anantapur	859	3,632	59,907	7,133	56,556
8. Bellary	941	2,709	54,165	1,725	60,925
9. Kurnool	1,264	4,483	78,217	1,477	83,545
10. Madras	..	..	..	..	..
11. Chingleput	1,091	3,591	10,072	16,411	71,408
12. North Arcot	2,197	8,855	19,033	20,645	1,32,224
13. South Arcot	1,857	5,820	24,196	14,627	1,17,745
14. Tanjore	1,950	17,461	8,792	19,121	1,32,733
15. Trichinopoly	1,021	5,385	25,333	6,032	67,810
16. Madura	1,560	6,131	44,009	10,390	1,01,861
17. Tinnevely	2,458	12,676	71,249	12,628	1,58,790
18. Coimbatore	3,232	17,844	151,147	8,156	2,10,127
19. Nilgiris	49	319	4,865	184	3,360
20. Salem	902	4,056	19,531	5,323	56,793
21. South Canara	1	2	..	..	54
22. Malabar	292	691	3,427	5,279	19,873
Total ..	38,059	159,784	872,685	240,967	24,60,530

Rupees 250 and less but over Rupees 100.						
Districts.	Single pattas.				Joint pattas.	
	Number of pattas.	Extent of holdings.		Assessment.	Number of pattas.	Number of shareholders.
		Dry.	Wet.			
47	48	49	50	51	52	
1. Ganjám	329	ACS. 6,977	ACS. 8,636	RS. 42,109	438	2,040
2. Vizagapatam	356	7,791	7,004	48,725	451	1,750
3. Gōdāvari	4,193	48,017	63,996	581,258	1,814	5,933
4. Kistna	2,615	50,248	37,158	361,405	3,289	14,022
5. Nellore	1,163	47,582	19,384	1,62,101	1,029	4,800
6. Cuddapah	578	34,773	6,176	79,051	345	1,392
7. Anantapur	413	46,359	5,427	53,666	306	2,018
8. Bellary	745	72,150	2,720	99,012	226	738
9. Kurnool	366	34,713	673	51,047	490	1,990
10. Madras						
11. Chingleput	1,139	20,109	35,867	1,58,906	390	1,432
12. North Arcot	536	9,740	9,827	67,598	531	2,429
13. South Arcot	2,227	51,771	36,755	2,67,201	553	1,782
14. Tanjore	5,468	23,613	112,444	828,448	1,210	13,129
15. Trichinopoly	912	17,050	14,285	1,36,260	482	4,026
16. Madura	793	24,277	14,195	1,09,542	437	1,738
17. Tinnevely	1,349	47,326	17,456	1,92,097	986	6,084
18. Coimbatore	529	31,327	5,882	76,956	798	4,461
19. Nilgiris	88	15,697	1,193	13,895	80	95
20. Salem	180	11,969	2,360	26,638	132	600
21. South Canara	2,243			3,26,671		
22. Malabar	2,129	60,819	71,000	3,06,451	130	361
Total	28,371	661,808	472,438	39,89,037	14,062	70,820

No. 21.—Statement showing the rent-roll in the several districts of the Madras Presidency for fasli 1310 (1900-1901)—cont.

Districts.	Rs. 250 and less but over Rs. 100—cont.			Rs. 500 and less but over Rs. 250.			
	Joint pattas—cont.			Single pattas.			
	Extent of holdings.		Assessment.	Number of pattas.	Extent of holdings.		Assessment.
	Dry.	Wet.			Dry.	Wet.	
	53	54			55	56		57	58	59
1. Ganjām	ACS. 11,916	ACS. 9,642	RS. 49,850	80	ACS. 3,155	ACS. 3,085	RS. 15,813
2. Vizagapatam	10,638	9,636	65,504	35	1,644	1,939	11,773
3. Gōdāvari	22,578	26,736	2,61,431	736	14,912	28,010	2,35,923
4. Kistna	71,234	39,206	4,52,608	328	10,281	14,510	1,06,890
5. Nellore	43,123	16,173	1,62,687	189	18,449	10,095	57,469
6. Cuddapah	24,037	3,267	48,194	45	5,557	1,685	14,301
7. Anantapur	42,704	4,644	44,371	28	6,241	838	8,004
8. Bellary	22,922	1,095	31,543	59	9,058	889	16,653
9. Kurnool	46,500	735	65,411	54	12,043	98	16,640
10. Madras							
11. Chingleput	8,428	11,965	54,172	165	9,784	11,746	62,770
12. North Arcot	7,587	10,376	69,072	45	1,731	2,164	14,553
13. South Arcot	10,340	9,459	72,556	265	7,480	12,341	86,939
14. Tanjore	9,456	26,670	1,85,377	1,657	13,594	79,849	5,64,722
15. Trichinopoly	13,552	6,576	73,278	202	5,721	8,219	72,136
16. Madura	18,174	7,827	61,179	104	4,460	4,407	31,682
17. Tinnevely	66,709	12,746	1,44,315	196	16,220	8,858	68,396
18. Coimbatore	56,974	6,280	1,07,056	85	5,841	3,126	29,057
19. Nilgiris	5,777	343	4,754	34	13,894	113	11,036
20. Salem	5,820	1,608	16,547	17	3,528	295	5,379
21. South Canara				377			1,25,089
22. Malabar	3,166	4,509	18,602	567	34,168	42,220	1,78,185
Total	501,935	209,498	19,77,307	5,248	196,851	232,462	17,23,380

	Rs. 500 and less but over Rs. 250—cont.					Rs. 1,000 and less but over Rs. 500.			
	Joint pattas.					Single pattas.			
Districts.	Number of pattas.	Number of shareholders.	Extent of holdings.		Assessment.	Number of pattas.	Extent of holdings.		Assessment.
			Dry.	Wet.			Dry.	Wet.	
	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68
			ACS.	ACS.	RS.		ACS.	ACS.	RS.
1. Ganjām ..	65	652	4,748	3,273	15,890	6	781	816	3,189
2. Visagapatam ..	58	279	2,869	2,886	16,593	2	135	188	1,446
3. Godāvāri ..	373	1,348	9,348	14,018	1,38,359	152	7,566	10,551	92,659
4. Kistna ..	408	1,953	18,240	14,072	1,17,327	82	4,078	6,421	46,834
5. Nellore ..	192	1,332	13,448	7,559	69,743	41	3,499	4,801	25,880
6. Cuddapah ..	33	159	5,780	547	10,173	6	2,313	511	3,401
7. Anantapur ..	28	346	11,128	504	6,775	3	1,289	124	1,599
8. Bellary ..	8	20	2,102	142	2,622	15	3,266	608	7,776
9. Kurnool ..	63	267	13,993	10	19,166	5	2,126	..	3,153
10. Madras ..									
11. Chingleput ..	62	454	4,472	5,789	25,459	38	5,455	5,744	25,127
12. North Arcot ..	35	211	1,122	1,303	10,925	4	311	380	2,491
13. South Arcot ..	67	172	2,571	2,653	21,782	44	1,900	4,113	29,673
14. Tanjore ..	283	4,218	5,010	18,737	1,28,562	677	14,119	61,800	4,46,599
15. Trichinopoly ..	118	1,283	7,989	4,215	41,592	77	3,564	5,755	53,170
16. Madura ..	38	114	2,359	1,980	12,855	26	2,345	1,874	13,514
17. Tinnevely ..	189	1,437	27,586	6,417	63,763	67	22,552	4,930	43,553
18. Coimbatore ..	101	376	5,749	2,412	25,466	19	3,558	1,238	13,624
19. Nilgiris ..	12	24	3,854	..	4,132	22	14,843	..	14,919
20. Salem ..	7	32	874	144	2,197				
21. South Canara ..						94			61,406
22. Malabar ..	30	90	2,008	3,678	19,363	168	27,774	29,053	1,08,861
Total ..	2,281	14,657	144,703	90,913	7,26,014	1,539	122,945	189,713	9,87,412

No. 21.—Statement showing the rent-roll in the several districts of the Madras Presidency for fasli 1310 (1900-1901)—*cont.*

Districts.	Rs. 1,000 and less but over Rs. 500— <i>cont.</i>					Over Rs. 1,000.			
	Joint pattas.					Single pattas.			
	Number of pattas.	Number of share-holders.	Extent of holdings.		Assessment.	Number of pattas.	Extent of holdings.		Assessment.
			Dry.	Wet.			Dry.	Wet.	
	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77
1. Ganjām ..	6	48	ACS. 971	ACS. 728	RS. 3,416	..	ACS. 15	ACS. 556	RS. 2,001
2. Vizagapatam ..	2	9	87	158	1,330	1	..	..	..
3. Gōdāvari ..	99	373	2,799	7,457	63,916	18	1,478	3,121	24,081
4. Kistna ..	67	479	6,104	4,046	40,978	8	731	2,177	17,385
5. Nellore ..	46	543	3,399	4,526	29,374	5	660	1,173	5,419
6. Cuddapah ..	5	29	1,113	258	3,418	1	1,119	198	1,338
7. Anantapur ..	7	128	3,860	266	4,419	1	1,459	100	1,013
8. Bellary ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1,713	12	1,439
9. Kurnool ..	3	10	1,239	..	1,945	..	..	..	..
10. Madras ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. Chingleput ..	9	35	1,805	1,355	5,697	2	479	593	3,336
12. North Arcot ..	5	51	345	435	3,119	..	..	..	..
13. South Arcot ..	21	60	279	2,054	14,183	4	20	485	4,544
14. Tanjore ..	176	1,586	3,645	18,195	1,17,104	342	18,036	85,600	5,79,074
15. Trichinopoly ..	49	739	10,773	2,860	32,470	24	7,335	3,954	44,338
16. Madura ..	4	14	295	482	2,699	2	1,205	213	3,194
17. Tinnevely ..	70	904	24,395	3,826	41,749	17	9,707	2,436	24,388
18. Coimbatore ..	12	85	2,592	713	8,149	..	..	..	..
19. Nilgiris ..	1	2	283	..	529	8	29,553	8	18,281
20. Salem ..	1	4	56	86	858	..	..	..	..
21. South Canara ..	..	..	..	..	..	20	..	..	30,032
22. Malabar ..	9	23	2,164	1,295	6,412	64	27,116	85,362	1,10,027
Total ..	592	5,122	66,204	48,740	3,81,765	518	100,626	135,938	8,69,885

Districts.	Over Rs. 1,000— <i>cont.</i>					Total.			
	Joint pattas.					Single pattas.			
	Number of pattas.	Number of share-holders.	Extent of holdings.		Assessment.	Number of pattas.	Extent of holdings.		Assessment.
			Dry.	Wet.			Dry.	Wet.	
	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86
1. Ganjām ..	1	3	ACS. 181	ACS. 275	RS. 1,362	37,020	114,681	92,765	4,22,388
2. Vizagapatam ..	..	..	..	..	..	9,680	53,186	31,900	2,23,141
3. Gōdāvari ..	15	63	3,119	1,956	21,452	87,890	350,785	281,985	26,06,337
4. Kistna ..	4	84	523	1,230	9,096	102,713	708,243	166,666	21,78,255
5. Nellore ..	11	150	1,409	2,022	13,399	61,467	451,813	117,838	11,22,714
6. Cuddapah ..	1	5	686	38	1,125	137,543	814,047	88,199	11,68,661
7. Anantapur ..	1	5	1,675	114	2,150	60,610	632,641	62,276	6,15,970
8. Bellary ..	..	..	..	..	..	88,085	1,231,648	28,203	10,74,006
9. Kurnool ..	1	6	2,080	..	1,149	75,942	676,646	16,412	7,50,959
10. Madras ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. Chingleput ..	6	15	1,193	2,091	11,449	89,129	215,700	277,561	12,39,736
12. North Arcot ..	..	..	..	..	..	141,380	343,715	141,291	11,69,474
13. South Arcot ..	1	3	12	161	1,776	308,282	867,783	279,072	28,47,800
14. Tanjore ..	89	1,269	5,176	26,683	1,59,549	156,085	270,210	612,426	44,08,941
15. Trichinopoly ..	23	766	23,798	3,343	40,727	123,295	555,432	94,978	12,31,027
16. Madura ..	1	3	49	284	1,221	138,595	575,996	122,689	12,68,995
17. Tinnevely ..	13	283	8,445	1,442	16,090	146,842	661,908	124,825	15,92,741
18. Coimbatore ..	7	61	4,126	2,439	12,225	99,938	839,837	38,116	10,30,881
19. Nilgiris ..	1	5	662	..	1,082	4,061	108,715	4,838	87,613
20. Salem ..	..	..	..	..	..	121,462	706,283	47,407	9,76,765
21. South Canara ..	..	..	..	..	..	48,523	..	..	13,96,046
22. Malabar ..	5	13	1,752	2,429	8,790	195,441	494,551	424,411	18,87,646
Total ..	180	2,734	54,876	44,507	3,02,642	2,233,963	10,653,770	3,052,808	2,92,64,946

No. 21.—Statement showing the rent-roll in the several districts of the Madras Presidency for fasli 1310 (1900-1901)—*cont.*

Districts.	Total— <i>cont.</i>					Total number of single and joint pattas.	Total assessment.
	Joint pattas.						
	Number of pattas.	Number of share-holders.	Extent of holdings.		Assessment.		
			Dry.	Wet.			
	87	88	89	90	91	92	93
			ACS.	ACS.	RS.		RS.
1. Ganjām	17,253	56,723	103,421	69,674	3,57,704	54,273	7,80,092
2. Vizagapatam	5,785	19,045	53,038	29,447	2,21,588	15,465	4,44,729
3. Gōdāvari	34,520	101,287	180,378	117,776	11,23,017	122,410	37,29,254
4. Kistna	120,747	360,183	977,077	173,828	26,89,614	223,460	48,67,869
5. Nellore	53,064	172,672	415,504	89,081	9,84,096	114,531	21,06,810
6. Cuddapah	56,324	153,978	369,461	40,268	5,36,339	193,867	17,05,000
7. Anantapur	20,788	58,613	362,414	35,668	3,09,545	81,348	9,25,515
8. Bellary	24,139	60,116	422,232	10,491	3,77,313	112,224	14,51,319
9. Kurnool	42,043	114,957	584,542	13,371	5,54,266	117,985	13,05,225
10. Madras	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. Chingleput	20,142	58,712	75,566	79,544	3,60,242	109,271	15,89,978
12. North Arcot	78,014	256,310	232,499	109,504	9,05,375	219,394	20,64,849
13. South Arcot	84,089	249,927	260,023	88,743	8,25,120	392,351	36,72,920
14. Tanjore	67,743	360,962	95,880	155,489	10,82,136	223,828	54,86,077
15. Trichinopoly	57,800	199,792	337,091	45,580	6,53,946	181,095	18,84,973
16. Madura	41,913	132,059	274,484	53,926	5,71,185	180,508	18,30,180
17. Tinnevely	84,086	330,879	613,616	75,166	10,36,976	230,928	26,29,717
18. Coimbatore	140,239	531,474	1,536,035	49,871	18,09,320	240,177	28,40,151
19. Nilgiris	3,848	19,736	77,469	850	40,831	7,909	1,28,444
20. Salem	95,559	300,899	559,873	54,591	9,51,059	217,021	19,27,824
21. South Canara	10	29	..	..	103	48,533	13,96,149
22. Malabar	17,977	42,266	39,974	39,085	1,53,239	213,418	20,40,886
Total ..	1,066,033	3,579,919	7,570,077	1,326,953	1,55,43,014	3,299,996	44,807,960

Note.—(1) The amount of assessment in column 93 differs from that given in column 32 of statement No. 5 in Gōdāvari, Cuddapah, Kurnool and Chingleput. In Gōdāvari, it is due to the erroneous inclusion under this head of water-tax exclusive of lift and other remissions. In Kurnool, it is due to the exclusion from this statement of the cesses included in the assessment of holdings in the four taluks of Kurnool proper and that in Chingleput to the exclusion of the demand in Izara villages which was included in statement No. 5. Explanation has been called for from Cuddapah.

(2) The dry and wet extents given in this statement differ from those given in columns 27 and 29 of statement No. 5 against Chingleput and Cuddapah. The difference in Chingleput was due to the exclusion of the extent of the Izara villages from this statement. Explanation has been called for from Cuddapah.

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OF

GANJAM.

I HAVE the honour to submit my report on the settlement of the land revenue of the Ganjam district for fasli 1310 together with the prescribed statements as noted in the accompanying list.

2. SEASON AND RAINFALL.—The average rainfall for the district from April 1900 to March 1901 amounted to 52·2 inches against 44·7 inches in the previous year and 46 inches, the average for the twenty-five years ending with 1898-99. The season was generally very favourable for Agricultural operations. The rainfall was seasonable and abundant in most parts of the district. Water-supply was insufficient only in parts of Chicacole taluk in July and August, the rainfall registered at Chicacole being 33·8 inches against a normal rainfall of 41 inches. While the rainfall was slightly deficient in the southernmost part of the district, it was in excess at some stations in the north, the rainfall at Chatrapur, for instance, being 58·5 inches against a normal rainfall of 44 inches. The season was, on the whole, the best for the last five years.

3. CONDITION AND OUTTURN OF CROPS.—The favourable season of the year is seen in the fact that the total cultivation of the year including areas cropped more than once, has risen to 578,184 acres from 548,830 acres in 1899-1900 and 532,426 acres, the average of the previous five years, excluding 1896-97 which was a very bad year. The increase is spread over paddy, other foodgrains, industrial crops, and other non-food crops, the only exception being sugarcane. The chief crop of the district is paddy, which covered an area of 337,739 acres in the fasli against 336,180 acres in the previous fasli. Next in importance come other food-grains with an area of 171,303 acres against 155,935 acres in fasli 1309. The non-food crops were grown on an area of 69,142 acres against 56,685 acres.

4. According to the karnam's accounts, the average yield of paddy was 5 annas against 8 annas in the previous fasli and that of dry crops was 6 annas as in the previous fasli. These figures do not correctly represent the real state of things. The outturn from the paddy was generally above normal, bumper crops having been grown in several villages, whilst that from the dry crops was normal.

5. PRICES.—There was a further rise in the prices of food-grains during the fasli under report, those of second sort paddy, ragi and horsegram being Rs. 169, 236 and 308 respectively per Madras garce against Rs. 163, 208 and 207 in fasli 1309. The rise is chiefly due to the continued prevalence of famine in other parts of India and the consequent export of these grains from this district. In the case of horsegram, the outturn was also bad owing to excessive rainfall which is unfavourable to this crop.

6. PERMANENTLY-SETTLED ESTATES.—The number of permanently-settled estates in the district in the fasli was 73; that is, two more than in the previous year. The increase is due to the sub-division of Gangaram, a village in the Jarjangi estate (*vide* B.P., Mis. No. 2284, L.R., dated 21st August 1900) and of Yamalapeta, a village in the Talagam estate—*vide* B.P., Mis. No. 1335, L.R., dated 1st May 1901. The peshkash payable to Government during the fasli was Rs. 4,35,577-12-7 against Rupees 4,36,004-12-4 in the previous fasli. The decrease of Rs. 426-15-9 is made up of the deductions and additions explained in detail in enclosure to statement No. 6. As in the previous faslis, no peshkash was separately collected on the Srikurmam muttah of the Vizianagram estate which lies in this district; but steps are being taken to ascertain the proportionate peshkash on the muttah with a view to its inclusion in the demand, collection, and balance statements of this district for and from the current fasli.

7. WHOLE INAM VILLAGES.—The number of inam villages in the district is 1,120 as in the previous fasli. This figure includes 362 villages not dealt with by the Inam Commissioner, though their assests were excluded from the zamindaris at the time of the permanent settlement. The demand of shrotriem jodi during the fasli was Rupees 35,163-10-4 against Rs. 35,009-8-4 in the previous fasli. The increase of Rupees 154-2-0 is due to the relinquishment by the Raja of Vizianagram of the right of the collection of the inam quit-rent in the Jalandra estate on 10 per cent. commission.

8. RYOTWARI SETTLEMENT.—Statement No. 1 shows the names of officers who settled the several taluks, the places where the jamabandy was held, the period occupied and the number of pattas distributed. The number of ryotwari villages is 1,262 as in the previous fasli. The total number of pattas in the fasli was 54,273 which exceeds the previous year's figure by 308. The increase is due to extension of cultivation and sales of waste lands commanded by the Rushikulya project. The rate of village-cess was altered from 8 pies in the rupee in fasli 1309 to 9 pies in the rupee in fasli 1310. This change rendered the alteration of all pattas in the three Government taluks in the plains necessary, but 16,209 pattas were not produced by the ryots, though repeatedly sent for. In the Chicacole taluk, there is a noticeable decrease in the issue of fresh pattas from 8,496 in fasli 1309 to 155 in fasli 1310. The Tahsildar attributes the abnormally large number of fresh pattas issued in fasli 1309 to the custom in his taluk of renewing them once in every five years. He has been informed that it is unnecessary to issue fresh pattas in cases in which the holdings of ryots have undergone no changes. 6,914 miscellaneous pattas were issued during the fasli to non-pattadars who cultivated lands without permission against 6,969 in the previous fasli. Jamabandy was not again completed before the close of the fasli, though special orders were issued on the subject. In addition to the ordinary causes for the prolongation of the jamabandy after the close of the fasli, there were special reasons for the delay in the conduct of jamabandy in the year under report. There was no Principal Assistant Collector for a short time when Mr. Taylor proceeded on furlough and the General Deputy Collector, Goomsur, was transferred during the latter part of the fasli. There was further a sudden and severe outbreak of cholera at Berhampur which, undoubtedly, created a panic amongst the karnams of Berhampur taluk who refused to return to duty for a long time in spite of repeated notices and severe punishment.

9. OCCUPATION AND CHANGES THEREIN.—The extent of ryots' holdings during the fasli was 380,541 acres assessed at Rs. 7,80,092 against 378,235 acres assessed at Rs. 7,75,822 in the previous fasli, showing an increase of 2,306 acres in extent and of Rs. 4,270 in assessment. The details of changes are given in enclosure A to jamabandy statement No. 3. The increase in the extent and assessment of holdings is mainly due to the assignment of a large extent of land on patta in Goomsur and Berhampur taluks. 500 sub-divisions were made by the two temporary Revenue Inspectors employed in

the last year in Goomsur taluk for six months, and 726 darkhasts were disposed of during the period they worked. There are still 2,422 darkhasts pending in the Goomsur taluk. Owing to the heavy sub-division work involved in the disposal of most darkhasts, it is not possible to reduce the arrears unless two additional Revenue Inspectors are permanently sanctioned for this taluk, as applied for in this office letter dated 9th April 1901, No. 251-R/Ver.

10. ACTUAL CULTIVATION AND WASTE CHARGED AND REMITTED.—The total extent cultivated during the year, exclusive of miscellaneous cultivation, amounted to 350,181 acres or 92 per cent. of the area of holdings against 346,644, or 91.6 per cent. of the area of holdings in fasli 1309. The increase in the area and percentage of cultivation is due to the timely rainfall for agricultural operations. Including the extent under miscellaneous cultivation, the total extent cropped during the year amounted to 369,102 acres against 364,011 acres in fasli 1309. The total extent that remained waste was 30,360 acres against 31,591 acres in the previous fasli. 30,344 acres was charged as mamul waste and remission was granted on 16 acres assessed at Rs. 42 against 402 acres assessed at Rs. 1,018 in fasli 1309. The net charge on patta lands during the fasli was Rs. 7,80,050 against Rs. 7,74,804 in the previous fasli.

11. WATER-RATE—TIRWAJASTI AND FASLIJASTI.—The revenue from water-rate and second crop charge amounted to Rs. 45,562 and Rs. 18,936 respectively against Rupees 44,389 and Rs. 13,569 in fasli 1309. During the fasli better attention was paid to azmoish, though there is much room for improvement in some firkas. Deputy Tahsildars were for the first time entrusted in the fasli with the duty of check-azmoish-ing a certain number of villages in their jurisdiction. Typical villages were entrusted to the Revenue Inspectors for special azmoish. The increase under tirwajasti may, on the whole, be attributed to better azmoish and that under faslijasti to that as well as to the abundant rainfall of the year. Goomsur taluk has again shown an increase under both the heads. In Chicacole taluk the amount of faslijasti has risen from the low figure of Rs. 6,376 in fasli 1309 due to unfavourable season to Rs. 13,085 in fasli 1310. In the Berhampur taluk the ryots have shown less inclination to grow second crop paddy owing to the disappointments experienced by them in the previous year at the hands of the Public Works Department in the grant of canal water. Besides it has been found by experience that the water available is not sufficient to grow a second crop except under certain tanks.

12. REMISSIONS.—The total amount of remissions, excluding that relating to wasté, was Rs. 18,557 against Rs. 28,104 in the previous fasli as per details shown in statement No. 4. The amount of fixed remissions practically remained the same being Rs. 7,572 against Rs. 7,570 in the previous fasli. Rs. 9,242 were paid on being Rs. 7,572 against Rs. 7,570 in the previous fasli. Rs. 10,445 in fasli 1309 owing to the account of beriz deductions in the fasli against Rs. 10,445 in fasli 1309 owing to the inability of some of the payees to produce orders sanctioning the beriz deductions. Taluk account No. 10 was not properly maintained in Berhampur and Goomsur taluks and these deductions used to be paid hitherto as a matter of course without knowing in many cases the authorities sanctioning them. Special steps were taken in the fasli to trace the authorities in communication with the Taluk and Divisional officers and the Board of Revenue. The amount of seasonal remissions granted in the fasli was Rs. 1,743 against Rs. 10,089 in fasli 1309. The decrease is due to better season. Out of the above amount Rs. 964 is the usual *Tirwakammi* remission granted on certain fields in the Berhampur and Goomsur taluks which, though really rainfed, continue to be registered as wet in the village accounts pending the restoration of certain irrigation works. Jayamangalam channel is the most important of these works; and as its repair will increase the water-tax revenue, the Public Works Department has been addressed on the subject. Rupees 504 have been remitted owing to deficiency of water in two villages, Sylada and Kondavalasa, which are situated on a high level in the Chicacole taluk, and Rs. 275 owing to excess of water in the Berhampur taluk.

13. MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE.—The Revenue under this head, which is made up chiefly of quit-rent and water-tax on minor inams, charge for water on inam and zamindari lands irrigated from Government sources, revenue derived from lands cultivated but for which no pattas were issued, revenue derived from trees, commission on private estates under the management of the Court of Wards and process

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service fees, amounted to Rs. 1,81,432 against Rs. 1,68,694 in the preceding fasli as shown below:—

Items.	Fasli 1309.	Fasli 1310.	Difference.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Jodi or quit-rent on minor inams—			
(a) In ryotwari villages	62,295	62,949	+ 654
(b) In inam and zamindari villages	2,034	2,196	+ 162
2. Water-rate on minor inams in ryotwari villages	9,312	10,446	+ 1,134
3. Charge for water in zamindari and inam villages including tirwajasti and faslijasti.	34,421	35,880	+ 2,459
4. Penal charge for water on lands irrigated without permission	5,328	3,014	— 2,314
5. Land occupied with or without application for which no pattas have been granted.	13,653	20,822	+ 2,169
6. Occupation of poramboke lands	13,380	10,607	— 2,773
7. Revenue derived from tree pattas	117	126	+ 9
8. Commission on private estates under Court of Waris' management	4,004	5,465	+ 1,461
9. Revenue process-service fees	2,844	3,374	+ 530
10. Other items	16,306	25,953	+ 9,247
Total	1,68,694	1,81,432	+ 12,738

Item 1.—The increase is due to the imposition of excess charge in the fasli on artizan service inams in the Berhampur taluk and to the relinquishment by the Raja of Vizianagram of the right of collection of quit-rent on minor inams in the Jalandra estate on 10 per cent. commission.

Item 2.—The increase is due to better supplies in irrigation sources.

Item 3.—The increase is chiefly noticeable in the Chicacole taluk where the revenue has risen from Rs. 494 in fasli 1309 to Rs. 2,094 in fasli 1310 owing to the imposition of second crop charge on certain inam and zamindari lands which previously escaped water-tax. Enquiries were made by Mr. Taylor at the jamabandy of the Chicacole taluk to settle the mamul wet in inam and proprietary villages commanded by the Ganjam Minor Rivers System and a report was submitted to the Board on the subject in this office letter No. 347 R.Vr., dated 28th May 1901. It is expected that a large area will be found liable to charge when the mamul wet is localized in accordance with the settlement above referred to.

Item 4.—The decrease is due to the strict enforcement of rules for the regulation of water in fasli 1309 and the consequent timely application for water in fasli 1310.

Item 5.—The increase is possibly partly due to an increase of population. In the Berhampur taluk the disposal of darkhasts for lands was stopped in November 1894. Darkhasts for land commanded by the Rushikulya project have been of late, for the most part, disposed of by the Special Deputy Collector appointed for the purpose. Steps have now to be taken for the disposal of darkhasts for uncommanded lands. 5,593 acres of assessed waste in the Berhampur taluk and 9,965 acres in the Goomsur taluk are under unauthorized cultivation. Sub-divisions are necessary in many cases. Darkhasts for these lands cannot be disposed of in the near future without the aid of a special establishment. As the special Rushikulya work is on the decrease and as the special Rushikulya establishment frequently moves in commanded villages, one of the Special Deputy Tahsildars has now been entrusted with the work of disposing of darkhasts for uncommanded lands in commanded villages. His work will be supervised by the Special Deputy Collector.

Item 6.—This item represents ordinary and penal assessment charged for the occupation of lands reserved for public or communal purposes. Rs. 5,895 is the amount of ordinary charge and Rs. 4,712, that of penal charge in the fasli. Repeated orders have been issued from this office for the repression of Poramboke cultivation by the imposition of heavy penal assessment in all objectionable cases and for the transfer of Poramboke lands to the head of assessed land and their grant on regular patta in all unobjectionable cases. It is, however, observed that in the fasli under report the area of Poramboke cultivation has risen to 2,639 acres from the net area of 2,134 acres in fasli 1309 after deducting the extent of land belonging to the Public Works Department in connection with the Surada reservoir. The increase is entirely in the Berhampur and Goomsur taluks. It is again observed that out of the total

extent of 2,639 acres of poramboke cultivation, 1,356 acres have not been charged penal rates, 815 acres out of 1,223 acres in the Berhampur taluk, 453 acres out of 1,087 acres in the Goomsur taluk and 88 acres out of 329 acres in the Chicacole taluk. Explanation has been called for as to why the large extents have not been charged penal rates in Berhampur and Goomsur taluks. It is probably due to the inclusion of unassessed land under poramboke.

Items 7 and 8.—The slight increase in the case of the former calls for no remarks. The latter depends upon the income of the estates under management.

Item 9.—The increase is due to the levy of higher rates of process fees in the fasli under report.

Item 10.—The details of "other items" are given in statement No. 5. The increase under this head is chiefly due to the levy of excess charge on artizan inams in the Berhampur taluk for back faslis, to the recovery of costs in Parlakimedi suit, and to an increase of nearly Rs. 2,000 in the amount of sale-proceeds of waste and tank-bed lands under the Rushikulya project realized in the fasli.

14. RUSHIKULYA PROJECT AND IRRIGATION UNDER IT.—The water-tax levied on the Government ryotwar lands for the project water is included in the figures in paragraph 11 *supra* and that on zamindari and inam lands in items 2 and 3 of the statement of miscellaneous revenue given in the above paragraph. The project commands 84 Government and 14 inam villages in the Goomsur taluk, 167 zamindari and inam villages in the Aska taluk and 201 Government and 39 inam villages in the Berhampur taluk. The number of villages actually irrigated in the fasli under report was 151 Government and 24 inam villages in the Berhampur taluk and 64 Government and 12 inam villages in Goomsur taluk. The remaining villages were not irrigated as no branch channels were provided. A temporary Public Works Department establishment has worked in the fasli on the preparation of estimates for the branch channels required. In the Aska taluk, only 122 villages were irrigated out of 167 irrigable villages. The remaining 45 villages did not apply for canal water. Canal water found its way into most of their private sources and there are difficulties in determining the extent of benefit derived by the admixture of the project water. With reference to the instructions conveyed in paragraph 2 of G.O., No. 569, Revenue, dated 3rd July 1901, orders have been issued to the Special Deputy Collector to prepare a list of the mamul wet ayacuts of the private sources above referred to with a view to charge with water-rate the extents irrigated in excess of them with the aid of project water. During the fasli, the Special Deputy Collector granted on darkhast 623 acres of land bearing an assessment of Rs. 1,771, has revised the assessment of 2,555 acres of land and sold 462 acres of land assessed at Rs. 1,334 for Rs. 41,073, of which Rs. 4,571 were collected up to the close of the fasli. The balance will be collected in instalments. The work of taking agreements from inamdars owning wet inams commanded by the project, binding themselves to pay a certain proportion of water-tax for improved supply of canal irrigation, has been stopped with reference to the recent orders of the Board and the Government.

15. LAND-CESS.—The ryotwari and miscellaneous land-cess during the fasli amounted to Rs. 70,792 against Rs. 68,943 in the previous fasli showing an increase of Rs. 1,849, which is due to increased occupation in ryotwari villages. The land-cess in whole inam villages was Rs. 14,060 against Rs. 13,888 in the preceding fasli showing an increase of Rs. 172. This is due (1) to the relinquishment by the Raja of Vizianagram of the right of collection of inam land-cess in the Jalandra estate on 10 per cent. commission, (2) to the imposition of land-cess on certain excluded service inams in whole inam villages which previously escaped land-cess and (3) to the increased land-cess collected from the inam villages in the Serugada estate after their survey and settlement. The sanction of Government has been obtained for the survey and settlement of the inam villages in Dharakota and Kurla estates, but the work has not yet been taken up by the survey and settlement departments. The land-cess on most jaghirs and mokhasas in the district is now included in zamindari land-cess. Steps have to be taken for their separate assessment to land-cess. The land-cess in permanently-settled estates was Rs. 1,74,117 against Rs. 1,63,039 in fasli 1309. The

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increase of Rs. 11,078 is due to the revision of land-cess on certain estates and on the excluded inams in some estates. The revision is proceeding and will be completed in the current fasli.

16. DEMAND, COLLECTION AND BALANCE—CURRENT.—The entire demand of land revenue and cesses was Rs. 17,84,163 against Rs. 17,31,411 in the previous fasli. The causes for the increase in demand have been explained in the preceding paragraphs. Of the total current demand of Rs. 17,84,163, Rs. 17,74,983 or 99.5 per cent. were collected within the fasli, leaving a balance of Rs. 9,180 as per details shown in statement No. 7. Subsequent collections up to the end of August 1901 amounted to Rs. 7,133. A large portion of the further balance of Rs. 2,047 has been collected in the current month. Special attention was paid to the collections in the fasli by all officers and a close check was exercised in the huzur over the progress of collections. Deputy Tahsildars and Stationary Sub-Magistrates were entrusted as in the previous fasli with the duty of collecting kists in a few selected villages near their head-quarters.

17. DEMAND, COLLECTION AND BALANCE—ARREARS.—Jamabandi statement No. 7 shows the state of collection of arrears. Out of an arrear demand of Rs. 29,215 in the fasli, Rs. 28,239 was collected and Rs. 287 was written off, leaving a balance of Rs. 689 at the close of the fasli. Subsequent collections up to the end of August amounted to Rs. 586. The further balance is chiefly due to the recent revision of land-cess on certain permanently-settled estates and will be collected soon.

18. COERCIVE PROCESSES AND SALES FOR ARREARS OF REVENUE.—There has been again a considerable fall in the number of processes of the three kinds issued in the fasli as shown below :—

Number of fasli.	Fasli 1307.	Fasli 1308.	Fasli 1309.	Fasli 1310.
Demand notices	89,381	70,346	51,214	27,787
Attachment notices	11,913	8,880	1,802	560
Sale notices	11,055	8,247	1,311	389

It is a satisfactory feature of the year's administration that the best collections which the district has probably ever shown in the past have been effected by least resort to coercion. The percentage of decrease as compared with the previous fasli was 46 in the case of demand notices, 71 in the case of attachment notices and 70 in the case of sale notices. The decrease is due as in the previous fasli to the special arrangements made for the timely collection of kists as they fell due to the greater promptitude on the part of the village and taluk officials in collecting revenue, and to the readiness of the ryots to pay up their dues owing to good crops, high prices, and a knowledge of the new vigilant system of collection. The number of attachments was 516 or 1.8 per cent. of the total number of demand notices against 3.5 per cent. in the previous fasli. The total number of pattas being 54,273, the percentage of defaulters whose property was attached to the total number of patta-holders was .9 against 3.3, 1.6 and 2.5 in faslis 1309, 1308 and 1307, respectively, and 12.7 for the whole Presidency in fasli 1309. Again sales were actually held in only 25 cases against 60 and 232 cases in faslis 1309 and 1308, respectively. The percentage of the number of sales to the total number of patta-dars is .04 against .11 in the previous fasli. Out of the 25 cases of sale, personal property was sold in 23 cases for Rs. 398 and real property in 2 cases for Rs. 24 against 36 and 24 cases, respectively, in the previous fasli. The decrease is due to the specially favourable character of the season. No land was bought in by Government during the fasli for want of bidders. Enclosure (a) to statement No. 8 shows further details of process.

19. RECEIPTS FROM PROCESS FEES AND CHARGES AND THE EXTENT TO WHICH SPECIAL-PAID ESTABLISHMENTS WERE UTILISED FOR SERVING PROCESSES.—The following statement compares the receipts from process fees and the cost of special-paid establishments employed for the execution of processes during faslis 1309 and 1310.

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	Fasli 1309.	Fasli 1310.	Difference.
Receipts	Rs. 2,844	Rs. 3,374	Rs. 530
Charges	Rs. 3,209	Rs. 2,803	Rs. 406

The receipts from process fees in the fasli exceed the charges by Rs. 571, while, when compared with the previous fasli, the receipts show an increase of Rs. 530 and the charges show a decrease of Rs. 406. This is due to the close supervision exercised in the huzur in the fasli over the process charges incurred in the several taluks as compared with receipts. If the receipts continue to exceed the charges in the current fasli, the rates of process fees will be reduced. The number of processes served by the village agency and by the special-paid establishment was 10,746 and 17,521, respectively, against 32,129 and 20,686 in fasli 1309. The percentage of the number of processes served by the special-paid establishment to the total number of processes is 62 against 39 in fasli 1309. The above figures show that the instructions issued to the taluk officers to rely more upon the permanent village establishments than upon a special-paid agency for the service of processes have not produced sufficient effect. This will again be impressed upon them; but, in a heavy zamindari district like Ganjam, there is no alternative but to employ special-paid establishments for the collection of peishcush, quit-rent, zamindari and inam land-cess, excise revenue and income-tax in proprietary tracts until the village establishments are reorganized under Act II of 1894, properly trained and brought under effective control. Further, the village officers in the Government taluks, especially in Berhampur, are inefficient and inattentive to their duties, and some of them cannot be trusted to serve processes entrusted to them promptly.

20. WORKING OF THE PROPRIETARY ESTATES VILLAGE SERVICE ACT.—Proposals have been submitted for the revision of village offices in all zamindaris and proprietary estates in the district, except Parlakimedi and three petty estates which have not sufficient assets, and also for the extension of Chapters I, II and V of the Act to all inam villages which cannot be clubbed with Government villages. The subject of the clubbing of certain inam villages with adjacent Government, ryotwari villages is lying over pending the Board's orders on a reference made in March 1899. Several difficulties have been met with owing to the reorganization of village establishments in certain estates prior to the enfranchisement of inams; and the Proprietary Estates Village Service Fund has been sustaining an annual loss of about Rs. 12,000, owing to the enjoyment of service inams by certain inamdars free of quit-rent and of the burden of service. Orders are awaited regarding the appointment of a special officer for the enfranchisement of inams. Out of the current and arrear demand of Rs. 53,869 under the Proprietary Estates Village Service Fund in the fasli, Rs. 43,368 were collected within the fasli, leaving a balance of Rs. 10,501 which has been since collected entirely. Rs. 13,850 were spent during the year chiefly on account of salaries of village establishments. Village officers in some estates were not paid their salaries in the fasli, pending the reduction of their original scale of pay by the assessment of the inams in their enjoyment. The revised scale has since been introduced into most estates.

21. LANDS SOLD UNDER BOARD'S STANDING ORDERS Nos. 15 AND 45.—No land was sold under Board's Standing Order No. 45. Under paragraph 13 of Board's Standing Order No. 15, 17 acres assessed at Rs. 32 were sold for Rs. 502. The sales of waste and tank-bed lands under the Rushikulya project have not been included in jamabandi statement No. 9.

22. LOANS UNDER THE LAND IMPROVEMENT AND AGRICULTURISTS' LOANS ACT.—The loans statements Nos. 23, 25 (a), 25 (b), 26 and 27 are herewith submitted as directed in paragraph 4 of B.P. No. 417, dated 10th December 1896. Out of 25 applications presented during the year under the Land Improvement Loans Act, eleven were rejected, eleven were accepted for Rs. 8,770 and three were pending at the end of the year. Under the Agriculturists' Loans Act, the two applications received during the year were pending at the end of the year and no amount was

advanced during the fasli. Out of Rs. 2,710 advanced under the former Act, Rs. 275 were advanced for sinking new wells and the remainder for reclamation of land. The total outstanding advances, including the amount granted during the year, amounted to Rs. 23,913 under the Land Improvement Loans Act and Rs. 1,752 under the Agriculturists' Loans Act. The instalments repayable during the year including the unpaid balance of the previous year amounted to Rs. 5,591 under the former Act and Rs. 977 under the latter Act. Rs. 5,316 or 95 per cent. of the former amount and the entire demand in the latter case were recovered, leaving a balance of Rs. 275 under the former Act, which has since been entirely collected. Rs. 197 have been collected under the Land Improvement Loans Act on account of instalments not yet due. The demand of interest under the two Acts amounted to Rs. 1,056 and Rs. 120, respectively, of which Rs. 1,029 and Rs. 120 were collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 27 under the former Act, of which Rs. 23 has been since collected. Out of the amount of Rs. 7,442 collected under both the Acts on account of principal and interest, Rs. 1,932 or 26 per cent. were paid up before any demand notices were issued, Rs. 2,452 or 33 per cent. were paid on demand, Rs. 3,038 or 40.8 per cent. on the attachment of property, and the sale of property had to be resorted to for the recovery of Rs. 20 or 0.2 per cent. of the entire amount collected.

23. COSTS IN CIVIL SUITS.—Including Rs. 64-6-2, the amount of costs in suits awarded to Government during the year, the total demand of the year with the opening balance amounted to Rs. 3,313-15-11, of which Rs. 128-6-8 were collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 3,185-9-3. Out of this amount Rs. 3,082-8-0 is irrecoverable—*vide* B.P. Forest No. 317, Routine, dated 15th June 1901. Rs. 27-5-0 have been since collected and steps are being taken for the recovery of the remaining Rs. 75-12-3.

24. RUINED TANKS.—No ruined or abandoned tank was made over to private individuals during the year under report. One small tank in good order was handed over to the ryot holding land under it under the provisions of Board's Standing Order No. 9 on condition of his paying the dry assessment on the ayakat and the tank-bed area.

25. INTEREST.—The total demand on account of interest on arrears of land revenue, including the opening balance of Rs. 336, amounted to Rs. 448, of which Rs. 385 were collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 63 at the end of the fasli. Rs. 40 have been since collected and process has been issued for the remaining balance.

26. SUB-DIVISION OF QUIT-RENT.—One application presented during the fasli for the sub-division of a minor inam under Board's Standing Order No. 58 was disposed of within the fasli. None was presented for the sub-division of whole inams.

27. INSPECTION OF BOUNDARY AND FIELD MARKS.—A statement showing the number of boundary and field marks planted during survey, the number missing or out of repair, and the number replaced or repaired during the year under report is herewith submitted. The Tahsildars of Chicacole and Goomsur have adopted the figures of survey marks as shown in the land registers as far as they are available with reference to the orders conveyed in B.P. Mis. No. 2190, dated 4th May 1900. The Tahsildar of Berhampur has been called upon to explain why he has not done so. From the enclosed statement it will be seen that the work done in the Berhampur and Goomsur taluks in replacing missing stones and repairing those out of repair is unsatisfactory. The work is, however, so heavy and backward that the ordinary establishment cannot cope with it, and the heavy arrears will be cleared off only when the three taluks are surveyed, as applied for in this office letter, No. 633-R/Ver., dated 2nd October 1899. Many karnams have not, as usual, submitted the annual returns of stones missing and out of repair. Notices in Form No. III were issued in the case of some villages.

28. EXAMINATION OF VILLAGE AND TALUK ACCOUNTS.—Mr. Taylor held the first jamabandi of the Chicacole taluk. The second jamabandi of that taluk and the jamabandi of the other taluks were held by Divisional-officers. The village and taluk accounts in all the taluks were carefully examined and the defects noticed pointed out to the taluk officers. Variations having been observed between the

village permanent B registers and the inam quit-rent registers in the Goomsur taluk, the Tahsildar was directed to reconcile them and monthly reconciliation statements were obtained from him and checked in the huzur. The progress made is not satisfactory, as the taluk establishment cannot do much additional work. The village permanent B registers in the Berhampur taluk have been revised, but have not been rewritten pending the issue of the revised forms of village accounts. Several errors have been noticed in the village permanent A registers on a comparison of the fieldwar entries therein with those in the adangals, and orders have been issued for the preparation of a list of these errors with a view to take steps for the rectification of the settlement registers. In the Chicacole taluk, the irrigation works were wrongly classified for the purpose of water-rate. The wrong classification was rectified at jamabandi. Village accounts No. 16 were obtained regularly in the Chicacole and Berhampur taluks with the remittances; but this duty has been neglected in the Goomsur taluk and necessary instructions have been issued to the Tahsildar. An attempt was made in the fasli to write up the Berhampur taluk permanent B register, but it has not yet been completed. Steps are being taken for its completion. The taluk permanent B register has also been opened by the Deputy Tahsildars in independent charge of the zamindari divisions. The village registers of statistics and firka books were also examined during the jamabandi and necessary instructions issued for their correct maintenance and early completion. The records have been written up up to the end of fasli 1309, except in the Chicacole taluk. For fasli 1310 they have been written up for some villages and are being written up for the other villages. The village registers are generally consulted (1) in formulating proposals for the conversion of dry lands to wet, (2) in the preparation of applications for allotment of funds for the proper upkeep of minor irrigation works, (3) to find out the general agricultural condition of villages and (4) to ascertain the reasons for remissions and other variations in the revenue of villages. The importance and utility of these records was impressed upon the Divisional and Taluk officers in the fasli, but they do not appear to have referred to these records frequently.

29. APPLICATION FOR THE TRANSFER OF REGISTRY OF HOLDINGS.—A statement showing the disposal of applications for transfer of pattas during the fasli is enclosed in the prescribed form. The subjoined statement compares the applications presented through Registration officers and those submitted direct to the Revenue officers and those disposed of in the past two years:—

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.
<i>Fasli 1309.</i>						
Through Registration officers	379	1,322	1,701	1,325	366	21.52
Direct by Revenue officers	4	660	664	545	119	17.92
	383	1,982	2,365	1,880	485	20.5
<i>Fasli 1310.</i>						
Through Registration officers	366	1,312	1,678	1,229	449	26.75
Direct by Revenue officers	119	798	917	747	170	18.53
	485	2,035	2,520	1,976	544	21.58

The slight decrease in the former class of applications may be attributed to the favourable character of the season and the increase in the latter class to the efforts of the taluk officers to secure agreement between ownership and revenue registry. Almost all the pending applications were received in the last quarter of the fasli. This mainly accounts for the heavy pendency, which is also partly due to the delay made by the karnams in verifying applications. The percentage of applications presented through the Registration officers to the total number of applications is 64.6 against 66.7 in the previous fasli. The number of cases in which steps were taken by Revenue officers of their own motion to secure agreement between ownership and

revenue registry has not been reported by the Tahsildars of Chicacole and Goomsur. The number of such cases brought to notice in the Berhampur taluk in the fasli is 93, of which 2 were disposed of in the fasli and 91 were pending at the end of the fasli. Proper attention was not paid to this subject in the Chicacole taluk.

30. VERNACULAR CORRESPONDENCE IN THE SENIOR ASSISTANT AND ASSISTANT COLLECTOR'S OFFICES.—Both the Senior Assistant Collector and the Assistant Collector had such correspondence as was addressed to them in the Vernacular read over to them by a clerk as required by the rules.

31. CONDUCT OF PUBLIC SERVANTS—was satisfactory, and I consider that the Tahsildars of the three taluks deserve much credit for having collected nearly the whole of the land revenue within the year. My Sheristadar M.R.Ry. N. Ramamurti Naidu Garu continued to render good service, and Mr. Taylor who was Collector of the district throughout the year has left on record a high appreciation of his capacity and energy in the duties which devolved upon him. I have no doubt from personal observation that he fully deserves the high opinion which has been formed of him.

CHATRAPUR,
30th September 1901.

(Signed) J. G. D. PARTRIDGE,
Ag. Collector.

SETTLEMENT REPORT OF VIZAGAPATAM.

I HAVE the honour to submit my report on the settlement of land revenue in this district for fasli 1310 (1900-1901) together with the prescribed statements.

2. SEASON AND RAINFALL.—The rainfall during the year amounted to 33.68 inches against 33.94 inches in the preceding year and 41.32 inches, the average rainfall for the 30 years ending 1899. The total rainfall of the year, though only 26 cents less than that of the preceding year, was over seven inches short of the average quoted above and in consequence the crops both dry and wet suffered. The hot weather showers were lighter than those of the preceding year, but the south-west monsoon commenced more favourably and there was no prolonged break as in the previous year. It was, however, deficient and the north-east monsoon a failure as in the preceding year. The season was on the whole unfavourable, especially so in the Sarvasiddhi taluk.

3. CONDITION & OUTTURN OF CROPS.—The outturn of the dry crops was on the whole poor. Paddy crops was fair. The average outturn of the crops was as shown below:—

	ANNAS.
Paddy	8
Cholum	8
Cumbu	7
Ragi	6
Other food-grains including pulses	6

4. Partly owing to deficiency in the south-west monsoon and the failure of the north-east, and partly, to export to other provinces in which famine prevailed, the prices of all food-grains ruled high during the year.

5. PERMANENTLY-SETTLED ESTATES.—The number of permanently-settled estates during the year was 855 against 854 in the previous year. The increase of one estate was due to the sub-division and separate registry of Kasidhoravalsa from the Saluru estate. The total amount of peishcush payable on all the estates during the fasli was Rs. 9,73,317-0-9 against Rs. 9,63,954-4-11 in the previous year. The increase of Rs. 9,362-11-10 is explained in detail in statement No. 6.

WHOLE INAM VILLAGES.—The quit-rent payable to Government on shrotrium villages or those held on favourable tenure amounted to Rs. 51,833-14-4 against Rs. 55,783-9-9 in the preceding year. The decrease of Rs. 3,949-11-5 is explained in detail in statement No. 6. The total number of villages remained the same as in the previous fasli, viz., 745.

6. RYOTWAR SETTLEMENT.—The total number of Government villages in the year under report was 380, or one more than in the previous year. The increase was due to the exclusion of a hamlet called Therapa from the Somagandi reserve in the Pal-konda taluk. The regular and the miscellaneous pattas distributed during the year numbered 15,465 and 740 against 15,127 and 1,563 in the preceding year. The variations are explained in the remarks column of statement No. 1.

7. OCCUPATIONS AND CHANGES THEREIN.—The annexed statement compares the total extent and assessment of holdings with the figures of the previous year:—

Items.	Extent.	Assessment.
	ACS.	RS.
1. Occupation of fasli 1309	167,718	4,44,110
2. Deduct lands given up, &c.	3,942	10,073
3. Remainder	163,776	4,34,037
4. Add lands taken up, &c.	3,795	10,692
5. Occupation of fasli 1310	167,571	4,44,729
6. Difference between Nos. 1 and 5	147	+ 619

There was a decrease of 147 acres in occupied land as compared with the previous year; the assessment increased by Rs. 619. The former was mainly due to lands relinquished, and bought in by Government at revenue sales being largely in excess of lands taken on darkhast; and the latter mainly to resumption of artizan service inams, conversion of dry holdings to wet, and excess discovered in survey areas—*vide* Board's Proceedings noted on the margin.

B.P., Mis. No. 5842, dated 15th November 1900.
B.P., Mis. No. 5555, dated 18th October 1900.
B.P., Mis. No. 686, dated 13th February 1901.
B.P., Mis. No. 457, dated 31st January 1901.
B.P., Mis. No. 6167, dated 21st November 1900.

ACTUAL CULTIVATION, WASTE CHARGED AND REMITTED.—The total area cropped during the year, exclusive of miscellaneous cultivation, was acres 133,250 or 79.51 per cent. of the total holdings against 132,623 acres or 79.08 per cent. of the total holdings of the previous year. The extent left waste was acres 34,321 against acres 35,095 in fasli 1309. Of this, 31,870 acres against acres 32,501 in the previous year were charged and assessment on acres 2,451 against that on acres 2,594 in fasli 1309, was remitted. The small increase in the extent of actual occupation and the decrease in waste remitted call for no remark.

	RS.
* On ryotwari lands	7,223
" minor inams	4,388
" zemindari and inam villages ...	5,408
Total	17,019

8. **WATER-RATE.**—The charge for water during the year, exclusive of the penal water-rate of Rs. 4,159, amounted to Rs. 17,019 * against Rs. 13,683 in the previous year. As compared with the preceding year there was a decrease of Rs. 1,248 in the water-rate on ryotwari lands, while there was increase under minor

inams and whole inam villages. The former was due to deficient supply of water in Government irrigation sources, and the latter to the levy of tirvajasti on excess areas in minor inams and whole inam villages, particularly in the Palkonda taluk, which had been surreptitiously irrigated.

9. **REMISSIONS.**—Excluding those granted for waste, the remissions granted during the year amounted to Rs. 13,465 against Rs. 53,595 in the previous year. The decrease occurred under occasional remissions in the Palkonda and Golconda taluks where, though the paddy crop suffered, it was not such as to entitle the pattadars to remission under the rules.

Occasional Remissions.—The subjoined statement compares in detail the remissions under this head with those of the preceding year:—

Items.	Fasli 1309.	Fasli 1310.	Difference.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Shavi	30,139	3,897	— 26,242
2. Submerged .. .. .	.. .. .	31	+ 31
3. Tirvakammi	20,245	5,887	— 14,358
Total	50,384	9,815	— 40,569

10. **FIXED REMISSIONS.**—The remissions under this head during the year amounted to Rs. 1,397 against Rs. 964 in the previous year. The whole amount appertains to remission granted on account of irrigation by lift. The increase was nominal, as full remission was granted in the previous year on the holdings concerned owing to unfavourable season. No cowle remissions were granted in the year under report.

11. **BERIZ DEDUCTIONS.**—The increase of Rs. 6 over the amount shown under this head in the previous fasli was sanctioned in B.P., Mis. No. 3,675, dated 13th November 1899, but the Tahsildar of Palkonda did not give effect to the sanction at once.

12. **MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE.**—The miscellaneous revenue amounted to Rupees 1,56,878 or Rs. 3,293 more than in the previous year. Full details are given in

statement No. 5. The following abstract compares the more important items of the miscellaneous revenue with those of the preceding year:—

Items.	Fasli 1309.	Fasli 1310.	Difference.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Jodi or quit-rent on minor inams including water-rate	1,21,489	1,26,069	+ 4,580
2. Lands cultivated without darkhast for which no pattas have been granted ..	2,872	2,304	— 568
3. Cultivation of poramboke lands	2,444	3,217	+ 773
4. Revenue derived from tree pattas	214	193	— 21
5. Commission on private estates on Court of Wards' management	6,104	6,215	+ 111
6. Charge for water in zamindari and inam villages	1,529	5,408	+ 3,879
7. Revenue process-service fees	2,898	2,648	— 250
8. Penal charge for water	4,081	4,159	+ 78
9. Revenue from hill villages in the Golconda taluk	2,256	3,180	+ 924
10. Sale-proceeds of tank-bed lands sold under Standing Order No. 18-1 ..	40	865	+ 825
11. Revenue from podu or hill cultivation	403	409	+ 6
12. Sale-proceeds of fish in Government tanks	30	166	+ 126
13. Recoveries in India of law charges in England on account of appeals from India	4,002	..	— 4,002
14. Sale-proceeds of lands sold under Standing Order Nos. 15, &c.	232	553	+ 321
15. Copying fees	773	485	— 288
16. Commission on sale of distrained property under Act VIII of 1865	280	140	— 140
17. Jaggarao Observatory fund	1,522	..	— 1,522
18. Sale-proceeds of survey maps	135	19	— 116
19. Survey school and examination fees	292	..	— 292
20. Sale-proceeds of survey stones	3	171	+ 168

Item No. 1.—Of Rs. 1,26,029 shown under this head Rs. 1,21,681 represent quit-rent on minor inams and Rs. 4,388 water-rate levied thereon. There was an increase of Rs. 3,875 in the former and of Rs. 705 in the latter as compared with the previous year. The former was due to the inclusion under this head of the quit-rent on minor inams in Srungavarapukota taluk which had hitherto been erroneously shown under shrotriemi jodi. The increase in the latter has been explained in paragraph 8 *supra*.

Item No. 2.—This is a variable item. The decrease is due to the unfavourable season.

Item No. 3.—The increase under this head was due to the stringent enforcement of the rules prohibiting objectionable cultivation.

Item No. 5.—The increase was due to increased receipts in the estates under the management of the Court of Wards.

Item No. 6.—The increase under this item occurs wholly in the Palkonda taluk—*vide* remarks in paragraph 8 *supra*.

Item No. 7.—The decrease was due to the larger employment of the village agency in serving processes than in the previous year.

Item No. 9.—The increase was mainly due to no remission being granted in the year against Rs. 892 granted in the previous fasli.

Item No. 10.—The increase under this head occurred mainly in the Golconda taluk where three tank-beds measuring 30.57 acres were sold.

Item No. 13.—No recoveries were made under this head during the year under report.

Item No. 15.—The decrease was due to the less number of applications received during the year.

Item No. 19.—There was no survey school in the district during the year.

Item No. 20.—This mainly represents the cost of survey stones found missing, which was recovered from the survey subordinates responsible and remitted to the treasury.

13. **DEMAND, COLLECTION AND BALANCE.**—The total current demand under land revenue and cesses amounted to Rs. 19,29,799 against Rs. 18,76,516 in the preceding year. The increase of Rs. 53,283 was mainly due to the decrease in the amount of season remissions granted during the year. The collections within the fasli amounted to Rs. 18,93,583, leaving a balance of Rs. 36,216 at its close, which was further reduced by subsequent collections to Rs. 20,092 on the date of this report. Of this Rs. 1,864 are adjustable from excess collections, deposits or other heads of account

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and Rs. 3,443 are due from the Belgaum and Párvatipur estates under the management of the Court of Wards, for the payment of which there are no balances in hand. The collection of Rs. 256 has been suspended in the Golgonda taluk pending the settlement of an inam takarar in Balighattam. The whole of the remainder is covered by processes.

14. DEMAND, COLLECTION AND BALANCE OF ARREARS.—The total arrear balance at the beginning of the fasli amounted to Rs. 52,026 against Rs. 29,750, the closing balance of fasli 1309. The difference is explained in detail in the memorandum attached to the revised demand, collection and balance for June 1901. Of the arrear demand of Rs. 52,026, Rs. 51,307 were collected and Rs. 487 were written off the accounts within the fasli, leaving a balance of Rs. 232 at its close. The collection of Rs. 211 has been suspended in the Golgonda taluk pending the settlement of the inam takarar referred to above and Re. 1 has been recommended to be written off the accounts. The remainder, namely, Rs. 20, is covered by process on certain service inams in the Golgonda taluk recently ordered to be collected with retrospective effect from fasli 1300.

15. INTEREST.—The total demand on account of interest on arrears of land revenue including the arrear balance at the beginning of the year, was Rs. 641, of which Rs. 386 were collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 255 at the close of the fasli. The taluk officers concerned have been directed to take early steps for the recovery of this amount.

16. DISTRIBUTION OF COLLECTIONS BETWEEN LAND REVENUE AND CESSSES.—Final adjustments have been made in all the taluks for faslis prior to fasli 1309. Those of fasli 1309 have been effected already in Sarvasiddhi and Palkonda. The final adjustment in Golgonda will be effected in the current fasli.

17. PROCESSES UNDER ACT II OF 1864.—Statement No. 8-A exhibits particulars of the coercive processes employed for the realisation 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 preceding fasli :—

	Fasli 1309.	Fasli 1310.	Difference.
Number of demand notices	49,679	53,561	+ 3,882
Do. of attachment notices	4,292	4,563	+ 271
Do. of sale notices	197	327	+ 130

The increase in the demand notices mainly occurred in the Golgonda and Sarvasiddhi taluks in which the paddy crop was bad.

18. DISTRRAINTS AND ATTACHMENTS.—The following statement compares by taluks the number of defaulters whose property was attached in faslis 1309 and 1310 and the number of cases in which it was found necessary to issue notices of sale :—

Taluka.	Number of ryotwari pattadars.	Number of defaulters 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 2.
		Fasli 1309.	Fasli 1310.	Difference.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. Golgonda	4,743	323	333	+ 10	7.02	48	14.41
2. Sarvasiddhi	4,232	2,885	2,804	- 81	66.25	61	2.17
3. Anakapalli	25	10	16	+ 6	64.0	..	..
4. Viravalli	69	17	3	- 14	4.34	..	..
5. Sringavarapukota	20	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Visagapatam	7	..	..	..	..	..	..
7. Bimlipatam	10	..	4	+ 4	4.0	..	..
8. Visianagarum	15	..	..	..	..	..	..
9. Gajapatnagarum	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
10. Chipurupalle	5	..	2	+ 2	4.0	..	..
11. Palkonda	6,274	1,015	1,348	+ 333	21.48	201	14.91
12. Bobbili	6	34	32	- 2	53.0	17	53.12
13. Sáluru	23	3	19	+ 16	82.60	..	..
14. Párvatipur	35	5	2	- 3	57.14	..	..
Total	15,465	4,292	4,563	+ 271	29.50	327	7.16

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It will be observed that property, moveable and immoveable, was attached in 4,563 or 8.52 per cent. of cases in which demand notices had been issued as against 8.64 per cent. in the previous year. The proportion of the number of defaulters whose property was attached to the total number of pattadars rose from 29.18 to 29.50. These small variations do not call for remark.

19. The increase in the number of sale notices occurred wholly in the three Government taluks. The increase in the Golgonda taluk was due to the defaulters' moveable property not being available, while the increase in Sarvasiddhi is attributed to the sub-tenants evading payment of dues with the object of securing sub-division of their joint fields. The Tahsildar of Palkonda attributes the increase in that taluk to successive failure of paddy crop in faslis 1307, 1308 and 1309 and to the defaulters not having other property worth proceeding against.

20. SALES.—Personal property was actually sold in the year in 244 cases against 108, and real property in 83 against 89 cases in the previous year. The increase under the former and the decrease in the latter mainly occurred in the Palkonda taluk. The increases in the Sarvasiddhi taluk were due to unfavourable season.

21. RECEIPTS AND CHARGES OF PROCESS SERVICE FEES.—The number of processes served by the ordinary village agency amounted to 36,024 and that served by the special agency to 18,735 against 29,952 and 20,919 respectively in the preceding year. The village establishments were more largely employed in serving the processes than the special agency. The total receipts under process fees amounted to Rs. 2,648 and the charge to Rs. 2,944 against Rs. 2,896 and Rs. 3,108 respectively in the preceding year. The charges thus exceeded the receipts by Rs. 296. The reduction of rates effected in 1899 requires a further trial.

22. LANDS SOLD UNDER STANDING ORDER NOS. 15 AND 45.—This calls for no remark.

23. TANKS IRRIGATING ACRES 50 AND LESS.—No tanks were made over to the ryots during the year under report under Standing Order No. 9.

24. RUINED, ABANDONED OR SMALL ISOLATED TANKS.—No tanks were made over to private individuals during the year.

25. SUB-DIVISION OF QUIT-RENT.—No applications were received during the year for sub-division of joint liability under Standing Order No. 58.

26. COSTS IN CIVIL SUITS.—The amount outstanding under this head at the beginning of the year amounted to Rs. 2-1-0. Adding to this Rs. 61-9-0, the amount awarded during the year, the total recoverable amount came to Rs. 63-10-0; of which Rs. 61-7-2 were collected during the year and the balance of Rs. 2-2-10 after the close of the fasli.

27. INSPECTION OF BOUNDARY AND FIELD MARKS.—Statement No. 13 shows the number of boundary marks planted during the survey, the number found missing and out of repair and the number replaced and repaired in the year under report. Better progress was made than in the previous year and the Divisional and Taluk officers are paying attention to the subject.

28. APPLICATIONS FOR TRANSFER OF REGISTRY OF HOLDINGS.—Statement No. 10 shows the number of applications received and disposed of during the year under the two heads namely (1) those presented through the Registration officers and (2) those submitted direct to the Revenue officers. The number of applications pending at the beginning of the year was 134 and 889 applications against 876 in the preceding year were received during the year both in the Revenue and Registration departments. There were thus 1,023 applications to be disposed of during the year against 931 in the preceding year. Of the former, 926 were disposed of during the year against 797 in the preceding year, leaving a balance of 97, of which 43 were disposed of since the close of the fasli. During the year under report the number of cases to be disposed of under paragraphs 5 and 7 of Standing Order No. 31 was 159 against 49 of the previous year. Of these, 130 were disposed of during the year leaving a balance of 29 cases under both the heads.

SETTLEMENT REPORT OF VIZAGAPATAM.

29. EXAMINATION OF VILLAGE AND TALUK ACCOUNTS.—The Principal Assistant Collector settled the Palkonda taluk and the Head Assistant Collector, the Golconda and the Sarvasiddhi taluks. Their reports on the inspection of village and taluk accounts are awaited.

30. VERNACULAR CORRESPONDENCE IN THE ASSISTANT AND THE HEAD ASSISTANT COLLECTORS' OFFICES.—The Assistant Collectors in charge of a division, Messrs. H. A. B. Vernon and C. B. Cotterell, and the Acting Head Assistant Collectors, Messrs. J. F. Bryant and B. C. Smith, disposed of their Vernacular papers in accordance with the instructions contained in B.P., No. 2498, dated 18th November 1886.

31. FAMINE ANALYSIS REGISTERS.—Village registers and firka books were examined by the Divisional-officers during the year under report; they have been fairly well posted up. Figures up to fasli 1309 were posted in the village registers and firka books of all the villages in the three Government taluks. During the fasli under report village registers and firka sheets of 155 villages in the two taluks of Golconda and Sarvasiddhi were checked. There was, as in the previous year, no progress in the Palkonda taluk as reported in my D. Dis. No. 1757, dated 24th July 1901.

32. LAND IMPROVEMENT LOANS ACT.—No advances were made during the year under report. Rs. 56-4-1 were voluntarily paid before the due date. Of the balance of Rs. 293-0-1, Rs. 130 have been collected since the close of the fasli and the remainder is covered by processes.

INTEREST.—Of the balance of Rs. 146-0-9 outstanding at its close Rs. 83-9-0 have been since collected. There was only one case in which the loan granted was misapplied. The amount was summarily recovered—*vide* this office letter D. Dis. No. 1909, dated 5th August 1901.

33. AGRICULTURISTS LOANS ACT.—The loans granted under this Act during the year were for purposes other than relief of distress. A sum of Rs. 600 as shown below was advanced during the year:—

	Rs.
For purposes other than relief—	
For purchase of cattle	130
Do. of seed-grain	470
Total ...	600

A sum of Rs. 42-8-0 was voluntarily paid before the due date. The balance of Rs. 463-8-0 is covered by processes.

INTEREST.—Of the balance of Rs. 35-1-7, Rs. 12-9-9 have been since collected. The remainder is covered by processes and will be recovered shortly.

34. COERCIVE PROCESSES FOR RECOVERY OF LOANS.—Of the total amount of Rupees 8,743-0-8 which fell due during the year, Rs. 3,046-14-0 were recovered without resort to coercion, Rs. 3,867-8-4 were paid on presentation of demand notices in 220 cases and Rs. 895-8-3 after attachment in 48 cases, Rs. 94-5-0 were realized by the sale of moveable property. No immoveable property was sold during the year.

