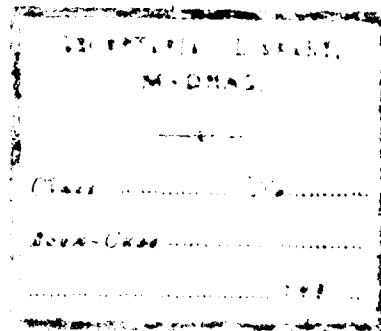


MADRAS
LAND REVENUE REPORTS
FOR
FASHI 1309 (1899-1900).

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REPORTS

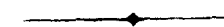
ON THE

SETTLEMENT OF THE LAND REVENUE

OF THE

DISTRICTS IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY

FOR FASLI 1309 (1899-1900).



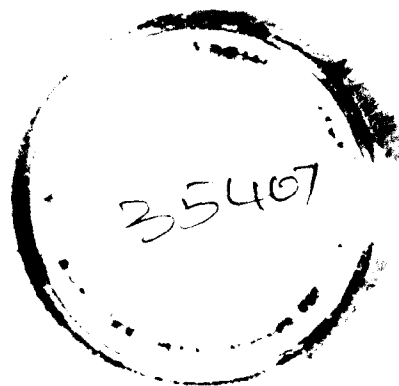
MADRAS:

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1901.

CONTENTS.

	PAGES
PROCEEDINGS OF GOVERNMENT, No. 632, Revenue, dated 25th July 1901	i to iii
REPORT FROM THE BOARD OF REVENUE, dated 27th February 1901, No. 30	1 to 36
	PARAS.
Prefatory	1
Season and rainfall	2 to 4
Cultivation and particulars of crops	5
Outturn of crops	6
Sanitary condition	7
Condition of cattle	8
Prices	9
Number of ryotwar villages	10
Heads of Land Revenue	11
Peishcush or revenue from permanently-settled estates	12
Shrotriyam jodi	13
Holdings	14 to 18
Cultivation	19
Water-rate and second-crop charge	20
Remissions and deductions from Beriz	21
Season remissions	22 to 28
Remissions on dry lands	29
Fixed remissions and Beriz deductions	30
Miscellaneous revenue	31 to 41
Net Ryotwar demand	42
Total land revenue demand—current	43
Cesses	44
Total demand under land revenue and cesses—current	45
Arrears	46
Total, current and arrears	47
Reconciliation of differences between the collections of land revenue and cesses as shown in the Jamabandi and in the Accountant-General's statements	48
Distribution of collections between land revenue and cesses	49 & 50
Charges	51
Processes under Act II of 1864	52 to 58
Costs in Civil suits	59
Interest on arrears of land revenue	60
Sales of land under Standing Orders Nos. 30, 34 and 110	61
Sub-division of quit-rent	62
Transfer of registry of holdings	63 to 67
Ruined tanks	68
Inspection of boundary and field marks	69 & 70
Examination of village and taluk accounts	71
Loans and advances	72 to 77
Survey advances	78
Taluk not settled by Collectors once in five years	79
Agricultural wages	80



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STATEMENTS—

Appendix A.—Statement showing the details of net variations under holdings in each district in fasli 1309 (1899–1900) ...	37
No. 1.—Statement showing the rainfall in each district of the Madras Presidency under the two monsoons of 1899–1900 ...	38
„ 2.—Statement showing the human mortality in each district of the Madras Presidency in fasli 1309 (1899–1900) ...	39
„ 3.—Statement showing the average retail prices of food-grains, &c., in seers of 80 tolas per rupee in each district of the Madras Presidency for fasli 1309 (1899–1900) ...	40
„ 4.—Statement showing the average prices per garce of food-grains, &c., for fasli 1309 (1899–1900) ...	41
„ 5.—Statement showing the prices of food-grains in fasli 1309 (1899–1900) compared with the commutation rates of the newly-settled districts of the Madras Presidency ...	42
„ 6.—Statement showing the variations in the permanently-settled revenue of fasli 1309 (1899–1900) compared with that of fasli 1308 and their causes ...	43
„ 7.—Statement showing the approximate area and revenue of the zamindaris in the Presidency of Madras for fasli 1309 (1899–1900) ...	44
„ 8.—Statement showing the variations in the quit-rents payable on inam villages for fasli 1309 (1899–1900) ...	45
„ 9.—Statement showing the number of villages settled and pattas issued by Covenanted and Uncovenanted officers for fasli 1309 (1899–1900) ...	46
Enclosure to statement No. 9.—Statement showing the variations in the number of ryotwar villages in fasli 1309 (1899–1900) ...	47
„ 10.—Statement of Ryots' Holdings and Cultivation in the Presidency of Madras for fasli 1309 (1899–1900) ...	48 to 52
„ 11.—Comparative statement of Holdings and Settlement of the Ryotwar Land Revenue for fasli 1309 (1899–1900) ...	53 to 57
„ 12.—Statement showing the amount of Land and Village Service Cesses charged and deducted in the several districts for fasli 1309 (1899–1900) ...	58
„ 13.—Statement showing the particulars of remissions for fasli 1309 (1899–1900) ...	59
„ 14.—Statement showing the lands granted on cowle for fasli 1309 (1899–1900) ...	60
„ 15.—Statement showing the average rates of assessment of dry and wet holdings in each district for fasli 1309 (1899–1900) ...	61
„ 16.—Comparative statement of Land Revenue miscellaneous items for fasli 1309 (1899–1900) ...	62
„ 17.—Statement showing the demand, collection and balance of Land Revenue and Cesses for fasli 1309 (1899–1900) ...	63 to 66
„ 18.—Statement showing the details of coercive processes employed in the realization of arrears of revenue in the several districts during fasli 1309 (1899–1900) ...	67 & 68
„ 19.—Statement showing the particulars of processes issued and the fees collected under Act II of 1864 in the several districts during fasli 1309 (1899–1900) ...	69
„ 20.—Statement of demand, collection and balance of costs awarded to Government in civil suits in the several districts for fasli 1309 (1899–1900) ...	70
„ 21.—Statement showing the demand, collection and balance of interest charged on arrears of Land Revenue for fasli 1309 (1899–1900) ...	71
„ 22.—Statement of lands sold under Board's Standing Orders Nos. 110, 30 and 34 in fasli 1309 (1899–1900) ...	72
„ 23.—Statement showing the disposal of applications for transfer of registry presented through Registration officers and of those presented direct to Revenue officers during fasli 1309 (1899–1900) ...	73
„ 24.—Statement showing the state of boundary marks in each district during fasli 1309 (1899–1900) ...	74

STATEMENTS—cont.

PAGES

No. 25.—Statement showing the advances and recoveries under the Land Improvement Loans Act for fasli 1309 (1899–1900) ...	75 to 78
„ 26.—Statement showing the advances and recoveries under the Agriculturists' Loans Act for fasli 1309 (1899–1900) ...	79 to 81
„ 27.—Statement showing the nature and extent of improvements completed with the aid of advances under the Land Improvement Loans Act for fasli 1309 (1899–1900) ...	82
„ 28.—Statement showing the number of cattle purchased and the agricultural improvements effected with the aid of advances under the Agriculturists' Loans Act during fasli 1309 (1899–1900) ...	83
„ 29.—Statement showing the classification of loans sanctioned under the Land Improvement and Agriculturists' Loans Acts during fasli 1309 (1899–1900) ...	84
„ 30.—Statement showing the extent to which coercive processes were resorted to in the recovery of loans in fasli 1309 (1899–1900) ...	85
„ 31.—Statement showing the transactions under Survey advances for fasli 1309 (1899–1900) ...	86 & 87
„ 32.—Statement showing the demand, collection and balance under Survey advances for fasli 1309 (1899–1900) ...	88 & 89
„ 33.—Statement showing the number of ruined tanks made over to private individuals with particulars of former and present revenue under Standing Order Nos. 8 and 9 (new edition) in fasli 1309 (1899–1900) ...	90 & 91

DISTRICT REPORTS.

			PAGES
Report from the Collector of Ganjam,	dated 28th September 1900	...	1 to 20
Do. do. of Vizagapatam	„ 28th „	...	1 to 8
Do. do. of Gódvári	„ 25th December „	...	1 to 10
Do. do. of Kistna	„ 25th February 1901	...	1 to 18
Do. do. of Nellore	„ 25th October 1900	...	1 to 16
Do. do. of Cuddapah	„ 30th November „	...	1 to 8
Do. do. of Anantapur	„ 10th December „	...	1 to 6
Do. do. of Bellary	„ 2nd October „	...	1 to 8
Do. do. of Kurnool	„ 23rd December „	...	1 to 10
Do. do. of Madras	„ 27th September „	...	1 & 2
Do. do. of Chingleput	„ 18th November „	...	1 to 16
Do. do. of North Arcot	„ 15th „	...	1 to 12
Do. do. of South Arcot	„ 18th December „	...	1 to 14
Do. do. of Tanjore	„ 5th November „	...	1 to 16
Do. do. of Trichinopoly	„ 9th October „	...	1 to 8
Do. do. of Madura	„ 12th November „	...	1 to 6
Do. do. of Tinnevely	„ 30th „	...	1 to 16
Do. do. of Coimbatore	„ 20th September „	...	1 to 16
Do. do. of the Nilgiris	„ 4th October „	...	1 to 4
Do. do. of Salem	„ 12th November „	...	1 to 12
Do. do. of South Canara	„ 23rd October „	...	1 to 8
Do. do. of Malabar	„ 19th November „	...	1 to 6

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

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

Settlement of Land Revenue (Jamabandi)—
Submitting to Government report on the— } (Here enter No. 30, dated 27th February 1901).
for fasli 1309 (1899-1900).

ORDER—No. 632, Revenue, dated 25th July 1901.

Land Revenue No. 16.

With the Proceedings read above
the Board of Revenue submits its report
on the Land Revenue Settlement of the

Presidency for fasli 1309, or the revenue year ending 30th June 1900.

2. The year was, on the whole, unfavourable for agricultural operations, the rainfall for the Presidency being over 20 per cent. in defect of the normal. The hot weather rains during April and May 1899 were remarkably copious, but the rainfall of the succeeding months was generally deficient and ill-distributed, with the result that the crop on a large area was either lost or seriously damaged, and it became necessary to open one or more famine test works in parts of Kistna, Nellore, Kurnool, Cuddapah, Bellary and Anantapur. A full review of the measures adopted for the relief of distress is contained in the Board's report of the famine of 1900 recorded in G.O., No. 196, dated 13th March 1901.

3. The unfavourable character of the season did not lead to any considerable diminution in the extent of ryots' holdings which remained nearly the same as in the previous fasli in spite of relinquishments aggregating 80,000 acres mainly in the Deccan districts and Nellore; but over half a million acres of wet land amounting to 11·6 per cent. of the wet holdings, and 4·35 million acres of dry land amounting to 24 per cent. of the dry holdings were left waste. These figures are in considerable excess of the extents usually kept fallow by the ryots in ordinary seasons and are the highest on record since the famine of 1876-78. The ryotwar and inam area cropped during the year under report was less by 2 million acres, or 7·2 per cent., than in the previous year, and was the lowest on record since fasli 1301 (revenue year 1891-92). The decrease occurred almost wholly under food-grains which usually cover about 80 per cent. of the cropped area, the four chief food-grains—paddy, ragi, cholam and cumbu—contributing 1·45 million acres of the decrease. The average outturn on the area cropped was, however, generally fair except in North Arcot.

4. *Prices.*—Owing to deficient harvest consequent on the unfavourable character of the season, and to depletion of stocks by large exports of grain to other Provinces in which severe famine was prevailing, there was a general rise in the retail prices of all food-grains, the recorded prices of the year being in excess of the normal rates by 37 per cent. in the case of paddy, and by 52 to 56 per cent. in the case of dry grains. The wholesale prices which represent the ryots' selling prices were, as will be seen from statement No. 5 appended to the Board's report, in every case considerably above the commutation rates adopted at settlement, the prices of dry grains being in very many cases nearly double or more than double the commutation rates. This circumstance enabled the ryots for the most part to pay the Government assessment with comparative ease, notwithstanding the large extents of land which were left waste or which yielded a short crop.

5. The land revenue of the Presidency is derived from the marginally-noted four sources. Of these the first two, the revenue from permanently-settled estates and the quit-rent levied on inam villages, are liable to but little variation from year to year and call for no remarks. The demand under items (3) and (4) varies from year to year with reference to the area occupied and cultivated and the supplies in the irrigation sources; both of these factors being dependent mainly on the state of the

season. The water-rate in item (3) includes not only the charge for water supplied to ryotwari lands assessed as "dry," but also the charge for second crop grown with the aid of Government water on single crop wet lands, while the revenue under item (4) is derived from a number of sources of which the most important are quit-rent on minor inams situated in ryotwari villages, charges for Government water supplied to zamindari and inam lands, assessment on lands occupied without patta, and revenue derived from tree pattas.

The total assessment chargeable on ryotwari holdings during the year under report rose by Rs. 6·80 lakhs owing chiefly to the introduction of the revised rates of assessment in the Górávari and Kistna districts, but the final demand under both items (3) and (4) was nevertheless only Rs. 490·8 lakhs against Rs. 518·7 lakhs in the previous year. The decline was mainly due to the large remissions of assessment that were granted in respect of lands which, through failure of the irrigation sources, were left waste or cultivated only with dry crops and in respect of lands on which the crops wholly failed or yielded a short outturn. The total of the season remissions, wet and dry, allowed in the year under report amounted to Rs. 29·6 lakhs against only Rs. 4·8 lakhs in the previous year. The insufficient supplies in the irrigation sources also caused a falling off of Rs. 7·2 lakhs in the revenue from water-rate and second-crop charge and of Rs. 2·1 lakhs in miscellaneous revenue.

6. The current demand of the year under land revenue and cesses was Rs. 623·6 lakhs, of which 93·6 per cent. was either collected or written off the accounts, leaving a balance of Rs. 40·20 lakhs at the close of the fasli (revenue year). The low percentage of collections is due partly to the fact that in portions of the affected districts and in North Arcot the demand aggregating over Rs. 8½ lakhs was postponed, but mainly to the circumstance that the issue of process is generally postponed in respect of amounts expected to be remitted at the jamabandi or annual settlement of revenue. These doubtful items reach a considerable sum in an unfavourable year, and the collection of items which in the event are not remitted is thus postponed till the close of the year with the result that much of it is not collected within the year. The arrear balance at the beginning of the year was Rs. 16·13 lakhs, of which Rs. 13·82 lakhs were either collected or written off. The total uncollected balance—current and arrear—under all heads was Rs. 43·14 lakhs, the highest balance on record since the famine year 1891–92: but more than three-fourths of this amount has since been collected or written off and the realisable balance on the 1st January 1901 was only Rs. 9·92 lakhs.

7. The statistics relating to the extent to which coercive processes were employed for the collection of land revenue are analysed in paragraphs 52 to 58 of the Board's report. The subjoined statement compares these statistics with those of the previous five years:—

	1304.	1305.	1306.	1307.	1308.	1309.
Number of demand notices	5,690,788	5,888,994	5,816,226	6,386,639	6,423,859	6,134,242
Number of attachment notices	236,151	231,308	230,487	328,222	437,416	406,246
Number of sale notices	191,828	178,347	175,575	226,646	275,666	248,895
Number of defaulters whose property was attached	236,151	231,308	230,487	328,222	437,416	406,246
Amount of arrears for which property was attached Rs.	19,18,867	20,44,184	20,77,873	25,86,708	32,00,282	36,82,743
Number of defaulters whose property was sold	10,371	10,757	8,197	10,124	18,287	17,605
Amount of arrears for which property was sold Rs.	1,70,828	1,76,059	1,59,084	1,86,523	2,54,737	3,18,323
Amount realised by sale of property	1,77,644	1,86,892	1,83,238	1,91,237	2,52,741	2,93,490
Extent of land sold Acs.	27,899	27,728	21,467	25,421	60,806	52,852
Extent of land bought in by Government	10,863	10,512	7,075	9,518	29,061	23,006
Total extent of holdings in millions of acres	22·23	22·44	22·46	22·55	22·52	22·50
Total current demand in lakhs of rupees	547·39	564·86	531·19	565·35	576·12	548·2
Arrears at the beginning of the year Rs.	18·01	11·70	9·84	33·41	20·76	16·13

Notices of demand are merely formal intimations to the persons concerned of the amount of the assessment due, the fact of non-payment and the consequences of continued default. The processes involving real coercion are notices of attachment and sale and the actual sale of property. Taking the Presidency as a whole there was a decrease, as compared with the previous year, under all the above processes, though a few districts, notably Kistna, Tanjore and Cuddapah, showed an increase in the case of some of the processes. In the last-named district the accumulated arrears of previous years were considerable. The number of processes issued, though less than in the previous year, was still, owing to the unfavourable season, large as compared with the faslis 1304 to 1307. Of the total extent of holdings, 23 per cent. was the extent brought to sale for arrears, while of the current and arrear demand for the year roughly one-half per cent. was the amount unpaid for which the property of the defaulters was brought to sale. His Excellency the Governor in Council is satisfied that, on the whole, coercive processes were not unduly resorted to. The question whether it is not possible to improve the manner in which the collection of the land revenue is effected is now under reference to the Board of Revenue and will be separately considered.

The Government notes with satisfaction that the District officers are alive to the importance of utilising the ordinary village establishments as much as possible in the service of coercive processes, and that the proportion of processes served by special agency was only 2·6 per cent. against the 3·1 per cent. in the previous year.

8. *Inspection of boundary and field marks.*—The number of boundary marks reported to be missing or out of repair still continues large, and partly owing to the extra work consequent on the bad season in some districts, the progress made in their replacement and repair was considerably less than in the previous year. As observed by the Government in the review of the last year's report, adequate measures in this direction are not possible till the supervising Land Records staff is materially strengthened and reorganised.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) G. S. FORBES,
Secretary to Government.

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

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

1901.

Board of Revenue

(Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture),

MADRAS.

Recd.

} 1901.

Enclosures

Regd.

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Printed March 25th.

Proceedings, No. 30, 27th February 1901.

FEBRUARY.

Settlement of Land Revenue (Jamabandi).—Submitting to Government report on the — for fasli 1309 (1899–1900).

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

The Hon'ble Mr. H. BRADLEY.

Mr. J. N. ATKINSON.

Mr. C. J. WEIR.

RESOLUTION—No. 30, dated 27th February 1901.

The Board submits to Government its report on the settlement of land revenue in this Presidency for fasli 1309 (1899–1900), together with the prescribed statements.

2. *Season and rainfall.*—Owing to the rainfall in many parts of the Presidency having been deficient during both the south-west and north-east monsoons, the season of 1899–1900 was, on the whole, unfavourable to agriculture. There was unusually heavy rain generally during the hot weather, but the total rainfall of the year was much below the average expected. The average for the Presidency was 35·74 inches against 50·74 registered in 1898–99 and 44·80 inches, the average during the twenty-five years ending with 1894–95. Details for each district are given in statement No. 1.

3. The hot weather rainfall was remarkably copious, especially during April, and was not brought by cyclones such as often visit the Coromandel Coast during May. This rainfall in many places replenished the supplies in the irrigation works and thus led to a comparatively large area of wet land being brought under crop during the early months of the year, especially in the Carnatic, Central and Southern districts. In June the monsoon set in well on the West Coast and brought abundant rains to that part of the country and to the Nilgiris, whilst in the Northern Circars, though the rainfall was somewhat below the average expected, it was not seriously so. Elsewhere there was but little rain in June, whilst during July in the southern parts of the Circars and over the whole of the remainder of the Presidency the fall was extremely light, the total fall for June and July having been less over the greater portion of the Presidency than that recorded during these months in any of the previous thirty years. The drought continued up to 9th August and the effect was marked by the fact that there was a deficiency of 18 per cent. in the area sown up to July for the whole Presidency, whilst in the Deccan districts, the deficiency amounted to over 50 per cent. The Southern districts only were not affected. On the 9th and 10th August good rain fell over a large part of the Deccan districts, and though the ordinary sowing season for much of the lighter soils found there had passed, the ryots seized the opportunity and put down a wide area under crop. Unfortunately this rain did not extend throughout the districts referred to, nor did the more unevenly distributed fall which occurred later in the month extend to all those places where rain was needed most. In all parts of the Presidency except the Circars, the August rainfall was light, and though sufficient to carry on such crops as were on the ground and to enable the ryots to sow considerable areas, was, in many places, not sufficient to prevent sowings being much retarded. The failure of the south-west monsoon rains on the uplands of Coorg, Mysore and on the slopes of the Nilgiris also prevented the usual supplies being received in the Cauvery, which except for a brief period about the middle of August, remained so phenomenally low throughout that month that the cultivation of the Tanjore delta was much retarded. About 2nd September, however, rain began to fall almost

throughout the Deccan and Central districts and the fall of the month was, except in the Circars and a part of the Carnatic and on the West Coast, ample for the season. It was accompanied by good freshes in most of the rivers on the East Coast, the standing crops were for the most part saved and sowings were greatly stimulated in most of the districts where they had previously been backward. During October, however, it was only in Ganjam and the littoral portion of Vizagapatam, in the greater part of the Carnatic and in the Central, Southern and West Coast districts that the rainfall was good. In Tanjore and some parts of the Carnatic, the rain during that month was excessive and in some places caused considerable damage from floods. During November and December the usual rains failed to a very great extent; in the Deccan and Circars scarcely any rain fell, whilst over the remainder of the Presidency the deficiency was very marked. The result of the delay in the setting in of the South-West monsoon rainfall and the early cessation of the rain in October was that a large area of crop was lost or seriously damaged and grave fears were entertained that considerable measures of relief would be required. As the season advanced, however, the affected area became more clearly defined. At the end of the fasli under report, it embraced a part of the southern upland taluks of Kistna and portions of Nellore and Kurnool adjoining, and scattered tracts in the remainder of the Deccan districts. The total affected area in all these districts at the end of the fasli was estimated at 6,774 square miles with a population of over one million. Test-works were opened in February, March and April 1900 in several districts, but it was found possible to close the works in Nellore and Bellary in June. On the 30th June 1900 the numbers on relief were 16,507. Of these 13,177 were on test-works on the intermediate piece-work system and 3,030 were weavers relieved at their own trade in Cuddapah.

4. On the 29th August 1899 the Gódavari reached a maximum height of 2·5 feet over the crest of the anikat. The Kistna rose to 10·20 feet on the 16th September, the highest point recorded during the year, against 13·30 feet on the 28th July 1898. The supplies in the Penner were late and inadequate and in consequence, extensive remissions were granted, especially under the Nellore anikat. There were only slight freshes in the Cauvery for a brief period from July to October and none at all later in the year.

5. *Cultivation and particulars of crops.*—The annexed statement shows the details of the area sown with the more important crops on Government and inam lands during the year, including areas cropped more than once, as compared with similar particulars for the preceding year and with the average of the previous five years:—

Crops.	Area of crops sown in thousands of acres.			Percentage of the area under each crop to the total area of crop.		
	Average.*	1898–1899.	1899–1900.	Average.	1898–1899.	1899–1900.
Paddy	6,739	7,166	6,429	24·8	25·8	24·9
Cholum	4,615	4,828	4,375	16·6	17·4	17·0
Umba	2,704	2,806	2,457	9·9	10·1	9·5
Ragi	1,676	1,713	1,699	6·2	6·2	6·6
Other food-grains including pulses ..	5,965	6,154	5,735	21·9	22·1	22·2
Total food-grains ..	21,599	22,667	20,695	79·4	81·6	80·2
Cotton	1,554	1,322	1,383	5·7	4·8	5·4
Indigo	447	211	276	1·6	0·8	1·1
Sugarcane	59	52	59	0·2	0·2	0·2
Castors	742	647	600	2·7	2·3	2·3
Gingelly	764	691	668	2·8	2·5	2·6
Ground-nuts	194	116	175	0·7	0·4	0·7
Other oil-seeds	82	62	76	0·3	0·2	0·3
Tobacco	107	118	82	0·4	0·4	0·3
Total industrial crops ..	3,949	3,219	3,317	14·4	11·6	12·9
All others including topes ..	1,677	1,897	1,779	6·2	6·8	6·9
Grand total ..	27,225	27,783	25,791	100·0	100·0	100·0

* Average of five years ending 1897–98.

Owing to the unfavourable character of the season, the total area sown during the year was 25·79 million acres against 27·78 million acres during the preceding year and 27·22 million acres, the average of the previous five years. There was a decrease of over 1·99 million acres which occurred in all the districts in the Presidency except Ganjám, where there was a slight increase. The decrease was large, amounting to over 100,000 acres each, in Kistna, Nellore, North Arcot, Gódvári, Chingleput and South Arcot, which together account for more than half the decrease. Next followed Tanjore, Salem, Coimbatore, Kurnool and Cuddapah with a decrease of 97,000 to 77,000 acres and Trichinopoly, Bellary, Madura, South Canara and Tinnevely with 52,000 to 66,000 acres. Over 70 per cent. of the decrease was in the area under first-crop which occurred everywhere except Ganjám; the area sown with second-crop also showed a decrease in all the districts except Ganjám, Madura and the Nilgiris, where there was a small increase. The decrease in the second-crop area was very large in Kistna, amounting to over 117,000 acres, and was large also in Gódvári, North Arcot, Chingleput and South Arcot, ranging from 48,000 to 91,000 acres.

Of the total area under crops 20·69 million acres or more than 80 per cent. was, as usual, occupied by food-grains. As compared with the previous year there was a decrease of about two million acres or 8·7 per cent. under food-grains, of which about 737,000 acres were under paddy. The decrease was general under all food crops owing to the unfavourable season already referred to. There was an increase, however, of nearly 100,000 acres under industrial crops, which occurred chiefly under cotton, indigo, sugarcane and ground-nuts. The area sown with cotton showed an increase of about 4·6 per cent. over the previous year but decreased by about 11 per cent. as compared with the normal area. The increase occurred chiefly in the Deccan districts except Cuddapah and in Kistna, and was especially large in Bellary and Kurnool. The increase was due to large demand for this article and to the favourable early rains. The area of land sown with indigo was 276,000 acres or 30 per cent. more than that of the previous year, but 38 per cent. less than the average area. Nearly the whole of the increase occurred in Kistna (15,000), Nellore (25,000) and Cuddapah (25,000) and was due to timely rains. There was a large decrease in South Arcot, amounting to about 12,000 acres, attributed to the extremely unfavourable season at the time of sowing this crop. Sugarcane occupied an area of about 59,000 acres or 7,000 acres more than in the previous year. The increase was large in South Arcot and Trichinopoly, due to sufficient rainfall. Of oil-seeds, there was an increase under ground-nuts and "other oil-seeds" and a decrease under castors and gingelly, but compared with the average there was a decrease in all cases. In the case of castors there was a decrease of 47,000 acres as compared with the previous year and 142,000 acres as compared with the average. The decrease occurred in all the districts except Gódvári, Cuddapah, Salem and Tinnevely, where there was an increase. In the case of gingelly there was a decrease of about 25,000 acres as compared with the previous year and about 98,000 acres as compared with the average. The deficiency was marked in Gódvári and Southern districts. This is attributed to the failure of the South-West monsoon. On the other hand there was a large increase in Coimbatore and North Arcot, which was due to the copious rainfall in April and May 1899. The area under ground-nuts, which had been decreasing up to fasli 1307, showed a slight advance in the previous year and a further advance during the year under report of 59,000 acres, but it was still 10 per cent. less than the average. Nearly the whole of the increase occurred in South Arcot, the district in which this crop is most extensively grown. Oil-seeds occupy the largest area under non-food crops, viz., 1·51 million acres or 5·9 per cent., while cotton followed with 1·4 million acres or 5·4 per cent.

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

Districts.	Paddy.	Cholam.	Cumbu.	Ragi.	Varagu.	Other cereals specified.	Horragram.	All other food-grains including pulses.	Cotton.	Indigo.	Sugarcane.	Castors.	Gingelly.	Ground-nuts.	Other oil-seeds.	Tobacco.	All others including tobacco.
Ganjám ..	8	..	..	7	..	..	7	8	7	..	10	5	7	..	6	5	7
Vizagapatam ..	6	6	6	6	..	..	5	6	7	5	10	5	5	..	4	7	6
Gódvári ..	11	8	7	7	..	..	7	7	9	11	9	7	8	..	10	9	9
Kistna ..	8	6	6	..	..	4	5	5	7	4	..	3	1	..	7	4	4
Kurnool ..	6	7	6	5	..	9	6	5	6	5	9	5	5	..	4	6	8
Bellary ..	12	9	7	10	..	3	..	8	9	10	12	10	10	..	9	11	10
Anantapur ..	16	6	6	7	..	4	5	4	5	4	9	4	5	11	8	9	11
Cuddapah ..	9	8	8	9	..	6	7	7	9	8	10	7	9	10	8	10	11
Nellore ..	9	9	9	10	5	..	7	7	7	7	7	7	10	11	7	9	7
Chingleput ..	7	6	7	7	5	..	..	6	..	7	8	6	6	6	5	8	6
South Arcot ..	7	7	7	7	6	..	..	6	8	9	9	6	7	9	7	9	7
North Arcot ..	5	4	3	4	3	..	2	3	2	4	4	3	4	3	3	5	5
Salem ..	10	8	8	7	9	7	6	7	10	11	11	7	6	8	7	9	9
Coimbatore ..	10	8	7	8	..	7	5	6	8	12	11	6	7	8	4	10	9
Trichinopoly ..	10	10	10	11	10	7	..	9	11	10	11	9	11	9	11	10	10
Tanjore ..	9	..	..	8	..	..	..	10	10	9	11	10	10	10	9	11	10
Madura ..	7	8	6	8	7	5	7	7	12	7	8	6	7	8	7	8	8
Tinnevely ..	7	7	8	8	5	5	6	5	8	5	9	7	5	8	6	8	6
Malabar ..	7	..	..	5	..	..	..	7	..	..	7	5	8	..	10	..	8
South Canara ..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	11
The Nilgiris ..	8	..	..	5	..	6	..	4	..	..	..	3	3	..	3	7	6

The above figures are based upon the returns furnished by village officers. From the statistics reported it would appear that, on the whole, the outturn during the year may be said to have been generally fair, although there were exceptions.

7. *Sanitary condition.*—The following abstract compares the statistics of human mortality classified under different diseases as reported by village and municipal officers, with similar particulars for the preceding year and with the average of the previous five years:—

Diseases.	Number of deaths reported in			Percentage to the total in		
	Average.* Fasli 1308. Fasli 1309.			Average.* Fasli 1308. Fasli 1309.		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Cholera	64,065	47,726	18,136	9·1	7·0	2·6
Small-pox	13,884	12,058	24,710	2·0	2·0	3·6
Fevers	271,286	238,285	259,170	38·5	34·0	37·7
Other diseases ..	354,967	387,094	384,858	50·4	57·0	56·1
Total	704,202	685,163	686,874	100 0	100·0	100·0

* Of five years ending fasli 1307.

The total number of deaths recorded during the year was slightly higher than that registered in fasli 1308, but 2·5 per cent. less than the average of the five years ending with fasli 1307. The increase, as compared with the previous year, occurred chiefly in the Circars, Tanjore, Madura and Malabar. In consequence, the average ratio of mortality also rose slightly from 20·7 to 20·9 per mille. As usual the death-rate in the city of Madras (39·6 per mille) was the highest though less than that of the previous year by 5·2 per mille; this, as stated in previous reports, may be attributed partly to the insanitary condition of the city and partly to greater accuracy in registration. On the other hand, the decline, as compared with the previous year, is, in the opinion of the Sanitary Commissioner, due to the greater amount of supervision exercised over the sanitary staff of the city on account of the necessity for keeping it prepared for the advent of plague. The registration of vital statistics in the rural tracts continued to be defective and the deaths registered in several districts amounted to about 2 per cent. as in the previous year. As the Madras Registration

of Births and Deaths Act (III of 1899) and the rules framed under section 20 of the Act have been brought into force from 1st April 1900 in selected unions in the Presidency, improvement may be looked for in future.

There was an increase in the mortality under small-pox and fever, and a decrease under cholera and other causes. The number of deaths from cholera showed a further decline of 62 per cent. during the year as compared with the previous year. Kurnool and Nellore enjoyed perfect immunity from this disease, while in South Canara, Nilgiris, Anantapur, Cuddapah and Madras, there were no more than 1, 1, 2, 4 and 12 deaths, respectively. In Tanjore, South Arcot, Salem, Madura and Gódvári, the mortality from this cause was large though in the first three districts the number of deaths was less than in the previous year. These five districts together contributed about 85 per cent. of the total number of deaths from this cause. There were also small increases in Ganjám, Vizagapatam and Malabar. The mortality from small-pox was 24,710 or more than double that of the previous year (12,058). The largest number of deaths occurred in Gódvári, South Arcot, North Arcot and the Southern districts, where they ranged from one to five thousand. These districts contributed two-thirds of the total deaths from this cause. All the districts showed greater mortality

Vizagapatam.
Madras.
North Arcot.

