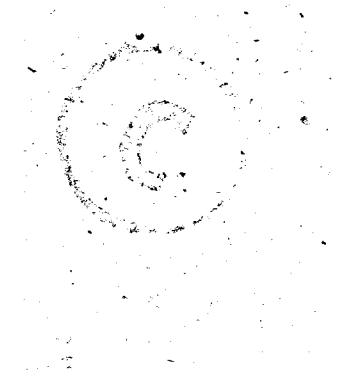


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REPORTS

ON THE

SETTLEMENT OF THE LAND REVENUE

OF THE

DISTRICTS IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY

FOR FASLI 1311 (1901-1902).

No. 2547

M A D R A S :

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1903.

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செப்பலிபுவதற்காக எடுத்த
செயலிபிட்ட நாள் 1903

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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. 67, dated 28th February 1903.)
for fasli 1311 (1901-1902).

ORDER—No. 447, Revenue, dated 2nd May 1903.

Miscellaneous.

The Land Revenue report for Fasli 1311 or the Revenue year ending 30th June 1902 submitted with the above Proceedings

of the Board of Revenue has been prepared in the main on the lines hitherto adopted. The limits prescribed for the letter press (25 pages) and the ordinary statistical tables (36 pages) have been observed. Twenty additional pages contain the statistics concerning irrigation works, rent-roll, incidence of land revenue and transfers of property, which are revised quinquennially but which are reprinted with each year's report for convenience of reference. The statement of excess collections prescribed in paragraph 5 (1) of G.O., No. 582, dated 5th July 1902, has not however been submitted nor is the subject mentioned in the body of the report. The Board will be requested to supply the omission separately.

2. For the current and succeeding revenue years, it is proposed to issue a crop and season report on the 1st September next after the close of the year. The report will contain information on the subjects of rainfall, prices, cultivation, irrigation, crop areas, produce and agricultural stock. This course will permit of the earlier publication of a review on the agricultural conditions of each year than is now practicable. The Land Revenue report will then be confined to matters relating to the assessment and realisation of land revenue and cesses, the working of the Loans Acts, and other subjects of importance in land revenue administration.

3. At the beginning of the year 1901-1902, the failure of the hot weather rains in North Arcot and Chingleput and the deficient South-West Monsoon in Cuddapah and Anantapur caused anxiety as to the conditions of portions of these districts. A few test works were started in Cuddapah and North Arcot, employment for weavers at their trade was provided in the former district, and kitchens were opened in all the four districts for the relief of destitute persons sent adrift by the contraction of private charity. With the good rains of September and the favourable North-East Monsoon all symptoms of distress passed away.

4. The season was generally favourable for agricultural operations. The rainfall in most districts slightly exceeded the average of 30 years ending 1899. The total extent cultivated in the year, including areas cropped more than once, was 58 million acres greater than in the previous year, which was also a good year, and more than 1.37 million acres greater than the average of the five years ending 1899-1900. The increase was fairly well distributed but did not extend to the West Coast districts. The area under food crops was 63 million acres, and that under industrial crops, 03 million acres, greater than in the preceding year. In the case of food crops the increase occurred under all crops except *cumbu*. Of the industrial crops *cotton* and *indigo* were cultivated on a somewhat smaller area owing to the indifferent South-West monsoon in the cotton-growing districts of Kurnool and Cuddapah, and to the fall in the price of *indigo*. The area under *groundnut* however increased largely from 276,000 acres in 1900-1901 to 410,000 acres in 1901-1902 more than compensating for the contraction of the area under *gingelly*, for which, it is reported, *groundnut* is being substituted as a more remunerative crop. It is satisfactory to note that the increase under *sugarcane* was due to the diminution of the pest from which the crop suffered during the previous year in Gódvári. The outturn of all crops, both wet and dry, was generally fair.

5. The prices of all the staple food grains fell from 8 to 17 per cent. : but they were still at the close of the fasli from 42 to 68 per cent. higher than the average prices of 10 years ending with 1889-1890. The wholesale prices which represent the ryot's selling prices were in every case considerably above the commutation rates adopted at the settlements of assessment. During the first five months of the year retail prices of all grains were dearer than the warning rates in all districts (except South Canara where rice—the only staple article of food—was below the warning rate throughout the year) but they approached, and in most cases fell below, warning rates towards the end of the year.

6. The extent of ryotwari holdings increased by 1.2 per cent. It is especially encouraging that the area of holdings in *Kurnool* has increased until it is now practically the same as before the great famine of 1876-78.

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

Items of revenue.	Fasli 1310 (1900-1901).	Fasli 1311 (1901-1902).	Difference.
1. Peshkash or revenue from permanently-settled estates	Rs. 50,06,113	Rs. 50,03,217	— 2,896
2. Quit-rent levied on inam villages held on favourable tenure	7,40,255	7,43,787	+ 3,482
3. Lands held under the ryotwari system—			
(a) Assessment in holdings	* 4,49,82,709	4,56,36,754	+ 6,53,045
(b) Water-rate on dry lands and charge for second crop on single crop wet land.	20,27,211	24,01,241	+ 3,74,030
4. Miscellaneous revenue	72,81,063	76,63,565	+ 3,82,502
Total	* 6,00,38,351	6,14,48,544	+ 14,10,193

* Since corrected.

Excepting Rs. 4.1 lakhs being the increase due to the settlement of some of the taluks of *Malabar*, the increase under items 3 and 4 of Rs. 14 lakhs under ryotwar proper was due mainly to the generally favourable character of the season.

8. Remissions on account of waste or loss of crops or the substitution of "dry" for "wet" crops owing to failure of the water-supply were granted liberally in *Cuddapah* (Rs. 3.66 lakhs), *Anantapur* (Rs. 1.23 lakhs), and *Bellary* (Rs. 1.18 lakhs). Sums exceeding half a lakh of rupees were also remitted in each of the districts of *Vizagapatam*, *Kistna* and *North Arcot*. Elsewhere, the state of the season required few remissions. The total revenue remitted during the year amounted to Rs. 9.69 lakhs, which was Rs. 4.03 lakhs less than in the previous year. The relief afforded to the ryots of the Ceded Districts will, it is hoped, materially assist them to recover from the losses of a series of bad seasons.

9. The total current demand under land revenue and cesses amounted to Rupees 6,69,71,387, of which Rs. 6,53,91,211 were collected within the fasli and Rs. 147 were written off the accounts leaving a balance of Rs. 15,80,029 or 2.3 per cent. The corresponding figures for the previous year were Rs. 18,83,549 and 2.9 per cent. The arrear balance at the beginning of the year was Rs. 22,23,493, of which Rupees 18,63,354 were collected and Rs. 79,952 written off. The total uncollected balance, current and arrears was Rs. 18,60,221, of which nearly three-fourths was collected or written off up to the end of December 1902.

This high degree of success in collection was obtained with less resort to coercive measures than in the preceding year. For though there was a slight increase in the number of demand and attachment notices issued, there was a decrease both in the number of defaulters whose personal and real property were sold, and in the amount for the recovery of which such property was sold. Further the amount collected after sale was 46 per cent. of the total demand, the corresponding percentage in the previous year being 59. The increase in recent years of the number of demand and attachment notices issued indicates the growing tendency of the ryots to await the receipt of these intimations of their dues before making any payment. The question is under the consideration of the Board of Revenue whether reform is needed in the procedure laid down by Madras Act II of 1864 for the recovery of revenue.

10. The number of transfers registered rose slightly and the number of cases taken up by Revenue officers *suo motu* increased from 18,894 to 28,289.

11. The number of survey stones reported to be missing (1.3 millions),—and the number of sub-divisions remaining to be measured (2.7 millions) or plotted (3.7 millions),—indicate the pressing need for a land record staff and also perhaps for some reform in the present system of demarcation and record of sub-divisions. Mr. R. C. C. Carr, who was placed on special duty to draw up detailed proposals on the subject, has now almost completed his labours; and it is hoped that the necessary staff may be appointed and work be commenced during the current year.

12. The report on the working of the Loans Acts again presents the unsatisfactory feature of large uncollected balances notwithstanding the issue of coercive processes. The percentages of unrecovered balance have indeed risen from 24 and 20 in fasli 1310 to 26 and 36 in fasli 1311 under the Land Improvement Loans Act and Agriculturists' Loans Act, respectively. The largest arrears are outstanding in the four districts of Kurnool, Bellary, North Arcot and Madura, which together account for nearly 84 per cent. of the uncollected amount. It is undoubted that the first three districts have suffered considerably from famine and scarcity in recent years but the failure in re-payment does not encourage the hope that the loans were profitably expended. The case of Madura should receive the special attention of the Board.

(True Extract.)

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

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

Copy to the Board of Revenue (Land Revenue).

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

1903.

Board of Revenue

(Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture),

MADRAS.

Recd.

Regd.

} 1903.

Enclosures

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Printed March 19th.

Proceedings, No. 67, 28th February 1903.

FEBRUARY.

Settlement of Land Revenue (Jamabandi).—Submitting to Government report on the — for fash 1311 (1901–1902).

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

The Hon'ble Mr. H. A. SIM.

The Hon'ble Mr. J. N. ATKINSON.

C. J. WEIR, Esq., I.C.S.

RESOLUTION—No. 67, dated 28th February 1903.

The Board submits to Government its report on the settlement of land revenue in this Presidency for fasli 1311 (1901-1902), together with the prescribed statements. Copies of the quinquennial statements of irrigation, rent-roll and incidence of land revenue, and of the annual statement of transfer of property are appended to the report as directed in paragraph 4 of G.O., No. 582, Revenue, dated 5th July 1902.

2. *Season and rainfall.*—Throughout the Presidency, except in the Carnatic and North Arcot districts, rains during the hot weather months of the previous fasli were in excess of the average. The south-west monsoon rains were less than the average in the Circars, the Deccan and North Arcot. The rainfall in June was deficient in almost all the districts of the Presidency, except Kurnool, Bellary, South Arcot, Tinnevely, the Nilgiris and the West Coast; the fall in the following month was generally better and exceeded the average in some districts; in portions of the Circars, the Deccan, Central and Southern districts it was, however, less than the average. The August rains were also inadequate in the Circars (except Gódvári), scanty in portions of the Deccan, Nellore and the Central districts (except Trichinopoly). This caused some anxiety in respect of a large portion of the Presidency, which was, however, removed partly by the generally good rains of September, and to a large extent by the north-east monsoon, which was favourable in November over a great portion of the Presidency, though the rainfall in the month of October was not up to the average in several districts. There was also heavy rain in December in the Carnatic and North Arcot, and good rain in January in the southern half of the Presidency.

3. The relief operations in Cuddapah which were closed at the end of June 1901 had to be reopened in August, and portions of the North Arcot, Chingleput and Anantapur districts also were added to the affected area. The relief afforded did not extend beyond the test work stage in Cuddapah and North Arcot. Relief in Government kitchens was also given in all the four districts, and the weavers in Cuddapah were assisted. The numbers relieved in all three ways were not large, the highest figures reached being 5,355 on works, 2,798 in kitchens and 2,961 weavers.

4. On 11th August 1901, the Gódvári reached the maximum height for the year of 6·8 feet over the crest of the anikat. The Kistna rose to 11·55 feet over the crest of the anikat on the 16th August. The freshes in the Penner were adequate and crops fared well in the delta. There were high floods in the Cauvery and some breaches occurred in it near Kumbakonam in July, and also in some of the minor rivers and branches, but only slight loss was incurred.

5. *Cultivation and crops.*—In the following statement the extent cultivated during the year and the area under the more important crops are compared with those of the previous year and with the average of the five years ending 1899-1900. The figures include Government and inam lands and the area cropped more than once.

Crops.	Extent.			Percentage of the extent under each crop to the total extent.		
	Average.*	1900-1901.	1901-1902.	Average.*	1900-1901.	1901-1902.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<i>In thousands of acres.</i>						
Paddy	6,805	6,592	6,847	25·1	23·7	24·1
Cholam	4,588	4,777	4,970	17·0	17·2	17·6
Cumbu	2,627	2,966	2,947	9·7	10·6	10·3
Ragi	1,694	1,672	1,731	6·3	6·0	6·1
Other food-grains including pulses ..	5,952	6,303	6,451	22·0	22·6	22·7
Total Food-Grains ..	21,666	22,310	22,946	80·1	80·1	80·7
Cotton	1,446	1,373	1,351	5·3	4·9	4·8
Indigo	351	252	239	1·3	0·9	0·8
Sugarcane	57	56	59	0·2	0·2	0·2
Castors	690	633	657	2·5	2·3	2·3
Gingelly	748	850	728	2·8	3·1	2·6
Ground-nuts	157	276	410	0·6	1·0	1·4
Other oil-seeds	77	60	97	0·3	0·2	0·3
Tobacco	100	118	110	0·4	0·4	0·4
Total, Industrial crops ..	3,626	3,618	3,651	13·4	13·0	12·5
All others including topes ..	1,757	1,915	1,826	6·5	6·9	6·5
Grand Total ..	27,049	27,843	28,423	100·0	100·0	100·0

* Average of five years ending 1899-1900.

The total extent of cultivation during the year increased by 580,000 acres, and exceeded the five years' average by 1·37 million acres. The increase as compared with the preceding year occurred in all the districts except Kistna, Malabar and South Canara, and was large in Bellary, Cuddapah, the Carnatic districts, North Arcot, Salem and Madura. These eight districts together accounted for 83 per cent. of the total increase. Nearly the whole of the increase occurred under first crop.

Food-grains, which as usual occupied more than 80 per cent. of the total cropped area, exhibit an increase of 636,000 acres; and this increase occurred under all the crops except cumbu. Under *cotton*, which occupied a larger extent than any other industrial crop, there was a fall of 22,000 acres. The principal decrease occurred in Kurnool and Cuddapah (88,000 acres), and was to some extent made up by small increases in the other cotton districts. *Indigo* decreased by 13,000 acres on the whole. In most of the districts in which it is largely grown, the acreage decreased, while in Kurnool it was stationary, and in Kistna and Nellore it advanced. The decrease in Cuddapah was 27,000 acres, and may be ascribed partly to the deficiency and uneven distribution of the rainfall. The cultivation of *sugarcane* slightly advanced, the increase (3,000 acres) occurring chiefly in the Gódvári district in consequence of the diminution of the pest from which the crop suffered during the previous year. Under "*castors*" also there was an increase (24,000 acres); but the extent is still less than the five years' average. On the other hand, the extent under *gingelly* fell largely. *Ground-nuts* have continued to advance, the increase in the three districts of South Arcot, Tanjore and Trichinopoly being 127,000 acres. The increase is attributed to the favourable character of the season.

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

Districts.	Paddy.	Cholam.	Cumbu.	Ragi.	Vairagu.	Other cereals specified	Horsegrains.	All other food-grains including pulses.	Cotton.	Indigo.	Sugar-cane.	Castors.	Gingelly.	Ground-nuts.	Other oil-seeds.	Tobacco.	All others including tapes.
Ganjām	9	10	11	8	11	9	11	9	10	11	11	8	8	10	7	9	9
Vizagapatam	9	10	11	10	11	10	10	10	10	11	12	9	10	10	7	10	9
Górávari	11	11	11	11	11	11	10	10	11	9	11	11	10	10	10	11	10
Kistna	11	9	9	11	11	10	9	8	10	9	11	11	10	10	10	11	8
Kurnool	11	10	11	11	11	10	11	10	11	11	13	10	11	11	10	11	11
Bellary	11	9	9	11	11	9	10	10	11	12	11	11	12	10	11	11	10
Anantapur	11	8	8	10	11	7	10	9	8	9	11	9	9	10	10	11	9
Cuddapah	11	8	9	10	11	10	11	10	7	9	11	10	10	10	9	11	10
Nellore	11	10	10	10	11	11	10	11	11	10	11	10	10	9	10	11	10
Chingleput	11	10	10	10	10	10	10	9	10	10	11	10	10	10	9	10	11
South Arcot	11	10	10	11	11	11	10	10	10	11	12	10	10	11	10	11	10
North Arcot	10	10	9	10	10	9	10	10	8	9	11	10	9	10	8	10	9
Salem	12	11	10	12	11	11	11	11	11	12	12	11	9	10	11	11	11
Coimbatore	13	9	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	12	10	10	10	12	12	12
Trichinopoly	12	11	11	11	11	10	11	11	11	12	11	10	10	10	11	11	11
Tanjore	12	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	10	12	11	11	11	11	11	11
Madura	11	10	10	10	10	10	9	10	11	11	11	10	9	11	11	12	10
Tinnevely	9	8	9	9	7	7	7	7	8	6	9	6	7	6	6	10	6
Malabar	11	11	11	11	11	11	10	10	11	11	12	10	10	10	10	10	9
South Canara	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
The Nilgiris	11	11	11	12	11	11	10	10	11	11	11	11	11	11	10	9	11

* Includes all industrial crops.

N.B.—The figures are annas, the normal being 12 annas.

The outturn of all crops both wet and dry was generally fair.

7. *Sanitary condition*.—The subjoined statement shows the statistics of human mortality classified under different diseases:—

Diseases.	Number of deaths reported in			Percentage to the total in		
	Average.*	Fasli 1310.	Fasli 1311.	Average.*	Fasli 1310.	Fasli 1311.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Cholera	60,711	81,281	65,201	9.3	10.5	8.2
Small-pox	16,927	26,911	27,314	2.6	3.5	3.4
Plague	..	..	4,802	..	..	0.7
Fevers	264,249	290,673	291,618	40.5	37.4	36.8
Respiratory diseases	..	..	1,904	..	..	0.2
Other diseases	310,727	376,923	401,382	47.6	48.6	50.7
Total	652,614	775,788	792,221	100.0	100.0	100.0

* The average of five years ending with fasli 1309.

Judged by the total number of deaths the year was more unhealthy than the previous one. Of all the districts the worst from a sanitary point of view was Madras with its death-rate of 56.3 *per mille* against 42.7 in the preceding year. The number of deaths increased in twelve other districts also, but in the districts of Vizagapatam, Górávari, Kistna, Nellore, Cuddapah, North Arcot, Madura, Tinnevely and the Nilgiris there was a decrease. The rate of mortality is less than that for the Presidency (21.2 *per mille*) in the Circars, Deccan (excepting Bellary), Nellore, North Arcot, Coimbatore and Madura. The registration of vital statistics is still defective in the rural tracts; but the Madras Registration of Births and Deaths Act (Act III of 1899) is being gradually extended, the number of villages in which it was in force having risen from 400 to 441 during the year.

There was a large diminution of mortality under cholera and a slight increase under small-pox and fevers. *Cholera* was generally less severe; but in the Salem and

South Canara districts the number of deaths increased, the rate *per mille* being 4.3 and 3.7 respectively. The increase under *small-pox* was large in North and South Arcot, Salem, Malabar and South Canara; but the rate *per mille* rose above one only in the first four districts mentioned. There was a large diminution of deaths from this cause in Górávari (5,474 deaths) and Tanjore (1,595 deaths). The *fever* mortality fell in the Circars, Deccan, Nellore, North Arcot, Nilgiris and the West Coast, but rose in the remaining districts. The rate *per mille* was high in Madras (19.1), Nilgiris (16.1), Kurnool (14.5), Cuddapah (13.5) and Vizagapatam (12.1). The mortality from plague and respiratory diseases was for the first time registered during the year.

8. *Condition of cattle*.—The condition of cattle was generally good. The total loss of horned cattle from diseases fell from 89,000 to 86,000. The decrease occurred in all the districts except Vizagapatam, Górávari, the Deccan and North and South Arcot. The mortality was heavy in the Circars (30,656 deaths), the Deccan (21,455 deaths),

Rinderpest	8,710
Diarrhoea and dysentery	9,436
Anthrax	16,771
Malignant sore-throat	7,644
Black quarter	2,537
Epizootic aptha	4,480

Total 49,528

Nellore (5,897 deaths) and South Arcot (6,707 deaths), which together contributed 75 per cent. of the total mortality from diseases. Fifty-seven per cent. of the total number of deaths occurred under the diseases noted on the margin. The mortality from *rinderpest* was heavy in Ganjām (3,023 deaths), and that from *diarrhoea and dysentery* in the three Northern districts and Madura (4,491 deaths). Anthrax caused the largest number of deaths in Górávari, Chingleput, South Arcot and Tanjore (9,121 deaths).

9. *Prices*.—The average annual prices of all the staple food-grains fell during the year, but were still higher than those of 1899–1900, except in the case of cholam and cumbu. As compared with the average of ten years ending with 1889–90, they were from 42 to 68 per cent. higher. The subjoined statement shows the *mean* retail prices of food-grains for the whole Presidency as compared with the four previous years and the average of ten years ending with 1889–90. The diagram annexed shows the fluctuations for a complete period of 29 years.

Articles.	Imperial seers per rupee:						Percentage variation in fasli 1311 as compared with	
	Average.*	Fasli 1307.	Fasli 1308.	Fasli 1309.	Fasli 1310.	Fasli 1311.	Average.*	Fasli 1310.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Rice, second sort	15.0	9.6	12.1	11.3	9.7	10.6	+ 42	— 8
Paddy, first sort	24.2	15.1	18.9	17.7	14.8	16.3	+ 48	— 9
Do. second sort	26.4	16.5	21.1	19.2	16.4	17.6	+ 50	— 7
Ragi	29.7	15.9	21.0	18.4	15.2	17.7	+ 68	— 14
Cholam	28.1	14.4	21.2	17.1	14.6	17.5	+ 61	— 17
Cumbu	27.1	15.6	20.0	17.0	14.9	18.0	+ 51	— 17

* Average of ten years ending fasli 1299.

Rice.—The prices of this grain in the first month of the fasli were generally higher than at the end of the previous year. The upward tendency continued till September 1901 except in Chingleput, South Arcot, Tanjore and the West Coast districts. In October a steady fall set in in most districts, which continued generally till the end of March 1902. In the four Deccan districts, Madras and North Arcot the downward tendency appeared somewhat later in December or January. In April the prices began to rise and continued to do so till the end of the year in most of the districts. Throughout the year the prices were below the warning rates in South Canara, and above those rates in Ganjām, Vizagapatam, Bellary, Anantapur, Cuddapah * and Madras†. But in the other districts they remained above that level till December 1901 or January 1902.

* March excepted.

† June excepted.

Chelam.—This grain is a staple in twelve districts. There was a general rise in prices at the beginning of the year in all of them except Tinnevely. In the next two months there were no great variations; but in October 1901 a downward tendency began, which continued nearly to the end of the year. In June 1902 the prices were much lower everywhere than they were a year previously. For the first five months of the year the prices stood above the warning rates in all districts, and continued to be so in the Deccan throughout the year.

Ragi.—This grain is a staple in all the districts except Kistna and South Canara. At the beginning of the year it was dearer than in June 1901 and continued to be so till September in all the districts except Chingleput, South Arcot, Coimbatore, Tanjore, Tinnevely, Malabar and the Nilgiris. From October onwards there was a general fall which continued throughout. In the Circars, Deccan, Trichinopoly and Madura, however, there was a rise towards the close of the year. Till December 1901 the prices were above the warning rates in all districts. From that month onwards they fell below those rates in Godavari, Nellore, Chingleput, Coimbatore, the Southern districts and Nilgiris, the fall occurring earlier in some and later in others. In the remaining districts they remained above the warning rates throughout the year. Scarcity rates also prevailed in the earlier months in the Deccan, South Arcot and the Central districts (except Salem).

The course of prices of *cumbu* nearly resembled that of the other dry grains. They were generally above the warning rates throughout the year except in Godavari, Kistna, Nellore, Coimbatore, Madura and Tinnevely; while in the earlier months of the year scarcity rates prevailed in Cuddapah, South Arcot, North Arcot and Salem.

The wholesale prices of the grains adopted for settlement purposes were much above the commutation prices.

10. *Number of villages*.—The total number of ryotwar villages rose from 22,868* to 22,880. The increase occurred in

* Revised figure.

Ganjam, Godavari, Kistna and North

Arcot, and was due to the following causes:—

- (i) Six villages were transferred from inam to ryotwar; and
- (ii) six villages omitted in previous years were brought to account during the year.

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

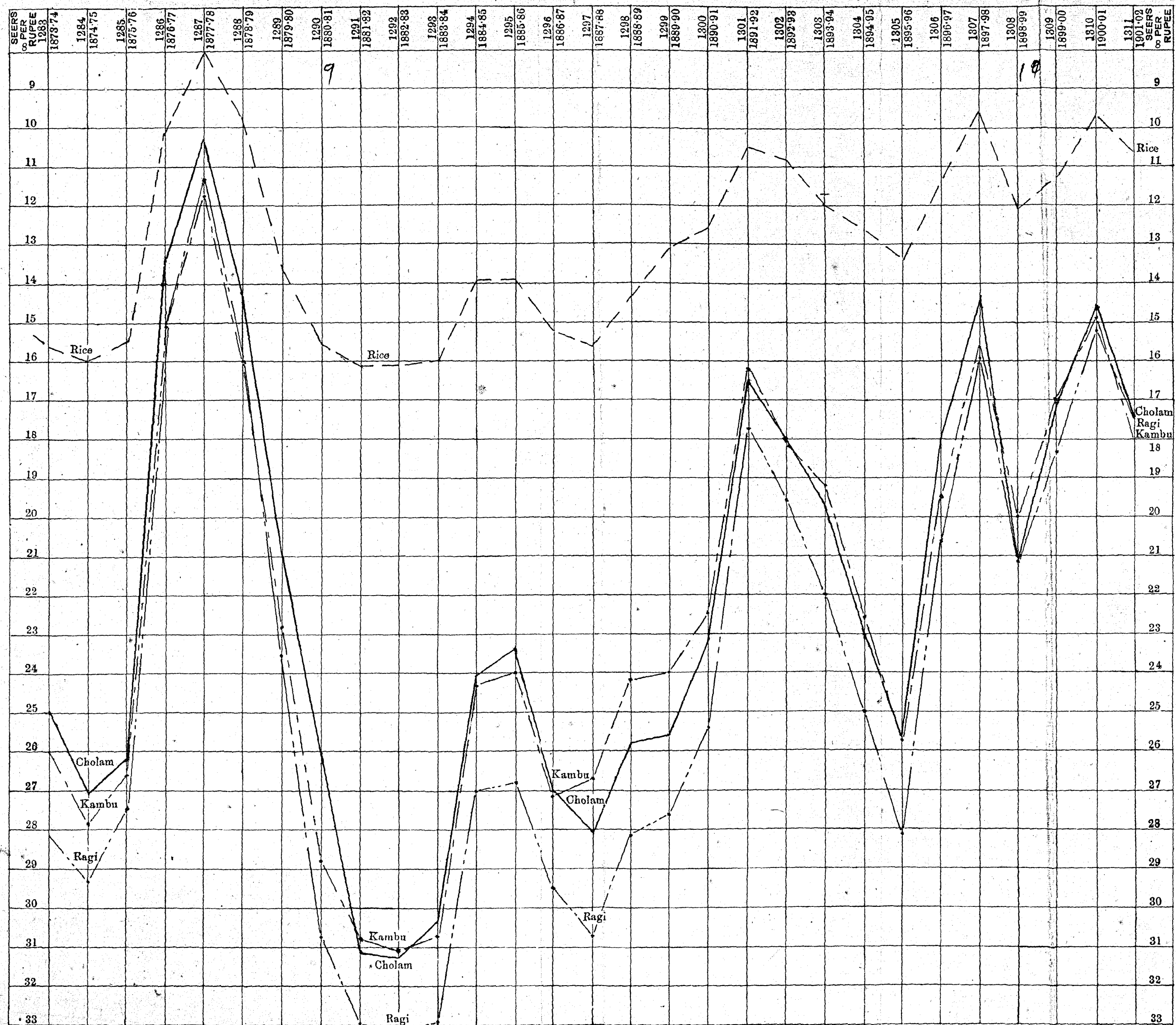
- (a) Peshkash or revenue from permanently-settled estates;
- (b) Shrotriyam jodi or quit-rent levied on inam villages held on favourable tenure;
- (c) Assessment and water-rate levied on lands held under the ryotwari system; and
- (d) Miscellaneous revenue.

12. *Peshkash or revenue from permanently-settled estates*.—The total amount of peshkash payable during the fasli was Rs. 50,03,247 against Rs. 50,06,113 in the preceding year. The decrease of Rs. 2,866 is more than accounted for by the following items:—

	RS.
(1) Reduction of peshkash consequent on the acquisition of lands for public purposes	1,238
(2) Apparent decrease in the demand of certain estates owing to the inclusion in the demand for fasli 1310 of arrears and of amounts over-deducted from peshkash in previous years on account of lands taken up for public purposes	1,024
(3) Reduction of peshkash owing to the relinquishment by a zamindar in the Ganjam district of the right of collecting quit-rent on inams in his estate	890

The only item of increase which need be noticed is the enhanced peshkash—Rs. 268—payable on the Kotapad purgama in the Vizagapatam district under G.O., No. 1531, Judicial, dated 17th October 1900.

Diagram showing the course of prices of Food Grains for Fasli 1283 (72-74) and Fasli 1311 (1901-02)



13. *Shrotriyam jodi*.—The quit rent payable to Government on villages held on shrotriyam or favourable tenure amounted to Rs. 7,43,737 against Rs. 7,40,255 in fasli 1310, thus showing an increase of Rs. 3,482. The more important items of increase and decrease which contributed to this excess are the following:—

Increase.		Rs.
(1) Rectification of erroneous credits and of erroneous omissions from the demand in previous years	...	3,987
(2) Decrease in the amount of beriz deductions	...	990
(3) Relinquishment by a zamindar in the Ganjam district of the right of collecting quit-rent on inams in his estate	...	838
Decrease.		
(1) Resumption and amalgamation with ryotwari lands of the jaghire village of Mangadu in the North Arcot district	...	996
(2) Apparent decrease due to the inclusion of arrears in the demand for fasli 1310	...	638
(3) Rectification of errors	...	470

14. *Holdings*.—The subjoined statement compares the total extent and assessment of ryotwar holdings in the year with those of the previous year. The statement excludes lands cultivated without patta and shown in the accounts under "Miscellaneous", and also the area occupied in South Canara for which figures have not yet become available.

	Dry.		Wet.		Total.	
	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.
Holdings at the commencement of the year	ACS. 18,250,373	RS. 1,90,18,245	ACS. 4,384,854	RS. 2,45,63,839	ACS. 22,635,227	RS. 4,35,87,560
South Canara	..	..	..	..	..	13,96,149
Total	18,250,373	1,90,18,245	4,384,854	2,45,63,839	22,635,227	4,49,83,709
<i>Deduct—</i>						
(1) Lands resigned	149,797	83,350	53,896	68,934	203,693	1,57,284
(2) Lands sold for arrears of revenue and bought in by Government	18,498	14,507	1,307	5,184	19,805	19,691
(3) Lands sold for arrears of revenue and bought in by private individuals	17,524	16,121	4,710	19,148	22,234	35,269
(4) Deficiency by survey and settlement	178	668	108	711	286	1,379
(5) Lands transferred by private sale	312,267	3,18,990	82,893	4,86,066	395,160	8,05,056
(6) Transferred from wet to dry and <i>vice versa</i>	12,692	17,919	2,269	11,208	14,961	29,127
(7) Other items	18,241	22,159	3,382	21,869	21,623	44,028
South Canara	..	..	..	..	..	1,025
Total	529,197	4,78,714	148,565	6,13,120	677,762	10,92,859
Remainder	17,721,176	1,85,39,531	4,236,289	2,39,50,719	21,957,465	4,38,90,850
<i>Add—</i>						
(1) Lands newly taken on darkhast	341,176	2,48,801	39,458	81,475	380,634	3,30,276
(2) Lands purchased by private individuals at revenue sales	17,524	16,121	4,710	19,148	22,234	35,269
(3) Excess by survey and settlement	42,266	2,15,939	43,883	2,00,543	86,149	4,16,482
(4) Lands transferred by private sales	312,267	3,18,990	82,893	4,86,066	395,160	8,05,056
(5) Lands transferred from dry to wet and <i>vice versa</i>	2,269	3,337	12,692	74,069	14,961	77,406
(6) Other items	27,958	32,587	5,956	40,293	33,914	72,880
South Canara	..	..	..	..	..	2,984
Total	743,460	8,35,775	189,592	9,01,594	933,052	17,40,353
Total Holdings	18,481,710	1,93,80,204	4,426,066	2,48,52,906	22,907,776	4,56,36,754
Variations as compared with fasli 1310	+ 231,337	+ 3,62,019	+ 41,212	+ 2,89,067	+ 272,549	+ 6,53,045
Percentage of increase	1.3	1.9	0.9	1.2	1.2	1.4

* Includes 17,259 acres and Rs. 5,551 in the Bhadrachalam taluk of the Gódvári district for which particulars are not available under deductions and additions.

15. The total extent under occupation increased by 272,549 acres or 1·2 per cent. as compared with the previous year. The increase occurred in all the districts except North Arcot and the Nilgiris, and was due partly to extension of cultivation brought about by the favourable character of the season (176,941 acres), and partly to the introduction of survey areas and the settlement of the Kurumbranad and Walavanad taluks in Malabar (85,849 acres) and to the inclusion of rented areas under ryotwar in Górávari. The extension of cultivation was large in Górávari, the Deccan (except Anantapur), South Arcot and in three of the Central districts. In North Arcot the season prospects were discouraging at the beginning of the year, and led to a net decrease of 1,239 acres in occupation. About half the extent relinquished appears against Malabar (53,789 acres under dry, and 49,435 acres under wet): but this was mostly neutralised by darkhasts (68,906 acres under dry and 29,901 acres under wet). The net result was that while 4,417 acres went out of occupation, the assessment increased by Rs. 8,674.

16. The total assessment of holdings amounted to Rs. 456·4 lakhs, and was in excess of the previous year's assessment by 6·5 lakhs or 1·4 per cent. The increase occurred in all the districts except the Nilgiris, and was due chiefly to the introduction of the settlement into the Malabar district (4·1 lakhs). The remainder was consequent on increase in holdings (1·74 lakhs) and the conversion of dry lands to wet in Kistna (·46 lakh). In North Arcot there was a small increase in the assessment in spite of a decrease in the extent under occupation.

17. Compared with fasli 1285 (1875-76) the year which preceded the great famine of 1876-78, the area under holdings exhibits an advance of 2·9 million acres. Including cultivation shown in the accounts under "Miscellaneous" the increase rises to 3·6 million acres or 17·6 per cent. Of this increase 1·3 million acres should be set down to the adoption of correct survey areas and to the resumptions of inams. The remainder due to the extension of cultivation was 2·3 million acres and is shared by all the districts except Kurnool. In this district the deficiency fell to 810 acres from 25,641 acres in the previous year. It may therefore be said that the district has just recovered from the effects of the great famine of 1876-78.

18. *Cultivation.*—The total occupied area cropped during the year amounted to 19·13 million acres or 83·5 per cent. of the total holdings against 82·2 per cent. in the previous year. As compared with the area cropped in that year there was an increase of 0·52 million acres. The increase appears in all the districts except Ganjam and Vizagapatam and was particularly large in Górávari, Bellary, Cuddapah, Chingleput, South Arcot, the Central districts, Madura and Malabar. It was brought about both by the cultivation of an extended area of occupation, and by the attainment of a higher proportion of cultivation to the holdings; but in Kistna, Kurnool and Malabar the extension of occupation was accompanied by a fall in the proportion of cultivation. "Miscellaneous" cultivation also advanced from $\frac{1}{10}$ ths million acres to one million acres. Of the increase about 73,000 acres occurred in the Deccan districts, Anantapur alone contributing about 50,000 acres, and in South Arcot (25,000 acres) and Malabar (30,000 acres). Górávari, on the other hand, shows a large fall of 60,000 acres.

19. *Water-rate and second-crop charge.*—The revenue from these two sources amounted to Rs. 24 lakhs, and was Rs. 3½ lakhs more than in the previous year. Of this increase Rs. 1·58 lakhs occurred under water-rate on *dry lands*, the districts which contributed to it largely being Górávari, North and South Arcot, and Madura (1·34 lakhs). The increase is ascribed to the receipt of ampler supplies in the irrigation sources than in the previous year. A decrease of Rs. 20,000 occurred in the Deccan districts owing to partial or scanty supplies.

Under "second-crop charge" on *wet lands* the increase amounted to Rs. 2·16 lakhs and occurred in all the districts except Górávari, Kistna, Anantapur, Bellary and Kurnool. Of this, Rs. 89,000 were in Chingleput, Rs. 31,000 in North Arcot and Rs. 45,000 in Tinnevely.

20. *Remissions—Season remissions.*—The season remissions granted during the year amounted to Rs. 9·69 lakhs or 4·03 lakhs less than in the previous year. The

decrease occurred under all the sub-heads, and is generally attributed to the favourable character of the season.

Remissions on lands left waste.—The total amount remitted under this head was Rs. 294,104, * of which Rs. 12,487 were on 11,749 acres of dry lands, and Rs. 2,75,732 on 60,618 acres of wet lands. The dry remissions were granted—(i) in the Kistna district on lands under river-fed tanks in the Divi portion of the Bandar taluk under G.O., No. 626, dated 25th July 1901, and (ii) in portions of the Alúr and Bellary taluks, Bellary district, and in parts of the Gooty and Tadpatri taluks, Anantapur district, which were affected by deficient rainfall. The wet remissions were granted in nearly all the districts; but were large only in Anantapur and Cuddapah (Rs. 1,61,808).

Shavi or short crop.—The remissions under this head amounted to Rs. 3,20,710 * —Rs. 2,47,101 being in respect of dry lands and Rs. 73,006 in respect of wet lands. The dry remissions were confined to the districts of Bellary, Anantapur and Cuddapah, while the wet remissions appear against the Circars, Deccan, Carnatic and portions of the Central and Southern districts. The largest amount remitted on wet lands was in Kistna (Rs. 23,000).

Tirwakammi.—The remissions under this head represent the difference between wet and dry assessments on wet lands cultivated with dry crops owing to the insufficiency or failure of water-supply. They amounted to Rs. 3·28 lakhs and were large in Cuddapah (Rs. 1,58,000), Vizagapatam (Rs. 51,000) and North Arcot (Rs. 27,000). Other season remissions amounted to Rs. 26,610, of which Rs. 1,300 were granted in respect of lands injured by floods, Rs. 419 were remissions of water-rate on dry lands, Rs. 8,848 were remissions of the charge for second crop on wet lands, and Rs. 4,222 were special remissions granted in the Madura and Melúr taluks, Madura district, on waste lands sold under the Periyár project. Rupees 11,577 representing the assessment on lands irrigated by the Kurnool-Cuddapah canal is included under season remissions, as it should be credited to canal revenue.

21. *Fixed remissions* are abatements of the demand granted from year to year for various reasons. They amounted to Rs. 6,47,266 as against Rs. 4,33,658 in the previous year. Of this, Rs. 98,835 were granted for irrigation by lift, and Rs. 24,100 for the maintenance of irrigation works. But the largest item under this head is the abatements allowed on the introduction of settlement or resettlement, the increase over the old assessment in excess of 25 per cent. being levied by annual increments. These remissions amounted to Rs. 4,85,916, of which Rs. 4,39,311 appear against the Malabar district, in which the settlement was introduced into four taluks in 1900-1901 and 1901-1902. The remainder appears against Górávari, Kistna, Anantapur, Tanjore and Trichinopoly.

22. *Beriz deductions.*—These are deductions made from village collections in favour of inamdars and religious institutions, and amounted to Rs. 9,08,324.

23. *Miscellaneous revenue* amounted to Rs. 76·63 lakhs or Rs. 3·82 lakhs in excess of the previous year. The several items which make up this revenue are noticed below.

24. *Item 1—Jodi and quit-rent on Minor inams.*—The revenue under this head amounted to Rs. 22·93 lakhs, or Rs. 3,904 less than in the previous year.

25. *Item 2—Water-rate on Minor inams in ryotwari villages.*—The demand under this item was Rs. 11·31 lakhs or Rs. 38,000 more than in the previous year. The bulk of the revenue (Rs. 9·18 lakhs) appears against Górávari and Kistna. Owing to the more favourable character of the season inam lands were irrigated to a greater extent, and the largest amounts of water-rate appear against Ganjam, Górávari, Kistna, Chingleput and North Arcot.

26. *Item 3—Charge for water in zamindari and inam villages.*—The total demand of the year under this head was 15.70 lakhs or Rs. 1.32 lakhs more than in the previous year. The bulk of the revenue was realizable in Gódvári and Kistna (Rs. 13.40 lakhs), Ganjám, Nellore, Tanjore, Madura and Tinnevely contributing Rs. 2.07 lakhs. As may be expected, the largest increases as compared with the previous year were in these districts.

27. *Item 4—Penal charge for water on lands irrigated without permission.*—The total demand under this item amounted to Rs. 2.07 lakhs or Rs. 25,000 less than in the preceding year. The bulk of the revenue, Rs. 1.75 lakhs was contributed by Gódvári, Kistna, South Arcot, Coimbatore, Madura and Tinnevely. There was a large decrease in Kistna amounting to Rs. 41,000, the result of better supply of water in the canals and of the withdrawal of the restrictions placed by the Public Works Department on the extension of wet cultivation in the previous year.

28. *Items 5 and 6—Land cultivated without issue of pattahs and concealed cultivation.*—The revenue from the former item amounted to Rs. 7.36 lakhs, and was contributed chiefly by Kistna, the Deccan, Nellore, South Arcot, North Arcot, Trichinopoly, Madura and Malabar. There was an increase of 1.42 lakhs as compared with the preceding year, which appears against most districts. The detection of concealed cultivation brought in a revenue of about Rs. 9,500. It was contributed by nine districts indicating efficient supervision over the work of the Revenue subordinates. The largest amounts appear against Kistna, Cuddapah, South Arcot, Malabar and South Canara.

29. *Item 7—Cultivation of Poramboke lands.*—The assessment imposed—chiefly penal charge—for the cultivation of land reserved for public or communal purposes amounted to Rs. 3.76 lakhs. The extent so cultivated was 91,000 acres, and exceeded the acreage of the preceding year by 11,000 acres. Nearly the whole increase occurred in Vizagapatam, Kistna, Cuddapah and South Arcot. The extent on which a penal charge was imposed was 29,000 acres and the amount of the charge was Rs. 239,000 equivalent to about Rs. 8 an acre. The highest rate of charge (Rs. 404 an acre) was imposed in South Canara to compel withdrawal from the encroachment upon a considerable extent of very valuable land within the limits of the port of Malpe. The next highest rate was charged in Gódvári (Rs. 55 an acre) with the object of putting an end to the encroachments. The rates charged in Nellore, Tanjore, Tinnevely and Malabar ranged from Rs. 19 to Rs. 29. In all these districts the extent of objectionable cultivation was not large. On the other hand, such cultivation was comparatively extensive in the Deccan, South Arcot, Trichinopoly and Coimbatore in which the rates of charge were more lenient (Rs. 2 in Anantapur and Cuddapah, Rs. 3 in Bellary, Rs. 6 in South Arcot, Rs. 8 in Trichinopoly and Rs. 10 in Kurnool and Coimbatore). The attention of all Collectors will be drawn to the remarks of Government in paragraph 11 of G.O., No. 409, dated 28th June 1899.

30. *Item 8—Revenue from tree pattas.*—This item amounted to Rs. 3.16 lakhs and was contributed by Chingleput, South Arcot, the Central and Southern districts Tinnevely and Tanjore alone bringing in Rs. 1.75 lakhs. There was a small increase of Rs. 6,000 as compared with the preceding year and the variations do not call for remarks.

31. The remaining items amounted to Rs. 10.24 lakhs, of which the more important were—

	RS.
1. (i) Commission on estates under the management of the Court of Wards	73,006
(ii) Process-service fees	22,709
(iii) Rent on islands situated in rivers	2,14,211
2. Revenue from the sale of assessed and unassessed lands and from resale of bought in lands	2,36,703
3. Quit-rent and ground-rent in the town of Madras	74,588
4. Revenue derived from coir, the produce of Amindivi Islands	31,130
5. Sale-proceeds of tank-bed lands	17,322
6. Tax on back-yards including charge for water	13,771
7. Capitalized value of lands taken up for public purposes	56,078

32. The net ryotwar demand excluding remissions, but including water-rate, second crop charge and miscellaneous revenue amounted to Rs. 531.76 lakhs against Rs. 516.47 lakhs in the preceding year. The increase of Rs. 15.29 lakhs is made up as shown below:—

Increase.	Lakhs of rupees.
In the assessment of holdings	6.53
Under second-crop charge and water-rate	3.74
Decrease under season, &c.; remissions	1.19
Increase under miscellaneous revenue	3.83
Total	15.29

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

	Fasli 1310. RS.	Fasli 1311. RS.
Peshkash on permanently-settled estates	50,06,113	50,03,247
Shrótriyam jodi	7,40,255	7,43,737
Ryotwar and miscellaneous	5,16,47,561	5,31,76,192
Total	5,73,93,929	5,89,23,176

The increase of Rs. 15,29,247 which occurs mainly under ryotwar and miscellaneous, has been explained above.

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

	Fasli 1310. RS.	Fasli 1311. RS.
(i) Land-cess on permanently-settled estates	10,32,079	10,70,782
(ii) Do. on whole inam villages	2,76,471	2,90,404
(iii) Land and village cesses on ryotwar and miscellaneous revenue	65,85,673	66,87,025
Total	78,94,223	80,48,211

The increase under item (i) occurred chiefly in Nellore (Rs. 11,338), Madura (Rs. 10,110), Ganjám (Rs. 7,006) and North Arcot (Rs. 5,033). In Ganjám and Nellore the increase is attributed to the revision of the demand of land-cess made in certain estates during the year under report. In the remaining two districts, it was due to the increase in the rent value of the estates on which land-cess was calculated. The bulk of the increase in the demand under item (ii) occurred in Kistna (Rs. 6,976) and South Arcot (Rs. 3,664). In Kistna, the increase was nominal being due to the transfer to this head of the cess on agharams in Nuzvid taluk hitherto shown under cesses in ryotwari villages. The increase in South Arcot was due to the adoption of the settlement assessment as the basis of the land-cess demand in the inam villages in certain taluks with retrospective effect from fasli 1310. Under item (iii), there was an increase in sixteen districts owing chiefly—

- (1) to the introduction of the settlement rates in Malabar; and
- (2) to the increase in the assessment on holdings and water-tax (*vide* paragraphs 16 and 19 *supra*).

35. *Total demand under land revenue and cesses (current).*—The total current demand under land revenue and cesses amounted to Rs. 6,69,71,387, of which Rs. 6,53,91,211 were collected within the fasli and Rs. 147 written off the accounts, leaving a balance of Rs. 15,80,029 or 2.3 per cent. at the close against Rs. 18,83,549 or 2.9 per cent. in the preceding year.

36. *Arrears.*—The total arrear demand under all heads at the beginning of the year amounted to Rs. 22,23,498, of which Rs. 18,63,354 were collected within the fasli

and Rs. 79,952 written off the accounts, leaving a balance of Rs. 2,80,192 or 12·5 per cent. at the end of the year as against 7·5 per cent. in fasli 1310.

37. *Total current and arrears.*—The total balance outstanding at the end of fasli 1311, both arrears and current, amounted to Rs. 18,60,221. 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 1902 was Rs. 19,04,422, of which Rs. 14,54,628 or 76·4 per cent. had been collected up to the end of December 1902, Rs. 27,893 had been written off the accounts and Rs. 4,699 ascertained to be irrecoverable; the net recoverable balance on 1st January 1903 was thus Rs. 4,17,202. The bulk of this amount related to Malabar (Rs. 1,12,212), Bellary (Rs. 77,943), North Arcot (Rs. 64,661), Kurnool (Rs. 43,896), and Cuddapah (Rs. 36,108). In Malabar, Rs. 1,03,639 were due from Muhammad Ali Raja of Cannanore, and no steps were taken for the recovery thereof pending receipt of the final orders of the Government of India on Government Order, Nos. 141 and 142, Political, dated 25th February 1898. In the remaining districts, Rs. 82,630 were covered by processes, and no immediate steps could be taken for the recovery of a sum of Rs. 86,542 as its collection had been postponed owing to unfavourable season. The greater portion of the remaining balance in these districts (Rs. 25,833) has either been ascertained to be practically irrecoverable or collected since the close of the month or is in process of adjustment.

38. *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 1901 to June 1902—amounted to Rs. 6,71,63,049 as against Rs. 6,72,54,565 shown in the demand, collection and balance statements furnished by Collectors. The variations have been fully explained by the Collectors of all districts with the exception of the Collector of Malabar from whom a revised statement of reconciliations is due. This statement has been called for from the Collector and will be duly scrutinized.

39. *Distribution of collections between land revenue and cesses.*—In the village accounts, collections of land and village cesses are not shown separately but are amalgamated with the land revenue receipts. 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 1311 show that only in seven districts against nine in the previous year was there 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. The number of districts in which the provisional credits remained uncorrected or the accounts were not ripe for the final adjustment at the end of fasli 1311 and the faslis to which the outstanding credits appertained are shown below in comparison with the corresponding particulars for the previous year:—

	Fasli 1310.	Fasli 1309.	Fasli 1308.	Fasli 1307.	Fasli 1306.
Number of districts in which there were outstanding at the end of fasli 1310.	..	17	10	3	2
Number of districts in which there were outstanding at the end of fasli 1311.	17	12	4	2	1

40. *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. 44,95,685, or 6·6 per cent. of the realizations of land revenue and cesses. The decrease of Rs. 40,238, as compared with the previous year, is accounted for by the fact that the expenditure in fasli 1310 was abnormally large owing to the numerous searches made in registration offices in the Kurnool district in connection with the applications for loans under the Loans Acts.

41. *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 four preceding faslis:—

	Fasli 1307.	Fasli 1308.	Fasli 1309.	Fasli 1310.	Fasli 1311.
Number of demand notices	6,386,639	6,423,859	6,134,242	6,515,815	6,535,738
of distrains and attachments	328,222	437,416	406,246	488,380	491,243
of sale notices	226,646	275,666	248,895	329,926	295,598
of sales	10,124	18,287	17,605	23,556	18,880

The extensive resort to coercion during fasli 1310 was explained by 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. While the processes of demand, distraint and attachment issued during fasli 1311 exhibit a small increase as compared with the previous year, the sale notices and the actual sales show a decrease in spite of the facts that as in fasli 1310 the collections in most districts exceeded the current demand and that the actual realizations of the two years were nearly the same as shown in the margin.

42. *Demand notices.*—The districts in which a marked increase in the number of demand notices occurred are noted in the margin. The Collectors of Cuddapah and Kurnool ascribe the increase to the collection of the heavy arrears outstanding at the beginning of the year owing to previous bad seasons together with the current demand of the year which was also unfavourable for agricultural operations. The Collector of North Arcot states that the increase in his district was due to the unfavourable seasons in previous years, from the effects of which the ryots had not recovered during the fasli. In this district the collections exceeded the current demand by 1·50 lakhs and the realizations of the previous year by 5·15 lakhs; increased resort to the issue of processes was thus only to be expected. The increase in the other districts was due generally to prompter steps being taken for collection. The increase in Nellore is also said to be due to the withholding of demands during the previous year in the case of items expected to be remitted at the jamabandi and that in Kistna and Salem to the rectification of the errors noticed in the compilation of the statistics in past years. In parts of Kistna and Tanjore the ryots are said to generally evade the payment of kists until demand notices are shown to them. In South Arcot and Coimbatore there was a remarkable decrease * in the number of demand notices. The Collector of Coimbatore attributes the decrease to the exercise of greater care in the issue of demand notices, and the decrease in South Arcot is presumably due to the same cause.

* Districts.	Fasli 1310.	Fasli 1311.	Difference.
South Arcot ..	939,925	773,393	— 166,532
Coimbatore ..	238,153	125,799	— 112,354

43. *Distraints and Attachments.*—The increase (+ 2,863) in the number of cases in which it was found necessary to distrain moveables or attach real property was the result of an increase in nine districts followed by a decrease in thirteen. The increase is conspicuous in the districts named in the margin. The Collector of Anantapur ascribes the increase to the accumulation of large arrears in the Tadpatri taluk at the end of fasli 1310 and to the unfavourable character of the season during fasli 1311. The increase in the other districts follows the causes

assigned for the increase in demand notices.

As compared with fasli 1310, there was little or no variation in the percentage of distraints and attachments to the number of demand notices and in the percentage of defaulters whose property was distrained or attached to the total number of pattadars.

Fasli.	Percentage of attachments to the total number of demands.			Percentage of defaulters whose property was attached to the total number of pattadars.		
	Personal property.	Real property.	Total.	Personal property.	Real property.	Total.
1310	6.2	1.3	7.5	12.3	2.5	14.8
1311	6.5	1.0	7.5	12.9	2.0	14.9

The proportion of the attachments of real property, however, showed a decrease in each case as shown by the marginal statement. The proportion of the number of defaulters whose property was attached to the total

number of pattadars was high in Chingleput (56.7 per cent.), Nellore (53.5 per cent.), North Arcot (53.0 per cent.), Anantapur (50.0 per cent.) and Vizagapatam (31.9 per cent.). In Chingleput the increase is attributed to the heavy arrears outstanding at the beginning of the year, in Vizagapatam to the failure of the wet crops in the Sarvasidhi taluk; as regards the other districts the increase in the number of attachments has already been noticed in the former part of this paragraph.

Attachments of immoveable property.—The attachments of immoveable property amounted to 65,894, or 17,366 less than the number for the previous year. The districts in which noticeable increases under this head occurred are, North Arcot (+ 2,584), Anantapur (+ 1,943), Kurnool (+ 1,054), Cuddapah (+ 1,029). In every district, except Madras and Madura, the number of attachments of real property was less than the number of distraints of moveable property. In Madura there has been a tendency in recent years to proceed against immoveable property in the first instance. A special report on the subject was obtained from the Collector and reviewed by the Board in September last, and it is to be hoped that the statistics of fasli 1312 will show that the tendency referred to has been effectively checked.

44. *Sale notices.*—Out of the 491,243 cases in which property was attached, arrears were paid up before the issue of notices of sale in 195,645 cases or 39.8 per cent. of the total number of attachments against 158,454 cases or 32.4 per cent. in fasli 1310, 157,351 cases or 33.8 per cent. in fasli 1309, and 161,750 cases or 37 per cent. in fasli 1308. The decrease of 34,328 in the number of sale notices issued was the net result of a decrease in twelve districts followed by an increase in ten. A marked advance in the number of sale notices occurred in the districts of North Arcot (+ 8,681), Anantapur (+ 4,621), Cuddapah (+ 4,111) and Kurnool (+ 1,800), and is attributable generally to the causes referred to as explaining the increase under demand notices and attachments.

45. *Sales.*—Out of the 295,598 cases in which sale notices were issued, sale was actually resorted to in 18,880 cases or 6.38 per cent. of the total number of sale notices against 23,556 cases or 7.14 per cent. in fasli 1310. The proportion of sales to the number of pattadars also decreased to .57 per cent. from .71 per cent. in the previous year.

The decrease is noticeable in the sales of moveables as well as real property. Noticeable increases in the number of sales occurred in Cuddapah (+ 934), North Arcot (+ 417) and Kurnool (+ 299). In the two districts first named, heavy arrears due to previous bad seasons were collected in addition to a high percentage of the current demand and in Kurnool the difficulty of collecting the large arrears outstanding at the beginning of the year was enhanced by the unfavourable character of the season of fasli 1311.

The following statement shows in one view the percentages of sales in fasli 1311 as compared with the past faslis:—

	Personal property.					Real property.					Total.				
	Fasli 1307.	Fasli 1308.	Fasli 1309.	Fasli 1310.	Fasli 1311.	Fasli 1307.	Fasli 1308.	Fasli 1309.	Fasli 1310.	Fasli 1311.	Fasli 1307.	Fasli 1308.	Fasli 1309.	Fasli 1310.	Fasli 1311.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Percentage of —															
Sales of property to the number of pattadars	0.13	0.20	0.23	0.27	0.25	0.18	0.37	0.32	0.44	0.32	0.31	0.57	0.55	0.71	0.57
Sales of property to the number of attachments.	1.6	1.8	2.3	2.2	1.9	11.7	17.8	12.8	17.7	16.2	3.1	4.2	4.3	4.8	3.8
Sales of property to sale notices	The figures relating to sale notices do not distinguish between personal and real property.										4.5	6.6	7.0	7.1	6.3
Arrears at the beginning of the fasli under ryotwar and miscellaneous											29.48	17.25	13.10	37.85	16.46
Arrear balance at the end of the fasli under ryotwar and miscellaneous											3.01	1.46	1.34	1.44	0.97
Percentage of current collections to current demand.											97.4	97.9	93.6	97.1	97.8

It will be seen that all the percentages are lower than those of fasli 1310, in spite of the facts that the initial arrear balance was large and that nearly the whole of it was realized in addition to a higher percentage of the current demand.

Immoveable property of the estimated value of Rs. 2,84,417 was sold for the recovery of arrears amounting to Rs. 1,42,062 and the amount realized was Rs. 1,52,433, the prices fetched by lands sold to private individuals being on the average 4.5 times the assessment in the case of wet lands and 3.1 times the assessment in the case of dry lands. In the previous fasli it was found necessary to sell land of the estimated value of Rs. 4,41,846 for the recovery of an arrear of Rs. 2,19,547, although the land sold to private individuals fetched slightly better rates (5.4 and 3.4 times the assessment for wet and dry lands respectively).

Turning to the actual extent of land sold during the year, viz., 39,096 acres of dry and 6,616 acres of wet land, a decrease is noticeable as compared with the corresponding figures for the previous fasli, namely, 52,006 and 9,557 respectively. The area which it was found necessary to buy in on behalf of Government for want of bidders was 20,945 acres as compared with 26,275 acres in the previous year, the distribution between dry and wet being 18,938 acres and 2,007 acres respectively. As against the total extent of such purchases by Government may be set off resales to private individuals of an aggregate area of 5,098 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. 22,632 or 3.0 times the assessment; the rate indicates that the land which Government was compelled to buy in was less valuable than that purchased by private individuals.

Turning next to individual districts, an advance in the extent of land sales is noticeable in eight districts and there is a marked increase in five, viz., Cuddapah (+ 2,804), Kurnool (+ 2,550), the Nilgiris (+ 1,133), Malabar (+ 1,066) and North Arcot (+ 782). In Cuddapah, Kurnool and North Arcot, the large arrears outstanding at the beginning of the year in consequence of a succession of bad seasons

could only be collected by resort to the sale of land. The Collector of the Nilgiris explains the increase in his district as being due to the fact that the ryots allowed the lands of inferior quality to be sold for arrears as they were over and above their actual requirements. The increase in the extent sold in Malabar occurred in the Wynaad taluk and is said to be due to the sale of two large European estates.

As regards the extent bought in by Government, the bulk of it was dry land and there was no noteworthy increase as compared with the previous year except in the four districts of Cuddapah (+ 2,100), Kurnool (+ 1,188), the Nilgiris (+ 946) and Malabar (+ 522). The Collector of Cuddapah attributes the increase to the impoverished condition of the ryots and their consequent inability to purchase landed property. In Kurnool, nearly the whole of the increase was contributed by the Markapur taluk where 1,124 acres of dry land assessed at between Rs. 6 and 7 per acre were bought in by Government in addition to 8 acres of wet land assessed at Rs. 35. The increase in the Nilgiris is explained by the cause assigned for the increase in the total extent of land sold. The whole of the extent bought in by Government in Malabar lies in the Wynaad taluk and comprised 815 acres of dry land and 150 acres of inferior wet land assessed at about Rs. 1-8-0 per acre.

Before passing on to the next subject the Board would observe that the large collections of the year in North Arcot were again made without the aid of a special process-service establishment. The Collector of this district states that he adopted a liberal policy in respect of remission in the taluks settled by him and believes that his divisional-officers did the same.

46. 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 6,897,230 against 6,929,001 in the previous year. There was 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 158,729 or 2·3 per cent. against 165,638 or 2·4 per cent. in fasli 1310. The system of employing a special paid agency was confined to the thirteen districts in which it was in force in fasli 1310. The cost of this establishment was Rs. 18,481 against Rs. 18,164 in fasli 1310 and was more than covered by the fees levied, viz., Rs. 22,307.

47. 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. 8,328. Adding to this

* Revised figure as now reported by Collector. the opening balance of the year, viz., Rs. * 8,435, the total demand amounted to Rs. 16,763, of which Rs. 7,346 were collected and Rs. 3,197 written off the accounts within the year; a further sum of Rs. 615 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. 5,605) are shown below:—

	RS.
(1) Collected after the close of the year	1,673
(2) Under execution proceedings	1,887
(3) Amount remaining uncollected pending the decision of appeals by Civil Courts	1,273
(4) Remainder for the recovery of which steps have been taken	772
Total	5,605

48. 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. 1,28,159, of which Rs. 27,964 were collected and Rs. 4,913 written off the accounts, leaving a balance of Rs. 95,282 at the end of the year. The bulk of the last mentioned amount relates to Malabar (Rs. 61,137) and Cuddapah (Rs. 18,555). In the former district, Rs. 60,235 are due on Muhammad Ali Raja's estate, for the recovery of which coercive measures were not resorted to pending receipt of the final orders of the Government of India on G.O., Nos. 141 and 142, Political, dated 2nd

February 1898. In Cuddapah, Rs. 2,004 have since been collected, Rs. 5,274 are considered irrecoverable and a sum of Rs. 9,935 is covered by processes. The necessary steps are being taken for the recovery of the balances in the remaining districts.

49. 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), 1,730 acres assessed at Rs. 4,130 were sold during the year under report for Rs. 1,08,770, while Rs. 22,632 were realized by the resale, under Standing Order No. 45, of 5,098 acres assessed at Rs. 7,354 which had been bought in by Government at sales for arrears of revenue.

50. 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 either in whole inam villages or in minor inams in any of the districts except Salem. In this district, the Jaghirdars of Maddhagondapalle and the inamdars of the Togarai agharam applied for the sub-division of their joint liability in the above villages, but as they did not produce a duly stamped and registered agreement, signed by all of them, as required by the Standing Order, their request for the apportionment of quit-rent was not complied with.

51. Transfer of registry of holdings.—The subjoined statement distributes transfers of revenue registry into three classes according to the method of initiation and shows 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.	Number disposed of during the year.	Number pending at the close of the year.	Percentage of pending cases to the total.
			RS.			ACS.
1. Transfers applied for through Registration officers	7,891	63,351	71,242	64,127	7,115	9·99
2. Transfers applied for direct to Revenue officers	6,807	57,387	64,194	58,369	5,825	9·07
3. Transfers proposed by Revenue officers of their own motion ..	4,935	28,289	33,224	22,551	10,673	32·12

(i) As compared with fasli 1310, the number of applications received by Registration officers exhibits a decrease of 6·3 per cent. distributed over all districts except Gódvári, Kistna, Anantapur, Tanjore and Madura and attributable probably to the increased attention paid by revenue officers to the matter in recent years. This method of disposal was, however, resorted to in a larger number of cases than in any previous year except fasli 1310 and the proportion of applications so made continued to be high, representing 52·4 per cent. of the total number presented.

The percentage of disposals shows a slight improvement, being 90·01 per cent. against 89·46 per cent. in fasli 1310. The best results were attained in Coimbatore as was also the case in the three previous years, and there was a marked improvement in Kurnool, Tanjore, Tinnevely and Malabar; the pending balance, however, continued to be disproportionately high in the Nilgiris, Ganjam and Bellary owing chiefly, it is said, to the receipt of a large number of applications in the last quarter of the year.

(ii) The number of applications presented to Revenue officers shows a decrease of 95 per cent. as compared with fasli 1310. The decrease, which is spread over 12 districts, was considerable in Madura (—1,117), South Arcot (—756) and Malabar (—732). The Collector of Madura attributes the decrease to the inefficiency and dilatoriness of the Tahsildar of Melur, which served to deter parties from applying for transfer of registry. The decrease in South Arcot is ascribed to the smaller number of sales of land on account of the favourable character of the season and to the renewal of the ground-nut cultivation and trade, while in Malabar the decrease is said to be due to the settlement operations.

Of the total number of applications for disposal, 90.93 per cent. were disposed of as against 89.30 per cent. in fasli 1310. The increase in the proportion of disposals occurred in all districts except Cuddapah, Anantapur, Bellary, South Arcot, Madura and the Nilgiris, and was marked in Madras (+30.90 per cent.) and North Arcot (+11.81 per cent.) districts, which figured unfavourably in the return for the previous year.

In Bellary, where a marked decrease in the proportion of disposals was noticed in the previous year, there was improvement in the number of cases disposed of, but the pendency is still heavy and includes as many as 104 old cases. The Collector attributes this result to want of sub-divisions and has promised to issue stringent orders for the speedy disposal of all pending applications. A marked decrease in the proportion of disposals occurred in the Nilgiris and Cuddapah and is said to have been due to the receipt of applications late in the year.

(iii) As compared with the previous year, there was a considerable increase—from 18,894 to 28,289—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). This increase occurred mainly in Kistna (+4,951), Salem (+2,397) and Trichinopoly (+1,763). The Collector of Salem states that the taluk officers took special pains to bring to notice cases of this description in pursuance of instructions issued during the year. The increases in the other districts were presumably due to a similar cause. The only districts in which noteworthy decreases occurred are Tanjore (—563), South Arcot (—538) and Malabar (—510). The Collector of Tanjore ascribes the decrease to the large number of cases disposed of in previous years. This cause presumably accounts also for the falling off in South Arcot. The decrease in Malabar was due to the settlement operations.

The number of such cases disposed of did not, however, keep pace with the number of cases for disposal; 10,673 cases were pending at the end of the year against 4,957 at the close of fasli 1310. The pendency in Kistna is heavy and the number of cases disposed of in Gódvári is less than one-half of that disposed of in the previous year. The Collectors concerned have, however, issued instructions to the Tahsildars to expedite the disposal of the pending cases.

52. *Ruined tanks.*—Four ruined tanks—one in each of the districts of Bellary, Cuddapah, Chingleput and Tinnevely—were handed over to private individuals for repair under Standing Order No. 8, on condition of their paying a special rate of assessment per acre on the irrigable area. Eight tanks in good order—one in each of the districts of Ganjam, Bellary and Salem, two in Trichinopoly, and three in Madura—were also handed over to the 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 tank-bed areas.

53. *Maintenance of land records.*—The

	Number requiring replanting or repair.	Number replanted or repaired.	Percentage.
Theodolite stations	37,956	1,907	5
Boundary offsets	102,605	14,893	14
Field marks	1,663,944	476,092	29
Total	1,804,505	492,892	27

number of boundary marks found missing and out of repair amounted to 1.8 millions, of which only 493,000 marks were replaced or repaired. The progress made under theodolite stations and boundary offsets was not satisfactory. The work remaining to be done is very large in the districts of Cuddapah, Coimbatore, Kurnool, North Arcot, Madura and Ganjam. The Collector of Cuddapah has submitted a report representing the inability of the village establishments to replace the stones and recommending a resurvey of the district.

A resurvey is in progress in Kurnool. The Collectors of Coimbatore, North Arcot and Ganjam state that the work of replacing boundary marks has accumulated owing to inattention in previous years, and that it must take a long time to complete it. As regards field marks the progress made is not also generally very satisfactory. The number of stones to be replaced or repaired is very large in the six districts specified

above and also in Nellore (which is being resurveyed), Tanjore and Tinnevely. In North Arcot, Tanjore, Madura, Tinnevely and Coimbatore more than 50,000 stones were replaced or repaired, and if the rate of work attained in the year be maintained in future, it may be hoped that the arrears will be brought up in a few years.

The sub-joined statement shows the work remaining to be done at the end of the year in writing up field measurement books and in measuring and plotting sub-divisions of survey fields:—

Districts.	Number of villages for which field measurement books were not completed up to the end of fasli 1311.	Number of sub-division measurements to be measured at the end of fasli 1311.	Number of sub-divisions to be plotted at the end of fasli 1311.
Ganjam	874	83,557	215,842
Vizagapatam	179	3,019	2,987
Gódvári	14	4,158	12,533
Cuddapah	416	444,620	450,698
Bellary	417	110,974	128,121
Kurnool	572	32,794	36,004
Chingleput	9	514,406	516,554
North Arcot	1,114	316,740	560,435
South Arcot	267	160,919	316,019
Tanjore	376	63,245	305,454
Trichinopoly	100	140	140
Madura	339	143,621	356,336
Tinnevely	71	733,007	733,636
Coimbatore	102	36,803	86,803
The Nilgiris	48	—	—
Salem	9	19,020	19,020
South Canara	146	3,463	3,463

No reports have yet been received from Anantapur and Malabar on this subject. The work could not be taken up in Kistna owing to the non-receipt of the resurvey records, while in Nellore the records were handed over to the Survey Department engaged in the resurvey. These four districts have been omitted from the statement. In Cuddapah the field measurement books were completed for 143 villages during the year, in Trichinopoly for 69, in Coimbatore for 48, and in Vizagapatam for 39. The progress made in many of the remaining districts was not satisfactory, having regard to the work remaining to be done at the end of the year. In North Arcot, for instance, the number of villages for which the books have to be written up is 1,414; but the number completed was only 17. In Madura again the number is 339, of which only 22 villages were completed.

The progress made in the measurement and plotting of sub-divisions in the several districts is not satisfactory, except in Chingleput and South Arcot in which 20,214 and 161,652 sub-divisions, respectively, were measured during the year. In Kurnool, Bellary, Cuddapah and North Arcot the number of sub-divisions remaining to be measured actually increased. The progress in the plotting of sub-divisions was even worse. The inadequacy of existing revenue establishment for the duty of correctly maintaining land records is recognised, and proposals are now before Government for remedying this state of affairs.

54. *Survey Schools.*—The question of providing for the training of karnams in survey being under consideration, no regular survey schools were held during the year. Karnams and candidates for the post of Revenue Inspectors were trained by District Surveyors.

55. *Examination of village and taluk accounts.*—The village and taluk accounts were as usual examined by Collectors and Divisional-officers at the jamabandi. It is reported that they were on the whole fairly well maintained, and that wherever defects were noticed, suitable instructions were issued to Tahsildars and other subordinate officers. In the Vizagapatam district the village accounts of the Palkonda taluk were not prepared carefully, the karnams of the taluk being very inefficient. The Collector has directed the Divisional-officer to pay closer attention to their maintenance. In

Góddavari a special establishment has been verifying and rewriting the village B registers according to the resettlement. The Collector states that much progress has been made, and that the work will be completed at an early date. In *Kistna* it was found that the outturns of crops were not properly checked by Revenue Inspectors, and that the supervision exercised by Tahsildars and Divisional-officers was nominal. Taluk B registers, specially in zemindari tracts, were not properly prepared. They have been called in and are under scrutiny in the Collector's office. In *Kurnool* the examination of the B registers of the Cumbum and Markapur taluks led to the discovery of many cases in which lands were held without proper authority free of assessment or on payment of nominal sums. The lands were incorporated with Government lands and fully assessed, back assessments being levied in most cases. In *Bellary* the darkhast work in the Rayadurg and Alur taluks was found to be unsatisfactory, there being generally much delay in the disposal of the memoranda. In *Nellore* the inam B registers of the Kanigiri and Nellore taluks were found to disagree with the huzur inam fair registers. The number of omissions and variations in the Nellore taluk being numerous, a special clerk will be employed to effect reconciliation. In *Chingleput* the collection accounts of the Conjeeveram taluk were found to be in great confusion; but the errors were rectified by the Treasury Deputy Collector with the help of a special staff. There were excessive delays in the disposal of darkhasts and of applications for the transfer of patta in the Saidapet, Conjeeveram and Ponnéri taluks. In *South Arcot* the interest account in the Cuddalore taluk, the darkhast registers in the Kallakurchi taluk, and the cash accounts in the inam villages in the Vriddhachalam taluk were carelessly maintained. The attention of the Tahsildars has been called to the matter. In *Tinnevely* the state of the taluk cash accounts in the Sattur taluk was very unsatisfactory, but they were reconciled by the Collector's establishment with great difficulty. The officials at fault have been called upon for explanation.

The subjoined statement shows the progress made in writing up and checking the village statistical registers and firka books :—

Districts.	Number of villages.	Number of villages for which							
		Village registers remain to be		Firka books remain to be		Village registers have been		Firka books have been	
		Prepared.	Checked.	Prepared.	Checked.	Prepared.	Checked.	Prepared.	Checked.
		Up to fasli 1310.				For fasli 1311.			
Ganjām	(a) 1,338	15	22	22	22	1,291	1,284	1,242	1,242
Vizagapatam	289		Complete.			155	155	155	155
Góddavari *		3	3	4	4	638	638	491	491
Kistna	(b) 1,368		Complete.			588	577	499	420
Kurnool	789	†	†	†	†	550	382	110	87
Bellary	962								
Anantapur *									
Cuddapah *						740	740	539	539
Nellore	(c) 930	23	23	24	24				
Chingleput	1,785	2	2	2	2	782	792	625	625
South Arcot	2,700	†	†	†	†	1,594	1,594	1,426	1,426
North Arcot	1,668		Complete.			2,858	2,858	2,686	2,686
Salem	3,049	†	†	†	†	1,492	1,492	1,492	1,492
Coimbatore	1,503		Complete.			729	729	729	729
Trichinopoly	730		Complete.			2,071	2,050	1,840	1,763
Tanjore	2,478	†	†	†	†	795	601	779	560
Madura	(b) 944	2	2	2	2				
Tinnevely	(d) 1,069					36	36	48	48
The Nilgiris	48		Complete.						

* Reports not received.

† Information not furnished.

(a) The increase is due to the addition of 56 villages of the Chokkapad Kandam for which the registers are maintained from fasli 1,311, and to the omission of 4 villages erroneously shown last year in the Goomsur taluk.

(b) Increase of 6 villages not explained.

(c) Decrease of one village not explained.

(d) Decrease of 12 villages not explained.

Owing to the late supply of new forms by the Government Press the progress made for fasli 1311 is not great.

56. Except in Chirakkal, Kurumbranád and Ernad in the Malabar district, the rule laid down in paragraph 3 of Board's Standing Order No. 12, was complied with.

57. *Loans and Advances.*—The advances made under the Land Improvement and Agriculturists' Loans Acts amounted to Rs. 4.12 lakhs against Rs. 3.04 lakhs in the preceding year, Rs. 2.62 lakhs being under the Land Improvement Loans Act and Rs. 1.50 lakhs under the Agriculturists' Loans Act. The increase occurred chiefly in Anantapur (Rs. 25,623), Cuddapah (Rs. 52,783), Chingleput (Rs. 15,565), South Arcot (Rs. 19,744) and Madura (Rs. 12,319).

58. *Purpose of the loans.*—Of the advances made under the Land Improvement Loans Act, Rs. 1,01,030 or 39 per cent. was for sinking wells, the bulk of which was advanced in South Arcot, Chingleput, Cuddapah and North Arcot; Rs. 80,025 or 31 per cent. for reclamation of lands, Rs. 62,508 being taken by the ryots of the Madura district; Rs. 52,791 or 20 per cent. for repairing old wells of which about one-third went to the Cuddapah district; and Rs. 5,660 or 2 per cent. for repairing tanks. Loans advanced for other purposes amounted to Rs. 22,720. Under the Agriculturists' Loans Act Rs. 1,31,653 or 88 per cent. was advanced for the purchase of cattle; Rs. 7,134 or 4 per cent. for the purchase of seed grain; Rs. 4,253 for the purchase of fodder and Rs. 6,735 for other purposes.

59. *Recoveries.*—The following abstract shows the progress made in the recovery of the advances during the year :—

Acts.	Total advance including outstandings.	Amount repayable including arrears.	Recoveries.		Repayable balance.	Percentage of balance to the demand.
			Amount due.	Amount written off.		
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	
Land Improvement Loans Act	37,68,950	4,82,648	3,53,108	2,642	1,26,898	26
Agriculturists' Loans Act	3,76,395	91,516	57,642	51	33,823	36

Seventy-four per cent. of the repayable balance under the Land Improvement Loans Act and 64 per cent. of those under the Agriculturists' Loans Act were recovered during the year. In addition to these Rs. 7,638 under the former Act and 173 under the latter were repaid by borrowers on account of advances, the repayment of which had not fallen due during the year.

60. Including interest Rs. 7,90,721 * became repayable during the year, of

	Demand.	Collection.	Balance.
<i>Principal.</i>	RS.	RS.	RS.
Land Improvement Loans Act	4,82,648	3,55,750	1,26,898
Agriculturists' Loans Act	91,516	57,693	33,823
Total	5,74,164	4,13,443	1,60,721
<i>Interest.</i>			
Land Improvement Loans Act	1,99,788	1,56,014	43,774
Agriculturists' Loans Act	16,789	12,490	4,279
Total	2,16,577	1,68,504	48,053
Grand Total	7,90,721	5,81,947	2,08,774

which Rs. 1,20,227 (15 per cent.) were recovered without the use of any notices, Rs. 3,98,860 (50 per cent.) after the issue of demand notices and Rs. 47,748 (6 per cent.) on attachment of property. Rs. 15,112 (2 per cent.) were recovered by the sale of property, Rs. 7,451 by the sale of moveables, Rs. 7,620 by the sale of land and Rs. 41 by the sale of other immoveable property. Out of Rupees 2,08,774 that remained uncollected at the end of the year, the largest arrears appear against Bellary (Rs. 68,074), Madura (Rs. 42,571), North Arcot (Rs. 35,369) and Kurnool (Rs. 29,922). The major portion of the balance is covered by processes.

61. The following abstract shows the financial results to Government by the operations of the Loans Acts :—

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	1,28,862	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	1,65,417	1,33,571	+ 31,846	2,199	+ 29,647
1311	1,68,504	1,30,505	+ 37,999	2,693	+ 35,306

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 balances of the fasli year.

62. 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	328	57,037	1,501
Repair of old wells	501	47,152	2,146
Reclamation of land	..	22,140	816
Other works, such as repairs to tanks	..	91,177	6,503

The Kurnool district shows the largest number of wells, (343) constructed or repaired; North Arcot follows with 157 wells, Cuddapah with 61 wells, and Salem with 59 wells. The number of wells constructed or repaired was not large in the other districts. The average cost incurred for each well constructed and repaired is Rs. 174 and 94 respectively. The average extent benefited is 4·6 acres for each well constructed, and 4·3 acres for each well repaired. The number of wells constructed since the promulgation of the rules is 17,760 and the number of those repaired is 19,093. The amount spent upon the former was Rs. 26·15 lakhs and on the latter Rs. 24·01 lakhs. The total extent benefited was 54,908 acres and 70,336 acres respectively.

	RS.
Purchase of cattle	1,07,156
“ of fodder	573
“ of seedgrain	9,622
“ sugarcane mill	3,455
Building houses destroyed by fire.	465
Other purposes	50

64. The advances made during the year for survey operations amounted to Rs. 4,02,670, of which Rs. 1,75,297 were advanced in Vizagapatam, Rs. 83,534 in Nellore, Rs. 43,392 in Kistna, Rs. 30,330 in Kurnool and Rs. 26,941 in Malabar.

The total amount that became repayable in the year was Rs. 6,51,032, of which Rs. 4,10,676 were recovered, leaving a balance of Rs. 2,40,356. The largest balances appear against Kurnool, Nellore and Malabar.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) V. K. RAMANUJA CHARI,
Acting Secretary.

(True Copy.)

(Signed) P. GOVINDA MENON,
First Assistant.

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

63. The abstract in the margin shows the purposes for which loans under the Agriculturists' Loans Act were utilized during the year. The bulk of the amount was utilized for the purchase of cattle, and the largest number (1,606) was purchased in Madura. Cuddapah and Vizagapatam follow with 440 and 246 respectively.

No. 1.—STATEMENT showing the rainfall in each district of the Madras Presidency under the two monsoons of 1901-1902.

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, 1901.	Normal.*	Actuals, 1901.	Normal.*	Actuals, 1901.	Normal.*	Actuals, 1902.	Normal.*	Actuals.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
		IN.	IN.	IN.	IN.	IN.	IN.	IN.	IN.	IN.	IN.
Circars ..	Ganjām ..	3.5	3.9	28.9	25.3	11.6	13.0	1.5	0.4	45.5	42.6
	Vizagapatam ..	4.2	4.4	34.4	21.6	9.3	13.9	1.3	1.2	49.2	41.1
	Gōdāvari ..	2.2	3.8	24.3	23.6	11.5	12.0	0.7	0.1	38.7	38.9
	Kistna ..	1.9	1.9	20.8	15.2	9.6	7.4	0.8	0.2	33.1	24.7
	Average, Circars ..	2.9	3.5	27.1	21.3	10.5	11.6	1.1	0.5	41.6	36.8
Deccan ..	Kurnool ..	1.9	2.8	18.0	13.7	6.2	4.2	0.3	0.1	26.4	20.8
	Bellary ..	2.6	5.1	13.9	11.8	5.9	4.8	0.3	..	22.7	21.7
	Anantapur ..	2.7	3.1	12.9	8.8	7.0	4.9	0.2	0.2	22.8	17.0
	Cuddapah ..	2.3	1.9	14.6	10.2	10.5	9.5	0.4	0.4	27.8	22.0
	Average, Deccan ..	2.4	3.2	14.8	11.1	7.4	5.8	0.3	0.2	24.9	20.4
Carnatic ..	Nellore ..	1.7	1.2	11.3	10.5	20.2	21.4	0.8	0.1	34.0	33.2
	Madras ..	† 2.6	0.1	† 15.4	18.3	† 20.5	38.4	† 1.5	1.3	† 49.0	58.1
	Chingleput ..	2.2	1.0	16.8	16.3	24.9	34.5	1.1	0.3	45.0	52.1
	South Arcot ..	3.1	2.6	16.5	17.9	22.4	21.6	1.2	3.3	43.2	45.4
	Average, Carnatic ..	2.4	1.2	15.0	15.7	24.2	29.0	1.2	1.2	42.8	47.2
Central ..	North Arcot ..	3.3	2.1	17.1	12.6	15.8	19.5	0.9	1.1	37.1	35.3
	Salem ..	5.3	5.6	14.5	14.9	11.1	12.3	0.9	1.7	31.8	34.5
	Coimbatore ..	5.2	5.0	8.3	11.3	11.2	11.2	1.1	2.1	25.8	29.6
	Trichinopoly ..	4.6	4.1	12.1	17.7	16.4	14.8	1.1	4.5	34.2	41.1
	Average, Central ..	4.6	4.2	13.0	14.1	13.6	14.4	1.0	2.3	32.2	35.1
South ..	Tanjore ..	3.2	3.4	12.6	13.8	26.7	21.3	1.9	7.7	44.4	46.2
	Madura ..	4.2	4.9	7.5	9.2	16.6	16.9	1.9	6.9	30.2	37.9
	Tinnevely ..	3.6	3.7	3.5	5.2	16.3	12.1	3.4	8.2	26.8	29.2
	Average, South ..	3.6	4.0	7.9	9.4	19.9	16.8	2.4	7.6	33.8	37.8
	East Coast Districts. Average ..	3.1	3.2	16.0	14.6	14.9	15.5	1.1	2.1	35.1	35.3
West Coast ..	Malabar ..	11.8	9.4	87.1	93.1	14.2	23.7	1.3	2.1	114.4	128.3
	South Canara ..	8.2	7.8	122.5	120.1	12.2	15.5	0.4	0.4	143.3	143.8
West Coast Districts	Average ..	10.0	8.6	104.8	106.6	13.2	19.6	0.8	1.2	128.8	136.0
Hills ..	Nilgiris ..	8.9	10.4	31.9	46.8	19.8	20.8	3.3	5.9	63.9	83.9
Presidency ..	Average ..	4.1	4.0	24.7	23.3	14.9	16.2	1.2	2.5	44.9	46.0

* 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 fashi 1311 (1901-1902).

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.	Plague.	Fevors.	Dysentery and diarrhoea.	Respira- tory disease.	Other diseases.		
Circars ..	1. Ganjām ..	2,009,949	1,634	398	..	19,803	1,730	3	3,959	27,527	13.7
	2. Vizagapatam ..	2,081,228	183	104	..	25,148	1,183	4	4,042	30,664	14.7
	3. Gōdāvari ..	2,300,800	2,085	2,096	..	21,202	1,120	..	18,196	44,699	19.4
	4. Kistna ..	2,154,230	814	1,234	..	23,618	831	4	16,826	43,377	20.1
Deccan ..	5. Kurnool ..	871,948	1,352	465	..	12,647	330	2	3,565	18,361	21.1
	6. Bellary ..	957,067	1,764	883	3,767	5,437	922	..	13,340	26,113	27.3
	7. Anantapur ..	787,752	1,745	431	41	2,451	354	23	9,853	14,898	18.9
	8. Cuddapah ..	1,291,125	3,467	681	1	17,396	414	2	4,590	26,551	20.6
Carnatic ..	9. Nellore ..	1,496,510	598	1,380	..	13,888	566	29	11,522	27,983	18.7
	10. Madras ..	493,680	1,074	142	2	9,432	5,027	608	11,501	27,817	56.3
	11. Chingleput ..	1,309,370	2,623	854	4	7,391	4,987	90	23,562	39,511	30.2
	12. South Arcot ..	2,349,177	4,472	2,591	..	14,858	1,837	77	33,793	57,628	24.5
Central ..	13. North Arcot ..	2,206,817	4,648	2,571	61	14,563	3,128	..	20,102	45,073	20.4
	14. Salem ..	2,204,033	9,547	2,363	603	14,159	2,370	62	22,743	51,817	23.5
	15. Coimbatore ..	2,200,673	4,200	1,341	256	16,246	2,343	95	19,806	44,287	20.1
	16. Trichinopoly ..	1,443,695	3,153	210	..	7,618	948	106	21,815	33,850	23.4
South ..	17. Tanjore ..	2,243,949	5,015	1,421	..	8,915	2,262	158	41,655	59,426	26.5
	18. Madura ..	2,830,644	2,897	580	..	11,114	949	109	16,426	32,075	11.3
	19. Tinnevely ..	2,059,203	4,277	898	..	9,618	2,271	42	31,368	48,474	23.5
Hills ..	20. Nilgiris ..	107,673	14	33	1	1,740	177	83	551	2,599	24.1
West Coast	21. Malabar ..	2,785,307	5,448	5,553	1	22,781	5,819	315	20,317	60,234	21.6
	22. South Canara ..	1,130,781	4,191	1,034	65	11,563	2,531	92	9,751	29,227	25.8
Total ...		37,315,611	65,201	27,314	4,802	291,618	42,099	1,904	359,283	792,221	21.2

Note.—The population for which the returns were received from the districts of Ganjām and Madura according to the census of 1901 is not available. Hence the ratios have been calculated on the total population of those districts as per census of 1901.