35. SURVEY ADVANCES.—Under this head a sum of Rs. 413-8-0 was outstanding for collection at the commencement of the fasli and Rs. 250 were advanced during the year. Of the total advance of Rs. 663-8-11, Rs. 145-6-5 were collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 518-2-6 at the close of the year. Steps are being taken to collect the balance as early as possible.

36. CONDUCT OF PUBLIC SERVANTS.—I have no remarks to offer.

VIZAGAPATAM,
5th October 1901.

(Signed) W. B. AYLING,
Collector.

SETTLEMENT REPORT

OF

GODAVARI.

I HAVE the honour to submit my jamabandi report for fasli 1310.

2. SEASON AND RAINFALL.—The rainfall in the fasli amounted to 36·80 inches, which is 57·57 per cent. greater than that in the previous year and 5 per cent. less than the average of 30 years ending with the year 1894, viz., 38·73 inches. The south-west monsoon commenced in July and lasted till September, during which period the highest rainfall registered was 16 inches in September 1900 at Bhadrachalam. The north-east monsoon began in October 1900, but it was weak though favourable when compared with that of the previous fasli.

3. The Gódávári began to rise on the 16th June 1900, and topped the crest of the anicut on the 21st idem. The maximum recorded flood-level was 15·8 feet over the anicut crest on 22nd September 1900. Much damage was done to crops by the floods and some loss of life ensued. The subject of the Gódávári floods was disposed of in G.O., No. 812, Judicial, dated 28th September 1900, recorded in B.P., Mis. No. 3177, dated 7th November 1901.

4. The following statement shows the rainfall of the last three faslis:—

Months.		Fasli 1308.	Fasli 1309.	Fasli 1310.
		INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.
July	.. .. .	10·33	2·48	6·71
August	.. .. .	4·84	5·54	4·68
September	.. .. .	6·41	5·76	8·47
October	.. .. .	5·80	2·74	4·75
November	.. .. .	8·13	..	1·18
December	.. .. .	0·03	0·04	..
January	.. .. .	0·03	..	0·96
February	.. .. .	0·03	..	2·63
March	.. .. .	0·15	0·10	0·12
April	.. .. .	3·11	2·68	3·49
May	.. .. .	1·46	2·51	2·93
June	.. .. .	2·86	2·55	0·90
Total ..		43·22	24·28	36·80

5. CONDITION AND OUTTURN OF CROPS.—The areas cultivated with different crops in fasli 1310 are compared below with those in fasli 1309 :—

Items.	Area cultivated.		Percentage of each crop area to the total area.	
	Fasli 1309.	Fasli 1310.	Fasli 1309.	Fasli 1310.
<i>Food-grains.</i>	ACS.	ACS.		
Rice	619,762	821,468	53.8	52.4
Other food-grains	213,884	286,401	18.6	11.2
Total ..	833,646	1,107,869	72.4	70.6
<i>Other crops.</i>				
Cotton	1,465	3,433	0.1	0.2
Seeds, chiefly oil	128,528	178,618	11.2	11.4
Orchard and garden produce	53,454	56,462	4.6	3.6
Indigo	971	384	0.1	..
Sugarcane	3,867	3,405	0.3	0.2
Miscellaneous crops including tobacco.	129,737	219,144	11.3	14.0
Total, "other crops" ..	318,022	461,446	27.6	29.4
Grand Total ..	1,151,668	1,569,315	100.0	100.0

Compared with the previous year there was generally an increase. It was due to the more favourable character of the season. The decrease against indigo and sugarcane was due to the fall of prices in these commodities owing to their importation at cheaper rates.

6. PRICES.—The following statement shows the average prices of grain per garce (or 2,400 seers of 80 tolas each) during faslis 1309 and 1310 :—

Grains.	Fasli 1309.	Fasli 1310.
	RS.	RS.
Paddy, 1st sort	104	121
Do. 2nd sort	97	111
Rice, 2nd sort	210	250
Cholam	137	151
Ragi	128	134
Horse-gram	142	198
Cumbu	122	114

The prices of food-grains except cumbu were higher than those of fasli 1309 and much higher than those of fasli 1308. This was due to extensive exportation to famine-stricken districts and to the accumulation of large stores by local merchants in anticipation of future demands. The Gódavari floods which destroyed crops and swept away several granaries also contributed to some extent to the local enhancement of prices. Grain-owners and merchants of this district largely benefited by the prevalence of high prices, as they were able to find a ready market with large profits. In a district like the Gódavari, it is only those who have no grain to sell and are paid in money and wages have to purchase grain that are affected, those who are by custom paid in kind do not suffer to any appreciable extent.

7. RYOTWARI SETTLEMENT.—There was no variation in the number of villages or their classification, except that ten rented villages in the Ellore taluk were settled during the year and transferred to Ryotwar. The following statement compares the number of the different kinds of pattas :—

Kind.	Fasli 1309.	Fasli 1310.	Difference.
	ACS.	ACS.	
Ryotwari	120,825	113,600	— 7,225
Miscellaneous	8,539	11,980	+ 3,441

The increase in the case of ryotwari pattas is less than 10 per cent. and is accounted for by the fact that in the previous year, a large number of fresh pattas had to be issued owing to the resettlement. The increase in miscellaneous pattas was due to increase in miscellaneous cultivation.

8. OCCUPATION AND CHANGES THEREIN.—

Items.	Fasli 1309.		Fasli 1310.	
	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.
	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.
Holdings at the beginning of the year	889,231	31,70,816	929,209	36,67,392
Deduct lands given up	40,045	73,157	57,374	3,28,584
Remainder	849,186	30,97,659	871,835	33,38,808
Add lands taken up	80,023	5,69,733	59,089	3,33,337
Total ..	929,209	36,67,392	930,924	36,72,145

There was an increase in holdings of 1,715 acres with an assessment of Rs. 4,753, which is explained in detail below :—

Items.	ACS.	RS.
1. Net decrease in the extent and assessment resulting from lands bought in by Government and those resold under Board's Standing Order No. 45	153	327
2. Net decrease resulting from the transfer of land to poramboke and <i>vice versa</i>	52	475
	205	802
1. Net increase in the extent and assessment resulting from lands taken up and relinquished	1,491	2,797
2. Net increase in extent and assessment resulting from lands transferred to "Inam" and "Inam" lands reverted to Government	40	219
3. Net increase in assessment due to transfer of land from dry to wet and <i>vice versa</i>	..	213
4. Net increase resulting from deficiency and excess by survey and settlement	* 230	* 1,181
5. Government lands in zamindari villages hitherto held on miscellaneous patta now assigned on ryotwari patta	64	597
6. Rectification of errors	+ 95	+ 548
Total ..	1,920	5,555
Net Increase ..	1,715	4,753

* Due to errata lists issued by the Deputy Commissioner, Revenue Settlement, No. III Party.
† Includes 87 acres with assessment of Rs. 504 being due to erosion by the Gódavari, erroneously deducted from "holdings" in the previous fasli.

9. ACTUAL CULTIVATION AND WASTE CHARGED AND REMITTED.—

Items.	Fasli 1309.	Fasli 1310.
	ACS.	ACS.
1. Occupied area in acres	929,209	930,924
2. Area cropped excluding miscellaneous	607,709	662,521
3. Percentage of 2 to 1	65.4	71.2
4. Extent left waste and charged—		
(1) Dry	272,155	241,741
(2) Wet	49,345	24,006
Total ..	321,500	265,747

SETTLEMENT REPORT OF GODAVARI.

The extent of wet waste remitted was acres 2,656 against acres 24,445 in the previous year. The heavy remission in the previous year (fasli 1309) was due to the bad season as explained in the jamabandi report for that year.

10. WATER-TAX (TIRWAJASTI AND FASALJASTI).—The following statement compares the revenue under this head for five years:—

Fasli.							Dey irrigated. Wet second crop.	
							RS.	RS.
1306 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,18,723	1,72,346
1307 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	98,514	2,50,873
1308 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,20,470	2,03,204
1309 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,16,705	80,405
1310 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,42,779	2,12,882

The season having been favourable for dry crops, there was an increase under "dry irrigated". The large increase under "wet" second crop over that in fasli 1309 is only apparent and the comparatively small extent of wet second crop in fasli 1309 was due to bad season.

11. REMISSIONS.—The following is a comparative statement of occasional and fixed remissions and of beriz deductions:—

Items.	Fasli 1309.	Fasli 1310.	Reasons for the difference.
<i>Occasional.</i>			
Shavi	RS. 96,855	RS. 21,344	Due to unfavourable season in fasli 1309.
Submerged	1,525	76,673	Due to heavy floods in the Godavari in the year under report.
Tirvakammi	25,785	11,190	Due to unfavourable season in fasli 1309.
Remission due to the introduction of re-settlement rates (not increment remission).	67,264	Nil.	This was special for fasli 1309— <i>vide</i> remarks in the previous year's report.
<i>Fixed.</i>			
Lift	2,247	2,078	The difference is less than 10 per cent.
Increment	96,295	43,074	Due to the introduction of settlement rates in the year under report.
Remission of assessment on grant inams which have been classed as joroyati.	2,305	2,317	The variation is less than 10 per cent. and is small.
<i>Beriz deductions.</i>			
Payments to religious institutions	* 5,358	* 5,474	This amount agrees with that shown in statement No. 4-A and the increase has been explained in that statement.
Beriz deductions sanctioned on account of village service inams taken up for public purposes.	507	536	Chiefly due to the acquisition of lands.
Assessment on service inam intended for the upkeep of a tank credited to Local Funds.	79	37	Due to wrong inclusion of water-tax, Rs. 48, in the Bhimavaram taluk in the amount of fasli 1309. The water-tax has been excluded in fasli 1310. The difference of Rs. 6 is a new item and occurs in the Rajahmundry taluk.
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>			
Remission on account of digging gravel included though erroneously under occasional remissions.	2	..	The decrease is slight and calls for no remarks.

* Includes beriz deductions granted on account of religious service inams taken up for public purposes.

12. BERIZ DEDUCTIONS IN FAVOUR OF RELIGIOUS INSTITUTIONS.—The beriz deductions due to religious institutions, viz., Rs. 5,806 were distributed during the year, leaving a balance of Rs. 51. The difference between the balance of the previous year and the undisbursed amount on account of the previous year as per statement No. 4-A for the fasli under report is due to the fact that in the previous year, arrear balances, i.e., balances of the previous years were, by mistake, overlooked and omitted from the account. They have been correctly shown in the year under report.

SETTLEMENT REPORT OF GODAVARI.

13. MISCELLANEOUS.—The revenue under this head, comprising of the following items, amounted to Rs. 19,30,191:—

Items.	Fasli 1309.	Fasli 1310.	Difference.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Jodi or quit-rent on minor inams—			
(a) In ryotwari villages	2,88,709	2,87,183	— 1,521
(b) In inam and zamindari villages	25,973	27,541	+ 1,568
Total	3,14,682	3,14,729	+ 47
2. Water-rate on minor inams in ryotwari villages	6,08,954	6,87,673	+ 78,719
3. Charge for water in inam and zamindari villages, including tirvajasti and fasaljasti	5,13,816	5,75,917	+ 62,101
4. Penal charge for water on lands irrigated without permission	40,988	30,533	— 10,455
5. Lands irrigated with or without application for which no pattas have been granted	12,694	15,074	+ 2,380
6. Concealed cultivation	..	..	..
7. Occupation of poremboke lands. { Ordinary charge	4,753	4,488	— 265
{ Penal charge	12,689	10,996	— 1,693
8. Revenue derived from trees	13	16	+ 2
9. Commission on private estates under the Court of Wards' management	25,248	25,154	— 94
10. Revenue process services fees	2,426	2,568	+ 137
11. Other items	2,80,365	2,63,049	— 17,316
Total	18,16,628	19,30,191	+ 1,13,563

Item (1).—The increase of Rs. 47 is made up of the following deductions and additions:—

<i>Deductions.</i>		RS.
Lands relinquished	..	52
Beriz deductions	..	15
Due to verification of the taluks quit-rent registers with the inam fair registers of the Collector's office	..	18
Inams resumed	..	3
Quit-rent erroneously charged on a redeemed inam up to fasli 1309 inclusive, but since reduced	..	5
Due to the settlement assessment being charged on the excess on certain inams instead of the fixed rate of As. 8 per acre which used to be charged up to fasli 1309, as the excess had not previously been settled	..	1,065
Relates to Ramachandrapuram and Cocanada taluks. A number of villages, viz., 42, having been transferred from the former to the latter taluk during the year, the variations have not been fully explained. A reference has been made to both the Tahsildars to submit a joint report explaining the variation. A separate report will be submitted on this point	..	206
Total	..	1,364
<i>Additions.</i>		RS.
Due to verification of the taluk quit-rent registers with the inam fair registers of the Collector's office	..	33
Due to settlement assessment being charged on the excess on certain inams	..	6
Petchu assessment in the Amalapuram taluk erroneously omitted in the previous year, i.e., in fasli 1309	..	1,342
Quit-rent as per title-deed newly issued by the Inam Commissioner.	..	30
Total	..	1,411

The large increase against items 2 and 3 is due to the favourable character of the season and sufficiency of water in the irrigation sources, while the decrease against item 4 is chiefly due to the fact that, in the previous year, a large number of applications for water were rejected owing to the insufficiency of water in the irrigation channels, and penal rates were charged on those who persisted in unauthorised

irrigation. The increase against item 5 is due to increase in miscellaneous cultivation due to the favourable season. Item 6 is *nil*. The decrease against item 7 is due partly to a large extent of poramboke cultivation in fasli 1309 induced by bad season, and partly to the fact that, in that year, several cases of encroachment, formerly unnoticed or not brought to account, were properly dealt with and charged. The figures as well as the variation against item 8 are small and call for no remarks. The variation against item 9 is comparatively trifling, while that against item 10 is less than 10 per cent.

The following are the details of the other items:—

Items.	Fasli 1309.	Fasli 1310.	Reasons for variations.
Revenue from rented villages	Rs. 10,736	Rs. 10,277	Some villages were settled— <i>vide</i> paragraph 7 <i>supra</i> .
Do. from Hill villages	1,659	4,608	Favourable season.
Rent on islands situated in rivers	2,23,250	2,15,447	Below 10 per cent.; but there was a decrease in fasli 1309 also. The fall is chiefly due to the fall in foreign demand for lanka tobacco. It is also due to the reservation of some lanka land for river conservancy.
Tax on backyards	9,198	9,174	Variation slight.
Sale-proceeds of lands sold under Board's Standing Orders Nos. 15, 20, 21 and 45.	4,980	3,292	Fewer cases.
Demand of previous year made during the year.	8,147	10,302	Chiefly due to the errata lists issued by the Settlement Deputy Commissioner, No. III Party; consists also (1) of arrears of quit-rent and petchu assessment, and (2) of water-tax not charged in the previous year, i.e., in fasli 1309.
Capitalized value of compensation payable to Government for lands taken up for Local Fund public purpose.	3,460	1,028	....
Law charges	8,128	<i>Nil</i> .	No such item in fasli 1310.
Other items	10,620	5,902	....

14. PERMANENTLY-SETTLED ESTATES—

	Number of estates.	Peishcush. Rs.
Fasli 1309	164	7,30,293
" 1310	164	7,30,949
Difference	...	656

The increase in peishcush is due to a reduction of Rs. 168, and an enhancement of Rs. 824 as detailed below:—

Deductions—

Arrear of fasli 1307 included in the amount of fasli 1309	Rs. 62
Consequent on land acquisition	106
Total	168
Amount of over deductions from peishcush in faslis 1305 to 1309 on account of compensation for certain lands taken up for public purposes— <i>vide</i> account No. 6 for further details	771
Addition to peishcush due to making over to zamindars certain reserved inams as explained in account No. 6	53
Total	824

15. WHOLE INAM VILLAGES—

	Number of villages.	Shrotriem. Rs.
Fasli 1309	262	52,287
" 1310	262	52,814
Difference	...	527, increase.

The increase is made up as follows:—

Due to certain inams taken up for public purposes	Rs. — 3
Being the amount of jodi charged on the resumed mokhasa village of Kottapalli under the instructions conveyed in B.P., Mis. No. 3382, Land Revenue, dated 26th November 1900	+ 518
Being the quit-rent on certain inams in an aghaharam village formerly collected in adjacent Government villages since ordered to be deducted from the quit-rent in Government villages and added to shrotriem jodi	+ 11
Due to rounding in certain taluks	+ 1

16. DEMAND, COLLECTION AND BALANCE—ARREARS.—The balance at the beginning of the fasli was Rs. 71,656, the whole of which, with the exception of Rs. 32, was fully accounted for by collection or writing off. The arrear balance of Rs. 32 was subsequently written off—

Current.	Fasli 1309.	Fasli 1310.
	Rs.	Rs.
Demand	69,28,892	74,81,596
Collection	68,57,268	74,80,465
Balance	71,624	1,131

The increase in demand is chiefly due to increase in the water-tax owing to the sufficiency of water in the irrigation sources, and to decrease in remission due to favourable seasons. It is also partly due to incremental settlement rates.

INTEREST.—The dem and of interest was Rs. 114, of which Rs. 103 were collected before and Rs. 6 after the close of the fasli, leaving a balance of Rs. 5 which has been recommended to be written off.

17. DISTRIBUTION OF COLLECTION BETWEEN LAND REVENUE AND CESSES.—The distribution statement will be submitted shortly.

18. COERCIVE PROCESSES.—The processes of all kinds issued numbered 350,322 against 408,084 in the previous year. This satisfactory decrease is due to the more favourable character of the season, and the prevalence of high prices which enabled ryots to pay the Government dues punctually. In 346,335 or about 98.9 per cent. of the cases against 98.6 in the previous year, the demand was satisfied on the mere presentation of notice No. 1. Coercion was resorted to in only 1.1 per cent. of the cases against 1.4 per cent. in the previous year.

19. The attachment and sales of moveable and immoveable property in the fasli are compared below with those of the previous fasli:—

Fasli.	Moveable property.						Immoveable property.						
	Attached.			Sold.			Attached.			Sold.			
	Number of cases.	Amount of arrear.	Value of property.	Number of cases.	Amount of arrears.	Amount realized.	Number of cases.	Amount of arrear.	Extent.	Number of cases.	Amount of arrear.	Extent.	Amount realized by sale.
Fasli 1309 ..	3,879	Rs. 1,25,811	Rs. 1,10,129	208	Rs. 7,880	Rs. 7,932	1,096	Rs. 12,467	ACS. 5,205	131	Rs. 3,246	ACS. 1,149	Rs. 3,601
" 1310 ..	2,599	51,136	53,895	166	4,464	3,703	851	16,372	5,214	78	2,896	487	3,602

The figures under moveable property are the lowest in the four years, faslis 1307 to 1310, though the arrears (a variable item) for which immoveable property was attached during the year exceeds that of the previous year, the number of cases was appreciably smaller, and the number of cases in which immoveable property the extent

thereof sold were the smallest in the four years, viz., faslis 1307 to 1310. The decrease is due, as already observed, to the favourable nature of the season, and high prices assisted in producing these good results.

20. Taking individual taluks into consideration, no lands were sold during the year in Amalapuram, Tanuku, Rajahmundry and Yernagudem, while, in the previous year, there were cases of lands sold in those taluks. On the other hand some lands had to be sold during the year in Peddapuram and Cocanada, while none were sold in them in the previous year. There was a decrease, nowhere specially large, in Narasapur, Bhimavaram and Polavaramu.

21. The extent of land sold in Peddapuram comprises only eight cases held by eight pattadars who wilfully neglected to pay their dues. Recourse had therefore to be had to the sale of their lands. In Cocanada, the land sold belonged to a single individual who neglected to pay his dues owing to his having indulged in the expensive luxury of litigation with some other people.

22. The percentage of lands bought in to the extent sold in fasli 1310, viz., 103 to 487, is 21 against 29 in fasli 1309 in which the ratio was 328 to 1,149, and is the lowest figure of any in the four years, faslis 1307 to 1310. This speaks eloquently of the increased value imparted to lands by high prices. The extent of lands bought in was small when compared with the previous year.

23. So far as individual taluks are concerned, no lands were bought in in Amalapuram and Bhimavaram during the year, while unlike what occurred in the previous year, in Narasapuram there was a large decrease due to the favourable character of the season. In the Polavaramu division, on the other hand, there was an increase, in extent, of 2 acres though the assessment of the lands bought in was Rs. 13 less than in the previous year, thus indicating the poor quality of the lands bought in.

24. The percentage of the number of defaulters whose property was sold, viz., 250, is less than .5 per cent. or $\frac{1}{200}$ th of the total number of pattas in the district, namely, 113,600; but the percentage limit exceeded in Rajahmundry and Polavaramu for the following reasons:—

Rajahmundry.—The defaulters could not pay the Government dues on account of poverty. They were, in fact, unfit to be land-owners and should have been content to be coolies.

Polavaramu.—As already remarked in jamabandy statement No. I, fresh pattas were not issued in this division for want of forms. The increase is, therefore, only apparent.

RECEIPTS FROM PROCESS SERVICE FEES AND CHARGES.—The receipts and charges amounted to Rs. 2,563 and 2,065, respectively, against Rs. 2,426 and 2,024 in fasli 1309. The percentage of processes served by "special paid agency" to those served by "village agency" is 13.0 as against 10.4 in the previous year. The number of processes served by special paid agency rose from 38,401 to 40,075 during the year. The variations in the number of processes served by the special paid agency as well as in receipts and charges are less than 10 per cent.

The percentage of the difference between receipts and charges to their total was 10.8 in the year against 9.0 in the previous year. The increase in percentage is due to the fact that the taluk officers of Narasapuram, Bhimavaram, Rajahmundry, Ellore, Peddapuram and Cocanada utilized special paid agency to an extent which resulted in an excess of receipts over charges—a point on which the attention of all taluk officers has been drawn and is again being drawn.

25. **LANDS SOLD UNDER CERTAIN BOARD'S STANDING ORDERS.**—There were no transactions under Board's Standing Orders Nos. 20 and 21. An extent of 63 acres assessed at Rs. 246 was sold under Board's Standing Order No. 15 for Rs. 3,179 against 147 acres assessed at Rs. 263 for Rs. 4,574 in the previous year. The lands sold under Board's Standing Order No. 45 measured 14 acres, assessed at Rs. 61 and fetched Rs. 113 as against 128 acres assessed at Rs. 170 which fetched Rs. 159 in the previous year. The decrease was due to the favourable nature of the season.

26. **APPLICATIONS FOR TRANSFER OF REGISTRY OF HOLDINGS.**—The following statement shows the disposal of applications for transfer of registry:—

Items.	Number of cases pending at the beginning of the year.	Number received during fasli 1310.	Total.	Number disposed of during fasli 1310.	Number of cases pending at the close of the fasli.		Number 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	1,216	5,567	6,783	5,859	78	846	249	397	278
2. Applications presented to the Revenue Officers direct	181	1,371	1,552	1,381	8	163	17	64	90
Total	1,397	6,938	8,335	7,240	86	1,009	266	461	368
3. Applications received by the Revenue Officers under paragraph 6 of Board's Standing Order No. 31	3,859	923	4,782	2,805	1,747	230	148	10	1,824

The number of cases received through Registration Officers and those presented to Revenue Officers rose, respectively, from 4,923 and 1,050 in the previous year to 5,567 and 1,371 in the year. This indicates the popular recognition of the usefulness of securing agreement between ownership and revenue registry simultaneously with the transfers. There is a large decrease in the number of cases presented under paragraph 6 of Board's Standing Order No. 31 which is mainly due to the fact that in the previous two years, a large number of cases which till then were not brought to account were so brought owing to the strenuous efforts of taluk officers.

27. The percentage of disposals including the number of cases pending at the beginning of the year is noted below:—

Item	Fasli 1309.		Fasli 1310.	
	1	2	1	2
1	...	...	79.6	86.4
2	...	...	85.1	89.0
3	...	...	44.04	58.7

The increase is chiefly due to the progress in the previous year having been retarded by the introduction of the resettlement.

28. **COSTS IN CIVIL SUITS.**—The balance at the beginning of the year was Rupees 1,201-15-7; the amount awarded Rs. 619-14-1 and the balance Rs. 833-1-3. The reasons for the balance have been explained in this office D. Dis. No. 3456-Rev., dated 4th October 1901.

29. **RUIED TANKS.**—No tanks were made over for repair to private individuals during the year.

30. **INSPECTION OF BOUNDARY AND FIELD MARKS.**—The following statement shows the work done in this direction:—

Items.	Total number of works.	Number missing at the beginning of the year.	Replaced during the year.	Out of repair at the beginning of the year.	Repaired during the year.
Theodolite stations	63	4,122	480	3	396
Boundary offsets	106,558	31,339	5,483	7,961	4,108
Field marks	900,872	...	...	...	...
Total	1,030,252	35,461	5,963	9,784	4,504

The progress made in the replacement and repair of survey marks is not satisfactory. I am issuing special instructions, requiring Divisional-officers to pay special attention to this important subject.

31. COMPOSITION OF SECOND CROP.—There were no cases of composition of second crop in the district during the year.

32. SUB-DIVISION OF QUIT-RENT.—There were no cases of the sub-division of the joint liability of share-holders either in whole inam villages or in minor inams during the year.

33. VERNACULAR CORRESPONDENCE IN ASSISTANTS AND HEAD ASSISTANT COLLECTORS' OFFICES.—The Assistant Collector Mr. Davis was trained in revenue work. He was placed in charge of the Tuni division and afterwards of the Peddapuram taluk and he exercised the duties of the Divisional-officer. During this period he improved considerably in reading and disposing of Telugu petitions and correspondence, but vernacular papers were necessarily also either read over to him or abstracted in English for orders. The Assistant Collector Mr. Galletti joined the district in 1901 and is making rapid progress in Telugu. Vernacular petitions are read by and to him, and when necessary abstracts are also prepared. The Acting Head Assistant Collector Mr. Banerji can speak Telugu, but as almost all taluk correspondence is in English, necessity for reading or having Telugu petitions and arzis read out is not great.

34. EXAMINATION OF VILLAGE AND TALUK ACCOUNTS.—The examination of village accounts was made on the basis of the Board's jamabandi circular contained in B.P. No. 131, dated 10th March 1894. As already noted in the previous year's report, the B. registers being in a backward condition, a temporary establishment was sanctioned for the verification and re-writing of these registers. The mistakes in the other accounts were of the usual kind and none need special mention here. Similar remarks apply also to the taluk accounts.

35. MAINTENANCE OF FAMINE ANALYSIS REGISTERS AND FIRKA SHEETS.—The progress in the writing up and checking of these registers and sheets was reported in this office D. Dis. No. 2729-Rev., dated 3rd August 1901. With reference to the orders recently issued by the Board in its Proceedings, No. 232, dated 2nd October 1901, the progress for fasli 1310 will be reported on 1st February 1902. The registers and sheets were closely examined but no serious mistakes were detected. No remarks have been recorded in any firka sheet showing agricultural deterioration of a group of villages or an agricultural tract.

36. LAND IMPROVEMENT AND AGRICULTURISTS' LOANS ACTS.—The loans statements were despatched with this office D. Dis. No. 2722-Rev., dated 3rd August 1901. No loans were granted during the year. The recoveries amounted to Rs. 204-2-0 as shown below:—

	RS.	A.	P.
Principal fallen due	130	9	1
Interest do.	73	8	11
	204	2	0
Collections	244	2	0
Advance collection	40	0	0

There is an amount of Rs. 570-8-0 which has not yet fallen due.

37. SURVEY ADVANCES.—The necessary statement will follow.

38. CONDUCT OF SUBORDINATE OFFICERS.—This has, on the whole, been satisfactory. The few exceptions have been or will be separately dealt with. The census operations added considerably to the heavy work of all offices in this district, but it was thoroughly performed. The position held by the district in the matter of collections testifies to the good work of the majority of the Tahsildars and Deputy Tahsildars and where so many have striven to do their best, it seems invidious to select individuals for special commendation. For the prompt and efficient discharge of revenue work in all its branches M.R.Ry. W. Nagabhushanam, B.A., Acting Huzur Sheristadar, is entitled to be brought to prominent notice. He has fully justified his selection.

25th November 1901.

(Signed) A. E. CASTLESTUART STUART,
Collector.

SETTLEMENT REPORT

OF

KISTNA.

I HAVE the honour to submit my report on the settlement of Land Revenue of this district for fasli 1310 (1900-1901).

2. SEASON AND RAINFALL.—As reported in this office Dis. No. 2387 D-Gl. of 19th July 1901 the total rainfall during the year was 32.06 inches against 20.09 in the previous year and 33.08, the average for the thirty years ending 1899. In 1899-1900 the rainfall was nearly half the average, if the 4 inches excess in April (which was practically of no use) were excluded and there was almost a total failure in the latter half of the year. This was the cause of a large extent of land left waste and produced distress in some parts of the uplands. In the year under report the rainfall was much better (being less than the average for the thirty years ending 1899 only by 1.02 inches) and was more evenly distributed. There was much excess in July, September and February. The north-east monsoon was not quite normal and the unusually heavy and sudden rain in February damaged to some extent, several crops, dry and wet, throughout the district.

The following statement compares the rainfall in the two monsoons of the year under report with those of the previous year and of the average of the thirty years ending 1899:—

	Average of 30 years.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.	+ or - of 1900-1901 when compared with average.	1899-1900.
South-west monsoon	22.68	19.00	22.64	- 0.04	+ 3.64
North-east monsoon	10.40	1.09	9.42	- 0.98	+ 8.33
Total	33.08	20.09	32.06	- 1.02	+ 11.97

Freshes in the Kistna river began on the 31st May 1900 when the water was 1.60 feet above the crest of the anikat. The maximum flood level in the year was 15.50 feet over the anikat on the 20th July 1900 against 10.20 feet on the 16th September 1899 and 13.30 feet on the 28th July 1898 in the two previous years and 20.05 feet the maximum flood level of 1896 when, however, the crest of the anikat was two feet higher than at present. The river continued to be above the crest of the anikat, except from the 12th to the 17th June 1900 and from 14th to 16th December 1900, up to 21st December 1900 against 19th November 1899 in the preceding year. The supply in the canals was sufficient for the requirements of the crops under them except on the dates referred to. The season was, on the whole, much more favourable than that in 1899-1900 though not as good as in 1898-1899.

3. CONDITION AND OUTTURN OF CROPS.—Acres 2,318,321 were sown during the year in Government and Inam lands against acres 1,891,129 in the previous year showing an increase of acres 427,192 which is due to the favourable character of the season. The crop on acres 7,506 (acres 7 under food-grains and acres 7,499 under

industrial crops) that is, 32 per cent. of the area sown was standing on the ground at the close of the fasli against acres 9,242 (acres 20 under food-grains and acres 9,222 under industrial crops) which is 49 per cent. of the area sown in fasli 1309. The following statement shows the outturn of crops classified under (1) food crops and (2) industrial crops:—

Anna notation.	1. Food crops.		2. Industrial crops.		Total.	
	Area.	Percentage.	Area.	Percentage.	Area.	Percentage.
	ACS.		ACS.		ACS.	
16	114,328	6	12,345	2	126,673	5
12	433,067	25	53,303	10	486,370	21
8	659,958	37	171,789	33	831,747	36
4	467,901	25	187,032	35	654,933	28
0	117,023	7	104,069	20	221,092	10
Total ..	1,782,277	100	528,538	100	2,310,815	100

The average total outturn of the crops was seven annas against six annas in fasli 1309 and eight annas in 1308 and 1307.

The outturn of faslis 1309 and 1310 is compared below:—

	Percentage to the total area cropped.		
	Fasli 1308.	Fasli 1309.	Fasli 1310.
Good	9	3	5
Middling	60	46	57
Poor	31	51	38

The outturn of the year under report was better than that of its predecessor but was less than that of 1308 which was a normal year.

4. PRICES.—Notwithstanding the better outturn of all the crops the prices of all food-grains (except cumbu the price of which fell by 4 per cent.) rose from 8 to 49 per cent. when compared with the previous year as will be seen from the following figures. The rise is mainly due to the large export resulting in a large reduction of old stocks at the commencement of fasli 1310.

Grains.	Price per garce.		
	Average of five years prior to fasli 1310.	Fasli 1309.	Fasli 1310.
Paddy, first sort	189	185	228
Paddy, second sort	180	181	222
Cholam	262	273	303
Cumbu	256	238	277
Ragi	221	225	298
Horsegram	283	291	432
Variga	210	218	236

5. PERMANENTLY-SETTLED ESTATES.—There were 53 against 48 in the previous year. The increase was due to the apportionment in the year under report of the peishkash on "half Tiruvur Mutta (New Rajupeta)" on its six sub-divisions already made, viz., Rompimalla, Yerravada, Rajavaram, Rajupeta, Akkapalem and Vamagunta effected under the decrees of Civil Courts. Please *vide* Board's Proceedings,

Mis. No. 1513, Land Revenue, dated 7th June 1900. The demand of peishkash was Rs. 53-11-1 under arrears and Rs. 2,58,003-8-2 under current against Rs. 36-2-8 and 2,58,003-8-2 respectively in the previous year. There were no changes during the year in the current demand.

6. INAM VILLAGES.—The number 226 was the same as in the year preceding. The demand was—

	Fasli 1309.			Fasli 1310.		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Arrears	1	12	8	582	3	10
Current	31,340	1	6	31,326	1	6
Total	31,341	14	2	31,908	5	4

The decrease of Rs. 14 under current is the result of a decrease of Rs. 26 in Bapatla, Guntur, Nandigama and Narasaraopet taluks due to lands taken up for public purposes (25) and to the wrong inclusion of the quit-rent on minor inams (1) under this head and of an increase of Rs. 12 in Sattenapalle taluk due to the making over of resumed artizan service inams to the aghaharamdars under Board's Standing Order No. 65.

7. RYOTWARI SETTLEMENT—(a) *Ryotwari pattas*.—The number of Government villages during the year was 1,138 against 1,139 in the previous year. The decrease is due to the clubbing of Jangampadu with Kottada in the Gudivada taluk in the resettlement. Jangampadu was, however, shown as a separate village last year by mistake. The total number of pattas distributed, including old pattas modified and those not altered, was 203,699 against 194,874 in the previous year. The increase is due to the favourable character of the season, extension of cultivation and of irrigation under the Iskapalli channel project and elsewhere.

(b) *Water-rate pattas*.—The number of these pattas 6,763 is the same as in last year.

(c) *Miscellaneous pattas*.—The number issued was 5,483 in nine taluks against 4,102 in seven taluks in the last year. The increase is chiefly due to more land having been brought under cultivation on account of the favourable character of the season.

(d) *Jamabandi Camps*.—Three camps were made in each taluk during the year.

(e) *Settlement of Taluks by the Collector*.—There was no taluk that was not settled by the Collector during the last five years.

8. OCCUPATION AND CHANGES THEREIN.—The sub-joined statement compares the holdings of faslis 1309 and 1310:—

Items.	Extent.		Assessment.
	ACS.	RS.	
1. Occupation of fasli 1309	2,016,483	48,11,881	
2. Deduct land relinquished	51,907	1,17,583	
3. Remainder	1,964,576	46,94,298	
4. Add lands taken up	61,238	1,73,571	
5. Occupation of fasli 1310	2,025,814	48,67,869	
6. Difference between items (1) and (5)	+ 9,331	+ 55,988	

The decrease was marked in Vinukonda, acres 2,701 assessed at Rs. 2,867, due to relinquishments and to buying in for Government of a large extent of land sold for arrears of fasli 1309, the collection of which was postponed till December last on account of the unfavourable character of the season in fasli 1309. In all other taluks there was an increase due to the favourable character of the season and to large extent of land under the Iskapalle project (Tenali taluk) having been sold for cultivation.

9. ACTUAL CULTIVATION.—The following statement shows the actual cultivation in holdings as compared with the previous year.

SETTLEMENT REPORT OF KISTNA.

—				Fasli 1309.	Fasli 1310.	Difference. + or —.
Dry	..	..	..	1071,676	1,329,391	+ 257,715
Wet	..	..	..	310,705	3,31,398	+ 20,693
Total ..				1,382,381	16,60,789	+ 2,78,408

The increase under wet was due to the favourable character of the season and to lands under the Iskapalle channel having been for the first time brought under cultivation. The increase under dry was almost equal to the decrease (262,860) in fasli 1309. Almost the whole extent of land ploughed and kept ready for sowing later crops, but not cropped in fasli 1309 for want of rains in the north-east monsoon, was cropped early in fasli 1310 as soon as rains fell.

10. WASTE CHARGED.—The extent under this head in faslis 1309 and 1310 is compared below :—

—				Fasli 1309.	Fasli 1310.	Difference + or —.
Dry	..	..	..	605,214	355,929	— 249,285
Wet	..	..	..	12,690	8,066	— 4,624
Total ..				617,904	363,995	— 253,909

The decrease is due to the favourable character of the season.

11. WASTE REMITTED.—There was no dry remission during the year. The remission under wet was very small in fasli 1310 owing to the favourable character of the season.

—		Fasli 1309.		Fasli 1310.		Difference + or —.	
		ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.
Dry	..	7,654	18,114	..	..	— 7,654	— 18,114
Wet	..	8,544	44,695	1,030	5,328	— 7,514	— 39,367
Total ..		16,198	62,809	1,030	5,328	— 15,168	— 57,481

12. WATER-RATE, TIRVAJASTI AND FASALJASTI.—The following statement compares the demand of the year under report with that of its predecessor under each head :—

Items.	Fasli 1309.	Fasli 1310.	Difference + or —.	Remarks.
1. Water-tax on dry lands ..	Rs. 1,03,620	Rs. 1,46,739	+ 42,519	The increase occurs chiefly under canal irrigation which was more abundant and river-fed tanks in the Avanigadda division received better supply in fasli 1310 than in fasli 1309.
2. Water-tax on the wet lands in the Guntur portion of the district and in the Nuzvid taluk.	9,33,735	9,53,305	+ 19,520	Due to extension of canal irrigation, chiefly in Bapatla taluk.
3. Consolidated wet assessment in the Masulipatam portion of the delta.	8,45,195	8,55,085	+ 9,890	Increase is due to favourable season.
4. Charge for water for 2nd crop.	1,331	2,599	+ 1,268	Increase due to good supply of water in the canals and the extension of irrigation.
5. Charge for water on minor inams.	2,01,312	2,11,698	+ 10,386	
6. Charge for water in zamindari and whole inam villages.	5,72,538	6,64,659	+ 92,121	There was an increase of Rs. 1,26,859, in 1309 which occurred chiefly in Nuzvid taluk. This had a salutary effect; the ryots applied for water in due course or did not take water without permission in the succeeding fasli.
7. Penal charge for water on land irrigated without permission.	1,78,890	97,911	— 90,989	
8. Tax on water taken without application.	2,075	130	— 1,945	The unusually large item which swelled the demand was peculiar to fasli 1309.

SETTLEMENT REPORT OF KISTNA.

13. REMISSIONS.—

(a) Occasional.—The amount of remissions granted was Rs. 9,344 against Rs. 63,529 in the previous year as detailed below :—

Items.	Fasli 1309.	Fasli 1310.	Difference + or —.
1. Shavi or loss of produce ..	Rs. 41,899	Rs. 2,380	— 39,519
2. Short crop or poor harvest ..	6,435	3,102	— 3,333
3. Submerged or inundated ..	8	306	+ 298
4. Tiruvakammii or difference between wet and dry assessment ..	15,187	3,556	— 11,631
Total ..	63,529	9,344	— 54,185

There was abnormal increase last year owing to the unfavourable character of the season. The remission granted was Rs. 8,852 in fasli 1308 against Rs. 9,344 in fasli 1310. The difference was small.

(b) Fixed remissions.—These amounted to Rs. 21,717 against Rs. 49,386 in the previous year. The annexed statement compares the figures of the two years under the several sub-heads :—

Items.	Fasli 1309.	Fasli 1310.	Difference + or —.	
1. Remissions granted on account of irrigation by lift.	Rs. 1,923	Rs. 1,166	— 757	There was less necessity in fasli 1310 for baling in the delta, the supply being more copious than in the preceding year. The lease in one case expired and the land entered in ordinary ryotwari patta.
2. Progressive cowle remissions ..	729	583	— 146	
3. Remissions on account of cowles granted under Board's Standing Order No. 19.	89	491	+ 402	
4. Remissions allowed on the gradual introduction of new rates of assessment.	46,610	19,316	— 27,294	Lands granted on private tope cowles in previous year were entered in pattas for the first time and the assessment shown as remissions. The item gradually diminishes.
5. Dasabandham remissions ..	35	161	+ 126	There was more water in certain tanks in Palnad taluk on account of the favourable of the season.
Total ..	49,386	21,717	— 27,669	

(c) The following items also are shown under remissions :—

Items.	Fasli 1309.	Fasli 1310.	Difference + or —.	
1. Assignment of assessment to Local Boards of resumed charitable inams.	Rs. 2,356	Rs. 2,854	+ 498	Increase due to resumption of some more inams and the transfer of the assessment to local bodies or working artizans during the year.
2. Assessment on resumed artizan inams given to the working persons.	79	175	+ 96	
3. Bada inams ..	15	15	..	....
Total ..	2,450	3,044	+ 594	

(d) Deductions from beriz on account of religious institutions.—Rupees 972-2-3 was the amount sanctioned up to fasli 1309. During the fasli 1310 no additions were sanctioned. For Rs. 4-13-6 land was granted on inam tenure in one case. Thus the amount due for fasli 1310 was Rs. 967-4-9 and there was an arrear of 1309 of Rs. 15-6-0, thus raising the total to Rs. 982-10-9. The amount paid in fasli 1310 was Rs. 862-1-6 (arrear and current), leaving a balance of Rs. 120-9-3 which related entirely to fasli 1310. This amount was not paid during the year as the temple wardens died and the Tahsildar entertained doubts as to whether the allowances should be continued to their heirs. Instructions were issued to the Tahsildar to continue the allowances to the wardens for the time being as they were granted

Number of item in return No. 5.	Item.	Fasli 1309.	Fasli 1310.	Difference + or -	Remarks.
1	Quit-rent on minor inams.	Rs. 1,88,622	Rs. 1,88,661	— 61	In the verification of inam B. registers, the quit-rent on some inams was found not to have been properly collected. The amount due for some previous years also was collected in fasli 1309. The item does not recur.
2	Water-rate on minor inams.	2,01,812	2,11,698	+ 10,386	{ Please Vide explanation in paragraph 12 supra.
3	Water-rate in inam villages and zamindaris.	5,72,538	6,64,659	+ 92,121	
4	Penal charge for water taken without permission.	1,78,890	97,911	— 90,989	
5	Lands cultivated with or without application for which no pattas have been granted.	49,960	53,735	+ 3,775	Due to favourable season.
6	Concealed cultivation ..	128	1,372	+ 1,244	A large concealment of land irrigated in a zamindari village under the canals was detected during the year.
7	Occupation of Poramboke.	Ordinary charge. 6,632 Penal charge 13,529	9,114 13,530	+ 2,483	The extent of unassessed land occupied during the year was 3,281 against 2,931 in the year preceding. Of this acres 1,658 was fit for assignment on darkhast and cultivated without application chiefly in Bapatia and Bandar taluks. The cultivators would not agree to pay the value of the trees (mostly palmyras) on the lands which are therefore kept under miscellaneous occupation. The lands are not fertile and cultivation is shifting every year. Acres 140 was the extent of backyards in village-sites charged with single assessment at highest dry rate of the village and acres 250 is the extent of lanka lands not available for assignment on darkhast but occupied without darkhast and charged with prohibitory assessment (Rs. 3,038). The remainder acres 1,233 is the extent of reserved poramboke land occupied and charged with penal assessment (Rs. 13,530). There was a decrease of acres 96 and an increase of Rs. 1 below and above the figures of the previous year; this shows that persistent efforts have been made to prevent encroachment on land set apart for public purposes.
8	Revenue derived from tree pattas.	203	142	— 61	The decrease occurs in Nandigama taluk where the amount of sale-proceeds of trees was wrongly included last year under this head.
9	Commission on private estates under Court of Wards' management.	3,866	3,243	— 623	The decrease was chiefly due to the retrocession of the Munagala estate in 1309.
10	Revenue process-service fees.	907	750	— 157	Special paid establishment was entertained only in Tenali and Bapatia taluks whereas it had been entertained also in Gudivada.
11	Other items	44,419	88,598	+ 44,179	Sale-proceeds of lands under the Iskappalle project sold in fasli 1309 fell due for the first time in 1310. The revenue realized by leasing out lanka lands also increased during the year.

(b) *Cesses*.—The demand of cesses in the ryotwari villages, permanently-settled estates and whole inam villages was Rs. 8,05,710 against Rs. 7,63,287 in the last year showing an increase of Rs. 42,423 due to the favourable character of the season and to the consequent extent of cultivation and irrigation and to the enhancement of the rate of village cess from 8 to 9 pies in the rupee. The annexed statement compares the demand of the year under report with that of its predecessor:—

Items.	Fasli 1309.	Fasli 1310.	Difference + or -.	Remarks.
1. Land cess in ryotwari villages ..	RS. 4,30,122	RS. 4,30,681	+ 7,759	Due to extension of cultivation and irrigation.
2. Village cess in ryotwari villages..	2,51,206	2,88,430	+ 37,224	Due to extension of cultivation and the enhancement of the rate from 8 to 9 pies in the rupee.
3. Land cess in permanently-settled estates	73,039	69,277	- 3,762	The cess on Chevendra estate in the Gudivada taluk was settled after the close of the fasli.
4. Land cess in inam villages ..	8,920	10,122	+ 1,202	The cess was calculated up to fasli 1309 on the total paimash assessment adopted by the Inam Commissioner at the time of the inam settlement. This was wrong. In 1310, it was calculated on the actual occupied extent at the old paimash rate where it is available and at the average rate of assessment in the nearest ryotwari village or taluk as the case may be; hence the increase.
Total ..	7,63,287	8,06,710	+ 42,523	

(c) The total current demand of land revenue and cesses during the year was Rs. 74,04,643 against Rs. 70, 51,239 of last year showing an increase of Rs. 3,53,404 which has been explained above.

(d) *Collections*.—Out of the current demand of Rs. 74,04,643, Rs. 73,80,289 were collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 24,354 or 33 per cent. at the close of the fasli against 6.55 per cent. at the close of fasli 1309. Of the above balance, Rs. 17,448 were since (up to the end of September 1901) collected, leaving Rs. 6,906 for which particulars are given below :—

	RS.
To be adjusted	2,298
Irrecoverable or of doubtful recovery	3,063
Under correspondence	194
On process No. 1	6
„ No. 3	522
„ No. 7	147
Demands sent to other districts	398
Purchase-money of lands sold for arrears of revenue to be paid within 30 days after sale	278
Total ...	6,906

16. DEMAND, COLLECTION AND BALANCE—*Arrears*.—The arrear demand at the beginning of the fasli was Rs. 4,61,088 against Rs. 8,889 in fasli 1309. This abnormal increase was due to the kists of fasli 1309 in certain villages of Vinukonda, Narasaraopet and Bunder taluks having been postponed till December last. Of this Rs. 4,28,461 were collected and Rs. 25,140 written off, leaving Rs. 7,487 at the close of fasli 1310.

Of this balance, Rs. 1,773 have since (up to the end of September 1901) been collected. The balance is accounted for thus—

	RS.
To be adjusted	513
Irrecoverable or of doubtful recovery	1,838
Demands sent to other districts	156
Purchase-money of lands sold to be paid within 30 days after sale	254
Under correspondence	231
Process No. 3	2,691
„ No. 7	31
Total	5,714

17. COERCIVE PROCESSES AND SALES FOR ARREARS OF REVENUE.—The subjoined statement compares the processes issued in faslis 1309 and 1310 :—

	Fasli 1309.	Fasli 1310.	Difference + or —.
Notices of demand	328,499	365,995	+ 37,496
Notices of distraint or attachment	46,407	41,490	— 4,917
Notices of sale	9,327	13,558	+ 4,231
Total ..	384,233	421,043	+ 36,810

The increase of 37,496 in the notices of demand is the net result of an increase of 72,203 in nine taluks, viz., Tiruvur (20), Gudiváda (2,598), Bandar (1,785), Tenali (8,205), Bapatla (34,583), Bezwada (2,445), Nandigáma (1,178), Narasaraopet (17,904), Palnad (3,485), and a decrease of 34,717, in Nuzvid (3,819), Guntur (10,315), Sattenapalle (1,847) and Vinukonda (18,736). The decrease is attributed mainly to the favourable character of the season, while the increase was due chiefly to the large amount of arrears at the beginning of the fasli owing to the late introduction of the resettlement rates in the Masulipatam portion and to the postponement of the collection of kists on account of the unfavourable character of the season in Narasaraopet, Bapatla and Bunder taluks. In Vinukonda there was a net decrease of 18,736, which is ascribed to the abnormal increase in 1309 owing to the bad character of the season. The large increases (34,583) in Bapatla and Narasaraopet taluks have been explained to be due to the processes issued in fasli 1309 by heads of villages not having been reported to the taluk offices. In the taluks settled by the Collector it was noticed that heads of villages failed to keep registers of demand notices issued by them and to send extracts thereof to the Tahsildars monthly. The omission was pointed out to the Tahsildars.

NOTICES OF DISTRAINT.—There was a net decrease which was due on the whole to the favourable character of the season. The large increases in the distraints made in the following taluks were due to the causes noted against them :—

Bandar.—Late introduction of the resettlement and the collection of a large amount of arrear of fasli 1309 which was postponed till December last.

Narasaraopet.—Collection of a large amount of the arrear of fasli 1309 which was suspended till December 1900.

NOTICES OF SALE.—There was a net increase of 4,231 under this head which is the result of an increase of 4,329 in Gudiváda (944), Bandar (2,729), Nandigáma (1), Narasaraopet, (374) and Vinukonda (281), and a decrease of 98 in all the other taluks. The increase in Gudiváda, Bandar, Narasaraopet and Vinukonda is due to the heavy balance of the last year collected in this fasli. The increase in Nandigáma was trifling. The decrease in the remaining taluks is due to the favourable season.

The number of sales of moveables and immoveables held in faslis 1309 and 1310 and the percentage of the number of defaulters whose property was sold to the total number of pattas in fasli 1310 are detailed below :—

Taluku.	Number of sales of moveable property.			Number of sales of immoveable property.			Percentage of the total number of defaulters to pattas.		
	Fasli 1309.	Fasli 1310.	Difference + or —	Fasli 1309.	Fasli 1310.	Difference + or —	Pattas.	Defaulters.	Percentage.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1. Tiruvur	1	—	—	1	..	..	19	..	..
2. Nuzvid	6	1	—	5	..	..	3,591	1	·03
3. Gudiváda	49	1,071	+ 1,022	155	77	— 78	20,232	1,148	5·7
4. Bandar	280	197	— 83	78	145	+ 67	15,747	342	1·8
5. Tenali	20	7	— 13	34	31	— 3	34,854	38	·1
6. Bapatla	45	32	— 13	68	59	— 9	27,835	91	·3
7. Guntur	1	2	+ 1	7	..	— 7	19,361	2	·01
8. Bezwada	2	1	— 1	..	..	..	8,363	1	·01
9. Nandigáma	2	3	+ 1	2	2	—	471	5	·04
10. Sattenapalle	14	17	+ 3	51	8	— 43	11,771	25	·1
11. Narasaraopet	46	15	— 31	43	448	+ 405	20,652	463	2·2
12. Vinukonda	87	71	— 16	45	342	+ 297	21,127	413	·3
13. Palnad	16	25	+ 9	26	10	— 16	13,880	35	·1
Total ..	569	1,442	+ 873	509	1,122	+ 613	230,137	2,564	1·1

* Water-tax pattas.

SALES OF MOVEABLE PROPERTY.—The largest increase occurred in Gudiváda. It was due to the late introduction of resettlement rates and the consequent collection in fasli 1310 of the increase due to the same cause.

The largest increase under the sales of immoveable property occurred in Bunder, Narasaraopet and Vinukonda taluks in which the large amounts of the postponed arrears of fasli 1309 had to be collected in fasli 1310.

The following statement compares the extent of lands sold and bought in by Government in faslis 1309 and 1310 :—

Taluku.	Fasli 1309.			Fasli 1310.			Difference + or —.		
	Lands sold.	Lands bought in by Government.	Percentage.	Lands sold.	Lands bought in by Government.	Percentage.	Lands sold, columns 5—2.	Lands bought in by Government, columns 6—3.	Percentage columns 7—4.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1. Tiruvur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Nuzvid	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Gudiváda	1,138	596	52·3	848	684	80·7	— 290	+ 88	+ 28·4
4. Bandar	461	80	17·4	1,558	135	10·6	+ 1,097	+ 85	+ 6·8
5. Tenali	257	69	26·8	164	66	40·2	+ 93	+ 3	+ 13·4
6. Bapatla	323	139	43·0	269	128	47·6	+ 54	+ 11	+ 4·6
7. Guntur	23	..	..	..	..	..	— 23	..	..
8. Bezwada	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9. Nandigáma	14	..	..	25	25	100	+ 11	+ 25	+ 100
10. Sattenapalle	348	100	28·7	39	19	48·7	+ 309	+ 81	+ 20
11. Narasaraopet	425	34	8·0	4,502	1,865	41·4	+ 4,077	+ 1,831	+ 33·4
12. Vinukonda	292	68	23·3	2,184	1,350	61·8	+ 1,892	+ 1,282	+ 38·5
13. Palnad	162	100	61·7	44	18	40·9	+ 118	+ 82	+ 20·8
Total ..	3,443	1,186	34·4	9,633	4,320	44·8	+ 6,190	+ 3,134	+ 10·4

Except in Bandar, Nandigáma, Narasaraopet and Vinukonda there was a general decrease in the extent of lands sold for arrears of revenue due to the favourable character of the season. The increase in Bunder, Narasaraopet and Vinukonda was

due to the collection in fasli 1310 of the large suspended arrears of fasli 1309. The increase in the percentage of lands bought in by Government to that of lands sold was in general due to the value of lands in uplands having fallen on account of the disastrous effects of the bad season in fasli 1309 from which the ryots did not recover fully in fasli 1310, while in the delta it was due to the poverty of the soil of the lands sold, especially in Gudivada taluk.

No permanently-settled estates and whole inam villages were sold during the year for arrears of revenue.

18. RECEIPTS FROM PROCESS-SERVICE FEES AND CHARGES FOR SPECIAL-PAID AGENCY.—Statement No. 8-B furnishes the particulars under this head. The following statement compares the percentage of the total number of processes served by the special-paid agency and the receipts and charges of the establishment in fasli 1310 with the figures of the previous year:—

Fasli.	Processes.			Receipts.	Charges.	Difference between columns 5 and 6.
	Total.	Served by special-paid agency.	Percentage of column 3 to column 2.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1309	384,233	10,655	2.77	Rs. 732	Rs. 502	Rs. 230
1310	421,043	12,607	3	750	557	193
Difference + or - ..	+ 36,810	+ 1,952	+ .23	+ 18	+ 55	- 37

The increase in column 2 is the result of a decrease of 6,429 in Gudivada where no establishment was entertained during the year and an increase of 8,381 in Tenali (6,020) due to the realisation of a large portion of the sale-proceeds of Iskapalli channel project lands and of 2,361 in Bapatla due to collection of suspended arrears of 1309, respectively.

The rates charged during the year were 9 pies for demand notices and As. 1-6 for attachment and sale notices in the Bapatla taluk, while in the Tenali taluk the rate adopted was 1 anna for demand notice No. 1. Hence the increase of Rs. 153 under the head. The increase in charges is due to Rs. 162 salary of fasli 1309 of the establishment having been disbursed in this fasli.

19. LANDS SOLD UNDER BOARD'S STANDING ORDERS Nos. 15, 20, 21 AND 45.—The following statement shows the extent, assessment and the amount realised by sale of lands during the faslis 1309 and 1310. It is, however, to be remembered that most of the purchase money of Iskapalli lands is payable in four annual instalments, and the realizations do not represent the whole sale price:—

Number of the Board's Standing Order.	Fasli 1309.			Fasli 1310.			Remarks.
	Extent.	Assessment.	Amount realized.	Extent.	Assessment.	Amount realized.	
15	ACS. 333	Rs. 638	Rs. 12,069	ACS. 4,684	Rs. 5,792	Rs. 55,906	Increase due to the realization of a portion of the sale-proceeds of Iskapalli channel project lands in Tenali taluk. Fluctuating items.
21	2	..	844	0.07	..	184	
45	122	321	808	182	398	327	
Total ..	457	959	13,721	4,716	6,190	56,417	

20. ADVANCES—(a) *Land Improvement Loans Act.*—Rupees 715 were advanced during the year under the ordinary rules at 5 per cent. interest in the taluks and for the purposes mentioned below:—

Taluk.	Amount.	Purpose.	Amount.
	Rs.		Rs.
Sattenapalle	175	Sinking new wells	330
Narasaraopet	490	Repairing old wells	385
Vinukonda	50		
Total ...	715	Total ...	715

This amount together with Rs. 6,730-10-10, outstanding at the beginning of the year, makes a total of Rs. 7,445-10-10, of which Rs. 1,398-5-8 was due in the year and Rs. 140 out of the amount of the instalments which had fallen due in 1309 remained uncollected at the end of the fasli. Thus the total amount to be collected, in the year under report was Rs. 1,538-5-8, of which Rs. 1,523-5-8 were collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 15 (out of Rs. 1,398-5-8) in Vinukonda. The balance outstanding (Rs. 15) is covered by sale notice No. 7 and will be shortly collected. The amount of outstanding balance at the end of fasli 1310 was Rs. 5,922-5-2. The amount of interest of Rs. 28-7-4, outstanding at the beginning of the year, together with Rupees 365-7-4, due during the year, came up to Rs. 393-14-0, of which Rs. 383-3-8 were collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 10-11-0 which is covered by sale notice No. 7. Three new wells were sunk, one in each of the taluks of Narasaraopet, Vinukonda and Sattenapalle, with the aid of Rs. 420 advanced and the extent of land benefited was acres 14.4. Eight old wells were repaired in Narasaraopet (2), Vinukonda (4), and Sattenapalle (2) with Rs. 1,060, benefiting acres 54.11. Acres 24.50 were manured in Vinukonda taluk at a cost of Rs. 200. Of Rs. 1,906-9-4 collected during the year under principal and interest, Rs. 1,160-6-7 was paid voluntarily and the remainder (Rs. 746-2-9) was collected by the issue of processes as noted below:—

	RS.	A.	P.
After issue of demand notices	708	2	11
After distraint	37	15	10
Total ...	746	2	9

(b) *Agriculturists' Loans Act.*—The balance outstanding at the beginning of the year was Rs. 1,575, and Rs. 7,447-8-0 were advanced during the year as detailed below for purposes other than relief of distress at an interest of 5 per cent.:—

Taluk.	Amount.	Purpose.	Amount.
	RS. A. P.		RS. A. P.
Narasaraopet	2,445 0 0	Purchase of cattle ...	3,802 8 0
Bandar	100 0 0		
Vinukonda	4,902 8 0	Purchase of fodder ...	3,645 0 0
Total ...	7,447 8 0	Total ...	7,447 8 0

Of the total amount of Rs. 9,022-8-0 advanced, Rs. 662-0-7 were due during the year and Rs. 175 were outstanding at the end of fasli 1309 thereby making a total of Rs. 837-0-7 which was all collected during the year. The interest outstanding at the beginning of the year (Rs. 26-4-0) and that due during the year (Rupees 153-8-5) amounted to Rs. 179-12-5, of which Rs. 178-10-2 were collected during the fasli, leaving a balance of Rs. 1-2-3 which has since been collected. Forty-eight cattle were purchased in Vinukonda (44) and Bandar (4) at a cost of Rs. 5,002-8-0. In Narasaraopet taluk fodder worth Rs. 2,445 was purchased. Of the total collections of Rs. 1,016-13-0 (principal and interest) Rs. 690-7-6 were paid without resort to processes and the remaining Rs. 326-6-5 were collected after issue of demands.

21. COSTS AWARDED TO GOVERNMENT IN CIVIL SUITS.—The following statement compares the demand, collection and balance under this head in this and the previous year :—

Fasli.	Balance at the beginning of the year.	Amount awarded during the year.	Total of columns 2 and 3.	Collections.	Balance.	Percentage of column 5 to column 4.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	
1309	362 9 10	553 15 6	916 9 4	498 4 3	418 5 1	54.4
1310	418 5 1	471 13 6	890 2 7	774 15 1	115 13 6	87.

Of the balance of Rs. 115-13-6 outstanding at the end of June last Rs. 62-15-0 have since been collected and steps are being taken for the collection of the remainder (viz. Rs. 52-4-6) copy of the decree relating to which was received only on 18th May 1901.

22. RUINED AND ABANDONED TANES MADE OVER TO PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS.—There were no such cases either in this or in the previous year.

23. INTEREST.—The interest at the end of fasli 1309 was Rs. 73. Deducting from this Rs. 5 erroneously included there remained Rs. 68 at the beginning of fasli 1310. The demand of fasli 1310 was Rs. 3,444 due to the large amount of the arrear of fasli 1309 having been collected in the fasli under report. The total amount of interest arrear and current was Rs. 3,512, of which Rs. 2,096 were collected and Rs. 1,100 were written off (Rs. 904 with the sanction of the Board and Rs. 196 along with the principal ordered to be written off), leaving a balance of Rs. 316.

24. SUB-DIVISION OF QUIT-RENT.—There were no cases of the sort in this and the previous year.

25. INSPECTION OF SURVEY MARKS.—The following statement compares the work done under this head in faslis 1309 and 1310 :—

Description of marks.	Fasli 1309.			Fasli 1310.			Difference between		
	Missing or requiring repairs.	Replaced or repaired.	Per-centage.	Missing or requiring repairs.	Replaced or repaired.	Per-centage.	Columns 2 and 5.	Columns 3 and 6.	Columns 4 and 7.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Theodolite stations ..	3,163	828	26.2	281	..	..	— 2,882	— 828	— 26.2
Boundary offsets ..	18,142	15,503	85.5	487	68	14	— 17,655	— 15,435	— 71.5
Field marks ..	57,614	33,763	58.6	26,086	8,652	33	— 31,528	— 25,111	— 25.6
Total ..	78,919	50,094	63.5	26,854	8,720	32	— 52,065	— 41,374	— 31.5

The number of marks repaired during the year was much less than that in the preceding year. The resurvey was introduced in the Masulipatam portion of the district in 1309, but practically very little was done in the matter of repairing the boundary marks in that tract in spite of the fact that clear instructions were issued for opening stone depots at Revenue Inspectors' head-quarters and contractors engaged for supplying stones. Stone depots were established in Bandar, Nandigama, Bapatla and Tenali. The reason is that the Tahsildars and the Revenue Inspectors took no steps to enforce the inspections to be made under the rules for the replacement of boundary marks and the Divisional-officers also did not stir up the Tahsildars in this direction. The attention of all officers has since been drawn to this serious omission on their part and special notice will be taken during the year of any continued neglect on the part of the Tahsildars and Revenue Inspectors in this respect. In the Guntur portion, replacement of missing marks has been suspended in the three taluks comprising the Narasaraopet Deputy Collector's division in which resurvey is

now in progress. The resurvey of all taluks in the sub-division has been completed but survey records have been recently supplied only to Bapatla and Tenali in which inspections of survey marks will be insisted during the current year. The records of Guntur and Sattenapalle taluks have not been supplied yet and no inspections can be commenced before they are received.

26. EXAMINATION OF VILLAGE AND TALUK ACCOUNTS.—In the jamabandi, these were examined by the Jamabandi officers and their establishments and were found to have been tolerably well kept. The reports received from my Divisional-officers are being reviewed in my office. In the taluks settled by the Collector it was found that interest on aghaharams was not properly calculated and necessary instructions were issued to the taluk officials. Verification of B. Registers of inams has not been completed yet, although two clerks have been exclusively and continuously employed on this duty. The clerks are now squaring up the differences found in the original examination of the registers. The cases now remaining are very intricate. References are being made to the Inam Commissioner for correction of the registers in his office.

The following statement will show the amount of work already done and still to be done :—

Total number of villages in the district.	Total number of registers already received with Tahsildar's replies.	Number already verified and returned.	Number under verification.	Number not received yet with replies.
1,138	1,077	976	101	61

Every effort will be made to finish the remaining work before the end of June next.

27. PRACTICAL ADVANTAGE OR USEFUL INFORMATION DERIVED FROM THE EXAMINATION OF FAMINE ANALYSIS REGISTERS AND FIRKA BOOKS.—All irrigation projects having been already under investigation, no useful or practical advantage can be said to have been derived from the examination of the registers during the year.

28. APPLICATIONS FOR TRANSFER OF PATTAS MADE TO THE REGISTRATION AND THE REVENUE OFFICERS.—The annexed statement compares the receipt, disposal and the balance of the applications besides the percentage of the balance to the number received in faslis 1309 and 1310 :—

Class of officers.	Outstanding balance.	Received in the year.	Total.	Disposed of.	Pending.	Percentage of columns 6 to 4.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Fasli 1309.						
Registration	240	3,275	3,515	3,237	278	7.9
Revenue	78	4,108	4,186	4,115	71	1.7
Total ..	318	7,383	7,701	7,352	349	4.5
Fasli 1310.						
Registration	278	3,859	4,137	3,758	379	9.1
Revenue	71	4,814	4,885	4,744	141	2.9
Total ..	349	8,673	9,022	8,502	520	5.8

The cause of pendency was chiefly due to most of the pending applications having been received in the month of June 1901. Two hundred and twenty-five out of 379 and 80 out of 141 have since been disposed of. The Tahsildars concerned have been instructed to dispose of these at a very early date. The increase in the number of applications received was due to the favourable character of the season.

SETTLEMENT REPORT OF KISTNA.

29. CASES UNDER BOARD'S STANDING ORDER No. 31, PARAGRAPH 7.—The following statement gives particulars of the cases received and disposed of:—

Fasli.	Outstanding balance.	Reported.	Total.	Disposed of.	Balance.	Percentage of columns 4 and 6.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1309	1,038	1,504	2,542	2,309	233	9.2
1310	233	1,399	1,632	1,223	409	2.5

The number of cases reported during the year decreased due probably to the continued attention paid to the subject during the previous years. Of the balance in column 6, 322 have since been disposed of, leaving only 87 or 5.3 per cent. of column 4. Of these 87 cases, 60 were pending with the village officers for making sub-divisions and 20 were awaiting the expiry of the period of three months from the dates of publication of the notifications in the District Gazette.

30. COMPOSITION OF SECOND CROP—was *nil*.

31. AGRICULTURAL WAGES.—The old system of paying wages chiefly in kind continues more or less throughout the district, although in some parts especially in the delta tracts money is taking the place of grain. Permanent farm servants are paid chiefly in money besides other perquisites. Temporary labourers employed on daily wages for transplanting, weeding and cutting crops are paid mostly in grain unless the labourers insist on money payment. I invite the attention of the board to my remarks in my last year's report and I have very little to add to what I said therein.

32. VERNACULAR CORRESPONDENCE IN THE ASSISTANT AND THE HEAD ASSISTANT COLLECTORS' OFFICES.—Tahsildars and Deputy Tahsildars generally correspond in English. The Board's orders on the subject have been observed in respect of petitions and other vernacular papers, if any, addressed to them.

33. CONDUCT OF PUBLIC SERVANTS.—The conduct of all officers has on the whole been good, and I have no special remarks to offer.

MASULIPATAM,
9th November 1901.

(Signed) R. MORRIS,
Collector.

SETTLEMENT REPORT

OF

NELLORE.

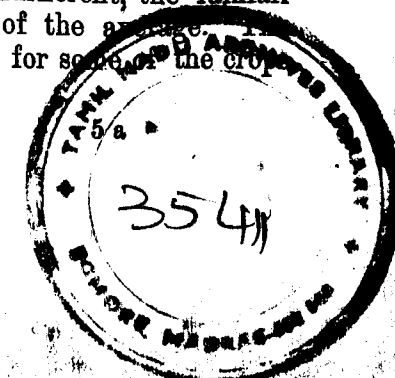
I HAVE the honour to submit the report on the land revenue settlement of the district for 1900-1901.