Trichinopoly.
South Canara.

from this cause except the five noted on the margin, where there were small decreases. The increase was very large in Gódvári, where 5,034 deaths were

recorded during the year against 776 in the previous year. The deaths from fevers also rose by 20,885 or about 9 per cent. The increase was general except in Bellary, Kurnool, North Arcot, Salem and the West Coast districts. On the whole, 2·6 per cent. of the total number of deaths registered were from cholera, 3·6 per cent. from small-pox, 37·7 per cent. from fever, and 56·1 per cent. from unspecified diseases.

8. *Condition of cattle.*—The condition of cattle during the year was, on the whole, not satisfactory. The total mortality among horned cattle from diseases amounted to about 140,000 against 127,000 in the previous year. There was an increase in thirteen districts and a decrease in eight others. The mortality was heavy chiefly in the Circars, Deccan, Madura, Coimbatore and Nellore. These together contributed about 80 per cent. of the total mortality under this head. There was, however, a large decrease in South Arcot and Tinnevely. About one-third of the deaths from diseases were due to rinderpest, diarrhoea and dysentery taken together, but, as compared with the previous year, there was a decrease of 5 per cent. Deaths from these causes were numerous in the Circars, Madura and Malabar, which together account for about two-thirds of the mortality under this head. In more than one-half of the Presidency there was a decrease under these causes, which was most marked in South Arcot and Tinnevely. Deaths from anthrax amounted to 22,400 against 19,700 in the previous year. The losses were considerable in the Circars, Nellore, North Arcot and Tanjore, which together accounted for nearly three-fourths of the deaths from this cause. The number which died from malignant sore-throat, black quarter and epizootic aphtha amounted to 9,000, 3,600 and 1,700, respectively. These diseases prevailed most in Ganjám, Vizagapatam, Kistna, Nellore, Coimbatore and Malabar. The total number of deaths from all causes exclusive of deaths from natural decay amounted to 156,600 against 141,900 in the previous year.

9. *Prices.*—Owing to failure of rainfall and very large exports of grain which were made to other Provinces in which famine was prevailing, there was a general rise in the prices of all food-grains throughout the Presidency. The result was that the average rates for the dry grains were from 14 to 24 per cent. and for rice about 7 per cent. dearer than in the previous year; the rise as compared with the normal rates being from 59 to 64 and 33 per cent., respectively. The following table shows the mean retail prices of food-grains for the whole Presidency as compared with the rates for each of the four previous years and with the average for ten years ending 1889–90. The fluctuations for a complete period of twenty-seven years are shown in the diagram annexed. The averages for each district separately are entered in statement No. 3:—

Articles.	Imperial seers per rupee.						Percentage variations of prices in 1899-1900 as compared with	
	Average.*	Fasli 1305.	Fasli 1306.	Fasli 1307.	Fasli 1308.	Fasli 1309.	Average.*	Fasli 1309.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Rice, second sort	15.0	13.4	11.4	9.6	12.1	11.3	+ 33	+ 7
Paddy, first sort	24.2	21.4	18.2	15.1	18.9	17.7	+ 37	+ 7
Do. second sort	26.4	23.9	19.9	16.5	21.1	19.2	+ 37	+ 10
Ragi	29.7	28.1	20.6	15.9	21.0	18.4	+ 61	+ 14
Cholam	28.1	25.4	18.0	14.4	21.2	17.1	+ 64	+ 24
Cumbu	27.1	25.5	19.5	15.6	20.0	17.0	+ 59	+ 18

* Of ten years ending fasli 1299.

Rice.—The price of this grain was generally nearly normal at the beginning of the year. In July, a rise began in the Deccan districts, Carnatic and Gódvári, which extended in August to the remainder of the Circars and to the West Coast, and in September to the rest of the Presidency. During the succeeding months the rates rose rapidly up to about December or January when the rise was checked and continued more slowly during February and March. But in April it rose almost everywhere in the Presidency, while in May the rate was slightly easier everywhere except on the West Coast and in the South where the price either rose or remained almost stationary. During that month the exports from the affected area towards Bombay were comparatively small. At the close of the year prices remained almost stationary though they showed a tendency to rise chiefly under the influence of a revival of the demand for exports towards Bombay. The warning rates fixed for the several districts were reached in Ganjám, Vizagapatam, Tanjore and South Canara in September, in Gódvári, Kistna, Kurnool and Bellary in October, and in Anantapur in November. In that month rates in South Canara receded below the warning rate, only to rise above that level again in December. Prices also reached the warning rate in Cuddapah, Trichinopoly, Madura and Malabar in December, in Chingleput, Madras, South Arcot, and the other Central districts in January, and in Nellore in April.

Dry grains.—The price of cholam was rising at the beginning of the year, and the rise continued gradually up to September, with a sudden increase in October, when a strong demand set in for the export of this grain to famine-stricken areas in Western and Central India. In that month the warning rates had been exceeded in the Circars, Deccan, Nellore, Salem and Coimbatore. The rise continued up to November when scarcity rates (double the normal prices) were recorded in all the Deccan districts except Cuddapah in which district that level was reached in December. In Kistna and Nellore the price of cholam did not rise quite so rapidly or so soon, and in Nellore it was not till January that extreme rates were reached. From December to February prices in the affected areas were, on the whole, fairly steady, but there was another rise in March, after which rates remained steady at an extremely high level till the end of the fasli. The warning rates were reached in Tinnevely in November, and the price continued above that level there till the end of the year.

In the case of *ragi* there was an upward movement in July which continued for the most part gradually up to about November or December when a sharp rise took place which ceased in February, but there was a further rise in March. In a few districts and for short periods the warning rates had been reached earlier, but prices rose above those rates and did not again fall below them until August in North Arcot, October in Ganjám, Gódvári, Madras, Anantapur, Cuddapah, Salem, Coimbatore and Madura, November in Nellore and Tinnevely, December in Chingleput, South Arcot, Trichinopoly and Tanjore and January in Vizagapatam. In Cuddapah and North Arcot *ragi* became dearer than the scarcity rates in December, in Anantapur in February, and in Salem in June. The course of prices in the case of *cumbu* was much the same as that of the other dry grains, but where there was a local failure of crops the rise was more rapid.

10. *Number of Ryotwar Villages.*—The total number of ryotwar villages was 22,858 against 22,908 in the previous year. The decrease was due to the clubbing of villages during the recent survey and settlement in Gódvári, Kistna and certain parts of Salem and to the transfer of certain villages in the Vizagapatam district to "Forest". There were increases in Ganjám, North Arcot and Anantapur due to the transfer of some inam villages to ryotwar and to rectification of errors in classification.

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

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

12. *Peshkash or revenue from permanently-settled estates.*—The total amount of peshkash payable during the fasli was Rs. 49,94,873 against Rs. 49,94,999 in the preceding year. The decrease of Rs. 126 is explained below:—

Increase.

	Rs.
(1) The rights of Government in certain unclaimed, resumed, and relinquished inams situated in certain zamindari estates having been made over to the proprietors concerned, the assessment or quit-rent payable thereon (<i>viz.</i> , Rs. 173) have been added to the peshkash	173
(2) Certain zamindari lands taken up for the East Coast and Bellary-Kistna State Railways in the Ganjám and Nellore districts having been restored to the zamindars in fasli 1309, the proportionate peshkash due thereon which had abated at the time of acquisition was added again to the peshkash of the estate	35
(3) At the time of the resettlement of the Bhadrachalam estate in the Gódvári district, certain annuity deductions from the peshkash thereof were made in favour of the then holders of certain agra-harams. One of the joint-holders of three such villages having died, his annuity has terminated and the peshkash has been enhanced to the extent of Rs. 93	93
Total increase ...	301

Decrease.

(1) Certain zamindari land having been acquired for public purposes, the peshkash of the estates concerned has been reduced by Rs. 411	411
(2) The demand for fasli 1308 of the Vunakaramilli estate in the Gódvári district having included a sum of Rs. 10 charged in that year on account of previous faslis, the demand of fasli 1309 showed a decrease of that amount	10
(3) Due to the rounding off of fractions of a rupee and rectification of errors	6
Total decrease ...	427
Net decrease ...	126

13. *Shrotriyam jodi.*—The quit-rents payable to Government on villages held on shrotriem or favourable tenure amounted to Rs. 7,43,253 against Rs. 7,45,435 in the preceding year. The variations are explained in statement No. 8.

14. *Holdings.*—The following abstract shows the total extent and assessment of ryotwar holdings as compared with the previous year. Details of net variations in each district are given in appendix A.

Items.	Dry.		Wet.		Total.	
	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.
	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.
Holdings at the beginning of the year	18,228,517	1,86,64,415	4,293,508	2,38,03,680	22,522,025	4,24,78,571
South Canara	..	..	..	..	..	13,92,650
Total ..	18,228,517	1,86,64,415	4,293,508	2,38,03,680	22,522,025	4,38,67,221
Deduct —						
(1) Lands resigned	349,894	2,22,149	19,385	72,156	369,279	2,95,305
(2) Lands sold for arrears of revenue and bought in by Government	16,418	15,291	2,048	7,928	18,466	23,219
(3) Lands sold for arrears of revenue and purchased by private individuals	19,272	19,952	4,192	17,010	23,464	36,962
(4) Deficiency by survey and settlement	30,816	22,790	18,215	69,658	44,081	92,448
(5) Lands transferred by private sale	262,544	2,73,503	71,351	3,85,961	333,895	6,59,464
(6) Transferred from wet to dry and <i>vice versa</i>	25,117	32,737	6,241	35,868	31,358	68,606
(7) Other items	17,151	22,510	4,994	36,301	22,145	58,811
South Canara	..	..	..	..	..	1,093
Total ..	721,212	6,08,932	121,426	6,25,882	842,638	12,35,907
Remainder ..	17,507,305	1,50,55,483	4,172,082	2,31,77,798	21,679,387	4,26,31,314
Add—						
(1) Lands newly taken up on darkhast	292,481	1,94,117	35,255	82,450	327,736	2,76,567
(2) Lands purchased by private individuals at revenue sales	19,272	19,952	4,192	17,010	23,464	36,962
(3) Excess by survey and settlement	26,003	2,89,437	15,157	3,85,005	41,160	6,74,442
(4) Lands transferred by private sales	262,544	2,73,503	71,351	3,85,961	333,895	6,59,464
(5) Lands transferred from dry to wet and <i>vice versa</i>	6,241	11,173	25,117	1,56,835	31,358	1,68,008
(6) Other items	52,380	46,276	8,487	51,902	60,867	98,178
South Canara	..	..	..	..	..	2,025
Total ..	658,921	8,34,458	159,559	10,79,163	818,480	19,15,646
Total Holdings ..	18,166,226	1,88,89,941	4,331,641	2,42,56,961	22,497,867	4,45,46,960
Variations as compared with fasli 1308 (1898-99)	- 62,291	+ 2,25,526	+ 38,183	+ 4,53,281	- 24,158	+ 6,79,739
Percentage ..	0.34	1.21	0.88	1.95	0.11	1.55

* Revised figures.

15. The figures in the abstract exclude, as usual, land occupied without pattas and shown in the accounts under "miscellaneous." Excluding such areas and also the occupied area in the South Canara district which has not yet been fully surveyed, the total area under occupation which increased steadily up to fasli 1307 and showed a fall in fasli 1308 declined still further in the year under report; the fall as compared with the previous year being 24,000 acres or 0.11 per cent. There was a total decrease of about 99,000 acres in nine districts and an increase of about 75,000 acres in eleven others. Nearly the whole decrease occurred in the affected districts; it was largest in Anantapur in which about 47,000 acres of dry holdings were relinquished during the year owing to the unfavourable character of the season. The decreases in the remaining districts are also attributed to the same cause. But in Kistna a portion of the decrease was only nominal being due to the deficiency caused by the introduction of survey areas into the Masulipatam portion of the district. On the other hand, the increase was large in Gódvári and was chiefly due to the inclusion under holdings of the area of certain rented villages settled and transferred to assessed and to the introduction of survey areas. The latter cause also partly accounts for the increase in Coimbatore and Salem districts where survey areas were introduced in some

unsurveyed villages recently surveyed in the taluks of Satyamangalam, Bhavani, Trichengode and Tiruppattur. In the remaining districts and also in Coimbatore the increase is generally attributed to extension of cultivation and partly to grant of pattas for lands previously shown under "miscellaneous."

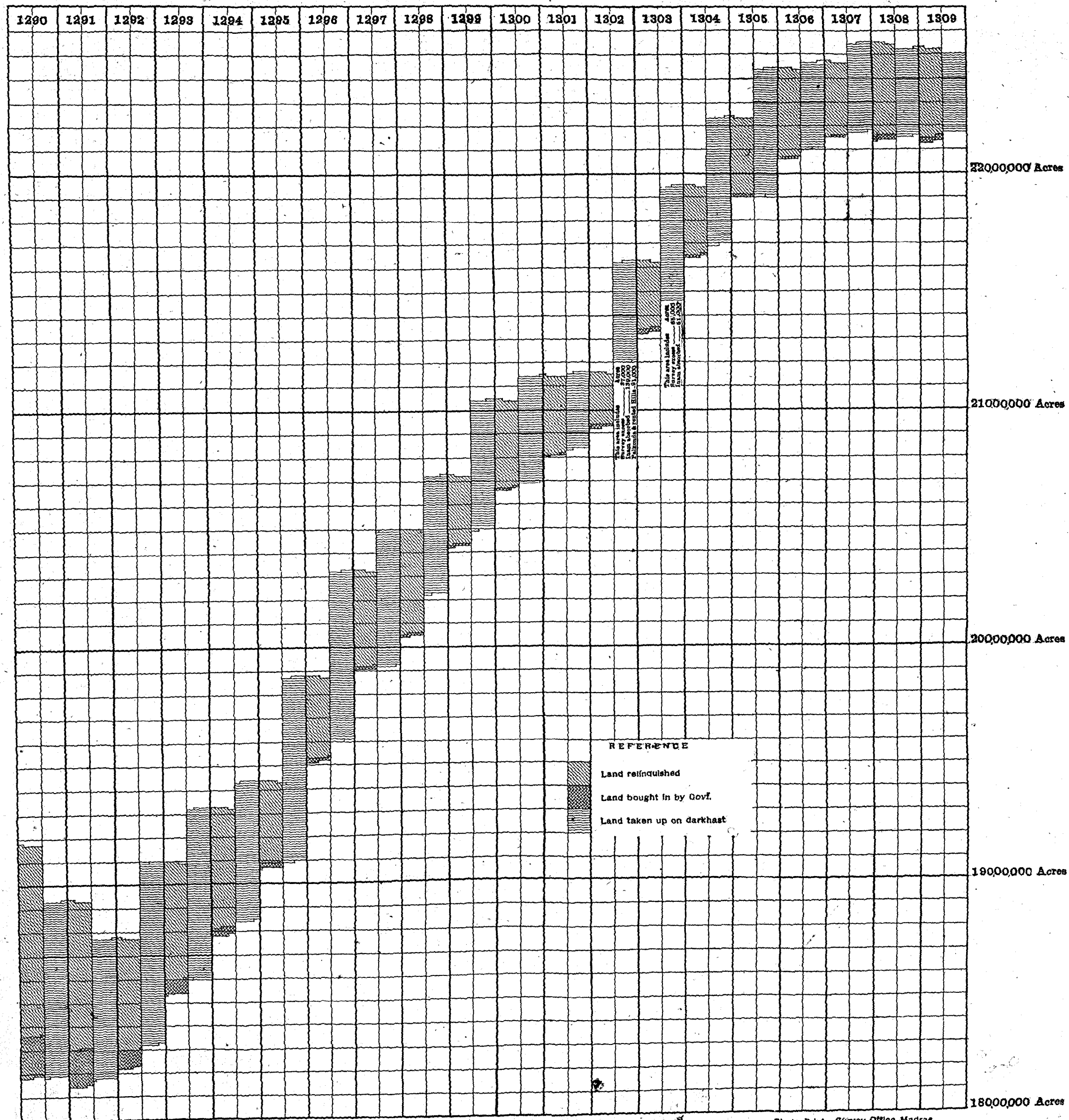
16. The total assessment of the holdings amounted to Rs. 445.47 lakhs, i.e., Rs. 6.80 lakhs or 1.55 per cent. more than in the previous year. The increase occurred in all the districts except Nellore, Cuddapah, Anantapur, Kurnool, South Arcot, Tinnevely, Nilgiris and Malabar, where there were decreases. Nearly Rs. 7.17 lakhs of the increase occurred in the districts of Gódvári and Kistna and was chiefly due to the introduction of revised rates of assessment during the year under report. The increase in the remaining districts was due chiefly to extension of cultivation. But in Salem it was also partly due to the introduction of new rates of assessment in the two taluks referred to above and to the transfer to wet of dry lands commanded by the Barur project. The decreases are generally attributed to larger areas having been relinquished than taken up during the year owing to the unfavorable season. In Bellary there was an increase in assessment, though there was a decrease in the area. This is ascribed to the fact that poor lands lightly assessed were relinquished and good lands assessed at higher rates were taken up on darkhast.

17. Compared with fasli 1285, the year which preceded the great famine of 1876-78, the increase in the holdings was 12.36 per cent. against 12.49 per cent. in the previous year. The increase occurred in all the districts in the Presidency. If the area of cultivation shown under "miscellaneous" is taken into account the increase would be 2.94 millions or 14.4 per cent. But, as stated in previous reports, a portion of this increase is due to the excess brought to account by the introduction of new survey areas into certain districts and to the inclusion of resumed village service inam lands under holdings. If these items, which amount to 1.16 million acres or 3.9 per cent., were excluded, the net increase due to extension of cultivation would amount to 1.78 million acres. This improvement was shared by all the districts except Cuddapah, Anantapur and Kurnool. In the previous year, the deficiency in the net area occupied occurred in the last-named district only, but during the year under report, it extended to Cuddapah and Anantapur. In these two districts the small advance made up to the previous year was more than lost during the year under report, especially in the Anantapur district, where, as already observed, about 47,000 acres were relinquished owing to the unfavourable season. The deficiency thus caused in these two districts amounted to 4,900 and 13,700 acres respectively. In the Kurnool district which has not yet recovered from the effects of the famine of 1876-78, the deficiency which amounted to 55,616 acres in the previous year, rose to 63,298 acres during the year. It was stated in previous reports that this deficiency was not due, to any material extent, to the reservation of large areas of arable lands for fuel and fodder reserves, as out of a large extent set free for cultivation only a small area of the assessed lands was brought under occupation in five taluks. The information called for from the Collector in respect of the other taluks in his district has not yet been received.

18. The diagram annexed shows the total area of holdings, the area newly taken up and the extents relinquished and bought in by Government during each of the twenty years ending with the year under report. It will be seen that in each of these twenty years excepting faslis 1290, 1291, 1301, 1306, 1308 and 1309, the total area taken up was in excess of the area relinquished and that during these two decades occupation increased by about three and-a-half million acres.

19. *Cultivation.*—The extent of the area cropped during the year exclusive of cultivation shown under "miscellaneous" amounted to 17.65 million acres or 78.45 per cent. of the total holdings against 82.84 per cent. in the previous year and 81.99 per cent. in the year preceding it. The decrease amounting to over one million acres occurred throughout the Presidency except Malabar where there was an increase; but in that district the figures reported are mostly conjectural as no systematic cultivation accounts are maintained in any of the taluks except Wynaad. The decrease which was large in the Carnatic and Central districts is attributed to the unfavourable season which prevailed in parts of those districts. Including the area under miscellaneous cultivation, the total area cropped during the year amounted to 18.43.

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



REFERENCE

- Land relinquished
- Land bought in by Govt.
- Land taken up on darkhaat

million acres against 19.46 million acres in the previous year and 19.32 million acres in fasli 1307. Under the head of miscellaneous cultivation, there was a marked decrease in Gódvári, and smaller decreases in Kistna, Nellore, Bellary, Kurnool, Chingleput, Tanjore, Trichinopoly, Madura, Tinnevely, Nilgiris and Coimbatore. In the remaining districts there was an increase which was large in Anantapur, amounting to over 26,000 acres.

20. *Water-rate and second-crop charge.*—The revenue from water-rate and second-crop charge amounted to Rs. 9.33 and 8.71 lakhs, respectively, making a total of Rs. 18.04 lakhs, or Rs. 7.21 lakhs less than in the previous year. The decrease under water-rate was Rs. 2.45 lakhs, of which nearly Rs. 1.72 lakhs occurred in Kistna, North Arcot and South Arcot and was due to the insufficiency of water-supply in the irrigation sources. In Kistna it was also partly due to the transfer of certain dry lands to wet during the resettlement. It was large also in Nellore, Kurnool, Trichinopoly, Tinnevely and Salem. In these districts and in the remaining districts where the decrease occurred, it is generally attributed to the unfavourable season. On the other hand, there was an increase under this head in Tanjore, Madura and Bellary. The increase in Tanjore was due to the favourable rains in the early part of the year and that in Madura to the extension of Periyár irrigation. The increase in Bellary was insignificant. Under the head of second-crop charge there was a decrease of Rs. 4.76 lakhs which occurred everywhere in the Presidency except in Madura and Tinnevely. The decrease was large in Gódvári, Chingleput, North Arcot, South Arcot and Tanjore, which together contributed about 87 per cent. of the decrease under this head. The decrease in these districts and in the other districts where the falling-off was smaller, is generally attributed to the failure of the north-east monsoon and the consequent scanty supplies in the irrigation sources. On the other hand, there was a large increase in Madura due to the reclassification of certain double-crop wet land in some villages of the Periyakulam taluk as single-crop wet and to the inclusion, under the head second-crop charge, of the charge due on the second crop raised on such lands.

21. *Remissions and Deductions from Beriz.*—Statement No. 13 appended to the report shows the particulars of season and fixed remissions and deductions from the beriz during the year as compared with the previous year.

22. *Remissions granted with reference to the state of the Season.*—The assessment remitted on lands left waste or on which the crops were lost amounted to Rs. 29.59 lakhs against Rs. 4.80 lakhs or Rs. 24.79 lakhs more than in the previous year and Rs. 19.11 lakhs more than in fasli 1307. The increase occurred under all items and was due to the unfavourable season.

23. *Remission on lands left waste.*—The table below shows the extent of occupied land left waste, the area of waste charged and that on which remissions were granted in comparison with the previous year:—

Items.	Fasli 1308.	Fasli 1309.	Difference.
	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
Total extent left waste—			
Dry	3,640,855	4,345,138	+ 704,283
Wet	224,402	502,642	+ 278,240
Total ..	3,865,257	4,847,780	+ 982,523
Extent on which remission was granted—			
Dry	4,273	30,740	+ 26,467
Wet	48,047	242,718	+ 194,666
Total ..	52,320	273,458	+ 221,138
Remainder charged—			
Dry	3,636,582	4,314,398	+ 677,816
Wet	176,355	269,929	+ 93,574
Total ..	3,812,937	4,584,327	+ 771,390

24. From the cause already referred to, there was an increase both in the area left waste (acres 4,847,780) and in the area on which remissions were granted (acres 273,453). The total amount remitted on account of waste was Rs. 11,47,332 against Rs. 2,10,343 in the previous year. Of the wet waste, remissions were granted on 242,713 acres against 48,047 acres in the previous year. The amount remitted was

	Increase. RS.
1. North Arcot	1,74,648
2. Tanjore	1,63,663
3. Nellore	87,181
4. South Arcot	80,146
5. Gó dávari	79,075
6. Madura	68,844
7. Cuddapah	63,806
8. Chingleput	54,730

Rs. 11,16,415 or 4·6 per cent. of the assessment on the total wet area in occupation. As compared with the previous year, there was an increase of over Rs. 9 lakhs in the remission on wet waste occurring chiefly in the districts noted on the margin. These eight districts together contributed about 85 per cent. of the increase under this head. On the other hand, there was a small decrease in

Ganjám, Anantapur and Malabar. The increase is generally attributed to the short supply in the irrigation sources owing to the extremely unfavourable character of the season. Remissions on dry waste had also to be granted in portions of Anantapur, Kurnool and Bellary, where drought had rendered ploughing impossible. The amount shown against Kistna does not represent remission of assessment on dry lands but relates to wet lands left waste for want of sufficient water-supply, but these lands had to be shown in the jamabandi accounts as dry owing to their having been transferred to that head in the resettlement. The small amount appearing against Madura was granted in the Madura and Periyákulam taluks on certain dry lands which were submerged by the Periyár water.

25. *Shavi or Short Crop*.—The extent on which remission was granted on account of loss of crop or short crop amounted to acres 438,000 against 59,000 acres in the previous year and against 215,000 acres in the year previous to it. Over 80 per cent. of the remission under this head was granted under certain precarious sources of irrigation in the ten districts noted on the margin where the drought was severe.

Gó dávari.	North Arcot.
Nellore.	South Arcot.
Cuddapah.	Tanjore.
Anantapur.	Madura.
Kurnool.	Tinnevelly.

26. *Tirwakammi*.—This represents the difference between wet and dry assessment on wet lands cultivated with dry crops owing to failure of water-supply. Over Rs. 3·20 lakhs, or Rs. 2·19 lakhs more than in fasli 1308, were remitted during the year. Nearly one-third of this amount was remitted in one district, Cuddapah, and nearly half in the Circars, Nellore, Coimbatore and North Arcot.

27. *Land flooded or injured by water*.—The remission granted under this head (Rs. 2·28 lakhs) appertained almost wholly to Tanjore, where a sum of Rs. 2,20,000 was remitted during the year on account of floods.

28. *Other Items*.—This includes a remission of the difference between wet and dry rates, amounting to Rs. 67,264, allowed as a special case on certain lands in Gó dávari, which were dry in the Revenue accounts but which were transferred to wet in the settlement, but too late in the year for wet cultivation; and a remission of Rs. 11,259 granted in Madura and Mélúr taluks as a special case on certain lands sold under Periyár project.

29. The total remission granted on dry lands during the year amounted to Rs. 1·85 lakhs, particulars of which are shown in the following table.—

Districts.	Waste.	Shavi or short crop.	Total.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
Kistna	18,114	264	18,378
Cuddapah	..	63,156	63,156
Anantapur	3,469	53,866	57,335
Bellary	1,081	13,432	14,513
Kurnool	2,695	28,734	31,329
Madura	24	..	24
Coimbatore	..	19	19
Total	25,283	1,59,471	1,84,754

30. *Fixed and other remissions*.—Besides the remissions referred to above which were granted with reference to the state of the season, there were as usual the fixed remissions or abatement of the demand recurring from year to year and deductions from village collections in favour of religious institutions. These remissions and deductions amounted to Rs. 3,15,852 and Rs. 8,67,405, respectively, against Rs. 2,09,220 and Rs. 9,21,231 in the previous year. The variations under the several classes of remissions are small except under what is known as "increment remissions" and "allowances to religious institutions in lieu of cash payments," &c. Increment remissions, as explained in previous reports, represent the difference between the full assessment and the portion thereof actually charged by annual increments in cases where the new settlement assessment exceeds the old by 25 per cent. or more. There was an increase amounting to Rs. 1,42,905, in Gó dávari and Kistna and a decrease of Rs. 26,558 in Anantapur, Bellary, South Arcot, Tanjore, Trichinopoly and Madura resulting in a net increase of Rs. 1,16,347. The increase in the two districts referred to above was due to the introduction of revised settlement into those districts during the year. The decrease in the other districts was due to the lapse of another year since the introduction of settlement into these districts. Under the head of allowances to religious institutions there was a net increase of about Rs. 25,000 which almost wholly appears against Tinnevelly and was due to the payment of old arrears which remained undischarged.

31. *Miscellaneous Revenue*.—The miscellaneous revenue comprising quit-rent and water-tax on minor inams, revenue derived from lands cultivated but for which no pattas were issued, revenue derived from trees, and water tax on lands in zamindari and inam villages irrigated from Government sources, and such other items as are not included under holdings amounted to Rs. 68·74 lakhs or 2·15 lakhs less than in the previous year. Details are given in statement No. 16.

32. *Item 1. Jodi or quit-rent on minor inams*.—The demand under this item amounted to Rs. 22·90 lakhs or only Rs. 2,006 less than in the previous year. The variations were not large in any district.

33. *Item 2, Water-rate on minor inams in ryotwar villages*.—There was a decrease of over Rs. 4 lakhs under this head as compared with the previous year. The decrease occurred in every district except Madura and Tinnevelly where there was a very small increase. The decrease was large in Gó dávari and Kistna which together account for about 82 per cent. of the decrease. It was large also in Cuddapah (Rs. 16,000), North Arcot (Rs. 13,600) and Kurnool (Rs. 11,700). In all these districts and in the other districts where the decrease occurred, it is generally attributed to deficient supply in the Government sources of irrigation owing to the unfavourable character of the season. But in Kistna it was also due to the transfer of water-rate on minor inams in zamindari and whole inam villages from this head to item 3 (charge for water in zamindari and inam villages including tirwajasti and fasaljasti) under B.P., No. 225, dated 22nd May 1900.

34. *Item 3, Charge for water in Zamindari and inam villages including Tirwajasti and Fasaljasti*.—The bulk of the revenue under this head relates, as usual, to the Gó dávari and Kistna districts. The total demand shows an increase of Rs. 1·75 lakhs.

There was increase in seven districts and decrease in ten others, but the variations were small except in Gódvári, Kistna and Madura in which there was a large increase and in Nellore and Tinnevely in which there was a large decrease. The increase was mainly due to extension of irrigation under deltas and the Periyár project, but in Kistna it was also due to the transfer of water-rate on minor inams from item 2. to this head as stated above. The decrease was generally due to the bad season.

35. *Item 4, Penal charge for water on lands irrigated without permission.*—Nearly two-thirds of the revenue under this head was derived from Gódvári and Kistna. Considerable revenue was also obtained in Chingleput, South Arcot, Madura and Tinnevely.

There was an increase under this head in every district. The largest amount (Rs. 1,26,800) was derived from Kistna and was due to the levy of heavier penal water-rates during the year than those imposed in previous years to repress the unauthorised use of Government water to the detriment of registered wet lands which suffered much from want of water.

36. *Item 5, Lands occupied, with or without application, for which no pattas have been granted and Item 6, Concealed cultivation.*—These items refer generally to assessed lands taken up for cultivation, but not included under holdings. The total revenue under these heads amounted to Rs. 5,17,000 against Rs. 5,73,000 in the previous year and Rs. 5,80,000 in fasli 1307.

	RS.
South Arcot	85,175
Madura	56,084
Kistna	50,088
Anantapur	44,522
Bellary	35,008
Trichinopoly	32,048
North Arcot	35,150
Nellore	30,784
Cuddapah	24,428
Kurnool	21,809
Total	415,096

As in the previous year, the revenue from this head was still large in the marginally-noted districts which together contributed over 80 per cent. of the total revenue, though there was generally a falling off during the year. The decrease is generally attributed to the unfavourable season and to the inclusion in patta of lands occupied in previous years but not included in holdings for want of sub-division. There were large increases in Anantapur and Malabar and smaller ones in Ganjam, Vizagapatam and Salem. The increase in Anantapur was due to the reluctance of

the ryots to take up on patta lands occupied by them without darkhast owing to a succession of seasons of scanty rainfall. The amount appearing against Malabar represents the assessment of fugitive cultivation (ragi and modan) in Wynaad, which was transferred to this head from land revenue proper during the year under report.

37. *Item 7.—Occupation of poramboke lands.*—The revenue shown under this head represents mainly the penal assessment charged for the occupation of lands reserved for public or communal purposes. The area of such lands reported to be occupied amounted to 73,500 acres as against 74,100 acres in the previous year. There was a decrease

	ACS.
South Arcot	14,619
Anantapur	9,179
Kurnool	5,590
Cuddapah	4,963
Trichinopoly	4,912
Total	39,263

of about 11,000 acres in eleven districts, and an increase of about an equal extent in ten others. The decrease was nowhere large except in Kistna. But in Kurnool and Anantapur there was an increase of about two to four thousand acres and about one thousand each in North Arcot and Cuddapah. The area under this head was still large in the five districts noted on the margin, which

revenue under this head in some districts including Tinnevely, where there was a large increase in revenue accompanied with a decrease in area was due to the heavy penal charges imposed to repress poramboke cultivation. There was an increase in the area in North Arcot and Trichinopoly and Madura, accompanied by a decrease in the revenue. This was due to the removal of encroachments charged with heavy penal assessment in the previous year, and to the cultivation of water-melons on certain tank-bed lands, which was specially permitted in the first two districts in view of the bad season. The latter cause accounts for the increase in the area in the Kurnool district. The Board observes that proper steps were taken by Collectors to repress poramboke occupation as far as possible. In North Arcot, however, stringent measures could not be adopted as the ryots found it hard to pay even their ordinary assessments and could not well be pressed with an extra demand in the shape of penal assessment on poramboke occupation. The Board trusts that Collectors will show better results in their next report.