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

Districts.	Rice, second sort.			Paddy, first and second sort.					Cholam.				
	Normal rate (a), imperial seers.	Fasli 1310, imperial seers.	Fasli 1311, imperial seers.	Average (b), imperial seers.	Fasli 1310, imperial seers.	Fasli 1311, imperial seers.	Wholesale prices fasli 1311, imperial seers.	Commutation rate, imperial seers.	Normal rate (a), imperial seers.	Fasli 1310, imperial seers.	Fasli 1311, imperial seers.	Wholesale prices fasli 1311, imperial seers.	Commutation rate, imperial seers.
1. Ganjam	17-0	11-9	11-4	34-3	20-5	19-4	22-2	60	..	..	..	..	..
2. Vizagapatam	15-0	10-0	10-1	23-2	17-5	16-8	19-8	45	..	..	..	..	..
3. Godavari	15-0	10-1	11-9	26-3	16-2	18-9	22-2	40	28-0	15-6	22-0	..	..
4. Kistna—													
Masulipatam	15-4	9-6	11-5	25-0	15-9	19-1	22-5	40	26-0	15-1	21-0	24-7	28
Guntur								48					43
5. Kurnool—													
Proper							19-0	43				19-8	45
Pattikonda, Cumbum and Markapur	13-2	9-2	10-3	22-0	14-3	15-1	15-9	40	30-0	14-5	16-9	19-4	39
Koilkuntla							14-4	38				19-3	35
6. Bellary—													
Black-cotton soil taluks—							18-5	35	30-0	13-4	15-6	18-6	36
Bellary, Alur and Adoni ..	13-2	8-8	9-4	22-8	14-6	15-4						17-6	39
Western taluks—Hospet, Havinhadagalli, Kudligi, Rayadrug and Harpanahalli.							17-5	35					
7. Anantapur—													
Gooty and Tadpatri							18-1	35				17-4	36
Anantapur, Kalyandrug, Dharmavaram and Pennakonda	13-2	9-2	9-4	24-9	15-3	15-4			30-0	13-7	15-2	18-0	37
Hindapur and Madakasira ..							18-2	40					
8. Cuddapah	13-2	9-0	9-8	25-3	13-3	14-1	15-7	38	30-0	13-1	15-4	19-3	35
9. Nellore	14-0	10-1	11-5	24-6	15-2	17-1	19-0	45	26-0	14-0	18-4	20-4	37
10. Madras	12-0	7-9	8-5	23-6	13-1	14-9							
11. Chingleput	14-0	9-3	11-5	26-1	14-1	17-5	20-0	45					
12. South Arcot	14-0	9-8	10-8	26-5	15-6	17-3	20-4	45					
13. North Arcot	14-0	9-8	11-0	27-4	15-2	16-8	18-7	51					
14. Salem	13-6	9-4	10-5	24-9	14-5	16-0	19-9	46	26-0	13-3	16-6	22-7	48
15. Coimbatore	13-0	9-7	10-5	23-2	14-6	16-9	17-7	38	24-0	14-4	17-2	19-1	40
16. Trichinopoly	14-0	9-2	10-6	26-1	15-4	17-1	20-1	39	24-0	14-8	17-0		
17. Tanjore	15-0	10-1	11-7	26-4	16-4	18-9	22-2	39					
18. Madura	14-0	9-6	11-6	24-6	15-6	18-5	20-6	39	24-0	17-0	19-6	21-8	45
19. Tinnevely	13-4	9-9	10-9	22-4	15-1	16-9	20-0	45	23-0	14-8	16-2		
20. Nilgiris (Hills)	11-0	7-7	8-7	14-0	10-9	12-0							
21. Malabar—													
Palghat and Calicut	13-4	9-9	10-7	24-0	16-5	17-6	20-8	38					
Other taluks													
22. South Canara	14-0	10-9	12-7	24-2	17-8	19-6							
Average	13-8	9-7	10-6	25-4	15-6	16-8			26-7	14-6	17-5		

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

(b) Averages for the ten years ending fasli 1299. Normal rates have not been fixed.

(c) Normal rates have not been fixed.

* Average of white and yellow cholam.

† Includes black cholam.

‡ Includes red cholam.

§ The average price recorded only in the Wynad.

1. The wholesale prices shown against the Cuddapah district, Koilkuntla and Kurnool proper, are the prices in the 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.

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

3. Black paddy was taken as the standard grain for dry in the Godavari and Kistna districts. The commutation rate fixed for this grain was Rs. 96.

compared with the commutation rates of the newly-settled districts, in each district of the Madras 1311 (1901-1902).

	Cumbu.					Ragi.					Horsegram.			(c) Varagu.				
	Normal rate (a), imperial seers.	Fasli 1310, imperial seers.	Fasli 1311, imperial seers.	Wholesale prices, fasli 1311, imperial seers.	Commutation rate, imperial seers.	Normal rate (a), imperial seers.	Fasli 1310, imperial seers.	Fasli 1311, imperial seers.	Wholesale prices fasli 1311, imperial seers.	Commutation rate, imperial seers.	Average, imperial seers.	Fasli 1310, imperial seers.	Fasli 1311, imperial seers.	Fasli 1310, imperial seers.	Fasli 1311, imperial seers.	Wholesale prices, fasli 1311, imperial seers.	Commutation rate, imperial seers.	
	30-0 28-0	19-3 19-2	18-9 22-7	22-2 ..	.. 42	30-0 28-0 28-0	18-5 18-6 16-7	17-3 18-7 20-4	19-8 22-0 ..	45 38 ..	35-2 35-4 30-5	16-3 14-8 12-0	23-7 21-7 20-2	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	
	26-0	15-5	20-7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25-6	11-5	16-9	..	..	..	..	
	28-0	13-8	16-7	..	..	(c)	13-7	17-1	..	..	26-4	12-5	14-7	22-6	27-7	34-9	79	
	..	..	..	..	..	(c)	14-9	17-9	..	..	30-3	13-3	16-1	..	..	..	..	
	28-0	14-5	16-1	..	..	32-2	15-1	16-3	..	..	32-2	13-3	18-1	..	..	..	..	
	28-0	12-9	15-5	18-6	36	32-2	13-8	16-2	..	..	27-6	12-2	17-5	17-6	19-5	..	..	
	24-0	13-4	17-3	19-2	45	28-0	14-8	18-4	..	..	23-7	11-4	16-6	23-5	33-5	..	75	
	..	..	..	..	..	24-0	13-0	14-5	..	..	24-4	11-2	16-1	..	..	..	..	
	26-0	14-7	17-1	20-1	39	28-0	14-4	16-5	..	..	21-6	11-0	15-4	..	..	..	54	
	27-0	13-2	16-4	18-2	42	32-0	13-3	15-8	17-6	38	26-2	12-8	17-8	24-5	30-6	36-0	60	
	27-0	14-0	16-3	22-3	48	31-0	14-2	17-3	23-7	48	31-2	13-6	20-1	25-4	29-7	..	63	
	26-0	15-6	19-2	21-3	40	28-0	15-6	18-7	20-8	40	30-4	13-4	20-2	..	..	..	..	
	26-0	15-1	22-3	26-2	36	28-0	15-9	17-6	20-7	36	26-0	12-5	16-3	28-1	33-1	39-0	63	
	(c)	16-4	18-4	21-6	36	28-0	16-3	19-0	22-4	36	..	..	..	28-1	34-7	40-8	63	
	26-0	15-0	17-5	19-4	42	28-0	16-1	18-7	..	..	29-8	13-4	18-5	28-7	39-6	..	..	
	22-0	13-7	14-9	..	..	26-0	15-6	18-7	..	..	25-7	13-3	17-7	27-0	38-1	..	..	
	..	..	..	..	..	21-0	12-6	14-5	..	..	22-3	11-0	16-3	..	..	..	..	
	..	..	..	..	..	(c)	15-9	22-1	..	..	23-1	14-5	13-8	..	..	..	..	
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18-8	10-3	14-1	..	..	..	..	
	26-3	14-9	18-0	..	..	28-0	15-2	17-7	..	..	27-2	12-8	17-5	25-5	32-3	..	..	

No. 4.—STATEMENT showing the approximate area and revenue of the zamindaris in the Presidency of Madras for fasli 1311 (1901-1902).

Districts.	Names of zamindaris.	Area as per census of 1881.			Estimated revenue realized by zamindars for fasli 1311.	Poishkash payable to Government in fasli 1311.
		Cultivated and cultivable.	Uncultivable.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	RS.	RS.
Ganjám ..	Parlakimedi	227,200	40,800	268,000	5,16,079	87,823
Vizagapatam ..	Vizianagram	384,000	81,280	465,280	18,07,748	4,94,114
	Bobbili	65,280	12,160	77,440	5,55,332	83,779
Gódsári ..	Pithápuram	157,120	49,280	206,400	8,61,807	2,43,589
	Nidadavólu and Baharzhalli.	122,880	18,560	141,440	4,35,035	1,14,610
Kistna ..	Dévarakóta	89,600	28,160	117,760	2,56,072	79,598
Nellore ..	Veukatagiri	760,960	401,280	1,162,240	11,08,791	3,68,729
	Karvetnagar	218,880	222,720	441,600	7,87,601	1,73,880
North Arcot ..	Kálahasti in North Arcot ..	128,640	245,120	373,760	2,69,235	1,73,044
	Do. in Nellore	239,360	166,400	405,760	2,15,331	
Madura ..	Ramnád	586,880	158,720	745,600	9,01,206	2,94,483
	Sivaganga	232,960	137,600	370,560	8,14,967	2,56,613
Tinnevelly ..	Ettaiyapuram	..	..	337,750	3,02,031	88,349
	All other estates	..	..	7,996,640	1,08,51,944	25,28,726
	Jeypore	..	..	5,975,680	..	16,000
	Total ..	3,213,760	1,562,080	19,085,910	1,96,83,179	50,03,247

No. 5.—Statement of Ryot's Holdings and Cultivation in the Presidency of Madras for fasli 1311.

No. 5.—STATEMENT of Ryots' Holdings and

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.
Ganjām ..	1,271	218,102	2,53,027	162,439	5,27,065	380,541	7,80,092
Vizagapatam ..	380	106,224	1,07,329	61,347	3,37,400	167,571	4,44,729
Gōdāvari ..	828	569,729	8,47,548	401,796	28,34,253	971,525	36,81,801
Kistna ..	1,139	1,685,320	25,57,759	340,494	23,10,110	2,025,814	48,67,869
Nellore ..	597	867,317	9,79,694	206,919	11,27,116	1,074,235	21,06,810
Cuddapah ..	1,090	1,183,594	9,15,755	128,469	7,89,342	1,312,063	17,05,097
Anantapur ..	617	995,055	5,04,910	97,944	4,20,605	1,092,999	9,25,515
Bellary ..	873	1,653,880	12,25,007	38,691	2,26,312	1,692,574	14,51,319
Kurnool ..	700	1,261,188	11,74,381	28,782	1,82,418	1,289,970	13,56,799
Madras ..							
Chingleput ..	1,486	293,680	3,17,616	360,168	12,72,362	653,848	15,95,454
North Arcot ..	1,634	576,214	6,92,263	250,705	13,72,586	827,009	20,64,849
South Arcot ..	2,587	1,117,756	16,76,076	362,815	19,96,844	1,480,571	36,72,920
Tanjore ..	1,436	365,590	5,38,132	767,915	49,47,945	54,86,077	1,07,929
Trichinopoly ..	579	892,523	8,97,783	140,568	9,87,190	1,038,081	18,84,973
Madura ..	734	850,480	9,43,394	176,565	8,86,786	1,027,045	18,30,180
Tinnevely ..	885	1,265,529	9,22,025	199,985	17,07,690	1,465,514	26,29,715
Coimbatore ..	1,492	2,375,872	21,92,031	87,987	6,48,120	2,463,859	28,40,151
Nilgiris ..	48	186,184	1,16,239	5,688	12,205	191,872	1,28,444
Salem ..	2,781	1,266,156	13,70,174	101,998	5,57,650	1,368,154	19,27,824
South Canara ..	1,284						(b) 13,96,149
Malabar ..	439	519,980	7,87,102	463,496	14,19,840	983,476	22,06,942
Total ..	22,880	18,250,373	1,90,18,245	4,384,854	2,45,63,839	22,635,227	4,49,83,709

Districts.	Remainder—cont.				Lands taken up or transferred			
	Wet.		Total.		Dry.		Wet.	
	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.
Ganjām ..	160,234	5,19,699	375,160	7,68,998	4,657	4,822	3,423	10,834
Vizagapatam ..	59,808	3,29,099	163,138	4,33,768	3,402	3,395	1,667	9,124
Gōdāvari ..	392,301	27,71,540	948,564	35,99,170	22,956	29,854	10,392	69,126
Kistna ..	332,763	22,60,893	1,965,337	47,44,768	52,243	68,869	17,329	1,09,191
Nellore ..	203,092	11,07,094	1,054,053	20,72,246	18,218	16,552	5,793	29,882
Cuddapah ..	125,868	7,73,756	1,282,582	16,71,921	33,923	18,959	3,175	18,598
Anantapur ..	95,272	4,10,408	1,047,307	9,01,182	47,334	15,654	2,881	10,790
Bellary ..	37,144	2,18,238	1,614,561	14,11,757	79,256	51,516	1,837	9,309
Kurnool ..	28,025	1,77,964	1,254,711	13,26,655	56,001	40,455	916	5,201
Madras ..								
Chingleput ..	319,901	12,36,603	635,584	15,50,838	9,157	10,013	10,074	35,165
North Arcot ..	245,324	13,47,299	806,337	20,23,754	12,734	14,080	5,793	28,061
South Arcot ..	354,155	19,49,362	1,450,892	35,95,769	44,635	56,758	9,449	50,828
Tanjore ..	750,894	48,40,016	1,111,309	53,70,470	5,523	8,173	17,162	1,08,933
Trichinopoly ..	137,087	9,64,441	1,009,307	18,42,136	33,804	33,831	3,498	22,897
Madura ..	171,908	8,61,772	1,003,749	17,85,117	25,449	26,265	5,032	30,643
Tinnevely ..	193,033	16,45,252	1,430,646	25,47,455	31,893	21,041	6,974	61,481
Coimbatore ..	84,979	6,25,528	2,387,932	27,47,677	82,312	77,389	3,085	22,982
Nilgiris ..	5,393	11,610	183,506	1,22,126	6,926	3,715	120	242
Salem ..	98,391	5,38,352	1,329,005	18,68,223	58,896	61,872	4,061	21,607
South Canara ..				(b) 13,95,124				
Malabar ..	410,717	13,61,693	873,685	21,11,796	114,111	2,72,562	76,931	2,46,760
Total ..	4,236,289	2,39,50,719	21,957,465	4,38,90,850	743,460	8,35,775	189,592	9,01,594

* Since corrected.

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

Cultivation in the Presidency of Madras for fasli 1311.

Deduct lands given up or transferred to other heads.						Remainder.	
Dry.		Wet.		Total.		Dry.	
Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.
3,176	3,728	2,205	7,366	5,381	11,094	214,926	2,49,299
2,894	2,660	1,539	8,301	4,433	10,961	103,330	1,04,669
13,466	19,918	9,495	62,713	22,961	82,631	556,263	8,27,630
52,746	73,984	7,731	49,117	60,477	1,23,101	1,632,574	24,83,775
16,356	14,542	3,827	20,022	20,183	34,564	850,961	9,65,162
26,880	17,590	2,601	15,586	29,481	33,176	1,156,714	8,98,165
43,020	14,136	2,672	10,197	45,692	24,333	952,035	4,90,774
46,463	31,488	1,550	8,074	48,013	39,562	1,607,417	11,93,519
34,502	25,690	757	4,454	35,259	30,144	1,226,636	11,48,691
7,997	8,857	10,267	35,759	18,264	44,616	285,683	3,08,759
15,201	15,808	5,471	25,287	20,672	41,095	561,013	6,76,455
20,919	29,669	8,660	47,482	29,579	77,151	1,096,837	16,46,407
5,175	7,678	17,021	1,07,929	22,196	1,15,607	360,415	5,30,464
20,303	20,088	3,471	22,749	23,774	42,837	872,220	8,77,695
16,639	20,049	4,657	25,014	23,296	45,063	831,841	9,23,345
27,916	19,822	6,932	62,438	34,808	82,260	1,237,613	9,02,203
72,919	69,982	3,008	22,592	75,927	92,574	2,302,953	21,22,049
8,071	5,723	295	595	8,366	6,318	178,113	1,10,516
35,542	40,303	3,607	19,298	39,149	59,601	1,230,614	13,29,871
57,012	36,999	52,779	58,147	109,791	(b) 1,025	462,968	7,50,103
529,197	4,78,714	148,565	6,13,120	677,762	10,92,859	17,721,176	1,85,39,531

from other heads.		Total holdings.					
Total.		Dry.		Wet.		Total.	
Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.
25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.
8,080	15,656	219,583	2,54,121	163,657	5,30,533	383,240	7,84,654
5,069	12,519	106,732	1,08,064	61,475	3,38,223	168,207	4,46,287
38,348	98,930	(a) 596,293	(a) 8,62,442	(a) 402,878	(a) 28,41,259	(a) 999,171	37,03,701
69,572	1,78,060	1,684,817	25,52,644	350,092	23,70,184	2,034,909	49,92,828
24,011	46,434	869,179	9,81,704	208,885	11,36,976	1,078,064	21,18,680
37,098	37,567	1,190,637	9,17,124	129,043	7,92,354	1,319,680	17,99,478
50,215	26,444	999,369	5,06,428	98,153	4,21,198	1,097,522	9,27,626
81,093	60,825	1,686,673	12,45,035	38,981	2,27,547	1,725,654	14,72,582
56,917	45,656	1,282,687	11,89,146	28,941	1,83,165	1,311,628	13,72,311
19,231	45,178	294,840	3,18,772	359,975	12,71,768	654,815	15,96,016
18,527	42,141	573,747	6,90,535	251,117	13,75,360	824,864	20,65,895
54,084	1,07,586	1,141,472	17,03,165	363,604	20,00,190	1,505,076	37,03,355
22,685	1,17,106	365,938	5,38,627	768,056	49,48,949	1,133,994	54,87,676
37,302	56,728	906,024	9,11,526	140,585	9,87,338	1,016,609	18,98,864
30,481	56,908	857,290	9,49,610	176,940	8,92,415	1,034,230	18,12,025
38,867	82,522	1,269,506	9,23,244	200,077	17,06,733	1,469,513	26,29,977
85,427	1,00,371	2,385,295	21,99,438	88,064	6,48,510	2,473,359	28,47,948
7,046	3,957	185,039	1,14,231	5,513	11,552	190,552	1,26,083
62,957	83,479	1,289,510	13,91,743	102,432	5,59,959	1,391,962	19,51,702
191,042	(b) 2,984	577,079	10,22,665	487,648	16,08,393	1,064,727	(b) 13,98,108
933,052	17,40,353	18,481,710	1,93,80,264	4,426,066	2,48,52,906	22,907,776	4,56,36,754

(a) Includes the following areas and assessments of rented villages in Bhadrachellam for which particulars for the preceding columns are not given :—

	Extent.	Assessment.
Dry	ACS.	RS.
Wet	17,074	4,958
	135	593
Total	17,259	5,551

(b) Particulars under dry and wet are not available.

Statement of Ryots' Holdings and Cultivation

Districts.	Waste remitted.					
	Dry.		Wet.		Total.	
	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.
	33	34	35	36	37	38
	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.
Ganjām	..	..	1,986	4,691	1,986	4,691
Vizagapatam	..	..	4,121	16,256	4,121	16,256
Gōdāvari	..	..	365	983	365	983
Kistna	3,555	8,402	3,980	21,336	7,535	29,738
Nellore	..	..	1,220	5,579	1,220	5,579
Cuddapah	..	..	19,858	93,161	19,858	93,161
Anantapur	7,767	3,387	15,500	68,647	23,267	72,034
Bellary	427	698	1,313	6,776	1,740	7,474
Kurnool	..	..	2,208	12,550	2,208	12,550
Madras	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chingleput	..	..	263	1,145	263	1,145
North Arcot	..	..	3,402	16,543	3,402	16,543
South Arcot	..	..	120	650	120	650
Tanjore	..	..	182	820	182	820
Trichinopoly	..	..	122	856	122	856
Madura	..	..	454	1,968	454	1,968
Tinnevely	..	..	558	2,706	558	2,706
Coimbatore	..	..	323	1,482	323	1,482
The Nilgiris	..	..	..	..	..	..
Salem	..	..	3,932	18,598	3,932	18,598
South Canara	..	..	..	..	..	(b) 5,885
Malabar	..	..	711	985	711	985
Total	11,749	12,487	60,618	2,75,732	72,367	2,94,104

Districts.	Remainder				
	Wet—cont.		Total.		
	Assessment.	Charge for water.	Extent.		
	47	48	Actual cultivation.	Waste charged.	Total.
	RS.	RS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
Ganjām	5,25,842	27,085	338,250	43,004	381,254
Vizagapatam	3,21,967	..	131,753	32,332	164,086
Gōdāvari	28,46,276	2,00,736	710,237	258,919	969,156
Kistna	23,48,848	1,801	1,667,720	359,654	2,027,374
Nellore	11,31,307	41,257	815,115	261,729	1,076,844
Cuddapah	6,99,193	19,368	1,123,917	175,905	1,299,822
Anantapur	3,52,551	23,921	884,096	190,159	1,074,255
Bellary	2,20,771	37,262	1,608,011	115,963	1,723,974
Kurnool	1,70,615	7,768	1,218,690	90,730	1,309,420
Madras	..	..	..	..	..
Chingleput	12,70,623	1,31,565	531,550	123,002	654,552
North Arcot	13,58,817	82,227	674,048	147,414	821,462
South Arcot	19,99,540	1,33,822	1,325,007	179,949	1,504,956
Tanjore	49,48,129	1,34,131	1,004,536	129,276	1,133,812
Trichinopoly	9,86,482	88,016	803,510	242,977	1,046,487
Madura	8,80,447	97,252	870,634	163,142	1,033,776
Tinnevely	17,04,027	1,54,457	1,054,991	413,964	1,468,955
Coimbatore	6,47,028	14,656	2,048,934	424,102	2,473,036
The Nilgiris	11,852	..	66,890	123,662	190,552
Salem	5,41,361	408	1,246,177	141,853	1,388,030
South Canara	..	..	..	..	..
Malabar	16,07,408	10,641	1,004,522	59,494	1,064,016
Total	2,45,77,171	12,05,873	19,128,588	3,677,171	* 22,835,409

* Includes 29,650 acres for which particulars under "actual cultivation" and "waste charged" are not given.

in the Presidency for fasli 1311—cont.

Remainder charged.							
Dry.				Wet.			
Extent.		Assessment.	Charge for water.	Extent.		Assessment.	Charge for water.
Actual cultivation.	Waste charged.			Actual cultivation.	Waste charged.		
39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46
ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	RS.	RS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
186,443	33,140	219,583	2,54,121	46,298	151,807	9,864	161,671
80,265	26,467	106,732	1,08,064	6,929	51,488	5,866	57,354
326,966	239,677	566,643	8,62,442	1,79,022	383,271	19,242	402,513
1,323,870	352,392	1,681,262	25,44,242	1,55,018	338,850	7,262	346,112
618,704	250,475	869,179	9,81,704	70,406	195,411	11,254	207,665
1,023,260	167,377	1,190,637	9,17,124	23,019	100,657	8,528	109,185
811,995	179,607	991,602	5,03,041	15,725	72,101	10,552	82,653
4,573,754	112,492	1,686,246	12,44,337	8,069	34,257	3,411	37,668
1,193,522	89,165	1,282,687	11,89,146	13,558	25,168	1,565	26,733
206,089	88,751	294,840	3,18,772	19,556	325,461	31,251	356,712
447,653	126,094	573,747	6,90,335	43,984	226,395	21,320	247,715
975,833	185,639	1,161,472	17,03,165	2,11,740	349,174	14,310	363,484
264,798	101,140	365,938	5,38,627	1,04,875	730,738	28,136	758,874
669,454	236,570	906,024	9,11,526	56,772	134,056	6,407	140,463
704,874	162,416	867,290	9,49,610	1,28,313	165,760	10,726	176,486
864,941	404,665	1,269,606	9,23,244	62,025	190,050	9,399	199,449
1,963,104	422,191	2,385,295	21,99,438	34,750	85,830	1,911	87,741
62,301	122,738	185,039	1,14,231	..	4,589	924	5,513
1,155,062	134,448	1,289,510	13,91,743	24,907	91,115	7,405	98,520
525,067	54,012	579,079	10,22,665	..	481,455	5,482	486,937
14,980,955	3,459,356	18,469,961	1,93,67,777	11,95,368	4,147,633	217,815	4,365,448

charged—cont.						
Total—cont.		Total of columns 52 and 53.	Deduct other remissions and deductions as per statement No. 8.	Remainder.	Add net miscellaneous revenue as per statement No. 10.	Total ryotwar demand.
Assessment.	Charge for water.					
52	53	54	55	56	57	58
RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
7,79,963	73,383	8,53,346	23,613	8,29,733	2,02,889	10,32,622
4,30,031	6,929	4,36,960	59,157	3,77,803	1,57,648	5,35,451
37,02,718	3,79,758	40,82,476	46,512	40,35,964	20,12,609	60,48,573
48,93,090	1,56,819	50,49,909	59,264	49,90,645	13,91,286	63,81,931
21,13,101	1,11,663	22,24,764	40,368	21,84,396	2,80,294	24,64,690
16,16,317	42,387	16,58,704	3,43,741	13,14,963	3,72,507	16,87,470
8,55,592	39,646	8,95,238	63,136	8,32,102	2,17,063	10,49,165
14,65,108	45,331	15,10,439	1,24,193	13,86,246	2,79,645	16,65,891
13,59,761	21,326	13,81,087	95,681	12,85,406	3,91,961	16,77,367
15,94,871	1,51,523	17,46,394	64,004	16,82,390	1,21,476	18,03,866
20,49,352	1,26,211	21,75,563	82,657	20,92,906	2,22,929	23,15,835
37,02,705	3,45,062	40,47,767	76,919	39,70,848	3,03,645	42,74,493
54,86,756	2,39,006	57,25,762	67,909	56,57,853	2,50,550	59,08,403
18,98,008	1,44,788	20,42,796	66,959	19,75,837	1,54,986	21,30,823
18,40,057	2,25,555	20,65,612	60,078	20,05,534	4,14,986	24,20,520
26,27,271	2,06,482	28,33,753	2,76,296	25,57,457	3,01,412	28,58,869
28,46,466	49,406	28,95,872	58,480	28,37,392	1,83,531	30,20,923
1,26,083	..	1,26,083	153	1,25,930	8,375	1,34,305
19,33,104	25,315	19,58,419	84,976	18,73,443	1,17,243	19,90,686
13,92,223	..	13,92,223	96,422	12,95,801	73,269	13,69,070
26,30,073	10,641	26,40,714	4,40,718	21,99,996	1,18,711	23,18,707
4,53,42,650	24,01,241	4,77,43,891	22,31,236	4,55,12,655	76,63,566	5,31,76,220

† Vide foot-note under column 8.

(b) Particulars under dry and wet are not available.

No. 6.—Comparative Statement of Holdings and Settlement of the Ryotwar Land Revenue for fasli 1311 (1901-1902).

Districts.	Dry.					
	Land.				Assessment.	
	Fasli 1310.	Fasli 1311.	Comparison.		Fasli 1310.	Fasli 1311.
			Increase.	Decrease.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	RS.	RS.
1. Ganjam	218,102	219,583	1,481	..	2,53,027	2,54,121
2. Vizagapatam	106,224	106,732	508	..	1,07,329	1,08,064
3. Godavari	569,729	596,293	26,564	..	8,47,548	8,62,442
4. Kistna	1,685,320	1,684,817	..	503	25,57,769	25,52,644
5. Nellore	867,317	869,179	1,862	..	9,79,694	9,81,704
6. Cuddapah	1,183,594	1,190,637	7,043	..	9,15,755	9,17,124
7. Anantapur	995,055	999,369	4,314	..	5,04,910	5,06,428
8. Bellary	1,653,880	1,686,673	32,793	..	12,25,007	12,45,035
9. Kurnool	1,261,188	1,282,687	21,499	..	11,74,381	11,59,146
10. Madras	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. Chingleput	293,680	294,840	1,160	..	3,17,616	3,18,772
12. North Arcot	576,214	573,747	..	2,467	6,92,263	6,90,535
13. South Arcot	1,117,736	1,141,472	23,736	..	16,76,076	17,03,165
14. Tanjore	365,590	365,938	348	..	5,38,132	5,38,627
15. Trichinopoly	892,523	906,024	13,501	..	8,97,783	9,11,526
16. Madura	850,480	857,290	6,810	..	9,43,394	9,49,610
17. Tinnevely	1,265,529	1,269,506	3,977	..	9,22,025	9,23,244
18. Coimbatore	2,375,872	2,385,295	9,423	..	21,92,031	21,99,438
19. Nilgiris	186,184	185,039	..	1,145	1,16,239	1,14,281
20. Salem	1,266,156	1,289,510	23,354	..	13,70,174	13,91,743
21. South Canara	..	..	..	..	..	..
22. Malabar	519,980	577,079	57,099	..	7,87,102	10,22,665
Total ..	18,250,373	18,481,710	235,452	4,115	1,90,18,245	1,93,80,264
Net ..	..	..	231,337	..	..	..

Districts.	Dry—cont.		Wet.			
	Assessment—cont.		Land.			
	Comparison.		Fasli 1310.	Fasli 1311.	Comparison.	
	Increase.	Decrease.			Increase.	Decrease.
	8	9	10	11	12	13
	RS.	RS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
1. Ganjam	1,094	..	162,439	163,657	1,218	..
2. Vizagapatam	735	..	61,347	61,475	128	..
3. Godavari	14,894	..	401,796	402,878	1,082	..
4. Kistna	..	5,115	340,494	350,092	9,598	..
5. Nellore	2,010	..	206,919	208,885	1,966	..
6. Cuddapah	1,369	..	128,469	129,043	574	..
7. Anantapur	1,518	..	97,944	98,153	209	..
8. Bellary	20,028	..	38,694	38,981	287	..
9. Kurnool	14,765	..	28,782	28,941	159	..
10. Madras	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. Chingleput	1,156	..	360,168	359,975	..	193
12. North Arcot	..	1,728	250,795	251,117	322	..
13. South Arcot	27,089	..	362,815	363,604	789	..
14. Tanjore	495	..	767,915	768,056	141	..
15. Trichinopoly	13,713	..	140,568	140,585	27	..
16. Madura	6,216	..	176,565	176,940	375	..
17. Tinnevely	1,219	..	199,985	200,007	22	..
18. Coimbatore	7,407	..	87,987	88,064	77	..
19. Nilgiris	..	2,008	5,688	5,513	..	175
20. Salem	21,569	..	101,908	102,462	554	..
21. South Canara	..	..	..	..	..	..
22. Malabar	2,35,563	..	463,496	487,648	24,152	..
Total ..	3,70,870	8,851	4,384,854	4,426,086	41,580	368
Net ..	3,62,019	..	..	..	41,212	..

* Since corrected.

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

Districts.	Wet—cont.				Total.	
	Assessment.				Land.	
	Fasli 1310.	Fasli 1311.	Comparison.		Fasli 1310.	Fasli 1311.
			Increase.	Decrease.		
	14	15	16	17	18	19
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	ACS.	ACS.
1. Ganjam	5,27,065	5,30,533	3,468	..	380,541	383,240
2. Vizagapatam	3,37,400	3,38,223	823	..	167,571	168,207
3. Godavari	28,34,253	28,41,269	7,006	..	971,525	999,171
4. Kistna	23,10,110	23,70,184	60,074	..	2,025,814	2,034,909
5. Nellore	11,27,116	11,36,976	9,860	..	1,074,236	1,078,064
6. Cuddapah	7,89,342	7,92,354	3,012	..	1,312,063	1,319,680
7. Anantapur	4,20,605	4,21,198	593	..	1,092,999	1,097,522
8. Bellary	2,26,312	2,27,547	1,235	..	1,092,574	1,125,654
9. Kurnool	1,82,418	1,83,165	747	..	1,289,970	1,311,828
10. Madras	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. Chingleput	12,72,362	12,71,768	..	594	653,848	654,816
12. North Arcot	13,72,586	13,75,360	2,774	..	827,009	824,864
13. South Arcot	19,96,844	20,00,190	3,346	..	1,480,671	1,505,076
14. Tanjore	49,47,945	49,48,949	1,004	..	1,133,505	1,133,994
15. Trichinopoly	9,87,190	9,87,338	148	..	1,033,061	1,046,699
16. Madura	8,86,786	8,92,415	5,629	..	1,027,045	1,034,230
17. Tinnevely	17,07,690	17,06,733	..	957	1,465,514	1,469,513
18. Coimbatore	6,48,120	6,48,510	390	..	2,463,859	2,473,359
19. Nilgiris	12,205	11,852	..	353	191,872	190,552
20. Salem	5,57,650	5,59,959	2,309	..	1,368,154	1,391,962
21. South Canara	..	..	..	..	..	..
22. Malabar	14,19,840	16,03,393	1,83,553	..	983,476	1,064,727
Total ..	2,46,63,939	2,48,52,906	2,90,971	1,904	22,635,227	22,907,776
Net ..	..	..	2,89,067	..	..	..

Districts.	Total—cont.					
	Land—cont.		Assessment.			
	Comparison.		Fasli 1310.	Fasli 1311.	Comparison.	
	Increase.	Decrease.			Increase.	Decrease.
	20	21	22	23	24	25
	ACS.	ACS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Ganjam	2,699	..	7,80,092	7,84,654	4,562	..
2. Vizagapatam	636	..	4,44,729	4,46,287	1,558	..
3. Godavari	27,646	..	36,81,801	37,03,701	21,900	..
4. Kistna	9,095	..	48,67,869	49,22,828	54,959	..
5. Nellore	3,828	..	21,06,810	21,18,680	11,870	..
6. Cuddapah	7,617	..	17,05,097	17,09,476	4,381	..
7. Anantapur	4,523	..	9,25,515	9,27,626	2,111	..
8. Bellary	33,080	..	14,51,319	14,72,582	21,263	..
9. Kurnool	21,558	..	13,56,799	13,72,311	15,512	..
10. Madras	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. Chingleput	967	..	15,95,454	15,96,016	562	..
12. North Arcot	..	2,145	20,64,849	20,65,895	1,046	..
13. South Arcot	24,505	..	36,72,920	37,03,355	30,435	..
14. Tanjore	489	..	54,86,077	54,87,576	1,499	..
15. Trichinopoly	13,528	..	18,84,973	18,98,864	13,891	..
16. Madura	7,185	..	18,30,180	18,42,025	11,845	..
17. Tinnevely	3,999	..	26,29,715	26,29,977	262	..
18. Coimbatore	9,500	..	28,40,151	28,47,948	7,797	..
19. Nilgiris	..	1,320	1,28,444	1,26,085	..	2,361
20. Salem	23,808	..	19,27,824	19,51,702	23,878	..
21. South Canara	..	..	13,96,149	13,98,108	1,959	..
22. Malabar	81,251	..	22,06,942	26,31,058	4,24,116	..
Total ..	276,014	3,465	4,49,83,709	4,56,36,754	6,55,406	2,361
Net ..	272,549	..	..	..	6,53,045	..

* 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 1310.	Fasli 1311.	Comparison.		Fasli 1310.	Fasli 1311.
			Increase.	Decrease.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Ganjam	64,498	73,353	8,855	..	8,44,590	8,55,037
2. Vizagapatam	7,223	6,929	..	294	4,51,952	4,53,216
3. Gódvári	3,55,661	3,79,758	24,097	..	40,37,462	40,83,459
4. Kistna	1,48,738	1,56,819	8,081	..	50,16,607	50,79,647
5. Nellore	92,038	1,11,663	19,625	..	21,98,848	22,30,343
6. Cuddapah	48,476	42,387	..	4,089	17,53,573	17,51,865
7. Anantapur	51,339	39,646	..	11,693	9,76,854	9,67,272
8. Bellary	48,458	45,331	..	3,127	14,99,777	15,17,915
9. Kurnool	28,274	21,326	..	6,948	13,85,073	13,93,637
10. Madras	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. Chingleput	54,877	1,51,523	96,646	..	16,50,331	17,47,539
12. North Arcot	73,962	1,26,211	52,249	..	21,38,811	21,92,106
13. South Arcot	2,84,787	3,45,062	60,275	..	39,57,707	40,48,417
14. Tanjore	2,30,600	2,39,006	8,406	..	57,16,677	57,26,582
15. Trichinopoly	1,23,442	1,44,788	21,346	..	20,08,415	20,43,652
16. Madura	1,88,867	2,25,565	36,698	..	20,19,047	20,67,590
17. Tinnevely	1,57,597	2,06,482	48,885	..	27,87,312	28,36,472
18. Coimbatore	48,737	49,406	669	..	28,88,888	28,97,458
19. Nilgiris	..	..	..	..	1,28,444	1,26,053
20. Salem	19,637	25,315	5,678	..	19,47,461	19,77,017
21. South Canara	..	..	..	..	13,96,149	13,98,108
22. Malabar	..	10,641	10,641	..	22,06,942	25,41,699
Total	20,27,211	24,01,241	4,02,181	28,161	4,70,10,920	4,80,37,995
Net	..	..	3,74,030	..	..	..

Districts.	Total—cont.		Deduct remissions.			
	Comparison.		Waste remissions as per column 38 of statement No. 5.		Comparison.	
	Increase.	Decrease.	Fasli 1310.	Fasli 1311.	Increase.	Decrease.
	32	33	34	35	36	37
1. Ganjam	Rs. 13,447	..	Rs. 42	Rs. 4,691	Rs. 4,649	..
2. Vizagapatam	1,284	..	8,548	16,256	7,708	..
3. Gódvári	45,997	..	10,236	983	9,250	..
4. Kistna	63,010	..	5,328	29,738	24,410	..
5. Nellore	31,495	..	42,892	5,579	37,312	..
6. Cuddapah	..	1,708	81,741	93,161	11,420	..
7. Anantapur	..	9,582	42,540	72,034	29,494	..
8. Bellary	18,136	..	8,435	7,474	..	961
9. Kurnool	8,564	..	15,166	12,530	..	2,636
10. Madras	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. Chingleput	97,208	..	83,839	1,145	..	82,69
12. North Arcot	53,295	..	1,39,249	16,543	..	1,72,70
13. South Arcot	90,710	..	8,065	650	..	7,41
14. Tanjore	9,905	..	1,176	820	..	35
15. Trichinopoly	35,237	..	4,510	856	..	3,65
16. Madura	48,543	..	31,485	1,968	..	29,517
17. Tinnevely	49,147	..	3,911	2,706	..	1,205
18. Coimbatore	8,466	..	3,402	1,482	..	1,920
19. Nilgiris	..	2,361	..	..	..	..
20. Salem	29,556	..	14,520	18,598	4,078	..
21. South Canara	1,959	..	5,987	5,885	..	102
22. Malabar	4,34,757	..	503	985	483	..
Total	10,40,726	13,651	5,61,564	2,94,104	82,242	3,49,702
Net	10,27,075	..	..	..	..	2,67,10

* Since corrected.

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

Districts.	Deduct remissions—cont.				Other remissions (fixed and beriz deductions) as particularized in statement No. 8.	
	Occasional remissions as per statement No. 8		Comparison.		Fasli 1310.	Fasli 1311.
	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.		
	38	39	40	41	42	43
1. Ganjam	Rs. 1,743	Rs. 7,113	Rs. 5,370	..	Rs. 16,814	Rs. 16,500
2. Vizagapatam	9,815	55,814	45,999	..	3,650	3,343
3. Gódvári	1,09,207	10,699	..	95,508	53,881	35,813
4. Kistna	9,344	39,249	29,905	..	25,629	20,015
5. Nellore	56,249	25,768	..	30,481	14,248	14,600
6. Cuddapah	1,91,207	2,73,163	81,956	..	74,228	70,578
7. Anantapur	23,791	50,877	27,176	..	15,121	12,259
8. Bellary	4,349	1,10,808	1,06,459	..	14,046	13,865
9. Kurnool	29,835	32,968	3,073	..	62,246	62,773
10. Madras	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. Chingleput	1,27,760	1,269	..	1,26,491	47,151	62,735
12. North Arcot	1,61,603	34,370	..	1,27,233	47,787	48,287
13. South Arcot	11,733	1,178	..	10,555	73,003	75,741
14. Tanjore	3,895	51	..	3,844	72,289	67,858
15. Trichinopoly	2,826	231	..	2,595	70,505	66,728
16. Madura	40,172	7,749	..	32,423	52,090	52,329
17. Tinnevely	10,282	6,547	..	3,735	2,18,825	2,69,749
18. Coimbatore	4,309	400	..	3,909	58,261	58,080
19. Nilgiris	..	..	..	..	109	163
20. Salem	12,431	16,105	3,674	..	68,272	68,871
21. South Canara	1,043	1,043	..	..	94,190	95,379
22. Malabar	154	304	150	..	1,90,855	4,40,414
Total	8,11,658	6,75,646	3,03,762	4,39,774	12,71,200	15,55,590
Net	..	..	..	1,36,012	..	..

Districts.	Total—cont.		Deduct remissions—cont.			
	Comparison.		Other remissions (fixed and beriz deductions) as particularized in statement No. 8—cont.		Total remissions.	
	Increase.	Decrease.	Fasli 1310.	Fasli 1311.	Increase.	Decrease.
	44	45	46	47	48	49
1. Ganjam	Rs. 13,447	..	Rs. 314	Rs. 18,599	Rs. 9,705	..
2. Vizagapatam	1,284	..	307	22,018	75,413	..
3. Gódvári	45,997	..	18,068	1,73,324	47,495	1,25,829
4. Kistna	63,010	..	5,614	40,301	89,002	48,701
5. Nellore	31,495	..	352	1,13,389	45,947	67,442
6. Cuddapah	..	1,708	3,650	3,47,176	4,36,902	89,726
7. Anantapur	..	9,582	862	79,362	1,35,170	65,808
8. Bellary	18,136	..	661	26,830	1,31,667	1,04,837
9. Kurnool	8,564	..	527	1,07,237	1,08,231	994
10. Madras	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. Chingleput	97,208	..	15,584	2,58,750	65,149	1,33,601
12. North Arcot	53,295	..	500	3,98,639	99,200	2,99,439
13. South Arcot	90,710	..	2,738	92,801	77,569	15,232
14. Tanjore	9,905	..	..	4,431	77,260	8,631
15. Trichinopoly	35,237	..	..	3,777	77,841	67,815
16. Madura	48,543	..	239	1,23,747	62,046	10,026
17. Tinnevely	49,147	..	50,924	2,33,018	2,79,902	61,701
18. Coimbatore	8,466	..	..	181	65,972	59,962
19. Nilgiris	..	2,361	..	..	109	153
20. Salem	29,556	..	699	95,223	1,03,574	8,351
21. South Canara	1,959	..	1,189	1,01,220	1,02,307	1,087
22. Malabar	4,34,757	..	2,49,559	1,91,511	4,41,703	2,50,192
Total	3,22,255	37,865	26,44,422	26,25,340	6,68,829	7,87,911
Net	2,84,390	..	..	..	..	1,19,082

* Since corrected.

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

Districts.	Remaining beriz.				Add miscellaneous revenue as per statement No. 5.	
	Fasli 1310.	Fasli 1311.	Comparison.		Fasli 1310.	Fasli 1311.
			Increase.	Decrease.		
50	51	52	53	54	55	
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Ganjām	8,25,991	8,29,733	3,742	..	1,81,432	2,02,889
2. Vizagapatam	4,29,939	3,77,803	..	52,136	1,56,878	1,57,648
3. Gōdāvari	38,64,138	40,35,964	1,71,826	..	19,30,191	20,12,609
4. Kistna	49,76,306	49,90,645	14,339	..	13,33,297	13,94,286
5. Nellore	20,85,459	21,84,396	98,937	..	2,68,792	2,80,294
6. Cuddapah	14,06,397	13,14,963	..	91,434	3,73,689	3,72,807
7. Anantapur	8,97,492	8,32,102	..	65,390	2,18,701	2,17,063
8. Bellary	14,72,947	13,86,246	..	86,701	2,85,410	2,79,645
9. Kurnool	12,77,836	12,85,406	7,570	..	3,73,613	3,91,961
10. Madras	..	..	..	..	1,63,586	83,250
11. Chingleput	18,91,591	16,82,390	2,90,809	..	1,19,245	1,21,476
12. North Arcot	17,40,172	20,92,906	3,52,734	..	2,18,986	2,22,929
13. South Arcot	38,64,906	39,70,848	1,05,942	..	2,50,291	3,03,645
14. Tanjore	56,39,317	56,57,853	18,536	..	2,36,251	2,50,550
15. Trichinopoly	19,30,574	19,75,837	45,263	..	1,42,959	1,54,986
16. Madura	18,95,300	20,05,544	1,10,244	..	3,33,949	4,14,986
17. Tinnevely	25,54,294	25,57,457	3,163	..	2,58,813	3,01,412
18. Coimbatore	28,22,916	28,37,392	14,476	..	1,81,860	1,83,531
19. Nilgiris	1,28,335	1,25,930	..	2,405	8,095	8,375
20. Salem	18,52,238	18,73,443	21,205	..	1,01,006	1,17,243
21. South Canara	12,94,929	12,95,801	872	..	57,665	73,269
22. Malabar	20,15,431	21,99,996	1,84,565	..	86,354	1,18,711
Total	4,43,66,498	4,55,12,655	14,44,223	2,98,066	72,81,063	76,63,565
Net	..	..	11,46,157	..	..	..

Districts.	Add miscellaneous revenue as per statement No. 5—cont.		Total beriz.			
	Comparison.		Fasli 1310.		Fasli 1311.	
	Comparison.		Comparison.		Comparison.	
	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.
	56	57	58	59	60	61
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Ganjām	21,457	..	10,07,423	10,32,622	25,199	..
2. Vizagapatam	770	..	5,86,817	5,35,451	..	51,366
3. Gōdāvari	82,418	..	57,94,329	60,48,573	2,54,244	..
4. Kistna	60,989	..	63,09,603	63,84,931	75,328	..
5. Nellore	11,502	..	23,54,251	24,64,690	1,10,439	..
6. Cuddapah	..	882	17,80,086	16,87,770	..	92,316
7. Anantapur	..	1,638	11,16,193	10,49,165	..	67,028
8. Bellary	..	5,765	17,58,567	16,65,891	..	92,466
9. Kurnool	18,348	..	16,51,449	16,77,367	25,918	..
10. Madras	..	80,336	1,63,586	83,250	..	80,336
11. Chingleput	2,231	..	15,10,826	18,03,866	2,93,040	..
12. North Arcot	3,943	..	19,59,158	23,15,835	3,56,677	..
13. South Arcot	53,354	..	41,15,197	42,74,493	1,59,296	..
14. Tanjore	14,299	..	58,75,668	59,08,403	32,835	..
15. Trichinopoly	12,027	..	20,73,533	21,30,823	57,290	..
16. Madura	81,037	..	22,29,249	24,20,530	1,91,281	..
17. Tinnevely	42,599	..	28,13,107	28,58,869	45,762	..
18. Coimbatore	1,671	..	30,04,776	30,20,923	16,147	..
19. Nilgiris	280	..	1,36,430	1,34,305	..	2,125
20. Salem	16,237	..	19,53,244	19,90,686	37,442	..
21. South Canara	15,604	..	13,52,594	13,69,070	16,476	..
22. Malabar	32,357	..	21,01,785	23,18,707	2,16,922	..
Total	4,71,123	88,621	5,16,47,561	5,31,76,220	19,14,296	3,85,637
Net	3,82,602	..	..	..	15,28,659	..

* 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 1311 (1901-1902).

Districts.	Variations due to relinquishments and darkhast with reference to the state of the season.		Variations caused by the introduction of new settlement.		Resale of lands bought in by Government at sales for 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.
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.
Ganjām	2,640	3,263	..	..	1	..	..	..	28	63
Vizagapatam	666	962	..	..	..	209	200	14	31	..
Gōdāvari	10,114	11,775	..	..	60	75	33	92	210	1,071
Kistna	7,316	8,553	14	766	1,296	1,638	2,616	2,966	775	1,080
Nellore	4,218	9,639	..	..	309	1,375	554	1,035	387	284
Cuddapah	11,843	6,650	..	..	405	706	4,968	4,317	28	12
Anantapur	5,679	2,931	..	..	..	..	2,007	1,301	8	3
Bellary	33,963	21,762	..	..	371	248	1,682	989	198	134
Kurnool	22,847	16,002	..	..	..	..	1,625	892	115	43
Chingleput	1,415	1,638	..	..	..	..	495	929	37	43
North Arcot	1,239	1,079	..	..	..	..	2,035	2,162	9	29
South Arcot	24,407	29,603	..	..	419	781	566	888	91	147
Tanjore	544	1,353	..	..	46	120	152	324	9	20
Trichinopoly	12,635	12,760	..	58	196	228	82	128	1	3
Madura	6,370	5,900	..	..	699	785	413	572	32	102
Tinnevely	4,683	2,167	..	..	161	216	241	241	626	2,170
Coimbatore	10,058	8,058	..	..	165	113	557	309	101	143
Nilgiris	339	887	..	..	..	..	916	1,439	87	75
Salem	23,538	23,334	..	..	517	677	261	273	..	..
South Canara	..	1,301	..	..	..	..	223	..	..	289
Malabar	4,417	8,674	85,849	4,15,811	..	..	373	634	4	8
Total	176,941	1,74,293	85,863	4,15,103	4,645	6,966	19,805	20,014	2,760	5,760

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	..	1,014	64	153	22	180	2,699	4,562
Vizagapatam	..	50	193	750	..	27	636	1,558
Gōdāvari	..	19	140	906	316	4,775	(a) 27,646	(a) 21,900
Kistna	..	45,599	215	436	± 3,675	± 2,545	9,095	54,959
Nellore	..	1,218	235	583	7	384	3,828	11,870
Cuddapah	..	45	366	1,177	1	132	7,617	4,381
Anantapur	..	52	487	255	372	176	4,523	2,111
Bellary	..	395	542	483	84	288	33,080	21,263
Kurnool	..	42	551	466	..	23	21,658	15,512
Chingleput	..	188	61	121	23	37	967	562
North Arcot	..	46	1,115	4,043	23	227	2,145	1,046
South Arcot	..	460	125	635	211	188	21,605	30,435
Tanjore	..	4	52	254	8	112	489	1,499
Trichinopoly	..	25	26	32	754	919	13,528	13,891
Madura	..	8	257	410	364	5,423	7,185	11,845
Tinnevely	..	92	2	16	20	182	3,999	262
Coimbatore	..	190	..	..	65	112	9,500	7,797
Nilgiris	..	..	..	..	22	20	1,320	2,361
Salem	..	136	4	4	..	..	23,808	23,878
South Canara	..	..	..	..	..	1,270	..	1,959
Malabar	..	..	199	311	3	8	81,251	4,24,116
Total	..	48,279	4,634	10,935	5,772	17,692	272,549	6,53,045

* Represents mostly the assessment on an inam village transferred to Government.
† Represents chiefly enhanced assessment due to the extension of the Periyar project and also assessment on certain Periyar lands sold and brought to patta.
‡ Includes mostly the extent and assessment of lands granted for topes.
(a) Includes 17,259 acres and Rs. 5,551 in the Dhadrachalam taluk of the Gōdāvari district for which particulars are not available under deductions and additions.

No. 8.—STATEMENT showing particulars of remissions and beriz deductions for fasli 1311 (1901-1902).

Items.	Fasli 1310.	Fasli 1311.	Increase.	Decrease.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
<i>Occasional remissions or those granted at jamabandi with reference to the state of the season.</i>				
1. Waste remitted	5,61,564	2,94,104	..	2,67,460
2. Shavi or short crop	3,26,440	3,20,710	..	5,730
3. Tirwakammi (difference between wet and dry assessment).	3,38,861	3,28,326	..	11,535
4. Paniboodthy or the land flooded and payamalay or land injured by water	89,075	1,300	..	87,775
5. Remission of water-rate	531	419	..	112
6. Remission on account of second-crop charge	38,485	8,848	..	29,637
7. Other remissions	17,266	16,043	..	1,223
Total ..	13,73,222	9,69,750	..	4,03,472 *
<i>Fixed remissions and other deductions not dependent on season.</i>				
1. Remission granted on account of heaviness of assessment.	18,829	19,163	334	..
2. Remission granted on account of irrigation by lift ..	99,568	98,835	..	733
3. Remission granted under tope rules	3,146	4,965	1,819	..
4. Remission allowed on gradual introduction of the new rates of assessment	† 2,70,049	4,85,916	2,15,867	..
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.Os., No. 1656, dated 2nd 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	614	270	..	344
6. Remission granted on grass land (Nilgiris)	21	21	..	..
7. Remission granted on account of labour involved in reclaiming lands	20	1	..	19
8. Remission for maintaining irrigation works	27,030	24,100	..	2,930
9. Cowle remissions	4,427	4,132	..	295
10. Remission on salt-pans left waste in South Canara ..	200	200	..	..
11. Other items	9,764	9,663	..	91
Total ..	† 4,33,658	6,47,266	2,13,608	4,412
<i>Item allowed on the collection or from the entire beriz of villages.</i>				
1. Share of shrotriem proceeds and ready-money inams, &c.	13,826	28,253	14,427	..
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. 1625, dated 8th October 1878) ..	5,12,968	65,522	52,554	..
(b) Deduction made in lieu of land revenue assignments resumed (Board's Proceedings, No. 2240, dated 8th September 1882)	2,48,678	50,064	1,386	..
Total ..	7,61,646	8,15,588	53,940	..
3. Road-cess included in the land assessment	19,076	19,365	289	..
4. Village-cess included in the land assessment	32,499	32,986	487	..
5. Other items	10,495	12,134	1,639	..
Total ..	8,37,542	9,08,324	70,782	..
Grand Total ..	† 26,44,422	25,25,340	..	1,19,082

* Includes Rs. 603 in South Canara for which dry and wet particulars are not furnished.

† Since corrected.

No. 9.—STATEMENT showing the lands granted on cowle for fasli 1311 (1901-1902).

	Extent.	Assessment.
	ACS.	RS.
Cowle as per last year	* 4,471	* 5,266
Deduct lands brought up to full assessment	861	757
Do. abandoned	424	492
Total ..	1,285	1,249
Remainder ..	3,186	4,017
Add new cowle	927	1,098
Total ..	4,113	5,115
Add second-crop assessment and charge for water ..	..	17
Total ..	4,113	5,132
Deduct remissions on account of cowle	..	4,132
Net beriz ..	..	1,000

* Revised figures.

No. 10.—COMPARATIVE statement of Land Revenue miscellaneous items for fasli 1311 (1901-1902).

Items.	Fasli 1310.	Fasli 1311.	Increase.	Decrease.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Jodi and quit-rent on minor inams	* 22,96,579	22,92,675	..	3,904
2. Water-rate on minor inams in ryotwari villages	10,93,262	11,31,232	37,970	..
3. Charge for water in zemindari and inam villages including Tirwajasti and Fasaljasti	14,38,151	15,70,230	1,32,079	..
4. Penal charge for water on lands irrigated without permission.	2,31,964	2,06,841	..	25,123
5. Land occupied with or without application for which no pattas have been granted	* 5,94,327	7,35,979	1,41,652	..
6. Concealed cultivation	10,616	9,547	..	1,069
7. Occupation of poramboke lands	* 3,23,506	3,76,283	52,777	..
8. Revenue derived from tree pattas	* 3,10,806	3,16,480	5,674	..
9. Commission on estates under Court of Wards' management ..	* 77,348	73,006	..	4,342
10. Revenue from process-service fees	23,132	22,709	..	423
11. Other items	* 3,81,372	9,28,683	47,211	..
Total ..	* 72,81,063	76,63,565	4,17,363	34,861
Net ..	..	..	3,82,502	..

* Since corrected.

No. 11.—STATEMENT showing the Demand, Collection and Balance of Land Revenue and Cesses for fasli 1311.

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. 363	Rs. 4,44,996	Rs. 4,45,359	Rs. 363	Rs. 4,43,424	Rs. 4,43,787	Rs. 1,572	Rs. 1,572	Rs. 1,572	Rs. 1,572	Rs. 1,572
Cesses ..	17,584	1,81,123	1,98,707	17,584	1,80,229	1,97,813	172	894	1,066	1,066	1,066
Vizagapatam ..	13,342	9,68,131	9,76,473	13,342	9,63,730	9,67,072	..	9,401	9,401	9,401	9,401
Cesses ..	1,577	1,97,137	1,98,714	1,577	1,96,554	1,98,131	..	583	583	583	583
Gōdāvari ..	34	7,30,132	7,30,166	34	7,30,132	7,30,166	..	..	..	..	..
Cesses ..	149	1,44,291	1,44,440	149	1,44,291	1,44,440	..	..	..	..	..
Kistna ..	..	2,58,004	2,58,004	..	2,57,444	2,57,444	..	560	560	560	560
Cesses ..	54,587	71,035	71,035	54,587	70,990	70,990	..	45	45	45	45
Nellore ..	..	4,52,251	5,06,838	..	4,26,840	4,81,427	..	25,411	25,411	25,411	25,411
Cesses ..	16,108	84,852	1,00,960	15,794	80,013	96,120	1	4,839	4,840	4,840	4,840
Cuddapah ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cesses ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Anantapur ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cesses ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bellary ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cesses ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kurnool ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cesses ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Madras ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cesses ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chingleput ..	41,361	1,54,349	1,95,710	39,804	1,30,767	1,70,571	1,557	23,582	25,139	25,139	25,139
Cesses ..	6,838	29,459	36,297	6,707	25,375	32,082	131	4,084	4,215	4,215	4,215
North Arcot ..	1,98,207	3,62,610	5,60,817	1,50,916	2,80,308	4,31,224	47,291	82,302	1,29,593	1,29,593	1,29,593
Cesses ..	39,181	1,01,611	1,40,792	10,660	70,431	81,091	28,521	31,180	59,701	59,701	59,701
South Arcot ..	1,018	8,649	9,667	1,018	7,335	8,353	..	1,314	1,314	1,314	1,314
Cesses ..	97	1,840	1,937	97	1,742	1,839	..	98	98	98	98
Tanjore ..	4,597	31,434	36,031	4,449	22,999	27,448	148	8,435	8,583	8,583	8,583
Cesses ..	9,139	10,585	19,724	8,739	1,288	10,027	400	9,297	9,697	9,697	9,697
Trichinopoly ..	2,799	52,359	55,158	2,799	51,670	54,469	..	689	689	689	689
Cesses ..	829	20,658	21,487	829	20,356	21,185	..	302	302	302	302
Madura ..	731	7,54,085	7,54,816	461	7,53,776	7,54,237	270	309	579	579	579
Cesses ..	434	1,29,489	1,29,923	434	1,29,489	1,29,923	..	..	..	..	..
Tinnevely ..	4,994	3,09,304	3,14,298	4,355	3,00,427	3,05,331	90	8,877	8,967	8,967	8,967
Cesses ..	3,150	47,050	50,209	3,016	43,527	46,625	52	3,532	3,584	3,584	3,584
Coimbatore ..	..	27,691	27,691	..	27,691	27,691	..	..	..	..	..
Cesses ..	8	4,721	4,729	8	4,721	4,729	..	..	..	..	..
The Nilgiris ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cesses ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Salem ..	17,103	4,50,635	4,67,738	14,968	4,39,610	4,54,578	2,135	11,025	13,160	13,160	13,160
Cesses ..	1,095	46,922	48,017	970	45,057	46,027	125	1,865	1,990	1,990	1,990
South Canara ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cesses ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Malabar ..	1,00,022	3,617	1,03,639	..	..	..	..	1,00,022	3,617	1,03,639	1,03,639
Cesses ..	169	..	169	..	..	..	..	169	..	169	169
Total. { Revenue ..	4,39,158	50,03,247	54,42,405	2,87,106	539	48,26,153	..	51,13,798	1,51,513	1,77,094	3,28,607
Cesses ..	96,358	10,70,782	11,67,140	66,392	395	10,14,063	..	10,80,850	29,571	56,719	86,280
Grand Total ..	5,35,516	60,74,029	66,09,545	3,53,498	934	58,40,216	..	61,94,648	1,81,084	2,33,813	4,14,887

Note.—(1) The arrear demand entered in column 2 of this statement is Rs. 17,248 in excess of the closing balance given in column 12 of the statement for fasli 1310. Of this excess, Rs. 16,925 are due to the revision of the land-cess payable on certain estates in the Ganjām district. Rs. 87 represent the quit-rent on resumed or relinquished service inams in the Vizianagaram Zamindari, the collection of which was made over to the proprietor; Rs. 68 represent the land-cess charged for previous faslis on certain estates in the Vizagapatam district in respect of item which had escaped assessment to land-cess in those faslis; Rs. 169, the land-cess due for fasli 1310 on the estate of Muhammad Ali Raja o Cannanore; the decrease of Rs. 1 in Tinnevely is due to the rounding off 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 1311—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>Shrotriya Jodi and Cesses.</i>											
Ganjām ..	Rs. 1	Rs. 35,982	Rs. 35,983	Rs. 1	Rs. 35,960	Rs. 35,961	Rs. 22	Rs. 22	Rs. 22	Rs. 22	Rs. 22
Cesses ..	355	14,822	15,177	333	14,807	15,140	22	15	15	15	15
Vizagapatam ..	2,331	52,817	55,148	2,331	52,497	54,828	..	320	320	320	320
Cesses ..	479	24,356	24,835	479	24,079	24,558	..	277	277	277	277
Gōdāvari ..	..	52,424	52,424	..	52,424	52,424	..	..	..	..	..
Cesses ..	..	7,675	7,675	..	7,670	7,670	..	5	5	5	5
Kistna ..	43	32,436	32,479	43	32,410	32,453	..	26	26	26	26
Cesses ..	751	17,098	17,849	751	17,007	17,758	..	91	91	91	91
Nellore ..	2,760	82,081	84,841	2,748	79,221	81,981	12	2,860	2,860	2,860	2,860
Cesses ..	836	9,964	10,800	835	9,717	10,553	1	247	247	247	247
Cuddapah ..	4,268	39,498	44,466	4,231	34,514	38,745	737	4,984	5,721	5,721	5,721
Cesses ..	857	6,041	6,898	713	5,278	5,991	144	763	907	907	907
Anantapur ..	1,014	13,115	14,129	1,014	11,641	12,655	..	1,474	1,474	1,474	1,474
Cesses ..	169	2,628	2,797	167	2,301	2,468	2	327	329	329	329
Bellary ..	91	12,691	12,782	91	12,073	12,164	..	618	618	618	618
Cesses ..	31	2,929	2,960	31	2,732	2,763	..	197	197	197	197
Kurnool ..	598	10,694	11,292	598	10,546	11,144	..	148	148	148	148
Cesses ..	285	2,123	2,408	285	2,071	2,356	..	52	52	52	52
Madras ..	16	193	209	16	193	209	..	..	..	..	..
Cesses ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chingleput ..	2,925	66,665	69,790	2,394	65,951	68,345	531	914	1,445	1,445	1,445
Cesses ..	1,344	20,411	21,755	1,344	20,163	21,507	..	248	248	248	248
North Arcot ..	6,870	24,364	31,234	6,869	18,819	25,688	1	5,545	5,545	5,545	5,545
Cesses ..	1,872	7,493	9,365	1,856	6,095	7,951	16	1,393	1,414	1,414	1,414
South Arcot ..	459	22,462	22,921	459	21,560	22,019	..	902	902	902	902
Cesses ..	1,869	8,325	9,694	1,369	5,920	7,289	..	2,405	2,405	2,405	2,405
Tanjore ..	2,978	1,26,639	1,29,617	2,884	1,25,490	1,28,364	94	1,159	1,253	1,253	1,253
Cesses ..	4,021	60,648	64,669	3,206	59,578	62,784	815	1,070	1,885	1,885	1,885
Trichinopoly ..	728	10,550	11,278	728	10,523	11,251	..	27	27	27	27
Cesses ..	602	8,747	9,349	602	8,335	8,937	..	412	412	412	412
Madura ..	941	59,564	60,505	941	59,236	60,236	..	269	269	269	269
Cesses ..	949	67,729	68,678	941	67,472	68,421	..	257	257	257	257
Tinnevely ..	227	54,970	55,197	227	54,443	54,670	..	527	527	527	527
Cesses ..	162	15,097	15,259	162	14,812	14,974	..	285	285	285	285
Coimbatore ..	..	3,418	3,418	..	3,418	3,418	..	..	..	..	..
Cesses ..	..	2,575	2,575	..	2,561	2,561	..	14	14	14	14
The Nilgiris ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cesses ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Salem ..	384	42,974	43,358	384	42,372	42,756	..	602	602	602	602
Cesses ..	95	11,743	11,838	91	11,401	11,492	4	342	346	346	346
South Canara ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cesses ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Malabar ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cesses ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total. { Revenue ..	27,334	7,43,737	7,71,071	25,959	12	7,23,340	..	7,49,311	1,363	20,397	21,760
Cesses ..	14,177	2,90,404	3,04,581	13,165	9	2,81,999	..	2,95,173	1,003	8,405	9,408
Grand Total ..	41,511	10,34,141	10,75,652	39,124	21	10,05,339	..	10,44,484	2,366	28,802	31,168

Note.—(1) The arrear demand entered in column 2 of this statement is Rs. 2,873 in excess of the closing balance in column 12 of the statement for fasli 1310. Of this increase, Rs. 342 are due to the revision of the land-cess demands in Ganjām and Tinnevely; Rs. 2,01

11.—Statement showing the Demand, Collection and Balance of Land Revenue and Cesses for fasli 1311—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>											
..	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Cesses ..	8,945	10,32,622	11,63,264	8,829	46	11,37,578	..	11,46,453	70	16,741	16,811
atam ..	..	1,21,697	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cesses ..	23,037	5,35,422	6,56,378	20,870	1,339	6,23,670	5	6,45,884	828	9,666	10,494
ari ..	..	97,919	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cesses ..	980	60,48,573	68,09,823	489	491	68,08,758	..	68,09,738	..	85	85
Kistna ..	..	7,60,270	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cesses ..	31,047	63,84,931	71,51,037	23,983	6,796	70,97,227	..	71,28,006	268	22,763	23,031
Nellore ..	..	7,35,059	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cesses ..	95,139	24,64,600	28,69,000	89,796	2,447	26,65,074	17	27,57,334	2,896	1,08,770	1,11,666
Cuddapah ..	..	3,09,171	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cesses ..	4,10,639	16,87,770	23,87,662	3,23,974	36,535	17,52,590	..	21,13,099	50,130	2,24,433	2,74,563
Anantapur ..	..	2,89,253	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cesses ..	97,431	10,49,165	12,98,165	91,347	3,493	11,51,571	..	12,46,411	2,591	49,163	51,754
Bellary ..	..	1,51,669	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cesses ..	69,271	16,65,891	19,71,836	47,918	6,027	16,78,033	..	17,31,978	15,326	2,24,532	2,39,858
Kurnool ..	..	2,36,674	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cesses ..	93,343	16,77,368	20,17,927	87,024	4,854	18,18,423	..	19,10,301	1,465	1,06,161	1,07,626
Madras ..	..	2,47,216	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cesses ..	932	83,250	84,182	747	42	81,122	..	81,911	143	2,128	2,271
Chingleput ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cesses ..	58,328	18,03,866	20,79,310	53,560	1,407	19,91,896	..	20,46,863	3,361	29,086	32,447
North Arcot ..	..	2,17,116	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cesses ..	2,63,254	23,15,835	28,60,953	2,56,767	1,251	24,40,234	..	26,98,252	5,236	1,57,465	1,62,701
South Arcot ..	..	2,81,864	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cesses ..	92,447	42,74,493	48,50,948	89,245	2,436	47,08,006	..	47,99,687	766	50,495	51,261
Tanjore ..	..	4,84,008	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cesses ..	1,20,801	59,08,403	67,34,108	1,16,042	523	65,63,915	..	66,70,480	4,236	59,392	63,628
Trichinopoly ..	..	7,04,904	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cesses ..	26,694	21,30,823	24,01,613	26,275	219	23,64,492	..	23,90,986	200	10,427	10,627
Madura ..	..	2,44,096	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cesses ..	72,329	24,20,530	27,52,568	67,849	4,364	26,27,824	..	27,00,037	116	52,415	52,531
Tinnevely ..	..	2,59,709	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cesses ..	85,817	29,58,869	32,79,510	82,321	1,116	31,38,141	..	32,21,578	2,380	55,552	57,932
Coimbatore ..	..	3,34,824	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cesses ..	221	30,20,923	33,75,218	47	168	33,74,790	125	33,75,130	6	82	88
The Nilgiris ..	..	3,54,974	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cesses ..	33,349	1,34,305	1,87,136	29,656	2,457	1,30,657	..	1,62,770	1,236	23,130	24,366
Salem ..	..	19,482	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cesses ..	27,989	19,90,686	22,54,124	27,031	727	22,05,613	..	22,33,371	231	20,522	20,753
South Canara ..	..	2,35,449	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cesses ..	12,357	13,69,070	15,81,791	9,900	953	15,53,031	..	15,63,884	1,504	16,403	17,907
Malabar ..	..	2,00,364	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cesses ..	22,121	23,18,707	27,43,125	17,062	1,306	26,43,011	..	26,61,379	3,753	78,003	81,756
Total. { Revenue ..	16,46,471	5,31,76,192	6,15,09,688	14,70,732	78,907	5,85,45,656	147	6,00,95,532	96,742	13,17,414	14,14,156
.. { Cesses ..	..	66,87,025	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Note.—(1) The arrear demand shown in column 2 of this statement is Rs. 3,946 less than the closing balance given in column 12 of the statement for fasli 1310. This decrease is the net result of an increase in six districts and a decrease in four others. The increase which occurs notably in Vizagapatam (+ Rs. 1,732), Chingleput (+ Rs. 973) and Ganjam (+ Rs. 144) 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 in cases not previously brought to account. The decrease of Rs. 6,799 in Malabar was due to the rectification by the Settlement Department of errors in the demand of the Palghat taluk for fasli 1310, while in the remaining districts, the variations were due either to the rectification of errors or the rounding of fractions.

(2) The current ryotwari demands shown in column 3 of this statement against Vizagapatam and Kurnool differ from the corresponding figures in column 58 of statement No. 5. The difference in Vizagapatam is due to the exclusion of the Proprietary Estates Village Service Fund receipts erroneously included in statement No. 5 and that in Kurnool to the rounding of fractions.

No. 11.—Statement showing the Demand, Collection and Balance of Land Revenue and Cesses for fasli 1311—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.													
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	
Ganjām	27,248	18,31,242	18,58,490	26,938	46	18,11,998	..	18,38,982	264	19,244	19,508	98.91	
Vizagapatām	40,766	18,70,782	19,11,548	38,599	1,339	18,50,530	5	18,90,473	828	20,247	21,075	98.89	
Godāvāri	1,163	77,43,365	77,44,528	672	491	77,43,275	..	77,44,438	..	90	90	99.99	
Kistna	31,811	74,98,563	75,30,404	24,777	6,796	74,75,078	..	75,06,651	268	23,485	23,753	99.68	
Nellore	1,69,430	34,03,009	35,72,439	1,63,760	2,772	32,60,865	17	34,27,415	2,897	1,42,427	1,45,024	95.91	
Cuddapah	4,16,464	20,22,562	24,39,026	3,28,918	36,535	17,92,382	..	21,57,835	51,011	2,30,180	2,81,191	83.46	
Anantapur	98,614	12,16,477	13,15,091	92,528	3,493	11,65,513	..	12,61,534	2,593	50,994	53,557	95.93	
Bellary	69,393	19,18,185	19,87,578	48,040	6,027	16,92,838	..	17,46,905	15,326	2,26,347	2,40,673	87.89	
Kurnool	94,226	19,37,401	20,31,627	87,907	4,854	18,31,040	..	19,23,801	1,465	1,06,861	1,07,826	94.70	
Madras	948	83,443	84,391	763	42	81,315	..	82,120	143	2,128	2,271	97.30	
Chingleput	1,10,796	22,92,066	24,02,862	1,03,809	1,407	22,34,152	..	23,39,368	5,680	57,914	63,494	97.35	
North Arcot	5,09,384	30,93,777	36,03,161	4,27,068	1,251	28,15,827	..	32,44,206	81,065	2,77,890	3,58,955	90.04	
South Arcot	95,390	47,99,777	48,95,167	92,183	2,436	47,44,563	..	48,39,187	766	55,214	56,980	98.85	
Tanjore	1,41,536	68,42,613	69,84,149	1,35,320	523	67,63,260	..	68,99,103	5,693	79,353	85,046	98.78	
Trichinopoly	31,652	24,67,233	24,98,885	31,233	219	24,55,376	..	24,66,828	260	11,857	12,057	99.52	
Madura	75,334	36,91,106	37,66,490	70,620	4,372	36,37,856	..	37,12,864	386	53,250	53,636	98.57	
Tinnevely	94,850	36,20,123	37,14,473	90,091	1,737	35,51,350	..	36,43,178	2,322	68,773	71,295	98.08	
Coimbatore	229	34,13,402	34,13,631	55	168	34,13,181	125	34,13,029	6	96	102	99.99	
The Nilgiris	33,349	1,53,787	1,87,136	29,656	2,457	1,30,657	..	1,62,770	1,236	23,130	24,366	86.98	
Salem	46,666	27,78,400	28,25,075	43,444	727	27,44,053	..	27,88,224	2,495	31,356	36,851	98.69	
South Canara	12,357	15,69,434	15,81,791	9,900	953	15,53,031	..	15,63,884	1,504	16,403	17,907	98.87	
Malabar	1,22,312	27,24,631	28,46,943	17,062	1,306	26,43,011	..	26,61,379	1,03,944	51,620	1,85,564	83.48	
Total.....	22,23,498	6,69,71,387	6,91,94,885	18,63,354	79,952	6,53,91,211	147	6,73,34,664	2,80,192	15,80,029	18,60,221	97.13	

No. 12.—STATEMENT showing the details of coercive processes employed in the realization of arrears of revenue in the several districts during fasli 1311.

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	44,534	755	562	582	RS. 5,820	RS. 7,320
Vizagapatam	56,985	4,944	241	3,911	47,738	58,196
Godāvari	286,201	1,695	300	1,364	31,343	47,766
Kistna	403,210	35,625	11,388	33,093	2,95,206	3,72,176
Nellore	421,842	61,316	811	59,177	2,84,359	3,63,350
Cuddapah	540,636	42,330	13,863	31,765	5,02,080	5,82,897
Anantapur	178,491	40,708	26,248	32,063	1,08,694	1,49,109
Bellary	105,725	8,274	3,352	6,839	41,618	58,431
Kurnool	289,914	17,253	6,332	14,568	1,00,479	1,41,750
Madras	29,538	122	14	60	657	804
Chingleput	314,769	61,944	59,499	57,257	2,75,081	3,30,393
North Arcot	684,927	116,126	93,968	108,184	6,50,205	5,74,621
South Arcot	773,393	4,095	2,545	3,496	16,029	18,347
Tanjore	553,478	29,192	27,991	26,203	3,70,285	4,02,919
Trichinopoly	482,068	24,145	21,907	22,635	95,766	1,21,579
Madura	233,332	15,149	10,534	2,304	19,075	25,538
Tinnevelly	771,539	15,448	8,899	13,067	1,14,734	1,29,504
Coimbatore	125,799	203	143	110	1,589	1,926
Nilgiris	5,956	762	892	522	4,693	5,731
Salem	172,635	951	704	632	5,897	6,196
South Canara	7,358	908	271	750	14,210	13,624
Malabar	73,508	9,295	5,134	6,827	1,29,208	1,35,919
Total ..	6,535,738	491,243	295,598	425,349	31,14,566	35,47,996

Property attached—cont.

Real.

Districts.	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	173	1,827	326	468	557	1,715	3,163
Vizagapatam	1,033	19,108	985	1,368	3,912	16,924	..
Godāvari	331	4,903	1,108	1,895	1,006	5,163	15
Kistna	2,532	30,247	11,609	14,214	5,034	21,779	55
Nellore	2,139	22,126	6,193	7,223	4,895	29,379	4
Cuddapah	10,565	70,188	18,250	20,712	2,636	17,562	12
Anantapur	8,645	31,064	18,081	18,452	4,643	19,917	145
Bellary	1,435	66,914	38,555	36,367	481	2,362	4,693
Kurnool	2,745	31,143	26,123	24,361	671	3,688	..
Madras	62	322	98	222	..	..	..
Chingleput	4,687	33,791	5,642	5,647	9,604	26,958	..
North Arcot	7,942	47,614	13,944	16,739	7,349	22,698	1,903
South Arcot	699	3,846	3,914	4,805	582	2,965	8
Tanjore	2,959	48,254	2,273	3,638	3,579	22,174	13,078
Trichinopoly	1,510	10,371	2,431	2,157	1,369	6,209	120
Madura	12,845	70,674	34,428	42,984	20,707	97,871	128
Tinnevelly	2,381	17,985	5,042	4,597	868	5,363	1,046
Coimbatore	93	1,524	1,287	868	75	524	100
Nilgiris	240	7,393	10,503	5,153	215	493	..
Salem	319	2,620	1,967	1,910	485	2,212	1,619
South Canara	158	3,118	454	..	117	1,284	..
Malabar	2,471	1,17,943	3,483	10,231	6,123	18,796	960
Total ..	65,894	6,42,875	206,696	2,24,111	74,914	3,33,036	27,049

No. 12.—Statement showing the details of coercive processes employed in the realization of arrears of revenue in the several districts during fasli 1311—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	20	RS. 435	RS. 460	RS. 576	13	RS. 262
Vizagapatam	142	2,976	2,558	2,670	99	1,807
Godāvari	64	1,974	2,263	2,265	38	1,442
Kistna	473	6,303	4,922	4,661	504	7,577
Nellore	614	6,989	6,745	5,891	197	2,907
Cuddapah	3,444	80,733	1,09,429	73,871	2,333	19,132
Anantapur	405	3,538	4,479	3,339	519	5,061
Bellary	178	1,477	2,095	1,699	552	19,452
Kurnool	331	4,524	4,073	3,102	521	5,002
Madras	15	84	87	64	2	2
Chingleput	118	2,033	1,600	1,398	1,019	17,279
North Arcot	1,334	11,605	9,090	7,412	2,166	12,236
South Arcot	43	805	464	578	367	2,254
Tanjore	269	13,571	10,975	16,044	884	24,401
Trichinopoly	121	1,912	1,583	1,797	95	1,335
Madura	46	2,093	1,096	793	456	5,018
Tinnevelly	67	16,903	14,735	7,223	554	6,770
Coimbatore	6	225	68	54	19	369
Nilgiris	58	218	260	132	46	1,280
Salem	30	1,066	363	336	80	594
South Canara	104	2,570	2,376	2,572	53	606
Malabar	349	13,684	10,257	7,784	132	7,276
Total ..	9,231	1,73,768	1,90,248	1,44,241	10,649	1,42,062

Property sold—cont.

Particulars of land sold.

Districts.	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	
Ganjam	RS. 598	RS. 598	ACS. 6	RS. 6	ACS. ..	RS. ..	1
Vizagapatam	3,535	3,247	187	114	32	105	3
Godāvari	1,426	1,625	28	32	14	72	3
Kistna	12,412	6,499	1,880	2,358	282	1,486	41
Nellore	6,289	3,560	374	346	219	997	..
Cuddapah	57,829	13,948	6,159	5,353	258	1,547	394
Anantapur	14,345	5,196	2,068	1,351	218	846	..
Bellary	28,244	3,525	1,095	652	22	102	15
Kurnool	13,398	3,473	1,514	898	14	84	47
Madras	30	50	..	..	..	..	..
Chingleput	33,653	20,455	266	279	365	991	14
North Arcot	16,782	16,059	1,679	1,386	209	840	29
South Arcot	3,365	2,538	353	442	36	182	86
Tanjore	40,237	34,676	118	113	80	278	10
Trichinopoly	1,902	1,052	98	85	30	109	1
Madura	18,171	11,157	342	334	18	111	11
Tinnevelly	7,661	12,418	228	232	2	6	6
Coimbatore	1,553	1,842	136	130	..	2	..
Nilgiris	2,145	1,031	978	1,457	..	13	2
Salem	891	723	179	171	16	75	2
South Canara	682	378	141	..	36	404	14
Malabar	19,239	8,373	815	1,348	150	233	71
Total ..	2,84,417	1,52,433	18,938	17,087	2,007	8,473	750

No. 12.—Statement showing the details of coercive processes employed in the realization of arrears of revenue in the several districts during the fasli 1311—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 ..	68	80	474	6	20	113	..	1,164
Vizagapatam ..	300	234	685	77	405	2,559	..	5,917
Gōdāvari ..	88	107	389	155	737	1,233	16	3,906
Kistna ..	1,597	1,816	3,915	214	1,152	2,543	55	17,205
Nellore ..	353	250	655	128	586	2,925	4	9,475
Cuddapah ..	3,421	3,550	7,783	324	2,325	5,771	12	87,831
Anantapur ..	2,439	1,520	2,639	233	941	2,557	50	8,585
Bellary ..	1,985	1,606	3,158	28	142	352	..	5,224
Karnool ..	1,890	1,288	2,939	32	165	487	..	6,575
Madras ..	..	2	50	..	..	..	..	104
Chingleput ..	972	1,108	4,072	1,286	4,112	10,369	..	21,553
North Arcot ..	2,754	2,621	4,531	817	3,899	11,499	30	23,501
South Arcot ..	479	607	1,351	73	361	1,071	10	3,126
Tanjore ..	571	730	7,720	764	3,481	26,946	2	50,722
Trichinopoly ..	234	171	663	17	67	388	5	2,854
Madura ..	915	998	5,265	145	669	5,881	1	11,951
Tinnevely ..	1,150	948	6,820	96	604	5,592	485	20,126
Coimbatore ..	85	78	217	2	23	1,625	..	1,896
Nilgiris ..	279	262	1,010	27	63	19	..	1,153
Salem ..	141	148	291	29	154	430	19	1,078
South Canara ..	60	..	..	12	142	364	..	2,950
Malabar ..	679	1,414	5,346	144	269	2,456	..	16,157
Total ..	20,158	19,537	60,503	4,609	20,317	91,180	689	2,97,363

Districts.	Number of ryot-wari pattadars.	Percentage of column 3 to column 36.	Percentage of column 4 to column 3.	Percentage of column 15 + 19 to column 35.	Percentage of column 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
Ganjam ..	54,273	1.4	74.4	0.06	5.87	6.5
Vizagapatam ..	15,465	31.9	4.8	1.56	100.00	36.7
Gódvári ..	1,22,410	1.4	17.7	0.08	34.00	14.7
Kistna ..	2,28,460	15.9	32.0	0.44	8.58	58.8
Nellore ..	1,14,531	53.5	1.3	0.71	100.00	55.2
Cuddapah ..	1,93,867	21.8	32.8	2.98	41.67	63.1
Anantapur ..	81,348	50.0	64.5	1.13	3.52	46.1
Bellary ..	1,12,224	7.3	40.6	0.65	21.77	35.7
Kurnool ..	1,17,985	14.6	36.7	0.72	13.45	48.7
Madras ..	..	..	11.4	..	..	..
Chingleput ..	1,09,271	56.7	96.5	1.04	1.91	21.8
North Arcot ..	2,19,394	53.0	80.9	1.59	3.72	34.6
South Arcot ..	3,92,351	1.0	62.1	0.10	16.11	41.3
Tanjore ..	2,23,828	13.0	95.8	0.51	4.12	12.9
Trichinopoly ..	1,81,095	13.3	90.7	0.12	0.99	32.9
Madura ..	1,80,508	8.4	69.5	0.28	4.75	25.3
Tinnevely ..	2,30,928	6.6	57.6	0.26	6.92	15.6
Coimbatore ..	2,40,177	0.1	70.4	0.01	17.48	60.9
Nilgiris ..	7,909	9.6	11.1	1.31	11.66	76.3
Salem ..	2,17,021	0.4	74.0	0.05	15.62	53.4
South Canara ..	48,533	1.9	30.0	0.32	58.00	71.1
Malabar ..	2,13,418	4.3	55.2	0.22	9.37	54.0
Total ..	32,99,996	14.9	60.2	0.57	16.38	45.8

Note.—The amounts shown against South Canara as wet assessment include the dry assessment also.

No. 13.—STATEMENT showing the particulars of processes issued and the fees collected under Act II of 1864 in the several districts during fasli 1311.

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.			
1	2	3	4	5	6
			RS.	RS.	
Ganjam ..	25,109	20,160	3,964	3,311	As. 3 and 6.
Vizagapatam ..	38,049	20,210	2,938	3,062	As. 2 and 4.
Gódvári ..	252,409	31,423	2,243	2,033	Anna 1.
Kistna ..	407,297	9,833	500	367	As. 1½ and 1.
Nellore ..	405,967	18,825	2,564	1,346	As. 2, 4 and 8.
Cuddapah ..	563,114	1,850	692	251	As. 2, 4 and 8.
Anantapur ..	213,384	..	..	..	..
Bellary ..	110,512	..	..	..	..
Kurnool ..	298,991	..	..	..	..
Madras ..	29,614	..	136	..	Rs. 1 & As. 1, 4 & 8.
Chingleput ..	365,493	13,402	2,626	1,682	As. 2½, 3, 5 and 6.
North Arcot ..	766,837	..	..	..	..
South Arcot ..	766,737	9,800	1,208	1,453	As. 2, 3 and 4.
Tanjore ..	573,915	10,543	1,254	836	As. 1 and 2.
Trichinopoly ..	505,485	..	..	..	..
Madura ..	250,569	6,122	1,894	1,950	As. 2 and 4.
Tinnevely ..	775,190	7,629	1,579	1,546	As. 3 and 6.
Coimbatore ..	126,035	..	..	..	..
Nilgiris ..	7,088	..	..	..	..
Salem ..	171,453	2,205	347	310	As. 3 and 4.
South Canara ..	7,787	..	..	..	..
Malabar ..	77,446	3,667	362	334	As. 1½ and 3.
Total ..	67,38,501	158,729	22,307	18,481	..

No. 14.—STATEMENT showing the demand, collection and balance of interest charged on arrears of Land Revenue for fasli 1311.

Districts.	Demand.			Collections and Remissions.			Total.	Balance.
	Arrears outstand- ing at the beginning of the fasli.	of the fasli.			Remissions.			
					Remissions granted by Collectors on authority in reference to Board's Pro- ceedings, No. 173, dated 20th Jan. 1882.	Remissions granted sanction of the Board.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Ganjám	63	143	206	65	..	..	65	141
Vizagapatam	255	577	832	692	36	..	728	104
Gódvári	11	43	54	49	..	5	54	..
Kistna	316	2,663	2,979	1,767	..	196	1,963	1,016
Nellore	2,283	1,495	3,778	960	77	..	1,037	2,741
Cuddapah	21,865	7,423	29,288	7,664	..	3,069	10,732	18,555
Anantapur	2,809	508	3,317	1,336	..	358	1,694	1,623
Bellary	861	1,386	2,247	564	351	96	1,011	1,236
Kurnool	2,419	781	3,200	981	..	..	981	2,219
Madras	..	1	1	1	..	..	1	..
Chingleput	575	809	1,384	665	44	..	709	675
North Arcot	4,472	5,923	10,395	6,862	59	..	6,921	3,474
South Arcot	663	505	1,168	653	41	99	793	375
Tanjore	706	1,609	2,315	1,454	17	2	1,473	842
Trichinopoly	128	278	406	288	..	..	288	118
Madura	93	633	726	625	75	..	700	26
Tinnevely	303	741	1,044	630	12	..	642	402
Coimbatore	..	1	1	..	1	..	1	..
Nilgiris	274	463	737	275	206	..	481	256
Salem	186	1,129	1,315	1,057	..	35	1,092	223
South Canara	77	140	217	63	35	..	98	119
Malabar	55,913	6,636	62,549	1,313	52	47	1,412	61,137
Total	94,272	33,887	1,23,159	27,964	1,006	3,907	32,877	95,282

Note.—The arrear demand entered in column 2 of this statement against Nellore, Kurnool and Salem differs from the corresponding closing balance of the preceding fasli. The differences are explained to be due to the rectification of errors.

No. 15.—STATEMENT showing the disposal of cases of transfer of registry during fasli 1311.