2. The bulk of the report has been somewhat reduced by the omission of comments on petty items.

3. The following table shows the average rainfall of the district during the last three years, together with the thirty years' average for each month:—

Month.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.	Thirty years' average.
	INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.
April	0.28	3.03	1.99	0.31
May	1.34	0.63	0.49	1.35
Total ..	1.62	3.66	2.48	1.66
June	1.89	0.73	1.23	1.65
July	1.67	0.84	2.43	2.35
August	1.60	2.51	0.65	3.22
September	5.35	3.71	6.02	4.05
Total ..	10.51	7.79	10.33	11.27
October	10.46	13.08	5.66	9.19
November	12.28	1.00	4.28	8.73
December	3.07	0.05	1.97	2.29
January	0.01	0.09	0.47	0.46
February	0.01	..	3.04	0.20
March	..	..	..	0.21
Total ..	25.83	14.22	15.42	21.07
Grand Total ..	37.96	25.67	28.23	34.00

On the whole, the south-west monsoon may be said to have been favourable, and the sowings during this period showed a marked increase on the figure of the previous year. The north-east monsoon, on the other hand, was indifferent, the rainfall in October, November and December being only 59 per cent. of the average. An unusually heavy fall in February did harm as well as good for some of the crops suffered from the heavy downpour.



On the whole, however, the rainfall was so well distributed as to compensate to a great extent for its smallness and the crops turned out better than might have been expected. The rainfall in parts of Gudur, Kandukur, Ongole, Kanigiri and Udayagiri was especially short and wet remissions had to be granted in all the taluks.

4. **CONDITION AND OUTTURN OF CROPS.**—The district average outturn was better than in the two preceding years. It was about 9 annas for dry and 10 annas for wet against 8 and 7 annas in the previous year. The outturn of the different crops harvested before 31st March 1901 is shown below :—

Crops.	Extent over which the actual outturn amounted to					
	13 to 16 annas.	12 annas.	8 to 11 annas.	4 to 7 annas.	0 to 3 annas.	Total.
	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.
<i>Dry crop.</i>						
Cholum	8,482	117,349	1,47,216	106,568	16,091	395,708
Cumbu	2,651	17,660	34,112	26,187	8,028	88,538
Ragi	1,862	15,947	22,513	8,381	869	49,572
Varagu	1,118	15,145	21,633	20,586	8,775	67,257
Varigalu	3,350	16,770	26,944	22,953	2,399	72,416
Cotton	196	3,018	5,471	4,563	1,020	14,268
Indigo	3,391	15,420	14,988	7,564	1,612	42,975
Sugarcane						
Lampoil seeds	184	3,120	11,073	16,612	14,245	45,234
Gingellyoil-seeds	17	97	966	1,030	1,210	3,320
Tobacco	173	1,314	1,242	580	51	3,360
Total ..	21,424	205,740	2,86,160	215,024	54,300	782,648
<i>Wet.</i>						
Paddy	23,403	102,926	77,464	21,801	6,931	232,525
Grand Total ..	44,827	308,666	363,624	236,825	61,231	1,015,173

5. **PRICES.**—The following table compares the prices of the staple food-grains in seers of 80 tolas a rupee with those in the previous year :—

Description of food-grains.	Average prices per garce.		Increase.	Decrease.
	Fasli 1309.	Fasli 1310.		
Paddy, 1st sort	Rs. 199	Rs. 259	60	..
" 2nd "	179	227	48	..
Rice, 2nd "	391	480	89	..
Cholum	273	323	60	..
Cumbu	305	312	7	..
Ragi	227	298	71	..
Horsegram	285	441	56	..
Varagu	143	171	28	..

The previous year was one of partial scarcity, but grain was cheap in consequence of the favourable character of the season in 1898-99. The effects of the bad season of 1899-1900, of the demand from outside and of a somewhat unfavourable season in 1900-1901 are conspicuously shown in the high scale of prices for the year under report.

6. **PERMANENTLY-SETTLED ESTATES.**—These continued to be the same as before, viz., (1) Venkatagiri zamindari, (2) Pamur and Sitarampuram taluks of the Kalahasti estate, (3) Chundi, and (4) Muthyalapad. The peishcush of the Venkatagiri zamindari underwent a reduction of Rs. 33-0-4, particulars of which are contained in

enclosure to statement No. 6. There have been no change in the peishcush of other estates. The net demand under this head was as stated below :—

Estates.	Fasli 1309.	Fasli 1310.	Difference.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Venkatagiri	3,68,772 15 1	3,68,739 14 9	33 0 4
Kalahasti	60,391 4 0	60,391 4 0	..
Chundi	21,128 7 2	21,128 7 2	..
Muthyalapad	2,000 0 0	2,000 0 0	..
Total ..	4,52,292 10 3	4,52,259 9 11	33 0 4

7. **WHOLE INAM VILLAGES.**—The total demand under this head was Rupees 82,080-11-11 against Rs. 82,119-1-0 in the previous year, showing a decrease of Rs. 38-5-1 due to the transfer of the Velagapudi shrotriem in Ongole to Koru in the year under report as per instructions in B.P., Mis. No. 1136, dated 26th April 1900.

8. **RYOTWAR SETTLEMENT.**—As per orders just quoted only one village (Velagapudi shrotriem) was added to Koru in the year under report. The total number of pattas issued was 114,531 against 113,908 in the previous fasli with an increase of 623. The subjoined table compares the figures :—

Fasli.	Number of fresh pattas.	Old pattas modified.	Old pattas not modified.	Total.
1309	2,817	2,834	108,257	113,908
1310	1,717	2,913	109,991	114,531
Difference ..	- 1,100	+ 79	+ 1,734	+ 623

The decrease in fresh pattas is most noticeable in Rapur and Udayagiri where the figure is *nil* for fasli 1310 against 323 and 353, respectively, in fasli 1309. I am enquiring as to the cause of this feature which is not obvious; but it seems that the new pattas were unusually numerous in fasli 1309.

The increase in old pattas not modified is attributable to the addition thereto of fresh pattas of the preceding year.

9. **HOLDINGS.**—The following abstract compares the total extent and assessment of holdings with those of the previous year. Statement No. 3 contains particulars of the net variations :—

Items.	Dry.		Wet.		Total.	
	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.
Holdings at the beginning of the fasli ..	ACS. 869,425	RS. 9,80,087	ACS. 207,284	RS. 11,28,758	ACS. 1,076,709	RS. 21,08,845
Deduct lands given up or transferred in fasli 1310 ..	21,124	15,584	3,434	17,411	24,558	35,995
Remainder ..	848,301	9,64,503	203,850	11,11,347	1,052,151	20,72,850
Add lands taken up or transferred in fasli 1310 ..	19,016	18,191	3,069	15,769	22,085	33,960
Total holdings for fasli 1310 ..	867,317.	9,79,694	206,919	11,27,116	1,074,236	21,06,810
Difference ..	- 2,108	- 393	- 365	- 1,642	- 2,473	- 2,035

The above figures do not include land occupied without pattas and shown in the accounts as miscellaneous. There was a net decrease in the holdings under both dry and wet as shown below talukwar.

SETTLEMENT REPORT OF NELLORE.

Taluku.	Fasli 1309.				Fasli 1310.	
	Dry.		Wet.		Dry.	
	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.
	8	9	4	5	6	7
	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.
Gudur	82,955	76,619	46,882	2,41,668	82,855	76,500
Rapur	73,968	77,045	5,972	29,647	73,963	77,095
Nellore	67,504	61,340	97,155	5,58,799	67,756	61,503
Atmakur	122,700	1,22,941	16,763	88,242	122,422	1,22,953
Kavali	69,830	58,844	21,017	1,05,463	69,871	59,029
Udayagiri	52,277	40,507	1,630	8,610	52,085	40,370
Kandukur	151,231	2,05,500	14,772	78,843	150,102	2,04,493
Kanigiri	48,651	37,759	454	2,930	47,699	37,266
Ongole	200,309	2,99,532	2,639	14,556	200,564	3,00,485
Total ..	869,425	980,087	207,284	11,28,758	867,317	9,79,694

Taluku.	Fasli 1310—cont.		Difference.			
	Wet.		Dry.		Wet.	
	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.
	8	9	10	11	12	13
	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.
Gudur	46,788	2,41,463	— 100	— 119	— 94	— 205
Rapur	5,966	29,628	— 5	— 50	— 6	— 19
Nellore	96,816	5,57,157	+ 252	+ 163	— 339	— 1,642
Atmakur	16,803	88,446	— 278	— 12	+ 40	+ 204
Kavali	21,064	1,05,573	+ 41	+ 185	+ 47	+ 110
Udayagiri	1,650	8,667	— 192	— 137	+ 20	+ 57
Kandukur	14,730	78,640	— 1,129	— 1,007	— 42	— 203
Kanigiri	463	2,981	— 952	— 493	— 9	+ 51
Ongole	2,639	14,561	+ 255	+ 953	—	+ 5
Total ..	2,06,919	11,27,116	+ 548	+ 1,363	+ 116	+ 427
		Net.	— 2,656	— 1,766	— 481	— 2,069
			— 2,108	— 393	— 365	— 1,642

The decrease under "dry" is conspicuous in Kandukur and Kanigiri taluks and under "wet" in Nellore. The Tahsildars have not tendered any explanations. They will now be asked for them.

(a) *Relinquishments and darkhasts.*—Talukwar particulars under these heads are given below :—

Taluku.	Relinquishments in fasli 1310.					
	Dry.		Wet.		Total.	
	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.
	2	3	4	5	6	7
	ACS.	RS. A. P.	ACS.	RS. A. P.	ACS.	RS. A. P.
Gudur	1,933-60	2,308 10 0	438-02	1,817 8 0	2,369-62	4,126 2 0
Rapur	1,316-40	1,252 10 0	28-88	129 6 0	1,345-28	1,382 0 0
Nellore	108-31	87 1 0	311-78	1,508 1 0	420-9	1,595 2 0
Atmakur	2,589-0	2,260 6 6	32-12	166 14 0	2,621-12	2,427 4 6
Kavali	847-0	564 0 0	40-0	190 0 0	887-0	754 0 0
Udayagiri	2,586-30	1,520 3 0	13-51	66 2 0	2,599-81	1,586 0 0
Kandukur	1,742-4	1,583 9 0	42-47	204 0 0	1,784-51	1,787 9 0
Kanigiri	2,709-39	1,547 15 0	..	..	2,709-39	1,547 15 0
Ongole	699-0	548 0 0	11-0	48 0 0	710-0	596 0 0
Total ..	14,531-4	11,672 6 6	915-78	4,129 16 0	15,446-82	15,802 5 6

Taluku.	Darkhasts in fasli 1310.					
	Dry.		Wet.		Total.	
	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.
	8	9	10	11	12	13
	ACS.	RS. A. P.	ACS.	RS. A. P.	ACS.	RS. A. P.
Gudur	1,759-49	2,138 6 0	371-14	1,738 12 0	2,130-63	3,877 2 0
Rapur	1,501-65	1,363 2 6	19-39	97 8 0	1,521-4	1,460 10 6
Nellore	361-42	231 1 0	127-18	678 12 0	488-60	909 13 0
Atmakur	2,334-81	2,258 6 0	56-69	275 0 0	2,391-50	2,533 6 0
Kavali	961-0	795 0 0	105-0	394 0 0	1,066-0	1,189 0 0
Udayagiri	2,402-97	1,388 6 0	82-95	122 5 0	2,485-92	1,510 11 0
Kandukur	695-29	644 9 0	12-32	56 5 0	707-61	700 14 0
Kanigiri	2,012-10	1,101 13 0	6-81	35 3 0	2,018-91	1,189 0 0
Ongole	366-0	317 0 0	11-0	53 0 0	377-0	370 0 0
Total ..	12,394-77	10,237 11 6	742-48	3,450 13 0	13,137-21	13,688 8 6

The largest area relinquished occurs in the case of Atmakur, Udayagiri and Kanigiri and these taluks also show the largest areas taken up on darkhast. It is probable that poverty of soil is the reason for relative frequency of changes, but the Tahsildars will be consulted on the subject. As compared with fasli 1309 relinquishments were much less extensive and this might have been expected, but it is rather curious to find a falling off in the area darkhasted for in the year under review.

(b) *LANDS SOLD FOR ARREARS OF REVENUE AND BOUGHT IN BY GOVERNMENT.*—The annexed table shows the talukwar particulars of lands bought in by Government in sales held under Act II of 1864 :—

Taluku.	Lands bought in by Government in fasli 1310.					
	Dry.		Wet.		Total.	
	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.
	8	9	10	11	12	13
	ACS.	RS. A. P.	ACS.	RS. A. P.	ACS.	RS. A. P.
Gudur	3-7	3 14 0	54-18	242 10 0	57-25	246 8 0
Rapur	0-35	0 3 0	..	..	0-35	0 3 0
Nellore	39-58	25 3 0	170-32	936 15 0	209-90	962 2 0
Atmakur	20-94	25 7 0	..	..	20-94	25 7 0
Kavali	101-0	76 0 0	30-0	147 0 0	131-0	223 0 0
Udayagiri	15-06	9 0 0	..	..	15-06	9 0 0
Kandukur	81-92	69 8 0	11-99	54 0 0	93-91	123 8 0
Kanigiri	41-83	33 2 0	..	..	41-83	33 2 0
Ongole	73-0	44 0 0	..	..	73-0	44 0 0
Total ..	376-75	286 5 0	266-49	1,380 9 0	643-24	1,666 14 0

The figures call for no remark.

10. *CULTIVATION.*—The total extent cultivated during the year as per statement No. 3 was 797,666 acres against 729,115 acres in the previous year. The percentage of cultivated to occupied area was 74.25 against 67.71 in the previous year. The increase is of course due to the season being better.

The subjoined is an abstract comparing the areas cultivated in faslis 1309 and 1310 :—

Items.	Fasli 1309.	Fasli 1310.	Increase.	Decrease.
Dry	ACS. 555,391	ACS. 612,119	ACS. 56,728	..
Wet	173,724	185,547	11,823	..
Total ..	729,115	797,666	68,551	..

11. WATER-RATE AND SECOND CROP.—The annexed table compares the particulars of water-rate and second crop for faslis 1309 and 1310:—

Taluku.	Water-rate.		Faslijasti.		Total.	
	Fasli 1309.	Fasli 1310.	Fasli 1309.	Fasli 1310.	Fasli 1309.	Fasli 1310.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Gudur	5,977	5,844	6,959	3,875	12,936	9,719
Rapur	1,863	2,018	683	617	2,486	2,635
Nellore	18,759	27,305	6,870	18,315	25,629	45,620
Atmakur	11,529	10,679	5,470	2,988	16,999	13,667
Kávali	4,352	5,564	3,963	3,214	8,315	8,778
Udayagiri	1,907	1,932	212	361	2,119	2,293
Kandukur	2,133	2,501	154	1,228	2,287	3,729
Kanigiri	1,843	1,765	185	147	2,028	1,912
Ongole	2,133	2,432	155	1,253	2,288	3,685
Total	50,436	60,040	24,651	31,998	75,087	92,038

The revenue from water-rate and second crop cultivation amounted to Rs. 60,040 and Rs. 31,998 against Rs. 50,436 and Rs. 24,651, respectively. The increase under water-rate is very large in Nellore. It is attributed to the fact of the Pennér having received timely freshes.

Good rain accounts for the increase in Kávali.

Under faslijasti the variations are marked, Nellore showing a large advance, while Gudur and Atmakur show a great falling off. This must probably be attributed to the distribution of the rainfall which in fasli 1309 was particularly heavy in October in these taluks.

In Nellore the freshes in the Pennér will account for the advance.

12. REMISSIONS.—The following table compares the extent of waste and the remissions granted therefor with similar figures for the previous year:—

Taluku.	Fasli 1309.		Fasli 1310.		Increase.		Decrease.	
	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.
	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.
Gudur	2,303	11,773	2,387	12,115	84	342	..	..
Rapur	429	1,993	328	1,549	..	..	101	444
Nellore	4,347	22,584	977	4,334	..	..	3,370	18,250
Atmakur	1,658	7,713	338	1,612	..	..	1,320	6,101
Kávali	2,122	9,804	829	3,506	..	..	1,293	6,298
Udayagiri	287	1,447	64	243	..	..	223	1,204
Kandukur	5,855	31,091	3,576	18,422	..	..	2,279	12,669
Kanigiri	133	797	41	267	..	..	92	550
Ongole	1,240	6,444	171	844	..	..	1,069	5,600
Total	18,374	98,646	8,711	42,892	84	342	9,747	51,096

The total extent left waste as per statement No. 3 was 276,570 or 25.74 per cent. of the occupied area against 32.28 per cent. of the previous year. Of the extent left waste no remission was allowed on 267,859 acres, while a sum of Rs. 42,892 was remitted on the remaining 8,711 acres. The improvement in the season accounts for the general decrease in remissions which, however, did not extend to Gudur taluk, where a good deal of waste and shavi occurred. I have already expressed to the Board my opinion that the rule requiring written applications for remission is open to strong objections. This rule was worked more strictly in fasli 1310 than in the previous few years during which it was in force in the district, but even in fasli 1310 it was less rigorously enforced than it will have to be in future, unless it is withdrawn as I think it ought to be.

13. OTHER REMISSIONS.—Statement No. 4 gives the particulars of remissions other than waste. The following table compares the figures of faslis 1309 and 1310:—

Particulars.	Fasli 1309.	Fasli 1310.	Increase.	Decrease.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Shavi or loss of produce	99,919	15,872	..	84,047
2. Flood remissions	639	104	..	535
3. Tirvakammi	27,956	38,866	10,910	..
4. Assessment on lands taken up under Tope rules	208	208	..	..
5. Lift remissions	5,951	6,015	64	..
6. Beriz deductions	6,801	7,910	1,109	..
7. Faslikammi	886	1,114	228	..
8. Remissions granted for the site occupied by the Roman Catholic Church at Ongole	3	3	..	..
9. Water-rate remitted	1,237	293	..	944
10. Remissions granted in Velagapudi shrotriem under Gorthipathcalu explained below	..	112	112	..
Total	1,43,600	70,497	12,423	85,526

The only items calling for remark are shavi and tirvakammi.

Item 1, shavi or loss of crop.—There were no dry remissions granted during the year under report. The amount of shavi remissions granted for wet lands is noted below talukwar:—

Taluku.	Extent.		Assessment.	
	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.
Gudur	2,002	9,016	..	..
Rapur	153	748	..	..
Nellore	514	1,215	..	..
Atmakur	149	653	..	..
Kávali	440	1,492	..	..
Udayagiri	24	104	..	..
Kandukur	517	2,628	..	..
Kanigiri	..	..	..	..
Ongole	3	16	..	..
Total	3,802	15,872	..	..

The total amount remitted was Rs. 15,872 against Rs. 99,919 in the previous year. This large decrease was presumably due to the generally more favourable character of the season. As already stated there was a good deal of shavi in Gudur, but it was much less than in fasli 1309 in spite of the fact that in that year the rainfall was heavier than in fasli 1310.

Item 3, Tirvakammi or the remission of the difference between dry and wet rates of assessment.—This remission occurs in all taluks except Ongole as noted in the margin. As usual, Nellore contributes the largest percentage, viz., 27 due partly to the means of irrigation not having been yet provided for large blocks of irrigated lands under the Sangam project. Gudur comes next with nearly 24 per cent. This is partly due to the bad state of certain irrigation works in that taluk. Next comes Kandukur with a remission of 8,424 or nearly 22 per cent. Then comes Atmakur with 16 per cent. or 11 per cent over that of last year. The cause of the increases in these two taluks is not apparent and will be enquired into.

	Extent.		Assessment.	
	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.
Gudur	2,556	9,236	..	..
Rapur	425	1,366	..	..
Nellore	2,544	10,578	..	..
Atmakur	1,742	6,360	..	..
Kávali	116	419	..	..
Udayagiri	513	1,850	..	..
Kandukur	2,007	8,424	..	..
Kanigiri	130	633	..	..
Ongole	..	..	..	..
Total	10,133	38,866	..	..

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14. MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE.—Particulars under this head will be found in statement No. 5. There was a net increase of Rs. 23,423 as compared with fasli 1309 which itself showed a decrease of Rs. 31,216 on fasli 1308. Only two items call for notice, namely, unauthorized cultivation and water-rate on inam and zamindari villages. The figures under these heads for fasli 1310 are much the same as those for fasli 1308, the intermediate fluctuation for fasli 1309 being attributable to the badness of the season in that year :—

Items.	Fasli 1309.	Fasli 1310.	Increase.	Decrease.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Quit-rent on sundry inams	1,25,052	1,24,925	....	127
2. Survey excess	21,685	21,524	....	161
3. Lands cultivated after jamabandi	521	1,153	632	....
4. Cowle-pattas	447	303	....	144
5. Unauthorized cultivation	46,880	60,772	13,892	....
6. Water-rate on minor inams, whole inams and zamindari villages	26,331	41,620	15,289	....
7. Sale-proceeds of lands bought in by Government and resold and sale-proceeds of darkhast lands	6,006	1,700	....	4,306
8. Sale-proceeds of tank-bed lands	333	26	....	307
9. Revenue process-service fees	2,307	1,692	....	615
10. Revenue derived from trees other than reserved trees on unreserved lands	1,157	1,090	....	67
11. Other miscellaneous items	14,650	13,987	....	663
Total ..	2,45,369	2,68,792	29,813	6,396
Net decrease ..	..	..	23,423	..

15. DEMAND, COLLECTION AND BALANCE OF CURRENT FASLI.—The annexed table gives the demand, collection and balance of land revenue and cesses in the year under report :—

Items.	Demand of fasli 1310.	Collections within the fasli.	Subsequent collections up to 30th September 1901.	Total collections.	Balance on 1st October 1901.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Peishcush on permanently-settled estates	4,52,260	4,09,699	21,835	4,31,534	20,726
2. Shrotriem jodi	82,081	79,321	1,248	80,569	1,512
3. Ryotwar and miscellaneous	23,54,251	22,78,692	57,163	23,35,853	18,398
Amount written off	..	..	3	..	..
Total ..	28,88,592	27,67,712	80,244	28,47,956	40,636
4. Land-cess on ryotwar villages	1,74,865	1,66,014	6,080	1,72,094	2,771
5. Village-cess on ryotwar villages	1,29,784	1,23,196	4,251	1,27,447	2,337
6. Land-cess on shrotriem villages	9,964	9,129	256	9,385	579
7. Land-cess on zamindari villages	73,514	59,998	7,834	67,832	5,682
Total ..	3,88,127	3,58,337	18,421	3,76,758	11,369
Grand Total ..	32,76,719	31,26,049	98,665	32,24,714	52,005

The total land revenue demand of the year under report was Rs. 28,88,592 against Rs. 27,26,466 in the previous year, thus showing a net increase of Rupees 1,62,126 due to the season being more favourable. The current demand under cesses in ryotwar, inam and zamindari villages amounted to Rs. 3,88,127 against Rupees 3,76,620 in the previous year, the net increase of Rs. 11,507 being partly due to an increase of one pie in the rate at which village-cess was levied.

The total demand under land revenue and cesses thus comes to Rs. 32,76,719 against Rs. 31,03,086 in the previous year. The total collections within the fasli amounted to Rs. 31,26,049 or 95.4 per cent. of the demand against 90 per cent. of the previous year.

Deducting subsequent collections up to the end of September 1901, there remains a net balance of Rs. 52,005, talukwar particulars of which are given below.

SETTLEMENT REPORT OF NELLORE.

	RS.
Gudur	6,172
Rapur	31
Nellore	5,280
Atmakur	152
Kávali	1,234
Udayagiri	163
Kandukur	2,205
Kanigiri	590
Ongole	9,498
Huzur	26,680
Total ..	52,005

Of this Rs. 1,804 have since been collected, Rs. 491 have been included in the statement of irrecoverable arrears for the quarter ending 30th September 1901. A sum of Rs. 416 is awaiting adjustment, a sum of Rs. 6,485 is under correspondence and Rs. 59 is considered of doubtful recovery. The remainder (Rs. 42,750) is covered by processes and a large proportion of it (shown under Huzur) is peishcush due on the Chundi estate which is expected to be paid off shortly. Ongole shows a high figure in consequence of the suspension of collections on account of the particularly unfavourable season there in fasli 1309.

16. DEMAND, COLLECTION AND BALANCE OF ARREARS.—The arrear demand at the beginning of the fasli was Rs. 3,19,498, of which Rs. 2,79,892 were collected within the fasli and Rs. 849 remitted, leaving a balance of Rs. 18,757. This balance was reduced to Rs. 8,582 by the end of September 1901, the following being the talukwar particulars thereof :—

	RS.
Gudur	102
Nellore	117
Kávali	4
Kandukur	144
Kanigiri	29
Ongole	1,494
Huzur	6,692
Total ..	8,582

Of this amount again Rs. 111 were included in the statement of irrecoverable arrears for the quarter ending 30th September 1901 and the remainder is covered by processes. The sum shown against the Huzur is composed of Chundi estate arrears.

17. COERCIVE PROCESSES.—The following is a comparative abstract of the results of the year under report and those of its predecessor.

Fasli.	Number of defaulters.	Number of processes served by		Value of property sold.		
		Village agency.	Special-paid agency.	Personal.	Real.	Total.
Fasli 1309	374,438	357,106	17,332	RS. 5,067	RS. 12,683	RS. 17,750
„ 1310	389,146	376,147	12,999	4,696	13,369	18,065

The year shows an increase under this head in respect of processes issued as well as in value of property sold. The following table gives talukwar particulars as compared with fasli 1309.

Taluka.	Fasli.	Number of demand notices.	Number of attachment notices.	Sale notices, personal.	Sale notices, real.			Total number of sale notices.	Percentage of columns 9 to 3.
					Number of cases.	Extent of land sold.	Extent of land bought in by Government.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Gudur ..	1,309	52,110	4,765	86	34	134.0	59	120	0.23
	1,310	50,697	6,182	91	21	120.0	44	112	0.22
Rapur ..	1,309	21,004	798	7	..	..	..	7	0.04
	1,310	21,856	834	8	..	..	..	8	0.04
Nellore ..	1,309	78,618	14,676	85	185	791	332	270	0.34
	1,310	76,164	19,617	57	139	531	192	196	0.26
Atmakur ..	1,309	45,184	1,673	26	27	194	60	53	0.12
	1,310	54,158	1,002	17	14	33	5	31	0.06
Kávali ..	1,309	34,684	3,846	121	19	101	44	140	0.40
	1,310	30,861	4,243	117	67	275	126	184	0.59
Udayagiri ..	1,309	22,201	2,292	33	69	829	785	102	0.45
	1,310	19,015	4,220	78	22	142	38	100	0.52
Kandukur ..	1,309	45,747	7,757	131	41	497	441	172	0.37
	1,310	29,782	10,614	6	37	297	135	43	0.14
Kanigiri ..	1,309	18,350	1,378	6	2	5	..	8	0.04
	1,310	20,842	1,502	16	22	191	104	38	0.18
Ongole ..	1,309	53,098	1,478	13	23	123	110	36	0.06
	1,310	55,007	1,469	22	30	272	166	52	0.61
Total ..	1,309	3,70,996	38,663	508	400	2,674	1,831	908	3.24
	1,310	3,88,382	49,683	412	352	1,863	809	764	0.20

The increase in demand notices, it will be observed, is conspicuous only in the case of the Atmakur and Ongole taluks. In the latter it is due to the necessity of collecting in fasli 1310 the large arrears of the previous fasli also. In the former taluk the lateness of jamabandi may have had something to do with the increase but enquiries will be made about it. It is, however, satisfactory to note that the increase in demand notices was accompanied by a decline in the number of sale notices. This fact may probably be attributed in part to the high prices realized for grain in fasli 1310, as well as to the greater ease of obtaining loans in better years. Nearly 50 per cent. of the lands brought to sale was bought in by Government for want of bidders, an indication that the lands on which arrears accrued were largely of a worthless character. The following table gives talukwar details regarding processes. The actual sales were 0.20 per cent. of the demand notices and 1.52 of the distraint notices against 0.24 and 2.35 per cent. of the previous year, while the number of defaulters were 0.66 per cent. of the total number of pattadars against 0.80 per cent. in the previous year:—

Taluka.	Fasli.	Number of patta.	Number of demand notices.	Number of distraint notices.	Number of sale notices.	Number of defaulters whose property was sold.			Percentage of column 6 to		Percentage of column 9 to column 3.
						Personal.	Real.	Total.	Column 4.	Column 5.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Gudur ..	1309	13,699	52,110	4,765	120	86	34	120	0.23	2.52	0.89
	1310	13,827	50,697	6,182	112	91	21	112	0.22	1.81	0.81
Rapur ..	1309	8,944	21,004	798	7	7	..	7	0.04	0.87	0.08
	1310	9,079	21,856	834	8	8	..	8	0.03	0.95	0.08
Nellore ..	1309	19,563	78,618	14,676	270	85	185	270	0.34	1.84	1.38
	1310	20,157	76,164	19,617	196	57	139	196	0.26	0.99	0.97
Atmakur ..	1309	15,349	45,184	1,673	53	26	27	53	0.12	3.17	0.34
	1310	15,990	54,158	1,002	31	17	14	31	0.05	3.09	0.19
Kávali ..	1309	10,189	34,684	3,846	140	121	12	140	0.40	3.64	1.37
	1310	9,940	30,861	4,243	184	117	67	184	0.59	4.33	1.85
Udayagiri ..	1309	6,449	22,201	2,292	102	33	69	102	0.45	4.44	1.59
	1310	6,154	19,015	4,220	100	78	22	100	0.52	2.37	1.62
Kandukur ..	1309	17,325	45,747	7,757	172	131	41	172	0.37	2.22	0.93
	1310	16,908	29,782	10,614	43	6	37	43	0.14	0.40	0.25
Kanigiri ..	1309	4,911	18,350	1,378	8	6	2	8	0.04	0.59	0.16
	1310	4,846	20,842	1,502	38	16	22	38	0.18	2.53	0.78
Ongole ..	1309	17,479	53,098	1,478	36	13	23	36	0.06	2.43	0.20
	1310	17,630	55,007	1,469	52	22	30	52	0.06	3.54	0.29
Total ..	1309	113,908	370,996	38,663	908	508	400	908	0.24	2.35	0.80
	1310	114,531	388,382	49,683	764	412	352	764	0.20	1.62	0.66

18. RECEIPTS FROM PROCESS SERVICE FEES AND CHARGES FOR THE SPECIAL-PAID AGENCY.—Statement 8-B gives particulars under this head. The total number of processes issued was 389,146; of this 376,147 or nearly 97 per cent. were served by the village agency and the rest by the special-paid agency.

The following is a comparative abstract of receipts and charges:—

										Receipts.	Charges.
										Rs.	Rs.
Fasli 1309	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,307	1,489
„ 1310	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,692	1,227

19. INSPECTION AND REPLACEMENT OF BOUNDARY AND FIELD MARKS.—Statement No. 13 gives particulars under this head. As the whole district is now being resurveyed, it has been considered unnecessary to attempt the systematic replacement of stones.

20. EXAMINATION OF VILLAGE AND TALUK MANUAL ACCOUNTS.—These have been examined by the several jamabandi officers. They seem to be fairly well kept on the whole. There is a defect in the present method of issuing pattas, but arrangements have recently been made for effecting the delivery of pattas to ryots at jamabandi and it is hoped that the result will be to much diminish the number of ryots who hold no copy of their pattas.

21. APPLICATION FOR TRANSFER OF PATTAS IN REGISTRATION OFFICES.—The annexed abstract gives talukwar particulars under this head. The number of cases pending at the beginning of the fasli was 103. The number of applications received during the year was 1,304 against 1,090 in the previous year. This accounts for the large balance at the end of the fasli.

Taluka.	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 year.	Number of cases pending at the close of the fasli.
Gudur ..	12	154	166	157	9
Rapur ..	1	64	65	64	11
Nellore ..	51	240	291	256	35
Atmakur ..	7	66	73	65	8
Kávali ..	18	116	174	160	14
Udayagiri ..	8	35	43	40	3
Kandukur ..	..	251	251	249	2
Kanigiri ..	3	53	56	36	20
Ongole ..	3	285	288	274	14
Total ..	103	1,304	1,407	1,291	116

22. VERNACULAR CORRESPONDENCE IN ASSISTANT AND HEAD ASSISTANT COLLECTOR'S OFFICES.—No Assistant Collector was on duty in the district in the year under report, and the Head Assistant Collectorship has been converted into a Provincial Service appointment.

23. LAND IMPROVEMENT AND AGRICULTURISTS' LOANS ACTS.—A total sum of Rs. 9,904 was advanced under both the Acts during the year under review. An allotment of Rs. 7,200 was sanctioned for loans for the current official year. The following statement gives the total transactions under the two Acts separately. The balance of Rs. 3,791-0-9 in column 7 is covered by processes. Thirty-eight new wells were constructed during the year, the extent benefited being 207.01 acres while 58 old wells have been repaired and 153 wells are under construction. These results can hardly be regarded as encouraging but there is for one reason or another an undoubted disinclination to borrow from Government.

SETTLEMENT REPORT OF NELLORE.

Items.	Total amount of advances outstanding at the beginning of the fasli.	Advances made during the fasli.	Total.	Amount repayable during the year.	Amount repaid during the year.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Land Improvement Loans Act	RS. A. P. 62,600 8 10	RS. A. P. 8,877 8 0	RS. A. P. 71,478 0 10	RS. A. P. 6,769 16 10	RS. A. P. 5,714 1 11
Agriculturist's Loans Act for purposes other than relief of distress	65,217 1 0	1,027 0 0	66,244 1 0	4,200 8 0	1,481 15 10
For relief of distress	33 13 1	..	33 13 1	16 10 8	(a) 37 13 5
Total ..	77,851 6 11	9,904 8 0	87,755 14 11	10,987 2 6	7,196 1 9 54 12 6

Items.	Balance repayable at the end of the year.	Interest.		
		Due during the year including balance.	Paid during the year.	Balance due at the end of the year.
	7	8	9	10
Land Improvement Loans Act	RS. A. P. 1,055 13 11	RS. A. P. 3,079 4 11	RS. A. P. 2,580 14 11	RS. A. P. 498 6 0
Agriculturist's Loans Act for purposes other than relief of distress	2,718 8 2	893 15 9	(b) 625 4 5	265 11 2
For relief of distress	16 10 8	1 0 3	..	1 0 3
Total ..	3,791 0 9	3,974 4 11	3,209 3 6	765 1 5

(a) Amounts recovered on account of sums not yet due.

(b) Written off.

24. FAMINE ANALYSIS REGISTERS AND FIRKA BOOKS.—The progress in the preparation of village registers and firka books is contained in the annual statements submitted with this office No. 2397-Ver., dated 18th August 1901. No remarks on this subject are necessary here as the Board has called for special reports in future in B.P., No. 232, dated 2nd October 1901.

25. I regret the delay in submitting this report; revised figures were finally received from the Tahsildars only a few days ago.

(Signed) A. BUTTERWORTH,
Collector.

SETTLEMENT REPORT

OF

CUDDAPAH.

I HAVE the honour to submit the report on the settlement of land revenue of this district for fasli 1310, together with such of the statements as have not already been submitted as per list annexed.

2. SEASON AND RAINFALL.—The following table shows the quantity of rainfall registered in the district during the year under report as compared with that of the previous year:—

								1899-1900.	1900-1901.
								INCHES.	INCHES.
April	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.47	1.38
May	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.01	0.94
								4.48	2.32
June	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.57	1.99
July	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.36	5.14
August	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.48	1.25
September	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6.85	5.93
								9.26	14.31
October	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4.86	3.04
November	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.58	0.98
December	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.03	1.49
January	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.01	0.12
February	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.11
March	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
								5.48	7.74
Total								19.22	24.37

The season was not, on the whole, favourable during the year. The hot weather rainfall of April and May, which is not of very much use for agricultural operations, was less than that in the previous year. The south-west monsoon gave 14.31 inches against 9.26 inches in the previous year. It began favourably with a heavier fall in June and July, but having become deficient in August, the dry crops failed in a few places and the outturn was, in consequence, poor. During the north-east monsoon also, the fall was 2.26 inches greater than in the previous year, but the total fall for the year was less by 4.23 inches than the average of the district. Sectionwar details of rainfall are given in full in the administration report of the district submitted with this office R. Dis. No. 206-Rev., dated 28th July 1901. Owing to deficient rainfall, the tanks failed to receive the usual supplies and consequently large extents of wet land were left waste and the crops grown on extensive areas either became shavi or yielded a poor outturn. For the same reason much wet land was cultivated with dry

crops. Dry lands also did not fare well in many taluks, the worst tract being the portions of the taluks of Badvel, Jammalamadugu, Proddatur, Pulivendla and Cuddapah, where the grant of dry remissions was sanctioned by the Board in its Proceedings, No. 217 (Revenue Settlement), dated 21st September 1901. Owing to the unfavourable character of the season, large remissions had to be given under the heads of wet waste, shavi, tirvakammi and dry remissions. The talukwar details of the same are appended below :—

Taluks.	Wet waste.	Shavi.	Tirvakammi and fasal-kammi.	Dry remissions.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Badvel	1,395	5,296	17,700	8,711
2. Proddatur	422	145	3,442	10,827
3. Sidhout	479	232	6,818	..
4. Pullampet	7,032	885	9,538	..
5. Cuddapah	2,937	5,551	11,561	4,499
6. Jammalamadugu	1,321	1,116	5,772	13,004
7. Pulivendla	3,399	171	4,878	19,770
8. Ráyachóti	9,758	1,053	7,116	..
9. Kadiri	11,022	127	7,637	..
10. Vayalpad	16,337	207	12,185	..
11. Madanapalle	27,639	1,591	28,017	..
Total	81,741	16,377	1,14,744	56,811

As detailed below the collection of revenue was also ordered to be postponed to the extent of Rs. 18,979-12-3 and old arrears amounting to Rs. 28,156-2-8 were wiped off under the Board's orders quoted above :—

Taluks.	Postpone-ment.			Wiping off old arrears.		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
1. Badvel	1,310	3	0	..	..	..
2. Proddatur	1,029	8	0	1,266	4	6
3. Jammalamadugu	3,722	7	3	2,637	2	4
4. Pulivendla	12,917	10	0	24,252	11	10
Total	18,979	12	3	28,156	2	8

3. CONDITION AND OUTTURN OF CROPS.—Wet crop paddy fared well in Cuddapah and Proddatur taluks owing to irrigation from the Kurnool-Cuddapah canal. In other taluks the outturn on the major portion varied from 8 to 12 annas. Cholan on purely dry lands yielded a fair outturn on the black-cotton soils of Cuddapah, Proddatur, Jammalamadugu and Pulivendla taluks, but poor elsewhere. The yield of sajja for the greater part ranged from 8 to 12 annas in the sub-division taluks and in the eastern section. The outturn of ragi in Madanapalle was only from 4 to 7 annas on more than half the extent cultivated with that crop. In the other taluks the yield was, for the most part, from 8 to 12 annas. The crops under wells did well throughout.

4. PRICES.—A statement showing the prices of food-grains and horse-gram during the fasli under report, as compared with those during the previous fasli, is appended :—

PRICE per Madras garce.

Grains.	Fasli 1309.	Fasli 1310.	Difference.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
Paddy (1st sort)	204	285	+ 81
Do. (2nd sort)	179	250	+ 71
Rice do.	411	538	+ 127
Cholan	247	374	+ 127
Camba	254	340	+ 86
Ragi	214	318	+ 104
Horse-gram	230	409	+ 179

From the above, it will be seen that the price of all grains was very high during the fasli. This was due to short produce in the district and to large exportations of grain into other parts.

5. PERMANENTLY-SETTLED ESTATES.—There are no permanently-settled estates in this district.

6. WHOLE INAM VILLAGES.—The number of whole inam villages was 265 in the year against 264 in the previous year. The increase of one village was due to omission by mistake of Penagalur agharam of Pullampet taluk in the previous year's statement.

The jodi derived from these villages amounted to Rs. 39,758-6-5 against Rs. 39,654-5-2 in the previous year. The increase of Rs. 104-1-3 is accounted for below :—

	RS.	A.	P.
Shrotriern Peddakampalle of Cuddapah taluk granted for Jangi kattubadi service was not enfranchised at the inam settlement of 1860. It was subsequently enfranchised with a jodi of Rs. 103, but the amount was hitherto shown as quit-rent on minor inams. This has now been corrected and included under jodi	103	0	0
This represents two-thirds assessment of a resumed inam land of shrotriern Pichipad in Proddatur taluk made over to the shrotriern under Board's Standing Order No. 65	1	15	3
Total	104	15	3
Deduct amount of compensation given to the shrotriern of Tadigotla Ramachandrapuram in the shape of reduction of jodi for lands taken up for canal	0	14	0
Net increase	104	1	3

The amount of religious allowances deducted from the shrotriern demand was Rs. 205-8-11 against Rs. 121-8-11 in the previous year and Rs. 42 more than the sanctioned amount, viz., Rs. 163-8-11. This was due to the disbursement of arrear allowances in Cuddapah taluk.

7. RYOTWAR SETTLEMENT.—The number of villages under ryotwar tenure was 1,090 as in the previous fasli. Particulars showing the names of settlement officers, the places where jamabandi was conducted and the duration of settlement of each taluk are embodied in statement No. I. The jamabandi of only four taluks, viz., Pullampet, Jammalamadugu, Badvel and Sidhout was completed before the close of the fasli and the rest, except Cuddapah, were completed in July and August. The taluks of Madanapalle and Ráyachóti, which were taken up for settlement by the Collector, were finished on the 2nd and 24th August, respectively, owing, I understand, to the frequent changes in the programme of the late Acting Collector necessitated by various causes. The jamabandi of Cuddapah taluk was practically finished on the 16th August 1901, but the accounts for the taluk were unnecessarily kept open till the 6th October 1901 pending disposal by the Collector of certain appeals against the orders of jamabandi officer.

The accounts were finally closed on the 6th October 1901.

The shortest period occupied in the settlement was 17 days and the longest was 57 days.

The average number of days taken for the settlement of each taluk was 32 days against 33 in the previous year.

The number of pattas held during the year was 193,911 against 193,579, showing an increase of 332.

The number of miscellaneous pattas issued during the year was 442 against 403 in the preceding year.

From the statement showing the officers by whom each taluk was settled during the past five years, it will be seen that there is no taluk which has not been personally settled by the Collector during the last five years.

S. OCCUPATION AND CHANGES.—The following table compares the extent and assessment of ryotwari holdings of fasli 1310 with those of fasli 1309 :—

Faslis.	Dry.		Wet.		Total.	
	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.
1309	ACS. 1,179,409	RS. 2,14,161	ACS. 123,012	RS. 7,61,151	ACS. 1,302,421	RS. 16,75,312
1310	1,183,594	9,15,755	128,469	7,89,342	1,312,063	17,05,097
Difference ..	4,185	1,594	5,457	28,191	9,642	29,785

It will be seen from the above that there was an increase of 9,642 acres assessed at Rs. 29,785 in the year under report, particulars of changes that occurred in the holdings are detailed in enclosure A to statement No. 3. The increase in wet occupation was chiefly due to the amalgamation of Shamilat dasabandam inams with Circular pattas in the taluks of Rayachoti, Vayalpad and Pulivendla. The increase in dry was due to the extent of land taken up on darkhast being greater than the extent relinquished, being 20,402 acres, while the latter relinquished was 13,734 acres. A statement of lands relinquished and taken up as well as lands bought in by Government in the fasli under report as compared with those of the previous year is also appended :—

Faslis.	Lands relinquished.		Lands bought in by Government.		Lands taken up.	
	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.
1309	ACS. 26,577	RS. 16,289	ACS. 2,752	RS. 3,162	ACS. 15,550	RS. 9,711
1310	14,065	8,071	3,292	3,456	21,071	13,522
Difference ..	— 12,512	— 8,218	+ 540	+ 294	+ 5,521	+ 8,811

Relinquishments were less than in the previous year, but lands taken up more. The greater part of increase in lands taken up is contributed by Cuddapah, Vayalpad, Proddatur and Pulivendla taluks. The increase under lands bought in by Government is small and calls for no remarks.

There are no lands held on progressive cowle in this district.

9. CULTIVATION AND WASTE CHARGED AND REMITTED.—The subjoined statement shows the actual cultivation during the year as compared with fasli 1309 :—

Faslis.	Dry.	Wet.	Total.
1309	ACS. 974,426	ACS. 90,069	ACS. 1,064,495
1310	995,233	103,319	1,098,552
Difference ..	+ 20,807	+ 13,250	+ 34,057

There was an increase both under dry and wet cultivation during the year which is due to the timely setting in of the monsoon.

SETTLEMENT REPORT OF CUDDAPAH.

The particulars of waste charged and remitted for the two faslis are shown in the following table :—

Faslis.	Waste charged.			Waste remitted.		
	Dry.	Wet.	Total.	Dry.	Wet.	Total.
1309	ACS. 204,983	ACS. 9,071	ACS. 214,054	..	ACS. 23,872	ACS. 23,872
1310	188,361	8,236	196,597	..	16,914	16,914
Difference ..	— 16,622	— 835	— 17,457	..	— 6,958	— 6,958

There was a decrease both under waste charged and remitted during the year as compared with the previous year. The reason is that given for the increase under cultivation. No remission for dry waste was granted this year.

The total amount remitted on account of wet waste was Rs. 81,741 against Rs. 1,22,411 in fasli 1309, the reason for remission being insufficiency of supply to irrigation sources except in the case of Rs. 473 which was granted owing to the sources being out of order. Particulars are noted below :—

Taluks.	Number of sources.	Amount.
		RS.
Vayalpad	2	26
Kadiri	4	81
Madanapalle	11	366
Total	17	473

Steps are being taken to get all the sources repaired except one which has been abandoned.

10. WATER-RATE.—The following table compares the amount derived under this head with that in fasli 1309 :—

Faslis.	Tiruvajasti.	Fasaljasti.
	ACS.	ACS.
1309	28,194	13,650
1310	31,791	16,685
Difference ..	3,597	3,035

There was an increase under both the items during the year which was due to the receipt of a better supply in the irrigation sources.

11. OTHER REMISSIONS.—The subjoined table shows the details under this head as compared with those of fasli 1309 :—

Items.	Fasli 1309.	Fasli 1310.	Increase.	Decrease.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Occasional remissions	2,16,400	1,91,270	..	25,130
Fixed remission	23,679	47,416	23,737	..
Beriz deduction	27,147	26,955	..	192
Total	2,67,226	2,65,641	..	1,585 (net).

The decrease under occasional remissions occurs under the heads of (1) Shavi or loss of produce, (2) Tirvakammi, and (3) Dry remissions owing to the season being more favourable than in the previous year.

Remissions granted for shavi on wet lands during the year were Rs. 16,377 against Rs. 27,778 in the past fasli. This item is contributed by all the taluks in the district, the largest amounts being Rs. 5,295 and Rs. 5,550 in Badvel and Cuddapah, respectively. Remissions were also granted for short produce on dry lands in the taluks of Proddatur, Pulivendla, Jammalamadugu, Cuddapah and Badvel, to the extent of Rs. 56,811 against Rs. 63,156 in the previous year.

Tirvakammi remissions were allowed in all the taluks during the year to the extent of Rs. 1,13,823 against Rs. 1,22,134 in the previous year. The largest remissions were in Badvel, Cuddapah, Vayalpad and Madanapalle with Rs. 17,699, Rs. 11,561, Rs. 12,185 and Rs. 28,016, respectively. This was necessitated owing to large extents of wet lands having been cultivated with dry crops, the supply in the irrigation sources being insufficient to raise wet crops.

Under fixed remissions, there is a total increase of Rs. 23,737. Of this, Rs. 1,884 relate to remissions on account of lift. The increase is below 10 per cent. and calls for no remarks. The large increase of Rs. 21,849 under dasabandam remissions is due to the amalgamation of Shamilat dasabandam inams with the Circar ayacut and the consequent grant of fixed remissions by deduction from the demand. This was done only in the taluks of Pulivendla, Vayalpad and Rayachoti. The amounts relating to these taluks under this head are 1,199, 2,232 and 17,609, respectively.

The decrease of Rs. 192 under beriz deduction is due to the non-payment of some items in the taluks of Proddatur, Sidhout, Pullampet and Rayachoti within the fasli.

12. MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE.—The total demand under the head was Rupees 3,73,689 against Rs. 3,70,499 in the previous year, showing an increase of Rs. 3,190. The particulars of receipts for the above, as compared with those of the previous year, are given in the subjoined table:—

Items.	Fasli 1309.	Fasli 1310.	Increase.	Decrease.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Jodi or quit-rent on minor inams	2,89,555	2,88,850	..	705
2. Water-rate on minor inams in ryotwari villages	26,740	25,593	..	1,147
3. Charge for water in inam villages	1,286	1,214	..	72
4. Penal charge for water irrigated without permission	2,322	2,060	..	262
5. Lands occupied for which no pattas were granted	21,800	25,460	4,660	..
6. Concealed cultivation	2,628	3,442	814	..
7. Occupation of poramboke land	9,608	15,497	5,829	..
8. Revenue derived from trees	..	196	196	..
9. Revenue from process-service fees	..	1,321	1,321	..
10. Other items	16,500	9,056	..	7,444
Total ..	3,70,499	3,73,689	12,820	9,630
Net increase ..			3,190	

Items Nos. 1 to 4.—The decrease is small and requires no explanation.

Item No. 5.—There is an increase in all the taluks under this head and the major portion is contributed by Kadiri and Pullampet taluks.

Item No. 6.—The increase is due to the collection of revenue omitted to be brought to account in the previous year.

Item No. 7.—The increase under this item is due to a large amount charged as penal rate on poramboke cultivation. The amount for the year under report being 9,615 against 3,130 in the previous year.

Item No. 8.—The increase under this head is due to the inclusion of the revenue of Gutta pattas under forests in the previous year. This has been brought to Land Revenue Miscellaneous this year in some taluks.

Item No. 9.—The increase is due to the collection of revenue by the paid-agency which was entertained in the taluks of Cuddapah, Jammalamadugu and Pulivendla where the village officers could not cope with the collection work on account of the heavy outstanding arrears.

Item No. 10.—The decrease is chiefly due to the fact that a sum of Rs. 8,298 was collected in fasli 1309 under sale-proceeds of tank-bed lands, whereas only Rs. 2 were collected in the year under report.

13. DEMAND, COLLECTION AND BALANCE OF SHROTRIEM JODI.—The following table shows the demand, collection and balance of shrotriem jodi and cesses in inam village as compared with the figures of fasli 1309:—

	Fasli 1309.					Fasli 1310.				
	Arrears.	Current.	Total.	Collection.	Balance.	Arrears.	Current.	Total.	Collection.	Balance.
Shrotriem jodi	RS. 4,224	RS. 39,533	RS. 43,757	RS. 37,654	RS. 6,103	RS. 6,103	RS. 39,553	RS. 45,656	RS. 40,688	RS. 4,968
Cesses in inam villages	1,045	6,254	7,299	5,870	1,429	1,429	6,049	7,478	6,621	857

There was a net increase of Rs. 20 in the current demand under shrotriem jodi. The reasons for the increase are given in detail in paragraph 6 *supra*.

Of the balance under this head, Rs. 2,652 have since been collected. The collection of Rs. 1,047 relating to Jammalamadugu taluk have been ordered to be postponed on account of the unfavourable character of the season—*vide* B.P., No. 217 (Revenue Settlement), dated 21st September 1901. The remaining amount is covered by processes.

Of the balance under cesses in inam villages, Rs. 474 have since been collected. Collection has been ordered to be postponed in respect of Rs. 95 relating to Jammalamadugu taluk in the order above quoted. The remaining amount, Rs. 288, is covered by processes.

14. DEMAND, COLLECTION AND BALANCE OF LAND REVENUE—CURRENT.—The following table compares the demand of land revenue for the current year with that of the previous year:—

	Fasli 1309.	Fasli 1310.	Increase.	Decrease.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	
Land Revenue, Miscellaneous	16,98,139	17,80,086	81,947	..
Land-cess	1,65,033	1,66,808	1,775	..
Village-cess	1,08,330	1,23,045	14,715	..
Total ..	19,71,502	20,69,939	98,437	..

The increase under land revenue is due to the season being more favourable, and under village-cess to the raising of the rate from 8 to 9 pies in the rupee.

Of the total demand Rs. 17,43,144 were collected within the fasli, leaving a balance of Rs. 3,26,795. Of this, Rs. 2,23,212 have since been collected, and of the balance, viz., Rs. 1,03,583, a major portion is contributed by the marginally-noted taluks. Collections have been ordered to be postponed in respect of Rs. 19,510 in the abovementioned taluks owing to the unfavourable character of the season.

ARREARS.—The arrear demand at the beginning of the fasli was Rs. 5,62,661, of which Rs. 4,35,435 were collected and Rs. 43,382 were written off, leaving a balance of Rs. 83,844 to be collected at the end of the fasli. Rs. 49,692 have since been collected and steps are being taken to collect the outstanding sum of Rs. 34,152.

15. COERCIVE PROCESSES.—The total number of demand notices issued is 357,478 against 280,627 in the previous year. Attachment notices were issued in 30,321 cases, but property was sold in only 4,843 cases, the amount realized being Rs. 72,223. As stated in paragraph 12 *supra*, a special-paid agency was employed during the year in the taluks of Jammalamadugu, Cuddapah and Pulivendla.

16. INTEREST.—There was a balance of Rs. 22,596 under this head at the commencement of the fasli. The demand that accrued during the year was Rs. 14,645 and the total to be collected was Rs. 37,241. Of this, Rs. 9,834 were collected and Rs. 5,542 written off with the sanction of the Board, thus leaving a balance of Rs. 21,865 to be collected at the end of the fasli. Rs. 1,762 have since been collected and Rs. 7,290 are said to be irrecoverable. Steps taken to collect the remainder are given in the enclosure to statement No. 7. The bulk of the interest outstanding relates to Proddatur, Cuddapah, Jammalamadugu and Pulivendla taluks where collections have been postponed on account of successive bad years.

17. LANDS SOLD UNDER BOARD'S STANDING ORDERS NOS. 15, 21 AND 45.—The following statement shows the transactions of sales under this head as compared with those of the previous year:—

		Fasli 1309.			Fasli 1310.		
		Extent.	Assessment.	Amount realized.	Extent.	Assessment.	Amount realized.
		ACS.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	ACS.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Standing Order No. 15	.. ..	20.46	10 4 0	332 0 0	14.99	8 4 0	77 0 0
Do. No. 21	.. ..	..	..	..	5.85	..	21 0 0
Do. No. 45	.. ..	63.55	52 8 0	108 15 4	828.12	570 6 0	585 14 11
Total	..	84.01	62 7 0	440 15 4	348.46	578 10 0	683 14 11

The sales under Standing Order No. 45 were far greater in the year under report than in the previous year, as much land was bought in by Government.

18. COSTS AWARDED IN CIVIL SUITS.—There was a balance of Rs. 26-15-6 relating to previous faslis. A sum of Rs. 10-4-9 was awarded in two cases during the fasli and the total amount to be collected under this head was Rs. 37-4-3. Of this, Rs. 26-15-6 was collected during the year. Steps are being taken to collect the balance of Rs. 10-4-9.

19. RUINED TANKS.—Three tanks—two in Ráyachóti and one in Madanapalle—were made over to private individuals under Standing Order No. 8 against two in the previous year. No tanks were made over under Standing Order No. 9.

20. BOUNDARY MARKS.—The number of stones replaced and repaired during the year under report was 3,758 and 3,761 against 3,521 and 2,695, respectively, during the previous year. The work done in this connection is not satisfactory, as 145,388 and 55,457 stones have still to be replaced and repaired, respectively. This is due to the extra work imposed by the state of the season rendering it difficult to complete the copying of amin sketch books and plotting of fields on sectional paper. Steps are being taken to show better progress in future.

21. COMPOSITION OF SECOND-CROP ASSESSMENT.—Second-crop assessment was compounded in respect of an extent of 1.66 acres assessed at Rs. 5-14-0 during the year in Ráyachóti taluk. Eight applications—six from Ráyachóti and two from Madanapalle—were received during the year and one was disposed of with result shown above. Of the remaining seven, three have since been disposed of and the rest will be disposed of shortly.

22. CATTLE CENSUS.—No census was taken in this fasli, as it is not due till fasli 1314.

23. SUB-DIVISION OF QUIT-RENT.—No advantage was taken of the provisions of the Board's Standing Order No. 58 (New Edition) during the year under report.

24. PATTI TRANSFER APPLICATIONS.—The number of applications received through Registration Department and direct by the Revenue officers was 943 and 1,912 against 847 and 1,611, respectively, in the previous year. The increase in the number of applications received through the registration officers shows that the system is appreciated by the ryots as it saves them the trouble of resorting to the Revenue officers again for the purpose. The number of applications pending at the close of

the year was 92 and 119 against 42 and 115 at the close of the previous year. A major portion of these applications was received in the latter part of the year. Steps will be taken to have all the pending cases disposed of soon.

Six hundred and eighty-five applications were received under Standing Order No. 31 against 575 in the previous year. The number pending disposal at the end of the year was 87 against 97 in the previous year. The pendency is due to the non-expiry of the time allowed in the gazette notices.

25. VERNACULAR CORRESPONDENCE.—There was no European Assistant or Head Assistant Collector in the district during the year.

26. EXAMINATION OF VILLAGE AND TALUK ACCOUNTS.—The village and taluk accounts were carefully examined at the time of jamabandi by the several jamabandi officers. The defects and mistakes noticed by the Collector were communicated to the Tahsildars where necessary.

27. LOANS—ADVANCES UNDER LAND IMPROVEMENT LOANS ACT.—The total amount advanced during the fasli was Rs. 11,952-8-0 and out of this Rs. 5,420 were for second instalments paid in cases relating to the past fasli. The purposes for which the advances were made are as follows:—

	RS.	A.	P.
(i) For sinking new wells	...	...	...
(ii) Repairing old wells	...	...	...
(iii) Reclamation of land	...	...	...
Total	11,952	8	0

With the advances made under items 1 and 2, 26 new wells were constructed and 53 old wells repaired. In the remaining cases, the works were in progress at the close of the fasli. The total extent of land benefited by the construction of new and the repair of old wells was 410.75 acres and the extent reclaimed with the aid of State loans was 81.82 acres.

ADVANCES UNDER THE AGRICULTURISTS' LOANS ACT.—Rs. 2,008 were advanced under this Act during the fasli, of which Rs. 1,878 were granted for the purchase of cattle, Rs. 30 for the purchase of fodder, and Rs. 100 for rebuilding houses destroyed by fire. Forty-nine cattle were purchased and three houses rebuilt with the aid of the loans referred to above.

COLLECTIONS.—The total amount, both principal and interest, that had to be recovered under both the Acts during the fasli including the repayable balance at the end of the previous fasli was Rs. 41,401-6-2. This includes Rs. 1,186-4-0 ordered to be summarily recovered:—

	RS.	A.	P.
(i) Misapplication of loans or failure to complete the work	...	...	...
(ii) Failure of work beyond borrower's control	...	...	...
(iii) Irregularity in the grant of loan	...	...	...
Total	1,186	4	0

Of the total demand, Rs. 30,671-15-8 or a little more than 74 per cent. was recovered and written off up to the end of the fasli. Of the amount collected, Rs. 4,609-10-6, were realized without resort to coercive processes and Rs. 480-5-4 were written off as irrecoverable under the orders of the Board, while for Rupees 21,592-5-0 No. 1 demand was issued. This was not followed by attachment of property. The remaining amount was recovered partly by attachment alone and partly by attachment and sale of the defaulter's property as detailed below:—

	RS.	A.	P.
By attachment alone	...	...	...
By sale of moveable property	...	...	...
By sale of land	...	...	...
	3,165	1	0
	645	10	1
	178	15	9
	6	0	0

Recovery by sale forms a small portion and calls for no remarks. The repayable balance left uncollected at the close of the fasli was Rs. 10,729-6-6 and non-collection was mainly due to the adverse character of the season, particularly in Pulivendla taluk. Of this balance, Rs. 234-13-7 have been collected since the close of the fasli and Rs. 125-14-4 written off.

28. It was only in the taluks of Ráyachóti, Vayalpad and Pullampet that effect was given to the order of Government sanctioning the amalgamation of Shamilat dasabandam inams with the Circar ayacut referred to in B. P., Mis. No. 303 (Revenue Settlement), dated 22nd January 1900, and even in these taluks, some cases were not dwelt with owing to their complicated nature. In the remaining taluks, the order was not given effect because of certain difficulties which will be dealt with in a separate report that will be shortly submitted.

29. CONDUCT OF PUBLIC SERVANTS.—The work of the Revenue Inspectors and the village officers continues to be unsatisfactory. The efficiency of the Taluk office establishment has not improved in any of the taluks of the district even after its reorganization. This can probably be expected to be attained only in course of time. The general unhealthiness of the district and the bad name it bears is a great bar to the introduction of competent hands in the lower grades.

20th December 1901.

(Signed) T. JAGANNATHAM,
for Acting Collector.

SETTLEMENT REPORT OF ANANTAPUR.

I HAVE the honour to submit my report on the annual settlement of the district for fasli 1310 (1900-1901). The prescribed statements, except the fiscal returns, have already been submitted.

2. SEASON AND RAINFALL.—As already reported in this office Dis. No. 1845, dated 6th July 1901, the average rainfall for the year was 23.59 inches against 17.35 inches in 1899-1900 and 22.81 inches, the average of the 30 years ending with 1899. The year began with a fair prospect of rain, the rainfall in April 1900 being 1.65 inches against 0.61 inch, the average of 30 years. Though the rainfall in May and June was deficient, yet it was unusually heavy in the latter half of July and generally copious in September and the condition and prospects of the district at the end of September were, as remarked by the Board in its Proceedings, No. 439, dated 24th September 1900, satisfactory and a fairly north-east monsoon would have brought about a return to prosperity, but this expectation was not destined to be realized owing to the practical failure of the north-east monsoon which affected the dry crops and necessitated the grant of dry remissions in parts of the Gooty and Tadpatri taluks for short produce. The freshes in the Pennér, Chitravati and Hagari were good in September.

3. CONDITION AND OUTTURN OF CROPS.—Owing to the almost practical failure of the north-east monsoon, the early crops yielded a poor outturn and the yield of the latter crops was generally bad to poor.

4. PRICES.—As reported in this office letter Dis. No. 1845, dated 6th July 1901, the prices of grains were high almost throughout the year. The rise was due partly to the unfavourable character of the season and partly to exports to other districts and Dharwar.

5. PERMANENTLY-SETTLED ESTATES.—There are no permanently-settled estates in this district.

6. WHOLE INAM VILLAGES.—The number of whole inam villages was the same as in fasli 1309, viz., 123:

7. RYOTWARI SETTLEMENT.—There was no change in the number of ryotwari villages. The names of the Settling-officer and the duration of the settlement of the several taluks are given in statement No. I. Owing to the census operations which kept the Village officers, Tahsildars and Divisional-officers busily engaged, the settlement was commenced late and could not be completed by the end of June. It was finished by the end of July except in Gooty where it protracted till the 22nd August 1901 owing to the grant of dry remissions and the frequent transfers of Deputy Collectors in charge of the Gooty division. The number of ryotwari pattas issued was 80,654 against 82,205 in fasli 1309. The decrease occurs mainly in Anantapur and Penukonda and was due partly to the clubbing of holdings held on separate pattas and partly to the reluctance of the ryots to pay for and obtain pattas. The number of miscellaneous pattas issued was 4,841 against 4,923 in the previous year. The decrease is small and calls for no remarks.

8. OCCUPATION AND CHANGES.—The extent of ryots' holdings during the year under report was 1,092,999 acres assessed at Rs. 9,25,515 against 1,091,884 acres assessed at Rs. 9,23,024 in fasli 1309. The details of changes are furnished in enclosure A to statement No. III and the increase in the holdings is slight and is mainly due to the assignment on patta of lands under sivoyijama cultivation.

9. ACTUAL CULTIVATION AND WASTE CHARGED AND REMITTED.—The total area cultivated during the year, exclusive of miscellaneous cultivation, amounted to 883,338 acres against 832,552 acres in the previous year. The increase in cultivation was due to the heavy rainfall in the latter half of July which gave impetus to ryots to carry on cultivation extensively. The extents of waste remitted and charged were acres 13,078 and 196,583, respectively, against acres 23,966 and 235,366, respectively, during fasli 1309. The decrease under these two heads was mainly due to increase in the extent of cultivation and partly to the enforcement this year of the rule requiring the presentation of applications for remission.

10. WATER-RATE, TIRWAJASTI AND FASALJASTI.—The water-rate charged on dry and wet lands amounted to Rs. 21,509 and Rs. 29,830, respectively, against Rs. 19,604 and Rs. 29,240, respectively, in fasli 1309. The increase was due to some of the important tanks in the district having received sufficient supplies for the September rains.

11. OTHER REMISSIONS.—The following table shows the remissions granted during the fasli as compared with those of fasli 1309 :—

Fasli.					Occasional.	Fixed.	Beriz deduction.
					RS.	RS.	RS.
1309 ..	..	..	..	..	64,707	6,030	8,207
1310 ..	..	..	..	..	23,701	4,672	8,466
Difference ..					— 41,006	— 1,358	+ 258

The decrease under occasional remissions was due to the important tanks in the district having received sufficient supplies and the grant of dry remissions in a less number of villages than in fasli 1309. The decrease under fixed remissions was due to the proportionate fall in the increment remission on account of the advance of another year since the introduction of the new settlement rates. The increase under beriz deductions was due to the payment of the undisbursed tasdik allowances of the previous years.

12. MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE.—The demand under several items of miscellaneous revenue amounted to Rs. 2,18,673 against Rs. 1,89,169 in the previous year, showing an increase of Rs. 29,504. The annexed table shows items under which large variations occur :—

Items.	Fasli 1309.	Fasli 1310.	Difference.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Jodi or quit-rent on minor inams	1,17,180	1,19,302	+ 2,122
2. Water-rate on minor inams	12,588	12,234	— 354
3. Occupation of lands without darkhast for which no pattas were granted ..	44,413	58,764	+ 14,351
4. Cultivation of poramboke lands	9,860	6,198	— 3,662
5. Charge for water on lands in inam villages	136	217	+ 81
6. Penal charge for water on lands irrigated without permission	2,006	4,492	+ 2,486
7. Penal charge imposed on poramboke land	3,418	9,718	+ 6,300
8. Other items	2,844	7,718	+ 4,874

(a) The net increase under item 1 was due to the charge of ijapha (excess) on the excess area by survey on minor inams during the fasli under report.

(b) The decrease under item 2 was mainly due to the exclusion of bizavari, an item hitherto merged in water-rate on minor inams. This year it is shown under other items.

(c) The large increase under miscellaneous cultivation (item 3) was due to extensive cultivation of lands without permission and for which pattas were not desired by the ryots.

(d) The decrease under item 4 is partly due to the assignment on patta of unobjectionable cases of cultivation and partly to the steps taken to prevent the occupation of objectionable porambokes.

(e) The increase under item 5 was due to sufficient supplies received in some of the irrigation sources in inam villages.

(f) The increase under item 6 was due to measures taken to put a stop to the practice of taking water for dry crops without permission to the detriment of wet ayakats.

(g) The large increase under item 7 was due to the imposition of penal rates on tank-bed cultivation without permission and the doubling of previous year's charges in objectionable cases of poramboke occupation and cultivation.

(h) The increase under item 8 was due partly to ordinary fluctuations under cutcheri collections and partly to the exhibition of bizavari collections which were hitherto merged in water-rate as above stated.

13. LANDS SOLD UNDER BOARD'S STANDING ORDERS.—As shown in jamabandi statement No. 9, the extent of lands sold was 138 acres and the amount realized was Rs. 1,355.

14. COSTS AWARDED IN CIVIL SUITS.—The details are furnished in statement No. 11 and steps are being taken for the realization of the outstanding balance.

15. RUINED TANKS MADE OVER FOR PRIVATE ENTERPRISE.—The particulars are furnished in statement No. 12.

16. CATTLE CENSUS.—No census was taken in the fasli under report as it falls due in fasli 1314.

17. BOUNDARY MARKS.—The number of missing marks and of those requiring repairs was 4,395 and 999, respectively, against 3,614 and 1,132, respectively, in fasli 1310. Of these, 879 were replaced and 246 were repaired during the year. Steps are being taken to secure better results in future.