38. *Item 8—Revenue derived from tree pattas.*—There was a falling off of about Rs. 14,100 in thirteen districts and an increase of about Rs. 32,000 in eight others resulting in a net increase of about Rs. 18,000 under this head. Nearly the whole of the increase (Rs. 31,000) occurred in Tinnevely and was due to the triennial inspection of palmyras and to the charge of thirty years' assessment on missing trees during the fasli. On the other hand, the decrease was large in Gódvári. In that district and in the other districts where there was a decrease, the fall was due generally to the exclusion of items of forest revenue which had been erroneously included in the demand of the previous year.

39. *Item 9—Commission on private estates under Court of Wards' management.*—

	RS.
Vizagapatam	6,902
Gódvári	1,277
Kistna	1,247
North Arcot	7,120
Madura	10,127
Tinnevely	8,249

Variations were large in the districts noted on the margin. The decrease in the Vizagapatam and Kistna districts was due to the collections being less and in Kistna it was partly due to a large amount of arrear rents having been collected in the previous fasli. The decrease in Tinnevely was due to the restoration during the fasli of Ettiyapuram zamindari to its proprietor. The increase in Madura was due to an adjustment of arrear commission on account of Sivaganga estate funds and to general increase in the receipts from estates. The latter cause also accounts for the increase in the Gódvári district. The increase in North Arcot was due to the commission realized on the Kalahasti and Karvetnagar estates newly taken under management during the year. Variations in the remaining districts are small.

40. *Item 10—Revenue from Process Service fees.*—The revenue from this item amounted to Rs. 22,960 against Rs. 32,600 in the previous year. The bulk of it was levied in the Circars, Nellore, Chingleput, South Arcot, Tanjore, Madura and Tinnevely districts.

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

	RS.
1. Rent on islands situated in rivers	2,29,000
2. Quit-rent and ground-rent in the town of Madras	73,300
3. Revenue derived from sale of assessed and unassessed waste lands and from resales of lands bought in by Government	81,700
4. Revenue derived from coir, the produce of the Amindevi islands	41,700
5. Sale-proceeds of tank-bed lands	22,600

42. The net ryotwari demand excluding remissions and deductions, but including water-rate and second-crop charge amounted to Rs. 490·83 lakhs against Rs. 518·71

lakhs in the previous year. The decrease of Rs. 27.88 lakhs occurred as shown below :—

LAKHS OF RUPEES.				
Decrease—				
Under second-crop charge and water-rate	...	...	...	7.21
Increase under season remissions	...	...	...	24.79
Do. under fixed remissions	...	...	...	1.07
Decrease under miscellaneous revenue	...	...	...	2.15
Total				35.22
Increase—				
In the assessment of holdings	...	...	...	6.80
Decrease under beriz deductions	...	...	...	0.54
Total				7.34
Net decrease				27.88

43. *Total land revenue demand (current).*—The total land revenue demand under all the heads amounted to Rs. 5,48,21,408 against Rs. 5,76,11,686 in fasli 1308 as detailed below :—

	Fasli 1308.	Fasli 1309.
	RS.	RS.
Peashkash on permanently-settled estates	49,94,999	49,94,873
Shrotriyam jodi	7,45,435	7,43,253
Ryotwar and miscellaneous	5,18,71,252	4,90,83,282
Total	5,76,11,686	5,48,21,408

There was thus a decrease of Rs. 27,90,278 which occurs mainly under ryotwar and miscellaneous. The variations have been explained above.

44. *Cesses.*—The total current demand under cesses amounted to Rs. 75,38,462 against Rs. 71,88,335 in fasli 1308 :—

	Fasli 1308.	Fasli 1309.
	RS.	RS.
Land-cess on permanently-settled estates	10,37,150	10,75,445
Land-cess on whole inam villages	2,71,416	2,82,283
Land and village cesses on ryotwar and miscellaneous revenue	58,79,769	61,80,734
Total	71,88,335	75,38,462

The increase under *land-cess on permanently-settled estates* occurred chiefly in Ganjam (Rs. 7,352), Górávari (Rs. 5,881), Kistna (Rs. 7,637), Nellore (Rs. 8,490) and Madura (Rs. 6,210). In Ganjam and Nellore, the increase is attributed to the revision in the fasli under report of the land-cess due on certain estates for previous years. In the remaining districts, it was due to the increase in the rent-value of the estates on which land-cess was calculated. Nearly the whole of the increase in the

demand under *land-cess on whole inam villages* occurred in Tanjore and it is attributed to the calculation of the cess on the new rates of assessment introduced in the fasli under report. Under *cesses on ryotwar and miscellaneous revenue*, the demand showed an increase in all the districts except North Arcot. The increase is attributable chiefly to (1) the enhancement of the rates of assessment during resettlement in Górávari and Kistna and (2) the levy of village cess at 8 pies in the rupee instead of at 7 pies in the previous year under G.O., No. 180, Revenue, dated 11th March 1899. The decrease in North Arcot occurred under land-cess and is attributed to the falling off in the charge for water on account of the unfavourable character of the season.

45. *Total demand under land revenue and cesses (current).*—The total current demand under land revenue and cesses amounted to Rs. 6,23,59,870, of which Rs. 5,83,39,813 were collected within the fasli and Rs. 436 written off the accounts, leaving a balance of Rs. 40,19,621 or 6.4 per cent. at the close against Rs. 13,54,599 or 2.1 per cent. in the preceding year.

46. *Arrears.*—The total arrear demand under all heads at the beginning of the year amounted to Rs. 16,12,541, of which Rs. 13,16,991 were collected within the fasli and Rs. 65,067 written off the accounts, leaving a balance of Rs. 2,30,483 or 14.3 per cent. at the end of the year as against 11.6 per cent. in fasli 1308.

47. *Total, current and arrears.*—The total balance outstanding at the end of fasli 1309, both arrears and current, amounted to Rs. 42,50,104. 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 1900 was Rs. 43,14,156, of which Rs. 32,68,343 or 75.8 per cent. had been collected up to the end of December 1900, Rs. 53,659 had been written off the accounts and Rs. 23,309 ascertained to be irrecoverable; the net recoverable balance on 1st January 1901 was thus Rs. 9,68,845. The greater portion of this amount related to Kistna (Rs. 1,92,904), Cuddapah (Rs. 1,68,509), North Arcot (Rs. 1,59,790), Kurnool (Rs. 1,12,890), and Malabar (Rs. 98,566). In Malabar, Rs. 96,405 were due from Muhammad Ali Raja of Cannanore and no steps have been taken for the recovery thereof pending receipt of the final orders of the Government of India on G.O., Nos. 141, 142, Political, dated 25th February 1898—*vide* also G.Os., No. 735, Political, dated 7th November 1899 and No. 829, Political, dated 23rd December 1899.) In the remaining four districts no immediate steps can be taken for the recovery of a sum of Rs. 2,52,284, as its collection has been postponed owing to unfavourable season and Rs. 2,62,892 were covered by processes. A sum of Rs. 70,730 is due from the Kárvétnagar estate under the management of the Court of Wards in the North Arcot district and the amount cannot be adjusted for want of funds. Almost the whole of the remaining balance in these districts (Rs. 38,493) has either been ascertained to be practically irrecoverable or collected since the close of the month or is in process of adjustment.

48. *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, &c., but including the Government contribution to the Village Service Fund, for the twelve months—July 1899 to June 1900—amounted to Rs. 5,99,58,058 as against Rupees 5,96,56,804 shown in the demand, collection and balance statements furnished by Collectors. The variations in the several districts are indicated in the subjoined statement.

RECONCILIATION statement for fasli 1309.

District.	Collections as per Accountant-General's statements.	Deduct.		
		Collections for other districts.	Collections made in excess of the settled demand of the fasli.	Collections appertaining to the three months April to June 1899, and adjusted by the Accountant-General to Land Revenue and Cesses by <i>plus</i> entries in the accounts of the nine months July 1899 to March 1900.
1	2	3	4	5
Ganjām	Rs. 17,45,484	Rs. 86	Rs. 8,377	..
Vizagapatam	18,96,121	87	3,562	..
Godavari	69,61,814	276	1,09,677	..
Kistna	68,65,963	325	91,104	221
Nellore	27,01,024	420	18,014	..
Cuddapah	17,76,607	21	32,071	..
Anantapur	10,90,625	676	12,969	20,771
Bellary	19,41,892	18	9,378	..
Kurnool	12,50,094	264	10,490	..
Madras	87,703	7,583	25	..
Chingleput	20,83,838	40	24,292	6,571
North Arcot	23,42,677	71,242	22,783	2,606
South Arcot	43,95,789	3,575	36,276	1,741
Tanjore	58,59,995	21	29,767	..
Trichinopoly	23,07,702	3,586	19,927	6,888
Madura	29,06,948	25	7,440	500
Tinnevely	33,20,715	2,182	47,372	..
Coimbatore	33,16,446	57	7,054	1,438
The Nilgiris	1,42,742	2,835	525	..
Salem	27,28,235	193	14,478	627
South Canara	15,63,065	..	974	..
Malabar	23,04,392	..	2,297	112
Presidency Bank	5,56,742	5,56,742	..	..
Travancore	2,450	2,450	..	..
Total ..	5,99,58,058	6,52,704	5,08,827	41,375

District.	Deduct—cont.				Total of columns 3 to 9.	Balance.
	Transfers to other heads of account out of the collections made in the nine months July 1899 to March 1900.	Transfers to other heads of account out of the collections made in the three months April to June 1900.		Amounts relating to other heads of accounts included in the Accountant- General's figures and not in the jamabandi returns.		
		Carried out by Accountant- General in the accounts of July 1900 and subsequent months.	Proposed by the Collector but not yet sanctioned by the Accountant- General.			
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ganjām	55	..	..	1,207	9,725	17,35,759
Vizagapatam	..	..	..	2,725	6,374	18,89,747
Godāvari	..	..	642	2,295	1,12,890	68,48,924
Kistna	..	109	4,854	1	96,114	65,69,849
Nellore	4	..	..	5,353	23,791	26,77,233
Cuddapah	..	3	1,975	..	34,070	17,42,587
Anantapur	31	143	500	..	35,080	10,64,545
Bellary	..	..	1,194	2	10,592	19,31,300
Kurnool	..	..	..	5,422	16,176	12,33,918
Madras	..	..	..	..	7,608	80,095
Chingleput	189	11,787	..	3,515	46,394	20,37,444
North Arcot	787	142	179	..	97,739	22,44,938
South Arcot	699	..	824	1,186	44,251	43,51,538
Tanjore	..	131	..	2,030	31,939	58,28,056
Trichinopoly	806	..	867	..	32,074	22,75,628
Madura	..	514	..	..	8,479	28,98,464
Tinnevelly	30,581	..	3	326	80,464	32,40,251
Coimbatore	950	..	..	..	9,499	33,06,947
The Nilgiris	..	..	..	..	3,360	1,39,382
Salem	82	62	1,183	..	16,520	27,11,715
South Canara	7	4	..	..	985	15,62,080
Malabar	10	987	..	..	3,406	23,00,986
Presidency Bank	..	..	..	..	5,56,742	..
Travancore	..	..	..	..	2,450	..
Total ..	34,201	13,882	11,721	24,012	12,56,722	5,86,71,336

Reconciliation statement for fasli 1309—cont.

District.	Add.					
	Collections in other districts.	Collections made in excess of the settled demand in previous faslis and adjusted in the revenue accounts of the fasli by credit to current kists.	Collections appertaining to the three months April to June 1899 and adjusted by the Accountant-General to other heads of account by <i>minus</i> entries under Land Revenue and Cesses in the accounts of the nine months July 1899 to March 1900.	Transfers from other heads of account out of the collections made in the nine months July 1899 to March 1900.	Transfers from other heads of account out of the collections made in the three months April to June 1900.	Proposed by the Collector, but not yet sanctioned by Accountant-General.
	12	13	14	15	16	17
Ganjām	Rs. 1,475	Rs. 2,972	Rs. ..	Rs. ..	Rs. ..	Rs. ..
Vizagapatam	4,307	4,864	..	..	..	..
Godavari	652	8,000	8	..	..	..
Kistna	543	21,067	306	..	16	4,388
Nellore	1,70,709	8,065	6	..	..	..
Cuddapah	791	26,191	214	63	..	91
Anantapur	54	27,753	9,123	238	98	315
Bellary	51	9,997	..	..	..	93
Kurnool	303	7,380	12,559	1,574	..	..
Madras	1	93	..	..	..	..
Chingleput	33,497	7,463	6,489	12	11,889	..
North Arcot	91,951	17,752	6,536	646	3	81
South Arcot	41	13,933	9,947	162	..	27
Tanjore	3,301	13,650	392	..	7	..
Trichinopoly	241	12,674	8,820	..	..	210
Madura	3,07,423	7,026	1,374	..	91	..
Tinnevely	524	15,877	..	..	28	..
Coimbatore	1,886	4,074	1,823	25	..	..
The Nilgiris	..	353	..	..	..	..
Salem	1,402	5,040	1,247	..	..	860
South Canara	..	789	31	4	..	..
Malabar	4,851	1,874	..	9,239	21	..
Presidency Bank	..	..	..	..	..	..
Travancore	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	6,24,003	2,16,886	58,815	11,933	12,153	6,065

Districts.	Add—cont.				
	Amount included in the Revenue accounts under Land Revenue and Cesses but not in the treasury accounts.	Total of columns 12 to 18.	Total of columns 11 and 19.	Total collections as per Collectors' jamabandi returns.	Difference between the entries in columns 20 and 21.
	18	19	20	21	22
Ganjām	Rs. ..	Rs. 5,447	Rs. 17,41,206	Rs. 17,41,216	+ 10
Vizagapatam	..	9,171	18,98,918	18,98,918	..
Godavari	..	8,660	68,57,584	68,57,589	+ 5
Kistna	..	26,320	65,96,169	65,96,169	..
Nellore	..	1,78,780	28,56,013	28,56,013	..
Cuddapah	7	27,294	17,69,831	17,69,829	- 2
Anantapur	..	37,581	11,02,126	11,02,122	- 4
Bellary	..	9,241	19,40,541	19,40,541	..
Kurnool	..	21,716	12,65,634	12,65,634	..
Madras	1,054	1,158	81,253	81,253	..
Chingleput	700	60,049	20,97,493	20,97,493	..
North Arcot	..	1,16,980	23,61,918	23,61,917	- 1
South Arcot	32	24,142	43,75,680	43,75,680	..
Tanjore	..	17,290	58,45,846	58,45,846	..
Trichinopoly	..	22,035	22,97,663	22,97,663	..
Madura	..	3,15,914	32,14,378	32,14,378	..
Tinnevely	..	16,429	32,56,680	32,56,680	..
Coimbatore	36	7,844	33,14,791	33,14,791	..
The Nilgiris	..	853	1,39,732	1,39,732	- 3
Salem	..	8,549	27,20,264	27,20,264	..
South Canara	..	824	15,62,904	15,62,904	..
Malabar	53,701	69,686	23,70,672	23,70,672	..
Presidency Bank	..	..	..	..	..
Travancore	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	55,540	9,35,463	5,96,56,799	5,96,56,804	+ 5

20 BOARD OF REVENUE (REV. SETT., L. RDS. AND AGRI.), No. 30, 27TH FEB. 1901.

The amount shown in column 3 of the statement (collections for other districts) exceeds that appearing in column 12 (collections in other districts) with which it ought to correspond; the variation (Rs. 28,701) between the two figures is due to the fact that certain collections made towards the close of the year in one district on account of another were not credited in the revenue accounts of the latter district until after the commencement of the succeeding year. Columns 4 to 9 and 13 to 18 show the adjustments on account of excess collections, transfers necessitated by the rectification of errors of classification, &c. When all these adjustments are made there still remain some small variations as indicated in column 22 of the statement. The sum of Rs. 10 appertaining to Ganjam is still under enquiry, the explanation already furnished by the Collector requiring further elucidation. The remaining variations of which the net result is Rs. 5 are attributed to the rounding off of fractions.

49. *Distribution of Collections between Land Revenue and Cesses.*—As stated in the settlement reports for previous years, the collections of land and village cesses instead of being shown separately, are amalgamated with the land revenue receipts in the village accounts. Up to the end of fasli 1308, the distribution between the three heads was effected in taluk offices. From the commencement of the fasli under report, the work has been done in the Collectors' offices, a single calculation being made for the whole district. The work consists of two processes, of which the first or the provisional distribution is made by crediting to each of the three heads (land revenue, land cess and village cess) a portion of the lump collections bearing to the demand under that head the same proportion that the total collections bear to the total demand under all the heads. The statements of distribution submitted by Collectors for fasli 1309 show that in the undermentioned districts the amounts actually credited to land and village cesses differed materially from the amounts actually due:—

Districts.	Amount that should have been credited.	Amount actually credited.	Difference.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
Vizagapatam	66,570	59,641	— 6,929
Godavari	6,61,372	6,51,607	— 9,765
Nellore	2,58,498	2,27,972	— 30,526
Cuddapah	2,06,993	1,88,800	— 18,193
Anantapur	1,18,610	1,05,076	— 13,534
North Arcot	2,23,897	2,02,460	— 21,437
South Arcot	4,39,548	4,12,271	— 27,277
Tanjore	6,14,969	5,26,010	— 88,959
Trichinopoly	2,17,096	2,08,159	— 8,937
Madura	2,10,753	1,88,031	— 22,762
Tinnevely	2,92,307	2,86,300	— 6,007

50. The final adjustment consists in correcting the provisional credits by transfer from one head to another and this is effected when the entire demand of the taluk for the year under all the three heads has been collected or written off. From the Collectors' statements of distribution for fasli 1308 and previous years, it appears that the final adjustment has not been carried out or that the accounts are not ripe for adjustment in the following districts.

Districts in which the final adjustment has not been effected or in which the accounts are not ripe for adjustment.								
Districts.	Fasli 1308.	Fasli 1307.	Fasli 1306.	Fasli 1305.	Fasli 1304.	Fasli 1303.	Fasli 1302.	Fasli 1300.
Ganjam	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Vizagapatam	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
Cuddapah	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
Anantapur	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
Bellary	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
Kurnool	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
North Arcot	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
South Arcot	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
Tanjore	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
Trichinopoly	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
Madura	1	1	1	1	1	..	..	..
Tinnevely	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
The Nilgiris	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Salem	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Malabar	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	15	10	8	1	1	..	..	..
Districts in which there were outstandings according to the report for fasli 1308	..	16	8	2	2	1	1	1

51. The charges debited during the year to *Land Revenue—Charges of District Administration*, including salaries of Revenue Inspectors, but not including those of village establishments amounted to Rs. 44,82,117 or 7.5 per cent. of the total amount of land revenue and cesses realized during the year. The total charges exhibit an increase of Rs. 2,12,945 as compared with the corresponding figure for the previous fasli; this is mainly due to the introduction during the fasli under report of the new scheme for the revision of taluk establishments in the Presidency.

52. *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. 18. The following abstract compares the number of processes of each kind issued during the year with the figures for the five preceding faslis:—

	Fasli 1304.	Fasli 1305.	Fasli 1306.	Fasli 1307.	Fasli 1308.	Fasli 1309.
Number of demand notices	5,690,788	5,888,994	5,616,226	6,386,639	6,423,859	6,134,242
.. of attachment notices	236,151	231,308	230,487	328,222	437,416	406,246
.. of sale notices	191,828	178,347	175,575	226,646	275,666	248,896

* Revised figure.

53. *Demand notices*—There was a decrease of 289,617 in the number of demand notices issued during the year as compared with the previous year. There were decreases in twelve districts and increases in ten. The districts showing marked variations are noted in the margin.† The increase generally was due to the unfavourable character of the season. *Godavari* had the largest increase; but the number of cases in which real coercion was exercised showed a very small increase.‡ In *Cuddapah*, large arrears § relating to previous faslis had to be realized in addition to the current demand of an unfavourable year. The Collector of *South Arcot*

† Fasli.	Total number of notices.	Notices of distraints and sale.	Percentage of column 3 to column 2.
1308	287,417	5,474	1.9
1309	408,084	5,572	1.3

§ Three lakhs of arrears nearly realized.

attributes the increase in the number of demand notices issued in his district to the fact that the ryots who had no chance of obtaining remission withheld payments in the hope that the assessments on their lands would be remitted at the jamabandi.

The largest decrease is noticed in *Trichinopoly*. The decrease in the number of processes generally in this district is attributed to the existence of smaller outstandings at the beginning of the year and to the exercise of greater precaution in the issue

and execution of processes; and that in the number of demand notices in particular to the fact that notices issued but not served were erroneously included in the previous year's figures relating to the Perambalur taluk. The decreases in *North Arcot*, *Tanjore* and *Salem* are ascribed generally to the postponement of the issue of processes in respect of amounts expected to be remitted at the jamabandi. The decrease in *North Arcot* is further attributed to the dilatoriness of the Tahsildar of Wallaja who refrained from issuing notices pending the jamabandi even in the case of undisputed items of revenue. The Tahsildar's conduct is under the Collector's notice. The Collector of *Tanjore* points out that the system, which was in force throughout the fasli, of village headmen issuing demands also contributed towards the decrease in his district. As regards the falling off in *Bellary*, it is stated that the village headmen in that district exercised but sparingly the power newly conferred on them and that most of them omitted to maintain a proper record of the notices issued. The Collector considers that these defects are due to the novelty of the system and hopes that they will disappear as the headmen become used to it. It may here be noted that the system of village headmen issuing demands has been tried and condemned by the Collector of *North Arcot* who has strongly advocated reversion to the previous practice of the district according to which the Revenue Inspectors met the village headmen and karnams at selected centres in their ranges and signed the demand notices after scrutinizing the lists of arrears. A similar practice appears to have been followed in *Coimbatore* during faslis 1308 and 1309 with good results. The Collector of this district states that the Revenue Inspectors were found to exercise greater discretion and care than Tahsildars in the matter of issuing demands. This subject will be considered fully in separate proceedings. As regards the decrease in *Kistna*, the following causes are assigned:—(1) that village officers of Sattenapalle made collections promptly to save themselves the trouble of issuing demands; (2) that, owing to the postponement of a portion of the dry kist in the upland villages of Bapatla, there was no need for issuing as many demands as in the previous year; (3) that in Tenali and Nandigama high prices ensured prompt payments; and (4) that in Narasaraopet no extract from the process register was received in the taluk office for certain villages.

54. *Distrains and attachments.*—The following statement compares by districts the number of defaulters whose property was attached in faslis 1308 and 1309 and the number of cases in which it was found necessary to issue notices of sale:—

District.	Number of ryotwari pattadars.	Number of defaults in respect of which property was attached in			Percentage of column 4 to column 2.	Number of sale notices.	Percentage of column 7 to column 4.
		Fasli 1308.	Fasli 1309.	Difference.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Ganjám	52,972	8,880	1,802	— 7,078	3.4	1,311	72.7
Vizagapatam	14,719	4,038	4,292	+ 254	29.2	197	4.6
Górávari	95,058	4,702	4,975	+ 273	5.2	597	12.0
Kistna	205,288	28,628	46,407	+ 17,779	22.6	9,327	20.1
Nellore	112,101	46,013	38,663	— 7,350	34.5	908	2.3
Cuddapah	191,787	18,112	15,059	— 3,053	7.8	4,874	32.3
Anantapur	83,126	22,028	20,680	— 1,348	24.9	12,086	58.8
Bellary	108,573	11,626	12,559	+ 933	11.6	5,125	43.2
Kurnool	111,224	6,689	7,683	+ 994	6.9	3,627	47.3
Madras .. .. .	.. .. .	270	119	— 151	.. .. .	95	79.9
Chingleput	104,311	68,806	52,466	— 16,340	50.0	51,256	97.7
North Arcot	216,645	52,516	40,107	— 12,409	18.5	30,038	74.8
South Arcot	386,148	34,317	22,780	— 11,537	5.9	18,088	79.4
Tanjore	219,267	43,037	52,638	+ 9,601	24.0	49,372	98.8
Trichinopoly	176,109	32,916	29,727	— 3,189	16.9	24,183	81.5
Madura	177,607	11,022	15,102	+ 4,080	8.6	7,972	52.7
Tinnevely	223,352	27,296	27,477	+ 181	12.3	22,657	82.4
Coimbatore	234,016	1,372	695	— 677	0.3	569	81.9
Nilgiris	7,672	363	498	+ 135	6.6	417	88.7
Salem	214,964	312	545	+ 233	0.2	483	88.6
South Canara	47,800	698	917	+ 219	1.9	364	39.7
Malabar	222,483	10,775	11,055	+ 280	4.9	5,079	45.9
Total	3,205,716	437,416	406,246	— 31,170	12.7	248,595	61.2
Corresponding figures for fasli 1308. *	3,205,716	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	13.6	275,466	63.0

* Note.—The number of ryotwari pattadars given in the report for fasli 1308 has been repeated as the rent-roll statement has been made quinquennial and later figures are not available.

As compared with fasli 1308, there was a decrease in the percentage of distrains

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.
1308	6.8	11.6	2.06	13.6
1309	6.6	10.2	2.50	12.7

and attachments to the number of demand notices as also in the percentage of defaulters whose property, moveable and immoveable, was attached to the total number of pattadars. As explained in the reports of previous years, the difference between the two percentages is due to the fact that owing to the system of collecting the revenue in instalments more than one process is often issued against the same pattadar.

Marked variations in the number of attachments occur in the marginally-noted districts. The Collector of *Kistna* states that the increase in his district during fasli 1309 was mainly contributed by the Vinukonda, Narasaraopet and Bapatla taluks in which the season was bad. The unfavourable character of the season was the reason for the increase in *Tanjore* also. In *Ganjám* there was a considerable decrease in the number of processes of all kinds issued in the year owing to the special arrangements made for the timely collection of kists as they fell due, to greater promptitude on the part of the village and taluk officials in collecting revenue, and to the readiness of the ryots to pay up their dues. The Board observes that the falling off in this district was also due to the fact that the arrear * balance at the beginning of the fasli was less than that outstanding at the beginning of fasli 1308. In *Nellore*, there was a decrease in the number of both attachments and sales in spite of an increase in the number of

	Fasli 1308.		Fasli 1309.	
	Total attachments.	Distrain of moveables.	Total attachments.	Distrain of moveables.
Kistna	28,628	27,290	46,407	35,302
Tanjore	43,037	36,894	52,638	44,251
Ganjám	8,880	6,683	1,802	1,512
Nellore	46,013	44,021	38,663	36,129
Chingleput	68,806	65,432	52,466	47,987
North Arcot	52,516	50,934	40,107	37,770
South Arcot	34,317	23,743	22,780	15,055

* Arrears of ryotwar and miscellaneous revenue at the beginning of

Fasli 1308 94 lakh.
Fasli 1309 12 lakh.

demand notices. This result is attributed to the fact that in the year under report, prices rose high and the produce found a ready market. The decreases in *Chingleput*, *North Arcot* and *South Arcot* are chiefly due to the postponement of the collection of all doubtful items likely to be remitted at the jamabandi.

The Board observes that, although as compared with the preceding year, the total number of attachments of both moveable and immoveable property decreased, there was an increase in the number of attachments of real property, which rose from

+ 13,577 cases.

Number of attachments of		Percentage of column 1 to total number of attachments.
Real property.	Personal property	
1	2	3
11,163	3,939	73.9

66,074 in fasli 1308 to 79,651 in fasli 1309. The increase + occurred chiefly in the *Kistna* district, and particularly in Vinukonda in which the real property of as many as 8,676 defaulters was attached during the year. The Collector will be requested to report why the number of attachments made in this taluk as compared with the other affected taluks was so large. The percentage of the number of attachments of real property to the total number of attachments was highest in the *Madura* district. The largest number of

Taluk.	Number of attachments of	
	Personal property	Real property.
1	2	3
Tirumangalam	298	3,324
Mélur	911	2,667
Kodaikānal	236	1,921

such attachments was made in the taluks of Tirumangalam, Mélur and Kodaikānal. The Collector explains that owing to the adverse character of the season in the Tirumangalam taluk many of the pattadars had left their villages to make a living elsewhere and that consequently processes had to be issued in the first instance against immoveable property. Presumably this explanation applies also to Mélur which was partially affected. The Collector will be requested to verify this presumption and to state how it was that the postponement of kists in twenty-two villages of this taluk under the Board's orders had apparently no effect in checking the disproportion between the attachments of real and personal property, a disproportion which was noticed in last fasli also. As regards Kodaikānal, it is stated that a large number of the defaulters live in the plains and that immoveable property had necessarily to be proceeded against in the first instance. The Collector reports that the observations made on this subject in paragraph 51 of the jamabandi report for fasli 1308, viz., that prompt action should be taken towards the recovery of Government dues and that processes against moveable property should be exhausted before immoveable property is attached, received due attention throughout fasli 1309.

55. *Sale notices.*—The sale notices issued during the year amounted to 248,895 against 275,666 in fasli 1308. From the last two columns of the statement appended to the previous paragraph, it will be seen that out of the 406,246 cases in which property was attached, arrears were paid up before the issue of notices of sale in 157,351 cases or 38·8 per cent. of the total number of attachments against 161,750 cases or 37 per cent. in fasli 1308 and 101,576 cases or 30·9 per cent. in fasli 1307. Columns 3 to 5 of the statement subjoined to the next following paragraph show that in *Tanjore* and *Kistna* there were large increases in the number of sale notices issued as compared with fasli 1308. In these districts the increase in the number of notices issued is confined to the affected taluks. In the *South Arcot* district also, the notices of sale increased in number, as the ryots withheld payments in the hope of getting remissions at the jamabandi.

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

Districts.	Number of pattadars.	Number of sale notices in			Number of defaulters whose property was sold in			Percentage of column 7 to column 2.	Percentage of column 7 to column 4.
		Fasli 1308.	Fasli 1309.	Difference.	Fasli 1308.	Fasli 1309.	Difference.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Ganjām	52,972	8,247	1,311	— 6,936	232	60	— 172	·11	4·57
Vizagapatam	14,710	370	197	— 173	370	197	— 173	1·34	100·00
Górávari	95,058	772	597	— 175	346	339	— 7	·35	56·78
Kistna	205,288	825	9,327	+ 8,502	825	1,078	+ 253	·52	11·56
Nellore	112,101	1,047	908	— 139	1,047	908	— 139	·81	100·00
Cuddapah	191,787	8,487	4,874	— 3,613	1,027	2,208	+ 1,181	1·15	45·30
Anantapur	83,126	16,592	12,056	— 4,536	1,357	594	— 763	·71	4·93
Bellary	103,573	5,151	5,425	+ 274	1,088	1,590	+ 502	1·50	29·31
Kurnool	111,224	6,384	3,627	— 2,757	859	377	— 482	·34	10·39
Madras	147	95	— 52	— 52	30	4	— 26	·26	4·21
Chingleput	104,814	66,510	51,256	— 15,254	940	794	— 146	·76	1·55
North Arcot	216,645	42,111	30,078	— 12,073	618	900	+ 282	·41	2·99
South do.	386,148	14,663	18,038	+ 3,425	3,288	1,235	— 2,053	·32	6·83
Tanjore	219,267	40,618	49,372	+ 8,754	1,791	2,345	+ 554	1·07	4·75
Trichinopoly	176,109	25,559	24,183	— 1,376	1,223	934	— 289	·53	3·86
Madura	177,607	7,783	7,972	+ 189	1,137	1,192	+ 55	·67	14·95
Tinnevely	223,352	22,558	22,657	+ 99	911	1,045	+ 134	·47	4·61
Coimbatore	234,016	964	569	— 395	84	66	— 18	·02	9·84
Nilgiris	7,672	319	417	+ 98	42	74	+ 32	·96	17·74
Salem	214,964	205	483	+ 278	47	186	+ 139	·08	38·51
South Canara	47,800	297	364	+ 67	89	121	+ 32	·26	33·25
Malabar	222,483	6,057	5,079	— 978	936	1,368	+ 432	·61	26·93
Total	3,205,716	275,666	248,895	— 26,771	18,297	17,605	— 692	·55	7·07
Corresponding figures for fasli 1308	3,205,716	..	..	..	..	..	..	·57	6·63

Following the decreases under notices of all the kinds dealt with above there was a small falling off in the number of defaulters whose property was sold in fasli 1309. In 231,290 cases or 93 per cent. of the cases in which notices of sale were issued the defaulters paid up their arrears before the property attached or distrained was sold, and sale was actually resorted to only in 17,605 cases against 18,287 cases in fasli 1308. The decrease as compared with fasli 1308 occurred in 11 districts and was counterbalanced by increases in as many others; except in a few districts the variations are small and do not call for remarks. The only district in which there was a marked decrease is *South Arcot*, where there were only 1,235 cases of sale against 3,288 cases in fasli 1308; the decrease occurred almost entirely under real property. The Collector states that special measures were taken to reduce the number of sales of land and that in a majority of cases the lands sold were those of pattadars whose whereabouts were not known or who had adopted other professions and did not care to retain the lands or were not entitled to the remission contemplated in B.P., No. 123, L.R., dated 25th May 1898. The largest increase (1,181 cases) occurred in *Cuddapah* where, in spite of decreases in the number of attachments and notices of sale, sale of property to a considerable extent became necessary for the recovery of the accumulated arrears of past faslis in the taluks of the main division. The bulk (854 cases) of the increase related to real property as the alternative of attaching and selling the crops of the defaulters was not possible owing to the loss or short outturn of crops on account of the unfavourable season of fasli 1309. The next largest increase (554 cases) occurred in *Tanjore* where it relates mostly to moveable property and follows the increase under attachments. *Bellary* and *Malabar* come next with increases of 502 and 432, respectively, and these are attributed to unfavourable season. The increase in *Malabar* occurred wholly under moveable property.