Applications for transfer of pattas received through Registration officers.							
Districts.	Number of cases pending at the beginning of the fasli.	Number of cases received during the fasli.	Total.	Number of cases disposed of during the fasli.	Number of cases pending at the close of the fasli.		Percentage of pending cases to the total.
					Cases of the previous fasli.	Cases of the fasli under report.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Ganjām	447	1,040	1,487	1,095	..	392	26.36
Vizagapatam	36	252	288	264	..	24	8.33
Gódvári	924	5,844	6,768	5,862	69	837	13.39
Kistna	379	4,073	4,452	4,064	..	388	8.71
Nellore	116	1,063	1,179	1,071	..	108	9.16
Cuddapah	92	842	934	861	2	71	7.81
Anantapur	117	1,117	1,234	1,133	..	101	8.18
Bellary	366	1,121	1,487	1,102	73	312	25.90
Kurnool	333	2,022	2,355	2,148	..	207	8.79
Madras	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chingleput	149	2,620	2,769	2,645	..	124	4.48
North Arcot	302	2,977	3,279	3,019	..	260	7.93
South Arcot	2,334	11,626	13,860	11,479	65	2,316	17.18
Tanjore	410	3,267	3,677	3,372	2	303	8.30
Trichinopoly	133	2,627	2,760	2,584	..	176	6.38
Madura	203	2,631	2,834	2,650	..	184	6.49
Tinnevelly	692	6,436	7,128	6,730	2	336	4.74
Coimbatore	98	6,887	6,985	6,863	..	122	1.75
Nilgiris	44	71	115	84	15	16	26.96
Salem	658	6,194	6,852	6,260	..	592	8.64
South Canara	29	634	663	650	..	13	1.96
Malabar	29	107	136	131	..	5	3.67
Total ..	7,891	63,351	71,242	64,127	228	6,887	9.99

Applications for transfer of pattas made direct to Revenue officers.							
Districts.	Number of cases pending at the beginning of the fasli.	Number of cases received during the fasli.	Total.	Number of cases disposed of during the fasli.	Number of cases pending at the close of the fasli.		Percentage of pending cases to the total.
					Cases of the previous fasli.	Cases of the fasli under report.	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
Ganjām	95	561	656	646	..	10	1.52
Vizagapatam	61	569	630	594	..	36	5.71
Gódvári	171	1,507	1,678	1,526	5	147	9.06
Kistna	141	4,413	4,554	4,445	..	109	2.39
Nellore	44	1,165	1,209	1,179	..	30	2.48
Cuddapah	119	2,003	2,122	1,887	31	204	11.07
Anantapur	32	895	927	873	..	54	5.82
Bellary	328	2,251	2,579	2,196	104	279	14.85
Kurnool	49	778	827	819	..	8	0.97
Madras	695	617	1,312	1,067	7	238	18.67
Chingleput	313	3,768	4,081	3,819	7	256	6.42
North Arcot	1,082	5,957	7,039	6,144	..	895	12.71
South Arcot	1,493	6,459	7,952	6,433	60	1,459	19.10
Tanjore	482	6,367	6,839	6,488	2	349	5.13
Trichinopoly	348	3,646	3,994	3,726	..	268	6.71
Madura	82	3,157	3,239	3,077	..	162	5.00
Tinnevelly	826	7,969	8,795	7,965	2	806	9.21
Coimbatore	..	468	468	468	..	..	..
Nilgiris	51	209	260	171	10	79	34.23
Salem	89	2,261	2,350	2,301	..	49	2.08
South Canara	103	1,431	1,539	1,441	..	98	6.37
Malabar	198	946	1,144	1,034	1	59	5.24
Total ..	6,807	57,387	64,194	58,369	229	5,596	9.07

No. 15.—Statement showing the disposal of cases of transfer of registry during fasli 1311—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
Ganjām ..	295	99	394	204	190	4
Vizagapatam ..	29	260	289	258	31	130
Gōdāvari ..	1,977	934	2,911	1,374	1,337	2,805
Kistna ..	409	6,360	6,769	2,093	4,666	1,223
Nellore ..	..	58	58	58	..	161
Cuddapah ..	87	1,341	1,428	1,320	108	695
Anantapur ..	123	552	675	587	88	285
Bellary ..	217	952	1,169	563	606	204
Kurnool ..	148	744	892	891	1	471
Madras ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chingleput ..	29	668	697	679	18	738
North Arcot ..	357	1,906	2,263	1,825	438	1,725
South Arcot ..	487	3,428	3,915	3,286	629	4,424
Tanjore ..	336	1,566	1,902	1,828	74	2,274
Trichinopoly ..	23	2,392	2,415	1,488	927	622
Madura ..	277	709	986	809	177	511
Tinnevely ..	62	488	550	463	97	225
Coimbatore ..	30	1,794	1,824	1,792	32	1,783
Nilgiris ..	..	..	..	..	..	7
Salem ..	..	2,879	2,879	1,674	1,205	482
South Canara ..	34	439	473	462	11	503
Malabar ..	15	930	945	907	38	1,513
Total ..	4,935	28,289	33,224	22,551	10,673	20,785

* Note.—The variation between the figure entered in column 2 against Ganjām and the corresponding figure in the report for the previous year is due to the rectification of an error. The figure entered in column 16 against Malabar is less by 22 than the corresponding figure in the previous year's report. The variation in this case has not been explained in the Collector's statement No. 10. The Collector will be requested to supply the omission if the jamabandi report which has not yet been received from him contains no explanation of the discrepancy.

No. 16.—Statement showing the state of boundary marks in each district during fasli 1311 (1901–1902).

Districts.	Total number of boundary marks.				Number found					
					Missing at the beginning of the year.				Out of repair at the beginning of the year.	
	Theodolite stations.	Boundary offsets.	Field marks.	Total.	Theodolite stations.	Boundary offsets.	Field marks.	Total.	Theodolite stations.	Boundary offsets.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1. Ganjām ..	55,623	274,162	1,501,653	1,831,448	1,207	6,914	62,455	70,576	263	2,340
2. Vizagapatam ..	18,968	37,961	290,506	347,435	167	175	1,286	1,628	16	143
3. Gōdāvari ..	63	106,663	915,682	1,022,308	..	3,630	32,664	36,294	7	639
4. Kistna (a) ..	15,269	73,056	859,233	947,558	225	867	22,490	23,582	131	198
5. Nellore (b) ..	79,687	66,723	1,069,341	1,215,751	1,032	5,813	132,122	138,967	511	1,595
6. Cuddapah ..	115,927	232,165	3,511,954	3,860,046	2,713	4,800	148,947	156,560	6,666	7,591
7. Anantapur ..	79,844	78,464	826,139	984,438	6	35	2,776	2,817	20	46
8. Bellary ..	123,194	151,925	821,090	1,096,209	217	1,050	7,917	9,284	351	1,009
9. Kurnool (c) ..	61,165	114,957	952,324	1,128,446	2,332	6,604	61,773	70,709	1,527	4,917
0. Madras ..	2,619	3,776	18,986	25,380	..	..	3	3	..	..
1. Chingleput ..	107,417	263,367	1,266,190	1,636,974	322	527	16,095	16,944	306	612
2. North Arcot ..	126,113	199,755	2,314,090	2,639,958	1,939	1,648	76,718	82,405	901	11,502
3. South Arcot ..	129,301	190,154	3,032,591	3,352,046	971	1,038	13,657	15,666	377	808
4. Tanjore ..	93,027	274,544	2,146,873	2,514,444	913	2,885	36,337	40,135	733	4,486
5. Trichinopoly ..	47,594	123,220	836,031	1,006,855	146	1,566	25,042	27,354	206	89
6. Madura ..	74,967	142,721	1,661,958	1,879,646	1,459	5,180	139,245	145,884	1,155	3,815
7. Tinnevely ..	43,741	114,097	1,404,790	1,562,634	2,239	2,053	128,948	133,240	147	262
8. Coimbatore ..	171,358	306,418	1,331,655	2,409,431	3,915	5,044	96,577	104,636	4,718	7,311
9. Nilgiris ..	19,089	26,651	127,813	173,553	..	..	381	381	..	..
0. Salem ..	52,542	117,199	1,320,181	1,489,922	577	1,082	13,422	17,081	1,154	569
1. South Canara ..	14,589	40,386	715,905	770,880	54	582	6,942	7,578	29	107
2. Malabar ..	282,623	209,277	1,592,616	2,084,516	1	50	4,060	4,111	5	23
Total ..	1,714,720	3,147,550	29,657,608	33,919,878	18,735	54,543	1,031,567	1,104,835	19,221	48,062

Districts.	Number found—cont.		Number replaced or repaired during the year.							
	Out of repair at the beginning of the year—cont.		Replaced.				Repaired.			
	Field marks.	Total.	Theodolite stations.	Boundary offsets.	Field marks.	Total.	Theodolite stations.	Boundary offsets.	Field marks.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1. Ganjām ..	20,919	23,522	..	165	4,840	5,005	2	416	8,942	9,360
2. Vizagapatam ..	1,335	1,494	14	93	902	1,009	14	139	1,132	1,285
3. Gōdāvari ..	12,007	12,653	..	671	10,468	11,139	2	1,118	15,184	16,304
4. Kistna (a) ..	6,170	6,499	4	54	7,327	7,385	3	172	4,982	5,157
5. Nellore (b) ..	23,891	25,997	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..
6. Cuddapah ..	46,869	61,126	25	133	4,048	4,206	49	188	2,025	2,262
7. Anantapur ..	730	796	1	4	824	825	4	5	203	212
8. Bellary ..	7,700	8,060	11	18	1,931	1,960	59	161	3,274	3,494
9. Kurnool (c) ..	49,375	55,819	74	312	4,709	5,095	77	244	3,745	4,066
0. Madras ..	1	1	..	..	3	3	..	..	1	1
1. Chingleput ..	12,853	13,771	59	298	12,958	13,308	15	320	10,061	10,396
2. North Arcot ..	102,376	114,779	114	1,301	21,393	22,808	654	1,628	52,936	55,218
3. South Arcot ..	26,074	27,259	..	233	2,709	2,942	80	495	19,591	20,166
4. Tanjore ..	91,871	97,090	18	337	3,119	3,474	165	3,484	74,004	77,653
5. Trichinopoly ..	1,566	1,861	..	529	9,863	10,392	43	27	1,059	1,129
6. Madura ..	129,238	134,258	8	80	14,821	14,909	11	342	37,128	37,481
7. Tinnevely ..	5,138	5,547	7	563	71,862	72,432	1	43	3,318	3,362
8. Coimbatore ..	85,887	97,916	27	185	21,844	22,056	103	597	33,758	34,458
9. Nilgiris ..	223	223	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	1
0. Salem ..	2,733	4,456	1	207	3,773	3,981	266	218	1,028	1,512
1. South Canara ..	3,130	3,266	..	18	353	371	..	36	2,198	2,234
2. Malabar ..	2,251	2,277	..	36	1,550	1,586	3	23	2,222	2,248
Total ..	632,387	699,670	356	5,237	199,300	204,893	1,551	9,656	276,792	287,999

(a) This does not include the boundary marks in Narasaraopet, Vinukonda and Palnad where resurvey work is carried on.
 (b) As the resurvey is in progress no information has been furnished by the Collector for the columns 14, 15 and 18—70.
 (c) This does not include the boundary marks in Ramalakota, Nandikotkur and Nandyal where resurvey work has just been completed or is being carried on.

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 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
		RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Ganjām ..	Reclamation of land ..	..	455	..	..	..	..
	Repairs to tanks ..	18,406	..	22,386	3,521	3,327	171
	Sinking new wells ..	..	3,525	..	..	..	..
	All other purposes ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Vizagapatam ..	Sinking new wells ..	..	800	11,278	2,105	2,100	..
	Reclamation of land ..	10,478	..	..	..	..	..
	Repairs to tanks ..	..	..	530	..	..	434
Gódvári ..	Repairs to tanks ..	530	..	..	..	..	..
	Sinking new wells ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kistna ..	Repairing old wells ..	..	100	6,022	1,470	1,440	..
	Reclamation of land ..	5,922	..	..	..	..	..
	All other purposes ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sinking new wells ..	..	5,244	..	..	..	..
	Repairing old wells ..	..	3,337	..	..	..	..
Kurnool ..	Reclamation of land ..	5,25,401	3,075	5,42,845	73,003	51,156	..
	Repairs to tanks ..	..	163	..	..	..	..
	All other purposes ..	..	5,625	..	..	..	..
	Sinking new wells ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bellary ..	Repairing old wells ..	3,15,321	9,298	3,24,619	91,547	45,958	486
	Reclamation of land ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Repairs to tanks ..	..	7,680	..	..	..	..
	Sinking new wells ..	..	7,048	..	..	..	..
Anantapur ..	Repairing old wells ..	2,19,981	250	2,45,429	34,531	28,937	175
	Repairs to tanks ..	..	350	..	..	..	..
	Reclamation of land ..	..	10,120	..	..	..	..
	All other purposes ..	..	12,387	..	..	..	..
	Sinking new wells ..	..	17,289	..	..	..	..
Cuddapah ..	Repairing old wells ..	2,45,126	1,282	2,76,194	20,333	13,918	967
	Reclamation of land ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	All other purposes ..	..	100	..	..	..	..
	Repairs to tanks ..	..	850	..	..	..	..
	Sinking new wells ..	..	1,075	..	..	..	..
Nellore ..	Repairing old wells ..	65,820	150	67,895	7,649	6,522	2
	Reclamation of land ..	..	16,965	..	..	..	..
	Sinking new wells ..	..	575	..	..	..	..
Chingleput ..	Repairing old wells ..	1,77,716	..	1,99,056	20,144	17,964	1,801
	Reclamation of land ..	..	3,800	..	..	..	..
	Repairs to tanks ..	..	22,559	..	..	..	..
	Sinking new wells ..	..	175	..	..	..	..
South Arcot ..	Repairing old wells ..	2,04,891	50	2,27,675	28,607	23,243	667
	Reclamation of land ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Repairs to tanks ..	..	11,626	..	..	..	..
	Sinking new wells ..	..	5,617	..	..	..	..
North Arcot ..	Repairing old wells ..	4,96,577	300	5,14,320	50,968	27,438	244
	Reclamation of land ..	..	200	..	..	..	..
	Repairs to tanks ..	..	3,457	..	..	..	..
	Sinking new wells ..	..	5,670	..	..	..	..
Salem ..	Repairing old wells ..	35,304	150	45,481	7,188	6,673	610
	Reclamation of land ..	..	750	..	..	..	..
	All other purposes ..	..	150	..	..	..	..
	Sinking new wells ..	..	7,275	..	..	..	..
Coimbatore ..	Repairing old wells ..	6,48,666	7,575	6,66,216	57,975	57,070	850
	Reclamation of land ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	All other purposes ..	..	2,700	..	..	..	..
	Sinking new wells ..	..	2,875	..	..	..	..
	Repairing old wells ..	..	1,370	..	..	..	..
Trichinopoly ..	Reclamation of land ..	41,130	1,130	46,852	3,969	3,724	29
	Repairs to tanks ..	..	297	..	..	..	..
	All other purposes ..	..	50	..	..	..	..
	Sinking new wells ..	..	100	..	..	..	..
Tanjore ..	Reclamation of land ..	2,100	..	2,200	339	339	..
	Repairs to tanks ..	..	100	..	..	..	..
	Sinking new wells ..	..	4,777	..	..	..	..
Madura ..	Repairing old wells ..	3,46,131	2,277	4,16,043	68,250	48,804	479
	Reclamation of land ..	..	62,508	..	..	..	..
	All other purposes ..	..	350	..	..	..	..
	Sinking new wells ..	..	5,235	..	..	..	..
	Repairing old wells ..	..	683	..	..	..	..
Tinnevely ..	Reclamation of land ..	1,43,476	477	1,49,871	9,302	8,322	573
	Repairs to tanks ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	All other purposes ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
South Cauara ..	..	848	..	848	65	65	..
The Nilgiris ..	Construction of stone walls.	2,890	200	3,090	1,377	1,108	150
	Total ..	35,06,724	2,62,226	37,68,950	4,82,648	3,53,108	7,638

* Revised figures reported by Collectors have been adopted.

under the Land Improvement Loans Act for fasli 1311 (1902-1903).

Amount written off during the year.	Total of columns 7, 8 and 9.	Balance outstanding at the end of the year (column 5 minus column 10).	Balance repayable during the year outstanding at the end of the year (column 6 minus columns 7 and 9).	Interest on advances.							Amount written off during the year.	Balance.
				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.		
							On account of sums entered against column 13.	On account of sums entered against column 14.				
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19		
RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.		
87	3,585	18,801	107	27	815	842	27	807	..	8		
..	2,100	9,178	5	146	582	728	146	581	..	1		
..	434	96	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
..	1,440	4,582	30	11	312	323	..	312	..	11		
669	51,825	4,91,020	21,183	12,111	23,743	35,854	10,448	18,077	88	7,241		
..	45,444	2,78,175	45,889	8,469	17,945	26,414	6,484	8,510	..	11,420		
36	29,148	2,16,281	5,558	2,641	11,804	14,445	2,552	10,143	10	1,740		
786	15,671	2,60,523	5,629	1,884	9,576	11,460	1,563	7,454	24	2,479		
201	6,728	61,167	923	498	2,790	3,288	471	2,332	22	463		
..	19,765	1,79,291	2,180	875	7,637	8,512	844	6,631	..	1,037		
..	28,910	1,98,765	364	219	7,370	7,589	219	7,097	..	273		
860	28,542	4,85,778	22,670	7,621	20,668	28,289	7,543	10,179	69	10,498		
..	7,283	38,198	515	67	2,020	2,087	67	1,903	..	117		
..	57,920	6,08,296	905	423	24,774	25,197	350	24,649	..	168		
..	3,753	43,099	245	171	2,030	2,201	147	1,941	..	113		
..	339	1,961	..	3	140	143	3	140	..	..		
..	42,283	3,66,760	19,446	7,099	18,174	25,273	6,813	11,107	..	7,353		
..	8,895	1,40,976	980	745	6,218	6,963	745	5,385	..	833		
..	65	783	..	..	60	63	..	60	..	..		
..	1,258	1,832	569	21	99	120	7	94	..	19		
2,642	3,63,388	34,05,562	1,26,898	43,031	1,56,757	1,99,788	1,55,801	..	213	43,774		

* Excluding penal interest of Rs. 674-14-0.

† Excluding penal interest of Rs. 18-0-3.

‡ Excluding Rs. 6-8-0 being the interest on the overdue instalment of the loan.

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
		RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Ganjām ..	Purchase of cattle ..	774	500	1,094	599	599	..
	Do. of seed-grain ..		20				
Vizagapatam.	Purchase of cattle ..	5,288	4,135	10,786	5,161	4,021	..
	Do. of seed-grain ..		1,363				
Kistna ..	Purchase of cattle ..	8,184	1,300	9,484	2,073	2,073	..
Kurnool ..	Purchase of cattle ..	15,855	11,310	27,320	9,445	8,170	..
	Do. of fodder ..		155				
Bellary ..	Purchase of seed-grain ..	18,268	100	18,368	15,859	5,258	..
Anantapur ..	Purchase of cattle ..	1,705	6,070	11,430	1,004	885	28
	Do. of fodder ..		3,655				
Cuddapah ..	Purchase of cattle ..	6,779	35,122	42,464	4,078	2,485	13
	Do. of seed-grain ..		100				
	Do. of fodder ..		343				
	All other purposes ..		120				
Nellore ..	Purchase of cattle ..	14,758	855	15,858	5,366	4,385	42
	Do. of seed-grain ..		50				
	Do. of fodder ..		100				
	All other purposes ..		95				
Chingleput.	Purchase of cattle ..	6,478	565	7,513	2,421	1,578	25
	All other purposes ..		470				
South Arcot ..	For purposes other than relief of distress.	3,099	575	3,674	1,079	979	..
North Arcot.	Purchase of cattle ..	1,573	5,601	12,220	3,268	1,162	..
	Do. of seed-grain ..		5,046				
Salem ..	Purchase of sugarcane mill ..	1,469	200	1,669	178	178	..
Coimbatore ..	.....	228	..	228	38	38	..
Trichinopoly.	Purchase of cattle ..	4,077	4,210	8,557	1,146	991	..
	Do. of seed-grain ..		20				
	Do. of sugarcane mill ..		250				
Madura ..	Purchase of cattle ..	1,28,801	62,035	1,95,896	35,597	22,411	..
	Do. of seed-grain ..		35				
	All other purposes ..		5,025				
Tinnevely ..	Purchase of cattle ..	4,730	150	4,880	876	876	..
Malabar ..	.....	400	..	400	100	75	..
The Nilgiris ..	Purchase of seed-grain ..	4,154	400	4,554	3,228	1,478	62
Total ..		2,26,620	1,49,775	3,76,395	91,516	57,642	173

* Revised figures reported by Collectors have been adopted.

under the Agriculturists' Loans Act for fasli 1311.

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.
							On account of sums entered against column 13.	On account of sums entered against column 14.		
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
..	599	495	..	..	42	42	..	42	..	..
..	4,021	6,765	1,140	35	561	596	35	485	..	76
..	2,073	7,411	..	1	442	443	1	442	..	..
..	8,170	19,150	1,275	618	1,045	1,663	618	822	..	223
40	5,298	13,070	10,561	566	1,199	1,765	372	888	1	504
..	913	10,517	119	16	869	885	17	828	..	40
11	2,569	39,955	1,582	164	875	1,039	130	581	6	322
..	4,427	11,431	981	267	614	911	264	509	..	138
..	1,606	5,907	843	138	354	492	137	217	..	138
..	979	2,695	100	5	175	180	5	172	..	3
..	1,162	11,058	2,106	17	159	176	17	64	..	95
..	178	1,491	..	..	52	52	..	52	..	..
..	38	190	..	..	11	11	..	11	..	..
..	991	7,566	155	46	234	280	† 33	† 214	..	33
..	22,411	7,73,485	13,186	1,316	6,360	7,706	1,223	3,897	..	2,556
..	876	4,004	..	25	258	283	25	258	..	..
..	75	325	25	..	20	20	..	15	..	5
..	1,510	3,014	1,750	38	187	225	19	90	..	116
51*	57,866	3,15,529	33,823	3,282	13,487	16,769	12,483	7	4,279	

* Including Rs 1-14-5 the interest on the amount paid on account of sums not yet due.

† Excluding penal interest.

‡ Including penal interest.

No. 19.—STATEMENT showing the classification of loans sanctioned under the Land Improvement and Agriculturists' Loans Acts during fasli 1311.

Districts.	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.
	2	3	4	5	6	7
		RS.		RS.		RS.
Ganjām	8	655	3	570	5	2,130
Vizagapatam	105	6,298	..	..	..	..
Gōdāvari	14	950	4	550	..	..
Kistna	202	15,595	41	6,620	8	2,575
Kurnool	80	5,613	17	2,695	1	500
Bellary	366	19,210	94	13,778	3	650
Anantapur	634	41,108	193	35,218	8	3,200
Cuddapah	17	1,280	14	1,820	..	..
Nellore	56	4,235	88	16,675	4	1,650
Chingleput	14	1,225	6	1,250	..	..
South Arcot	375	17,964	78	13,183	..	..
North Arcot	46	3,330	37	6,485	3	1,400
Salem	8	600	47	9,275	12	4,575
Coimbatore	83	5,512	25	4,455	2	650
Trichinopoly	1	100	..	..	..	..
Tanjore	238	17,664	208	35,922	183	70,681
Madura	30	2,725	26	5,210	4	1,500
Tinnevelly	..	..	..	..	..	..
Malabar	..	..	..	..	..	..
South Canara	..	..	..	..	..	..
The Nilgiris	1	100	3	500	..	..
Total ..	2,278	1,44,064	882	1,54,206	233	89,511

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.

Districts.	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	1	1,000	..	..	17	4,255
Vizagapatam	..	..	..	..	105	6,298
Gōdāvari	..	..	..	..	18	1,500
Kistna	..	..	..	..	251	24,790
Kurnool	..	..	..	..	98	8,808
Bellary	..	..	..	..	463	33,638
Anantapur	..	..	..	..	835	79,526
Cuddapah	..	..	..	..	31	3,100
Nellore	1	600	1	2,000	150	25,160
Chingleput	..	..	..	..	20	2,475
South Arcot	..	..	..	..	451	31,147
North Arcot	1	1,000	..	..	87	12,215
Salem	4	3,100	..	..	71	17,550
Coimbatore	1	750	..	..	111	11,367
Trichinopoly	..	..	..	..	1	100
Tanjore	1	750	..	..	630	1,25,017
Madura	..	..	..	..	60	9,435
Tinnevelly	..	..	..	..	..	..
Malabar	..	..	..	..	..	..
South Canara	..	..	..	..	..	..
The Nilgiris	..	..	..	..	4	600
Total ..	9	7,200	1	2,000	3,403	3,96,981

QUINQUENNIAL.

FIG. 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.	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
Tanks.														
Ganjām ..	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
Górávari ..	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	..	82	11	2	58	1	1
Bellary ..	81	7	53	11	74	4	20	4	57	2	6	..	33	2
Anantapur ..	71	2	36	4	221	14	116	3	120	8	13	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 ..	..	..	3	4	28	3	17	..	24	..	4	..	28	..
Trichinopoly ..	730	40	73	..	408	29	34	..	89	38	3	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	3
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	392
River														
Ganjām ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Vizagapatam ..	6	1	..	..	18	2	..	..	21	3	..	..	21	2
Górávari ..	5	..	4	..	45	3	1	..	36	1	..	..	117	..
Kistna ..	8	..	..	..	59	1	..	..	40	2	..	..	83	5
Kurnool ..	10	..	..	..	11	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	13	..
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 ..	..	..	4	2	14	1	..	..	7	..	..	..	10	1
Chingleput ..	16	2	..	..	30	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	..	..	29	4
Total ..	387	11	78	6	928	69	203	7	614	25	30	2	847	46

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

district of the Madras Presidency classified according to their capacity (ayacut) 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	..	34	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	381	15	95	10	42	2
2	..	25	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	277	15	74	14	7	1
9	..	67	2	3	..	24	..	..	..	622	31	140	11	37	1
21	3	64	1	8	..	22	..	..	..	1,800	220	121	10	2,100	110
9	..	98	2	2	..	73	2	2	..	576	47	137	20	2	..
..	..	326	91	2	..	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	3	55	1	2	1	6	..	..	..	1,601	190	431	18	29	22
2	..	19	..	..	..	12	..	..	..	118	3	26	4	..	..
1	..	42	9	..	..	7	7	..	..	1,341	137	111	1	..	..
1	..	34	10	1	..	6	2	..	..	549	135	47	3	..	..
..	..	74	1	..	..	18	..	..	..	3,560	262	246	13	..	..
12	..	126	4	1	..	45	..	..	..	2,078	70	215	20	..	..
95	11	1,564	183	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	11	9	..	..	..
..	..	250	2	..	..	425	1	..	..	878	7	5	..	..	..
..	..	162	2	1	..	249	5	..	..	601	15	1	..	..	..
..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31	..	..	..	..	..
2	..	16	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	48	1	4	..	..	..
6	..	19	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	141	8	..	..	3	1
..	..	28	1	..	..	5	..	..	..	266	21	31	1	201	6
..	..	32	..	..	..	64	..	..	..	127	2	4	2	..	..
..	..	21	10	..	..	16	7	..	..	119	39	..	..	..	..
..	..	33	..	..	..	31	..	..	..	184	21	..	..	..	..
..	..	17	2	..	..	3	..	..	..	453	18	13	..	44	5
..	..	14	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	188	7	5	..	2	..
..	..	17	..	1	..	35	..	1	..	80	3	2	1	..	..
..	..	48	1	..	..	33	7	..	..	138	10	..	..	..	..
..	..	571	16	..	..	411	11	..	..	1,723	40	..	..	..	..
..	..	29	..	..	..	15	..	..	..	170	11	..	..	..	..
..	..	31	1	..	..	28	..	..	..	180	7	7	..	..	..
8	..	1,329	39	7	1	1,351	38	6	..	5,456	228	82	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	
	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
<i>Spring</i>														
Ganjām ..	28	8	..	..	114	20	..	..	42	2	..	..	24	3
Vizagapatam ..	12	10	..	..	19	16	..	..	10	5	..	..	3	2
Godāvari ..	2	..	14	..	8	3	9	..	3	..	1	..	..	..
Kistna ..	1,326	62	12	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Kurnool ..	135	10	10	..	64	6	..	..	19	2	..	..	11	..
Bellary ..	76	18	12	4	53	2	..	..	7	..	..	..	1	..
Anantapur ..	573	35	124	11	432	20	80	8	78	3	1	..	35	..
Cuddapah ..	301	15	171	13	226	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	6	..	36	..	..	..	29	1
North Arcot ..	164	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	..	..	..	35	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	5	..
Madura ..	218	10	16	..	33	1	..	..	3	..	..	..	1	..
Tinnevelly ..	18	1	..	..	11	..	2	..	5	..	..	..	5	1
Total ..	3,414	228	401	41	1,718	159	316	20	417	33	20	..	250	19
<i>Aut.</i>														
Ganjām ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Vizagapatam ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Godāvari ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kistna ..	3	1	..	..	12	2	..	..	4	..	..	..	1	..
Kurnool ..	3	..	..	..	12	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	..
Bellary ..	1	7	2	11	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Anantapur ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cuddapah ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nellore ..	..	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Chingleput ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
South Arcot ..	1	..	..	..	35	2	1	1	20	..	2	..	6	..
North Arcot ..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
Salem ..	57	..	9	..	146	11	45	4	26	2	1	..	15	2
Coimbatore ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Trichinopoly ..	5	4	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tanjore ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Madura ..	32	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
Tinnevelly ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	103	15	13	11	213	16	46	5	54	4	3	..	26	3

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.		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
..	..	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	..	..	..	..	..	..	187	4	6	..	..	..
1	..	10	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	549	47	29	7	66	1
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	625	13	6	..	..	..
..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	38	3	16	6	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	39	3	..	..	..	..
..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	37	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	255	11	16	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	41	2	2	..	..	..
7	..	77	15	..	..	18	3	..	..	5,894	457	353	40	391	21
<i>Aut.</i>															
..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	3	..	..	..	..
..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	1	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	7	2	11	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	1	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	..
..	..	6	1	..	..	12	..	..	..	80	3	3	1	..	..
..	..	8	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	252	16	51	4	4	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	7	4	..	..	..	..
..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	40	..	2	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	..	19	2	..	..	19	..	..	..	434	40	59	16	5	..

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.	In repair.	Out of repair.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1. Ganjām	..	..	..	..	1,185	..	1,185	..	92	..
2. Vizacapatam (b). ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Gōdāvari	..	..	..	..	1,392	20	1,392	20	..	..
4. Kistna	..	..	..	..	3,435	100	3,435	100	60	1
5. Kurnool	..	..	31	3	7,318	1,026	7,349	1,029	658	101
6. Bellary	489	39	26	4	6,817	787	7,332	830	462	12
7. Anantapur	165	24	126	11	13,611	939	13,902	974	5,264	32
8. Cuddapah	747	86	7,450	515	28,933	2,759	37,179	3,360	10,163	289
9. Nellore	1,038	65	..	..	13,470	1,044	14,568	1,109	929	..
10. Chingleput (z) ..	128	4	..	..	12,839	1,606	12,967	1,610	15,653	2,385
11. South Arcot	84	6	..	..	69,180	1,076	69,264	1,082	24,663	1,434
12. North Arcot	71	3	68	4	65,054	9,322	65,193	9,329	44,953	4,274
13. Salem	444	62	..	..	48,356	5,522	48,800	5,584	23,252	1,900
14. Coimbatore (m) ..	..	..	..	..	70,828	7,813	70,828	7,813	2,940	250
15. Trichinopoly	..	..	..	..	29,842	2,018	29,842	2,018	267	..
16. Tanjore (e)	..	..	..	..	7,367	29	7,367	29	232	..
17. Madura	..	..	..	..	32,819	1,821	32,819	1,821	7,012	457
18. Tinnevelly	4	..	..	..	44,985	1,527	44,989	1,527	7,421	185
Total	3,170	289	7,741	537	457,431	37,409	468,342	38,235	144,261	11,320

- (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 share-holders.	Extent of holders.		Assessment.	
		Dry.	Wet.				Dry.	Wet.		
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
1. Ganjam ..	6,221	ACS. 3,004	ACS. 433	RS. 4,590	1,534	4,362	ACS. 885	ACS. 112	RS. 809	
2. Vizagapatam ..	539	333	26	330	149	337	82	3	82	
3. Godavari ..	3,042	1,564	67	1,794	1,468	4,099	754	35	970	
4. Kistna ..	5,461	2,656	23	2,868	4,715	12,505	2,727	28	2,995	
5. Nellore ..	3,599	2,191	271	2,818	3,114	9,439	2,084	116	1,991	
6. Cuddapah ..	19,343	26,699	820	13,624	8,506	21,783	8,367	402	6,313	
7. Anantapur ..	8,088	10,549	766	3,581	875	2,232	1,162	25	446	
8. Bellary ..	5,337	8,994	20	2,437	1,111	2,986	1,701	9	658	
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 ..	20,088	8,377	746	12,986	9,512	30,554	3,147	517	5,664	
13. South Arcot ..	43,666	20,161	1,702	31,464	9,781	28,678	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	15,382	435	13,890	7,437	23,712	6,014	103	5,527	
16. Madura ..	18,078	8,800	1,034	11,382	3,630	10,428	1,782	364	2,806	
17. Tinnevely ..	20,835	17,104	320	11,359	13,219	54,414	17,813	178	8,365	
18. Coimbatore ..	4,295	3,768	58	2,894	2,799	9,178	2,634	29	1,785	
19. Nilgiris ..	1,511	686	..	514	771	2,493	1,045	..	430	
20. Salem ..	9,464	6,963	184	5,968	4,018	11,331	8,080	112	2,642	
21. South Canara ..	6,238	..	..	3,759	2	5	..	..	1	
22. Malabar ..	72,235	70,111	13,171	59,135	6,394	14,621	4,116	996	3,569	
Total ..	308,939	221,052	21,577	2,08,349	106,820	353,413	71,494	4,348	66,239	

Ryots paying Rs. 10 and less but over one rupee.

Districts.	Single patta.				Joint pattas.	
	Number of pattas.	Extent of holdings.		Assessment.	Number of pattas.	Number of shareholders.
		Dry.	Wet.			
		12	13	14	15	16
	11	12	13	14	15	16
1. Ganjam ..	17,942	ACS. 31,563	ACS. 14,631	RS. 74,628	6,552	18,717
2. Vizagapatam ..	4,477	13,865	1,969	21,240	1,770	5,692
3. Godavari ..	30,969	69,706	11,854	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	26,198	77,839
6. Cuddapah ..	83,886	334,864	26,222	3,41,507	32,630	77,242
7. Anantapur ..	34,681	208,429	16,237	1,56,342	12,124	31,346
8. Bellary ..	51,297	434,666	5,391	2,45,850	11,720	28,230
9. Kurnool ..	46,754	240,897	4,715	2,06,449	23,038	61,256
10. Madras ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. Chingleput ..	48,663	61,487	46,996	2,17,089	10,189	28,682
12. North Arcot ..	89,356	179,412	35,554	3,68,606	42,810	132,886
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	152,503
15. Trichinopoly ..	79,146	249,114	13,748	3,15,179	36,518	115,855
16. Madura ..	87,063	221,968	24,228	3,50,006	22,494	68,609
17. Tinnevely ..	87,439	242,720	22,258	3,64,312	47,300	175,500
18. Coimbatore ..	68,474	363,492	4,469	3,37,312	80,979	278,009
19. Nilgiris ..	1,679	11,156	159	6,404	2,084	10,636
20. Salem ..	83,599	314,771	13,335	3,89,059	58,940	169,471
21. South Canara ..	17,816	..	..	74,219	6	20
22. Malabar ..	91,703	119,172	67,880	3,49,543	8,426	19,908
Total ..	1,249,761	3,786,715	419,405	53,83,348	563,108	1,757,949

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	
	ACS.	ACS.	RS.		ACS.	ACS.	RS.
1. Ganjam	18,250	5,729	31,978	9,039	36,894	32,623	1,38,136
2. Vizagapatam	6,713	578	8,867	2,189	13,896	6,285	43,779
3. Godavari	35,407	4,091	61,601	29,182	101,425	56,593	5,21,983
4. Kistna	178,376	6,032	2,40,840	32,501	257,763	30,991	5,67,066
5. Nellore	193,917	7,237	1,28,167	18,445	132,526	28,503	3,11,137
6. Cuddapah	135,906	11,049	1,37,237	26,500	124,642	29,422	4,01,124
7. Anantapur	81,762	6,776	51,843	13,239	200,900	20,465	2,09,832
8. Bellary	109,698	1,507	62,776	23,317	411,307	9,833	3,69,455
9. Kurnool	169,172	3,463	1,22,366	17,472	219,737	6,532	2,68,756
10. Madras	19,659	9,484	46,635	21,233	60,974	81,523	3,31,355
11. Chingleput	97,940	17,557	2,02,142	24,895	94,567	51,698	3,91,404
12. North Arcot	99,750	16,658	2,13,154	56,332	272,814	79,472	2,45,822
13. South Arcot	28,840	11,782	1,02,877	35,437	59,721	88,867	6,26,861
14. Tanjore	112,159	5,821	1,47,728	19,798	174,669	24,157	3,25,149
15. Trichinopoly	65,245	8,037	1,05,724	24,514	189,690	38,282	3,93,532
16. Madura	182,782	9,967	1,99,436	27,939	172,223	33,948	4,56,889
17. Tinnevely	491,398	5,012	4,64,044	21,545	278,325	11,350	3,39,041
18. Coimbatore	21,425	25	8,655	466	8,794	1,125	5,230
19. Nilgiris	228,625	14,210	3,01,461	21,476	260,734	18,887	3,82,021
20. Salem			81	11,138			2,11,611
21. South Canara			29,529	19,888	67,074	66,065	3,82,208
22. Malabar							
Total ..	2,198,716	152,380	26,07,031	459,835	3,259,474	714,261	74,81,393

Districts.	Rs. 30 and less but over Rs. 10— <i>cont.</i>				
	Joint pattas.				
	Number of pattas.	Number of shareholders.	Extent of holdings.		Assessment.
			Dry.	Wet.	
	24	25	26	27	28
	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	RS.
1. Ganjam	5,297	17,575	28,176	18,459	98,700
2. Vizagapatam	1,554	5,179	12,268	3,421	39,095
3. Godavari	10,814	30,258	52,405	20,391	1,97,951
4. Kistna	43,678	127,792	387,376	34,260	7,66,901
5. Nellore	16,439	52,221	131,441	20,722	2,80,577
6. Cuddapah	11,399	42,688	105,434	13,284	1,74,879
7. Anantapur	5,088	14,327	100,341	9,567	85,697
8. Bellary	8,079	19,993	162,039	3,771	1,40,904
9. Kurnool	11,625	29,699	190,770	5,380	1,74,716
10. Madras					
11. Chingleput	5,159	15,526	19,575	19,417	86,923
12. North Arcot	18,613	65,213	76,561	37,679	3,14,334
13. South Arcot	16,283	58,202	87,360	24,508	2,53,465
14. Tanjore	8,572	54,637	20,122	20,319	1,49,452
15. Trichinopoly	10,395	39,633	105,588	10,961	1,72,973
16. Madura	10,833	34,919	94,950	15,295	1,80,553
17. Tinnevely	16,336	63,510	152,741	17,654	2,75,737
18. Coimbatore	44,903	184,536	633,025	14,133	7,14,541
19. Nilgiris	775	4,969	29,640	127	12,986
20. Salem	28,762	1,04,296	256,467	25,058	4,75,087
21. South Canara	1	2			17
22. Malabar	2,172	5,374	7,017	8,363	35,436
Total ..	276,767	970,249	2,656,576	322,572	46,24,218

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	31	32	33	34
		ACS.	ACS.	RS.		
1. Ganjam	2,183	14,598	15,840	67,406	2,127	7,644
2. Vizagapatam	945	6,867	5,453	35,922	853	2,952
3. Godavari	10,904	52,534	41,098	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	4,567	15,932
6. Cuddapah	4,860	96,088	12,558	1,67,936	2,134	6,488
7. Anantapur	2,757	79,332	9,507	94,083	1,455	4,579
8. Bellary	4,982	165,670	4,623	1,77,948	3,006	5,386
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	1,66,819	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	2,916	10,103
17. Tinnevely	5,571	63,563	17,165	2,06,197	3,515	15,771
18. Coimbatore	3,332	58,528	5,788	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	4,999	38,572	41,541	1,83,150	513	1,185
Total ..	109,963	1,243,153	417,357	40,28,823	65,119	245,143

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		37	38	39	40
	ACS.	ACS.	RS.		ACS.	ACS.	RS.
1. Ganjam	18,872	15,705	77,954	1,240	17,709	16,671	76,517
2. Vizagapatam	7,968	4,869	33,375	836	8,641	8,492	57,926
3. Godavari	24,646	18,964	1,64,050	3,694	53,583	63,685	571,648
4. Kistna	177,349	31,782	4,95,578	7,339	109,041	38,674	472,809
5. Nellore	56,543	14,727	1,49,225	3,254	71,331	21,614	2,14,301
6. Cuddapah	43,174	6,140	75,214	2,347	72,835	10,578	1,46,452
7. Anantapur	59,875	6,639	57,285	1,409	78,083	8,807	87,850
8. Bellary	69,122	2,194	76,720	2,420	127,214	4,345	1,54,456
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	2,18,158
12. North Arcot	26,761	20,962	1,60,895	1,982	29,402	18,763	1,35,117
13. South Arcot	31,260	12,920	1,19,891	6,517	78,183	47,095	4,06,088
14. Tanjore	8,738	13,824	96,655	9,181	22,968	87,820	6,27,920
15. Trichinopoly	31,592	5,669	73,341	2,079	39,710	12,372	1,12,123
16. Madura	47,591	9,267	1,01,957	2,783	54,392	19,174	1,67,944
17. Tinnevely	61,946	10,307	1,28,734	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	4,853	119	9,805	1,281	8,614
20. Salem	45,420	8,050	95,494	969	26,340	5,140	64,105
21. South Canara				4,821			3,42,355
22. Malabar	4,682	5,171	18,795	3,688	48,119	58,279	2,62,336
Total ..	1,002,288	212,987	23,35,679	69,857	1,060,843	499,697	45,90,662

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— <i>cont.</i>				
	Joint pattas.				
	Number of pattas.	Number of shareholders.	Extent of holdings.		Assessment.
			Dry.	Wet.	
	42	43	44	45	46
1. Ganjām	1,233	5,682	ACS. 19,422	ACS. 15,751	RS. 76,937
2. Vizagapatam	953	2,897	12,923	8,402	66,742
3. Gōdāvari	3,460	10,210	29,322	24,128	2,28,742
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	943	2,717	54,308	1,725	61,061
9. Kurnool	1,264	4,483	78,217	1,477	83,545
10. Madras	..	..	..	..	..
11. Chingleput	1,091	3,591	19,672	16,411	71,408
12. North Arcot	2,197	8,855	19,033	20,645	1,39,224
13. South Arcot	1,857	5,820	24,196	14,627	1,17,745
14. Tanjore	1,950	17,461	8,792	19,121	1,32,753
15. Trichinopoly	1,021	5,385	25,333	6,032	67,310
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	38,061	159,792	872,828	240,967	24,60,666

Districts.	Rupees 250 and less but over Rupees 100.					
	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. Ganjām	329	ACS. 6,977	ACS. 8,636	RS. 41,409	438	2,040
2. Vizagapatam	356	7,791	7,604	48,725	451	1,750
3. Gōdāvari	4,193	48,017	63,996	5,81,258	1,614	5,933
4. Kistna	2,615	50,248	37,158	3,61,405	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	99,011	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	3,827	67,558	531	2,429
13. South Arcot	2,227	51,771	36,755	2,67,291	553	1,782
14. Tanjore	5,458	23,613	112,444	8,28,148	1,210	13,129
15. Trichinopoly	912	17,050	14,285	1,36,260	482	4,026
16. Madura	793	24,277	14,165	1,09,542	437	2,738
17. Tinnevely	1,349	47,326	17,456	1,92,097	986	6,984
18. Coimbatore	529	31,327	5,882	76,956	793	4,461
19. Nilgiris	88	15,697	1,193	13,895	30	95
20. Salem	180	11,969	2,360	26,638	132	600
21. South Canara	2,243	..	..	3,26,671	..	..
22. Malabar	2,129	60,295	71,600	3,07,291	130	361
Total	28,371	661,881	472,438	39,89,086	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— <i>cont.</i>			Rs. 500 and less but over Rs. 250.			
	Joint pattas— <i>cont.</i>			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. 49,060	60	ACS. 3,155	ACS. 3,065	RS. 16,713
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	10,381	14,510	1,06,890
5. Nellore	16,123	16,173	1,32,687	189	18,449	10,095	57,469
6. Cuddapah	24,037	3,267	48,194	45	5,857	1,685	14,301
7. Anantapur	42,704	4,644	44,371	28	6,241	833	8,004
8. Bellary	22,922	1,895	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	52,770
12. North Arcot	7,587	10,376	69,072	45	1,731	2,164	14,552
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	13,852	6,576	72,278	202	5,721	8,219	72,136
16. Madura	18,174	7,827	61,179	104	4,460	4,407	31,082
17. Tinnevely	66,709	12,746	1,44,315	196	15,220	6,858	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	13,694	113	11,036
20. Salem	5,820	1,608	16,547	17	3,528	295	5,379
21. South Canara	..	..	..	377	..	..	1,25,059
22. Malabar	3,166	4,509	18,602	567	36,158	42,220	1,78,185
Total	501,935	209,493	19,76,717	5,248	198,851	232,462	17,24,280

Districts.	Rs. 500 and less but over Rs. 250— <i>cont.</i>					Rs. 1,000 and less but over Rs. 500.			
	Joint pattas.					Single pattas.			
	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
1. Ganjām	65	652	ACS. 4,748	ACS. 3,273	RS. 16,988	6	ACS. 781	ACS. 816	RS. 3,489
2. Vizagapatam	53	279	2,369	2,380	16,593	2	135	186	1,445
3. Gōdāvari	373	1,343	9,348	14,018	1,23,359	152	7,566	10,551	92,659
4. Kistna	403	1,953	18,240	14,972	1,17,227	82	4,078	6,421	46,834
5. Nellore	192	1,232	13,448	7,569	63,745	41	3,492	4,801	25,880
6. Cuddapah	33	159	5,790	547	10,172	5	2,313	511	3,401
7. Anantapur	23	346	11,128	504	6,778	3	1,289	134	1,599
8. Bellary	8	20	2,102	142	2,622	13	2,206	508	7,776
9. Kurnool	63	267	13,993	10	19,165	5	2,135	..	3,153
10. Madras	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. Chingleput	82	454	4,472	5,769	26,466	38	4,636	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	2,853	21,762	44	1,900	4,111	29,073
14. Tanjore	383	4,213	5,010	18,737	1,28,562	677	14,119	61,800	4,40,593
15. Trichinopoly	118	1,283	7,982	4,215	41,592	77	5,564	5,755	53,410
16. Madura	38	114	2,359	1,980	12,885	20	2,345	1,874	12,514
17. Tinnevely	189	1,437	27,536	6,417	63,762	67	22,552	4,930	43,638
18. Coimbatore	101	376	5,749	2,412	25,466	19	3,556	1,236	12,344
19. Nilgiris	12	24	3,854	..	4,122	22	14,813	..	15,019
20. Salem	7	32	874	144	2,177	..	..	..	..
21. South Canara	..	..	..	..	..	94	..	..	61,106
22. Malabar	36	90	2,068	3,678	12,233	168	27,834	29,553	1,03,861
Total	2,281	14,657	144,763	90,913	7,26,604	1,539	121,655	129,713	9,87,712

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	..	..	..	..
2. Vizagapatam ..	2	9	..	..	..	1	15	566	2,001
3. Godāvāri ..	99	373	2,799	7,457	63,916	18	1,478	3,121	24,081
4. Kistna ..	67	479	6,104	4,046	46,978	8	731	2,177	17,385
5. Nellore ..	46	343	3,399	4,526	29,374	5	680	1,172	5,419
6. Cuddapah ..	5	20	1,113	258	3,416	1	1,119	198	1,338
7. Anantapur ..	7	128	3,860	266	4,410	1	1,459	109	1,013
8. Bellary ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1,713	12	1,439
9. Kurnool ..	5	10	1,239	..	1,945	..	..	..	..
10. Madras ..	..	..	..	..	..	2	479	593	3,335
11. Chingleput ..	9	35	1,865	1,355	3,697	..	..	..	..
12. North Arcot ..	5	51	345	435	3,119	..	..	..	..
13. South Arcot ..	21	60	279	2,654	14,183	4	20	435	4,544
14. Tanjore ..	176	1,586	3,645	18,195	1,17,104	342	18,056	85,690	5,79,074
15. Trichinopoly ..	49	739	10,773	2,860	32,470	21	7,365	3,954	44,333
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	..	18,281
20. Salem ..	1	4	56	..	859	20	..	..	30,032
21. South Canara ..	..	..	..	..	..	64	27,116	35,362	1,10,027
22. Malabar ..	9	25	2,164	1,295	6,412	..	..	..	..
Total ..	592	5,122	66,294	48,710	3,81,765	515	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	37,820	ACS. 114,681	ACS. 22,765	RS. 4,22,888
2. Vizagapatam ..	..	..	..	..	..	9,580	53,186	31,900	2,23,141
3. Godāvāri ..	15	63	3,119	1,956	21,452	87,890	350,785	231,985	26,06,237
4. Kistna ..	4	24	523	1,230	9,696	109,713	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	137,565	814,100	88,200	11,68,734
7. Anantapur ..	1	5	1,675	114	2,156	69,610	632,641	62,276	6,15,970
8. Bellary ..	..	..	..	..	..	88,131	1,232,078	28,251	10,75,025
9. Kurnool ..	1	6	2,080	..	1,149	75,942	676,646	15,412	7,50,950
10. Madras ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. Chingleput ..	6	15	1,193	2,091	11,449	89,139	215,760	277,561	12,29,736
12. North Arcot ..	..	..	..	..	..	111,380	343,715	141,291	11,59,474
13. South Arcot ..	1	3	12	161	1,776	308,262	857,733	279,072	28,47,800
14. Tanjore ..	89	1,269	5,176	26,683	1,59,540	156,985	270,210	612,426	44,03,941
15. Trichinopoly ..	22	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	122,639	12,58,395
17. Tinnevely ..	13	283	8,445	1,442	16,990	148,812	651,908	124,816	15,92,741
18. Coimbatore ..	7	61	4,126	2,439	12,225	99,938	839,837	38,116	10,39,531
19. Nilgiris ..	1	5	652	..	1,682	4,961	108,715	1,838	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	3,02,612	2,244,031	10,654,263	3,052,848	2,92,66,538

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	3,57,204	54,273	7,80,092
2. Vizagapatam ..	5,785	19,045	53,038	29,447	2,21,588	15,465	4,44,729
3. Godāvāri	34,520	101,287	180,378	117,776	11,23,057	122,410	37,29,294
4. Kistna	120,747	360,183	977,977	173,828	26,89,614	2,34,600	48,67,569
5. Nellore	53,064	172,672	415,504	89,081	9,84,096	114,531	21,06,810
6. Cuddapah	56,327	153,984	369,494	40,269	5,36,363	193,892	17,05,097
7. Anantapur	20,738	58,613	362,414	35,668	3,06,545	81,348	9,25,515
8. Bellary	25,093	60,070	421,802	10,443	3,76,294	113,224	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	199,271	15,89,978
12. North Arcot	78,014	256,310	232,499	169,504	9,05,375	219,394	20,64,849
13. South Arcot	81,089	249,927	260,023	88,743	8,25,120	392,351	36,72,520
14. Tanjore	67,743	360,262	95,880	155,489	10,82,136	223,828	54,86,077
15. Trichinopoly	57,800	199,792	337,091	45,880	6,53,946	181,095	18,84,973
16. Madura	41,913	132,059	274,484	58,926	5,71,185	180,508	18,30,180
17. Tinnevely	84,086	330,879	613,616	75,165	10,36,978	230,928	26,29,719
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	7,509	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	20,40,885
Total	1,066,990	3,579,879	7,539,680	1,326,905	1,55,41,561	3,301,021	4,48,08,099

Note.—(1) The amount of assessment in column 93 differs from that given in column 32 of statement No. 5 in Godāvāri, Kurnool and Chingleput. In Godāvāri, 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.

(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. The difference was due to the exclusion of the extent of the Izara villages from this statement.

TABLE
INCIDENCE of the Land Revenue on area and population in each district

District.	Total area by survey less feudatories (table A ₁ (1) minus table A ₁ (2a)).	Deduct.		Balance, that is, fully-assessed area for which returns are available.		Total land revenue (exclusive of cesses of district (column 2)).
		Area not fully assessed.	Area for which return so far as required for this table are not available.	Total.	Cultivated.	
1	2	3 (a)	3 (b)	4 (a)	4 (b)	5

	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	RS.
Ganjām ...	2,905,098	794,103	1,717,661	393,334	363,865	9,19,055
Vizagapatam ...	932,838	378,432	384,074	170,332	136,034	5,15,878
Górávari ...	2,841,535	1,896,880	56,311	1,000,966	685,499	46,65,639
Kistna ...	4,048,066	1,883,194	64,639	2,100,233	1,691,387	52,56,790
Nellore ...	2,900,416	1,753,799	8,127	1,138,490	855,462	24,21,482
Kurnool ...	4,678,400	3,736,947	368,578	1,310,031	1,218,980	16,49,387
Bellary ...	3,512,459	1,793,014	13,174	1,732,619	1,603,875	16,94,655
Anantapur ...	3,427,066	2,113,227	17,821	1,296,018	1,040,265	10,91,393
Cuddapah ...	5,306,073	3,952,166	4,130	1,358,037	1,142,774	19,54,468
North Arcot ...	2,615,785	1,742,195	3,996	869,594	730,115	24,79,583
Chingleput ...	1,374,544	706,627	5,924	661,993	547,135	18,25,963
Madras * ...	17,280	4,658	...	12,622	...	84,616
South Arcot ...	3,115,168	1,516,420	46,746	1,552,002	1,346,076	41,98,289
Salem ...	3,506,745	2,123,243	...	1,383,502	1,248,038	19,52,287
Coimbatore ...	4,871,835	2,391,614	...	2,480,221	2,057,142	29,61,414
Trichinopoly ...	1,803,520	731,555	8,946	1,063,019	818,067	20,40,643
Tanjore ...	1,746,430	595,636	9,567	1,141,227	1,007,362	57,59,670
Madura ...	2,143,567	1,062,969	1,324	1,081,922	906,792	20,24,803
Tinnevelly ...	2,344,022	869,653	3,915	1,470,454	1,015,837	25,72,389
The Nilgiris ...	612,627	416,150	150	196,627	72,164	1,36,922
Malabar ...	3,572,660	2,590,958	777	982,479	914,023	19,67,262
South Canara ...	2,497,280	2,044,037	...	453,243	400,168	12,99,222
Total ...	60,773,414	35,097,477	1,826,972	23,848,965	19,801,060	4,94,71,810

* Includes particulars for whole inam villages also [448 acres

C.
in the Madras Presidency in the Agricultural year ending June 1899.

Population of district (column 2).	Land revenue per head of population (columns 5 and 6).	Land revenue assessed on fully assessed area (column 4a).	Incidence per acre of land revenue (column 8) on fully-assessed area (column 4).		Population of fully-assessed area.	Land revenue assessment per head of population of fully-assessed area (columns 8 and 11).	Towns over 10,000 inhabitants (in the whole district).	
			For total area.	For cultivated area.			Number of towns.	Aggregate population.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14

WARI.

	RS. A. P.	RS.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.		RS. A. P.		
758,629	1 3 5	8,42,868	2 2 3	2 5 1	613,296	1 6 0	3	60,284
276,581	1 13 10	4,23,837	2 7 10	3 1 10	245,162	1 11 8	7	130,183
1,253,423	3 11 7	37,01,631	3 11 2	5 6 5	1,253,423	2 15 3	7	149,622
1,396,989	3 12 2	47,85,239	2 4 5	2 13 3	1,396,989	3 6 10	4	93,490
853,046	2 13 5	22,54,375	1 15 8	2 10 2	853,046	2 10 3	2	40,196
796,714	2 1 1	13,22,149	1 0 2	1 1 4	796,714	1 10 7	2	35,113
856,034	1 15 8	14,68,742	0 13 7	0 14 8	856,034	1 11 5	5	119,499
703,027	1 8 10	9,61,325	0 11 10	0 14 9	703,027	1 5 11	1	10,283
1,209,313	1 9 10	16,21,781	1 3 1	1 6 8	1,209,313	1 5 5	1	17,379
1,361,423	1 13 2	23,23,044	2 10 9	3 2 11	1,361,423	1 11 4	7	121,667
857,882	2 2 1	17,51,226	2 10 4	3 3 3	857,882	2 0 8	2	55,685
452,518	0 3 0	84,423	6 11 0	...	452,518	0 3 0	1	452,518
2,074,478	2 0 5	37,91,698	2 7 1	2 13 1	2,074,478	1 13 3	4	92,211
1,381,489	1 6 7	19,24,972	1 6 3	1 8 8	1,381,489	1 6 4	5	123,940
1,931,025	1 8 6	28,48,310	1 2 4	1 6 2	1,931,025	1 7 7	3	69,463
1,094,932	1 13 10	20,03,503	1 14 2	2 7 2	1,094,932	1 13 3	2	112,241
1,745,037	3 4 10	56,92,083	4 15 10	5 10 5	1,745,037	3 4 2	9	263,666
1,134,608	1 12 7	19,76,309	1 13 3	2 2 10	1,134,608	1 11 10	8	189,623
1,348,347	1 14 6	25,13,945	1 11 4	2 7 7	1,348,347	1 13 10	12	194,866
99,797	1 5 11	1,36,922	0 11 2	1 14 4	99,797	1 5 11	1	15,053
2,640,218	0 11 11	19,64,710	2 0 0	2 2 5	2,640,218	0 11 11	5	177,774
1,056,081	1 3 8	12,99,222	2 13 10	3 3 11	1,056,081	1 3 8	1	40,922
25,281,591	1 15	44,56,92,314	1 14 8	2 4 11	25,104,839	1 13 1	92	2,565,678

in column 2 and in column 3 (a) and Rs. 193 in column 5].

Incidence of the Land Revenue on area and population in each district

District.	Total area by survey less feudatories (table A ₁ (1) minus table A ₁ (2a)).	Deduct.		Balance, that is, fully-assessed area for which returns are available.		Total land revenue (exclusive of cesses) of district (column 2).
		Area not fully assessed.	Area for which returns so far as required for this table are not available.	Total.	Cultivated.	
1	2	3 (a)	3 (b)	4 (a)	4 (b)	5
ZAMIN						
	ACS.	ACS.		ACS.		RS.
Ganjám ...	2,245,033	429,353	...	1,815,680	...	4,57,413
Vizagapatam ...	9,886,028	232,008	...	9,654,020	...	9,95,462
Górávari ...	1,930,116	674,743	...	1,255,373	...	12,32,140
Kistna ...	1,186,769	200,007	...	986,762	...	7,93,210
Nellore ...	2,375,040	645,760	...	1,729,280	...	4,71,752
North Arcot ...	2,019,840	794,758	...	1,225,082	...	3,62,712
Chingleput ...	389,155	186,318	...	202,837	...	1,55,268
South Arcot ...	164,822	153,305	...	11,517	...	8,649
Salem ...	1,030,812	455,064	...	575,748	...	4,51,380
Coimbatore ...	106,880	22,396	...	84,484	...	27,784
Trichinopoly ...	336,652	115,400	...	221,252	...	53,399
Tanjore ...	177,476	43,173	...	134,297	...	31,526
Madura ...	3,377,552	470,149	...	2,907,403	...	7,62,099
Tinnevely ...	902,224	202,474	...	699,750	...	3,21,853
Malabar ...	7,066	...	...	7,066	...	15,000
Total ...	26,135,459	4,624,908	...	21,510,551	...	61,39,647

in the Madras Presidency in the Agricultural year ending June 1899—cont.

Population of district (column 2).	Land revenue per head of population (columns 5 and 6).	Land revenue assessed on fully-assessed area (column 4 a).	Incidence per acre of land revenue (column 8) on fully-assessed area (column 4).		Population of fully-assessed area	Land revenue assessment per head of population of fully-assessed area (columns 8 and 11).	Towns over 10,000 inhabitants (in the whole district).	
			For total area.	For cultivated area.			Number of towns.	Aggregate population.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14

DARI.

	RS. A. P.	RS.	RS. A. P.		RS. A. P.		
1,016,457	0 7 2	435,951	0 3 10	...	1,016,457	0 6 10	...
2,120,611	0 7 6	963,937	0 1 7	...	2,120,611	0 7 3	...
724,836	1 11 2	10,41,591	0 13 3	...	724,836	1 7 0	...
378,532	2 1 6	6,93,370	0 11 3	...	3,78,532	0 13 4	...
514,809	0 14 8	4,62,552	0 4 3	...	514,809	0 14 5	...
665,350	0 8 9	3,62,622	0 4 9	...	665,350	0 8 9	...
210,594	0 11 10	1,54,350	0 12 2	...	210,594	0 11 9	...
36,665	0 3 9	8,649	0 12 0	...	36,665	0 3 9	...
535,902	0 13 6	4,41,935	0 12 3	...	535,902	0 13 2	...
52,295	0 8 6	27,691	0 5 3	...	52,295	0 8 6	...
193,289	0 4 5	52,359	0 3 9	...	193,289	0 4 4	...
96,896	0 5 2	31,433	0 3 9	...	96,896	0 5 2	...
1,067,369	0 11 5	7,53,430	0 4 2	...	1,067,369	0 11 4	...
450,367	0 11 5	3,09,293	0 7 1	...	450,367	0 11 0	...
12,347	1 3 5	15,000	2 2 0	...	12,347	1 3 5	...
8,076,319	0 12 2	57,54,163	0 4 3	...	8,076,319	0 11 5	...

Incidence of the Land Revenue on area and population in each district

District.	Total area by survey less feudatories (table A ¹ (1) minus table A ¹ (2c).	Deduct.		Balance, that is, fully-assessed area for which returns are available.		Total land revenue (exclusive of cases of district (column 2.)
		Area not fully assessed.	Area for which returns so far as required for this table are not available.	Total.	Cultivated.	
1	2	3 (a)	3 (b)	4 (a)	4 (b)	5
WHOLE						
	ACS.	ACS.				RS.
Ganjám	206,029	206,029	...	...	...	49,242
Vizagapatam	216,315	216,315	...	...	...	58,214
Góddáyari	256,829	256,829	...	...	...	1,43,046
Kistna	203,885	203,885	...	...	...	1,29,517
Nellore	334,144	334,144	...	...	...	96,676
Kurnool	130,560	130,560	...	...	...	10,692
Bellary	133,191	133,191	...	...	...	13,800
Anantapur	133,893	133,893	...	...	...	14,074
Cuddapah	276,687	276,687	...	...	...	42,685
North Arcot	78,246	78,246	...	...	...	28,001
Chingleput	215,341	215,341	...	...	...	68,586
South Arcot	58,240	58,240	...	...	...	22,462
Salem	280,822	280,822	...	...	...	44,064
Coimbatore	51,705	51,705	...	...	...	3,426
Trichieopoly	183,668	183,668	...	...	...	17,083
Tanjore	447,824	447,824	...	...	...	1,60,327
Madura	119,343	119,343	...	...	...	87,365
Tinnevelly	202,613	202,613	...	...	...	62,125
Total	3,529,335	3,529,335	...	...	...	10,51,385
Grand Total	90,438,208	43,251,720	1,826,972	45,359,516	19,801,060	5,66,62,842

in the Madras Presidency in the Agricultural year ending June 1899—cont.

Population of district (column 2).	Land revenue per head of population (columns 5 and 6).	Land revenue assessed on fully-assessed area (column 4 a).	Incidence per acre of land revenue (column 8) on fully-assessed area (column 4).		Population of fully-assessed area.	Land revenue assessment per head of population of fully assessed area (columns 8 and 11).	Towns over 10,000 inhabitants (in the whole district).	
			For total area.	For cultivated area.			Number of towns.	Aggregate population.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
INAM - VILLAGES.								
121,717	0 6 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
405,800	0 2 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
100,523	1 6 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
80,061	1 9 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
95,881	1 0 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21,097	0 8 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24,916	0 8 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24,698	0 9 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
62,759	0 10 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
87,714	0 5 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
134,452	0 8 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
51,708	0 6 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
45,200	0 15 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21,519	0 2 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
84,496	0 3 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
386,181	0 6 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
406,427	0 3 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
117,381	0 8 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,272,530	0 7 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
35,630,440	1 9 5	51,446,477	1 2 2	2 4 11	33,181,158	1 8 10	92	2,565,678

TABLE E.

TRANSFERS of property in land in each district in the Madras Presidency in the agricultural year ending 30th June 1902.

Districts.	Nature of tenure.	Number of transfers.		Total area transferred.	
		By order of Court.	By private contract or gift.	By order of Court.	By private contract or gift.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		NO.	NO.	ACS.	ACS.
Ganjām	Proprietors { Revenue paying .. 12 1,877	12	1,877	89	*4,299
	{ Wholly or partially revenue free. .. 54	54	54	..	183
Vizagapatam	Do. { Revenue paying .. 57 588	57	588	359	4,597
	{ Wholly or partially revenue free. .. 9 211	9	211	48	1,354
Gōdāvari	Do. { Revenue paying .. 58 4,230	58	4,230	222	15,455
	{ Wholly or partially revenue free. .. 14 1,437	14	1,437	* 26	4,596
Kistna	Do. { Revenue paying .. 492 7,685	492	7,685	2,937	38,151
	{ Wholly or partially revenue free. .. 17 763	17	763	159	4,974
Nellore	Do. { Revenue paying .. 120 2,239	120	2,239	702	8,587
	{ Wholly or partially revenue free. .. 1 111	1	111	6	686
Kurnool	Do. { Revenue paying .. 183 2,458	183	2,458	2,069	17,817
	{ Wholly or partially revenue free. .. 71 673	71	673	693	5,022
Bellary	Do. { Revenue paying .. 256 3,470	256	3,470	3,121	36,008
	{ Wholly or partially revenue free. .. 36 360	36	360	554	4,998
Anantapur	Do. { Revenue paying .. 117 1,794	117	1,794	1,382	13,161
	{ Wholly or partially revenue free. .. 16 177	16	177	195	3,790
Cuddapah	Do. { Revenue paying .. 991 2,903	991	2,903	2,002	10,523
	{ Wholly or partially revenue free. .. 156 212	156	212	817	1,290
North Arcot	Do. { Revenue paying .. 1,644 5,513	1,644	5,513	4,061	9,151
	{ Wholly or partially revenue free. .. 39 136	39	136	87	423
Chingleput	Do. { Revenue paying .. 881 6,137	881	6,137	4,738	20,405
	{ Wholly or partially revenue free. .. 9 177	9	177	9	2,548
Madras	Do. { Revenue paying .. 2 804	2	804	..	199
	{ Wholly or partially revenue free.	..	..	..	..
South Arcot	Do. { Revenue paying .. 599 17,206	599	17,206	1,767	24,571
	{ Wholly or partially revenue free. .. 2 36	2	36	2	138
Salem	Do. { Revenue paying .. 69 7,877	69	7,877	7,915	47,452
	{ Wholly or partially revenue free. 25	..	25	..	1,960
Coimbatore	Do. { Revenue paying .. 32 8,505	32	8,505	331	72,331
	{ Wholly or partially revenue free. 110	..	110	..	959
Trichinopoly	Do. { Revenue paying .. 109 9,643	109	9,643	347	21,092
	{ Wholly or partially revenue free. 43	..	43	..	133
Tanjore	Do. { Revenue paying .. 841 9,904	841	9,904	1,772	20,056
	{ Wholly or partially revenue free. .. 9 137	9	137	49	2,101
Madura	Do. { Revenue paying .. 693 7,409	693	7,409	1,463	18,639
	{ Wholly or partially revenue free. .. 6 59	6	59	31	218
Tinnevely	Do. { Revenue paying .. 749 13,548	749	13,548	2,124	30,691
	{ Wholly or partially revenue free. .. 1 17	1	17	5	23
The Nilgiris	Do. { Revenue paying .. 23 432	23	432	212	6,469
	{ Wholly or partially revenue free.	..	..	..	..
Malabar	Do. { Revenue paying .. 162 1,943	162	1,943	603	4,039
	{ Wholly or partially revenue free.	..	..	..	..
South Canara	Do. { Revenue paying .. 18 1,702	18	1,702	Area cannot be given as the district has not been surveyed.	
	{ Wholly or partially revenue free. .. 8	8	8		
Total	Do. { Revenue paying .. 8,108	8,108	117,867	38,219	423,693
	{ Wholly or partially revenue free. .. 386	386	4,746	2,681	35,286

* Excludes unsurveyed area relating to three transfers.

SETTLEMENT REPORT

OF

GANJAM.

I HAVE the honour to submit my report on the settlement of land revenue in this district for fasli 1311, together with the prescribed statements as per list enclosed.

2. SEASON AND RAINFALL.—The rainfall during the year (1901-1902) amounted to 42.25 inches against 52.2 inches in the previous year and against 46 inches, the average for the 25 years ending with 1898-99. It was both insufficient and unseasonable during the south-west monsoon, while it was somewhat too heavy during the north-east m. asoon. In consequence of this unevenly distributed fall of rain, the most important crop of the district, viz., paddy, suffered considerably. The rainfed paddy was almost completely lost, and the irrigated paddy grown in tracts commanded by the Rushikulya project and the Ganjam minor river system besides a few major tanks was just saved and yielded an eight-anna crop on the average. The favourable character of the north-east monsoon enabled the agriculturists to raise second crops, both wet and dry, on a larger scale than usual, but, the parts of the district accustomed to the sowing of second crops are limited and few. The season cannot, on the whole, be said to be favourable.

3. CONDITION AND OUTTURN OF CROPS.—The areas cultivated with different crops in fasli 1311 are shown below, compared with those cultivated in fasli 1310 :—

Item.	Area cultivated.		Percentage of each crop to total area.	
	Fasli 1310.	Fasli 1311.	Fasli 1310.	Fasli 1311.
	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
Food-grains.				
Rice	337,739	319,641	58.4	54.4
Other food-grains	171,303	191,303	29.6	32.6
Total	509,042	510,944	88.0	87.0
Other crops.				
Cotton	1,836	1,726	0.3	0.3
Seeds	39,293	46,212	6.8	7.9
Orchard and garden produce	21,606	22,599	3.7	3.8
Indigo	..	..	..	..
Sugarcane	2,295	1,790	0.4	0.3
Miscellaneous crops	4,202	4,233	0.8	0.7
Total	69,142	76,566	12.0	13.0
Grand Total	578,184	587,510	..	..

The above figures show an increase in total cultivation in the year by 1.61 per cent. over last year. But the decrease in the sowings under rice and sugarcane, which is due to want of timely rains during the year, cannot be considered to have been counterbalanced by the slight increase in total cultivation.

4. The average outturn also is poor during the year when compared with that in the previous year—

Fasli.	17 to 20 annas.	13 to 16 annas.	9 to 12 annas.	5 to 8 annas.	1 to 4 annas.
<i>Wet crops.</i>		ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
1310	..	23,992	146,105	113,809	15,542
1311	..	7,995	76,833	99,736	92,159
<i>Dry crops.</i>					
1310	..	3,014	15,913	88,138	93,803
1311	..	2,801	41,125	97,988	86,135

There is a noticeable improvement in the outturn of dry crops, while the yield of wet crops has diminished.

5. PRICES.—There was a further rise in the prices of staple food-grains during the year under report compared with those prevailing in the year preceding it. The rise is mostly due to the unfavourable character of the season. The prices prevailing during the year under report are compared below with those of fasli 1310:—

	Fasli 1310.	Fasli 1311.
	RS.	RS.
(1) Paddy (second sort) per Madras garce	169	177
(2) Ragi do. do.	236	252

6. The price of horse-gram which was abnormally high in fasli 1310, viz., Rs. 308 per Madras garce, went down to Rs. 208 per garce during the year under report owing to its better yield when compared with fasli 1310.

7. PERMANENTLY-SETTLED ESTATES.—The number of these is the same, viz., 73, as in the last fasli. But the amount of peishush thereof underwent a change for the following reasons:—

(a) Under B.P., Mis. No. 1121 (Land Revenue), dated 15th April 1901, the proportionate peishush of the Sreecurmam tana (situated within the territorial limits of this district, but forming part of the Vizianagram estate of the Vizagapatam district) has been taken into the accounts of this district from the beginning of the fasli under report, and the exact amount thereof not having been fixed owing to rent value not being intimated by the Collector and Guardian of Vizianagram, Rs. 10,308 have been adopted as the provisional demand of the tana for the year.

(b) In the zamindari of Tarla, a resumed and unlocalised service inam was made over to the zamindar with an addition of Rs. 8 (two-thirds of the full assessment of Rs. 12) to the existing peishush of the estate.

(c) The previous year's amount of peishush of Chikati zamindari was raised by a sum of Rs. 4-14-0 owing to the amount having been overdeducted by mistake in the previous fasli on account of certain lands acquired from the zamindari.

(d) The Chinna Kimedi zamindar having relinquished his right to collect the quit-rents on inams situated in his estate on the 10 per cent. commission system, his peishush was reduced by Rs. 889-15-11, which represent the total amount of quit-rents in the estate less 10 per cent. allowed to him as commission.

(e) Several other minor deductions amounting to Rs. 13-1-2 were also made during the year from the amounts of peishush of a few other estates on account of lands taken up for public purposes. The demand of the year was Rs. 4,44,995-9-6.

8. WHOLE INAM VILLAGES.—The number of these villages went down from 1,120 to 1,117 during the fasli under report. The variation is the net result of the transfer of six villages of Chokkapad khandam of the Udaiyagiri taluk (Goomsur Maliahs) hitherto erroneously classified under inam to Government, and of the retransfer of three villages of Goomsur taluk to inam. The above number, 1,117, includes 562 villages not dealt with by the Inam Commission though their assets were excluded from the zamindaris concerned at the time of permanent settlement. The demand of shrotriem jodi during the fasli was Rs. 35,982-6-7 against Rs. 35,163-10-4 in the previous fasli. The increase of Rs. 818-12-3 is the net result of the inclusion under this head of the amount of quit-rent hitherto collected by the Chinna Kimedi zamindar on 10 per cent. commission and relinquished by him during the year—*vide* paragraph 7 (d), and of the rectification of an error in the demand of a whole inam village in the estate of Jarjangi in the Chicacole taluk.

9. RYOTWARI SETTLEMENT.—Jamabandi statement No. I gives the names of officers who held the jamabandi of the several taluks, together with particulars regarding the places where it was held, the period occupied by it, and the number of pattas distributed. The number of ryotwari villages rose from 1,262 of fasli 1310 to 1,271. The increase is accounted for below:—

Number as per return of fasli 1310	1,262
Deduct on account of retransfer to inam in Goomsur taluk (paragraph 8 <i>supra</i>)	3
Balance	1,259
Add villages transferred from inam to Government in Chokkapad (paragraph 8 <i>supra</i>)	6
Add villages reported by Tahsildar of Berhampur as omitted by mistake from his No. I statement in previous fasli	6
Total	1,271

The ryotwari and miscellaneous pattas of the fasli numbered 54,496 and 6,381 against 54,273 and 6,914, respectively, of the previous fasli. The variations being below 10 per cent. need no explanation. 9,005 out of 27,356 pattas in Berhampur taluk were altered, and in Chicacole 338 pattas out of about 12,000 were altered. It is reported that only 59 of the remainder required alteration. Orders will be issued that pattas should be collected from the ryots, as it is believed that the karnams make no attempt to get them brought up for revision. The jamabandi was concluded in all the taluks within the fasli.

10. OCCUPATION AND CHANGES THEREIN.—The subjoined statement compares the holdings of the fasli with those of its predecessor:—

Fasli.	Dry.		Wet.		Total.	
	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.
1310	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.
1311	219,102	2,54,927	162,439	5,27,065	380,541	7,89,992
	219,583	2,54,121	163,657	5,39,523	383,240	7,94,654
	+ 1,481	+ 1,094	+ 1,218	+ 3,168	+ 2,699	+ 4,662

The details of the changes which produced the above variations are to be found in enclosure A to jamabandi statement No. 3. The main cause of increase in the total extent and assessment of holdings is the fresh assignments of land on darkhast or by sale under the Rushikulya project.

11. ACTUAL CULTIVATION AND WASTE CHARGED AND REMITTED.—The following table compares the extents under these heads of the past two faslis:—

Fasli.	Actual cultivation.		Waste charged.		Waste remitted.	
	Dry.	Wet.	Dry.	Wet.	Dry.	Wet.
1310	ACS. 190,187	ACS. 159,994	ACS. 27,915	ACS. 2,429	..	ACS. 16
1311	186,443	151,867	33,140	9,864	..	1,986
	- 3,744	- 8,187	+ 5,225	+ 7,435	..	+ 1,970

The cause for the large decrease under cultivation is the want of rain before the middle of September 1901. The extent of wet left waste during the year is larger than in any of the preceding five years including fasli 1306, which is a famine year.

12. WATER-RATE (TIRWAJASTI AND FASLIJASTI).—The revenue under this head is on the increase as shown below:—

Fasli.	Dry irrigated and charged.	Wet charged for second crop.	Total.
1309	RS. 44,389	RS. 13,569	RS. 57,958
1310	45,562	18,936	64,498
1311	46,298	27,685	73,983

The bulk of the revenue under dry irrigated and charged is contributed by the Berhampur taluk where the benefits of irrigation under the Rushikulya project are being appreciated. Goomsur taluk and Aska division offer better facilities for second-crop cultivation than Berhampur, as the supply from the canal is available without the excessive waste of water which is unavoidable when irrigation is carried on in small areas far from the head sluice. The ryots, however, do not see the advantages of growing a second crop with the aid of manure. In this respect, Chicacole taluk is far in advance, the amount charged for second crop alone in this taluk being more than Rs. 21,000 out of the total of Rs. 27,085 charged in the whole district. The existing favourable rates of charge for second crop combined with the various improvements made to the river-channels there are responsible for this.

13. REMISSIONS.—The amount of remission granted during the fasli under report, excluding that granted on account of waste, is Rs. 23,613 against Rs. 18,557 in fasli 1310. The amount remitted in the fasli on account of waste is Rs. 4,691 against Rs. 42 of the previous fasli. The detailed heads under which the above amount of Rs. 28,613 was remitted are to be found in jamabandi statement No. 4. Briefly, the amounts remitted under each head during the fasli, compared with those remitted during the preceding fasli are—

	Fasli 1310.	Fasli 1311.
	RS.	RS.
(1) Waste remitted	42	4,691
(2) Shavi, short crop, and submerged	779	2,675
(3) Tirvakammi	964	4,438
(4) Fixed remissions	7,572	7,452
(5) Beriz deduction	9,212	9,048

The variations under the first three heads are attributable to the unfavourable character of the season. That under item (4) also was the result of bad season, inasmuch as certain lands ordinarily entitled to baling deduction had to be given full remission owing to their being left waste in consequence of which they were included under waste remitted. The decrease under the fifth is explained in the statement No. 4.

14. It is gratifying to note that the amount of seasonal remissions fell far short of the original estimate. The wet area under cultivation during the year under report is comparatively smaller when compared with that of any of the preceding five years. The extents of waste both under dry and wet are also the largest on record during the same period. Hence the apprehension. It was only just averted by the very timely fall of rain in the third week of September 1901 followed by a heavy north-east monsoon, which brought on a complete change.

15. MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE.—The revenue under this head, comprising the items shown in the statement appended, amounted to Rs. 2,02,889 in the year against Rs. 1,81,432, in the previous year:—

Items.	Fasli 1310.	Fasli 1311.	Difference.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Joti or quit-rent on minor inams—			
(a) In ryotwari villages	62,949	62,893	+ 44
(b) In zamindari and inam villages	2,156	2,346	+ 190
2. Water-rate on minor inams in ryotwari villages	10,446	14,907	+ 4,461
3. Charge for water in zamindari and inam villages including tirvajasti and faslijasti	36,880	39,642	+ 2,762
4. Penal charge for water on lands irrigated without permission	3,014	6,918	+ 3,904
5. Land occupied with or without darkhasts for which no pattas have been granted	20,823	23,762	+ 2,939
6. Occupation of poramboke lands	10,697	10,112	- 585
7. Revenue derived from tree pattas	126	112	- 14
8. Commission on private estates under management of Court of Wards	5,465	7,355	+ 1,890
9. Revenue process-service fees	3,374	3,964	+ 590
10. Other items	25,553	30,619	+ 5,066
Total	1,81,432	2,02,889	+ 21,457

Item 1.—(a) The increase in ryotwari villages is the net result of an addition to previous year's quit-rent demand in certain villages of the Gondibedo Mutta, Surada division, Goomsur taluk, owing to the introduction of the Village Cess Act therein with effect from fasli 1311, and of certain deductions made in the other taluks chiefly on account of lands acquired for public purposes. (b) The increase in inam and zamindari villages is due to the relinquishment of the right to collect the quit-rents in his estate by the zamindar of Chinna Kimedi on 10 per cent. commission from fasli 1311.

Items 2 and 3.—The increase under two heads are the natural consequences of untimely rains coupled with an abundant supply of water in the irrigation sources for late sowings which have been more extensively grown during the year. A portion of the increase may also be attributed to the careful azmoish made during the year owing to the bad state of the season.

The further development of the revenue under item 3 in the Chicacole taluk depends upon the orders of the Board on this office letter, No. 347-R.—Ver., dated 28th May 1901, which are awaited.

Item 4.—Almost the whole of the amount under this head represents the charge made in the Goomsur taluk on Government and inam lands irrigated under the Rushikulya project without permission during the year. Against this charge, appeals are being preferred and disposed of in due course. The charge seems necessary in several cases to prevent surreptitious irrigation.

Item 5.—The largest contributions to this head are from Goomsur and Berhampur taluks, where large tracts of waste lands, both commanded and uncommanded, which are already under occupation on sivoijama system, are awaiting disposal under the Darkhast rules. The disposal of darkhasts in commanded villages which was

suspended for several years, pending the operations of the Special Deputy Collector, Rushikulya project, is progressing. In the uncommanded villages of the Goomsur taluk the numerous applications for portions of large unclassified or unsurveyed blocks were pending sub-division according to applications, which could not be finished speedily owing to the difficulty of the task as well as the inability of the existing staff of Revenue Inspectors to cope with the work. As the permanent staff of Revenue Inspectors in Goomsur has been strengthened by an addition of two (*vide* G.O., No. 3144, Revenue, dated 23rd December 1901), better results may be expected there during the current year. The arrangement made last year in the Berhampur taluk for the disposal of darkhasts in commanded villages by the Special Deputy Tahsildars under the supervision of the Rushikulya Deputy Collector is working satisfactorily and it is expected that it will reduce the extent under sivoijama cultivation considerably hereafter.

Item 6.—Under this item the ordinary and penal charges imposed on poramboke lands are included. The decrease under this head may be attributed to the relinquishment of objectionable portions of poramboke lands on which heavy penal charges were imposed in the previous years. Though, during the year under report, the extent on which penal charge was imposed shrank to 796 acres from 1,285 acres in fasli 1310, the total extent of poramboke cultivation went up to 2,944 acres from 2,639 acres in fasli 1310. The increase is chiefly in the Berhampur taluk. It is probably due to unassessed lands under cultivation being included under porambokes.

Item 7.—The decrease is small.

Item 8.—This depends upon the income of the estates concerned.

Item 9.—The increase in the number of processes issued during the year accounts for the increase under this head.

Item 10.—Full details of this item are available in jamabandi statement No. 5. Almost all the detailed heads comprised in this item are of a fluctuating nature, and require no explanation. The only one that deserves to be singled out is the "sale of waste lands" under which head the realisations of the fasli are Rs. 17,508 against Rs. 7,775 of the previous fasli.

16. RUSHIKULYA PROJECT AND IRRIGATION UNDER IT.—The revenue derived from separate water-tax charged for irrigation under the project is included in the amounts shown in paragraph 12 *supra*, while the enhanced assessment due to improved irrigation under the project is included in the wet assessment of area occupied (*vide* paragraph 10 *supra*). The number of villages reported as commanded under the project and several other particulars relating thereto are compared below with those relating to fasli 1310 :—

Item.	Fasli 1310.	Fasli 1311.	Difference.
	NO.	NO.	NO.
1. Number of villages considered irrigable—			
(a) Government	285	285	..
(b) Inam and zamindari	220	220	..
2. Number actually irrigated—			
(a) Government	215	216	+ 1
(b) Inam and zamindari	158	156	— 2
3. Revenue due to project including enhanced assessment and separate charge for water in Government villages	Rs. 66,367	Rs. 70,250	+ 3,883
4. Water-tax charged on inam and zamindari villages	35,400	37,153	+ 1,653

The decrease under 2 (b) which is due to a few relinquishments in the Aska taluk being less than 10 per cent. does not call for a detailed explanation. But it cannot be denied that the tendency in the Aska taluk to fall back on the old sources in preference to the project is still great; chiefly in the Serugada estate. Three or four villages have been applying for canal water and the surplus has benefited many other villages. These villages ought not to have been allowed to take water in my opinion. The matter is now under consideration. The main reason for the non-irrigation of all the commanded villages is the want of several branch channels. The increase under the other heads may be attributed to the growth of the popularity of

the project water. In accordance with the instructions given in G.O., No. 569, Revenue, dated 3rd July 1901, paragraph 2, the Special Deputy Collector, Rushikulya project, completed his enquiries and obtained my orders in 27 villages regarding the extents of mamul ayacut under private sources entitled to free irrigation under the project. During the fasli under report, he granted 99.45 acres on darkhast against 623 acres during the previous fasli, revised the assessment of 1,541.20 acres against 2,555 acres in the previous fasli and sold 251.60 acres for Rs. 28,104 against 462 acres for Rs. 41,073 in the previous fasli. The amount reported by him to have been realised under all heads within the fasli is Rs. 28,262-8-4. It includes deposits taken and instalments of sale-proceeds that fell due during the year. The extents still to be assigned or sold by him are reported to be 5,708.15 acres of assessed and unassessed waste, 946.94 acres of poramboke and 2,455.89 acres of tanks. The amount of instalments, etc., that remains to be collected by him is Rs. 3,292-1-3.

17. LAND-CESS.—The demand under this head during the fasli under report is Rs. 2,69,375 against Rs. 2,58,969 in the previous fasli as shown below :—

Item.	Fasli 1310.	Fasli 1311.	Increase or decrease.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Land-cess on land revenue, ryotwar and miscellaneous	70,792	73,430	+ 2,638
2. Land-cess of whole inam villages	14,060	14,822	+ 762
3. Land-cess of permanently-settled estates	1,74,117	1,81,123	+ 7,006
Total ..	2,58,969	2,69,375	+ 10,406

The increase under the first item is mostly the result of increased occupation coupled with the revision of land-cess on excluded service inams. That under the second item is due to a great extent to the relinquishment by the zamindar of Chinna Kinedi of his right to collect the cess on 10 per cent. commission. The periodical revision of land-cess in the proprietary estates, commenced last year, accounts for the increase under the third item.

18. DEMAND, COLLECTION AND BALANCES—ARREARS.—The balance at the beginning of the year as per No. 7 statement was Rs. 27,248. Of this amount Rs. 26,938 were collected and Rs. 46 were written off during the fasli, leaving a balance of Rs. 264 only at the end of the fasli. Rs. 136 have since been collected and the rest, Rs. 128, which represents the arrear of revised land-cess in some estates will be collected or adjusted shortly.

19. DEMAND, COLLECTION AND BALANCE—CURRENT.—The entire demand of land revenue and cesses for the year under report is Rs. 18,31,242 against Rs. 17,84,163 for the previous year. The variations explained under the several heads of revenue in the preceding paragraphs account for the increase of Rs. 47,079 during the year. The collections within the fasli and the balance remaining at the end of the year as per jamabandi statement No. 7 are Rs. 18,11,998 (98.9 per cent.) and Rs. 19,244 (1.1 per cent.), respectively, against Rs. 17,74,953 (99.5 per cent.) and Rs. 9,180 (0.5 per cent.), respectively, of the previous fasli. Out of the above balance, Rs. 15,350 have since been collected. Rs. 1,489 are expected to be collected in the current month. The rest, viz., Rs. 2,405, being the amount of peishcush and land-cess due from Gopālpur and Palur estates ordered to be taken under management under section 28 of Act II of 1864, cannot be realised until the next harvest.