18. CONDITION OF SURVEY INSTRUMENTS.—The condition of these instruments was referred to in the report on the general survey schools opened in December 1899 and no schools were started in 1900.

19. EXAMINATION OF VILLAGE ACCOUNTS.—The accounts were examined during the jamabandi by the several settlement-officers and their establishments, and the defects and mistakes noticed were noticed and communicated to the Tahsildars concerned and instructions issued to prevent their recurrence. No serious defects were brought to notice and the accounts on the whole appear to have been fairly well kept.

20. APPLICATION FOR THE TRANSFER OF REVENUE REGISTRY RECEIVED THROUGH THE REGISTRATION DEPARTMENT.—As shown in the jamabandi statement No. 10, the total number of applications received was 1,026 against 843 in the previous year. The increase is attributed to a desire on the part of ryots to secure agreement between registry and ownership. Of the 1,026 applications 115 remained undisposed of at the close of the fasli for want of sub-divisions.

21. APPLICATIONS RECEIVED DIRECTLY BY REVENUE OFFICERS.—The number of applications received during the year was 1,024 against 817 in fasli 1309. Of these and those pending at the beginning of the year, 1,033 were disposed of leaving a balance of 32 applications for want of sub-divisions.

22. VERNACULAR CORRESPONDENCE IN THE HEAD ASSISTANT COLLECTOR'S OFFICE.—Mr. Braidwood, the only European Assistant Collector in the district, during the year is himself able to read all routine and legibly written Telugu papers and petitions and to pass orders thereon, and the more difficult ones were read over to him.

23. COERCIVE PROCESSES.—The prescribed statements are under preparation. The information required will be furnished in the statements themselves and variations explained.

4 SETTLEMENT REPORT OF ANANTAPUR.

24. PROCESS-FEES.—No special establishment for execution of processes was entertained during the year and no fees were levied.

25. LAND REVENUE DEMAND, CURRENT.—The total current demand under ryot-war and miscellaneous amounted to Rs. 11,16,148 against Rs. 10,25,360 in the last fasli. The increase was due to the somewhat favourable character of the season in fasli 1310 as compared with fasli 1309. The particulars of collection and balance will be furnished in No. 7 statement to be shortly submitted to the Board in the Land Revenue Department.

26. LOANS.—The loans granted during the year under the Land Improvement and the Agriculturists' Loans Acts amounted to Rs. 9,390 and Rs. 160 respectively. A statement showing the transactions under the Loans Acts is separately submitted. Steps are being taken to collect the outstanding balance.

27. SURVEY ADVANCES.—No advances were made during the year and those made in previous years were fully recovered by the end of fasli 1309.

28. FAMINE ANALYSIS REGISTERS AND FIRKA BOOKS.—The statement showing the progress made in the preparation and checking of village registers and firka books has already been submitted to the Board. How these registers are made use of at jamabandi was reported in paragraph 8 of this office letter No. 512, dated 21st February 1901, and no serious gradual deterioration was noticed in the state of any of the villages.

29. CONDUCT OF PUBLIC SERVANTS.—Generally satisfactory, but the acting Tahsildar of Tadpatri had to be reported.

(Signed) B. MACLEOD,
Collector.

23rd October 1901.

SETTLEMENT REPORT

OF

BELLARY.

I HAVE the honour to submit the report on the settlement of the Bellary district for fasli 1310 (1900-1901). The prescribed statements have already been despatched.

2. SEASON AND RAINFALL.—The total rainfall registered for the district during the year was 22.50 against 18.80 inches in the preceding year and 22.68 inches, the average for thirty years. The heaviest fall was as usual in September, being a little more than the average for thirty years (5.20 inches). As in the previous fasli, Hospet had the heaviest fall of 30.99 inches and Rayadrug was at the other end of the scale with 14.50 inches. The rainfall registered in the Bellary town during the year was 19.23 inches against 15.65 inches in the previous year and 18.97 inches, the thirty years' average. The south-west monsoon was generally favourable but the north-east monsoon was disappointing. The rainfall in October was much below the average and there was practically no rain in November and December. The rainfall in January and February was quite unusual and was too late to save the bulk of the *hingari* crops. The early crops, however, saved the situation. The season was on the whole favourable except in Alur and parts of Rayadrug and Bellary. The following statement shows the figures of rainfall for 1900-1901 as compared with those of the previous year month by month during the two monsoons:—

Months.								1899-1900. 1900-1901.	
South-West Monsoon.								INCHES.	INCHES.
April ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.61	1.24
May ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.42	2.41
June ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.98	2.68
July ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.89	3.20
August ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.34	1.93
September ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9.52	5.56
Total ...								17.76	17.02
North-East Monsoon.									
October ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.99	2.79
November ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.05	0.15
December ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
January ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.30
February ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.20
March ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.04
Total ...								1.04	5.48
Grand total ...								18.80	22.50

The subjoined statement compares the rainfall at each of the rain-recording stations during the year with that of the previous year:—

Year.	Monsoon.	Adóni.	Yenniganur.	Alór.	Bellary.	Siruguppa.	Rayadrug.	Hospet.	Kampli.	Hadagalli.	Harpanaballi.	Kudligi.
1899-1900 ..	South-west	17.08	15.55	18.68	13.82	20.03	12.59	25.61	16.71	18.37	19.45	17.49
	North-east	0.72	1.25	0.58	1.83	1.16	0.97	1.15	2.15	0.85	0.18	0.57
	Total	17.80	16.80	19.26	15.65	21.19	13.56	26.76	18.86	19.22	19.63	18.06
1900-1901 ..	South-west	20.15	16.64	15.98	14.68	14.53	10.61	26.51	12.36	13.95	18.63	23.24
	North-east	5.00	6.94	6.75	4.55	8.87	3.93	4.48	9.22	2.33	3.37	4.68
	Total	25.15	23.58	22.73	19.23	23.40	14.54	30.99	21.58	16.28	22.00	27.92

The total rainfall during the year was greater than that of the previous year (1899-1900) at all stations except Hadagalli, but the value of the comparison is marked by the inclusion of the January and February rains, which swelled the year's totals but did very little good. Tanks received supply as under:—

	Year under report.	Previous year.
Full supply	110	71
Partial supply	163	137
No supply	3	16
Total	276	224

The supply received in some of the tanks was inadequate and untimely.

3. CONDITION AND OUTTURN OF CROPS.—The following table compares the cultivated area and outturn of all the crops in the fasli with those of the previous fasli:—

Faslis.	Total cultivated area (first and second crops).	Area harvested.				
		13 to 16 As.	12 Annas.	8 to 11 As.	4 to 7 As.	0 to 3 As.
1309	ACS. 2,091,597	ACS. 143,731	ACS. 182,178	ACS. 604,675	ACS. 838,911	ACS. 322,102
1310	2,178,945	110,476	568,043	815,675	491,221	193,530
	+ 87,348	- 33,255	+ 386,865	+ 211,000	- 347,690	- 128,572

The increase of 87,348 acres in the cultivated area was due to the more favourable character of the season.

4. PRICES.—Prices ruled high owing to the shortage of the late crops but mainly to large export of grain to famine-affected parts.

5. PERMANENTLY-SETTLED ESTATES.—Nil.

6. WHOLE INAM VILLAGES.—The number of whole inam villages remained the same. There was an increase of Rs. 17-1-0 in the total demand under this head, due to the assignment of a certain Government land to a Shrotriendard in Adóni taluk under Board's Standing Order No. 65.

7. RYOTWARI SETTLEMENT.—There was no change in the number of ryotwari villages, the total number being 873. The number of ryotwari pattas issued was 112,224 against 111,331 and the number of miscellaneous pattas 745 against 602 in the previous fasli.

The special patta system sanctioned as an experimental measure in B.P., Mis. No. 283, dated 28th January 1901 (Land Revenue), was introduced in the Kudligi taluk in the beginning of March last. But owing to the intervention of the jamabandi, the village officers and Revenue Inspectors could not pay proper attention to it until about the close of the fasli. Special enquiries were made during the

jamabandi as to the causes of the large increase of sivoyjama cultivation in the taluk, and it was found that the distaste of karnams and Revenue Inspectors for sub-division work was partly responsible for the increase. No cases of excessive tree valuation, however, came to notice. Special instructions have been issued to the Tahsildar to use every endeavour to eliminate these and other possible causes and to reduce the extent of sivoyjama cultivation as far as possible by the issue of special pattas in cases where the ryots' reluctance to take ordinary pattas is due to their inability to pay tree-value.

The system has not had a fair trial yet as it has not been in force sufficiently long for the ryots to understand its advantages. The effect of the change will be carefully watched during the current year and the result embodied in the next jamabandi report.

8. OCCUPATION AND CHANGES.—The subjoined statement shows the extent and assessment of ryotwari holdings of fasli 1310 as compared with those of fasli 1309:—

Faslis.	Dry.		Wet.		Total.	
	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.
1309	ACS. 1,630,305	RS. 12,03,602	ACS. 38,517	RS. 2,25,238	ACS. 1,668,822	RS. 14,28,840
1310	1,653,880	12,25,007	38,694	2,26,312	1,692,574	14,51,319
Difference ..	+ 23,575	+ 21,405	+ 177	+ 1,074	+ 23,752	+ 22,479

The increase under both dry and wet is due to a very large * extent of land

* Area assigned on darkhast	ACS. 30,758
Deduct area relinquished	7,163
Total	23,595

having been taken on darkhast in consequence of the extension of the concession referred to in paragraph 2 of B.P., R.S., No. 657, dated 27th September 1892, to all taluks. The increase occurs in all taluks and is marked in Alór, Adóni, Kudligi and Bellary.

The following statement compares the figures of fasli 1309 and 1310 under the items "Lands relinquished" and "Lands bought in by Government":—

Faslis.	Lands relinquished.		Lands bought in by Government.	
	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.
1309	ACS. 15,062	RS. 7,275	ACS. 2,263	RS. 1,516
1310	7,163	3,045	1,684	856
Difference ..	- 7,899	- 4,230	- 569	- 660

The decrease under both heads was due to the favourable character of the season.

9. ACTUAL CULTIVATION, WASTE CHARGED AND REMITTED.—The statement given below compares the figures of actual cultivation during faslis 1309 and 1310:—

Faslis.	Dry.	Wet.	Total.
	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
1309	1,476,013	32,545	1,508,558
1310	1,536,419	33,992	1,570,411
Difference ..	+ 60,406	+ 1,447	+ 61,853

The increase under dry occurs in all taluks but that under wet is confined chiefly to Hospet and Kudligi.

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The particulars of waste charged and remitted for the two faslis are given in the subjoined table :—

Faslis.	Waste charged.			Waste remitted.		
	Dry.	Wet.	Total.	Dry.	Wet.	Total.
1309	ACS. 152,590	ACS. 3,701	ACS. 156,291	ACS. 1,702	ACS. 2,271	ACS. 3,973
1310	117,461	2,662	120,123	..	2,040	2,040
Difference ..	— 35,129	— 1,039	— 36,168	— 1,702	— 231	— 1,933

The decrease under both heads was due to water-supply in the tanks being better than in the previous year.

10. TIRVAJASTI AND FASALJASTI.—The following table compares the figures of water-rate charged in faslis 1309 and 1310 :—

Faslis.	Tirvajasti. Fasaljasti.	
	ACS.	ACS.
1309	7,897	37,355
1310	8,627	39,831
Difference ...	+ 730	+ 2,476

The increase is due to the irrigation sources having received better supply.

11. REMISSION OTHER THAN WASTE.—The subjoined statement compares the figures of faslis 1309 and 1310 :—

Faslis.	Occasional.	Fixed.	Beriz deductions.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
1309	15,770	4,295	11,304
1310	4,350	2,853	11,192
Difference ..	— 11,420	— 1,442	— 112

Remission to the extent of Rs. 13,432 for loss of crop on dry lands was granted in the previous year. No such remissions were granted this year. Hence the decrease under "occasional remissions." The decrease under "fixed remissions" was due to the period of eight years allowed for increment remission having expired with fasli 1309. The decrease under "beriz deductions" is slight and calls for no explanation.

12. MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE.—The total demand under this item was Rupees 2,85,410 against Rs. 2,80,725 in the previous fasli, showing an increase of Rs. 4,685. The following table shows the items in which there were marked variations :—

Heading.	Fasli 1309.	Fasli 1310.	Difference.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Water-rate on minor inams in ryotwari villages	6,960	7,764	+ 804
2. " " on sivoyjama lands	97	970	+ 873
3. Penal charge for water on lands irrigated without permission	6,237	1,929	— 4,308
4. Land occupied with or without application	35,008	41,094	+ 6,086
5. Value of lands sold under Board's Standing Order No. 45	318	1,222	+ 906
Total ..	48,618	52,979	+ 4,361

The decrease in the amount of penal water-rate was due to fewer ryots having violated the rule requiring previous application for water and also to the full application of standard rates of penal charges, which had previously varied with the personal equation. The increase in the other items was due to better season.

13. DEMAND, COLLECTION AND BALANCE—Current.—The subjoined statement shows the demand, collection and balance of *shrotriem jodi and cesses* and *ryotwar miscellaneous and cesses* :—

SETTLEMENT REPORT OF BELLARY.

Items.	Demand.	Collection.	Balance.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
Shrotriem jodi and cesses	15,588	15,466	122
Ryotwari miscellaneous and cesses	19,93,510	19,31,284	62,226
Total ..	20,09,098	19,46,750	62,348

The total demand in the year under report was Rs. 20,09,098 against Rs. 19,48,975 in the previous year. The increase of Rs. 60,123 is due to the large increase under holdings and miscellaneous revenue and the small amount of remissions granted during the year (Rs. 18,395 against Rs. 31,369 in the previous year) and also to the levy of village-cess at 9 pies instead of at 8 pies in the previous year.

The per-centage of collection to demand was 96.89 against 97.20 in the previous year. The slight decrease is due to the postponement of collections amounting to Rs. 23,651 in certain villages of the Alur taluk.

Arrears.—The subjoined statement shows the demand, collection and balance under arrears :—

Items.	Demand.	Collection.	Balance.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
Shrotriem jodi and cesses	11	11	..
Ryotwar miscellaneous and cesses	60,830	53,785	7,045
Total ..	60,841	53,796	7,045

Of the arrear demand of Rs. 60,841, Rs. 53,796 were collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 7,045 at the end of the fasli. A statement reconciling the difference between the collections shown in the demand, collection and balance statement and the treasury account, will be submitted to the Board in the Land Revenue Department on intimation of the actual figures furnished by the Accountant-General.

14. DISTRIBUTION OF COLLECTIONS BETWEEN LAND REVENUE AND CESSSES.—Under B.P., No. 105, L.R., dated 22nd April 1899, the apportionment of collections between land revenue and cesses is being made in the Huzur office from 1st July 1899. The distribution is made for the district as a whole and not for each taluk separately.

15. COERCIVE PROCESSES AND SALES FOR ARREARS OF REVENUE.—The annexed statement gives the particulars of coercive processes issued for the collection of revenue, the number of defaulters proceeded against, the extent and value of property sold and the amount realized :—

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 realized by sale.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	NO.	NO.	NO.	NO.	RS.	RS.
1309	107,057	12,559	5,425	1,590	51,341	18,882
1310	107,411	9,072	4,481	602	15,944	7,597
Difference ..	+ 354	— 3,487	— 944	— 988	— 35,497	— 11,285

Faslis.	Bought in by Government for nominal price.		Purchased by private individuals.		Total lands purchased by Government and private individuals.	
	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.
	8	9	10	11	12	13
		RS.		RS.		RS.
1309	3,107	2,237	6,299	6,724	9,406	8,961
1310	2,055	1,021	2,900	2,314	4,955	3,335
Difference ..	— 1,052	— 1,216	— 3,399	— 4,410	— 4,451	— 5,626

The increase in the number of demand notices is slight and calls for no special explanation. The decrease in columns 3 to 11 is due to the favourable character of the season.

16. RECEIPTS FROM PROCESS-SERVICE FEES AND CHARGES.—All processes issued by the Tahsildars were served by the village agency and no establishment was employed for the purpose.

17. LANDS SOLD UNDER BOARD'S STANDING ORDER NOS. 15, 20, 21 AND 45.—No lands were sold under Board's Standing Order Nos. 20 and 21. A large extent of bought-in land was purchased by the ryots.

18. COSTS IN CIVIL SUITS.—(a) Two suits, as noted on the margin, were instituted against Government during the year, and their defence was sanctioned by the Board in the Proceedings noted against them. These and (b) three suits that were pending at the end of the previous year were disposed of in favour of Government before the close of the year. Besides the above five suits, there were (c) two appeals to which Government was a party. One was disposed of before the close of the year and the other (Appeal Suit No. 108 of 1900 on the file of the District Court) was disposed of in July 1901. A statement showing the details of the demand, collection and balance of costs awarded to Government during the year has been submitted along with the jamabandi returns. Of the total costs awarded, viz., Rs. 133-5-10, Rs. 113-14-1 were collected during the year. Of the balance of Rs. 19-7-9 outstanding at the end of the year, Rs. 14-11-9 have since been collected and application has been made to the District Munsif's Court, Hospet, for the attachment and sale of the defaulter's property for the recovery of the balance (Rs. 4-12-0).

Number of suits.	Name of Court.	Board's Proceedings sanctioning the defence of the suit.
(a) Original Suit No. 240 of 1900.	District Munsif, Hospet.	Mis. No. 3090, dated 30th October 1900.
Original Suit No. 426 of 1900.	Do.	Mis. No. 3064, dated 29th October 1900.
(b) Original Suit Nos. 555 of 1899 and 389 of 1899.	On the file of the District Munsif of Narayana-devarakeri.	
Original Suit No. 41 of 1900.	On the file of the District Munsif of Hospet.	
(c) Second Appeal No. 1406 of 1899 on the file of the High Court, Madras.		
Appeal Suit No. 108 of 1900 on the file of the District Court, Bellary.		

19. RUINED TANKS.—A ruined tank in Mugamangondi village, Alúr taluk, was made over for private repairs under Board's Standing Order No. 8 to one Virupakshappa on payment of a special rate of Rs. 2 per acre on the lands forming the ayacut. Necessary particulars are given in jamabandi statement No. 12.

20. INTEREST.—Prompt steps are being taken for the collection of the balance of Rs. 508 shown in enclosure A to jamabandi statement No. 7.

21. SUB-DIVISION OF QUIT-RENT.—No applications were received.

22. COMPOSITION OF SECOND-CROP.—There were no cases of composition of second-crop during the year.

23. INSPECTION OF BOUNDARY MARKS.—The figures furnished in the statement (No. 13) cannot be said to be very accurate. Endeavours are being made to secure reliable statistics and to ensure that all missing marks are replaced as early as possible. The marks are periodically whitewashed and are thus more easily traceable.

24. EXAMINATION OF VILLAGE AND TALUK ACCOUNTS.—The Rayadrug and Kudligi taluks were settled by me. The accounts were carefully scrutinized in both the taluks and necessary steps taken to rectify the mistakes and defects. A memorandum of the principal defects noticed at the jamabandi was communicated to all Tahsildars for their information and future guidance. The Divisional-officers report that in the taluks settled by them, the accounts were carefully examined and the errors and omissions noticed were duly rectified and steps taken to prevent their recurrence.

The village and taluk accounts in all taluks were fairly well kept. There is, however, considerable room for improvement, to which end all Tahsildars have been directed to take active steps.

25. APPLICATIONS FOR REGISTRY OF HOLDINGS.—Stringent orders have been issued for the speedy disposal of the pending applications. The large increase in the number of cases received under paragraphs 5 and 7 of Board's Standing Order No. 31 is due to active steps having been taken by the local officers to secure agreement between ownership and revenue registry.

26. VERNACULAR CORRESPONDENCE IN THE HEAD ASSISTANT AND ASSISTANT COLLECTORS' OFFICES.—No cases in which the Assistant Collector passed orders on English abstracts prepared by clerks came to notice during the year. The Head Assistant Collector's charge is a heavy one comprising four taluks and it is not practicable for him to dispense altogether with abstracts on vernacular papers.

27. AGRICULTURAL STOCK.—This is a quinquennial return and is not due this year.

28. ATTENDANCE OF KARNAMS AT THE TALUK HEAD-QUARTERS.—The attendance registers have been discontinued under B.P., (L.R.), No. 1, dated 7th January 1901. No cases in which karnams had been detained at the Taluk head-quarters for a longer period than was actually necessary were noticed.

29. LAND IMPROVEMENT AND AGRICULTURISTS' LOANS ACTS AND SURVEY ADVANCES.—

Taluks.	Amount.	
	RS.	
Adóni	4,368	
Alúr	3,450	
Bellary	425	
Rayadrug	125	
Kudligi	175	
Harpanahalli	2,517½	
Total	11,060½	
<i>Agriculturists' Loans Act.</i>		
Kudligi	1,452	
Total	1,452	

During the year under report, Rs. 11,060 and Rs. 1,472 were advanced under the Land Improvement and Agriculturists' Loans Acts, respectively, against Rs. 15,660 and Rs. 2,589 in the previous fasli. The decrease is due to a smaller number of applications having been received during the year owing to the favourable character of the season. The amounts advanced in each taluk are noted in the margin. As in the previous fasli, the largest amounts were granted in Adóni and Alúr, where black cotton soil prevails. The bulk of the amount advanced in Harpanahalli relates to applications received in the previous fasli. Kudligi was again the only taluk in which advances were made under the Agriculturists' Loans Act.

Demand, Collection and Balance.—A comparative statement showing the percentage of collection to demand is given in the margin. The decrease is due to the suspension of Rs. 19,654 in the Alúr taluk sanctioned in B.P., Mis. No. 4697, dated 9th September 1901. The bulk of of the amount outstanding for more than two years under the Agriculturists' Loans Act relates to the Alúr taluk and is included in the above amount.

Improvements effected.—It is satisfactory that in Alúr and Adóni, the taluks which are most subject to drought, 18 new wells were constructed during the year. A large extent of land in these taluks has been cleared of nuth-grass. This will enable the ryots to raise a full crop on the lands in good years.

30. CONDUCT OF PUBLIC SERVANTS.—In January last T. Gopala Rau, Second-class Revenue Inspector, Arsikeri firka, Harpanahalli taluk, was temporarily reduced to a clerk's post for gross neglect of duty and direct disobedience of orders in having

failed to proceed to certain cholera-affected villages in his firka until the need for his presence had expired. He has now been reinstated as he redeemed his past by subsequent good conduct.

31. I found in both Kudligi and Rayadrug, and the Head Assistant Collector also found in Hadagalli and Harpanahalli, that the Tahsildars and Revenue Inspectors did not fully realize the necessity of careful inspection in all cases in which wet remissions are claimed. This error will be partially removed by the rule requiring prior application from all persons asking for remissions, but the officers at fault have been warned to bear in mind the importance of this part of their duty.

(Signed) R. C. C. CARR,
Acting Collector.

SETTLEMENT REPORT OF KURNOOL.

I HAVE the honour to submit my report on the settlement of land revenue of this district for fasli 1310 (1900-1901) together with the prescribed statements, a list of which is hereto annexed.

2. SEASON AND RAINFALL.—As compared with the rainfall in the year 1899-1900 which was one of partial drought, that in the year under report was favourable. The total average rainfall for the year 1900-1901 was 23.19 inches against 15.80 in the previous year and 26.36 inches the average for thirty years. Of this quantity nearly 83 per cent. was contributed by the south-west monsoon and the rest by the north-east. The total rainfall was generally seasonable and sufficient for dry crops which yielded an average outturn of 8 to 12 annas. For irrigation purposes the rainfall was insufficient in parts especially in the Pattikonda taluk and in parts of Ramallakot, Koilkuntla and Markapur taluks where considerable wet remissions including tirvakammi were granted. In these parts dry crops were generally raised in wet lands for want of sufficient supplies in the tanks in consequence of which tirvakammi and fasalkammi remissions had to be granted on a somewhat large scale—*vide* statement No. 4. Elsewhere in the district the rainfall was fairly sufficient for irrigation purposes. The average rainfall of 1.84 inches in the month of February 1901 was a peculiar feature during the year under report, the same being unprecedented in this district within the past thirty years. This rain did more harm than good to the ryots. The cotton crop was damaged in many parts of the district. Harvest of cholum and pulses lying on threshing floors at the time was either washed away or otherwise spoilt in various parts. The subjoined table shows monthwar the distribution of rain throughout the district in both the monsoons and compares the rainfall with the average of the previous year and with that of thirty years:—

Stations.	South-west monsoon.							North-east monsoon.							Grand Total.
	April 1900.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	Total.	October.	November.	December.	January 1901.	February.	March.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Pattikonda ..	0.84	0.99	0.72	8.91	1.63	4.77	12.76	0.31	..	..	0.46	1.72	..	2.49	15.25
Pyapalli ..	..	0.84	1.90	9.72	1.42	3.16	17.04	1.99	0.25	..	0.60	0.68	..	3.72	20.76
Ramallakot ..	..	..	..	6.79	1.80	4.64	13.23	0.45	..	..	..	3.91	..	4.36	17.69
Kurnool Town ..	0.57	0.30	2.65	11.52	2.58	5.44	23.06	0.80	0.77	..	0.88	3.81	..	5.76	28.82
Naudikotkur ..	..	1.01	5.04	6.90	1.56	4.29	18.80	0.40	0.75	..	0.13	2.24	..	3.52	22.32
Atmakur ..	0.42	0.32	5.70	8.12	3.44	5.76	23.76	2.30	0.42	..	..	0.96	..	3.68	27.44
Koilkuntla ..	0.98	1.50	2.85	4.42	2.17	7.80	19.72	1.48	0.98	..	0.25	0.59	..	3.30	23.02
Owk ..	0.41	1.39	1.76	3.32	1.36	6.36	14.60	1.17	0.35	..	1.33	0.55	..	3.40	18.00
Kalva ..	0.59	1.44	2.72	10.91	2.09	4.06	21.81	0.82	..	..	1.26	1.30	..	2.87	24.68
Nandyal ..	1.83	0.78	2.70	5.38	2.29	8.99	21.91	2.60	0.61	..	0.43	0.52	..	4.06	25.97
Allagadda ..	2.22	1.64	4.62	4.54	4.97	5.88	28.87	0.86	0.33	..	0.31	1.09	..	2.59	26.46
Giddalore ..	2.84	0.25	5.06	7.66	2.27	4.81	21.83	1.30	0.80	..	..	3.11	..	4.21	26.04
Markapur ..	1.43	0.21	1.19	3.32	2.64	3.06	11.85	2.52	1.15	..	..	4.77	..	8.44	20.29
Total ..	11.62	10.62	36.86	86.51	30.12	68.52	244.24	16.40	6.41	..	5.64	23.95	..	52.40	296.64
Average ..	0.97	0.88	3.07	6.66	2.32	5.27	19.17	1.26	0.49	..	0.43	1.84	..	4.02	23.19
Average for 1899-1900 ..	1.72	1.23	0.77	0.60	4.30	6.11	14.73	0.91	0.16	..	..	..	..	1.07	15.80
Average for the last thirty years.	0.52	1.38	3.05	4.03	5.02	5.94	19.88	4.52	1.43	0.22	0.07	0.03	0.21	6.48	26.36

It will be seen from the above table that the total average quantity of rainfall during the period of south-west monsoon during the year under report was nearly equal to the expected quantity. The total average registered during the north-east monsoon was only about two-thirds of the expected quantity; excluding from it the rainfall in February when it was of no use for cultivation purposes, the net quantity was much less than the thirty years' average being only one-third of it. This deficiency was not much felt because there was a fair and timely rainfall in parts where it was most needed for late crops.

3. **CONDITION AND OUTTURN OF CROPS.**—The areas cultivated with different crops in faslis 1309 and 1310 in Government villages are compared in the subjoined table:—

Items.	Area cultivated in		Percentage of the area cultivated under each crop to the total cultivated area in	
	Fasli 1309.	Fasli 1310.	Fasli 1309.	Fasli 1310.
	ACS.	ACS.		
1. Cholum	671,392	648,837	37.16	33.22
2. Other food-grains	749,122	908,309	41.47	46.50
Total ..	1,420,514	1,557,146	78.63	79.72
3. Other crops—				
(1) Cotton	241,516	219,813	13.37	11.25
(2) Seeds, chiefly oil	84,826	83,942	4.69	4.29
(3) Orchard and garden produce	5,167	4,401	0.29	0.23
(4) Indigo	14,734	26,054	0.82	1.33
(5) Sugarcane	500	379	0.03	0.02
(6) Other crops including tobacco	39,282	61,665	2.17	3.16
Total ..	386,025	396,154	21.37	20.28
Grand Total ..	1,806,539	1,953,300	100.00	100.00

Though there was a decrease under cholum, the total area cultivated with food-grains shows an increase of 136,632 acres, which is due to the fact that the season during the fasli under report was more favourable than that of the previous year. The decrease under cholum may be attributed to the fact that the ryots having reaped a poor harvest in the previous year cultivated larger areas with korra and other food-grains during the south-west monsoon especially as it opened well in the months of June and July unlike in the previous year, without reserving large areas as usual for sowing the late cholum. The decrease under cotton was due to a fall in the price of that produce. The decrease in sugarcane is due to there being no sufficient supply of water in tanks during the season of its cultivation. The increase under miscellaneous crops and indigo is due to the south-west monsoon being more favourable than in the previous fasli. The decrease under other items is due to the increase under the heads of food-grains and miscellaneous crops. The outturn of the food-grains was bumper in 6.37 per cent., average in 25.52 per cent. and middling in 26.37 per cent. Of the entire cultivated area as against 2.74, 6.64 and 27.03, respectively, in the previous year; and the yield of the other crops was 0.62, 4.13 and 6.42 against 0.32, 2.02 and 8.33, respectively. The crops sown during the south-west monsoon period yielded well, whereas those which depended on the north-east monsoon did not yield satisfactorily in all parts owing to deficiency in the rainfall.

4. **PRICES.**—There was a rise in the prices of all the food-grains except cumbu during the fasli under report as compared with the prices which ruled in the previous year as shown below:—

						Fasli 1309.	Fasli 1310.
						Average price. Seers per rupee.	Average price. Seers per rupee.
Rice, second sort	...	...	...	...	...	9.93	9.13
Cholum	...	...	...	...	...	17.06	14.73
Cumbu	...	...	...	...	...	14.21	14.31
Ragi	...	...	...	...	...	16.22	13.65

The rise was due partly to deficient rainfall in the north-east monsoon of fasli 1309 and partly to the large exportation of food-grains to the Bombay Presidency, where a severe type of distress prevailed.

5. **WHOLE INAM VILLAGES.**—The number of these villages was the same as in fasli 1309, viz., 89. Their area was as usual 72,512 acres with a quit-rent of Rupees 10,692.

6. **RYOTWARI REVENUE.**—There was no alteration in the number of Government villages reported for fasli 1309, viz., 700. The subjoined abstract shows the number of pattas distributed during fasli 1310 as compared with the previous year:—

Fasli.		Number of fresh pattas.	Old pattas modified by additional entries.	Old pattas not modified.	Total.
1309	.. .. .	39,606	30,590	46,108	116,304
1310	.. .. .	12,580	40,538	68,288	121,406
Difference ..		— 27,026	+ 9,948	+ 22,180	+ 5,102

Of the total number of pattas registered for the year under report, 117,985 were revenue pattas and 3,421 miscellaneous pattas as against 114,036 and 2,268, respectively, in the previous year. The increase under the two heads was due to the increase under ryotwari holdings and sivoijama cultivation owing to the favourable character of the season. The decrease in the number of fresh pattas issued during the year was due to a large number having been issued only during the previous fasli (39,608 as against 16,717 in fasli 1308) and the increase in the number of pattas not modified by additional entries is reported to be mainly due to the pattadars not producing them at the jamabandi.

From statement No. I it will be observed that the jamabandi of each taluk was conducted at not less than three stations which in most cases were selected with due care, but *vide* remarks in the statement. Under the rule contained in paragraph 3 of Board's Standing Order No. 12 (revised edition), I should have conducted the jamabandi of three taluks, viz., Sirvel, Koilkuntla and Markapur (*vide* statement No. II), but I settled only the first mentioned two taluks. I took charge of the district in the latter part of April and the permanent Collector had already arranged to settle only those taluks. I shall take up the Markapur taluk in the current fasli.

7. The subjoined table shows the ryotwari holdings of fasli 1310 as compared with the figures of the previous year:—

Occupation and changes.	Fasli 1309.		Fasli 1310.	
	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.
Holdings at the beginning of the fasli.	ACS. 1,274,356	RS. 13,41,505	ACS. 1,267,134	RS. 13,38,881
Deduct holdings given up ..	38,938	82,614	22,861	19,735
Balance ..	1,235,418	13,08,891	1,244,273	13,19,146
Lands taken up	31,716	29,990	45,698	37,654
Total ..	1,267,134	13,38,881	1,289,971	13,56,800

SETTLEMENT REPORT OF KURNOOL.

The increase of 22,837 acres in the ryotwari holdings was due to the favourable character of the season.

The extent of ryotwari holdings in the pre-famine fasli, viz., 1285 was 1,203,242 acres. An accurate comparison with this figure of the extent given in the above table for fasli 1310 cannot be made, because the former figure was exclusive of the extent of bought in and relinquished enfranchised village service inams assigned on patta, whereas the latter figure is inclusive of it. Either the extent excluded from the figure for fasli 1285 or that included in the figure for fasli 1310 is not now available. It was ascertained in fasli 1302 to be 103,806 acres. Taking this to be the figure for fasli 1310 also the net ryotwari holdings for that fasli would come to 1,186,165 acres which compared with the extent for the pre-famine year shows a decrease of 17,077 acres. The sivoijama cultivation registered in fasli 1285 was 53,128 acres and it has been 51,769 acres in fasli 1310 which shows a decrease of only 1,359 acres. The difference between the total extent of ryotwari and miscellaneous holdings for fasli 1285 and that for fasli 1310 is thus 18,436 acres. From the marginal table it will be observed that the decrease in the extent of the holdings of the pre-famine fasli commenced in fasli 1287 and that it was large till fasli 1291. The deficiency began to be made good in fasli 1292 and there has been a gradual increase since then with a few fluctuations. The figure for the fasli under report is the highest on record since fasli 1287. It was reported that the main cause for the pre-famine extent not being reached again was the reservation under the Forest Act of vast extents of lands fit for cultivation. Unfavourable seasons at short intervals may also be said to have led to the slow progress of increase in the holdings. The areas which were constituted reserved forests at the earliest stage (in 1885) were only the Nallamalai and the Veligonda hills. It was then proposed to reserve for the benefit* of the villagers

Ryotwari holdings in Kurnool district.

Fasli.	Extent. ACS.
1285	1,203,242
1286	1,206,406
1287	1,157,187
1288	1,123,842
1289	971,729
1290	962,123
1291	963,475
1292	1,001,620
1293	1,042,910
1294	1,049,641
1295	1,100,970
1296	1,134,760
1297	1,151,543
1298	1,137,087
1299	1,160,224
1300	1,166,998
1301	1,153,024

Note.—Exclusive of the extent of the relinquished and bought in village service inams assigned on patta.

Fasli.	Extent. ACS.
1302	1,273,307
1303	1,276,276
1304	1,271,330
1305	1,268,911
1306	1,259,972
1307	1,262,816
1308	1,274,356
1309	1,267,134
1310	1,289,971

Note.—Inclusive of the extent of the relinquished and bought in village service inams assigned on patta.

* To allow villagers to graze their cattle and to take fuel free of seigniorage.

the *terai* tracts and some specially selected waste lands in villages throughout the district. These areas came up to about 464,399 acres—vide Mr. E. C. Johnson's letter No. 4, dated 26th February 1886, printed in B.P., No. 707 Forest, dated 16th December 1890. Certain areas out of the said extent have been since constituted reserved forests under section 16 of the Forest Act. How much of them was from the *terai* tracts and how much from the waste lands in villages, it is not possible to say at present. The forest policy adopted in the beginning having since changed, areas included in the extent reported in Mr. Johnson's letter as well as those not included therein (which, however, were not vast) were reserved under rule 5 of the rules under section 26 of the Forest Act with a view to their being eventually notified under section 16 of the Act. These preliminary reserves were made in 1898 and as complaints of over-reservation were thereupon received from various parts, enquiries were commenced as to the actual requirements of the villages affected by the reservation, with the result that some blocks were thrown out from time to time. The enquiries were completed in October last by the present District Forest-officer Mr. J. S. Battie who in consultation with me finally settled what reserves should be retained

for the purpose of their being eventually constituted reserved forests under section 16. During the period of the abovementioned enquiries, it was not known clearly to the villagers, village officers and even Tahsildars which of the waste lands originally declared as fuel and fodder reserves could be assigned on patta and which not. On the 3rd October 1901, I caused to be published in the District Gazette a list of the lands retained under reservation under section 4 or under the rules under section 26, with a note that all such lands as are not included in that list and as have not been already notified under section 16, could be disposed of under the darkhast rules. The areas recently thrown out of reservation are of the extent of about 97 square miles or 62,080 acres. It is likely that some further extent (but not much) will be thrown out before the reserves retained are finally settled. To this extent should be added the areas previously thrown out and the areas about which there were doubts as to their inclusion or non-inclusion in the reserves. But I do not think the reason for the great decrease in cultivation is over reservation. I shall deal with this matter in the decennial economic report shortly due to the Board.

8. ACTUAL CULTIVATION AND WASTE CHARGED AND REMITTED :—

Fasli.	Actual cultivation.	Waste charged.	Waste remitted.	Total.
1309	1,147,685	103,738	15,711	1,267,134
1310	1,205,043	82,225	2,703	1,289,971
Difference	+ 57,358	— 21,513	— 13,008	+ 22,837

The increase under the cultivated area and the decrease under the waste charged and remitted was due to the season being more favourable in the year under report than in the previous year in which dry wastes in certain tracts had been remitted. The notice from ryots required by Board's Standing Order, No. 13, section (i), paragraph 5, was dispensed with in the case of wet wastes during the fasli as a special concession. The waste shown in the above table includes wet wastes thus remitted. The jamabandi officers were instructed in time to grant these remissions in anticipation of Board's sanction which was accorded in B.P., No. 3416, dated 9th July 1901.

9. WATER-RATE, TIRVAJASTI AND FASALJASTI ON GOVERNMENT LANDS.—The subjoined table shows the revenue derived under these two heads as compared with that of the previous fasli :—

Particulars.	Fasli.		Difference.
	1309.	1310.	
1. Tirvajasti	8,957	19,096	+ 10,139
2. Fasaljasti	7,678	9,178	+ 1,500
Total	16,635	28,274	+ 11,639

The increase under the two heads was due to the favourable character of the season.

10. REMISSIONS OTHER THAN WASTE.—Statement No. 4 shows the occasional as well as the fixed and Beriz deduction remissions granted during the fasli. As compared with the figures of the previous year, there was a decrease of Rs. 69,744 in the remissions granted on account of loss of crops or poor harvest, which is due to the fact that no dry remissions were granted during fasli 1310; whereas they had been granted to the extent of Rs. 28,734 in the previous fasli on account of partial drought and to the fact that the wet remissions granted during fasli 1310 for shavi amounted to only Rs. 474; whereas the same had come up to Rs. 51,251 in the previous year. The tirwvakammi and fasalkammi remissions granted during fasli 1310

showed an increase of 9,492 rupees over those of the previous year and it was due to the circumstance that many of the tanks received short supplies on account of which dry crops were raised in wet lands as already stated in paragraph 2 *supra*. On my representation that the ryots in this district had not become fully aware of the rule for want of due publicity, the Board were pleased to relax it for fasli 1310 (*vide* B.P. No. 3416, dated 9th July 1901). The Board's Order having been received after the close of the fasli, the Divisional-officers were directed to ascertain by careful enquiries the actual amounts which would have been remitted, but for want or late receipt of the aforesaid notice and treat them as irrecoverable if they had not been already collected, the sums collected being either refunded to the parties or adjusted towards the kists of the current fasli.

The amount of cowle remissions granted during the fasli under report was Rs. 620 as against ten in the previous year. The increase is due to a large block of land measuring 420 acres in Pattikonda village requiring reclamation and heavy clearance of nuth grass having been assigned under Board's Standing Order No. 17 for a term of five years to certain new settlers from the neighbouring district of Anantapur.

The increase of Rs. 43 shown under the head of lift remissions is due to the same having been included in the previous year in the shavi and waste remissions.

The increase under cess remissions is due to the increase in the ryotwari holdings.

The increase of Rs. 266 under the head of remissions in the shape of payment of tasdik allowances is due to that amount not having been paid during the previous year on account of the postponement of kists.

10. MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE.—The subjoined table shows the demand of miscellaneous revenue under different heads as compared with the figures for the previous year :—

Particulars.	Demand for fasli.		Difference.
	1309.	1310.	
1. Quit-rent or jodi on minor inams	3,09,437	3,10,192	+ 755
2. Water-rate on minor inams in ryotwari villages	4,922	11,436	+ 6,514
3. Charge of water in zamindari and inam villages, including tirwajasti and fasaljasti	..	..	..
4. Penal charge for water on lands irrigated without permission	124	..	- 124
5. Land occupied with or without application for which no pattas have been granted	21,809	25,518	+ 3,709
6. Concealed cultivation	..	28	+ 28
7. Occupation porambokes—ordinary charge and penal charge	13,817	18,521	+ 4,704
8. Revenue derived from tree pattas	333	361	+ 28
9. Commission on private estates under Court of Wards management	..	..	..
10. Revenue process service fees	5,874	7,557	+ 1,683
11. Other items	..	..	..
Total	3,56,316	3,73,613	+ 17,297

The details of these items will appear in statement No. 5.

Item No. 1.—Though as in the previous year some inams were transferred to ryotwari for the reason that the quit-rent exceeded the settlement assessment and some were bought in by Government at sales for arrears of revenue, yet there was an increase under this head which is mainly due to the remissions granted during the year under report being only Rs. 5 as against Rs. 1,195 granted in the previous year on account of the adversity of the season.

Item No. 2.—The increase of Rs. 6,514 under this head was due to the favourable character of the season as compared with that of the previous year.

Item No. 4.—No penal charge for water was made during fasli 1310; whereas Rs. 124 was charged under that head during the previous fasli on account of water having been utilized for dry lands in spite of special prohibition.

Items Nos. 5 and 7.—The increase under these two heads was due to the ryots having gone in for larger extents of unauthorized cultivation during the early crop season on account of the favourable character of the south-west monsoon. The chief reasons for not assigning the area of 45,115 acres shown against item No. 5 in statement No. 5 are generally reported to be the following :—

(a) Unwillingness on the part of the ryots to pay the value of the trees standing on the lands.

(b) Want of sub-divisions.

(c) Inclusion of the lands in some cases in the areas reserved under Rule 5 of the rules under section 26 of the Forest Act.

(d) Unwillingness on the part of the ryots to accept pattas on account of the poorness of the soil of some lands which will be fit for cultivation only once in two or three years.

Another important reason which came to my notice is that the A and B memoranda regarding unauthorized cultivation are submitted to the Tahsildars very late, *i.e.*, shortly before the jamabandi, so that they have no time to summon the cultivators and ascertain whether or not they are willing to accept pattas. Orders have recently been issued for these memoranda being prepared and submitted promptly from time to time without being sent in at the late hour.

Item No. 6.—During the fasli 1310 it was discovered that the cultivation of an extent of 20.38 acres of dry land in Ungaralagundla of the Ramallakot taluk had not been brought to account by the village officers in that fasli and also in the three previous faslis. The assessment for these four faslis has been collected from the cultivators and both the village munsif and the karnam had been dismissed from service for other irregularities on their part.

Item No. 8.—The increase of Rs. 28 under this head is due mainly to additional tree pattas for a rental of Rs. 24 being granted in the village of Pothugallu in the Ramallakot taluk.

Item No. 11.—The details of the revenue under this item are given at page 2 of statement No. 5. The increase of Rs. 1,683 as compared with the figure of the previous year is due chiefly to Rs. 1,335 having been fetched by sale of town sites during the fasli as against *nil* in the previous year, and to lands having been sold under Board's Standing Orders Nos. 15 and 45 for Rs. 864 as against Rs. 505 in the previous year.

11. DEMAND, COLLECTION AND BALANCE—CURRENT.—The current demand exclusive of cesses for fasli 1310 was—

	RS.
1. Quit-rent on whole inam villages	10,692
2. Land revenue and miscellaneous	16,51,450
Total	16,62,142

as against Rs. 15,32,022 for the previous year. There was no change in the quit-rent on whole inam villages and the increase of Rs. 1,30,120 under the head of land revenue and miscellaneous was due to the favourable character of the season and to no dry remissions being granted during the fasli as in the previous year.

The current demand under cesses in inam and ryotwari villages was Rs. 2,47,328 as against Rs. 2,33,125. The amount of cesses levied on whole inam villages was Rs. 2,135 against Rs. 2,124 and the small increase of Rs. 11 calls for no remark. That collected in Government villages came up to Rs. 2,45,193 as against Rs. 2,31,001. The increase of Rs. 14,192 is due to the increase under the head of land revenue and miscellaneous, and to the increase of one pie in the rate of village-cess—B.P. No. 20, Land Revenue, dated 3rd February 1900.

The subjoined table shows the whole current demand including cesses and collections within the fasli, subsequent collections and remissions and balance up to the end of September 1901 :—

Details.	Demand.			Collections in the fasli including amounts written off.	Balance at the end of fasli.	Subsequent collections and remissions.	Balance at the end of September 1900.
	Land revenue.	Cesses.	Total.				
Whole inam villages ..	Rs. 10,692	Rs. 2,135	Rs. 12,827	Rs. 12,078	Rs. 749	Rs. 748	Rs. 1
Ryotwari and miscellaneous ..	16,51,450	2,45,193	18,96,643	18,12,415	84,228	65,641	18,587
Total ..	16,62,142	2,47,328	19,09,470	18,24,493	84,977	66,389	18,588

The total current demand of land revenue and cesses under both ryotwari and inam villages came up to Rs. 19,09,470 as against Rs. 17,65,147 in the previous year. The increase has already been explained. The collections made during the fasli out of the current demand amounted to Rs. 18,24,493 as against Rs. 12,31,302 in the previous year. The increase is due to the favourable character of the season and to their being no postponement of kists as in the previous year. The collections of the current demand during the fasli should have been larger, but for the circumstance that a postponed amount of about Rs. 2,50,000 had to be collected in six taluks along with the current demand of the fasli. Excluding the collections made after the close of the fasli, there was a balance of Rs. 18,588 at the end of September 1900. In October Rs. 6,167 of this amount has been collected and steps are being taken to collect the rest very soon.

12. DEMAND, COLLECTION AND BALANCE—ARREARS.—The arrear balance remaining uncollected at the beginning of the fasli under the heads of land revenue and cesses on whole inam and Government villages was Rs. 5,36,564 as against Rs. 28,065 at the beginning of the previous fasli. The large increase was due to the scarcity which prevailed during fasli 1309 and to the postponement in that fasli of kists in certain villages in six taluks. Out of the said amount, Rs. 5,26,259 was collected and Rs. 1,056 written off, which left a balance of Rs. 9,249 still uncollected at the end of the fasli. Of this balance Rs. 5,417 has been collected since the close of the fasli and the net balance of Rs. 3,832 has been reduced to Rs. 2,865 by the end of October which appertains to four faslis as shown in the margin.

Fasli 1306	...	...	...	...	Rs. 35
" 1307	...	...	...	...	7
" 1308	...	...	...	...	83
" 1309	...	...	...	...	2,740
Total	...	...	...	...	2,865

13. INTEREST.—Statement No. 7-A shows the demand, collection and balance of interest charged on arrears of land revenue during the fasli 1310. Together with the balance outstanding at the end of the previous fasli, the demand came up to Rs. 3,589, of which Rs. 1,162 was collected during the fasli and Rs. 327 subsequent to its close. Steps are being taken to collect the balance of Rs. 2,100 soon.

14. THE KURNOOL-CUDDAPAH CANAL.—The total extent of land irrigated under the canal during fasli 1310 was 34,618 acres against 57,471 acres in the previous year, which was one of partial scarcity. Comparing the extent with the area (24,594 acres) irrigated in fasli 1308, which was a normal year, it shows an increase of 9,024 acres which may be attributed to the deficiency in the rainfall during the north-east monsoon. The total demand of canal revenue under all the heads for fasli 1310 amounted to Rs. 95,150 as against Rs. 1,11,681 in the previous year, the decrease being due to the fall in the irrigated extent consequent on the favourable character of the season. The details of the demand are as follows:—

(a) Water-rate on Government and inam lands	...	...	...	Rs. 85,963
(b) Penal rate	...	...	...	911
(c) Tax on water supplied to tank	...	...	...	5,666
(d) Tax on water supplied to the Kurnool Municipality	...	...	...	790
(e) Tax on water taken for indigo vats	...	...	...	7
(f) Assessment on A and B class lands...	...	...	...	1,813
Total	...	...	...	95,150

15. COERCIVE PROCESSES AND SALES FOR ARREARS OF REVENUE.—The total number of processes issued during the fasli under report was 2,50,245 as against 2,61,099 in the previous year. The decrease is due to the season being more favourable during fasli 1310; and there should have been a further decrease but for the fact that more than Rs. 2,50,000 relating to fasli 1309 had to be collected along with the demand of fasli 1310. The particulars of the processes issued in respect of personal and real property are:—

Notices of demand	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,35,095
Do. of distraint and attachment	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,618
Do. of sale	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,532
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,50,245

There was an increase under the second and third items as compared with the figures of the previous fasli, which may be attributed to a larger amount of arrear having to be collected.

The total number of defaulters whose property was distrained and attached was 10,618 for an arrear of 62,437 against 7,683 for Rs. 40,466 in the previous fasli. The property of 533 defaulters was actually sold for an arrear of Rs. 4,168 against 377 defaulters for Rs. 4,780 in the previous fasli. The personal property of the defaulters was sold for Rs. 2,421 which is 114.63 per cent. of its estimated value of Rs. 2,112; whereas the real property was sold for 3,773 being 89.36 per cent. of estimated value of Rs. 4,222. The extent of land sold and that bought in by Government as well as other particulars appear in statement 8-A.

It will be observed from the said statement that in the Cumbum taluk the amount for which lands were bought in by Government exceeded the assessment of the lands. The Tahsildar has explained that it was due to a mistake and the Divisional-officer of Markapur has been requested to explain why the sale was confirmed. His report has not yet been received.

16. PROCESS FEES.—None were collected, there being no process service establishment sanctioned for this district.

17. SUB-DIVISION OF QUIT-RENT OF WHOLE INAM VILLAGES AND MINOR INAMS.—Nil.

18. LANDS SOLD UNDER BOARD'S STANDING ORDERS NOS. 15, 21 AND 45.—The required particulars appear in statement No. 9 and their abstract is as follows:—

Authority.	Extent.	Assessment.	Value fetched.
Board's Standing Order No. 15	ACS. 33-24	RS. A. P. 58 1 0	RS. A. P. 432 8 0
Do. " 21	0-27	.. ..	1,335 0 0
Do. " 45	130 65	210 8 5	432 0 0

19. COSTS IN CIVIL SUITS.—During the year under report two suits were instituted in the District Munsiff's Court of Kurnool against Government, viz., Original Suit Nos. 341 and 459 of 1900. Defence was filed in those two suits with the sanction of the Board (*vide* B.P. Mis. No. 2925, dated 13th October 1900 and No. 2873 of 1900). The former of these suits was decided in favour of Government and costs amounting to Rs. 33-14-0 were awarded to Government. The unsuccessful and costs amounting to Rs. 44 but also to pay to plaintiff his costs amounting to Rs. 98. With Board's

* *Vide* B.P. Mis. No. 2273, dated 2nd August 1901. sanction * an appeal has been preferred to the District Court and it has not been yet disposed of. An amount of Rs. 4-6-0

was spent for instituting execution proceedings in the Kanigiri District Munsiff's Court to recover certain amount of stamp duty due to Government as per decree in Pauper Suit No. 79 of 1897 on the file of the Markapur District Munsiff's Court, but

execution proceedings proved infructuose. The amount of stamp duty was recommended to be written off as irrecoverable in this office, Dis. No. 1114-Gl. of 1901, dated 3rd April 1901.

Besides these proceedings, there was the big suit about the Dorual Palliem (Original Suit No. 12 of 1897) pending against Government in the District Court of Kurnool during the fasli. It has been disposed of in favour of Government since the close of the fasli.

20. APPLICATIONS FOR TRANSFER OF PATTAS.—The number of applications pending at the end of fasli 1309 was 238 (223 being those received from registration offices plus 15 being those received directly by the Revenue officers) and 3,260 were received during the year. Of the aggregate of 3,498 applications 3,116 were disposed of during the fasli. Of the balance of 382 applications 234 have been since disposed of. A majority of the rest are those received from the registration offices during the last month of the fasli and they were sent to village officers for verification.

Three cases in which action was taken under paragraphs 5 and 7 of the Board's Standing Order No. 31 were pending in the beginning of the fasli and 616 were registered during the fasli against 162 in the previous year. Of the total of 619 cases 471 were disposed of during the year, leaving a balance of 148 of which 106 have been disposed of since the close of the fasli, the rest being still under enquiry.

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

22. LOANS.—Large sums were advanced during the fasli 1309 owing to the adversity of the season. During fasli 1310 the second instalments of a good number of loans advanced during the previous year has to be paid. They amounted to Rs. 47,250 under the Land Improvement Loans Act and Rs. 927 under the Agriculturists' Loans Act. Including these payments the amounts advanced during the fasli 1310 came up to Rs. 60,675 under the former Act and Rs. 2,272 under the latter. The following table shows the state of the loans transactions during the fasli :—

Item.	Amount outstanding at the beginning of fasli 1310.	Amount advanced and the interest which accrued due during the fasli.	Total.	Amount collected written off during the fasli.	Amount outstanding at the end of the fasli.
<i>Land Improvement Loans Act.</i>	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Principal	5,18,620	60,675	5,77,295	51,904	5,25,391
Interest	13,432	25,742	39,174	27,063	12,111
<i>Agriculturists' Loans Act.</i>					
Principal	75,413	2,272	77,685	61,831	15,854
Interest	2,731	6,884	9,615	8,997	618
Total ..	6,08,196	95,573	7,03,769	1,49,795	5,53,974

23. SURVEY ADVANCES.—The subjoined statement shows the amount of survey advances outstanding at the beginning of the fasli, the amount advanced during the fasli and the amount remaining uncollected at the end of that period :—

Item.	Amount outstanding in the beginning of the fasli.	Amount advanced during the fasli.	Total.	Amount collected during the fasli.	Balance remaining uncollected.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Advanced by the Collector	1,245	..	* 1,245	..	1,245
Do. Survey Department	24,494	21,903	46,395	31,235	15,160
Total ..	25,737	21,903	47,640	31,235	16,405

* Note.—Out of this amount Rs. 77 was collected in the latter part of June 1901 and credited in the treasury accounts for July.

24. ATTENDANCE OF KARNAMS AT THE TALUK HEAD-QUARTERS.—The register of attendance of karnams at the taluk head-quarters opened as per B.P., No. 98, L.R., dated 29th March 1897, was abolished during the fasli under report (*vide* B.P., No. 1, L.R., dated 7th January 1901).

25. VERNACULAR PAPERS DISPOSED OF BY EUROPEAN ASSISTANTS.—During the period under report Mr. A. Y. G. Campbell was the Head Assistant Collector in charge of the Nandyal division. He observed the orders contained in B.P.; No. 2498, dated 18th November 1886.

26. EXAMINATION OF VILLAGE AND TALUK ACCOUNTS—VILLAGE ACCOUNTS.—The village accounts were examined by the jamabandi officers and were generally found to be correct. All the Divisional officers have reported that the permanent village B. registers have not been satisfactorily prepared and checked with the inam fair registers. In the case of some villages these registers have not been altogether prepared. I found the same to be the state of things in the Koilkuntla and Sirvel taluks which I settled during the fasli under report. I issued orders to all Tahsildars to collect these registers and get them checked carefully with the inam fair registers and then send them to the Huzur office for final check. The work has been commenced in all the taluks except Nandyal, but the progress is extremely poor. I found that the taluk and the Huzur establishments could not get through this additional work which is of considerable magnitude, without detriment to the current work and accordingly applied to the Board for a special establishment to be entertained in the Huzur and taluk offices for one year (*vide* my letter No. 2821, dated 20th September 1901) and orders are awaited.

It appears that the special register of wells prescribed by B.P., No. 413, (L.R.) dated 10th November 1896, was not maintained in some villages and the Divisional-officers have drawn the attention of the Tahsildars to the omission and it is believed that they have all been written up by this time. In the case of villages in which they were not maintained in the Koilkuntla and Sirvel taluks which I settled, I had the register of each village written up before I took it up for settlement.

Before the close of the fasli under report village statistical registers and firka sheets were brought up to the end of fasli 1309 except in the case of nine villages. The entries relating to fasli 1310 were made in the registers of 248 villages and in 202 firka sheets. Strict orders have been issued to the Tahsildars concerned to have these records completely written up at a very early date. With regard to the extent to which the village statistical registers and firka sheets have been utilized during the fasli under report my Divisional-officers, except the Deputy Collector in charge of the Nandikotkur taluk, have not reported on the point. That Deputy Collector has reported that there was no occasion for him to refer to these registers, because the season has been favourable throughout the Nandikotkur taluk continuously for a series of years and there has been an increase in the extent of land brought under cultivation and the economic condition of the ryot population has been satisfactory on account of the high prices of food-grains and pulses.

The Divisional-officers have reported that these registers have, however, been examined by them and that all omissions and defects noticed were ordered to be supplied and rectified.

The Divisional-officers have also examined the taluk accounts and found them kept in a fairly satisfactory condition. They noticed, however, many defects to which they drew the attention of the Tahsildars with instructions to rectify them at an early date.

27. SURVEY MEASUREMENT BOOKS.—The statement called for in B.P., Mis. No. 5705, dated 24th October 1901, is not yet ready as the information called for from the Tahsildars has not yet been received. They have been reminded and the statement will be submitted as soon as the Tahsildars furnish the required information.

28. RENT ROLL.—The returns received from some of the taluks having required explanations, they have been called for, but not yet received. This return will be submitted with my remarks shortly.

29. BOUNDARY STONE ACCOUNT AND IRRIGATION STATEMENT.—The former return is yet due from the Nandyal taluk and the latter is under preparation. These two returns will also be submitted shortly.

30. CONCLUDING REMARKS —This report could be usefully condensed, but will involve my rewriting it. The report is already overdue.

KURNOOL,
25th November 1901.

(Signed) R. RAMACHANDRA RAU,
Acting Collector.

SETTLEMENT REPORT OF MADRAS.

I HAVE the honour to submit the Jamabandi report for fasli 1310 ending with 30th June 1901 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.

2. SEASON AND RAINFALL.—This subject was dealt with in this district administration report R. No. 301-D., dated 8th June 1901, and needs no further remark here.

3. PRODUCTION AND OUTTURN OF CROPS.—No cultivation accounts are maintained in this district—*vide* correspondence ending with B.P., Mis. No. 6828, dated 10th November 1894.

4. PRICES.—The prices of all grains were higher than in the previous year and the average price for the last five years. This may be ascribed to short crops due to want of rain over the greater part of India.

5. WHOLE INAM VILLAGES.—Under this head fall the two shrotriem villages of Chintadripet and Thiruvettiswaranpet with an annual aggregate quit-rent of Rupees 192-12-4, of which Rs. 177 were collected during the fasli and the balance of Rs. 15-12-4 in July last.

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. 1,63,586 against Rs. 80,963 in the fasli previous showing an increase of Rs. 82,623 which is due to an increase in the following items and the variations are explained below :—

	Fasli 1309.	Fasli 1310.	Increase.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
(1). Quit-rent and ground-rent	73,318	74,483	1,165
(2). Sale-proceeds of waste lands	1,418	81,605	80,187
(3). Receipts on account of Survey department by Survey officers	1,064	2,553	1,489

Item (1).—The increase is mainly due to the ground-rent of Rs. 928 collected on the land in the foreshore of the beach leased to Messrs. Gidney and Durham for use as stables.

Item (2).—The increase is due to the adjustment of Rs. 75,232 on account of the value of 2.60 acres of land made over to the South Indian Railway as directed in B.P., Mis. No. 3119 (Land Revenue), dated 3rd November 1900, and also to the recovery of the cost of pial and pavement lands sold to the owners of adjoining properties and included in the certificates issued to them.

Item (3).—The increase is due to the receipts from the Survey department having been more than in the year previous.

7. DEMAND, COLLECTION AND BALANCE CURRENT.—The total demand for the fasli was Rs. 1,63,779 against Rs. 81,156 in the previous fasli. Of this Rs. 1,62,866 were collected during the fasli and Rs. 606 in July and August 1901, leaving a balance of Rs. 307, of which Rs. 13 have since been collected. Of the balance Rs. 8 appertain to quit-rent and Rs. 286 to ground-rent. This latter amount is chiefly due on sites of certain huts in Tondiarpet, the occupants whereof are reported to be very poor with no moveables worth distraining and much difficulty is felt in collecting it. Necessary steps are, however, being taken to clear off the arrears.

8. DEMAND, COLLECTION AND BALANCE ARREARS.—The total arrears at the commencement of the fasli were Rs. 124, of which Rs. 86 were collected during the fasli and Rs. 3 written off as irrecoverable, leaving a balance of Rs. 35 at the close of the fasli. Of this Rs. 4 were collected in August last and Rs. 24, recommended for remission in the statement of irrecoverable, arrears for the quarter ending 30th June 1901, will be written off in the current month's accounts under G.O., No. 748, Revenue, dated 23rd August 1901, in B.P., No. 219, dated 12th September 1901. Of the remaining Rs. 7 ground-rent due on huts in Tondiarpet, Rs. 2, will be recommended for remission in the statement for the current quarter as the lands concerned have been vacated and the superstructures removed, and the further balance of Rs. 5 is doubtfully recoverable and may have to be recommended for remission if the measures now being adopted for its recovery prove futile.

9. COERCIVE PROCESSES AND SALES FOR ARREARS OF REVENUE.—The number of first demand notices under section 4 of Act VI of 1867 issued during the fasli was 28,872 against 29,263 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 23,973 against 21,810 in the previous year. Distraint of personal property was made only in 40 cases for Rs. 382 in arrears against 12 cases for Rs. 70 in the previous fasli. The number of cases in which the distrained property was actually sold was 7 for Rs. 7 against one case and 1 rupee in the previous fasli. Lands were attached in 204 cases against 107 in the previous year, but sales were held only in seven cases to realize Rs. 44 against 3 cases and Rs. 3 in the previous year.

10. RECEIPTS FROM PROCESS-FEES, &c.—The amount of process-fees realized during the year was Rs. 285 against Rs. 205 in the preceding fasli. Of this, Rs. 4 relate to processes issued for income-tax, and the balance to land revenue collections and demarcation charges. The increase is due to the issue and service of a large number of processes Nos. 2, 4 and 5 owing to the non-payment of arrears of quit-rent, &c., in time.

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 3.75 acres of Government land were sold during the year for Rs. 81,605 against 21.46 acres in the previous year for Rs. 1,418. The large increase in the sale-proceeds is explained in item (2), paragraph 6 *supra*.

12. APPLICATIONS FOR TRANSFER OF REVENUE REGISTRY.—No application for transfer of pattas was received through registration officers during the fasli. As regards applications received direct by this department, the number pending at the beginning of the fasli was 580, and 822 were received during the year. Of the total of 1,402 to be dealt with, 707 were disposed of during the year and 288 subsequently, leaving a balance of 407, the delay in the disposal of which is explained in column 8 of statement No. 10.

MADRAS,
24th September 1901.

(Signed) A. G. CARDEW,
Collector.

Exd. P. Seetharam.

SETTLEMENT REPORT OF CHINGLEPUT.

I HAVE the honour to submit the annual report on the settlement of the Chingleput district for fasli 1310.

2. SEASON AND RAINFALL.—The season was unfavourable owing to deficient rainfall as shown by the following statement :—

		Rainfall in 1900-1901.	Rainfall in 1898-99.	Average of 30 years.
		INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.
South-west monsoon	.. .. .	13.62	18.86	18.99
North-east monsoon	.. .. .	20.61	46.62	28.06
Total	..	34.13	65.48	45.04

Large extents were left waste and the crops failed over large areas necessitating the grant of season remissions.

3. CULTIVATION AND PARTICULARS OF CROPS.—The subjoined statement gives the area sown with the more important crops on Government and inam land during the year, including areas cropped more than once, as compared with similar particulars for fasli 1308, the last favourable year, and for fasli 1309, a bad year :—

Crops.	Extent of cultivation.		
	Fasli 1308.	Fasli 1309.	Fasli 1310.
	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
Paddy	468,952	412,656	374,042
Cholam	17,079	13,940	19,712
Cumbu	23,893	11,247	18,312
Ragi	74,626	68,333	75,902
Varagu	60,175	45,180	46,615
Pulses	29,409	27,166	30,608
Gingelly	24,096	16,602	27,720
Castor	441	157	289
Ground-nut	6,071	4,652	3,703
Sugarcane	84	71	88
Indigo	10,772	14,907	10,694
Tobacco	112	96	74
All others including topes	36,319	39,436	36,557
Total ..	762,027	649,442	647,816

SETTLEMENT REPORT OF CHINGLEPUT.

The large falling off in the total cultivated area as compared with fasli 1308—104,711 acres—was contributed by all the taluks and was the result of the unfavourable character of the season.

4. **OUTTURN OF CROPS.**—Out of the total area of 625,356 acres harvested up to the end of June 1901, there was an entire failure of crop over 45,522 acres (7 per cent.), while 224,955 acres or 36 per cent. yielded an outturn of As. 4 and less.

5. **PRICES.**—The subjoined statement compares the average prices per garce of the principal grains with those of the preceding two faslis 1308 and 1309:—

Grains.	Average price per garce in fasli 1308.	Average price per garce in fasli 1309.	Average price per garce in fasli 1310.	Increase or decrease in fasli 1310 as compared with fasli 1308.	Percentage	Increase or decrease in fasli 1310 as compared with fasli 1309.	Percentage
	RS.	RS.	RS.				
Paddy, 1st sort, per garce	204	194	268	+ 62	+ 30	+ 72	+ 37
Do. 2nd sort	177	181	237	+ 60	+ 34	+ 56	+ 31
Ragi	252	267	337	+ 85	+ 34	+ 70	+ 26
Horsegram	320	336	441	+ 121	+ 38	+ 105	+ 31

The principal food-grains, rice and ragi, sold throughout the fasli at rates considerably higher than the warning-rates. The following table compares the highest and the lowest price of each of these grains in fasli 1310 with the warning and the scarcity rates:—

Name of grains.	Lowest rate in the fasli (number of seers per rupee).	Date.	Highest rate in the fasli (number of seers per rupee).	Date.	Warning rates (number of seers per rupee).	Scarcity rates (number of seers per rupee).
Rice	10-39	9th March 1901.	8-28	15th Dec. 1900.	11-20	8-40
Ragi	13-79	1st June 1901.	10-95	1st Sept. 1900.	18-0	12-0

6. **PERMANENTLY-SETTLED ESTATES.**—The number of zamindari villages increased by five in the fasli under report owing to the sub-division of the Cheyur and Kilakaranai mittas in the Madurantakam taluk into five and two separate estates, respectively, under the sanction conveyed in B.Ps., Mis. No. 283, dated 2nd February 1900, and Mis. No. 2495, dated 12th September 1898. The total amount of peishoush payable during the fasli was Rs. 1,54,348-3-3 against Rs. 1,54,349-8-0 in the preceding year. The decrease of Rs 1-4-9 is due to the reduction of peishoush allowed on account of the lands taken up for the Mylapore tank in the Mambalam mita of the Saidapet taluk.

7. **WHOLE INAM VILLAGES.**—The number of inam villages increased by two with reference to B.P., Mis. No. 5684, dated 25th October 1900. The demand under shrotriem jodi in respect of the whole inam villages is Rs. 66,881-1-0 as against Rs. 56,882-8-1 in the preceding fasli. The decrease of Rs. 1-7-1 is due to the reduction of quit-rent allowed for lands acquired for public purposes in the villages of Nandambakam (Ponnéri taluk) and Tinnanore (Saidapet taluk).