The proportion of sales to the number of pattadars fell to 55 per cent. from 57 per cent. in fasli 1308. The districts in which the proportion was above the average for the Presidency are—*Bellary* (1·50), *Vizagapatam* (1·34), *Tanjore* (1·07), *Cuddapah* (1·15), the *Nilgiris* (·96), *Nellore* (·81), *Chingleput* (·76), *Anantapur* (·71), *Madura* (·67) and *Malabar* (·61). The increase generally followed the causes assigned for the increase in the number of sales. In *Vizagapatam*, *Nellore*, *Anantapur* and *Chingleput* the percentages were better than in fasli 1308 owing to the operation of the following special causes. In *Vizagapatam*, especially in the Palkonda taluk, heavy arrears had to be collected in fasli 1308 and the arrears outstanding at the beginning of fasli 1309 were small. The Collector of *Nellore* ascribes the decrease to a more favourable money market as well as to the higher prices obtainable for produce. In *Anantapur*, the season of fasli 1308 was unfavourable, especially, in the Gooty and Tadpatri taluks, and during fasli 1309 the collections

Fasli.	Percentage to the total number of sale notices of the sales of		
	Personal property.	Real property.	Total.
1308	2·4	4·2	6·6
1309	2·9	4·1	7·0
† Fasli.	Number of cases.		
1308	..	..	11,749
1309	..	..	10,179
Total	1,570		
† Fasli.	Percentage of sales of real property to attachments of such property.		
1303	..	..	19·6
1304	..	..	20·0
1305	..	..	14·0
1306	..	..	15·6
1307	..	..	11·7
1308	..	..	17·8
1309	..	..	12·8

were postponed for a time with reference to the bad state of the season. In *Chingleput* the collection of items likely to be remitted was postponed till the jamabandi.

The percentage of sales to sale notices rose slightly as compared with fasli 1308. The increase occurred* under sales of moveable property which were resorted to in 7,426 cases against 6,538 cases in fasli 1308.

The proportion of sales of moveable property to the number of distraints was 2·3 per cent. against 1·8 per cent. in fasli 1308, 1·7 per cent. in fasli 1303 to 1305 and 1·5 per cent. in fasli 1307. There was however, as already pointed out, a substantial reduction both in the number of sales of real property† and in the proportion of such sales to attachments.‡ The following statement shows in one view the percentages of sales in fasli 1309 as compared with the past faslis :—

	Personal.							Real.							Total.						
	Fasli 1303.	Fasli 1304.	Fasli 1305.	Fasli 1306.	Fasli 1307.	Fasli 1308.	Fasli 1309.	Fasli 1303.	Fasli 1304.	Fasli 1305.	Fasli 1306.	Fasli 1307.	Fasli 1308.	Fasli 1309.	Fasli 1303.	Fasli 1304.	Fasli 1305.	Fasli 1306.	Fasli 1307.	Fasli 1308.	Fasli 1309.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Percentage of—																					
Sales of property to the number of pattadars..	0.13	0.11	0.11	0.09	0.13	0.20	0.23	0.33	0.23	0.17	0.17	0.18	0.37	0.32	0.46	0.34	0.28	0.26	0.31	0.57	0.55
Sales of property to the number of attachments ..	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.5	1.5	1.8	2.3	19.6	20.0	14.0	15.8	11.7	17.8	12.8	4.9	4.4	3.9	3.6	3.1	4.2	4.3
Sales of property to sale notices ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	The figures relating to sale notices do not distinguish between personal and real property.							6.8	5.5	5.0	4.7	4.5	6.6	7.0
Arrears at the beginning of the fasli under ryot-war and miscellaneous..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22.15	18.01	11.70	7.11	39.48	17.25	13.10
Arrear balance at the end of the fasli under ryot-war and miscellaneous..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.11	.75	.42	.30	3.01	1.46	1.34
Percentage of current collections to current demand ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	96.7	98.0	98.8	94.5	97.4	97.9	93.6

It will be seen that while the percentages of sales for both real and personal property together have varied but slightly from those of fasli 1308 the percentages relating to real property alone show a substantial decrease and that the percentage of sales of real property to the number of attachments is smaller than that attained in any previous fasli except fasli 1307.

57. The following table shows by districts the extent of land sold and the extent bought in by Government in faslis 1308 and 1309 :—

Districts.	Extent of land sold in			Extent bought by private purchasers.	Extent bought in by Government in			Percentage of column 7 to column 3.
	Fasli 1308.	Fasli 1309.	Difference.		Fasli 1308.	Fasli 1309.	Difference.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	
Ganjám ..	540	50	— 490	46	49	4	— 45	8.0
Visagapatam ..	1,256	541	— 715	364	254	177	— 77	32.7
Gódvári ..	693	1,149	+ 456	821	213	328	+ 115	28.6
Kistna ..	1,790	3,443	+ 1,653	2,257	718	1,186	+ 468	34.4
Nellore ..	1,476	2,573	+ 1,197	844	566	1,829	+ 1,263	68.4
Cuddapah ..	898	5,360	+ 4,462	1,753	565	3,607	+ 3,042	67.3
Anantapur ..	19,615	6,101	— 13,514	2,838	12,860	3,263	— 9,597	53.5
Bellary ..	6,615	9,408	+ 2,788	6,298	2,921	3,105	+ 184	33.0
Kurnool ..	3,491	1,575	— 1,916	895	1,923	1,180	— 763	75.0
Madras ..	8	..	— 8	..	..	..	..	..
Chingleput ..	2,457	2,054	— 403	1,242	656	712	+ 56	34.6
North Arcot ..	909	2,119	+ 1,210	619	513	1,500	+ 987	70.8
South Arcot ..	6,590	1,970	— 4,620	1,188	2,495	783	— 1,713	39.7
Tanjore ..	2,809	2,452	— 357	357	2,120	502	— 1,618	13.6
Trichinopoly ..	3,106	2,077	— 1,029	1,587	978	490	— 488	23.6
Madura ..	2,733	2,764	+ 31	1,843	1,216	921	— 295	33.3
Tinnevely ..	2,356	2,599	+ 243	1,932	828	667	— 161	26.7
Coimbatore ..	796	610	— 186	265	335	345	+ 10	56.6
Nilgiris ..	803	1,191	+ 388	657	439	534	+ 95	44.8
Salem ..	184	979	+ 795	353	126	721	+ 595	73.6
South Canara ..	259	404	+ 145	131	190	273	+ 83	67.5
Malabar ..	1,422	3,338	+ 1,916	2,288	704	1,050	+ 346	31.5
Total ..	60,806	52,852	— 7,954	29,846	29,061	23,006	— 6,055	43.5
Dry ..	52,063	44,760	— 7,303	24,340	26,341	20,420	— 5,921	..
Wet ..	8,743	8,092	— 651	5,506	2,720	2,586	— 134	..

* Excludes 1,103 acres being the area of the samindari village of Paretipalli in the Chundi samindari which was sold for arrears of revenue during the year.

Immoveable property of the estimated value of Rs. 3,12,277 was sold for the recovery of arrears amounting to Rs. 1,72,093 and the amount realised was Rupees 1,91,814 or 2.6 times the assessment of the land sold. (Rs. 73,454). Land sold to private individuals realized on an average 5.5 times the assessment in the case of wet lands and 2.8 times the assessment in the case of dry lands against 4.1 and 3.5 times the assessment realized in fasli 1308 and 5.4 and 4.5 times the assessment realized in faslis 1306 and 1307.

The total extent of land sold for arrears of revenue fell to 52,852 acres from 60,806 acres in fasli 1308, although the proportion to the total demand of the arrear for which land was sold rose to 27 per cent. from 22 per cent. in the previous fasli. The extent sold consists mainly of dry land. The extent of land bought in by Government also shows a decrease, the percentage for the year being 43.5 against 47.8 per cent. in fasli 1308 and 47.0 per cent. in fasli 1303. Of the extent purchased by Government during the year under report as well as in previous years, 1,707 acres assessed at Rs. 2,312 were resold for Rs. 5,400. The value realised by the resale was 2.3 times the assessment or 56 per cent. of that realized on lands purchased by private individuals at revenue sales during the year under report.

The extent of land sold in fasli 1308 includes the areas of an inam village in

District.	Variations in the extent.	
	Sold.	Bought in by Government.
	ACS.	ACS.
Anantapur ..	— 13,514	— 5,597
South Arcot ..	— 4,620	— 1,713
Karnool ..	— 1,916	— 753
Trichinopoly ..	— 1,029	— 488
Cuddapah ..	+ 4,462	+ 3,042
Bellary ..	+ 2,788	+ 184
Malabar ..	+ 1,916	+ 346
Kistna ..	+ 1,653	+ 468
North Arcot ..	+ 1,210	+ 987
Nellore ..	+ 1,197	+ 1,263

The Collectors of *South Arcot* and *Trichinopoly* report that special measures were also taken to reduce the number of sales in the year.

The increases in *Cuddapah*, *Bellary* and *Malabar* follow the increases in the number of defaulters whose property was sold. The Collector of *Bellary* states that special instructions were issued to Tahsildars not to proceed against immoveable property, if possible, and that lands were not brought to sale when the defaulters were really too poor to pay their dues. The Collector of *Malabar* points out that 50 per cent. of the extent sold appertains to the Wynaad taluk, where the bulk of the sales for arrears generally takes place. The Collector of *Kistna* attributes the increase in his district partly to the unfavourable season and partly to the resettlement which appears to have induced poor landholders to part with their lands apprehending enhancement of assessment. The Collector of *North Arcot* considers that the increase in his district was probably due to pattadars having smaller grain stocks to offer for distraint than in a normal year. In *Nellore* the increase occurred in Udayagiri, Kandukúr, Nellore and Gudur taluks and the Collector states that the lands sold were mostly poor and that the ryots did not care to retain them—a statement which is supported by the large relinquishments in the taluks above named.

As regards the lands bought in by Government, the Collector of *Cuddapah* explains the increase in his district to be due to the fact that the ryots who had to pay the arrears suspended in previous faslis as well as the current revenue were disinclined to buy fresh lands. The increase in the number of lands bought in by Government in *Nellore* is attributed to the poverty of the soil in the case of the lands

in question. The same reason applies to *Kistna* where the ryots are further reported to have been apprehensive of an enhancement of assessment at the resettlement. The Collector of *North Arcot* states that lands had to be bought in because of the depreciation in their saleable value owing to the unfavourable character of the season; and he has called for details of such cases with a view to taking steps, if necessary, to write off the arrears and restore the lands in the case of entire holdings.

58. Statement No. 19 exhibits the number of processes served by the ordinary village agency and those served by special establishments. There was a satisfactory decrease in the proportion of the processes served by the special agency, which fell from 3.11 per cent. in fasli 1308 to 2.60 per cent. in the year under report; the corresponding percentages for faslis 1305, 1306 and 1307 were 2.8, 4.0, and 3.05 per cent., respectively. The proportion would have been much smaller but for the more extended employment of special agency in Ganjám, Gódvári, and Malabar. In the last-mentioned district the increase in the number of processes served by the special agency is stated to be due to the unfavourable character of the season. The Collector of Ganjám reports that a larger process establishment was entertained in his district during the fasli in view to ensure the speedy collection of revenue, but that he has since impressed upon the taluk officers the desirability of relying more upon the permanent village establishments for the service of processes than upon a special paid agency. The Collector of Gódvári has not stated the reason for the increase. No special establishments were entertained during the year in Cuddapah, Anantapur, Bellary, Kurnool, North Arcot, Trichinopoly, Coimbatore, Nilgiris and South Canara. The receipts from process fees fell from Rs. 31,445 in fasli 1308 to Rs. 20,895 during the year under report, the decrease being partly due to a reduction in the rate of fees in a few districts; there was, however, no appreciable variation in the total cost of the process service establishment, which is more than covered by the fees levied.

59. *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. 11,373-0-5. Adding to this the opening balance of the year, viz., Rs. 7,659-12-0, the total demand amounted to Rs. 19,032-12-5, of which Rs. 10,115-12-9 were collected and Rs. 359-12-8 written off the accounts within the year; a further sum of Rs. 929-0-10 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. 7,628-2-2) are shown below:—

	RS.
(1) Collected after the close of the year	1,153
(2) Under execution proceedings	4,016
(3) Amount remaining uncollected pending the decision of Appeals by Civil Courts	231
(4) Remainder for the recovery of which steps have been taken	2,228
Total	7,628

60. *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. 1,01,572, of which Rs. 16,664 were collected and Rs. 3,454 written off the accounts, leaving a balance of Rs. 81,454 at the end of the year. The bulk of the last-mentioned amount relates to Malabar (Rs. 51,105) and Cuddapah (Rs. 22,483). In the former district Rs. 50,441 are due on Muhammad Ali Raja's estate, for the recovery of which coercive measures have not been resorted to, pending receipt of the orders of the Government of India on G.O., Nos. 141, 142, Political, dated 25th February 1893. In Cuddapah, Rs. 36 have been since collected, Rs. 3,510 are considered irrecoverable and a sum of Rs. 6,831 is covered by processes. The Collector reports that the bulk of the amount outstanding in his district relates to the taluks of Cuddapah, Proddatur, Pulivendla and Jammalamadugu, which have been affected by a succession of bad years. The necessary steps are being taken for the recovery of the balances in the remaining districts.

61. *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) 1,296 acres, assessed at Rs. 1,920, were sold during the year under report for Rs. 36,309; while the resale, under Standing Order No. 45, of 1,707 acres, assessed at Rs. 2,312, which had been bought in by Government at sales for arrears of revenue, fetched Rs. 5,400.

62. *Sub-division of quit-rent.*—No applications were received during the year for the sub-division, under Standing Order No. 53, of the joint liability of holders of shares in whole inam villages. An application for sub-division of joint liability in an enfranchised inam in the Sarvasiddhi taluk of the Vizagapatam district was received during the year, but it was rejected after the close of the fasli, as the inamdars failed to execute the necessary agreement.

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

Received	Number of cases pending at the beginning of the year.	Received during the year.	Total.	Disposed of during the year.	Number pending at the close of the year.	Percentage of pending cases to the total.
Through Registration officers	6,710	58,166	64,876	57,650	7,226	11.14
Direct by Revenue officers	5,137	49,117	54,254	48,596	5,658	10.43

64. Under the former class of applications, the number received during the year shows an increase of 5,540 or 10.5 per cent., as compared with the previous year. The increase occurs in all districts except Vizagapatam, North Arcot, Madura, Tinnevely, the Nilgiris and Malabar and is due partly to the unfavourable season and partly to the convenience of the system of effecting transfers through Registration officers. In South Arcot, where the largest increase (1,806) is noticed, it is said to be due also to some extent to the steps taken by subordinate officers to explain to the ryots the advantages of effecting transfers in the names of the real owners.

The percentage of disposal of applications received through Registration officers indicates a slight improvement, being 88.86 against 88.59 in fasli 1308. The largest percentage was attained in Coimbatore and the smallest in the Nilgiris, where most of the pending applications are said to have been received after the close of the jamabandi. In Gódvári, where a large falling off was noticed in the last year's report, the pressure due to the introduction of the resettlement has rendered it impossible to effect an improvement, but the Collector promises to hurry on the work in the current fasli.

65. Under the second class also (applications received direct by Revenue officers) the number presented during the year shows an increase of 2,523 or 5.4 per cent., as compared with fasli 1308. The increase is spread over 16 districts, the largest occurring in South Arcot (2,385) and being mainly due to the unfavourable character of the season and to the efforts of the subordinate officers to secure agreement between ownership and revenue registry.

Including the number of applications pending at the beginning of the fasli, the total number for disposal was 54,254, of which 48,596 or 89.57 per cent. were disposed of against 46,245 or 89.95 per cent. in fasli 1308. The decrease in the percentage of disposal occurs in 14 districts and is marked in Ganjám, Vizagapatam, Madras and the Nilgiris. The Collector of Ganjám attributes the pendency in his district partly to the receipt of a large number of applications in the last quarter of the fasli and partly

Fasli.	Total number of applications.	Portion thereof presented through Registration officers.	Percentage of columns 3 to 2.
1	2	3	4
1299	131,998	46,678	35.4
1300	132,701	50,254	37.9
1301	117,817	48,018	40.8
1302	127,658	56,654	44.4
1303	114,563	52,637	45.9
1304	110,037	50,886	46.2
1305	107,866	50,081	46.4
1306	105,208	53,319	50.7
1307	112,963	59,164	52.4
1308	99,220	52,626	53.0
1309	107,283	58,166	54.2

more than 54 per cent. of the total number of applications were so presented.

67. The subjoined statement shows the number of cases in which steps were taken by Revenue officers of their own motion during the past two years to secure agreement between ownership and revenue registry, both in the case of persons who had been in possession of lands as ostensible owners and had paid the revenue due thereon for twelve years or more and in the case of other alienees, viz., in the cases contemplated in paragraphs 7 and 5 of Board's Standing Order No. 31 (1900 Edition):—

District.	Number pending at the beginning of fasli 1309.	Number of cases brought to notice during the fasli.	Total number of cases for disposal.	Number disposed of within the year.	Number pending at the end of the year.	Number disposed of in fasli 1308.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Ganjam	314	116	430	326	104	989
Vizagapatam	18	31	49	47	2	332
Godavari	1,381	5,569	6,950	3,089	3,861	1,668
Kistna	1,038	1,504	2,542	2,369	233	3,372
Nellore	..	291	291	291	..	441
Cuddapah	29	575	604	507	97	737
Anantapur	10	332	342	323	19	226
Bellary	..	174	174	174	..	100
Kurnool	..	162	162	169	3	58
Chingleput	47	1,184	1,231	1,024	207	790
North Arcot	311	818	1,129	910	219	1,566
South Arcot	606	2,779	3,385	2,440	945	3,792
Tanjore	698	2,238	2,936	2,455	481	4,310
Trichinopoly	38	1,220	1,258	1,242	16	76
Madura	284	581	865	524	341	596
Tinnevely	83	978	1,061	967	94	436
Coimbatore	26	2,337	2,363	2,299	64	1,954
Nilgiris	1	9	10	9	1	12
Salem	..	1,354	1,354	1,354	..	1,098
South Canara	..	496	496	468	28	236
Malabar	224	1,426	1,650	1,540	110	1,807
Total	5,108	24,174	29,282	22,457	6,825	24,015

Note.—The variations between the figures entered in column 2 against Godavari and Tanjore and those entered in column 6 of the corresponding statement for the previous fasli are due to the correction of errors.

Twenty-four thousand one hundred and seventy-four cases were brought to notice during the year against 24,645 in the previous year. There were increases in twelve districts and decreases in nine. The districts calling for special remarks in

	Number of cases brought to notice in	
	Fasli 1308.	Fasli 1309.
Ganjam	1,303	116
Kistna	2,559	1,504
South Arcot	4,355	2,779
Tanjore	4,097	2,238
Vizagapatam	350	31

respect of the decrease are those noted in the margin. The Collector of Ganjam states that the special orders issued by him on this subject were neglected by the taluk officers, except in the case of minor inams, and that he has again drawn their attention to the matter. Similarly the Collector of Vizagapatam attributes the decrease in his district to the omission on the part of the karnams to bring cases to the notice of the settling officers and adds that he has issued clear instructions to the taluk and village officers at the jamabandi. The decrease in Tanjore is said to be due to the fact that action was taken in fasli 1308 in most of the cases in the Kumbakonam, Mayavaram and Negapatam taluks. Presumably the decrease in South Arcot was due to a similar cause. In Kistna, it is understood that no work under this head was done in the resettled taluks, as the Settlement department undertook to reconcile ownership and revenue registry.

While reviewing the work done under this head during fasli 1308, the Board

	Number of cases brought to notice in	
	Fasli 1308.	Fasli 1309.
Anantapur	204	332
Bellary	100	174
Kurnool	44	162
Trichinopoly	113	1,220

observed that the number of cases brought to notice in the marginally-noted districts was so very low as to suggest a doubt as to whether any cases were taken up at all under the newly added paragraph 5 of Standing Order No. 31. The large increase in Trichinopoly in fasli 1309 seems to justify the remark then made by the Board. The Collectors of Anantapur, Bellary and Kurnool report that the figures furnished by them include the cases contemplated in paragraph 5 of the Standing Order.

68. *Ruined tanks.*—Five ruined tanks—two in Cuddapah and one each in Kurnool, Tinnevely and Salem—were handed over to private individuals under Standing Order No. 8 (old No. 9). Sixteen tanks in good order were also handed over to the ryots holding under them, under the provisions of Standing Order No. 9 (old No. 9-A), on condition of their paying the dry assessment on the ayakut and tank-bed areas. Details of the former and present revenue under each tank referred to are given in statement No. 33.

69. *Inspection of boundary and field marks.*—The number of boundary marks planted during survey, the number reported to be missing, and the number replaced or repaired during the year under report, will be found in statement No. 24, of which the following is an abstract.

Districts.	Number of boundary marks.				
	Total.	Missing.	Replaced.	Out of repair.	Repaired.
Ganjám	1,831,979	111,965	10,826	23,591	23,925
Vizagapatam	346,056	2,577	820	1,245	1,135
Kistna	271,419	3,944	160	107	83
Nellore	931,072	140,237	4,783	25,576	1,503
Cuddapah	3,855,046	137,334	3,521	44,599	2,695
Anantapur	963,973	3,741	1,392	1,164	951
Bellary	971,233	8,350	3,595	5,535	2,603
Kurnool	1,718,211	157,141	56,530	139,987	6,466
Chingleput	1,576,974	23,617	20,759	9,729	5,511
North Arcot	2,630,593	77,700	9,342	73,434	31,286
South Arcot	3,352,646	14,159	3,774	46,523	40,965
Tanjore	2,514,444	65,173	27,573	94,012	60,818
Trichinopoly	1,006,865	10,895	1,551	601	217
Madura	1,866,784	143,327	22,935	133,296	59,001
Tinnevely	1,558,548	179,582	66,821	9,619	3,325
Coimbatore	2,387,815	69,261	16,851	75,365	17,206
The Nilgiris	173,553	301	5	196	19
Salem	1,440,417	38,218	24,083	11,835	6,822
South Canara	532,241	7,291	100	5,432	3,830
Malabar	1,744,082	1,590	191	1,106	1,098
Total	31,673,341	1,196,403	275,612	703,012	269,409
Theodolite stations	1,664,181	23,568	471	30,183	1,045
Boundary offsets	3,006,859	60,969	11,808	45,944	6,339
Field marks	27,002,301	1,111,866	263,333	625,935	262,025
Total	31,673,341	1,196,403	275,612	703,012	269,409

The statement does not include the figures for Gódvári and for a portion of Kistna, Nellore and Malabar. The figures for Gódvári and one taluk of Kistna are not available, as no inspection of survey marks was made owing to the late introduction of resurvey and resettlement in the fasli. In the remaining portion of Kistna, resurvey and redemarcation were in progress. In Nellore, two taluks are being resurveyed and in Malabar resurvey is being made in Walavanad in connection with the registration of janmam titles. The resurvey of the Kurnool district was in progress in the Ramallakot and Nandikotkur taluks.

The statistics available show that the number of boundary marks found to be missing or out of repair is still very large; and that very little progress was made during the year in the important work of replacement and repair of theodolite stations. In respect of replacement of boundary offsets and field marks also the progress was not satisfactory. This is partly attributed to the extra work imposed by the extremely bad season in some districts. The number of missing marks is very large in Ganjám, Nellore, Cuddapah, Kurnool, Madura and Tinnevely. The backwardness of work in this respect was brought to the notice of the Board in 1899, and a general enquiry was ordered as to how far the rules appended to B.P., No. 103, dated 11th March 1893, regarding the inspection and maintenance of missing boundary marks every year were being given effect to, especially those having reference to the annual inspection and preparation of a list of missing stones. It appears from the Collectors' replies that the rules in question have generally become a dead-letter although in some districts they were observed for a year or two and then disregarded. Collectors report that they have issued the necessary instructions for the strict observance of these rules in future. The Superintendent of Survey, who was requested to suggest revised rules in the place of those issued in B.P., No. 103, dated 14th March 1893, so as to bring them into line with Act IV of 1897, promises to submit revised rules as soon as orders are passed on the draft rules under the Act already submitted to Government in B.P. (Land Revenue), No. 2211, dated 16th August 1900. In the meanwhile, the Board, in consultation with the Superintendent of Survey, has prescribed a simple form of annual stone register to show at a glance the number of stones in each field, the number missing and the number requiring repair. If this register is properly maintained by the karnams, there will be no difficulty in checking the annual return of missing stones and stones requiring repair; and this return is likely to become fairly accurate (*vide* B.P., No. 18,

dated 12th February 1901). As observed by Government in its review of the report for the previous year adequate measures of maintenance are not possible till the supervising Land Records staff is materially strengthened.

70. *Two Survey Schools for the Training of Karnams* were held in the year at the head-quarters of each taluk—the first in all the districts except Madras, South Canara and the Nilgiris for a period of fifteen days between 29th August and 4th December 1899 at which only those karnams, whose qualifications in survey had been found to be “indifferent” or “bad” at the schools previously held, were trained, together with new candidates; and the second throughout the Presidency excepting Madras and Kurnool for a period of five days from 5th to 9th December 1899, at which all karnams, including those previously trained and certified as “good” or “fair” were required to attend. No schools were held in Kurnool as the karnams and Revenue Inspectors were engaged on the inspection of crops and in enquiring into the condition of the affected portion of the district at the time fixed for the examination. The results of the examinations are under scrutiny by the Superintendent of Revenue Survey. A separate report will be submitted to Government on receipt of the Superintendent's report.

71. *Examination of village and taluk accounts.*—The village and taluk accounts in all the districts of the Presidency were as usual carefully examined at the annual settlement. Reports show that the village accounts were maintained in a fairly satisfactory condition though they were still not free from minor errors and omissions. Numerous errors were discovered at the time of jamabandi in several taluks of the Chingleput district. The Collector states that every endeavour is being made to bring about both accuracy and completeness in the preparation of these accounts. The village permanent register B, which is an important record of inams, was in a backward condition, especially in Ganjám and Gódvári. Several mistakes were noticed in this register in the Chingleput district. The Collectors of these districts have however, promised to remedy these defects at an early date. In Kistna, where a temporary establishment was entertained in the previous year for the verification of these registers, the Collector reports that the work was carefully attended to and he hopes to bring it to a satisfactory settlement at an early date. The Board trusts that other Collectors have also taken proper steps for the correct preparation of these registers. It is observed that darkhast registers were not maintained properly in Ganjám and Vizagapatam. The state of the taluk accounts in some districts is reported to be by no means satisfactory. The accounts were not minutely and carefully examined in the Gódvári district owing to the late commencement of jamabandi due to resettlement. In North Arcot they were found to be carelessly maintained. The cash accounts of some taluks in this district were not accurately and regularly kept so as to be of real use in the preparation of the monthly and yearly demand, collection and balance statements. It is also observed that the maintenance of taluk permanent B register was neglected in the Berhampur taluk of the Ganjám district. The Board is glad to learn that Collectors have taken steps to secure due attention being paid to the proper maintenance of these accounts and registers and hopes to see better results in the current fasli. The village registers of statistics and firka books were also examined during the jamabandi and necessary instructions issued for their correct maintenance and early completion. It is reported that these registers were generally utilized in several districts (1) to see that the non-occupation of assessed and cultivable waste was duly accounted for, (2) to ascertain whether the irrigable areas under the several sources of irrigation sustained any loss of crop during the past five years, (3) in formulating proposals for the conversion of dry lands to wet, (4) to ascertain the condition of minor irrigation works so that early steps may be taken for their repair, (5) to find out the general agricultural condition of villages, (6) to ascertain the causes of variation in the revenue of villages under the different heads, and (7) to decide claims for remission with reference to remissions allowed in previous years. Some Collectors, however, state that no practical use was made of these registers and sheets during the year. The objects for which these registers are designed are explained in B.P., No. 482, dated 17th November 1894, and Tahsildars and Divisional-officers should consider it an important part of their

work to examine them whenever they visit a village and take the necessary action whenever they observe any marked variation between the statistics of any two years. These registers have been written up and checked completely up to fasli 1308 in Ganjám, Vizagapatam, North Arcot and the Nilgiris, and almost completed up to that year in Tanjore, Trichinopoly, Coimbatore, Chingleput and Nellore. In Kurnool the village registers alone have been written up to fasli 1308. In Bellary, South Arcot and Salem the village registers of one or two villages only have to be posted for fasli 1308, but fírka books for the same year remained to be prepared and checked for a large number of villages. In Madura the preparation and checking of these registers for 51 Government villages, 149 inam villages, were not completed for fasli 1307, while in South Arcot the village register for one village was neither prepared nor checked for the same year. The Collectors of these and other districts in which the work is backward have taken the necessary steps for bringing the records up to date. The progress for fasli 1309 has been small except in the districts of Tanjore, Coimbatore, North Arcot, Nellore and Bellary where the task was only partly done. The Collectors have been instructed to bring these registers up to date.

72. *Loans and Advances.*—Detailed statements showing the transactions under the Loans Acts are printed in the appendix (Nos. 25 to 32). The advances * made under the Land Improvement and Agriculturists' Loans Acts amounted to Rupees 3,70,985 and Rs. 92,341 or Rs. 4,63,326 in all, against Rs. 3,06,475 advanced

during the preceding year. The increase of over 50 per cent. in the demand for State loans as compared with the previous year was due to the unfavourable character of the season during the fasli under report. The increase was large in Kurnool under the Land Improvement Loans Act, where Rs. 1,57,940 were advanced against only Rs. 6,550 in the previous year; and in Vizagapatam, Kurnool and Madura under the Agriculturists' Loans Act, where Rs. 9,730, Rs. 10,810 and Rs. 50,210 were disbursed against Rs. 717, Rs. 1,070 and Rs. 23,340 in the previous year. There was, however, a large decrease of Rs. 41,520 under the former Act in Madura, which is attributed to the fact that the sales of Periyár affected waste lands in the Madura taluk were postponed from the beginning of the fasli up to January 1900.

73. Of the amount advanced under the Land Improvement Loans Act, Rupees 1,31,914 or 36 per cent. was for land reclamation, the bulk of the amount (Rupees 1,02,704) being advanced in Kurnool and Madura; Rs. 1,00,750 or 27 per cent. for sinking new wells; Rs. 75,515 or 20 per cent. for repairing old wells; and Rs. 2,780 or 1 per cent. for repairing tanks. Loans advanced for other improvements amounted to Rs. 60,026 or 16 per cent.

74. Under the Agriculturists' Loans Act Rs. 75,213 or 81 per cent. of the total was advanced for purchase of cattle, Rs. 12,520 for purchase of fodder, Rs. 1,305 for purchase of seed-grain, Rs. 250 for purchase of a sugarcane mill and Rs. 3,054 for other purposes. Of the loans granted for the purchase of cattle, Rs. 49,080 or 65 per cent. was advanced in the portions of the Madura district affected by Periyár irrigation. The loans granted for the purchase of seed-grain were confined to Vizagapatam, and the loan for the purchase of a sugarcane mill was granted in Salem.

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

	Total advance including outstandings.	Amount repayable including arrears.	Recoveries.			Repayable balance.	Percentage of balance to the demand.
			Amount due.	Voluntary payment.	Amount written off.		
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	
Land Improvement Loans Act	39,69,102	4,15,178	3,11,495	10,095	2,313	1,01,370	25
Agriculturists' Loans Act.	6,32,478	4,84,309	3,73,537	1,449	97	1,10,675	23

Seventy-five per cent. of the repayable loans under the Land Improvement Loans' Act and 77 per cent. of those under the Agriculturists' Loans Act were recovered during the year against 78 and 86 per cent., respectively, in the previous year. In addition to these recoveries Rs. 10,095 under the former Act and Rs. 1,449 under the latter were repaid by borrowers on account of advances, the repayment of which had not fallen due during the year.