As usual, the services of the Deputy Tahsildar and Stationary Sub-Magistrates were utilised for collections in villages situated round their head-quarters. But owing to the bad state of the season, which necessitated the grant of remissions and thereby hampered the collection work pending final orders on remission accounts, the percentage of collections fell from 99.5 in the previous year to 98.9 in the year under report. The fall is very imperceptible and could not be prevented.

20. COERCIVE PROCESS AND SALES FOR ARREARS OF REVENUE.—A comparison of the figures of the year under report with those of its immediate predecessor exhibits an increase under all kinds of notices; but, considering the circumstances of fasli 1311,

and comparing the same with the figures of the years preceding fasli 1310, the increase has no significance calling for a detailed explanation. The notices issued during the last five years are compared below :—

Fasli.							Demand notices.	Attachment notices.	Sale notices.
							RS.	RS.	RS.
1307	..	..	..	..	..	..	89,381	11,913	11,055
1308	..	..	..	..	..	..	70,346	8,880	8,247
1309	..	..	..	..	..	..	51,214	1,802	1,311
1310	..	..	..	..	..	..	27,787	516	389
1311	..	..	..	..	..	..	44,534	765	562

The percentages of increase under the three heads shown above over the figures of fasli 1310 are 60, 46 and 44, respectively, but, leaving aside fasli 1310, which was an exceptionally good year, the year under report compares favourably with all the preceding years, and it may be safely inferred that the high percentage of collections maintained during the year is not the result of unduly severe measures of coercion adopted during the year, but that it was due to the high prices that prevailed during the year combined with the increased readiness of the ryots to pay up Government dues simply on demand. The attachment and sales of moveable and immoveable properties in the fasli are compared below with those in fasli 1310 :—

Fasli.	Moveable property.						Immoveable property.							
	Attached.			Sold.			Attached.			Sold.				
	Number of cases.	Amount of assessment.	Value of property.	Number of cases.	Amount of arrears.	Amount realised.	Number of cases.	Amount of arrears.	Extent.	Number of cases.	Amount of arrears.	Extent.	Amount realised.	
1310	Rs. 425	Rs. 4,719	Rs. 6,740	23	Rs. 455	Rs. 398	91	Rs. 636	ACS. 393	2	Rs. 8	ACS. 2	Rs. 24	
1311	582	5,620	7,320	20	435	576	173	1,827	883	13	262	77	588	

The cause for variations under the coercive measures generally is already explained. In one case alone, during the year, five acres of land was bought in by Government for want of bidders.

21. RECEIPTS FROM PROCESS-SERVICE FEES AND CHARGES AND THE EXTENT TO WHICH SPECIAL-PAID AGENCY WAS EMPLOYED IN SERVING PROCESSES.—The receipts and charges during the year as against those of the year preceding it are as shown below :—

—							Fasli 1310.	Fasli 1311.	Difference.
							RS.	RS.	RS.
Receipts	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,374	3,961	+ 587
Charges	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,803	3,311	+ 508

The receipts exceed the charges by Rs. 653, while the increase therein when compared with the previous fasli is Rs. 590. The amount of charges is greater than that in the previous fasli owing to the exigencies of the year and partly owing to the payment of arrear salaries of the previous fasli in the fasli under report. The necessity for the additional expenditure under this head is manifest from the number of processes issued and served which are compared below :—

Fasli.	Number of processes served by Village Agency.	Number of processes served by Special-paid Agency.
1310	10,746	17,521
1311	25,109	20,160

The noticeable feature in the execution of process during the year under report is that the number of notices served by the village agency is not only considerably greater than that of the year previous to it, but also the percentage thereof to the total number of notices is very satisfactory being 55 against 38 in the previous year. The surplus under this head having shown a tendency to increase, the question of reducing the scale of fees during the current year will receive due consideration.

22. PROPRIETARY ESTATES VILLAGE SERVICE FUND.—The demand of this fund for the fasli is Rs. 40,792-10-5, against Rs. 39,321 for fasli 1310. In the year under report too, the resources of this fund remained unaltered, because, the operations of the Special Inam Deputy Collector have just commenced. It is hoped that the outcome of his work will begin to show itself from the current year. Out of the current and arrear demand of Rs. 53,800-6-6, a sum of Rs. 53,648-2-10 or 99·7 per cent. of the demand was collected within the fasli. The balance of Rs. 152-3-8 will be collected shortly. The charges under this head amounted to Rs. 33,886-14-6 during the year and they were incurred in disbursing salaries to certain village establishments according to the prescribed scale, less the assessment (reduced by the old kattubadi) of the inams enjoyed by them pending enfranchisement.

23. LANDS SOLD UNDER BOARD'S STANDING ORDER NOS. 15, 21 AND 45.—During the year under report, one sale of dry land measuring 1·40 acres and liable to an assessment of As. 6 was held under Standing Order, No. 45, against none in the previous year. The amount fetched was Rs. 30. There was a sale of 0·30 acre of land under Board's Standing Order, No. 21 also and the amount fetched was Rs. 87. Under Standing Order, No. 15, the extent sold was 22·13 acres assessed at Rs. 47-4-0, and the sale-proceeds amounted to Rs. 2,177. As has been done in the previous years, the sales of waste and tank-bed lands under the Rushikulya project have been excluded from the Jamabandi statement No. 9.

24. LOANS UNDER THE LAND IMPROVEMENT AND AGRICULTURISTS' LOANS ACTS.—Loans statements Nos. 23, 25-A, 25-B, 26 and 27 are herewith submitted as directed in B.P., No. 417, dated 10th December 1896. The transactions under these Acts during the year under report are detailed below :—

	Land Improvement Loans Act.	Agriculturists' Loans Act.
1. Number of applications pending from last year	3	2
2. Number of applications received during the year	24	10
Total	27	12
3. Rejected	10	6
4. Accepted { (a) Number	12	5
(b) Amount	Rs. 3,935	320
5. Pending	5	1
6. The amounts advanced during the year	3,980	320

The purposes for which the above amounts were advanced are :—

Under the Land Improvement Loans Act—

	RS.
1. Reclamation of land	455
2. Other purposes	3,525

Under the Agriculturists' Loans Act—

1. Purchase of cattle	300
2. Purchase of seed grain	20

The total outstandings recoveries and balances of the year are :—

	Land Improvement Loans Act.	Agri- culturists' Loans Act.
	RS.	RS.
1. Total outstandings at the beginning of the year ...	22,886	1,094
2. Amount that became repayable during the year included uncollected balance of the previous year ...	3,521	599
3. Recovery during the year	3,327	599
4. Written off „ „ „ „ „ „ ..	87	...
5. Outstanding balance of the year ...	107	...
6. Advance payment made during the year ...	171	...
7. Total outstandings at the close of the year ...	18,801	495

The outstanding balance of the year is Rs. 107 only or 2·6 per cent. of the demand. The amounts of interest that became due during the year are Rs. 841 under the Land Improvement Loans Act and Rs. 42 under the Agriculturists' Loans Act. Rs. 534 and Rs. 42 have been collected within the fasli under the two Acts, respectively. The balance of Rs. 7 was covered by process. Of the total amount of Rs. 4,802 repaid during the year Rs. 1,931 were paid without resort to coercion of any kind. Rs. 2,590 were paid after the issue of demand notices and Rs. 281 were paid after attachment and before sale.

25. COSTS IN CIVIL SUITS.—The opening balance of the year under this head was Rs. 3,185-9-3. Of this amount, Rs. 3,082-8-0 were written off the accounts agreeably to Board's orders contained in its B.P., No. 22 (Land Revenue), dated 1st February 1902. The remainder, viz., Rs. 103-1-3 together with the amount of Rs. 197-2-0 awarded during the fasli was realised fully within the year.

26. RUINED TANKS.—No tanks were handed over to ryots under Board's Standing Order, No. 8, during the fasli under report. Under Standing Order, No. 9, one isolated small tank was handed over to its ayacut holder in the Goomsur taluk. The financial effect thereof is a net increase of Rs. 2-13-0 in the assessment.

27. INTEREST.—The amount of interest charged on arrears of Land Revenue during the year is Rs. 143. The opening balance of the year being Rs. 63, the total demand under this head was Rs. 206. Not more than Rs. 65 could be collected within the fasli, as the bulk of the balance is due from the estates, which are being taken under management under Section 28 of Act II of 1864.

28. SUB-DIVISION OF QUITRENT.—No cases of the kind occurred during the year under report.

29. INSPECTION OF BOUNDARY AND FIELD MARKS.—As in the previous year, figures relating to these marks were adopted from the Land Registers as far as they are available, only in the Chicacole and Goomsur taluks. The Berhampur Tahsildar's explanation for not doing so even in fasli 1311 is awaited. In all the three taluks, the work of replacing missing stones and that of repairing those that are in need of it continues to be unsatisfactory. The reason for this is the inability of the ordinary staff of Revenue Inspectors to cope with the work, and the inattention of the karnams in previous years. Many karnams failed, as usual, to submit the annual return of stones, and notices in form No. III were issued in the case of some villages only.

30. EXAMINATION OF VILLAGE AND TALUK ACCOUNTS.—These accounts have been carefully examined in the course of jamabandi, by the several jamabandi officers helped by their establishments and it may be said that they are, on the whole, kept tolerably well. Village B registers, which had to be rewritten during the fasli, were not prepared owing to the supply of printed forms for these books not being made within the year. Orders have been issued to do this work during the current fasli. The reconciliation between village B registers and the inam quit-rent registers in the Goomsur taluk, is still in progress. The Tahsildar will be ordered to finish it during

the current year. The taluk B register of the Berhampur taluk commenced during the fasli 1310 was completed and checked during the fasli under report. As the jamabandi was finished in all the three taluks within the fasli, the writing up and checking of the village registers and firka sheets for fasli 1311 could not be completed along with the jamabandi accounts. This work will be reviewed when the progress report is submitted as per B.P., No. 232, dated 2nd October 1901. The importance and utility of these registers was often impressed upon the Divisional and Taluk officers and the registers are being brought up with care. But their practical use does not seem to have been felt by any of the officers yet.

31. APPLICATION FOR THE TRANSFER OF REGISTRY OF HOLDINGS.—The annexed statement compares the receipt, disposal and pendency of these applications during the last two faslis :—

Received.	Number of cases pending at the beginning of the year.	Received during the year.	Total.	Disposed of during the year.	Pending at the close of the year.	Percentage of pending cases to the total.
<i>Fasli 1310.</i>						
Through registration officers ..	366	1,312	1,678	1,229	449	26·75
Direct by Revenue officers ..	119	723	842	747	95	11·28
Total ..	485	2,035	2,520	1,976	544	21·58
<i>Fasli 1311.</i>						
Through registration officers ..	447	1,040	1,487	1,095	392	26·36
Direct by Revenue officers ..	95	561	656	646	10	1·50
Total ..	542	1,601	2,143	1,741	402	18·75

The decrease in the number of applications received during the year is attributable to the unfavourable character of the season.

The pendency at the end of the year has fallen when compared with the previous year. It is due to more promptitude in disposal in all the three taluks. Almost all the applications pending at the end of the year are said to have been received towards the close of the year. Hence their pendency. The number of cases in which steps were taken by the Revenue officers on their own motion, to secure agreement between ownership and revenue registry as compared with the previous year is as follows :—

Fasli.	Received including previous pendency.	Disposed of.	Pending.
1310	299	4	295
1311	394	264	190

This work received greater attention during the year under report in all the three taluks.

32. VERNACULAR CORRESPONDENCE IN THE HEAD ASSISTANT AND ASSISTANT COLLECTORS' OFFICES.—During the fasli under report, both the officers had all correspondence addressed to them in the vernaculars read over to them by their clerks as required by the rules.

33. THE SUB-DIVISION REGISTER.—The separate register once opened has since been discontinued. The files of sub-division tracings or sketches with Divisional officer's orders thereon are reported to have been carefully maintained and indexed in the Chicacole taluk office. The Sub-Collector says that these files do not seem to have been kept in order as required by the rules in the Berhampur taluk. In Goomsur they

are reported to have been filed along with the correspondence and not separately filed. Orders will be issued to adhere to the rules strictly in the preservation of these registers in future.

34. MARKING OF WATERSPREAD OF IRRIGATION TANKS IN COLOURWASH IN VILLAGE MAPS.—On the receipt of the B.P., No. 213, dated 20th September 1901, necessary instructions were issued to all Divisional officers to pay special attention to this work and to make mention of its progress in their jamabandi reports. But it is only in the Goomsur taluk that some progress was made within the fasli, the work having been fully completed as required by the Board's orders, in the case of 18 minor irrigation tanks, out of 131 major and minor tanks that have to be so marked. In the other two taluks, it is reported that the work was begun but it was not completed in any case within the fasli. The Minor Irrigation Sub-Overseers are fully employed on other work for 9 months in the year, and the Revenue Inspectors cannot spare time for the purpose. The Minor Irrigation Sub-Overseers will be again directed to push on with this work.

4th October 1902.

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

SETTLEMENT REPORT

OF

VIZAGAPATAM.

I HAVE the honour to submit the jamabandi report for fasli 1311, together with the prescribed statements.

2. SEASON AND RAINFALL.—The rainfall during the year amounted to 38.25 inches against 33.68 inches in the preceding year and 41.32 inches, the average rainfall for the 30 years ending with 1899. The south-west monsoon was deficient, the rainfall from June to September being 16.48 inches against 20.96, the rainfall for the same period in the previous year. The north-east monsoon was more favourable than in the previous year.

3. The prices of all the staple food-grains of the district remained well above warning-rates throughout the year and evinced no very marked fluctuations. For further particulars regarding season and prices—*vide* my Administration report for the official year 1901-1902, submitted in this office D. Dis. No. 2150, dated 18th July 1902.

4. CONDITION AND OUTTURN OF CROPS.—The outturn of the dry and wet crop was, on the whole, fair. The average outturn of the crops was as shown below:—

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

5. PERMANENTLY-SETTLED ESTATES.—The number of permanently-settled estates during the year was 856 against 855 in the previous year. The increase of one estate was due to the sub-division and separate registry of Gangachollapenta from the Saluru estate. The total peishcush payable on all the estates during the fasli was Rupees 9,63,130-9-7 against Rs. 9,73,317-0-9 in the previous year. The decrease of Rs. 10,186-7-2 is explained in detail in statement No. 6.

6. WHOLE INAM VILLAGES.—The quit-rent payable to Government on shrotriam villages or those held on favourable tenure amounted to Rs. 52,816-10-4 against Rs. 51,833-14-4 in the previous year. The increase of Rs. 982-12-0 is explained in detail in statement No. 6. The total number of villages remained the same as in the previous year, viz., 745.

7. RYOTWAR SETTLEMENT.—The total number of Government villages in the year under report was 380, the same as in the previous year. The regular and miscellaneous pattas distributed during the year numbered 15,602 and 741 against 15,465 and 740, respectively, in the previous year. The variations are explained in the remarks column of statement No. 1.

8. HOLDINGS AND CHANGES THEREIN.—The total extent of holdings during the year under report was 168,207 acres against 167,571 acres in the previous year. The increase was due to the resumption of service inams and to the extension of cultivation. The increase in the assessment follows the increase in the occupied holdings.

9. ACTUAL CULTIVATION—WASTE CHARGED AND REMITTED.—The decrease in the actual cultivation was partly due to an erroneous inclusion, in the previous year's return, of 1,227 acres under actual cultivation instead of under waste charged, and partly to the unfavourable character of the season for wet crops in the Palkonda and Sarvasiddhi taluks. The increase under waste remitted and waste charged compared with last year was also due to the reasons mentioned above.

10. WATER-RATE.—The charge for water during the year, exclusive of penal water-rate of Rs. 6,092, amounted to Rs. 14,255 * against Rs. 17,019 in the previous year. The decrease of Rs. 2,764 was due to scanty rainfall in the south-west monsoon and the consequent deficiency of water in the Government sources of irrigation.

11. REMISSIONS.—Excluding those granted for waste, the remissions granted during the year amounted to Rs. 59,157 against Rs. 13,465 in the previous year. The increase is explained below :—

(a) OCCASIONAL REMISSIONS.—These remissions were granted chiefly in the Sarvasiddhi and Palkonda taluks where the crops suffered from scantiness of supply in the irrigation sources.

(b) FIXED REMISSIONS.—Item 1.—The decrease was due to the grant of full remissions during the year for certain lands in the Sarvasiddhi and Palkonda taluks for which baling remission was allowed by the Settlement Department.

(c) BERIZ DEDUCTIONS.—The net decrease of Rs. 12 against item 3 (b) "Payment for religious institutions" during the year as compared with the previous year was due to the inclusion of Rs. 16 sanctioned in Board's Proceedings, Mis. No. 3248, dated 16th October 1901, consequent on the resumption of a devadaya service inam in the Golconda taluk and to the non-payment of Rs. 28 during the year in the Sarvasiddhi taluk owing to the failure of certain worshippers to reside in the villages in which the temples are situated.

12. MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE.—The miscellaneous revenue amounted to Rupees 1,57,648 or Rs. 770 more than in the previous year. The following abstract compares the more important items of miscellaneous revenue with those of the preceding year :—

Items.	Fasli 1310.	Fasli 1311.	Difference.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Jodi or quit-rent on minor inams	1,21,681	1,21,005	— 676
2. Water-rate on minor inams	4,388	4,022	— 366
3. Charge for water on zamindari and inam villages	5,408	3,304	— 2,104
4. Penal-charge for water	4,159	6,092	+ 1,933
5. Lands cultivated without darkhast for which no pattas have been granted	2,304	1,601	— 703
6. Occupation of poramboke lands	3,217	4,385	+ 1,168
7. Revenue derived from tree pattas	193	209	+ 16
8. Commission on private estates under Court of Wards' management	6,215	7,832	+ 1,617
9. Revenue process-service fees	2,648	2,977	+ 329
10. Revenue from hill villages in the Golconda taluk	3,180	3,858	+ 678
11. Survey school-fees	..	215	+ 215
12. Sale-proceeds of tank-bed lands	865	181	— 684
13. Commission under Act VIII of 1865	140	242	+ 102
14. Revenue from podu or hill cultivation	409	396	— 13
15. Copying fees	489	600	+ 115
16. Sale-proceeds of survey stones and receipts from survey officers	171	222	+ 51

Item 1.—The decrease was chiefly due to the transfer, during the year, to the appropriate head (shrotriem jodi) of quit-rent on minor inams situated in a whole inam village and hitherto erroneously included under this item in the taluk of Srungavarapukota.

Items 2 and 3.—The decrease in these two items has been explained in paragraph 10 *supra*.

Item 4.—The increase was due to the measures taken to stop the practice of taking water for dry crops without permission to the detriment of wet ayacuts.

Item 5.—The decrease was chiefly due to the grant of regular pattas during the year.

Item 6.—The season being favourable to dry crops, more land was taken up during the year under report than in the previous year, especially in the Golconda taluk.

Item 8.—The increase was due to the increased receipts in the estates under management of the Court of Wards.

Item 9.—The increase was due to the larger number of processes issued during the year.

Item 10.—The increase was due to the resumption of Koyyurumuttah in the Golconda Agency during the fasli under report (*vide* G.O., No. 840, Judicial, dated 8th June 1901).

Item 11.—The increase was due to the opening of a Survey school this year.

Item 12.—The decrease under this head was due to the sale of 9 acres of land against 34 acres in the previous year.

13. DEMAND, COLLECTION AND BALANCE.—The total current demand under land revenue and cesses amounted to Rs. 18,70,811 against Rs. 19,29,799 in the preceding year. The decrease of Rs. 58,988 was mainly due to the increase in the amount of season remissions granted during the year. Of the demand of Rs. 18,70,811 mentioned above Rs. 18,50,553 were collected and Rs. 5 written off the accounts as irrecoverable during the year, leaving a balance of Rs. 20,253 at its close, which was further reduced by subsequent collections to Rs. 7,545 on the date of this report against Rs. 20,092 in the preceding year. Of this balance Rs. 5,989 are adjustable from excess collections or deposits or other heads of accounts and Rs. 268 are irrecoverable, while the collection of Rs. 256 due on a minor inam in Balighattam in the Golconda taluk has been suspended, pending the disposal of an objection petition put in by the inamdar. The whole of the remainder Rs. 1,032 is covered by processes.

14. DEMAND, COLLECTION AND BALANCE OF ARREARS.—The total arrear balance at the beginning of the fasli amounted to Rs. 40,821 against Rs. 36,448, the closing balance of fasli 1310. The difference of Rs. 4,373 is explained in detail in the memorandum attached to the revised demand, collection and balance for June 1902. Of the arrear demand of Rs. 40,821, Rs. 38,599 were collected, and Rs. 1,339 were written off the accounts as irrecoverable, leaving a balance of Rs. 883 at the end of the fasli. Of this Rs. 55 have been subsequently collected, Rs. 303 are adjustable from excess collections and Rs. 57 are irrecoverable. The balance, Rs. 468, represents the Government dues for faslis 1309 and 1310 on the inam land of Balighattam referred to in paragraph 13 *supra*, the collection of which has been deferred pending the disposal of the inamdar's objection petition.

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. 832, of which Rs. 692 were collected during the year, leaving a balance of Rs. 104 at its close. The taluk officers concerned have been directed to take early steps for the recovery of the amount.

16. DISTRIBUTION OF COLLECTIONS BETWEEN LAND REVENUE AND CESSSES.—Except in Golconda final adjustments have been made in all the taluks for faslis prior to fasli 1310. The final adjustments for faslis 1309 and 1310 in Golconda and for fasli 1310 in Palkonda will be effected in the current fasli. The adjustment for fasli 1310 in Sarvasiddhi taluk has been effected.

17. PROCESSES 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 1310.	Fasli 1311.	Difference.
Number of demand notices	53,561	56,985	+ 3,424
" of attachment notices	4,563	4,914	+ 351
" of sale notices	327	241	- 86

The increase in the demand notices occurred mainly in the Sarvasiddhi and Palkonda taluks where the wet crops failed.

18. **DISTRAINTS AND ATTACHMENTS.**—The following statement compares by taluks the number of defaulters whose property was attached in faslis 1310 and 1311 and the number of cases in which it was found necessary to issue notices of sale :—

Taluk.	Number of ryotwari pattas.	Number of defaulters in respect of which property was attached in			Percentage of column 5 to column 2.	Number of sale notices.	Percentage of column 8 to column 2.
		Fasli 1310.	Fasli 1311.	Difference.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. Golconda	4,718	333	634	+ 301	13.35	40	8.4
2. Sarvasiddhi	4,232	2,804	2,974	+ 170	70.27	86	2.03
3. Anakapalle	20	16	14	- 2	80.27	..	..
4. Viravilli	70	8	12	+ 4	17.14	7	10
5. Srungavarapukota ..	20	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Vizianagram	6	..	..	..	..	..	..
7. Binilipatam	10	4	4	..	40	..	..
8. Vizianagram	32	..	1	+ 1	3.12	1	3
9. Gajapatiagram	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
10. Chippurugalle	6	2	3	+ 1	50	..	..
11. Palkonda	6,384	1,348	1,275	- 73	19.97	106	1.66
12. Bobbili	6	32	..	..	32	..	..
13. Salar	28	19	8	- 11	34.78	1	3.54
14. Parvatipuram	35	2	19	+ 17	54.28	..	..
Total	15,602	4,563	4,944	+ 381	31.68	241	1.54

From the above it will be observed that moveable and immoveable property was attached in 4.944 or 8.74 per cent. of the cases in which demand notices had been issued as against 8.52 in the previous year. The proportion of the number of defaulters whose property was attached to the total number of pattadars rose from 29.50 to 31.68. The increase chiefly occurred in the Sarvasiddhi taluk where the wet crops failed.

19. The net decrease in the number of sale notices is attributable to the season remissions granted during the year. The increase in the Sarvasiddhi taluk is reported to be chiefly due to sub-tenants evading payment of Government dues with a view to secure sub-division of their joint holdings.

20. **SALES.**—Personal property was actually sold in the year in 142 cases against 244 and real property in 99 against 83 cases in the previous year. The increase in the latter mainly occurred in the Sarvasiddhi taluk and was partly due to the inclusion of certain sales relating to the arrears of the previous fasli.

21. **RECEIPTS OF CHARGES OF PROCESS-SERVICE FEES.**—The number of processes served by the ordinary village agency amounted to 38,049 and that served by the special paid agency to 20,210 against 36,021 and 18,735, respectively, in the preceding year. The village establishments were more largely employed in serving processes than the special paid agency. The total receipts under process fees amounted to Rs. 2,977 and the charge to 3,062 against 2,648 and 2,944, respectively, in the preceding year. The charges exceeded the receipts by Rs. 85 against an excess of Rs. 296 in the preceding year. No alteration of rates of batta seems necessary at present. Proposals will be called for the reduction of the special paid agency in proportion to the receipts in the taluks of Golconda, Sarvasiddhi, Anakapalle and Parvatipur.

22. **LANDS SOLD UNDER BOARD'S STANDING ORDER No. 45.**—*Vide* statement No. 9. The extent of lands sold during the year was 10 acres against 49 in the previous year. Hence the decrease in the amount realised.

23. **TANKS IRRIGATING 50 ACRES AND LESS.**—No tanks were made over to the ryots during the year under report under Board's 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 the sub-division of joint liability under Board's Standing Order No. 58.

26. **COSTS IN CIVIL SUITS.**—*Vide* statement No. 11. This calls for no remarks.

27. **INSPECTION OF BOUNDARY AND FIELD MARKS.**—*Vide* statement No. 12. On the whole better progress was made during the year 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.**—*Vide* statement No. 10. The number of cases to be disposed of under paragraphs 5 and 7 of Board's Standing Order No. 31 during the year was 239 against 159 in the preceding year and 49 in fasli 1309. The increase was due to the attention paid by the taluk officers to the standing orders on the subject.

29. **EXAMINATION OF VILLAGE AND TALUK ACCOUNTS.**—The village and taluk accounts were carefully examined in the three Government taluks and the defects noticed pointed out to the taluk officers concerned. They were on the whole well kept in the taluks of Golconda and Sarvasiddhi, while the village accounts of Palkonda showed no marked improvement, the karnams of this taluk being the worst of those in the three Government taluks of this district as reported in my letter, R. Dis. No. 279, dated 13th December 1901. The Head Assistant Collector, Vizianagram division, will be requested to take steps to remedy the defects noticed in the accounts and to arrange for closer attention for their proper maintenance in the future. The report on the taluk accounts of the Palkonda taluk is awaited.

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

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 the end of fasli 1310 were posted in the village registers and firka books of all the villages in the three Government taluks as reported in my letter, D. Dis. No. 513, dated 12th February 1902.

32. **LAND IMPROVEMENT LOANS ACT AND AGRICULTURISTS' LOANS ACT.**—An allotment of Rs. 800 under the Land Improvement Loans Act and of Rs. 2,200 under the Agriculturists' Loans Act was sanctioned for this district for the official year 1901-1902 in B.P., Mis. No. 5676, dated 23rd October 1901. This amount was fully utilized within the fasli. In addition to this, a sum of Rs. 3,298 was advanced under the Agriculturists' Loans Act between April to June 1902 in the Palkonda taluk out of the allotment sanctioned for 1902-1903 in B.P., No. 55, dated 9th April 1902. Thus the total amount advanced in the several taluks of the district in fasli 1311 was Rs. 800 under the Land Improvement Loans Act and Rs. 5,498 under the Agriculturists' Loans Act. The purposes for which the advances were made are as follows :—

	RS.
(i) Reclamation of land	800
(ii) Purchase of cattle	4,135
(iii) Purchase of seed-grain	1,363
Total	6,298

SETTLEMENT REPORT OF VIZAGAPATAM.

33. The amount of instalments that fell due in the fasli including the arrear balance of fasli 1310 was Rs. 7,265-8-5 under principal and Rs. 1,324-4-4 under interest, of which Rs. 6,121-7-10 (principal) and Rs. 1,247-1-4 (interest) were collected during the fasli, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,144-0-7 under principal and Rs. 77-3-0 under interest at the end of the fasli. Out of this balance Rs. 26-8-7 (principal) and Rs. 59-5-9 (interest) have been since collected and the collection of Rs. 1,108-9-9 due in the Palkonda taluk has been suspended till 1st November and 10th December next (*vide* Board's

B.P. Mis. No. 2848, dated 15th May 1902.

Proceedings noted on the margin). The remainder, Rs. 26-11-6, is covered by processes and will be realised shortly. In two cases in the Palkonda taluk the

amount advanced under the Land Improvement Loans Act amounting to Rs. 200 was recently ordered to be summarily recovered as the borrowers had failed to complete the work, within the time allowed, in spite of frequent warnings and the grant of numerous extensions

34. COERCIVE PROCESSES.—Out of the total amount of Rs. 7,368-11-5 collected during the fasli, Rs. 1,472-0-10 were realised without resort to coercive processes, Rs. 5,592-5-3 were paid on presentation of demand notices and Rs. 304-5-4 after attachment in 13 cases. No moveable or immoveable property was sold during the year.

35. SURVEY ADVANCES.—*Vide* statement appended. Steps are being taken to collect the balance as early as possible.

36. The statement showing the progress made in the preparation of field measurement books and the measurement and plotting of sub-divisions of fields is appended as directed in B.P., Mis. No. 5705, dated 21th October 1901.

37. COLOURWASHING THE EXTENT OF THE WATERSPREAD OF TANKS IN VILLAGE MAPS.—It is reported that the occupied and unoccupied lands situated next to the classified bed of irrigation tanks and liable to be submerged when the water in the tanks is at the full tank level have been duly marked in colourwash in the mounted survey plans both in the taluk office and villages of the Sarvasiddhi and Gulgonda taluks. The information on the point has not yet been received from the Head Assistant Collector, Vizianagram division, who conducted the jamabandi of the Palkonda taluk. It has been called for and will be submitted on receipt.

38. STATE OF SUB-DIVISION REGISTERS OR FILES.—All the sub-division sketches approved by the divisional and jamabandi officers are reported to have been pasted in a file book and the necessary alterations made in the settlement registers. The file books have been regularly maintained and duly indexed.

39. CONDUCT OF PUBLIC SERVANTS.—I have no remarks to make.

In continuation of paragraph 29 of my letter, R. Dis. No. 177, dated 8th October 1902, I have the honour to report that the notes of inspection of the taluk accounts of the Palkonda taluk, submitted by the Head Assistant Collector, Vizianagram division, have since been received and reviewed in my office. There were some defects in their maintenance which the Tahsildar has been ordered to rectify. Delay was noticed in the disposal of some applications for land relinquishments and transfers, and steps have been taken to see that this does not recur in future. On the whole there was some improvement in their maintenance.

(Signed) J. F. BRYANT,
Ag. Collector.

Exd. C. Parthasarathy.

SETTLEMENT REPORT

OF

GODAVARI.

I HAVE the honour to submit my jamabandi report for fasli 1311.

2. SEASON AND RAINFALL.—The rainfall in the fasli amounted to 34.64 inches or 5.8 per cent. less than that of the previous year, and 10.5 per cent. less than the average of 30 years ending with the year 1894 which is 38.73 inches. The south-west monsoon commenced in June and lasted till the end of September, during which period the heaviest rainfall recorded was 16.85 inches at Chodavaram in August 1901. The north-east monsoon began in October 1901 and the amount of rainfall was greater than in the previous fasli. The season was, on the whole, favourable.

3. The Godavari began to rise steadily on the 19th June 1901 and the maximum flood-level recorded during the year was 6.8 feet over the crest of the anicut on the 11th of August 1901.

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

Months.	Fasli 1309.	Fasli 1310.	Fasli 1311.
	INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.
July	2.48	6.71	5.37
August	5.54	4.66	9.27
September	5.76	8.47	4.87
October	2.74	4.75	6.66
November	..	1.18	5.29
December	.04	..	.02
January	..	.26	.02
February	..	2.63	..
March	.10	.12	.04
April	2.58	3.49	.70
May	2.51	2.93	.87
June	2.55	.90	1.53
Total ..	24.28	36.80	34.64

5. CONDITION AND OUTTURN OF CROPS.—The areas cultivated with different crops in fasli 1311 are compared below with those of fasli 1310 :—

Item.	Area cultivated.		Percentage of each crop area to the total area.	
	Fasli 1310.	Fasli 1311.	Fasli 1310.	Fasli 1311.
Food-grains.	ACS.	ACS.		
Rice	821,463	850,740	52.4	54.0
Other food-grains	286,401	273,483	18.2	17.6
Total ..	1,107,869	1,129,223	70.6	71.6
Other crops.				
Cotton	3,433	5,019	.2	.3
Seeds, chiefly oil	178,613	172,303	11.4	10.9
Orchard and garden produce	56,462	57,476	3.6	3.7
Indigo	384	1,007	..	.1
Sugarcane	3,405	7,764	.2	.5
Miscellaneous crops including tobacco.	219,144	203,261	14.0	12.9
Total, other crops ..	461,446	446,850	29.4	28.4
Grand Total ..	1,569,315	1,576,073	100	100

Compared with the previous year, there was, on the whole, an increase which was due to the favourable character of the season. The area of sugarcane cultivation was more than double that of the previous fasli and the increase is due to ravages of the pest having decreased.

6. PRICES.—The following statement shows the average prices of grain per garce (or 2,400 seers of 80 tolas each) during faslis 1310 and 1311:—

Grains.	Fasli 1310.		Fasli 1311.	
	RS.		RS.	
Paddy, 1st sort ...	121		115	
Paddy, 2nd sort ...	111		102	
Rice, 2nd sort ...	250		222	
Cholam ...	151		119	
Ragi ...	134		114	
Horsegram ...	198		143	
Cumbu ...	114		101	

The prices of food-grains were considerably lower than those of fasli 1310 owing to the favourable season throughout the Presidency in faslis 1310 and 1311. In fasli 1310 the merchants accumulated large stocks owing to high prices and in anticipation of future demand. In consequence of the sudden and heavy fall in prices during fasli 1311, several merchants were reduced to the verge of bankruptcy. Prices have fallen not only in respect of food-grains, but also of other articles of merchandise, such as tobacco and chillies, and it is in consequence of this that the lanka rentals have fallen by a third of the last year's figure.

7. RYOTWARI SETTLEMENT.—The number of ryotwari villages during the year is 828 against 827 in fasli 1310. The increase is due to Hassambada, a whole inam village, in the Ramachandrapuram taluk, having been resumed and fully assessed during the year.

The following statement compares the number of the different kind of pattas:—

Kind.	Fasli 1310.	Fasli 1311.	Difference.
Ryotwari	122,410	123,580	+ 1,180
Miscellaneous	11,980	14,797	+ 2,817

The increase in the number of ryotwari pattas is due to transfers by sub-division and darkhasts. The increase in the number of miscellaneous pattas is due to the increase in the miscellaneous cultivation, such as unauthorised cultivation of poramboke lands, much of which was detected during the year and brought to account.

8. OCCUPATION AND CHANGE THEREIN.—

Items.	Fasli 1310.		Fasli 1311.	
	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.
Holdings at the beginning of the year	ACS. 928,209	RS. 36,87,392	ACS. 971,625	RS. 36,81,801
Deduct lands given up	57,374	3,28,584	22,961	82,631
Remainder	871,835	33,58,808	948,664	36,99,170
Add lands taken up	59,089	2,33,337	33,348	98,980
Ryotwari total	930,924	36,72,145	* 989,171	* 37,03,701

Bhadrachalam rented villages.

* Area	ACS. 17,259	* Assessment	RS. 5,551
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These include area and assessment of rented villages of Bhadrachalam taluk shown only from column 27 forward of the jamabandi statement No. 3. For want of full

particulars, these figures are not detailed in the previous columns of the statement. The increase of 68,247 acres in holdings with assessment of Rs. 31,556 is accounted for as follows:—

Items.	ACS.	RS.
1. Net difference in the extent and assessment resulting from lands bought in by Government and those resold under Board's Standing Order No. 45	+ 27	— 17
2. Net decrease relating from the transfer of land to poramboke and vice versa	— 229	— 1,530
3. Net difference between the lands resigned and those assigned on darkhast	+ 10,114	+ 11,775
4. Net difference between lands transferred to inam and those inams reverted to Government	+ 140	+ 906
5. Net difference in assessment owing to transfer of land from dry to wet and wet to dry	...	— 19
6. Net difference between deficiency and excess by survey	— 23	+ 1,936
7. Net result of the rectification of errors by the Settlement Department	— 12	+ 315
8. Unoccupied waste sold for cultivation	+ 38	+ 163
9. Whole inam village transferred to Government.	+ 332	+ 2,820
Net increase as per Enclosure A	10,387	16,349
Increase owing to the inclusion of rented villages.	57,860	15,302
Total	68,247	31,651
Decrease in assessment in Chodavaram division owing to the transfer of some tanks from second to third class	...	— 95
Net increase	68,247	31,556

9. ACTUAL CULTIVATION AND WASTE CHARGED AND REMITTED.—

Items.	Fasli 1310.	Fasli 1311.
	ACS.	ACS.
(1) Occupied area in acres	930,924	999,171
(2) Area cropped excluding miscellaneous in acres	662,521	710,237
(3) Percentage of 2 to 1	71.2	71.0
Extent left waste and charged—		
(i) Dry	241,741	239,677
(ii) Wet	24,006	19,242
Total	265,747	258,919

The extent of wet waste remitted during the fasli was 365 acres against 2,656 in the previous fasli. This year is conspicuous by the very small amount of remissions granted owing to the favourable character of the season.

10. WATER-TAX—TIRWAJASTI AND FASALJASTI.—The following is a comparative statement for five years :—

Fasli.			Dry irrigated.	Wet, second crop.
			RS.	RS.
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
1311	...	...	1,79,622	2,00,736

Owing to extension of wet cultivation, there was large increase under "Dry irrigated". The decrease in the second crop water-rate was due to the short water-supply during the second crop season.

11. REMISSIONS.—The following compares the figures of fasli 1311 with those of fasli 1310 under Occasional, and fixed remissions and Beriz deductions :—

Items.	Fasli 1310.	Fasli 1311.	Reasons for the difference.
<i>Occasional.</i>	RS.	RS.	
Shavi	21,344	7,162	Due to favourable character of the season in the year.
Submerged	76,673	20	Due to absence of floods of the Godavari during 1311.
Tirwakammi	11,190	3,517	Due to the favourable season during the year.*
<i>Fixed.</i>			
Lift	2,078	2,341	The difference is small and calls for no explanation.
Remission due to the gradual introduction of resettlement assessment.	43,074	24,685	This calls for no remarks, as it should decrease each year.
Remission of assessment on grant inams which have been classed as jeroity.	2,317	2,256	The difference is below 10 per cent.
Dasabaddam remissions	..	54	A charitable tank in Tantikonda of Rajahmundry taluk was in the year resumed and fully assessed. The assessment so realised was assigned to the Taluk Board to be utilised for charitable purposes.
Lands taken up for public purposes	..	11	This is in the Bhimavaram taluk.
<i>Beriz deductions.</i>			
Payments to religious institutions	5,474	5,303	This difference calls for no remarks, being small.
Beriz deductions granted on account of religious service inams taken up for public purposes	322	327	Due to acquisition of lands.
Beriz deductions granted on account of religious service inams taken up for village service inams	536	673	

* Include beriz deductions granted in lieu of inams resumed.

12. BERIZ DEDUCTIONS DUE TO RELIGIOUS INSTITUTIONS.—The beriz deductions due to religious institutions amounted to Rs. 5,776 and Rs. 5,120 were distributed, leaving a balance of Rs. 56. Out of this, Rs. 50 was due to the servants of a religious institution at Kummarguptam but was not paid as they had failed to perform service. The remaining sum of Rs. 6 was due to one claimant for faslis 1310 and 1311. The claimant having died and the succession having been under dispute, the amount could not be paid.

13. MISCELLANEOUS.—The revenue under this head is composed of the following items and amounted to Rs. 20,12,609.

Items.	Fasli 1310.	Fasli 1311.	Difference.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Jodi or quit-rent on minor inams—			
(a) In ryotwari villages	2,87,188	2,88,266	+ 1,078
(b) In inam and zamindari villages	27,511	26,636	— 875
Total	3,14,729	3,14,902	+ 173
2. Water-rate on minor inams in ryotwari villages	6,87,673	6,97,379	+ 9,706
3. Charge for water in zamindari and inam villages including tirvajasti and fasaljasti	5,75,917	6,33,350	+ 57,433
4. Penal water charge on lands irrigated without permission	80,533	42,466	+ 11,933
5. Land occupied with or without application for which no pattas have been granted	15,074	12,516	— 2,558
6. Concealed cultivations	..	..	..
7. Occupation of poramboke lands	4,448	9,334	+ 4,886
8. Revenue derived from tree pattas	10,996	13,573	+ 2,577
9. Commission on private estates under the management of Court of Wards	15	7	— 8
10. Revenue process service fees	25,164	23,721	— 1,443
	2,243	..	— 2,243
Other items	2,68,049	2,58,078	— 9,971
Total	19,30,191	20,12,609	+ 82,418

Item 1.—The increase of Rs. 173 is the net result of the following additions and deductions :—

	RS.	RS.
<i>Additions.</i>		
Due to enfranchisement of inams	..	271
Due to verification of B registers	..	4
On account of a not-agreed to inam which had been resumed in the last year but was during the year restored to the enjoyer	..	1
Additional quit-rent imposed on certain service inams	..	84
	—	360
<i>Deductions.</i>		
Quit-rent lost on inams taken up for public purposes including those washed away and consequently relinquished	..	168
Due to the verification of B registers	..	1
Due to the resumption of certain inams	..	2
Quit-rent ordered to be discontinued on a certain inam	..	16
	—	187
Net increase	..	173

The increases against items 2, 3 and 4 are the result of extension of wet cultivation. The decrease in item 5 indicates that miscellaneous cultivation has been on the decrease. The increase in item 7 is due to the heavy penalisation of the large number of encroachments detected and brought to account. It is hoped that this increase in the penalties will, to a large extent, put a stop to these encroachments next year. The decrease in item 8 is due to the death of trees in Narasapur taluk. The decrease against item 9 is due to a fall in the transactions of the Pithapuram estate. The decrease in item 10 is due to favourable season.

The following are the details of 11 other items :—

Items.	Fasli 1310.	Fasli 1311.	Reasons for variations.
	RS.	RS.	
Revenue from rented villages	10,277	..	The revenue from these sources is this year included in No. 3.
Do. hill villages	4,608	..	
Rent on islands situated in river	2,16,447	2,03,678	
			Due to the heavy fall in the prices of chillies and tobacco which are the chief products of lakkas.
Tax on backyards	9,174	7,986	Due to the building of houses in backyards.
Sale-proceeds of lands sold and Board's Standing Order Nos. 15, 20, 21 and 45.	3,292	22,681	Due to the sale of more tank-bed lands in Ellore and Cocanada taluks.
Demand of previous year made during the year.	10,302	3,396	The errata slips of the Settlement Department decreased.
Capitalized value of compensations payable to Government on account of lands taken up for Local and Municipal bodies.	1,028	2,663	Due to an increase in land acquisition.
Law charges	..	..	* The increase is due to the two following items :— Rupees 4,228. This sum was recovered from a karnam as a fine under regulation IX of 1822. Rupees 6,592. This is the amount of Government contribution to Village Service Fund paid back to Government, as the village-cess collected from lanka renters was refunded to them. If the sum of these two items is deducted the total of other sundry items comes to below Rs. 10,000.
Other items	10,620	17,674	

14. PERMANENTLY-SETTLED ESTATES.—

	Fasli 1310.	Fasli 1311.
Estates—		
Number of estates	164	164
Peishkash	Rs. 7,30,949	Rs. 7,30,132

There was a decrease of Rs. 817 in peishkash and it is duly accounted for in jamabandi No. 6.

	Fasli 1310.	Fasli 1311.
	RS.	RS.
Whole inam villages—		
Shotriem	52,814	52,424

The decrease of Rs. 390 is duly explained in jamabandi statement No. 6.

15. DEMAND, COLLECTION AND BALANCE.—The balance at the beginning of the fasli was Rs. 1,131 which has been accounted for by collection or writing off—

	Fasli 1310.	Fasli 1311.
	RS.	RS.
Demand	74,81,596	77,43,360
Collection	74,80,465	77,43,275
Balance	1,131	85

The increase in demand is due to extension of wet cultivation, decrease in remissions, and partly also to the settlement incremental rates.

INTEREST.—The demand of interest for the year was Rs. 43 and the balance of the previous year Rs. 11. The whole amount of Rs. 54 was collected before the close of the fasli.

16. DISTRIBUTION OF COLLECTIONS BETWEEN LAND REVENUE AND CESSSES.—The statement containing the same will be sent shortly.

17. COERCIVE PROCESSES.—The process of all kinds issued numbered 278,201 against 350,322 of the previous fasli. This decrease is due to favourable season, and the absence of floods such as occurred in fasli 1310. Better results would have been achieved had it not been for the sudden and heavy fall of prices. The percentage of cases in which real coercion (sale of property) was exercised also fell from 1.1 in last year to .6 in this year.

18. The attachments and sales of movable and immovable property in the fasli are compared below with those of the previous fasli :—

Fasli.		Movable property.					
		Attached.			Sold.		
		Number of cases.	Amount of arrear.	Value of property.	Number of cases.	Amount of arrear.	Amount realized.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
Fasli 1310	..	2,599	RS. 51,136	RS. 53,895	166	RS. 4,464	RS. 3,703
„ 1311	..	1,364	31,343	47,766	64	1,974	2,265

Fasli.		Immovable property.						
		Attached.			Sold.			
		Number of cases.	Amount of arrear.	Extent.	Number of cases.	Amount of arrear.	Extent.	Amount realized by sale.
8		9	10		11	12	13	14
Fasli 1310	..	851	RS. 16,372	ACS. 5,214	78	RS. 2,896	ACS. 457	RS. 3,602
„ 1311	..	331	4,895	1,108	38	1,442	843	1,625

The percentage works out as follows :—

	Fasli 1310.	Fasli 1311.
Immovable property	9.1	11.4
Movable	6.4	4.6

Out of the extent of land sold, the extent purchased by Government is 42 acres, against 103 acres in the previous fasli. These cases relate to Narasapur and Amalapuram taluks and Polavaram division. The ryots being poor and the lands of inferior quality, recourse had to be had to sale of land as the last resource. The figures are surprisingly low considering the large demand and the promptitude of collection.

19. RECEIPTS FROM PROCESS SERVICE FEES AND CHARGES.—The receipts and charges amounted to Rs. 2,243 and Rs. 2,033, respectively, against Rs. 2,563 and Rs. 2,065 in last year while the total receipts exceeded total charges. The charge exceeded the income in Amalapuram, Rajahmundry, Peddapuram and Tuni; the taluk officers concerned with be warned to keep down the charges. The percentage of processes served by “special paid agencies” to those served by the village agency is 13.6 against 13 in the previous year.

20. LANDS SOLD UNDER CERTAIN BOARD'S STANDING ORDERS.—There were no transactions under Board's Standing Order Nos. 20 and 21. An extent of 86 acres assessed at Rs. 482 was sold under Board's Standing Order No. 15 for Rs. 6,655 against 63 acres assessed at Rs. 246 for Rs. 3,179 in the previous fasli. The lands sold under Board's Standing Order No. 45 measured 75 acres, assessed at Rs. 130 and fetched Rs. 607, against 14 acres, assessed at Rs. 61, which fetched Rs. 113 during the previous year.

21. 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 1311.	Total.	Number disposed of during fasli 1311.	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 from the Registration Department ..	924	5,844	6,768	5,862	69	837	250	371	285
2. Applications received directly by Revenue officers ..	171	1,507	1,678	1,526	5	147	21	27	64
Total ..	1,095	7,351	8,446	7,388	74	984	271	398	349
Applications received by the Revenue officers under paragraph 6 of Board's Standing Order No. 31 ..	1,977	934	2,711	1,374	1,287	50	17	18	1,320

The number of cases received through the Registration officers and those presented to the Revenue officers rose, respectively, from 5,567 and 1,371 in the previous year to 5,844 and 1,507 in the current year. It may be hoped this shows that people have become alive to the advantage of securing agreement between ownership and registry. There is an increase in the number of cases presented under paragraph 6 of Board's Standing Order No. 31. The percentage of disposal to the total number of cases including those pending at the beginning of the year is noted below :—

Fasli 1310. Fasli 1311.									
Item No. 1 ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	86.4	86.6	
„ No. 2 ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	89	90.9	
„ No. 3 ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	58.7	50.6	

The decrease in the disposal of applications under Board's Standing Order No. 31 is not satisfactory, and the Tahsildars of Ramachandrapuram and Amalapuram who have the largest pendency will be instructed to dispose of the cases without further delay.

22. COSTS IN CIVIL SUITS.—The balance at the beginning of the year was Rs. 833-1-3, the amount awarded Rs. 603-11-2, and the balance at the end of the fasli Rs. 321-5-7. The reasons for the balance were explained in this office D. Dis. No. 3459, dated 8th October 1902.

23. RUINED TANKS.—No tanks were during the year made over to private individuals for repair.

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

Items.	Total number of marks.	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	..	..	7	2
Boundary offsets ..	106,563	3,630	671	639	1,118
Field marks ..	916,682	32,664	10,468	12,007	15,184
Total ..	1,022,308	36,294	11,139	12,653	16,304

The progress made in the replacement and repair of survey and boundary marks is not satisfactory. The special attention of the Tahsildars and the Divisional-officers will be again drawn to this most important subject, which, however, will never be satisfactorily dealt with till the land records maintenance establishment is organized.

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

26. SUB-DIVISIONS OF QUIT-RENT.—There were no cases of sub-division of joint interest of shareholders either in whole inam villages or in minor inams during the year.

27. VERNACULAR CORRESPONDENCE IN ASSISTANT AND HEAD ASSISTANT COLLECTORS' OFFICES.—The Assistant Collector Mr. Galletti was during the year trained in Revenue work. He read and disposed of Telugu petitions and, where necessary, abstracts of petitions were also prepared. He has not been stationed at my head quarters since I joined the division. He passed the Vernacular Lower Standard examination. He was placed in charge of the Agency division. The Acting Head Assistant Collector, Mr. Banerjee, can speak Telugu but as almost all taluk correspondence is in English, there is not much necessity for reading or having Telugu petitions and arzis read out.

28. EXAMINATION OF VILLAGE AND TALUK ACCOUNTS.—The examination of village accounts was made on the lines indicated in the jamabandi circular contained in B.P., No. 131, dated 10th March 1894. The B registers having been in a backward condition, a special establishment was sanctioned by the Board for the verification and re-writing of the same according to resettlement. Much progress has been made in this direction, and it is hoped that this work will be brought to completion soon. The mistakes noticed in the other accounts were of the usual kind and need no special mention here. Similar remarks apply also to the taluk accounts.

29. 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. 2592, dated 25th July 1902. This shows that the balance of work to be done is posting and checking of figures in the registers of 104 villages and in the firka sheets for 56 villages. The officers responsible for this are the Tahsildars of Tanuku, Ellore and Yernagudem, i.e., all the Tahsildars of the Ellore division. Strict orders have already been issued to them for the early completion of the work. The attention of the Divisional-officer will be drawn to the matter. In the examination of these registers, no serious mistakes worthy of mention here were noticed.

30. LAND IMPROVEMENT AND AGRICULTURISTS LOANS ACTS.—The loans statements were despatched with this office D. Dis. No. 2968 of 1902, dated 31st August 1902. No loans were granted during the year. The amount recovered during the year is Rs. 433-10-7 and there is no balance to be recovered.

31. SURVEY ADVANCES.—Statements were sent with this office D. Dis. No. 3376 of 1902, dated 7th October 1902.

32. Regarding the colour-washing of fields in the water spread at full tank level of the Imperial and Minor Irrigation tanks in the kurnams and taluk copies of village plans. The Board's orders embodied in B.P., No. 213, dated 20th September 1901, were received in the month of October 1901, and orders were immediately issued to the Divisional and Taluk officers for completion of the work during the year. This work was completed in all but the following taluks :—

Ellore,
Yernagudem,
Rajahmundry,

Ramachendrapur, and
Chodavaram.

There is only one levelling instrument supplied to the Minor Irrigation establishment in this district, and it was with the District overseer. It was ordered to be supplied in order to each of the sub-overseers for this work. The sub-overseers incharge of the above-named taluks could not have it, and hence the work was not completed. I have issued strict orders for the completion of the work in fasli 1312 without fail.

33. Maintenance and indexing of sub-division sketches in a file—B.P., No. 122, dated 3rd July 1902, was received after fasli 1311. It was duly communicated to the Divisional and Taluk officers for information and future guidance. The practice in the matter varied in the several taluks of this district. So far as information has been received, it appears that in Amalapur, the sub-division sketches were not filed, but each was given a disposal under the disposal system—an unbusiness-like proceeding as it entails extra work when reference has to be made to them. In the Ramachandrapur taluk office a file was maintained of sub-division sketches but without index. In the Rajahmundry taluk and Polavaram, Yellavaram and Chodavaramu divisions, these records were, as now required, regularly filed and indexed. The subject will receive special attention in the jamabandi of fasli 1312.

GENERAL CONDUCT OF SUBORDINATES.—I do not feel in a position to offer remarks on the subject, as I joined the district in the end of the fasli after jamabandi was finished. Divisional and Taluk officers in this district have more than the average responsibilities and have all had to work at high pressure.

(Signed) J. A. CUMMING,
Acting Collector.

19th November 1902.

SETTLEMENT REPORT

OF

KISTNA.

I HAVE the honour to submit the jamabandi report of this district for fasli 1311 (1901-1902).

2. SEASON AND RAINFALL (*Vide* this office Dis. No. 1981-D., dated 21st June 1902).—The rainfall was deficient during the year especially in the south-west monsoon. The result was that many tanks received insufficient or no supply and a large extent of wet land in the uplands remained waste or suffered from loss of crop. The rainfall was more favourable to dry crops which yielded average crops in most parts of the district.

The following statement compares the rainfall in the monsoons of faslis 1310 and 1311:—

	Average of 30 years.	1900-1901.	1901-1902.	+ or — of 1901-1902 when compared with	
				Average.	1900-1901.
South-west monsoon	INCHES. 22.38	INCHES. 22.64	INCHES. 17.12	INCHES. — 5.56	INCHES. — 5.52
North-east monsoon	INCHES. 19.40	INCHES. 9.42	INCHES. 7.66	INCHES. — 2.74	INCHES. — 1.75
Total	INCHES. 33.08	INCHES. 32.06	INCHES. 24.78	INCHES. — 8.30	INCHES. — 7.28

Freshes in the Kistna river began on the 23rd May 1901 when the water was 0.60 foot above the crest of the anaiikat. The maximum flood level in the year was 11.55 feet on the 16th August 1901 against 15.50 feet on the 26th July 1900 in the previous year and 20.05 feet, the maximum flood level (1896). From 1st January 1902 the river fell below the crest of the anaiikat against 21st December 1901 in the last year. The supply in the channels was sufficient for the greater part of the delta. The season was on the whole favourable.

3. CONDITION AND OUTTURN OF CROPS.—The total area sown during the year in Government and inam lands was 2,317,785 acres against 2,318,821 acres in the previous year. The decrease of 586 acres is slight and is attributed to the abnormally large extent of land left waste in 1309 and sown with crops in the early part of 1310.

Outturn of crops.

Anna notation.	Food crops.		Industrial crops.		Total.	
	Area.	Per-centage.	Area.	Per-centage.	Area.	Per-centage.
12-16	ACS. 99,000	6	ACS. 17,111	3	ACS. 116,111	5
12	383,386	22	81,606	15	464,992	20
8-11	635,372	35	187,883	35	823,255	36
4-7	512,316	29	168,389	29	680,705	29
0-3	145,322	8	77,319	15	222,641	10
Total ..	1,775,986	100	531,708	100	2,307,694	100

3547

The average total outturn was 9 annas against 7 annas in 1310, 6 annas in 1309 and 8 annas in 1308. The year was on the whole good. The actual outturns were much better than those recorded by karnams who have not yet properly understood the difference between an average and a bumper crop. Their estimates were practically unchecked.

The outturn of faslis 1309, 1310 and 1311 is compared below :—

		Percentage to the total area cropped.		
		Fasli 1309.	Fasli 1310.	Fasli 1311.
Good .. .. .	.. .. .	3	5	5
Middling .. .. .	.. .. .	45	57	56
Poor .. .. .	.. .. .	51	38	39

The variation was trifling and calls for no explanation.

4. PRICES.—

Grains.	Price per garce.		
	Average of 6 years prior to fasli 1311.	Fasli 1310.	Fasli 1311.
Paddy, first sort	202	228	187
Paddy, second sort	195	222	181
Cholam	283	303	203
Gumma	276	277	210
Ragi	219	298	219
Horsegram	323	432	292
Variga	224	230	153

Prices fell considerably owing to the existence of large stocks held over from fasli 1310 and the slackness of export trade due to the season being more favourable in other districts.

5. PERMANENTLY-SETTLED ESTATES call for no remarks.

6. INAM VILLAGES.—For the increase of 75 under the head—*vide* remark in jamabandi statement No. 1. The demand was—

	Fasli 1310.	Fasli 1311.
	RS.	RS.
Arrear	562	43
Current	31,326	32,436
Total	31,908	32,479

The increase is mainly due to the shrotriyam on aghaharams (63) in the Nuzvid taluk hitherto shown under land revenue miscellaneous having for the first time been shown under the head during the year as the result of the scrutiny of the taluk accounts at the jamabandi of the taluk by me this year.

7. RYOTWARI SETTLEMENT.—The increase of one in the number of villages is due to the classification as a ryotwari village of Kopperapad, Narasaraopet taluk, hitherto treated as an aghaharam—*vide* B.P., Mis. No. 3477, Land Revenue, dated 3rd December 1900. The total number of pattas distributed was—

	Fasli 1310.	Fasli 1311.
(a) Ordinary ryotwari pattas	203,699	206,652
(b) Miscellaneous pattas	5,483	7,369
Total	209,182	214,021

The increase under (a) was normal while under (b) was due to the insistence of the rule at the jamabandi of zamindari delta villages.

(c) *Jamabandi camps*.—Three camps or more were made in each taluk.

(d) *Settlement of taluks by Collector*.—There was no taluk left unsettled by the Collector even once during the last five years. The jamabandi of Tiruvur division—a purely zamindari one—was for the first time taken up this year by the Collector.

8. OCCUPATION AND CHANGES therein for faslis 1310 and 1311 are compared below :—

				Extent.	Assessment.
				ACS.	RS.
(1) Occupation of fasli 1310	...	...	...	2,025,814	48,67,869
(2) Deduct lands relinquished	...	...	...	60,477	1,23,101
(3) Remainder	...	...	...	1,965,337	47,44,768
(4) Add lands taken up	...	...	...	69,572	1,78,060
(5) Occupation of fasli 1311	...	...	...	2,034,909	49,22,828
(6) Difference between items 1 and 5	...	...	...	+ 9,095	+ 54,959

The increase chiefly occurred in Gudivada, Tenali and Bapatla taluks due to extension of irrigation under the delta system.

9. ACTUAL CULTIVATION.—

				Fasli 1310.	Fasli 1311.	+ or —
				ACS.	ACS.	
Dry .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	1,329,391	1,328,870	— 521
Wet .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	331,398	338,850	+ 7,452
Total .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	1,660,789	1,667,720	+ 6,931

The decrease under dry was insignificant. The increase under wet was due to favourable character of the season and to better supply of water in the canals in the delta.

10. WASTE CHARGED.—The following figures compare the extent of waste charged in faslis 1310 and 1311 :—

				Fasli 1310.	Fasli 1311.	+ or —
				ACS.	ACS.	
Dry .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	354,929	352,392	— 2,537
Wet .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	8,066	7,262	— 804
Total .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	363,995	359,654	— 4,341

The decrease was due to remission having been granted on waste (*vide* paragraph 11).

11. WASTE REMITTED.—

				Fasli 1310.		Fasli 1311.		+ or —	
				Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.
Dry .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.
Wet .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	1,030	5,328	3,553	8,492	+ 2,523	+ 3,164
Total .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	1,030	5,328	7,585	29,733	+ 6,555	+ 24,405

The figures under dry represent the remission granted on dry lands under the river-fed tanks in the Divi portion of Bandar taluk under Government Order, No. 626, Revenue, dated 25th July 1901, communicated with R.P., No. 161, dated 3rd August 1901.

The increase both under dry and wet was due to insufficient supply of water in the uplands (*vide* paragraph 2 above).

12. WATER-RATE, TIRUVAJASTI AND FASLIJASTI.—The following statement compares the figures under these heads in faslis 1310 and 1311:—

Items.	Fasli 1310.	Fasli 1311.	+ or —	Remarks.
1. Water-tax on dry lands ..	Rs. 1,45,139	Rs. 1,55,018	+ 9,879	The prohibition against extension of wet cultivation under canals which had been placed by the Department of Public Works in previous years was removed in the year under report and better supply of water in the canals.
2. Water-tax on the wet lands in the Gaudar portion of the district and in the Nuzvid taluk.	9,52,365	9,52,374	+ 9,065	
2. Consolidated wet assessment in the Masikipatan portion of the 2-4th.	8,55,085	8,69,195	+ 14,111	
4. Charge for water for second crop.	2,599	1,801	— 798	Decrease chiefly due to want of sufficient supply of water in the Gadswari canals under which later crops are raised in the Kallair lake.
5. Charge for water on minor inams.	2,11,698	2,20,929	+ 9,231	Fine remark against items 1—3.
6. Charge for water in zamin and whole inam villages.	6,64,659	7,06,872	+ 42,213	
7. Penal charge for water on lands irrigated without permission.	97,911	55,897	— 41,014	Decrease due to the above cause and to consequent acceptance of a very large number of applications during the year.

13. The following statement compares remissions in jamabandi statement No. 4 of faslis 1310 and 1311:—

Items.	Fasli 1310.	Fasli 1311.	+ or —	Remarks.
<i>Occasional.</i>				
1. Short or loss of produce ..	2,280	18,609	+ 16,329	Due to insufficient supply of water in the upland tanks.
2. Short crop or poor harvest ..	3,192	4,384	+ 1,192	
3. Submerged or inundated ..	206	400	+ 194	Due to more water in the swamps in Bapatla taluk.
4. Tirvakamani ..	3,558	15,854	+ 12,296	Fine remark against 1 and 2.
<i>Fixed.</i>				
1. Gift remissions ..	1,116	1,313	+ 197	Expiry of the lease.
2. Progressive cess remissions ..	583	—	— 583	
3. Remissions under Board's Standing Order No. 19.	491	2,621	+ 2,130	
4. Due to rectification rates ..	12,316	11,207	— 1,109	The decrease was expected.
5. Masubandham remission ..	161	132	— 29	Slight.
<i>Baria deduction.</i>				
1. Due to religious institutions ..	801	1,002	+ 201	No new deductions have been sanctioned in this year. The increase in this year was due to the large balance of 1310 having been paid in 1311, and to the whole amount of fasli 1311 having been paid.
2. In lieu of inams resumed ..	61	61	—	The matter is under correspondence with the Board of Revenue— <i>vide</i> R.C. No. 442-B. & G., dated 18th September 1902, and R.P., No. 4548, Land Revenue, dated 14th August 1902.
3. Badu inams ..	15	—	— 15	
4. Assignment to Local Board of assessment on resumed charitable inams.	2,354	2,903	+ 549	
6. Assignment of assessment of resumed artisan inams to working men.	173	206	+ 33	Due to the resumption of more inams and the transfer of the assessment to the Local Board's or artisans.
6. In lieu of inams taken up for public purposes.	5	6	+ 1	This item was hitherto omitted from the accounts, the net assessment alone being shown.
7. Jodi on inams resumed in zamindaris payable to zamindar.	—	777	+ 777	

14. MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE.—This amounted to Rs. 13,95,081 in fasli 1311 against Rs. 13,33,297 (*vide* statement No. 5) in the previous year showing an increase of Rs. 61,784 which is explained below:—

Items.	Fasli 1310.	Fasli 1311.	+ or —	Remarks.
1. Quit-rent on minor inams ..	Rs. 1,83,561	Rs. 1,87,449	— 3,888	The decrease is chiefly due to the transfer to shrotriyam of the quit-rent on agharam in the Nuzvid taluk (<i>vide</i> paragraph <i>supra</i>).
2. Water-rate on minor inams ..	2,11,698	2,20,929	+ 9,231	Please <i>vide</i> explanation in paragraph 12 <i>supra</i> .
3. Water-rate in inam villages and zamindaris.	6,64,659	7,06,872	+ 42,213	
4. Penal charge for water taken without permission.	97,911	55,897	— 41,014	
5. Land occupied with or without permission for which no patta has been granted.	53,735	71,835	+ 18,101	Due to extension of cultivation under the Iskappalli channel.
6. Conceded cultivation ..	1,372	2,741	+ 1,369	Large concealment of irrigation in Kanumolu, Nuzvid taluk, was brought to light during the year.
7. Occupation of poramboles. { Ordinary charge. 9,114 17,447 + 8,333	9,114	17,447	+ 8,333	Vide separate paragraph ..
8. Revenue derived from tree patta. { Penal charge. 13,530 18,843 + 5,313	13,530	18,843	+ 5,313	
9. Commission on private estates under Court of Wards management.	3,293	3,287	— 6	This increase was in proportion to the income of the estate.
10. Revenue process service fees ..	750	500	— 250	The decrease was due to a smaller number of demands issued by the paid agency.
11. Other items ..	88,593	1,08,138	+ 19,545	Sale-proceeds of lands under the Iskappalli project and Lanka leases contributed largely towards the increase.

Item 7.—The extent of unassessed land occupied during the year was 5,289 against 3,281 in the previous year. Of the former, acres 1,957 was fit for assignment on darkhast and cultivated without application chiefly in Bapatla and Bandar taluks. The land was not granted on patta as the cultivators would not agree to pay the value of trees which was heavy. Acres 491 was the extent of backyards in village-sites charged with single assessment, viz., the highest dry rate of the village and acres 1676 was lanka land occupied without permission and hence charged with prohibitory assessment. The balance acres 1,165 was the extent of reserved poramboke land charged with penal assessment of Rs. 18,843 against acres 1,233 and Rs. 13,530 in the previous year. The extent is steadily decreasing while the charge is increasing.

15. DEMAND, COLLECTION AND BALANCE CURRENT.—(a) Land Revenue.—The total land revenue demand under all heads was Rs. 66,75,371 against Rs. 65,98,933 in the previous year. The increase of Rs. 76,438 was due to extension of cultivation and irrigation.

(b) Cesses.—The following statement compares the demand of cesses of this and the previous years:—

Items.	Fasli 1310.	Fasli 1311.	Difference + or —	Remarks.
1. Land-cess in ryotwari villages and on minor inams in zamindaris and whole inam villages.	Rs. 4,20,881	Rs. 4,43,344	+ 22,463	Increase due to extension of cultivation and the levy of cess on minor inams in zamin tracts on the average rates of assessment in the nearest Government taluks where paimash rates are not available instead of on paimash assessments as in previous years.
2. Village-cess in ryotwari villages.	2,88,430	2,91,715	+ 3,285	Due to extension of irrigation and cultivation.
3. Land-cess in permanently settled estates.	69,277	21,035	— 48,242	The cess on Chenendra estate for 1310 was settled in fasli 1311.
4. Land-cess in inam villages ..	10,122	17,098	+ 6,976	The increase was chiefly due to the cess on Agharams in Nuzvid taluk hitherto shown under cesses in ryotwari villages having been shown under the head. In the zamin villages the cess was calculated in this year on assessments on occupied lands at paimash rates where available or at the average rates of the nearest Government taluks instead of on the total old paimash assessments themselves as before. This resulted in an increase.
Total ..	8,05,710	8,22,192	+ 16,482	

(c) The total current demand of land revenue and cesses during the year amounted to Rs. 74,98,563 against Rs. 74,01,613 in the previous year showing an increase of Rs. 93,920 which has already been explained.

(d) Collections.—Out of the current demand of Rs. 74,98,563, Rs. 74,75,078 were collected leaving a balance of Rs. 23,485 or 31 per cent. at the close of the year against 33 per cent. in the previous year. Of the balance Rs. 14,141 have either since been collected or written off and the remainder 9,612 is outstanding for the following reasons:—

	Rs.
To be adjusted	567
Irrecoverable or of doubtful recovery	535
Demand sent to other districts	664
Purchase money of lands sold under the Iskapalle channel project in Tenali taluk not recoverable under Act II of 1864	6,754
Ground-rent on house-sites in Bezvada objected to by the owners and under correspondence	1,092
Total ...	9,612

* File letter No. R.C 922-B. & G. of 1902, dated 21st October 1902, to the Board.

16. DEMAND, COLLECTION AND BALANCE ARREARS.—The arrear demand at the beginning of the year was Rs. 31,841 against Rs. 4,61,088 in the previous year. This large decrease was due to the arrears of fasli 1309 in certain upland taluks suspended on account of the unfavourable character of the season having been collected almost wholly in 1310. Of the arrear Rs. 31,573 were either collected or written off during 1311, leaving a balance of Rs. 268 which relates entirely to fasli 1310 and which is accounted for thus:—

	RS.
Since collected or written off	25
To be adjusted	97
Recommended to be written off	146
Total ...	268

17. Coercive processes and sales for arrears of revenue. The following statement compares the processes issued in this and in the previous year:—

	Fasli 1310.	Fasli 1311.	Difference + or —.
1. Notices of demand	Rs. 3,65,995	Rs. 4,03,210	+ 37,215
2. Notices of distraint or attachment	41,490	35,825	— 5,665
3. Notices of sale	13,553	11,388	— 2,165
Total ...	4,21,043	4,50,223	+ 29,180

The increase of 37,215 in the notices of demand is the net result of an increase of 90,650 in 10 taluks, viz., Tiruvur (108), Nuzvid (2,253), Tenali (18,303), Guntur (4,384), Bezvada (1,568), Nandigama (326), Sattenapalle (1,518), Narasaraopet (21,266), Vinukonda (9,352) and Palnad (31,412) and of a decrease of 53,435 in three taluks, viz., Gudivada (17,539), Bandar (3,155) and Bapatla (32,741). The increase in Guntur and Narasaraopet taluks was chiefly due to the inclusion in this year of the demands issued by village officers while that in the other taluks is attributed to the intentional non-payment of kists till demand notices were shown as there is no fear

now of process-fees being levied on processes served by village officials. The decrease in the three taluks was due to a much smaller amount of arrears having had to be collected in fasli 1311.

18. NOTICES OF DISTRAINT AND SALE.—The large decrease under the two heads was due to a much less amount of the arrear of previous faslis having been outstanding at the commencement of the year under report.

19. SALES OF PROPERTY.—The following statement compares the figures of faslis 1310 and 1311:—

Taluk.	Number of sales of movable property.			Number of sales of immovable property.			Percentage of defaulters to total number of pottas.		
	Fasli 1310.	Fasli 1311.	Difference + or —.	Fasli 1310.	Fasli 1311.	Difference + or —.	Pottas.	Defaulters.	Percentage.
1. Tiruvur	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	..	..
2. Nuzvid	1	1	..	..	..	..	3,527	1	..03
3. Gudivada	1,071	13	— 1,058	77	90	+ 22	29,252	112	..55
4. Bandar	197	274	+ 79	145	66	— 79	18,418	348	1.85
5. Tenali	7	13	+ 12	31	18	— 13	24,354	37	..11
6. Bapatla	32	56	+ 24	59	63	+ 10	27,535	105	..38
7. Guntur	2	5	+ 3	..	1	— 1	19,561	6	..03
8. Bezvada	1	..	— 1	..	..	..	8,634	..	..
9. Nandigama	3	..	— 3	2	2	..	11,771	2	..02
10. Sattenapalle	17	7	— 10	3	7	+ 1	20,652	14	..07
11. Narasaraopet	15	10	— 5	448	116	— 332	21,157	125	..59
12. Vinukonda	71	57	— 14	512	96	— 416	15,350	153	1.01
13. Palnad	25	42	+ 27	19	20	+ 20	29,327	79	..27
Total ..	1,442	473	— 969	1,122	504	— 618	2,30,187	877	..42

There was a large decrease, on the whole, due to the cause already explained under notices of distraint and sale.

20. The subjoined table shows the extent of lands sold and bought in by Government in faslis 1310 and 1311:—

Taluk.	Fasli 1310.			Fasli 1311.			Difference + or —.		
	Lands sold.	Lands bought in by Government.	Percentage.	Lands sold.	Lands bought in by Government.	Percentage.	Lands sold, columns 5—7.	Lands bought in by Government, columns 8—10.	Percentage, columns 1—4.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1. Tiruvur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Nuzvid	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Gudivada	348	684	80.7	1,070	819	76.65	+ 322	+ 135	— 4.65
4. Bandar	1,658	165	19.0	174	40	23	— 1,384	— 123	+ 12.4
5. Tenali	161	66	40.2	125	174	59.67	— 36	43	+ 22.87
6. Bapatla	269	128	47.2	419	293	69.69	+ 151	+ 165	+ 18.00
7. Guntur	..	..	..	1	..	..	+ 1	..	..
8. Bezvada	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9. Nandigama	25	25	10.0	14	..	..	— 11	— 25	— 100
10. Sattenapalle	39	19	48.7	108	11	10.2	+ 69	8	— 38.5
11. Narasaraopet	4,592	1,865	41.4	964	617	64	— 3,338	— 1,248	+ 21.5
12. Vinukonda	2,184	1,356	61.8	633	197	30.93	— 1,548	— 1,153	+ 30.82
13. Palnad	44	18	40.9	153	71	51.45	+ 94	53	+ 10.55
Total ..	9,633	4,320	44.8	3,673	2,162	57.45	— 5,260	— 2,153	+ 12.65

There were large decreases under both heads—lands sold and lands bought in by Government—due to the cause already explained. The increase under percentage of lands bought in by Government was due to the fact that a larger extent of valuable land which, in ordinary seasons, would not have been at all brought to sale had to be sold in fasli 1310 for the recovery of the abnormally large amount of arrear balance collected during the year.

21. No permanently-settled estates and whole inam villages were sold in fasli 1311 for arrears of revenue.

22. Receipts from process-service fees and charges on account of special-paid agency :—

Faslis.	Processes.			Receipts.	Charges.	Difference between columns 5 and 6.
	Total.	Served by special agency.	Percentage of column 3 to column 2.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1310	4,21,643	12,697	3	750	557	193
1311	+ 4,50,133	9,833	2.11	599	367	123
	29,090	2,774	0.99	250	190	

The increase in column 2 has already been explained (*vide* paragraph 17 *supra*); special-paid establishments were entertained only in Tenali and Bapatla. In the latter taluk the arrear at the commencement of the year was much less than in the preceding year.

This and the generally favourable character of the season in the delta resulted in a decrease.

The rates charged were pies 9 in last year for demand notices and As. 1-6 for attachment or sale notices.

23. Lands sold under Board's Standing Orders Nos. 15, 20, 21 and 45 :—

Number of Board's standing order.	Fasli 1310.			Fasli 1311.			Remarks.
	Extent.	Assessment.	Sale proceeds.	Extent.	Assessment.	Sale proceeds.	
15	ACS. 4,534	RS. 5,792	RS. 55,900	ACS. 741	RS. 2,468	74,440	Increase due to sale of Isukapalli channel project lands and tank-bed lands during the year. Fluctuating. Resale of a very large extent of lands bought in by Government in fasli 1310.
21	(0.07)	..	164	(0.29)	..	112	
45	182	533	327	1,268	1,618	5,380	

24. Advances :—

(a) Land Improvement Loans Act :—

	RS.	A.	P.
The amount outstanding at the commencement of the year	5,922	5	2
Amount advanced during the year	100	0	0
Total	6,022	5	2
Of this, the amount of instalments which fell due during the year	1,455	1	7
Balance which remained uncollected at the end of fasli 1310	15	0	0
Deduct the amount collected during the year	1,470	1	7
Balance uncollected	30	0	0

The lands of the defaulters have been sold. Further details are not known. The amount which was outstanding but which did not fall due during the year was (Rs. 6,022-5-2—Rs. 1,470-1-7=4,582-3-7). The balance of interest outstanding at the end of fasli 1310 was Rs. 10-11-0 and Rs. 312-2-2 was due in fasli 1311, making a total of Rs. 322-13-2, of which Rs. 312-2-2 was collected during the year, leaving a balance of Rs. 10-11-0 in Vinukonda taluk. The explanation furnished for the balance of principal holds good for the interest also. One new well was sunk in Sattenapalle taluk with the aid of Rs. 100 advanced and the area benefited was acres 5-63. Three old wells were repaired two in Sattenapalle and one in Vinukonda taluk— with the aid of Rs. 550 advanced and the area benefited was acres 27-85.

Out of Rs. 1,752-3-9 collected during the year under principal and interest, Rs. 472-2-5 was paid without resort to coercion and the remainder Rs. 1,280-1-4 after issue of process, viz.—

	RS.	A.	P.
After issue of demand notices	979	9	2
After attachment	300	8	2
By sale			NIL.
Total	1,280	1	4

(b) Agriculturists' Loans Acts :—

	RS.	A.	P.
Amount outstanding at the beginning of the year	8,184	4	3
Amount advanced during the year for purchase of cattle	1,300	0	0
	9,484	4	3
Amount due and collected in the year	2,073	7	8
Balance outstanding at the end of the year, but which did not fall due in the year	7,310	12	7

The interest due during the year was Rs. 441-10-7 and the balance uncollected at the end of the previous year was Rs. 1-2-3. The total amount due, Rs. 442-12-10, was collected during the year. Twenty-seven cattle were purchased at a cost of Rs. 1,300. Of the total amount of Rs. 2,516-4-6 collected during the year under principal and interest, Rs. 193-3-7 were paid voluntarily and the remainder Rupees 2,323-0-11 after issue of process, viz.—

	RS.	A.	P.
After issue of demand notices	2,215	13	2
After attachments	107	3	9
Total	2,323	0	11

25. COSTS AWARDED TO GOVERNMENT IN CIVIL SUITS.—The annexed statement compares the demand, collection and balance under this item of revenue in faslis 1310 and 1311.

Fasli.	Balance at the beginning of the year.	Amount awarded during the year.	Total demand.	Collection.	Balance.	Percentage of column 5 to 4.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1310	Rs. A. P. 418 5 1	Rs. A. P. 471 13 6	Rs. A. P. 890 2 7	Rs. A. P. 774 15 1	Rs. A. P. 115 3 6	87
1311	115 3 6	752 14 4	868 1 10	483 8 5	384 9 5	56

Of the balance Rs. 179-2-9 have since been collected and the remainder Rupees 205-6-8 is under enquiry and execution. There were no ruined and abandoned tanks made over to private individuals in this or in the preceding year.

26. INTEREST.—The balance at the beginning of the fasli was Rs. 316 which, together with Rs. 2,663 which accrued in the fasli, came up to Rs. 2,979, of which Rs. 1,767 was collected and Rs. 196 written off, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,016 at the end of the fasli. Of the balance, Rs. 962 pertain to the Tenali taluk being the interest on the instalments of purchase money of lands under Iskapalli channel regarding which a special report has been submitted separately.

27. SUB-DIVISION OF QUIT-RENT.—There were no such cases in this and the previous year.

28. INSPECTION OF SURVEY MARKS.—The following statement compares the progress of faslis 1310 and 1311 in this branch of work:—

Description of marks.	Fasli 1310.			Fasli 1311.			Difference between column.		
	Missing or requiring repairs.	Replaced.	Percentage.	Missing or requiring repairs.	Replaced.	Percentage.	2 and 5.	3 and 6.	4 and 7.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Theodolite stones ..	281	..	..	356	7	1-87	+ 75	+ 7	+ 1-97
Boundary marks ..	487	68	14	1,063	229	21-22	+ 576	+ 154	+ 7-22
Field marks ..	26,686	8,652	33	28,860	12,369	42-85	+ 2,574	+ 3,657	+ 9-55
Total ..	26,854	3,720	32	30,681	12,542	41-69	+ 3,227	+ 3,822	+ 9-69

Statement No. 13 gives talukwar details. Resurvey has been introduced in the Masulipatam portion of the district, but notwithstanding the instructions issued early in the fasli, the taluk and the village officials failed to carry out the instructions in Board's Standing Order No. 202 properly. The result was that only a very insignificant number of stones were replaced or repaired in the four ryotwari taluks of the Masulipatam portion. Tiruvur has not been surveyed. The question of replacing or repairing the stones in zamindaris surveyed at the cost of Government is now before the Board. In the Guntur portion, the resurvey is in progress in Narasaraopet, Palnad and Vinukonda taluks. The survey records of Sattenapalle have not been supplied yet. In Guntur, Tenali and Bapatla some beginning has been made, but there is still much room for improvement. Nowhere I regret to say did the Divisional-officers take an interest in the matter. Their attention has once more been drawn to this. With all this the number of stones replaced or repaired during the year exceeded those of fasli 1310 by 3,822 or 34 per cent.

STATE OF SUB-DIVISION REGISTERS.—B.P. No. 122, dated 3rd July 1902, was received after the close of the fasli. The instructions therein will be attended to during the current year.

29. EXAMINATION OF VILLAGE AND TALUK ACCOUNTS.—The jamabandi officers as usual examined the accounts and mistakes were pointed out. The accounts of zamindari and whole inam villages in Tiruvur were for the first time prepared and examined

by myself and my office during the year. The taluk had never been settled by any officer within the memory of the present generation. The accounts of dry zamin villages in Nuzvid taluk were also brought under severe scrutiny. The result was a large increase under land-cess, as the annual rent values of inams and inam villages had been calculated on a wrong principle—*vide* paragraph 15 (b) *supra* and B.P. Mis. No. 2820 (Land Revenue), dated 3rd September 1902. Outturns of crops noted in enclosure to village statement No. 1 were not checked properly by Revenue Inspectors. The supervision exercised by Tahsildars and Divisional-officers was, if at all, nominal. The attention of all officers has been drawn to the defects. The accounts have been otherwise fairly well kept. Taluk B Registers have not been properly prepared especially in zamindari tracts. They have been called in and are now under scrutiny in the Collector's office.

30. APPLICATIONS FOR TRANSFER OF PATTAS MADE TO THE REGISTRATION AND THE REVENUE OFFICERS:—

Classes of officers.	Out-standing balance.	Received in the year.	Total.	Disposed of.	Pending.	Percentage of column 5 to 4.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Fasli 1310.						
Registration Department	278	3,859	4,137	3,758	379	9-1
Revenue Department	71	4,814	4,885	4,744	141	2-9
Total ..	349	8,673	9,022	8,502	520	5-8
Fasli 1311.						
Registration Department	379	4,073	4,452	4,064	388	8-7
Revenue Department	141	4,115	4,554	4,445	109	2-4
Total ..	520	8,188	9,006	8,509	497	5-5

The decrease in column 3 was very small. The majority of the applications pending was received at the close of the year. Of the balance 112 have since been disposed of.

31. CASES UNDER BOARD'S STANDING ORDER NO. 31, PARAGRAPH 7.—The following statement compares the disposal of faslis 1310 and 1311:—

Fasli.	Out-standing balance.	Received in the year.	Total.	Disposed of.	Balance.	Percentage of column 5 to 4.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1310	283	1,399	1,682	1,223	459	25
1311	409	6,350	6,759	2,609	4,150	69

The number of cases reported and the number disposed of during the year were much larger than in the previous year. The heavy balance at the close of the fasli was due to the unusually large number of cases reported in the year. The attention of the Tahsildars has been drawn to the large pendency and they have been directed to dispose of them as soon as possible.

32. No practical advantage or useful information can be said to have been gained from the examination of famine analysis registers and firka books.

33. Composition for second crop was nil.

34. VERNACULAR CORRESPONDENCE IN THE ASSISTANT AND HEAD ASSISTANT COLLECTORS' OFFICES.—Tahsildars and Deputy Tahsildars freely correspond in English. The Board's orders on the subject have been acted up to as regards petitions and other vernacular papers received by the above officers.

35. CONDUCT OF PUBLIC SERVANTS.—This has been on the whole satisfactory. The few exceptions have been separately dealt with. It would be invidious to name any one Tahsildar or Deputy Tahsildar for special commendation where so many have striven to do their best as the high percentage of collection to demand shows. I may be permitted to mention, however, my Huzur Sarishtadar M.R.Ry. Gollamudi Laksh-mikantara, Pantulu Garu, as an officer of great capacity and energy.

MASULIPATAM,
27th October 1902.

(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 1901-1902 (fasli 1311). The delay is due to our awaiting the making up of the accounts to the end of September. That has been the custom here, but in future this will not be done, as the only advantage is to show a lower balance pending against the district.

2. SEASON AND RAINFALL.—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.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.	1901-1902.	Thirty years' average.
	INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.
April	3.03	1.99	0.01	0.31
May	0.63	0.49	1.24	1.35
Total ..	3.66	2.48	1.25	1.65
June	0.73	1.23	1.18	1.65
July	0.84	2.43	2.99	2.35
August	2.51	0.65	2.89	3.22
September	3.71	6.02	3.41	4.05
Total ..	7.79	10.33	10.47	11.27
October	13.08	5.66	8.70	9.19
November	1.00	4.23	13.25	8.72
December	0.05	1.97	4.43	2.29
January	0.09	0.47	0.05	0.46
February	..	3.04	..	0.20
March	..	..	0.09	0.21
Total ..	14.22	15.42	21.52	21.07
Grand Total ..	25.67	28.23	33.24	34.60

The rainfall was about the normal in all seasons of the year under report. In October, however, the rains held off and this led to the grant of some remissions under waste and shavi. The sowings of the year were greater than those of the previous year and than the preceding five years' average. The freshes in the Penner were adequate and the crops fared well under the delta.

3. CONDITION AND OUTTURN OF CROPS.—The district average outturn was fair, viz., 9 annas for dry and 10 annas for wet. The outturn of the different crops harvested before 31st March 1902 is shown below:—

Crops.	Extent over which the actual outturn amounted to					Total.
	13 to 16 annas.	12 annas.	8 to 11 annas.	4 to 7 annas.	0 to 3 annas.	
<i>Dry crops.</i>	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
Cholum	11,172	128,353	159,492	93,209	18,765	411,526
Cumbu	2,208	16,121	26,106	20,254	6,495	71,187
Ragi	1,669	16,650	26,489	11,211	1,019	56,038
Varagu	2,392	26,400	41,389	9,659	1,810	81,650
Varigalu	5,703	26,994	35,681	8,083	4	76,845
Cotton	784	4,569	6,606	3,033	100	15,162
Indigo	713	8,141	20,374	17,886	6,365	53,580
Sugarcane	..	..	3	..	..	8
Lump oil seeds	1,209	7,537	17,420	9,786	2,293	38,155
Groundelly oil seeds	4	261	667	315	53	1,300
Tobacco	91	1,244	1,483	553	39	3,410
Total	26,545	235,275	335,093	174,082	36,884	807,886
Wet paddy	18,922	111,290	90,514	31,432	5,892	257,850
Grand Total	45,467	346,565	425,607	205,512	42,776	1,065,736

4. PRICES.—The following table compares the average prices per garce of the staple food-grains with those of the previous fasli:—

Description of food-grains.	Average prices per garce.		Increase.	Decrease.
	Fasli 1310.	Fasli 1311.		
	RS.	RS.		RS.
Paddy, 1st sort	259	227	..	32
Do. 2nd „	227	195	..	28
Rice, 2nd „	480	418	..	62
Cholura	333	254	..	79
Cumbu	312	247	..	65
Ragi	293	241	..	57
Horregram	411	314	..	127
Varagu	171	126	..	45

The fall in prices is a result of a favourable season following a fairly good one.