8. **RYOTWAR SETTLEMENT.**—The total number of ryotwari villages remained the same as it was in the previous fasli.

There was unavoidable delay in commencing the jamabandi owing to the census and the inspection of the waste and shavi areas. The settlement of the demand was therefore protracted beyond the end of the fasli in most taluks.

9. **HOLDINGS.**—The following abstract shows the total extent and assessment of ryotwar holdings as compared with the previous fasli.

SETTLEMENT REPORT OF CHINGLEPUT.

	Fasli 1310.	
	Extent. ACS.	Assessment. RS.
Holdings at the beginning of the year	653,950	15,95,744
Deduct lands given up	19,254	46,835
Remainder	634,696	15,48,909
Add lands taken up	19,152	46,545
Total holdings at the end of the fasli	653,848	15,95,454
Variation as compared with fasli 1309	102	290

10. **CULTIVATION AS COMPARED WITH HOLDINGS.**—The subjoined statement compares the extents of holdings and cultivation in this fasli with those of the previous fasli:—

Fasli.	Actual cultivation.	Waste charged.	Waste remitted.	Total holdings.	Percentage of actual cultivation to holdings.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	
1309	5,04,698	1,33,783	15,469	6,53,950	77-17
1310	5,04,068	1,26,632	23,148	6,53,848	77-09
Increase or decrease	- 630	- 7,151	+ 7,679	- 102	- 08

11. **WATER-RATE AND SECOND-CROP CHARGE.**—The demand under this head was less than that of the previous fasli as shown below:—

Fasli.	Tirvajasti.	Fasaljasti.	Total.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
1309	21,134	82,715	1,03,849
1310	12,618	42,259	54,877

The previous fasli was also a bad year but the supplies in many of the larger tanks at the end of fasli 1308 (which was a good year) made it possible to raise in the early part of fasli 1309. In fasli 1310 it was not possible to commence cultivation before the rains. Hence the decrease in the demand.

12. **REMISSIONS ON LANDS LEFT WASTE.**—Of the wet waste amounting to acres 55,217 as shown in the margin remission was granted on 23,148 acres, the remaining acres 32,069 being charged as they consisted of mamul or partial waste not eligible for remission and of waste in respect of which applications for remission were not received in time.

Total extent left waste—	ACS.
Dry	94,503
Wet	55,217
Total	149,780
Extent on which remissions were granted—	
Dry	23,148
Wet	23,148
Total	23,148
Remainder charged—	
Dry	94,563
Wet	32,069
Total	126,632

13. **OTHER SEASON REMISSIONS.**—The subjoined abstract compares the remissions for the fasli under the different items with those of the two previous faslis:—

Items.	Fasli 1308.	Fasli 1309.	Fasli 1310.		Difference between the amount of fasli 1310 and that of fasli 1309.
			Extent.	Assessment	
	RS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	RS.
Shavi	74	48,698	31,257	1,14,142	+ 65,444
Submerged or inundated	797	1,150	1,407	5,789	+ 4,639
Tirvakammi	111	111	946	2,908	+ 2,797
Fasalhammi	732	1,610	1,571	4,921	+ 3,311
Total	1,714	51,569	35,181	1,27,760	+ 76,191

SETTLEMENT REPORT OF CHINGLEPUT.

The claims for remission were carefully scrutinized and none were admitted without previous azmoish by the Revenue Inspector in each individual case and without the inspection of the Tahsildar or the Divisional-officer in a fair percentage of cases. Three Huzur clerks were deputed to help in the azmoish of shavi and the services of the Probationary Deputy Collector were also utilized. Written applications for remission were insisted on.

14. FIXED AND OTHER REMISSIONS.—These amounted to Rs. 56,202 against Rupees 50,631 in the previous fasli as detailed below :—

Items.	Fasli 1309.	Fasli 1310.	Increase.	Decrease.
1. Remissions on account of irrigation by lift	Rs. 17,786	Rs. 18,209	Rs. 423	Rs. ..
2. Cowle remissions	362	266	..	96
3. Remission of land revenue under paragraph II (2) of Board's Standing Order No 18	87	88	1	..
4. Remission of assessment of lands allowed in lieu of inam lands taken up for public purposes	19	19	..	..
5. Payments for religious institutions	32,373	37,612	5,239	..
6. Other items as detailed in No. 4	4	8	4	..
Total	50,631	56,202	5,667	96

The decrease under item 2 was due to certain cowle topes in the Chingleput taluk having been fully assessed during the year on the expiration of the periods for which the cowles had been granted. The chief item of beriz deduction is the allowance due to religious institutions. This amounted to Rs. 52,926-0-1 for the fasli, but of this only Rs. 37,611-13-2 were disbursed. The balance of Rs. 15,314-2-11 was not paid either because it was not claimed in time or on account of disputes as to the party entitled to receive the allowance.

15. MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE.—This amounted to Rs. 1,19,244 against Rs. 1,32,604 in the previous fasli. Details for this amount are given in statement No. 5 and a comparative statement is appended below :—

Items.	Demand for fasli 1309.	Demand for fasli 1310.	Increase.	Decrease.
1. Jodi or quit-rent on minor inams in ryotwar villages	Rs. 56,412	Rs. 56,142	Rs. ..	Rs. 270
1-A. Jodi or quit-rent on minor inams in inam and zamindari villages	1,247	1,266	19	..
2. Water-rate on minor inams in ryotwar villages	11,344	6,054	..	5,290
3. Charge for water in zamindari and inam villages including Tirvajasti and fasaljasti	1,653	595	..	1,058
4. Penal charge for water on lands irrigated without permission.	18,342	9,904	..	8,438
5. Land occupied with or without application for which no pattas have been granted	6,779	6,562	..	217
6. Concealed cultivation	7	7	..	..
7. Occupation of poramboke lands	8,219	7,372	..	847
8. Revenue derived from tree pattas	11,148	11,204	56	..
9. Revenue process-service fees	2,013	2,494	481	..
10. Other items	15,437	17,644	2,207	..
Total	1,32,604	1,19,244	..	13,360

Item 1.—The decrease under this item was due to the relinquishment of some inams and the transfer of others to Government (Ayan).

Item 1-A.—The increase of Rs. 19 under this item is due to the charge of quit-rent on certain inams in the zamin villages of Pianur and Pandur of the Chingleput taluk for back faslis for which the charge had by mistake not been previously made.

Items 2, 3, 4, 5 and 7.—The decrease under these items was due to the unfavourable character of the season.

Item 9.—The increase under this item was due to the collection of the arrears of fasli 1309.

Item 10.—The increase is due chiefly to the sale of the lands in the bed of an abandoned tangal in the village of Sathanur, Madurantakam taluk.

SETTLEMENT REPORT OF CHINGLEPUT.

16. TOTAL LAND REVENUE DEMAND—CURRENT.—The total land revenue demand under all heads amounted to Rs. 17,32,055 against Rs. 18,95,269 in fasli 1309 as detailed below :—

Items.	Fasli 1309.	Fasli 1310.	Decrease.
1. Peshkash or permanently-settled estates	Rs. 1,54,350	Rs. 1,54,347	Rs. 3
2. Quit-rent from whole inam villages	66,882	66,882	..
3. Ryotwar and miscellaneous	16,74,037	15,10,825	1,63,211
Total	18,95,269	17,32,055	1,63,214

The main decrease was under ryotwar and miscellaneous. This decrease is made up of the following items :—

	Rs.
Decrease in second crop charge and water-rate	48,972
Increase in waste remissions	27,879
Increase in the other season and fixed remissions	72,710
Decrease in the assessment on holding	290
Do. in miscellaneous revenue	13,260
Total	1,63,211

These variations have already been explained.

17. CESSSES.—The total current demand under cesses amounted to Rs. 2,53,739 against Rs. 2,48,248 in the previous fasli as detailed below :—

Items.	Fasli 1309.	Fasli 1310.	Difference.
Land-cess in—	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Permanently-settled estates	26,718	27,817	+ 1,099
2. Whole inam villages	19,868	21,008	+ 1,140
3. Ryotwar and miscellaneous	1,22,744	1,18,060	- 3,684
Village-cess in—			
4. Ryotwar villages	78,918	85,854	+ 6,936
Total	2,48,248	2,53,739	+ 5,491

The increase under items 1 and 2 is due to the adoption of the settled demand in fasli 1310 and the inclusion in that fasli of the excess amounts which had to be charged for fasli 1309 according to the settled demand. The decrease under item 3 is due to the fall in the amounts of fasaljasti and tirvajasti in the fasli for want of sufficient rain. The increase under village-cess is due to the higher rate of the cess which was 9 pies in the rupee against 8 pies in the previous fasli.

18. TOTAL LAND REVENUE AND CESSSES—DEMAND, COLLECTION AND BALANCE—Arrears.—The outstanding arrear relating to the previous faslis on the 1st July 1900 was Rs. 77,351 of which Rs. 76,799 were collected and Rs. 499 written off the accounts up to November 1901, leaving a balance of Rs. 53 at the end of November. Of the balance, Rs. relate to the prohibitory charge imposed on a plot of village-site poramboke secured unauthorisedly in the village of Pulicat, the collection of which is kept in abeyance pending the result of an appeal which has been preferred to the High Court on behalf of Government. A sum of Rs. 10 is irrecoverable, while Rs. 3 was found to be due on reconciling the village and the taluk accounts of the Sailapet taluk.

SETTLEMENT REPORT OF CHINGLEPUT.

Current.—The total current demand under land revenue and cesses amounted

Since collected	Rs. 209
Adjustable from deposits, etc. ...	557
Due on the Kachinad tract of the Kālahasti zamindari	20,221
Considered irrecoverable	1,026
Arrears under enquiry or correspondence	1,018
Collection suspended	595
Covered by process	3,765
Total	27,391

to Rs. 19,85,794 against Rs. 21,43,517 in the previous fasli. Of this, Rs. 18,76,103 were collected before the close of the fasli, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,09,691. This amount was further reduced to Rs. 27,391 by a subsequent collection of Rs. 82,300 up to the end of November 1901. Particulars of the steps taken in regard to the balance of Rs. 27,391 are given in the margin.

19. COERCIVE PROCESSES AND SALES FOR ARREARS OF REVENUE.

—The number of processes issued during the fasli was

499,463 against 399,621 in the preceding fasli. Of these, 343,969 were demand notices, 78,568 distraint and attachment notices and 76,926 sale notices against 295,899, 52,466 and 51,256, respectively, in fasli 1309. In 265,401 cases the arrears were paid on the presentation of the demand notices without the issue of further coercive processes. The number of defaulters whose property was sold was 1,230 against 794 in fasli 1309 and the amount of the arrear to which the sales related was Rs. 15,084. The increase in the number of processes under the several heads was due to the collection of the heavy arrears outstanding at the beginning of the fasli. The extent to which actual coercion had to be resorted to in the different taluks is exhibited in the following statement:—

Taluka.	Fasli 1309.					Fasli 1310.				
	Defaulters whose moveable property was sold.		Defaulters whose immoveable property was sold.			Defaulters whose moveable property was sold.		Defaulters whose immoveable property was sold.		
	Number.	Amount of arrears.	Number.	Amount of arrears.	Extent.	Number.	Amount of arrears.	Number.	Amount of arrears.	Extent.
Saidapet	29	Rs. 408	140	Rs. 1,607	ACS. 462	49	Rs. 709	175	Rs. 2,295	ACS. 483
Ponnéri	57	446	90	960	247	23	169	164	1,617	405
Chingleput	16	176	68	751	211	6	88	144	1,203	240
Tiravallūr	30	153	179	3,542	665	21	352	195	3,430	464
Conjeeveram	11	127	123	1,439	372	25	242	331	3,941	767
Madurantakam	23	1,169	28	262	97	37	308	60	730	161
Total	166	2,493	628	8,561	2,054	161	1,868	1,069	13,216	2,520

The large increase in the land sales was due to the heavy arrear which was outstanding at the commencement of the fasli.

20. SPECIAL AGENCY FOR SERVING PROCESSES AND THE FEES LEVIED THEREFOR.—The receipts amounted to Rs. 2,418-8-1 and the charges to Rs. 1,498-14-5 against Rs. 2,013-10-9 and Rs. 1,490-14-1, respectively, in fasli 1309. The increase in the receipts was due, as already stated, to the collection of arrears at the beginning of the fasli.

21. LANDS SOLD UNDER BOARD'S STANDING ORDER NOS. 15 AND 45.—Sixty-four acres of land assessed at Rs. 171 were sold for Rs. 3,008 against 58 acres sold for Rs. 1,103 in the preceding fasli. The increase was mainly due to the sale of land in the bed of an abandoned tungal in the village of Sathanur, Madurantakam taluk.

22. RUINED TANKS.—No ruined tank was made over to private individuals during the fasli.

23. BOUNDARY MARKS.—The number of stones missing was 5,049 and the number out of repair 8,273. Of these, 2,864 were replaced and 7,611 repaired. The stones remaining to be replaced and out of order are mostly on the banks of rivers, channels and water-courses.

SETTLEMENT REPORT OF CHINGLEPUT.

24. RENT-ROLL.—The following statement shows the percentage of the land (dry and wet) held by each of the main professions in proportion to the total occupied area and the percentage of the assessment in proportion to the total assessment:—

Name of the profession.	Percentage of occupation to the entire occupied area.	Percentage of the assessment to the entire demand.
1. Agriculturists	63	64.03
2. Field labourers	23	22
3. Traders	3	3
4. Money-lenders	89	83
5. Vakils	03	03
6. Officials	4.02	4.04
7. Other professional men	5	5
8. Banks and nidhis	02	02
9. Religious and charitable institutions	1.04	1.05
Total	100	100

25. COSTS IN CIVIL COURTS.—The total demand of court costs including arrears amounted to Rs. 1,062-5-6. Of this amount, Rs. 319-6-9 were collected and Rs. 10-8-0 written off during the fasli. The particulars of the balance are given below:—

Particulars.	Amount.
	RS. A. P.
(1) Collection ordered to be stayed pending result of appeal in the High Court	139 6 4
(2) Pending execution proceedings	458 3 11
(3) Since ordered to be written off	23 3 10
(4) Pending report by the Tahsildar	70 15 5
(5) Since collected	40 9 3
Total	732 6 9

26. FAMINE ANALYSIS REGISTERS AND FIRKA BOOKS.—These have been brought up to fasli 1309 in all the villages except 24 in the taluks of Ponnéri, Saidapet and Conjeeveram and checked at the jamabandi. For fasli 1310 the postings have not been made for 113 villages. The Tahsildars have been directed to complete the postings at once for the pending villages and the report called for in B.P., No. 232 (Rev. Sett.), dated 2nd October 1901, will be submitted on the 1st February 1902.

27. EXAMINATION OF VILLAGE AND TALUK ACCOUNTS.—The main defects noticed in the examination of the village accounts at the jamabandi were—

- (1) The authority for changes in the A register was not noted in some cases.
- (2) The village B registers were not written in the revised form and many were torn and so full of corrections as to be of little use while no uniformity was observed in the classification of the several kinds of inams.
- (3) The particulars of wells and the areas irrigated by them were not given in the adangal in some cases.

Arrangements have been made to get all the A registers bound and to have the B registers rewritten neatly in bound registers.

The taluk accounts of all the taluks were examined and reviews have been issued with reference to the defects noticed. Delays were observed in all the taluks in the disposals of the darkhast and transfer cases. Minor errors noticed in the accounts have been rectified.

SETTLEMENT REPORT OF CHINGLEPUT.

28. TRANSACTIONS UNDER THE LAND IMPROVEMENT LOANS ACT AND AGRICULTURISTS' LOANS ACT—ADVANCES AND RECOVERIES—*Principal*.—The fasli opened with a balance of Rs. 2,04,126-0-1. Inclusive of Rs. 6,810 advanced during the fasli, the total amount advanced aggregated to Rs. 2,10,936-0-1. Of this, Rs. 28,742-9-5 fell due during the fasli and the voluntary payments for amounts not due aggregated to Rs. 1,965-11-9, making a total of Rs. 30,708-5-2. The total recoveries and payments during the fasli amounted to Rs. 26,741-11-2, leaving a recoverable balance of Rs. 3,966-10-0 at the end of the fasli against Rs. 4,126-12-7 at the end of the previous fasli.

Interest.—The balance outstanding at the beginning of the fasli was Rs. 2,142-14-7. The interest that accrued during the fasli amounted to Rs. 9,376-14-9, thus making a total demand of Rs. 11,519-13-4 for the fasli. Of this, Rs. 10,476-10-1 were collected during the fasli, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,043-3-3 at the end of the fasli.

Balance of principal and interest.—The closing balance under principal and interest amounted to Rs. 5,009-13-3 (principal Rs. 3,966-10-0 + interest Rs. 1,043-3-3). Of this, Rs. 399-0-7 have been since collected and Rs. 1,146-12-8 remain to be adjusted from the deposits after the confirmation of the land sale by the Divisional-officers and the remainder is covered by processes as detailed below :—

Amount.									
RS. A. P.									
Process No. I	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,144	3 5
" " III	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	581	3 6
" " IV	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,088	3 10
" Nos. V and VII	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	637	15 3
Amount postponed by the Board which has since been ordered to be collected	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	6 0
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,470	0 0

General.—I have no special remarks to offer regarding the other statements.

CHINGLEPUT,
18th January 1902.

(Signed) E. SCOTT,
Acting Collector.

SETTLEMENT REPORT

OF

NORTH ARCOT.

I HAVE the honour to submit the jamabandi report of fasli 1310. Such of the prescribed statements as have not been already submitted are herewith submitted as noted in the margin.

- (1) "Revised" No. 3.
(2) Statement No. 6.
(3) Statement No. 17 will follow.
(4) Statement No. 18 with one enclosure.

2. SEASON, RAINFALL AND CULTIVATION.—

The total rainfall in the district averaged 30.62 inches against 25.82 in the previous year and 37.08 inches the average of the 30 years 1870—99. The freshes in the rivers were very deficient and most of the tanks under the Pálár, the Cheyyar and the Ponnai anikats received very scanty supplies. The smaller purely rain-fed tanks fared not very much better. The season though fair as regards dry crops was thus very unfavourable for wet cultivation. The area of paddy cultivation (on which the bulk of the labouring population depend for livelihood) was only 248,401 acres in fasli 1310 against 285,276 acres in fasli 1309 and an average of 337,000 acres; and as the previous year was also an unfavourable one, the resources of the ryot population were greatly crippled, so that soon after the end of the year Government had to step in and afford famine relief to the poorer classes by providing labour on works to the able-bodied poor and kitchen relief to those physically unable to earn wages on works. The total cultivation was indeed 59,512 acres in excess of fasli 1309; but this was chiefly under early cumbu and gingelly which yielded a very poor outturn owing to the comparatively long drought which preceded the rainfall in July.

3. Prices continued high. Ragi the principal staple food of the district was above the scarcity rate throughout the fasli. I would refer the Board to the diagrams showing the course of prices of the different grains submitted with my letters, No. 917-D-Ver., dated the 14th June 1901, and No. 184-R-Ver., dated the 2nd August 1901.

4. PERMANENTLY-SETTLED ESTATES.—No change.

5. WHOLE INAM VILLAGES.—The decrease of Rs. 144 in the demand under shrotriem jodi in respect of these villages was made up of (1) about Rs. 5 being jodi on certain lands taken up for a public purpose in Ocheri village of Wallajah taluk and (2) of about Rs. 159 being deduction in jodi granted as beriz deduction in

SETTLEMENT REPORT OF NORTH ARCOT.

Anusupolliem village of Chandragiri taluk in accordance with B.P., Mis. No. 3067, L.R., dated the 29th October 1900, for a period of five years.

6. **RYOTWARI SETTLEMENT.**—The jamabandi was again a protracted one to account of heavy azmoish and over-azmoish work and of numerous claims on remission. The preliminary settlement was completed in all the taluks by the 30th June but the commencement of the final settlement had to be postponed till the end of August as Divisional officers and Tahsildars were fully engaged with special season inspection until then as reported in my letter Ref. on 1/Jamabandi, dated the 19th September 1901, read in B.P., Mis. No. 5055, R.S., dated the 24th September 1901. In Palmanér taluk alone (the smallest taluk in the district) the settlement was made in two camps only against the minimum No. 3. This was due to change of officers.

7. **HOLDINGS AND WATER CHARGE.**—There was a decrease of 2,127 acres (involving an assessment of Rs. 1,036) in holdings, and of Rs. 15,494 under water charge. These were directly due to the adverse season.

8. The subjoined statement shows cultivation as compared with holdings. The increase under cultivation as well as the decrease under waste charged was due to dry cultivation on wet lands owing to the deficiency of supply in irrigation sources, while the increase under waste remitted was mainly due to the grant of special remission during the current fasli for part fields of one acre and above :—

Fasli.	Actual cultivation.	Waste charged.	Waste remitted.	Total holdings.	Percentage of cultivation to holdings.
	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	
1309	619,415	171,561	38,160	829,136	74.70
1310	630,884	156,676	39,449	827,009	76.28
Increase or decrease ..	+ 11,469	— 14,885	+ 1,289	— 2,127	+ 1.58

9. **REMISSIONS ON LANDS LEFT WASTE.**—Remissions amounting to Rs. 1,89,249 were granted (on a waste area of 39,449 acres of wet land) as against Rs. 1,76,929 in fasli 1309 and Rs. 2,281 in fasli 1308. The remitted waste occurred in all taluks but nearly half was contributed by the Wallajah taluk, which contains the largest area of anikat-fed wet ayakats.

10 **OTHER SEASON REMISSIONS.**—The annexed statement compares the figures under these heads for this fasli with those of the two previous faslis :—

Items.	Fasli 1308 amount.	Fasli 1309 amount.	Fasli 1310.		Difference between the amounts of faslis 1309-1310.
			Extent.	Assessment.	
	RS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	RS.
Shavi	208	1,07,347	10,228	61,206	— 56,141
Tirvakammi	455	48,925	30,489	97,486	+ 48,561
Fasalukammi	94	14,082	4,386	12,911	— 1,171
Total ..	757	1,70,354	45,083	1,61,603	— 8,751

The increase in *tirvakammi* and the decrease under *shavi* was mainly due to the fact that the season was fairly favourable for dry cultivation and the ryots took

SETTLEMENT REPORT OF NORTH ARCOT.

advantage of this circumstance and raised dry crops on a large area of wet land. Fields on which the above-mentioned remissions were claimed had been duly azmoished by the Revenue Inspectors and over-azmoished by Deputy Tahsildars, Tahsildars and Divisional officers—a work which kept the whole staff engaged for over three months throughout the district. Except in the cases of absent pattadars covered by B.P., Mis. No. 448, R.S., dated 30th January 1901, no remissions were granted without written applications according to the new rule which was introduced for the first time in the fasli. In spite of the fact that petitions were admitted till each village actually came up for settlement as permitted in B.P., Mis. No. 1926, R.S., dated the 18th April 1901, remissions had to be refused to the extent of Rs. 8,885 on the mere ground that applications had not been presented. Remissions were granted under the special authority conveyed in G.O., No. 312, Revenue, dated the 12th April 1901, for part fields of one acre and above in 2,204 cases amounting to Rs. 18,714. Of this Rs. 3,329 would have had to be granted as tirvakammi remission under B.P., No. 530, R.S., dated the 26th November 1900, even if the part-field concession had not been granted.

11. **MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE.**—showed a small increase of Rs. 4,199; but this was chiefly due to the larger amount of commission (Rs. 6,739) realized in the estates of Kálahasti and Karvetnagar under the management of the Court of Wards than in the previous fasli.

12. **THE TOTAL LAND REVENUE DEMAND (CURRENT).**—showed a decrease of Rs. 20,611 which followed on the circumstances referred to in paragraphs 5, 7, 9 and 10 above.

13. **CESSES.**—The total current demand under land-cess on permanently-settled estates and whole inam villages showed a decline of Rs. 12,561. This was due to the decrease in the beriz of most of the estates in fasli 1309 (an unfavourable year) on the basis of which the demand of the cess for fasli 1310 was fixed. There was an increase of Rs. 11,498 under land and village cesses in ryotwari tracts. This was mainly due to the enhancement of the rate of village cess from 8 to 9 pies on each rupee of assessment and of water-tax in the fasli under report.

14. **TOTAL LAND REVENUE AND CESSES—DEMAND, COLLECTION AND BALANCE.**—(1) **ARREARS.**—The outstanding arrear of the previous fasli on 1st July 1901 was Rs. 5,13,397, of which Rs. 4,42,594 was collected and Rs. 207 written off leaving a balance of Rs. 70,596 or 13 per cent. of the demand. Of this balance Rs. 29,992 was covered by the postponement sanctioned in B.P., Mis. No. 1969, L.R., dated the 20th July 1900, and Rs. 31,851 related to estates under management.

(2) **CURRENT.**—The total demand amounted to Rs. 27,25,313, of which Rupees 22,86,524 was collected within the fasli, leaving an uncollected balance of Rs. 4,38,789 or 12 per cent. of the demand. Enclosure B to the revised demand, collection and balance for June 1901 (jamabandi statement No. 7) contains full details for this balance.

15. **PROCESSES UNDER ACT II OF 1864.**—The subjoined statement compares the number of processes of each kind issued during the year with that issued for the previous fasli :—

	Fasli 1309.	Fasli 1310.
Number of ryotwari pattadars	216,645	219,394
“ of demand notices	395,607	587,732
“ of attachment notices	40,107	91,970
“ of sale notices	30,038	85,287

It will be observed that property was attached in 15.6 per cent. of the number of cases in which demand notices had been issued and that 92.72 per cent. of the attached cases had to be proclaimed for sale.

SETTLEMENT REPORT OF NORTH ARCOT.

16. SALES.—The annexed statement compares the extent to which sale was resorted to during the year with that of the previous year:—

	Fasli 1309.	Fasli 1310.
Number of defaulters whose property was sold ...	900	3,083
	RS.	RS.
Amount of arrears for which property was sold ...	11,104	23,709
Amount of arrears realized by sale of property ...	8,628	20,211
	ACS.	ACS.
Extent of land sold ...	2,121	4,679
Extent of land bought in by Government ...	1,501	2,012

The actual sale of property was resorted to in 3.16 per cent. of the cases in which notices of sale had been issued and the proportion of sales to the number of pattadars averaged 1.40 per cent. All the coercive processes were served by the ordinary village agency and no special establishment was anywhere entertained. The large increase in the number of processes was directly due to the adverse season. Ryots were not only less able to meet the Government demand readily, but were reluctant to pay up until all processes were exhausted. The increase in the number of cases and extent of land sold was not only due to the adverse season, but also to the fact that the land sales in a fasli usually relate to the arrears of the previous fasli and that as fasli 1308 was a very good year, there were fewer sales in fasli 1309 than in fasli 1310. A scrutiny of the cases of fasli 1309 showed that the bought-in lands in a great many cases belonged to pattadars who had long ago left the village and whose kists were hitherto paid by some relative or friend who found it difficult to do so in that (adverse) year, i.e., in other words they were kept on under holdings merely because the absentee pattadars had not formally relinquished them. As a consequence when the bought-in cases of petty pattadars were offered to be restored to the defaulters or their heirs free of previous arrears they were either not to be found or were unwilling to take the lands back. In 22 cases involving an extent of 66 acres and two cents the bought-in lands of fasli 1309 were restored to the previous owners under the sanction conveyed in B.P., Mis. No. 2852, Land Revenue, dated the 21st September 1901. A similar scrutiny will be made of the bought-in cases relating to the fasli under report and the necessary recommendation will be submitted to restore them to the former owners in deserving cases.

17. TRANSFER OF REGISTRY OF HOLDINGS.—80.62 per cent. of the applications received were disposed of in the year as against 86.86 per cent. in the previous year. The falling off was due to pressure of other work on account of the unfavourable character of the season. Of the 1,384 applications pending at the end of the year, 148 were pending with village officers, 262 with the Revenue Inspectors, 41 with Divisional-officers, 733 under enquiry and 200 pending expiry of the time notified in the District Gazette.

18. INSPECTION OF BOUNDARY AND FIELD MARKS.—As will be seen from jamabandi statement No. 13, a fair amount of work was turned out in this respect during the year; but much remains still to be done both under this head and in the matter of writing up the field measurement books. Greater attention could not be bestowed on these subjects on account of pressure of other work. The statement called for in respect of field measurement books in B.P., Mis. No. 5705, R.S., dated the 24th October 1901, will be submitted shortly as it is still due from some Tahsildars.

19. ADVANCES UNDER THE LOANS ACTS AND RECOVERIES.—Rupees 15,814 under the Land Improvement Loans Act and Rs. 1,573 under the Agricultural Loans Act were advanced during the year as against Rs. 30,383 advanced under the former Act only during the previous fasli. About 75 per cent. of the amount advanced under Land Improvement Act was made for the sinking of new wells and the rest either for the repair of old wells or reclamation of lands. More than 75 per cent. of the advance

SETTLEMENT REPORT OF NORTH ARCOT.

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made under the Agricultural Loans Act was for the purchase of cattle and the rest for purchase of seed grains. Out of a demand of Rs. 74,025 under principal and interest, Rs. 50,124 were collected, leaving an uncollected balance of Rs. 23,901 at the end of the fasli. Sale of property had to be resorted to in cases involving 10 per cent. of the amount collected.

The loan accounts and registers having been allowed to fall into great confusion in Wandiwash and Polur taluks, they are being set right under the supervision of the Divisional-officer by the special establishment entertained for the purpose (*vide* the correspondence ending with B.P., Mis. No. 4335, Settlement, dated the 23rd August 1901). The loan accounts of Chandragiri and Wallajah were examined by the Head Assistant Collector. Those of Wallajah and Arcot have been ordered to be specially scrutinized by the Divisional officers as they are believed not to be in a satisfactory state and their reports are awaited. The loan accounts of the other taluks were not examined during the year and I am directing the Divisional-officers to do so now.

20. EXAMINATION OF VILLAGE AND TALUK ACCOUNTS INCLUDING FAMINE ANALYSIS REGISTERS.—The village accounts were as usual subjected to a minute scrutiny by the several jamabandi officers and they were found to be fairly well maintained. The taluk accounts could not be inspected until the second settlement was completed, but as the latter was much delayed some of the jamabandi officers were unable to examine them. The more important taluk accounts were examined in the taluks of Wandiwash and Polur settled by the Collector and no serious defects or mistakes were noticed. The taluk cash accounts however were found not to have been regularly posted up from day to day and closed correctly at the end of each month and they were not used as the basis on which the monthly demand, collection and balance was prepared as they should have been. They were however set right during the inspection made by this office. Necessary instructions will be again issued to Tahsildars to pay greater attention to the proper maintenance of these important accounts. The taluk accounts of Arcot, Gudiyattam, Chittoor and Chandragiri were also examined by the respective Jamabandi officers with the same result. Those of Vellore and Palmanér (settled by the Head Assistant Collector) and of Wallajah (settled by the General Duty Deputy Collector) were not inspected by the said officers for want of time and on account of the delay in completing the settlement.

The famine analysis registers were fairly well maintained in most of the taluks and they were of much use to me in the enquiries made into the condition of individual villages during "season" inspections. It is to be regretted that Divisional-officers and Tahsildars did not make as good use of these books as they should have. In Wandiwash the village registers were very incomplete and wanting in superior officer's remarks in sections I and II (c). The present Tahsildar and the Divisional-officer will be requested to pay particular attention to this point.

21. The Head Assistant and Assistant Collectors disposed of Tamil papers partly by having them read out and partly (as regards the bulk of routine papers) by passing orders on abstracts put up. The Head Assistant Collector Mr. Stokes who held charge for the greater part of the year was well acquainted with Tamil.

22. CONDUCT OF PUBLIC SERVANTS.—Owing to extreme carelessness on the part of the Taluk Head Accountant (since dismissed) and to lack of efficient supervision on the part of the Tahsildar M.R.Ry. A. Gnanaswami Mudaliar (since reduced by a grade) the shroff of Chittoor taluk embezzled a sum of Rs. 1,000 from the sub-treasury of that taluk. The amount was duly recovered from the shroff's surety. The shroff himself was prosecuted and convicted by the Joint Magistrate but was acquitted by the Sessions Court. The Government has preferred an appeal to the High Court against this acquittal.

M.R.Ry. V. Rajagopala Mudaliar Avargal, Tahsildar of Wandiwash, was invalided and retired, but as he had, by his extreme carelessness and failure to exercise proper supervision, mainly contributed to the confused condition of the loans accounts and registers of Wandiwash taluk and caused considerable pecuniary loss to Government, a recommendation was submitted to Government to make a reduction in his pension and final orders have not yet been passed thereon.

SETTLEMENT REPORT OF NORTH ARCOT.

As Sub-Collector I found that a Revenue Inspector (Srinivasa Mudaliar) in Arcot taluk had been dishonestly certifying falsely as to failure of crops with a view to obtain for them undeserved remissions, and Mr. Stokes, my successor, after due enquiry, suspended him for a year. Mr. Roberts who succeeded him on further consideration subsequently ordered his dismissal from the service.

There were no other cases of misconduct during the fasli.

(Signed) E. L. VAUGHAN,
Acting Collector.

SETTLEMENT REPORT

OF

SOUTH ARCOT.

I HAVE the honour to report on the settlement of this district for fasli 1310 and to forward the prescribed statements as detailed in the enclosed list.

2. SEASON AND RAINFALL.—The agricultural year began fairly well for the early agricultural operations. The total quantity of rainfall during the south-west monsoon was 22·08 inches against 18·31 inches in the previous year. The north-east monsoon also set in early and the rainfall was more evenly distributed throughout the period and throughout the district than in the previous year except in a few parts of the upland taluks of Tindivanam, Tiruvannamalai, Kallakurchi and Vriddhachalam. The total quantity of rainfall registered during this monsoon was 23·10 inches against 21·91 inches in the corresponding period of fasli 1309. The supply of water in the irrigation sources was fair, except in portions of the taluks mentioned above where season remission had to be granted in several cases.

3. CULTIVATION, CONDITION AND OUTTURN.—As a result of the favourable character of the season, the total area brought under cultivation was 143,067 acres more than in fasli 1309. This is mainly due to the revival of groundnut cultivation after the introduction of the Mauritius seed. Groundnut contributed to an increase of 84,515 acres, and gingelly and other oil-seeds to 26,528 acres. There was a slight decrease in the area cultivated with paddy, but a large increase in that cultivated with cumbu in most of the taluks. It will be observed that the total area covered by cereals and pulses was on the whole larger than in the previous fasli.

4. Of the total area cropped, paddy represented 28 per cent., cumbu 17 per cent., ragi 9 per cent. and the other food-crops including pulses 23 per cent., against 31, 16, 9 and 23 per cent., respectively, in the fasli 1309. Although the percentage of the area cropped under cereals and pulses was a little less than in the previous fasli—77 against 79 per cent.—the total area cropped was larger. The decrease in the percentage is, as explained above, due to the revival of groundnut cultivation. Of the total area harvested 4·4 per cent. yielded a bumper crop against 3·1 per cent. in 1309, while 20 per cent. yielded a twelve-anna or normal crop against 14·7 per cent. in the previous year. An eight-anna crop was obtained on 54·6 per cent. against 45·9 per cent. in 1309. The area on which a crop of four annas and less was obtained was 21 per cent. against 36·1 per cent. in 1309. Of this extent, 1·8 per cent. was shavi against 5·8 per cent. in the previous fasli.

5. PRICE OF FOOD-GRAINS.—Although the outturn was far better than in the previous year, there was a general rise in the prices of all the grains. This rise was chiefly due to paucity of supply in the local markets in consequence of export to other districts which fared badly for want of rain and also to some extent to the want of stock with the grain merchants whose stores had been diminished owing to the poor harvest in previous years.

6. PERMANENTLY-SETTLED ESTATES.—The total number of these estates was the same as in the previous years with a peishcush of Rs. 8,649-6-4.

7. **WHOLE INAM VILLAGES.**—The total number of these villages also was the same as in the previous faslis, with a quit-rent of Rs. 22,521-7-4.

8. **RYOTWAR SETTLEMENT.**—The total number of ryotwar villages in the district was 2,587—the same as in the previous years. The subjoined statement shows the area and assessment of occupied lands as compared with those in the previous fasli :—

Items.	1309.		1310.		Increase.		Decrease.	
	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.
	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.
Holdings at the commencement of the fasli	1,473,600	36,65,660	1,470,293	36,58,515	..	..	3,307	7,045
Deduct—Lands excluded from the holding owing to relinquishments, etc. ..	40,871	94,013	41,892	1,06,989	1,021	12,946	..	..
Remainder	1,432,729	35,71,517	1,428,401	35,51,526	..	..	4,328	19,991
Add—Lands taken up on darkhast, etc.	37,564	86,998	52,170	1,21,394	15,606	34,396	..	..
Total	1,470,293	36,58,515	1,480,571	36,72,920	10,278	14,405	14,810	75,324
Deduct waste remitted	16,452	83,389	1,642	8,065	..	..	..	..
Remainder charged	1,453,841	35,75,126	1,478,929	36,64,855	25,088	89,729	..	..
Actual cultivation	1,201,832	35,75,126	1,270,928	36,64,855	66,096	89,729	..	..
Waste charged	249,009	..	208,001	..	..	..	41,008	..

The total occupied area at the end of the fasli was 1,480,571 acres assessed at Rs. 36,72,920 against 1,470,293 acres assessed at Rs. 36,58,515, showing an increase of 10,278 acres bearing an assessment of Rs. 14,405 over the previous fasli. A slight increase in the extent of deductions made from holdings was more than counter-balanced by the large extent of lands taken up for cultivation owing to the favourable character of the season for early crops. The increase under “deductions” too was only nominal, as it was due to the large extent of deductions to be made on account of “transfers by private contract or gift”, which were shown both under “deductions” and “additions.” There are extensive areas of rocky or inferior soil in the taluks of Tindivanam, Tiruvannamalai, Kallakurchi and Vriddhachalam which do not admit of continuous cultivation and are therefore relinquished or taken up periodically according as the season is unfavourable or favourable. Large extents of these lands were relinquished in 1309 and were taken up in the fasli under report as the rains began somewhat early. This accounts for the apparent large increase in the lands taken up. The system of issuing pattas for the lands thus periodically taken up has been ordered by the Board to be discontinued and instructions have been issued accordingly to the Tahsildars concerned.

9. **ACTUAL CULTIVATION AND WASTE CHARGED.**—The total area cultivated in the fasli was 12,70,928 acres against 12,04,832 acres in the previous fasli, showing an increase of 66,096 acres, chiefly under dry. The total extent of waste charged was 208,001 acres against 249,009 acres in the preceding year, showing a decrease of 41,008 acres—all under dry. The increase under the actual cultivated area and the decrease under waste charged were due to favourable season.

10. **WATER-RATE, TIRVAJASTI AND FASALJASTI.**—The total charge for water was Rs. 2,84,787 against Rs. 3,13,631 in the previous fasli, showing a decrease of Rs. 28,844. The statement in the margin compares the charge for water—undereach of the heads tirvajasti and fasaljasti, made in the faslis 1309 and 1310. There was a slight increase under fasaljasti and a marked decrease under tirvajasti, the natural result of the favourable season. The great decrease under tirvajasti is also due to the introduction of the system

	Tirvajasti.	Fasaljasti.	Total.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
1309	1,94,723	1,18,903	3,13,631
1310	1,65,260	1,19,527	2,84,787
Difference ..	— 29,463	+ 619	— 28,844

requiring that tickets should be obtained previous to taking water for dry lands in fasli 1309, to the consequent levy of penal water-rates for dry lands cultivated without such permission in that fasli and to the lenient working of the achikattu rules in 1310 in some of the taluks—Tindivanam and Villupuram—where they were severely worked in the previous year owing to a misconception of their spirit.

11. **REMISSION.**—Statement No. 4 gives particulars of remissions granted other than those granted for waste lands which are exhibited in statement No. 3. The total amount of remissions granted in the year—exclusive of that granted for waste—was Rs. 84,736, against Rs. 2,01,268 in the previous fasli, showing a decrease of Rs. 1,16,532 which was due to the favourable season :

(1) *Occasional remissions.*—In the fasli under report, a sum of Rs. 8,065 was granted as remission for wet lands left waste against Rs. 83,389 in the previous fasli and Rs. 3,243 in fasli 1308. This remission was granted chiefly in the taluks of Tindivanam, Tiruvannamalai and Kallakurchi for reasons set forth in paragraph 2 *supra*. The other items of occasional remissions are noted below :—

Items.	1309.	1310.	Difference.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Shavi or loss of produce	1,09,116	5,404	— 1,03,712
2. Submerged or inundated	3,712	2,492	— 820
3. Tirvakatami	2,970	2,608	— 362
4. Fasalkammi	11	..	— 11
5. Kasar shavi	3,486	83	— 3,402
6. Puvasi	6,671	746	— 5,925
Total	1,25,965	11,733	— 1,14,232

The decrease under all the items was, as noted above, due to favourable season. Remission had to be granted under item 2 in twenty-six villages in Chidambaram taluk damaged by the high floods in the Coleroon, and in a few cases in three villages in the taluks of Cudalore and Villupuram in which the crops became “molai shavi” (shavi when very young) owing to submersion during heavy rains.

(2) *Fixed remissions (Statement No. 4).*—The decrease of Rs. 34 under item 2 (public and private topes) was due to the cancelment of cowle in two cases in Vriddhachalam taluk for breach of conditions. The decrease under item 3 (increment remission) does not call for remark. The increase of Rs. 15 under item 4-C (remission of land revenue under paragraph 11 of Standing Order No. 5) was due to the remission of tree-tax granted in some cases of dual pattas newly brought to notice in the fasli under report in the Chidambaram taluk.

(3) *Beriz deductions.*—The decrease of Rs. 1,968 in the amount paid by beriz deductions for religious institutions, etc., in lieu of inams resumed was only nominal. The increase in fasli 1309 was, as noted in the jamabadi report of that fasli, due to the payment of arrears, and hence there was not much arrear to be paid in the fasli under report. In a few cases, the amounts due were not paid owing to the non-attendance of recipients in time at the taluk offices.

12. **LAND REVENUE MISCELLANEOUS DEMAND (STATEMENT No. 5).**—The total demand was Rs. 2,50,291 against Rs. 2,59,320 showing a decrease of Rs. 9,029. The variations under the several items of this statement are explained below :—

(i) *Jodi or quit-rent on minor inams (item 1-A and B).*—The total area of minor inams was 44,128 acres bearing a quit-rent of Rs. 42,678 against Rs. 40,680 acres with a quit-rent of Rs. 42,750 in the previous year. The increase in the area was due to the correct area being returned by some of the Tahsildars and the slight decrease in quit-rent was due to deductions on account of relinquishments of minor inams, deduction from holdings, where the lands were bought in by Government for arrears or taken up for public purposes, etc.

(ii) *Water-rate on minor inams (item 2).*—The total amount of water-rate charged on minor inams was Rs. 16,120 against Rs. 17,286 in the previous fasli, showing a decrease of Rs. 1,166. This corresponds to the decrease of water-rate on ayan lands adverted to in paragraph 10 *supra*.

(iii) *Charge for water on zamin and inam villages (item 3).*—The amount of water-rate charged in zamindari and whole inam villages was Rs. 1,503, or Rs. 73 more than in fasli 1309. The increase is too small to call for any explanation.

Fasli 1309—		Extent.	Penal charge.
		ACS.	RS.
Dry	.. .. .	31,572	24,784
Wet	.. .. .	3,385	3,299
Total	.. .. .	34,957	28,083
Fasli 1310—			
Dry	.. .. .	11,119	11,115
Wet	.. .. .	3,102	2,058
Total	.. .. .	14,221	13,173

(iv) *Penal water-rate (item 4).*—The total amount of penal charge imposed in the fasli under report was Rs. 13,173 against Rs. 28,083 in the previous fasli. The particulars of wet and dry lands for taking water for which penal charge was imposed is as shown in the margin. The decrease of Rs. 14,910 was due to the salutary effect produced by the imposition of penal water-rate in the previous fasli.

(v) *Lands occupied for which no pattas were granted (item 5).*—The total area cultivated under this item was 72,659 acres bearing an assessment of Rs. 92,148 against Rs. 71,571 acres assessed at Rs. 84,058 cultivated in the previous fasli. The increase was due to the cultivation of podugal lands in the taluks of Tindivanam, Tiruvannamalai, Kallakurichi and Vriddhachalam for most of which pattas were not granted according to the instructions issued by the Board.

(vi) *Occupation of poramboke lands (item 7).*—17,083 acres of poramboke land assessed at Rs. 22,105 were cultivated or occupied in the fasli against 14,619 acres assessed at Rs. 20,015 occupied in the previous year. When preparing lands for cultivation, ryots generally cut their bunds or varapus. In so doing, they try to add to their fields a portion of channel or other poramboke land adjoining them. This generally occurs in years of good cultivation, and accounts for the slight increase in the poramboke cultivation in the fasli under report. A penal charge of Rs. 21,031 was imposed in the fasli on 9,018 acres of occupied poramboke lands.

(vii) *Revenue from patta trees (item 8).*—The total revenue derived under this item was Rs. 33,294 against Rs. 32,469 in the previous year. The slight increase was due to the increase in the sale of withered and windblown patta trees.

(viii) *Revenue process service fees (item 10).*—The demand under this head was Rs. 1,323 against Rs. 1,823 in the preceding year. The decrease of Rs. 500 was due to the smaller number of processes served by the special establishment owing to decrease in the number of processes issued.

(ix) *Other items (item 11).*—The demand under this item was Rs. 6,668 against Rs. 7,597 in the previous year and is made up of the following :—

		Fasli 1309.	Fasli 1310.
		RS.	RS.
1. Quitrent on bungalows and gardens	.. .. .	1,170	1,165
2. Cultivation of unclaimed inams	.. .. .	1,066	1,891
3. Seigniorage on brick kilns and quarries	.. .. .	552	321
4. Sale of darkhast lands	.. .. .	1,453	727
5. Amount realized by the sale of bought in lands	.. .. .	309	795
6. Others	.. .. .	3,047	1,769
Total	.. .. .	7,597	6,668

In the Cuddalore taluk, a piece of garden land bearing a quit-rent of Rs. 5 was taken up for a public purpose some years back and the amount was, till 1309, being treated as irrecoverable. It was ordered to be deducted from the total quit-rent due. Hence the decrease of Rs. 5 under item 1. The increase under item 2 was due to the inclusion of some new case in the Chidambaram taluk; orders have since been passed to incorporate them under ryotwari lands. The decrease under items 3 and 4 was due to the smaller number of cases dealt with; the increase under item 5 to the sale of bought-in lands remained unsold in previous faslis. The decrease under *others* was due to the absence of any fees for training individuals in the karnams' survey school and the decrease in the commission due to Government for the management of Kil Perambai estate in Chidambaram taluk which was released in the year under report.

13. The total amount of net ryotwar revenue including the charge for water and miscellaneous revenue, as per statement No. 5, but exclusive of remissions granted for waste lands and other remissions granted, as per statement No. 4, was Rs. 41,15,197 against Rs. 39,46,809 in fasli 1309, showing an increase of Rs. 1,68,388 as shown below :—

	RS.
Increase in the assessment of holding as shown in the statement appended to paragraph 8	14,405
Reduction in the amount of remission on wet waste	75,324
Reduction in the amount of other remissions as per statement No. 4	1,16,582
Total increase	2,06,261
Decrease in water charge	28,644
Decrease in miscellaneous revenue as per statement No. 5	9,029
Total decrease	37,673
Net increase	1,68,388

14. **TOTAL LAND REVENUE DEMAND-CURRENT.**—The total land revenue demand under all heads amounted to Rs. 41,46,308 against Rs. 39,77,920 in fasli 1309, showing an increase of Rs. 1,68,388 as shown below :—

	Fasli 1309.	Fasli 1310.
	RS.	RS.
Peishoush on permanently-settled estates	8,649	8,649
Shrotriem jodi	22,462	22,462
Ryotwar and miscellaneous	39,46,809	41,15,197
Total	39,77,920	41,46,308

15. **LAND-CESS.**—The total current demand amounted to Rs. 2,74,455 against Rs. 2,74,453 in the previous fasli as shown below :—

	Fasli 1309.	Fasli 1310.
	RS.	RS.
Land-cess on permanently-settled estates	1,349	1,886
Do. on whole inam villages	4,053	4,661
Do. on ryotwar and miscellaneous	2,68,551	2,67,906
Total	2,74,453	2,74,455

The increase in the cess on zemin villages is too small to call for any remarks. The increase in the land-cess on whole inam villages was due to the charging of cess on the increased assessment fixed by the Settlement department in the whole inam villages in the taluks of Cuddalore, Vriddhachalam and Chidambaram. In the other taluks of the district, the settlement rates will be introduced from the current fasli.

The decrease in the amount of cess charged on the ryotwar and miscellaneous revenue was due to the large decrease in water-rate. The decrease would have been larger but for the increase in assessment on the holding as may be noted from the statement appended to paragraph 8.

16. VILLAGE-CESS.—The total amount of village-cess charged in the year was Rs. 2,01,922 against Rs. 1,79,967 in the previous year. The increase was due to the increase in the rate of cess from 8 pies in the rupee in fasli 1309 to 9 pies in the rupee in the fasli under report.

17. TOTAL CURRENT DEMAND UNDER LAND REVENUE AND CESSSES.—The total current demand under all items of land revenue and cesses was Rs. 46,22,685, of which Rs. 45,29,781 or 98 per cent. were collected within the fasli against 96·7 per cent. in fasli 1309 and 98·9 per cent. in 1308, and Rs. 2 were written off, leaving a balance of Rs. 92,902 at the close of the fasli. Of this amount, Rs. 87,260 have since been collected or written off, leaving a balance of Rs. 5,642 on the 1st instant.

18. ARREAR.—The total arrear demand under all items was Rs. 1,44,516, of which Rs. 1,40,574 were collected and Rs. 1,454 written off the accounts within the fasli, leaving a balance of Rs. 2,488 at the close of the year. Of this amount, Rupees 1,245 have since been collected or written off, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,243 on the 1st instant. Of this amount, a sum of Rs. 143 has been recommended to be written off, leaving a collectable balance of Rs. 1,100.

19. TOTAL ARREAR AND CURRENT.—The total demand, arrear and current, under all items of land revenue was Rs. 47,67,201, of which Rs. 46,70,355 or 97·8 per cent. were collected within the fasli against 96·7 per cent. in 1309 and 98 per cent. in 1308 and Rs. 1,456 written off, leaving a balance of Rs. 95,390 at the close of fasli 1310. Of this amount, Rs. 88,505 have since been collected or written off the accounts, thus reducing the balance to Rs. 6,885 on the 1st instant. Of this amount, a sum of Rs. 143 has been recommended to be written off.

20. RECONCILIATION OF DIFFERENCES BETWEEN THE COLLECTIONS OF LAND REVENUE AND CESSSES SHOWN IN THE JAMABANDI AND TREASURY ACCOUNTS.—The Accountant-General's figures have not yet been received. The differences between the collections shown in the jamabandi statement No. 7 and the figures furnished by the Treasury Deputy Collector have been reconciled, and the usual report will be submitted on receipt of figures from the Accountant-General.

21. COERCIVE PROCESSES AND SALES FOR ARREARS OF REVENUE.—(i) The total number of processes served in the year was 958,512 against 1,005,034 in the previous fasli, showing a decrease of 46,522 as detailed below:—

	Fasli 1309.	Fasli 1310.	Decrease.
Demand notices	964,166	939,925	— 24,241
Distrain notices	22,780	9,624	— 13,156
Sale notices	18,088	8,968	— 9,120
Total	1,005,034	958,512	— 46,522

(ii) Personal property of the value of Rs. 37,591 was distrained in the fasli for the recovery of an arrear of Rs. 34,380 from 5,892 persons against Rs. 84,241 worth of property attached in the previous fasli for the recovery of Rs. 87,398 due from 15,055 defaulters. But the value of the property sold was Rs. 574 for recovering Rs. 1,360 from 86 persons against Rs. 2,286 worth of property sold in the previous fasli for the recovery of Rs. 5,264 from 310 persons. The amount realized was Rs. 771 against Rs. 2,575 in the previous year. The percentage of this amount

to the arrear for which the property was attached comes to 2·2 against 2·9 in 1309. The subjoined statement compares the number of pattas, the number of defaulters whose personal property was attached and sold in faslis 1310 and 1309:—

Fasli.	Number of pattas.	Number of defaulters whose property was attached.	Value of the property attached.	Number of defaulters whose property was sold.	Value of the property sold.	Amount realized by sale.	Percentage of column.		
							3 to 2.	5 to 2.	6 to 4.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1309	387,185	15,055	Rs. 84,241	310	Rs. 2,286	Rs. 2,575	3·8	·08	2·7
1310	392,351	5,892	37,591	86	574	771	1·5	·002	1·5

(iii) In the year under report, 14,504 acres of land, both wet and dry, assessed at Rs. 33,285 were attached for the recovery of Rs. 26,425 from 3,732 persons against 26,659 acres with an assessment of Rs. 61,980 attached in 1309 for an arrear of Rs. 54,735 due by 7,725 persons. The extent attached and the area actually 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 column.			
						3 to 2.	5 to 2.	6 to 4.	5 to 3.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1309	387,185	7,725	ACS. 26,659	925	ACS. 1,970	1·9	·2	7·3	11·9
1310	392,351	3,732	14,504	1,198	3,619	·9	·3	24·9	32·0

(iv) Out of an arrear of Rs. 60,805 for recovering which both personal and real property was attached, Rs. 49,507 or 81·6 per cent. were collected without resort to sale against 91 per cent. in the previous fasli and 83·4 per cent. in 1308. From this and from the percentages struck in the statement appended to the preceding paragraph, it would appear that, although there has been a large decrease in the percentage of defaulters whose property was attached to the number of pattas as a consequence of the favourable season, there was a large increase in the percentage of defaulters whose property was sold to the number of pattas, of the extent sold to the extent attached and in the percentage of defaulters whose lands were sold to those whose lands were attached. These were due to the fact that, in a large number of cases in which arrears were outstanding at the end of 1309, processes Nos. 5 and 7 had to be issued and the lands brought to sale in the fasli under report. As reported in paragraph 21 of the jamabandi report for 1309, the collection of kist had to be postponed till jamabandi in that fasli owing to unfavourable character of the season and extreme coercive measures also were not rigorously applied. A major portion of the accumulation of arrears thereby caused had to be collected in the fasli under report by attachment and sales of lands in all those cases. Added to the causes mentioned above, the season was not favourable in some parts of the interior so much so that the Sub-Collector had to inspect a few villages in the Tiruvannamalai taluk and order the postponement till jamabandi of collection in deserving cases.

The rule directing that remission should be refused in cases in which the ryots did not apply by means of stamped applications was brought into force for the first time in the year under report. In certain cases in which the divisional and jamabandi officers, Tahsildars, Deputy Tahsildars and Revenue Inspectors inspected shavi and waste of their own accord, the ryots seem to have thought that remission would be granted as a matter of course and neglected to put in formal applications. The

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Board's sanction was applied for as a special measure for the grant of remission in the cases inspected by the Sub-Collector and jamabandi officers, and the Board accorded its sanction in B. P., Mis. No. 2542, dated 29th May 1901.

(v) In the year under report, an extent of 3,619 acres of wet and dry lands assessed at Rs. 7,492 and valued at Rs. 23,063 were sold for Rs. 10,868 for the recovery of Rs. 9,938 from 1,198 defaulters against 1,970 acres assessed at Rs. 3,881 and estimated to be worth Rs. 9,768 sold for Rs. 6,750 in the previous fasli for the realization of an arrear of Rs. 7,124 from 925 defaulters. The increase in sale was, as explained in the previous paragraph, due to the realization of old arrears.

(vi) Of the total extent sold, 1,465 acres or 40 per cent. assessed at Rs. 2,550 were bought in by Government for a nominal value of Rs. 109 against 782 acres or 39 per cent. assessed at Rs. 1,421 purchased by Government in the previous fasli for Rs. 50. An area of 2,154 acres assessed at Rs. 4,942 were purchased by private individuals for Rs. 10,759 or a little above twice the assessment. It is therefore apparent that the lands brought to sale were not very valuable.

(vii) Besides these, a hut worth Rs. 5 was attached in Kallakurchi taluk, but it was not sold.

In all cases of land sales adverted to above, the revenue officers had borne in mind the principles enunciated in B.P., No. 123, Land Revenue, dated 25th May 1898, and in deserving cases recommendations were made to treat the arrear as irrecoverable. In several cases, the lands sold were those of pattadars whose whereabouts were not known or who had other sources of income.

22. RECEIPTS FROM PROCESS FEES AND CHARGES OF THE PROCESS ESTABLISHMENT (STATEMENT No. 8-B).—The demand on account of process service fees was Rs. 1,323, of which Rs. 1,187 were collected within the fasli. The actual cost incurred for the maintenance of the process establishment was Rs. 1,369—very nearly the same as the demand. The slight deficit of Rs. 46 can be met from the savings of the previous year. Of the total number of processes issued, 9,873 or 1.04 per cent. were served by the special establishment against 1.8 per cent. in the previous fasli.

23. LANDS SOLD UNDER STANDING ORDERS Nos. 15, 45, &c. (STATEMENT No. 9).—Two hundred and forty-five acres of bought-in land assessed at Rs. 401 were sold in the year against 50 acres assessed at Rs. 106 in the previous year. The increase unsold in the previous year which was a bad one were resold in the year. The amount realized by the sale was Rs. 795 or twice the assessment—the same rate as that realized by the sale of lands to private individuals. Seventeen acres of assessed lands sold under Board's Standing Order, No. 15 fetched Rs. 727 in the taluks of Cuddalore, Tirukkóyilúr, Kallakurchi, Vriddhachalam and Chidambaram. A sum of Rs. 377 was realized in the taluks of Tirukkóyilúr and Kallakurchi by the sale of fourteen wells and a small pond situated on darkhast lands.

24. APPLICATIONS FOR TRANSFER OF PATTAS (STATEMENT No. 10).—(i) The total number of transfer applications received in the year was 19,144 against 16,399 in the previous year, showing an increase of 2,745 (1,704 under those received through the registration and 1,041 under those received direct by the Revenue Department). The increase was due to the fact that the ryots have begun to realize the advantages of each owner having a separate patta.

(ii) The total number of applications received through the registration department, together with those pending at the commencement of the year, was 14,076, of which 11,742 or 83 per cent. were disposed of within the fasli against 82 per cent. in the previous year, leaving a balance of 2,334 at the close of the fasli. Of these, 1,749 were received in the last quarter of the fasli.

(iii) The number of applications received direct by the Revenue Department inclusive of those pending at the beginning of the fasli was 8,598, of which 7,105 or 82 per cent. were disposed of within the fasli against 81 per cent. in the previous year, leaving a balance of 1,493 at the close. Of these, 612 were received in the last quarter of the fasli.

Considering the large number of applications received in the year, the disposal was better than in the previous years. Of the 3,827 applications that remained undisposed of at the close of the fasli, 1,369 have since been disposed of, leaving a balance of 2,458 which were pending, for various reasons, with village officers for verification or sub-division, with Revenue Inspectors for subdivision of complicated cases, expiry of the time allowed after publication in the District Gazette, &c.

(iv) As in the previous years, enquiries were made under paras. 5 and 7 of Standing Order No. 31 to reconcile ownership with the revenue registry and the result was that 3,966 cases were brought to notice in the fasli against 2,799 in the previous year. Thus, the total number of cases taken up for disposal, including those pending at the beginning of the year, was 4,911, of which 4,424 or 90 per cent. were disposed of within the fasli against 72 per cent. in the previous year, leaving a balance of 487 at the close of the year. Of these, 217 cases have since been disposed of reducing the balance still further to 270. These are pending publication or pending the expiry of the time allowed in the Gazette.

25. COSTS AWARDED TO GOVERNMENT IN CIVIL SUITS (STATEMENT No. 11).—In case No. 4 in the statement submitted, the cost awarded to Government was Rupees 2-15-3 and not Rs. 3-8-5 and I request that the figures in the statement may be corrected accordingly. A sum of Rs. 205-10-3 awarded to Government as costs in civil suits was outstanding at the beginning of the fasli; including Rs. 15-7-10 awarded in the fasli, the total amount was Rs. 221-3-1, of which Rs. 218-3-10 were collected within the fasli, leaving a balance of Rs. 2-15-3. This amount also has since been collected.

26. RUINED OR ABANDONED TANKS MADE OVER TO PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS (STATEMENT No. 12).—A small tank called Kondan tangal in the village of Perungolathur, Tiruvannámalai taluk, was made over to one Chinnáthambi Pillai of that village on condition of his paying a fixed rate of Rs. 2-8-0 per acre of the ayakat which was fixed at 27.54 acres. There were several large breaches in the bund and the tangal itself was in a ruined condition for upwards of 17 years and was in fact abandoned. Chinnáthambi Pillai of the village applied for it and, after due enquiry, it was ordered at the close of fasli 1309 to be made over to him on the conditions specified above. This was not shown in the return for fasli 1309, as effect was actually given to the order only in the fasli under report. Considering the large sum of Rs. 300 required for putting the tangal in order, the bed was not sold but assigned.

27. INSPECTION OF BOUNDARY AND FIELD MARKS (STATEMENT No. 13).—This statement gives full particulars of the number of stones missing and out of repair and those replaced and repaired. Out of 13,619 marks found missing, 2,238 or 16 per cent. were replaced against 26 per cent. in the previous fasli; of 28,403 boundary marks found out of repair, 19,792 or 69 per cent. were repaired against 88 per cent. in the previous year. The short work in the year was due to the engagement of the village officers and revenue inspectors on census work during a great part of the fasli. Strict orders have been issued to the Tahsildars to have the work of replacing and repairing the stones completed at an early date.

28. COMPOSITION OF SECOND CROP ASSESSMENT (STATEMENTS Nos. 14 AND 14-A).—The total number of applications received in the year was 11. This, together with 35 petitions pending at the end of fasli 1309, amounted to 46, of which 10 were disposed of within the fasli, leaving a balance of 36 at the end of the year. Of these 4 have since been disposed of and the Tahsildars concerned have promised to dispose of the remaining petitions soon. 1.31 acres of land were compounded for, the increase in assessment accrued thereby being Rs. 2-12-0.

29. SUB-DIVISION OF QUIT-RENT ON INAMS.—In the year under report there were no cases of sub-division of joint liability of share-holders in minor inams or whole inam villages.

30. RENT-ROLL (STATEMENT No. 18).—Under B.P., No. 106, dated 10th April 1899, this has become a quinquennial return. The total number of pattas in the year was 392,351 against 377,792 in the previous quinquennium (fasli 1305), showing an increase of 14,559 or 3.8 per cent. This was due, as stated in the memorandum attached to statement No. 18, to the splitting up of joint pattas and of large pattas owing to division of property and transfers.

Under B.P., No. 92, dated 18th May 1900, enquiries were made regarding the distribution of arable lands among the different classes of population. Statement No. 18, section II, parts 1 and 2 have been submitted. These respectively show the distribution of ayan and inam lands.

31. VERNACULAR CORRESPONDENCE IN THE ASSISTANT COLLECTOR'S OFFICE AND CHIDAMBARAM DEPUTY COLLECTOR'S OFFICE.—Messrs. F. Hannyngton and J. R. Huggins, who were in charge of the Cuddalore division for some time, knew Tamil tolerably well and disposed of vernacular papers by having them read out to them, and required no translation.

M.R.Ry. K. Rustum Sing Garu, Rao Bahadur, who was in charge of Chidambaram Deputy Collector's division, has passed the vernacular examination and had vernacular papers read out to him for disposal.

32. Karnams are reported to have written up most of their accounts in their villages and not to have been detained out of their villages more than a month for jamabandi.

33. EXAMINATION OF VILLAGE AND TALUK ACCOUNTS.—Notes on the inspection of village and taluk accounts have been received from all the Divisional-officers, except from the Deputy Collector, Chidambaram division, on his examination of the village accounts of the Chidambaram and Tirukkóyilúr taluks. A perusal of these notes show that the accounts were fairly maintained, but that there is much scope for improvement in the taluk manual accounts, especially those relating to the demand branch. All Tahsildars have been ordered to examine as many taluk manual accounts as possible every month and Divisional-officers have been instructed to make quarterly inspections of the taluk manual accounts in the several taluks of their divisions and submit their reports for the Collector's orders.

34. FAMINE ANALYSIS REGISTERS AND FIRKA BOOKS.—These were written up and checked by the taluk establishment and by the clerks of the jamabandi officers at the time of settlement. No serious mistakes were detected and trifling errors in the calculation of percentages, classification of grains and such like were corrected then and there. In some villages, the jamabandi officer of the Vriddháchalam taluk ordered enquiries into the causes for large variations found in some of the village statistical registers.

No general use is being made of these registers except for granting remission in adverse seasons. All Divisional-officers and Tahsildars have been instructed to check these registers during their tours and note any marked variations found with reasons as far as can be ascertained.

35. ADVANCES UNDER THE LAND IMPROVEMENT AND AGRICULTURISTS' LOANS ACTS.—The discrepancies between the treasury and administrative figures as regards advances and recoveries have been explained in a separate memorandum submitted on 26th September 1901, in Ref. on No. 219-V.P. of 1901.

An allotment of Rs. 6,000 under the Land Improvement Loans Act was originally sanctioned for the official year 1900-1901 in B.P., No. 157 (Settlement), dated 10th April 1900, of which a sum of Rs. 3,362-8-0 was surrendered in June 1900 at the instance of the Board in B.P., Mis. No. 2734, dated 4th June 1900. But as payments had to be made on account of second instalments for cases in which first instalments had been paid and in respect of applications already accepted and as no allotment was sanctioned under the Agriculturists' Loans Act in the first instance, fresh application was made, whereupon an allotment of Rs. 1,653-8-0 under the Land Improvement Loans Act and of Rs. 550 under the Agriculturists' Loans Act was sanctioned in the Board's Proceedings noted in the margin. Thus the revised allotment stood at Rs. 4,291 under the Land Improvement Loans Act and Rs. 550 under the Agriculturists' Loans Act, of which Rs. 1,275 were disbursed under

the Land Improvement Loans Act in fasli 1309 (April, May and June 1900) and the balance of Rs. 3,016 under the Land Improvement Loans Act and Rs. 550 under the Agriculturists' Loans Act were disbursed in fasli 1310. Besides this, a sum of Rs. 50 was advanced under the Land Improvement Loans Act during April, May and

June 1901 out of the allotment sanctioned for 1901-1902. Thus the total amount advanced in the several taluks of the district in fasli 1310 was Rs. 3,066 under the Land Improvement Loans Act and Rs. 550 under the Agriculturists' Loans Act, and it will also be seen that the full allotment sanctioned during the past official year was utilized. As in previous years, there were no demands for State loans during the year in Chidambaram and Vriddháchalam taluks—

Taluku.	Land Improve- ment Act.			Agriculturists' Loans Act.
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.
Tindivanam	728	8	0	300
Villupuram	900	0	0	150
Tiruvannámalaí	687	8	0	100
Tirukkóyilúr	200	0	0	...
Kallakurehi	550	0	0	...
Total	3,066	0	0	550

36. STATEMENTS NOS. 25 A AND 25 B—IMPROVEMENTS EFFECTED WITH THE AID OF STATE LOANS UNDER THE LAND IMPROVEMENT LOANS ACT AND AGRICULTURISTS' LOANS ACT.—During the period under report 24 new wells capable of irrigating 141.80 acres were sunk in six taluks and eight old wells capable of irrigating 55.47 acres were repaired in two taluks with the aid of State loans. Besides these, a private tungal which can irrigate 8.41 acres was repaired in Tiruvannámalaí taluk and 3.36 acres of land in Cuddalore taluk were rendered fit for cultivation with the aid of State loans. The entire amount of Rs. 550 advanced under the Agriculturists' Loans Act was utilized for the purchase of 22 heads of cattle—

Taluku.	Extent.	
	NO.	ACS.
Tindivanam	2	29.15
Villupuram	10	55.06
Tiruvannámalaí	6	31.03
Cuddalore	2	9.26
Tirukkóyilúr	2	11.77
Kallakurehi	2	5.53
Total	24	141.80

37. STATEMENT No. 26—CLASSIFICATION OF LOANS.—Under the Land Improvement Loans Act, loans of Rs. 100 and under were granted in nine cases, involving Rs. 695 and those above Rs. 100 and less than Rs. 250 in 24 cases, involving a sum of Rs. 4,750 and the whole amount of Rs. 550 advanced under the Agriculturists' Loans Act relates to only loans of Rs. 100 and under.