Out of Rs. 11,28,625 that became payable during the year under principal and

	Demand.	Collection.	Balance.
Principal.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Land Improvement Loans Act	4,15,178	3,13,808	1,01,370
Agriculturists' Loans Act.	4,84,309	3,73,634	1,10,675
Total ..	8,99,487	6,87,442	2,12,045
Interest.			
Land Improvement Loans Act	1,95,554	1,52,354	43,200
Agriculturists' Loans Act.	33,584	27,977	5,607
Total ..	2,29,138	1,80,331	48,807
Grand Total ..	11,28,625	8,67,773	2,60,852

interest, as shown in the margin, Rupees 2,24,288 (20 per cent.) were paid up without any notices being issued, Rupees 5,55,910 (49 per cent.) after issue of demand notices, Rs. 65,790 (6 per cent.) on attachment of property. The sale of property had to be resorted to for the recovery of Rs. 21,755 (2 per cent.). Out of Rs. 2,60,852 (23 per cent.) that remained uncollected at the end of the year, the largest arrear (Rs. 1,13,865 or 44 per cent.) appertains to Kurnool, where it is reported that Rs. 44,389 have been recovered, and Rs. 670 ordered to be written off since the close of the year. The collection of Rs. 48,908 has been ordered

to be postponed owing to adverse season and the major portion of the remaining balance is covered by process. The repayable balances were large also in the other three districts of Deccan and in North Arcot and Madura.

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

Purpose.	No.	Amount.	Extent benefited.
		RS.	ACS.
Construction of new wells	651	1,09,507	2,646.79
Repair of old wells	566	72,918	2,259.24
Reclamation of land	..	1,39,479	12,559.03
Other works, such as repair to tanks, etc. ..	..	8,980	622.26

North Arcot district shows the largest number of wells newly constructed and repaired (258 and 183). Anantapur follows with 107 and 117. In no other district was the number of wells constructed or repaired large. The outlay incurred on the construction and repair of wells gives an average per well of Rs. 168 and 129, respectively. The average area benefited is 4.1 acres for each well constructed and 4.0 acres for each well repaired. The number of wells constructed since the promulgation of the rules is 16,891 and the number of those repaired is 18,043. The amount spent on the former was Rs. 24.55 lakhs and on the latter Rs. 22.83 lakhs, and the total extents benefited 50,986 acres and 65,774, acres respectively. Most of the advances for reclamation of land were made in Madura and Bellary.

77. The purposes for which loans under the Agriculturists' Loans Act were utilized during the year are specified in the margin. Nearly 80 per cent. of the amount advanced under this Act was for purchase of cattle, and the largest numbers of cattle were purchased in Madura and Vizagapatam.

78. The advances made during the year for survey operations amounted to Rs. 1,95,482, of which Rs. 92,882 were advanced in Malabar and Rs. 33,067 in Kistna. The total amount that became payable in the year including the outstandings

	RS.
Purchase of cattle	39,963
" of fodder	7,350
" of seed-grain	1,335
" of sugar-cane mills	650
" of manure, etc.	351
" of contrivances for raising water	50
Rebuilding houses destroyed by fire	550
Constructing cattle kraal	70

was Rs. 3,35,309, of which Rs. 1,01,330 were recovered leaving a balance of Rupees 2,33,979. Steps are being taken to recover the balances which are large in Malabar, Kurnool, Kistna, Tanjore and Gódvári.

79. The names of taluks not settled by Collectors personally during the five years ending fasli 1309 as required by paragraph 3 of the Board's Standing Order No. 12, Revised edition (Old Standing Order No. 22), are shown in the margin. The Collector of Kurnool states that, owing to the unfavourable state of the season and to the heavy work of inspecting the affected taluks, he was not able to settle

Sirvel in person. The Collectors of Malabar, North Arcot and Salem state that it was not possible to settle the taluks noted against them owing to heavy work. All these Collectors have, however, promised to settle during fasli 1310 the taluks shown against them.

80. *Agricultural Wages.*—In paragraph 2 of G.O., No. 93, dated 16th February 1898, Government directed that a special paragraph should be devoted to the subject of agricultural wages once in three years in the Collector's jamabandi report. All

* Gódvári. * Kurnool.
Cuddapah.

* Since received.

Collectors, except those noted in the margin, have given information on the subject either in their reports for fasli 1309 or separately. From these reports it

appears that there has been no material change either in the condition of agricultural labourers or in the system of payment of wages to them since the report of 1897. Agricultural labourers fall under two classes, viz., permanent farm labourers and daily or casual labourers. Grain wages continue to be the rule in the case of permanent labourers and of labourers in general during harvest. But in the vicinity of towns and larger villages of commercial importance in some districts, wages are paid in money. In times of scarcity money wages are more largely resorted to, but they are often regulated with reference to the prices of food-grains, and in such cases labourers do not suffer by the substitution of money for grain wages; but wherever money wages remain constant, the labourers suffer much. Casual labourers are paid either in money or in kind. In towns and in their vicinity cash is more readily taken than in rural tracts. The wages of these labourers are not generally fixed by custom, but vary with demand. With the exceptions noted above, there is no general indication of grain wages being superseded by money wages.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) R. V. SRINIVASIAH,
Secretary.

(True Copy.)

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

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

„ all Collectors (Divisional-officers and Tahsildars).
„ Deputy Director of Land Records and Agriculture.

APPENDIX A.

Districts.	Variations due to relinquishments and darkhasts with reference to the state of the season.		Variations caused by the introduction of new settlements.		Re-sale of lands bought in by Government at sales for arrears of revenue.		Decrease caused by			
	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Land having been sold for arrears of revenue and bought in by Government.		Land having become useless or having been appropriated for public purposes.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.
Ganjám	2,048	2,458	..	..	..	..	2	8	52	101
Vizagapatam	415	587	..	..	..	..	154	279	92	90
Gódvári	3,282	5,120	4,067	4,59,987	90	116	77	104	286	918
Kistna	308	3,253	8,957	1,21,394	56	107	554	871	470	781
Nellore	12,338	13,257	..	..	75	347	1,892	3,280	82	108
Cuddapah	11,127	6,578	..	..	62	44	2,752	3,162	19	29
Anantapur	46,930	11,126	..	..	..	..	1,618	698	61	38
Bellary	1,188	1,706	..	..	121	110	2,253	1,516	228	111
Kurnool	6,129	1,623	..	..	4	12	1,153	1,061	105	59
Madras	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chingleput	1,180	1,089	..	..	..	..	553	1,050	16	30
North Arcot	300	632	..	..	..	..	850	1,106	12	15
South Arcot	1,339	3,778	..	..	95	162	2,062	3,517	101	280
Tanjore	1,694	2,981	..	..	172	427	477	640	39	80
Trichinopoly	1,449	671	..	..	57	71	472	512	101	70
Madura	1,189	1,880	..	..	222	248	817	917	64	168
Tinnevely	675	620	..	..	22	22	710	646	23	61
Coimbatore	2,917	2,681	872	..	59	52	206	203	57	51
Nilgiris	179	647	..	..	..	..	492	1,086	172	36
Salem	43	1,593	1,147	613	86	110	321	422	16	34
South Canara	..	1,623	..	..	..	..	..	446	..	269
Malabar	22,873	5,710	..	..	3	8	1,051	2,146	726	2,308
Total	41,543	17,115	2,871	5,81,994	1,124	1,836	18,466	23,665	2,722	5,637

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.
Ganjám	..	551	146	338	80	97	2,220	3,146
Vizagapatam	..	286	1,248	4,806	8	60	1,409	5,200
Gódvári	..	9,751	69	389	(a) 32,833	(a) 22,235	39,978	4,96,576
Kistna	..	93,334	1,593	3,606	38	27	7,991	2,20,119
Nellore	..	3,732	151	237	26	91	14,066	19,762
Cuddapah	..	1,539	669	1,836	118	227	13,285	9,655
Anantapur	..	565	58	78	243	302	48,308	12,651
Bellary	..	106	252	210	146	1,034	3,150	1,327
Kurnool	..	73	66	82	105	98	7,222	2,624
Madras	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chingleput	..	79	143	282	175	1	929	211
North Arcot	..	92	631	1,256	68	7	599	852
South Arcot	..	75	42	84	56	209	3,307	7,045
Tanjore	..	90	16	14	28	81	1,394	2,531
Trichinopoly	..	139	107	89	39	832	1,079	942
Madura	..	301	205	319	948	4,027	1,683	5,690
Tinnevely	..	67	23	21	78	90	63	1,127
Coimbatore	..	169	..	..	177	748	3,762	3,396
Nilgiris	..	..	..	..	27	15	870	1,784
Salem	..	1,046	11	12	..	..	864	2,894
South Canara	..	..	..	..	..	24	..	932
Malabar	..	4	17	82	143	581	21,259	9,489
Total	..	99,403	5,437	13,717	34,883	29,206	24,158	6,79,739

(a) Area and assessment of rented villages settled and transferred to assessed.

No. 1.—STATEMENT showing the rainfall in each district of the Madras Presidency under the two monsoons of 1899–1900.

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, 1899.	Normal.*	Actuals, 1899.	Normal.*	Actuals, 1899.	Normal.*	Actuals, 1900.	Normal.*	Actuals, 1899–1900.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
		IN.	IN.	IN.	IN.	IN.	IN.	IN.	IN.	IN.	IN.
Circars ..	Ganjām ..	3.4	6.2	28.0	26.3	12.0	10.7	1.6	1.5	45.0	44.7
	Vizagapatam ..	4.2	6.3	34.1	25.2	10.0	5.0	1.4	1.0	49.7	37.5
	Gódvári ..	2.1	4.8	24.0	16.6	12.1	2.8	0.7	0.1	38.9	24.3
	Kistna ..	1.8	5.5	20.5	13.5	10.4	1.1	0.9	..	33.6	20.1
	Average, Circars ..	2.9	5.7	26.7	20.4	11.1	4.9	1.1	0.6	41.8	31.6
Deccan ..	Kurnool ..	1.8	2.9	18.6	11.8	6.9	1.1	0.8	..	27.6	15.8
	Bellary ..	2.5	4.0	13.5	13.7	6.4	1.0	0.3	..	22.7	18.7
	Anantapur ..	2.7	2.8	12.8	12.3	7.5	2.3	0.3	..	23.3	17.4
	Cuddapah ..	2.2	4.5	14.9	9.3	11.0	5.5	0.5	..	28.6	19.3
	Average, Deccan ..	2.3	3.5	15.0	11.8	8.0	2.5	0.3	..	25.6	17.8
Carnatic ..	Nellore ..	1.6	3.7	11.0	7.8	21.1	14.1	0.9	0.1	34.6	25.7
	Madras ..	† 2.7	3.7	† 15.2	13.1	† 29.5	24.1	† 1.6	0.3	† 49.0	41.2
	Chingleput ..	2.4	5.1	16.6	12.0	24.1	21.3	1.4	0.1	44.5	38.5
	South Arcot ..	3.1	7.2	16.8	11.1	21.4	21.6	1.2	0.3	42.0	40.2
	Average, Carnatic ..	2.5	4.9	14.7	11.0	24.0	20.3	1.3	0.2	42.5	36.4
Central ..	North Arcot ..	3.3	6.3	17.1	10.5	15.9	8.9	1.0	0.2	37.3	25.9
	Salem ..	5.2	8.3	14.1	12.4	10.9	4.5	1.0	0.4	31.2	25.6
	Coimbatore ..	5.2	6.9	7.9	7.1	11.2	6.0	1.2	1.5	25.5	21.5
	Trichinopoly ..	4.4	9.0	11.7	9.0	16.3	9.6	1.2	0.2	33.6	27.8
	Average, Central ..	4.5	7.6	12.7	9.7	13.6	7.2	1.1	0.6	31.9	25.1
South ..	Tanjore ..	3.2	9.1	12.6	7.4	26.1	26.9	1.9	0.5	43.8	43.9
	Madura ..	4.1	9.7	7.4	3.6	16.4	12.7	2.0	0.9	29.9	26.9
	Tinnevely ..	3.4	6.1	3.4	2.3	16.0	12.1	3.5	2.8	26.3	23.3
	Average, South ..	3.6	8.3	7.8	4.4	19.5	17.2	2.5	1.4	33.4	31.8
	East Coast Districts ..	3.1	5.9	15.8	11.8	15.0	10.1	1.2	0.5	35.1	28.3
West Coast ..	Malabar ..	11.8	19.1	85.9	60.5	14.3	9.4	1.4	0.2	113.4	89.2
	South Canara ..	8.3	15.7	120.8	86.6	12.5	6.1	0.5	..	142.1	108.4
West Coast Districts ..	Average ..	10.0	17.4	103.4	73.5	13.4	7.7	0.9	0.2	127.7	98.8
Hills ..	Nilgiris ..	8.9	14.0	29.6	26.4	20.5	8.2	3.6	1.9	62.6	50.5
Presidency ..	Average ..	4.0	7.3	24.4	18.1	15.1	9.8	1.3	0.5	44.8	35.7

* Average of 25 years ending 1894–95.

† Average of 80 years ending 1892.

No. 2.—STATEMENT showing the human mortality in each district of the Madras Presidency in fasli 1309 (1899–1900).

Districts.		Population as per census of 1891 of villages from which returns were received.	Causes of deaths.					Total deaths.	Ratio per mille of population.
			Cholera.	Small- pox.	Fevers.	Dysentery and diarrhoea.	Other diseases.		
Circars ..	1. Ganjám ..	1,324,106	158	610	15,435	1,126	4,313	21,642	16.3
	2. Vizagapatam ..	1,668,643	62	335	23,461	1,116	3,358	31,332	18.8
	3. Gôdâvari ..	2,077,858	1,438	5,084	17,369	1,120	19,420	44,381	21.4
	4. Kistna ..	1,855,024	216	769	23,017	2,299	18,597	44,898	24.2
Deccan ..	5. Kurnool ..	817,660	..	635	9,585	159	3,156	13,435	16.4
	6. Bellary ..	890,485	413	574	4,654	1,182	13,382	20,205	22.7
	7. Anantapur ..	727,319	2	517	2,849	414	10,626	14,408	19.8
	8. Cuddapah ..	1,271,721	4	901	17,869	445	5,539	24,758	19.5
Carnatic ..	9. Nellore ..	1,463,357	..	869	13,126	565	12,325	26,885	18.4
	10. Madras ..	436,375	12	28	4,455	2,927	9,869	17,291	39.6
	11. Chingleput ..	1,199,901	33	564	4,044	3,678	20,467	28,786	24.0
	12. South Arcot ..	2,162,336	3,521	2,916	12,008	1,341	28,443	48,229	22.3
Central ..	13. North Arcot ..	2,113,585	40	1,436	13,218	2,632	20,581	37,907	17.9
	14. Salem ..	1,961,784	2,129	907	15,137	2,002	22,403	42,578	21.7
	15. Coimbatore ..	2,003,911	50	790	13,931	1,577	17,857	34,205	17.1
	16. Trichinopoly ..	1,371,726	845	200	5,319	641	20,140	27,145	19.7
South ..	17. Tanjore ..	2,227,081	6,215	3,218	5,911	1,860	42,714	59,918	26.9
	18. Madura ..	1,591,575	2,099	2,577	11,896	973	18,084	35,629	22.4
	19. Tinnevely ..	1,915,702	836	1,338	6,419	1,039	30,351	39,983	20.9
Hills ..	20. Nilgiris ..	96,765	1	84	1,911	128	533	2,657	27.5
West Coast	21. Malabar ..	2,636,674	61	246	21,077	4,507	20,085	45,976	17.4
	22. South Canara.	1,052,002	1	262	13,479	1,402	9,482	24,626	23.4
Total ..		32,865,590	18,136	24,710	259,170	33,133	351,725	686,874	20.9

No 3.—STATEMENT showing the average retail prices of food-grains, &c., in seers of 80 tolas per rupee in each district of the Madras Presidency for fasli 1309.

Districts.		Rice, 2nd sort.			Paddy, 1st sort.			Paddy, 2nd sort.			Cholam.		
		Normal rate (a).	Fasli 1308.	Fasli 1309.	Average (b).	Fasli 1308.	Fasli 1309.	Average (b).	Fasli 1308.	Fasli 1309.	Normal rate (a).	Fasli 1308.	Fasli 1309.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Circars ..	1. Ganjām ..	17-0	13-8	12-5	32-8	21-1	20-3	35-7	24-5	22-1	..	..	..
	2. Vizagapatam ..	15-0	12-4	10-9	27-4	21-7	18-5	29-0	22-0	19-3	..	..	..
	3. Gōdāvari ..	15-0	13-3	11-5	25-6	20-2	17-9	27-0	22-0	19-1	28-0	22-7	17-1
Decan ..	4. Kistna ..	15-4	13-1	11-5	24-2	22-3	19-4	25-7	23-1	20-0	26-0	21-6	16-9
	5. Kurnool ..	13-2	12-2	10-0	20-9	17-9	15-1	23-3	21-2	16-7	30-0	27-3	16-9
	6. Bellary ..	13-2	12-0	9-8	21-6	19-6	15-2	24-0	20-8	16-6	30-0	25-8	14-8
Carnatic ..	7. Anantapur ..	13-2	12-0	10-4	23-8	19-0	17-1	26-0	20-3	18-1	30-0	24-0	16-3
	8. Cuddapah ..	13-2	11-6	10-5	23-8	17-8	15-8	26-7	20-0	18-0	30-0	21-4	16-2
	9. Nellore ..	14-0	12-4	12-8	23-2	16-4	18-2	26-0	20-1	20-9	26-0	19-0	17-2
Central ..	10. Madras ..	12-0	10-7	10-4	22-9	17-6	16-7	24-2	19-2	18-3	..	..	..
	11. Chingleput ..	14-0	12-3	12-1	25-0	17-5	18-5	27-1	20-2	19-7	..	..	..
	12. South Arcot ..	14-0	12-5	12-0	25-3	20-2	19-2	27-6	21-9	20-4	..	..	..
South ..	13. North do. ..	14-0	12-8	12-4	26-2	20-2	19-7	28-6	21-9	20-6	26-0	17-9	..
	14. Salem ..	13-6	11-5	11-6	23-6	17-8	17-2	26-1	19-9	19-1	26-0	18-3	17-8
	15. Coimbatore ..	13-0	11-1	10-9	21-9	16-5	16-4	24-4	18-3	17-8	24-0	17-2	16-8
Hills ..	16. Trichinopoly ..	14-0	11-6	11-1	24-9	19-5	18-5	27-3	21-3	20-2	24-0	15-7	12-4
	17. Tanjore ..	15-0	12-5	11-3	24-8	19-2	17-8	27-9	22-3	19-5	..	..	..
	18. Madura ..	14-0	11-5	11-3	23-2	18-1	17-7	26-0	20-5	19-9	24-0	17-9	12-1
West Coast ..	19. Tinnevely ..	13-4	11-1	10-8	21-3	16-6	16-5	23-4	17-7	17-5	23-0	16-0	16-6
	20. Nilgiris ..	11-0	8-5	8-7	..	..	..	14-0	13-7	11-8	..	..	..
	21. Malabar ..	13-4	11-2	10-6	23-0	17-6	16-7	25-0	18-7	17-7	..	..	..
	22. South Canara ..	14-0	12-3	10-6	21-7	18-1	15-5	23-6	19-1	16-2	..	..	..
Average ..		13-8	12-1	11-3	24-3	18-9	17-7	26-4	21-1	19-2	26-7	21-2	17-1

Districts.		Cumbu.			Ragi.			Horsegram.		
		Normal rate (a).	Fasli 1308.	Fasli 1309.	Normal rate (a).	Fasli 1308.	Fasli 1309.	Average (b).	Fasli 1308.	Fasli 1309.
		14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Circars ..	1. Ganjām ..	..	..	..	30-0	21-1	20-8	35-2	26-2	24-3
	2. Vizagapatam ..	30-0	24-9	20-8	28-0	23-5	21-1	35-4	27-1	22-9
	3. Gōdāvari ..	28-0	25-1	18-8	28-0	21-7	17-9	30-5	22-1	17-8
Decan ..	4. Kistna ..	26-0	20-6	14-6	(c)	23-9	19-2	25-6	20-2	17-2
	5. Kurnool ..	28-0	21-5	13-7	(c)	22-9	16-9	26-4	20-1	17-2
	6. Bellary ..	..	..	..	(c)	28-7	17-7	30-3	23-6	17-7
Carnatic ..	7. Anantapur ..	28-0	23-2	14-4	32-2	25-1	18-1	32-2	23-0	18-0
	8. Cuddapah ..	28-0	18-9	14-3	32-2	22-3	17-1	27-6	20-5	18-3
	9. Nellore ..	24-0	17-6	15-0	28-0	20-0	19-3	28-7	17-7	18-1
Central ..	10. Madras ..	..	..	..	24-0	18-2	15-9	24-4	17-9	15-6
	11. Chingleput ..	..	..	..	24-0	17-5	16-3	21-6	15-5	14-9
	12. South Arcot ..	26-0	20-2	18-6	28-0	19-1	18-0	26-2	18-9	19-0
South ..	13. North do. ..	27-0	18-0	15-7	32-0	20-3	17-4	26-2	19-0	18-6
	14. Salem ..	27-0	19-3	17-7	31-0	21-1	18-9	31-2	22-3	20-1
	15. Coimbatore ..	26-0	20-2	18-9	28-0	19-7	18-8	30-4	20-5	19-8
Hills ..	16. Trichinopoly ..	26-0	19-3	18-7	28-0	19-7	19-7	26-0	16-9	18-4
	17. Tanjore ..	(c)	21-6	19-8	28-0	22-1	19-0	..	..	..
	18. Madura ..	26-0	18-4	18-0	28-0	18-3	18-5	29-8	18-0	19-4
West Coast ..	19. Tinnevely ..	22-0	15-6	15-4	26-0	17-2	17-3	25-7	15-5	16-2
	20. Nilgiris ..	..	..	..	21-0	14-7	13-9	22-3	16-7	16-2
	21. Malabar ..	..	..	..	(c)	23-9	16-9	23-1	14-5	14-6
	22. South Canara ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18-8	14-2	13-8
Average ..		26-3	20-0	17-0	28-0	21-0	18-4	27-2	19-6	18-4

(a) Normal rates fixed under G.O., No. 306, dated 2nd July 1896.

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

(c) Normal rates have not been fixed.

* Average of white and yellow cholam.

† Includes black cholam.

No. 4.—STATEMENT showing the average prices per garce of food-grains, &c., for fasli 1309.

Districts.		Paddy.		Cholam.	Cumbu.	Ragi.	Horsegram.	Varagu.
		First sort.	Second sort.					
		RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Ganjām ..	..	176	162	..	..	210	204	..
2. Vizagapatam ..	..	194	186	..	202	206	218	..
3. Gōdāvari ..	..	200	187	268	228	244	279	..
4. Kistna ..	..	185	179	271	287	227	290	..
5. Kurnool ..	..	237	214	* 271	307	258	290	172
6. Bellary ..	..	235	216	* 309	..	246	281	..
7. Anantapur ..	..	209	197	* 281	292	241	276	..
8. Cuddapah ..	..	227	199	* 283	294	255	272	..
9. Nellore ..	..	197	171	267	281	226	275	147
10. Madras ..	..	215	195	..	..	273	319	..
11. Chingleput ..	..	194	181	..	..	267	334	..
12. South Arcot ..	..	187	175	..	226	242	262	127
13. North Arcot ..	..	181	174	..	269	260	267	122
14. Salem ..	..	208	188	258	238	231	248	139
15. Coimbatore ..	..	218	201	272	222	232	251	..
16. Trichinopoly ..	..	193	178	† 224	225	221	270	113
17. Tanjore ..	..	202	183	..	212	230	..	117
18. Madura ..	..	202	180	† 228	234	235	256	132
19. Tinnevely ..	..	217	205	276	272	252	267	174
20. Nilgiris ..	..	..	304	..	..	314	306	..
21. Malabar ..	..	214	202	..	..	258	340	..
22. South Canara ..	..	232	221	..	..	..	361	..
Average ..		202	186	268	247	237	270	139

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

* Average of white and yellow cholam.

† Includes black cholam.

No. 5.—Statement showing the prices of food-grains in fasli 1309 (1899-1900) compared with the commutation rates of the newly-settled districts of the Madras Presidency.

Districts.	Paddy, 1st and 2nd sorts.			Cholam.			Cumbu.			Ragi.			Varagu.		
	Commu- tation price per garce.	Market price during the fasli.	Whole- sale price during the fasli.	Commu- tation price per garce.	Market price during the fasli.	Whole- sale price during the fasli.	Commu- tation price per garce.	Market price during the fasli.	Whole- sale price during the fasli.	Commu- tation price per garce.	Market price during the fasli.	Whole- sale price during the fasli.	Commu- tation price per garce.	Market price during the fasli.	Whole- sale price during the fasli.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Kurnool—															
Proper	110	225	245	105	271	352							60	172	193
Pattikonda, Cumbum and Markapur.	120	225	202	125	271	352									
Koilkuntla	126	213	227	139	283	298									
Kistna—Guntur portion	100	182	155	112	271	230									
Salem	100	198	160	100	268	188	100	238	174	100	231	169	64	147	132
Nellore	107	184	166	129	267	240	107	273	246						
Tinnevely	108	211	178	139	283	298	130	294	246						
Cuddapah	105	188	164							142	267	234	89	Not sold.	
Chingleput	80	169	148							105	210	184			
Ganjam	126	210	189	119	272	245	119	222	200	119	232	209	75	122	110
Coimbatore	95	178	160	108	228	205	108	234	211	126	250	225			
North Arcot	123	191	172	108	228	205	108	234	211				80	127	108
Madura	108	181	164				123	226	192						
South Arcot	105	190	161				114	202	172	126	206	175			
Vizagapatam															
Bellary—															
Black cotton soil taluka (Bellary, Alfr and Adoni).	139	205	174	135	319	271									
Western taluks (Hospet, Huvin- badgalli, Kidligi, Rayadrug and Harpanahalli).	141	243	207	125	293	249									
Anantapur—															
P. Gooty and Tadpatri	139	222	189	135	293	249									
Anantapur, Kalyandrug, Dharm- varam and Penukonda.	117	199	169	129	273	232									
Hindupur and Madakasira	118	186	158												
Tanjore	121	193	164				134	212	180	100	220	187	76	117	100
Trichinopoly	121	186	158				134	225	191	130	221	188	76	113	96
Madavari	118	194	165												
Kistna—Masulipatam portion	118	182	155	170	271	230									

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

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

(3) The wholesale prices against Cuddapah district, Koilkuntla and Kurnool proper are the prices for the ryots' selling months, i.e., the period adopted as the basis of the commutation rate, but the market prices entered against them are the averages for the year.

(4) The commutation rates shown against Trichinopoly are those adopted in the Tanjore district there being not much difference in the commutation rates deduced from Trichinopoly prices. The commutation rates according to Trichinopoly prices are—

Paddy	124
Cumbu	124
Ragi	124
Varagu	124
Cholam	124
Black paddy is taken as the standard grain for dry in Gódvári and Kistna districts. The commutation rate fixed for this grain was Rs. 96. The market price for this grain is, however, not given as prices are not recorded for this grain	
* For sub-division taluks only.	
+ Average market price for the sub-division taluks is taken.	
† The average market price of the whole district is taken.	

No. 6.—Statement showing the variations in the permanently-settled revenue of fasli 1309 (1899-1900) compared with that of fasli 1308 and their causes.

District.	Estate.	Increase.	Decrease.	Causes of variations.
		RS.	RS.	
Ganjám	Baruva	..	17	Reduction of peshkash on account of lands taken up for public purposes.
	Raghunadhapur	..	20	
	Talagam	..	16	
	Nandigama	..	3	
	Baruva	..	38	Addition to peshkash of two-thirds of the assessment on certain lands made over to the proprietors.
	Danta	..	2	
	Pata Tekkali	..	2	
	Srikurmam Tanna	..	68	
	Total	110	56	Addition to peshkash on account of the restoration of land originally acquired for the East Coast Railway but subsequently relinquished by that department.
	Net increase	54	..	
Vizagapatam	Kasimkóta	..	5	Rectification of errors.
	Vizianagram	..	7	
	Do.	29	..	
	Total	29	12	
	Net increase	17	..	Reduction of peshkash on account of lands taken up for public purposes.
Gódvári	Gopalpur	..	20	
	Keeanakurru	..	13	
	Palivela	..	85	
	Vasantaveda	..	12	
	Tangallumúdi	..	13	Reduction of peshkash on account of lands taken up for public purposes.
	Pittapur	..	17	
	Pattosam	..	41	
	Gangola	..	28	
	Jangareddigudem	..	4	Addition to peshkash on account of the death of one of the four joint-holders of certain estates in Bhadrachalam taluk who were allowed a total deduction of Rs. 124 for life—vide Government Order, No. 460, Revenue, dated 17th June 1890. This amount includes an arrear of Rs. 62.
	Gutala	..	14	
	Bantumilli	..	1	
	Sriramagiri	..	..	
	Chokkanapalli	..	93	Addition to peshkash of two-thirds of the assessment on certain lands made over to the proprietor.
	Dantamurru	..	10	
	Veervaram	..	18	
	Vunakaramilli	..	..	
	Total	111	258	Arrears of faslis 1306 and 1307 were included in the demand of fasli 1308.
	Net decrease	..	147	
Kistna	Chevendra	..	2	Reduction of peshkash on account of lands taken up for public purposes.
	Vallur Samat	..	1	
	Kapileswarapuram	..	3	
	Vadlamanad	..	1	
	Devarakota	..	45	
	Total decrease	..	52	Reduction of peshkash on account of lands taken up for public purposes.
Nellore	Venkatagiri	..	7	
	Do.	33	..	
	Total	33	7	
	Net increase	26	..	

No. 6.—Statement showing the variations in the permanently-settled revenue of fasli 1309 (1899-1900) compared with that of fasli 1308 and their causes—*cont.*

Districts.	Estate.	Increase.	Decrease.	Causes of variations.
		RS.	RS.	
North Arcot ..	Karvetnagar and Punganóru ..	..	22	Reduction of peshkash on account of lands taken up for public purposes. Addition to peshkash of two-thirds of the assessment on certain lands made over to the proprietor.
	Thumbapalayam	8	..	
	Total ..	8	22	
	Net decrease ..	..	14	
Trichinopoly ..	Káttupputtúr	..	1	Rounding of fraction of a rupee.
Madura ..	Bódnáyakanór	..	18	Reduction of peshkash on account of lands taken up for public purposes. Addition to peshkash of the assessment on certain lands made over to the proprietor.
Tinnevelly ..	Uttumalai	10	..	
Salem	Sankeri	..	1	Reduction of peshkash on account of lands taken up for public purposes.
	Grand Total ..	301	427	
	Net decrease ..	..	126	

No. 8.—Statement showing the variations in the quit-rents payable on inam villages for fasli 1309 (1899-1900).

Increase due to—	RS.
(1) The addition of the quit-rent on certain whole inam villages hitherto erroneously shown under "Ryotwar and Miscellaneous" in Kistna (Rs. 126) and Tanjore (Rs. 65)	191
(2) The payment of a smaller allowance than in the previous year to a religious institution in Cuddapah	42
(3) The rectification of errors noticed on a comparison of village register B with English Inam Register in Kistna and Tanjore.	27
(4) The addition of two-thirds of the assessment on certain lands made over to the shrotriendars in Bellary and Chingleput	4
Total ...	264

Decrease due to—

(1) The reduction of quit-rent on lands taken up for public purposes.	162
(2) The transfer to "Ryotwar and Miscellaneous" of the quit-rent on minor inams, erroneously included under "Shrotriem jodi" in previous years in Vizagapatam (Rs. 117), Kistna (Rs. 28), North Arcot (Rs. 124) and Tanjore (Rs. 27)	296
(3) The transfer to the head "Ryotwar" of the inam village of Kaligiri in North Arcot which was bought in by Government during the year under report	1,296
(4) The inclusion in the current demand of fasli 1308 of the arrears of quit-rent omitted to be shown in the accounts of the previous faslis	648
(5) The exclusion of the demand on land bought in by Government at a sale for arrears of revenue in a shrotriem village in Bellary.	1
(6) The transfer to the head of shrotriem of the amount of beriz deduction on a whole inam village hitherto erroneously shown under "Ryotwar and Miscellaneous" in the Gódvári district.	43
Total ...	2,446
Net decrease ...	2,182

No. 7.—STATEMENT showing the approximate area and revenue of the zamindaris in the Presidency of Madras for fasli 1309 (1899-1900).