5. PERMANENTLY-SETTLED ESTATES.—These continued to be the same as before, viz., (1) Venkatagiri zamindari, (2) Pamur and Sitaramapuram taluks of the Kālahasti estate, (3) Chundi and (4) Mutyalapad. The peshkash of the Venkatagiri and Mutyalapad zamindaris underwent trifling reductions as shown below:—

Estate.	Fasli 1310.	Fasli 1311.	Difference.
1. Venkatagiri	Rs. A. P. 3,68,739 14 9	Rs. A. P. 3,68,731 1 4	Rs. A. P. 8 13 5
2. Kālahasti	60,391 4 0	60,391 4 0	..
3. Chundi	21,123 7 2	21,128 7 2	..
4. Mutyalapad	2,000 0 0	1,999 12 10	0 3 2
Total	4,52,259 9 11	4,52,250 9 4	9 0 7

6. WHOLE INAM VILLAGES.—The total demand under this head was Rupees 82,080-8-6 against Rs. 82,080-11-11 in the previous year:—

7. RYOTWAR SETTLEMENT.—Statement No. 1 gives details of the taluks settled by the several officers, the time occupied on jamabandi and the camps at which jamabandi was held. The total number of pattas issued was 114,446 against 114,531 in the previous fasli. The subjoined table compares the figures for the two faslis.

Fasli.	Number of fresh pattas.	Old pattas modified.	Old pattas not modified.	Total.
1310	1,717	2,813	1,09,991	1,14,521
1311	3,483	13,310	97,653	1,14,446
Total	+ 1,766	+ 10,497	- 12,338	- 83

The increase in the number of fresh pattas distributed and of old pattas modified is partly due to improvement in the season, but this is not adequate to explain the enormous increase in the number of modified old pattas. This I can attribute only to greater care in registration consequent upon the orders recently issued in regard to the preparation and delivery of pattas at jamabandi.

A large increase occurred in the number of miscellaneous pattas. This is due to the extension of sivoyjamma cultivation on account of the favourable season.

8. HOLDINGS.—The following abstract compares the total extent and assessment of holdings with those of the previous year, under dry and wet. The figures do not include land occupied without pattas and shown in the accounts as miscellaneous. 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. 867,317	RS. 9,79,694	ACS. 206,919	RS. 11,27,116	ACS. 1,074,236	RS. 21,06,810
Deduct lands given up or transferred in fasli 1311	16,356	14,542	3,827	20,022	20,183	34,564
Remainder	850,961	9,65,152	203,092	11,07,094	1,054,053	20,72,245
ADD lands taken up or transferred in fasli 1311	18,218	16,552	5,793	29,882	24,011	46,434
Total holdings for fasli 1311	869,179	9,81,704	208,885	11,36,976	1,078,064	21,18,679
Difference	+ 1,862	+ 2,010	+ 1,966	+ 9,860	+ 3,823	+ 11,870

The above figures show that there was an increase in the holdings under both dry and wet as shown below talukwar:—

Taluk.	Fasli 1310.				Fasli 1311.	
	Dry.		Wet.		Dry.	
	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Gadur	ACS. 82,855	RS. 76,500	ACS. 46,788	RS. 2,41,163	ACS. 83,132	RS. 76,859
Repur	73,963	77,095	5,966	29,628	74,774	77,861
Nellore	67,756	61,503	96,816	5,57,157	68,157	61,876
Atmakūru	122,422	1,22,953	16,863	84,446	124,900	1,24,863
Kavali	69,871	59,029	21,084	1,05,373	70,825	59,260
Udayagiri	52,035	49,370	1,650	8,667	52,488	49,731
Kandakur	150,102	2,04,493	14,730	78,340	149,762	2,04,204
Kanigiri	37,699	37,266	463	2,981	45,558	35,933
Ongole	209,564	3,00,455	2,639	14,561	209,664	3,00,206
Total	867,317	9,79,694	206,919	11,27,116	869,179	9,81,704

Taluk.	Fasli 1311—cont.		Difference.			
	Wet.		Dry.		Wet.	
	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.
8	9	10	11	12	13	
Gadur	ACS. 47,774	RS. 2,45,865	+ 377	+ 330	+ 986	+ 4,462
Repur	5,969	22,638	+ 811	+ 766	+ 3	+ 10
Nellore	97,490	5,61,255	+ 401	+ 373	+ 674	+ 4,188
Atmakūru	16,812	88,512	+ 2,187	+ 1,859	+ 9	+ 63
Kavali	21,371	1,06,870	+ 454	+ 231	+ 397	+ 1,237
Udayagiri	1,636	8,612	+ 403	+ 361	+ 14	+ 55
Kandakur	14,706	78,550	+ 340	+ 284	+ 24	+ 90
Kanigiri	463	2,975	+ 2,131	+ 1,333	+ 1	+ 6
Ongole	2,665	14,639	+ 669	+ 279	+ 265	+ 58
Total	208,885	11,36,976	+ 4,833	+ 3,911	+ 2,665	+ 16,011
			+ 2,971	+ 1,501	+ 29	+ 151
			+ 1,862	+ 2,010	+ 1,966	+ 9,860

4 SETTLEMENT REPORT OF NELLORE.

The decrease under "dry" is large in Kanigiri and the cause is not apparent. The dry occupation there was in fasli 1307 and of succeeding years as follows: acres 53,283, 51,792, 48,651, 47,699 and 45,568. That this steady fall is connected with the decline of the taluk in population seems certain. The Divisional-officer has been asked for his views on the subject. It is true that there was a considerable increase in sivoyjamma cultivation this year in Kanigiri but the increase was not equal to the decrease in dry holdings.

(a) RELINQUISHMENTS AND DARKHASTS.—Talukwar particulars under these heads are given below:—

Taluka.	Relinquishments.					
	Dry.		Wet.		Total.	
	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	ACS.	RS. A. P.	ACS.	RS. A. P.	ACS.	RS. A. P.
Gudur	377-31	464 2 0	478-41	2,132 3 0	855-75	2,596 5 0
Rapur	682-57	543 15 0	12-48	55 8 0	695-05	599 7 0
Nellore	22-75	15 7 0	7-09	35 1 0	29-84	50 8 0
Atmakur	904-39	909 13 0	39-91	181 0 0	944-30	1,070 13 0
Kavali	697-00	382 0 0	67-00	278 0 0	764-00	660 0 0
Udayagiri	2,142-39	1,242 7 0	14-22	72 11 0	2,156-60	1,315 2 0
Kandukur	1,129-37	537 9 0	45-77	180 10 0	1,175-14	1,138 3 0
Kanigiri	3,195-22	1,839 3 0	3-68	22 7 0	3,198-90	1,891 10 0
Ongole	722-00	497 0 0	11-03	49 0 0	733-00	546 0 0
Total	9,673-22	6,881 8 0	679-56	2,936 8 0	10,352-78	9,868 0 0

Taluka.	Darkhasts.					
	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	1,243-31	1,188 15 0	1,301-50	5,503 3 0	2,544-81	6,692 2 0
Rapur	1,593-74	1,309 1 6	13-20	59 2 0	1,606-92	1,368 3 6
Nellore	373-93	340 15 0	425-14	2,294 11 0	799-07	2,635 10 0
Atmakur	3,085-13	2,755 1 0	51-19	245 10 0	3,136-32	3,000 11 0
Kavali	978-00	584 0 0	358-00	1,512 0 0	1,336-00	2,096 0 0
Udayagiri	2,890-42	1,793 3 0	6-31	33 4 0	2,896-73	1,796 7 0
Kandukur	847-91	718 9 0	31-34	122 11 0	879-25	841 4 0
Kanigiri	1,271-41	684 9 0	2-36	16 8 0	1,273-77	700 8 0
Ongole	272-00	260 0 0	26-03	86 0 0	298-00	346 0 0
Total	12,355-83	9,633 12 6	2,216-04	9,972 1 0	14,570-87	19,665 13 6

The largest area relinquished occurs in the case of Udayagiri and Kanigiri. In the former, however, the relinquishments were more than covered by the area taken up on darkhast. The decrease in Kanigiri has already been referred to just above.

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

Taluka.	Lands bought in by Government.					
	Dry.		Wet.		Total.	
	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.
	ACS.	RS. A. P.	ACS.	RS. A. P.	ACS.	RS. A. P.
Gudur	..	..	125-87	527 15 0	125-87	527 15 0
Rapur	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nellore	4-44	3 5 0	12-79	67 4 0	17-23	70 9 0
Atmakur	..	..	1-59	7 2 0	1-59	7 2 0
Kavali	..	..	22-00	147 0 0	32-00	147 0 0
Udayagiri	132-35	67 13 0	1-73	5 7 0	134-08	73 4 0
Kandukur	58-11	49 12 0	10-09	32 14 0	68-11	82 10 0
Kanigiri	128-08	90 8 0	..	..	128-08	90 8 0
Ongole	45-00	34 0 0	1-06	2 0 0	46-00	36 0 0
Total	338-58	245 6 0	184-97	789 10 0	553-55	1,035 0 0

There was no noticeable quantity of land brought to sale in any of the taluks.

9. CULTIVATION.—The total extent cultivated during the year as per statement No. 3 was 815,115 acres against 797,666 acres in the previous year. The percentage of cultivated to occupied area was 75-61 against 74-25 in the previous year. The large increase under wet cultivation this year is due of course to the favourable nature of the season. The subjoined abstract compares the areas cultivated in faslis 1310 and 1311:—

Items.	Fasli 1310.	Fasli 1311.	Increase.	Decrease.
	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
Dry	612,119	618,704	6,585	..
Wet	185,647	196,411	10,864	..
Total	797,666	815,115	17,449	..

10. WATER-RATE AND SECOND CROP.—The annexed table compares the particulars of water-rate and fasaljasti (second crop) talukwar for faslis 1310 and 1311:—

Taluka.	Water-rate.		Fasaljasti.		Total.	
	Fasli 1310.	Fasli 1311.	Fasli 1310.	Fasli 1311.	Fasli 1310.	Fasli 1311.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Gudur	5,344	7,316	3,875	5,425	9,719	12,741
Rapur	2,018	2,308	617	646	2,635	2,953
Nellore	27,305	29,913	18,315	20,965	45,620	50,878
Atmakur	10,679	12,662	2,988	5,378	13,667	18,040
Kavali	5,564	8,836	3,214	5,479	8,778	14,315
Udayagiri	1,932	2,091	361	875	2,293	2,877
Kandukur	2,501	2,719	1,229	1,670	3,729	4,389
Kanigiri	1,763	1,960	147	222	1,912	2,182
Ongole	2,432	1,691	1,253	597	3,685	2,288
Total	60,040	70,406	31,993	41,257	92,033	1,11,663

Under both heads there is an increase in every taluk except Ongole. For the marked decrease in Ongole under both heads the explanation is that the rainfall in fasli 1311 was considerably smaller than in fasli 1310.

11. REMISSIONS.—The following table compares the extent of waste and the amount of remissions granted therefor for faslis 1310 and 1311. In every taluk except Ongole there was a decrease. In Ongole there was a trifling increase due to the deficiency in rainfall :—

Taluka.	Fasli 1310.		Fasli 1311.		Increase.		Decrease.	
	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.
Gudur	2,387	12,115	37	207	..	..	2,350	11,908
Rapur	328	1,549	19	88	..	..	309	1,461
Nellore	977	4,334	72	358	..	..	905	3,976
Atmakur	338	1,612	20	80	..	..	318	1,532
Kavali	829	3,595	268	1,012	..	..	561	2,583
Udayagiri	64	243	39	141	..	..	25	102
Kandukur	3,576	18,422	587	2,765	..	..	2,989	15,657
Kanigiri	41	207	..	..	..	..	41	207
Ongole	171	814	178	928	7	84	..	..
Total	8,711	42,892	1,220	5,579	7	84	7,498	37,327
Net							7,491	37,313

The total extent left waste as per statement No. 3 was 262,949 or 24.39 per cent. of the occupied area against 25.74 per cent. of the previous year. Of the extent left waste, no remission was allowed on 261,729 acres while a sum of Rs. 5,579 was remitted on the remaining 1,220 acres. The large decrease in remissions in all taluks is partly due to the favourable nature of the season but partly to the rule requiring written applications for remission which was for the first time rigidly enforced in fasli 1311. The following statement compares the amount of remissions refused for want of applications or on account of late applications with the total season remissions of the year. It will be seen that the remission so refused aggregates Rs. 8,545 against Rs. 23,320 actually granted. Thus, although in this district a rule requiring written applications for remission has been enforced for several years and although ample warning was given to the ryots that the rule would be rigidly enforced in fasli 1311, more than a quarter of the remissions which would have been granted on the merits had to be refused on the sole ground of want of compliance with a technical rule which I hope to see abrogated before long :—

STATEMENT showing season remissions granted and refused during fasli 1311.

Taluka.	Waste remissions.		Shavi remissions.		Tirvakammis remissions.		Special lift remissions.	
	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.
Gudur	57	207	454	1,184	1,561	4,669	2	2
Rapur	19	88	28	130	49	182	..	..
Nellore	72	358	903	2,458	141	522	..	..
Atmakur	20	80	28	74	51	186	..	..
Kavali	268	1,012	472	1,931	..	..	6	6
Udayagiri	39	141	8	33	217	785	..	..
Kandukur	589	2,765	273	1,351	881	3,124	166	166
Kanigiri	..	..	..	..	122	493	..	..
Ongole	178	928	137	665	18	69	2	2
Total	1,220	5,579	2,303	6,946	3,040	10,619	178	178

Taluka.	Total granted.		Remissions refused for want of applications.		Remissions refused on account of later petitions.		Total.	
	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.
Gudur	2,054	6,052	0	0	261-23	648 12 0	123-31	421 4 0
Rapur	96	400	0	0	99-41	417 14 0	31-49	119 10 0
Nellore	1,118	3,377	0	0	612-27	1,535 1 0	214-02	671 5 0
Atmakur	99	340	0	0	23-77	109 15 0	2-77	8 5 0
Kavali	748	2,049	0	0	841-28	1,815 8 0	383-57	1,073 1 11
Udayagiri	264	959	0	0	..	..	..	..
Kandukur	1,907	7,983	0	0	258-10	1,045 3 0	..	256-10
Kanigiri	122	492	0	0	1-81	10 4 3	..	1-81
Ongole	335	1,664	0	0	123-94	638 1 0	..	123-94
Total	6,739	23,320	0	0	2,214-81	6,251 10 3	755-18	2,293 9 11
							2,969-27	8,545 4 2

12. OTHER REMISSIONS.—Statement No. 4 gives particulars of remissions other than waste. The following table compares the figures for faslis 1310 and 1311 :—

Particulars.	Fasli 1310.	Fasli 1311.	Increase.	Decrease.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Shavi or loss of produce	15,872	6,945	..	8,926
2. Flood remissions	104	..	..	104
3. Tirvakammis	23,866	18,443	..	20,423
4. Assessment on lands taken up under tope rules	208	68	..	140
5. Lift remissions	6,015	5,729	..	286
6. Beriz deductions	7,810	8,638	773	..
7. Fasalkammis	1,114	..	..	1,114
8. Remissions granted for the site occupied by the Roman Catholic Church at Ongole	3	3	..	..
9. Water-rate remitted	293	379	86	..
10. Remissions granted in Velagapudi shrotriem under Gerthipathicala	112	112	..	..
Total	70,487	40,363	864	30,393
Net				30,129

There is a general decrease under all heads due to the favourable character of the season. The small increase under item 9, water-rate remitted, is due to remissions granted on account of loss of first crop in consequence of the late and deficient rainfall of October. Under tirvakammis occurs the largest amount nearly 46 per cent. of "other remissions." Ninety per cent. of this is due to want of irrigation. Nellore contributes by far the largest portion or 43 per cent. due to there being large areas under the Sangam project and Nellore tank which have been granted on wet tenure but for which irrigation has not yet been provided. Gudur contributes 26 per cent. which is due to the bad state of the Yerur and other irrigation works in that taluk; funds for the improvement of some of these have been recently provided. Kandukur follows with 20 per cent. which is mainly due to the disrepair of the Mopad and Machavaram tanks. The increase under item 6 beriz deductions is fully explained in statement No. 4-A.

13. MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE.—Particulars under this head will be found in statement No. 5. There is a net increase of Rs. 11,502 as compared with the previous fasli.

Items.	Fasli 1310.	Fasli 1311.	Increase.	Decrease.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Quit-rent on sundry inams	1,24,925	1,24,787	..	138
2. Survey excess	21,521	21,524	..	..
3. Lands cultivated after jama bandi	1,153	1,509	356	..
4. Cowle pattas	303	461	158	..
5. Unauthorized cultivation	66,772	64,125	2,647	..
6. Water-rate on minor inams, whole inams and zamindari villages	41,620	44,132	2,512	..
7. Sale-proceeds of lands bought in by Government and resold and sale-proceeds of darkhast lands	1,750	4,959	3,209	..
8. Sale-proceeds of tank-bed lands	26	84	58	..
9. Revenue process service fees	1,602	2,564	962	..
10. Revenue derived from trees other than reserved trees on unreserved lands	1,090	1,145	55	..
11. Other miscellaneous items	13,987	14,929	1,012	..
Total ..	2,58,792	2,80,294	11,502	138
		Net ..	11,502	

Item No. 5.—This item comprises—

	Extent.	Assessment.
	ACS.	RS.
(a) Assessed unoccupied lands	49,555	50,834
(b) Poramboke cultivation	1,572	13,295
Total ..		64,129

The increase under (a) is due to the favourable character of the season. As to (b) which represents the ordinary and penal assessment charged for the occupation of lands reserved for public or communal purposes and to which attention was drawn in B.P., No. 229, Settlement, dated 27th July 1899 and No. 30, Settlement, dated 28th February 1902, every endeavour is made to repress poramboke cultivation by the imposition of deterrent penal assessment. As a result there has been a decrease recently in the extent of encroachments. In fasli 1309, the extent encroached upon was 3,862 acres. In fasli 1310 it was 2,649 acres and in the current fasli it has dwindled to 1,572 acres.

14. 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 closed up to 30th September 1902:—

Items.	Demand of fasli 1311.	Collections within the fasli.	Subsequent collections up to 30th September 1902.	Total collections.	Balance on 1st October 1901.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Peshkash on permanently-settled estates	4,52,251	4,26,810	25,411	4,52,251	..
2. Shrotriem jodi	82,681	79,221	1,813	80,834	1,247
3. Ryotwar and miscellaneous	24,64,690	23,68,686	78,805	24,47,581	17,680
Remissions	..	17	2	19	..
Total ..	29,99,022	23,74,747	1,05,229	29,80,066	18,337
Recessions	..	17	2	19	..
4. Land-cess on ryotwari villages	1,77,432	1,70,129	6,649	1,76,778	654
5. Village-cess on ryotwari villages	1,31,739	1,26,269	4,858	1,31,117	622
6. Land-cess on shrotriem villages	9,984	9,717	155	9,852	112
7. Land-cess on zamindari villages	84,812	80,013	4,191	84,204	648
Total ..	4,03,987	3,86,118	15,833	4,01,951	2,026
Grand Total ..	34,03,009	32,60,865	1,21,762	33,82,617	20,373
Remissions	..	17	2	19	..

The total land revenue demand under report was Rs. 29,99,022 against Rupees 28,88,592 in the previous year, thus showing a net increase of Rs. 1,10,430 due to the favourable character of the season. The current demand under cesses in ryotwar, inam and zamindari villages amounted to Rs. 4,03,987 against Rs. 3,88,127 in the previous year. The net increase of Rs. 15,860 is due to increased demand on zamindaris on account of land-cess as per revised triennial figures and to the increase in land revenue. The total demand under land revenue and cesses comes to Rs. 34,03,009 against Rs. 32,76,719 in the previous year. The total collections within the fasli amounted to Rs. 32,60,865 or 95.82 per cent. of the demand against 95.4 per cent. of the previous year. Deducting subsequent collections up to the end of September 1902, there remains a net balance of Rs. 2,03,073 talukwar particulars of which are given below:—

	RS.
Gudur	5,861
Rapur	13
Nellore	6,838
Atmakur	1,525
Kavali	1,245
Udayagiri	139
Kandukur	2,137
Kanigiri	697
Ongole	1,270
Huzur	648
Total ..	20,373

Of this Rs. 1,352 have since been collected, a sum of Rs. 449 is awaiting adjustment, Rs. 638 is under correspondence and Rs. 1,001 is considered of doubtful recoverability, Rs. 648 is outstanding against Chundi estate under management, Rs. 223 represents the amount of remittance of Chinna Annalur village lost by dacoity. The remainder Rs. 16,062 is covered by processes.

15. DEMAND, COLLECTION AND BALANCE OF ARREARS.—The arrear demand at the beginning of the fasli was Rs. 1,69,430, of which Rs. 1,63,760 were collected within the fasli and Rs. 2,773 remitted, leaving a balance of Rs. 2,897. This balance was reduced to Rs. 1,339 by the end of September 1902, the following being the talukwar particulars thereof:—

	RS.
Gudur	501
Nellore	62
Kavali	8
Udayagiri	4
Kandukur	92
Kanigiri	11
Ongole	661
Total ..	1,339

Of this the amount subsequently collected is Rs. 35; and that awaiting adjustment is Rs. 77, of doubtful recoverability Rs. 135; under correspondence Rs. 64 and Rs. 5 sanctioned but not written off, leaving a balance of Rs. 973 which is covered by processes.

16. 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.
1310	391,145	378,413	12,732	4,666	13,369	18,035
1311	424,792	405,967	18,825	6,745	6,259	12,914

The above statement shows an increase in respect of processes issued as well as in value of personal property sold. The following table gives talukwar particulars as compared with fasli 1310:—

Taluk.	Fasli.	Number of demand notices.	Number of attachment notices.	Sale notices personal.	Sale notices, real.			Total number of sale notices.	Percentage of column 9 to column 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	1310	50,697	6,182	91	21	120-00	44-00	112	0-22
	1311	55,160	6,468	133	41	206-00	147-00	180	0-32
Rapur	1310	21,856	834	8	..	..	..	8	0-04
	1311	18,310	1,859	26	..	..	..	26	0-14
Nellore	1310	76,164	19,617	57	139	531-00	192-00	196	0-26
	1311	81,145	21,586	100	51	166-00	34-00	151	0-18
Atmakur	1310	54,158	1,002	17	14	33-00	5-00	31	0-06
	1311	63,327	3,588	70	..	..	..	70	0-11
Karali	1-10	30,861	4,243	117	67	275-00	126-00	184	0-59
	1311	33,375	3,853	73	19	91-00	22-00	97	0-29
Udayagiri ..	1310	19,015	4,220	73	22	142-00	38-00	100	0-52
	1311	20,707	6,686	34	15	150-00	131-00	49	0-24
Kandukur ..	1310	29,782	10,614	6	37	297-00	135-00	43	0-14
	1311	54,232	11,769	73	20	136-00	54-00	103	0-19
Kanigiri	1310	20,642	1,602	16	22	191-00	104-00	33	0-18
	1311	21,954	1,454	37	..	..	..	37	0-17
Ongole	1310	85,007	1,469	22	30	272-00	136-00	62	0-01
	1311	75,332	3,123	57	41	825-00	194-00	98	0-13
Total	1310	383,382	49,683	412	352	1,543-00	802-00	764	0-20
	1311	421,812	61,216	614	197	1,078-00	594-00	811	0-19

The increase in demand notices over the previous year is due to the increase in the land revenue demand and to the enforcement of the new system of issuing demands by revenue inspectors in central villages of their ranges on the 10th of each month. The increase is remarkable in Kandukur and is partly accounted for as above and partly by the fact that, during the previous year, demands were withheld in the case of doubtful items for which remissions were expected at the jamabandi. The season being better this year, there was no such withholding of demands. The large decrease in the number of processes in Ongole is attributable to the collection of large arrears in fasli 1310. The increase under attachment notices is due to the same cause as the advance in the number of demand notices. It is satisfactory to note the decrease in the number of sales of immoveable property which indicates the extent to which coercion is adopted. There were no sales of immoveable property in Rapur, Atmakur and Kanigiri. The increase in Gudur and Ongole over the previous year is accounted for by the fact that in those taluks considerable arrears of fasli 1310 had to be collected this year. The percentage of sale notices is only 0-19 against 0-20 in the previous year. Nearly 55 per cent. of the land brought to sale was bought in by Government for want of bidders, a proof that the sales largely related to worthless lands.

17. RECEIPTS FROM PROCESS SERVICE FEES AND CHARGES FOR THE SPECIAL-PAID AGENCY.—Statement No. 8-B gives particulars under this head. The total number of processes issued was 424,792; of this 405,967, or nearly 96 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 1310	1,602	1,227
Fasli 1311	2,564	1,347

18. INSPECTION AND REPLACEMENT OF BOUNDARY AND FIELD MARKS.—Statement No. 13 gives particulars under this head. As the district is now being resurveyed, systematic replacement of stones was considered unnecessary.

19. EXAMINATION OF VILLAGE AND TALUK MANUAL ACCOUNTS.—The Kanigiri and Nellore taluks were settled by me. The accounts were scrutinized in both the

taluks and a memorandum of the principal defects noticed was communicated to the Tahsildars concerned for information and guidance. The most important of the defects noticed related to the disagreement of the inam B registers with the huzur inam fair registers of the two taluks settled. Application has been made to the Board of Revenue for the employment of a special clerk for bringing the inam B registers of the Nellore taluk into harmony with the huzur registers as in this taluk the number of omissions and variations was numerous. The accounts seem to be fairly well kept on the whole.

20. APPLICATIONS FOR TRANSFER OF PATTAS IN REGISTRATION OFFICES.—The annexed abstract gives talukwar particulars under this head:—

Taluk.	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.
Gudur	9	115	124	113	11
Rapur	11	69	80	80	..
Nellore	33	158	193	153	35
Atmakur	8	41	49	43	6
Kavali	14	127	141	134	7
Udayagiri ..	3	31	34	31	3
Kandukur ..	2	212	214	204	10
Kanigiri	20	45	65	65	..
Ongole	14	265	279	213	35
Total	116	1,063	1,179	1,071	108

21. The following statement gives the total transactions under the Land Improvement and Agriculturists' Loans Acts separately:—

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. 65,819 9 2	RS. A. P. 2,075 0 0	RS. A. P. 67,894 9 2	RS. A. P. 7,648 11 11	RS. A. P. 6,522 0 5
Excess	..	..	..	..	0 8 0
Amount written off	..	..	..	..	263 15 1
Agriculturists' Loans Act—					
(i) For purposes other than relief of distress	14,724 3 9	1,100 0 0	15,824 3 9	5,349 11 2	4,368 2 8
(ii) For relief of distress	33 13 1	..	33 13 1	15 10 8	16 10 8
Total	80,577 10 0	3,175 0 0	83,752 10 0	13,015 2 4	10,907 4 9
Excess	..	..	..	..	0 8 0
Amount written off	..	..	..	..	263 15 1

Items.	Balance repayable during 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. 922 3 1	RS. A. P. 3,288 2 5	RS. A. P. 2,863 7 3	RS. A. P. 462 8 4
Amount written off	..	..	22 2 10	..
Agriculturists' Loans Act—				
(i) For purposes other than relief of distress	981 2 1	909 15 7	769 12 5	140 3 2
(ii) For relief of distress	..	1 0 8	1 0 8	..
Excess	..	..	1 14 5	..
Total	1,903 6 2	4,199 2 8	3,574 4 4	602 11 6
Amount written off	..	..	22 2 10	..
Excess	..	..	1 14 5	..

A total sum of Rs. 5,175 was advanced under both the Acts during the year under review. The balance of Rs. 1,903-5-2 repayable during the year is covered by processes. Eleven new wells were constructed during the year, the extent benefited being 4971 acres, while no old wells have been repaired. Forty-four wells are under construction.

22. STATE OF SUB-DIVISION REGISTERS IN TALUK OFFICES.—Paragraph 3 of B.P., No. 122, dated 3rd July 1902. Files of sub-division statements and sketches are reported to be maintained in all the taluks of this district; but no index such as that referred to by the Board has been maintained in any taluk. As a consequence the files of statements and sketches are useless, and I am issuing orders directing the writing up of indexes. In Ongole a separate register has been maintained showing the various sub-divisions since the settlement so as to form a supplement to the diglott registers. In Atmakur, Nellore and Rapur taluks statements and sketches are reported to have been sent to the resurvey party.

23. RESERVATION OF LANDS WITHIN THE WATERSPREAD OF MINOR IRRIGATION WORKS.—B.P., No. 213, Sett., dated 20th September 1901. The work of marking the F.T.L. of minor irrigation tanks in the Atmakur, Nellore and Udayagiri taluks was completed during the fasli by the minor irrigation overseer. In all these cases the F.T.L. was marked on the karnams' and taluk maps wherever available and tracings on cloths for each taluk have been separately maintained in the records of my office.

The work in the other taluks is in progress. In Kávali the minor irrigation overseer has completed the work in respect of 14 out of 34 tanks. Out of 85 tanks in Gudur the minor irrigation sub-overseer is reported to have marked the F.T.L. of 25 tanks on the village plan and to have taken measurements in respect of 27 other tanks. The marking on the plans in respect of the latter has yet to be done. Out of 63 tanks in Rapur taluk measurements have been taken in respect of 11. In Gudur and Rapur taluks the minor irrigation sub-overseers have not marked the F.T.L. on tracing cloth for record in my office. I have called for them.

As to the work in the Ongole division the latest information available shows the following quantity of work turned out by the minor irrigation sub-overseer in addition to his other duties.

Taluk.	Number of tanks in the taluk.	Number in respect of which F.T.L. has to be marked.
Ongole	30	7
Kandukur	47	38
Kanigiri	9	5

In continuation of paragraph 11 of my jamabandi report for fasli 1311, No. 2991-D/Ver., dated 13th October 1902, I have the honour to state that I have since ascertained that in some taluks the rules as to petitions were not strictly observed by jamabandi officers during the last jamabandi. If they had been, a larger amount of remissions would have been refused for want of petitions than that (Rs. 8,545) shown in the aforesaid paragraph 11.

NELLORE,
13th October 1902.

(Signed) A. BUTTERWORTH,
Collector.

SETTLEMENT REPORT OF CUDDAPAH.

I HAVE the honour to submit a report on the settlement of land revenue of this district for fasli 1311, together with the statements mentioned in the enclosed list.

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

	1900-1901.	1901-1902.	Normal.
April	1.38	0.49	0.49
May	0.04	1.48	1.33
Total	2.32	1.88	2.31
June	1.99	2.13	2.35
July	5.14	2.41	2.70
August	1.25	1.70	4.39
September	5.93	3.62	5.26
Total	14.31	10.16	14.00
October	3.04	2.52	5.87
November	0.53	5.31	3.64
December	1.49	1.69	0.93
January	0.12	0.37	0.13
February	2.11		0.10
March		0.65	0.21
Total	7.74	9.94	10.93
Total for the year	21.37	21.98	27.84

From the above, it will be seen that the hot weather showers were moderate, but they were not of much use except to the crops then standing on the ground. The south-west monsoon commenced favourably in June, but the fall in August, when sowings generally take place in the taluks of the main division, was seriously deficient, particularly in Jammalamadugu division. Owing to the deficiency and uneven distribution of rain, sowings were long delayed in expectation of heavy falls. In many places, however, with the hope of further rains, the ryots commenced sowings in earnest in September and October, but they were disappointed. Consequently the crops on large areas either withered or gave a poor outturn and dry remissions had to be granted in the marginally-noted taluks—vide B.P., No. 92, dated

20th May 1902. Though the rains of November were good, they did not bring sufficient supplies to the irrigation sources and there were no copious falls in the subsequent months. Wells became very low. Large areas of wet land, particularly in the taluks of the sub-division, were therefore left waste, the assessment whereof has been remitted at jamabandi. Dry crops in the sub-division taluks and in the taluks of the eastern section and Cuddapah fared well generally. The condition of each section of the district was dealt with in detail in the report submitted with this office Disposal No. 1373, dated 22nd June 1902. The outturn of crops on dry and wet lands varied between 8 to 12 except in portions of the black-cotton soil taluks where dry crops suffered seriously.

3. The following table shows the prices of food-grains, horse-gram and salt as compared with those returned for the previous year:—

SETTLEMENT REPORT OF CUDDAPAH.

Grain.	Imperial scores per rupee.	
	1900-1901.	1901-1902.
Rice, 2nd sort	8.89	9.48
Paddy, 1st sort	12.28	12.89
" 2nd sort	13.97	14.63
Cholam, white	12.17	14.23
" yellow	13.25	15.10
Cumbu	12.69	14.70
Ragi	13.53	15.14
Horse-gram	12.00	15.24
Salt	12.38	12.48

The prices of grains were easier in the current year than in the previous year. This is due to less demands from outside the district.

4. RYOTWARI SETTLEMENT.—The settlement of all taluks, except that of Madanapalle and Kadiri, were finished before the close of the fasli year. The jamabandi of Madanapalle taluk was completed on 22nd July 1902 by the Sub-Collector and the delay is due to change of officers. The final settlement of the Kadiri taluk jamabandi was completed by me on 6th August 1902, though the 1st jamabandi (i.e.), passing orders on the patties was finished by 24th June 1902. There was some delay in my final settlement of the Kadiri taluk, as I was called away from the taluk in the midst of the jamabandi on account of season inspections in portions of the district which were threatened with distress, rains having withheld for a time in the month of July.

5. OCCUPATION AND CHANGES.—The figures given below compare the net holdings of fasli 1311 with those of fasli 1310 :—

	Extent.	Assessment.
	ACS.	RS.
Fasli 1310	1,312,663	17,65,097
" 1311	1,319,680	17,69,478
Difference	+ 7,617	+ 4,381

The increase of 7,617 acres, assessed at Rs. 4,381, is due to large extents taken up on darkhast and to decrease under relinquishments in the year under report.

6. CULTIVATION.—The figures given below compare the actual cultivation of fasli 1311 with that of fasli 1310 :—

	Dry.	Wet.	Total.
	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
Fasli 1310	995,333	103,319	1,098,652
" 1311	1,023,260	109,657	1,132,917

There is increase under dry and decrease under wet cultivation. The former occurs chiefly in the sub-division taluks where the rains in June and July induced the ryots to cultivate large extents of lands with dry crops. The latter is due to deficient supplies in the irrigation sources.

7. WATER-RATE—

	RS.
Fasli 1310	48,476
" 1311	42,387
Decrease	6,089

The decrease is due to the same reason explained in the preceding paragraph.

8. The figures in the jamabandi statement No. 4 show that there is an increase of Rs. 51,188 under "dry remissions" and Rs. 44,475 under "tirvakammi" and decrease of Rs. 14,801 under "wet shavi". The necessity for the grant of dry remissions has been explained in paragraph 1 *supra*. Owing to insufficient supplies in the irrigation sources, dry crops were grown on large areas of wet lands and tirvakammi remission had to be granted on them. The same reason holds good for the decrease under "wet shavi" as the ryots preferred to cultivate dry crops on wet lands instead of wet crops which required greater supply of water.

SETTLEMENT REPORT OF CUDDAPAH. 73

9. MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE.—The decrease under quit-rent in ryotwar villages and increase under izapha charge is due to the fact that last year the izapha charge of Cuddapah taluk was shown under quit-rent which has now been correctly entered under izapha. The increase under item 5 "Lands cultivated with or without permission" occurs chiefly in the taluks of the sub-division and is due to the reason that soon after the rains fell, the ryots cultivated large extents of land unauthorizedly but were not willing to accept pattas for them.

10. DEMAND, COLLECTION AND BALANCE OF SHROTRIEM VILLAGES.—The decrease in the shrotriem demand has been explained in the statement No. 6. Of the balance of Rs. 5,721 outstanding at the end of fasli, Rs. 3,020 have since been collected and the balance is covered by processess.

11. DEMAND, COLLECTION AND BALANCE OF LAND REVENUE AND CSESSES.—The following table compares the demands of land revenue and cesses of fasli 1310 and 1311 :—

	Fasli 1310.	Fasli 1311.	Decrease.
Land revenue	17,80,086	16,87,753	92,333
Land cess	1,66,808	1,66,116	692
Village cess	1,23,015	1,22,827	188
Total	20,69,909	18,77,016	1,92,893

The decrease is due to the large amounts of remissions granted during the year under report as compared with those of the previous year and to decrease under charge for water. Of the total demand, Rs. 17,52,504 was collected within the fasli. The arrear demand at the beginning of the fasli 1311 was Rs. 4,10,626, of which Rs. 3,60,506 were collected or written off before the close of the fasli.

12. The total number of demand notices issued is 540,536 against 357,478 in the previous year. Attachment notices were issued in 42,352 cases but property was sold only in 13,841 cases, the amount realised by this process being Rs. 73,871. Special process servers were appointed in the taluks of Jammalamadugu, Proddatur, Pulivendla and Cuddapah.

13. SUB-DIVISION OF QUIT-RENT.—No advantage was taken of the provisions of the Board's Standing Order No. 58 in the year under report.

14. EXAMINATION OF VILLAGE AND TALUK ACCOUNTS.—The village and taluk accounts were carefully examined at the time of jamabandi in the taluks settled by the Collector. The defects and mistakes discovered were communicated to the Tahsildars concerned. A circular embodying the defects noticed is under preparation and will be issued for the guidance of all Tahsildars. The reports of inspections made by the other jamabandi officers have not yet been received. They will be reviewed on receipt and communicated to Tahsildars.

15. LOANS.—LAND IMPROVEMENT LOANS ACT.—The total amount advanced during fasli 1311 was Rs. 31,058-8-0 and the purposes for which the advances were made are as follow :—

	RS.	A.	P.
1. Sinking new wells	12,387	8	0
2. Repairing old wells	17,288	8	0
3. Reclamation of land	1,282	8	0
4. Repairs to tanks	100	0	0
Total	31,058	8	0

With the advances made under items 1 and 2, 14 new wells were constructed and 47 old wells repaired and the total extent of land benefited thereby was acres 281.77. The extent reclaimed was 16.48 acres.

AGRICULTURISTS' LOANS ACT.—Rs. 35,685 were advanced under this Act and of this, Rs. 35,122 were granted for the purchase of cattle, Rs. 100 for seed grain, Rs. 343 for fodder and Rs. 120 for rebuilding a house. Four hundred and forty cattle were purchased and one house is under construction. In many of the cases for which loans have been advanced for purchase of cattle, the purchases were not made within the fasli as the advances were made at its close.

SETTLEMENT REPORT OF CUDDAPAH.

COLLECTIONS.—The total amount, both principal and interest, that had to be recovered under the two Acts during the fasli including the repayable balance at the end of the previous fasli was Rs. 36,933-6-11 including Rs. 775 ordered to be summarily recovered relating to the following items:—

	Rs.
(i) Misapplication of the loan or failure to complete work within the time allowed	595
(ii) Failure of work from causes beyond the borrowers' control	180
Total	775

Out of this demand, a sum of Rs. 26,925-7-6 was recovered and written off up to the end of the fasli. Of the amount collected, Rs. 5,309-9-6 were realized without resort to coercive processes and Rs. 826-7-0 were written off as irrecoverable under the orders of the Board, while for Rs. 16,965-1-7 No. I demand was issued. For this, however, no attachment of property was made. The remaining amount was recovered partly by attachment alone and partly by attachment and sale of the defaulters' property as detailed below:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
By attachment alone	3,377	1	11
By sale of moveable property	231	13	7
By sale of land	541	13	2
Total	4,650	12	8

The balance yet to be collected at the close of the fasli was Rs. 10,007-15-5 and the non-collection was mainly due to the bad state of the season especially in Pulivendla and Badvel taluks where the season continues to be bad for a series of years from 1897. Of the outstanding balance, more than half relates to Pulivendla taluk and Rs. 340-14-7 have been since collected after the close of the fasli.

16. MAINTENANCE OF SUB-DIVISION SKETCH REGISTERS IN TALUK OFFICES.—The reports on the subject have been received from all Divisional officers except the Sub-Collector. They show that the sub-division files have not been regularly maintained in any taluk office as required in Board's Standing Order No. 3. These sketches are now reported to be kept in bundles by villages in some taluks and with the disposed of files of correspondence in others. The attention of all officers concerned will be drawn to the orders contained in Board's Standing Order No. 3 and the state of these files will be inspected at the time of jamabandi from the current fasli.

17. AMALGAMATION OF SHAMILAT DASABANDAM INAM WITH CIRCAR AYACUT.—The order contained in Board's Proceedings, Mis. No. 303, dated 22nd January 1900, was given effect to only in a portion of the district as stated in the last jamabandi report for the reasons given therein. Final orders on a reference on the subject from this office were received in Board's Proceedings, Mis. No. 4310, dated 24th July 1902, received on the 27th July 1902 and instructions have been issued to taluk officers to give effect to them as early as possible and progress reports have been prescribed. Steps will be taken to see that the work is finished soon.

18. Marking of survey fields situated within the waterspread of tanks in colour wash ordered in Board's Proceedings, No. 213, dated 20th September 1901.

The Executive Engineer reports that the marking has been completed in 20 tanks in charge of the Public Works Department. As regards the tanks in charge of the Revenue Department, the work has not been taken up for want of levelling instruments with all the Minor Irrigation sub-overseers. The Board of Revenue has since ordered in its Proceedings, Mis. No. 4469, dated 30th July 1902, that the work of marking should be entrusted only to the Overseers and Supervisor and I have issued orders that the work should be taken up and finished before the close of fasli 1312.

19. CONDUCT OF PUBLIC SERVANTS.—The staff of village accountants continues to be unsatisfactory and there is not much improvement in the staff of Revenue Inspectors and Taluk establishment. The Tahsildars have done their work fairly well, collection of revenue, being, however, poor in the Cuddapah and Jammalamadugu divisions.

BALAPALLE,
17th October 1902.
Ed. T. Lutetiah Naidu.

(Signed) B. MACLEOD,
Collector.

SETTLEMENT REPORT.

OF

ANANTAPUR.

I HAVE the honour to submit my report on the annual settlement of land revenue of the district for fasli 1311 (1901-1902). The prescribed statements except the fiscal returns have already been submitted.

2. SEASON AND RAINFALL.—This subject was already dealt with in this office administration report, D. Dis. No. 1832, dated 17th June 1902. The average rainfall for the year was 16.95 inches against 23.59 inches in 1900-1901, and 22.81 inches, the average of the 30 years ending with 1899. The hot weather showers in April and May taken together were above the average, the falls amounting to 3.10 inches against 2.70 inches, the average of thirty years. In June, when the cultivation season began, the rainfall was generally deficient as compared with that of 1900-1901, and the thirty years' average. The deficiency continued in July and August; and was unprecedented in the latter month, the rainfall recorded being only 0.72 inch against the average of 3.37 inches. The rainfall in September was good and exceeded the average. The total fall in the south-west monsoon was below the average and compares unfavourably with that of the preceding year. The north-east monsoon was practically a failure in parts of Gooty and Tadpatri taluks. The deficiency of rainfall in July coupled with the practical failure of the monsoon in August told heavily on the tender standing crops on the unirrigated dry lands generally and especially in the affected portions of the Gooty and Tadpatri taluks. The season during the year was bad throughout the district as remarked by the Board in its Proceedings, No. 82 (Settlement), dated 15th May 1902, and dry remissions were granted for failure and shortage of outturn of dry crops in the affected villages of the Gooty and Tadpatri taluks under G.O., No. 544, Revenue, dated 23rd June 1902, communicated with B.P., Mis. No. 3715 (Settlement), dated 1st July 1902. The collection of dry revenue in Tondapad village of the Gooty taluk and of the unremitted portion in the affected villages was also postponed. There were slight freshes in the Pennuér, Chitravati and Hagari rivers during the year.

3. CONDITION AND OUTTURN OF CROPS.—Owing to the deficient south-west monsoon, the early crops yielded a poor outturn and the yield of later crops was generally bad to poor.

4. PRICES.—As reported in this office, D. Dis. No. 1832, dated 17th June 1902, there was a general fall in the prices of grains as compared with those of the previous fasli. This was due partly to the prevalence of plague in the Bellary district and in parts of this district, and partly to decrease in the export trade.

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 1310, viz., 123.

7. **RYOTWAR SETTLEMENT.**—The number of villages under ryotwari tenure was 617 as in the previous fasli. The names of the settling officers and the duration of the settlement of the several taluks are given in statement No. I. The orders of Government granting dry remissions in the affected parts of the Gooty and Tadpatri taluks were received on the 3rd July last, and steps were at once taken for the speedy completion of the settlement of the affected villages of the said taluks. The Tadpatri taluk was completed by the Deputy Collector, Gooty, by the 28th July, and the Gooty taluk which had more than three times the affected villages of the Tadpatri taluk by me by the 13th August. The number of ryotwari pattas issued was 82,068 against 80,654 in fasli 1310. The increase was due to increase in the ryotwari holdings. The number of miscellaneous pattas issued was 7,286 against 4,841 in the previous year. The increase is due to larger extent of sivoijama cultivation and to the free distribution of pattas among ryots.

8. **OCCUPATION AND CHANGES.**—The extent of ryotwari holdings during the year under report was 1,097,522 acres assessed at Rs. 9,27,626 against 1,092,999 acres assessed at Rs. 9,25,515 in fasli 1310. The particulars of changes that occurred in the holdings are detailed in enclosure A to statement No. 3 and the increase in the holdings was chiefly due to the extent of land taken on darkbast (acres 33,947) being greater than that relinquished (acres 23,268).

9. **ACTUAL CULTIVATION, WASTE CHARGED AND WASTE REMITTED.**—The total area cultivated during the year exclusive of miscellaneous cultivation amounted to 884,090 acres against 883,338 in the preceding fasli. The increase in cultivation was due to good rains in the month of September 1901 which gave an impetus to ryots to bring a large area under cultivation expecting rains in the subsequent months. The extents of waste remitted and charged were acres 23,267 and 190,159, respectively, against 13,078 and 196,583 in the previous fasli. The increase under the former and the decrease under the latter head was chiefly due to the grant of dry remissions in parts of the Gooty and Tadpatri taluks.

10. **WATER-RATE—TIRVAJASTI AND FASALJASTI.**—The revenue from water-rate and second crop charge amounted to Rs. 15,725 and 23,921, respectively, against 21,509 and 29,830 in fasli 1310. The decrease under both the heads was due to partial supplies to several minor tanks and also some important major tanks in the district.

11. **OTHER REMISSIONS.**—The subjoined table shows the remissions granted during the fasli as compared with those of the previous fasli 1310 :—

Fasli.	Occasional.	Fixed.	Beriz deductions.
1310	Rs. 23,701	Rs. 4,675	Rs. 8,448
1311	59,877	3,934	8,325
Difference ..	+ 27,176	— 739	— 123

The increase under occasional remissions was due to grant of dry remissions in parts of Gooty and Tadpatri taluks and to the grant of tirvakammi on wet lands under tanks which received partial supplies during the year. The decrease under fixed remissions was due to the lapse of another year, since the introduction of new settlement rates. The decrease under beriz deductions was due partly to the allowances having remained undischarged owing to the failure of the parties concerned to receive them and partly to delays in the intimation by the temple committees of changes among trustees, &c.

12. **MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE.**—The demand under several items of miscellaneous revenue amounted to Rs. 2,17,063 against Rs. 2,18,701 in the previous year, showing a decrease of Rs. 1,638. The annexed table shows items under which large variations occur :—

Items.	Fasli 1310.	Fasli 1311.	Differences.
1. Jodi or quit-rent on minor inams	Rs. 1,19,271	Rs. 1,18,481	Rs. — 790
2. Water-rate on minor inams	12,244	9,686	— 2,558
3. Occupation of lands with or without application	58,820	63,239	+ 4,419
4. Cultivation of poramboke lands	5,198	3,012	— 2,186
5. Charge for water on lands in inam villages	230	283	+ 53
6. Penal charge for water on lands irrigated without permission	4,132	5,718	+ 1,586
7. Penal charge imposed on poramboke lands	9,718	8,668	— 1,050
8. Other items	7,719	4,213	— 3,506

Item 1.—The decrease under this item was due to the relinquishment of inams and their incorporation with the Government ayakat.

Item 2.—The decrease under this head was due to fall in wet cultivation, owing to partial supplies in some important and several minor tanks in the district.

Item 3.—The increase was due to large extent of sivoijama cultivation.

Item 4.—The decrease was due partly to lands having been assigned on patta in unobjectionable cases, and partly to the decrease in the extent of poramboke cultivation on account of the penal rates charged in previous faslis.

Item 5.—The increase under this item was due to sufficient supplies received in some of the irrigation sources in inam villages.

Item 6.—The increase was due to penal rates charged to repress the practice of taking water without permission to the detriment of wet ayakats.

Item 7.—The decrease under this item was due to fall in the cultivation of poramboke lands and also to giving up of the occupations in some cases.

Item 8.—The decrease was due to ordinary fluctuations under catcherry collections.

13. **LANDS SOLD UNDER BOARD'S STANDING ORDER NOS. 15 AND 45.**—As shown in jamabandi statement No. 3, the extent of lands sold was 557 acres and the amount realised was Rs. 542. Of this, a sum of Rs. 50 is kept under revenue deposits and the remainder credited to miscellaneous "other items."

14. **COSTS AWARDED IN CIVIL SUITS.**—The details are furnished in statement No. 11 and steps have been taken for the realisation of the recoverable balance.

15. **RUINED TANKS MADE OVER FOR PRIVATE ENTERPRISE.**—No ruined tanks were made over to private individuals for repair under either Board's Standing Order No. 8 or No. 9.

16. **CATTLE CENSUS.**—No census was taken in the fasli under report as it falls due in fasli 1314.

17. **INSPECTION OF BOUNDARY AND FIELD MARKS.**—The information under this head is given in statement No. XIII. The number of missing marks and of those requiring repairs were 2,817 and 796, respectively, against 4,395 and 899 in fasli 1310. Eight hundred and twenty-nine were replaced and 212 repaired during the year. Necessary steps are being taken to secure better results.

18. **CONDITION OF SURVEY INSTRUMENTS.**—The condition of these instruments was referred to in the report of survey schools held in 1899 and the Divisional-officer's concerned have been requested to take necessary steps to replace instruments reported to be missing.

19. **EXAMINATION OF VILLAGE AND TALUK ACCOUNTS.**—The accounts were examined during the jamabandi by the settling officers and their establishments and the defects and mistakes noticed were noted, and communicated to the Tahsildars concerned for effecting necessary corrections, and for taking steps against their recurrence. No serious defects were noticed and the state of accounts is on the whole fairly satisfactory. Special well registers have been written up by karnams and the entries have in some cases been checked by the superior revenue officers. The attention of the Tahsildars and Divisional-officers has been specially drawn to the matter.

SETTLEMENT REPORT OF ANANTAPUR.

20. TRANSFER OF REGISTRY OF HOLDINGS—APPLICATIONS FOR THE TRANSFER OF REVENUE REGISTRY THROUGH THE REGISTRATION DEPARTMENT.—As shown in the jamabandi statement No. 10, the total number of applications received was 1,234 against 1,094 in the previous year. The increase is ascribed to the recognition by the ryots of the advantages of reconciling ownership and revenue registry and the facilities afforded for the presentation of transfer applications soon after the sale-deeds are registered by the Registration officers. Of the 1,234 applications, 101 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 including the closing balance of the last fasli was 927 against 1,065 in the preceding year. Eight hundred and seventy-three applications were finally dealt with during the year, leaving a balance of 54 for want of sub-divisions. The number of cases of transfer taken up by revenue officers on their own motion under paragraphs 5 and 6 of Board's Standing Order No. 31 was 675 during the year against 408 in fasli 1310. The increase was due to increased attention paid to the orders on the subject.

22. VERNACULAR CORRESPONDENCE IN THE HEAD ASSISTANT AND ASSISTANT COLLECTORS' OFFICES.—Mr. H. L. Braidwood and Mr. A. Y. G. Campbell were in charge of Penukonda division during the year. They were both able to read all routine and legibly written Telugu papers and petitions. Mr. H. G. Gharpurey, the Assistant Collector, can as yet read only imperfectly routine and legibly written Telugu papers and petitions.

23. COERCIVE PROCESSES.—The prescribed statement will be submitted to the Board in the Land Revenue Department.

24. PROCESS-FEES.—No special agency for execution of processes was entertained during the year and no fees were collected.

25. LAND REVENUE DEMAND CURRENT.—The total current demand under ryotwar and miscellaneous amounted to Rs. 10,49,165 against Rs. 11,16,193 in the previous fasli. The decrease was due to the unfavourable character of the season during the year as compared with the previous year. The particulars of collection and balance will be furnished in statement No. 7 to be 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. 25,448 and Rs. 9,725, respectively. A statement showing the transactions under the Loans Acts has already been separately submitted with this office, R. Dis. No. 490, dated 5th November 1902. Necessary steps are being taken to collect the outstanding balance.

27. SURVEY ADVANCES.—No advances were made during the year as in last fasli.

28. FAMINE ANALYSIS REGISTERS AND FIERKA BOOKS.—The statement showing the progress made in the preparation and checking of village registers and fierka books has already been submitted with this office, D. Dis. No. 321, dated 4th February 1902. The registers were made use of for the purposes mentioned in paragraph 6 of my letter, D. Dis. No. 512, dated 21st February 1901.

29. CONDUCT OF PUBLIC SERVANTS.—I much regret the delay in submitting this report, which is due to the late settlement of the Gooty and Tadpatritaliks on account of dry remissions and the consequent delay in receiving requisite information from those taluks. In conclusion, it is but right that I should bring to notice the excellent work of all my Divisional-officers, specially of my Head Assistant Collector, Mr. A. Y. G. Campbell, and of M.R.Ry. M. V. Narayanasamy Pillay Avargal, B.A., Gooty Deputy Collector, whose zeal, energy and devotion to duty merit the highest commendation. I should not omit to mention the valuable services rendered by my Hosur Sheristadar, M.R.Ry. A. V. Subbaya Chetty Garu, B.A., who, throughout the year, has done credit to himself and fully maintained his well-deserved reputation. My thanks are specially due to M.R.Ry. S. Vasudeva Rao Garu, B.A., Gooty Tahsildar, for his unwearied assiduity, and careful attention to every thing he had to do with regard to dry remissions in his taluk.

13th November 1902.

(Signed) MUHAMMAD RAZA KHAN,
Collector.

SETTLEMENT REPORT

OF

BELLARY.

I HAVE the honour to submit the report on the settlement of the Bellary district for fasli 1311 (1901-1902). The prescribed statements have already been despatched.

2. SEASON AND RAINFALL.—The season may be classed as normal except in Alur and parts of Bellary, where dry remissions to the extent of Rs. 1,06,696 were granted, and collection of revenue, amounting to Rs. 1,31,659, suspended till the kist months of the current fasli (1312). The total rainfall registered for the district during the year was 21.66 against 22.50 inches in the preceding year and 22.68 inches, the average for thirty years. The heaviest fall was in May 1901, being almost double the average for thirty years (1.91 inches). As in the last two faslis, Hospet had the heaviest fall of 29.39 inches, and Hadagalli was at the other end of the scale with 13.80 inches. The rainfall registered in the Bellary town during the year was 19.11 inches against 19.23 inches in the previous year and 18.97 inches, the thirty years' average. The early crops saved the situation and only in localities wholly dependent on the mungari was the year generally fair. The following statement shows the figures of rainfall for 1901-1902, as compared with those of the previous year, month by month during the two monsoons:—

Months.	South-west Monsoon.					1900-1901.	1901-1902.
						INCHES.	INCHES.
April	...	...	...	...	...	1.24	1.25
May	...	...	...	...	...	2.41	3.86
June	...	...	...	...	...	2.65	2.99
July	...	...	...	...	...	3.20	2.67
August	...	...	...	...	...	1.93	2.45
September	...	...	...	...	...	5.56	3.65
Total	...	...	...	...	...	17.02	16.81
North-east Monsoon.							
October	...	...	...	...	...	2.79	3.29
November	...	...	...	...	...	0.15	1.53
December	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.03
January	...	...	...	...	...	0.30	...
February	...	...	...	...	...	2.29	...
March	...	...	...	...	...	0.04	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	5.48	4.85
Grand Total	...	...	...	...	...	22.50	21.66

The subjoined statement compares the rainfall at each of the rain-recording stations during the year with that of the previous year :—

Year	Monsoons	Adoni.	Yemmaguara	Alur.	Bellary	Siruguppa	Rayadurg	Hospet.	Kampli	Hudagalli	Harpanahalli.	Kudligi.
1900-1901 ..	South-west	20.15	16.64	15.38	14.68	14.53	10.61	20.51	12.35	13.95	18.63	23.24
	North-east	5.00	6.24	6.75	4.55	8.87	3.93	1.48	9.22	2.33	3.87	4.68
	Total	25.15	23.58	22.13	19.23	23.40	14.54	30.99	21.58	16.28	22.00	27.92
1901-1902 ..	South-west	20.28	15.13	13.67	12.62	16.30	11.50	25.13	21.91	11.53	20.22	17.60
	North-east	3.81	6.27	4.41	6.49	4.91	6.34	4.26	5.16	2.27	4.75	4.76
	Total	24.09	21.40	18.08	19.11	20.21	17.84	29.39	27.07	13.80	24.97	22.36

The total rainfall during the year was less than that of the previous year (1900-1901) at all stations except Rayadurg, Kampli and Harpanahalli. Rain is, however, peculiarly local and many non-recording villages probably suffered when the headquarters showed a considerable fall of rain.

Tanks received supply as under—

	Year under report.	Previous year.
Full supply	81	110
Partial supply ($\frac{1}{2}$ -57, $\frac{1}{2}$ -63 and $\frac{1}{2}$ -73)	193	163
No supply	13	3
Total	287	276

As in the previous fasli (1310), the supply to tanks in fasli 1311 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.					Extent of standing crops.
		As. 13 to 16.	As. 12.	As. 8 to 11.	As. 4 to 7.	As. 0 to 3.	
1310	ACS. 2,178,945	ACS. 119,476	ACS. 568,043	ACS. 815,675	ACS. 491,221	ACS. 193,530	ACS. ..
1311	2,244,849	144,196	438,852	716,159	499,640	404,524	41,46
Difference ..	+ 65,904	+ 33,720	- 129,191	- 99,516	+ 8,419	+ 211,004	+ 41,46

The increase in cultivation was due to the rainfall in the middle of south-west monsoon (between May and August 1902) which gave an impetus to ryots to ear on cultivation extensively. The early crops in all the taluks and a major portion the hingari or later crops in other than the affected parts of the Bellary and Al taluks generally yielded a fair to normal outturn; the yield of the remainder of the latter crops in the affected and other parts of the district was bad to poor owing the deficient rainfall in the north-east monsoon.

4. PRICES.—Prices were on the whole easier throughout this year than during the previous year, but they never approached the figures which are consider

as normal. The plague has the effect of stopping exports and thus tended to lower prices, but trade within the district was much hampered.

5. PERMANENTLY-SETTLED ESTATES.—Nil.

6. WHOLE INAM VILLAGES.—No changes during the fasli.

7. RYOTWARI SETTLEMENT.—There was no change in the number of ryotwari villages, the total number being 873. The names of the settling officer and the duration of the settlement of the several taluks are given in statement No. 1. The settlement was commenced early and finished before the end of May in all taluks, except in Alur and Bellary, where it lingered till the third week of September 1902, owing to the grant of dry remissions in both and the frequent transfer of Deputy Collectors in charge of the Adoni division. The number of ryotwari pattas issued was 113,450 against 112,224 and the number of miscellaneous pattas 510 against 745 in the previous fasli. The increase in the former occurs in all taluks except in Alur. The special patta system sanctioned as an experimental measure in B.P., Mis. No. 283 (Land Revenue), dated 28th January 1901, was nominally introduced in the Kudligi taluk in fasli 1310, but it actually came into effect in the fasli under report. Thirty-one special pattas were issued before the close of the fasli 1311 and 31 special pattas have since been issued for the current fasli. Before the close of the current fasli, the Tahsildar promises to send up about 200 cases more. It is reported that the Tahsildar has been exerting himself to make the system a success and the progress now made certainly justifies a further trial. By the introduction of this system, the extent of sivoyjama cultivation in this taluk has been reduced by 31 per cent. in the fasli under report, as compared or 31 per cent. with that in fasli 1310.

8. OCCUPATION AND CHANGES.—The subjoined statement shows the extent and assessment of ryotwari holdings of fasli 1311 as compared with those of fasli 1310 :—

Faslis.	Dry.		Wet.		Total.	
	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.
1310	ACS. 1,553,889	RS. 12,25,007	ACS. 38,691	RS. 2,26,312	ACS. 1,692,571	RS. 14,51,319
1311	1,686,673	12,45,035	38,981	2,27,447	1,725,654	14,72,582
Difference ..	+ 32,793	+ 20,028	+ 287	+ 1,235	+ 33,059	+ 21,263

The increase under both dry and wet is due to a very large extent of land having been taken on darkhast, the details of which are furnished in enclosure to statement No. III. The increase occurs in all taluks and is marked in Kudligi, Adoni, Bellary and Alur as noticed last year.

The following statement compares the figures of faslis 1310 and 1311 under the items "land relinquished" and "lands bought in by Government" :—

Faslis.	Lands relinquished.		Lands bought in by Government.	
	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.
1310	ACS. 7,163	RS. 3,045	ACS. 1,684	RS. 856
1311	4,043	2,353	1,682	986
Difference ..	- 3,120	- 686	- 2	+ 133

SETTLEMENT REPORT OF BELLARY.

The decrease under the head "lands relinquished" was due to the prospect of the early part of the season being fair. The decrease under the head "lands bought in by Government" is small and calls for no remark.

9. ACTUAL CULTIVATION, WASTE CHARGED AND REMITTED.—The statement given below compares the figures of actual cultivation during faslis 1310 and 1311:—

Faslis	Dry.	Wet.	Total.
	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
1310	1,535,419	23,592	1,559,011
1311	1,573,754	34,257	1,608,011
Difference ..	+ 37,335	+ 255	+ 37,590

The increase under dry occurs in all taluks, but that under wet is confined to taluks other than Kudligi, Hospet and Alūr. The decrease of wet cultivation in these taluks is ascribed to the inadequate and untimely supply of water to the rain-fed irrigation sources.

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.
	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
1310	117,421	2,662	1,20,123	..	2,010	2,010
1311	112,492	3,411	1,15,903	427	1,313	1,740
Difference ..	— (a) 4,929	+ (b) 749	— 4,220	+ (c) 427	— (d) 727	— 300

(a) Decrease is due to the fall of early rains.

(b) Increase of acres 22 is due to insufficient supply to tanks.

(c) Dry remissions were granted in the affected parts of the Alūr and Bellary taluks.

(d) Remissions were not granted in the deserving cases of waste lands the owners of which failed to apply for remissions in time; hence the extent of waste remitted is small and that charged is great. As the rule was brought home to the ryots this year (fasli 1311) it was more strictly enforced than in last year (fasli 1310) except in the affected tracts.

10. TIRVAJASTI AND FASALJASTI.—The following table compares the figures of water-rate charged in faslis 1310 and 1311:—

Faslis	Tirvajasti	Fasaljasti.
	RS.	RS.
1310	8,027	39,831
1311	8,065	37,263
Difference ..	— 558	— 2,568

The decrease is due to the irrigation sources having received scanty supply.

11. REMISSION OTHER THAN WASTE.—The subjoined statement compares the figures of faslis 1310 and 1311:—

Remission to the extent of Rs. 1,06,696 for loss of crop on dry lands in the affected parts of Bellary and Alūr taluks was granted in the year under report. No such remissions were granted last year (fasli 1310). Hence the increase under "occasional remissions." The increase under "fixed remission" is slight and calls for no explanation. The decrease under "beriz deductions" is chiefly due to the non-payment of tasdik allowance of the fasli under report in the Bellary taluk before the close of the fasli.

Faslis.	Occasional.	Fixed.	Beriz deductions.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
1310	4,349	2,854	11,192
1311	110,898	3,652	10,333
Difference ..	+ 106,455	+ 198	— 859

12. MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE.—The total demand under this item was Rs. 2,79,645 against Rs. 2,85,410 in the previous fasli, showing a decrease of Rs. 5,765. The following table shows the items in which there were marked variations:—

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Heading.	Fasli 1310.	Fasli 1311.	Difference.	Explanation.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	
(1) Jodi or quit-rent on minor imams in ryotwar villages.	2,16,718	2,15,940	— 800	Due to relinquishments and grant of remissions in the affected taluks.
(2) Penal charge for water on lands irrigated without permission.	1,829	1,180	— 749	No penal charge was imposed under perennial sources in fasli 1311.
(3) Unauthorized cultivation including water-rate.	42,064	33,318	— 3,746	Due to prompt disposal of darkhasts.
(4) Concealed cultivation	1,317	9	— 1,308	No such items in fasli 1311.
(5) Penal charge on poramboke cultivation.	6,489	5,538	— 951	No penal charge was imposed on unobjectionable cases of poramboke cultivation.
(6) Value of lands sold under Board's Standing Order No. 45.	1,222	450	— 772	Only 343 acres against 1,513 acres in fasli 1310 were sold.
(7) Sale of tank-bed land	279	920	+ 641	
(8) Revenue not brought to account in previous years and brought to demand this year.	101	655	+ 554	
(9) Occupation of bought-in lands ..	109	495	+ 386	The increase requires no explanation.
(10) Capitalised value of the abatement of land revenue.	..	350	+ 350	
(11) Rental of railway "C" class lands.	22	353	+ 331	
(12) Survey school examination fees ..	..	203	+ 203	
Total ..	2,70,228	2,64,411	— 5,817	

13. DEMAND, COLLECTION AND BALANCE.—The subjoined statement exhibits the demand, collection and balance of *shrotriem jodi and cesses and ryotwar, miscellaneous and cesses—current—*

Items.	Demand.	Collection.	Balance.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
Shrotriem jodi and cesses	15,620	14,805	815
Ryotwar, miscellaneous and cesses	19,02,565	16,78,033	2,24,532
Total ..	19,18,185	16,92,838	2,25,347

The total demand for the year under report was Rs. 19,18,185 against Rupees 20,09,098 in the previous year. Though there was an increase of Rs. 21,263 under holdings, the decrease of Rs. 90,913 is due to dry remissions amounting to Rupees 1,06,696 granted during the year on account of the unfavourable character of the season in parts of the Bellary and Alūr taluks. The percentage of collection to demand was Rs. 88.25 against Rs. 96.89 in the previous year. The decrease is due to the postponement of collection amounting to Rs. 1,31,659 in certain villages of Bellary and Alūr taluks.

ARREARS.—The subjoined statement shows the demand, collection and balance of arrears:—

Items.	Demand.	Collection.	Balance.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
Shrotriem jodi and cesses	122	122	..
Ryotwar, miscellaneous and cesses	69,271	53,945	15,326
Total ..	69,393	54,067	15,326

A statement reconciling the difference between the collections shown in the demand, collection and balance statement and the treasury account will soon be submitted to the Board in the Land Revenue department.

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 value and extent of property sold and the amount realized. The decrease in columns 3, 4 and 8 to 13 is due chiefly to the non-issue of processes in the affected parts of the district as directed in B.P. Mis. No. 1771, dated 17th March 1902. The most noticeable feature of the figures is the disparity between estimates and prices of the lands actually sold.

Faslis.	Notices of demand.	Notices of attachment or distraint.	Notices of sale.	Number of defaulters whose property was sold.	Value of property sold.		Bought in by Government by nominal price.		Purchased by private individuals.		Total lands purchased by Government and private individuals.	
					Estimated value.	Value realized by sale.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1310 ..	107,411	9,072	4,481	602	Rs. 15,844	Rs. 7,597	2,055	Rs. 1,021	2,900	Rs. 2,314	4,355	Rs. 2,335
1311 ..	105,725	8,274	3,352	730	30,339	5,225	1,118	751	2,614	1,749	3,132	2,603
Difference.	— 1,886	— 798	— 1,129	+ 128	+ 14,495	— 2,372	— 937	— 267	— 886	— 565	— 1,523	— 522

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 No. 20. A small extent (343 acres against 1,513 acres in fasli 1310) of bought-in land was purchased by ryots during the fasli under report. An extent of 9.22 acres assessed at Rs. 11-6-0 was sold under Board's Standing Order No. 15 for Rs. 375 against 6.92 acres assessed at Rs. 11 for Rs. 360-13-7 in the previous year. A sum of Rs. 397-12-0 was realised by the sale of house-sites in towns under Board's Standing Order No. 21.

18. STATEMENT NO. 11—COSTS AWARDED IN CIVIL SUITS.—There was a balance of Rs. 4-12-0 at the end of fasli 1310 and Rs. 197-11-2 accrued during the year thus making a total of Rs. 202-7-2. This whole amount was collected during the year.

19. RUINED TANKS.—Two tanks in Kudligi taluk were made over for private repairs, one under Board's Standing Order No. 8 to karnam Venkoba Rau on payment of a special rate of Rs. 2 per acre on the lands forming the ayakat and the other under Board's Standing Order No. 9. Necessary particulars are given in jamabandi statement No. 12.

20. INTEREST.—There is a balance of Rs. 1,236 under this head to be collected at the end of the fasli under report. The bulk of the interest outstanding relates to Alur, Bellary and Hospet taluks. The collections in portions of the first two taluks have been postponed on account of successive bad years.

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 AND FIELD MARKS.—There has been an increase in the number of stones missing and requiring repairs as compared with fasli 1310; but a smaller number of stones were replaced and repaired during the year than in the previous year. This work was not satisfactory. The attention of Revenue Inspectors and Tahsildars will again be called to this. Better results will be shown in the current fasli.

24. PREPARATION OF FIELD MEASUREMENT BOOKS AND SUB-DIVISION REGISTERS.—The progress made in this direction was not satisfactory. The balance of work to be completed is very large and the ordinary establishment cannot cope with it. The original field books for 57 villages in the district are not forthcoming and where these are forthcoming, most of them do not contain interior measurements without which it is not possible to plot each field correctly and separately in the field measurement book. In these circumstances, the only course open is to measure the survey fields afresh and to plot them in the field-measurement books. This amounts practically to a re-survey of the villages. Similar difficulties exist in a greater degree in regard to the plotting of settlement sub-divisions in the field-measurement books. Complete measurements are not available for these sub-divisions and the total absence of stones to indicate the position of each sub-division in the field renders the task peculiarly difficult. It is idle to expect the already overworked karnams and Revenue Inspectors to undertake all this work even granting that they are competent to perform it. If the work is entrusted to them, it will certainly drag on for an unconscionable period and the result would probably be that the karnams would not do either this special work or their own legitimate duties satisfactorily. For these reasons, Mr. Carr considered the entertainment of a special establishment indispensable. The matter is now under correspondence with the Superintendent of Madras Survey and I shall address the Board on this subject separately after ascertaining the views of that officer. Files of sub-division sketches are reported to have been properly kept in Alur, Hospet and Harpanahalli taluks, but this statement is open to question in respect of Alur and Hospet. In the Adoni and Hadagalli taluks settled by the Collector and in the Bellary taluk settled by the Head Assistant Collector, sub-division registers were very imperfect. The Head-quarter Deputy Collector reports that the sub-division registers in the Rayadrug taluk were not also properly maintained and that there is no accurate record of sub-division at all. Instructions have been issued to all Tahsildars to have the approved sub-division sketches filed in serial order both in the Taluk office and by the karnam in the village so as to be easily available for reference.

25. EXAMINATION OF VILLAGE AND TALUK ACCOUNTS.—The Adoni and Hadagalli taluks were settled by Mr. Carr. The accounts were carefully checked in both the taluks and all omissions and defects noticed were ordered to be supplied and rectified. It has been recorded by Mr. Carr that the taluk accounts of Hadagalli have been maintained satisfactorily. The Head Assistant Collector, who settled Bellary and Harpanahalli taluks, remarks that the taluk accounts were on the whole well kept and that the disposal of darkbasts was generally prompt. The Divisional-officers of Bellary and Adoni have reported that the darkbast work in the Rayadrug and Alur taluks settled by them respectively was not satisfactory and that there was generally much delay in the disposal of memoranda. No special remarks regarding the taluk accounts of Hospet and Kudligi taluks have been offered. The village accounts were also examined by the jamabandi officers and were generally found to be correct. The defects and mistakes noticed at the time of jamabandi were communicated to the Tahsildars where necessary by the settling officers.

26. APPLICATION FOR REGISTRY OF HOLDINGS.—As compared with fasli 1310, the number of applications presented to Revenue officers shows a slight increase, but there was a marked increase from 421 to 952 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. This increase is due to increased activity on the part of the Tahsildars of Hadagalli and Kudligi. In other taluks, the results are not satisfactory. A large number of applications is still pending disposal. The pendency of old applications is generally attributed to want of sub-divisions. Stringent orders, will, however, be issued for the speedy disposal of all pending applications.

27. VERNACULAR CORRESPONDENCE IN THE HEAD ASSISTANT AND ASSISTANT COLLECTOR'S 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.

28. AGRICULTURAL STOCK.—This is a quinquennial return and is not due this year.

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29. LAND IMPROVEMENT AND AGRICULTURISTS' LOANS ACTS AND SURVEY ADVANCES.—During the year under report, Rs. 9,297-7-10 and Rs. 100 were advances under the Land Improvement and Agriculturists' Loans Acts, respectively, against Rupees 11,060 and Rs. 1,472 in the previous fasli. The disbursements during the year were unsatisfactory in the Alúr and Hadagalli taluk. In the other taluks the decrease was due to the smaller number of applications received. The amounts advanced in each taluk are noted in the margin. The largest amounts were granted in Adóni, Alúr and Harpanhalli.

Land Improvement Loans Act.				RS.	A.	P.
Adóni	...	...	...	3,550	0	0
Alúr	...	...	...	1,356	15	10
Bellary	...	...	...	400	0	0
Rayadrug	...	...	...	325	0	0
Hospet	...	...	...	500	0	0
Kudligi	...	...	...	125	0	0
Harpanahalli	...	...	...	2,435	8	0
Hadagalli	...	...	...	605	0	0
Total	...	...	...	9,297	7	10

Agriculturists' Loans Act				100	0	0
Alúr	...	...	...	100	0	0

* Items.	Percentage of collection (principal + interest) to demand inclusive of arrears.	
	Fasli 1310.	Fasli 1311.

	RS.	RS.
Land Improvement Loans Act...	65	52
Agriculturists' Loans Act —		
(1) For purposes other than relief of distress	55	44
(2) Relief of distress	56	25

Improvements effected.—During the year under report five wells were constructed and thirteen wells were under construction. Most of the loans advanced in Adóni, Alúr and Bellary were utilized in improving lands by removing nuth grass.

30. CONDUCT OF PUBLIC SERVANTS.—It would be idle, not to say impertinent, for me to offer any detailed remarks on the conduct of public servants with none of whom I was acquainted till after the close of the fasli. The district suffers from congestion in the grade of revenue inspectors and so far as I have seen the work of this important class leaves very much to be desired.

31. The foregoing report is based entirely on the records at my disposal and I am unable to venture on any statement based on my own experience for the reason given in paragraph 30.

32. I regret the long delay in the submission of this report.

BELLARY,
24th November 1902.

(Signed) STANLEY RICE,
Acting Collector.

SETTLEMENT REPORT

OF

KURNOOL.

I HAVE the honour to submit my report on the land revenue settlement of this district for fasli 1311 (1901-1902). The prescribed statements have already been submitted.

2. SEASON AND RAINFALL.—The rainfall of the year was deficient, the average for the district having been 20.81 inches, as against 23.19 of the previous year, and 26.36, the average of the thirty years ending 1899-1900.

The rainfall was just adequate for the dry crops, which yielded an outturn of about 8 annas on an average. It was, however, insufficient for irrigation purposes, particularly in the Pattikonda, Koilkuntla, Cumbum and Markapur taluks, where large wet remissions had to be granted in consequence. In these four taluks, dry crops were largely raised on wet lands. In the remaining four taluks of the district, the rainfall was fairly sufficient for irrigation purposes. The subjoined statement shows the distribution of rain according to months in the district for both the monsoons, and compares the rainfall with the average of the previous year and with that of the thirty years ending 1899-1900:—

Items.	South-west monsoon.						
	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	Septem-ber.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1900-1901	0.97	0.88	3.07	6.66	2.32	5.27	19.17
1901-1902	0.43	2.40	3.12	4.17	3.31	3.09	16.52
Average for thirty years	0.52	1.33	3.05	4.02	5.02	5.94	19.88

Items.	North-east monsoon.							Grand total.
	October.	Novem-ber.	Decem-ber.	January.	February.	March.	Total.	
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1900-1901	1.26	0.49	..	0.43	1.84	..	4.02	23.19
1901-1902	2.38	1.73	0.11	..	..	0.07	4.29	20.81
Average for thirty years	4.52	1.43	0.22	0.07	0.03	0.21	6.48	26.36

It will be seen that the total rainfall during the south-west monsoon was less than the previous year and this affected the early crops in some parts of the district. The total rainfall registered during the north-east monsoon was only two-thirds of the expected quantity. In two of the blacksoil villages of the Pattikonda and in 15 such villages of the Koilkuntla taluk, the dry crops were particularly affected and the suspension of the collection of two kists in these 17 villages was sanctioned.

3. CONDITION AND OUTTURN OF CROPS.—The areas cultivated with the different crops in faslis 1311 and 1310 in the Government villages are compared in the subjoined table:—

Items.	Area cultivated.		Percentage of the area cultivated under each crop to the total cultivated area in	
	Fasli 1310.	Fasli 1311.	Fasli 1310.	Fasli 1311.
1. Cholan	ACS. 648,837	ACS. 757,734	33.22	38.55
2. Other food-grains and pulses	908,309	844,420	46.50	42.94
Total ..	1,557,146	1,602,154	79.72	81.49
3. Other crops—				
(1) Cotton	219,813	169,459	11.25	8.62
(2) Seeds, chiefly oil-seeds	83,842	96,062	4.29	4.85
(3) Orchard and garden produce	4,401	4,844	0.23	0.24
(4) Indigo	26,054	28,074	1.33	1.38
(5) Sugarcane	379	308	0.02	0.02
(6) Others	61,665	67,034	3.15	3.40
Total ..	396,154	363,781	20.28	18.51
Grand Total ..	1,953,300	1,965,935	100.00	100.00

The outturn of the food-grains and pulses was bumper in 7 per cent., average in 21 per cent. and middling in 32 per cent. of the entire cultivated extent, as against 6, 26 and 27 per cent., respectively, in the previous year; and the yield of the other crops showed no fluctuations worth mentioning.

4. PRICES.—There was a fall in the prices of all food-grains during the fasli under report, as compared with the prices which prevailed during the previous fasli, as shown below :—

	Fasli 1310. Average price; seers per rupee.	Fasli 1311. Average price; seers per rupee.
Rice, second sort	9.13	10.30
Cholan	14.73	17.55
Cumbu	14.31	17.86
Ragi	13.65	16.84

The fall in the prices was due to the decrease in the exports from the district as compared with that of the previous year in which the great demand elsewhere for food-supply on account of the famine of fasli 1309 still continued to some extent.

5. WHOLE INAM VILLAGES.—The number of these villages was the same as in the preceding fasli, viz., 89. Their area also was the same, i.e., acres 72,512. The total revenue was Rs. 10,693-7-10, which represents an increase of As. 15-10 over that of the previous year and this was due to the adoption of correct amounts of shrotriam quit-rents from the inam fair registers during the last jamabandi of the Cumbum taluk.

6. RYOTWAR REVENUE.—There was no change in the number of Government villages during the year under report. The table given here under shows the number of pattas distributed during fasli 1311, as compared with the preceding fasli :—

Fasli.	Number of fresh pattas.	Old pattas modified by additional entries.	Old pattas not modified.	Total.
1310	12,580	40,538	68,288	121,406
1311	8,331	39,219	74,087	121,637
Difference ..	— 4,249	— 1,319	+ 5,799	+ 231

Of the total number of pattas registered during fasli 1311, 120,490 were revenue pattas and 1,147 miscellaneous pattas, as against 117,985, and 3,421, respectively, in the previous year. The increase under the former was due to the increase in the ryot's

holdings and to the transfer to circar of lands in the Markapur and Cumbum taluks hitherto enjoyed unauthorizedly as inams, and the decrease under the latter was due to their not having been issued in several taluks. The attention of the Tahsildars has been drawn to the omission. The decrease in the number of fresh pattas is reported to be due to the ryots not having applied for them. The increase in the number of pattas "not modified by additional entries" is reported to be mainly due to pattadars not having produced them at the jamabandi for revision.

7. From statement No. I, it will be observed that the jamabandi of each taluk was conducted at not less than two stations. As promised in the last jamabandi report, the jamabandi of the Markapur taluk was conducted by the Collector, as also that of the Cumbum taluk.

8. OCCUPATION AND CHANGES.—The subjoined statement shows the ryotwari holdings of fasli 1311, as compared with those of the previous year :—

Occupation and changes.	Fasli 1310.		Fasli 1311.	
	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.
	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.
Holdings at the beginning of the fasli..	1,267,134	13,38,881	1,289,971	13,56,800
Deduct lands given up	22,861	19,735	35,259	30,144
Remainder ..	1,244,273	13,19,146	1,254,712	13,26,656
Add lands taken up	45,698	37,654	36,916	45,655
Total ..	12,89,971	13,56,800	1,311,628	13,72,311

It will be observed from the above that there was a net increase in the holdings of 21,657 acres assessed at Rs. 15,511; the particulars that led to this increase are detailed in enclosure A to No. 3 statement. The increase was chiefly due to the copious rainfall in the months of May and June (preceding the fasli under report) and the tendency of the ryots to take up as much fresh land as possible on account of the high prices of food-grains which ruled at the beginning of the fasli. Reference is in this connection solicited to paragraph 7 of the report for fasli 1310. The extent of the ryotwari holdings in fasli 1285, which preceded the great famine of 1876-78, was 1,203,242 acres exclusive of amanat inams (i.e., relinquished and bought-in village service inams assigned on patta). Since fasli 1302, the extent of these inams has been included in ryotwari holdings, and therefore it is not now possible to accurately compare the extent of ryotwari holdings as it now is and as it was in fasli 1285. It is, however, known that in fasli 1302 the extent of "amanat" inams was 103,806 acres. Taking this to be the extent of such inams in fasli 1311 also, the ryotwari holdings other than amanat inams assigned on patta come to 1,311,628 minus 103,806 acres or 1,207,822 acres, which is 4 per cent. in excess of the area of the holdings in fasli 1285. It may, therefore, be roughly said that, in point of occupation, the district has just recovered from the effects of the great famine of 1876-78.

9. The following table shows actual cultivation, waste charged and waste remitted :—

Fasli.	Actual cultivation.	Waste charged.	Waste remitted.	Total.
	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
1310	1,205,043	82,225	2,703	1,289,971
1311	1,218,690	90,730	2,208	1,311,628
Difference ..	+ 13,647	+ 8,505	— 495	+ 21,657

The increase under the cultivated area was due to the increase in the occupied area. The increase under waste charged was due to the general deficiency of rainfall. The increase is particularly noticeable in the taluks of Pattikonda and Markapur, where the early monsoon was a failure, in consequence of which most of the early crops were either not sown, or though sown, did not sprout.

10. WATER-RATE, TIRVAJASTI AND FASALJASTI ON GOVERNMENT LANDS.—The total amount of tirvajasti and fasaljasti during fasli 1311 was Rs. 13,558 and Rs. 7,768, as against Rs. 19,096 and Rs. 9,178, respectively, the difference being in this case also due to decrease in the rainfall.

11. REMISSIONS OTHER THAN FOR WASTE.—The subjoined statement compares the figures of faslis 1310 and 1311 :—

Faslis.					Occasional.	Fixed.	Beriz deduc-tions.
					RS.	RS.	RS.
1310 ..	..	..	..	..	23,823	2,452	59,794
1311 ..	..	..	..	..	26,041	2,456	60,317
Difference ..					+ 2,218	+ 4	+ 523

The increase under occasional remissions was due to the decrease in rainfall, on account of which many of the tanks received short supplies, rendering extensive remissions necessary. The increase under cess remissions included in beriz deductions was due to the increase in the ryots' holdings. The decrease of Rs. 253 (*vide* the jamabandi statement No. 4) under tasdik allowances was due to the non-payment of this amount to the managers of the institutions concerned owing to their non-appearance. Steps will be taken to disburse the amount as early as possible.

12. MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE.—The subjoined table shows the demand of miscellaneous revenue under the different heads in fasli 1311 shown in statement No. V and compares them with the figures for the previous year :—

Particulars.	Demand for		Difference.
	Fasli 1310.	Fasli 1311.	
	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Quit-rent or jodi on minor inams	3,10,192	3,09,643	— 549
2. Water-rate on minor inams in ryotwari villages	11,436	7,654	— 3,782
3. Charge for water in zamindari and inam villages	..	..	..
4. Penal charge for water	..	..	..
5. Lands occupied with or without application for which no pattas have been granted	25,518	33,111	+ 7,593
6. Concealed cultivation	28	..	— 28
7. Occupation of porambokes, ordinary and penal charge	18,521	31,609	+ 13,088
8. Revenue derived from tree pattas	361	368	+ 7
9. Commission on private estates under Court of Ward's management	..	..	..
10. Revenue process-service fees	7,557	9,576	+ 2,019
11. Other items	..	..	..
Total ..	3,73,613	3,91,961	+ 18,348

The decrease under item 1 was due chiefly to the following circumstance :—

In the Cumbum and Markapur taluks, which were settled by the Collector, it was discovered in the course of the checking of the village B. registers that, in many cases, lands which had been relinquished at or after the inam settlement were being unauthorizedly enjoyed free of assessment or on payment of nominal sums and these lands were ordered by the Collector to be transferred to circar, full assessment being charged thereon as also back assessment wherever the circumstances of the case called for the imposition of that penalty.

Item No. 2.—The decrease under this item was due to the circumstances explained in paragraph 10 *supra*.

Item No. 5.—The increase was due to larger extents of sivoijama on account of the eagerness of the ryots (as stated in paragraph 8 *supra*) to take up lands which, however, could not be assigned for permanent occupation for the following reasons :—

(a) Unwillingness on the part of the ryots concerned to accept pattas owing to the poorness of the soil.

(b) Unwillingness on the part of the ryots to pay the value of trees.

(c) Want of sub-divisions.

(d) Inclusion of lands in the areas reserved under Rule 5 of the rules under section 26 of the Forest Act. Every endeavour will be made to see that no land is kept under sivoijama unnecessarily.

Item No. 7.—The increase was chiefly due to the imposition of penal rates of Rs. 10 and Rs. 15 per acre, respectively, in respect of the extensive cultivation of the Cumbum tank-bed in spite of repeated warnings against such cultivation.

Item No. 11.—The details of revenue under this item are given at page 2 of statement No. V. The increase of Rs. 2,019 over the revenue of last year was due firstly to a sum of Rs. 761, relating to compensation paid for lands acquired for water-works and for a Muhammadan burial-ground in the Kurnool Municipality, having been refunded by the parties, as fresh lands were granted in exchange subsequently at the option of the owners; secondly to Rs. 235 having been recovered from Revenue Inspectors and others on account of cost of the survey instruments lost by them; thirdly to Rs. 72 having been realized by the sale of old materials; and fourthly to the increase of Rs. 866 in the 5 per cent. commission on canal water-rate collections.

13. DEMAND, COLLECTION AND BALANCE—CURRENT.—The current demand of the district for fasli 1311 was —

	RS.
(1) Quit-rent in whole inam villages	10,694
(2) Land revenue and miscellaneous	16,77,368
(3) Land and village cesses in ryotwari villages	2,47,216
(4) Cess in inam villages	2,123
Total ..	19,37,401

as against the total revenue of Rs. 19,09,470 in the previous year. There was a slight increase in the quit-rent of whole inam villages during the fasli owing to the adoption of correct amounts of quit-rents in accordance with the inam fair registers. The increase of Rs. 25,198 under land revenue and miscellaneous and Rs. 2,023 under ryotwar cesses was due to the increase under circar holdings and to the greater extent of sivoijama cultivation in the year under report.

The collection made during the fasli out of the current demand amounted to Rs. 18,31,040 as against Rs. 18,24,493 in fasli 1310.

14. DEMAND, COLLECTION AND BALANCE—ARREARS.—The arrear balance at the beginning of the fasli under all the four heads was Rs. 94,226 as against Rs. 5,36,564 at the beginning of fasli 1310. The large decrease in the arrear demand was due to the fact that the collection of over five lakhs was suspended in fasli 1309, till fasli 1310, on account of the scarcity which prevailed in the former year. Out of the arrear demand at the beginning of fasli 1311, a sum of Rs. 87,907 was collected and a sum of Rs. 4,854 was written off as irrecoverable and a balance of Rs. 1,465 remained uncollected at the end of the fasli. The whole of this balance, with the exception of Rs. 58, has been collected since the close of the fasli, the particulars of the same according to faslis being given in the jamabandi statement No. 8.