38. STATEMENT No. 23—DEMAND, COLLECTION AND BALANCE.—Of the amount advanced, Rs. 375-11-8 were repaid by the grantees on account of sums not yet due. The amount of instalments that fell due in the fasli including the arrear balance of fasli 1309 was Rs. 7,717-10-1 under Principal and Rs. 8,009-7-2 under Interest, of which Rs. 7,521-2-0 (principal) and Rs. 7,785-7-1 (interest) were collected during the fasli, leaving a balance of Rs. 196-8-1 (principal) and Rs. 224-0-0 (interest) at the end of the fasli. Out of this, Rs. 161-2-4 (principal) and Rupee 180-9-2 (interest), have since been collected, and steps have been taken for the realization of the arrear still outstanding. In one case, the amount advanced amounting to Rs. 50 was summarily recovered during the year, as the borrower had failed to complete the work within the time allowed, in spite of frequent warnings and the grant of frequent extensions.

	Principal.			Interest.		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Land Improvement Loans Act	6,481	8	4	7,776	9	6
Agriculturists' Loans Act	1,236	1	9	232	13	8
Total	7,717	10	1	8,009	7	2

39. STATEMENT No. 27—COERCIVE PROCESSES.—Out of the total amount of Rupees 14,930-13-5 collected during the fasli, Rs. 5,903-7-0 were collected without resort to coercive processes and Rs. 8,972-9-1 after the issue of the demand notice, but before any attachment was actually made. Only Rs. 8-1-6 were collected after actual attachment of the property, but before sale and Rs. 46-11-10 by the sale of lands.

40. SURVEY ADVANCES.—An amount of Rs. 11,561-14-8 under this head was advanced during the fasli under report. There was also an arrear outstanding at the beginning of the fasli amounting to Rs. 322-5-0 which, with the current demand aggregated to Rs. 11,884-3-8, of which Rs. 322-5-0 have been ordered to be written off in B.P., Mis. No. 3306, dated 4th July 1900, and Rs. 1,219-14-0 were collected during the fasli, leaving a balance of Rs. 10,562-0-8 at the end of the fasli. A temporary establishment of four process amins for six months was sanctioned in G.O., No. 226, dated 6th April 1901, and communicated to this office in B.P., Mis. No. 1928, dated 18th April 1901, for collecting the above sum. The process amins were entertained only on 16th May 1901, and a sum of Rs. 4,954-4-4 has since been collected. Steps are being taken for the collection of the balance and the same will be collected soon.

41. The delay in the submission of this report is regretted. It is due to the incorrect preparation in the first instance of many of the taluk returns.

Cuddalore,
18th November 1901.

(Signed) E. A. ELWIN,
Collector.

SETTLEMENT REPORT
OF
TANJORE.

I HAVE the honour to submit my report on the settlement of land revenue for fasli 1310 (1900-1901) accompanied by the prescribed statements.

2. SEASON AND RAINFALL.—The total rainfall in the district during the year averaged 49.54 inches against 44.02 inches in the previous year and 44.40 inches, the average of the 30 years ending 31st December 1899. The rainfall during the south-west monsoon (19.82 inches) was in excess of that of the previous year (16.42 inches) and of the average of the 30 years ending 31st December 1899 (15.77 inches). The rainfall during the north-east monsoon (29.72 inches) also exceeded that of the previous year (27.60 inches) and the average of the 30 years ending 31st December 1899 (28.63 inches). The season commenced with heavy rains in April. Owing to high floods in the rivers in July and August, some of the rivers and channels overflowed their banks, and breaches occurred in several places, wet crops and seedlings in the taluks of Shiyali, Mayavaram, Kumbakonam, Nannilam and Tanjore having been submerged and damaged in consequence. The damage caused, however, was not great and almost the whole of the flooded lands was recultivated. The crops in some of the villages in the Talanayar group (Tirutturaippundi taluk), where drainage is defective suffered to some extent by the rains of November and December. On the whole both the wet and dry crops fared well during the year.

3. CONDITION AND OUTTURN OF CROPS.—The subjoined abstract shows the total extent of cultivation, dry and wet, under first and second crop during fasli 1310 as compared with the figures relating to fasli 1309 :—

First or second crop.	Wet or dry.	Fasli 1309.	Fasli 1310.	Average for the last five years.	Difference between columns 3 and 4.
1	2	3	4	5	6
First crop	Dry	ACS. 280,315	ACS. 299,885	ACS. 292,732	+ 19,570
	Wet	713,513	765,057	724,637	+ 51,544
Second crop	Dry	31,708	35,706	26,561	+ 3,997
	Wet	67,365	70,968	73,033	+ 3,603
Total ..	....	1,092,901	1,171,615	1,115,863	+ 78,714

From this it will be seen that there was an increase under both "dry" and "wet," first and second crop, which is due to the favourable character of the season, while the season of fasli 1309 was peculiarly unfavourable as stated in paragraph 2

of the last year's report. As compared with the average, the cultivation under second crop wet shows decrease which amounts to only about 3 per cent. and which must have been due to ordinary causes. The subjoined abstract shows the areas sown with the different kinds of crops and their respective outturn:—

Name of crop.	Total extent sown under Government and minor inam.	Area harvested up to 30th June 1901 on which the outturn was						Percentage of area under each crop to the total area harvested.
		13 to 16 annas.	12 annas.	8 to 11 annas.	4 to 7 annas.	0 to 3 annas.	Total extent harvested.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	
Paddy	910,283	123,188	479,981	240,163	61,307	5,644	910,283	77.70
Varagu	37,172	1,632	8,170	21,973	5,290	107	37,172	3.17
Other food crops	114,611	5,633	40,858	44,373	20,517	3,230	114,611	9.78
Cotton	2,318	18	521	1,253	522	4	2,318	.19
Indigo	1,442	102	315	329	632	64	1,442	.12
Sugarcane	698	46	341	264	42	5	698	.06
Oil seeds (castor and lamp oil).	1,244	98	417	551	158	20	1,244	.11
Gingelly	22,090	859	7,748	8,362	4,269	852	22,090	1.89
Ground-nut	17,169	2,314	6,188	7,375	1,263	29	17,169	1.47
Other oil-seeds	6,712	125	2,659	2,958	815	157	6,712	.57
Tobacco	1,918	168	707	934	108	1	1,918	.16
All others including topes..	55,958	4,041	25,226	14,973	11,240	478	55,958	4.78
Total	1,171,615	138,224	573,131	643,506	106,163	10,591	1,171,615	100

The increase in the area under ground-nut cultivation as compared with the previous year (9,608 acres) is due to the favourable character of the season.

The percentages of the area against paddy (the chief crop of the district) under the different heads of outturn during the year are given below as compared with similar figures for faslis 1308 and 1309:—

	Fasli 1308.	Fasli 1309.	Fasli 1310.
(i) 13 to 16 annas	17.93	2.74	13.53
(ii) 12 annas	50.00	19.65	52.73
(iii) 8 to 11 annas	25.01	34.06	26.38
(iv) 4 to 7 annas	5.49	28.33	6.74
(v) 0 to 3 annas	1.57	15.22	.62

It will be observed from the above that the percentages of fasli 1310 compare more or less favourably with fasli 1308, which was almost a normal year. Fasli 1309 was an exceptionally bad year.

4. PRICES.—Jamabandi statement No. 2 having been ordered to be discontinued in Board's Proceedings, No. 347, Revenue Settlement, dated 26th October 1899, the monthly average prices of the principal food-grains as given in the monthly season reports published by the Board are noted below for the purpose of explaining the variations in them as required by the above Board's Proceedings.

Months.	Rice, second-sort (seers of 80 tolas per rupee).			Ragi (seers of 80 tolas per rupee).			Cumbu (seers of 80 tolas per rupee).		
	Average of ten normal years ending 1899-1900.	Fasli 1309.	Fasli 1310.	Average of ten normal years ending 1899-1900.	Fasli 1309.	Fasli 1310.	Average of ten normal years ending 1899-1900.	Fasli 1309.	Fasli 1310.
July	13.7	13.9	9.0	23.6	25.6	14.8	20.8	24.8	14.3
August	13.4	13.6	8.9	23.4	24.2	15.0	21.4	23.4	16.5
September	13.5	11.6	8.4	24.6	23.8	15.3	23.9	22.8	16.4
October	14.1	11.9	10.0	26.1	23.4	17.0	26.5	23.1	18.0
November	14.4	12.9	9.8	27.1	23.5	15.9	27.0	26.6	18.4
December	14.1	11.8	9.6	27.6	18.7	16.6	26.7	20.0	17.0
January	14.6	10.6	10.5	27.8	16.7	17.2	26.4	17.6	16.3
February	15.0	10.5	11.4	28.2	17.5	18.1	26.2	17.3	17.7
March	14.9	10.1	11.3	26.8	15.6	17.1	24.4	14.5	15.1
April	14.9	9.2	11.2	26.3	14.5	16.8	22.9	13.5	14.3
May	14.6	9.0	11.0	26.2	15.9	16.3	22.8	13.4	14.9
June	14.4	9.2	10.1	25.7	15.5	15.3	22.1	14.2	14.1

It will be seen from the above table that there was generally a fall in the prices since January 1901 as compared with the corresponding period of the previous year which was a very unfavourable one.

5. LAND REVENUE.—The land revenue of this district is derived from the under-mentioned sources:—

- Peshkash or revenue from permanently-settled estates.
- Shrotriem jodi or quit-rent levied on inam villages.
- Assessment and water-rate levied on lands held under the ryotwari tenure.
- Miscellaneous revenue.

6. PESHKASH OR REVENUE FROM PERMANENTLY-SETTLED ESTATES.—The number of these estates was the same as in the previous year, viz., 14 and the total amount of peshkash payable by them during the fasli was also the same, viz., Rs. 31,433-6-9.

7. SHROTRIEM JODI OR QUIT-RENT LEVIED ON INAM VILLAGES.—The number of whole inam villages amounted to 1,230 against 1,245 reported for the previous fasli. The decrease is due to rectification of errors. Nineteen whole inam villages in the Negapatam taluk were transferred to the head of minor inams (clubbed with Government villages) agreeably to letter Mis. No. 437, dated 2nd September 1900, from the Assistant Commissioner of Revenue Settlement, Party No. V; and similar changes as also transfers from minor inams to whole inam villages had to be made in the taluks of Tanjore, Kumbakonam, Mayavaram, Shiyali and Pattukkottai. The jodi and quit-rents payable to Government amounted to Rs. 1,25,243-14-4 as per the following statement against Rs. 1,24,929-3-10 in fasli 1309:—

Items.	Number of villages.	Quit-rent and jodi for fasli 1309.	Quit-rent and jodi for fasli 1310.
Shrotriem	607	Rs. A. P. 70,418 12 10	Rs. A. P. 70,451 4 3
Sarvamaniam	420	140 0 11	140 0 11
Mukasa	138	23,279 7 5	27,704 2 8
Fixed money rented	49	43 6 11	43 6 11
Permanently grain rented	14	3,018 6 9	3,016 4 10
Ardhamaniam	2	14,780 5 8	14,888 9 4
Inam in Palaiyapats	2	197 14 2	197 14 2
		4,213 8 1	4,971 0 2
		3,451 5 10	3,451 5 10
		767 5 3	761 3 3
Total	1,230	1,24,929 3 10	1,25,243 14 4
		381 8 0	381 8 0

Note.—The clarendon figures represent bezir deduction.

There was an increase of Rs. 314-10-6 over that of fasli 1309, which is explained below :—

	RS.	A.	P.
As per return of fasli 1309	1,24,929	3	10
Add—			
(1) Rectification of errors on comparison of the village B. registers with the English inam register	8	8	5
(2) Quit-rent erroneously omitted to be collected in faslis 1304 to 1309 and the corresponding amount added to the demand of fasli 1310	340	8	9
(3) Transfer from minor inam to entire inam clubbed with Government villages	9	1	3
Total	1,25,287	6	3

Deduct—

(1) Rectification of errors on comparison of the village B. registers with the English inam register	10	3	1
(2) Transfer from entire inam to minor inam as per Settlement Deputy Commissioner's errata list	27	4	10
(3) Amount of kaval fee on inam villages in the Adhivatti zamin erroneously included in the demand (B.P., Mis. No. 3062-L.R., dated 26th October 1900)	6	0	0
Total	43	7	11

Remainder charged in fasli 1310 1,25,243 14 4

8. RYOTWARI SETTLEMENT.—The total number of ryotwari villages in the district was the same as in the preceding year, viz., 1,436.

The following abstract gives the number of fresh pattas issued during the fasli, those modified by additional entries and those not modified at all as compared with the corresponding figures for the previous year :—

	Fasli 1309.	Fasli 1310.	Increase or decrease.
(i) Number of fresh pattas issued	1,781	2,803	+ 1,022
(ii) Number of old pattas modified by additional entries	16,358	11,859	- 4,500
(iii) Number of old pattas not modified	202,537	208,732	+ 6,195
Total	220,676	223,393	+ 2,717

Of the 208,732 pattas not modified 123,438 required modification, but were not modified as they were not produced by the ryots. The increase in the number of pattas is due to increase in the number of cases of transfer of registry and to rectification of errors.

9. HOLDINGS.—The statement given below shows the total extent and assessment of ryotwari holdings for fasli 1310 as compared with the previous year :—

	Dry.		Wet.		Total.	
	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Holdings—fasli 1309	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.
Do „ 1310	364,677	5,37,003	767,770	49,46,584	1,132,447	54,83,587
	365,590	5,38,132	767,915	49,47,945	1,133,505	54,86,077
Increase	913	1,129	145	1,361	1,058	2,430
Decrease	..	..	..	..	..	..

The increase under both “dry” and “wet” is due chiefly to the assignment on darkhast of 1,367 acres of land, of which 543 acres were in Tanjore, 202 in Mannargudi, and 218 in Tirutturaippundi taluks. Full particulars of the changes are given in enclosure A to statement No. 3.

10. ACTUAL CULTIVATION.—The annexed statement shows the actual cultivation compared with the holding :—

Taluks.	Holdings.	Actual cultivation.	Percentage in fasli 1310.	Percentage in fasli 1309.
	ACS.	ACS.		
1. Tanjore	199,295	173,243	86.93	84.03
2. Kumbakonam	141,957	134,246	94.57	91.94
3. Mayavaram	138,874	125,614	90.45	83.25
4. Shiyali	72,644	59,548	81.97	71.83
5. Nannilam	145,287	134,995	92.92	85.83
6. Negapatam	105,618	90,665	85.84	75.89
7. Tirutturaippundi	145,301	120,881	83.19	74.32
8. Mannargudi	123,510	107,563	87.09	84.55
9. Pattukkottai	61,019	50,805	83.26	79.25
Total	1,133,505	997,560	88.00	82.17

The percentage of cultivation to the total holding was 88 against 82.17 in the previous year, which was an exceptionally unfavourable one and approaches the percentage for fasli 1308, viz., 88.16. There was increase in all the taluks.

11. WASTE REMITTED AND WASTE CHARGED.—The extent of land left waste, the assessment on which was remitted during the year, was 258 acres assessed at Rupees 1,176 in four taluks against 33,361 acres assessed at Rs. 1,70,089 extending over all the taluks of the district in fasli 1309. The decrease is due to the fact that fasli 1310 was a fairly normal year, while fasli 1309 was an exceedingly unfavourable one. The extent of waste charged was 135,687 acres against 168,535 acres in fasli 1309 and 132,318 acres in fasli 1308. The decrease as compared with fasli 1309 is due to the favourable character of the season—

Taluks.	Waste remitted.			
	Fasli 1309.		Fasli 1310.	
	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.
	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.
Tanjore	731	3,869	62	251
Kumbakonam	1,237	9,547	..	..
Mayavaram	6,905	36,201	..	..
Shiyali	1,391	7,270	182	820
Nannilam	3,109	20,656	13	99
Negapatam	7,027	36,388	..	..
Tirutturaippundi	12,147	52,726	..	..
Mannargudi	770	3,276	..	..
Pattukkottai	44	156	1	6
Total	33,361	1,70,089	258	1,176

SETTLEMENT REPORT OF TANJORE.

12. WATER-RATE AND SECOND CROP CHARGE.—The revenue derived under this head during fasli 1310 is compared below talukwar with the corresponding figures of faslis 1308 and 1309 :—

Taluks.	Dry.			Wet.			Total.		
	Fasli 1308.	Fasli 1309.	Fasli 1310.	Fasli 1308.	Fasli 1309.	Fasli 1310.	Fasli 1308.	Fasli 1309.	Fasli 1310.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Tanjore	11,611	13,237	13,761	29,252	22,204	22,326	40,863	35,441	36,087
Kumbakonam	32,288	35,390	38,421	43,238	40,615	37,441	75,526	76,005	75,862
Māvaram	18,312	17,847	19,228	29,858	21,431	19,400	48,170	39,278	38,628
Shiyali	6,240	5,763	5,585	9,114	7,159	6,562	15,354	12,922	12,147
Nannilam	10,798	10,750	11,611	23,738	12,027	15,109	34,534	22,777	26,720
Negapatam	3,682	3,622	3,856	5,635	2,769	3,396	9,317	6,391	7,252
Tirutturaippundi ..	3,722	4,170	3,855	11,787	5,932	8,661	15,489	10,102	12,516
Mannārgudi	4,689	4,687	5,167	12,298	10,749	9,115	16,987	15,336	14,282
Pattakkottai	1,217	1,626	1,398	7,114	6,624	5,708	8,331	8,250	7,106
Total	92,559	96,992	1,02,882	1,72,012	1,29,510	1,27,718	2,64,571	2,26,502	2,30,800
Difference between 1309 and 1310 ..	..	..	+ 5,890	..	..	- 1,792	..	..	+ 4,098

The increase under dry (water-rate) is due to the favourable character of the season. Under wet (second crop charge) there was a decrease of Rs. 42,502 in fasli 1309 owing to unfavourable season and a further decrease of Rs. 1,792 in fasli 1310. This large decrease is chiefly due (1) to the less extent of land cultivated with second crop owing to apprehensions about the prospects of the season, following as it did, a year of unprecedented drought, and (2) to the alteration of the charge to be made in cases where a wet crop follows an irrigated dry crop, sanctioned in G.O., No. 76, Revenue, dated 5th February 1901, communicated in B.P., No. 22 (Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture), dated 16th February 1901. The decrease is also ascribed in part to the more extended cultivation of Udu or mixed crop in the taluks of Māvaram and Shiyali.

13. REMISSIONS.—The details of occasional and fixed remissions granted during fasli 1310 as compared with those granted in fasli 1309 are given in the subjoined statement :—

Items.	Fasli 1309.	Fasli 1310.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Occasional Remissions.</i>				
1. Shavi or loss of produce	1,12,116	155	..	1,11,961
2. Short crop	..	..	..	..
3. Submerged or inundated	2,20,002	1,718	..	2,18,284
4. Tirvakammi	..	698	..	698
5. Fasalkammi or second crop not cultivated	14,255	1,982	..	12,273
Total	3,47,071	3,895	..	3,43,176
<i>Fixed Remissions.</i>				
6. Remissions on account of irrigation by lift	5,534	5,457	..	77
7. Cowle remissions	23	38	15	..
8. Remission allowed on the gradual introduction of settlement rates	8,980	5,673	..	3,307
9. Remission allowed under paragraph 2 (ii) of Standing Order No. 18	750	782	32	..
10. Remission granted for non-repair of irrigation works	661	660	..	1
Total	15,948	12,610	..	3,338
11. Payment for religious institutions	56,648	59,619	2,971	..
12. Other items	60	60	..	..
Total	56,708	59,679	2,971	..
Grand Total	4,19,727	76,184	..	3,43,543

Items 1 to 5, Occasional Remissions.—The decrease against items 1, 3, 4 and 5 is due to the favourable character of the season in fasli 1310, while that of the previous year was extremely unfavourable. Talukwar details of the sum of Rs. 3,895 under this head are given below :—

SETTLEMENT REPORT OF TANJORE.

Taluks.	Shavi.	Submerged or inundated.	Tirvakammi.	Fasal-kammi.	Total.
Tanjore	100	876	33	..	1,009
Kumbakonam	..	..	7	268	275
Māvaram	..	..	..	4	4
Shiyali	..	..	..	1,710	1,710
Tirutturaippundi ..	25	842	..	..	867
Mannārgudi	..	..	..	..	..
Pattakkottai	30	..	..	..	30
Total	155	1,718	40	1,982	3,895

The remissions under “submerged or inundated” and “fasalkammi” were due to the floods in July and August 1900. The sum of Rs. 876 shown under the former head in Tanjore represents one-third of the assessment on registered double crop land, the crops on which were lost by the floods and relates chiefly to the villages of Sathanur (Rs. 218) and Maruvur (Rs. 636) referred to in B.P., No. 182, dated 21st June 1899; while the sum of Rs. 832 shown against Tirutturaippundi relates to two villages in the Talanayar range, wherein crops were similarly lost. The amount shown under fasalkammi represents the second crop charge on registered single crop lands, the first crop on which was lost by floods.

Item 7.—This item occurs only in the Tanjore taluk.

Item 10.—The decrease of Re. 1 has occurred in respect of the Mannārgudi taluk.

Item 11.—The increase is chiefly due to payment of arrears.

Item 12.—The sum of Rs. 60 shown under this head represents the remission granted out of the patta beriz of one Achi Thayar Ammal of Pandaravadai Kondagai, Nannilam taluk, for the maintenance of a chatram for travellers (*vide* Board's Order, dated 22nd August 1842, on G.O., dated 9th July 1827, and letter from the Deputy Commissioner of Revenue Settlement, No. 1388, dated the 26th June 1894).

14. MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE.—The miscellaneous revenue is made up chiefly of quit-rent and water-tax on minor inams, revenue derived from lands cultivated but for which no pattas were issued, penal charge on cultivation of poramboke lands, tax on fruit trees standing on waste and porambokes and water charge on lands irrigated from Government sources in inam and zamindari villages. Particulars of the demand under the several heads as compared with the figures for the previous fasli are given below :—

Items.	Demand for fasli 1309.	Demand for fasli 1310.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Jodi or quit-rent on sundry inams	40,847	40,247	..	100
2. Water-rate on minor inams in ryotwar villages	23,799	24,692	893	..
3. Charge for water in zamindari and inam villages including tirvajasi and fasaljasi	35,009	35,738	729	..
4. Penal charge for water on lands irrigated without permission	2,059	905	..	1,154
5. Land occupied with or without application for which no pattas have been granted	5,791	7,705	1,914	..
6. Concealed cultivation	..	18	18	..
7. Occupation of poramboke lands	33,153	39,415	6,262	..
8. Revenue derived from tree pattas	70,100	70,337	237	..
9. Commission on private estates under the Court of Wards' management	1,237	1,428	171	..
10. Revenue process-service fees	2,428	1,168	..	1,265
11. Other items	20,058	14,603	..	5,455
Total	2,33,941	2,36,351	2,310	..

Item 1, Jodi or quit-rent on sundry inams.—There has been a decrease of Rs. 100 which is explained in enclosure No. 18.

Item 2, Water-rate on minor inams in ryotwari villages.—The increase is chiefly due to the favourable character of the season.

Item 3, *Charge for water in zamindaris and inam villages.*—The increase is also due to the favourable character of the season.

Item 4, *Penal charge for water on lands irrigated without permission.*—The decrease under this item is due chiefly to the favourable character of the season.

Items 5 and 6.—The increase is chiefly due to favourable season.

Item 7.—The revenue under this head shows an increase due to imposition of heavy penal assessments and to favourable season resulting in addition to the extent of area occupied.

Item 8.—The variation does not call for any remarks.

Item 9.—The increase is due to larger receipts owing to favourable season.

Item 10, *Revenue from process fees.*—The figures of fasli 1309 include the process fees charged for the collection of the cost of survey marks in the Tanjore and Kumbakonam Municipalities, while those of fasli 1310 included, but a very small proportion of that amount. This accounts chiefly for the decrease which is also due to the more extended utilization of the village agency for decrease of processes.

Item 11.—The decrease is due chiefly to the inclusion in the figures of fasli 1309 of the capitalised value (Rs. 4,141) of revenue on lands taken up for the permanent station arrangements at Adikkamangalam and on account of the Mayavaram-Muttupet Railway. There has also been a large decrease in the amount of the sale-proceeds of poramboke lands from Rs. 4,271 to Rs. 473.

15. DEMAND UNDER LAND REVENUE CURRENT.—The land revenue demand under all the heads amounted to Rs. 60,32,245 against Rs. 55,10,578 in fasli 1309 as detailed below :—

	Fasli 1309.	Fasli 1310.
	RS.	RS.
Peishchush on permanently settled-estates	31,434	31,433
Shrotriem jodi	1,24,930	1,25,244
Ryotwar and miscellaneous	53,54,214	58,75,568
Total	55,10,578	60,32,245

There was an increase of Rs. 5,21,667 or 9.47 per cent. The variations are explained under the respective heads. The increase is due chiefly to the large remissions granted in fasli 1309.

16. CESSSES.—The total current demand under cesses amounted to Rs. 7,74,296 against Rs. 7,36,250 in fasli 1309 as shown below :—

	Fasli 1309.	Fasli 1310.
	RS.	RS.
1. Land-cess in permanently-settled estates	10,107	10,561
2. Land-cess in the whole inam villages	60,536	60,766
3. Land and village cesses in ryotwar villages	6,65,607	7,02,969
Total	7,36,250	7,74,296

The increase under the first and second items is small. The increase under the third item is due chiefly to the enhancement of the rate of village-cess from 8 to 9 pies in the rupee.

17. TOTAL DEMAND UNDER LAND REVENUE AND CESSSES (CURRENT).—The total demand under both land revenue and cesses amounted to Rs. 68,06,541 against Rs. 62,46,828 in fasli 1309. Of this amount Rs. 66,73,529 or 98.05 was collected during the fasli, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,33,012. Of this balance, a sum of Rupees 1,00,178 was since collected by the end of October 1901. The actual balance on account of the current demand on the 1st November 1301 was Rs. 32,834.

ARREARS.—The total arrear demand under all the heads at the beginning of the year amounted to Rs. 4,99,728. Out of this, a sum of Rs. 4,90,966 was collected during the fasli and Rs. 296 written off as irrecoverable, the actual balance on the 1st July 1901 being Rs. 8,466. This balance has since been reduced by subsequent collections to Rs. 3,797, of which Rs. 3,652 is recoverable and the remaining sum of

Rs. 145 has been recommended to be written off the accounts in the statement of irrecoverable arrears of land revenue for the quarter ending 30th September 1901—vide B.P. No. 260 (Land Revenue), dated 30th October 1901.

18. TOTAL CURRENT AND ARREARS.—The total demand (current and arrears) amounted to Rs. 73,06,269 against Rs. 63,45,470 in fasli 1309. Of this amount Rs. 71,64,495 was collected and Rs. 296 written off within the year, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,41,478 at the close of the year. This has been since reduced by subsequent collections to Rs. 36,631, fasliwar particulars of which are given below :—

Fasli.	RS.
1310	32,834
1309	3,658
1308	139
Total	36,631

19. APPORTIONMENT OF COLLECTIONS BETWEEN LAND REVENUE AND CESSSES.—The instructions regarding the distribution of collections between land revenue and cesses are followed and the distribution effected in the Collector's office. The registers of the taluks noted below remain unclosed, as there are still arrears to be collected in them as noted against each fasli :—

Fasli.	Taluks.
1308	Tanjore. Kumbakonam. Tirutturaippundi. Mannargudi. Pattukkottai.
1309	Tanjore. Kumbakonam. Nannilam. Negapatam. Tirutturaippundi. Mannargudi. Pattukkottai.

20. COERCIVE PROCESSES.—Statement No. 8-A exhibits particulars of the coercive processes employed for the realisation of the Government revenue during the fasli. The number of processes of each kind issued during the year as compared with that issued in fasli 1309 is noted below :—

	Fasli 1309.	Fasli 1310.
Number of demand notices	479,542	515,717
Do. of attachment	52,638	39,183
Do. of sale notices	49,372	35,905

The table given below compares the number of demand notices issued in fasli 1310 with those issued in fasli 1309 in details of taluks :—

Taluks.	Number of demand notices issued in		Difference.	Percentage of column 4 to column 2.
	Fasli 1309.	Fasli 1310.		
1	2	3	4	5
Tanjore	72,246	84,796	+ 12,550	17.37
Kumbakonam	89,619	91,234	+ 1,615	1.80
Mayavaram	65,546	69,375	+ 3,829	5.84
Shiyadi	27,237	26,367	- 870	3.19
Nannilam	57,295	57,971	+ 676	1.18
Negapatam	57,358	56,356	- 1,002	1.78
Tirutturaippundi	42,261	59,342	+ 17,081	40.42
Mannargudi	49,708	59,602	+ 9,894	19.90
Pattukkottai	18,272	10,674	- 7,598	41.58
Total	479,542	515,717	+ 36,175	7.54

The increase in the Tanjore, Mâyavaram, Tirutturaippúndi and Mannárgudi taluks is due partly to the fact that demands had to be issued during the fasli for the realization of a portion of the revenue due for fasli 1309, the collection of which had been postponed, pending settlement of claims for remission at the jamabandi and partly to a more rigid enforcement of the return of the demands issued by the village munsifs. The decrease in the Pattukkóttai taluk is due to collection by the village officers without the issue of processes. In the other taluks, the variations are small.

Distraint or Attachments.—The following abstract gives in details of taluks the number of defaulters whose property was attached in fasli 1310, and the number of cases in which it was found necessary to issue notices of sale as compared with the corresponding figures for fasli 1309 :—

Taluku.	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 1309.	Fasli 1310.	Difference.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Tanjore ..	52,093	24,585	19,349	— 5,236	37.14	18,930	97.83
Kumbakónam ..	31,282	4,648	3,139	— 1,509	10.33	3,100	98.76
Mâyavaram ..	23,997	2,504	788	— 1,716	3.29	793	100.00
Shiyáli ..	9,495	1,555	376	— 1,179	3.96	348	92.55
Nannilam ..	27,245	4,715	2,382	— 2,333	8.74	2,361	98.69
Negapatam ..	19,158	5,549	5,122	— 427	26.74	4,088	79.81
Tirutturaippúndi ..	23,133	6,149	5,955	— 194	25.75	4,415	74.14
Mannárgudi ..	22,928	1,771	1,213	— 558	5.29	1,213	100.00
Pattukkóttai ..	14,062	1,162	859	— 303	6.11	667	77.65
Total ..	223,393	52,638	39,183	— 13,455	17.54	35,905	91.63

* The increase of this over column 4 is due to the issue of resale notices in five cases of attachment of fasli 1309.

It will be observed that property, real or personal, was attached in 39,183 cases or 7.59 per cent. of the cases in which demand notices were issued as against 10.98 per cent. in fasli 1309, while the percentage was 7.47 per cent. in fasli 1308. The percentage of the number of defaulters whose property was attached to the total number of ryotwar pattadars was 17.54 against 23.85 in fasli 1309 and 19.53 in fasli 1308. In 3,278 of these cases, i.e., 8.36 per cent. of the number of attachments, the arrears were paid up without further coercion. The decrease in the number of attachment notices occurs in all the taluks of the district and is due to the favourable character of the season in fasli 1310.

The following statement shows talukwar particulars of the sale notices and the number of defaulters whose property was sold during the year as compared with fasli 1309 :—

Taluk.	Number of ryotwari pattadars.	Number of sale notices in			Number of defaulters whose property was sold in			Percentage of col. 7 to col. 2.	Percentage of col. 7 to col. 4.
		Fasli 1309.	Fasli 1310.	Difference.	Fasli 1309.	Fasli 1310.	Difference.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Tanjore ..	52,093	23,605	18,930	— 4,675	669	745	+ 76	1.43	3.94
Kumbakónam ..	31,282	4,635	3,100	— 1,535	380	243	— 137	.77	7.84
Mâyavaram ..	23,997	2,291	793	— 1,498	270	78	— 192	.33	9.84
Shiyáli ..	9,495	1,510	348	— 1,162	141	91	— 50	.95	26.15
Nannilam ..	27,245	4,304	2,351	— 1,953	67	306	+ 239	1.12	13.01
Negapatam ..	19,158	5,295	4,088	— 1,207	166	378	+ 212	1.97	9.24
Tirutturaippúndi ..	23,133	4,913	4,415	— 498	500	485	— 15	2.09	10.98
Mannárgudi ..	22,928	1,771	1,213	— 558	152	79	— 73	.31	5.77
Pattukkóttai ..	14,062	1,043	667	— 376	50	12	— 38	.08	17.99
Total ..	223,393	49,372	35,905	— 13,467	2,345	2,408	+ 63	1.08	6.70

It will be observed that 33,497 out of the 35,905 persons to whom sale notices were issued, i.e., 93.29 per cent. paid up the arrears prior to the sale against 95.25 per cent. in the previous year. As in the case of attachments, there has been a considerable decrease in the number of sale notices, as compared with those of the previous year in all the taluks, and especially in Tanjore, Kumbakónam, Mâyavaram, Shiyáli, Nannilam and Negapatam. There was, however, a net increase of 63 in the number of cases in which property was sold as compared with fasli 1309, the increase occurring in Tanjore, Nannilam and Negapatam. The increase is chiefly due to the fact that a portion of the revenue due for fasli 1309, the collection of which was postponed pending settlement of claims for remission at the jamabandi owing to the unfavourable character of the season, had to be collected during the year under report.

The percentage of the number of defaulters whose property was sold to the number of pattas exceeded 50 per cent. in all the taluks, except Mâyavaram, Mannárgudi and Pattukkóttai, the percentage for the whole district (1.08), however, being almost the same as in the previous year (1.06).

The extent of lands sold and the extent bought in by Government are shown in the subjoined statement :—

Taluku.	Extent of land sold in			Extent bought in by private individuals.	Extent bought in by Government in		Percentage of column 7 to column 3.
	Fasli 1309.	Fasli 1310.	Difference.		Fasli 1309.	Fasli 1310.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Tanjore ..	ACS. 890	ACS. 1,063	+ ACS. 173	ACS. 937	ACS. 145	ACS. 126	11.85
Kumbakónam ..	129	104	— 25	103	..	1	.96
Mâyavaram ..	244	93	— 151	92	21	1	1.07
Shiyáli ..	198	159	— 39	120	5	39	24.53
Nannilam ..	8	227	+ 219	221	..	6	2.64
Negapatam ..	226	802	+ 576	717	55	85	10.60
Tirutturaippúndi ..	483	954	+ 471	675	86	279	29.25
Mannárgudi ..	174	114	— 60	89	19	25	21.94
Pattukkóttai ..	100	11	— 89	11	1	..	..
Total ..	2,452	3,527	+ 1,075	2,965	332	562	15.93

Lands of the estimated value of Rs. 1,16,333 were sold for the recovery of an arrear of Rs. 84,462 and the amount realized was Rs. 1,15,757, or 1.37 times the arrears for which the lands were sold. Taking only the lands sold to private parties, the value realized was 11.93 times the assessment in the case of dry lands and 9.59 times in the case of wet. There was an increase in the total extent of lands sold from 2,452 acres in the preceding year to 3,527 acres in the year under report. There was also a corresponding increase in the extent bought in by Government. Purchase on behalf of Government took place in all the taluks except Pattukkóttai. The percentage of the extent of lands bought in to the extent sold during the year as compared with fasli 1309 rose in the Shiyáli, Kumbakónam, Nannilam, Tirutturaippúndi and Mannárgudi taluks, while in the other taluks there was a decrease. The increase in the Shiyáli taluk is attributed to large extents in two villages belonging to a mutt having had no bidders for want of competition. The decrease in the Tanjore, Mâyavaram and Negapatam taluks is due to the favourable character of the season.

21. RECEIPTS FROM PROCESS FEES AND THE EXTENT TO WHICH SPECIAL-PAID AGENCY WAS UTILIZED FOR SERVING PROCESSES.—Statement No. 8-B shows the number of processes served by the ordinary village establishment and of those served by special agency. 97.95 per cent. of the processes issued were served by the former and 2.05 per cent. by the latter against 2.83 per cent. in fasli 1309. The variation being slight does not call for any explanation. Of the processes served by the special agency, 3,541 were demand notices, 1,363 attachment notices, and the remaining 6,550, notices of sale. The total amount charged during the year was Rs. 1,210-3-0, while a sum of Rs. 1,416-13-2, inclusive of fees charged on account of demarcation within the Tanjore and Mâyavaram Municipalities and of those relating to previous

faslis, was collected in the year. The actual cost of the establishment was Rupees 1,512 in round figures against Rs. 953 in the previous year. The decrease in the receipts is due to the fact that a smaller number of processes were served by the special agency in fasli 1310. The increase in the cost, on the other hand, is due to the fact that a portion of the pay of the establishment on account of the previous fasli was paid during fasli 1310 in the Tanjore, Kumbakonam and Mannargudi taluks.

22. COSTS AWARDED TO GOVERNMENT IN CIVIL SUITS.—A sum of Rs. 222-12-5 was awarded during the year, which together with the balance of Rupees 150-14-8 * at the end of fasli 1309 amounted to Rs. 373-11-11. A sum of Rs. 164-1-1 was collected during the year leaving a balance of Rs. 209-10-0, at its close, the particulars of which are given below :—

	RS.	A.	P.
(1) Under execution proceedings	23	12	0
(2) Remaining uncollected pending result of appeal	65	12	7
(3) Orders issued to collect the amount	16	5	7
(4) Since collected	87	1	11
(5) Since sanctioned to be written off	16	9	11
Total	209	10	0

23. INTEREST CHARGED ON ARREARS OF LAND REVENUE.—The year opened with a balance of Rs. 446. A sum of Rs. 4,316 was charged during the year, making up a total of Rs. 4,762. A sum of Rs. 4,016 was collected and a sum of Rs. 40 was remitted, leaving a balance of Rs. 706 at the end of the fasli. An explanatory memorandum showing the variations in the collections of interest as per treasury account and as per the demand, collection and balance statement of interest is submitted with enclosure No. 11.

24. SALES OF LAND UNDER STANDING ORDER Nos. 15, 20, 21 AND 45 (1900 EDITION).—In statement No. 9 are given particulars of the sales in the several taluks during the fasli. Under paragraph 12 of Standing Order No. 15 for the sale of the occupancy right in assessed waste lands, 375 acres assessed at Rs. 446 were sold for Rs. 2,572, while under Standing Order No. 45, 105 acres assessed at Rs. 259 which had been bought in by Government at revenue sales were resold for a sum of Rs. 572. There were no sales under Standing Order Nos. 20 and 21 during the year.

25. SUB-DIVISION OF QUIT-RENT.—There were no applications during the year for the sub-division under Standing Order No. 58 of the joint liability of holders of shares in whole inam villages.

26. INAMS RESUMED.—A statement showing the inams resumed by the Collector during fasli 1310 has already been submitted. It will be seen therefrom that three cases of religious grants in the Kumbakonam and one in the Mayavaram taluks were resumed, owing to non-performance of service. The inams in two other cases were resumed under the orders of the Board and two cases of charitable inams under the orders of Government.

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

28. INSPECTION OF BOUNDARY AND FIELD MARKS.—Statement No. 13 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 fasli. 44,921 stones were missing and 104,166 required repairs; 8,710 stones were replaced and 78,542 were repaired. There was a decrease in the number of stones missing, while there has been an increase in the number requiring repairs as compared with fasli 1309. A smaller number of stones were replaced during the year than in the previous year, while there is a slight increase in the number repaired.

29. RENT ROLL AND STATEMENT SHOWING THE SOURCES OF IRRIGATION IN AND OUT OF REPAIR.—The returns received from the subordinate officers were found inaccurate and steps have been taken to obtain correct statements with reference to the Board's instructions. These statements will be submitted shortly.

30. EXAMINATION OF VILLAGE AND TALUK ACCOUNTS.—The village and taluk accounts were carefully examined at the time of jamabandi, and steps taken to rectify such of the mistakes and defects as did not admit of rectification then and there. The village registers and firka books of the Shiyali and Tirutturaippundi taluks were examined by Mr. Scott and myself. Minor errors, omissions and discrepancies, which were noticed, were rectified at the time. Explanations of marked fluctuations were found wanting in some cases and necessary instructions issued for the supply of the omission after proper enquiry wherever necessary. The village registers and firka books of the other taluks were also examined at the time of jamabandi by the respective settling officers.

These registers were utilized generally (1) to see that the non-occupation of assessed and cultivable waste was duly accounted for, (2) to ascertain whether the irrigable areas under particular sources sustained any loss of crop in past years, (3) in submitting proposals for the conversion of dry lands to wet, (4) to find out the general agricultural condition of villages, (5) to ascertain the causes of variation in the revenue of villages under the different heads, and (6) to decide claims for remission in some of the taluks with reference to the remissions granted in previous years.

The village registers and firka books were completed up to fasli 1309 in respect of all the villages in the district except 58, and all but 198 checked as noted in the progress report submitted in this office, D. Dis. No. 2845/Rev., dated 21st August 1901. The progress in the posting up of the figures for Fasli 1310 was also fair. Instructions have been issued to all the officers concerned for the bringing up of the registers up to date as early as possible.

31. VERNACULAR CORRESPONDENCE IN THE HEAD ASSISTANT AND ASSISTANT COLLECTORS' OFFICES.—In the Head Assistant Collector's office, there is practically no vernacular correspondence as the reports from the subordinate offices are generally in English. Tamil reports or petitions, if any, were read out or explained by the petitioners themselves before orders were passed. Messrs. F. J. Richards and R. A. Jenkins, Assistant Collectors, were in charge of the Pattukkottai division—the former from the beginning of the fasli till the 15th October and the latter from the 16th January to 20th March 1901—and the same course was followed by them as in the Head Assistant Collector's office.

32. STATEMENT OF PATTI TRANSFER APPLICATIONS.—The following statement compares itemwar the number of patta transfer applications received and disposed of during the faslis 1309 and 1310 :—

Applications.	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
I. Through the Registration Department.	1309	341	2,271	2,612	2,227	385	14.70
	1310	388	2,806	3,194	2,779	415	12.96
II. Direct by the Revenue officers—							
(a) Ordinary	1309	255	4,515	4,770	4,285	485	10.17
	1310	485	6,564	7,049	6,567	482	6.84
(b) Under paragraphs 5 and 7 of Standing Order No. 31 (1900 Edition).	1309	698	2,238	2,936	2,455	481	16.38
	1310	481	2,129	2,610	2,274	336	12.88
Total ..	1309	953	6,753	7,706	6,740	966	12.53
	1310	968	8,693	9,661	8,341	818	8.26
Grand Total ..	1309	1,294	9,024	10,318	8,967	1,351	13.09
	1310	1,349	11,499	12,848	11,620	1,228	9.56

Item 1.—The increase in the number of applications received during the year is due partly to the ryots having realized the convenience of the system of effecting transfers through registration officers. The increase in the percentage of disposals is nearly 2 per cent.

Item 2.—The increase in the number of applications received is due to the efforts of the subordinate officers to secure agreement between ownership and revenue registry.

33. CASES DISPOSED OF UNDER PARAGRAPH 6 OF STANDING ORDER No. 31.—A statement is appended below showing the number of cases in which steps were taken to issue pattas to the persons who had been in possession of lands as ostensible owners and had paid the revenue thereon for twelve years or more :—

Taluks.	Number of cases pending at the beginning of the year.	Number of cases received during the year.	Total.	Number of cases disposed of during the year.	Number of cases pending		
					Under three months.	More than three months.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Tanjore	..	1	1	1	..	..	..
Nannilam	..	2	7	6	..	1	1
Negapatam	..	3	3	3	..	..	..
Tiruturaiappandi	..	2	2	2	..	..	..
Mannargudi	..	2	2	2	..	..	..
Pattukkottai	..	5	5	5	..	..	..
Total ..	5	15	20	19	..	1	1

* The entry "Negapatam" in the last year's return is a mistake for Nannilam.

Five cases were pending at the beginning of the year and 15 were received during the year, making up a total of 20. Nineteen of these were disposed of, leaving one case pending at the end of the year.

34. TRANSACTIONS UNDER THE LOANS ACTS—*Land Improvement Loans Act.*—In addition to the sum of Rs. 1,700 advanced during fasli 1309 out of the revised allotment of Rs. 2,800 sanctioned for 1900-1901 in B.P., No. 357, Revenue Settlement, dated 26th July 1900, a sum of Rs. 400 was advanced during the fasli year 1310. A sum of Rs. 1,000 was allotted for 1901-1902 in B.P., No. 61, Press, dated 11th April 1901, but no sum was advanced out of it during fasli 1310. The balance of Rs. 50 referred to in paragraph 34 of the last year's report was recovered during the fasli under report, together with the interest of Rs. 3-2-0. Two applications were received during the year.

Agriculturists' Loans Act.—The four applications for Rs. 1,000 pending at the close of the last fasli were rejected and none were received during fasli 1310. There was no allotment under this Act during the year.

35. The delay in the submission of this report is due to the late receipt of some of the returns from the Tahsildar of Tanjore.

18th November 1901.

(Signed) J. ANDREW,
Collector of Tanjore.

SETTLEMENT REPORT OF TRICHINOPOLY.

I HAVE the honour to submit the jamabandi report for fasli 1310.

2. SEASON AND RAINFALL—*vide* administration report for the official year 1900-1901, submitted to the Board in this office, R. Dis. No. 441-Rev., dated 17th June 1901.

3. OUTTURN OF CROPS.—The total area sown during the year was 981,147 acres against 932,208 acres in the preceding year, showing an increase of 48,939 acres. The area sown with food-crops was 843,880 acres against 807,682 acres in the previous year, showing an increase of 36,198 acres. This was due to the slightly better season. The outturn results under paddy and dry food-grains are compared below for the year under report with those of the preceding year :—

Outturn.	Fasli 1309.	Fasli 1310.	Outturn.	Fasli 1309.	Fasli 1310.
Paddy—			Dry food-grains—		
13 to 16 annas ...	3	6	13 to 16 annas ...	1	4
12 annas ...	28	47	12 annas ...	23	30
8 to 11 annas ...	47	37	8 to 11 annas ...	48	46
4 to 7 " ...	18	8	4 to 7 " ...	24	18
0 to 3 " ...	4	2	0 to 3 " ...	4	2

The increase in the yield was due to the more favourable season.

4. PRICES.—The following statement compares the prices of food-grains of the year under report with those of the five years immediately preceding and also with those of the five years preceding the last famine year :—

Grains.	Fasli.													Percentage increase or decrease in fasli 1310 compared with fasli 1309.
	1281.	1282.	1283.	1284.	1285.	Average.	1305.	1306.	1307.	1308.	1309.	Average.	1310.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Paddy, 1st sort.	131	141	157	167	165	152	160	172	228	183	216	192	266	23
Do. 2nd do.	115	125	140	148	144	134	151	160	205	167	193	175	233	21
Rice, do.	Figures not available.						380	400	505	416	431	426	521	21
Cholam ..	113	135	191	175	160	155	177	242	334	290	292	267	379	30
Cumbu ..	110	130	180	159	167	149	162	183	257	218	224	209	291	30
Ragi ..	110	124	169	158	167	146	153	177	254	222	230	205	277	26
Horsegram ..	174	219	261	235	236	225	252	275	341	294	274	287	397	45
Varagu ..	Figures not available.						96	108	126	122	115	114	132	15

The outturn of last year was poor and the ryots did not care to part with their stock, especially as the season in the early part of the year was not much better. The prices which had risen last year continued and contributed to the increased percentage.

5. PERMANENTLY-SETTLED ESTATES.—There was an increase of one in the number of proprietary estates, but there was no change in the amount of peishcush (Rs. 52,359-7-2 in 23 estates). There was no change in the number of whole inam villages either. There was a slight increase of Rs. 16-8-5 in the amount of quit-rent (Rs. 10,537-4-9 against Rs. 10,520-12-4 in last year) due to the correct ascertainment of the miscellaneous revenue under B.P., No. 261, Land Revenue, dated 8th December 1900, and to the rectification of errors of previous years as explained below:—

Increase due to—

	RS.	A.	P.
The addition of the quit-rent on certain whole inam villages in Trichinopoly taluk hitherto erroneously shown under ryotwar and miscellaneous	119	4	0

Decrease due to—

The transfer to ryotwar and miscellaneous of the quit-rent on minor inams in Perambalur and Trichinopoly taluks erroneously included under shrotriem jodi in previous years	102	11	7
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Net Increase ... 16 8 5

6. RYOTWAR VILLAGES.—The total number of pattas, excluding miscellaneous pattas, was 181,095 against 178,636 in the previous year. The increase of 2,459 pattas is due to the prompt disposal of sub-division cases which had been pending in previous years to the splitting of joint pattas and to the assignment of lands on darkhast to individuals not already holding pattas. The number of miscellaneous pattas was 25,428 against 23,808 in last year. The increase is due to temporary occupation of lands to a larger extent on account of the somewhat better season than last year.

7. HOLDINGS AND CHANGES THEREIN—*vide* STATEMENT No. III. The increase is due to extension of cultivation and to the grant of pattas for lands previously shown under sivoijama as well as to the resale of lands bought in by Government.

8. ACTUAL CULTIVATION.—Variation 3 per cent. due to the better season.

9. TIRVAJASTI AND FASALJASTI—STATEMENT No. III.—The small increase under tirvajasti is due to the better season. The decrease under fasaljasti is due to the application of the tirvajasti rules to irrigated dry crops on wet lands.

10. REMISSIONS.—*Vide* statement No. IV.

(a) Occasional remissions—Items 1, 3 and 4.—These remissions were granted chiefly in the Kadarambam parts of the Trichinopoly and Kulitalai taluks where the crops suffered from scantiness of supply in tanks.

Item 2.—This represents the remission granted in the Nadukkarai villages of the Trichinopoly taluk, where the crops were damaged by the heavy floods in the Coleroon.

(b) Fixed remissions—Item 1 Remission granted on account of irrigation by lift.—The decrease is due chiefly to the application of the Water-rate rules to irrigation of dry crops on wet lands and partly to a diminution in irrigation by lift owing to better supply in river channels.

Item 2—Cowle remissions.—The decrease under this head is due to the progressive increase in the assessment of the cowle lands.

Item 5—Remission granted on account of dual pattas.—The increase is due to detection of cases omitted in previous faslis.

(c) Beriz deductions.—The increase of Rs. 38 is due to a new item sanctioned in B.P., Mis. No. 1984, dated 21st July 1900.

11. MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE.—*Vide* statement No. V.

Item 1 (a).—The decrease is due to transfer of inams to Ayan and to the revision of the excess charged by the Assistant Commissioner, Revenue Settlement.

Item 1 (b).—The increase is due to the correct ascertainment of the miscellaneous revenue in whole inam and zamindari villages under B.P., No. 261, dated 8th December 1900, as already stated in paragraph 5 above. The bulk of the increase under this item relates to Trichinopoly where the quit-rent on minor inams in whole inam villages was erroneously included in quit-rent on minor inams in ryotwari villages in previous years. The decrease under item 1 (a) is chiefly due to this cause.

Item 7.—The increase is due to imposition of heavier penal assessment in stubborn cases. There was an increase of 1,069 acres in the area of objectionable encroachments as compared with last year.

Item 8.—The increase of Rs. 987 was due to taxation of new trees.

Item 9.—The increase is due to the increase in the receipts.

Item 11.—The decrease is chiefly due to the inclusion of karnam's Survey Examination fees in the last year's account.

12. RYOTWAR DEMAND.—The net ryotwar demand excluding remissions and deductions but including water-rate and second crop charge, amounted to Rs. 20,73,533 against Rs. 20,14,294 in the previous year, showing an increase of Rs. 59,239 as detailed below:—

Causes of increase—

	RS.
Increase in the assessment of holdings	7,409
Decrease under fixed remissions	7,017
Do. under season remissions	25,552
Increase in the amount of miscellaneous revenue	10,327
Decrease under waste remissions	11,721

Total ... 62,026

Total Increase ... 62,026

Causes of decrease—

	RS.
Increase in the amount of beriz deductions	38
Decrease under water-rate and second crop charge	2,749

Total ... 2,787

Net Increase ... 59,239

13. TOTAL LAND REVENUE DEMAND—(CURRENT).—The total land revenue demand under all the heads amounted to Rs. 21,36,429 against Rs. 20,77,174 in fasli 1309 as detailed below :—

	Fasli 1309.	Fasli 1310.
	Rs.	Rs.
Peishcush on permanently-settled estates ...	52,359	52,359
Shrotriem jodi ...	10,521	10,537
Ryotwar and miscellaneous ...	20,14,294	20,73,533
Total ...	20,77,174	21,36,429

14. CESSSES.—The current demand under cesses amounted to Rs. 2,66,854 or Rs. 11,372 more than last year :—

	Fasli 1309.	Fasli 1310.
	Rs.	Rs.
Land-cess on permanently-settled estates ...	21,477	20,379
Do. in whole inam villages ...	7,863	7,586
Land and village cesses in ryotwar and miscellaneous revenue ...	2,26,142	2,38,889
Total ...	2,55,482	2,66,854

15. TOTAL DEMAND, COLLECTION AND BALANCE OF LAND REVENUE AND CESSSES (CURRENT AND ARREARS)—*vide* statement No. VII.

16. The total balance outstanding at the end of fasli 1310 (both arrears and current) was Rs. 31,652, of which Rs. 23,634 were since collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 8,018.

17. DISTRIBUTION OF COLLECTIONS BETWEEN LAND REVENUE AND CESSSES.—The cess credit register maintained in this office shows that, while the amount due to the cesses is Rs. 2,36,190, that actually credited is Rs. 2,25,480. This is due to the calculations having been made on the provisional demand.

18. PROCESSES UNDER ACT II OF 1864—*vide* STATEMENT No. VIII-(a).—The decrease in the number of sales and the increase in the number of distraint notices were the result of a more enlightened revenue policy.

19. SPECIAL-PAID ESTABLISHMENT AND PROCESS SERVICE FEES.—*Nil*.

20. INTEREST ON ARREARS OF LAND REVENUE—*vide* STATEMENT No. VII-(a).—The balance is covered by processes.

21. LANDS SOLD UNDER BOARD'S STANDING ORDERS Nos. 15, 21 and 45—*vide* Statement No. IX.

22. RUINED TANKS AND TANKS IRRIGATING LESS THAN 50 ACRES MADE OVER TO PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS.—*Nil*.

23. SUB-DIVISION OF QUIT-RENT.—*Nil*.

24. TRANSFER OF REGISTRY OF HOLDINGS—*vide* STATEMENT No. X.—The increase is reported to be due to the convenient system of effecting transfers through the Registration officers and also to more prompt sub-division of joint pattas and cessation of increment remissions in a large number of pattas.

25. INSPECTION OF BOUNDARY MARKS.—The total number of marks has been taken from the land registers. Inspection and replacement of missing marks has not been up to the mark. The attention of Revenue Inspectors and Tahsildars has been frequently called to this. Contractors have been engaged in all the taluks and stones are being supplied for replacement. Better results will be shown in the current fasli.

26. KARNAMS' SURVEY INSTRUMENTS.—The survey instruments of karnams were examined by the Divisional-officers and myself during the jamabandi and necessary steps taken for the repair and replacement of the missing and out-of-order instruments.

27. DETENTION OF KARNAMS IN TALUK OFFICES.—This was minimised as far as possible by directing the karnams to write up their accounts before the jamabandi and by holding camps in different centres so as to avoid the inconvenience.

28. EXAMINATION OF VILLAGE AND TALUK ACCOUNTS.—These were carefully scrutinized by the Divisional-officers and myself during the jamabandi. An improvement was noticed in the maintenance of the village and taluk accounts. Tahsildars and Divisional-officers have been requested to pay still closer attention to their proper maintenance.

29. FOREST CONFERENCE.—The Divisional-officers and myself made enquiries of the Range officers in respect of forest matters. There was a complaint of unnecessary reservation in the Udáiyarpálayam taluk and the ryots requested that the lands be given them on patta for cultivation. The matter is under enquiry.

30. VERNACULAR CORRESPONDENCE IN THE HEAD ASSISTANT COLLECTOR'S DIVISION.—Assistant Collector Mr. E. Walsh himself read and disposed of all vernacular correspondence when in charge of the Musiri Head Assistant Collector's and the Headquarters Deputy Collector's divisions temporarily.

31. A separate report will be submitted on village registers and firka books and statistics of irrigation and rent-roll.

32. COSTS IN CIVIL SUITS.—*Vide* statement No. XI.

33. TRANSACTIONS UNDER THE LOANS ACTS.—The statements have been separately submitted with this office R. P. No. 456, dated 27th September 1901.

As detailed in the last year's report, a sum of Rs. 8,400 was allotted to this district for expenditure under the Loans Acts during the official year 1900-1901. The distribution of this sum between the two Acts stood thus—

	RS.	A.	P.
Land Improvement Loans Act ...	6,187	8	0
Agriculturist's Loans Act ...	2,212	8	0

Out of these amounts Rs. 375 under the Land Improvement Loans and Rs. 770 under the Agriculturists' Loans Acts were spent between March and June 1900, *i.e.*, in fasli 1309; so that Rs. 5,812-8-0 under the former and Rs. 1,442-8-0 under the latter Act remained available for expenditure between June 1900 and March 1901. The disbursements during this period amounted to Rs. 5,130 and Rs. 1,332-8-0 under the Land Improvement Loans and Agriculturists' Loans Acts, respectively. Thus Rs. 682-8-0 under the former and Rs. 110 under the latter Act remained unspent out of the entire allotment for the official year 1900-1901. In this office Ref. on Cur. No. 112 B. and G., dated 1st March 1901, Rs. 537-8-0 were surrendered to Board, while the remainder, *viz.*, Rs. 255, which was expected to be spent within the official year, lapsed. The Tahsildars who thought that they could utilize the amounts were unable to do so chiefly on account of the fact that there was water in the wells which prevented the execution of the work. Strict orders are being sent to the Tahsildars not to allow such surrenders and lapses to recur. An allotment of Rs. 5,000 under the Land Improvement Loans Act and Rs. 2,400 under the Agriculturists' Loans Act were made, respectively, for the official year 1901-1902 in B. P., No. 61, Press, dated 11th April 1901. Out of this amount Rs. 535 and Rs. 100 have been spent under the Land Improvement and Agriculturists' Loans Acts, respectively, between March and June 1901.

SETTLEMENT REPORT OF TRICHINOPOLY.

Fifty-one applications for Rs. 5,775 were accepted during the fasli under both the Loans Acts. Seven wells at a cost of Rs. 1,000 were newly constructed and eight wells at a cost of Rs. 1,050 were repaired during the year. A sum of Rs. 755 was advanced for the purchase of 29 head of cattle.

Out of the total demand of Rs. 7,323-1-10 under both the items of principal and interest, Rs. 6,584-12-9 were collected before the close of the fasli, Rs. 183-7-7 have since been collected and the balance is covered by processes. Coercive processes had to be resorted to for the collection of Rs. 435-8-4, while the major portion, viz., Rs. 4,456-3-11 was collected soon after the issue of demand notices. Out of Rupees 435-8-4 referred to above, Rs. 264-7-6 were collected after attachment but before sale and Rs. 171-0-10 by sale of land. A sum of Rs. 606-1-6 was voluntarily paid by parties before the amount became due. Increased attention is being and will continue to be paid to this very important branch of revenue work.

TRICHINOPOLY
30th September 1901.

(Signed) R. H. SHIPLEY,
Collector.

SETTLEMENT REPORT

OF

MADURA.

I HAVE the honour to submit the following report on the annual settlement of the Madura district for fasli 1310 (1900-1901) accompanied by the statements mentioned in the enclosed list.

2. Appendix A shows the rainfall registered in each station and in each month of the year. The total rainfall in the Dindigul and Palni taluks was much below the average for the district and though it was sufficient for dry cultivation it was quite insufficient for wet. In the other taluks and stations the rainfall was evenly distributed throughout the year. The average for the district excluding Kodaikānal was much in excess of the average of the preceding year and slightly in excess of the average of 30 years preceding 1899.

32.10 inches in fasli 1310 against 25.02 inches in fasli 1309 and 30.19 inches the average of 30 years from 1870.

Grains.	Average of the five years ending with 1899-1900.	Price per garoe.	
		Fasli 1309.	Fasli 1310.
Paddy, 1st sort	Rs. 193	Rs. 203	Rs. 249
Do. 2nd „	174	189	212
Rice, 2nd „	414	432	600
Cholum	245	263	308
Cumbu	218	236	274
Ragi	221	246	268

3. The average prices of food-grains during the year are compared in the margin with those of the preceding year and with the average of the five years ending with 1899-1900. The increase in fasli 1310 was large, especially in the case of dry grains, and was due to the merchants having withheld the supplies from the market in the hope of realising still higher prices should the season prove unfavourable. But when it was found that the season proved decidedly better than in the previous year, prices became somewhat easier.

4. PRISHCUSH.—There was no change in the number of estates. There was a decrease of Rs. 49-9-2 in the amount due to reduction allowed on account of lands taken up for public purposes.

	RS.	A.	P.
(1) On lands acquired for a general quarry in Periyar zamindari	0	6	5
(2) On lands acquired for the Athur ghāt road in the Kannivadi zamindari	49	2	9
Total	49	9	2

5. Under “shrotriem jodi” there was a decrease of Rs. 47-3-6 in fasli 1310 and it was due to the reduction allowed on account of lands taken up for the Periyar project.

SETTLEMENT REPORT OF MADURA.

6. There was an increase of 1,834 acres in the holdings and of Rs. 11,377 in the assessment. Enclosure A in statement No. 3 explains the variations. The following are the main causes of the variations:—

	ACS.	RS.
(1) Excess in the extent of dharkhasts over that of relinquishments	2,076	2,464
(2) Excess in the extent of inam lands transferred to Government over that of Government lands transferred to inam	1,011	1,315
(3) Other items such as transfer of lands from poramboke to holdings and sale of lands under the Periyár Project, etc.	107	427
(4) Excess in the assessment of dry lands transferred to wet over that of wet lands transferred to dry	...	190
(5) Transfer from single crop to double crop	...	3
(6) Enhanced assessment due to the raising of the group of the irrigation sources owing to the extension of the Periyár project	...	8,410
Total ...	3,194	12,809

Deduct.

	ACS.	RS.
(7) Decrease of assessment of lands transferred to a lower rate of assessment	...	39
(8) Error in calculating the assessment of holdings in previous years	...	3
(9) Lands taken up for public purposes or otherwise rendered useless	5	10
(10) Excess in the extent of land bought in by Government for want of bidders in sales for arrears of revenue over that of lands bought in by Government in previous years and resold in this year	1,355	1,380
Total ...	1,360	1,432
Net increase ...	1,834	11,377

The variations in the extent of dharkhasts and relinquishments in each taluk compared with that in fasli 1309 are explained in appendix B.

Fasli.	Water-rate.	Second crop charge.
	RS.	RS.
1309	76,480	1,04,396
1310	1,00,607	88,260
Difference ..	+24,127	-16,136

The increase under water-rate in Madura and Mēlūr was due to the extension of

	Particulars for each taluk.	RS.	RS.
Madura	+12,122	-5,737	
Tirumangalam	197	+316	
Mēlūr	+13,354	195	
Periyakulam	209	-4,940	
Dindigul	531	-4,184	
Palni	401	-1,223	
Kodaikānal	11	-173	
	+26,476	-16,462	
	-1,349	+316	
Net ..	+24,127	-16,136	

7. WATER-RATE AND SECOND CROP CHARGE.—The amount of water-rate on dry lands and of second crop charge on single crop wet lands in faslis 1309 and 1310 are compared in the margin, and particulars of the variations in each taluk are also given.

The decrease under second crop charge in Periyakulam was due to the scantiness of supply in the irrigation sources. The decrease under second crop charge in Madura was not due to the deficiency of water-supply but to the tendency on the part of the ryots to cultivate their wet lands for second crop by rotation. The other variations do not call for any remarks.

SETTLEMENT REPORT OF MADURA.

8. REMISSION ON LANDS (UNDER HOLDINGS) LEFT WASTE.—The annexed table shows the extent of occupied land left waste, the area on which remissions were granted and the extent of waste charged as compared with the corresponding items in fasli 1309:—

Items.	Fasli 1309.	Fasli 1310.	Difference.
(1) Total extent of waste .. { Dry ..	ACS. 198,099	ACS. 169,295	ACS. -28,795
.. { Wet ..	32,135	26,850	-5,285
Total ..	230,225	196,145	-34,080
(2) Extent on which remissions were granted. { Dry ..	15	..	15
.. { Wet ..	19,284	8,731	-10,553
Total ..	19,299	8,731	-10,568
(3) Remainder charged .. { Dry ..	198,075	169,295	-28,780
.. { Wet ..	12,851	18,119	+5,268
Total ..	210,926	187,414	-23,512

The decrease under item 1 was due to the larger quantity of rainfall during the year, as explained in paragraph 2 *supra*. The total amount of assessment remitted on account of waste was Rs. 31,485 against Rs. 73,945 in the previous year. The decrease was due to the decrease in the extent of occupied area left waste, and to the omission on the part of the ryots to present applications for remission before the prescribed date, as this was the first year in which this rule was given effect to—*vide* paragraph 5 of Board's Standing Order No. 13.

9. OTHER REMISSIONS.—The other remissions granted during the year are compared below with those granted in the previous year:—

	Fasli 1309.	Fasli 1310.	Difference.
(1) Occasional remissions	RS. 1,06,215	RS. 40,172	RS. -66,043
(2) Fixed remissions	1,533	1,566	+33
(3) Beriz deductions	50,524	50,524	Nil.
Total ..	1,58,272	92,262	-66,010

(1) *Occasional remissions.*—The decrease of Rs. 66,043 occurred in the items noted in the margin. The decrease in (a) was contributed by all the taluks and was due mainly to the more favourable season and partly to the omission on the part of the ryots to present applications in time as already stated in connection with the decrease in the amount of remissions granted for waste. The decrease in (b) is small and calls for no remarks, and that in (c) is the net result of the decrease in Mēlūr and Palni (Rs. 1,761 and Rs. 25, respectively), counterbalanced by an

increase (Rs. 1,147) in Periyakulam. The decrease in Mēlūr is accounted for by decrease in the extent of double crop wet lands on which remissions were granted in consequence of a more adequate and timely supply received in the irrigation sources during the year. The decrease in Palni is too small to require consideration. The increase in Periyakulam was due to the absence of sufficient supply of water during the kodai, i.e., the second crop cultivation. Item (d) is of the nature of increment

remissions, and as the year under report

Taluka.	Tirwakammi.		
	Fasli 1309.	Fasli 1310.	Difference.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
Madura	530	389	- 141
Tirumangalam	2,922	1,856	- 1,066
Mélur	4,275	4,249	- 26
Periyakulam	741	251	- 490
Dindigul	2,131	12,518	+ 10,387
Palni	299	1,601	+ 1,302
Total	10,898	20,864	+ 11,689
Net increase	..	..	+ 1,723
			+ 9,966

(2) *Fixed remissions.*—The increase of Rs. 33 is the net result of the variations shown below :—

Increase.		RS.
(a) Cowle remissions	..	39
(b) Remission of land revenue under Board's Standing Order No. 18, paragraph 2 (ii)	..	10
Total	..	49
Decrease.		RS.
(c) Remission granted on account of irrigation by lift	..	16
Net increase	..	33

The increase in (a) relates to a cowle land in the Dindigul taluk which was resumed in the previous fasli owing to the non-fulfilment of the terms of the cowle—*vide* remarks in regard to this item contained in paragraph 9 (2) of the jamabandi report for fasli 1309, Ref. on Cur. No. 270, Periodical, dated 16th November 1900. The default was condoned during the year under report, the cowledar having subsequently fulfilled the conditions. The variations in (b) and (c) are small.

10. MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE.—The demand of miscellaneous revenue during the year amounted to Rs. 3,33,949 against Rs. 2,57,168 in the previous year. The items which exhibit large variations are the following :—

	Fasli 1309.	Fasli 1310.	Difference.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
(1) Water-rate on minor inams in ryotwar villages	15,058	16,833	+ 1,775
(2) Charge for water in zamin and inam villages including tirwajasti and masajasti	51,255	69,734	+ 18,479
(3) Penal charge for water on lands irrigated without permission	24,919	26,878	+ 1,959
(4) Land occupied with or without application for which no pattas were granted	56,084	65,563	+ 9,479
(5) Occupation of poramboke lands	4,017	3,446	- 571
(6) Commission on private estates under Court of Wards management	8,308	11,385	+ 3,077
(7) Other items	15,324	8,731	- 6,593
	34,282	83,597	+ 49,315

Items 1 to 3.—The increase in these items was partly due to the more favourable season, but mainly to the extension of irrigation under the Periyár project in the Madura and Mélur taluks and to the imposition of heavy penal water-rates to prohibit the unauthorized extension of such irrigation in the Periyakulam taluk.

Item 4.—The increase in this item was due partly to the favourable season and partly to the smaller amount of remissions granted for lands sold under the Periyár project in the Madura taluk and not yet brought under holdings for want of sub-commanded by the Periyár project in the Mélur taluk but not yet sold.

Item 5.—The decrease under ordinary charge and the increase under penal charge are due respectively to the smaller extent of poramboke land encroached upon and to heavier penalties imposed.

Item 6.—The decrease in this item was due to the fact that certain arrears due by the Sivaganga estate were realized in fasli 1309 in addition to the amount due for that fasli and to the fact that there was a decrease in the receipts of the estates under the Court of Wards on which the commission was calculated in fasli 1310.

Item 7.—This is made up of sundry items, but the increase was mainly on account of the following :—

Items.	Amount.
	RS.
(1) Increase in the sale-proceeds of Periyár waste lands in Madura and Mélur	35,982
(2) Capitalized value of abatement of revenue on lands acquired for the Madura-Pamban Railway	15,499
(3) Water-rate collected from the lessees of the Sivaganga zamindari for the Periyár water supplied to certain lands in that zamindari	2,720
Total	54,201

Deduct—		Amount.
		RS.
Decrease in the amount of costs awarded to Government in civil suits	..	4,907
Balance	..	49,294

11. The total current ryotwar demand including miscellaneous revenue, but excluding remissions was Rs. 22,29,249 against Rs. 20,24,630 in the previous

Items.	Amount.
	RS.
(1) Increase under holdings	11,377
(2) Increase under charge for water (dry and wet)	7,591
(3) Increase under miscellaneous revenue	76,781
Total	96,149
(4) (a) Decrease under remissions for waste	42,460
(b) Other remissions	6,010
Total	1,08,470
Grand Total	2,04,619

year, showing an increase of Rupees 2,04,619 which occurred in the items noted in the margin. The variations in these items have been explained above. Adding the land and the village cesses in ryotwar villages the total current demand under ryotwar and cesses amounted to Rs. 24,81,450 against Rs. 22,57,574 in fasli 1309, resulting in an increase of Rs. 2,23,876. The increase in cesses is Rs. 19,257 (Rs. 6,598 under land and Rs. 12,659 under village cesses) and is the result of the increase in the items of land revenue and miscellaneous on which they are calculated. The increase under village cess was due also to the increase in the rate from 8 to 9 pies in the year under report.

12. The Assistant Collector attached to this district (Mr. Fotheringham) was trained in various departments of work and he made fair progress in them—*vide* the reports quoted in the margin.

13. A report on the state of the village and taluk accounts in this district and the statement showing the condition of the survey marks will be submitted shortly.

14. The village registers and firka books were utilized by Divisional officers and Tahsildars for various purposes such as those mentioned below :—

- (1) To note the progress or decline in the condition of each village.
- (2) To see if the quantity of agricultural stock in each village is sufficient for the requirements of the agricultural population of that village.
- (3) To assist in the disposal of applications for—
 - (a) Season remissions.
 - (b) Transfer of lands from dry to wet and *vice versa*.
 - (c) Transfer of lands from double to single crop and *vice versa*.
 - (d) Composition of single crop wet lands for second crop.
 - (e) Transfer of lands from "poramboke" to "assessed".
 - (f) The grant of loans under the Land Improvement and Agriculturists' Loans Acts.

SETTLEMENT REPORT OF MADURA.

(4) To assist in the collection of statistics of revenue, etc., required for preparing estimates for repairs of tanks.

15. WORKING OF THE LOANS ACT.—The particulars given below show that there was an increase of Rs. 12,111-8-0 in the advances in the fasli under report, as compared with the previous fasli:—

Items.	Fasli 1309.			Fasli 1310.		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Land Improvement Loans Act ...	62,366	8	0	54,920		
Agriculturists' Loans Act ...	50,210	0	0	69,768		
Total ...	1,12,576	8	0	1,24,688		

16. A large proportion of the advances was as usual utilized in the Periyár tracts. The increase of advances under the Agriculturists' Loans Act is due to extension of wet cultivation and consequently a greater outlay by the ryots on cattle. The decrease of advances under the Land Improvement Loans Act is small and needs no comment. The major portion of the advance under the Land Improvement Loans Act was made for "reclamation of land" and that under the Agriculturists' Loans Act for "purchase of cattle".

17. An abstract statement showing the total amount of advances outstanding at the beginning of the year and the progress made towards recovery is appended. It will be seen therefrom that 67.6 per cent. of the total demand under principal and interest was collected within the fasli. The balance that remained to be recovered at the end of the fasli was Rs. 29,855-6-6 or 32.4 per cent. of the amount which fell due in the fasli. Of this amount the major portion (97.5 per cent.) appertains to advances made by the Special Deputy Collector, Periyár, the amount being Rupees 29,112-8-6. Steps are being taken for the speedy recovery of the outstanding balance.

18. 59.6 per cent. of the total amount payable during the year under principal and interest was collected after issue of demand, 09 per cent. after attachment and 7.9 per cent. without coercion (statement No. 27).

ABSTRACT Progress Report.

Items.	Amount of advances outstanding at the beginning of the year plus the advances made during the year.	Total amount repayable during the year plus balance remaining unpaid in previous years.	Recoveries.			Repayable balance outstanding at the end of the year.	Percentage of columns 4 and 5 to column 3.
			On account of entry in column 3.	Amount written off.	Voluntary payment not due in the year.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<i>Principal.</i>							
Land Improvement Loans Act	RS. A. P. 3,26,887 12 2	RS. A. P. 46,849 9 0	RS. A. P. 31,160 7 7	..	RS. A. P. 4,516 5 6	RS. A. P. 15,689 1 5	66.5
Agriculturists' Loans Act	71,866 8 0	17,561 2 3	11,839 10 7	..	993 8 0	5,721 7 8	67.4
Total	3,98,754 4 2	64,410 11 3	43,000 2 2	..	5,509 13 6	21,410 9 1	66.7
<i>Interest.</i>							
Land Improvement Loans Act	..	23,397 13 3	16,298 15 11	..	..	7,098 13 4	66.5
Agriculturists' Loans Act	..	4,422 11 9	3,076 11 8	..	..	1,346 0 1	69.5
Total	..	27,820 9 0	19,375 11 7	..	..	8,444 13 5	69.6
Grand Total	3,98,754 4 2	92,231 4 3	62,375 13 9	..	5,509 13 6	29,855 6 6	67.6

(Signed) A. G. CARDEW,
Collector,

4th November 1901.

SETTLEMENT REPORT

OF

TINNEVELLY.

I HAVE the honour to report on the settlement of Land Revenue in this district for fasli 1310.

2. SEASON AND RAINFALL.—The season during the year under report was generally favourable. The rainfall during the south-west monsoon was 8.98 inches against 8.40 inches in the preceding year and 7.48 inches, the average rainfall in the district for 25 years. The rainfall during the north-east monsoon was 29.63 inches against 14.93 in the previous year and the 25 years' average of 20.64 inches. The rainfall in November 1900 was 10.39 inches against 3.27 in November 1899 and 6.93 inches, the average for the month.

3. CONDITION AND OUTTURN OF CROPS.—The subjoined statement shows the area cultivated under certain principal crops during the fasli as compared with the figures of the previous fasli:—

Crops.		Area of crops sown (Government and inam municipal).		Difference.
		Fasli 1309.	Fasli 1310.	
Food crops	Paddy	ACS. 274,659	ACS. 303,405	+ 28,746
	Cholam	86,498	78,357	- 8,141
	Cumbu	121,756	124,224	+ 2,468
	Ragi	39,768	42,675	+ 2,907
	Others including pulses	328,617	367,324	+ 38,707
Total		851,298	915,985	+ 64,687
Industrial crops	Cotton	158,253	172,390	+ 14,137
	Indigo	402	439	+ 37
	Sugarcane	336	318	- 18
	Castor	6,921	6,100	- 821
	Gingelly	49,039	76,971	+ 27,932
All others		147,066	150,612	+ 3,546
Grand Total		1,208,315	1,322,815	+ 114,500

With the good rains the area of cultivation was large. In cholam alone there was a falling off as compared with the previous year, mainly in Ambásamudram, Srivilliputtúr, Sankaranayinarkóvil and Sattur taluks. This may be ascribed to wet lands, which were cultivated with cholam in the previous year, when rainfall was short in the north-east monsoon, having been cultivated with paddy in the year under report. The reported outturn of paddy is compared below with the figures of the past three years:—

Outturn in Annas.		Fasli 1307.	Fasli 1308.	Fasli 1309.	Fasli 1310.
13 to 16 annas	..	ACS. 22,180	ACS. 18,498	ACS. 7,344	ACS. 13,802
	9 to 12	72,748	74,629	47,454	82,141
	5 to 8	122,122	116,825	105,912	151,442
	1 to 4	65,804	70,465	80,069	54,710
	0	5,470	7,885	38,970	1,310
Total		287,324	288,097	274,659	308,405

* Of this 1,424 was returned as 17-20 annas under the old notation and 19,756 as 13-16 annas.

4. PRICES.—The subjoined table compares the prices of important food-grains during the year under report with those of the preceding two years and with the average price for five years.

I do not place much reliance on these figures. It will be observed that the out-turn of two-thirds of the crop is returned as less than normal, which proves the fallaciousness of the figures :—

Grains.	Average price for five years, fasli 1303—1307.	Average price for fasli 1308.	Average price for fasli 1309.	Average price for fasli 1310.
Paddy, 1st sort, per garce ..	Rs. 217	Rs. 217	Rs. 217	Rs. 251
„ 2nd sort „ ..	201	202	205	224
Rice „ „ ..	436	434	446	466
Cholam per garce ..	268	286	274	351
Cambu per „ ..	258	277	268	299
Ragi per „ ..	236	255	254	274
Horsegram per garce ..	307	321	267	369
Varagu per garce ..	146	165	175	162

Prices ran high as in all parts of India owing to the recent famine.

5. PERMANENTLY-SETTLED ESTATES AND ENTIRE INAM VILLAGES.—There were no changes during the year under report in the number of villages, extent, peshkash or jodi.

6. RYOTWAR SETTLEMENT.—According to the rotation hitherto followed, Nángunéri alone had to be settled by the Collector. However I undertook the settlement of another taluk Sankaranayinárkóyil in order that when the turn for Srivaikuntam, the heaviest taluk, comes it may be taken by itself. For the same reason, I relieved the Sub-Collector of the settlement of Ottappidám taluk, which was taken up by the Head-Quarters Deputy Collector, who had only one of his own taluks to settle. The settlement of other taluks was conducted by the respective Divisional-officers. The jamabandi was completed within the fasli throughout the district. It has hitherto been usual to have a preliminary and a final settlement before the close of the fasli, the so-called final jamabandi did not afford an opportunity for examining the final accounts and reconciling the village and taluk accounts. The examination of the final accounts was therefore left in previous years to be done after the submission of the jamabandi accounts or at the jamabandi of the following fasli, and the closing of the accounts was practically left to the taluk establishment and was not always satisfactorily done. I have accordingly issued instructions for the conduct of a third jamabandi towards the end of July or the beginning of August for the purpose of checking and reconciling the village and taluk accounts, and examining and verifying the demand, collection and other statistical returns. Instructions were also issued for the prompt disposal of cases of June harvest. The third jamabandi appears to have been unduly delayed in some taluks, especially Tinnevelly, Srivilliputtúr, Sáttur and Ottappidám. I shall issue instructions for its being completed in proper time in future.

The number of pattas is given below in comparison with the previous year :—

	Fresh patta issued.	Old patta modified.	Pattas which remained unaltered.	Total.
1309	14,345	380	215,218	230,443
1310	14,684	684	215,560	230,928

The variations are not noticeable. The number of old pattas which required modification but were not altered was 70,426. This large number is due to the disinclination on the part of ryots to produce their pattas for alterations being noted.

7. OCCUPATION AND CHANGES THEREIN.—The subjoined statement shows the extent of ryots' holdings and changes thereon as compared with the previous year :—

	Fasli 1309.	Fasli 1310.
	ACS.	ACS.
Ryots' holdings at the beginning of the fasli.	1,465,930	1,465,993
Deduct—		
(1) Relinquished	2,961	2,461
(2) Sold for arrears of revenue and purchased on behalf of Government	710	949
(3) Sold for arrears of revenue and purchased by private individuals	1,186	1,870
(4) Transferred by private contractor or gift.	27,390	28,265
(5) Taken up for public purposes or otherwise rendered useless	23	45
(6) Other items	638	791
Total ..	32,908	34,381
Remainder ..	1,433,022	1,431,612
Add—		
(1) Lands taken up on darkhast	3,636	2,905
(2) Purchased by private individuals in revenue sales	1,186	1,870
(3) Transferred by private contractor or gift...	27,390	28,265
(4) Other items	759	863
Total ..	32,971	33,903
Total Holdings ..	1,465,993	1,465,515
Deduct waste remitted ..	8,767	792
Remainder ..	1,457,226	1,464,723
Actual cultivation ..	962,704	1,037,773
Waste charged ..	494,522	426,950

The percentage of actual cultivation rose from 66 per cent. to 71 per cent. Relinquishments and sales for arrears are most noticeable in the northern parts of Srivilliputtúr. It appears that some of dry lands in those parts are highly assessed, and are falling out of occupation in consequence; in good years they are cultivated mostly under Sivoijama. The case of these lands requires consideration at the approaching resettlement.

The subjoined statement compares the extent relinquished and that taken up on darkhast in each taluk during the year under report with the figures of fasli 1309 :—

Taluk.	Extent of lands relinquished in		Extent of lands taken upon darkhast in	
	Fasli 1309.	Fasli 1310.	Fasli 1309.	Fasli 1310.
	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.
Tinnevelly	50	20	125	524
Nángunéri	425	568	737	695
Amhásmudram	23	10	200	116
Tenkási	79	88	416	124
Sankaranayinárkóyil	224	126	226	234
Srivilliputtúr	1,225	817	288	250
Sáttur	651	478	53	136
Ottappidám	254	330	707	585
Srivaikuntam	80	18	884	242
Total ..	2,961	2,461	3,636	2,905

The extent of wet waste charged was 9,366 acres against 12,441 acres in the previous year. The extent of waste charged is large in Srivaikuntam being 2,930 acres. The bulk of this is evidently under the tanks below Kadamba. The causes of waste under which have been explained in this office letter R. Dis. No. 357, dated 4th October 1900, and referred to in paragraph 35 of the last report, disposed of in B.P., Mis. No. 5794, dated 1st November 1900. Applications are being received for transfer of lands to dry under these tanks and will be disposed of in the course of this fasli.

11. **FIXED REMISSIONS.**—The subjoined statement compares the amount remitted this year under the several items with the figures of the preceding year:—

Items.	Fasli 1309.	Fasli 1310.	Difference.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Remissions on account of irrigation by lift	22,245	22,006	— 239
2. Cowle remission	150	—	— 150
3. Beriz deductions	2,30,777	1,96,819	— 33,958
Total	2,53,172	2,18,825	— 34,347

The large decrease under beriz deductions was due to the failure of the parties concerned to receive dastik allowances amounting to Rs. 31,000 in the Srivaikuntam taluk. The ayakat of Velankudi tank in Akilandapuram village, Ottappidaram taluk, which was given over to ryots under the terms of a progressive cowle (*vide* B.P., No. 6436, dated 15th July 1885) was brought to full assessment in the year under report. Hence there was no cowle remission in the year. The decrease under "lift" remissions is due to some lands registered under "lift" having been brought under irrigation by direct flow.

12. **MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE.**—The total miscellaneous revenue in the year was Rs. 2,40,836 against Rs. 2,74,438 in the previous year. The subjoined table compares the revenue under each item for the two faslis:—

Items in statement No. 5.	Fasli 1309.	Fasli 1310.	Difference.
	RS.	RS.	
1. (a) Jodi or quit-rent on minor inams in ryotwari villages	48,934	48,729	— 97
(b) Do. in inam and zamindari villages	3,066	3,066	—
2. Water-rate on minor inams in ryotwari villages	6,884	7,445	+ 561
3. Charge for water in zamin and inam villages	12,971	21,588	+ 8,617
4. Penal charge for water on lands irrigated without permission	28,895	21,040	— 7,855
5. Land occupied with or without application for which no pattas have been granted	1,949	3,423	+ 1,474
6. Concealed cultivation	—	—	—
7. Occupation of poramboke	14,790	16,144	+ 1,354
8. Revenue derived from tree pattas	1,37,267	1,02,524	— 34,743
9. Commission on private estates under the management of the Court of Wards	9,945	3,591	— 6,354
10. Revenue process fees	1,432	1,803	+ 371
11. Other items	8,315	11,492	+ 3,177
Total	2,74,438	2,40,836	— 33,602

(1) (a) The difference is due to the deduction of quit-rent on a relinquished inam, but erroneously included in previous years in Srivilliputtur, to the omission of quit-rent on a ready-money allowance wrongly included, and to the exclusion of additional quit-rent charged on survey excess in entire inams, &c.

(3) The increase is partly due to favourable season and partly to the imposition of water-rate on lands which have hitherto not been charged under Act VII of 1865, but which are chargeable under the revised Act V of 1900.

(4) In the preceding year, when water was scarce, heavy penal rates were imposed, especially in Srivaikuntam.

(7) The question of the reduction of the extent of poramboke lands has been dealt with in detail in the last report. The matter is receiving attention at jamabandi, a special question being inserted in the printed check memorandum to be attended to at jamabandi. In the two taluks settled by the Collector, a list of unobjectionable cases in which the lands could be granted on patta was forwarded to the Divisional

officers for necessary action. Their attention was also drawn to cases in which the prohibitory assessment charged was not sufficiently deterrent. The extent occupied has been reduced from 2,612 acres in fasli 1309 to 2,354 acres in the fasli under report. As has been reported in the previous years, a proportion of this area represents cases of long occupation of nattam lands which has been allowed to continue on payment of the taram assessment of the adjoining lands. As it is not desirable to grant pattas in these cases, the occupation is being brought under sivaijama. The question of dealing with cases of occupation of nattam lands on some uniform principle is under consideration, and if necessary, I shall address the Board on the subject.

(8) The figures of 1309 were abnormal, owing to the triennial inspection in that year. There is no great difference when the figures are compared with Rupees 1,05,920, the revenue for fasli 1308.

(9) Ettiyapuram was handed over in December 1899.

13. **DEMAND, COLLECTION AND BALANCE.**—The total current demand under all the items was Rupees

	Fasli 1309.	Fasli 1310.	
	RS.	RS.	
1. Permanently-settled revenue	3,09,304	3,09,304	35,66,350 against
2. Shrotriem jodi	54,298	54,298	Rs. 33,60,358 as
3. Ryotwar and miscellaneous	25,95,237	28,11,349	shown in the margin.
4. Thirty years' assessment on missing palmyrahs	32,024	1,760	The large increase
5. Cesses on ryotwar villages and in zamin and whole inam villages	3,69,495	3,89,639	is mainly due to the
Total	33,60,358	35,66,350	decrease in remis-

of the rate of village-cess from 8 to 9 pies. There has been much improvement in collections, the balance at the end of the fasli being 2.5 per cent. as against 5.9 per cent. in 1309. There can never be a clear balance in this district as the last kist is payable in May.

14. **DISTRIBUTION OF LAND AND VILLAGE CESSES.**—Statement 7-B shows details. It shows that an aggregate sum of Rs. 167 is due to cesses on account of faslis 1304 to 1308, while on account of fasli 1309 there has been an over-credit of Rs. 105. The matter is under scrutiny and the necessary adjustments will be shortly made.

15. **CORRECTIVE PROCESSES AND SALES FOR ARREARS OF REVENUE.**—The total number of processes of all kinds issued during the year under report was 843,376 against 871,522 in the previous year, showing a decrease of 28,146 or 3.33 per cent. due mainly to the favourable season.

The arrears for which property was actually brought to sale were 66 per cent. of the current demand, or 62 per cent. of the arrears and current combined. Particulars of the number of sales in each taluk and their percentage to the number of pattas are compared in the subjoined statement with the figures of the previous year:—

Taluk.	1309.		1310.		Number of pattas.	Percentage of the number of sale to the number of pattas.
	Number.	Arrears.	Number.	Arrears.		
		RS.		RS.		
Tinnevely	25	899	63	663	22,181	-2
Nanguneri	46	595	228	2,509	27,581	-8
Ambasamudram	33	2,358	43	1,552	22,202	-2
Tenali	36	532	50	6,864	14,627	-8
Sankaranayinarkoyil	90	967	76	3,915	19,004	-4
Srivilliputtur	303	2,555	144	1,879	38,161	-4
Sattur	78	266	137	767	23,607	-6
Ottappidaram	98	2,446	73	1,889	15,977	-4
Srivaikuntam	336	5,913	173	3,627	47,548	-3
Total	1,045	16,531	987	23,665	230,928	-4

The figures are swollen, especially in Nāngunéri and Sāttūr, by sales for arrears of the previous unfavourable year. The average arrear for which sales were conducted is about Rs. 24. The average is considerably exceeded in Tenkási and Sankaranayinārkóvil. In Tenkási a quantity of paddy was sold for arrears due from the Uttumalai zamindari, and in Sankaranayinārkóvil a large extent of ryotwari lands held by a chattram were brought to sale.

16. TRANSFER OF REGISTRY.—Six thousand six hundred and sixty-four applications were received through the Registration department and 7,326 direct by Revenue officers during the year against 5,777 and 6,071, respectively, in the previous year. The percentage of disposals was 90 and 89 per cent. There were five applications of the previous year pending at the close of the fasli. One has since been disposed of and four are pending with Revenue Inspectors for measurement, and checking of sub-divisions. Instructions have been issued for the prompt disposal of those cases. The number of cases reported under paragraphs 6 (ii) and 7 of Standing Order No. 31 was 193 against 978 in the previous year, and 225 cases were disposed of including 94 cases of the previous year leaving a balance of 62. The small number under this head is probably due to old cases having been brought to notice and disposed of. Attention is paid to this matter at the jamabandi.

17. RENT ROLL.—The total number of single and joint pattas was 230,928 against 217,462 in the preceding quinquennium. The classification adopted in the present return is slightly different from that of fasli 1305, but this will not affect comparison to any material extent. The increase is mainly among pattadars paying less than Rs. 10. 73 per cent. bear an assessment of less than Rs. 10, and 92 per cent. of less than Rs. 30.

18. LAND SOLD UNDER STANDING ORDER NOS. 15 AND 45.—The area sold was 61.56 acres against 135.41 acres in the previous year.

19. COSTS IN CIVIL SUITS.—The opening balance was Rs. 292-2-1 and Rs. 357-2-8 accrued during the year. The collections amounted to Rs. 63-11-2 including Rs. 6 written off. There was a balance of Rs. 386 at the end of the fasli. Rs. 53-2-0 have been since collected.

20. INTEREST.—The total demand was Rs. 1,469-12-3, of which Rs. 1,166-8-1 has been collected leaving a balance of Rs. 303-4-2 at the end of the fasli.

21. TANKS MADE OVER FOR PRIVATE REPAIR.—One tank Tettuvarkavundankulam in Kizha Vallanad, Srivaikuntam taluk, was given over for private repair under Board's Standing Order No. 9, the assessment fixed on the ayakat and bed of the tank being Rs. 24-3-0 against the average assessment of Rs. 13-4-8 during the last ten years.

22. SUB-DIVISION OF QUIT-RENT.—There were no cases of sub-division of quit-rent in whole inam villages during the year under report. Under minor inams sub-division was made in one case in the Ambásamudram taluk, the particulars for which are given below:—

Taluk.	Village.	Description of inam.	Extent.		Quit-rent.	Why sub-divided.	Extent of sub-divided portion.		Quit-rent on the sub-divided portion.
			Dry.	Wet.			Dry.	Wet.	
Ambásamudram	Mela Ambásamudram.	Personal.	..	ACS. 6-36	RS. A. P. 51 13 9	On account of sale.	..	ACS. 1-66	RS. A. P. 13 9 3

23. DEMARCATION.—The untrustworthy nature of the statistics regarding boundary marks has been reported in this office letter, R. Dis. No. 94, dated 28th March 1901, and the question of the resurvey of the district is under the consideration of the Board. Statement No. 13 shows that 70,459 boundary offsets and field marks were replaced during the year and 4,643 stones repaired and that there are still 86,519 stones to be replaced or repaired. The latter figure is probably below the mark. The district surveyor was engaged during the year under report in the checking of the karnam's

work of replacing stones and making sub-divisions in the Tinnevelly and Srivaikuntam taluks. He also supervised sub-division work in connection with the acquisition of lands for the Tinnevelly-Quilon Railway and was employed on other special surveys in the district.

24. TRANSACTIONS UNDER THE LAND IMPROVEMENT AND AGRICULTURISTS' LOANS ACT.—The total amount advanced under the Land Improvement Loans Act was Rs. 3,140 against Rs. 10,532 advanced in the previous year. The amount advanced under the Agriculturists' Loans Act was Rs. 125 against Rs. 525 in the previous year. The decrease in the amount advanced under both the Acts is ascribed to the favourable character of the season. The number of wells constructed and repaired during the year under report with the aid of State loans was 41 against 44 in the previous year.

25. COMPLAINTS AGAINST THE WORKING OF FOREST RULES.—In the taluks of Nāngunéri and Sankaranayinārkóvil settled by the Collector, there were no complaints against forest rules. The Special Assistant Collector reports that no complaints of any kind were made to him in the taluks of Srivilliputtūr and Sāttūr. Reports on this question have not yet been received from the other Divisional officers in regard to other taluks and they have been reminded on the subject.

26. EXAMINATION OF VILLAGE AND TALUK ACCOUNTS.—The village and taluk accounts of the Sankaranayinārkóvil and Nāngunéri taluks settled by the Collector were carefully examined and the defects noticed in the accounts at the time of jamabandi have been rectified. The notes of examination of village and taluk accounts of Srivaikuntam, Sāttūr and Srivilliputtūr and the notes of examination of the taluk accounts of Tenkási have been received from Divisional officers. Divisional officers have been reminded to forward their notes of examination of the accounts of the remaining taluks at an early date.

27. FAMINE ANALYSIS, REGISTERS AND FIRKA SHEETS.—These were checked in the two taluks settled by the Collector with reference to the instructions contained in B.P. Nos. 482, dated 17th November 1894, and 229, dated 13th March 1897. The registers were found posted up to date. The mistakes and omissions noticed at the preliminary jamabandi were rectified at the final jamabandi. In the case of unoccupied and unassessed lands fit for cultivation steps were taken for their transfer to assessed and grant on patta.

The waste in the occupied area was chiefly found under dry lands which are poor in soil and held on low rates of assessment. It was found that in villages held by a single pattadar, there was a tendency to leave dry lands waste and to attend to the cultivation of wet lands. The waste in the other cases was found to be due to lands being under palmyrahs to the system of cultivation by rotation, to the paucity of ryots, to ryots' neglect or to lands being set apart for grazing purposes. The wet waste was generally small in the two taluks. In cases where the wet waste was found to be due to defect in the irrigation system, steps have been taken to remedy it. In the Sankaranayinārkóvil taluk, the question of taking a portion of the supply from the Kakanadi for the purpose of feeding certain rainfed tanks through a channel dug some years ago at the cost of the ryots was considered at the jamabandi. The matter is under correspondence with the Public Works Department. The Valliyuran channel which feeds the tank of Valliyur Periyakulam is greatly silted up, a large quantity of silt being carried into the channel from lands at the foot of the hills, which are of sandy soil. In addition to the improvements made by the Public Works Department, it is proposed to plant palmyrahs and binding grasses on the lands in question. The lands required for the purpose have been acquired at a cost of Rs. 1,260, and the work of planting will be undertaken by the Forest department.

The figures for the past ten years showed variations in the dry occupied area which were found to be mainly due to the relinquishment of lands during bad years and to their being again taken up during favourable years. In a few cases, it was found that relinquishment was due to the large size of fields. The rules as to sub-division for the purpose of relinquishment will be published in the District Gazette, and the attention of all officers will be called to them. Tahsildars have written their remarks in regard to the condition, etc., of each village, and in a few cases remarks were noted by me in the firka sheets of the villages. The instructions regarding the

maintenance of well registers and inspection of wells referred to in the last report were enforced. In the Nāngunéri taluk, inspections had not been completed before the preliminary jamabandi, but Revenue Inspectors were made to inspect all or most of the wells before the jamabandi, when the registers were again examined. Special attention was given to the examination of village register 2-C. Divisional officers have not reported in detail on the results of their examination of the registers, and a further report will be submitted on receipt of their replies.

28. VERNACULAR CORRESPONDENCE IN THE HEAD ASSISTANT AND SPECIAL ASSISTANT COLLECTORS' OFFICES.—The Sāttūr division was constituted a Special Assistant's division during the fasli, and Mr. Wallace joined the division in the beginning of December 1900. He held charge only for two months, and was succeeded by Mr. Legh in the end of January 1901. Mr. Thompson was in charge of the Head Assistant (Sérmádévi) division till November 1900, when he was succeeded by Mr. Young. When Mr. Young was transferred to Tuticorin as Sub-Collector in March 1901, Mr. Hannyngton took charge of the Head Assistant's division. Most of the correspondence is conducted in English. Mr. J. N. Roy and Mr. D. T. Chadwick, Assistant Collectors, joined the district on 1st February 1900 and 9th January 1901, respectively. Mr. Roy has passed the Lower Standard in Tamil, but Mr. Chadwick failed. The latter, however, has a fair knowledge of the language, as far as reading and talking are concerned.

29. All the prescribed statements except those noted in the margin and Nos. 7-B, Jamabandi statements Nos. 15 & 16-18-Sec. II 8-A, 8-B, and 18-Sec. I, now enclosed, and 17. have been submitted to the Board. The revised demand, collection and balance statement and statement No. 8-A were received from the Tinnevelly taluk only on 3rd November 1901 and 23rd November 1901, respectively. The returns from other taluks were also received after great delay, although timely reminders were sent. The submission of the statements and of this report has therefore been delayed. As regards statements Nos. 18-part II and 17, explanation for variations and further information have been called for from Tahsildars. These and the other statements will be submitted as early as possible.

TINNEVELLY,
7th December 1901.

(Signed) L. F. BUCKLEY,
Ag. Collector.

SETTLEMENT REPORT OF COIMBATORE.

I HAVE the honour to submit my report on the settlement of land revenue in this district for fasli 1310 (1900-1901), together with the prescribed statements.

2. SEASON AND RAINFALL.—The subjoined abstract furnishes particulars of monthly rainfall :—

Months.	Average of 30 years.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.
	INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.
April	1.92	5.06	3.65
May	3.82	1.79	3.08
June	1.67	0.81	1.69
July	1.39	0.61	2.30
August	2.29	0.79	1.47
September	2.99	5.14	4.78
Total ..	13.58	14.00	16.97
October	6.18	5.32	6.13
November	3.83	0.17	1.33
December	1.17	0.62	1.05
January	0.14	1.34	0.78
February	0.36	..	0.51
March	0.56	0.13	0.34
Total ..	12.24	7.48	10.14
Grand, Total ..	25.82	21.48	27.11

The season during the year was favourable for agricultural operations. For the district as a whole the total rainfall amounted to 27.11 inches against 21.48 inches in the preceding year and an average of 25.82 inches for the 30 years ending with 1899. The irrigation sources received sufficient supply except in the case of some rain-fed tanks. There was no failure of wet or dry crops to any appreciable extent.

3. CONDITION AND OUTTURN OF CROPS.—The following statement compares the average rate of outturn of the principal crops with that of the preceding year. The

SETTLEMENT REPORT OF COIMBATORE.

figures compare favourably with the preceding year's yield. From my observation I should say that the yield of cumbu and cholam is underestimated:—

Year.	Paddy.	Cholam.	Cumbu.	Ragi.	Shamai.	Tenai.	Horse-gram.	All others including pulses.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1899-1900	ANNAS. 10	ANNAS. 8	ANNAS. 7	ANNAS. 8	ANNAS. 6	ANNAS. 7	ANNAS. 5	ANNAS. 6
1900-1901	13	9	8	10	8	9	7	7

Year.	Cotton.	Sugar-cane.	Castor and lamp oil seeds.	Gingelly oil seeds.	Ground-nut.	Other oil seeds.	Tobacco.	All others including topes.
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1899-1900	ANNAS. 8	ANNAS. 11	ANNAS. 7	ANNAS. 7	ANNAS. 8	ANNAS. 4	ANNAS. 10	ANNAS. 9
1900-1901	9	11	7	8	9	8	11	10

4. PRICES.—The rise in the prices of the principal food-grains which began in September 1899 continued, but prices kept below the warning rates during the whole of the year under report. High prices were due to the large demand for grains from without.

5. PERMANENTLY-SETTLED ESTATES.—The number of permanently-settled estates was 16 and the number of villages forming the estates, 50, as in the preceding year. The amount of peishush payable during the fasli was Rs. 27,691 as in the previous fasli. The Poliput of Andipatti which was retransferred in the previous year to the original zamindar's family was again transferred during the year to M.R.Ky. Arunachellam Chettiyar Avargal, the purchaser at the court sale, in accordance with the order of the High Court.

6. WHOLE INAM AND SHROTRIEM VILLAGES.—There was no change during the year either in the number of inam villages or in the amount of quit-rent payable thereon.

The jaghire village of Sivasamudram continued during the year to be under the management of the Court of Wards.

7. RYOTWAR SETTLEMENT.—The number of ryotwar villages was 1,492 as in the preceding year.

8. PATTAS.—The total number of Ayan pattas was 240,177 against 237,861 in the preceding year, showing an increase of 2,316. The increase occurred in all the taluks except Udamalpet and Pollachi where the decrease was slight. The variations were due to transfers.

9. The number of miscellaneous pattas issued during the year was 14,693 against 13,341 in the preceding year. The increase of 1,352 pattas was due partly to ordinary fluctuations in the occupation of waste and poramboke lands and partly to the unreliable statistics previously furnished by Tahsildars.

10. OCCUPATION AND CHANGES IN THE RYOTWARI HOLDINGS.—Statement No. 3 and its Enclosure A furnish the necessary particulars. The area of ryotwari holdings was acres 2,463,859 and the assessment Rs. 28,40,151. Compared with the preceding year there was an increase of 5,372 acres or .22 per cent. in extent and an increase of Rs. 4,857 or .17 per cent. in the assessment as against an increase of .15 per cent. in extent and .12 per cent. in assessment in the previous year over the figures of fasli 1308. The increase occurred in all the taluks except Coimbatore and Pollachi, where the decrease was small.

In Satyamangalam and Bhavani there was a net excess of 1,268 acres with an assessment of Rs. 1,208, owing to the introduction of survey areas in some unsurveyed villages recently surveyed. Settlement rates of assessment have not as yet been introduced in those villages.

The Achankolam tank-bed lands in Palladam sold and assigned on patta were remeasured, the original measurement being only rough, and an excess of 20 acres was found in the holdings. There was also an increase of Rs. 56 in the assessment consequent on the remeasurement and adoption of correct rates of assessment.

The decrease in the extent of lands relinquished and the increase in the area of lands taken up, as compared with the previous year was due to the favourable character of the season during the year.

11. ACTUAL CULTIVATION, WASTE CHARGED AND REMITTED.—The area actually cultivated was 81 per cent. of the total occupied area against 80 per cent. in the preceding year. No remission was granted on dry lands left waste. The extent of wet lands on which remission was granted for waste was 23 per cent. of the whole wet waste as against 55 per cent. in the preceding year and 11.61 per cent. in fasli 1308. The amount remitted was Rs. 3,402 or .52 per cent. of the total wet assessment against 3.8 per cent. in the preceding year and .17 per cent. in fasli 1308. Remission for wet waste was granted in the taluks of Satyamangalam, Erode, Bhavani, Karur, Palladam and Udamalpet. Rs. 2,333 or more than two-thirds of the amount of remission pertains to Bhavani where some of the rain-fed tanks did not receive sufficient supply. The extent of dry waste charged was acres 467,121 against acres 478,917 in the preceding fasli. As usual a great portion of this extent is reserved for pasture in Dhárápura, Karur and Palladam.

12. TIRVAJASTI AND FASALJASTI.—The following statement compares the amounts of tirvajasti and fasaljasti charged during the year under report with those of the preceding year:—

Item.	Fasli 1309.	Fasli 1310.	Increase.	Decrease.
Tirvajasti	Rs. 25,622	Rs. 34,290	8,768	..
Fasaljasti	8,058	14,447	6,389	..
Total ..	33,680	48,737	15,157	..

13. The increase under tirvajasti occurred in all the taluks except Bhavani where there was a decrease of Rs. 449. The increase was large especially in Coimbatore and Pollachi.

There was an increase also under fasaljasti, which occurred in all the taluks except Udamalpet where there was a small decrease of Rs. 21. Here again Coimbatore contributed a bulk of the increase, the irrigation sources having received a most ample supply. In Dhárápura there was an increase of Rs. 1,333 under this item.

14. REMISSIONS.—The total amount of remissions other than that granted for waste was Rs. 62,570 against Rs. 92,190 in the preceding year and Rs. 60,888 in fasli 1308. Statement No. 4 furnishes particulars of remissions.

Remission on withered crops.—There was a remission of Rs. 3 on one acre under this item, which was granted in Kollegal, against Rs. 18,110 granted in the preceding year.

Tirvakammi.—The amount of remissions granted under this head was Rs. 4,306 against Rs. 15,003 in the preceding year and Rs. 2,437 in fasli 1308. Remissions under this head were granted in all the taluks except Palladam, Pollachi and Kollegal. In Bhavani and Karur, Rs. 1,668 and Rs. 2,181, respectively, were remitted owing to some rain-fed tanks not having received sufficient supply.

Fasalkammi.—During the preceding year remissions to the extent of Rs. 603 were granted under this head on the double crop lands under the Kalingarayan channel. No remission was granted under this head during the year under report, there having been no failure of crops.

Remissions granted on account of irrigation by lift.—Compared with the preceding year there was an increase of Rs. 23 under this head. Karúr showed an increase of Rs. 37, while in Satyamangalam and Coimbatore there was a decrease of Rs. 12 and Rs. 2, respectively. The increase in Karúr was due to baling having been resorted to in the case of some wet lands, irrigation by direct flow not being possible. The decrease in Satyamangalam and Coimbatore is attributed to some of the baling wet lands having been rendered fit for irrigation by direct flow during the year.

Cowle remissions.—There was a net decrease of Rs. 87 under this head. In Pollachi and Udamalpet there was an aggregate decrease of Rs. 132 due to the abandonment of cowle lands. The taluks of Coimbatore, Erode, Bhaváni, Dhárápúram, Palladam and Kollegal showed an aggregate increase of Rs. 45 due to lands newly taken up on cowle.

Tree-tax deduction.—There was a decrease of Rs. 20 under this head. In Dhárápúram, Bhaváni, Satyamangalam and Pollachi, there was an aggregate decrease of Rs. 27 due to the removal from patta of withered and missing trees. Coimbatore, Erode and Palladam showed an aggregate increase of Rs. 7. The increase of Rs. 5 in Erode and Palladam was due to enhancement in the rate of tree-tax in the case of young palmyra trees brought to the head "fruit bearing" during the year. The increase of Rs. 2 in Coimbatore was due to some trees which had been shown in the preceding years as having been situated on waste lands having been actually found during the year to be situated on patta lands, for which deduction is allowed.

Deficiency by survey.—There was a remission of Rs. 129 under this head in the preceding year in Satyamangalam, while there was no remission during the year under report, the alterations in assessment having been embodied in the pattas.

15. MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE.—The miscellaneous revenue amounted to Rupees 1,81,860 against Rs. 1,89,783 in the preceding year, showing a decrease of Rs. 7,923 as detailed below :—

Items.	Net demand.		Increase.	Decrease.
	Fasli 1309.	Fasli 1310.		
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Jodi or quit-rent on (a) In ryotwar villages ..	1,06,079	1,06,182	53	..
minor inams. .. (b) In inam and zamindari villages ..	124	124	..	..
2. Water-rate on minor inams in ryotwar villages ..	6,821	7,522	701	..
3. Charge for water on zamindari and inam villages ..	..	62	62	..
4. Penal charge for water on lands irrigated without permission.	10,877	6,197	..	4,680
5. Land occupied with or without application for which no pattas have been granted ..	15,279	16,128	849	..
6. Concealed cultivation ..	..	..	..	..
7. Occupation of poramboke lands ..	18,207	19,720	1,513	..
8. Revenue derived from tree pattas ..	16,446	16,339	..	107
9. Commission on private estates under Court of Wards' management ..	381	344	..	37
10. Revenue process service fees ..	..	..	..	..
11. Other items ..	15,569	9,292	..	6,277
Total ..	1,89,783	1,81,860	..	7,923

Item 1 (a)—Jodi or quit-rent on minor inams in ryotwar village.—Compared with the preceding year there was an increase of Rs. 53 under this item. In Satyamangalam there was an increase of Rs. 62 due to the assessment on the excess by survey having been added to the quit-rent. The increase of Rs. 11 in Karúr was due to the transfer of some single crop wet lands to compounded double crop. In Kollegal there was a decrease of Rs. 20 which was the quit-rent on minor inams relinquished during the fasli.

Item 2—Water-rate on minor inams in ryotwar villages.—The demand under this item was Rs. 7,522 against Rs. 6,821 in the preceding year, showing a net increase of Rs. 701 as noted in the margin. The increase was due to most of the irrigation sources having received sufficient supply. The decrease in the last five taluks was small and was due to ordinary fluctuations owing to the variations in the nature of crops cultivated during the year.

	RS.
Coimbatore ..	+ 323
Palladam ..	+ 202
Karúr ..	+ 150
Pollachi ..	+ 147
Dhárápúram ..	+ 23
Satyamangalam ..	— 59
Erode ..	— 31
Udamalpet ..	— 28
Bhaváni ..	— 14
Kollegal ..	— 12

Item 3—Charge for water in zamindari and inam villages.—There was no revenue in the preceding year under this item while during the year under report, Rs. 62 were charged for the Government water taken to some of the lands in the inam villages of the Coimbatore taluk.

Item 4—Penal charge for water on lands irrigated without permission.—There was a decrease of Rs. 4,680 as noted in the margin. The large decrease in Pollachi was due to the fact that there was no necessity during the year to impose heavy penal charge as in last year when owing to insufficient supply in the irrigation source much difficulty was felt in distributing the water and violation of orders regulating distribution had to be put down by heavy penalties. This year the irrigation sources received their usual supply and only Rs. 96 was charged in that taluk as against Rs. 6,367 in the preceding year and Rs. 20 in fasli 1308. The decrease in Erode and Dhárápúram was due to the low rate at which penal water-rate was charged during the year, there being no necessity to charge heavy rates as was done in the preceding year owing to scarcity of supply in the irrigation sources. The increase in the other taluks was due to the comparatively larger extent of lands for which permission was not obtained during the year.

	RS.
Kollegal ..	+ 5
Satyamangalam ..	+ 952
Bhaváni ..	+ 238
Erode ..	— 572
Karúr ..	+ 458
Dhárápúram ..	— 297
Udamalpet ..	+ 97
Palladam ..	+ 476
Coimbatore ..	+ 224
Pollachi ..	— 6,271

Item 5—Land occupied with or without application for which no pattas have been granted.—Six taluks showed an aggregate increase of Rs. 1,874, while in the remaining four, viz., Satyamangalam, Bhaváni, Erode and Udamalpet there was a decrease in the revenue aggregating Rs. 1,025. The increase was due to fresh lands taken up during the year on account of the favourable season and brought to miscellaneous occupation pending final disposal of the applications. The decrease in the four other taluks was due partly to some of the lands having been given up during the year and partly to some having been assigned on patta and brought to holdings.

Item 7—Occupation of poramboke lands.—The revenue under this head was Rs. 19,720 on an area of acres 2,647 against Rs. 18,207 on an extent of acres 2,980. There was a decrease in the extent of occupation and an increase in the amount of charge. There was, on the whole, an increase of Rs. 1,513, being the net result of an increase of Rs. 3,115 in five taluks and of a decrease of Rs. 1,602 in five others.

	RS.
Satyamangalam ..	717
Erode ..	428
Karúr ..	426
Palladam ..	1,014
Coimbatore ..	530

The increase occurred in the marginally-noted taluks and was due to the heavy penal assessment imposed to repress poramboke cultivation. Of the five taluks which showed a decrease of revenue under this head, Udamalpet and Pollachi contributed a bulk of the decrease which was due to the decrease in the occupied area owing to the prompt steps taken to dispose of the encroachment cases either by ejecting the occupants by charging heavy penal assessment in all objectionable cases or by transferring the land to the head "assessed" and assigning it on patta in unobjectionable cases. Penal charge was imposed during the year on an extent of 1,501 acres against acres 2,014 in the preceding year. Dhárápúram contributed largely to the decrease. The

extent of poramboke lands occupied during the year in this taluk was acres 470 against 882 in the preceding year, the decrease being due to most of the lands charged with heavy penal assessment in the preceding year having been given up during the year under report.

Item 8—Tree revenue.—There was a decrease of Rs. 107 under this item of revenue as compared with the preceding year, made up of a decrease of Rs. 379 in two taluks and of an increase of Rs. 272 in eight others. The increase was due partly to trees newly granted on patta, partly to enhancement in the rate of tree-tax in the case of young palmyra trees coming to bearing and partly to the sale of withered and wind-blown patta trees. There was a decrease of Rs. 363 in Dhárápura alone being due to the removal from patta of a large number of missing trees.

Item 9—Commission on private estates under Court of Wards' management.—Compared with the preceding year there was a decrease of Rs. 37 under this item of revenue, which was due to the decrease in the income of the Sivasamudram estate under the management of the Court of Wards.

Item 11—Other items.—The revenue under "other items" amounted to Rs. 9,292 against Rs. 15,569 in the preceding year, showing a decrease of Rs. 6,277. The more important of these items are noted below:—

	Rs.
1. Sale-proceeds of railway B-class lands	1,924
2. Sale-proceeds of lands under Standing Order No. 15	1,834
3. Rent on railway B-class lands	1,646
4. Quit-rent on bungalows and house-sites	991
5. Resale of sale waste lands under Standing Order No. 45	883
6. Sale-proceeds of tank-bed lands	556
7. Back assessment levied during the year	428

Items (1) and (3) occurred in Erode taluk.

Item (2).—Dhárápura contributed a bulk of the revenue.

Item (5).—This occurred in Erode, Dhárápura and Coimbatore.

Item (6).—Represents the value collected from the holders of lands in the Achan-kulam tank-bed in the Palladam taluk for the area found at the remeasurement to be in excess of their patta holdings.

Item (7).—Palladam contributed a bulk of the revenue. Rs. 350 were realized under this item in this taluk, of which Rs. 204 was the back assessment levied for previous occupation in the case of some encroachments; Rs. 72 was the amount of remission granted for wet waste in the preceding year, which was subsequently cancelled as irregular and collected during the year and Rs. 74 was the back assessment levied during the fasli on lands wrongly shown as baling wet in the village of Samalapuram. The decrease under item 11 "other items" was mainly made up of the decrease in the amounts of sale-proceeds of lands under Board's Standing Order No. 15 and of tank-bed lands, and of the amount of grass rent wrongly credited to Land Revenue in the preceding year.

16. DEMAND, COLLECTION AND BALANCE OF LAND REVENUE—CURRENT.—The following table compares the total land revenue demand for this and the preceding faslis:—

Items.	Fasli 1309.	Fasli 1310.
	Rs.	Rs.
Permanently-settled estates	27,891	27,891
Shrotriem and jodi	3,418	3,418
Ryotwar	27,52,181	28,22,916
Miscellaneous	1,89,783	1,81,860
Total	29,73,073	30,35,885

The miscellaneous receipts include a sum of Rs. 8,221 which represents collections realised in taluk and huzur cutcherries as required by B.P. No. 531 (Land Revenue), dated 26th September 1892. The demands under permanently-settled estates and whole inam villages continued to be the same as in the preceding fasli. Compared with the preceding year there was an increase in fasli 1310 of Rs. 70,735 in the ryotwar demand, while a decrease of Rs. 59,663 is noticeable in the demand for the preceding year compared with the demand of fasli 1308. The increase was due to (1) the increase in the extent of holdings on account of lands newly taken up, (2) the increase in the amount of tirvajasti and fasaljasti, and (3) the decrease in the amount of season remissions granted during the year, all of which is attributed to the favourable nature of the season. The decrease under miscellaneous revenue was mainly made up of the decrease under the head "penal charge for water on lands irrigated without permission," and of the decrease under "other items" as explained in paragraph 15 *supra*.

17. Cesses.—The total current demand under cesses amounted to Rs. 3,60,144 against Rs. 3,41,095 in the preceding fasli as shown below:—

Items.	Fasli 1309.	Fasli 1310.	Difference.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Land-cess on permanently-settled estates ..	4,678	4,693	+ 15
2. Cesses on shrotriem and inam villages ..	2,567	2,608	+ 41
3. Land-cess on ryotwar and miscellaneous ..	2,00,269	2,01,608	+ 1,339
4. Village-cess on do. ..	1,33,581	1,51,235	+ 17,654
Total ..	3,41,095	3,60,144	+ 19,049

The increase of Rs. 15 against item 1 was due to the net increase in the amount of annual rental on the estates according to the lists furnished by the zamindars.

Item 2.—The increase of Rs. 41 under this item is made up of Rs. 26 due to the enhancement of the rate of village-cess from 8 to 9 pies in the rupee of assessment and of Rs. 15 being the corresponding increase in land-cess on the increased rental.

Item 3.—The increase of Rs. 1,339 under this item was the corresponding increase in land-cess on the increased assessment and charge for water and miscellaneous revenue liable to land-cess.

Item 4.—The increase of Rs. 17,654 under this item as compared with the preceding year was mainly due to the rate of village-cess having been raised from 8 to 9 pies during the year under report.

18. The following table compares the demand, collection and balance of land revenue and cesses (current) of this and the preceding faslis:—

Fasli.	Demand.	Collected and written off.	Balance at the close of the fasli.	Percentage of collections.	Balance at the end of September.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1309	33,14,168	33,13,674	494	99.99	56
1310	33,96,029	33,95,813	216	99.99	19

The current demand amounted to Rs. 33,96,029 against Rs. 33,14,168 in the preceding year, while the collections were Rs. 33,95,813 against Rs. 33,13,674 in fasli 1308. The balance at the end of the fasli was Rs. 216 against Rs. 494. Out of the balance of Rs. 216 outstanding at the end of June 1901, a sum of Rs. 34 was since collected and Rs. 183 written off as irrecoverable, thus leaving a balance of Rs. 19 at the close of September. Of this amount, Rs. 5 pertaining to Bhayani has been recommended for remission and orders are awaited for writing off the amount. The balance of Rs. 14 relates to Coimbatore being the uncollected amount of sale-proceeds of sale waste lands resold under Board's Standing Order No. 45. The Tahsildar has been directed to collect the amount before the close of this month and this report is awaited.

19. DEMAND, COLLECTION AND BALANCE—ARREARS.—The arrear demand of land revenue and cesses at the beginning of the fasli was Rs. 594, of which Rs. 206 were collected and Rs. 388 written off, leaving a *nil* balance at the close of the fasli.

20. TOTAL DEMAND, COLLECTION AND BALANCE—CURRENT AND ARREARS.—The total demand, current and arrears, amounted to Rs. 33,96,623, of which Rs. 33,95,615 were collected and Rs. 789 written off, leaving a balance of Rs. 216 at the close of the fasli against a balance of Rs. 594 at the close of fasli 1309. The amount subsequently collected or written off was Rs. 197 and the balance at the end of September was Rs. 19.

21. COERCIVE PROCESSES AND SALES FOR ARREARS OF REVENUE.—Enclosure A to No. 8 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 issued during this and the preceding two faslis:—

		Fasli 1308.	Fasli 1309.	Fasli 1310.
Number of demand notices	..	231,548	211,575	238,153
Do. of attachment notices	..	1,372	695	575
Do. of sale notices	..	964	569	524

There was increase in seven taluks, while three others showed a decrease as compared with the preceding fasli. The increase was large in the marginally-noted taluks, and was due to demands having been issued invariably in the case of all the defaulters for the arrears that fell due on the 10th of each kist month so that the monigars might not plead, as an excuse for the non-realization of the amount, want of a demand notice as they did in some cases in the preceding faslis. The increase in Erode was also due to demands issued for the realization of the sivoizama amount in a large number of cases. The decrease in the three taluks as noted in the margin, was due to kist having been paid without difficulty. As in the preceding two faslis, the work of issuing demands was entrusted to Revenue Inspectors and the system is working well.

22. Property, moveable and immoveable, was attached in 575 cases or in .2 per cent. of the number of cases in which demand notices had been issued as against .3 per cent. in the preceding fasli and .6 per cent. in fasli 1308. The proportion of the number of defaulters whose property was attached to the total number of pattadars also fell from .3 per cent. in the preceding fasli to .2 per cent. in the year under report owing to favourable season. Karúr was the only taluk where there was large increase in the number of attachment notices as compared with the preceding year. In this taluk the percentage of attachment notices to the number of demand notices was 1.1 per cent. against .8 per cent. in the preceding year. This was due to prompt steps taken for the realization of the arrears which in some cases was not paid till after attachment notices were issued and the property attached. This will be evident from the fact that in only 26 cases was property sold though property was attached in 362 cases.

The number of notices issued for distraining moveable property was 303 for an arrear of Rs. 4,276 as against 386 for arrears amounting to Rs. 5,195 in the preceding fasli. The immoveable property of 272 defaulters was attached during the year for an arrear of Rs. 2,485 as against 309 defaulters and an arrear of Rs. 2,578.

23. Compared with the total number of pattadars, the number of persons whose property was sold for arrears of revenue was .04 per cent. as against .02 per cent. in the preceding fasli and .04 per cent. in fasli 1308. Taking the taluks individually, in none of the taluks was, the number of persons whose property was sold, .5 per cent. or more, compared with the total number of pattadars.

24. Compared with the preceding year, there was an increase of 11 and 23 in the number of sales of moveable and immoveable property respectively. The variations in the taluks individually are noted in the margin. Under moveable property Karúr shows an increase of 13 cases. In Satyamangalam there was an increase of 21 cases under immoveable property. In both these taluks property had to be sold for the realization of current kist. The increase was due not to any special cause.

Some poor lands were allowed to be brought to sale in Satyamangalam.

25. Personal property was brought to sale in 24 cases out of 303 in which such property was distrained, as against 13 out of 386 cases in the preceding fasli. The estimated value of the property sold for arrears amounting to Rs. 1,178 was Rs. 649, and the amount realized was Rs. 563. In the preceding year the arrears amounted to Rs. 180, estimated value of property sold, Rs. 153 and the amount realized, Rs. 158.

26. Immoveable property of the estimated value of Rs. 1,717 was sold for the recovery of arrears of Rs. 557 and the amount realized was Rs. 324.

The total extent of lands sold during the year was acres 751 (dry 738, plus wet 13 acres) as against 610 acres in the preceding year, and acres 796 in fasli 1308. The extent of lands bought in by Government for want of bidders was acres 565 against 345 acres in the preceding year.

27. RECEIPTS FROM PROCESS-SERVICE FEES AND CHARGES AND THE EXTENT TO WHICH SPECIAL-PAID ESTABLISHMENTS WERE UTILIZED FOR SERVING PROCESSES.—The ordinary village establishments were as usual employed to serve all the processes. No special-paid establishment was entertained in this district and consequently no collection under the head "process-service fees."

28. LANDS SOLD UNDER BOARD'S STANDING ORDERS NOS. 15, 20, 21 AND 45.—Under the rules for the sale of the occupancy right in assessed waste lands and in the case of specially valuable unassessed lands the grant of which is not objectionable (paragraphs 12 and 17 of Standing Order No. 15), 45 acres assessed at Rs. 45 were sold during the year for Rs. 1,834 in the taluks of Coimbatore, Satyamangalam, Bhaváni and Dhárápura. The sale of house-sites in towns under Standing Order No. 21, Section II, fetched Rs. 108 in the taluks of Coimbatore and Palladam. Acres 248, assessed at Rs. 184 were resold under Board's Standing Order No. 45 and an amount of Rs. 469 was realized.

29. Loans.—Rupees 11,625 were advanced during the year under the Land Improvement Loans Act and Rs. 75 under the Agriculturists' Loans Act against Rs. 11,840 and Rs. 250, respectively, in the preceding year.

30. The total advances including the outstandings at the beginning of the year and the recoveries made during the year are shown in the subjoined abstract:—

	Total advances including outstandings.	Amount repayable within the fasli including previous year's balance.	Recoveries.			Repayable balance.
			Amount due.	Voluntary advance payments.	Amount written off.	
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Land Improvement Loans Act ..	7,06,258	60,449	58,324	559	..	2,125
Agriculturists' Loans Act	427	124	124	..	..	..

The percentage of collections to demand under Land Improvement Loans Act was 97 and that under the Agriculturists' Loans Act was 100, as in the preceding year.

A good portion of the balance was since collected and the rest is either covered by processes or under correspondence. Sales had to be resorted to in Bhavani and Coimbatore.

31. The following abstract shows the demand, collection and balance of interest :—

Items.	Total demand.	Collected or written off.	Balance.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
Land Improvement Loans Act	28,212	27,790	422
Agriculturists' Loans Act	18	18	..

The percentage of collections to demand under the Land Improvement Loans Act was 98.5 against 98.6 in the preceding fasli. The collections under the Agriculturists' Loans Act were cent. per cent. both during this and the preceding faslis.

32. The subjoined abstract shows the improvement effected with the aid of the Land Improvement loans during the year.

Improvements.	Number.	Amount advanced.	Extent benefited.
		RS.	ACS.
Construction of new wells	11	4,100	83
Repair of old wells	28	5,250	200

33. COSTS IN CIVIL SUITS.—The balance at the beginning of the fasli was Rs. 68-15-0. The amount awarded during the fasli was Rs. 34-8-5. Out of the total amount of Rs. 103-7-5 to be recovered during the year, Rs. 80-7-3 were collected within the year, leaving a balance of Rs. 23-0-2 at the close of the fasli. Out of this a sum of Rs. 3-3-2 was collected but placed in the Civil Court's deposit. The amount will be withdrawn and adjusted to the proper head. The remaining sum Rs. 19-13-0 is due from Mr. L. Gordon, an Attorney-at-Law. He was allowed to pay the costs, &c., in three instalments. As he did not avail himself of the concession, steps have been taken to collect the amount by executing the decree.

34. RUINED OR ABANDONED TANKS.—As in the preceding year, no ruined tanks were made over to private individuals for repair under Standing Order No. 8, or small isolated tanks under Standing Order No. 9.

35. INTEREST ON ARREARS OF LAND REVENUE.—The amount outstanding at the beginning of the fasli was Rs. 12. The current demand was Rs. 5. The total demand, current and arrears, amounted to Rs. 17, the whole of which was written off during the fasli, leaving a nil balance at the close of the fasli.

36. SUB-DIVISION OF QUIT-RENT.—There were no applications for sub-division of quit-rent either in this or in the preceding year.

37. EXAMINATION OF THE VILLAGE AND TALUK MANUAL ACCOUNTS.—Statement No. 1 shows the officers by whom each taluk was settled during the fasli. Udampalpet and Karur which were last settled by the Collector in fasli 1305 were settled by the Collector during the fasli. The reports of the jamabandi officers on the examination of these accounts are being received and reviewed. During the year under report, the state of the village and taluk accounts was fairly satisfactory as in the preceding year and the attention of Tahsildars is being drawn to the minor defects noticed at the examination.

38. FAMINE ANALYSIS, VILLAGE REGISTERS AND FIRKA BOOKS.—The progress made during the fasli in the preparation and checking of village registers and firka books was reported in the annual statement submitted for the year ending 30th June 1904.

Further progress has been made in this respect since the close of the fasli and only the registers of two villages in Coimbatore which are said to be missing have to be written up for faslis preceding fasli 1310. Necessary orders have been issued for the writing up of the registers afresh. As regards the entries for the current fasli, the registers of all the villages have been prepared and checked with the exception of those noted below :—

Taluka.	Villages for which village registers still remain to be		Villages for which firka books still remain to be	
	Prepared.	Checked.	Prepared.	Checked.
Erode	9	9	9	9
Karur	4	4	4	4
Coimbatore	25	59	84	84
Pollachi	1	1	1	1
Total ..	39	73	98	98

Steps are being taken to complete the work at as early a date as possible. The village registers and firka books were also examined during the jamabandi and the defects noticed pointed out to the Tahsildars in view of their rectification.

39. APPLICATIONS FOR TRANSFER OF REVENUE REGISTRY.—Statement No. 10 shows the disposal of applications for transfer of revenue registry. Compared with the preceding year there was an increase of 994 in the number of applications presented to registration officers and an increase of 1 in the number presented to Revenue officers. The increase in the total number of applications occurred in all the taluks except Dhárápura where there was a slight decrease as compared with the preceding year. The increase was due to the fact that the rule allowing the presentation of transfer applications before registering officers is better understood and more availed of than in the preceding years. Comparing the number of applications presented through Registration officers with those presented to Revenue officers, the former as in the preceding year showed an increase over the latter and also an increase as compared with the figures of fasli 1309, being 96 per cent. as against 95 per cent. in the preceding year and 94 per cent. in fasli 1308, of the total number of applications. The increase is explained above. The total number of applications pending at the close of the year was 98, all of which were applications presented to registering officers. Compared with the preceding year there was an increase in the percentage of disposal, being 99 against 98 in the preceding year. Out of the 98 cases pending at the close of the year, 15 were since disposed of and 5 are pending enquiry. The rest are pending with village officers either for verification with the chitta or for the preparation of pattas. Some of them are said to have been received about the close of the fasli.

40. The following abstract shows the number of cases in which steps were taken to transfer the registry of holdings under paragraphs 5 and 7 of Standing Order No. 31 :—

Kollegal	58	Palladam	207
Satyamangalam	407	Coimbatore	243
Bhavani	266	Pollachi	11
Erode	56		
Karur	219		
Dhárápura	117		
Udampalpet	199	Total	1,783

The total number of cases in which action was taken, under the paragraphs quoted, during the year was 1,783 against 2,299 in the preceding year and 1,954 in fasli 1305, showing a decrease of 516 as compared with the preceding year. The bulk of the decrease occurred in Erode and was due to wrong inclusion by the Tahsildar, in the previous year's statement, of the cases of transfer of title by succession. At the close of the year 30 cases were pending enquiry and it is hoped they will be disposed of soon.

41. COMPOSITION OF SECOND-CROP ASSESSMENT AT REDUCED RATES.—No application was pending at the beginning of the fasli. One was received during the fasli relating to Udamalpet which was pending at the close of the fasli but has been since disposed of.

42. INSPECTION OF FIELD AND BOUNDARY MARKS.—Statement No. 13 shows the number of survey marks found missing or out of repair at the beginning of the year and the number replaced or repaired during the year under report. According to this statement 19,386 survey marks were replaced during the year and 21,988 repaired, against 16,851 replaced, and 17,206 repaired in the preceding year, showing an improvement. The number of marks requiring to be replaced or repaired is still large and it will, I think, take a long time for the village officers to complete the work.

43. STATEMENT SHOWING THE OFFICERS BY WHOM EACH TALUK WAS SETTLED DURING THE LAST FIVE YEARS.—Statement No. 2 furnishes the necessary particulars. The taluks of Coimbatore and Dhárápura which were last settled by the Collector in 1306 will be settled by him in fasli 1311. There were no taluks which have not been settled by the Collector personally during the five years ending with the year under report.

(Signed) C. H. MUNSEY,
Collector.

SETTLEMENT REPORT

OF

THE NILGIRIS.

I HAVE the honour to submit the report on the settlement of land revenue in this district for fasli 1310, together with the prescribed statements. The statements due to the Land Revenue Department of the Board have been submitted separately as usual.

2. SEASON AND RAINFALL.—The season was much more favourable than the two preceding ones. The average rainfall in the district was 96·75 inches as against 46·82 in the previous year and 63·91, the average of 30 years (1870—1899).

3. THE OUTTURN OF CROPS.—The outturn of coffee and tea was, on the whole, good, and that of food-grains and pulses fair.

4. PRICES.—Compared with the figures of the previous year, the prices of the chief food-grains except cumbu have risen during the year under report, which, as usual, was not due to any local causes but to the high prices ruling in the neighbouring districts from which the supplies were drawn.

5. EXAMINATION OF THE VILLAGE AND TALUK ACCOUNTS.—These were found to have been maintained in a fairly satisfactory condition. The village registers and firka books have been written up to date. As reported in the previous year these registers have not been of any special advantage owing to the peculiar circumstances of the district. The incompleteness of section 1 of the village registers of the Ootacamund taluk which was reported last year was set right during the year.

6. VERNACULAR CORRESPONDENCE IN THE ASSISTANT AND THE HEAD ASSISTANT COLLECTORS' OFFICES.—There was no Assistant Collector attached to this district during the year; but one has joined since. The present Head Assistant, Mr. Edgington, can read petitions in Tamil, but those in Malayalam are read out to him by his clerks. As usual, the correspondence between him and the Deputy Tahsildar of his division was conducted in English.

7. Having in view G.O., No. 519, Public, dated 22nd May 1901, I have cut down this report considerably. The comparison of the figures with those of the previous year has been made in the returns themselves, noting therein the explanations for the variations also.

OOTACAMUND,
7th October 1901.

(Signed) C. M. MULLALY,
Acting Collector.

SETTLEMENT REPORT

OF

SALEM.

I HAVE the honour to submit the jamabandi report of the district for fasli 1310 with the prescribed statements.

2. SEASON AND RAINFALL.—The total average rainfall registered for the district amounted to 31·52 inches against 26·72 in the previous year and 31·85 inches, the average for the thirty years ending 1899. It was greater than that of the previous year in all the rain-registering stations except six, viz., Denkanikota, Krishnagiri, Uttangarai, Dharmapuri, Rásipuram and Paramathi. The rainfall registered in the early or south-west monsoon amounted to 22·99 inches against 21·57 in the previous year, and in the north-east monsoon 8·53 inches were registered against 5·21 in the previous year, the average registered during the monsoons for the thirty years ending 1899 being 19·78 and 12·07 inches respectively. Taking the south-west monsoon on which the district chiefly depends, it is seen that the rainfall was greater than that of the previous year in all the rain-registering stations except those mentioned above and Pennagaram and Thammampatti. The increase in the quantity of rainfall contributed to a corresponding increase in the cultivated area of 230,777 acres under both dry and wet (dry 219,069 and wet 11,708 acres). During the north-east monsoon also, there was an increase in all the stations except Salem and Tiruchengódu. This resulted also in an increase in the extent of cultivation of 97,112 acres (dry 90,250 and wet 6,862 acres). The season was on the whole favourable except in parts of Salem, Dharmapuri, Krishnagiri, where the tanks did not receive adequate supply and there was a partial failure of wet crops owing to the deficient or uneven distribution of rainfall during the north-east monsoon. The cultivation under wells was fair. There were good freshes in the Cauveri.

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	9
Cumbu	8
Ragi	9
Varagu	10
Samai	8
Horsegram	7
All others including pulses	8
Cotton	9
Indigo	12
Sugarcane	11
Castor-oil seeds	8
Gingelly	6
Groundnuts	8
Other oil-seeds	10
Tobacco	9
All others including topea	9

SETTLEMENT REPORT OF SALEM.

4. The prices of the principal food-grains are compared in the subjoined statement:—

Grains.	Price per garce.		
	Fasli 1309.	Fasli 1310.	Difference.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
Paddy .. { First sort	207	265	+ 58
Second sort	188	239	+ 51
Cholam	262	344	+ 82
Cumbu	239	316	+ 77
Ragi	231	307	+ 76
Horsegram	248	368	+ 120
Varagu	139	150	+ 11

The prices of all the food-grains rose very high during the year. This was chiefly due to the conditions of the market influenced by the unfavourable season in and beyond the district.