Districts.	Names of zamindaris.	Area as per census return of 1881.			Estimated revenue realized by zamindars for fasli 1309 (1899-1900).	Peshkash payable to Government in fasli 1309.
		Cultivated and cultivable.	Uncultivable.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	RS.	RS.
Ganjám ..	Parákímedi	227,200	40,800	268,000	5,14,485	87,823
Vizagapatam ..	Vizianagram	384,000	81,280	465,280	18,07,819	4,94,208
	Bobbili	65,280	12,160	77,440	5,55,308	83,780
Gódvári ..	Pithápuram	157,120	49,280	206,400	7,32,848	2,43,567
	Nidavólu and Baharzhalli.	122,880	18,560	141,440	4,90,606	1,14,610
Kistna ..	Dévarakóta	89,600	28,160	117,760	2,92,386	79,508
Nellore ..	Venkatagiri	760,960	401,280	1,162,240	11,08,791	3,68,771
	Karvetnagar	218,880	222,720	441,600	8,63,271	1,73,881
North Arcot ..	Kálahasti in North Arcot ..	128,640	245,120	373,760	2,65,714	1,73,044
	Do. in Nellore	239,360	166,400	405,760	2,15,595	1,73,044
Madura ..	Ramnád	586,880	158,720	745,600	8,86,335	2,94,711
	Sivaganga	232,960	187,600	420,560	7,85,351	2,57,430
Tinnevelly ..	Ettaiyapuram	..	..	337,750	3,02,031	88,349
	All other estates	..	..	7,996,640	83,37,366	25,19,191
	Jeyypore	..	..	5,975,680	..	16,000
	Total ..	3,213,760	1,562,080	4,775,840	1,71,57,906	49,94,873

No. 9.—STATEMENT showing the number of villages settled and pattas issued by Covenanted and Uncovenanted officers for fasli 1309 (1899–1900).

Districts.	Settled by Collectors.			Settled by Sub-Collectors.			Settled by Head Assistant Collectors.			Settled by Assistant and Deputy Collectors.		
	No. of taluks.	No. of villages.	No. of pattas.	No. of taluks.	No. of villages.	No. of pattas.	No. of taluks.	No. of villages.	No. of pattas.	No. of taluks.	No. of villages.	No. of pattas.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1. Ganjām	1	382	29,400	1	147	13,350	1	50	1,167	1	683	17,017
2. Vizagapatam	1	75	4,328	1	226	6,980	1	78	5,382	1	315	47,061
3. Gódvári	2	208	29,074	2	191	32,748	2	103	20,481	4	420	61,896
4. Kistna	3	306	50,502	2	239	61,704	2	174	18,111	4	212	43,105
5. Nellore	2	180	34,949	2	71	17,329	2	133	24,171	3	568	111,556
6. Cuddapah	3	297	48,703	2	225	33,733	2	124	20,368	4	504	56,610
7. Anantapur	2	118	18,008	..	..	..	2	191	29,391	4	336	55,336
8. Bellary	2	178	25,932	..	..	..	2	170	23,955	4	736	67,731
9. Kurnool	2	194	37,013	..	..	..	2	284	42,991	3	573	76,824
10. Madras	2	449	39,581	1	301	26,290	..	..	..	4	1,147	221,698
11. Chingleput	2	436	58,162	2	340	38,317	2	230	29,761	4	565	110,076
12. North Arcot	2	604	103,475	2	836	100,206	..	..	..	4	415	160,721
13. South Arcot	2	237	36,112	2	404	58,416	1	213	32,081	4	318	105,680
14. Tanjore	1	164	41,723	..	..	..	2	215	28,321	4	751	120,446
15. Trichinopoly	2	251	73,921	2	252	54,684	..	..	..	2	227	60,047
16. Madura	2	235	81,274	2	119	31,563	1	437	20,453	4	726	129,609
17. Tinnevely	2	356	54,257	2	170	48,178	2	450	18,156	2	500	27,048
18. Coimbatore	1	29	3,782	..	..	..	1	173	103,463	4	135	57,152
19. Nilgiris	2	756	36,956	2	863	44,161	..	..	..	..	..	..
20. Salem	1	334	16,581	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
21. South Canara	2	74	47,912	1	57	19,342	3	..	..	..	..	..
22. Malabar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(Total)	39	5,863	871,645	26	4,441	587,001	25	3,048	422,539	68	9,506	1,578,264

Districts.	Total.					Last fasli.				
	No. of taluks.	No. of villages.	No. of fresh patta.	No. of old patta modified by additional entries.	No. of old patta not altered.	Total.	No. of taluks.	No. of villages.	No. of patta.	
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22		
1. Ganjām	3	1,262	15,722	26,855	18,367	60,934	3	1,246	61,099	
2. Vizagapatam	3	379	2,028	181	14,481	16,690	3	383	16,641	
3. Gódvári	10	817	129,364	..	..	129,364	10	880	107,496	
4. Kistna	11	1,139	31,012	4,733	156,468	192,215	11	1,140	214,028	
5. Nellore	9	596	8,463	2,834	108,257	119,554	9	596	117,059	
6. Cuddapah	11	1,090	3,099	2,924	187,969	193,992	11	1,090	194,315	
7. Anantapur	8	617	17,860	16,797	52,471	87,128	8	615	82,465	
8. Bellary	8	873	2,005	5,823	104,105	111,933	8	873	111,422	
9. Kurnool	8	700	39,606	30,590	46,108	116,804	8	700	115,222	
10. Madras	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
11. Chingleput	6	1,486	26,468	7,960	99,174	133,602	6	1,486	131,283	
12. North Arcot	9	1,633	8,619	11,510	196,175	216,294	9	1,632	214,062	
13. South Arcot	8	2,587	8,286	87,766	329,327	425,379	8	2,587	424,061	
14. Tanjore	9	1,436	2,425	17,060	214,879	234,364	9	1,436	232,747	
15. Trichinopoly	5	579	28,040	40,043	134,361	202,444	5	579	199,534	
16. Madura	6	734	12,643	55,179	121,087	188,909	6	734	187,969	
17. Tinnevely	9	885	34,400	880	215,218	250,498	9	885	248,354	
18. Coimbatore	10	1,492	21,905	5,125	224,172	251,202	10	1,492	248,324	
19. Nilgiris	1	48	106	415	7,291	7,812	1	48	7,778	
20. Salem	9	2,782	19,273	5,826	206,080	231,179	9	2,783	238,519	
21. South Canara	5	1,294	5,582	410	55,793	61,785	5	1,284	61,303	
22. Malabar	10	439	8,161	9,802	209,906	227,869	10	439	226,156	
Total	158	22,868	425,067	332,703	2,701,679	3,459,449	158	22,908	3,484,826	

ENCLOSURE TO STATEMENT No. 9.—Statement showing the variations in the number of ryotwar villages in fasli 1309 (1899–1900).

Total number of villages in fasli 1308 22,908

Decrease due to—

1. Clubbing of villages in Gódvári, Kistna and Tiruchengódu taluk of the Salem district during recent survey and settlement ... 65
2. Transfer of villages in Vizagapatam district to Forest ... 4

Total ... 69

Remainder ... 22,839

Increase due to—

1. Rectification of errors in Ganjām and Anantapur ... 18
2. Inclusion under ryotwar of an inam village in North Arcot district which has been bought in by Government at sale for arrears of revenue ... 1

Total ... 19

Total number of villages in fasli 1309 ... 22,858

No. 10.—STATEMENT of Ryots' Holdings and Cultivation in the Presidency of Madras for fasli 1309 (1899-1900).

Districts.	Number of ryotwari villages.	Ryots' holdings.					
		Dry.		Wet.		Total.	
		Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. Ganjām ..	1,262	ACS. 215,218	RS. 2,50,658	ACS. 160,797	RS. 5,22,018	ACS. 376,015	RS. 7,72,676
2. Vizagapatam ..	379	105,830	1,06,515	60,479	3,32,891	166,309	4,38,906
3. Gōdāvari ..	817	503,820	6,60,580	385,411	25,10,236	889,231	31,70,816
4. Kistna ..	1,139	1,703,160	24,66,174	321,314	21,25,688	2,024,474	45,91,762
5. Nellore ..	596	881,146	9,88,763	209,629	11,39,784	1,090,775	21,28,547
6. Cuddapah ..	1,090	1,192,235	9,20,802	123,471	7,64,165	1,315,706	16,84,967
7. Anantapur ..	617	1,042,037	5,14,164	98,155	4,21,511	1,140,192	9,35,675
8. Bellary ..	873	1,638,276	12,02,522	38,696	2,24,991	1,677,972	14,27,513
9. Kurnool ..	700	1,245,662	11,59,608	28,694	1,81,897	1,274,356	13,41,506
10. Madras ..							
11. Chingleput ..	1,486	292,387	3,16,304	360,634	12,73,753	653,021	15,95,633
12. North Arcot ..	1,633	578,769	6,92,635	250,966	13,72,392	829,735	20,65,027
13. South Arcot ..	2,587	1,110,507	16,68,882	363,093	19,96,678	1,473,600	36,65,560
14. Tanjore ..	1,436	363,638	5,35,896	767,415	49,45,160	1,131,053	54,81,056
15. Trichinopoly ..	579	883,375	8,91,494	140,439	9,85,128	1,025,814	18,76,622
16. Madura ..	734	848,310	9,40,930	175,218	8,72,188	1,023,528	18,13,113
17. Tinnevely ..	885	1,266,150	9,25,003	199,780	17,06,472	1,466,930	26,31,475
18. Coimbatore ..	1,492	2,366,826	21,84,642	87,899	6,47,256	2,454,725	28,31,898
19. Nilgiris ..	48	187,547	1,18,518	5,874	12,597	193,421	1,31,115
20. Salem ..	2,782	1,262,584	13,88,585	101,552	5,55,545	1,364,136	19,24,130
21. South Canara ..	1,284					13,93,650	
22. Malabar ..	439	544,040	7,51,740	418,992	12,13,935	958,032	19,65,675
Total ..	22,868	18,228,517	1,86,64,415	4,293,508	2,38,03,680	22,522,025	4,38,67,221

Deduct lands given up or transferred to other heads.

Districts.	Dry.		Wet.		Total.	
	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.
	9	10	11	12	13	14
1. Ganjām ..	ACS. 3,812	RS. 4,545	ACS. 2,647	RS. 8,609	ACS. 6,459	RS. 13,154
2. Vizagapatam ..	1,833	2,070	1,880	3,835	3,713	10,905
3. Gōdāvari ..	32,641	32,873	7,404	40,284	40,045	73,157
4. Kistna ..	71,183	86,001	23,289	1,36,144	94,472	2,22,145
5. Nellore ..	33,328	27,506	5,851	29,439	39,179	56,945
6. Cuddapah ..	37,435	20,710	2,763	16,080	40,198	36,790
7. Anantapur ..	98,057	30,878	5,283	21,598	105,840	52,476
8. Bellary ..	46,490	32,522	1,882	7,818	47,872	40,835
9. Kurnool ..	38,285	28,745	653	3,866	38,938	32,614
10. Madras ..						
11. Chingleput ..	8,419	8,620	10,483	35,876	18,902	44,496
12. North Arcot ..	12,223	13,585	4,695	25,121	16,918	38,706
13. South Arcot ..	31,862	45,519	9,009	48,524	40,871	94,043
14. Tanjore ..	6,001	8,304	14,862	91,735	20,853	1,00,039
15. Trichinopoly ..	21,057	22,480	2,260	15,465	23,317	37,985
16. Madura ..	19,489	20,374	4,500	33,657	28,989	54,031
17. Tinnevely ..	27,570	21,239	5,338	43,196	32,908	64,435
18. Coimbatore ..	67,635	66,002	3,078	28,635	70,713	89,637
19. Nilgiris ..	7,739	5,899	295	665	8,034	6,554
20. Salem ..	39,645	42,623	3,108	15,982	42,753	58,605
21. South Canara ..						1,093
22. Malabar ..	116,508	88,434	12,656	19,878	129,164	1,07,812
Total ..	721,212	6,08,932	121,426	6,25,882	842,638	12,35,907

* Revised figures.

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

No. 10.—Statement of Ryots' Holdings and Cultivation in the Presidency of Madras for fasli 1309 (1899-1900)—cont.

Districts.	Remainder.					
	Dry.		Wet.		Total.	
	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.
	15	16	17	18	19	20
1. Ganjām ..	ACS. 211,406	RS. 2,46,113	ACS. 158,150	RS. 5,13,409	ACS. 369,556	RS. 7,59,522
2. Vizagapatam ..	103,997	1,04,445	58,599	3,23,556	162,596	4,28,001
3. Gōdāvari ..	471,179	6,27,707	378,007	24,69,952	849,186	30,97,659
4. Kistna ..	1,631,977	23,80,173	298,025	19,89,444	19,30,002	43,69,617
5. Nellore ..	847,816	9,61,357	203,778	11,10,345	1,051,596	20,71,602
6. Cuddapah ..	1,154,800	9,00,092	120,708	7,48,085	1,275,608	16,48,177
7. Anantapur ..	943,980	4,83,286	92,872	3,99,913	1,036,852	8,83,199
8. Bellary ..	1,586,786	11,70,000	37,314	2,17,178	1,624,100	13,87,178
9. Kurnool ..	1,207,377	11,30,860	25,041	1,78,031	1,235,418	13,08,891
10. Madras ..						
11. Chingleput ..	283,968	3,07,684	350,151	12,37,877	634,119	15,51,037
12. North Arcot ..	566,546	6,79,050	246,271	13,47,271	812,817	20,26,321
13. South Arcot ..	1,078,645	16,23,363	354,084	19,48,154	1,432,729	35,71,617
14. Tanjore ..	357,637	5,27,592	752,563	48,53,425	1,110,300	53,81,017
15. Trichinopoly ..	864,318	8,69,014	133,179	9,69,673	1,002,497	15,38,687
16. Madura ..	828,821	9,20,556	170,718	8,38,526	999,539	17,59,082
17. Tinnevely ..	1,238,580	9,03,764	194,442	16,63,276	1,433,022	25,67,040
18. Coimbatore ..	2,299,191	21,18,640	81,821	6,23,621	2,384,012	27,42,261
19. Nilgiris ..	179,808	1,12,619	5,579	11,942	185,387	1,24,561
20. Salem ..	1,222,939	13,25,962	98,444	5,39,563	1,321,383	18,65,525
21. South Canara ..						13,92,557
22. Malabar ..	427,532	6,63,306	401,336	11,94,557	828,868	18,57,863
Total ..	17,507,305	18,055,483	41,72,082	23,177,798	21,679,337	42,631,314

Lands taken up or transferred from other heads.

Districts.	Dry.		Wet.		Total.	
	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.
	21	22	23	24	25	26
1. Ganjām ..	ACS. 5,184	RS. 5,425	ACS. 3,495	RS. 10,875	ACS. 8,679	RS. 16,300
2. Vizagapatam ..	2,504	3,055	2,618	13,050	5,122	16,105
3. Gōdāvari ..	58,493	2,06,908	21,530	3,62,825	80,023	5,69,733
4. Kistna ..	52,567	1,81,229	33,914	2,61,035	86,481	4,42,264
5. Nellore ..	21,607	18,830	3,506	18,413	25,113	37,243
6. Cuddapah ..	24,609	14,069	2,304	13,066	26,913	27,135
7. Anantapur ..	50,246	20,263	4,786	19,556	55,032	39,825
8. Bellary ..	43,519	33,602	1,203	8,060	44,722	41,662
9. Kurnool ..	31,111	26,337	605	3,653	31,716	29,990
10. Madras ..						
11. Chingleput ..	9,498	9,485	10,333	35,222	19,831	44,707
12. North Arcot ..	11,582	13,522	4,737	26,036	15,319	39,558
13. South Arcot ..	29,011	40,160	8,553	46,838	37,564	86,998
14. Tanjore ..	7,040	9,411	15,207	93,159	22,247	1,02,570
15. Trichinopoly ..	22,045	22,482	2,348	16,395	24,396	38,877
16. Madura ..	20,032	21,060	5,640	38,661	25,672	59,721
17. Tinnevely ..	27,586	19,763	5,885	43,545	32,971	63,308
18. Coimbatore ..	71,384	68,811	3,141	24,222	74,475	93,033
19. Nilgiris ..	6,980	4,356	184	414	7,164	4,770
20. Salem ..	40,161	43,635	3,456	17,864	43,617	61,499
21. South Canara ..						2,025
22. Malabar ..	125,809	72,049	26,614	26,274	150,423	98,323
Total ..	6,58,921	8,34,458	1,59,559	10,79,163	818,480	19,15,644

* Vide footnote under column 8.

No. 10.—Statement of Ryots' Holdings and Cultivation in the Presidency of Madras for fasli 1309 (1899-1900)—*cont.*

Districts.	Total holdings.					
	Dry.		Wet.		Total.	
	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.
	27	28	29	30	31	32
1. Ganjām	ACS. 216,590	RS. 2,51,538	ACS. 161,645	RS. 5,24,284	ACS. 378,235	RS. 7,75,822
2. Vizagapatam	106,501	1,07,500	61,217	3,36,606	167,718	4,44,106
3. Gōdāvari	529,672	8,34,615	399,537	28,32,777	929,209	36,67,392
4. Kistna	1,684,544	25,61,402	331,939	22,50,479	2,016,483	48,11,881
5. Nellore	869,425	9,80,087	207,284	11,28,768	1,076,709	21,08,845
6. Cuddapah	1,179,409	9,14,161	123,012	7,61,151	1,302,421	16,75,812
7. Anantapur	994,226	5,03,555	97,658	4,19,469	1,091,884	9,23,024
8. Bellary	1,630,305	12,03,602	38,517	2,25,238	1,668,822	14,28,840
9. Kurnool	1,238,488	11,57,197	28,646	1,81,684	1,267,134	13,38,881
10. Madras	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. Chingleput	293,466	3,17,169	360,484	12,73,099	653,950	15,95,744
12. North Arcot	578,128	6,92,572	251,008	13,73,307	829,136	20,65,879
13. South Arcot	1,107,656	16,63,523	362,637	19,94,992	1,470,293	36,58,515
14. Tanjore	364,677	5,37,003	767,770	49,46,584	1,132,447	54,83,597
15. Trichinopoly	886,366	8,91,496	140,527	9,86,068	1,026,893	18,77,564
16. Madura	848,853	9,41,616	175,358	8,77,187	1,025,211	18,18,803
17. Tinnevely	1,266,166	9,23,527	199,827	17,06,821	1,465,993	26,30,348
18. Coimbatore	2,370,525	21,87,451	87,962	6,47,843	2,458,487	28,35,294
19. Nilgiris	186,788	1,16,975	5,763	12,356	1,29,551	1,29,331
20. Salem	1,263,100	13,69,597	101,900	5,57,427	1,365,000	19,27,024
21. South Canara	..	..	..	..	..	13,94,582
22. Malabar	551,341	7,35,355	427,950	12,20,831	979,291	19,56,186
Total	18,166,226	1,88,89,941	4,331,641	2,42,56,961	22,497,867	4,45,46,960

Districts.	Waste remitted.					
	Dry.		Wet.		Total.	
	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.
	33	34	35	36	37	38
1. Ganjām	ACS. ..	RS. ..	ACS. 402	RS. 1,018	ACS. 402	RS. 1,018
2. Vizagapatam	..	..	2,594	9,950	2,594	9,950
3. Gōdāvari	..	..	24,445	86,916	24,445	86,916
4. Kistna	7,654	18,114	8,514	44,695	16,198	62,809
5. Nellore	..	..	18,374	93,646	18,374	93,646
6. Cuddapah	..	..	23,872	1,22,411	23,872	1,22,411
7. Anantapur	10,581	3,469	13,385	53,264	23,966	56,733
8. Bellary	1,702	1,081	2,271	9,541	3,978	10,622
9. Kurnool	10,788	2,595	4,923	28,152	15,711	80,747
10. Madras	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. Chingleput	..	..	15,469	55,960	15,469	55,960
12. North Arcot	..	..	38,160	1,76,929	38,160	1,76,929
13. South Arcot	..	..	16,452	83,389	16,452	83,389
14. Tanjore	..	..	33,361	1,70,089	33,361	1,70,089
15. Trichinopoly	..	..	3,902	16,231	3,902	16,231
16. Madura	15	24	19,284	73,921	19,299	73,945
17. Tinnevely	..	..	8,767	45,524	8,767	45,524
18. Coimbatore	..	..	3,934	24,503	3,934	24,503
19. Nilgiris	..	..	..	..	..	..
20. Salem	..	..	4,033	19,473	4,033	19,473
21. South Canara	..	..	..	..	..	5,634
22. Malabar	..	..	541	803	541	803
Total	30,740	25,283	242,713	11,16,415	273,453	11,47,332

* Vide footnote under column 8.

No. 10.—Statement of Ryots' Holdings and Cultivation in the Presidency of Madras for fasli 1309 (1899-1900)—*cont.*

Districts.	Remainder charged.				
	Dry.				Charge for water.
	Extent.			Assessment.	
	Actual cultivation.	Waste charged.	Total.	Assessment.	
	39	40	41	42	43
1. Ganjām	ACS. 188,439	ACS. 28,151	ACS. 216,590	RS. 2,51,538	RS. 44,389
2. Vizagapatam	77,375	29,126	106,501	1,07,500	8,471
3. Gōdāvari	257,517	272,155	529,672	8,34,615	1,16,705
4. Kistna	1,071,676	605,214	1,676,890	25,43,288	1,03,620
5. Nellore	555,391	314,034	869,425	9,80,087	50,436
6. Cuddapah	974,426	204,983	1,179,409	9,14,161	28,194
7. Anantapur	766,073	227,572	993,645	5,00,086	19,604
8. Bellary	1,476,018	152,590	1,628,603	12,02,521	7,897
9. Kurnool	1,125,291	102,409	1,227,700	11,54,602	8,957
10. Madras	..	..	..	..	..
11. Chingleput	193,732	99,734	293,466	3,17,169	21,134
12. North Arcot	423,750	154,378	578,128	6,92,572	34,598
13. South Arcot	878,087	229,569	1,107,656	16,63,523	1,94,723
14. Tanjore	250,301	114,376	364,677	5,37,003	96,992
15. Trichinopoly	626,688	259,678	886,366	8,91,496	45,245
16. Madura	650,763	198,075	848,838	9,41,592	76,480
17. Tinnevely	784,085	482,081	1,266,166	9,23,527	27,497
18. Coimbatore	1,891,608	478,917	2,370,525	21,87,451	25,522
19. Nilgiris	61,035	125,753	186,788	1,16,975	..
20. Salem	1,085,125	177,975	1,263,100	13,69,597	22,926
21. South Canara	..	..	..	..	..
22. Malabar	493,713	57,628	551,341	7,35,355	..
Total	13,821,088	4,314,398	18,135,486	1,88,64,658	9,33,385

Districts.	Remainder charged— <i>cont.</i>				
	Wet.				Charge for water.
	Extent.			Assessment.	
	Actual cultivation.	Waste charged.	Total.	Assessment.	
	44	45	46	47	48
1. Ganjām	ACS. 158,205	ACS. 3,078	ACS. 161,243	RS. 5,23,266	RS. 13,569
2. Vizagapatam	55,248	3,375	58,623	3,26,656	..
3. Gōdāvari	350,192	24,900	375,092	27,45,861	80,405
4. Kistna	310,705	12,690	323,395	22,05,784	1,331
5. Nellore	173,724	15,186	188,910	10,35,112	24,651
6. Cuddapah	90,069	8,071	98,140	6,38,740	13,650
7. Anantapur	76,479	7,794	84,273	3,66,205	29,240
8. Bellary	32,545	3,701	36,246	2,15,697	37,355
9. Kurnool	22,394	1,329	23,723	1,53,532	7,678
10. Madras	..	..	..	..	..
11. Chingleput	310,966	34,049	345,015	12,17,139	82,716
12. North Arcot	195,665	17,183	212,848	11,96,378	54,773
13. South Arcot	326,745	19,440	346,185	19,11,603	1,18,908
14. Tanjore	680,250	54,159	734,409	47,76,495	1,29,510
15. Trichinopoly	126,870	9,755	136,625	9,69,837	80,946
16. Madura	144,223	12,851	157,074	8,03,266	104,396
17. Tinnevely	178,619	12,441	191,060	16,61,297	83,726
18. Coimbatore	80,813	3,215	84,028	6,23,340	8,058
19. Nilgiris	4,781	982	5,763	12,356	..
20. Salem	90,085	7,782	97,867	5,37,954	..
21. South Canara	..	..	..	..	..
22. Malabar	420,421	6,988	427,409	12,20,028	..
Total	3,828,999	259,929	4,088,928	2,31,40,546	8,70,911

No. 10.—Statement of Ryots' Holdings and Cultivation in the Presidency of Madras for fasli 1309 (1899-1900)—cont.

Districts.	Remainder charged—cont.					
	Total.					Total of columns 52 and 53.
	Extent.			Assessment.	Charge for water.	
	Actual cultivation.	Waste charged.	Total.			
	49	50	51				52	53	54
1. Ganjám	ACS. 346,644	31,189	377,833	RS. 7,74,804	57,958	8,32,762
2. Visagapatam	132,623	32,501	165,124	4,34,156	8,471	4,42,627
3. Gódvári	607,709	297,055	904,764	35,80,476	1,97,110	37,77,586
4. Kistna	1,382,381	617,904	2,000,285	4,749,072	104,951	4,854,023
5. Nellore	729,115	329,220	1,058,335	20,15,199	75,087	20,90,286
6. Cuddapah	1,064,495	214,054	1,278,549	15,52,901	41,844	15,94,745
7. Anantapur	832,552	235,366	1,067,918	8,66,291	48,844	9,15,135
8. Bellary	1,508,558	156,291	1,664,849	14,18,218	45,252	14,63,470
9. Kurnool	1,147,685	103,738	1,251,423	13,05,134	16,635	13,24,769
10. Madras						
11. Chingleput	504,698	133,783	638,481	15,39,784	1,03,849	16,43,633
12. North Arcot	619,415	171,561	790,976	18,88,950	89,346	19,78,316
13. South Arcot	1,204,832	249,009	1,453,841	35,75,126	3,13,631	38,88,757
14. Tanjore	930,551	168,535	1,099,086	53,13,498	2,26,502	55,40,000
15. Trichinopoly	753,558	269,433	1,022,991	18,61,333	1,26,191	19,87,524
16. Madura	794,986	210,926	1,005,912	17,44,858	1,80,876	19,25,734
17. Tinnevely	962,704	494,522	1,457,226	25,84,824	1,11,223	26,96,047
18. Coimbatore	1,972,421	432,132	2,404,553	28,10,791	33,580	28,44,371
19. Nilgiris	65,816	126,735	192,551	1,29,331		1,29,331
20. Salem	1,175,210	185,757	1,360,967	19,07,551	22,926	19,30,477
21. South Canara				13,88,948		13,88,948
22. Malabar	914,134	64,616	978,750	19,55,383		19,55,383
Total	17,650,087	4,574,327	22,224,414	48,399,628	1,804,296	45,203,924

Districts.	Deduct other remissions and deductions as per Statement No. 4.	Remainder.	Add net miscellaneous revenue as per Statement No. 5.	Total ryotwar demand.
	55	56	57	58
1. Ganjām	RS. 28,104	RS. 8,04,658	RS. 1,68,694	RS. 9,73,352
2. Vizagapatam	55,595	3,89,032	1,53,585	5,42,617
3. Gōdāvari	2,97,995	84,79,591	16,16,628	52,96,219
4. Kistna	116,431	4,737,592	1,261,016	5,998,608
5. Nellore	1,43,600	19,46,686	2,45,369	21,92,055
6. Cuddapah	2,67,105	13,27,640	3,70,499	16,98,139
7. Anantapur	78,944	8,36,191	1,89,169	10,25,360
8. Bellary	31,369	14,32,101	2,80,725	17,12,826
9. Kurnool	1,59,755	11,65,014	3,56,316	15,21,380
10. Madras			80,963	80,963
11. Chingleput	1,02,200	15,41,433	1,32,604	16,74,037
12. North Arcot	2,13,477	17,64,839	2,14,787	19,79,626
13. South Arcot	2,01,268	36,87,489	2,59,320	39,46,809
14. Tanjore	4,19,727	51,20,273	2,33,941	53,54,214
15. Trichinopoly	1,05,862	18,81,662	1,32,632	20,14,294
16. Madura	1,58,272	17,67,462	2,57,168	20,24,630
17. Tinnevely	3,43,224	23,52,823	2,74,438	26,27,261
18. Coimbatore	92,190	27,62,181	1,89,783	29,41,964
19. Nilgiris	108	1,29,223	9,661	1,30,884
20. Salem	83,833	18,46,644	1,07,221	19,53,865
21. South Canara	95,235	12,93,713	76,060	13,69,773
22. Malabar	2,945	19,52,438	64,016	20,16,454
Total	2,995,239	42,208,685	6,874,595	49,083,280

No. 11.—COMPARATIVE Statement of Holdings and Settlement of the Ryotwar Land Revenue for fasli 1309 (1899-1900).

Districts.	Dry.					
	Land.				Assessment.	
	Fasli 1308.	Fasli 1309.	Comparison.		Fasli 1308.	Fasli 1309.
			Increase.	Decrease.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	RS.	RS.
1. Ganjám	215,218	216,590	1,372	..	2,50,658	2,51,538
2. Vizagapatam	* 105,830	106,501	671	..	* 1,06,515	1,07,500
3. Gôdâvari	503,820	529,672	25,852	..	6,60,580	8,34,615
4. Kistna	1,703,160	1,684,544	..	18,616	24,66,174	25,61,402
5. Nellore	881,146	869,425	..	11,721	9,88,763	9,80,087
6. Cuddapah	1,192,285	1,179,409	..	12,826	9,20,802	9,14,161
7. Anantapur	1,042,037	994,226	..	47,811	5,14,164	5,03,555
8. Bellary	1,633,476	1,630,305	..	2,971	12,02,522	12,08,602
9. Kurnool	1,245,662	1,238,488	..	7,174	11,59,608	11,57,197
10. Madras	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. Chingleput	292,387	293,466	1,079	..	3,16,304	3,17,169
12. North Arcot	578,769	578,128	..	641	6,92,635	6,92,572
13. South Arcot	1,110,607	1,107,656	..	2,851	16,68,882	16,63,528
14. Tanjore	363,638	364,677	1,039	..	5,35,896	5,37,003
15. Trichinopoly	885,375	886,366	991	..	8,91,494	8,91,496
16. Madura	848,310	848,853	543	..	9,40,930	9,41,616
17. Tinnevely	1,266,150	1,266,166	16	..	9,25,003	9,23,527
18. Coimbatore	2,366,826	2,370,525	3,699	..	21,84,642	21,87,451
19. Nilgiris	187,547	186,788	..	759	1,18,518	1,16,975
20. Salem	1,262,584	1,263,100	516	..	13,68,585	13,69,597
21. South Canara	..	..	..	..	..	..
22. Malabar	544,040	551,341	7,301	..	7,51,740	7,55,355
Total ..	18,228,517	18,166,226	43,079	105,370	1,86,64,415	1,88,89,941
Net ..	..	..	..	62,291	..	..

Districts.	Dry—cont.		Wet.			
	Assessment—cont.		Land.			
	Comparison.		Fasli 1308.	Fasli 1309.	Comparison.	
	Increase.	Decrease.			Increase.	Decrease.
	8	9	10	11	12	13
	RS.	RS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
1. Ganjām	880	..	160,797	161,645	848	..
2. Vizagapatam	985	..	60,479	61,217	738	..
3. Gōdāvari	1,74,035	..	385,411	399,537	14,126	..
4. Kistna	95,228	..	321,314	331,939	10,625	..
5. Nellore	..	8,676	209,629	207,284	..	2,345
6. Cuddapah	..	6,641	123,471	123,012	..	459
7. Anantapur	..	10,609	98,155	97,658	..	497
8. Bellary	1,080	..	38,696	38,517	..	179
9. Kurnool	..	2,411	28,694	28,646	..	48
10. Madras	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. Chingleput	865	..	360,634	360,484	..	150
12. North Arcot	..	63	250,966	251,008	42	..
13. South Arcot	..	5,359	363,093	362,637	..	456
14. Tanjore	1,107	..	767,415	767,770	355	..
15. Trichinopoly	2	..	140,439	140,527	88	..
16. Madura	686	..	175,218	176,358	1,140	..
17. Tinnevely	..	1,476	199,780	199,827	47	..
18. Coimbatore	2,609	..	87,899	87,962	63	..
19. Nilgiris	..	1,543	5,874	5,763	..	111
20. Salem	1,012	..	101,552	101,900	348	..
21. South Canara	..	..	..	..	..	..
22. Malabar	..	16,385	413,992	427,950	13,958	..
Total	278,689	53,163	4,293,508	4,331,641	42,378	4,245
Net	226,526	..	..	..	38,138	..

* Revised figure.