15. THE KURNOOL-CUDDAPAH CANAL.—The total extent of the land irrigated under the canal was 44,626 acres against

	RS.
* (1) Water-rate on Government and inam lands	1,02,301
(2) Penal rate	252
(3) Value of water supplied to tanks	6,313
(4) Value of water supplied to indigo vats	11
(5) Value of water supplied to Kurnool Municipality	490
(6) Assessment on canal lands	6,577
Total ..	1,15,944

34,618 acres in the previous year. The increase in the extent was due to the comparatively deficient rainfall. The total demand of canal revenue for fasli 1311 amounted to Rs. 1,15,944 * as against Rs. 11,681 in the previous year, the increase being due to the larger irrigated extent.

16. COERCIVE PROCESSES AND SALES FOR ARREARS OF REVENUE.—The total number of processes issued during the fasli 1311 was 313,499 as against 250,245 in the preceding fasli. The

reasons for the increase in their number are given in statement S-A submitted to the Land Revenue Branch.

17. PROCESS-FEES.—None were collected, there being no process service establishment sanctioned for this district.

18. SUB-DIVISION OF QUIT-RENT OF WHOLE INAM VILLAGES AND MINOR INAMS.—*Nil*.

19. LANDS SOLD UNDER BOARD'S STANDING ORDER NOS. 15, 21 AND 45.—The total amount realized by the sale of lands under Board's Standing Order Nos. 15 and 45 was Rs. 2,158-10-0 as against Rs. 864-8-0 in the previous year; that realized by the sale of village-site was Rs. 46-8-0 as against Rs. 1,335 in the previous year, when the sale of the site occupied by the Sub-Magistrate's office in the Karnool town fetched Rs. 1,105.

20. COSTS IN CIVIL SUITS.—The costs awarded in Original Suit No. 341 of 1900, viz., Rs. 33-14-0, were recovered during the year under report. The other suit referred to in the last report, viz., No. 459 of 1900, was disposed on appeal by the District Court during the year, and each party was ordered to bear his own costs. The plaintiff in the suit has preferred a second appeal to the High Court and its result is not yet known.

The Dornalpolliem suit, Original Suit No. 12 of 1897, alluded to in paragraph 19 of the last report, was disposed of in favour of Government on 28th October 1901. The Court decreed a sum of Rs. 1,004 as costs recoverable by Government from the plaintiff. The case is now pending before the High Court on appeal.

Besides the above, Original Suit No. 343 of 1901, on the file of the District Munsif's Court, Markapur, and Appeal Suit No. 91 of 1901 on the file of the District Court, Karnool, were disposed of during the year under report, with the result that the costs incurred by Government, viz., Rs. 3 and Rs. 5-6-0, respectively, were decreed in its favour. The latter amount has been collected since the close of the fasli.

21. No ruined tanks were made over to private individuals during the fasli under report.

22. APPLICATIONS FOR TRANSFER OF PATTAS.—Statement No. 10, submitted to the Land Revenue Branch, shows the details of the applications received and disposed of during the fasli and the balance pending at the close of it. The progress made in the disposal of these applications as well as of those under paragraphs 5 and 7 of Board's Standing Order No. 31 was satisfactory, the total number of cases disposed of during the fasli and pending disposal at the end of it being 3,858 and 216, respectively, as against 3,587 and 550, which were the corresponding figures for the previous fasli.

23. LOANS.—The subjoined statement shows the transactions under the Loans Acts :—

Items.	Amount out- standing at the beginning of fasli 1311.	Amount advanced and interest which accrued during the fasli.	Total.	Amount collected and written off.	Amount out- standing at the end of the fasli.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Land Improvement Loans Act—					
Principal	5,25,401	17,444	5,42,845	51,825	4,91,020
Interest	12,111	23,743	35,854	* 27,938	7,916
Agriculturists' Loans Act—					
Principal	15,854	11,465	27,319	8,170	19,149
Interest	618	1,045	1,663	1,439	224
Total	5,53,984	52,697	6,07,681	89,372	5,18,309

* Excludes Rs. 875 penal interest.

During the year under report, loans aggregating Rs. 17,444 were granted under the Land Improvement Loans Act and Rs. 11,465 under the Agriculturists' Loans Act as against Rs. 60,675 and Rs. 2,272, respectively, in the previous year. The

decrease under the former Act was due to the fact that, in fasli 1310, large sums were disbursed as second instalments of the loans accepted in the year previous which was one of scarcity. The decrease under the latter Act was due to there having been an unusually large number of applications in fasli 1311, mostly for the purchase of cattle in the Pattikonda, Ramallakota and Koilkuntla taluks where the season was unfavourable.

24. 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 which remained uncollected at the close of the fasli :—

Item.	Amount of advance out- standing at the beginning of the fasli.	Amount advanced during the fasli.	Total.	Amount collected during the fasli.	Balance remaining uncollected.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Advanced by the Collector	1,215	..	1,215	888	357
„ by the Survey Department	15,160	30,330	45,490	19,141	26,349
* Total	16,405	30,330	46,735	20,029	26,706

25. The village accounts were examined by the jamabandi officers and were generally found to be correct. During the year under report, the B registers of the Markapur taluk, which was settled by the Collector, were completely checked and rewritten, correct apportionments (based in all cases on survey assessments) being adopted. Many cases of the unauthorized enjoyment of lands free of assessment or on payment of nominal sums were discovered, and these lands were incorporated with Circar and fully assessed, and back assessments uncollected, levied in most of the cases. The B registers of the Cumbum taluk were also completely checked. The apportionments of quit-rent being, however, found to be wrong, the B registers of some of the villages were corrected and the Divisional officer has been asked to see that these registers are fair-copied and also that the remaining registers are similarly corrected and fair-copied and put in order at the jamabandi of the current fasli.

26. During the fasli under report, it was found that in most of the villages of the Cumbum taluk the well registers were carelessly prepared. They were mostly rectified in the course of the jamabandi. The registers in the Markapur taluk were fairly well kept. From the reports of the Divisional officers, it is found that increased attention is now being paid to these registers, but there is still room for improvement. Necessary instructions have been issued to all the Divisional officers and Tahsildars to see during their tours that the entries in these registers are carefully tested and a percentage of the cases checked on the field.

27. The Board's order (B.P., No. 122, dated 3rd July 1902) enjoining the maintenance of the sub-division register in the taluk offices was received after the close of the fasli and the matter could not, therefore, receive the attention of the Divisional officers during the jamabandi of the fasli under report. During the jamabandi of the Cumbum and Markapur taluks conducted by the Collector, it was found that in no village were these sub-division registers completely kept. Necessary instructions have been issued to the Divisional officers to see to their proper maintenance.

28. Village statistical register and firka sheets have been brought up to fasli 1310 except in the case of 26 villages. The entries relating to fasli 1311 have also been made in 533 villages and in 469 firka sheets. These registers were generally examined in view to having everything pointing to deterioration, if any, in a village—such as a falling off in the occupied area, decrease in agricultural stock, increase in coercive processes and the like—explained. There was no marked deterioration in any village in the Markapur and Cumbum taluks, which were settled by the Collector, nor has any such deterioration been brought to notice in any of the other taluks. Such defects as were found by the Divisional officers on an examination of the registers were pointed out to the Tahsildars in view to their being rectified.

29. SURVEY MEASUREMENT BOOKS.—The statement is not yet ready for want of certain information which is due from the Tahsildars. It will be submitted as early as possible.

30. CONCLUDING REMARKS.—I regret the delay in the submission of this report, which is due to the fact that revised returns from the Markapur and the Nandyal taluks were not received till the 10th December in spite of several telegrams.

(Signed) E. SCOTT,
Acting Collector.

SETTLEMENT REPORT OF MADRAS.

I HAVE the honour to submit the jamabandi report for fasli 1311, ending 30th June 1902.

2. SEASON AND RAINFALL.—This subject was dealt with in this District Administration report, Dis. No. 236-R., dated 13th June 1902.

3. PRICES.—There was a fall in the prices of all the staple food-grains of this district during the year under report as compared with those of the previous year. This is ascribed to a favourable monsoon.

4. WHOLE INAM VILLAGES.—Under this head, fall the two shrotriem villages of Chintadripet and Tiruvateeswaranpet with an annual aggregate quit-rent of Rupees 192-12-4, the whole of which was collected during the fasli.

5. 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. 83,250 against Rs. 1,63,586 in the previous fasli showing a decrease of Rs. 80,336 which is

	Fasli 1310.	Fasli 1311.	Decrease.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
Sale-proceeds of pial and pavement lands.	6,373	2,066	4,307
Value of 2-60 acres of land made over to South Indian Railway.	75,232	...	75,232
Total ...	81,605	2,066	79,539

due to the adjustment in the previous year as per B.P., Mis. No. 3119, Land Revenue, dated 3rd November 1900, of Rs. 75,232 being the value of 2-60 acres of land made over to the South Indian Railway and also to the sale-proceeds of pial and pavement lands having been less than in the previous year as noted in the margin. Government having in G.O., No. 1147, Revenue, dated 10th December 1901, ordered the free inclusion of pial and pavement in

the previous holdings except in objectionable cases.

6. DEMAND, COLLECTION AND BALANCE—CURRENT.—The total demand for the fasli was Rs. 83,443 against Rs. 1,63,779 in the previous fasli. Of this Rs. 81,315 were collected during the fasli and Rs. 1,853 in July and August 1902, leaving a balance of Rs. 275, of which Rs. 87 have since been collected. Of the balance of Rs. 188, Rs. 82 appertains to quit-rent and Rs. 106 to ground-rent. Out of the former sum, Rs. 34 is covered by processes against lands, and endeavours are being made to collect the balance, viz., Rs. 48. The latter amount of Rs. 106 is chiefly due on sites of certain huts in Tondiarpet and Perambore, 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.

7. DEMAND, COLLECTION AND BALANCE—ARREARS.—The total arrears at the beginning of the fasli were Rs. 948, of which Rs. 763 were collected during the fasli and Rs. 42 written off as irrecoverable as per G.O., No. 468, Revenue, dated 28th May 1902, embodied in B.P., No. 137, Land Revenue, dated 16th June 1902, leaving a balance of Rs. 143 at the close of the fasli which was written off in the accounts for August 1902.

8. **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 29,280 against 28,872 in the preceding fasli. The number of distraint warrants issued was 24,132 against 23,973 in the previous year. Distraint of personal property was made only in sixty cases for Rs. 657 in arrears against forty cases for Rs. 382 in the previous fasli. The number of cases in which the distrained property was actually sold was 15, for Rs. 84 against 7 for Rs. 7 in the previous fasli. Lands were attached in 62 cases against 204 in the previous year, but sales were held only in two cases to realize Rs. 2 against 7 for Rs. 44 in the previous year.

9. **RECEIPTS FROM PROCESS-FEES, ETC.**—The amount of process-fees realized during the year was Rs. 136 against Rs. 285 in the preceding fasli. Of this Rs. 11 relate to processes issued for the collection of income-tax and the balance to land revenue collections. The decrease is due to the service of a less number of processes Nos. 2, 4 and 5 owing to the payment of arrears of quit-rent in time.

10. **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 an aggregate extent of 70 acre of Government land was sold during the year for Rs. 2,066 against 3.75 acres for Rs. 31,605 in the previous year. The decrease in the sale-proceeds is explained in paragraph 5 *supra*.

11. **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 695 and 617 were received during the year. Of the total of 1,312, to be dealt with, 1,067 were disposed of during the year and 120 subsequently, leaving a balance of 125, the delay in the disposal of which is explained in column 8 of statement No. 10.

MADRAS,
27th September 1902.

(Signed) J. TWIGG,
Collector.

SETTLEMENT REPORT OF CHINGLEPUT.

I HAVE the honour to submit the jamabandi report of this district for fasli 1311.

2. **RAINFALL AND SEASON.**—The rainfall in the south-west-monsoon was a little below the average and the prospects at the beginning of the fasli were not hopeful. But the copious rains in the north-east monsoon removed all anxiety. The total rainfall in the year amounted to 52.11 inches, which is 15.70 per cent. more than the average of the past 30 years. The year was, on the whole, favourable for agricultural operations. The subjoined abstract compares the rainfall in each of the monsoons in this year with that in the previous year and with the average of 30 years:—

	Rainfall in 1901-1902.	Rainfall in 1900-1901.	Average of 30 years.
	INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.
South-west monsoon	17.24	13.53	18.90
North-east monsoon	34.87	20.01	26.93
Total	52.11	33.54	45.83

3. **CULTIVATION AND PARTICULARS OF CROPS.**—The following statement shows the area cultivated with various crops on Government and inam lands during the fasli, including the area cropped more than once, as compared with similar particulars for faslis 1309 and 1310. The decrease in the area under gingelly is due to the deficient rainfall at the beginning of the south-west monsoon when the crop is ordinarily sown. The decrease under pulses and cholam is due to heavy rains which do not suit these crops. The area of the indigo crop is decreasing every year owing to the fall in its price. In all the other crops there has been an increase in the area cultivated, due to the favourable character of the season:—

Crops.	Extent of cultivation.		
	Fasli 1309.	Fasli 1310.	Fasli 1311.
	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
Paddy	112,655	3,74,012	441,568
Cholam	13,946	19,712	15,732
Cumbu	11,247	18,312	26,234
Ragi	62,333	75,992	76,189
Varagu	45,180	45,615	71,326
Pulses	27,156	36,628	19,565
Cotton .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .
Indigo	14,997	10,594	10,234
Sugarcane	71	88	85
Castor	157	289	462
Gingelly	10,662	27,729	9,189
Groundnut	4,652	3,703	9,157
Tobacco	29	74	93
All others including topes	32,433	32,552	48,628
Total	649,442	647,316	723,574

4. **PRICES.**—The prices of the food-grains, rice and ragi, were highest in July, when rice was sold at 9.30 seers per rupee and ragi at 12.68 seers. As the season improved the prices became easier, and at the end of the fasli rice was sold at

SETTLEMENT REPORT OF CHINGLEPUT.

12.82 seers and ragi at 18.13 seers per rupee, against 9.42 and 12.94 seers, respectively, at the end of the last fasli. The following abstract compares the average prices per garce of the principal grains with those of the preceding fasli:—

	Average price per garce in fasli 1309.	Average price per garce in fasli 1310.	Average price per garce in fasli 1311.	Increase or decrease in fasli 1311 as compared with fasli 1309.	Percentage.	Increase or decrease in fasli 1311 as compared with fasli 1310.	Percentage.
Paddy, 1st sort, per garce ..	Rs. 194	Rs. 206	Rs. 219	+ 25	+ 13	+ 47	+ 18
" 2nd sort, per garce ..	181	237	123	+ 12	+ 7	+ 44	+ 19
Ragi per garce ..	267	337	270	+ 3	+ 1	+ 67	+ 20
Horsegram per garce ..	335	411	323	- 13	- 4	- 118	- 27

The fall in the prices is due to the favourable character of the season.

5. OUTTURN.—The outturn in the fasli is compared below with that in the two previous faslis:—

	Percentage to the whole area cropped.		
	Fasli 1309.	Fasli 1310.	Fasli 1311.
Good	13.70	8.0	11.08
Middling	48.97	48.8	63.17
Poor	37.33	43.2	24.85

6. PERMANENTLY-SETTLED AND WHOLE INAM VILLAGES.—There is no change in the total number of these villages. The total amount of peishcush and shrotriem jodi payable during the fasli amounted to Rs. 1,54,347-13-9 and Rs. 66,863-15-1, respectively, against Rs. 1,54,348-3-3 and Rs. 66,881-1-0 in the previous fasli. The small decreases are due to the abatement of the Government dues made on account of lands taken up for public purposes.

7. RYOTWAR SETTLEMENT.—The total number of ryotwar villages in the district was 1,475—the same as in the previous year. The subjoined statement shows the area and assessment of occupied lands as compared with those in the previous fasli:—

	Fasli 1310.		Fasli 1311.		Increase.		Decrease.	
	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.
1. Holdings at the commencement of the fasli ..	653,950	15,95,744	653,848	15,95,454	..	..	102	290
2. Deduct lands excluded from holdings owing to relinquishment ..	2,135	3,046	1,367	2,109	..	..	768	937
3. Deduct lands excluded from holdings owing to transfer ..	17,119	43,789	16,897	42,507	..	..	222	1,282
4. Remainder	634,696	15,48,909	635,584	15,50,838	888	1,929	..	..
5. Add lands taken up on darkhast	2,625	3,761	2,782	3,747	157	..	..	14
6. Add lands taken up by transfer	16,527	42,794	16,449	41,431	..	..	78	1,353
7. Total	653,848	15,95,454	654,815	15,96,016	1,045	1,929	78	1,367
8. Deduct waste remitted ..	23,148	63,839	263	1,145	..	..	22,885	82,694
9. Remainder charged ..	630,700	15,11,615	654,552	15,94,871	23,852	83,256	..	..
10. Actual cultivation ..	504,068	15,11,615	531,550	15,94,871	27,482	83,256	..	..
11. Waste charged	126,632	..	123,002	..	..	..	3,630	..

Nearly 75 per cent. of the area relinquished relates to the Tiruvallūr and Madurantakam taluks where inferior lands are cultivated in alternate years with a view to give rest to the soil. Most of the lands relinquished relate to this class.

On the whole there has been an increase of 967 acres in the occupation over the previous year.

SETTLEMENT REPORT OF CHINGLEPUT. 36

The large decrease under waste remission is due to the favourable character of the season.

8. TIRVAJASTI AND FASALJASTI.—There was an increase of Rs. 7,310 and Rupees 89,306, respectively, in these two items over the previous fasli.

	Fasli 1311.	Fasli 1310.
	ACS.	ACS.
Dry waste	88,751	94,563
Wet	24,514	55,217
Total	1,23,265	1,49,780

9. REMISSION ON LANDS LEFT WASTE.—The total extent of waste, including dry waste, was 123,265 acres against 149,780 acres in the preceding fasli as detailed in the margin. No remission was given for dry waste. The assessment of a small area of wet waste, viz., acres 263, was remitted owing to the late supplies in some small tanks.

10. OTHER SEASONAL REMISSIONS.—The remissions granted under this head are compared in the margin with those granted in the previous fasli.

	Fasli 1310.		Fasli 1311.	
	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.
Shavi or loss of produce ..	31,237	1,14,142	159	552
Submerged or inundated ..	1,407	5,789	43	187
Tirvakamm	946	2,908	173	539
Faslikamm	1,571	4,921	..	..
Total	35,161	1,27,760	375	1,269

The other remissions, amounting to Rs. 1,158, had to be granted under small tanks owing to the late receipt of supplies.

11. FIXED REMISSIONS.—(a) *Baling remission*.—This amounted to Rs. 17,794 against Rs. 18,209. The decrease is due to the heavy rains during the latter part of the year.

(b) *Cowle remission*.—Rs. 117 were remitted under this head against Rs. 266 in the previous fasli. The decrease is due to the charge of full assessment on a time-expired cowle in the Chingleput taluk, and to the cancellation of a cowle in the Saidapet taluk at the request of the party concerned.

(c) *Remission of land revenue under paragraph 2 (11) of Board's Standing Order No. 18*.—The remission under this head amounted to Rs. 91 against Rs. 88 in the previous year. The increase is small and calls for no remarks.

(d) *Remission allowed in lieu of inam lands taken up for public purposes*.—This is the same as in the preceding year, viz., Rs. 19.

12. BERTZ DEDUCTIONS.—Remission under this head amounted to Rs. 44,714 against Rs. 37,620. The chief item is the allowance for religious institutions. This amounted to Rs. 44,646 against Rs. 37,612 in the preceding year. The increase of Rs. 7,034 is due to the payment of arrears during the year.

13. MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE.—The statement below shows the amount of demand under the various items of this head as compared with that of the previous fasli:—

Items.	Demand for fasli 1310.	Demand for fasli 1311.	Increase.	Decrease.
1. Jodi or quit-rent on minor inams in ryotwar villages ..	Rs. 56,142	Rs. 56,078	..	64
2. Do. in inam and zamindari villages	1,265	1,259	..	6
3. Water-rate on minor inams in ryotwar villages	6,034	16,918	9,904	..
4. Charge for water in zamindari and inam villages including tirvajasti and fasaljasti	595	616	21	..
5. Penal charge for water on lands irrigated without permission ..	9,904	121	..	9,783
6. Lands occupied with or without permission for which no pattas were granted	6,562	8,770	2,208	..
7. Concealed cultivation	7	8	1	..
8. Occupation of poramboke lands	7,372	7,315	..	57
9. Revenue derived from tree pattas	11,294	11,290	..	4
10. Revenue process service fees	2,494	2,557	63	..
11. Other items	17,544	17,444	..	100
Total	1,12,244	1,21,476	..	..

SETTLEMENT REPORT OF CHINGLEPUT.

The decrease under items 1 and 2 is due to the transfer of some inam lands to ayan, owing to their relinquishment by the inamdars or purchase by Government for arrears of revenue. The decrease under item 5 is due to the fact that it was considered unnecessary to prohibit the use of water for second crop, owing to sufficient supplies in the irrigation sources. The increase in items 3, 4, and 6 is due to the favourable character of the season. The variations under the other items call for no remarks.

14. TOTAL LAND REVENUE DEMAND—CURRENT.—The total land revenue demand under all heads amounted to Rs. 20,25,080 against Rs. 17,32,055 in the previous fasli. The details are given below :—

	Fasli 1310.	Fasli 1311.	Increase.	Decrease.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Peishush on permanently-settled estates	1,54,347	1,54,349	2	17
2. Quit-rent from whole inam villages	68,882	66,865		
3. Ryotwar and miscellaneous	15,19,850	18,03,860	2,93,049	

There has been an increase of Rs. 3-6-0 under the head of peishush, owing to the addition of two-thirds assessment of certain minor inams in the Chingleput taluk made over to the zamindars, and a reduction of Rs. 3-11-6 on account of lands taken up for public purposes in the Saidapet, Ponnéri, and Tiruvallūr taluks, resulting in a net decrease of Rs. 5-6. The increase of Rs. 2 made out by the statement No. 7 is due to the rounding of fractions in the taluk statements.

The decrease under quit-rent is the net result of an increase of Rs. 4-3-8, on account of minor inams delivered over to the shrotriendard, and of a decrease of Rs. 21-5-7, on account of lands taken up for public purposes.

The increase in item 3 is partly due to the large remission of assessment allowed in the previous fasli, and partly to the large increase in tirvajasti and fasaljasti cases during the fasli under report.

15. LAND-CESS.—The total current demand under cesses amounted to Rs. 2,66,986 against Rs. 2,53,739 in the previous fasli as per details given below :—

Items.	Fasli 1310.	Fasli 1311.	Increase.	Decrease.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Land-cess in—				
1. Permanently-settled estates	27,817	29,450	1,642	
2. Whole inam villages	21,008	20,411		597
3. Ryotwar and miscellaneous	1,19,060	1,26,943	6,983	
Village-cess in—				
4. Ryotwar villages	55,684	91,073	5,489	
Total	2,53,739	2,66,986	13,247	

The land-cess demands of some of the muttas were fixed during the fasli and the excess amounts charged in faslis 1309 and 1310 were included in the demand. Hence the increase in item No. 1.

The decrease in item No. 2 is mainly due to the inclusion of the excess amount of fasli 1309 in the demand of fasli 1310 when the demand for the triennium was settled.

The increase in items Nos. 3 and 4 is chiefly due to the increased demand under water-rate in this fasli.

16. TOTAL LAND REVENUE AND CESSSES—DEMAND, COLLECTION AND BALANCE—Arrears.—The entire arrear balance of Rs. 642 now outstanding in the district

	RS.	
Since collected	90	
Recommended to be written off	526	
Arrears under enquiry	11	
Amount considered irrecoverable	194	
Do. adjustable	991	
Do. covered by processes	1,513	
Total	3,325	

relates to the Conjeeveram taluk. Of this amount, Rs. 39 have been recommended to be written off the accounts. Rs. 97 are considered to be irrecoverable and the rest is covered by processes.

Current.—The current balance now outstanding amounts to Rs. 3,325. The steps taken in regard to it are noted in the margin.

SETTLEMENT REPORT OF CHINGLEPUT.

17. COERCIVE PROCESSES AND SALES FOR ARREARS OF REVENUE.—The following statement compares the number of processes of each kind issued during the fasli with that issued in the previous fasli :—

	Fasli 1310.	Fasli 1311.
Number of demand notices	343,969	314,769
Do. of attachment notices	78,568	61,944
Do. of sale notices	76,926	59,499

There was a decrease under all heads, but these processes are more or less nominal in the majority of cases, and furnish no index of the extent of coercion which had to be used for the collection of revenue.

The actual sales are compared below with those of the previous fasli :—

Taluk.	Fasli 1310.				Extent of land sold.	Fasli 1311.				Extent of land sold.
	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.		Number.	Amount of arrears.	Number.	Amount of arrears.	
		Rs.		Rs.			Rs.		Rs.	
Saidapet	49	709	175	2,225	183	7	70	245	2,663	589
Ponnéri	23	162	164	1,617	405	10	373	133	1,933	478
Chingleput	6	88	144	1,263	249	10	496	136	1,757	412
Tiruvallūr	21	352	195	3,430	464	21	366	175	3,949	507
Conjeeveram	25	242	331	3,941	767	35	459	128	3,389	397
Madrāntakam	37	368	60	730	181	25	319	202	1,612	506
Total	161	1,858	1,069	13,216	2,620	118	2,033	1,019	17,272	2,889

The increase in the arrears covered by the land sales and in the extent of land sold is due to the heavy arrears outstanding at the beginning of this fasli, which amounted to Rs. 1,10,796 against Rs. 77,351 which remained uncollected at the beginning of the last fasli.

18. SPECIAL AGENCY FOR SERVING PROCESSES AND THE FEES LEVIED THEREON.—The receipts and charges under this head amounted to Rs. 2,626-0-1 and Rs. 1,681-14-9, respectively, against Rs. 2,418-8-1 and Rs. 1,498-14-5 in the previous fasli. The increase is due to the prompt steps taken for collection on account of the favourable character of the season.

19. RUINED TANKS.—A small tangal in Andarmadam village, Ponnéri taluk, was made over to the owner of the ayacut lands on condition of his paying a special rate of Rs. 2 per acre and maintaining the tangal in repair. This was sanctioned by the Board in its Proceedings, Mis. No. 1060, dated 28th February 1896, but by a mistake in the taluk office the Board's order was not given effect to. The mistake was discovered in fasli 1311 and the necessary steps taken.

20. BOUNDARY MARKS.—During the jamabandi of the Tiruvallūr taluk I noticed that the lists of stones missing or requiring repair, required to be submitted under Board's Standing Order No. 202, were not received from most of the villages, and that the figures in the stone registers were fudged. I have issued instructions for the submission of correct lists after careful inspection by the village-officers, and directed the Revenue Inspectors, Deputy Tahsildars, Tahsildars and the District Surveyor to check the accuracy of the lists in the field in a percentage of the cases. It is hoped that the statistics under this head for the current fasli will be more reliable.

21. COSTS IN CIVIL COURTS.—The total demand of court costs including the arrears amounted to Rs. 1,170-9-3. Of this amount Rs. 225-11-8 were collected and Rs. 23-3-10 written off the accounts during the fasli. The particulars of the balance are given below :

Total	...	921	9	9
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23. TRANSACTIONS UNDER THE LAND IMPROVEMENT LOANS ACT AND AGRICULTURISTS' LOANS ACT—*Advances and Recoveries—Principal*.—The fasli opened with a balance of Rs. 1,84,194-4-11. Inclusive of Rs. 22,375 advanced during the fasli, the total amount advanced was Rs. 2,06,569-4-11. Of this, Rs. 22,564-14-0 fell due during the fasli, and the voluntary payments for amounts not due were Rs. 1,830-3-0, making a total of Rs. 24,395-1-0. The total recoveries and payments during the fasli amounted to Rs. 21,372-9-4, leaving a recoverable balance of Rs. 3,022-7-8 at the end of the fasli, against Rs. 3,966-10-0 at the end of the previous fasli.

division sketches were not filed together in the previous faslis and were allowed to remain with the records of the darkhast or transfer cases concerned. Orders have since been issued to detach the sketches and file them together for each fasli, the pages of the file being consecutively numbered. A village index with one page set apart for each village has been ordered to be maintained in each taluk in the marginally-noted form to show all the sub-divisions sanctioned subsequent to the settlement for which measurement accounts are available.

SETTLEMENT REPORT OF CHINGLEPUT.

The files and the index have not yet been completely prepared in all the taluks. The Divisional-officers have been requested to see to their early completion and check.

26. In conclusion, I regret the delay in the submission of this report. It is due, as I have already informed the Board, to the late receipt of the returns and statements from Conjeeveram, owing to the confusion in the accounts already mentioned.

SAIDAPET,
28th November 1902.

(Signed) G. W. DANCE,
Collector.

SETTLEMENT REPORT

OF

NORTH ARCOT.

I HAVE the honour to submit the jamabandi report of fasli 1311. Such of the prescribed statements as have not been already submitted are herewith submitted as noted in the margin.

Statement No. 1.
Do. No. 3.
Do. No. 5.

2. SEASON, RAINFALL AND CULTIVATION.—The total rainfall in the district was 35.35 inches against 30.62 inches in the previous year, and 37.08, the average of 30 years. Good rains in December brought up the average and finally removed all anxiety. The season began well and enabled me to close all relief works. A dry spell then supervened till the end of December. Eventually the season proved far better than last two seasons though in parts of Chittoor, Chandragiri and parts of Palmanér and Punganúru the rainfall still proved insufficient for wet cultivation. Seeing that famine first affects the landless wet-land-cooli, the improvement in the condition of the district may be readily gauged from the increase in paddy cultivation, viz., 305,172 acres against 248,401 in the preceding fasli, though still about 32,000 acres less than the average.

The total cultivation under all crops aggregated to 1,003,606 acres against 945,630 in fasli 1310.

3. Prices which were very high during the previous two years and reached their maximum in August 1901 fell steadily with the improvement in season prospects. Ragi, the principal staple food, which sold at 13.23 seers in August 1901, had fallen to 18.63 seers at the end of June 1902; since when it has still fallen, selling last week at 22.79 seers.

4. PERMANENTLY-SETTLED ESTATES.—The trifling increase of Rs. 2 has been explained in statement No. VI. Forty villages of the Karvetnagar zamindari consisting of 20 groups which had been sold by the Court in satisfaction of decrees against the Raja and purchased by his creditors in previous years were separately registered with the Board's sanction in the names of the sale purchasers during the fasli. The peisheush as apportioned stands as follows:—

	rs.
On the main estate	1,59,142
On the 20 groups separately registered	14,710

5. WHOLE INAM VILLAGES.—The decrease of Rs. 1,165 in the gross demand under shrotrien jodi is due to (1) the resumption of Jaghire Mangadu village which was paying a jodi of Rs. 996 and its amalgamation with ryotwari, (2) the transfer to this head of a sum of Rs. 7 in Chittoor taluk which had been erroneously included in previous years as quit-rent on minor inams, (3) the transfer from this head to quit-rent on minor inams of a sum of Rs. 172 relating to Chandragiri taluk erroneously included under this head in previous years, (4) a deduction of Rs. 4-3-0 in Walajah taluk on account of lands acquired for Thenmalai Nelvoy channel in the shrotrien village of Kolattár.

6. RYOTWARI SETTLEMENT.—In spite of strict orders to the contrary, the jamabandi was again somewhat protracted. The preliminary settlement was, however, completed in all the taluks by the 30th June, but the second settlement was finished only in August in Wandiwash and Pólur settled by the General Duty Deputy Collector, and in Chittoor settled by the Head-quarter Deputy Collector. The General Duty Deputy Collector had to be deputed by me at the last moment to do the jamabandi of the Arni estate newly taken up by the Court of Wards and to make out an inventory of the jewels and other valuables therein which prevented him from taking up the second settlement of Wandiwash and Pólur sooner. The delay in the case of Chittoor is said to have been due to a change of Tahsildars and to delay in writing up

the final accounts. The lateness of the north-east monsoon which delayed the cultivation, and azmpish of late shavi, &c., contributed to the delay, but I consider it might have been completed earlier had Divisional-officers insisted upon it.

7. **HOLDINGS AND WATER CHARGE.**—There was a decrease of 2,145 acres under holdings and an increase of 1,046 in the assessment thereof. Excluding the area and assessment relating to the resumed Jaghire Mangadu village of Arcot taluk (B.P. Mis. No. 3944, dated 14th December 1901), i.e., 852 acres and Rs. 2,948, and the area of relinquished B-class lands sold on patta and brought to account for the first time in the Kangundi zamindari and Arni jaghire, i.e., 51 acres with an assessment of Rs. 221, the net result is the decrease of 3,048 acres in area and of Rs. 2,123 under assessment. This was mainly contributed by Walajah where the excess of relinquishments over assignments on darkhast amounted to 1,475 acres with an assessment of Rs. 1,433. Similarly, though to a smaller extent, relinquishments exceeded assignments in the taluks of Chittoor, Palmanér and Arcot, in all of which the season prospects in the beginning of the fasli year (the time fixed for relinquishments) were very discouraging. The decrease in holdings was also partly due to a number of lands totalling 213 acres with an assessment of Rs. 155 bought in for the same reason in excess of the figures of the previous year. There was an increase of Rs. 52,249 under water charge due to the ultimate improved water-supply as compared with last year.

8. The subjoined statement shows cultivation as compared with holdings. The more favourable figures of the year under report are due to the improved season :—

Fasli.	Actual cultivation.	Waste charged.	Waste remitted.	Total holdings.	Percentage of cultivation to holdings.
1310	ACS. 630,584	ACS. 156,676	ACS. 39,449	ACS. 827,009	76.28
1311	674,048	147,414	3,402	824,864	81.72
Difference	+ 43,464	— 9,262	— 36,047	— 2,145	..

9. **REMISSIONS ON LANDS LEFT WASTE**—only amounted to Rs. 16,543 against Rs. 1,89,249 of fasli 1310.

10. There was a large decrease as shown below under other season remissions :—

Items.	Fasli 1310.		Fasli 1311.		Decrease in fasli 1311.
	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	
Shavi	ACS. 10,228	RS. 51,206	ACS. 2,238	RS. 5,232	RS. 45,974
Tiruvakurami	30,489	97,486	7,073	26,944	70,542
Pasalkammi	4,366	12,911	7,023	2,194	10,717
Total	45,083	1,61,603	16,334	34,370	1,27,233

11. **MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE**—showed a net increase of Rs. 3,943 in spite of a large decrease of Rs. 13,426 in the commission due on the Karvetnagar and Kálahasti estates. The increase was mainly under sivoijama and poramboke cultivations and increased water charge on minor inams (due to the more favourable season. The commission due on the Karvetnagar and Kálahasti estates was not paid by the Regulation Collector within the fasli and hence the large decrease under that head.

12. The total demand (land revenue—current) showed an increase of Rs. 3,55,599 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 an increase of Rs. 2,942. This was due to the increase in the beriz of the estates in fasli 1310 (as compared with the previous fasli) on the basis of which the demand of the cess for fasli 1311 was fixed. There

was an increase of Rs. 6,957 under land and village cesses in ryotwari tracts mainly due to increased water charge.

14. **TOTAL LAND REVENUE AND CESSSES—DEMAND, COLLECTION AND BALANCE—**
(1) *Arrears.*—The outstanding arrear of the previous fasli on 1st July 1901 was Rs. 5,09,384, of which Rs. 4,27,068 was collected and Rs. 1,251 written off, leaving a balance of Rs. 81,065 or 16 per cent. of the demand. Of this balance Rs. 6,992 was covered by the postponement sanctioned in B.P., Mis. No. 2867, Land Revenue, dated 8th August 1902, and Rs. 58,057 related to estates under management.

(2) *Current.*—The total demand amounted to Rs. 30,90,837, of which Rupees 28,15,887 was collected within the fasli, leaving an uncollected balance of Rs. 2,74,950 or 8.9 per cent. of the demand. Enclosure B to the revised demand, collection and balance for June 1902 (Jamabandi statements Nos. 7 and 8) 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 1310.	Fasli 1311.
Number of ryotwari pattadars	...	219,394
of demand notices	587,732	634,927
of attachment notices	91,970	116,126
of sale notices	85,287	93,968

It will be seen that property was attached in 17.4 per cent. of the number of cases in which demand notices had been issued and that 80.9 per cent. of the attached cases had to be notified for sale while sale had actually to be resorted to in only 3.7 per cent. of the cases notified (*vide* next paragraph).

16. **SALES.**—The annexed statement compares the extent to which sales were resorted to during the year with that of the previous year :—

		Fasli 1310.	Fasli 1311.
Number of defaulters whose property was sold.	Personal property	1,062	1,334
	Real property	2,021	2,166
Amount of arrears for which property was sold.	Personal property	RS. 11,036	RS. 11,605
	Real property	12,673	12,237
Amount of arrears realized by sale of property.	Personal property	7,251	7,412
	Real property	12,944	16,059
Extent of land sold		ACS. 4,679	ACS. 5,461
Extent of land bought in by Government		2,012	1,888

Actual sale took place as already recorded in only 3.7 per cent. of the cases notified. The proportion of total sales to the number of pattadars averaged 1.6 per cent., that of land sales to the number of pattadars was .99 per cent. The increase is due to the previous adverse seasons from the effects of which the ryots had not recovered during the fasli. All the coercive processes were served by the ordinary village agency and no special establishment was anywhere entertained. I may mention that, consistently with the rules, I adopted a liberal remission policy in the taluks settled by me in consideration of the previous bad seasons. I believe my Divisional-officers did the same.

17. **TRANSFER OF REGISTRY OF HOLDINGS.**—84.83 per cent. of the applications received were disposed of in the year as against 80.62 per cent. in the previous year. Of the 1,155 applications pending at the end of the year, 121 have been since disposed of, 437 were pending with village officers, 153 cases pending expiry of period mentioned in Gazette notices and 444 are under enquiry. None of the Tahsildars had made any real attempt to secure greater agreement between Revenue registry and enjoyment *suo motu* under the powers given in paragraph 5 of Board's Standing Order No. 31. I am issuing instructions that this shall receive greater attention in the current year.

18. **BOUNDARY MARKS AND FIELD MEASUREMENT BOOKS.**—The prescribed statements contain an explanation of the arrears still remaining in these respects. I do not think the karnams could get through the work within a reasonable time. The matter being under special investigation by Mr. Carr, it is unnecessary to dwell on the subject here.

19. **ADVANCES UNDER THE LOANS ACT AND RECOVERIES.**—Rupees 17,743 under the Land Improvement Loans Act and Rs. 10,648 under the Agriculturists' Loans Act were advanced during the year as against Rs. 15,814 and Rs. 1,573 under the two heads, respectively, in the previous year. About 65 per cent. of the sum advanced under the former Act was for sinking new wells, 32 per cent. for repair of old wells and the rest either for reclamation of land or for repairs to tanks. Fifty-three per cent. of the advance made under the latter Act was for the purchase of cattle and the rest for the purchase of seed-grains. Out of a demand of Rs. 82,684 under Principal and Interest, 47,354 were collected leaving a balance of Rs. 35,350. Sale of property had to be resorted to for recovery of about 17 per cent. of the amount collected. The loans accounts and registers of the Pólúr and Wandiwash taluks having been set right by the special establishment, it was dispensed with on the 31st March 1902. The necessary alteration memorandums to secure agreement between the loan accounts and the treasury figures have been prepared in respect of Pólúr, and it is under preparation in the case of Wandiwash. The Stationary Deputy Tahsildar of Wandiwash has been specially put on this duty, and it is hoped it will be finished soon. In accordance with the B.P., Mis. No. 6714, dated 6th December 1901, the loan accounts of the remaining taluks were also ordered to be duly checked by the respective Divisional-officers. My office scrutinized the accounts of Arcot taluk and they were found all right. The Head-quarters Deputy Collector's scrutiny of those of Chittoor and Palmanér taluks and of the Punganúr Deputy Tahsildar's office disclosed the same result as well as that of the accounts of Vellore by the Sub-Collector. My office scrutiny of Walajah taluk, the Sub-Collector's examination of Gudiyáttam and the Head Assistant Collector's examination of Chandragiri are not yet over. They will be finished in the current year. (I have in my reference No. 403-B. & G., dated 22nd August 1902, addressed the Board on the subject of simplifying these accounts and would again urge that this be done.

20. **EXAMINATION OF VILLAGE AND TALUK ACCOUNTS, INCLUDING FAMINE ANALYSIS REGISTERS.**—These were duly checked by the several jamabandí officers and found on the whole fairly well maintained leaving minor defects and omissions which the Tahsildars concerned have been directed to avoid in future. The famine analysis registers were fairly well maintained in most taluks, but in some the Tahsildars had not personally scrutinized the state of things on the spot and noted the necessary remarks in section I. They have been directed to do so in the current year. These registers are reported to have been made use of in connection with deciding questions of remissions and during the enquiries conducted into the state of the season.

21. The Head Assistant Collector (Mr. Jenkins) reports that he gets through his Vernacular papers in the manner laid down by the orders so far as Tamil papers are concerned, but in the case of Telugu papers he is still obliged to have translations put up as he has not yet acquired a sufficient knowledge of that language.

22. **CONDUCT OF PUBLIC SERVANTS.**—Owing to want of control by the Deputy Tahsildar of Kuppam, embezzlements of tree-tax and contingent money were committed by a clerk of his office named Raja Rao in co-operation with another clerk Doraisami Iyengar and a copyist named Muniappa. I had to order the dismissal of the two clerks and copyist and the reduction of the Deputy Tahsildar (Yúsuíf Akhán Sháh) from Rs. 120 to Rs. 100. I also ordered clerk Raja Rao to be prosecuted. The cases against him are still pending on the file of the Joint Magistrate. The amount lost was recovered from the Deputy Tahsildar. One Varada Chari, loans clerk of Wandiwash, was found to have conspired to grant (and succeeded in granting) fraudulent loans to his relations and was dismissed.

Revenue Inspector Jaya Rao who was grossly careless in connection with this matter was suspended for a year and reduced from Rs. 40 to a clerk's post on Rs. 30. Another Revenue Inspector also at fault, D. Krishna Rao was reduced from Rs. 40 to Rs. 35. The delay in the submission of this report was due to the late receipt of the taluk returns, particularly those of Walajah taluk. These were finally received only on the 4th instant.

CHITTOOR,
6th November 1902.

(Signed) E. L. VAUGHAN,
Acting Collector.

Red. Md. Fakhwan.

SETTLEMENT REPORT

OF

SOUTH ARCOT.

I HAVE the honour to report on the settlement of land revenue in this district for fasli 1311. The prescribed statements as per list enclosed have been already forwarded.

2. **SEASON AND RAINFALL.**—As in the previous fasli, the season was generally favourable, the rainfall during both the monsoon periods being copious and fairly well-distributed. The south-west monsoon began in May 1901 and encouraged early agricultural operations and the good rains that fell in succeeding months matured the dry crops. The total quantity of rainfall from April to September 1901 was 20.51 inches against 22.08 inches in the previous year. The north-east monsoon which also set in early was equally good and gave 24.87 inches against 23.10 inches in the previous fasli. The irrigation sources received sufficient supplies, except in a few isolated villages of the Tindivanam, Tiruvannámalai and Kallakurchi taluks where season remissions had to be granted to a small extent.

3. **CULTIVATION, CONDITION AND OUTTURN.**—The subjoined table compares the areas of important crops grown on Government and minor inam lands during the year including areas cropped more than once with those of the preceding year :—

Crops.	Area sown.		Increase. Decrease.	
	Fasli 1310.	Fasli 1311.		
Paddy	476,191	499,519	23,328	
Cholam	65,351	51,083		14,268
Cumbu	200,471	253,480		5,301
Ragi	143,704	141,952	1,748	
Varagu	221,231	242,432	21,201	
Other food-grains including pulses ..	55,000	50,131		4,869
Total	1,291,948	1,313,597	21,649	
Cotton	5,303	4,686		617
Indigo	42,970	35,342		7,628
Sugar cane	9,833	9,343		490
Gingelly	88,547	73,995		14,552
Castors	6,512	7,665	1,153	
Ground-nut	204,718	204,810	91,092	
Other oil-seeds	1,885	1,883		12
Tobacco	3,355	4,448	1,093	
Total industrial crops	357,183	432,165	75,003	
All others including topes	73,362	70,251		3,111
Total	1,722,413	1,816,014	93,601	

The total area cultivated during the year was 93,901 acres more than in the previous year and about $\frac{1}{10}$ of the increase was under first crop. The increase was under paddy, ragi, varagu, castors, ground-nut and tobacco. As in the previous year, ground-nut contributed a major portion of the increase, the area sown being 91,092 acres in excess of the previous fasli. This was the result of the favourable character of the season. The decrease under other crops was due to the tendency on

the part of the ryots to cultivate ground-nut, a more remunerative crop than others. Of the total area cropped, paddy represented 28 per cent., cumbu 16 per cent., ragi 8 per cent. and all other food-crops including pulses 21 per cent., against 28 per cent., 17 per cent., 9 per cent. and 23 per cent., respectively, in the previous year. The small decrease in the percentage of the area cropped under cereals was due to the large extent of ground-nut cultivation. Of the total extent harvested, a bumper crop was obtained on 4.2 per cent. against 4.4 per cent. in fasli 1310 and a 12-anna crop on 15.9 per cent. against 20 per cent. in the previous fasli. 62.3 per cent. yielded an 8-anna crop against 54.6 per cent. in the preceding year, while the area which yielded a crop of 4 annas and less was 14.6 per cent. against 21 per cent. in the last fasli and of this 0.5 per cent. became shavi against 1.3 per cent. in fasli 1310.

4. PRICES OF FOOD-GRAINS.—There was a general fall in the prices of the principal food-grains during the fasli as compared with the previous one. This is attributable to the extensive cultivation of paddy, varagu and ragi and the consequent increased supply in the markets. Moreover, the year was the second favourable one in succession.

5. PERMANENTLY-SETTLED ESTATES AND WHOLE INAM VILLAGES.—These continued to be the same as in the previous fasli with a peishush of Rs. 8,649-6-4 and a quit-rent of Rs. 22,521-7-4.

6. RYOTWARI SETTLEMENT.—There was no change in the total number of ryotwari villages. The following abstract shows the number of fresh pattas issued during the fasli, those modified by additional entries and those requiring alterations but not modified as compared with those for the previous year:—

	Fasli 1310.	Fasli 1311.	Increase or decrease, + or —.
Number of fresh pattas issued	8,088	7,576	— 512
Number of old pattas modified by additional entries	149,432	97,210	— 52,222
Number of pattas not modified	234,831	295,843	+ 61,018

Owing to the alteration in the rate of village-cess in fasli 1310, all the pattas required alteration. In the fasli under report the rate of village-cess was the same as in the previous fasli and there were no changes on that account to be made in the pattas. Hence the large decrease under item 2. Of the number of pattas shown against item 3, as many as 91,022 required alteration, but they were not modified as they were not produced by the ryots.

7. HOLDINGS.—The annexed statement compares the extent and assessment of ryotwari holdings of the fasli under report with those of the preceding fasli:—

	Fasli 1310.		Fasli 1311.		Increase.		Decrease.	
	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.
Holdings at the beginning of the fasli	ACS. 1,470,293	RS. 36,58,515	ACS. 1,480,571	RS. 36,72,920	ACS. 10,278	RS. 14,405	..	..
Deduct lands given up or transferred to other heads	41,892	1,03,989	29,579	77,151	..	..	12,313	26,838
Remainder	1,428,401	35,54,526	1,450,992	35,95,769	22,591	41,243	..	..
Add lands taken up or transferred to other heads	52,170	1,21,594	54,084	1,37,586	1,914	..	..	13,808
Total	1,480,571	36,72,920	1,505,076	37,03,355	24,505	30,435	..	..
Deduct waste remitted	1,642	8,065	120	650	..	..	1,522	7,415
Remainder charged	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Actual cultivation	1,270,928	..	1,225,007	..	54,079	..	..	..
Waste charged	209,601	..	179,949	..	..	..	29,652	..
	1,478,929	36,64,855	1,504,956	37,02,705	26,027	37,850	..	..

There was a large decrease under "Deductions"—12,313 acres assessed at Rs. 29,838. Under "Additions" there was an increase of 1,914 acres in the area over the previous fasli with, however, a decrease of Rs. 13,508 in the assessment. This decrease was due to less valuable lands having been taken up in the fasli. The net result in the occupied area, however, showed an increase of 24,505 acres bearing an assessment of Rs. 30,435 over the previous fasli. Of the extent deducted, 2,969 acres assessed at Rs. 1,084 were lands relinquished against 7,336 acres assessed at Rs. 10,422 in the previous fasli. The extent taken up on darkhast during the year was 27,376 acres assessed at Rs. 23,587 or about nine times the area relinquished against 18,230 acres assessed at Rs. 24,067 in fasli 1310. The large decrease under area relinquished and the increase under area taken up is attributable to the early rains.

8. ACTUAL CULTIVATION AND WASTE CHARGED.—As a result of the favourable season, the total area cultivated showed an increase of 54,079 acres and the total extent of waste charged a decrease of 28,052 acres as compared with the previous year.

	Tiruvasthi.	Fasaljasti.	Total.
1310	RS. 1,03,269	RS. 1,19,527	RS. 2,22,796
1311	2,11,740	1,32,322	3,44,062
Difference	+ 46,480	+ 13,795	+ 60,275

9. WATER-RATE (TIRUVASTHI AND FASALJASTI).—The marginal table compares the revenue derived from water-rate on dry lands and from second-crop charge on wet lands. The increase was large under both the items and was due to the irrigation sources having received copious supplies.

	RS.
Tindivanam	23
Tiruvannamalai	185
Tirukkoyilur	415
Kallakurehi	3
Vridhachalam	1 (12 cents).
Chidambaram	12
Total	650

10. REMISSIONS—(i) *Waste remitted*.—Remission for wet waste was granted to an extent of Rs. 650 in the marginally-noted taluks against Rs. 8,065 for the whole district in the previous year. In the taluks of Tindivanam, Tiruvannamalai and Kallakurehi, remission was granted owing to the scanty supply of water received in the irrigation sources concerned, while in the Tirukkoyilur taluk it was due to the irrigation source in one village (Aralavadi) having been silted up by floods and to the water in the tank of another village (Paudur) having had to be emptied in connection with the execution of certain urgent repairs. The question of repairing the Aralavadi irrigation source is engaging the attention of the Public Works Department. In the Chidambaram taluk remission for waste had to be granted, as the land was washed away by the Coleroon river. The amount remitted in the Vridhachalam taluk was very small.

(ii) *Other occasional remissions* (Statement No. 4).—These consisted of the following items:—

Items.	Fasli 1310.	Fasli 1311.	Difference + or —.
1. Shavi or loss of produce	RS. 5,494	RS. 159	— 5,335
2. Submerged or inundated	2,892	8	— 2,884
3. Tiruvakamm	2,608	989	— 1,619
4. Puvasi shavi	746	12	— 734

Remission for submersion was granted in the taluks of Tindivanam (27 cents assessed at Rs. 1-6-0) and Cuddalore, as the crops had been lost by the inundation of drainage water in the rainy season. Item 1 occurred in the Tiruvannamalai taluk and item 3 in all the taluks, except Villupuram, Cuddalore, and Chidambaram. In the Vridhachalam taluk, tirvakamm remission had to be granted in one village (Vadagarampundi), as some of the wet lands which are on a higher level and which were irrigated from an unauthorized source in previous years cannot be irrigated from the registered source of irrigation. A separate sluice will be constructed as soon as possible for the irrigation of these lands.

(iii) *Fixed remissions (Statement No. 4).*—The increase of Rs. 22 under the first item was due to the increase in the cultivation of the area irrigated by lift and the decrease of Rs. 108 under cowle remissions (public and private topes) was due to the transfer of a dharma tope in the Cuddalore taluk to public tope poramboke, to the cowle period having expired in some cases and to the cancellation of certain cowles for violation of the cowle terms. The decrease under item 4 (c) is attributable to some of the tree-patta trees having withered and consequently been sold and removed from the accounts.

(iv) *Beriz deductions.*—The increase in the amount paid for religious institutions was due to the arrears of the previous years having been paid in the year. At the close of the fasli a sum of Rs. 2,402-10-4 remained unpaid owing to the non-production of the beriz deduction tickets in some cases and to the failure of the recipients to attend in time at the taluk offices to receive payment in others.

11. *LAND REVENUE MISCELLANEOUS DEMAND.*—The miscellaneous revenue comprising of the following items yielded a revenue of Rs. 3,03,645 against Rs. 2,50,291 in the previous year showing an increase of Rs. 53,354 :—

Items.	Fasli 1310.	Fasli 1311.	Increase.	Decrease.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Jodi or quit-rent on minor inams	42,678	42,657	..	21
Water-rate on minor inams in ryotwari villages	16,120	18,670	2,550	..
Charge for water in zamindari and inam villages	1,693	3,176	1,673	..
Penal water-rate	13,173	14,354	1,181	..
Lands occupied for which no pattas have been granted	92,148	1,14,004	21,856	..
Concealed cultivation	248	566	318	..
Occupation of poramboke lands—ordinary charge	22,165	24,335	2,230	..
Do. —penal charge	21,031	34,135	13,104	..
Revenue derived from trees	33,294	34,036	742	..
Revenue from process-fees	1,323	1,235	..	88
Other items	6,668	16,477	9,809	..
Total	2,50,291	3,03,645	53,354	..

The increase occurred under all the items except quit-rent on minor inams and revenue from process fees.

(i) *Jodi or quit-rent on minor inams.*—The extent and quit-rent of minor inams were 41,837 acres and Rs. 42,657 against 44,128 acres and Rs. 42,678 in the previous year. The decrease in the extent was due to the fact that an incorrect area had been reported by the Tahsildar of Kallakurchi in the previous year and to the resumption and relinquishment of certain inam lands. The slight decrease of Rs. 21 under quit-rent was due to the erroneous inclusion of the assessment of an alienated inam in the Chidambaram taluk in the previous year under quit-rent and to deductions on account of relinquishment, resumption or acquisition for public purposes.

(ii) *Water-rate on minor inams in ryotwari villages.*—The increase of Rs. 2,550 was due to the same cause as that assigned for the increase of water-rate on ayan lands.

(iii) *Water-rate in zamindari and inam villages.*—The increase of Rs. 1,673 under this head was chiefly due to the levy of water-rate on dry lands in certain whole inam villages in the Cuddalore taluk which were not charged hitherto.

(iv) *Penal water-rate.*—Particulars showing the extent of dry and wet lands irrigated without permission and the penalty imposed thereon are compared in the margin. The increase in the area under dry and the decrease in the penal charge thereon was due to the fact that lands irrigated without permission were leniently dealt with in the year in consideration of the abundant supplies received in the irrigation sources. The increase in the penal charge under wet was owing to the extensive cultivation of second crop paddy under that head.

	Fasli 1310.		Fasli 1311.		Increase or decrease.	
	Extent.	Penal charge.	Extent.	Penal charge.	Extent.	Penal charge.
Dry	ACS. 11,119	RS. 11,115	ACS. 13,514	RS. 8,831	ACS. + 2,495	RS. - 2,284
Wet	3,102	2,038	7,003	5,523	+ 4,501	+ 3,605
Total	14,221	13,153	21,217	14,354	+ 6,996	+ 1,181

received in the irrigation sources. The increase in the penal charge under wet was owing to the extensive cultivation of second crop paddy under that head.

(v) *Lands occupied for which no pattas have been granted.*—The increase in the area and assessment under this head was due to the good and timely rains during the south-west monsoon. Most of the lands cultivated are "podugal lands" which are cultivated once in two or three years and then left fallow until again fit for cultivation and for which the ryots do not desire patta.

(vi) *Occupation of poramboke lands—(a) Ordinary charge.*—Owing to the timely rainfall several disafforested and hill poramboke lands the cultivation of which is unobjectionable were cultivated during the year and this brought about an increase of 3,326 acres with an assessment of Rs. 2,230. They are treated like podugal lands on account of their poor soil and the ryots have no inclination to take pattas for them.

(b) *Penal charge.*—These are objectionable cases and the large decrease of 4,208 acres was the result of the heavy penal assessment imposed in previous years. The penal charge, however, showed a large increase (Rs. 13,104) over the previous year, and it was due to the imposition of penal charge on unauthorized cultivation of certain valuable disafforested lands in the Villupuram and Tindivanam taluks and to the doubling of the previous year's charge in cases in which the occupation was not vacated.

(vii) *Revenue from trees.*—The increase of Rs. 742 under this head was due to large sales of withered and wind-fallen trees.

(viii) *Revenue from process fees.*—The reason for the decrease will be explained further on under statement No. 8-B.

(ix) *Other items.*—The revenue derived from other items was Rs. 16,477 against Rs. 6,668 in fasli 1310. The details are given below :—

Items.	Fasli 1310.	Fasli 1311.	Difference + or -.	Explanation for the variation.
Cultivation of unclaimed inams	1,891	1,615	- 276	Owing to the incorporation under ryotwari holdings of certain inam lands which were charged sivajana in the previous year.
Quit-rent on bungalows and gardens	1,163	1,444	+ 279	Certain hill garden lands in the Cuddalore taluk were enfranchised and fresh title-deeds issued.
Sale of bought-in lands	795	1,876	+ 1,081	Lands remained unsold in previous years fetched prices in the year owing to favourable season.
Sale of darkhast lands	727	3,569	+ 2,842	Favourable condition of the year.
Survey school fees	..	850	+ 850	There were no receipts under this item in the previous year.
Back years' water-rate	..	4,952	+ 4,952	Full explanation given under paragraph 11 (iii) <i>supra</i> . The charge was levied from fasli 1308 as the matter was first mooted in that year.
Seigniorage fees	321	955	+ 634	Fees were levied for laterite, &c., quarried by contractors on behalf of the Public Works Department, Local Boards and Municipalities.
Others	1,769	1,296	- 563	These items are of a fluctuating nature.
Total	6,668	16,477	+ 9,809	

12. The total ryotwar demand, excluding remissions and deductions and including charge for water and miscellaneous revenue, was Rs. 42,74,493 against Rs. 41,15,197 in the previous fasli, resulting in an increase of Rs. 1,59,296 as detailed below:—

	RS.
Increase under holdings	30,435
Decrease under remissions including waste remitted	15,232
Increase under water-rate and second crop charge	60,275
Increase under miscellaneous revenue	53,354
Total ...	1,59,296

13. The entire land revenue demand under all the heads amounted to Rs. 43,05,604 against Rs. 41,46,308 in fasli 1310 as detailed below:—

	Fasli 1310. RS.	Fasli 1311. RS.
Peishoush on permanently settled estates ...	8,649	8,649
Shrotriem jodi	22,462	22,462
Ryotwar and miscellaneous	41,15,197	42,74,493
Total ...	41,46,308	43,05,604

The increase was under ryotwar and miscellaneous and the reason therefor has been explained in the previous paragraphs.

14. CESSSES.—The total current demand amounted to Rs. 4,94,173 against Rupees 4,76,377 in the previous fasli.

	Fasli 1310. RS.	Fasli 1311. RS.
(1) Land cess on permanently settled estates ...	1,836	1,840
(2) Land cess on whole inam villages	4,661	8,325
(3) Land and village cesses on ryotwar and miscellaneous revenue	4,69,830	4,84,068
Total ...	4,76,377	4,94,173

(i) *Item 1.*—In fasli 1309 the Deputy Collector, Tirukkóyilúr division, reported that the cess for the villages belonging to the Vettavalam estate situated in the Tirukkóyilúr taluk should be calculated at the old paimash rate. The proprietor objected to it on the ground that the paimash assessment on certain immemorial waste lands was reduced by his ancestors under clause 4 of section 11 of Act VIII of 1865 and requested that the cess might be charged as usual on the *rental* paid to him. As cesses can be charged only on the rental, his request was accordingly granted. Hence the decrease.

(ii) *Item 2.*—The increase was due to the introduction of the settlement rates in the taluks of Tindivanam, Tiruvannámalai, Villupuram, Tirukkóyilúr and Kallakurchi, and to the levy of cess on the difference between the settlement assessment and the Inam Commissioner's rental in the above taluks for fasli 1310 with reference to B.P., Mis. No. 639, dated 27th January 1902.

(iii) *Item 3.*—The increase under this head was due to the corresponding increase under land revenue and miscellaneous demand.

15. TOTAL DEMAND UNDER LAND REVENUE AND CESSSES (CURRENT).—This amounted to Rs. 47,99,777, of which Rs. 47,44,563 or 98·8 per cent. were collected within the fasli against 98 per cent. in the previous one and 96·7 per cent. in fasli 1309, leaving a balance of Rs. 55,214 at the end of the fasli. This large balance was due to the inclusion of a large amount after June as supplemental revenue. Of the balance, Rs. 42,291 have since been collected or written off leaving a balance of Rs. 12,923 on the 1st October.

16. ARREARS.—The total demand was Rs. 95,390 at the beginning of the fasli, of which Rs. 92,188 were collected and Rs. 2,436 written off within the year. Deducting subsequent collections and remissions which amounted to Rs. 460 the balance which remained on the 1st October was Rs. 306.

17. RECONCILIATION OF DIFFERENCES BETWEEN THE COLLECTION OF LAND REVENUE AND CESSSES SHOWN IN THE JAMABANDI AND TREASURY ACCOUNTS.—This will be reported on receipt of figures from the Accountant-General.

18. INTEREST.—The year opened with a balance of Rs. 663 and adding Rs. 505, the amount charged in the fasli, the total demand for the year was Rs. 1,168, of which Rs. 653 were collected and Rs. 146 remitted within the fasli. Of the balance of Rs. 375, Rs. 97 have since been collected and Rs. 27 written off and the remainder is covered by processes.

19. COERCIVE PROCESSES (i).—Statement S-A exhibits the details of coercive processes employed in the realization of revenue. The subjoined table compares the extent to which coercion was resorted to during the fasli with that of the previous one:—

	Fasli 1310.	Fasli 1311.	+ or —
Demand notices	299,325	773,323	— 166,532
Disclaim notices	9,824	4,095	— 5,529
Sale notices	8,963	2,543	— 6,418
Total ..	308,112	780,083	— 173,479

The number of processes served in the year was 173,479 less than in the previous year. The decrease was under all the three items.

(ii) Personal property valued at Rs. 18,347 was attached from 3,496 defaulters for the recovery of an arrear of Rs. 16,029 against property worth Rs. 37,591 distrained in the previous year for the realization of an arrear of Rs. 34,380 due from 5,892 persons. The value of the property sold was Rs. 464 for the realization of an arrear of Rs. 805 due from 43 defaulters against property worth Rs. 574 sold in fasli 1310 for the recovery of Rs. 1,360 due from 86 persons. The amount realized by the sale was Rs. 578 against Rs. 771 in the previous year. The following abstract shows the number of pattas, the number of defaulters whose property was attached and sold and the value of the property attached and sold in faslis 1310 and 1311:—

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		
							Columns 3 to 2.	Columns 5 to 2.	Columns 6 to 4.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1310	392,351	5,892	Rs. 37,591	86	Rs. 574	Rs. 771	1·5	·02	1·5
1311	409,625	3,496	18,347	43	464	578	·87	·01	·24

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(iii) An extent of 4,496 acres both dry and wet assessed at Rs. 7,770 was attached for an arrear of Rs. 3,846 due from 599 defaulters against 14,504 acres assessed at Rs. 33,285 attached in the previous fasli for an arrear of Rs. 26,425 due from 3,732 persons. Of the land attached, 941 acres of dry and wet assessed at Rs. 1,592 and valued at Rs. 3,365 were sold for Rs. 2,538 for the recovery of an arrear of Rs. 2,254 due from 367 individuals against 3,619 acres assessed at Rs. 7,492 and valued at Rs. 23,063 sold for Rs. 10,868 in fasli 1310 for the recovery of Rs. 9,938 from 1,198 persons. The extents attached and sold in the two faslis are compared below :—

Fasli.	Number of pattas.	Number of defaulters whose real property was attached.	Extent attached.	Number of defaulters whose real property was sold.	Extent sold.	Percentage of			
						Columns 3 to 2.	Columns 5 to 2.	Columns 6 to 4.	Columns 8 to 3.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1310	3,92,351	3,732	ACS. 14,504	1,198	ACS. 3,619	2	3	24.9	32
1311	4,00,635	599	4,496	367	941	15	99	20.9	61.3

The number of defaulters whose real property was attached and sold and the area attached and sold were far less than in the previous year, notwithstanding the large increase of revenue that occurred in the year. Out of an arrear of Rs. 19,875, for the recovery of which personal and real properties were attached, Rs. 16,816 or 84.6 per cent. were collected without recourse to sale, against 81.6 per cent. in fasli 1310. Of the extent sold, 389 acres or 41 per cent. assessed at Rs. 624 were bought in by Government for a nominal value of Rs. 86, against 1,465 acres or 40 per cent. assessed at Rs. 2,550 purchased in the previous fasli. The remainder 552 acres assessed at Rs. 968 were purchased by private individuals for Rs. 2,452, or a little above two and-a-half times the assessment. This shows that the lands sold were not valuable.

(iv) Besides the above a hut worth Rs. 8 was attached and sold for Rs. 10 in the Chidambaram taluk.

20. RECEIPTS FROM PROCESS FEES—STATEMENT 8-B.—The total amount of process fees charged in the year was Rs. 1,235, of which Rs. 1,208 were collected. The cost of the process-service establishment was Rs. 1,453. Compared with the expenditure, there was a slight decrease in the demand and this was due to the fact that only the lowest rate of fees could be charged in 9,589 cases out of 9,800 processes served by the special agency, as the arrear was paid immediately after the service of the demand notices without recourse to attachment or sale. The number of processes served by the special agency was 1.3 per cent. to the total number of processes served.

21. LANDS SOLD UNDER STANDING ORDERS NOS. 15 AND 45.—A sum of Rs. 1,876 was realized by the resale of 406 acres of bought-in lands assessed at Rs. 851, against Rs. 795 realized in the previous fasli by the sale of 245 acres assessed at Rs. 401. These were the lands that remained unsold or fetched no prices in previous years. Under Standing Order No. 15, 34 acres assessed at Rs. 68 were sold for Rs. 3,569. Besides these, 14 wells situated on darkhast lands in the Tirukkóyilur and Kallakurchi taluks were sold for Rs. 101.

22. APPLICATION FOR TRANSFER OF PATTAS—STATEMENT No. 10.—(i) the total number of applications received in the year directly by the revenue officers and through the Registration Department was 17,985, against 19,144 in the previous fasli. The decrease has to be attributed to smaller number of transactions by way of sales of lands on account of the favourable season and the revival of the ground-nut cultivation and trade.

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The total number of applications for disposal including those pending at the beginning of the year was 21,812, of which 17,912 applications or 82 per cent. were disposed of within the fasli against 82 per cent. disposed of in the previous year, leaving a balance of 3,900. Of this balance, 2,136 applications were received in the last quarter of the year. Of the total number pending, 616 applications have since been disposed of and the remainder are pending verification by the village officers and sub-division.

(ii) The number of cases taken up for disposal under paragraphs 5 and 7 of Board's Standing Order, No. 31, together with those pending at the beginning of the year, was 3,915, of which 3,286 cases or 84 per cent. were disposed of within the fasli, against 90 per cent. disposed of in the preceding year, leaving a balance of 629, pending service of notices on the parties or publication in the District Gazette.

23. COSTS AWARDED TO GOVERNMENT IN CIVIL SUITS—(STATEMENT No. 11).—The year opened with a balance of Rs. 2-15-3. This and the amount of Rs. 11-11-6 awarded in the fasli made up a total of Rs. 14-13-9, of which Rs. 12-8-3 were collected within the fasli. The balance of Rs. 2-5-6 has been collected subsequently.

24. RUINED OR ABANDONED TANKS MADE OVER TO PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS—(STATEMENT No. 12).—Nil.

25. INSPECTION AND REPLACEMENT OF SURVEY MARKS—STATEMENT No. 13.—At the beginning of the year 15,666 stones were found missing and 27,259 stones out of repair. Of these, 2,942 stones or about 19 per cent. were replaced and 20,166 stones or about 74 per cent. repaired during the year against 16 and 69 per cents. respectively in the previous fasli. The Tahsildars have been ordered to finish the work soon.

26. COMPOSITION OF SECOND-CROP ASSESSMENT—STATEMENT NOS. 14 AND 14-A.—353 acres were compounded for in the fasli, the additional assessment imposed thereon being Rs. 2-5-6. The total number of applications pending at the beginning of the fasli was 36 and the number received during the year was 1,083. Thus the total number for disposal was 1,119, of which 29 were disposed of during the fasli, leaving a balance of 1,090. Of this balance, 127 applications have since been disposed of and the rest were received at the jamabandi.

27. SUB-DIVISION OF JOINT LIABILITIES—Nil.

28. FAMINE ANALYSIS REGISTERS AND FIRKA BOOKS.—These are maintained for all the villages, and entries have been posted and checked up to fasli 1310 with the exception of four zamin villages in the Tiruvannámalai taluk in respect of which accounts for past years are reported to be not available. The Tahsildar has been directed to open new registers for them. These registers were checked during jamabandi and no serious mistakes were discovered. In the Vriddháchalam taluk averages for the quinquennium ending fasli 1310 were, however, not struck in many villages. The omission was subsequently supplied.

29. EXAMINATION OF VILLAGE AND TALUK MANUAL ACCOUNTS.—The reports of the Divisional-officers show that, with the exception of Tiruvannámalai taluk, the accounts in all the taluks settled by them have been fairly kept. The defect in the Tiruvannámalai taluk is to be attributed to the late taluk head accountant who has since retired from service. The interest account in the Cuddalore taluk and the darkhast registers in the Kallakurchi taluk are reported to have been carelessly maintained. In the Vriddháchalam and Villupuram taluks, settled by the Collector, the registers were, on the whole, maintained fairly well, except the monetary accounts relating to inam villages in the Vriddháchalam taluk (accounts Nos. 16, 19 and 21). The Tahsildars will be directed to pay particular attention to the matter and examine the registers periodically.

30. MAINTENANCE OF SUB-DIVISION REGISTERS.—The Deputy Collector, Chidambaram Division, reports that these records are properly maintained in the taluk office, but that those kept by the karnams are incomplete and not filed together. The

Head-quarters Deputy Collector states that in the Cuddalore taluk records prior to fasli 1307 are not forthcoming in the taluk office and that those from fasli 1307 have been arranged fasliwar and bundled up though not stitched together. The report of the Deputy Collector, Tirukkóvilúr Division, shows that these registers have not been properly maintained in the taluk offices of Kallakurehi and Tiruvannámalaí, but that the karnams in the former taluk have properly kept them, while those in the latter taluk have bundled them with darkhast and transfer razinama records instead of stitching them separately. The Tindivanam Divisional-officer has not reported on this subject and he has been asked to submit a report.

31. MARKING OF WATERSPREAD LANDS.—The instructions about the marking of the waterspread of each tank in colour wash in the karnam's and Tahsildar's copies of the village maps and their registry as such in the remark column of the adangal and settlement registers were communicated in B.P. No. 213, dated 20th September 1901, which was received in this office on the 5th October 1901, and orders were issued to all Tahsildars to direct the Minor Irrigation Overseers to begin the work at once. The Executive Engineer was also addressed to instruct his subordinates in charge of the tanks under the control of that department to carry out the instructions of the Board. As the water in most of the tanks had gone down before the order reached the subordinates concerned, the work had to be done by taking levels and consequently the progress was slow. The progress made in respect of tanks in charge of the Revenue Department is given below:—

Taluk.	Number of tanks.	Number of tanks whose waterspread lands have been marked in the map.
Tirukkóvilúr	420	69
Kallakurehi	755	4
Vriddháchalam	...	...
Chidambaram	...	...

The Minor Irrigation Overseer of Vriddháchalam taluk is in charge of the Chidambaram taluk also and he will take up the work in the latter taluk after he finishes the work in the Vriddháchalam taluk—

Taluk.	Total number of tanks.	Number of tanks whose waterspread lands have been marked.
Cuddalore	166	18 completely finished. 61 partly finished.

The report of the Head Assistant Collector about the progress made in his division has not been received yet. As regards works in charge of the Public Works Department, the Executive Engineer stated that, with reference to the orders of the Chief Engineer, the work would be done gradually by observation on the ground when F.T.L. is known and that it was not possible to do the work by taking levels without a strong establishment.

32. VERNACULAR CORRESPONDENCE IN THE HEAD ASSISTANT COLLECTOR'S OFFICE.—No Assistant or Head Assistant Collector was in charge of any division during the year.

33. ADVANCES UNDER THE LAND IMPROVEMENT AND AGRICULTURISTS' LOANS ACTS.—The allotment originally sanctioned for the district under the Land Improvement and Agriculturists' Loans Acts for the official year 1901-1902 was Rs. 4,800 and Rs. 500 respectively. Of this, a sum of Rs. 3,750 was surrendered to the Board in this office Dis. No. 96/V.D., dated 16th January 1902, owing to want of proper applicants. The reduced allotment stood at Rs. 1,050 under the Land Improvement Loans Act and Rs. 500 under the Agriculturists' Loans Act, of which Rs. 50 were disbursed under the Land Improvement Loans Act in fasli 1310 (April, May and June 1901) and the

balance of Rs. 1,000 under the Land Improvement Loans Act and Rs. 475 under the Agriculturists' Loans Act was disbursed in fasli 1311. A sum of Rs. 200 was advanced under both the Land Improvement and Agriculturists' Loans Acts during

	Land Improvement Loans Act.	Agriculturists' Loans Act.
Tindivanam	100	50
Villupuram	800	...
Tiruvannámalaí	200	525
Total	1,100	575

Tirukkóvilúr.
Kallakurehi.
Chidambaram.

Vriddháchalam.
Cuddalore.

April, May and June 1902 out of the allotment sanctioned for 1902-1903. The total amount advanced in the several taluks of this district in fasli 1311 was Rs. 1,100 under the Land Improvement Loans Act and Rs. 575 under the Agriculturists' Loans Act. The whole allotment for the past official year was utilized except Rs. 25 under the Agriculturists' Loans Act which was allowed to lapse in the Tiruvannámalaí taluk. There were no demands for State loans during the year in the marginally-noted taluks.

34. STATEMENTS NOS. 25 A AND B—IMPROVEMENTS EFFECTED WITH THE AID OF STATE LOANS UNDER THE LAND IMPROVEMENT AND AGRICULTURISTS' LOANS ACTS.—Seventeen

	ACS.
Tindivanam	4 13-60
Villupuram	11 25-52
Tiruvannámalaí	2 5-89
Total	17 45-1

Old well repaired.
Villupuram 1 3-47

35. STATEMENT No. 26—CLASSIFICATION OF LOANS.—Of the amount of Rs. 1,900 advanced under the Land Improvement Loans Act, Rs. 800 relate to loans of Rs. 100 and under concerned in eight cases and Rs. 1,100 relate to those above Rs. 100 and not more than Rs. 250 concerned in five cases. Under the Agriculturists' Loans Act, loans of Rs. 100 and under were granted in six cases involving Rs. 425 and those above Rs. 100 and less than Rs. 250 in only one case involving Rs. 150.

36. STATEMENT No. 23—DEMAND, COLLECTION AND BALANCE.—A sum of Rupees

	Principal.	Interest.
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Land Improvement Loans Act	28,606 8 9	7,588 10 6
Agriculturists' Loans Act	1,078 14 11	180 2 6
Total	29,685 7 8	7,768 13 0

666-11-0 was repaid by the grantees on account of instalments which had not fallen due. The amount repayable during the fasli including the balance remaining unpaid out of sums which became due in the previous year was Rs. 29,685-7-8, of which Rs. 29,222-10-7 were collected in the fasli. Of the balance, Rs. 273-15-10 have since been collected and steps taken for the recovery of the rest. A sum of Rs. 7,544-12-11 accrued during the year on account of interest. Adding to this the amount of Rs. 224-0-1 outstanding at the beginning of the year, the demand amounted to Rs. 7,768-13-0. Rs. 7,492-10-10 were recovered before, and Rs. 256-7-9 after, the close of the year and steps taken for the amount not yet collected. There were no cases of misapplication of loans and the amounts advanced are reported to have been utilized for the purposes intended.

37. STATEMENT No. 27—COERCIVE PROCESSES.—Of the total demand of Rupees 37,454-4-8 that fell due during the year under the Land Improvement and Agriculturists' Loans Acts, Rs. 28,726-13-2 were collected without resort to coercive processes, Rs. 7,720-6-10 were paid on the presentation of demand notices and Rs. 137-8-8 after property was attached but before it was brought to sale. A sum of Rs. 130-8-9 was collected by the sale of land.

38. SURVEY ADVANCES.—There was a balance of Rs. 10,342-0-8 at the beginning of the fasli and a sum of Rs. 7-15-9 was advanced during the fasli under report. The total demand amounted to Rs. 10,350-0-5. Of this, a sum of Rs. 8,201-10-4 was collected during the fasli, leaving a balance of Rs. 2,148-6-1. The Tahsildar of Cuddalore has been directed to see to the early collection of the balance, the major portion of which, viz., Rs. 1,844-11-11, is due from the Cuddalore Municipality.

5th November 1902.

(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 1311 (1901-1902) accompanied by the prescribed statements.

2. SEASON AND RAINFALL.—The total rainfall in the district during the year averaged 46.19 inches against 49.54 inches in the previous year and 44.40 inches the average of the thirty years ending 31st December 1899. The rainfall in the south-west monsoon was somewhat less than that of the preceding year, though in excess of the average of the 30 years ending December 1899. The rainfall during the north-east monsoon was also slightly less than that of the previous year, though it exceeded the thirty years' average to an inappreciable extent. The year commenced with a poor rainfall in the months of April, May and June. There were some breaches in the month of July 1901 in the Cauvery near Kumbakonam and in some of the minor rivers and branches owing to high floods, but they were soon closed and there was not much loss or damage as the floods soon subsided. Both the wet and dry crops fared well during the year.

3. CONDITION AND OUTTURN OF CROPS.—The total extent of cultivation, dry and wet, under first and second crop during fasli 1311 is compared with the corresponding figures for fasli 1310 in the following abstract :—

First or second crop.	Wet or dry.	Fasli 1310.	Fasli 1311.	Average for the last five years.	Difference between columns 3 and 4.
1	2	3	4	5	6
First crop		ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
	Dry	299,385	298,134	291,581	— 1,751
	Wet	765,057	776,234	761,201	+ 11,177
		35,705	34,915	27,290	— 7,700
Second crop	Wet	70,968	66,624	72,755	— 1,214
	Total	1,171,615	1,178,937	1,152,927	+ 7,322

There has been an increase over the previous year under first crop "wet", while there was a decrease under the other items, the net result being a slight increase. The variations being small, call for no remarks. As compared with the average, there has been an increase under first crop dry and wet and second crop "dry." The slight decrease under second crop "wet" was due to late arrival of freshes.

SETTLEMENT REPORT OF TANJORE.

The following 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 1902 on which the outturn was					Total extent harvested.	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.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
Paddy	926,620	81,658	510,400	286,539	41,886	2,587	925,970	78.63
Varagu	37,670	2,259	9,337	22,280	3,650	103	37,669	3.20
Other food-crops	87,612	2,403	32,971	32,383	15,906	2,650	87,315	7.41
Cotton	2,209	67	655	1,115	379	2	2,209	.19
Indigo	1,450	69	574	393	337	77	1,450	.12
Sugar-cane	989	59	486	394	40	10	989	.09
Oil-seeds (castor and lamp-oil)	1,022	76	435	328	123	60	1,022	.09
Gingelly	23,941	597	10,976	9,706	2,360	236	23,576	2.03
Ground-nut	32,156	1,963	11,647	16,354	2,056	75	32,075	2.72
Other oil-seeds	7,610	101	3,266	3,208	1,021	12	7,608	.65
Tobacco	2,201	82	1,062	958	98	1	2,201	.19
All others including tepees	55,457	2,876	23,892	17,823	10,312	359	55,292	4.68
Total	1,178,937	93,110	605,701	391,481	81,179	6,202	1,177,675	..

There has been a slight increase in the area under paddy, gingelly and ground-nut, but the variations in these or the other items do not call for remarks.

The subjoined abstract compares the percentages of the area under paddy (the chief crop of the district) under the different heads of outturn during the year as compared with similar figures in previous years :—

Classes of outturn.	Fasli 1308.	Fasli 1309.	Fasli 1310.	Fasli 1311.
(i) 13 to 16 annas	17.93	2.74	13.53	8.81
(ii) 12 annas	50.00	19.65	52.73	55.12
(iii) 8 to 11 annas	25.01	34.06	28.38	30.94
(iv) 4 to 7 annas	5.49	28.33	6.74	4.85
(v) 0 to 3	1.37	15.22	.62	.28

It will be seen from this that the percentages of fasli 1311 compare more or less favourably with those of fasli 1308 and 1310, which were the last two normal years. As compared with fasli 1310 the decrease in the area which has yielded 13 to 16 annas and 4 to 7 annas has been compensated by the increase under heads (ii) and (iii). From the ryots' point of view, the result of the year under report was thus more favourable than the previous years.

4. PRICES.—Jamabandi statement No. 2 having been ordered to be discontinued (*vide* B.P., No. 347, R.S., 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 :—

SETTLEMENT REPORT OF TANJORE.

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 1310.	Fasli 1311.	Average of ten normal years ending 1899-1900.	Fasli 1310.	Fasli 1311.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1901.						
July	13.7	9.0	9.4	23.6	14.8	14.1
August	13.4	8.9	9.6	23.4	15.0	14.6
September	13.5	8.4	10.1	24.6	15.3	15.5
October	14.1	10.0	11.0	25.1	17.0	17.1
November	14.4	9.8	11.4	27.1	15.9	18.2
December	14.1	9.5	11.8	27.6	16.6	20.3
1902.						
January	14.6	10.5	12.8	27.8	17.2	21.2
February	15.6	11.4	15.0	28.2	18.1	20.4
March	14.9	11.3	12.8	26.8	17.1	21.7
April	14.9	11.2	12.1	26.3	16.8	22.4
May	14.6	11.0	12.1	26.2	16.3	22.1
June	14.4	10.1	12.6	25.7	15.3	22.3

* Not reported.

It will be seen from the above that the prices were generally more favourable than in the corresponding period of the previous year, which followed an exceptionally bad one.

5. LAND REVENUE.—The land revenue of the district is derived from the undermentioned sources :—

- Peishcush or revenue from permanently-settled estates ;
- Shrotriem jodi or quit-rent levied in inam villages ;
- Assessment and water-rate levied on lands held under the ryotwari tenure ; and
- Miscellaneous revenue.

6. PEISHCUSH OR REVENUE FROM PERMANENTLY-SETTLED ESTATES.—The number of these estates was the same as in the previous year, *i.e.* 14, and likewise the total amount of peishcush payable by them, *viz.* Rs. 31,433-6-9.

7. SHROTRIEM JODI OR QUIT-RENT LEVIED ON WHOLE INAM VILLAGES.—The number of whole inam villages was the same as in the previous year, *viz.* 1,230. The jodi and quit-rent payable to Government amounted to Rs. 1,26,639-8-10 against Rupees 1,25,243-14-4 in the previous year as shown below :—

Items.	Number of villages.	Quit-rent and jodi for fasli 1310.	Quit-rent and jodi for fasli 1311.
1	2	3	4
Shrotriem	607	Rs. 70,451 4 3	Rs. 70,451 6 8
Sarvamani	420	150 0 11	150 0 11
Mukasa	138	27,704 2 8	27,704 2 0
Fixed money rented	45	25 8 11	25 8 11
Permanently grain rented	14	3,016 4 10	3,016 4 10
Arthamaniam	2	14,888 9 4	14,888 1 3
Inam in Palayapets	..	197 12 2	197 12 2
.. ..	..	4,971 0 2	6,267 1 0
.. ..	..	3,451 5 10	3,451 5 10
.. ..	..	761 3 3	761 3 3
Total	1,230	1,25,243 14 4	1,26,639 8 10
		381 8 0	381 8 0

The figures in italics represent heriz deductions.

SETTLEMENT REPORT OF TANJORE.

There was a net increase of Rs. 1,395-10-6 over that of fasli 1310 which is explained below :—

	RS.	A.	P.
As per return of fasli 1310	1,25,243	14	4
Add—			
(1) Rectifications on comparison with English inam registers	0	2	7
(2) Quit-rent erroneously omitted to be collected in previous faslis	1,048	0	0
Total	1,26,892	0	11
Deduct—			
(1) Amount of back quit-rent relating to previous faslis but not added to the demand of fasli 1311	250	10	3
(2) Rectification of errors on comparison of village B registers with English inam register	1	13	10
Total	252	8	1
Net amount charged in fasli 1311	1,26,639	8	10

8. RYOTWARI SETTLEMENT.—The total number of ryotwar villages in the district was the same as in the previous 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 of the previous year :—

	Fasli 1310.	Fasli 1311.	Increase or decrease.
(i) Number of fresh pattas issued	2,503	2,100	— 703
(ii) Number of old pattas modified by additional entries	11,848	15,639	+ 3,781
(iii) Number of old pattas not modified	208,732	206,749	— 1,983
Total	223,293	224,488	+ 1,095

Of the 206,749 pattas not modified, 104,852 required modification but were not modified as they were not produced by the ryots.

The increase in the total number of pattas is small.

9. HOLDINGS.—The statement given below shows the total extent of assessment of ryotwari holdings for fasli 1311 as compared with the previous year :—

	Dry.		Wet.		Total.	
	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Holdings fasli 1310	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.
1311	355,590	5,38,182	767,915	49,47,315	1,133,505	54,86,077
Increase	348	495	141	1,004	489	1,499
Decrease						

The increase under both "dry" and "wet" is due to assignments on darkhast in the several taluks of the district. Full particulars of the changes will be found in enclosure A to statement No. 3.

10. ACTUAL CULTIVATION.—The following statement compares the talukwar extents actually cultivated with the total holdings :—

SETTLEMENT REPORT OF TANJORE.

Serial No.	Taluks	Holdings.	Actual cultivation.	Percentage in fasli 1311.	Percentage in fasli 1310.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Tanjore	192,365	171,109	87.33	86.93
2	Kumbakonam	142,015	133,822	94.31	91.57
3	Mayavaram	138,838	125,772	91.25	90.45
4	Shiyali	72,631	61,160	84.21	81.97
5	Nannilam	145,214	155,517	93.24	92.92
6	Negapatam	103,704	91,117	89.48	85.84
7	Tirutturaiipoondi	143,110	128,750	89.99	83.19
8	Mannargudi	123,559	107,775	87.23	87.09
9	Pattukkottai	60,298	50,101	82.14	85.25
	Total	1,133,994	1,001,536	88.38	88.60

The percentage of the extent cultivated to the total holdings exceeded the previous year's in all the taluks except Kumbakonam and Pattukkottai. The decrease in Kumbakonam is trifling; that in Pattukkottai is probably due to want of timely rainfall for dry cultivation.

The percentage for the district, on the whole, exceeded that of the previous year, viz., 88.00 per cent., and that of the last preceding normal year (fasli 1308), viz., 88.16 per cent. This is evidently due to the more favourable character of the season.

11. WASTE REMITTED AND WASTE CHARGED.—The extent of land left waste, the assessment on which was remitted during the year was 182 acres bearing an assessment of Rs. 820 in the Shiyali taluk against 258 acres assessed at Rs. 1,176 in four taluks in the previous year :—

Waste remitted.