5. PERMANENTLY-SETTLED ESTATES.—The total number of estates rose from 210 to 212 by the sub-division of the Chinnamanavarnapalli mitta in the Krishnagiri taluk into two, viz., Pichiguntalapethanapalli division and the remaining portion of the Chinnamanavarnapalli mitta with reference to B.P., Mis. No. 2695, Land Revenue, dated 24th September 1900, and by the sub-division of the Giddanahalli mitta in the Dharmapuri taluk into Kukuttamaradahalli division and the remaining portion of the Giddanahalli mitta with reference to B.P., Mis. No. 1081, Land Revenue, dated 12th April 1901. The peshkash on the permanently-settled estates was Rs. 4,50,865-12-8 against Rs. 4,49,134-6-6 in the previous year. The variation is explained in the enclosure to the statement No. 6.

6. WHOLE INAM VILLAGES.—The number of whole inam villages was 268 as in the previous year. The quit-rent was Rs. 42,930-11-9 against Rs. 42,829-10-1 in the previous fasli. The difference is due to an increase of Rs. 101-12-8 being the full assessment charged on two shares which lapsed to Government on the death of the shareholders of the Vellakuttai Jaghire, in the Tiruppattūr taluk, and to a decrease of As. 11 owing to the reduction of quit-rent on certain lands in the Puduppalayam aghraharam in the Tiruchengódu taluk taken up for road purposes.

7. RYOTWARI VILLAGES.—The number of these villages was 2,781 against 2,782 in the previous year. The decrease is due to the fact that the Kadappalli village of the Mudalpatti mitta in the Námakkal taluk, formerly purchased by Government for arrears of peshkash, was handed back to the proprietor during the fasli, with reference to B.P., No. 325, Land Revenue, dated 28th November 1898.

8. OCCUPATION AND HOLDINGS.—The extent of ryotwar holdings was 1,368,154 assessed at Rs. 19,27,824 against 1,365,000 acres assessed at Rs. 19,27,024 in the previous year, showing an increase of 3,154 acres in extent and of Rs. 800 in assessment as shown in the subjoined statement:—

Additions,	Extent. Assessment.	
	ACS.	RS.
(1) Net increase by lands being taken up and relinquished.	3,217	3,554
(2) Lands transferred from dry to wet and <i>vice versa</i>	...	151
(3) Inam lands reverted to Government and <i>vice versa</i>	32	62
(4) Net increase due to settlement	2,079	338
Total	5,328	4,105

SETTLEMENT REPORT OF SALEM.

Deductions.

	Extent. Assessment.	
	ACS.	RS.
(1) Lands sold for arrears of revenue and bought in by Government	985	1,141
(2) Lands taken up for public purposes or otherwise rendered useless	3	1
(3) Extent and assessment of the Kadappalli village of the Mudalapatti mitta handed back to the proprietor, with reference to B.P., No. 325, Land Revenue, dated 28th November 1898	1,186	2,163
Total	2,174	3,305
Net increase	3,154	800

The net increase in the extent and assessment in holdings, as compared with the last year, is due (1) to more lands having been taken up than relinquished owing to the more favourable character of the season, and (2) to the introduction of the surveyed areas in the unsurveyed villages in the Hosūr taluk, and of the surveyed areas and new settlement rates in six out of the seven villages in the Krishnagiri taluk, with reference to the correspondence ending with B.P., Mis. No. 1425, dated 23rd March 1900, and Mis. No. 4992, dated 24th September 1900. The new settlement could not be brought into force in the fasli in the remaining village of transferred Gollahalli, pending settlement of the dispute regarding the boundary between the village and the inam village of Lingagoundanahalli by the Sub-Collector.

9. ACTUAL CULTIVATION AND WASTE CHARGED.—Out of the total occupied area of 1,368,154 acres, 1,202,854, or 87·92 per cent., were cultivated against 1,175,210, or 86·09 per cent., in the previous year and the remainder 165,300 acres, or 12·08 per cent., against 189,790 acres, or 13·91 per cent., were left waste. The increase under cultivated area and decrease under current fallows were due to the more favourable character of the season. Of the total extent left waste, 165,300 acres, 153,935 acres were dry and 11,365 acres wet. Of the total wet waste 11,365 acres, remissions were granted on 3,060 acres against 4,033 acres in the previous year and the amount remitted was Rs. 14,520 against Rs. 19,473 in the previous year. No remission was granted on account of dry waste.

10. WATER-RATE—(*Tirvajasti and Fasajusti*).—Water-rate, amounting to Rupees 19,637, was charged against Rs. 22,926 in the previous year. The decrease occurs in six taluks and is due to the insufficiency of water-supply in the irrigation sources.

11. The total assessment of ryotwar holdings including water-rate thus amounted to Rs. 19,47,461.

12. Of the total ryotwar demand, remissions and deductions amounted to Rupees 95,223 under the following heads:—

	RS.
(1) Occasional remissions	26,951
(2) Fixed remissions	1,654
(3) Beriz deductions	66,618
Total	95,223

13. OCCASIONAL REMISSIONS.—The remissions under this head amounted to Rs. 26,951 against Rs. 34,881 in the previous year as shown below:—

	Fasli 1309.	Fasli 1310.
	RS.	RS.
(1) Remissions on account of lands left waste	19,473	14,520
(2) Remissions on account of withered crops or loss of produce	12,353	10,550
(3) Remission of the difference between wet and dry on account of irrigation sources being left out of order.	3,055	1,881
Total	34,881	26,951

SETTLEMENT REPORT OF SALEM.

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.	
	1309.	1310.	1309.	1310.	1309.	1310.	1309.	1310.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Hosur	741	2,093	846	351	161	210	1,748	2,654
Krishnagiri	1,611	2,284	172	599	..	..	1,783	2,883
Dharmapuri	1,769	2,516	2,630	6,344	180	101	4,569	8,961
Tiruppattūr	614	259	1,958	90	3	7	2,576	356
Uttankarai	3,910	3,210	1,931	1,550	..	60	5,841	4,920
Salem	9,437	8,676	3,533	917	1,737	597	14,707	5,190
Attūr	623	168	128	10	557	850	1,308	1,026
Namakkal	315	286	745	366	39	56	1,099	658
Tiruchengódu	463	80	410	223	378	..	1,251	303
Total	19,473	14,520	12,353	10,550	3,055	1,881	34,881	26,951

The increase under remission in Hosur, Krishnagiri and Dharmapuri was due to the insufficiency of supply in the irrigation sources and the decrease in the other taluks was partly due to more favourable season than in the previous year and partly due to remission having been refused by the Divisional-officers in cases where there were no written applications. The remissions granted on account of irrigation sources being out of order show a decrease of Rs. 1,174. The irrigation sources concerned are 19 as particularized in the margin. Works Nos. 1, 2 and 3 are insignificant, and the minor irrigation sub-overseer will be ordered to inspect them and submit report with estimates. Nos. 6, 9, 10 and 14 have since been repaired. The repairs to Nos. 4, 11, 12 and 17 are under execution. In regard to No. 8, its abandonment has been sanctioned by the Board in its Proceedings, Mis. No. 6122, dated 19th November 1900. The question of handing over No. 13 to private enterprise is under correspondence with the Executive Engineer. The receipt of a revised estimate from him in respect of No. 15 as ordered in B.P., Mis. No. 5552, dated 18th October 1901, is awaited. In regard to work No. 16, an estimate has been submitted with the application for allotment No. 2913, dated 19th October 1901, with the recommendation that the work might be carried out by the Public Works Department. Nos. 18 and 19 are in charge of the Public Works Department. In regard to the former, the Executive Engineer has been reminded to see to its early repair. In regard to the latter, the estimate received from the Executive Engineer for him after countersignature. He has been asked to inspect work No. 5 and forward an estimate for its repair at an early date. As for work No. 7, the Minor Irrigation overseer has been directed to prepare a revised estimate in the light of instructions given by the Executive Engineer.

14. The fixed remissions amounted to Rs. 1,654 as against Rs. 1,536 in the previous fasli as shown below :—

SETTLEMENT REPORT OF SALEM.

	Fasli 1309.	Fasli 1310.
	RS.	RS.
(1) Progressive cowle remissions on account of clearance of prickly-pear	1,495	1,618
(2) Cowle remissions on account of heaviness of assessment	5	..
(3) Remissions granted under the tope rules	36	36
Total	1,536	1,654

Item No. (1) The increase was due to the grant of 125 acres of land on cowle tenure during the fasli.

Item No. (2) For the reasons given in the report for fasli 1309 this item has disappeared.

15. BERIZ DEDUCTIONS.—The amount of beriz deduction was Rs. 66,618 as against Rs. 66,889 in the previous fasli and is made up of the following items :—

	Fasli 1309.	Fasli 1310.
	RS.	RS.
(1) Allowance to religious institutions	55,187	55,117
(2) Share of receipts of Thriahvekam villages	11,382	11,201
(3) Dasahandam shares	126	89
(4) Pay of village establishment of Devasamudram, Krishnagiri taluk	25	25
(5) Assessment on certain charitable inam lands made over to Taluk Boards under B.P., Mis. No. 2240, dated 11th April 1892; Mis. 5569, dated 28th September 1893; Mis. No. 5008, dated 10th November 1896; Mis. No. 244, dated 25th January 1901; and Mis. No. 662, dated 12th March 1900.	108	117
(6) Full assement of nirkatti inam in Berikai palayam ordered to be shown as beriz deduction (vide B.P., Mis. No. 4642, dated 4th December 1897)	13	13
(7) Payment for religious institutions in lieu of inam lands resumed	48	56
Total	66,889	66,618

Item No. (1).—The amount sanctioned for this district is Rs. 55,187, of which Rs. 55,117 was paid during the year, leaving a balance of Rs. 70 which represents the allowance due to the Govindapuram institution in the Tiruppattūr taluk for which the appointment of a manager is under correspondence.

Item No. (2).—The decrease was due to the decrease in the net revenue of the villages.

Item No. (3).—The decrease was due to the decrease of revenue under the tanks concerned, and also to the fact that the share due to the inamdar of a tank in the Sevathur village, Tiruppattūr taluk, has been withheld pending execution of necessary repairs to the tank by the inamdar.

Items Nos. (4) and (6).—Exhibit no change.

Item No. (5).—The increase is mainly due to the resumption sanctioned in G.O., Nos. 158 and 1235, Revenue, dated 26th February and 15th December 1900 of certain charitable tope inams in the villages of Sudovadi and Madappalli in the Hosur and Tiruppattūr taluks respectively and the transfer of the assessments thereon by beriz deduction to the Taluk Boards concerned to be utilized for the conservancy arrangements and maintenance of a waterpandal.

SETTLEMENT REPORT OF SALEM.

Item No. (7).—This is made up of the following items:—

Full assessment of the religious service inams in Mattur and Kottampatti villages, Krishnagiri taluk, ordered in B.P., Mis. No. 215-L.R., dated 21st January 1901, to be made over to the party who agreed to render the prescribed services	RS.	
Full assessment of certain masjid inam lands in the Chinnapudur village, Tiruppattūr taluk, for fasli 1309 and 1310 ordered in B.P., Mis. No. 1591-L.R., dated 15th May 1899, to be paid to the person appointed by the Muhammadan community to render services		17
Full assessment of certain masjid inam lands in the Kukkarampatti village, Uttangarai taluk for fasli 1310	RS.	48
Minus—The assessment on certain lands bought in by Government for arrears of jodi in fasli 1309		13
The amount remitted on account of wet waste		18
Total		56

16. NET LAND REVENUE RYOTWAR.—Excluding the remissions and deductions above referred to the net ryotwari demand amounted to Rs. 18,52,238 against Rupees 18,46,644, or Rs. 5,594 more than in fasli 1309.

17. MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE.—The revenue under this head amounted to Rupees 1,01,006 against Rs. 1,07,221 in the previous year as shown below:—

Items.	Fasli 1309.	Fasli 1310.	Difference.
1. Jodi or quit-rent on minor inams	RS. 24,779	RS. 24,849	+ 70
2. Water-rate on minor inams in ryotwari villages	1,757	1,525	— 232
3. Charge for water in zamindari and inam villages	3,041	2,384	— 657
4. Penal charge for water on lands irrigated without permission	4,693	4,809	+ 116
5. Land occupied with or without application for which no pattas have been granted	20,785	19,550	— 1,235
6. Occupation of poramboke lands	14,526	13,388	— 1,138
7. Revenue derived from tree pattas	25,392	25,062	— 330
8. Commission on private estates under Court of Wards management	1,904	2,915	+ 1,011
9. Revenue from process service fees	175	326	+ 151
10. Sale-proceeds of waste lands	1,635	751	— 884
11. Other items detailed in statement No. 5	8,534	5,447	— 3,087
Total	1,07,221	1,01,006	— 6,215

Item No. 1.—The increase was due to the enfranchisement of certain village service inams in the Krishnagiri, Uttangarai, Salem and Hosūr taluks.

Items Nos. 2 and 3.—The decrease was due to the insufficiency of water-supply in the irrigation sources.

Item No. 4.—The slight increase was due to the levy of heavy penal water-rates to repress the unauthorized use of Government water to the detriment of registered wet lands which suffered much from want of water.

Item No. 5.—The decrease occurs in all the taluks except Hosūr, Tiruppattūr and Tiruchengódu and is attributed to the inclusion in patta of lands occupied in previous years, but not included in holdings for want of sub-division, &c. The increase in Hosūr, Tiruppattūr and Tiruchengódu was due to the somewhat favourable character of the south-west monsoon and also to the fact that assignments could not be made before the end of the fasli owing to causes such as unwillingness to pay the value of tree growth, want of sub-division, &c.

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Item No. 6.—Revenue from occupation of poramboke lands.—This exhibits a decrease of Rs. 1,138 as compared with the previous fasli. The talukwar particulars are given below:—

Taluke.	Fasli 1309.		Fasli 1310.		Extent on which penal charge was levied in fasli 1310 out of the extent shown in column 4.
	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	
Hosūr	ACS. 9	RS. 67	ACS. 63	RS. 194	ACS. 10
Krishnagiri	93	1,118	82	1,141	51
Dharmapuri	218	1,295	194	605	161
Tiruppattūr	21	373	47	531	37
Uttangarai	193	325	396	507	85
Salem	1,002	3,670	1,259	2,902	408
Attur	586	2,589	614	1,484	166
Námakkal	359	3,565	975	4,686	267
Tiruchengódu	581	1,524	459	1,438	210
Total	3,362	14,526	4,089	13,388	1,395

There was a decrease in the extent and revenue of such lands occupied as compared with the previous year in the taluks of Dharmapuri, Attur and Tiruchengódu. This was due to prompt steps taken to dispose of encroachment cases either by transferring the land to "ayan" and assigning it on patta if the occupation was unobjectionable or by inducing the ryts to give up the lands when the occupation was found to be objectionable. In the taluks of Hosūr, Tiruppattūr, Uttangarai and Námakkal, there was an increase both in the extent and revenue. The increase in the former two taluks is slight and calls for no remarks. The increase in the Uttangarai taluk is attributed to the unauthorized occupation of a large extent (about 122 acres) of unassessed waste lands on the Bathlamalai hills by the izaradar of Mottangurichi and to the unauthorized cultivation of cucumbers in certain tank-bed lands. The increase in the Námakkal taluk is said to be due to the inclusion of unassessed waste lands on the Kollimalai hills under this head instead of under assessed waste as in the previous year. The variations in the extent and assessment in the Krishnagiri taluk are small. The increase in the extent accompanied by a decrease in the revenue in the Salem taluk was due to the removal of encroachments charged with heavy penal assessment in the previous year and to the cultivation of a large extent of certain unsurveyed blocks during the year. When compared with the total extent of poramboke cultivation, the extent on which penal charge was levied was only about one-third. This shows that many of the encroachments are unobjectionable. The attention of the Divisional-officers and Tahsildars will again be drawn to this fact and they will be directed to take prompt steps towards their assignment, and to repress cultivation in objectionable cases.

Item No. 7.—The decrease was due to smaller number of sales of withered trees than in the previous year.

Item No. 8.—The increase was due to the commission realized from the Komaramangalam estate taken under the management of the Court of Wards during the year.

Item No. 9.—The increase mainly appears in the Tiruppattūr taluk and is attributed to the fact that coercive measures had to be adopted in the collection of kists due from almost all the mittadars and holders of minor inams in mittas.

Item No. 10.—The decrease was due to there having been only three cases of sales under the waste land rules during the fasli.

Item No. 11.—The decrease appears chiefly under three items:—

- (1) Receipts on account of Survey department.
- (2) Sale-proceeds of tank-bed lands sold under Standing Order No. 16.
- (3) Rent on Railway C. class lands.

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The decrease under the first item was due to the fact that there was no collection of fees for admission to the survey examination as there was no such examination in fasli 1310 as in fasli 1309. The decrease under the second item was due to the fact that certain tank-bed lands sold in the Salem taluk fetched a large sum in fasli 1309 on account of keen competition, while there was no such sale in fasli 1310. The decrease in item 3 was due to the fact that arrears of previous years were recovered in fasli 1309.

18. The total land revenue demand under all heads amounted to Rs. 24,47,041 against Rs. 24,45,829 in fasli 1309 as shown below :—

	Fasli 1309.	Fasli 1310.	Difference.
1. Permanently-settled estates	Rs. 4,49,184	Rs. 4,50,866	+ 1,732
2. Shrotriem jodi	42,830	42,981	+ 101
3. Ryotwari and miscellaneous	19,53,865	19,53,244	- 621
Total ..	24,45,829	24,47,041	+ 1,212

19. CESSSES.—The current demand is compared below with that of the previous year :—

	Fasli 1309.	Fasli 1310.	Difference.
1. Cess in zamindaris	Rs. 45,674	Rs. 45,647	- 27
2. Cess in inam villages	11,614	11,574	- 40
3. Cesses in ryotwari villages	2,21,187	2,31,312	+ 10,125
Total ..	2,78,425	2,88,533	+ 10,108

The decrease against items Nos. 1 and 2 is small and calls for no remarks. The increase in item No. 3 was due to the levy of village-cess at 9 pies in the rupee instead of at 8 pies in the rupee in the previous year under B.P. No. 20 (Land Revenue), dated 3rd February 1900.

20. The total demand under land revenue and cesses amounted to Rs. 27,35,574. The collections amounted to Rs. 26,90,266 or 98.34 per cent. of the demand against Rs. 27,03,221 or 99.23 per cent. of the demand in fasli 1309. The decrease in the percentage of collections is explained in paragraph 22 *infra*.

21. ARREARS.—The arrear demand at the beginning of the fasli amounted to Rs. 25,545, of which Rs. 23,997 were collected and Rs. 190 written off the accounts as irrecoverable, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,358.

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 1901. The total demand under arrears and current amounted to Rs. 27,61,119, of which Rs. 27,14,263 were collected and Rs. 190 were written off the accounts as irrecoverable, leaving a balance of Rs. 46,666 or 1.69 per cent. This has been reduced by subsequent collections and remissions to Rs. 9,682 up to the end of November 1901. Of this balance, Rs. 933 relates to fasli 1309 and the remainder to fasli 1310. Rs. 31 out of the former has been recommended to be written off and the balance is involved in the Tiruppattūr defalcations. Of the current balance of Rs. 8,749, Rs. 5,085 are

due on the marginally-noted estates in the Namakkal taluk which are under Government management under Act II of 1864 and Rs. 2,800 are due on the Kuppachipalayam and Minnampalli mittas in the Tiruchengodu taluk and Thindamangalam* mittas in the Namakkal taluk for the sale of portions, of which subdivision accounts have been submitted to the Board, and prompt steps are being taken for the collection of the remainder.

23. DISTRIBUTION OF COLLECTIONS BETWEEN LAND REVENUE AND CESSSES.—The statement showing how the distribution was made in fasli 1310 is submitted. From

* Board's sanction since received.

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this it will be seen that there is no difference between proper and actual credits. The final adjustment has been made up to fasli 1308.

24. COERCIVE PROCESSES AND SALES FOR ARREARS FOR REVENUE.—Statement No. 8-A gives particulars regarding the number of the several kinds of processes issued for the realization of the arrears of revenue, the extent to which property was sold and the amount realized. The total number of processes of all kinds amounted to 138,027 against 128,206 in the previous fasli. The increase appears largely in the taluks of Atur and Tiruppattūr, especially under notices of demand and is due to more punctual issue and service of demand notices in all cases where there were arrears on the due date in each kist. The taluks of Salem and Namakkal show a large decrease which was due mainly to the postponement of issue of processes in respect of amounts expected to be remitted at the jamabandi. The variations in the other taluks are small. The subjoined statement compares the numbers of notices of demand, distraint or attachment and sale with that of fasli 1309 :—

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.	Moveable property.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1309	127,178	545	483	128,206	186	ACS. 979	Rs. 694	Rs. 185	Rs. 879
1310	136,861	669	497	138,027	223	1,519	1,504	187	1,691

Taluk.	Total number of pattas.	Number of defaulters whose property was sold.	Percentage.
Hosur	24,153	25	.14
Krishnagiri	18,027	22	.09
Dharmapuri	25,011	21	.20
Tiruppattūr	10,213	11	.05
Uttangarai	20,492	120	.26
Salem	46,582	3	.01
Atur	38,796	7	.03
Namakkal	25,147	14	.06
Tiruchengodu	22,474		
Total ..	230,895	223	.10

Out of 136,861 cases in which notices of demand were issued, property was attached or distrained in 669 cases against 545 in the previous year. The sales were actually held in 223 against 186 cases in the previous year. Moveables were sold in 22 cases against 38, and immovables in 201 against 148 in the previous year. This was due to the continuance of an unfavourable season especially during the north-east monsoon, and the difficulty felt by the ryots in the payment of kists. The number of cases of sales did not exceed in any taluk, 5 per cent. of pattas in the respective taluks as noted in the margin.

The subjoined statement shows the amount of arrears for which property was distrained or sold :—

Taluk.	Amount of arrears for which property was attached or distrained.	Amount of arrears for which property was sold.	Percentage of columns 3 to 2.
Hosur	Rs. 43	Rs. 214	37.87
Krishnagiri	565	122	10.80
Dharmapuri	1,185	182	53.66
Tiruppattūr	246	90	17.01
Uttangarai	529	1,204	66.77
Salem	2,121	22	10.63
Atur	207	39	17.89
Namakkal	218	218	89.70
Tiruchengodu	2,758	2,474	
Total ..	7,872	4,297	54.59

Of the extent of lands sold, viz., 1,519 acres, 831 or 54.71 per cent. against 721 acres or 73.64 per cent. in the previous year were purchased by Government at a nominal value of Rs. 10, and the remaining 688 acres against 258 acres in the previous year were purchased by private individuals for Rs. 1,446. The increase in the extent of lands sold was due to the sale of the Mettupalaiyam division of the Minnampalli mitta, measuring 245 acres in the Tiruchengodu taluk for Rs. 510 with reference to B.B., Mis. No. 1084 (Land Revenue), dated 12th April 1901.

The variations in the percentage of the number of processes served by the special-paid agency to the total number of processes served and in the receipts and charges of process service are explained in the subjoined statement:—

Fasli.	Number of processes served.			Process service.		
	Total.	By special-paid agency.	Percentage.	Receipts.	Expenditure.	Difference.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1309	NO. 127,920	NO. 933	NO. .73	RS. 175	RS. 130	RS. + 45
1310	137,732	1,795	1.30	326	189	+ 137

The slight increase in the proportion of the processes served by the special-paid agency, the receipts from process fees and the total cost of the process service establishment was due to the entertainment of a process-server in the Krishnagiri taluk and to the employment of the process establishment for a longer period in the Tirupattūr taluk than in the previous year, in view to ensure the speedy collection of revenue.

25. COSTS IN CIVIL SUITS.—The amount of costs awarded to Government in civil suits including the arrear balance of Rs. 349-7-1 amounted to Rs. 961-8-1, of which Rs. 670-5-3 was collected and Rs. 8-12-0 written off as irrecoverable, with reference to B.P., No. 188 (Land Revenue), dated 9th August 1901, leaving a balance of Rupees 282-6-10. Of this amount, Rs. 237-3-7 has since been collected or adjusted.

26. SALES OF LAND UNDER STANDING ORDERS Nos. 15, 20, 21 AND 45.—Under the rules for the sale of assessed waste lands (Standing Order No. 15) 93 acres assessed at Rs. 98 were sold for Rs. 280 against 8 acres assessed at Rs. 18 for Rs. 543 in the previous fasli. The resale under Standing Order No. 45 of 152 acres assessed at Rs. 209 which had been bought in by Government at sales for arrears of revenue fetched Rs. 403 against 86 acres assessed at Rs. 110 for Rs. 46 in the previous year. There were no sales under Standing Order No. 21.

Under the rules for the disposal of waste lands on the Nilgiris and other special tracts (Standing Order No. 20) 83 acres assessed at Rs. 83 on the Shevaroy Hills were sold for Rs. 548. Besides this amount, the third annual instalment of purchase money, viz., Rs. 203 that fell due during the fasli in the case of two blocks sold in February 1898 was also recovered.

27. INTEREST ON ARREARS OF LAND REVENUE.—The total demand (current and arrears) amounted to Rs. 1,182, of which Rs. 778 were collected and Rs. 8 written off as irrecoverable, leaving a balance of Rs. 396. Of this Rs. 24 has since been written off and the balance relates to the mittas referred to in paragraph 22 *supra*.

28. SUB-DIVISION OF QUIT-RENT.—An application was received from one of the inamdars of the first bit of the Pottipuram aghaharam in the Salem taluk during the year for the sub-division under Standing Order No. 58 of the joint liability. The proposed sub-division was accepted on production of a duly signed and registered agreement by the parties concerned as required by the Standing Order.

29. RUINED TANKS.—No tank was made over for private enterprise during the year under Standing Order No. 8 or 9.

30. LOANS AND ADVANCES—LAND IMPROVEMENT LOANS ACT—ORDINARY.—Rupees 6,625 were advanced under the Act at 5 per cent. per annum during the fasli against Rs. 5,070 in the previous fasli. The total amount of advances outstanding at the

beginning of the year under report was Rs. 27,204 and adding the amount advanced during the fasli, the total amount advanced is Rs. 33,829. Of this, the amount which fell due in the year including sums ordered to be summarily recovered and the balance remaining unpaid in the previous faslis amounted to Rs. 7,928, of which Rs. 7,742 was collected during the year, leaving a balance of Rs. 186, or 2.35 per cent. of the demand. Of this balance, Rs. 140 has since been collected and Rs. 46 is covered by processes. The sum repaid on account of advances not yet due amounted to Rs. 101. The interest amounted to Rs. 1,565 including the arrear balance of Rs. 64. Of this Rs. 1,501 was collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 64.

SPECIAL WELL RULES.—The total amount of advances outstanding at the beginning of the year was Rs. 9,722. Of this, Rs. 407 fell due during the year including the arrear balance of Rs. 120. Of the amount that fell due, Rs. 357 was collected and Rs. 47 written off, leaving a balance of Rs. 3. The demand under interest amounted to Rs. 333 including the arrear balance of Rs. 37. Of this Rs. 293 was collected and Rs. 37 written off, leaving a balance of Rs. 3.

AGRICULTURISTS' LOANS ACT.—The total amount of advances outstanding at the beginning of the fasli was Rs. 1,410 and Rs. 250 was advanced during the fasli, making a total of Rs. 1,660. Of this sum Rs. 191 fell due and has been collected within the fasli. The interest that accrued was Rs. 63 which has been collected.

31. SURVEY ADVANCES.—The balance at the beginning of the year on account of advances for survey marks was Rs. 6,277-0-2. Adding to this Rs. 3,934-6-10, the amount advanced during the year, the total amounted to Rs. 10,211-7-0, of which Rs. 3,867-7-3, or 37.88 per cent. was collected, and Rs. 1-1-10 written off, leaving a balance of Rs. 6,342-13-11. Of this Rs. 980-4-1 has since been collected, and prompt steps are being taken for the collection of the remainder.

32. INSPECTION OF FIELD AND BOUNDARY MARKS.—Statement No. 13 shows the number of survey marks planted at the survey and settlement, the number found to be missing or out of repair and the number replaced or repaired during the year. Out of the total number of 23,161 stones missing and out of repair, 8,283 stones or 35.76 per cent. were replaced or repaired against 62 per cent. in the previous fasli. The largest balance is in the taluks of Dharmapuri, Uttangarai and Atūr. In the remaining taluks there was no proper inspection of survey marks last year. The slow progress is generally attributed to the extra work imposed on the karnams and Revenue Inspectors by census and unfavourable character of the season, especially at the time when the annual inspection had to be made for the preparation of the list of missing stones. Strict instructions have been issued for the proper maintenance of the stone register prescribed in B.P. No. 18, dated 12th February 1901, and for checking the annual return of missing stones and stones requiring repair, prepared by karnams, and it is hoped that better progress will be shown in the current fasli.

33. EXAMINATION OF VILLAGE AND TALUK ACCOUNTS.—These accounts were carefully scrutinized during the jamabandi, and the results of their examination show that they were maintained in fairly satisfactory condition, though there is still room for improvement in the way of closer supervision by the Divisional-officers and Tahsildars over the work of their subordinates. The errors and omissions noticed at the jamabandi were rectified as they were noticed. The reports of the Divisional-officers on the examination of these accounts are being reviewed by me as they are received.

34. FAMINE ANALYSIS (REGISTERS AND FIRKA SHEETS).—The village registers and firka books have been brought up to the end of fasli 1309 in all taluks except for a few inam villages in the taluks of Namakkal, Hosūr and Tirupattūr. The work has been completed also for fasli 1310 in the taluks of Krishnagiri, Dharmapuri, Uttangarai, Atūr and Tiruchengodu. In Tirupattūr and Namakkal, the work has yet to be completed only for a few inam villages. No progress has yet been made in posting up the registers up to date for fasli 1310 in the Salem and Hosūr taluks, and the Tahsildars concerned have been warned to complete them forthwith. The village registers and firka books were examined in the two taluks settled by me. The mistakes and omissions noted at the preliminary jamabandi were rectified at the final jamabandi. Unoccupied and unassessed lands fit for cultivation were ordered to be transferred to assessed. The non-occupation of assessed waste lands was found to be generally due to their being covered with palmyras or other trees or to the paucity of

ryots. In the case of lands which were not fit for cultivation on account of their being used for communal purposes, steps were taken for their transfer to peramboke. The remarks on the several points relating to the economic condition of each village were found to be written in section 1, though, in most cases, they were not in the Tahsildar's own hand as required. The entries in section 2 (c) relating to wells were rectified in certain cases, with reference to instructions, and brief explanatory notes were ordered to be added regarding the description and character of the wells, the depth at which water is generally found, etc., where these particulars were wanting. The well registers were also examined, but it was found that the entries were not verified in many cases by Revenue Inspectors on actual inspection. Detailed instructions have been issued to them to the effect that every well should be inspected as far as possible in the course of the current fasli to see whether the irrigated area and the irrigable capacity are correctly entered by the karnams. The other sections in the village register were also checked with the village and taluk accounts. The entries in section 2 (a) were found to be useful in deciding questions of remissions under the irrigation sources concerned and in ascertaining their present condition. It is also reported by the Divisional-officers that the registers were checked by them and that the several defects and omissions noticed in the various sections were ordered to be rectified.

35. TRANSFER OF REGISTRY OF HOLDINGS.—Statement No. 10 shows the number of applications for transfer of pattas made through Registration officers and those received direct by Revenue officers. The number of applications received and disposed of and that pending at the end of the year under report under each class as compared with the previous year are given in the subjoined statement:—

Fasli.	Applications made through Registration officers.				Applications received direct by Revenue officers.			
	Number received including those pending at the beginning of the fasli.	Number disposed of.	Number pending.	Percentage of column 4 to column 2.	Number received including those pending at the beginning of the fasli.	Number disposed of.	Number pending.	Percentage of column 8 to column 6.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1309	5,607	4,983	624	11.14	2,077	2,024	53	2.55
1310	6,927	6,309	618	9.44	2,792	2,703	89	3.19

As compared with the previous year, the number of applications received during the year under report through the Registration Department shows an increase of 1,233 or 24.13 per cent. and the number received direct by Revenue officers shows an increase of 733 or 36.54 per cent. The increase under both the classes of applications was due to the season having continued to be unfavourable. The increase in the total number in the former class as compared with the latter was due to the convenience of the system of effecting transfers through Registration officers. The majority of the pending applications were received about the end of the fasli. Out of the 747 pending applications, 535 have been since disposed of. The number of cases in which steps were taken to secure agreement between ownership and revenue registry, in the cases contemplated in paragraphs 7 and 5 of Board's Standing Order No. 31 was only 482 against 1,354 in the previous year. Sufficient attention does not appear to have been paid by Tahsildars and Deputy Tahsildars during the year and their attention will again be drawn to the instructions already issued in the matter and they will be warned to show good progress in this year.

36. VERNACULAR CORRESPONDENCE IN THE ASSISTANT AND HEAD ASSISTANT COLLECTORS' OFFICES.—Mr. F. J. Richards, the European Assistant Collector, and now Head Assistant Collector, can speak Tamil fairly well, but as almost all taluk correspondence is in English, the necessity for reading Tamil arzis does not arise. When petitions

from parties are received in the vernacular, he has them read out on the spot and passes his orders. Messrs. J. G. Burn and F. B. Evans who were for some time Head Assistant Collectors in the district during the year also did the same.

37. COMPLAINTS AGAINST THE WORKING OF FOREST RULES.—Notice was given to the District Forest-officer of the commencement of the jamabandi of the taluks settled by me. He attended the camp at Pennagaram when I had a conference with him on forest matters. In the other camps, a ranger was present. No complaints of importance were, however, received for disposal at the jamabandi.

38. RENT-ROLL.—Statement No. 18, section 1, shows the rent-roll during the year under report. The total number of ryotwari pattas held during the year amounted to 217,021 against 214,964 or 2,057 more than in fasli 1307. The assessment on the holdings amounted to Rs. 19,27,824 against Rs. 19,20,745 or Rs. 7,079 more than in fasli 1307. The total number of pattadars increased from 404,416 to 422,361. The following statement shows the number of holdings grouped according to the amount of assessment paid as compared with fasli 1307:—

Items.	Fasli 1307.			Fasli 1310.			Difference.		
	Number of pattas.	Number of registered pattadars.	Amount of assessment.	Number of pattas.	Number of registered pattadars.	Amount of assessment.	Number of pattas.	Number of registered pattadars.	Amount of assessment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Ryots paying Rs. 10 and less ..	151,606	259,701	Rs. 6,88,562	156,021	273,915	Rs. 6,99,130	+ 4,415	+ 14,214	+ 10,568
Do. " 10 to 30 ..	54,814	123,021	8,64,547	53,228	126,772	8,57,108	- 1,586	- 5,751	- 7,439
Do. " 30 to 50 ..	6,179	15,660	2,12,817	5,564	13,816	1,99,089	- 615	- 1,844	- 13,728
Do. " 50 to 100 ..	1,980	5,068	1,24,830	1,871	5,025	1,20,898	- 109	- 43	- 3,932
Do. " 100 to 250 ..	354	916	49,212	312	780	43,185	- 44	- 136	- 6,027
Do. " 250 to 500 ..	28	46	9,341	24	49	7,556	- 4	- 3	- 1,785
Do. " 500 to 1,000 ..	1	4	858	1	4	858	..	..	..
Do. over Rs. 1,000 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	214,964	404,416	19,50,167	217,021	422,361	19,27,824	+ 2,057	+ 17,945	- 22,348
Deduct water-rate ..	..	..	29,422	..	..	..	..	..	+ 29,422
			19,20,745						+ 7,079

It is seen from the above that there has been an increase in the number of holdings of ryots paying Rs. 10 and less, and a decrease in all the other grades of holdings. The bulk of the holdings as usual consists of estates paying Rs. 10 and less. The percentage of this class to the total holdings has risen from 70.53 to 71.89. This is mainly due to sub-division of property among heirs and to fresh lands being taken up by poor agriculturists who tend to swell the lowest class of landholders. The classes of profession followed by the ryotwari pattadars as their chief means of livelihood, the total number, extent and assessment under each class and the percentage of the number in each class to the total number of pattadars are given below:—

Profession of landholder.	Number of pattadars.	Extent.	Assessment.	Percentage of the number of pattadars in each class to the total.
	NO.	ACS.	RS.	
1. Agriculturists	382,017	1,212,825	16,52,417	90.45
2. Field labourers	6,462	10,481	16,728	1.53
3. Traders	9,027	36,229	63,944	2.14
4. Ordinary money-lenders	2,891	14,706	28,984	0.67
5. Vakils	143	1,276	1,947	0.08
6. Officials	7,509	39,663	66,062	1.78
7. Other professional men	14,704	62,351	86,676	3.48
8. Banks and Nidhis	6	16	53	..
9. Religious and charitable institutions	102	608	1,063	0.02
Total ..	422,361	1,368,154	19,27,824	100.00

39. I regret the delay in the submission of this report which is due to the late commencement of jamabandi owing to census, and to its consequent late completion and delay in the receipt of taluk returns. The latter were found to contain more than the ordinary amount of error, owing to the non-observance of the instructions issued during the year in the preparation of some of the returns, which necessitated their return to the taluks for rectification. This partly contributed to the delay. The outbreak of plague in Hosur also interfered with the ordinary course of work to a certain extent in that taluk, the returns from which were completely received only on the 4th instant after the issue of many reminders.

12th December 1901.

(Signed) R. B. CLEGG,
Collector.

SETTLEMENT REPORT

OF

SOUTH CANARA.

I HAVE the honour to submit the report on the settlement of the district for fasli 1310 together with the prescribed statements * except those dealt with in the Land Revenue Branch of the Board which have been submitted to it direct.

* Quinquennial return No. 18 (sections I and II) will follow.

2. SEASON AND RAINFALL AND CONDITION AND OUTTURN OF CROPS.—The season was, on the whole, favourable to cultivation. The total rainfall was 154.98 inches against the average of 143.32 inches for the past thirty years. During the south-west monsoon the rainfall was abundant, but it was deficient during the north-east monsoon. Consequently, the outturn of the first rice crop was normal while the outturn of the second and third rice crops was poor to fair.

3. PRICES.—Owing to the unfavourable season of fasli 1309 the price of rice, the staple food-grain of the district, was very high till September; but in October when the first crop of the year was harvested the price fell considerably and continued to decline till February after which it again rose somewhat in consequence of the comparatively poor outturn of the second and third rice crops and the usual exports to other places.

The average rate for the whole year was 10.84 seers per rupee against 10.55 seers in fasli 1309.

					Seers per Rupee.
Fasli 1309	...	...	...	...	13.30
" 1310	...	...	...	...	10.09

The average price of horsegram, which is chiefly imported, was higher than in fasli 1309. This is attributable to the state of the market in the tracts where it is produced.

4. PERMANENTLY—SETTLED ESTATES AND WHOLE INAM VILLAGES.—There are none in this district.

5. RYOTWARI SETTLEMENT.—

					Number of pattas.
Fasli 1310	r..	...	...	...	48,533
" 1309	...	...	...	...	48,423
	Increase	...	...	...	110

(a) Villages.—The number of villages was 1,284 as in the previous year.

(b) Pattas.—There was a net increase of 110 in the number of pattas as explained below;—

(1) Pattas issued for new holdings	...	...	...	...	112
(2) Do. for banjar (waste) wargs taken up for cultivation	...	...	...	...	20
(3) Do. for wargs transferred from inam to Government under the beriz deduction system	...	...	...	...	1

Total ... 133

Deduct—

(i) Pattas of wargs relinquished	14
(ii) Do. of wargs sold for arrears of revenue and bought in by Government	8
(iii) Do. of a warg (situated in the Bekal Fort) taken up for public purposes	1
Total	23
Balance	110

6. OCCUPATION AND CHANGES THEREIN.—The figures showing the extent of holdings in the district are still not available. The assessment of the holdings amounted to Rs. 13,96,149 in the year under report against Rs. 13,94,582 in fasli 1309, the increase of Rs. 1,567 being the net result of an addition of Rs. 1,917 on account of (1) new lands (Hosagame) and banjar wargs taken up for cultivation (Rs. 1,719), (2) reimposition of assessment under the beriz deduction system (Rs. 185) and (3) resumption of assessment assigned in lieu of certain inams (Rs. 13) and of a deduction of Rs. 350 chiefly on account of (1) wargs relinquished (Rs. 117), (2) a banjar warg which could not be localized and the assessment of which was therefore struck off the accounts (Rs. 110), (3) lands purchased by Government for want of bidders at sales for arrears of revenue (Rs. 83) and (4) a warg included in a reserved forest (Rs. 18).

7. ACTUAL CULTIVATION AND WASTE CHARGED AND REMITTED.—The total assessment of wargs and the demand, after deducting remissions, on account of land revenue proper, and also the demand under miscellaneous revenue and cesses for fasli 1310 are compared below with those of fasli 1309 :—

Items.	Fasli 1309.	Fasli 1310.	Increase.	Decrease.	Remarks.
Assessment of holdings	Rs. 13,94,582	Rs. 13,96,149	Rs. (a) 1,567	..	(a) <i>Vide</i> paragraph 6 <i>supra</i> .
<i>Deduct—</i>					
Waste remitted	5,634	5,987	(b) 353	..	(b) Represents chiefly remissions of assessment on the uncultivated portions of banjar wargs taken up for cultivation.
Temporary remissions as per statement No. 4	95,235	95,233	..	(c) 2	(c) <i>Vide</i> paragraph 9 (b) <i>infra</i> .
Total	1,00,869	1,01,220	353	2	
Remaining beriz	12,93,713	12,94,929	1,216	..	
<i>Add—</i>					
Miscellaneous revenue as per statement No. 5	76,060	57,665	..	(d) 18,395	(d) <i>Vide</i> paragraph 10 <i>infra</i> .
Land-cess	1,33,114	1,33,100	..	(e) 14	(e) Due to decrease in the demand under Miscellaneous Land Revenue.
Village-cess	59,544	66,982	(f) 7,438	..	(f) Due to enhancement of the rate of village-cess from 8 pies to 9 pies in the rupee (<i>vide</i> notification No. 112, published at page 250, Part I of the <i>Fort St. George Gazette</i> dated 14th March 1899.
Total	15,62,431	15,52,676	8,654	18,409	
Net decrease					9,755

8. WATER-RATE, TIRVAJASTI AND FASALJASTI.—There are no Government irrigation works in this district.

9. REMISSIONS—(a) *Permanent*.—The amount of remissions under this head during the fasli under report and the previous fasli are compared in the margin. The decrease of Rs. 13 is due to the resumption of two Jari-Brahmadaya inams in consequence of the services for which they were granted not having been performed for over 12 years.

Fasli 1309	Rs. 1,31,785
" 1310	1,31,772
Decrease	13

(b) *Fixed*, including items allowed from entire beriz of villages.—The remissions under this head amounted to Rs. 94,190 as shown below :—

Remissions for fasli 1309	Rs. 94,192
<i>Deduct—</i>	
Remissions under deficiency of land and over assessment, since found to be capable of bearing the full assessment	96
Remissions on cowle lands brought up to full assessment, &c.	55
Remissions on account of waste salt-pans taken up for rice cultivation	4
	155
	94,037
<i>Add—</i>	
Amount of certain tasdicks (allowances) due to religious institutions brought under the beriz deduction system <i>minus</i> the amount of one Jari-Brahmadaya and two pagoda inams resumed for non-performance of the prescribed services, &c.	153
	94,190

10. MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE—(STATEMENT No. 5).—The variations in the important items included under this head of revenue are explained below :—

				(a) <i>Important items of increase—</i>
				<i>Item 7, Occupation of Poramboke lands (Penal charge).</i> —The increase of Rs. 905 under this head is due to more vigorous action having been taken by the Revenue officials in putting down encroachments especially on the margin and roads.
Fasli 1309	Rs. 708			
" 1310	1,613			
Increase	905			
				<i>Item 11 (3)—Sale-proceeds of waste lands.</i> —The increase of Rs. 1,630 under this head is due partly to the larger extent of waste lands sold during the fasli and partly to the fact that a plot of the extent of 5.35 acres situated in the centre of the town of Udipi fetched the high sum of Rs. 1,504 owing to its being specially adapted for building purposes.
Fasli 1309	Extent. ACS. 2.46	Value. Rs. 215		
" 1310	9.87	1,845		
Increase	7.41	1,630		
				<i>Item 11 (5)—Hakkal cultivation.</i> —The increase of Rs. 126 is due to a larger extent having been cultivated owing to the favourable character of the season.
Fasli 1309	Extent. 2,621	Assessment. Rs. 1,463		
" 1310	2,652	1,589		
Increase	31	126		
				(b) <i>Important items of decrease—</i>
				<i>Items (5) and (6)—Land occupied with or without application for which no pattas have been granted and concealed cultivation.</i> —The decrease of Rs. 1,914 under these items due to the comparative paucity of darkhast cases in which back assessment had to be levied.
Fasli 1309	Rs. 5,975			
" 1310	4,061			
Decrease	1,914			

Item 10—Revenue process-service fees.—The decrease of Rs. 202 is due to a

Fasli 1309	...	...	...	Rs. 611
" 1310	...	...	...	409
Decrease	...	...	...	202

greater proportion of darkhast cases having been disposed of in the presence of the parties in the villages concerned, or in their neighbourhood, which diminished the number of notices issued to parties intimating the result of such cases.

Fasli 1309	...	...	...	Rs. 15,789
" 1310	...	...	...	14,541
Decrease	...	...	...	1,248

Item 11 (8)—Rent, &c., on account of the Konde, Budoli and other escheated estates.—The decrease of Rs. 1,248 is chiefly due to a fall in the price of rice during the collection season of the year under report—vide paragraph 3 supra.

Item 11 (4)—Revenue derived from coir, the produce of Amindivi islands.—The

Fasli.	Quantity.	Value per candy.	Total value realized.
1309	CANDIES. 870	Rs. A. P. 47 14 8	Rs. 41,688
1310	538	48 0 0	25,555
Decrease	332	..	16,133

decrease of Rs. 16,133 in the value of coir for fasli 1310 is due to the fact that the value (Rs. 9,500) of 200 candies of coir supplied to the Government Dockyard, Calcutta, in the year under report was not adjusted in the accounts till after its close, and to the fact that the figures of fasli 1309 included not only the value of the coir supplied in that fasli but also the value (Rs. 8,832-14-11)

of 180 candies of coir supplied in fasli 1308.

Fasli 1309	...	...	...	Rs. 175
" 1310	...	...	...	45
Decrease	...	...	...	130

Item 11 (6)—Sale-proceeds of un-serviceable articles.—The decrease is due to the fact that in fasli 1309 the receipts were unusually large owing to the sale of all the old unprotected lamps.

	Extent.	Value realized.
	ACS.	Rs.
Fasli 1309	7.72	1,574
" 1310	1.58	265
Decrease	6.14	1,309

Item 11 (22)—Sale-proceeds of river accretions and reclamations.—The decrease is due to the smaller extent of reclamations sold.

11. DEMAND, COLLECTION AND BALANCE—CURRENT, RYOTWAR AND MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE FOR FASLI 1310.—The state of the collections during fasli 1310

is compared below with that of fasli 1309:—

Fasli.	Current demand.	Collections within the fasli.	Remissions within the fasli.	Balance.	Subsequent collections up to 31st August.	Total collections and remissions.	Balance.	Percentage of collections in column 7 to the demand in column 2.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1309	Rs. 13,69,778	Rs. 13,62,989	Rs. 56	Rs. 6,728	Rs. 4,375	Rs. 13,67,420	Rs. 2,353	99.82
1310	13,52,594	13,42,689	50	9,905	6,423	13,49,112	3,482	99.74

The decrease of Rs. 18,308 under collections (column 7) is mainly due to the decrease in the demand (vide column 2), while the slight decrease (.08 per cent.) in the percentage of collections to the demand is due to the fact that the collection work was interfered with to a certain extent owing to the village officers having had to attend the jamabandi which, except in one taluk, was held during the kist months as the census work did not permit of its being held, as in previous years, before the kista began.

12. DEMAND, COLLECTION AND BALANCE—ARREARS.—The collection of arrears during the year under report is compared below with the figures of the preceding fasli:—

Fasli.	Arrears at the beginning of the fasli.	Collections within the fasli.	Remissions.	Balance at the end of the fasli.	Subsequent collections and remissions up to 31st August.	Balance.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1309	8,837	7,504	539	594	..	594
1310	7,322	6,103	486	733	85	648

The balance is mainly made up of (1) the arrears of assessment due on a grant property, the holder of which refused to accept the ryotwari patta issued at the rate of Rs. 12 per acre, and (2) the penal assessments imposed on certain encroachments which have since been removed. The recoverable balance, including the arrears due on the grant property, will be collected as early as possible.

13. COERCIVE PROCESSES AND SALES FOR ARREARS OF REVENUE.—The subjoined statement shows to what extent Act II of 1864 was resorted to for the realization of the Government demand in the year under report as compared with the figures for the previous fasli:—

Fasli.	Number of pattas.	Number of processes.			Number of defaulters whose property was			
		Notice of demand.	Notice of distraint and attachment.	Notice of sale.	Attached.		Sold.	
					Personal.	Real.	Personal.	Real.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1309	48,423	6,279	215	364	702	215	77	44
1310	48,533	6,664	116	255	585	116	71	40
		Increase 885	Decrease 99	Decrease 109	Decrease 117	Decrease 99	Decrease 6	Decrease 4

There was a slight increase in the number of demand notices issued (column 3). The increase occurred only in one taluk (Coondapoor) and is probably due to prompt recourse to coercive measures.

The number of attachment and sale notices issued, as well as the number of cases in which personal and real property was actually attached and sold, was, however, smaller owing to the favourable character of the season.

The proportion of the defaulters whose property was sold to the total number of pattadars was .22 per cent. against .24 per cent. in the preceding fasli. The total extent of landed property sold was 193 acres against 231 acres in fasli 1309. Of this, acres 93 (or 48 per cent. of the total extent sold) were bought in by Government against acres 156 (or 67 per cent.) in the previous fasli.

14. RECEIPTS FROM PROCESS-FEES AND THE EXTENT TO WHICH SPECIAL-PAID ESTABLISHMENTS WERE UTILIZED FOR SERVING PROCESSES.—As in previous years, no special-paid establishment was entertained for the service of processes, which were served through the village agency without charging any fees.

15. LANDS SOLD UNDER BOARD'S STANDING ORDERS.—As stated in paragraph 10 supra, 5.35 acres of dry land were sold under Board's Standing Order No. 37 (No. 21, 1900 Edition). The land being specially adapted for building-sites was put up to auction, subject to payment of assessment, in convenient lots and realised a sum of Rs. 1,504. Waste land to the extent of 6 acres 10 cents was also sold during the year under Board's Standing Order No. 30 (No. 15, 1900 Edition) and fetched Rs. 606. No lands were sold under Standing Orders Nos. 33, 34 and 110.

16. ADVANCES—(A) LOANS.—No applications for loans were received during the fasli under report. Out of the balance of old loans, viz., Rs. 960, outstanding at the

beginning of the fasli, Rs. 112, being the full amount of the instalments which fell due in the fasli, were punctually paid together with interest (Rs. 66), leaving a balance of Rs. 848 at the close of the fasli.

(B) SURVEY ADVANCES.—Out of the sum of Rs. 8,443 outstanding at the beginning of the fasli, Rs. 7,030 were collected within the fasli and Rs. 517 have been collected subsequently, leaving a balance of Rs. 896. Of this amount, which represents the uncollected portion of the cost of the re-survey of the Mangalore Municipality, Rs. 515 are due on lands in the possession of the Municipality, the Local Board and Government respectively, and will be duly adjusted in the accounts. Stringent orders have been issued for the realization of the remaining amount (Rupees 381) from the wardars concerned without any further delay. The current demand on account of advances made during fasli 1310 was Rs. 7,413, of which Rs. 5,055 were collected within the fasli, leaving a balance of Rs. 2,358 at its close. Out of this balance, Rs. 513 have since been collected and steps are being taken to collect the remaining amount soon.

17. 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. 225. Adding to this the opening balance of the year, viz., Rs. 256, the total demand amounted to Rs. 481. Of this amount, Rs. 384 were collected within the year, and execution has been taken out for the recovery of the balance (Rs. 97).

18. RUINED TANKS AND TANKS HANDED OVER TO RYOTS UNDER BOARD'S STANDING ORDER No. 9 (No. 8, 1900 EDITION).—There are no Government irrigation works in this district.

19. INTEREST CHARGED ON ARREARS OF LAND REVENUE.—The total demand under this head, including the balance at the beginning of the year, amounted to Rs. 141, of which Rs. 35 were collected and Rs. 29 written off the accounts under B.P., No. 173, dated 20th January 1882, leaving a balance of Rs. 77 at the end of the year. The bulk (Rs. 52) of this balance relates to the Mangalore taluk and is due on certain arrears of land revenue and penal assessment not yet collected and Rs. 9 are due on arrears already recommended or about to be recommended to be written off the accounts as irrecoverable. The necessary steps are being taken for the recovery of the balance.

20. INSPECTION OF BOUNDARY AND FIELD MARKS.—The result of the inspection is given in the prescribed statement. After a lengthy correspondence, a regular supply of stones has been arranged for through contractors and steps are now being taken to have the missing marks replaced and damaged stones repaired as early as possible.

21. EXAMINATION OF VILLAGE AND TALUK ACCOUNTS.—Village and taluk accounts were examined, as usual, at the time of the jamabandi by the officers who conducted it.

22. APPLICATIONS FOR TRANSFER OF REVENUE REGISTRY.—The subjoined statement compares the number of applications received and disposed of during the year under report with those of the preceding fasli under the two usual heads, viz., those presented through Registration officers and those submitted direct to Revenue officers:—

How received.	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 7) to the total (column 5).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Through Registration officers.	1,309	36	755	791	765	26	3.2
	1,310	26	808	834	805	29	3.4
	1,309	86	1,108	1,194	1,064	130	10.9
	1,310	130	970	1,100	992	108	9.8
Direct by Revenue officers.	1,309	122	1,863	1,985	1,829	156	7.8
	1,310	156	1,778	1,934	1,797	137	7.0
Total ..							

The number of applications received through Registration officers shows an increase of 53 or 7 per cent. The increase occurs chiefly in the taluks of Mangalore, Kasaragod and Uppinangadi, and is probably due to the public finding it convenient to effect the transfers, through Registration officers. The disposal of cases under this class almost kept pace with that of last year, the proportion of cases pending at the end of the fasli to the total number of cases received being 3.4 per cent. against 3.2 per cent. in fasli 1309.

Under the second class, viz., applications received direct by Revenue officers, the number presented during the year shows, on the other hand, a decrease of 138 or 9.8 per cent. The decrease occurs chiefly in the Mangalore taluk and is reported to be due to the pressure put upon the village officers to report cases under paragraphs 5 and 7 of Board's Standing Order No. 20 (No. 31 edition of 1900). The disposal in this class of cases shows an improvement, the number pending at the end of the fasli being 9.8 per cent. against 10.9 per cent. in the previous year.

The number of cases received under paragraphs 5 and 7 of Board's Standing Order No. 20 (No. 31 edition of 1900) was 509 against 496 in fasli 1309. The increase occurs chiefly in the Mangalore taluk, and is reported to be due to the efforts of the subordinate officers to secure agreement between ownership and revenue registry—*vide supra*. Of the above 509 cases and the 28 cases pending at the end of the previous fasli, 503 or 93 per cent. were disposed of within the fasli.

23. VERNACULAR CORRESPONDENCE IN THE HEAD ASSISTANT AND ASSISTANT COLLECTOR'S OFFICES.—The Head Assistant and the Assistant Collectors attached to the district report that they have been disposing of the vernacular correspondence of their offices without the aid of English abstracts.

24. The following points are noted with reference to the Board's Proceedings 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 before the close of the fasli, save as regards a few items which have now been adjusted and explained in the fly sheet attached to the revised demand, collection and balance statement for fasli 1310. Necessary orders are being issued to the tahsildars concerned to carry out the adjustments in their accounts.

(b) EXPLANATION OF VARIATIONS IN THE DEMAND ON ACCOUNT OF CASSES.—This will be found in paragraph 7 *supra*.

(c) RECONCILIATION OF THE DEMAND, COLLECTION AND BALANCE STATEMENT WITH THE TREASURY FIGURES AS COMMUNICATED BY THE ACCOUNTANT-GENERAL.—The necessary reconciliation will be effected on receipt of the Accountant-General's figures.

25. CREDITS OF CASSES.—The statement prescribed in paragraph 9 of B.P., No. 74, Land Revenue, dated the 6th February 1890, has been submitted to the Board of Revenue, Land Revenue. The proportionate credits have been correctly made in accordance with the rules prescribed in B.P., No. 105, Land Revenue, dated the 22nd April 1899, in respect of the collections in fasli 1309. As regards the collections of fasli 1310, Rs. 768 still remain to be credited to casses to make up the correct amount, and this will be done in the current fasli. Final adjustments have been effected up to fasli 1307, and those for faslis 1308, 1309 and 1310 will be effected as soon as the outstanding arrears are either collected or remitted.

26. CONDITION OF KARNAMS' SURVEY INSTRUMENTS.—The survey instruments supplied to the karnams are reported to be in good condition except in a few cases in the Mangalore, Uppinangadi and Kasaragod taluks. In these latter cases arrangements have been made to have the missing and damaged instruments replaced or repaired at the cost of the karnams concerned.

SETTLEMENT REPORT OF SOUTH CANARA.

27. LAPSE OF PAGODA ALLOWANCES AND OTHER INAMS.—Assignments amounting to Rs. 28-9-3 were resumed in the year under report as shown below :—

Name of inam and taluk in which held.	Amount of inam and pagoda allowance.	How paid.	Grounds of resumption.
1	2	3	4
1. Kallaje Jangama Mahta in Udipi taluk.	Rs. A. P. 12 12 10	By assignment of assessment.	The inam was resumed under paragraph 2 of Board's Standing Order No. 117 (No. 54 Edition of 1900), as the institution relating to it had ceased to exist for more than twelve years. Do. do.
2. Kachur Jangama Mahta in Udipi taluk.	9 9 7	Under the beriz deduction system.	
3. Cholahavara Bhuta in Kasaragod taluk.	0 9 7	Do.	The inam was resumed in accordance with B.P., No. 2251, dated 15th October 1886, as the institution in question had been removed from Mogral kasba, in which it was originally situated, to a different village.
4. Jari Brahmadaia inam, items Nos. 276 and 277, class II, in the list of Jari Brahmadaia inams submitted to Board with letter No. 204, dated 20th October 1886, Mangalore taluk.	5 6 5	Do.	The inam was resumed as the last holder, Subbamma, a widow, died in March 1896 without leaving any heirs.
5. Jari Brahmadaia inam, item No. 173, class II, in the list of Jari Brahmadaia inams submitted to Board with letter No. 204, dated 20th October 1886, Udipi taluk.	0 2 10	By assignment of assessment.	As no particular service was being performed in respect of this inam, it was resumed as ordered by the Inam Commissioner in his letter No. 795, dated 22nd October 1900.

MANGALORE,
14th October 1901.

(Signed) D. D. MURDOCH,
Collector.

SETTLEMENT REPORT OF MALABAR.

I HAVE the honour to submit the jamabandi report of the district for fasli 1310. The prescribed statements have been already submitted.

2. SEASON AND RAINFALL.—The season was more favourable for agricultural operations than in the previous year. The average rainfall registered during the year 1900-1901 was 121.93 inches against 89.22 inches in the previous year.

3. CONDITION AND OUTTURN OF CROPS.—The outturn was normal in Wynaad, Palghat and Ponnani taluks, and poor in other taluks. The second crop was indifferent for want of timely rains.

4. PRICES.—The prices remained stationary in Chirakkal, Kottayam and Ponnani taluks, and were slightly higher in all the other taluks except Cochin where they were less than those in the previous year. The district depends chiefly on foreign importation for the supply of its food-grains.

5. REVENUE FROM PERMANENTLY-SETTLED ESTATES.—The only estate so called in the district is that of Muhammad Ali Raja of Cannanore, comprising the Karar territory and the Laccadive Islands. The amount of arrears outstanding against the Raja at the close of fasli 1309 was Rs. 96,404-10-11. Of the total peishcush of Rs. 15,000 the amount payable by the Raja in respect of the Karar territory (towards land revenue) has been fixed at Rs. 3,617 in G.Os., Nos. 460 and 461, Political, dated 23rd July 1896. Including this amount, the total sum payable by the Raja during the year, excluding interest on the arrears, amounted to Rs. 1,00,021-10-11. No portion of this was collected during the fasli.

6. WHOLE INAM VILLAGES.—There are none in the district.

7. RYOTWARI SETTLEMENT.—Of the marginally-noted five taluks which ought to have been settled by the Collector during the year, I was able to take up only Calicut and Walavanad taluks owing to pressure of work occasioned by the introduction of settlement in several taluks simultaneously. Nor would it be possible for

- | | |
|-----------------|---------------|
| 1. Kottayam. | 4. Ernad. |
| 2. Kurumbranad. | 5. Walavanad. |
| 3. Calicut. | |

me to take up the taluks according to their turn in fasli 1311. I shall take up only one taluk, viz., Kóttayam, in its entirety, but I intend to attend for the first few days at the jamabandi in the Calicut, Walavanad and Palghat taluks, and possibly also Kurumbranád.

8. NUMBER OF PATTAS.—*Vide* statement No. 1. The Settlement Department furnished the fair pattas of Palghat taluk after the close of the fasli and the jamabandi of the taluk has not therefore been yet done. It commences early in February. Excluding this taluk the total number of pattas during the year was 189,685 against 187,400 in the previous year. The increase is small and calls for no remark.

9. HOLDINGS AND THE CHANGES THEREIN.—*Vide* statement No. 3. The gross assessment in the fasli was Rs. 20,40,885 against Rs. 19,56,186 in the previous year. The increase occurred chiefly in Calicut and Palghat taluks where the settlement was introduced.

10. WASTE REMISSIONS.—The extent of waste remitted during the year was 320 acres assessed at Rs. 502 against 541 acres and Rs. 803 in the previous year. These remissions relate to Ponnáni taluk, and the decrease is due to less lands having been under water in the year under report.

11. ACTUAL CULTIVATION.—Statement No. 3 gives the necessary particulars, but the figures are only conjectural as no systematic cultivation accounts are maintained in the district.

12. WATER-RATE.—*Nil*.

13. OTHER REMISSIONS.—*Vide* statement No. 4. The decrease was mainly under remissions granted on under-aged coffee and cinchona plantations in Wynaad. The nature of the other items of remissions such as kayathu nellu remission in Chirakkal taluk and the poor-house site remission in Cochin, has been explained in the previous year's report.

14. NET RYOTWAR DEMAND.—Deducting the remissions the net ryotwar demand of the year amounted to Rs. 20,39,144 against Rs. 19,52,438 in the previous year, resulting in an increase of Rs. 86,706 in consequence of the introduction of settlement rates as stated above.

15. MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE.—The total miscellaneous revenue in the district amounted to Rs. 75,104 against Rs. 64,016 in fasli 1309. The increase was chiefly under item 5, on account of more lands taken up for fugitive cultivation in Wynaad and under item 11, (16) collections on account of Survey Department.

16. LAND REVENUE RYOTWAR AND MISCELLANEOUS.—The total land revenue demand including miscellaneous revenue amounted to Rs. 21,14,248 against Rupees 20,16,454 in the previous year resulting in an increase of Rs. 97,794.

17. CESSSES.—The land-cess on the ryotwar demand amounted to Rs. 2,53,217 against Rs. 2,42,943 in fasli 1309. The village-cess amounted to Rs. 1,24,676 against Rs. 1,17,295 in the previous year. The increase under both the items was due chiefly to the increase in the land revenue demand.

18. 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.
1. Land revenue from permanently-settled estates	96,405	3,617	1,00,022
2. Ryotwar and miscellaneous	15,622	24,92,141	25,07,763
3. Cesses in ryotwar villages			
4. Land-cess in permanently-settled estates	339	170	509

Of the arrears of land revenue under permanently-settled estates no collections were made during the year. The whole of the cess was collected. Of the arrears under ryotwar miscellaneous and cesses Rs. 13,495 were collected and Rs. 501 written off the accounts, leaving a net balance of Rs. 1,626 at the end of the fasli; of this Rs. 641 have been since collected, Rs. 859 represents jenmabhogam under correspondence and Rs. 126 is the assessment on Elamala estate the collection of which is pending orders of Government. Of the current demand including cesses under permanently-settled estates nothing has been collected. Out of the demand under ryotwar miscellaneous and cesses (Rs. 24,92,141), Rs. 24,77,010 were collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 15,131 at the end of the fasli. The whole of this balance has been since collected.

Since the submission of the revised demand, collection and balance statement for June 1901 (fasli 1310) the Tahsildar of Palghat submitted a revised statement No. 3. The Board's jamabandi statement No. 3 is based on this. A second revised demand, collection and balance statement has not been submitted to the Board, as the Palghat return is likely to undergo further revision after the jamabandi is over. Particulars of increment remissions have not been given separately by the Tahsildars in the jamabandi returns of Calicut and Palghat taluks. The gross assessment on holdings shown in column 32 of jamabandi statement No. 3 apparently excludes them. The Tahsildars have been requested to furnish correct figures. The necessary alteration will be made in the revised statements which will be submitted after the jamabandi of Palghat taluk is over.

19. COERCIVE MEASURES.—*Vide* statement No. 8-A which contains the necessary explanation.

20. PROCESS FEES.—*Vide* statement No. 8-B.

21. LANDS SOLD UNDER BOARD'S STANDING ORDER No. 45.—*Vide* statement No. 9.

22. ADVANCES UNDER THE LAND IMPROVEMENT LOANS ACT.—*Vide* statement of loans No. 23.

23. SURVEY ADVANCES.—*Vide* statement submitted.

24. CIVIL SUITS.—*Vide* statement No. 11.

25. RUINED TANKS.—*Nil*.

26. INTEREST ON ARREARS OF LAND REVENUE.—*Vide* statement No. 7-A.

27. SUB-DIVISION OF QUIT-RENT.—*Nil*.

28. INSPECTION OF BOUNDARY MARKS.—*Vide* statement No. 13.

29. EXAMINATION OF VILLAGE AND TALUK ACCOUNTS.—The jamabandi officers examined the village and taluk accounts and submitted their reports to this office where they were reviewed and necessary orders issued. On the whole the accounts appear to have been fairly kept in all the taluks. The Board has recently sanctioned the forms of village and taluk accounts to be introduced in this district. The necessary village and taluk manuals with sample entries and instructions for preparation are being compiled. The new accounts will be introduced in the settled taluks of the district from fasli 1312.

30. TRANSFER OF REGISTRY.—*Vide* statement No. 10.

31. INAM LANDS RESUMED.—There were two cases of resumption. One in Ponnáni taluk and the other in Walavanad taluk—*vide* B.P., Mis. No. 375, dated 6th February 1901, and Mis. No. 494, dated 14th February 1901. There were no cases of resumption ordered by the Collector himself.

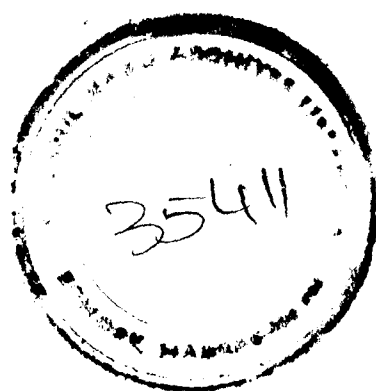
32. DISPOSAL OF VERNACULAR PAPERS.—The Head Assistant Collector and the Special Assistant Collector report that vernacular papers are generally read out to them and orders passed. The Deputy Collectors of Calicut, Wynaad and Cochin dispose of such papers themselves.

SETTLEMENT REPORT OF MALABAR.

33. Jamabandi statement No. 18 (Rent roll) will be submitted on receipt of the statement from Palghat taluk after jamabandi.

MALABAR,
31st January 1902.

(Signed) A. F. PINHEY,
Collector.



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