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

Districts.	Wet— <i>cont.</i>				Total.	
	Assessment.				Land.	
	Fasli 1308.	Fasli 1309.	Comparison.		Fasli 1308.	Fasli 1309.
			Increase.	Decrease.		
	14	15	16	17	18	19
1. Ganjām	Rs. 5,22,018	Rs. 5,24,284	Rs. 2,266	Rs. ..	ACS. 376,015	ACS. 378,285
2. Vizagapatam	3,32,391	3,36,606	4,215	..	166,809	167,718
3. Górávari	25,10,236	28,32,777	3,22,541	..	889,231	929,209
4. Kistna	21,26,588	22,50,479	1,24,891	..	2,024,474	2,016,483
5. Nellore	11,39,784	11,28,758	..	11,026	1,090,775	1,076,709
6. Cuddapah	7,64,165	7,61,151	..	3,014	1,315,706	1,302,421
7. Anantapur	4,21,511	4,19,469	..	2,042	1,140,192	1,091,884
8. Bellary	2,24,991	2,25,238	247	..	1,671,972	1,668,822
9. Kurnool	1,81,897	1,81,684	..	213	1,274,356	1,267,184
10. Madras	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. Chingleput	12,73,753	12,73,099	..	654	653,021	653,950
12. North Arcot	13,72,392	13,73,307	915	..	829,785	829,136
13. South Arcot	19,96,678	19,94,992	..	1,686	1,473,600	1,470,293
14. Tanjore	49,45,180	49,46,584	1,424	..	1,131,053	1,132,447
15. Trichinopoly	9,85,128	9,86,068	940	..	1,025,814	1,026,893
16. Madura	8,72,183	8,77,187	5,004	..	1,023,528	1,025,311
17. Tinnevely	17,06,472	17,06,821	349	..	1,465,930	1,465,993
18. Coimbatore	6,47,256	6,47,848	592	..	2,454,725	2,458,487
19. Nilgiris	12,597	12,356	..	241	193,421	192,551
20. Salem	5,55,545	5,57,427	1,882	..	1,364,136	1,365,000
21. South Canara	..	..	..	..	..	..
22. Malabar	12,13,935	12,20,831	6,896	..	956,032	979,291
Total ..	2,38,03,680	2,42,56,961	4,72,157	18,876	22,522,025	22,497,867
Net ..	..	..	4,53,281	..	..	..

Districts.	Total— <i>cont.</i>					
	Land— <i>cont.</i>		Assessment.			
	Comparison.		Fasli 1308.	Fasli 1309.	Comparison.	
	Increase.	Decrease.			Increase.	Decrease.
	20	21	22	23	24	25
1. Ganjām	ACS. 2,220	ACS. ..	Rs. 7,72,676	Rs. 7,75,822	ACS. 3,146	Rs. ..
2. Vizagapatam	1,409	..	4,38,906	4,44,106	5,200	..
3. Górávari	39,976	..	31,70,816	36,67,392	498,576	..
4. Kistna	..	7,991	46,91,762	48,11,881	220,119	..
5. Nellore	..	14,066	21,28,547	21,08,845	..	19,702
6. Cuddapah	..	13,285	16,84,967	16,75,312	..	9,655
7. Anantapur	..	48,308	9,85,675	9,23,024	..	12,651
8. Bellary	..	3,150	14,27,513	14,28,840	1,327	..
9. Kurnool	..	7,222	13,41,505	13,38,881	..	2,624
10. Madras	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. Chingleput	929	..	† 15,95,533	† 15,95,744	211	..
12. North Arcot	..	599	20,65,027	20,65,879	852	..
13. South Arcot	..	3,307	36,65,560	36,58,515	..	7,045
14. Tanjore	1,394	..	54,81,056	54,83,587	2,531	..
15. Trichinopoly	1,079	..	18,76,622	18,77,564	942	..
16. Madura	1,683	..	18,13,113	18,18,803	5,690	..
17. Tinnevely	63	..	26,31,475	26,30,848	..	1,127
18. Coimbatore	3,762	..	26,81,898	26,35,294	3,396	..
19. Nilgiris	..	870	1,31,115	1,29,331	..	1,784
20. Salem	864	..	19,24,130	19,27,024	2,894	..
21. South Canara	..	..	18,93,650	18,94,582	932	..
22. Malabar	21,259	..	19,65,675	19,56,186	..	9,489
Total ..	74,640	98,798	4,38,67,221	4,45,46,960	743,816	64,077
Net ..	..	24,158	..	..	679,739	..

* Revised figure.

† *Vide* remark at foot of column 8 of No. 10.No. 11.—Comparative Statement of Holdings and Settlement of the Ryotwar, &c.—*cont.*

Districts.	Second-crop assessment and charge for water on Government lands.				Total.	
	Fasli 1308.	Fasli 1309.	Comparison.		Fasli 1308.	Fasli 1309.
			Increase.	Decrease.		
	26	27	28	29	30	31
1. Ganjām	Rs. 61,644	Rs. 57,956	Rs. 3,688	Rs. ..	Rs. 8,34,320	Rs. 8,33,780
2. Vizagapatam	11,304	8,471	2,833	..	4,50,210	4,52,577
3. Górávari	3,23,674	1,97,110	1,26,564	..	34,94,490	38,64,502
4. Kistna	1,59,398	1,04,951	54,447	..	47,51,160	49,16,832
5. Nellore	1,04,868	75,087	29,776	..	22,33,410	21,88,932
6. Cuddapah	64,003	41,844	22,159	..	17,48,970	17,17,156
7. Anantapur	60,792	48,844	11,948	..	9,96,467	9,71,868
8. Bellary	51,000	45,252	5,748	..	14,78,513	14,74,092
9. Kurnool	37,592	16,635	20,957	..	13,79,097	13,55,516
10. Madras	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. Chingleput	1,87,012	1,02,849	84,163	..	17,82,545	16,99,593
12. North Arcot	2,58,534	89,366	1,69,168	..	23,23,561	21,55,945
13. South Arcot	4,33,879	3,13,631	1,19,248	..	40,98,439	39,72,146
14. Tanjore	2,64,571	2,26,503	38,069	..	57,95,627	57,10,089
15. Trichinopoly	1,58,640	1,26,191	32,449	..	20,35,262	20,03,755
16. Madura	1,57,510	1,80,876	23,366	..	19,70,623	19,99,679
17. Tinnevely	1,12,923	1,11,223	1,700	..	27,44,398	27,41,571
18. Coimbatore	41,953	33,580	8,373	..	28,73,851	28,68,874
19. Nilgiris	..	..	..	..	1,31,115	1,29,331
20. Salem	37,341	22,926	14,415	..	19,61,471	19,49,950
21. South Canara	..	..	..	..	13,94,582	13,94,582
22. Malabar	..	..	..	..	19,65,675	19,56,186
Total ..	25,25,633	18,04,296	23,366	7,44,703	4,63,92,854	4,63,51,256
Net ..	..	..	..	7,21,837	..	..

Districts.	Total— <i>cont.</i>		Deduct remissions.			
	Comparison.		Waste remissions as per column 88 of statement No. 10.			
	Increase.	Decrease.	Fasli 1308.	Fasli 1309.	Comparison.	
					Increase.	Decrease.
	32	33	34	35	36	37
1. Ganjām	Rs. ..	Rs. 540	Rs. 1,533	Rs. 1,018	Rs. ..	Rs. 515
2. Vizagapatam	2,367	..	5,766	9,950	4,194	..
3. Górávari	3,70,012	..	7,841	86,916	79,075	..
4. Kistna	1,65,672	..	9,051	82,809	53,758	..
5. Nellore	..	49,478	6,465	93,646	87,181	..
6. Cuddapah	..	31,814	59,285	1,22,411	63,126	..
7. Anantapur	..	24,599	58,345	56,733	..	1,612
8. Bellary	..	4,421	8,781	10,622	1,841	..
9. Kurnool	..	23,581	15,501	30,747	15,246	..
10. Madras	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. Chingleput	..	82,952	1,230	55,960	54,730	..
12. North Arcot	..	1,68,316	2,281	1,76,929	1,74,648	..
13. South Arcot	..	1,26,298	3,243	83,389	80,146	..
14. Tanjore	..	35,588	6,426	1,70,089	1,63,663	..
15. Trichinopoly	..	31,507	593	16,231	15,638	..
16. Madura	29,056	..	5,148	73,945	68,797	..
17. Tinnevely	..	2,827	7,121	45,524	38,403	..
18. Coimbatore	..	4,977	1,119	24,503	23,384	..
19. Nilgiris	..	1,784	..	..	..	..
20. Salem	..	11,621	2,878	19,473	16,595	..
21. South Canara	932	..	6,046	5,634	..	412
22. Malabar	..	9,489	1,700	803	..	897
Total ..	5,68,039	6,09,637	2,10,343	11,47,332	9,40,425	3,436
Net ..	..	41,598	..	..	9,36,989	..

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

Districts.	Deduct remissions— <i>cont.</i>					
	Occasional remissions as per Statement No. 13.				Other remissions (fixed and beriz deductions) as particularized in Statement No. 13.	
	Fasli 1308. Fasli 1309.		Comparison.		Fasli 1308.	Fasli 1309.
			Increase.	Decrease.		
	38	39	40	41	42	43
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Ganjām	6,017	10,089	4,072	..	17,154	18,015
2. Vizagapatam	22,882	50,384	27,502	..	3,465	3,211
3. Gōdāvari	36,179	1,90,929	1,54,750	..	48,025	1,07,066
4. Kistna	8,852	63,529	54,677	..	55,550	52,902
5. Nellore	21,130	1,30,637	1,09,507	..	12,917	12,963
6. Cuddapah	46,642	2,16,400	1,69,758	..	53,826	50,705
7. Anantapur	29,625	64,707	35,082	..	16,253	14,237
8. Bellary	3,863	15,769	11,906	..	18,516	15,600
9. Kurnool	14,027	99,579	85,552	..	61,106	60,176
10. Madras	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. Chingleput	1,714	51,569	49,855	..	53,335	50,631
12. North Arcot	1,162	1,70,354	1,69,192	..	49,281	43,123
13. South Arcot	16,489	1,25,965	1,09,476	..	72,223	75,308
14. Tanjore	29,038	3,47,071	3,18,033	..	76,011	72,656
15. Trichinopoly	898	28,378	27,480	..	90,339	77,484
16. Madura	17,051	1,06,215	89,164	..	52,865	52,057
17. Tinnevelly	8,847	90,052	81,205	..	2,27,130	2,53,172
18. Coimbatore	2,431	33,716	31,285	..	58,407	58,474
19. Nilgiris	..	..	..	..	128	108
20. Salem	1,885	15,408	13,523	..	68,175	68,425
21. South Canara	1,043	1,043	..	..	94,191	94,192
22. Malabar	301	188	..	113	1,554	2,757
Total	2,70,126	18,11,982	15,41,969	113	11,30,451	11,83,257
Net	..	..	15,41,856	..	..	..

Districts.	Deduct remissions— <i>cont.</i>					
	Other remissions (fixed and beriz deductions) as particularized in Statement No. 13— <i>cont.</i>		Total remissions.			
	Comparison.		Fasli 1308. Fasli 1309.		Comparison.	
	Increase.	Decrease.			Increase.	Decrease.
	44	45	46	47	48	49
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Ganjām	861	..	24,704	29,122	4,418	..
2. Vizagapatam	..	254	32,103	63,545	31,442	..
3. Gōdāvari	59,041	..	92,045	3,84,911	2,92,866	..
4. Kistna	..	2,648	73,453	1,79,240	1,05,787	..
5. Nellore	46	..	40,512	2,87,246	1,96,734	..
6. Cuddapah	..	3,121	1,59,753	3,89,516	2,29,763	..
7. Anantapur	..	2,016	1,04,223	1,35,677	31,454	..
8. Bellary	..	2,916	31,160	41,991	10,831	..
9. Kurnool	..	930	90,634	1,90,502	99,868	..
10. Madras	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. Chingleput	..	2,704	56,279	1,58,160	1,01,881	..
12. North Arcot	..	6,158	52,724	3,90,406	3,37,682	..
13. South Arcot	3,080	..	91,955	2,84,657	1,92,702	..
14. Tanjore	..	3,355	1,11,475	5,89,816	4,78,341	..
15. Trichinopoly	..	12,855	91,830	1,22,098	30,263	..
16. Madura	..	808	75,064	2,32,217	1,57,153	..
17. Tinnevelly	26,042	..	2,43,098	3,88,748	1,45,650	..
18. Coimbatore	67	20	62,007	1,16,693	54,686	..
19. Nilgiris	..	..	128	108	..	20
20. Salem	250	..	72,938	1,03,806	30,868	..
21. South Canara	1	..	1,01,280	1,00,869	..	411
22. Malabar	1,203	..	3,555	8,748	193	..
Total	90,591	37,785	16,10,920	41,42,571	25,32,082	431
Net	52,806	..	..	..	25,31,651	..

* Since corrected.

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

Districts.	Remaining beriz.				Add miscellaneous revenue as per Statement No. 16.	
	Fasli 1308. Fasli 1309.		Comparison.		Fasli 1308.	Fasli 1309.
			Increase.	Decrease.		
	50	51	52	53	54	55
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Ganjām	8,09,616	8,04,658	..	4,958	1,55,015	1,68,694
2. Vizagapatam	4,18,107	3,89,032	..	29,075	1,60,539	1,53,585
3. Gōdāvari	34,02,445	34,79,591	77,146	..	19,45,214	18,16,628
4. Kistna	46,77,707	47,37,592	59,885	..	12,95,497	12,61,016
5. Nellore	21,92,898	19,46,686	..	2,46,212	2,76,585	2,45,369
6. Cuddapah	15,89,217	13,27,640	..	2,61,577	3,77,903	3,70,499
7. Anantapur	8,92,244	8,36,191	..	56,053	1,80,231	1,89,169
8. Bellary	14,47,353	14,32,101	..	15,252	2,79,118	2,80,725
9. Kurnool	12,88,463	11,65,014	..	1,23,449	3,66,836	3,56,316
10. Madras	..	..	..	..	84,423	80,963
11. Chingleput	17,26,266	15,41,433	..	1,84,833	1,39,255	1,32,604
12. North Arcot	22,70,837	17,64,839	..	5,05,998	2,29,785	2,14,787
13. South Arcot	40,06,484	36,87,489	..	3,18,995	2,33,911	2,59,320
14. Tanjore	56,34,152	51,20,273	..	5,13,879	2,52,445	2,33,941
15. Trichinopoly	19,43,432	18,81,662	..	61,770	1,40,591	1,32,632
16. Madura	18,95,559	17,67,462	..	1,28,097	3,26,713	2,67,168
17. Tinnevelly	25,01,300	23,52,823	..	1,48,477	2,28,201	2,74,438
18. Coimbatore	28,11,844	27,52,181	..	59,663	1,80,703	1,89,783
19. Nilgiris	1,30,987	1,29,223	..	1,764	10,516	9,661
20. Salem	18,88,533	18,46,644	..	41,889	1,07,614	1,07,221
21. South Canara	12,92,370	12,93,713	1,343	..	57,949	76,060
22. Malabar	19,62,120	19,52,438	..	9,682	60,274	64,016
Total	4,47,81,934	4,22,08,685	1,38,374	27,11,623	70,89,318	68,74,595
Net	..	..	..	25,73,249	..	..

Districts.	Add miscellaneous revenue as per Statement No. 16— <i>cont.</i>		Total beriz.			
	Comparison.		Fasli 1308.	Fasli 1309.	Comparison.	
	Increase.	Decrease.			Increase.	Decrease.
	56	57	58	59	60	61
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Ganjām	13,679	..	9,64,631	9,73,352	8,721	..
2. Vizagapatam	..	6,954	5,78,646	5,42,617	..	36,029
3. Gōdāvari	..	1,28,586	53,47,659	52,96,219	..	51,440
4. Kistna	..	34,481	59,73,204	59,98,608	25,404	..
5. Nellore	..	31,216	24,69,483	21,92,055	..	2,77,428
6. Cuddapah	..	7,404	19,67,120	16,98,139	..	2,68,981
7. Anantapur	8,938	..	10,72,475	10,25,360	..	47,115
8. Bellary	1,607	..	17,26,471	17,12,826	..	13,645
9. Kurnool	..	10,520	16,55,299	15,21,330	..	1,33,969
10. Madras	..	3,460	84,423	80,963	..	3,460
11. Chingleput	..	6,651	18,65,621	16,74,037	..	1,91,484
12. North Arcot	..	14,998	25,00,622	19,79,626	..	5,20,996
13. South Arcot	25,469	..	42,40,395	39,46,809	..	2,93,586
14. Tanjore	..	18,504	58,86,597	53,54,214	..	5,32,383
15. Trichinopoly	..	7,959	20,84,028	20,14,294	..	69,729
16. Madura	..	69,545	22,22,272	20,24,630	..	1,97,642
17. Tinnevelly	46,237	..	27,29,501	26,27,261	..	1,02,240
18. Coimbatore	9,080	..	29,92,647	29,47,984	..	50,583
19. Nilgiris	..	855	1,41,503	1,38,884	..	2,619
20. Salem	..	393	19,96,147	19,53,865	..	42,282
21. South Canara	19,111	..	13,50,319	13,69,773	19,454	..
22. Malabar	3,742	..	20,22,394	20,16,454	..	5,940
Total	1,26,803	3,41,526	5,18,71,252	4,90,83,280	53,579	28,41,551
Net	..	2,14,723	..	..	..	27,87,972

No. 12.—STATEMENT showing the amount of Land and Village Service Cesses charged and deducted in the several districts for fasli 1309 (1899–1900).

Districts.	Land-cess in ryotwari villages.			Village Service Cess under Act IV of 1864 and merais to village servants levied in ryotwari villages.		
	Amount included in assessment or deducted from the beriz.	Amount separately charged.	Total.	Amount included in assessment or deducted from the beriz.	Amount separately charged.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Ganjām	..	68,943	68,943	..	41,205	41,205
2. Vizagapatam	..	66,087	66,087	..	26,808	26,808
3. Gōdāvari	..	4,13,883	4,13,883	..	2,55,657	2,55,657
4. Kistna	4	4,30,122	4,30,126	13	2,51,206	2,51,219
5. Nellore	..	1,72,959	1,72,959	..	1,14,261	1,14,261
6. Cuddapah	..	1,65,033	1,65,033	..	1,08,330	1,08,330
7. Anantapur	..	85,902	85,902	..	57,002	57,002
8. Bellary	..	1,32,897	1,32,897	..	87,691	87,691
9. Kurnool	18,799	1,38,684	1,57,483	31,976	92,317	1,24,293
10. Madras	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. Chingleput	..	1,22,744	1,22,744	..	78,918	78,918
12. North Arcot	..	1,57,853	1,57,853	..	1,05,556	1,05,556
13. South Arcot	..	2,68,551	2,68,551	..	1,79,967	1,79,967
14. Tanjore	..	3,81,057	3,81,057	..	2,84,550	2,84,550
15. Trichinopoly	..	1,35,744	1,35,744	..	90,398	90,398
16. Madura	..	1,40,886	1,40,886	..	92,058	92,058
17. Tinnevely	..	1,87,538	1,87,538	..	1,19,943	1,19,943
18. Coimbatore	..	2,00,269	2,00,269	..	1,33,581	1,33,581
19. Nilgiris	..	12,639	12,639	..	5,464	5,464
20. Salem	..	1,34,124	1,34,124	..	87,013	87,013
21. South Canara	..	1,33,114	1,33,114	..	59,544	59,544
22. Malabar	..	2,42,943	2,42,943	..	1,17,295	1,17,295
Total ..	18,808	37,91,972	38,10,775	31,989	23,88,764	24,20,753

No. 13.—STATEMENT showing particulars of remissions for fasli 1309 (1899–1900).

Items.	Fasli 1308.	Fasli 1309.	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	2,10,343	11,47,332	9,36,989	..
2. Shavi or short crop	80,628	11,11,575	10,30,947	..
3. Tirvakanni (difference between wet and dry assessment).	1,00,955	3,20,139	2,19,184	..
4. Paniboodthy or the land flooded and payamalay or land injured by water	65,302	2,27,687	1,62,385	..
5. Remission of water-rate	..	5,062	5,062	..
6. Remission on account of second-crop charge	10,248	60,086	49,838	..
7. Other remissions	12,993	87,438	74,440	..
Total ..	* 4,80,469	29,59,314	24,78,845	..
<i>Fixed remissions and other deductions not dependent on season.</i>				
1. Remission granted on account of heaviness of assessment.	18,899	19,003	104	..
2. Remission granted on account of irrigation by lift	1,10,737	98,587	..	12,150
3. Remission granted under tope rules	2,883	2,952	69	..
4. Remission allowed on gradual introduction of the new rates of assessment	58,240	1,74,587	1,16,347	..
5. Remission granted on forest lands taken up for cultivation and on lands taken up under waste land rules for planting cinchona free of assessment for five years in the Nilgiris and Malabar under G.O., No. 1656, dated 22nd September 1871; No. 1102, dated 22nd August 1874; No. 1349, dated 30th October 1883; No. 331, dated 8th March 1884; and No. 611, dated 22nd July 1886	1,130	2,116	986	..
6. Remission granted on grass land (Nilgiris)	26	22	..	4
7. Remission granted on account of labour involved in reclaiming lands	58	138	80	..
8. Remission for maintaining irrigation works	6,052	4,646	..	1,406
9. Cowle remission	3,752	4,034	282	..
10. Remission on salt-pans left waste in South Canara	207	204	..	3
11. Other items	* 7,236	9,563	2,327	..
Total ..	* 2,09,220	3,15,852	1,06,632	..
<i>Items allowed on the collection or from the entire beriz of villages.</i>				
1. Share of shrotriem proceeds and ready-money inams, &c.	14,757	14,474	..	283
2. Allowances to religious institutions— (a) Deductions from the beriz on account of allowances to religious institutions in lieu of cash payments (G.O., No. 1625, dated 8th October 1878)	5,27,881	5,50,701	22,820	..
(b) Deductions made in lieu of land revenue assignments resumed (Board's Proceedings, No. 2240, dated 8th September 1882)	2,38,622	2,41,141	2,519	..
Total ..	7,66,503	7,91,842	25,339	..
3. Road-cess included in the land assessment	62,067	18,803	..	43,264
4. Village-cess included in the land assessment	68,441	31,989	..	36,452
5. Other items	9,463	10,297	834	..
Total ..	9,21,231	8,67,405	..	53,826
Grand Total ..	16,10,920	41,42,571	25,31,651	..

* Since corrected.

No. 14.—STATEMENT showing the lands granted on cowle for fasli 1309 (1899-1900).

	Extent.	Assessment.
	ACS.	RS.
Cowle as per last year	* 4,093	* 4,348
Deduct lands brought up to full assessment	281	199
Do. abandoned	177	220
Total ...	458	419
Remainder ...	3,635	3,929
Add new cowle	570	972
Total ...	4,205	4,901
Add second-crop assessment and charge for water		8
Total ...	4,205	4,909
Deduct remissions on account of cowle		4,034
Net beriz ...		875

* Revised figures.

No. 15.—STATEMENT showing the average rate of assessment of dry and wet holdings in each district for fasli 1309 (1899-1900).

Districts.	Dry.			Wet.		
	Extent.	Assessment.	Average.	Extent.	Assessment.	Average.
	ACS.	RS.	RS. A. P.	ACS.	RS.	RS. A. P.
1. Ganjam	216,590	2,51,538	1 2 7	161,645	5,24,284	3 3 11
2. Vizagapatam	106,501	1,07,500	1 0 2	61,217	3,36,606	5 8 0
3. Godavari	529,672	8,34,615	1 9 3	399,537	28,32,777	7 1 5
4. Kistna	1,684,544	25,61,402	1 8 4	331,939	22,50,479	6 12 6
5. Nellore	869,425	9,80,087	1 2 0	207,284	11,28,758	5 7 2
6. Cuddapah	1,179,409	9,14,161	0 12 5	123,012	7,61,151	6 3 0
7. Anantapur	994,226	503,555	0 8 1	97,658	4,19,409	4 4 9
8. Bellary	1,630,305	12,03,602	0 11 10	38,517	2,25,258	5 13 7
9. Kurnool	1,238,488	11,57,197	0 15 4	28,646	1,81,684	6 5 6
10. Madras	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. Chingleput	293,466	3,17,169	1 1 4	360,484	12,73,099	3 8 6
12. North Arcot	578,128	6,92,572	1 3 2	251,008	13,75,307	5 7 6
13. South Arcot	1,107,656	16,63,523	1 8 0	362,637	19,94,922	5 8 0
14. Tanjore	364,677	5,37,003	1 7 7	767,770	49,46,584	6 7 1
15. Trichinopoly	886,366	8,91,496	1 0 1	140,527	9,86,068	7 0 3
16. Madura	848,853	9,41,616	1 1 9	176,353	8,77,187	4 15 7
17. Tinnevely	1,266,166	9,23,527	0 11 8	109,827	17,06,821	8 8 8
18. Coimbatore	2,370,525	21,87,451	0 14 9	87,962	6,47,543	7 5 10
19. Nilgiris	186,788	1,16,975	0 10 0	5,763	12,356	2 2 4
20. Salem	1,263,100	13,69,597	1 1 4	101,900	5,57,427	5 7 6
21. South Canara	..	..	..	..	..	..
22. Malabar	551,341	7,35,355	1 5 4	427,950	12,20,831	2 13 8
Total ..	18,166,226	18,889,941	1 0 8	43,31,611	54,256,961	5 9 7

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

No. 16.—COMPARATIVE statement of Land Revenue miscellaneous items for fasli 1309 (1899-1900).

Items.	Fasli 1308.	Fasli 1309.	Increase.	Decrease.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Jodi or quit-rent on minor inams	22,91,880	22,89,874	..	2,006
2. Water-rate on minor inams in ryotwari villages	14,01,654	9,87,346	..	4,14,308
3. Charge for water in zemindari and inam villages including Tirvajasti and Fasaljasti	10,75,356	12,50,095	1,74,739	..
4. Penal charge for water on lands irrigated without permission.	1,23,214	3,65,033	2,41,819	..
5. Land occupied with or without application for which no pattas have been granted	5,68,100	5,08,793	..	59,307
6. Concealed cultivation	5,083	8,436	3,353	..
7. Occupation of poramboke lands	3,21,055	2,87,058	..	33,997
8. Revenue derived from tree pattas	3,24,653	3,42,556	17,903	..
9. Commission on private estates under Court of Wards' management	79,328	79,491	163	..
10. Revenue process-service fees	32,598	22,960	..	9,638
11. Other items	8,66,397	7,32,953	..	1,33,444
Total ..	70,89,318	68,74,595	4,37,977	6,52,700
Net ..	..	..	..	2,14,723

No. 17.—STATEMENT showing the Demand, Collection and Balance of Land Revenue and Cesses for fasli 1309.

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. 3,788	Rs. 4,36,005	Rs. 4,39,793	Rs. 3,174	Rs. ..	Rs. 4,35,936	Rs. ..	Rs. 4,39,110	Rs. 614	Rs. 69	Rs. 683
Cesses ..	12,531	1,63,039	1,75,570	12,195	..	1,60,741	..	1,72,936	336	2,298	2,634
Vizagapatam ..	5,163	9,63,954	9,69,117	5,163	..	9,61,069	..	9,66,232	..	2,885	2,885
Cesses ..	2,974	1,95,106	1,98,080	2,974	..	1,95,094	..	1,98,068	..	12	12
Gōdāvari ..	37	7,30,293	7,30,330	37	..	7,30,293	..	7,30,330	..	..	..
Cesses ..	3	1,68,559	1,68,562	..	3	1,68,282	..	1,68,285	..	277	277
Kistna ..	36	2,58,004	2,58,040	36	..	2,57,950	..	2,57,986	..	54	54
Cesses ..	708	73,039	73,747	708	..	69,736	..	70,444	..	3,303	3,303
Nellore ..	5,400	4,52,292	4,57,692	5,400	..	4,14,101	..	4,19,501	..	38,191	38,191
Cesses ..	4,718	79,381	84,094	4,713	..	72,852	..	77,565	..	6,529	6,529
Cuddapah ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cesses ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Anantapur ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cesses ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bellary ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cesses ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kurnool ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cesses ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Madras ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cesses ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chingleput ..	12,927	1,54,350	1,67,277	12,927	..	1,16,483	..	1,29,410	..	37,867	37,867
Cesses ..	3,266	26,718	29,984	3,258	8	20,772	..	24,038	..	5,946	5,946
North Arcot ..	25,868	3,62,608	3,87,976	25,868	..	2,51,871	..	2,77,239	..	1,10,737	1,10,737
Cesses ..	41,748	1,08,682	1,50,430	41,745	..	58,876	..	1,00,624	..	49,806	49,806
South Arcot ..	705	8,649	9,354	705	..	8,265	..	8,970	..	384	384
Cesses ..	80	1,849	1,929	80	..	1,607	..	1,687	..	242	242
Tanjore ..	1,390	51,433	52,823	1,390	..	28,683	..	30,083	..	2,740	2,740
Cesses ..	6,876	10,107	16,983	6,599	..	2,677	..	9,276	27	7,430	7,707
Trichinopoly ..	2,911	52,359	55,270	2,906	..	49,524	..	52,430	5	2,835	2,840
Cesses ..	1,997	21,477	23,474	1,982	..	19,550	..	21,532	15	1,927	1,942
Madura ..	2,867	7,55,180	7,58,047	2,867	..	7,51,319	..	7,54,186	..	3,861	3,861
Cesses ..	1,713	1,30,105	1,31,818	1,689	..	1,28,028	..	1,29,717	24	2,077	2,101
Tinnevely ..	11,238	3,09,804	3,20,542	10,476	..	3,03,011	..	3,13,487	763	6,293	7,056
Cesses ..	3,266	47,031	50,297	3,132	..	43,897	..	47,129	134	3,034	3,168
Coimbatore ..	..	27,691	27,691	..	..	27,691	..	27,691	..	..	..
Cesses ..	..	4,678	4,678	..	..	4,678	..	4,678	..	..	..
Nilgiris ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cesses ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Salem ..	8,279	4,49,134	4,57,413	8,279	..	4,41,832	..	4,50,111	..	7,302	7,302
Cesses ..	580	45,674	46,254	580	..	44,650	..	45,230	..	1,024	1,024
South Canara ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cesses ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Malabar ..	92,788	3,617	96,405	..	..	..	..	..	92,788	3,617	96,405
Cesses ..	170	..	170	..	..	..	..	..	170	..	170
Total. { Revenue ..	1,72,897	49,94,873	51,67,770	78,728	..	47,78,038	..	48,56,766	94,169	2,16,835	3,11,004
Cesses ..	80,625	10,75,445	11,56,070	79,658	11	9,91,540	..	10,71,209	956	88,905	84,861
Grand Total ..	2,53,522	60,70,318	63,23,840	1,58,386	11	57,69,578	..	59,27,975	95,125	3,00,740	3,95,865

Note.—The arrear demand entered in column 2 of this statement is Rs. 12,188 in excess of the closing balance given in column 12 of the statement for fasli 1308. Of this excess, Rs. 9,633 and Rs. 2,942 are due to the revision during the fasli under report of the land-cess payable on certain estates in Ganjam and Vizagapatam for previous years and Rs. 614 represent the quit-rent due for previous faslis on two inam villages situated in the Srikurmam estate of the Vizianagram zamindari, the collection of which has been made over to the proprietor subject to an addition of 90 per cent. of the quit-rent with the peshkash payable by the zamindar. The remaining difference is due to the rounding of fraction of a rupee.