Taluks.	Fasli 1310.		Fasli 1311.	
	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.
1	2	3	4	5
Tanjore	62	251	..	..
Kumbakonam	..	..	..	..
Mayavaram	..	..	..	..
Shiyali	182	820	182	820
Nannilam	13	99	..	..
Negapatam	..	..	..	..
Tirutturaiipoondi	..	..	..	..
Mannargudi	..	..	..	..
Pattukkottai	1	6	..	..
Total	258	1,176	182	820

The total extent of waste charged in fasli 1311 was 129,276 against 135,687 acres in fasli 1310 and 168,535 acres in fasli 1309, as shown below. The decrease is evidently due to the more favourable character of the season :—

Waste charged.

Description of land.	Fasli 1310.		Fasli 1311.	
	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.
Dry	100,596	101,140	..	..
Wet	35,091	28,136	..	..
Total	135,687	129,276	..	..

12. WATER-RATE AND SECOND-CROP CHARGE.—The revenue derived under this head during fasli 1311 is compared with the corresponding figures of the previous year in details of taluks in the accompanying abstract :—

Taluk.	Dry.		Wet.		Total.	
	Fasli 1310.	Fasli 1311.	Fasli 1310.	Fasli 1311.	Fasli 1310.	Fasli 1311.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Tanjore	13,761	14,027	22,326	25,642	36,087	39,669
Kumbakonam .. .	38,421	40,615	37,441	40,234	75,862	80,849
Máyavaram .. .	19,228	18,826	19,490	17,297	38,828	36,123
Shiyali .. .	5,585	5,276	6,562	6,184	12,147	10,460
Nannilam .. .	11,611	11,677	15,109	14,557	26,720	26,234
Negapatam .. .	3,856	3,647	3,396	3,394	7,252	7,041
Tirutturaippúndi .. .	3,855	3,617	8,661	10,778	12,516	14,395
Mannárgudi .. .	5,167	5,713	9,115	10,791	14,282	16,504
Pattukkóttai .. .	1,398	1,477	5,708	6,254	7,106	7,731
Total ..	1,02,882	1,04,875	1,27,718	1,34,131	2,30,600	2,39,006

13. REMISSIONS.—The details of occasional and fixed remissions granted in fasli 1311 are compared below with those granted in fasli 1310:—

Items.	Fasli 1310.	Fasli 1311.	Increase.	Decrease.
<i>Occasional remissions.</i>	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Shavi or loss of produce	155	..	..	155
2. Short crop	..	..	..	..
3. Submerged or inundated	1,718	..	..	1,718
4. Tirvaikammi	40	5	..	35
5. Fasalkammi or second crop not cultivated	1,982	46	..	1,936
Total ..	3,895	51	..	3,844
<i>Fixed remissions.</i>				
6. Remissions on account of irrigation by lift	5,457	5,147	..	310
7. Cowle remissions	38	33	..	..
8. Remissions allowed on the gradual introduction of settlement rates	5,673	3,509	..	2,164
9. Remission under paragraph 2 (ii) of Standing Order No. 18	782	786	4	..
10. Remission granted for non-repair of irrigation works	660	660	..	..
Total ..	12,610	10,140	..	2,470
11. Payment for religious institutions	59,619	57,564	..	2,055
12. Other items	60	154	94	..
Total ..	59,679	57,718	..	1,961
Grand Total ..	76,184	67,909	..	8,275

Items 1 to 5—*Occasional remissions.*—The absence of remissions against items 1 and 3, and the decrease against items 4 and 5, is due to the more favourable season.

Item 6.—The decrease occurs chiefly in Nannilam (Rs. 131) and in Tirutturaippúndi (Rs. 152) taluks.

Item 11.—The decrease occurs chiefly in the Tirutturaippúndi taluk, where a large amount of arrears was paid in the previous year.

Item 12.—The increase of Rs. 94 represents the assessment of certain lands in Puthur attached to Andanapettai village, Negapatam taluk, which was assigned to the Rajah-Mirasdar hospital (*vide* G.O., No. 72, Revenue, dated 5th February 1895). The lands were treated as inam up to fasli 1310 but transferred to Government in fasli 1311 as per an erratum received from the Deputy Commissioner of Revenue Settlement. The assessment of the land has therefore been included in the demand and its payment to local fund shown as a deduction. The Board will be addressed on this separately. The remaining sum of Rs. 60 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.—This 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 different heads named above are noted below together with the corresponding figures of the preceding year for facility of comparison:—

Items.	Demand for fasli 1310.	Demand for fasli 1311.	Increase.	Decrease.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Jodi or quit-rent or sundry inams	40,247	40,247	..	..
2. Water-rate on minor inams in ryotwar villages	24,692	28,766	2,074	..
3. Charge for water in zamindari and inam villages including fasaljasti and tirvajasti	35,738	38,941	3,203	..
4. Penal charge on lands irrigated without permission	905	915	10	..
5. Land occupied with or without application for which no pattas have been granted	7,705	9,532	1,827	..
6. Concealed cultivation	18	..	..	18
7. Occupation of poramboke lands	39,415	38,480	..	935
8. Revenue derived from tree pattas	70,337	71,819	1,482	..
9. Commission on private estates under the Court of Wards management	1,428	1,253	..	175
10. Revenue from process-service fees	1,163	1,228	65	..
11. Other items	14,603	21,369	6,766	..
Total ..	2,36,251	2,50,550	14,299	..

The increase under items 2, 3 and 5 is due to favourable season.

The large increase under item 11 is mainly due to large extents of poramboke lands in all the taluks especially in Shiyali and Tirutturaippúndi having been sold during the current fasli and to the sale of two line-parivarthana gardens in Mannárgudi taluk.

15. DEMAND UNDER LAND REVENUE—CURRENT.—The land revenue demand under all the heads amounted to Rs. 60,66,476 against Rs. 60,32,245 in fasli 1310 as shown below:—

	Fasli 1310.	Fasli 1311.
	RS.	RS.
(1) Peishcush on permanently-settled estates	31,433	31,434
(2) Shrotriem jodi	1,25,244	1,26,639
(3) Ryotwari and miscellaneous	58,75,568	59,08,403
Total ..	60,32,245	60,66,476

There was an increase of Rs. 34,231 or 0.56 per cent. over that of the previous year.

The variations under items 2 and 3 are explained under the respective heads. The increase is due only to ordinary causes.

16. CESSSES.—The total current demand under cesses amounted to Rs. 7,76,137 against Rs. 7,74,296 in the previous fasli as detailed below:—

	Fasli 1310.	Fasli 1311.
	RS.	RS.
(1) Land-cess in permanently-settled estates	10,561	10,585
(2) Land-cess in whole inam villages	60,766	60,648
(3) Land and village cesses in ryotwar villages	7,02,969	7,04,904
Total ..	7,74,296	7,76,137

The variations under the three items are trifling and do not call for any special remarks.

17. TOTAL DEMAND UNDER LAND REVENUE AND CESSSES—CURRENT.—The total demand amounted to Rs. 68,42,613 against Rs. 68,06,541 in the previous fasli. Out of this, Rs. 67,63,260 or 98.8 per cent. was collected during the fasli, leaving a balance of Rs. 79,353. Of this balance, a sum of Rs. 51,980 was since collected by the end of September 1902. The actual balance on account of the current demand on the 1st October 1902 was Rs. 27,373.

ARREARS.—The total arrear demand under all the heads at the beginning of the year amounted to Rs. 1,41,536. Out of this, a sum of Rs. 1,35,320 was collected during the fasli, and Rs. 523 written off as irrecoverable, the actual balance on the 1st July 1902 being Rs. 5,693. This balance has since been reduced by subsequent collections to Rs. 4,305, of which Rs. 4,236 are recoverable and the remaining sum of Rs. 69 has been recommended to be written off the accounts in the statement of irrecoverable arrears for the quarter ending 30th September 1902.

18. TOTAL CURRENT AND ARREARS.—The total demand amounted to Rs. 69,84,149 against Rs. 73,06,269 in fasli 1310. Of this amount, a sum of Rs. 68,98,580 was collected and Rs. 523 written off within the year, leaving a balance of Rs. 85,046 at its close. This has been since reduced by subsequent collections to Rs. 31,678, fasliwar particulars of which are given below:—

Fasli.	Rs.
1308	15
1309	674
1310	3,616
1311	27,373
Total	31,678

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 register of the taluks noted below remain unclosed as there are still arrears to be collected in them as noted against each fasli—

Taluks.	Taluks.
Fasli 1309—	Fasli 1310—
Tanjore.	Tanjore.
Kumbakonam.	Kumbakonam.
Nannilam.	Shiyali.
Tirutturaippundi.	Tirutturaippundi.
Pattukkottai.	Mannargudi.
	Pattukkottai.

20. COERCIVE PROCESSES.—Statement No. 8 A exhibits particulars of the coercive processes employed for the realization of the Government revenue during the fasli. The number of processes of each kind issued during the year as compared with those issued in the previous year are noted below:—

	Fasli 1310.	Fasli 1311.
	RS.	RS.
Number of demand notices	5,15,717	5,53,478
Do. of attachment notices	39,183	29,192
Do. of sale notices	25,905	27,991

The following table compares talukwar the number of demand notices issued in fasli 1311 with the corresponding figures for fasli 1310:—

Taluks.	Number of demand notices issued in		Difference.	Percentage of column 4 to column 2.
	Fasli 1310.	Fasli 1311.		
1	2	3	4	5
Tanjore	84,786	90,430	+ 5,634	+ 6.6
Kumbakonam	91,234	1,01,973	+ 10,742	+ 11.8
Māvavaram	69,375	56,141	- 13,234	- 19.1
Shiyali	26,867	32,185	+ 5,318	+ 22.1
Nannilam	57,911	73,425	+ 15,514	+ 26.8
Negapatam	56,356	60,145	+ 3,789	+ 6.7
Tirutturaippundi	59,342	57,166	- 2,176	- 3.6
Mannargudi	52,602	70,970	+ 18,368	+ 34.9
Pattukkottai	10,671	11,040	+ 369	+ 3.4
Total	5,15,717	5,53,478	+ 37,761	+ 7.3

The increase in the Tanjore, Nannilam and Mannargudi taluks is reported to be due to prompter steps taken for collection. In the Kumbakonam and Negapatam taluks, the increase is attributed to the fact that the Village Munsifs who had the power of issuing demand notices themselves in the previous fasli were compelled to take out demands from the taluk office for all the defaulters on the date of first remittance. This matter will be watched. The decrease in Māvavaram is said to be due to the general cause of more favourable season. In Shiyali, the increase is reported to be due to a general tendency on the part of ryots to pay after the issue of demands. The variations in Tirutturaippundi and Pattukkottai are small.

DISTRAINT OR ATTACHMENTS.—The number of defaulters whose property was attached in fasli 1311 and the number of cases in which it was found necessary to issue sale notices are compared with the corresponding figures of the previous year in details of taluks in the following table:—

Taluks.	Number of ryotwar 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 1310.	Fasli 1311.	Difference.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Tanjore	52,530	12,519	16,389	+ 2,870	31.20	16,533	100.0
Kumbakonam	31,591	3,139	3,795	+ 656	12.01	2,520	92.8
Māvavaram	24,002	788	508	- 280	2.10	598	100.0
Shiyali	9,545	276	287	+ 11	2.99	278	95.9
Nannilam	27,152	2,322	1,566	- 756	5.03	1,395	100.0
Negapatam	19,305	5,122	2,902	- 2,220	15.03	2,772	95.5
Tirutturaippundi	23,396	5,355	2,237	- 3,118	9.56	1,356	65.1
Mannargudi	23,048	1,213	748	- 465	3.25	748	100.0
Pattukkottai	13,918	879	870	- 9	6.25	720	82.8
Total	224,488	39,183	29,192	- 9,991	13.00	27,991	95.9

It will be observed that property, real or personal, was attached in 29,192 cases or 5.27 per cent. of the cases in which demand notices had been issued against 7.59 per cent. in fasli 1310. The percentage of the number of defaulters whose property was attached to the total number of ryotwar pattadars was 13.00 against 17.51 in fasli 1310, 23.85 in fasli 1309 and 19.53 in fasli 1308. In 1,201 of these cases, i.e., 4.1 per cent. of the number of attachments, the arrears were paid up by the ryots without further coercion. The decrease in the number of attachments occurs in all the taluks except Kumbakonam and Pattukkottai, and is due to the favourable character of the season. The Tahsildar of Kumbakonam ascribes the increase in the number of attachments to the fall in the price of grain owing to favourable season, and the trifling increase in Pattukkottai calls for no remarks.

The following statement gives particulars in details of taluks of the sale notices and the number of defaulters whose property was sold during fasli 1311 as compared with fasli 1310:—

Taluks.	Number of ryotwar pattadars.	Number of sale notices in			Number of defaulters whose property was sold in			Percentage of column 7 to column 2.	Percentage of column 7 to column 4.
		Fasli 1310.	Fasli 1311.	Difference.	Fasli 1310.	Fasli 1311.	Difference.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Tanjore	52,530	18,930	16,533	- 2,397	735	486	- 249	6.6	2.9
Kumbakonam	31,591	3,100	3,520	+ 420	243	125	- 118	0.4	3.6
Māvavaram	24,002	793	598	- 195	78	42	- 36	0.2	7.0
Shiyali	9,545	343	278	- 65	91	29	- 62	0.3	10.4
Nannilam	27,152	2,351	1,566	- 785	506	46	- 460	0.2	3.4
Negapatam	19,305	4,083	2,772	- 1,311	378	131	- 247	0.7	5.09
Tirutturaippundi	23,396	4,415	1,456	- 2,959	485	201	- 284	0.9	13.8
Mannargudi	23,048	1,213	748	- 465	70	39	- 31	0.2	5.2
Pattukkottai	13,918	667	720	+ 53	12	44	+ 32	0.3	6.1
Total	224,488	35,905	27,991	- 7,914	2,408	1,153	- 1,255	0.5	4.1

It will be seen that 26,838 out of the 27,991 persons to whom sale notices were issued, i.e., 95.9 per cent. paid up their arrears prior to the sale against 93.29 per cent. in the previous year. As in the case of attachments, there has been a decrease in the number of sale notices issued in all the taluks except Kumbakonam and Pattukkottai where the increase has followed that in the number of attachments as explained above. The percentage of the number of defaulters whose property was sold to the number of pattadars fell considerably in each taluk and the district percentage fell from 1.08 in fasli 1310 to 0.5 which is certainly due to favourable season. The extent of lands sold and that bought in by Government under Board's Standing Order No. 45 during fasli 1311 is compared below with the corresponding figures of the previous year:—

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 1310.	Fasli 1311.	Difference.		Fasli 1310.	Fasli 1311.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Tanjore	1,063	641	— 422	552	126	80	13.9
Kumbakonam	104	45	— 59	44	1	1	2.2
Máyavaram	93	22	— 71	22	1	..	..
Shiyali	159	29	— 130	17	39	12	41.4
Nannilam	227	21	— 206	21	6	..	..
Negapatam	802	284	— 518	251	85	33	11.6
Tirutturaippundi	954	368	— 586	345	279	23	6.3
Mannargudi	114	60	— 54	42	25	18	30.0
Pattukkottai	11	63	+ 52	41	..	22	31.8
Total	3,527	1,533	1,994	1,335	562	198	12.9

Lands of the estimated value of Rs. 40,237 were sold for the recovery of an arrear of Rs. 24,401, and the amount realised was Rs. 34,676 or 1.42 times the arrears for which the lands were sold. Taking only the lands sold to private parties, the value realised was 10.57 times the assessment in the case of *dry* lands and 7.74 times in the case of *wet*. There was a decrease in the total extent of lands sold to private individuals from 2,965 acres in fasli 1310 to 1,335 acres in the year under report. There was also a corresponding decrease in the extent bought in by Government, which occurs in all the taluks except Pattukkottai. In Mayavaram and Nannilam, there were no such purchases.

21. RECEIPTS FROM PROCESS FEES AND THE EXTENT TO WHICH SPECIAL PAID AGENCY WAS UTILISED 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. 98.20 per cent. of the processes issued were served by the former and 1.80 per cent. by the latter against 97.95 and 2.05 per cent., respectively, in fasli 1310. Out of the processes served by special agency, 4,276 were demand notices, 391 attachment notices and the remaining 5,876 were notices of sale. The total amount of fees charged during the year was Rs. 1,067, while a sum of Rupees 1,092-6-0 inclusive of amounts on account of the previous years was collected during the year. The actual cost of the establishment was Rs. 836 in round figures against Rs. 1,512 in the previous year. The decrease in the receipts from Rs. 1,416-13-2 to Rs. 1,253-9-0 is due to the smaller number of processes served by special agency during the year under report.

22. COSTS AWARDED TO GOVERNMENT IN CIVIL SUITS.—A sum of Rs. 220-5-11 was awarded during the year, which together with the balance of Rs. 209-10-0 at the end of fasli 1310 amounted to Rs. 429-15-11. A sum of Rs. 196-8-3 was collected during the year, and Rs. 16-9-11 written off as irrecoverable, leaving a balance of Rs. 216-13-9, particulars of which are noted below.

	RS.	A.	P.
1. Under execution proceedings	52	2	7
2. Orders issued for collection	132	9	2
3. Since collected	8	6	0
4. Since recommended to be written off	23	12	0
Total	216	13	9

23. INTEREST CHARGED ON ARREARS OF LAND REVENUE.—The year opened with a balance of Rs. 704 (revised figure). A sum of Rs. 1,609 was charged during the year, making up a total of Rs. 2,313. Out of this, a sum of Rs. 1,454 was collected and a sum of Rs. 17 was remitted, leaving a balance of Rs. 842 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 ORDERS NOS. 15, 20, 21 AND 45 (1900 EDITION).—Statement No. 9 gives particulars of the sales in the several taluks during the fasli. Under paragraph 12 of Standing Order No. 15 (1900 edition) regarding the sale of occupancy right in assessed waste lands, 25 acres, assessed at Rs. 56 were sold for Rs. 1,282, while under Standing Order No. 45, 62 acres assessed at Rs. 323 which had been bought in by Government at revenue sales were resold for a sum of Rs. 5,451. 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 sub-division under Standing Order No. 58, of the joint liability of holders of shares in whole inam villages.

26. INAMS RESUMED.—There were many cases of resumption of religious and charitable inams owing to cessation of services, &c., but none in which the resumption was ordered by the Collector himself without reference to the Board. A *nil* statement has accordingly been submitted. (*Vide* B.P., No. 2432, dated 13th October 1900.)

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 that replaced or repaired during the year. Forty thousand one hundred and thirty-five stones were missing and 97,090 stones required repairs. Three thousand four hundred and seventy-four stones were replaced and 77,653 were repaired during the year.

29. EXAMINATION OF VILLAGE AND TALUK ACCOUNTS.—The village and taluk accounts were carefully examined at the time of jamabundi and steps taken to rectify those mistakes and defects which could not be rectified at once. The village registers and firka books of the Nannilam and Tanjore taluks were examined by Mr. Andrew and myself, respectively. Minor errors, omissions and discrepancies were rectified at the time of jamabundi. Explanations of marked variations were wanting in some cases and the omissions were ordered to be supplied after due and necessary enquiry. The village registers and firka books of the other taluks were also examined by the settling officers concerned. The purposes for which these registers were utilised are the same as those enumerated in the report for fasli 1310.

The progress in the posting and completion of village registers and firka books having been ordered to be submitted in January—*vide* B.P., No. 232 R. S., dated 2nd September 1901—the same will be dealt with separately.

30. VERNACULAR CORRESPONDENCE IN THE HEAD ASSISTANT AND ASSISTANT COLLECTOR'S OFFICES.—In the Head Assistant Collector's and Assistant Collector's offices, there is practically no vernacular correspondence as reports from the subordinate officers are generally in English. Tamil reports or petitions, if any, were either read out to the presiding officers or explained by the petitioners themselves before orders were passed. Mr. Doig, Assistant Collector, was in charge of the Pattukkottai division from 2nd April 1902 to 30th June 1902.

31. STATEMENT OF PATTAN TRANSFER APPLICATIONS.—The subjoined statement compares itemwar the number of patta transfer applications received and disposed of during fashi 1310 and fashi 1311:—

Applications.	Fashi.	At the beginning of the fashi.	Received during the fashi.	Total.	Disposed of during the fashi.	Number pending at the end of the fashi.	Percentage of column 7 to column 5.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
I. Through the Registration department.	1310	333	2,509	3,159	2,779	410	12.65
	1311	410	2,267	2,677	2,572	305	6.29
II. Direct by the Revenue officers—	1310	485	6,964	7,619	6,367	1,192	6.84
(a) Ordinary	1311	482	6,357	6,839	6,158	351	5.1
(b) Under paragraphs 5 and 7 of Standing Order No. 31 (1900 edition).	1310	481	2,129	2,610	2,274	236	12.88
	1311	325	1,566	1,992	1,838	74	3.9
Total	1310	906	8,503	9,659	8,841	818	8.46
	1311	818	7,323	8,141	8,316	425	4.9
Grand Total	1310	1,310	11,490	12,815	11,520	1,225	9.56
	1311	1,228	11,190	12,415	11,654	730	5.9

Item I.—The increase in the number of applications received during the year is due to ryots having realised the facilities of getting transfers effected through the Registration department.

Item II (a).—The decrease can only be the result of ordinary fluctuations. It is probably also due to more favourable season.

Item II (b).—The decrease is due to action having been already taken in most cases under the Standing Orders in the several taluks of the district.

32. TRANSACTIONS UNDER THE LOANS ACTS.—LAND IMPROVEMENTS LOANS ACT.—A sum of Rs. 5,000 was allotted for 1902-1903 besides the sum of Rs. 1,000 allotted for 1901-1902. A sum of Rs. 100 was sanctioned and advanced for sinking a well during the fashi under report, while another sum of Rs. 100 being the second instalment of a loan sanctioned in previous years was also paid.

Eight applications were received during the year, of which two were disposed of during the fashi and the rest since disposed of.

AGRICULTURISTS' LOANS ACT.—One application was received during the last quarter of the year and is pending disposal in the Tanjore taluk. There was no separate allotment under this Act.

33. WATERSPREAD OF TANKS.—There are minor irrigation tanks in this district in the four taluks of Tanjore, Negapatam, Mannargudi and Pattukkottai. Out of the 359 tanks in the Tanjore taluk, the minor irrigation Sub-Overseer has inspected 30, only one of which has lands the position of which had to be colour washed and this has been done. The work in the Negapatam taluk has been completed, but at Mannargudi it has not yet been taken up for want of a separate levelling instrument. In Pattukkottai, 109 out of 211 tanks have been inspected and necessary statements for the transfer to poramboke of lands included in the waterspread have been called for.

Regarding major tanks, the Public Works Department has so far taken no action. I have addressed the Board in the matter in my letter R.C. No. 2211/G.R., dated 5th September 1902.

34. SUB-DIVISION REGISTERS.—These registers were reported to have been maintained in all the taluks with reference to the instructions contained in B.P., No. 122-R.S., dated 3rd July 1902. The indexing work is, however, under preparation in some of the taluks and the Tahsildars concerned have promised to complete the same at a very early date.

TANJORE,
31st October 1902.

Fad. Ramachandra Rao.

(Signed) F. D. P. OLDFIELD,
Acting Collector.

SETTLEMENT REPORT OF TRICHINOPOLY.

I HAVE the honour to submit jamabandi report for fashi 1311 (1901-1902).

2. SEASON AND RAINFALL.—Vide Administration Report for the official year 1901-1902, submitted to Board in this office R. Dis. No. 423, Revenue, dated 17th June 1902.

3. CONDITION AND OUTTURN OF CROPS.—The total area sown during the year was 1,004,014 acres against 981,147 acres and the area sown with food crops was 842,561 acres against 843,830 acres in the preceding year, showing an increase of 22,897 acres under the former and a decrease of 1,319 acres under the latter. The subjoined table shows the average rate of outturn for the principal crops. It will be seen from it that the outturn of dry and wet crops during the year may be said to have been fair:—

District.	Paddy.	Cholam.	Comba.	Ragi.	Yaragu.	Sama.	All other food grains including pulses.	Cotton.	Indigo.	Sugarcane.	Cashew.	Gingelly.	Groundnut.	Other oilseeds.	Tobacco.	All others including teap.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Trichinopoly	11	10	10	11	11	9	10	11	11	11	10	10	10	10	11	11

4. PRICES.—The subjoined statement compares the prices of food-grains of the year with those of the five years immediately preceding it and also with those of the five years preceding the last famine year:—

Grains.	Fashi.													Percentage increase or decrease in fashi 1311 compared with fashi 1310.
	1291.	1292.	1293.	1294.	1295.	Average.	1296.	1297.	1298.	1299.	1310.	Average.	1311.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Price per gatta.														
Paddy, 1st sort.	Rs. 131	Rs. 141	Rs. 157	Rs. 167	Rs. 165	Rs. 152	Rs. 172	Rs. 228	Rs. 183	Rs. 216	Rs. 266	Rs. 213	Rs. 213	20
" 2nd "	115	125	140	148	144	134	160	205	167	193	233	192	200	14
Rice	Figures not available.													
Cholam	113	135	121	175	150	155	242	331	299	252	379	307	308	19
Comba	110	130	180	159	167	119	184	257	218	224	291	235	264	9
Ragi	110	124	169	155	167	146	177	254	222	220	277	250	247	11
Horse-grass	174	219	261	235	236	225	275	341	294	274	397	316	287	23
Yaragu	Figures not available.													
							108	125	122	115	132	121	126	5

It will be seen that there was a fall in the prices of all food-grains compared with those of fasli 1310; it was due to the favourable season.

5. PERMANENTLY-SETTLED ESTATES.—The total number of these estates was the same as in the previous year with a peishcush of Rs. 52,359-7-2.

6. SHROTRIEM JODI OR QUIT-RENT ON INAM VILLAGES.—The number of whole inam villages increased by two from 151 to 153. The increase was due to the splitting of two whole inam villages in the Marungapuri zamindari of the Kulitalai taluk into two each during the survey of the zamindari. The jodi and quit-rent payable to Government aggregated Rs. 10,550-1-5 against Rs. 10,537-4-9 in fasli 1310, an increase of Rs. 12-12-8. This is due to the addition of Rs. 201-8-0 which was wrongly shown under quit-rent on minor inams in whole inam villages and to the deduction of Rs. 188-11-4 being quit-rent on minor inam in a Government village which was wrongly included under this head.

7. RYOTWARI VILLAGES.—*Vide* statement No. I. The total number of ryotwari villages in the district remained the same—579. The total number of pattas excluding miscellaneous pattas was 182,962 against 181,095 in the previous year. The increase of 1,867 pattas was due to the splitting of joint pattas and to the assignment of lands on darkhast to individuals not already holding patta. Of the 130,078 pattas not modified, 20,793 required modification, but were not modified as they were not produced by the ryots. The number of miscellaneous pattas was 29,104 against 25,428. The increase is attributed to the occupation of a larger extent of waste lands without darkhasts by individuals not already holding pattas owing to the favourable season.

8. OCCUPATION AND THE CHANGES THEREIN.—*Vide* statement No. III. The increase under both dry and wet is due to the taking up of more lands owing to the better season, and to the grant of pattas for lands previously shown under sivoijama as well as to the resale of a large extent of lands bought in by Government.

9. ACTUAL CULTIVATION AND WASTE CHARGED AND REMITTED.—*Vide* statement No. III. The increase is 2 per cent. and occurs in all the taluks and under both dry and wet. It is due to the better season. Rs. 856 were remitted on waste partly in the Nadukkarai villages of the Trichinopoly taluk where the lands were covered with sand by the heavy floods in the Coleroon and partly under a rainfed tank in Kulitalai taluk which did not get any supply.

10. TIRVAJASTI AND FASALJASTI.—*Vide* statement No. III. There is an increase both under tirvajasti and fasaljasti, due to better season.

11. REMISSIONS.—*Vide* statement No. IV—

(a) OCCASIONAL REMISSION.—Only tirvakammi remission of Rs. 231 was granted on certain lands in Nadukkarai villages in Trichinopoly taluk which were cultivated with dry crops and which were rendered unfit for wet cultivation by the heavy floods of the Coleroon and on certain lands under a rainfed tank in Kulitalai taluk which did not get sufficient supply.

(b) FIXED REMISSIONS.—*Item 1*.—Remissions granted on account of irrigation by lift. Decrease is very small.

(c) ITEM 2, COWLE REMISSIONS.—The increase is mainly due to the remission of the assessment of lands newly granted on cowle to the Rev. Mr. Sharrock for a Pariah settlement at Jayankondasolapuram under B.P., Mis. No. 1020 (Land Revenue), dated 14th March 1902.

12. MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE.—*Vide* statement No. V—

(a) *Item 1 (a)*.—The increase is Rs. 142. This is the net result of the increase of Rs. 118 referred to in paragraph 6 above and of Rs. 34 being the excess charge made on minor inams by the Settlement Department and of the decrease of Rs. 10 being the quit-rent on certain resumed minor inams.

(b) *Item 1 (b)*.—The decrease under this head is due to the circumstances stated in paragraph 6 above.

(c) *Items 2, 3, 4 and 5*.—Increase under these items is due to extension of cultivation and irrigation owing to better season.

(d) *Items 6 and 7*.—There is a decrease in the extent under these two heads. But there is an increase in the amount of ordinary and penal charges. This is due to larger water charge and to the imposition of heavy charges in certain objectionable cases.

(e) *Item 8*.—The increase of Rs. 553 is due partly to the taxation of fresh trees and partly to the larger amount of sale-proceeds of withered trees held on patta.

(f) *Item 9*.—The decrease is due to the handing over of B. Chokkalingam Pillai's estate on 30th August 1901 to the ward who attained his age.

(g) *Item 11*.—The increase is mainly due to the receipt of fees on account of karnams' Survey examination.

13. RYOTWARI DEMAND.—The net ryotwari demand, excluding remissions and deductions but including water-rate and second-crop charge and miscellaneous revenue, amounted to Rs. 21,30,823 against Rs. 20,73,533 in the previous year, showing an increase of Rs. 57,290 as detailed below:—

	RS.
(1) Increase in the assessment of holdings	13,891
(2) " " amount of miscellaneous revenue	12,027
(3) " in water-rate and second-crop charge	21,346
(4) Decrease under season remissions	2,595
(5) " " fixed remissions	3,777
(6) " " waste remissions	3,654
Total	57,290

14. TOTAL LAND REVENUE DEMAND (CURRENT).—The total land revenue demand under all the heads amounted to Rs. 21,93,732 against Rs. 21,36,429 in the previous year as detailed below:—

	FASLI 1310.	FASLI 1311.
	RS.	RS.
Peishcush on permanently-settled estates	52,359	52,359
Shrotriem jodi	10,537	10,550
Ryotwar miscellaneous	20,73,533	21,30,823
Total	21,36,429	21,93,732

There was a net increase of Rs. 57,303.

15. DEMAND UNDER CESSSES.—In the subjoined statement the demand of the current year is compared with that of the previous year:—

Item.	Fasli 1310.	Fasli 1311.	Increase.	Percentage of increase.
Land-cess on permanently-settled estates	Rs. 20,379	Rs. 20,658	Rs. 279	1
Do. in whole inam villages	7,586	8,747	1,161	15
Land and village cesses on ryotwar and miscellaneous revenue ..	2,38,889	2,44,096	5,207	2
Total ..	2,66,854	2,73,501	6,647	2

16. THE TOTAL DEMAND, COLLECTION AND BALANCE OF LAND REVENUE AND CESSSES (ARREARS AND CURRENT).—*Vide* statement No. VII. The total balance outstanding at the end of fasli 1311 (both arrears and current) was Rs. 12,057, of which Rs. 11,780 were since collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 277.

17. STATEMENT SHOWING THE DEMAND, COLLECTION AND BALANCE OF INTEREST CHARGED ON ARREARS OF LAND REVENUE.—*Vide* enclosure A to statement No. VII. The balance is Rs. 118 and is covered by processes.

18. DISTRIBUTION OF COLLECTION BETWEEN LAND REVENUE AND CESSSES.—According to the cess credit register maintained in this office, the amount actually credited to cesses is Rs. 2,38,889, while the amount due to the cesses is Rs. 2,43,070. The difference is due to the calculations having been made on the provisional demand.

19. COERCIVE PROCESSES AND SALES FOR ARREARS OF REVENUE.—*Vide* enclosure A to statement No. VIII. There is a decrease under every item. This is due to favourable season on account of which the ryots paid their dues more easily.

20. SPECIAL-PAID ESTABLISHMENT AND PROCESS-SERVICE FEES.—*Nil*.

21. LANDS SOLD UNDER BOARD'S STANDING ORDERS.—*Vide* statement No. IX.

22. STATEMENT SHOWING THE DISPOSAL OF PATTI TRANSFER APPLICATIONS.—*Vide* statement No. X. The number of applications pending at the end of the fasli was 434 which is 6 per cent. of the total number received. The Tahsildar's report that most of these applications were received at the close of the fasli and that greater portion of them has been since disposed of.

23. COSTS IN CIVIL SUITS.—*Vide* statement No. XI.

24. RUINED TANKS AND TANKS IRRIGATING LESS THAN 50 ACRES MADE OVER TO PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS.—*Vide* statement No. XII. There was only one case and it was made over under Board's orders.

25. SUB-DIVISION OF QUIT-RENT.—*Nil*.

26. KARNAMS' SURVEY INSTRUMENTS.—The survey instruments of karnams of Kulitalai and Musiri taluks were produced for inspection during the jamabandi. They were found to be in fair order. The reports about other taluks have not yet been received.

27. DETENTION OF KARNAMS IN TALUK OFFICES.—Karnams are reported to have written up most of their accounts in their villages and not to have been detained out of their villages much longer than was absolutely necessary.

28. EXAMINATION OF VILLAGE AND TALUK ACCOUNTS.—Notes of inspection of village and taluk cash accounts have been received from the Deputy Collector in charge of the Musiri Division, for Musiri and from the General Deputy Collector, Ariyalur Division, for Perambalur. The Head-quarters Deputy Collector, Trichinopoly, and the General Deputy Collector, Ariyalur, have not yet submitted their notes of inspection for Trichinopoly and Udaiyarpalayam taluks, respectively, settled by them. A perusal of the notes received as well as my examination of Kulitalai taluk and village accounts show that the village accounts were fairly maintained and that there is ample scope for improvement in the Taluk Manual accounts.

29. FAMINE ANALYSIS REGISTERS AND FIRKA BOOKS.—Reports on the examination of these registers have not yet been received from the jamabandi officers. The Kulitalai taluk registers were checked during the jamabandi. The state of the registers cannot yet be called satisfactory. There is ample room for improvement. The Revenue Inspectors and the Tahsildar have not paid as much attention to their proper and correct maintenance as they ought to do. Their attention has been drawn to the various mistakes in the inspection notes.

30. FOREST CONFERENCES.—Divisional-officers and myself made enquiries of Range Officers in respect of forest matters. There was a complaint of unnecessary restriction in the matter of granting grazing permits in the reserved forests and lands in Musiri taluk. The matter is under consideration of the District Forest-officer.

31. VERNACULAR CORRESPONDENCE.—The Assistant Collector Mr. Walsh was in charge of the Musiri division for a few days in the fasli. He himself used to read and dispose of all vernacular correspondence.

32. TRANSACTIONS UNDER THE LOANS ACTS.—The statements have been separately submitted in this office B.P., No. 497, dated 20th September 1902.

The allotment originally sanctioned for expenditure under the Loans Act was Rs. 7,400. But as this amount was subsequently found to be inadequate to meet the actual demand, a further allotment of Rs. 500 was sanctioned in B.P., Mis. No. 190 (Rev. Sett.), dated 9th January 1902, making up a total of Rs. 7,900. The distribution of these amounts under the two Acts stood thus—

	RS.
Land Improvement Loans Act	5,500
Agriculturists' Loans Act	2,400

In the course of the year under report circumstances necessitated the transfer of Rs. 100 from the Agriculturists' Loans Act to Land Improvement Loans Act and Rupees 780 from Land Improvement Loans Act to Agriculturists' Loans Act severally. The distribution of allotment under the two Acts after revision and transfers stood as follows:—

	RS.
Land Improvement Loans Act	4,870
Agriculturists' Loans Act	3,030

Out of these amounts, Rs. 535 under Land Improvement Loans Act and Rs. 100 under Agriculturists' Loans Act were spent between the months of April and June 1901, so that Rs. 4,335 under the former and Rs. 2,930 under the latter Act remained available for expenditure between July 1901 and March 1902. The disbursements during this period amounted to Rs. 4,335 and Rs. 2,930 under the two Acts, respectively, thus leaving no balance to be surrendered. An allotment of Rs. 7,000 and Rs. 3,000 under the Land Improvement Loans Act and Agriculturists' Loans Act, respectively, was sanctioned for the official year ending 1902-1903 in B.P., No. 55 (Rev. Sett.), dated 9th April 1902, and B.P., Mis. No. 1519, dated 1st August 1902. Out of this amount, Rs. 1,387-8-0 and Rs. 1,550 have been spent under Land Improvement Loans Act and Agriculturists' Loans Act, respectively, between April and June 1902.

One hundred and twenty-eight applications for Rs. 12,972-8-0 were accepted during the fasli under both the Acts. Nine wells costing Rs. 1,475 were constructed and eight wells at a cost of Rs. 885 were repaired during the year. Rs. 500 were utilized in reclaiming waste lands and removing prickly-pear and nuth grass. One hundred and fifty-seven head of cattle were purchased for Rs. 3,870 and seed grain was purchased for Rs. 20.

Out of the total demand of Rs. 7,596-13-11 under both the items of principal and interest under the two Acts, Rs. 7,050-6-11 have been collected. Besides this, there was a collection of Rs. 29-2-3 on account of sums not yet due. The arrears at

the close of the fasli stood at Rs. 546-7-0. Out of this amount, Rs. 126-15-10 have been since collected, the balance being covered by processes. Rs. 2,851-12-11 were collected without resort to coercive processes and Rs. 3,797-0-11 were collected soon after the issue of demand notices. Rs. 401-9-1 were collected after attachment but before sale. Land sale was not had recourse to at all in the fasli year under report.

33. The report on inspection of boundary marks, maintenance of sub-division files and on the progress of the work of fixing the limits of waterspread of tanks will be made shortly.

With reference to paragraph 33 of my letter Ref. on B.P. No. 471, dated 29th September 1902, I have the honour to submit my further report as follows.

2. *Inspection of boundary and field marks.*—Vide *Statement No. XIII*. The total number of marks in each village was taken from the Settlement Land Registers. Though some progress was made during the year in the inspection and replacement of missing stones, yet there is ample room for improvement. Strict orders have been issued to Tahsildars and Revenue Inspectors to pay closer attention to this important matter. A sum of Rs. 2,490-8-1 was advanced to Tahsildars during the year for the supply of stones to ryots in order to facilitate the replacement of missing stones, of which Rs. 649-1-4 were recovered within the year, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,841-6-9. Prompt steps are being taken to recover the balance and every endeavour is made to complete the work of replacing missing stones as early as possible.

3.

4. *Sub-division files.*—These files are reported to be kept fairly well, but the indexes have not been prepared up to date in some taluks. On the receipt of B.P. (Settlement), No. 122, dated 3rd July 1902, necessary orders have been issued to Divisional-officers and Tahsildars to see that these files are carefully maintained up to date. A full report on the maintenance of these files will be submitted for the current fasli.

5. *Progress made in the marking of the waterspread of tanks.*—Strict orders were issued to the Minor Irrigation Overseers through Tahsildars to inspect every Government tank in their taluks in company with the karnams and mark on the kranam's and Tahsildar's copies of the village map the actual extent of the waterspread at Full Tank Level, in accordance with the instructions contained in B.P. (Settlement), No. 213, dated 20th September 1901. But as the progress was not satisfactory and as it was considered that it would not be possible for the Minor Irrigation Overseers alone to inspect all the tanks and mark the waterspread, orders were issued that the Minor Irrigation Overseers should inspect all the tanks with ayaunts of 50 acres and above, and that the Revenue Inspectors should inspect the remaining tanks. In spite of this, the progress made in this direction has not been satisfactory. Out of 1,045 tanks, waterspread of 509 tanks only was marked within the fasli. Divisional-officers have promised to have the work completed within the end of the current fasli.

29th September 1902.

R. H. SHIPLEY,
Collector.

Ex: Md. Pahilwan.

SETTLEMENT REPORT

OF

MADURA.

I HAVE the honour to submit the following report on the annual settlement of the Madura district for fasli 1311 (1901-1902) accompanied by the statements mentioned in the enclosed list.

2. Appendix A shows the rainfall registered in each station in each month of the year. The total and average quantities of rainfall during the year for the whole district were 915.05 inches and 38.12 inches, respectively, against 811.06 and 33.77 inches in the previous year.

Though the total rainfall in the Melūr, Periyakulam and Palni taluks was below the average for the whole district, still the rains were more copious in these taluks during the cultivation season in fasli 1311 than in the previous fasli. The average for the district excluding Kodaikānal was in excess of that of fasli 1310 and of the average of 30 years (1870-1899).

3. The average prices of food-grains during the year are compared in the margin with those of the previous year and with the average of the five years ending with 1900-1901. There was an appreciable fall in prices in respect of all the grains and this is due to more favourable season during the year under report.

4. *PESHKASH.*—The number of permanently-settled estates was the same as in the previous year. In regard to the amount of peshkash, however, there was a decrease of Rs. 1,045-9-4 owing to the reduction of peshkash allowed on lands taken up for the Madura-Pamban Railway in Ramnad and Sivaganga zamindaris.

Grains.	Average of the five years ending with 1900-1901.	Price per garce.	
		Fasli 1310	Fasli 1311.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
Paddy, first sort ..	210	243	195
Do, second sort ..	187	212	172
Rice, second sort ..	413	500	417
Cholam	269	308	267
Cumbu	239	274	232
Ragi	240	268	233

SETTLEMENT REPORT OF MADURA.

5. Under "shrotriem jodi" also there was a reduction of Rs. 35-4-1, which is the net result of the items noted in the margin.

Items.	Amount. RS. A. P.
1. Excess collections outstanding for three years and more, and consequently lapsed to Government ..	+ 99 0 2
2. Reduction allowed on lands taken up for the Periyár channels ..	- 48 11 9
3. Reduction allowed on lands taken up for the Madura-Pamban railway ..	- 85 8 6
	+ 99 0 2
	- 134 4 3
Net decrease ..	35 4 1

6. HOLDINGS AND ASSESSMENT.—There was an increase of 7,185 acres in extent and of Rs. 11,845 in assessment. Enclosure A to statement No. 3 shows the several items which contributed to this result. The items which exhibit large variations are shown below :—

Items.	Extent in acres.	Amount. RS.
(1) Excess in the extent of darkhasts over relinquishments ..	6,370	5,969
(2) Excess of lands purchased by private individuals at residues of lands bought in by Government for want of bidders in previous years over those bought in by Government this year ..	286	213
(3) Excess of inam lands reverted to Government over Government lands transferred to inam ..	257	410
(4) Excess of Periyár lands sold and brought to patia over those deducted from holdings, the sales having been cancelled ..	318	2,692
(5) Periyár enhanced assessment ..	..	2,764
Total ..	7,231	11,985

The extent and assessment of lands relinquished, and of those taken up on darkhast during the year, are compared below with the corresponding figures of the previous year, and the talukwar particulars for these variations are also appended :—

Fasli.	Relinquishments.		Darkhasts.	
	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.
1310 ..	ACS. 3,436	RS. 3,136	ACS. 5,612	RS. 5,600
1311 ..	2,534	2,288	8,804	8,197
Difference ..	- 902	- 848	+ 3,392	+ 2,597

Talukwar particulars for the variations :—

Taluk.	Relinquishments.		Darkhasts.	
	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.
1. Madura ..	ACS. + 16	RS. + 14	ACS. + 70	RS. - 28
2. Tirumangalam ..	- 92	- 137	+ 114	+ 55
3. Melúr ..	- 7	- 23	- 32	- 344
4. Periyakulam ..	- 579	- 487	+ 170	+ 322
5. Kodaikámal ..	+ 7	+ 15	+ 240	+ 224
6. Dindigul ..	- 336	- 303	+ 1,401	+ 1,276
7. Palni ..	+ 89	+ 73	+ 1,429	+ 1,052
	+ 112	+ 102	+ 3,424	+ 2,669
	- 1,014	- 950	- 32	- 372
Net difference ..	- 902	- 848	+ 3,392	+ 2,597

Under "relinquishments", the variations are small in Madura, Melúr and Kodaikámal, and call for no remarks. The decrease in Tirumangalam, Periyakulam and Dindigul was due to more favourable season; and the increase in Palni is attributed to want of sufficient rains in June, July and August 1901, i.e., before the date, 15th August

From June to August.		INCHES.
Fasli 1311 ..	..	2.75
.. 1310 ..	..	5.25

SETTLEMENT REPORT OF MADURA.

1901, fixed for the presentation of applications for relinquishment, which induced certain ryots to give up their lands. In regard to "darkhasts", the variation in Madura being small calls for no remarks. The increase in the remaining taluks except Kodaikámal was due to more favourable season. The increase in Kodaikámal is ascribed to the disposal of a large number of darkhasts during the year under report, which were pending in the previous years. The decrease in Melúr seems to be due to the fact that in fasli 1310 certain lands in Periyár affected villages which had been assigned to ryots in previous years under the Periyár darkhast rules were brought to holdings in that fasli, while there were no such cases in the year under review—*vide* item C in appendix B to the jamabandi report of fasli 1310.

7. WATER-RATE AND SECOND-CROP CHARGE.—The amounts of water-rate on dry lands and of second-crop charge on single-crop wet lands in faslis 1310 and 1311 are compared in the margin, and particulars of variations in each taluk are also given. The increase under both the heads in Madura and Melúr is due chiefly to the extension of Periyár irrigation in those taluks and the increase under "water-rate" in Tirumangalam and that under both the heads in Dindigul and Palni is due to greater supply received in the irrigation sources during the year than in the previous year. The decrease under second-crop charge in Tirumangalam is attributed to the introduction during the year of the new scale of water-rates prescribed in B.P., No. 22, Revenue Settlement, dated 16th February

1901, for dry crops raised for second crop on single-crop wet lands, and also to the decrease in the area of single-crop wet lands irrigated and charged for during the year owing to less favourable rains for kodai cultivation, as compared with fasli 1310; and the decrease under "water-rate" in Periyakulam is due to inadequate supply received in the rain-fed tanks of some villages.

8. REMISSION ON LANDS (UNDER HOLDINGS) LEFT WASTE.—The following table shows the extent of occupied land left waste, the area on which remissions were granted, and the extent of waste charged in fasli 1311 as compared with fasli 1310 :—

Items.	Fasli 1310. Fasli 1311. Difference.		
	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
1. Total extent of waste ..	169,295	154,416	- 14,879
.. { Dry ..	23,859	11,180	- 12,679
.. { Wet ..	145,436	143,236	- 2,200
Total ..	169,295	154,416	- 14,879
2. Extent on which remissions were granted ..	8,731	454	- 8,277
.. { Dry ..	..	..	..
.. { Wet ..	8,731	454	- 8,277
Total ..	8,731	454	- 8,277
3. Remainder charged ..	169,295	154,416	- 14,879
.. { Dry ..	18,119	10,726	- 7,393
.. { Wet ..	151,176	143,690	- 7,486
Total ..	169,295	154,416	- 14,879

The decrease shown against each of the three items specified above is due to more favourable season during the year under report. The amount of assessment remitted during the year on account of waste was Rs. 1,968 against Rs. 31,485 in the previous year, showing a decrease of Rs. 29,517, which is due to the decrease of 8,277 acres in the occupied area left waste as shown above.

9. OTHER REMISSIONS.—The other remissions granted during the year are compared below with those granted in the previous year :—

Items.	Fasli 1310.	Fasli 1311.	Difference.
(1) Occasional remissions	Rs. 40,172	Rs. 7,710	Rs. — 32,423
(2) Fixed remissions	1,553	1,620	+ 54
(3) Beriz deductions	50,524	50,709	+ 185
Total	92,252	60,078	+ 239
Net decrease	..	..	32,423

(1) *Occasional remissions*.—There is decrease under each of the items shown in the margin. The decrease under (a) and (b) occurs in all taluks except Periyakulam in which there is a slight increase as shown below :—

Items.	Rs.	(a)	(b)
(a) Shari or loss of produce	8,122	..	..
(b) Tirwakammi	17,524	..	..
(c) Fasalkammi	3,274	..	..
(d) Special remissions granted in the Madura and Melur taluks on lands irrigated by Periyar under G.O., No. 541, dated 15th August 1899	3,137	..	..
Total	32,457	..	..
Increase—	..	..	..
(e) Submerged or inundated	84	..	..
Net decrease	32,423	..	..

Villages.	
1. Tengarai	4. Tamaraikulam.
2. Vadagarai	5. Gullaparam.
3. Kakkilangalam.	

The decrease is due to a more favourable season in the year. In Periyakulam taluk, Rs. 141 were remitted on account of damage to crops caused by Periyar in Keelagudalore village, and a further remission of Rs. 67 was granted in Tamaraiikulam village owing to deficiency of supply in the irrigation source. In some villages, the rain-fed tanks having been inadequately supplied a larger amount of tirwakammi remissions was allowed. These facts account for the increase under items (a) and (b) in that taluk. Of the amount of Rs. 5,274 shown against (c) fasalkammi, Rs. 3,030 relate to the Periyakulam and the balance of Rs. 224 to Melur. The decrease in Periyakulam is due to the transfer to single crop effected in fasli 1311 of all double-crop wet lands in the marginally-noted villages, as per B.P., Mis. No. 4123, dated 19th August 1899, which dispensed with the necessity to grant fasalkammi remissions in the year. The decrease in Melur is due to the remission of second-crop charge on Periyar darkhast lands having been allowed on a larger extent in the previous year.

Item (d).—Is of the nature of increment remissions, and as the year under report was the fourth year of the sale of lands in several cases, full assessment was charged in such cases in Madura and Melur, and hence the decrease.

Item (e).—Rupees 136 were remitted (Rs. 125 in Madura and Rs. 11 in Melur) in fasli 1311 against Rs. 102 (Rs. 101 in Melur and Rs. 1 in Periyakulam in fasli 1310). In Madura remission had to be granted on account of submergence due to larger supplies received in the irrigation sources during the year while a less extent of submergence accounts for the decrease in Melur.

(2) *Fixed Remissions*.—The increase of Rs. 54 is made up as shown below :—

(a) Remission granted on account of irrigation by lift	Rs. 8
(b) Remission of land revenue under Board's Standing Order, No. 18, paragraph 2, II	46
Total	54

The increase against (a) is too small to call for remarks; and that against (b) is the net result of the marginally-noted variations. The slight variation in taluks 1, 2, 3 and 5 does not call for remarks. The increase of Rs. 43 shown against Dindigul is due to a larger number of dual pattas brought to account during the year and to the remission of land assessment in such cases.

(3) *Beriz deductions*.—The amount of Rs. 185 shown under this head is made up of two items :—

(a) Rs. 183 being the allowance due to the ycomiahdar at Tondi for fasli 1309 paid in the year under report (*vide* remarks in Jamabandi statement No. 4 (a) of fasli 1310 submitted to the Board, Land Revenue); and Rs. 2 being the deduction from beriz newly granted * in fasli 1311, as compensation for the melvaram right in 6.53 acres of inam land taken up for a public purpose in the whole inam village of Jari Pulipatti in the Melur

taluk (*vide* remarks in column 12 of statement No. 4 (a) of fasli 1311 submitted to the Board, Land Revenue).

10. *Miscellaneous revenue*.—The demand of miscellaneous revenue during the year amounted to Rs. 4,14,986 against Rs. 3,33,949 in the previous year resulting in an increase of Rs. 81,037. The items which exhibit large variations are the following :—

Items.	Fasli 1310.	Fasli 1311.	Difference.
1. Water-rate on minor inams in ryotwar villages	Rs. 13,833	Rs. 19,231	Rs. + 5,398
2. Charge for water in zamindari and inam villages including tirwakammi and faslijasti	60,734	81,557	+ 20,823
3. Penal charge for water on lands irrigated without permission	28,878	22,559	+ 6,319
4. Land occupied with or without application for which no pattas have been granted	65,532	79,555	+ 14,023
5. Occupation of perambule lands (penal charge)	11,335	9,593	+ 1,742
6. Revenue derived from tree-pattas	10,392	11,405	+ 1,013
7. Do. process-service fees	2,643	1,916	+ 727
8. Other items	82,597	1,31,721	+ 49,124

Item 1.—The increase was contributed by Madura, Tirumangalam and Dindigul counterbalanced by a decrease in Melur, Periyakulam and Palni. The increase in Madura is due to the extension of Periyar irrigation, and that in Tirumangalam and Dindigul to a greater supply received in tanks, etc., during fasli 1311 than in fasli 1310. The decrease in Periyakulam is due to a less area of inam lands irrigated by the Periyar project as the result of the heavy penal charges imposed in previous faslis. The decrease in Melur and Palni being small calls for no remarks.

Item 2.—The taluks which mainly contributed to the increase are Madura with Rs. 11,198 and Periyakulam with Rs. 1,144. The increase is due to the extension of Periyar irrigation. In Periyakulam Periyar water was taken without permission by the ryots of the zamin Uppukottai village in spite of heavy penal charges imposed and notices issued in previous faslis to prohibit the same. There was a decrease of Rs. 805 in Melur which is ascribed to less area for which Periyar water was taken to the inam Veppadappu village (56 acres in fasli 1311 against 283 acres in fasli 1310).

Item 3.—The taluks in which the fluctuations are marked are noted in the

Talaks.	Increase. Rs.
Madura	804
Tirumangalam	876
Mélur	4,774
Dindigul	2,120
Total	8,073
Periyakulam	Decrease. 2,743
Net increase	5,330

margin. The increase in Madura, Tirumangalam and Dindigul is due to the same causes as those mentioned against item 1; that in Mélur is attributed to the fact that in fasli 1310 penal charge was imposed at Re. 1 per acre for first crop and half a rupee per acre for second crop, while in fasli 1311 the charge was made at half the prescribed water-rates. The decrease in Periyakulam is due to the same cause as that assigned against item 1.

Item 4.—The increase occurred in all taluks, which is attributable to more favourable character of the season. In several villages affected by the Periyár project in Madura taluk, lands sold under the Periyár rules are kept under temporary pattas pending sub-division. In these cases remissions at 50 and 25 per cent. were allowed in fasli 1310, while in fasli 1311 a remission of only 25 per cent. was allowed in some cases, and in others full assessment was charged. This fact also accounts for the increase under item 4.

Item 5.—The decrease in the amount of penal charge notwithstanding an increase in the area of poramboke lands occupied is accounted for by the fact that in several cases the lands occupied in previous years were vacated as the result of the heavy penal charges imposed in fasli 1310, and that fresh lands were taken up in fasli 1311.

Item 6.—Of the increase of Rs. 1,103 shown against this item, Rs. 837 relate to sale-proceeds of assessed trees (withered trees and wind-falls) and the balance of Rs. 266 distributed among several taluks is too small to call for remarks.

Item 7.—All taluks except Tirumangalam and Palni show decrease which is due to more favourable season in fasli 1311 which rendered the collection easier, and in consequence of which the employment of the special paid agency for serving coercive processes was found necessary in a smaller number of cases than in the previous year; and also to a comparatively much less amount of arrears which had to be realized in the year under report than in the previous year (*vide* remarks in Jamabandi statements Nos. 8-A and 8-B of fasli 1311 submitted to the Board, Land Revenue). The increase in Tirumangalam is due to the collection of arrears of process fees of the previous year, which amounted to Rs. 314.

Item 8.—The items which chiefly contributed to the increase of Rs. 48,124

Items.	Increase. Rs.
(a) Sale-proceeds of Periyár waste lands ..	28,819
(b) Capitalized value of abatement of revenue paid to Government on account of lands taken up for Madura-Pamban Railway ..	15,347
(c) Sale of darkhast lands	3,513
(d) Do. of B-in-lands	1,155
Total	48,870

Items.	Amount. Rs.
1. Increase under "holdings"	11,845
2. Do. under "charge for water" (dry and wet)	35,623
3. Increase under miscellaneous revenue ..	81,037
Total	1,29,680
4. Decrease under—	
(a) Remissions for waste	29,617
(b) Other remissions	32,134
Total	61,751
Grand Total	1,91,231

are particularized in the margin. The variations in regard to the remaining minor items do not call for remarks.

11. The total current ryotwar demand including miscellaneous revenue, but excluding remissions was Rs. 24,20,530 against Rs. 22,29,249 in the previous year showing an increase of Rs. 1,91,281, being the result of the marginally-noted items. The variations in these items have been explained above. Adding the land and village cesses in ryotwar villages, the total current demand under ryotwar and cesses amounted to Rs. 26,80,239 against Rs. 24,81,450 resulting in an increase of Rs. 1,98,789. The increase in cesses amounted to Rs. 7,508 (Rs. 4,427 under land and Rs. 3,081 under village cesses), and is the result of the increase in the items of land revenue, and miscellaneous, on which the cesses are calculated.

12. *The state of village and taluk accounts.*—The accounts in all taluks except in Mélur and Kodaikánal were fairly well kept, though there is much scope for improvement, for which the necessary steps are being taken. The backwardness of accounts in Mélur and Kodaikánal is mainly due to the inefficiency of the Tahsildar and the Head Accountant in the former, and of the Deputy Tahsildar in the latter. The Deputy Tahsildar (Mr. Stracey) has since been reverted to the Registration department, the Taluk Head Accountant has been dismissed from the service, and a report on the Tahsildar (now on leave) is under preparation. It is hoped that the state of things will improve during the current fasli (1312).

13. *Village registers and firka books.*—These were utilized by Divisional officers and Tahsildars for various purposes, such as those mentioned in the margin.

1. To note the progress or decline in the economic 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) Grant of loans under the Land Improvement and Agriculturists' Loans Acts.
4. To assist in the collection of statistics of revenue, etc., required for preparing estimates for repairs of tanks.
5. To note the extent to which coercive processes are resorted to for the collection of revenue in each village.

14. The Assistant Collectors Messrs. Fotheringham, J. R. Huggins and C. G. Mackay were attached to this district during the year; and they were trained in various branches of work, and made a fair progress in them (*vide* my reports to the Board, Land Revenue, R.O.C. No. 3-Tour Confidential, dated 10th January 1902, and D. Dis. No. 1803-Rev. (30) Confidential of 1902, dated 4th July 1902).

15. *Working of the Loans Acts.*—The particulars given below show that there was an increase of Rs. 12,319-8-0 in the advances made during the fasli under report, as compared with the previous fasli:—

Items.	Fasli 1310. Rs.	Fasli 1311. Rs. A. P.
Land Improvement Loans Act	54,920	69,912 8 0
Agriculturists' Loans Act	69,768	67,095 0 0
Total	1,24,688	1,37,007 8 0

A major portion of the advance appertains to the Periyár tracts as usual. The increase of advances under the Land Improvement Loans Act was due to extension of wet cultivation and reclamation of land. The decrease in the Agriculturists' Loans Act is small and calls for no remark. Almost the whole of the advances under Agriculturists' Loans Act were intended for the purchase of cattle and only a very small amount for the purchase of seed-grain.

16. An abstract statement showing the total amount of advances outstanding at the beginning of the year and the progress made in recovery is enclosed. The statement will show that 68.9 per cent. of the total demand under principal and interest was collected within the fasli. The uncollected balance at the close of the fasli was Rs. 42,471-11-11 or 31.04 per cent. of the amount which fell due in the fasli. Of this amount Rs. 41,382-6-10 or 97.4 per cent. relates to the advances made by the Special Deputy Collector, Periyár, who has been instructed to take steps for the speedy recovery of the outstanding amount.

17. 57.9 per cent. of the total amount payable during the year under principal and interest was collected after issue of demand, 103 per cent. after attachment, and 15.7 per cent. without coercion (statement No. 27).

SETTLEMENT REPORT OF MADURA.

ENCLOSURE.

ABSTRACT progress report.

Items.	Total amount repayable during the year + balance remaining unpaid in previous years.	Recoveries.			Repayable balance outstanding at the end of the year.	Percentage of columns 2 and 5 to column 3.
		On account of entry in column 2.	Amount written off.	Voluntary payment not due in the year.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<i>Principal.</i>						
Land Improvement Loans Act.	Rs. A. P. 38,249 11 1	Rs. A. P. 48,804 0 2	..	Rs. A. P. 479 0 6	Rs. A. P. 19,413 10 11	71.5
Agriculturists' Loans Act.	35,537 3 3	22,411 0 4	..	..	13,186 2 11	62.9
Total ..	1,03,846 14 4	71,215 0 6	..	479 0 6	32,631 12 10	68.5
<i>Interest.</i>						
Land Improvement Loans Act.	25,273 4 0	17,319 10 10	..	..	7,353 9 2	70.9
Agriculturists' Loans Act.	7,706 7 5	5,220 2 6	..	..	2,486 4 11	67.7
Total ..	32,979 11 5	23,139 13 4	..	..	9,839 14 1	70.1
Grand Total ..	1,36,826 9 9	94,354 13 10	..	479 0 6	42,471 11 11	68.9

In continuation of my jamabandi report, dated 12th October 1902, Reference on Current No. 334/Periodical of 1902, and with reference to paragraph 4 of B.P., Mis. No. 3143, dated 25th June 1901, communicated with B.P., No. 213, dated 20th September 1901, I have the honour to state that the work of marking on the Karnams' and Tahsildars' copies of village maps in colour wash the extent of waterspread of tanks at F.T.L. in the several taluks is in progress. In the Tirumangalam taluk, an extent of 51.59 acres of unoccupied waste assessed at Rs. 68-3-0 has been transferred to tank waterspread poramboke. In Dindigul, the waterspread of tanks has been marked in five out of six Revenue Inspectors' firkas, and the Revenue Inspectors have been instructed to submit lists of assessed waste to be transferred to tank poramboke. No progress has been made in the taluks of Melur and Periyakulam and the Tahsildars will be called to account. Every endeavour will be made to complete the work during the course of the current fasli (1312) and the fact reported in the next jamabandi report.

As required in paragraph 3 of B.P. No. 122, dated 3rd July 1902, I have the honour to submit the report on the state of the sub-division registers in this district.

2. Prior to the receipt of the Board's Proceedings referred to above, the sub-division tracings appear to have been filed chronologically and no attempt appears to have been made to keep them villagewar. The Tahsildars have been asked to sort them by villages and to prepare an index for each village separately. It is also found that the tracings are on flimsy paper and orders will be issued to prepare them in future on more durable paper, considering the importance and the constant use to which they will be subjected.

MADURA,
12th October 1902.

(Signed) A. G. CARDEW,
Collector.

Encl. C. Parthasarathy.

SETTLEMENT REPORT
OF
TINNEVELLY.

I HAVE the honour to report on the settlement of land revenue in this district for fasli 1311.

2. SEASON AND RAINFALL.—The rainfall during the south-west monsoon was 8.85 inches and in the north-east monsoon 20.33 inches against 8.98 inches and 29.63 inches in the previous year. In both cases the fall was above the average rainfall for thirty years—7.11 inches and 19.69 inches respectively. There was some withering of kar crop under the Srivaikuntam anikat system owing to short supply in the Tambraparni during the latter part of the south-west monsoon, but there was good supply in Pisanam. The rainfall from October to December was less than that of the previous year, but the deficiency was made good by an increase in the subsequent months, which filled many rain-fed tanks and stimulated fasaljasti cultivation on a large extent. The season was thus generally good during the year under report.

3. THE CONDITION AND OUTTURN OF CROPS.—The following statement shows the area cultivated under the principal crops during the fasli as compared with the figures of the previous fasli :—

Crops.		Area sown Government and Inam.		Difference.
		Fasli 1310.	Fasli 1311.	
Food crops.	Paddy	ACS. 363,495	333,010	+ 29,605
	Cholam	73,357	77,725	- 4,368
	Camhu	124,274	119,858	+ 4,416
	Ragi	42,675	38,582	+ 4,093
	Others including pulses ..	367,321	371,718	- 4,397
	Total ..	915,685	932,293	+ 16,608
Industrial crops ..	Cotton	172,399	172,519	+ 120
	Indigo	439	694	+ 255
	Sugarcane	318	233	+ 85
	Castor	6,100	8,574	+ 2,474
	Gingelly	76,971	75,545	+ 1,426
	All others	159,612	159,035	+ 577
Grand Total ..		1,322,815	1,315,973	+ 6,842

There is a large increase under paddy, the result of the favourable season: The decrease in the extent of kambu and ragi cultivation is due to the late commencement of the north-east monsoon; increase in castor may be ascribed to want of timely rain for the cultivation of other crops and the consequent preference for this crop. There is no perceptible variation under other crops.

The subjoined statement compares the reported outturn of paddy crop during the fasli with that of the three previous faslis :—

Outturn in annas.	Areas in acres.			Fasli 1311.
	Fasli 1308.	Fasli 1309.	Fasli 1310.	
1	2	3	4	5
13 to 16 annas	13,493	7,254	13,802	5,803
9 to 12 "	74,629	47,454	82,141	121,515
5 to 8 "	116,825	1,05,912	151,442	142,589
1 to 4 "	70,465	80,669	54,710	57,089
0	7,685	33,970	1,310	6,014
Total ..	283,097	274,659	303,405	333,010

The principle of anna notation is not yet properly understood. In the two taluks settled by me, I made careful enquiries as to outturn and found that the outturn of each field was compared with the produce of the most productive land in the most favourable year. There was an underestimate of about 6 annas on an average. The figures were corrected, as far as possible, for these two taluks, and instructions were issued for more careful record in future :—

Grains.	Average price for five years ending February 1310.	Average price for fasli 1309.	Average price for fasli 1310.	Average price for fasli 1311.
Per garce—	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Paddy, second sort	212	205	224	189
Rice	458	446	463	440
Cholam	293	274	351	274
Cumbu	281	268	299	289
Ragi	269	251	274	253

4. The prices were in all cases easier than in the previous year owing to the favourable character of the season. The prices do not depend wholly on local circumstances but are largely affected by conditions in other parts of the Presidency.

5. PERMANENTLY-SETTLED ESTATES AND WHOLE INAM VILLAGES.—Four entire inam villages in the Sevvalpatti zamindari (Sattūr taluk) were hitherto erroneously shown as zamindari villages and they have been transferred to entire inam. This transfer, however, does not affect the peisheush as the villages are tax-free. In the Ambāsamudram taluk four petty inams situated in the midst of Government villages have been transferred from entire inam to minor inam under the Collector's orders. The total extent of the four villages is only 24.43 acres and there are no porambores in them. The quit-rent on entire inam villages was Rs. 54,970 against Rs. 54,298 in the previous year. The increase is the net result of the changes explained below :—

Additions—	RS. A. P.
Quit-rent on Nāngunēri matam inam hitherto paid by the inamdar in lieu of a beriz deduction in favour of a temple in the Srivaikuntam taluk. The full quit-rent is now levied and the beriz deduction is made in the Srivaikuntam taluk	918 7 0
Decrease—	
Quit-rent on resumed lands not actually made over to the inamdar but erroneously included under jodi	50 2 7
Quit-rent on entire inam transferred to minor inam	225 0 8
Total	276 3 3
Net increase	672 3 9

6. RYOTWARI SETTLEMENT.—The taluks of Ambāsamudram and Sattūr were settled by me. M.R.Ry. V. Subbaiyar Ayargal, Treasury Deputy Collector, was deputed for the settlement of Ottappidāram taluk to afford relief to the Divisional-officer, Tuticorin, who had the settlement of the heavy taluk of Srivaikuntam. Tenkāsī, one of the three taluks of the Sērmādēvi division, was given to Mr. Legh, the Divisional-officer of Sattūr, who was relieved of one of his taluks by me. The Head Assistant Collector, Sērmādēvi, had also the settlement of the Uttumalai estate. In other respects the Divisional-officers conducted the settlement of their taluks. The third jamabandi prescribed for the check of June harvest accounts and the closing of the village and taluk manual accounts was also insisted upon this year, but it was conducted late in several taluks and was unduly delayed in the Tinnevelly and Sankaranāyinarākōyil taluks. I am inviting the attention of the Divisional-officers to the necessity for the early completion of the third jamabandi. My experience in the

last two years shows that the third jamabandi serves a useful purpose. The number of pattas is compared below with that of the previous year :—

Fasli.	Fresh pattas issued.	Old pattas modified.	Pattas remaining unalt. red.	Total.
1310	14,684	684	2,15,560	2,30,928
1311	14,783	2,059	2,19,533	2,36,375

There is an increase in the number of old pattas modified, but there are still 67,534 pattas requiring alteration, but they are not altered owing to ryots' apathy. 5,447 pattas were newly brought on the rent roll—the result of transfers and sub-divisions.

7. OCCUPATION.—

Items.	Fasli 1310.	Fasli 1311.	
Ryots holding at the beginning of the fasli	1,465,993	1,463,514	Difference of 1 acre due to alterations made in the Ottappidāram taluk—see Statement No. 3.
<i>Deduct—</i>			
(1) Relinquished	2,461	991	
(2) Sold for arrears of revenue and purchased by Government	949	241	
(3) Sold for arrears of revenue and purchased by private individuals	1,870	1,253	
(4) Transferred by private contract or gift	28,265	31,562	
(5) Taken up for public purposes	45	626	
(6) Other items	791	195	
Total	31,381	34,868	
Remainder	1,431,612	1,430,646	
<i>Add—</i>			
(1) Lands taken up on dakhast	2,305	5,674	* N.B.—The figures in section (ii) of Statement No. 3-A under Wet against Items 3 and 7 require correction. They should be 141 and 116 respectively so as to agree with section (i).
(2) Purchased by private individuals in revenue sales	1,870	1,253	
(3) Transferred by private contract or gift	28,265	* 31,562	
(4) Other items	863	* 378	
Total	33,903	38,867	
Total holdings	1,465,515	1,469,513	
Waste remitted	752	558	
Remainder	1,464,723	1,468,955	
Actual cultivation	1,037,773	1,054,991	
Waste charged	426,950	413,964	

The percentage of cultivation to holdings was 72 against 71 in fasli 1310. There was a decrease in the area relinquished and a large increase in the area taken up. Talukwar details are given below in comparison with those of the three preceding years :—

Talaks.	Area relinquished in acres.				Area taken up on dakhast in acres.			
	Fasli 1308.	Fasli 1309.	Fasli 1310.	Fasli 1311.	Fasli 1308.	Fasli 1309.	Fasli 1310.	Fasli 1311.
Tinnevelly	426	50	20	53	834	125	521	787
Nāngunēri	633	425	568	29	1,075	757	635	552
Ambāsamudram	39	23	16	5	54	200	115	254
Tenkāsī	65	79	88	1	414	416	121	122
Sankaranāyinarākōyil	257	224	126	58	178	226	234	597
Srivilliputtūr	1,228	1,225	817	580	536	288	250	358
Sattūr	563	651	478	201	58	53	136	216
Ottappidāram	892	254	330	22	156	707	545	544
Srivaikuntam	39	30	18	42	275	881	212	1,805
Total	4,148	2,961	2,461	991	3,420	3,636	2,565	3,674

SETTLEMENT REPORT OF TINNEVELLY.

Fasli 1309 was not a favourable year, 1310 and 1311 were good. The area relinquished in Srivilliputtur is still larger, though it is much less than in previous years. Relinquishment in Sattūr was found to be confined to a few villages. The explanation is not yet complete. The large increase in the area taken up in the taluks of Ambasamudram, Nanguneri and Srivaikuntam was due to the assignment of large blocks in a few villages in these taluks. The assignments in the Srivaikuntam taluk include grants of about 970 acres in exchange for lands taken up for the water-spread of Kadamba tank in 1872 without payment of compensation.

8. The extent of lands sold for arrears of revenue is compared below with that of the two preceding years:—

Taluk.	Extent of land sold for arrears of revenue in fasli.		
	1309.	1310.	1311.
Tinnevelly	59	68	59
Nanguneri	92	318	162
Ambasamudram	16	28	12
Tenkasi	30	75	12
Sankaranayinarkóvil ..	98	110	90
Srivilliputtur	846	1,184	349
Sattūr	127	229	312
Ottappidaram	588	582	278
Srivaikuntam	49	155	219
Total	1,896	2,819	1,494

There was decrease in the area sold in all taluks, except Sattūr and Srivaikuntam. The high figures in fasli 1310 were due to the unfavourable season of fasli 1309 on account of the arrears of which sales were held in the subsequent fasli. In the Sattūr taluk, it was observed that the sales were confined as in the case of relinquished lands to the few villages in which inferior lands are allowed to be sold. The lands belonged to absentee pattadars in some cases.

9. CULTIVATION.—The subjoined statement compares the actual cultivation in each taluk, and the percentage of cultivation to holdings with that of the previous year:—

Taluk.	Fasli 1310.			Fasli 1311.		
	Holdings.	Cultivation.	Percentage.	Holdings.	Cultivation.	Percentage.
<i>Dry.</i>						
Tinnevelly	105,893	49,590	47	106,198	52,603	49
Nanguneri	238,011	121,050	51	238,026	123,082	52
Ambasamudram	85,894	41,603	48	85,810	43,002	50
Tenkasi	65,185	18,468	28	65,343	18,181	28
Sankaranayinarkóvil ..	123,042	58,614	47	123,664	62,984	51
Srivilliputtur	154,204	127,674	83	153,859	130,116	85
Sattūr	141,590	125,454	89	141,582	127,664	90
Ottappidaram	166,113	127,872	77	166,591	123,792	74
Srivaikuntam	185,491	117,716	63	187,233	117,618	63
Total	1,265,524	847,949	67	1,269,506	864,941	68
<i>Wet.</i>						
Tinnevelly	29,011	27,805	96	28,992	27,898	96
Nanguneri	30,379	29,698	97	30,416	29,317	96
Ambasamudram	31,373	30,250	96	31,278	30,235	97
Tenkasi	20,184	19,580	97	20,191	19,578	97
Sankaranayinarkóvil ..	13,867	12,971	94	13,877	13,121	95
Srivilliputtur	22,656	21,614	95	22,685	21,741	96
Sattūr	3,747	3,212	86	3,741	3,428	92
Ottappidaram	3,543	2,659	75	3,627	2,822	78
Srivaikuntam	45,180	42,144	93	45,209	41,907	93
Total	199,991	189,833	94	200,007	190,050	95

* Correct figure. Last year the extent of cultivation was erroneously entered as 45,399.
 † Due to cultivation under two ruined tanks repaired.

SETTLEMENT REPORT OF TINNEVELLY. 112

There was an increase of one per cent. in the percentage of cultivation under both wet and dry.

10. The subjoined statement shows the gross assessment on holdings and the charge for water on wet and dry lands in the year under report and in the previous year:—

Taluka.	Total assessment on holdings.		Water-rate.		Second crop charge.		Gross ryotwar demand.	
	Fasli 1310.	Fasli 1311.	Fasli 1310.	Fasli 1311.	Fasli 1310.	Fasli 1311.	Fasli 1310.	Fasli 1311.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Tinnevelly	Rs. 3,32,392	Rs. 3,39,113	Rs. 6,001	Rs. 5,638	Rs. 12,792	Rs. 12,376	Rs. 3,57,785	Rs. 3,57,626
Nanguneri	3,62,119	3,10,459	9,234	9,227	48,718	58,569	3,67,661	3,76,436
Ambasamudram	3,87,486	3,86,271	5,355	6,475	1,462	8,964	3,74,894	3,66,715
Tenkasi	1,82,839	1,82,360	1,739	1,747	1,115	1,251	1,85,844	1,85,938
Sankaranayinarkóvil ..	1,67,243	1,67,697	2,556	2,553	10,173	21,567	1,89,402	1,82,672
Srivilliputtur	3,25,929	3,25,792	5,137	8,987	20,369	41,053	3,55,613	3,75,542
Sattūr	1,85,027	1,84,948	609	828	1,531	1,407	1,87,218	1,87,183
Ottappidaram	1,45,695	1,45,604	2,531	2,451	2,181	2,504	1,50,507	1,51,259
Srivaikuntam	6,86,820	6,86,393	14,765	13,901	10,833	12,745	6,11,471	6,13,040
Total	26,29,717	26,29,977	47,722	52,025	1,02,875	1,64,457	27,87,314	28,06,459

There was an increase generally under water-rate and second crop charge in all the taluks except in second crop in Sattūr and water-rate in Srivaikuntam. The increase under second crop charge is specially noticeable in the taluks of Nanguneri, Sankaranayinarkóvil and Srivilliputtur, where there has been a large extent of second crop owing to the good rainfall in the latter part of the north-east monsoon.

11. REMISSION, OCCASIONAL.—The occasional remissions granted during the fasli are compared below with those of the preceding two years:—

Items.	Fasli 1309.	Fasli 1310.	Fasli 1311.
1. Remission for waste	Rs. 46,524	Rs. 3,611	Rs. 2,708
2. Do. for shavi	67,669	2,071	3,376
3. Do. for short crop	8,130	..	388
4. Do. for tirvakammi or difference between wet and dry assessments.	8,919	3,369	2,191
5. Do. for submerged or inundated	25	104	13
6. Do. of faslijasti charge	4,945	2,822	172
7. Do. of water-rate on dry lands	340	155	40
8. Do. on lands taken up for the Tinnevelly-Quilon Railway.	343	1,821	373
Total	1,35,575	14,123	9,253

Talukwar particulars of remissions granted during the fasli are given below:—

Taluk.	Items of remission.								Total.
	Waste.	Shavi.	Short crop.	Tirvakammi.	Submerged or inundated.	Fasli-jasti charge.	Water-rate on dry lands.	Lands taken up for Tinnevelly-Quilon Railway.	
Tinnevelly	Rs. ..	Rs. ..	Rs. ..	Rs. ..	Rs. ..	Rs. 79	Rs. ..	Rs. 150	Rs. 232
Nanguneri	1,561	1,505	388	117	13	..	..	..	3,584
Ambasamudram	139	80	..	67	..	..	..	5	281
Tenkasi	45	..	..	155	..	12	..	215	427
Sankaranayinarkóvil ..	31	137	..	39	..	..	..	..	207
Srivilliputtur	345	1,624	..	41	..	..	..	..	2,011
Sattūr	..	..	..	477	..	17	..	..	494
Ottappidaram	..	..	..	15	..	16	..	..	45
Srivaikuntam	584	10	..	1,290	..	48	40	..	1,972
Total	2,708	3,370	388	2,191	13	172	40	373	9,253

The remissions in Nángunéri were granted on account of the failure of rain in the Rádhápuram firka and adjacent villages. The remission shown under the head "Tiruvakammi" against Srívaikuntam taluk, mainly represents that granted on water-logged waste lands under a few tanks below kadamba in accordance with B.P., Mis. No. 5794, dated 1st November 1900.

12. FIXED REMISSIONS.—The fixed remissions are compared below with those of the previous year:—

Items.	Fasli 1310.	Fasli 1311.	Difference.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Remission on account of irrigation by lift ..	22,005	21,225	— 781
2. Cowle remissions	1,26,819	2,48,524	+ 51,705
3. Beriz deductions			
Total ..	2,18,525	2,69,749	+ 50,924

The decrease under item 1 is due to some lands registered under "lift" having been brought under irrigation by direct flow, chiefly in the Ambasámudram taluk. The increase under item 3 is accounted for by payment of large arrears.

13. MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE.—The total miscellaneous revenue in the year was Rs. 3,01,412 against Rs. 2,74,438 in the previous year. The figures under the several items are compared below:—

Items.	Fasli 1310.	Fasli 1311.	Difference.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. (a) Jodi or quit-rent on minor inams in ryotwar villages	48,729	49,057	+ 327
(b) Jodi in inam and zamindari villages	3,065	3,115	+ 49
2. Water-rate on minor inams in ryotwar villages	7,445	9,057	+ 1,612
3. Charge for water in zamin and inam villages	21,588	26,887	+ 5,299
4. Penal charge for water used without permission	21,040	17,523	— 3,517
5. Lands occupied with or without application for which no patta was issued.	3,423	3,855	+ 432
6. Concealed cultivation			
7. Occupation of poramboke	15,144	21,007	+ 5,863
8. Revenue derived from tree patta	1,02,524	1,04,133	+ 1,609
9. Commission on estates under the management of Court of Wards ..	3,591	9,131	+ 5,540
10. Revenue process fees	1,803	1,579	— 224
11. Other items including hazaar collections (vide B.P., Mis. No. 803, dated 1st February 1902)	11,492	55,068	+ 23,008
	21,568		
Total ..	2,40,836	3,01,412	+ 32,008
	21,568		

* Actual increase Rs. 50 but it is shown as Rs. 49, as the quit-rent of Rs. 3,115-10-1 in fasli 1311 has been rounded into Rs. 3,115 and the figure Rs. 3,065-7-6 in fasli 1310 was rounded into Rs. 3,065.

Variations in important items are explained below:—

Item 1 (a).—The increase is the net result of an increase due to transfer of certain entire inams to minor inams, and to the inclusion in the demand of a sum of Rs. 89-6-1 in Sankaranayinárkóyil allowed as beriz deduction, but hitherto treated as a deduction from quit-rent, and a decrease due to the grant of remissions on account of lands taken up for the Tinnevely-Quilon Railway in Ambasámudram.

Item 1 (b).—Increase due to transfer from shrotriem jodi of the sum of Rs. 50-2-7 referred to in paragraph 5 *supra*.

Items 2 and 5.—Increase due to the favourable character of the season.

Item 4.—Decrease due to the ready grant of permission for water-rate cultivation in consequence of good supplies; as a result prohibitory rates have been imposed in few cases.

Item 7.—Increase due to the adoption of strict measures for the reduction of objectionable occupation and cultivation of poramboke lands. The area of poramboke cultivation has been reduced from 2,354 acres in the previous year to 2,011 acres during the year. The matter received my personal attention in the two taluks settled by me and Divisional-officers also report that they have given their special attention to it. The extent on which penal charge was imposed was 951 acres against 1,604 acres in the previous year.

Item 8.—Increase due to the increase in tree-tax consequent on palmyra enumeration due in fasli 1309 having been conducted partly in fasli 1310 and partly in fasli 1311 in parts of Nángunéri taluk and to the beriz deductions from tree revenue hitherto shown under this head having been shown along with the other deductions from the total revenue of villages.

Item 9.—Due to the Uttunulai estate having come under the management of the Court of Wards during the fasli.

Item 11.—Increase due to increase in the credit of the capitalized value of the abatement of land revenue on account of lands taken up for South Indian Railway, and to the penal charge imposed on missing palmyras in Nángunéri taluk discovered at the inspection made during the fasli.

14. DEMAND, COLLECTION AND BALANCE.—The total current demand under different items of land revenue during the year under report is compared below with that of the preceding year:—

Items.	Fasli 1310.	Fasli 1311.	Increase or decrease.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Permanently-settled revenue	3,03,304	3,03,304	—
2. Shrotriem jodi	54,298	54,970	+ 672
3. Ryotwar and miscellaneous	28,11,249	28,46,451	+ 35,102
4. Thirty years' assessment on missing palmyras	1,750	12,418	+ 10,668
5. Cesses on ryotwar villages and zamindari and whole inam villages	3,82,632	3,96,980	+ 14,348
Total ..	35,66,350	36,20,123	+ 53,773

The increase under item 2 has been explained in paragraph 5 *supra*. The increase under item 3 in spite of the large increase in beriz deductions is due to (1) decrease in remission, and (2) increase in the second-crop assessment and charge for water—all due to favourable character—of the season. There has been improvement in the collections during the year under report, the balance at the end of the fasli under all items being 1.9 per cent. as against 2.5 per cent. in fasli 1310.

15. DISTRIBUTION OF LAND AND VILLAGE CESSES.—Statement 7-B shows details of the distribution. As stated in the last report a sum of Rs. 167 is due to cesses on account of fasli 1304 to 1308. Treating the excess of Rs. 105 in fasli 1309 as a set off, there is still a sum of Rs. 62 to be adjusted to the credit of cesses. The necessary adjustment will be made in the current month. The collection of arrears of fasli 1310 has been suspended pending disposal of certain suits. The final adjustment on account of that fasli cannot be made now.

16. COERCIVE PROCESSES AND SALES FOR ARREARS OF REVENUE.—The total number of processes of all kinds employed during the year under report amounted to 795,886 against 843,376 in the previous year, showing a decrease of 5.63 per cent. This decrease is chiefly due to the favourable character of the season and may in some measure be also attributed to the introduction of the system of issuing of demands by the Revenue Inspectors in the taluks of Tinnevely, Srívaikuntam, Sattúr and Nángunéri. The arrears for which property was actually brought to sale during the year under report were .65 per cent. of the current demand or .63 per cent. of the arrears

and current combined. The figures are nearly the same as in the previous fasli. Particulars of the number of sales in each taluk and their percentage to the number of pattas are compared in the following statement with the previous year's figures :—

Taluk.	Fasli 1310.		Fasli 1311.		Number of pattas.	Percentage of the number of sales to the number of pattas.	Percentage in fasli 1310.
	Number.	Arrears.	Number.	Arrears.			
Tinnevelly	63	663	23	383	23,053	-1	-2
Nānguāri	228	2,509	100	2,109	27,608	-4	-8
Ambāsamudram	43	1,552	42	1,742	22,372	-2	-2
Tenkāsi	60	6,804	13	9,114	13,048	-1	-3
Sankaranayinērkōyil	76	3,215	46	6,167	18,918	-2	-4
Srivilliputtūr	144	1,879	142	1,798	38,850	-4	-4
Sāttūr	137	767	88	736	24,534	-3	-6
Ottapidāram	73	1,889	106	1,390	16,789	-6	-4
Śrivaikuntam	173	3,627	57	764	21,162	-1	-3
Total	987	23,665	621	23,675	236,375	-3	-4

There is a general reduction in the number of sales except in Ottapidāram, where the number is said to be swollen by the inclusion of sales on account of arrears of fasli 1310. It is noted that in that taluk the lands of non-resident pattadars have been sold in 92 cases against 47 in fasli 1310. The extent of land sold for arrears of revenue and bought in by Government during the fasli is only 230 acres as against 402 acres in the preceding fasli.

17. RECEIPTS FROM PROCESS-SERVICE FEES.—The number of processes served by the special agency was 7,629 against 8,657 in the previous year and the process fees collected amounted to Rs. 1,579 against Rs. 1,803 in the previous fasli. No check is generally exercised over the imposition of process fees and the question of abolishing the special process-service establishment is under consideration.

18. TRANSFER OF REGISTRY.—In the year under report 6,436 applications were received through the Registration department and 7,969 applications directly by Revenue officers, against 6,664 and 7,326, respectively, in the previous year. The percentage of disposals was 93 against 89 in the previous year. Four cases of fasli 1310 were pending at the end of the year under report in the Srivilliputtūr taluk, of which two have been since disposed of. The remaining two cases are said to be pending sub-division. The total number of cases reported under paragraph 6 (11) and 7 of Standing Order No. 31 was 556 against 193 in the previous year; of these, 453 cases were disposed of during the year, leaving a balance of 97 at the end of the year. Eight of these cases relate to fasli 1310. Attention is also being paid to this matter at the jamabandi.

19. LANDS SOLD UNDER STANDING ORDERS Nos. 15 AND 45.—The area sold during the year under report was 158.35 acres against 61.56 acres in the previous year.

20. COSTS IN CIVIL SUITS.—The total demand including the opening balance amounted to Rs. 760, of which Rs. 650 were collected during the year. The whole of the balance has been since collected with the exception of Rs. 10.

21. INTEREST.—The total demand was Rs. 1,044-4-1, of which Rs. 629-9-5 was collected and Rs. 12-10-11 remitted during the fasli, leaving a balance of Rupees 401-15-9 at the end of the fasli. The bulk of the balance relates to the Tenkāsi and Sāttūr taluks. In Tenkāsi, it represents interest on fasaljasti, &c., charge in Chokkanpatti and other mittas, the collection of which has been suspended by the civil courts. The balance in Sāttūr is the interest erroneously charged on the amounts involved in the embezzlement of fasli 1307. Orders will be passed for writing off this amount on receipt of revised account No. 19 called for.

22. TANKS MADE OVER FOR PRIVATE REPAIRS.—One tank Kizhapeykulam in Allikulam village, Ottapidāram taluk, was given over for private repairs, under Board's Standing Order No. 8. The tank was abandoned and its ayakat transferred to dry

before the settlement. The bed had not been sold under Standing Order No. 16 and as the ryots were anxious to take over the tank for private repairs on payment of a special rate of Rs. 2 an acre, on an ayakat of 24 acres, against the original ayakat of 21 acres, their request was complied with.

23. SUB-DIVISION OF QUIT-RENT.—There were no cases of sub-division of quit-rent during the year under report. Errors were noticed in a few cases in the apportionment of quit-rent made in previous years in the Sāttūr taluk, and these were rectified by me.

24. DEMARCATION.—The statistics regarding demarcation are still far from accurate and the figures showing total number of stones differ from those in the previous return in some taluks. Statement No. 13 shows that 75,794 field stones were replaced or repaired. A resurvey is essential in this district and the question is under the consideration of Government. The District Surveyor was engaged during the year in the check of the karnam's demarcation and plotting work and on special surveys relating to disputed boundaries.

25. TRANSACTIONS UNDER THE LAND IMPROVEMENT AND AGRICULTURISTS' LOANS ACT.—The amounts advanced under the two Acts were Rs. 6,395 and Rs. 150 against Rs. 3,140 and Rs. 125 in the previous year. The advances were chiefly for sinking

* 14 completed.
38 under construction.

The number of new wells sunk with the aid of State loans during the year was 52 * against 41 in the previous year.

26. COMPLAINTS AGAINST THE WORKING OF THE FOREST RULES.—No complaints were brought to my notice in the two taluks settled by me, viz., Ambāsamudram and Sāttūr. The ryots of Kadaiyam and Azhvakurichi asked for the provision of a coupe near their village for cutting firewood, but it was found not possible to comply with their request, as the setting apart of areas for such purposes followed a regular system of rotation.

27. EXAMINATION OF VILLAGE AND TALUK ACCOUNTS.—The accounts of the taluks settled by the Collector, viz., Ambāsamudram and Sāttūr, were carefully checked, and the defects noticed in the accounts at the time of jamabandi have been rectified. The state of the taluk cash accounts was very unsatisfactory in Sāttūr taluk and they were reconciled by my own establishment with considerable difficulty. The officers at fault have been called on for an explanation. The notes of examination of village and taluk accounts have been received from Divisional-officers for all taluks except Tinnevelly, and they show that the accounts have been maintained in a fairly satisfactory manner. The Sub-Collector reports that the defects noticed in fasli 1310 in the Srivaikuntam taluk have not been remedied. He will be requested to look into the matter.

28. VILLAGE REGISTERS AND FIRKA BOOKS.—In the two taluks settled by the Collector, the registers and firka books were found to have been posted up to fasli 1310. They were carefully examined and the defects noticed were rectified. Special attention was given to the well register and in cases in which inspections had not been completed by the Revenue Inspectors before September, Divisional-officers were requested to see to the inspection being completed within a specified time. Causes of variations in holdings, cultivations, etc., have in several cases been noted by me in the firka books. The existence of special industries in certain villages was also noted in the village registers. The sudden falling off in holdings in the Sāttūr taluk attracted attention. This question is dealt with in paragraph 7 *supra*. In a few villages of Sāttūr taluk the tanks have long been in a breached condition and tirvakammi remissions have been granted for waste and cultivation of dry crops. Steps have been taken for the repairs of these tanks. The reports of Divisional-officers show that the registers and firka books have been maintained and that special attention was given in some cases to the well registers, but no special features have been brought to notice. The instructions regarding the inspection of well registers by Divisional-officers and Tahsildars have not received proper attention. The Tahsildar of Ottapidāram alone reports that he inspected a number of wells and

checked the cultivation thereunder, that the entries were generally found correct except in one village where registration had been much neglected by the karnam. Among Divisional-officers, Mr. Legh, the Divisional-officer at Sattūr, reports that he has inspected some wells in Sattūr and Srivilliputtūr taluks. The Sub-Collector has inspected only one loan well during the year, and the other Divisional-officers state that they have not inspected any.

29. MARKING OF TANK WATERSPREADS WITH REFERENCE TO B.P., No. 213, DATED 20TH SEPTEMBER 1901.—No work has been done in this direction in Ambāsamudram, Tenkāsi, Sattūr, Ottapidāram and Srivāikuntam. The number of tanks in which the F.T.L. has been marked in other taluks is shown below :—

	Rs.
Tinnevelly...	27
Nāngunéri...	106
Sankarapayinārkōyil...	36
Srivilliputtūr...	118

The Executive Engineer also informs me that the waterspread of 121 tanks has been marked by his department. I am drawing the attention of Divisional-officers to the unsatisfactory progress and shall see that the work is completed at an early date. Divisional-officers will also be requested to look into the matter at the next jamabandi.

30. MAINTENANCE OF FILES OF SUB-DIVISION SKETCHES, B.P., No. 122, DATED 3RD JULY 1902.—The sub-division sketches are generally said to be filed, but it appears that in some taluks the sketches have not been stitched together owing to the different sizes of sketches and the sub-division statements (which have been prescribed by a district order), and owing to the sketches being folded. I am issuing instructions to have the sketches and statements filed separately, the same serial order being observed in both cases. Indexes are said to be maintained in all taluks except Sattūr and Srivilliputtūr, where they are under preparation.

14th November 1902.

(Signed) L. E. BUCKLEY,
Acting Collector.

SETTLEMENT REPORT

OF

COIMBATORE.

I HAVE the honour to submit my report on the Settlement of Land Revenue in this district for fasli 1311 (1901-1902) together with the prescribed statements.

2. SEASON AND RAINFALL.—The subjoined abstract furnishes particulars of monthly rainfall :—

Months.		Average of 30 years.	1900-1901.	1901-1902.
		INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.
April ..	..	1.92	3.65	1.11
May ..	..	3.32	3.08	3.84
June ..	..	1.67	1.69	0.94
July ..	..	1.39	2.30	0.95
August ..	..	2.20	1.47	1.20
September ..	..	2.49	4.78	8.17
Total ..		13.58	16.97	15.21
October ..	..	6.18	6.13	4.60
November ..	..	3.83	1.33	5.85
December ..	..	1.17	1.05	0.85
January ..	..	0.17	0.78	1.32
February ..	..	0.36	0.51	0.04
March ..	..	0.55	0.31	0.75
Total ..		12.26	10.14	13.41
Grand Total ..		25.84	27.11	29.62

The season during the year was favourable for agricultural operations. For the district as a whole the total rainfall amounted to 29.62 inches against 27.11 inches in the preceding year and an average of 25.84 inches for the 30 years ending with 1899-1900. The irrigation sources with the exception of some rainfed tanks received sufficient supply of water. 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 :—

Years.	Paddy.	Cholam.	Cumbu.	Ragi.	Sluani.	Tenai.	Horse-grass.	All other cereals and pulses.	Cotton.	Sugarcane.	Castor and lamp oil seeds.	Gluggely-collaseed.	Ground-nut.	Other oil seed.	Tobacco.	All others including tops.
1900-1901.	13	9	8	10	8	9	7	7	9	11	7	8	9	8	11	10
1901-1902.	13	8	9	10	9	9	8	9	9	9	8	7	7	10	11	10

The figures in general compare favourably with the preceding year's yield but it should be stated that the yields of cholam and sugarcane are underestimated. I consider 11 or 12 annas would be nearer the mark for both of these crops, but the lower figures are those reported.

4. PRICES.—The prices of the principal food-grains which began to rise in September 1899 continued to rise during the year with slight fluctuations until September 1901 when they were above warning rates but below scarcity rates. After this date the prices gradually fell and at the end of March 1902 the prices of 2nd sort rice, cholam and cumbu were below warning rates while the price of ragi was only a little above the warning rate. At the end of June the prices of all the grains were below warning but above the normal rates. This is due to the demand for grains from without.

5. PERMANENTLY-SETTLED ESTATES.—The number of permanently-settled estates was sixteen and that of villages in those estates was 50, as in the preceding year. The amount of peshkash payable during the fasli was Rs. 27,691 as in the previous fasli. There was no change of registry during the year.

6. WHOLE INAM AND SHROTRIEM VILLAGES.—There was no change during the fasli either in the number of villages or in the amount of quit-rent payable thereon. The shrotriem villages of Sivasamudram estate 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 243,090 against 240,177 in the preceding year showing an increase of 2,921 pattas. The increase occurred in all the taluks except Coimbatore and Udamalpet. In Udamalpet the number remained stationary, while in Coimbatore the decrease was slight (222 pattas). The variations are due to transfers, relinquishments and darkhasts.

9. The number of miscellaneous pattas issued during the year was 18,415 against 14,693 in the preceding year. The increase of 3,722 was due partly to the ordinary fluctuations in the occupation of waste and poramboke lands and partly to the increase in these items owing to the favourable character of the season.

10. OCCUPATION AND CHANGES IN RYOTWARI HOLDINGS.—Statement No. 3 and its enclosure A furnish the necessary particulars. The area of ryotwari holdings was acres 2,473,359, assessed at Rs. 28,47,948, as against an area of acres 2,463,859, assessed at Rs. 28,40,151 in the preceding year. There was an increase of acres 9,500 or .39 per cent. in extent and an increase of Rs. 7,797 or .27 per cent. in assessment (over the figures of fasli 1310) as against an increase of .22 per cent. in extent and .17 per cent. in assessment in the previous year (over the figures of fasli 1309). The increase occurred in all the taluks. This is chiefly due to the favourable character of the season and the consequent decrease in the extent resigned and the increase in the extent taken up.

11. ACTUAL CULTIVATION, WASTE REMITTED AND CHARGED.—The area actually cultivated was 83 per cent. of the total occupied area against 81 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 14 per cent. of the whole wet waste as against 23 per cent. in the preceding year and 56 per cent. in fasli 1309. The amount remitted was Rs. 1,482 or .23 per cent. of the total wet assessment against .52 per cent. in the preceding year and 3.3 per cent. in fasli 1309. Remission for wet waste was granted only in the taluks of Satyamangalam and Bhavani, where some of the rainfed tanks did not receive sufficient supply. The extent of dry waste charged was acres 422,191 against acres 467,121 in the preceding fasli. As usual a great portion of this extent is reserved for pasture in the taluks of Dhárápúram, Kárúr 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 fasli:—

Items.	Fasli 1310.	Fasli 1311.	Increase.	Decrease.
Tirvajasti	Rs. 34,230	Rs. 34,750	Rs. 420	..
Fasaljasti	14,417	14,653	236	..
Total	48,737	49,403	666	..

The increase under tirvajasti occurred in the taluks of Satyamangalam, Erode, Bhavani, Kárúr and Udamalpet, while there was decrease in other taluks. The increase was large in Bhavani, while the decrease was large in Coimbatore and Pollachi. There was also a slight net increase in the fasaljasti. The increase occurred in the taluks of Coimbatore, Satyamangalam, Kárúr and Udamalpet, while there was a decrease in other taluks. The increase in Satyamangalam was large being Rs. 1,607, while the decrease in Dhárápúram was large, being Rs. 989.

13. REMISSIONS.—The total amount of remissions other than that granted for waste was Rs. 58,480 against Rs. 62,570 in the preceding year and Rs. 92,190 in fasli 1309. Statement No. 4 furnishes particulars of remissions.

REMISSIONS ON WITHERED CROPS.—There was no remission of this kind during the year while remission of Rs. 3 on 1 acre was granted in Kollegal taluk in the preceding year.

TIRVAKAMMI.—The amount of remissions granted under this head was Rs. 371 against Rs. 4,306 in the preceding year, and Rs. 15,003 in fasli 1309. Remissions under this head were granted to a slight extent in the taluks of Coimbatore, Satyamangalam, Bhavani, Kárúr and Udamalpet where some rain-fed tanks did not get sufficient supply.

FASALKAMMI.—There was no remission under this head either in the year under report or in the preceding year.

COWLE REMISSIONS.—There was a decrease of Rs. 178 under this head. In Coimbatore and Pollachi there was a net decrease of Rs. 203 due to abandonment of cowle lands. The taluks of Erode, Palladam and Kollegal showed slight increase due to lands taken up on cowle.

TREE-TAX DEDUCTION.—There was a net decrease of Rs. 5 under this head owing to the withered and missing trees having been struck off the accounts. There was an increase of one and two rupees in Satyamangalam and Kárúr taluks, respectively, owing to young palmyra trees beginning to bear fruit.

14. MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE.—The miscellaneous revenue amounted to Rupees 1,83,531 against Rs. 1,81,860 in the preceding year showing an increase of Rs. 1,671 as detailed below:—

Items.	Net demand.		Increase.	Decrease.
	Fasli 1310.	Fasli 1311.		
1. Jodi or quit-rent on (a) In ryotwar villages	Rs. 1,06,182	Rs. 1,06,118	..	Rs. 64
minor inams. (b) In inam and zamindari villages	124	123	..	1
2. Water-rate on minor inams in ryotwar villages	7,522	7,710	188	..
3. Charge for water in zamindari and inam villages	62	234	172	..
4. Penal charge for water on lands irrigated without permission.	6,197	10,851	4,654	..
5. Lands occupied with or without application for which no pattas were granted	16,128	17,815	1,687	..
6. Concessed cultivation	..	..	..	..
7. Occupation of poramboke lands	19,720	17,977	..	1,743
8. Revenue derived from tree pattas	16,393	16,133	..	260
9. Commission on private estates under Court of Wards management	..	413	413	..
10. Revenue process service fees	344	..	..	..
11. Other items	9,292	6,167	..	3,125
Total	1,81,860	1,83,531	1,671	..

Item 1—(a) Jodi or quit-rent on minor inams in ryotwar villages.—Compared with the preceding year there was a net decrease of Rs. 14 under this item due to rectification of wrong classification in previous years as noticed below. In Erode taluk a sum of Rs. 36 had been wrongly included under irrigation cess in previous years. In Satyamangalam taluk water-rate on minor inams amounting to Rs. 86 was erroneously included under this head in previous years. The slight decrease of Re. 1 and Rs. 3 in the taluks of Palladam and Coimbatore was due to the transfer of lands to poramboke. On the other hand, an increase of Rs. 40 is noticeable in Udamalpet, where it represents the second-crop charge on single crop wet lands, the composition of which for two crops assessment was allowed during the year.

Item 2—Water-rate on minor inams in ryotwar villages.—The demand under this item was Rs. 7,700 against Rs. 7,522 in the preceding year showing a small net increase of Rs. 178. The increase occurring chiefly in Erode is attributed to the favourable character of the season.

Item 3—Charge for water in zamindari and inam villages.—There was an increase of Rs. 172 in Coimbatore taluk owing to favourable character of the season.

	Rs.
Satyamangalam	210
Bhavani	655
Erode	106
Karur	1,197
Dharapuram	25
Udamalpet	1,164
Coimbatore	1,286
Pollachi	6
	5,019
Kollegal	21
Palladam	344
	365
Net	
	4,654

Item 4—Penal charge for water on lands irrigated without permission.—There was an increase of Rs. 4,654. The increase occurs in Karur, Udamalpet and Coimbatore, where the people did not care to obtain tickets and it was found necessary to make the offenders feel they were wrong and so impose a heavy penalty.

Item 5—Lands occupied with or without application for which no pattas have been granted.—There was an aggregate increase of Rs. 2,168, being the result of increase in five taluks and of decrease in five taluks. In Kollegal and Bhavani the increase was large, being 1,382 acres in the former and 421 in the latter. Favourable nature of the season accounts for this increase.

Item 7—Occupation of poramboke lands.—The revenue under this head was Rs. 17,977 on an area of 3,319 acres against Rs. 19,720 on an extent of 2,647 acres. There was an increase of Rs. 1,746 in the taluks of Kollegal, Karur, Dharapuram and Udamalpet, while there was a decrease of Rs. 3,489 in other taluks. The imposition of heavy penal assessment to repress poramboke occupation as in the last year and increased number of poramboke cultivation cases are stated to be reasons accounting for the above facts, although, in some taluks, there was some decrease owing to no charge having been made as in last year on the lands, occupation of which was given up in the year on the issue of patta in objectionable cases.

Item 8—Tree revenue.—There was a net decrease of Rs. 206 under this item of revenue as compared with the preceding year, made up of a decrease of Rs. 305 in four taluks and of an increase of Rs. 99 in others. The increase was due partly to trees newly granted on patta and partly to enhancement in the rate of tree-tax in the case of young palmyras coming to bearing. The decrease was large in Dharapuram and due to the removal from patta of a large number of withered and missing trees.

Item 9—Commission on private estates under Court of Wards management.—Compared with the preceding year there was an increase of Rs. 69 under this item of revenue which was due to the increase 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. 6,167 against Rs. 9,292 in the preceding year, showing a decrease of Rs. 3,125. The important of these items are noted below:—

	Rs.
(1) Quit-rent on bungalows and house-sites	982
(2) Rent on railway B class lands	880
(3) Sale of lands under Board's Standing Order No. 15	920
(4) Resale of sale waste lands under Board's Standing Order No. 45	359
(5) Back assessment levied during the year	662
(6) Rents due on mining leases	1,164

Item (2) occurred in Erode taluk.

Item (3).—Udamalpet taluk contributed Rs. 530, Dharapuram Rs. 367, and Coimbatore Rs. 23.

Item 4.—Coimbatore contributed Rs. 305 and the remainder occurred in the taluks of Bhavani, Dharapuram and Kollegal.

Item (5).—Palladam contributed a bulk of the revenue. Rs. 352 was collected in this taluk under this item.

The decrease under "Other items" was mainly made up of the decrease in the sale-proceeds of rents on Railway B class lands, sale-proceeds of tank-bed lands and resale of sale waste lands. The items are fluctuating.

15. DEMAND, COLLECTION AND BALANCE OF LAND REVENUE, CURRENT.—The following table compares the total land revenue demand for this and the preceding fasli.

Items.	Fasli 1310.	Fasli 1311.
	Rs.	Rs.
Permanently-settled estates	27,691	27,691
Shrotriem and jodi	3,418	3,418
Ryotwar	28,22,916	28,37,302
Miscellaneous	1,81,560	1,83,531
Total		
	30,35,585	30,52,032

The miscellaneous receipts include a sum of Rs. 4,269 which represents collections realized in the Taluk and Huzur cutcherries as required by B.P. No. 531 (Land Revenue), dated 26th September 1892. Compared with the preceding year there was an increase in fasli 1311 of Rs. 14,476 in the ryotwar demand as against the increase of Rs. 70,735 in fasli 1310 over the figures of fasli 1309. 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 amounts of tirvajasti and fasaljasti; and (3) the decrease in the amount of season remissions granted during these years. All these are due to the favourable character of the season. The increase under miscellaneous revenue was chiefly due to the collection of rent on mining leases, the increased amount of penal charge for water taken without permission and increase in the occupation of lands for which no pattas have been granted as explained in paragraph 14.

16. CESSSES.—The total current demand under cesses amounted to Rs. 3,61,370 against Rs. 3,60,144 in the preceding fasli as noted below:—

Items.	Fasli 1310.	Fasli 1311.	Difference.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Land-cess on permanently-settled estates	4,003	4,721	+ 718
2. Cesses on shrotriem and inam villages	2,008	2,975	+ 967
3. Land-cess on ryotwar and miscellaneous	2,01,508	2,02,500	+ 992
4. Village-cess on ryotwar and miscellaneous	1,54,235	1,51,765	- 2,470
Total			
	3,60,144	3,61,370	+ 1,226

The increase of Rs. 28 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.—There was a small net decrease of Rs. 33 under this item.

Items 3 and 4.—The increase of Rs. 702 and Rs. 529 under these items was due to the corresponding increase in the assessment, charge for water and miscellaneous revenue liable to land and village cesses, respectively.

17. The following table compares the demand, collection and balance of land revenue and cesses (current) of this and the preceding fasli:—

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.
1310	33,96,042	32,95,813	223	99.39	32
1311	34,13,401	34,13,305	96	99.59	..

The current demand amounted to Rs. 34,13,401 against Rs. 33,96,042 in the preceding year, while the collections were Rs. 34,13,305 against Rs. 33,95,813 in fasli 1310. The balance at the end of the fasli was Rs. 96 against Rs. 229. Out of the balance of Rs. 96 outstanding at the end of June 1902, a sum of Rs. 72 was since collected and Rs. 24 have been written off in September 1902 according to the G.O., No. 746, Revenue, dated 22nd August 1902, communicated in B.P., No. 204 (Land Revenue), dated 8th September 1902.

18. DEMAND, COLLECTION AND BALANCE, ARREARS.—The arrear demand of land revenue and cesses at the beginning of the fasli was Rs. 229, of which Rs. 55 was collected and Rs. 168 was written off during the fasli, leaving a balance of Rs. 6 at the close of the fasli. This balance was, however, written off the accounts according to the Government Order quoted in paragraph 17. Thus, there is no balance at the end of September 1902.

19. TOTAL DEMAND, COLLECTION AND BALANCE, CURRENT AND ARREARS.—The total demand, current and arrears, amounted to Rs. 34,13,630, of which Rs. 34,13,225 was collected and Rs. 293 written off, leaving a balance of Rs. 102 at the close of the fasli. This amount was subsequently collected or written off and there is thus a nil balance sheet at the end of September 1902.

20. 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 1309.	Fasli 1310.	Fasli 1311.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
Number of demand notices	2,11,575	2,08,153	1,25,799
Number of attachment notices	525	575	218
Number of sale notices	569	524	143

The decrease occurred in all the taluks, and it was due to the fact that in March and April notices were issued only in cases in which they were considered necessary. If action to this effect had been taken before the kist season began the number would have diminished probably down to about 50,000.

As in the preceding three faslis the work of issuing demands was entrusted to Revenue Inspectors and the system is working well. This year this was also extended to monigars, subject to certain conditions which have been reported to the Board of Revenue.

21. Property, moveable and immoveable, was attached in 203 cases or in 16 per cent. of the number of cases in which demand notices had been issued as against 2 per cent. in the preceding fasli and 3 per cent. in fasli 1309. The proportion of the number of defaulters whose property was attached to the total number of pattadars also fell from 2 per cent. in the preceding fasli to 0.8 per cent. in the year under report, owing to favourable season. There was slight increase in the number of attachment notices in Dhārdpuram, Kollegal, Palladam and Udampalpet. This was due to prompt steps being taken for the collection of the revenue, which in some cases

was not paid till after attachment notices were issued and property attached. This will be evident from the fact that in only 25 cases was property sold, though property was attached in 203 cases.

22. The number of notices issued for distraining moveable property was 110 for an arrear of Rs. 1,589 as against 303 for arrears amounting to Rs. 1,276 in the last fasli. The immoveable property of 93 defaulters was attached during the year for an arrear of Rs. 1,524 as against 272 defaulters and an arrear of Rs. 2,485 in the preceding year.

Compared with the total number of pattadars the number of persons whose property was sold for arrears of revenue was 0.01 per cent. as against 0.1 per cent. in the preceding fasli and 0.2 per cent. in fasli 1309. Taking the taluks individually, in none of the taluks was the number of persons whose property was sold 0.1 per cent. or more compared with total number of pattadars in those taluks.

23. Compared with the preceding year there was a decrease of 13 and 47 in the sales of moveable and immoveable property respectively. Looking to the variations in the taluks individually the decrease occurs mainly in Karūr as regards moveables, and Satyamangalam, Bhavāni and Coimbatore as regards immoveables.

24. Personal property was brought to sale in 6 cases out of 110 in which such property had been distrained as against 24 out of 303 in the preceding fasli. The estimated value of the property sold for arrears, amounting to Rs. 225, was Rs. 58 and the amount realized was Rs. 54. In the preceding year the arrears amounted to Rs. 1,178, the estimated value of property sold Rs. 649, and the amount realized Rs. 563.

25. Immoveable property of the estimated value of Rs. 1,553 was sold for the recovery of the arrears of Rs. 369 and the amount realized was Rs. 1,842. The total extent of lands sold during the year was acres 223 (dry 221 and wet 2) against acres 751 in the preceding year and acres 610 in fasli 1309. The extent of lands bought in by Government for want of bidders was acres 136 against acres 565 in the preceding year.

26. 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 there was no collection under the head "Process-service fees".

27. 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), 66 acres, assessed at Rs. 44, were sold during the fasli for Rs. 920 in the taluks of Coimbatore, Dhārdpuram and Udampalpet. The sale of house-sites in towns under Standing Order No. 21, section II, fetched Rs. 29 in the taluk of Pollachi. An extent of acres 173, assessed at Rs. 151, was resold under Board's Standing Order No. 45 and an amount of Rs. 413 was realized.

28. LOANS.—Rs. 17,550 were advanced during the year under the Land Improvement Loans Act against Rs. 11,625 in the preceding year. No loan was granted under the Agriculturists' Loans Act during the year, while Rs. 75 was granted in the preceding year.

29. The total advances including the outstandings at the beginning of the year and the recoveries made during the year are shown below:—

Items.	Total advances including outstandings.	Amount repayable within the fasli including previous year's balance.	Recoveries.			Repayable balance.
			Of the amounts due.	Voluntary advance payments.	Amounts written off.	
Land Improvement Loans Act	RS. 9,56,215	RS. 67,975	RS. 57,976	RS. 850	..	RS. 807
Agriculturists' Loans Act	228	28	28	..	..	..

The percentage of collections to demand under the Land Improvement Loans Act was 98.44 against 96.48 in the preceding year, and that under the Agriculturists' Loans Act was 100 as in previous year. A good portion of the balance has since been collected and the rest is covered by processes. There were no sales during the fasli.

30. The following abstract shows the demand, collection and balance of interest :—

Items.	Total demand.	Collected or written off.	Balance.
Land Improvement Loans Act	Rs. 25,197	Rs. 25,029	Rs. 168
Agriculturists' Loans Act	11	11	..

The percentage of collections to demand under the Land Improvement Loans Act was 99.3 against 98.5 in the preceding fasli: The collections under the Agriculturists' Loans Act were cent. per cent. both during this and the preceding faslis.

31. The following abstract shows the improvements effected with the aid of the State loans during the year.

Improvements.	Number.	Amount advanced.	Extent benefited.
Construction of new wells	8	Rs. 3,775	ACS. 132
Repair of old wells	20	5,625	137
Removal of prickly-pear	..	100	10
Construction of talingula	..	1,275	83

32. COSTS IN CIVIL SUITS.—The balance at the beginning of the fasli was Rupees 23-0-2. The amount awarded during the year was Rs. 105-1-3. Out of the total amount of Rs. 128-1-5, Rs. 10-3-2 was collected during the fasli and of the remainder, Rs. 117-14-3, a sum of Rs. 49-7-3 was since collected. The balance Rs. 68-7-0 is made up of (1) an item of Rs. 19-13-0 due from Mr. L. Gordon, an Attorney-at-Law, and is to be recommended to be written off the accounts as the balance of amount due from the party has already been written off according to G.O. No. 567 W., dated 19th February 1902, and of (2) an item of Rs. 48-10-0 the collection of which is contingent on the result of a letters patent appeal now pending before the High Court.

33. 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.

34. INTEREST ON ARREARS OF LAND REVENUE.—No amount was outstanding at the beginning of fasli. The current demand was only Re. 1 which was ordered by the Collector to be written off the accounts being irrecoverable.

35. SUB-DIVISION OF QUIT-RENT.—There were no applications for sub-division of quit-rent either in this or in the preceding year.

36. EXAMINATION OF VILLAGE AND TALUK MANUAL ACCOUNTS.—Statement No. I shows the officers by whom each taluk was settled during the fasli. Dhárápuram and Coimbatore were settled by the Collector during the fasli. The reports of the Jama-bandi officers on the examination of these accounts are being received and reviewed. During the year under report the state of the village and taluk manual accounts was fairly satisfactory as in the preceding year, and the attention of the Tahsildars is being drawn to the minor defects noticed at the examination.

37. FAMINE ANALYSIS, VILLAGE REGISTERS AND FIRKA BOOKS.—The revised village registers and firka books have not yet been received. The Tahsildars have been directed to post the figures of fasli 1311 in the old books and submit the progress reports by the 1st December, and the consolidated statement will be submitted by the 1st February as directed in B.P., No. 232, dated 2nd October 1901.

38. 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 a decrease of 1,630 in the number of applications presented to Registration officers and an increase of 78 in the number presented to Revenue officers. The decrease occurred in all the taluks except Pollachi where the number of applications received remained the same, *i.e.*, 596, both in this and the preceding faslis. Comparing the number of applications presented through Registration officers with those presented to Revenue officers, the former showed an increase over the latter as in the preceding year. Of the total number of applications, 94 per cent. was received by Revenue officers through Registration officers against 96 per cent. in the preceding fasli and 95 per cent. in fasli 1309. The total number of applications pending at the close of the year was 122, all of which were applications presented through Registration officers. Compared with the preceding year there was a decrease in the percentage of disposal, being 98 against 99 in the preceding year. Out of 122 pending at the close of the year, 6 were since disposed of. The rest were pending at the close of the fasli with the village officers for verification of the chitta or for the preparation of the pattas, some of which were received about the close of the fasli.

39. 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 Board's Standing Order No. 31 :—

Bhavani	88
Coimbatore	261
Dhárápúram	125
Erode	67
Karúr	234
Kollegal	109
Palladam	248
Pollachi	12
Satyamangalam	594
Udamalpet	54

Total ... 1,792

The total number of cases in which action was taken under the paragraphs quoted during the year was 1,792 against 1,783 in the preceding fasli, showing a net increase of 9 cases. The increase occurred in all the taluks except Bhavani and Udamalpet where there was a decrease of 178 and 145 cases, respectively. At the close of the year only 32 cases were pending.

40. COMPOSITION OF SECOND-CROP ASSESSMENT AT REDUCED RATES.—There was one application pending at the beginning of the year. It has been disposed of. There was one application received in Coimbatore taluk and it was reported for rejection. But further particulars regarding the condition of a well have been called for.

41. 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 22,056 survey marks were replaced and 34,458 marks repaired during the year under report against 19,386 replaced and 21,988 repaired in the preceding year, showing an improvement. The number of marks requiring to be replaced or repaired is still large and it will take a long time for the village officers to complete the work.

42. 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 Pollachi and Satyamangalam, which were last settled by the Collector in fasli 1307, will be settled by him in fasli 1312. There were no taluks which have not been settled by the Collector personally during the five years ending with the year under report.

43. STATE OF SUB-DIVISION RECORDS IN THE TALUK (*vide* B.P., No. 122, SETTLEMENT, DATED 3RD JULY 1902).—The sub-division records sanctioned by the Divisional-officers are reported to have been filed villagewar in Erode, and Palladam, regularly filed in Dhārāpuram, kept separately in a dufter at Satyamangalam and kept with darkhast records in Kollegal and Pollachi, while in other taluks they have been given disposal numbers and placed in their places in disposal bundles. The Tahsildars of Karūr and Udampet have reported that the sub-division records for fasli 1311 have been filed villagewar according to Board's instructions. In none of the taluks was any index prepared. Orders have been issued to the Tahsildars to observe the instructions issued by the Board.

44. MARKING OF WATERSREAD OF TANKS ON THE VILLAGE MAPS (B.P., No. 213, SETTLEMENT, DATED 20TH SEPTEMBER 1901).—The Executive Engineer has reported that the waterspread of all imperial tanks in the district has been marked on the survey maps of the villages concerned. The Tahsildars of Udampet, Palladam, Coimbatore, Kollegal, Bhavani, Pollachi and Dhārāpuram have reported that the words "within tank-bed" have been noted in adangal against the fields concerned. The assessed waste lands within tank-bed of Palladam and Coimbatore have been since transferred to poramboke. The Tahsildars of Karūr and Erode report that the waterspread has not been properly marked by the Public Works Department, and they are therefore unable to understand what fields are within tank-bed and note as such in adangal. The attention of the Executive Engineer is being drawn to this. As for the tanks in charge of the Revenue Department, the Minor Irrigation Sub-Overseer has not yet commenced work as he had other works to attend to. On an application to the Board for a special establishment to look after this work, the Board declined to sanction it, but observed that it would be sufficient if the work is finished in six months by the Minor Irrigation Overseer along with his other work. The Minor Irrigation Sub-Overseer has reported that he will commence the work after the 1st October and finish it by the end of March 1902.

COIMBATORE,
6th October 1902.

(Signed) C. H. MOUNSEY,
Collector.

SETTLEMENT REPORT

OF

THE NILGIRIS.

I HAVE the honour to submit the report on the settlement of land revenue in this district together with the prescribed statements.

2. SEASON AND RAINFALL.—The season was a normal one as regards food-crops and special products. The average rainfall was 77.75 inches as against 96.75 in the previous year and 63.91 inches, the average of 30 years (1870—1899).

3. OUTTURN OF CROPS.—The outturn of food-crops and special products was fair.

4. PRICES.—The prices of the chief food-grains fell during the year under report. This was as usual due to the low prices ruling in the adjoining 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 the firka books have also been written up to date. As reported in previous years, these registers were not of any special use owing to the peculiar character of the district.

6. VERNACULAR CORRESPONDENCE IN THE ASSISTANT AND THE HEAD ASSISTANT COLLECTORS' OFFICES.—One Assistant Collector (Mr. J. C. Molony) was employed during the year. He used to read Tamil petitions himself and pass orders thereon. Mr. Edgington was the Head Assistant Collector during the greater portion and Mr. Molony was in charge of the division for a short time. Both Mr. Edgington and Mr. Molony can read Tamil petitions themselves; but those in Malayalam were read out by clerks. The correspondence with the Deputy Tahsildar was conducted in English as hitherto.

7. MAINTENANCE OF THE SUB-DIVISION REGISTERS.—In paragraph 3 of Board's Proceedings, No. 122, dated 3rd July last, it was ordered that the state of these registers should be reported in this report. The sub-division registers were not heretofore maintained in this district as the original tracings of the new sub-divisions are at present filed in the Superintendent's office. A reference has been made to the Superintendent of Survey on the subject.

NILGIRIS,
8th October 1902.

(Signed) C. M. MULLALLY,
Acting Collector.

SETTLEMENT REPORT

OF

SALEM.

I HAVE the honour to submit the jamabandi report of the district for fasli 1311 with the prescribed statements.

2. SEASON AND RAINFALL.—The total average rainfall registered for the district amounted to 35·55 inches against 31·52 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 Thalli, Krishnagiri, Vaniyambadi, Tiruppattūr, Uttangarai, Harur and Thathiengarpett. The rainfall registered in the early or south-west monsoon amounted to 21·31 inches against 22·99 inches in the previous year, and in the north-east monsoon 14·24 inches were registered against 8·53 inches in the previous year, the average registered during the two monsoons for the thirty years ending 1899 being 19·78 and 12·07, respectively. Taking the south-west monsoon on which the district chiefly depends, it is seen that the rainfall was less than that of the previous year in 14 out of 25 stations in the district. This deficiency of rainfall in the south-west monsoon resulted in a net decrease of 28,394 acres in the total area of crops sown both under dry and wet (dry 21,702 acres and wet 6,692 acres). There was, however, an increase of rainfall in the north-east monsoon in all the rain-registering stations except Omalur, which contributed to a corresponding increase of 71,926 acres (65,269 acres under dry and 6,657 acres under wet) as compared with the previous year. The season was, on the whole, favourable except in Tiruppattūr, Uttangarai and parts of Krishnagiri and Salem, where the tanks did not receive adequate supply and there was a partial failure of wet crops owing to the insufficient rainfall in the south-west monsoon. The cultivation under wells was, as usual, fair. There were fairly good freshes in the Cauveri.

3. CONDITION AND OUTTURN OF CROPS.—The average rate of outturn of the principal crops of the district is exhibited in the following table :—

Name of crop.	Outturn in annas.
Paddy ...	10
Cholam ...	9
Cumbu ...	8
Ragi ...	10
Varagu ...	10
Samai ...	8
Horsegram ...	8
All other food-grains including pulses	8
Cotton ...	9
Indigo ...	10
Sugarcane ...	11
Castor-oil seeds	8
Gingelly ...	6
Ground-nuts ...	8
Other oil-seeds	9
Tobacco ...	10
All others including topes	9

4. The prices of the principal food-grains are compared in the subjoined statement:—

Grains.		Price per garab.		
		Fasli 1910.	Fasli 1911.	Difference.
Paddy	1st sort	Rs. 265	Rs. 230	Rs. 35
	2nd sort	239	211	28
Cholam		314	285	29
Curaba		316	259	57
Ragi		307	252	55
Horsegram		368	241	127
Varagu		150	130	20

The prices of all the food-grains exhibited a fall during the year under report. This was chiefly due to the favourable character of the north-east monsoon.

5. PERMANENTLY-SETTLED ESTATES.—The total number of estates rose from 212 to 216 by the sub-division of the Minnapalli mittah in the Tiruchengodu taluk into two, viz. Mettupalayam division and the remaining portion of the Minnapalli mittah, with reference to B.P., Mis. No. 1031 (Land Revenue), dated 12th April 1901, and by the sub-division of the Kadathur mittah in the Uttangarai taluk into Kadathur, Karai-kodihalli, Battalahalli and Kadigarahalli divisions with reference to B.P., Mis. No. 3202, dated 10th October 1901. The peishchush on the permanently-settled estates was Rs. 4,50,634-11-6 against Rs. 4,50,865-12-8 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. 42,974-3-9 against Rs. 42,930-11-9. The difference is due to an increase of Rs. 43-10-0, being the full assessment charged on a share which lapsed to Government on the death of one of the shareholders of the Vellakuttai jaghire in the Tiruppattur taluk, and to a decrease of Rs. 2 owing to the reduction of quit-rent on a land in the Pallipatti shrotriem village in the same taluk, taken up for a night-soil depot.

7. RYOTWARI VILLAGES.—No change in the number of villages.

8. OCCUPATION AND HOLDINGS.—The extent of ryotwar holdings was 1,391,962 assessed at Rs. 19,51,702 against 1,368,154 assessed at Rs. 19,27,824 in the previous year, showing an increase of 23,808 in the extent and of Rs. 23,878 in assessment as shown in the subjoined table:—

	Extent.		Assessment.	
	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.
Additions—				
(1) Net increase by lands taken up and relinquished	23,538	23,334		
(2) Lands purchased at resales of lands bought in by Government	517	677		
(3) Lands transferred from dry to wet and vice versa	..	136		
(4) Inam lands reverted to Government and vice versa	4	4		
Total	24,059	24,151		
Deductions—				
Lands sold for arrears of revenue and bought in by Government	251	273		
Net increase	23,808	23,878		

The increase in the extent and assessment in holdings is large as compared with the last year and is due to extension of cultivation owing to the favourable character of the season. The dispute regarding the boundary between the transferred Gollahalli village and the inam village of Lingegomdanahalli referred to in my last report could not be settled within the close of the fasli and consequently the new settlement could not be introduced. The decision of the Sub-Collector who was appointed to settle the dispute under Madras Act IV of 1897 has since been received and confirmed by me. As the re-survey and settlement of the taluk will be taken up in one or two years, I think it unnecessary to introduce the new settlement rates now, as they are liable to alteration at the resettlement and I accordingly propose to defer the settlement of the village till then, and request that my proposal may be approved.

9. ACTUAL CULTIVATION AND WASTE CHARGED AND REMITTED.—The subjoined statement shows cultivation and waste as compared with holdings during the year under report and the preceding year:—

Fasli.	Actual cultivation.			Waste charged.		
	Dry.	Wet.	Total.	Dry.	Wet.	Total.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1910	ACS. 1,112,221	ACS. 69,833	ACS. 1,202,864	ACS. 152,935	ACS. 8,365	ACS. 162,240
1911	1,155,992	91,115	1,245,177	134,418	7,195	141,613
Increase or decrease ..	+ 43,771	+ 11,282	+ 43,323	- 18,517	- 1,170	- 19,687

Fasli.	Waste remitted.		Total holdings.			Percentage of cultivation to holdings.		
	Dry.	Wet.	Dry.	Wet.	Total.	Dry.	Wet.	Total.
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1910	ACS. 3,060	ACS. 1,253,156	ACS. 101,993	ACS. 1,368,154	ACS. 87,84	ACS. 88,86	ACS. 87,92	
1911	3,932	1,283,510	102,452	1,391,362	89,57	88,93	89,53	
Increase or decrease ..	+ 872	+ 23,354	+ 459	+ 23,208	+ 1,73	+ ,07	+ 1,61	

The increase under cultivation and decrease under current fallows were due to more favourable character of the season, but the slight increase in the extent of waste remitted was due to deficiency of supply in the irrigation sources in Krishnagiri, Uttangarai, Tiruppattur and Salem.

10. WATER-RATE (TIRUVAJASTI AND PASALJASTI).—Water-rate amounting to Rupees 25,315 was charged against Rs. 19,637 in the previous year.

11. The total assessment of ryotwari holdings including water-rate amounted to Rs. 19,77,917 against Rs. 19,47,461 in the previous year. Of this demand, remissions and beriz deductions amounted to Rs. 1,03,574 under the following heads:—

	RS.
(1) Occasional remissions	24,703
(2) Fixed remissions	1,954
(3) Beriz deductions	66,917
Total	1,03,574

SETTLEMENT REPORT OF SALEM.

12. OCCASIONAL REMISSIONS.—The remissions under this head amounted to Rupees 34,703 against Rs. 26,951 in the previous year as shown below :—

	Fasli 1310. Fasli 1311.	
	RS.	RS.
(1) Remissions on account of lands left waste	14,520	18,598
(2) Remissions on account of withered crops or loss of produce including tirvakammii remission granted owing to short supply	10,550	11,871
(3) Remission of the difference between wet and dry on account of irrigation sources being left out of order.	1,881	4,234
Total	26,951	34,703

The talukwar particulars of the remissions are given in the subjoined statement :—

Taluk.	Remissions on account of lands left waste.		Remissions on account of withered crops or loss of produce including tirvakammii remission owing to short supply.		Difference between wet and dry on account of irrigation sources being out of order.		Total.	
	1310.	1311.	1310.	1311.	1310.	1311.	1310.	1311.
Hosur	RS. 2,023	RS. 316	RS. 351	RS. 670	RS. 210	RS. 148	RS. 2,654	RS. 1,108
Krishnagiri	2,284	5,222	559	4,585	..	..	2,883	9,867
Dharmapuri	2,516	119	6,344	935	101	40	8,961	1,094
Tirupattūr	259	2,011	90	2,695	7	138	355	4,844
Uttangarai	3,216	4,527	1,550	694	60	1,849	4,920	7,970
Salem	3,676	5,883	917	1,959	597	1,316	5,190	9,158
Atur	163	294	10	8	850	627	1,026	939
Namakkal	236	171	366	14	55	64	655	249
Tiruchengodu	80	51	223	331	..	52	363	434
Total	14,520	18,598	10,550	11,871	1,881	4,234	26,951	34,703

The large increase of remission in the taluks of Krishnagiri, Tirupattūr, Uttangarai and Salem was due to the poor supply received in the irrigation sources. The remissions granted owing to non-repair of irrigation works show also an increase.

- Hosur taluk—
 1. Manimbadi Mottamkuttai.
 2. Chinnatti anicut.
 3. Doddabelur Venkata Gounden tank.
 4. Chinnattur Varadien tank.
 5. Nandirangalam tank.
 6. Sanamavu tank.
 7. Hulluguriki tank.
 8. Bagur Valeri.
 9. Byranangalam Oorman tank.
 Dharmapuri taluk—
 10. Athiguppadi Ganigarahalli Ramagounden kuttai.
 11. Banghithimannahalli anicut.
 Tirupattūr taluk—
 12. Kurisaleppattu Chelavien anicut.
 13. Alangayam Pillavari tank.
 14. Pethur Muniabetti tank.
 15. Matrapalli Pamaraneri.
 16. Komarsampatti tank.
 17. Panjarampatti tank.
 18. Gownipattalai anicut.
 Uttangarai taluk—
 19. Rangampati anicut.
 Salem taluk—
 20. Manuthal tank.
 21. Maramangalam tank.
 22. Perieripatti tank.
 23. Disavilakku anicut.
 Atur taluk—
 24. Atur anicut.
 Namakkal taluk—
 25. Sirkar Serukkalsi tank and anicut.
 Tiruchengodu taluk—
 26. Arasiramani-Ponnusamudram tank.

1902, has since been sanctioned by the Board. The work will be put in hand soon.

The works concerned are specified in the margin. Of these, work No. 1 has since been handed over under Board's Standing Order No. 8 for private repairs, and No. 10 abandoned and the bed sold with reference to B.P., Mis. No. 6122, dated 19th October 1900. Necessary repairs to works Nos. 12 to 19, 23 and 24 have been executed. Works Nos. 2, 9, 20, 21, 22 and 25 for which estimates have been sanctioned have been ordered to be carried out by the Public Works Department. The Minor Irrigation Overseer has been directed to inspect the work No. 3 and take levels and submit a revised estimate. Nos. 4 to 8 have been investigated by the Tank Restoration Scheme Party and their repairs are expected to be carried out by the Public Works Department soon. The question of repairs to work No. 11 is under correspondence with the Public Works Department. The estimate of repairs to No. 26 submitted with my letter, No. 3320, dated 22nd October

SETTLEMENT REPORT OF SALEM.

13. The fixed remission amounted to Rs. 1,954 as against Rs. 1,654 in the previous fasli as shown below :—

	Fasli 1310. Fasli 1311.	
	RS.	RS.
(1) Progressive cowle remissions on account of clearance of prickly-pear	1,618	1,918
(2) Remissions granted under the tope rules	36	36
Total	1,654	1,954

The increase under item No. 1 was due to the grant of 371 acres of land on cowle tenure during the fasli.

14. BERIZ DEDUCTIONS.—The amount of beriz deduction was Rs. 66,917 against Rs. 66,618 in the previous fasli, and is made up of the following items :—

	Fasli 1310. Fasli 1311.	
	RS.	RS.
(1) Allowance to religious institutions	55,117	55,257
(2) Share of receipts of Thrishvekam villages	11,201	11,364
(3) Dasalandam shares	89	95
(4) Pay of village establishment of Devasamudram, Krishnagiri taluk	25	25
(5) Assessment on certain charitable inam lands made over to taluk board under B.Ps., Mis. No. 2440, dated 11th April 1892; No. 5569, dated 28th September 1893; No. 3098, dated 19th November 1896; No. 244, dated 25th January 1901; and No. 662, dated 12th March 1900	117	121
(6) Full assessment of nirkatti inam in Berikaipalayam— <i>vide</i> B.P., Mis. No. 4642, dated 4th December 1897.	13	13
(7) Payment for religious institutions in lieu of inam lands resumed— <i>vide</i> B.Ps., Mis. No. 1591, dated 15th September 1899, and No. 215, dated 21st January 1901	56	42
Total	66,618	66,917

Item No. 1.—The amount sanctioned for this district is Rs. 55,187, the whole of which, as well as the balance of Rs. 70, the allowance due to the Govindapuram institution in the Tirupattūr taluk that had remained to be paid at the end of the previous year, was paid during the year.

Item No. 2.—The increase was due to the increase in the net revenue of the villages.

Item No. 3.—The increase was due to the increase of revenue under the tanks concerned.

Items Nos. 4 and 6.—No change.

Item No. 5.—The full assessment on the charitable inam lands made over to the taluk boards is Rs. 121. The difference of Rs. 4 as compared with the previous year was due to the grant of season remission on a land in that year.

Item No. 7.—The full assessment of the resumed inam lands ordered to be made over to the persons appointed to render the prescribed service is Rs. 62; after deducting the assessment of Rs. 13 on some of the above lands which were bought in by Government in fasli 1309 for arrears of jodi, while their resumption was under correspondence. Of the above sum, Rs. 20 was granted as season remission, leaving a balance of Rs. 42 which is shown as beriz deduction during the year.

15. Excluding the remissions and deductions, the net ryotwari demand amounted to Rs. 18,73,443 against Rs. 18,52,338 or Rs. 21,105 more than in fasli 1310.

16. MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE.—The revenue under this head amounted to Rupees 1,17,243 against Rs. 1,01,006 in the previous year as shown below :—

Items.	Fasli 1310.		Fasli 1311.		Difference.
	RS.		RS.		RS.
1. Jodi or quit-rent on minor inams	24,819		24,849		— 294
2. Water-rate on minor inams in ryotwari villages	1,925		1,819		+ 3,884
3. Charge for water in zamindari and inam villages	2,384		6,268		— 37
4. Penal charge for water on lands irrigated without permission	4,809		4,772		— 6,537
5. Lands occupied with or without application for which no patta have been granted	19,550		26,087		— 1,365
6. Occupation of poramboke lands	13,388		12,023		— 396
7. Revenue derived from tree pattas	25,062		25,458		— 640
8. Commission on private estates under Court of Ward's management	2,915		3,555		— 21
9. Revenue from process-service fees	326		347		— 751
10. Sale-proceeds of waste lands	751		—		— 6,618
11. Other items detailed in statement No. 5	5,147		12,065		
Total	1,01,006		1,17,243		

Item No. 1.—No change.

Item No. 2.—The increase was due to more favourable season.

Item No. 3.—The large increase under this head was due (1) to the charge of water-rate on lands classed as garden at the permanent or inam settlement in certain mittha and inam villages in the Námakkal taluk for irrigation from the Cauvery channels in the light of the instructions issued in B.P. No. 191, dated 5th September 1901, and (2) to the charge of water-rate on the Manapalli and Vengarai agrapharams in the same taluk for faslis 1309 and 1310, which was deferred, pending Board's final orders on the appeals preferred by the inamdars against the charge made for fasli 1308.

Item No. 4.—The decrease is slight and calls for no remarks.

Item No. 5.—This refers to assessed lands taken up for cultivation but not included under holdings. The increase occurs in all the taluks except Tirappattūr and is due to the favourable season. Instructions have been issued to Tahsildars to take steps towards their prompt assignment.

Item No. 6.—Revenue from occupation of poramboke lands.—This exhibits a decrease of Rs. 1,365 as compared with the previous fasli. The talukwar particulars are given below :—

Taluk.	Fasli 1310.		Fasli 1311.		Extent on which penal charge was levied in fasli 1311 out of the extent shown in column 4.
	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	
	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	ACS.
Hosūr	63	194	310	1,056	127
Krishnagiri	82	1,141	195	869	56
Dharmapuri	194	605	220	422	34
Tirappattūr	47	531	37	255	16
Uttangarai	396	507	699	973	60
Salem	1,259	2,992	539	3,475	311
Atur	614	1,984	656	1,915	152
Námakkal	975	4,586	428	1,657	80
Tiruchengódu	459	1,438	555	1,401	57
Total	4,089	13,388	3,950	12,023	887

Taking the district as a whole, it will be seen that there was a decrease in the area and revenue of the poramboke lands occupied as compared with the previous year. This is due to the steps taken to prevent encroachment on poramboke by adequate

penalization in all objectionable cases or to assign the land on patta in unobjectionable cases. Looking into talukwar details, however, there was an increase both in extent and revenue in Hosūr, Atur and Uttangarai. This is attributed to the favourable season, resulting in an addition to the extent of the area occupied. In Uttangarai, the season though not favourable for wet cultivation was favourable for dry cultivation, and this contributed to the increase noted above. The increase in extent and decrease in revenue in Krishnagiri, Dharmapuri and Tiruchengódu was due to the removal of encroachments charged with heavy penal assessment in the previous year, and to a large number of new cases of encroachments brought to notice, the initial charge for which was not heavy. In Salem, there was a large increase in the revenue notwithstanding a large decrease in the area, which was due to the doubling of previous year's charges in objectionable cases of persistent occupation and cultivation and to the removal of some encroachments charged with heavy penal assessments in the previous year. A comparison of the extent on which penal charge was levied, with the total extent of occupation of poramboke shows that 73 per cent. of the total extent have been treated as unobjectionable. Divisional-officers and Tahsildars have been instructed to take prompt steps towards their assignment and to repress cultivation in objectionable cases.

Item No. 7.—The increase was due partly to trees newly granted on patta and partly to the sale of withered patta trees and windfalls.

Item No. 8.—The increase was due to the commission realized from the Komaramangalam estate which was taken under management only after the expiry of three months in the previous fasli.

Item No. 9.—The small increase calls for no remarks.

Item No. 10.—There were no cases of sales under the waste land rules, and hence no receipts under this head.

Item No. 11.—The increase appears chiefly under the following items :—

	Fasli 1310.	Fasli 1311.
	RS.	RS.
(1) Commission on estates taken under management under section 28 of Act II of 1864	—	633
(2) Sale of lands under Board's Standing Order No. 90, paragraph 30 (iv)	—	1,273
(3) Resale of bought-in lands under Standing Order No. 45	223	1,758
(4) Sale of valuable darkhast lands under Standing Order No. 15, paragraph 17 (foot-note)	280	839
(5) Sale of tank-bed lands under Standing Order No. 16	40	1,458
(6) Lease amount of corundum, magnesite, etc., and stone quarry receipts	2,475	2,804

Item No. 1.—Represents mainly the commission realized during the year on the Bagalurpalayam in the Hosūr taluk which was under management for arrears of revenue in fasli 1310.

Item No. 2.—Represents the amount realized by the sale to the original owners of the lands acquired for the Marandahalli project and subsequently relinquished with reference to B.P., Mis. No. 1933, Land Revenue, dated 18th July 1900.

Item No. 3.—The increase was due partly to greater number of lands re-sold, and partly to the adjustments of amounts held in revenue deposit under this head in cases of sales of the previous year in the Salem taluk.

Item No. 4.—The increase was chiefly due to the sale of certain lands in the Uttangarai taluk purchased a few years ago by Government in a civil court sale, the suit having been instituted for costs due to Government.

Item No. 5.—Certain tank-bed lands sold in the Salem taluk fetched a large sum. Hence the increase.

Item No. 6.—The increase is due to additional blocks of land being leased out for corundum in the Námakkal taluk.

17. The total land revenue demand under all heads amounted to Rs. 24,84,295 against Rs. 24,47,041 in fasli 1310 as shown below:—

	Fasli 1310.	Fasli 1311.	Difference.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Permanently-settled estates	4,50,866	4,50,635	- 231
2. Shrotrium jodi	42,931	42,971	+ 40
3. Ryotwar and miscellaneous	19,93,214	19,90,689	- 2,525
Total ..	24,47,041	24,84,295	+ 37,254

18. CESSSES.—The current demand is compared below with that of the previous year:—

	Fasli 1310.	Fasli 1311.	Difference.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Cess in zamindaris	45,647	46,922	+ 1,275
2. Cess in inam villages	11,574	11,743	+ 169
3. Cesses in ryotwari villages	2,31,312	2,35,149	+ 3,837
Total ..	2,88,533	2,94,114	+ 5,581

The increase in item 1 was mainly due to the fact that cess was levied during the year on the rental actually derived from, instead of on the paimash assessment as hitherto, on the homefarm lands in certain mittas in the Tiruppattūr taluk with reference to clause 3, section 64 of Madras Act V of 1884, as amended by Act III of 1900. The small variation under item (2) does not call for special notice. The increase under item (3) was chiefly due to the increase in the assessment on holdings, sivoyjamma cultivation and water-rate—*vide* paragraphs 8 and 16 *supra*.

19. The total demand under land revenue and cesses (current) amounted to Rs. 27,78,409 against Rs. 27,35,574 in the previous year. The collections amounted to Rs. 27,44,053 or 98.76 per cent. of the demand against Rs. 26,90,266 or 98.34 per cent. of the demand in fasli 1310.

20. The arrear demand at the beginning of the fasli amounted to Rs. 46,666, of which Rs. 43,444 were collected and Rs. 727 written off the accounts as irrecoverable, leaving a balance of Rs. 2,495.

21. TOTAL ARREARS AND CURRENT.—Statement No. 7 shows the demand, collection and balance of land revenue and cesses up to the end of June 1902. The total demand under arrears and current amounted to Rs. 23,25,075, of which Rs. 27,87,197 were collected and Rs. 727 written off the accounts as irrecoverable, leaving a balance of Rs. 36,851 or 1.30 per cent. This has been reduced by subsequent collections and remissions to Rs. 10,978 up to the end of November 1902. Of this balance, Rs. 888 relates to fasli 1309, Rs. 1,372 to fasli 1310 and the remainder to fasli 1311. The arrear of fasli 1309 is the amount lost in the Tiruppattūr defalcations. It has been recommended to be written off and the order of Government is awaited—*vide* paragraph 6 of B.P., No. 252 (Land Revenue), dated 31st October 1902. The entire arrear balance of Rs. 1,372 relating to fasli 1310 and Rs. 1,766 out of the current balance are due on the Minnamapalli mita in the Tiruchengódu taluk and will be shortly adjusted out of the amount realized by the sale of the mita which was sanctioned in B.P., No. 2428, dated 25th July 1902. Of the remaining current balance of Rs. 6,952, Rs. 3,413 are due on the Mudalappatti mita in the Námakkal taluk which is under Government management under Act II of 1864 as one of the proprietors is a minor. Prompt steps have been taken for the collection of the remainder.

22. DISTRIBUTION OF COLLECTIONS BETWEEN LAND REVENUE AND CESSSES.—The statement showing how the distribution was made in fasli 1311 is submitted. From this it will be seen that there is no difference between proper and actual credits. The final adjustment has been made up to fasli 1309.

23. PROCESSES UNDER ACT II OF 1864.—Particulars of the coercive processes employed for the realization of the Government demand under Act II of 1864 are exhibited in statement No. 8-A. The following abstract compares the numbers of processes of each kind issued during the year with those of the preceding year:—

Fasli.	Number of processes issued.				Number of defaulters whose property was sold.		Extent of lands sold.		Amount realized by the sale of		
	Demand notices.	Attachment notices.	Sale notices.	Total.	Moveable.	Real.	Dry.	Wet.	Real property.	Moveable property.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1310 ..	136,861	669	197	138,027	22	291	1,187	32	1,501	187	1,688
1311 ..	172,535	951	704	174,290	30	80	329	45	742	335	1,078

As compared with the previous year, there was an increase of 35,774 in the number of demand notices, the increase being chiefly in the taluks of Hosūr, Krishnagiri, Tiruppattūr, Salem and Námakkal. There was also an increase in the total number of distraint or attachment and sale notices, the increase being marked in the taluks of Hosūr, Dharmapuri and Uttangarai. The increase was chiefly due to the fact that the arrear balance at the beginning of the year was largely in excess of the corresponding figure for the previous year and the actual demand of fasli 1311 having largely exceeded both the demand and the amounts realized in fasli 1310. The large increase in the number of demand notices in Krishnagiri and Tiruppattūr is also attributed to the method of reckoning the number of demand notices by the number of defaulters in the list not having been adopted in previous faslis.

As compared with fasli 1310, there was an increase in the percentage of distraints 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 pattadars, but the increase was insignificant, viz., 0.6 against 0.5 and 0.4 against 0.3, respectively, and was confined to the distraints of moveable property, 0.4 and 0.3 per cent. against 0.2 and 0.1 per cent. in the previous year; while in the case of distraints of immoveables, there was a decrease of 0.2 and 0.1 per cent. against 0.3 and 0.2 per cent., respectively.

The attachment of immoveable property amounted to 519 or 55 less than that of the previous year. This was no doubt due to favourable season, but looking into talukwar details, it is found that the attachments of real property exceeded the number of distraints of moveables in Hosūr, Krishnagiri, Tiruppattūr, Salem and Atur. This is attributed chiefly to the fact that in cases where the whereabouts of the pattadars are not known, the immoveable property had to be proceeded against in the first instance.

SALE NOTICES.—Out of the 951 cases in which property was attached, arrears were paid up before the issue of notices of sale in 247 cases or 26.0 per cent. of the total number of attachments against 172 or 25.7 per cent. in fasli 1310. The excess of 207 in the number of sale notices has been already explained above.

SALES.—Out of 704 cases in which sale notices were issued, sale was actually resorted to in 110 cases or 15.62 per cent. of the total number of notices against 223 cases or 44.87 per cent. in fasli 1310. The proportion of sales to the number of pattadars also fell from 10 per cent. to 0.5 per cent. This was generally due to the favourable character of the season. Immoveable property of the estimated value of Rs. 991 was sold for the recovery of arrears amounting to Rs. 594, and the amount realized was Rs. 723, the prices fetched by lands sold to private individuals being on the average 2.8 times the assessment in the case of wet lands and 1.9 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. 3,509, and the wet land sold to private

individuals fetched the same rate, whereas dry land fetched only 1·3 times the assessment on the average. The actual extent of land sold during the year, viz., 365 acres, showed a noticeable decrease as compared with the corresponding area for the previous fasli, viz., 1,519 acres, which included a portion of the Minnampalli mitta, measuring 215 acres, sold for Rs. 510. The area which it was found necessary to buy in, on behalf of Government for want of bidders, was only 195 acres, or 50·7 per cent. of the total extent of lands sold for arrears of revenue, against 831 acres or 54·7 per cent. in the previous year.

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 sub-joined statement:—

Fasli.	Number of processes served.			Process service.		
	Total.	By special-paid agency.	Percentage.	Receipts.	Expenditure.	Difference.
1310	137,782	1,795	1·30	Rs. 326	Rs. 169	+ 157
1311	173,658	2,205	1·27	347	310	+ 37

The total number of processes served by the special-paid agency amounted to 2,205, or 410 in excess of the number in the previous year, but the proportion of processes served by that agency to the total remained almost the same as in the previous year. The increase in the cost of process service establishment was due to the entertainment of a process server in the Hósúr and Tiruchengódu taluks and to the employment of the process establishment for a longer period in the Salem taluk, in view to ensure the speedy collection of revenue.

24. 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. 149-9-0. Adding to this the opening balance of the year, viz., Rs. 282-6-10, the total demand amounted to Rs. 431-15-10, of which Rs. 303-6-1 were collected within the year. The steps taken for the recovery of the balance of Rs. 128-9-9 are shown below:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
(1) Amount collected but held in Civil Court deposit and is pending adjustment	37	3	2
(2) Under execution proceedings	5	1	7
(3) Remainder for the recovery of which steps have been taken	86	5	0
Total	128	9	9

25. 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. 1,315, of which Rs. 1,057 were collected and Rs. 35 written off the accounts, leaving a balance of Rs. 223 at the end of the year, the major portion of which is due on the Minnampalli and Mudalappatti mittas referred to in paragraph 21 *supra*.

26. SALES OF LAND UNDER STANDING ORDERS Nos. 15, 20, 21 AND 45.—Under the rules for the sale of the occupancy right in assessed waste lands (paragraph 12 of Standing Order No. 15), 32 acres assessed at Rs. 46 were sold during the year under report for Rs. 1,238; while Rs. 1,768 were realized by the resale, under Standing Order No. 45, of 637 acres assessed at Rs. 813 which had been bought in by Government at sales for arrears of revenue. There were no sales under Standing Orders Nos. 20 or 21.

27. SUB-DIVISION OF QUIT-RENT.—An application was received from the Jaghir-dars of the Maddhagondapalli Jaghire and the inamdars of the Togarai agharam in the Hósúr taluk during the year under report for the sub-division under Standing Order No. 58 of the joint liability in the above villages. But as they did not

produce a duly-stamped and registered agreement, signed by all of them, as required by the Standing Order, their request for the apportionment of quit-rent was not complied with.

28. TRANSFER OF REGISTRY OF HOLDINGS.—The sub-joined statement distributes transfers of revenue registry into three classes according to the method of initiation and exhibits the progress made under each head as compared with the previous year:—

Fasli.	Transfers applied for through Registration officers.						Transfers applied for direct to Revenue officers.		
	Number of cases pending at the beginning of the year.	Number of cases which arose during the year.	Total.	Number disposed of during the year.	Number pending at the close of the year.	Percentage of pending cases to the total.	Number of cases pending at the beginning of the year.	Number of cases which arose during the year.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1310	624	6,343	6,967	6,309	658	9·44	53	2,759	2,792
1311	628	6,194	6,822	6,260	562	8·61	89	2,261	2,350

Fasli.	Transfers applied for direct to Revenue officers—cont.			Transfers proposed by Revenue officers of their own motion.			
	Number disposed of during the year.	Number pending at the close of the year.	Percentage of pending cases to the total.	Number of cases brought to notice during the year including those pending at the beginning.	Number disposed of.	Number pending.	Percentage of pending cases to the total.
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
1310	2,703	89	3·13	482	482	..	..
1311	2,301	49	2·03	2,879	1,674	1,205	41·85

As compared with the previous year, the applications received through Registration officers and direct by Revenue officers show a small decrease. This was probably due to the more favourable season. The proportion of transfers applied for through Registration officers rose from 69 per cent. in the previous year to 73 per cent. in the year under report, and is attributable to the growing recognition of the advantages of reconciling ownership and revenue registry and the convenience of effecting transfers through Registration officers. The percentage of disposals of applications under both the classes shows also an improvement over that of the previous year. Out of the total number of 641 applications pending disposal at the close of the year under these classes, 503 have been since disposed of. The remaining applications which were received about the close of the fasli are pending with village officers either for verification with the chitta or for the preparation of pattas and will soon be disposed of.

As compared with the previous year, there was a marked rise from 482 to 2,879 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. The increase was chiefly due to the extra efforts of taluk officers in bringing to notice such cases, to whom special instructions were issued during the year. Of the 2,879 cases brought to notice, 1,205 or 42 per cent. were pending at the close of the year. They are pending publication of gazette notices or expiry of the time allowed in the notices and will soon be disposed of.

29. RUINED TANKS.—No ruined tank was made over for private enterprise during the year under Standing Order No. 8. A small tank in good order, called the Sub-binaicken tank in the Reddivalasai village, Tiruppattūr taluk, which had an ayacut of one acre assessed at Rs. 3-8-0 was handed over to the ayacutdar on condition of his paying the dry assessment on the ayacut and on the tank bed areas under the provisions of Standing Order No. 9.

30. FIXING THE LIMITS OF THE WATERSPREAD OF GOVERNMENT TANKS.—Detailed instructions were issued to Tahsildars and the Minor Irrigation establishment, and also to the Executive Engineer, on receipt of B.P. No. 213, dated 20th September 1901, in the matter of fixing the limits of waterspread of tanks and for the registry and reservation of the lands within the waterspread, as tank poramboke, and the Divisional-officers were also requested to make enquiries at the jamabandi to ensure that the orders had been given effect to. I regret that the work could not be completed for the reasons detailed below:—The work has to be done either by actual observation when the tank is at full tank level, or by taking levels with the aid of a levelling instrument. The orders on the subject were received rather late during the fasli, i.e., after the rainy season was nearly over, when it was found difficult to find a tank with water at F.T.L. Hence recourse had to be had to the latter method, viz., of taking levels with the aid of a levelling instrument. Unfortunately, this is supplied to the Minor Irrigation overseer alone, who is in charge of two heavy taluks. The remaining seven taluks are in charge of three Sub-overseers who are not supplied with such instruments. This retarded progress which was pointed out in my letter Ref. No. 3008/H.C., dated 20th December 1901, to the Board. The Board in its Proceedings, Mis. No. 7154, dated 26th December 1901, ordered that levels should be taken by the Minor Irrigation overseer, his services being transferred so soon as convenient to the taluks in which only the sub-overseers are employed. The overseer, however, has had sufficient work in his own division and he could not attend to this work in the other divisions. As soon as the rainy season commenced during the current year, instructions were, however, issued to village officers to peg out the edges of the waterspread on the day the tank received its full supply, so that it might facilitate the Minor Irrigation establishment in ascertaining its F.T.L., and marking it on the village and taluk maps. Another difficulty which is experienced in taking levels is the growth of prickly-pear in the tank-bed and on the tank bund which has to be removed by ryots by kudimaramat. The third difficulty is that the Minor Irrigation establishment hardly find time to devote their attention to this special work, in addition to their current work, which is heavy, viz., the preparation of ordinary as well as famine estimates, and attending to the completion of the repairs of the irrigation works of the two or three taluks of which they are in charge. The total number of Government tanks in this district is 1,790. I am doubtful whether with the limited establishment, it will be possible to complete this special work even during the current fasli. The Public Works Department have marked out the limits of waterspread of only five tanks till now. Every endeavour will, however, be made to get the work done as soon as practicable.

31. INSPECTION OF BOUNDARY AND FIELD MARKS.—Statement No. 13 shows the number of boundary marks planted during survey, the number found to be missing or out of repair and the number replaced or repaired during the year. Out of 21,537 stones of the different kinds missing and out of repair, 5,253 stones or 24 per cent. were replaced or repaired against 36 per cent. in the previous fasli. The largest pendency is in the taluks of Uttangarai, Atur and Salem. Special instructions have been issued to Tahsildars to have the annual inspection properly made, and to have the missing stones replaced as soon as possible.

Field measurement books have been completely written up except in four villages in Hosūr and five villages in Dharmapuri. The work of measurement and plotting of sub-divisions has also been completed except in the above two taluks and Krishnagiri, where 19,020 sub-divisions yet remain to be measured and plotted. The progress is being reviewed monthly by the Divisional-officer.

32. EXAMINATION OF VILLAGE AND TALUK ACCOUNTS.—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, though there is still room for improvement by way of closer supervision by the Divisional-officers and Tahsildars over the work of their subordinates. The minor defects noticed at the jamabandi were rectified as they were noticed.

33. FAMINE ANALYSIS, VILLAGE REGISTERS AND FIRKA BOOKS.—The village statistical registers and firka books were examined during the jamabandi and found to have been brought up to the end of fasli 1310. They are being written up for fasli 1311 and the progress will be reported separately in the annual return to be submitted on the 1st February next. The special well registers were also prepared with greater care than in the preceding year, and they were examined and checked on the field in many cases by Revenue Inspectors and Tahsildars although in some taluks the inspection was not as satisfactory as it should have been.

34. SUB-DIVISION REGISTERS.—The files of sub-division sketches called the sub-division registers maintained by karnams and in the Taluk and Deputy Tahsildars' offices under Board's Standing Order No. 3, paragraph 2, were examined. The files with the karnams are generally maintained in good order. The files of the duplicate copies of the sketches maintained in the Taluk and Deputy Tahsildars' offices were not complete, the sketches in several cases having been found to be wanting. This was mainly due to the fact that the duplicate sketches were bundled with the respective darkhast disposals. Tahsildars and Deputy Tahsildars have been instructed to have the sketches separated from the disposal bundles and arranged chronologically village by village, so as to be easily available for reference.

35. VERNACULAR CORRESPONDENCE IN THE HEAD ASSISTANT COLLECTORS' OFFICES.—During the year under report, Mr. F. J. Richards was Head Assistant Collector in charge of the Tiruppattūr division till April last, when he was succeeded by Mr. A. F. G. Moscardi. Mr. C. W. E. Cotton, Head Assistant Collector, is in charge of the Hosūr division. All these can speak Tamil fairly well, but as most of the correspondence is conducted in English, the necessity for reading Tamil arzis does not arise. They are said to pass orders on vernacular petitions after having them read out.

36. COMPLAINTS AGAINST THE WORKING OF THE FOREST RULES.—Notice was given to the District Forest-officers of the commencement of the jamabandi of the taluks settled by me and by the Divisional-officers. No complaints of importance were, however, received for disposal. The residents of Mallur and adjoining villages in the Salem taluk preferred a complaint of over-reservation and want of sufficient area for pasture. The Acting Collector Mr. C. G. Spencer who conducted the jamabandi made local enquiries with the Extra Assistant Conservator and found that the complaint was unfounded. The District Forest-officer, North Salem, attended the jamabandi of the Dharmapuri taluk conducted by the General Charge Deputy Collector, when, the ryots wanted permission to graze their cattle in more than one reserve under a single permit to throw open certain reserves for goat-browsing, and that permits should be issued for cutting wood from reserves for ploughs and other agricultural implements. The first two of their requests were complied with, with some modifications, and not the third. In Námakkal, the villagers at the foot of the Kellimalais complained that they had no browsing area for their goats and that the fuel coupes were at inconvenient distances from their villages. The complaints are still under enquiry.

37. LOANS AND ADVANCES—LAND IMPROVEMENT LOANS ACT.—The advances made under this Act amounted to Rs. 10,178 against Rs. 6,625 in the preceding year. The increase was chiefly in the Salem taluk. Out of the amount advanced, Rs. 3,458 was

for sinking wells, Rs. 5,670 for repairing old wells, Rs. 150 for land reclamation and Rs. 750 for repairing tanks. Loans advanced for other improvements amounted to Rs. 150.

AGRICULTURISTS' LOANS ACT.—Under this Act, Rs. 200 were advanced, and this was granted in the Namakkal taluk for the purchase of a sugarcane mill. The following abstract shows the total advances, including the outstandings at the beginning of the year and the recoveries of principal and interest effected during the year :—

—	Total advances including out-standings.	Amount repayable including arrears.	Recoveries.		Repayable balance.	Percentage of balance to demand.	Voluntary advance payments.	Amount outstanding at the end of the fashi.
			Amount due.	Amount written off.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<i>Principal.</i>	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Land Improvement Loans Act.	45,481	7,185	6,673	..	515	7.13	610	38,198
Agriculturists' Loans Act ..	1,669	179	179	..	..	..	..	1,490
<i>Interest.</i>								
Land Improvement Loans Act.	..	2,087	1,970	..	117	5.91	..	..
Agriculturists' Loans Act ..	..	51	51	..	..	..	..	..

Of the balance shown in column 6, Rs. 348 on account of principal and interest, has since been recovered and the balance is covered by process.

The improvements effected during the year with the aid of loans under the Land Improvement Loans Act were as shown below :—

Purpose.	Number.	Amount.	Extent benefited.
Construction of new wells	25	Rs. 2,725	ACS. 89.48
Repair of old wells	34	2,800	298.54
Reclamation of land	..	375	13.30

The outlay incurred in the construction and repair of wells gives an average per well of Rs. 109 and 82, respectively. The average area benefited is 3.53 acres for each well constructed and 6.07 acres for each well repaired.

33. SURVEY ADVANCES.—The advances made during the year for survey operations amounted to Rs. 11,507. The total amount that became repayable in the year including the outstandings of the previous year was Rs. 17,850, of which Rs. 10,208 were recovered or adjusted leaving a balance of Rs. 7,642. Of this Rs. 4,181 has since been collected or adjusted and prompt steps have been taken for the collection of the remainder.

(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 fashi 1311, together with the prescribed statements except those dealt with in the Land Revenue Branch which are being submitted to it direct.

2. SEASON AND RAINFALL AND CONDITION AND OUTTURN OF CROPS.—The total rainfall (inches 143.82) was almost exactly the average (inches 143.32) of the past 30 years. The rainfall brought by the south-west monsoon was slightly deficient, the deficiency occurring chiefly in September; on the other hand, the rainfall (inches 15.94) brought by the north-east monsoon was in excess of the average (inches 12.59). The water-supply was insufficient in some parts in April and May; but on the whole it was sufficient throughout the year and the harvest was fair.

3. PRICES.—The prices were almost as high in July and August as they were at the close of the previous year; but when the first crop was harvested, they began to fall and continued to decline until the end of the year. The average rate for the whole year was 12.58 seers per rupee against 10.84 seers in fashi 1310.

The average price of horsegram, which is chiefly imported, was lower during the year under report than in fashi 1310. 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—(a) Villages.—The number of villages was 1,284 as in the previous year.

(b) Pattas.—There was a net increase of 75 in the number of pattas as explained below :—

(1) Pattas issued for new holdings (hosagame)	111
(2) Do. for banjar (waste) wargs taken up for cultivation ..	14
(3) Do. for wargs transferred from inam to Government under the beriz deduction system	29
Total	154

Deduct—

(1) Pattas of wargs relinquished	43
(2) Do. sold for arrears of revenue and bought in by Government	5
(3) Patta of a warg of which the land is included in a Local Fund market and therefore struck off the accounts	1
(4) Pattas erroneously included in the accounts in the previous year. ..	30

Total	79
Balance	75

SETTLEMENT REPORT OF SOUTH CANARA.

6. OCCUPATION AND CHANGES THEREIN.—The figures showing the extent of holdings are still not available. The assessment of the holdings amounted to Rs. 13,98,105 against Rs. 13,96,149 in fasli 1310. The items which contributed to the increase of Rs. 1,959 are given in Enclosure A to statement No. 3, page 9.

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 1311 are, compared below with those of fasli 1310 :—

Items.	Fasli 1310.	Fasli 1311.	Increase.	Decrease.	Remarks.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	
Assessment of holdings ..	13,96,149	13,98,105	(a) 1,959	..	(a) Vide paragraph 6 <i>supra</i> .
Deduct—					
Waste remitted ..	5,287	5,885	..	(b) 162	(b) The decrease is due to the increase in cultivation.
Temporary remissions as per statement No. 4 ..	95,233	96,422	(c) 1,189	..	(c) Vide paragraph 9 (b) <i>infra</i> .
Total ..	1,01,220	1,02,397	1,189	162	
Remaining beriz ..	12,91,929	12,95,801	872	..	
Add—					
Miscellaneous revenue as per statement No. 5 ..	57,655	73,269	(d) 15,604	..	(d) Vide paragraphs 10 and 11 <i>infra</i> .
Land-cess ..	1,33,109	1,33,281	(e) 181	..	(e) Due to the increase in the assessment of holdings and in the demand under Miscellaneous Land Revenue.
Village-cess ..	66,982	67,083	(e) 101	..	
Total ..	15,52,675	15,69,434	16,768	..	

8. WATER-RATE (TIRWAIASHTI 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 was the same as that in the previous fasli as shown in the margin.

(b) *Fixed*, including items allowed from entire beriz of villages and occasional remissions. The remissions under this head amounted to Rs. 96,422 as shown below :—

Remissions for fasli 1310 ..	RS.
.. .. .	95,233
Deduct—	
Reimposition of amount remitted on the ground that the land was not capable of bearing the assessment but reimposed as the land was since found to be fit to bear the full assessment ..	25
Assessment on cowle lands brought to the full amount ..	19
Reimposition of remission which was under "Board Shifaras" ..	3
Total ..	47
Balance ..	95,186
Add—	
Amount of certain taslick inams due to religious institutions brought under the beriz deduction system minus the amount of assessment assigned to one religious institution since reimposed on the ground that no services were performed therein for more than 12 years ..	1,236
Total ..	96,422

SETTLEMENT REPORT OF SOUTH CANARA.

10. MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE (STATEMENT V).—The variations in the important items included under this head of revenue are explained below :—

		RS.	
Item 5 ...	Fasli 1310 ..	1,850	
	" 1311 ..	3,939	
	Increase ..	2,089	
Item 6 ...	Fasli 1310 ..	2,211	
	" 1311 ..	1,494	
	Decrease ..	717	
	Net increase ..	1,372	

(a) *Important items of increase*.—
Items 5 and 6.—Land occupied with or without application for which no paltas have been granted and concealed cultivation.—The net increase of Rs. 1,372 under this head is due partly to a larger number of cases in which back assessment was collected having been disposed of during the year under report than in fasli 1310 and partly to ordinary assessment having been charged on Hakkal cultivation in lands enclosed with enclosures of a permanent nature.

Item 7.—Occupation of poramboke lands.—Penal charge.—The increase of Rs. 8,484 under this head represents mainly the penalty imposed upon one K. Shrinivas Rao of Udipi for having encroached upon a considerable extent of very valuable land within the port limits of Malpe.

11. Other items.—Revenue derived from coir, the produce of the Amindivi Islands.—The increase of Rs. 5,575 in the value of coir for fasli 1311 is due to the fact that the value, Rs. 9,500, of 200 candies of coir supplied to the Government Dockyard, Calcutta, in fasli 1310 was adjusted in the accounts in the year under report. The actual quantity sold during the year under report was only 420 candies and the value realized Rs. 21,630.

Rents, &c., of escheated estates.—The increase of Rs. 2,769 is due principally to the collection during the year under report of the value of some of the rice sold in fasli 1310.

(b) *Important items of decrease*.—
Hakkal cultivation.—The decrease of Rs. 516 is due to Hakkal cultivation in lands permanently enclosed having been charged with the ordinary assessment and included under item 5 *supra*.

Sale-proceeds of waste lands and river accretions.—There is a total decrease of Rs. 2,097 under these heads, due to only a very small extent (1.98 acres) having been sold during the year under report against 9.87 acres in fasli 1310.

12. DEMAND, COLLECTION AND BALANCE.—CURRENT—RYOTWARI AND MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE FOR FASLI 1311.—The state of the collections during fasli 1311 is compared below with that of fasli 1310 :—

		RS.	
Fasli 1310 ..	..	265	
" 1311 ..	..	13	
	Decrease ..	252	
Total, Decrease ..	..	2,097	

Fasli.	Current demand.	Collection within the fasli.	Remissions within the fasli.	Balance.	Subsequent collections up to 30th September 1902.	Total collections and remissions.	Balance.	Percentage of collection in column 7 to the demand, column 2.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1310	Rs. 13,52,594	Rs. 13,42,639	Rs. 50	Rs. 9,965	Rs. 7,061	Rs. 12,49,750	Rs. 2,844	99.78
1311	13,69,070	13,54,771	..	14,299	3,827	13,58,598	10,472	99.23

The increase of Rs. 8,848 under collections (column 7) is mainly due to the increase in the demand (column 2), while the decrease (8.55) in the percentage (column 9) of collections to the demand is due to the fact that the collection of a large amount of prohibitory assessment imposed on Kadbetu Shrinivas Rao of Udipi is held in abeyance pending the disposal of a civil suit filed by him.

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 30th September 1902.	Balance.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1310	Rs. 7,322	Rs. 5,103	Rs. 186	Rs. 733	Rs. 88	Rs. 645
1311	10,638	8,621	986	1,031	945	136

The balance is very small and the recoverable portion of it will be collected as early as possible.

13. CORRECTIVE 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 as compared with the figures for fasli 1310:—

Fasli.	Number of pottas.	Number of processes.			Number of defaulters whose property was			
		Notice of demand.	Notice of distraint or attachment.	Notice of sale.	Attached.		Sold.	
1	2	3	4	5	Personal.	Real.	Personal.	Real.
1310	48,533	6,464	116	255	585	116	71	40
1311	48,608	7,358	138	271	750	153	104	53

There was an increase of 694 in the number of demand notices issued. The increase occurred in all the taluks except Uppinangadi and Coondapoor and is probably due to some of the petty landholders having withheld payment of the kist owing to the fall in the price of rice in anticipation of better prices.

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 also somewhat larger than in the previous year. No particular reason other than the fall in the price of rice can be assigned, but the fact that most of the lands sold had to be bought in by Government for want of bidders indicates that the lands brought to sale were for the most part very inferior.

The proportion of defaulters whose property was sold to the total number of pottadars was 32 per cent. against 22 per cent. in the preceding fasli. The total extent of landed property sold was 249 acres against 193 acres in fasli 1310. Of this, 177 (or 71 per cent. of the total extent sold) were bought in by Government against 93 acres or 48 per cent. in the previous fasli.

14. RECEIPTS FROM PROCEESSEES AND THE EXTENT TO WHICH SPECIAL-PAID ESTABLISHMENTS WERE UTILIZED FOR SERVING PROCESSES.—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.—Only 1.98 acres of wet land was sold under Standing Order No. 15. It realized only Rs. 13. No lands were sold under Standing Order Nos. 20, 21 and 45 (1900 Edition).

16. ADVANCES—(a) Loans.—No applications for loans were received during the year. Out of the balance of old loans, Rs. 848, which was outstanding at the beginning of the fasli, Rs. 124* being the full amount of the instalments which fell due in the fasli were punctually paid, leaving a balance of Rs. 783 at the close of the fasli.

(b) *Survey advances.*—Out of the sum of Rs. 3,769 outstanding at the beginning of the fasli, Rs. 3,739 were collected within the fasli and Rs. 5 subsequently, leaving a balance of Rs. 25. Of this amount, Rs. 20 are due from the Survey Department and the balance from the municipality for the adjustment of which steps have been taken. The current demand on account of advances made during fasli 1311 was Rs. 9,260, of which Rs. 6,277 were collected within the fasli, leaving a balance of Rs. 2,983 at its close. Steps are being taken to collect the remaining amount soon.

17. COSTS IN CIVIL SUITS.—The amount outstanding at the beginning of the fasli was Rs. 97. Adding to this the costs, Rs. 232, awarded to Government during the year under report in suits to which Government was a party, the total demand amounted to Rs. 429. Of this amount, Rs. 203 were collected within the year, and Rs. 12 subsequently, leaving a balance of Rs. 214. Of this, Rs. 97 are irrecoverable, and execution has not been taken for the recovery of Rs. 117 in respect of which an appeal is pending.

18. RUINED TANKS AND TANKS HANDED OVER TO RYOTS UNDER STANDING ORDER No. 8.—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. 247, of which Rs. 63 were collected within the fasli and Rs. 3 subsequently, while Rs. 35 were remitted within the fasli and Rs. 10 subsequently, and Rs. 10 which are in deposit remain to be adjusted on receipt of the order confirming the sale of the land in respect of which the amount is due. The balance represents the interest on arrears which have been recommended for remission and is therefore irrecoverable.

20. INSPECTION OF BOUNDARY AND FIELD MARKS.—The result of the inspection is given in the prescribed statement.

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, and the defects noticed were pointed out.

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:—

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 officers.	1310	26	803	834	865	29	3.4
	1311	29	634	663	650	13	1.9
	1310	139	970	1,100	992	108	9.8
Direct by Revenue officers.	1311	103	1,131	1,539	1,441	98	6.3
	1310	156	1,778	1,934	1,797	137	7.0
Total	1311	187	2,065	2,293	2,091	111	5.0

SETTLEMENT REPORT OF SOUTH CANARA.

The number of applications received through registration officers shows a decrease of 174, which cannot be assigned to any particular cause.

The number of cases received under paragraph 7 of Board's Standing Order No. 31 was 439 against 509 in fasli 1310. The decrease is due to a large number of cases having been disposed of during the previous year.

23. VERNACULAR CORRESPONDENCE IN THE HEAD ASSISTANT AND ASSISTANT COLLECTORS' OFFICES.—The Coondapoor Division officer states: "The petitions and vernacular papers used to be read over to Mr. Moscardi when in charge of this division; as I did not know a word of Canarese when I joined the district, papers were, as a rule, translated *in extenso*, no mere abstracts being put up."

The Assistant Collector Mr. Davies was in the district during fasli 1311 and Mr. Whitty, who is now in charge of the Assistant Collector's office, reports that the vernacular correspondence of my office was got through without the preparation beforehand of English abstracts during the last fasli 1311.

24. The following points are noted with reference to B.P. No. 810 (Land Revenue), dated 18th November 1889 :—

(a) *Adjustment of differences 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 year except 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 1311. Necessary orders are being issued to the Tahsildars concerned to carry out the adjustments in their accounts.

(b) *Explanations of variations in the demand on account of cesses.*—This will be found in paragraph 7 *supra*.

(c) *Reconciliation of demand, collection and balance statement, with the treasury figures as communicated by the Accountant-General.*—The necessary reconciliation will be effected on receipt of the Accountant-General's figures.

25. CREDIT OF CESSRS.—The statement prescribed in paragraph 9 of B.P. No. 74 (Land Revenue), dated the 6th February 1890, is being 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 collection in fasli 1311. As regards the collection of fasli 1308, final adjustment has been effected in August last, and those for faslis 1309, 1310 and 1311 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 Coondapoor taluks. In these latter cases arrangements will be made to have the missing and damaged instruments replaced or repaired at the cost of the karnams concerned.

27. LAPSE OF PAGODA ALLOWANCES AND OTHER INAMS.—Assignments amounting to Rs. 13-3-0 were resumed in the year as shown below :—

Name of the inam and taluk in which held.	Amount of inam and Pagoda allowance.	How paid.	Grounds of resumption.
1	2	3	4
1. Periya Pill Bhuta in Kasaragod taluk.	Rs. A. P. 2 11 0	By assignment of assessment.	The inam was resumed, as the inamdar failed to receive the title-deed.
2. Ajaladi Ganapathi Dev. in Uppinangadi taluk.	5 8 0	Do. do.	The inam was resumed in consequence of the non-performance of religious service for more than 12 years.
3. Koppal Shammanna Dev. in Uppinangadi taluk.	4 4 0	Under the title-deed reduction system.	Do. do.

MANGALORE,
18th October 1901.
Esd. Md. Pabawan.

(Signed) D. D. MURDOCH,
Collector.