No. 17.—Statement showing the Demand, Collection and Balance of Land Revenue and Cesses for fasli 1309—*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>Shrotriem Jodi and Cesses.</i>											
Ganjām ..	Rs. 179	Rs. 35,009	Rs. 35,188	Rs. 179	Rs. 34,933	Rs. 35,112	Rs. 35,112	Rs. 35,112	Rs. 76	Rs. 76	Rs. 76
Cesses ..	578	13,888	14,466	72	13,690	13,762	13,762	13,762	606	198	704
Vizagapatam ..	1,416	55,784	57,200	1,416	55,381	56,797	56,797	56,797	403	403	403
Cesses ..	11,492	25,799	37,291	11,492	25,557	37,049	37,049	37,049	242	242	242
Gōdāvari ..	..	52,243	52,243	..	52,243	52,243	52,243	52,243	..	..	..
Cesses ..	..	12,038	12,038	..	11,949	11,949	11,949	11,949	..	89	89
Kistna ..	2	31,340	31,342	2	30,758	30,760	30,760	30,760	..	582	582
Cesses ..	..	8,920	8,920	..	8,784	8,784	8,784	8,784	..	136	136
Nellore ..	4,398	82,119	86,517	4,374	76,790	81,188	81,188	81,188	..	5,329	5,329
Cesses ..	671	10,019	10,690	671	8,962	9,633	9,633	9,633	..	1,057	1,057
Cuddapah ..	4,224	39,533	43,757	4,113	33,541	37,654	37,654	37,654	111	5,992	6,103
Cesses ..	1,045	6,254	7,299	880	4,990	5,870	5,870	5,870	165	1,264	1,429
Anantapur ..	1,329	13,118	14,447	1,174	11,974	13,148	13,148	13,148	155	1,144	1,299
Cesses ..	646	2,706	3,352	477	2,331	2,808	2,808	2,808	169	375	544
Bellary ..	158	12,673	12,831	156	12,669	12,825	12,825	12,825	2	4	6
Cesses ..	65	2,888	2,953	65	2,884	2,949	2,949	2,949	..	4	4
Kurnool ..	190	10,692	10,882	190	8,200	8,390	8,390	8,390	..	2,492	2,492
Cesses ..	37	2,124	2,161	37	1,451	1,488	1,488	1,488	..	673	673
Madras ..	..	193	193	..	193	193	193	193	..	..	..
Cesses ..	622	66,882	67,504	473	66,394	67,016	67,016	67,016	..	488	488
Chingleput ..	1,135	19,869	21,003	1,035	19,627	20,762	20,762	20,762	..	241	241
Cesses ..	2,169	25,561	27,730	2,136	25,531	27,667	27,667	27,667	..	7,530	7,530
North Arcot ..	262	7,101	7,363	261	6,100	6,361	6,361	6,361	1	2,001	2,002
Cesses ..	993	22,462	23,455	993	21,259	22,252	22,252	22,252	..	1,203	1,203
South Arcot ..	545	4,053	4,598	539	3,529	4,068	4,068	4,068	6	524	530
Cesses ..	1,858	1,24,930	1,26,788	1,850	1,20,709	1,22,559	1,22,559	1,22,559	8	4,221	4,229
Tanjore ..	1,352	60,506	61,858	1,351	46,625	47,976	47,976	47,976	1	13,511	13,512
Cesses ..	2,300	10,521	12,821	2,221	8,798	11,019	11,019	11,019	79	1,723	1,802
Trichinopoly ..	978	7,863	8,841	907	5,412	6,319	6,319	6,319	71	2,451	2,522
Cesses ..	4,256	59,647	63,903	4,256	55,505	59,761	59,761	59,761	..	4,142	4,142
Madura ..	4,174	69,032	73,206	4,169	57,816	62,015	62,015	62,015	5	11,216	11,221
Cesses ..	1,169	54,298	55,467	1,102	53,205	54,307	54,307	54,307	67	1,093	1,160
Tinnevely ..	461	14,983	15,444	409	14,608	15,017	15,017	15,017	62	375	437
Cesses ..	..	3,418	3,418	..	3,418	3,418	3,418	3,418	..	..	..
Coimbatore ..	..	2,567	2,567	..	2,567	2,567	2,567	2,567	..	..	..
Cesses ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nilgiris ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cesses ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Salem ..	432	42,830	43,262	422	41,956	42,388	42,388	42,388	..	874	874
Cesses ..	222	11,614	11,836	222	11,270	11,492	11,492	11,492	..	344	344
South Canara ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cesses ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Malabar ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cesses ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total { Revenue ..	25,695	7,42,253	7,68,948	25,067	7,05,957	7,31,200	7,31,200	7,31,200	422	37,296	37,718
Cesses ..	23,663	2,82,283	3,05,946	22,587	2,69,869	2,97,101	2,97,101	2,97,101	976	35,101	36,077
Grand Total ..	49,358	10,25,536	10,74,894	47,654	9,53,130	10,01,099	10,01,099	10,01,099	1,398	72,397	73,795

Note.—The arrear demand entered in column 2 of this statement is Rs. 8,951 in excess of the closing balance given in column 12 of the statement for fasli 1308. Of this increase, Rs. 1,220 represent the land-cess due on certain minor inams in the Ganjam and Vizagapatam districts for back faslis, but charged in the fasli under report; Rs. 7,678 were transferred to this head from "cesses in ryotwar villages" under which the amount had hitherto been erroneously shown; the remainder (Rs. 63) is due to the rectification of errors in South Arcot.

No. 17.—Statement showing the Demand, Collection and Balance of Land Revenue and Cesses for fasli 1309—*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
Ryotwar and Miscellaneous.											
Ganjām	Rs. 12,540	Rs. 9,73,352	Rs. 10,96,040	Rs. 8,950	Rs. 3,545	Rs. 10,71,346	Rs. 5	Rs. 10,83,846	Rs. 45	Rs. 12,149	Rs. 12,194
Cesses		1,10,148									
Vizagapatam ..	32,747	5,42,618	6,68,260	31,252	1,280	6,09,520	..	6,42,052	215	25,993	26,208
Cesses		92,895									
Gōdāvari	707	52,96,219	59,66,466	284	423	58,94,501	..	58,95,208	..	71,258	71,258
Cesses		6,69,540									
Kistna	8,143	52,98,608	66,88,079	5,296	2,764	62,22,899	107	62,31,066	83	4,56,930	4,57,013
Cesses		6,81,328									
Nellore	60,600	21,92,055	25,39,875	56,431	3,332	22,11,719	..	22,71,482	837	2,67,556	2,68,393
Cesses		2,87,220									
Cuddapah	3,43,544	16,98,140	23,15,042	2,27,324	26,139	14,98,981	..	17,52,444	90,081	4,72,517	5,62,596
Cesses		2,73,358									
Anantapur	1,44,202	10,25,360	13,12,476	1,21,699	2,121	9,64,467	..	10,88,287	20,389	2,03,800	2,24,189
Cesses		1,42,907									
Bellary	54,878	17,12,826	19,88,292	45,919	2,670	18,78,848	25	19,27,462	6,269	54,541	60,830
Cesses		2,20,588									
Kurnool	27,838	15,21,330	17,80,169	24,106	1,029	12,21,651	..	12,45,785	2,704	5,30,680	5,33,384
Cesses		2,31,001									
Madras	234	80,963	81,197	221	13	80,839	..	81,073	..	124	124
Cesses											
Chingleput	14,437	16,74,037	18,99,136	13,626	803	18,42,898	..	18,57,327	8	32,801	32,809
Cesses		2,01,662									
North Arcot	60,048	19,79,626	23,63,083	58,705	1,236	18,99,821	..	19,59,762	107	3,43,214	3,43,321
Cesses		2,63,409									
South Arcot	89,173	39,46,809	44,84,500	85,107	3,640	42,53,596	..	43,42,343	426	1,41,731	1,42,157
Cesses		4,48,518									
Tanjore	87,166	53,54,214	61,06,987	84,412	713	55,51,040	..	56,36,165	2,041	4,68,781	4,70,822
Cesses		6,65,607									
Trichinopoly	61,178	20,14,294	23,01,614	59,567	409	21,46,796	..	22,06,772	1,202	93,640	94,842
Cesses		2,26,142									
Madura	1,73,642	20,24,630	24,31,216	1,64,703	7,315	20,43,996	..	22,16,014	1,624	2,13,578	2,15,202
Cesses		2,32,944									
Tinnevely	88,223	26,27,261	30,22,965	81,854	290	27,44,886	..	28,27,030	6,079	1,82,856	1,95,935
Cesses		3,07,481									
Coimbatore	1,769	29,41,964	32,77,583	1,269	400	32,75,168	152	32,76,989	100	494	594
Cesses		3,33,860									
Nilgiris	17,516	1,38,884	1,74,503	15,334	1,771	1,24,398	..	1,41,503	411	32,589	33,000
Cesses		18,103									
Salem	7,705	19,53,865	21,82,707	7,541	110	21,63,502	11	21,71,164	54	11,489	11,543
Cesses		2,21,137									
South Canara	9,507	13,69,773	15,71,938	8,205	572	15,54,699	56	15,63,532	730	7,676	8,406
Cesses		1,92,658									
Malabar	13,857	20,16,454	23,90,549	9,147	4,175	23,61,525	80	23,74,927	535	15,087	15,622
Cesses		3,60,238									
Total. { Revenue ..	13,09,661	4,90,83,282	5,65,73,677	11,10,951	64,750	5,16,17,096	436	5,27,93,233	1,33,960	36,46,484	37,80,444
Cesses		61,80,734									

Note.—The arrear demand shown in column 2 of this statement is Rs. 4,191 less than the closing balance given in column 12 of the statement for fasli 1308. This decrease is the net result of an increase in eight districts and a decrease in three others. The increases in Cuddapah and An

No. 17.—Statement showing the Demand, Collection and Balance of Land Revenue and Cesses for fasli 1309—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
Total.											
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Ganjām	29,616	17,31,441	17,61,057	24,570	3,545	17,16,646	5	17,44,766	1,501	14,790	16,291
Vizagapatam .. .	53,792	18,76,156	19,29,948	52,297	1,280	18,46,621	..	19,00,198	215	29,585	29,700
Godāvari	747	69,28,892	69,29,639	321	426	68,57,268	..	68,58,015	..	71,624	71,624
Kistna	8,889	70,51,239	70,60,128	6,042	2,764	65,90,127	107	65,99,040	83	4,61,005	4,61,088
Nellore	75,782	31,03,086	31,78,868	71,589	3,356	27,84,424	..	28,59,369	837	3,18,662	3,19,411
Cuddapah	3,48,813	20,17,285	23,66,098	2,32,317	26,139	15,87,512	..	17,96,968	90,357	4,79,773	5,70,113
Anantapur	1,46,184	11,84,091	13,30,275	1,23,350	2,121	9,78,772	..	11,04,243	20,713	2,05,319	2,26,038
Bellary	55,101	19,48,975	20,04,076	46,140	2,670	18,94,401	25	19,43,236	6,291	54,549	60,840
Kurnool	28,065	17,65,147	17,93,212	24,332	1,029	12,31,302	..	12,56,563	2,704	5,33,845	5,36,549
Madras	234	81,156	81,390	221	13	81,032	..	81,266	..	124	11
Chingleput	32,387	21,43,517	21,75,904	31,319	1,060	20,66,174	..	20,98,553	8	77,343	77,351
North Arcot	1,29,595	27,46,987	28,76,582	1,28,218	1,269	22,33,699	..	23,63,186	108	5,13,288	5,13,396
South Arcot	91,496	44,32,340	45,23,836	87,424	3,640	42,88,256	..	43,79,320	432	1,44,084	1,44,516
Tanjore	98,612	62,46,827	63,45,469	95,602	713	57,49,744	..	58,46,059	2,327	4,97,083	4,99,410
Trichinopoly	69,361	23,32,656	24,02,020	67,583	409	22,30,080	..	22,98,072	1,372	1,02,576	1,03,948
Madura	1,86,552	32,71,568	34,58,220	1,77,684	7,315	30,36,694	..	32,21,693	1,653	2,34,874	2,36,527
Tinnevelly	1,04,357	33,60,358	34,64,715	96,973	290	31,59,707	..	32,56,970	7,094	2,00,651	2,07,745
Coimbatore	1,769	33,14,168	33,15,937	1,269	400	33,13,522	152	33,15,343	100	494	594
Nilgiris	17,516	1,56,987	1,74,503	15,334	1,771	1,24,398	..	1,41,505	411	32,589	33,000
Salem	17,218	27,24,254	27,41,472	17,054	110	27,03,210	11	27,20,385	54	21,038	21,092
South Canara	9,507	15,62,431	15,71,938	9,205	572	15,54,699	56	15,63,532	730	7,676	8,406
Malabar	1,06,815	23,80,309	24,87,124	9,147	4,175	23,61,626	80	23,74,927	93,493	18,704	1,12,197
Total	16,12,541	6,23,59,870	6,39,72,411	13,16,991	65,067	5,83,39,813	436	5,97,22,307	2,30,483	40,19,621	42,50,102

No. 18.—STATEMENT showing the details of coercive processes employed in the realization of arrears of revenue in the several districts during fasli 1309.

Districts.	Number of processes.			Property attached.				
	Notice of demand.	Notice of distraint or attachment.	Notice of sale.	Personal.			Real.	
				Number of defaulters.	Amount of arrears.	Value of property distrained.	Number of defaulters.	Amount of arrears.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Ganjām ..	51,214	1,802	1,311	1,512	RS. 15,376	RS. 17,936	290	RS. 2,125
Vizagapatam ..	49,679	4,292	197	3,297	47,142	62,573	995	23,677
Godāvari ..	402,512	4,975	697	3,879	1,25,811	1,10,129	1,096	12,467
Kistna ..	328,499	46,407	9,327	35,302	2,92,248	3,53,858	11,105	1,08,376
Nellore ..	370,998	38,663	908	36,129	2,12,604	2,62,526	2,524	26,310
Cuddapah ..	280,627	15,059	4,874	9,562	3,01,168	3,74,573	5,497	58,104
Anantapur ..	198,909	20,680	12,056	16,177	76,685	1,20,815	4,503	17,087
Bellary ..	107,037	12,559	5,425	8,468	61,986	84,619	4,091	45,300
Kurnool ..	249,789	7,683	3,627	4,818	36,223	44,158	2,865	10,243
Madras ..	29,647	119	95	12	70	92	107	1,001
Chingleput ..	295,899	52,466	51,256	47,987	2,09,340	2,57,702	4,479	30,976
North Arcot ..	395,607	40,107	30,038	37,770	2,60,036	2,37,897	2,837	25,640
South Arcot ..	964,166	22,780	18,088	15,055	87,398	84,241	7,725	54,735
Tanjore ..	479,542	52,638	49,372	44,251	6,67,729	6,88,514	8,387	1,89,954
Trichinopoly ..	534,205	29,727	24,183	23,904	1,49,507	1,80,139	5,823	42,072
Madura ..	172,597	15,102	7,972	3,939	55,555	57,742	11,163	49,307
Tinnevelly ..	821,388	27,477	22,657	23,197	1,84,600	1,97,493	4,280	48,666
Coimbatore ..	211,575	695	569	386	5,195	5,416	309	2,578
Nilgiris ..	2,891	498	417	403	3,808	5,363	95	1,940
Salem ..	127,178	545	483	286	2,663	2,217	259	1,706
South Canara ..	6,279	917	384	702	17,126	11,112	215	3,047
Malabar ..	53,986	11,055	5,079	9,559	88,639	1,12,355	1,496	26,593
Total ..	6,134,242	406,246	248,895	326,595	2,900,939	32,71,500	79,651	7,81,804

Districts.	Property attached—cont.				Property sold.				
	Real—cont.				Personal.				
	Particulars of land.				Attached value of other property.	Number of defaulters.	Amount of arrears.	Estimated value of property sold.	Amount realized.
	Dry.		Wet.						
	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.					
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	RS.		RS.	RS.	RS.
Ganjām	586	837	776	2,447	759	36	460	447	390
Vizagapatam	2,477	2,247	2,150	11,602	..	108	2,378	3,078	2,975
Godāvari	3,848	5,142	1,357	4,141	..	208	7,880	8,644	7,932
Kistna	105,093	85,785	1,080	7,538	120	569	7,406	7,139	4,842
Nellore	8,075	10,714	7,126	36,768	83	508	4,900	5,067	3,929
Cuddapah	21,912	22,435	2,210	13,647	25	1,101	23,467	23,943	20,798
Anantapur	72,204	74,676	2,242	8,344	7,659	139	2,653	2,606	1,921
Bellary	53,135	47,653	584	2,845	12,234	709	11,986	15,645	11,195
Kurnool	5,588	5,537	156	713	..	197	1,946	2,346	1,763
Madras	119	1,001	..	..	..	1	1	3	3
Chingleput	5,700	6,459	6,691	23,335	77	166	2,499	1,209	1,090
North Arcot	8,065	9,772	4,821	16,821	4,192	423	6,759	4,958	3,880
South Arcot	20,310	30,194	6,349	31,786	56	310	5,264	2,286	2,575
Tanjore	3,470	4,761	9,126	50,985	23,689	1,013	52,045	21,984	26,441
Trichinopoly	7,210	7,357	4,035	22,081	52	350	4,501	2,649	2,767
Madura	39,887	37,842	9,991	51,200	256	95	1,008	422	493
Tinnevelly	9,541	7,264	1,932	10,937	2,967	121	1,030	2,019	2,090
Coimbatore	2,181	2,030	181	1,037	..	13	180	153	153
Nilgiris	1,506	2,022	30	65	..	26	195	200	198
Salem	1,577	1,961	132	665	342	38	432	185	185
South Canara	738	312	1,050	2,277	..	77	1,649	1,015	1,213
Malabar	3,560	4,543	1,581	4,223	..	1,218	5,891	5,253	4,838
Total	367,792	370,543	63,600	8,03,257	52,511	7,426	1,46,230	1,11,251	1,01,676

No. 18.—Statement showing the details of coercive processes employed in the realization of arrears of revenue in the several districts during fasli 1309—*cont.*

Districts.	Property sold— <i>cont.</i>				Particulars of land sold.				
	Real.				Purchased by Government for want of bidders.				
	Number of defaulters.	Amount of arrears.	Estimated value of property sold.	Amount realized.	Dry.		Wet.		Amount for which purchased.
					Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
Ganjām ..	24	Rs. 389	Rs. 1,120	Rs. 993	ACS. 4	Rs. 4	ACS. 65	Rs. 256	2
Vizagapatam ..	89	2,393	3,477	3,210	112	106	65	8	33
Godāvari ..	131	3,246	3,886	3,601	323	415	5	636	53
Kistna ..	509	7,465	11,529	8,871	996	1,081	389	2,091	310
Nellore ..	406	7,022	12,683	6,197	1,440	1,159	276	1,508	58
Cuddapah ..	1,107	14,547	26,572	8,216	3,331	2,768	140	451	49
Anantapur ..	455	5,129	16,207	7,471	3,123	839	51	236	132
Bellary ..	881	9,143	35,695	7,653	3,051	2,000	10	71	14
Kurnool ..	189	2,834	4,043	1,505	1,176	682	431	1,134	1,349
Madras ..	3	3	400	1,018	281	241	109	499	50
Chingleput ..	628	8,561	16,712	10,626	1,267	1,309	2	8	20
North Arcot ..	477	4,344	3,539	4,747	1,267	1,309	49	213	27
South Arcot ..	925	7,124	9,768	6,750	673	922	11	70	10
Tanjore ..	1,332	60,913	61,939	72,657	174	196	50	65	2
Trichinopoly ..	584	3,284	5,612	3,851	488	497	35	123	10
Madura ..	1,097	7,706	42,555	12,329	872	869	156	392	27
Tinnevely ..	924	14,601	19,316	20,288	656	527	266	513	45
Coimbatore ..	43	673	3,142	681	345	241	..	..	..
Nilgiris ..	48	1,619	9,490	491	504	1,053	..	..	..
Salem ..	148	934	891	694	686	898	..	..	..
South Canara ..	44	597	1,011	679	117	39	..	..	..
Malabar ..	150	9,566	22,390	9,265	784	1,632	..	..	..
Total ..	10,179	172,093	3,12,277	1,91,814	20,420	17,478	2,586	10,019	2,209

Districts.	Particulars of land sold— <i>cont.</i>							
	Purchased by others.							
	Dry.			Wet.			Amount realized by sale of other property.	Total amount realized.
	Extent.	Assessment.	Value realized.	Extent.	Assessment.	Value realized.		
	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
Ganjām ..	ACS. 31	Rs. 32	Rs. 283	ACS. 15	Rs. 46	Rs. 710	Rs. 1,383	1,383
Vizagapatam ..	189	202	386	175	866	2,822	6,186	6,186
Godāvari ..	644	649	1,672	177	327	1,896	11,533	11,533
Kistna ..	1,849	2,560	5,435	408	1,319	3,333	13,783	13,783
Nellore ..	350	344	1,180	494	2,119	5,017	10,224	10,224
Cuddapah ..	1,495	1,316	3,920	238	1,339	4,016	29,060	29,060
Anantapur ..	2,604	1,359	3,438	234	992	3,980	9,415	9,415
Bellary ..	6,247	6,337	6,522	51	386	1,082	18,881	18,881
Kurnool ..	368	311	1,147	27	164	226	3,268	3,268
Madras ..	99	3	1,018	725	2,454	8,691	1,021	1,021
Chingleput ..	617	611	1,921	101	460	1,938	11,716	11,716
North Arcot ..	518	613	1,460	200	929	2,898	8,635	8,635
South Arcot ..	988	1,531	3,802	88	398	1,287	9,390	9,390
Tanjore ..	881	1,212	10,839	1,239	5,976	61,796	99,102	99,102
Trichinopoly ..	1,499	1,377	2,544	262	1,241	5,625	6,685	6,685
Madura ..	1,581	1,765	6,668	241	1,594	11,808	12,854	12,854
Tinnevely ..	1,691	1,246	8,470	1	5	110	23,478	23,478
Coimbatore ..	264	230	570	..	..	..	839	839
Nilgiris ..	657	774	489	19	101	355	689	689
Salem ..	239	247	329	75	153	652	879	879
South Canara ..	56	19	..	..	..	..	1,892	1,892
Malabar ..	1,572	1,031	5,627	716	1,289	3,593	14,103	14,103
Total ..	24,340-09	23,799	67,770	5,506	22,158	1,21,835	1,234	2,94,724

No. 19.—STATEMENT showing the particulars of processes issued and the fees collected under Act II of 1864 in the several districts during fasli 1309.

Districts.	Number of processes served by		Total receipt on account of process service fees during the year	Actual cost of process service establishment.	Rates of fees charged.
	Village Agency.	Special-paid Agency.			
1	2	3	4	5	6
			RS.	RS.	
Ganjām	32,129	20,686	2,844	3,209	As. 2, 4 and 6.
Vizagapatam	29,952	20,919	2,896	3,108	„ 2, 3, 4, 6 and 8.
Godāvari	365,801	38,401	2,426	2,024	„ 1 and 2.
Kistna	338,276	10,655	905	786	„ 1 and 2.
Nellore	356,776	17,662	2,307	1,489	„ 2, 4 and 8.
Cuddapah	290,998	..	..	..	..
Anantapur	215,468	..	..	..	..
Bellary	116,573	..	..	..	..
Kurnool	256,281	..	..	..	..
Madras	29,849	..	196	..	As. 1, 4, 8 and Re. 1.
Chingleput	342,936	8,698	2,014	1,491	„ 3, 4, 6, 8 and 9.
North Arcot	427,982	..	..	..	..
South Arcot	973,541	16,438	1,364	1,451	As. 2, 3 and 4.
Tanjore	522,070	15,231	1,467	953	„ 1 and 2.
Trichinopoly	564,211	..	..	..	..
Madura	183,081	8,651	2,537	2,206	As. 3 to 8.
Tinnevelly	841,073	7,252	1,432	1,066	„ 3 and 6.
Coimbatore	212,453	..	..	..	..
Nilgiris	3,403	..	..	..	..
Salem	126,987	933	175	130	As. 3 and 6.
South Canara	6,858	..	..	..	..
Malabar	57,801	2,760	332	321	Anna one and half and three.
Total ..	6,294,502	168,286	20,895	18,234	..

No. 20.—STATEMENT of demand, collection and balance of costs awarded to Government in civil suits in the several districts for fasli 1309.

Districts.	Amount of costs awarded.			Amount recovered or written off during the year.		
	Balance at the beginning of the fasli.	Amount awarded within the fasli.	Total.	Collections.	Written off as irrecoverable.	Total.
	1	2	3	4	5	6
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Ganjām	3,712 14 0	1,477 1 10	5,189 15 10	1,859 14 7	80 7 6	1,940 6 1
Vizagapatam	337 4 4	161 3 8	498 8 0	481 10 3	14 12 9	496 7 0
Gōdāvari	331 4 4	5,573 5 2	5,904 9 6	4,594 5 9	108 4 2	4,702 9 11
Kistna	362 9 10	553 15 6	916 9 4	389 12 8	108 7 7	498 4 3
Cuddapah	15 8 0	11 7 6	26 15 6	..	..	..
Anantapur	..	117 12 0	117 12 0	24 4 0	..	24 4 0
Bellary	25 8 0	29 2 0	54 10 0	54 10 0	..	54 10 0
Chingleput	254 4 4	477 13 1	732 1 5	420 8 6	..	420 8 6
North Arcot	48 2 0	9 1 6	57 3 0	9 1 0	13 6 0	22 7 0
South Arcot	163 10 0	120 14 8	284 8 8	78 14 5	..	78 14 5
Tanjore	226 4 2	293 0 1	509 4 3	360 13 11	..	360 13 11
Trichinopoly	7 8 0	113 8 3	121 0 3	9 0 0	..	9 0 0
Madura	554 13 8	526 13 8	1,081 11 4	180 4 1	34 6 8	214 10 9
Tinnevelly	441 5 7	266 14 7	707 4 2	415 2 1	..	415 2 1
Coimbatore	32 14 0	74 1 0	106 15 0	38 0 0	..	38 0 0
Salem	820 3 9	128 6 8	948 10 5	599 3 4	..	599 3 4
South Canara	266 6 9	145 0 9	410 7 6	154 9 6	..	154 9 6
Malabar	60 3 3	1,304 7 0	1,364 10 3	445 10 8	..	445 10 8
Total ..	7,659 12 0	11,373 0 5	19,032 12 5	10,115 12 9	359 12 8	10,475 9 5

Districts.	Balance.	Amount of irrecoverable arrears sanctioned but not yet written off.	Amount of irrecoverable arrears now recommended to be written off.	Balance.
	8	9	10	11
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Ganjām	3,249 9 9	..	..	3,249 9 9
Vizagapatam	2 1 0	..	..	2 1 0
Gōdāvari	1,201 15 7	..	628 0 0	573 15 7
Kistna	418 5 1	..	36 4 10	382 0 3
Cuddapah	26 15 6	..	..	26 15 6
Anantapur	93 8 0	..	..	93 8 0
Bellary	..	..	..	..
Chingleput	311 8 11	10 8 0	23 3 10	277 13 1
North Arcot	34 12 0	..	..	34 12 0
South Arcot	205 10 3	205 10 3	..	..
Tanjore	148 6 4	..	16 9 11	131 12 5
Trichinopoly	112 0 3	..	..	112 0 3
Madura	867 0 7	..	..	867 0 7
Tinnevelly	292 2 1	..	..	292 2 1
Coimbatore	68 15 0	..	..	68 15 0
Salem	349 7 1	..	8 12 0	340 11 1
South Canara	255 14 0	..	..	255 14 0
Malabar	918 15 7	..	..	918 15 7
Total ..	8,557 3 0	216 2 3	712 14 7	7,628 2 2

Note.—The arrear demand entered in column 2 of this statement against Kistna and Tanjore differs from the corresponding closing balance of the preceding fasli. The difference in the former district is due to correction of errors and that in the latter to the collection from the parties concerned of the subsequent charges incurred in execution proceedings.

No. 21.—STATEMENT showing the demand, collection and balance of interest charged on arrears of Land Revenue for fasli 1309.

Districts.	Demand.		Collections and Remissions.				Total.	Balance.
	Arrears of interest outstanding at the beginning of the fasli.	Demand of the fasli.	Total.	Collections.	Remissions.	Remissions granted by Collectors on their own authority with reference to Board's Proceedings, No. 173, dated 20th Jan. 1882.		
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Ganjām	831	326	1,157	663	158	..	821	336
Vizagapatam	256	395	651	383	116	..	499	152
Gōdāvari	..	208	208	181	..	..	181	27
Kistna	20	175	195	96	10	16	122	73
Nellore	456	726	1,182	701	96	..	797	385
Cuddapah	13,634	15,099	28,733	4,258	23	1,969	6,250	22,483
Anantapur	1,262	2,278	3,540	905	6	22	933	2,607
Bellary	489	928	1,417	648	6	104	758	659
Kurnool	1,427	266	1,693	539	..	..	539	1,154
Madras	..	3	3	3	..	..	3	..
Chingleput	426	404	830	412	28	..	440	390
North Arcot	453	891	1,344	921	56	..	977	367
South Arcot	657	622	1,279	470	209	..	679	600
Tanjore	307	1,066	1,373	888	37	2	927	446
Trichinopoly	123	417	540	417	..	..	417	123
Madura	175	1,715	1,890	1,633	105	..	1,738	152
Tinnevelly	226	857	1,083	870	..	..	870	213
Coimbatore	9	30	39	21	6	..	27	12
Nilgiris	6	513	519	390	95	..	485	34
Salem	74	796	870	767	..	4	771	99
South Canara	16	63	79	42	..	..	42	37
Malabar	46,716	6,231	52,947	1,456	386	..	1,842	51,105
Total ..	67,563	34,009	101,572	16,664	1,337	2,117	20,118	81,454

Note.—The arrear demand entered in column 2 of this statement against Nellore, Cuddapah, Tanjore and Trichinopoly differs from the corresponding closing balance of the preceding fasli. The difference in Cuddapah is due to the adoption of the correct figures arrived at by the reconciliation of the village and taluk accounts; in Tanjore and Trichinopoly, it is due to the inclusion of the amounts erroneously omitted in the last year's statement and in Nellore, to the rounding of fraction of a rupee.

No. 22.—STATEMENT of lands sold under Board's Standing Orders Nos. 15 and 45 in fasli 1309.

Districts.	Extent sold.	Assessment.	Amount realized by sale.	Average per acre.		Extent.	Amount realized by sale.
	ACR.	RS.	RS.	RS. A. P.	S.O. No.	ACR.	RS.
Ganjām	16	15	338	21 2 0	15 ..	7	281
Vizagapatam	44	210	231	5 4 0	45 ..	9	57
Gōdāvari	275	433	4,980	18 1 9	15 ..	147	4,574
Kistna	455	959	12,877	28 4 9	45 ..	128	406
Nellore	245	358	6,006	24 8 3	15 ..	333	12,069
Cuddapah	84	62	441	5 4 0	45 ..	122	808
Anantapur	298	117	560	1 14 1	15 ..	216	5,887
Bellary	422	445	1,901	4 8 1	45 ..	29	119
Kurnool	118	119	505	4 4 6	15 ..	20	382
Chingleput	58	143	1,103	19 0 3	45 ..	64	109
North Arcot	33	41	731	22 2 5	15 ..	16	505
South Arcot	122	182	1,762	14 7 1	45 ..	282	55
Tanjore	87	156	1,694	19 7 6	15 ..	53	1,565
Trichinopoly	72	81	120	1 10 8	45 ..	369	316
Madura	279	335	944	3 6 2	15 ..	114	442
Tinnevelly	135	174	2,782	20 9 9	45 ..	4	63
Coimbatore	93	101	3,745	40 4 3	15 ..	18	707
Salem	94	128	589	6 4 3	45 ..	15	24
South Canara	3	9	214	71 5 4	15 ..	65	1,453
Malabar	70	164	186	2 10 6	45 ..	57	300
					15 ..	39	1,215
					45 ..	48	479
					15 ..	56	707
					45 ..	223	237
					15 ..	41	549
					45 ..	94	1,933
					15 ..	74	3,727
					45 ..	19	18
					15 ..	8	543
					45 ..	86	46
					15 ..	28	116
					45 ..	42	70
Total ..	3,003	4,232	41,709	13 14 2			

* Excludes Rs. 213, the value of 10 wells on the darkhast lands.

No. 23.—STATEMENT showing the disposal of applications for transfer of registry presented through Registration officers and of those presented direct to Revenue officers during fasli 1309.

Districts.	Applications for transfer of pattas received through Registration officers.						
	Number of cases pending at the beginning of the fasli.	Number of cases received during the fasli.	Total.	Number of cases disposed of during the fasli.	Number of cases pending at the close of the fasli.		Percentage of pending cases to the total.
					Of the previous year.	Of the year under report.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Ganjām	379	1,322	1,701	1,335	..	366	21.52
Vizagapatam	39	328	367	334	..	33	9.00
Gōdāvari	1,012	4,923	5,935	4,750	35	1,180	20.37
Kistna	240	3,275	3,515	3,237	..	278	7.91
Nellore	63	1,090	1,143	1,040	5	98	9.01
Cuddapah	103	847	950	908	1	41	4.42
Anantapur	40	843	883	815	..	68	7.70
Bellary	132	1,211	1,343	1,142	8	193	14.37
Kurnool	278	1,921	2,199	1,976	..	223	10.14
Madras	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chingleput	159	2,719	2,878	2,755	2	121	4.27
North Arcot	361	2,762	3,113	2,748	..	367	11.79
South Arcot	1,865	10,225	12,090	9,943	40	2,107	17.76
Tanjore	341	2,271	2,612	2,227	1	384	14.74
Trichinopoly	158	2,725	2,883	2,658	35	190	7.80
Madura	171	2,298	2,469	2,309	..	160	6.48
Tinnevelly	478	5,777	6,255	5,856	2	397	6.38
Coimbatore	311	7,523	7,834	7,675	7	152	2.03
Nilgiris	21	81	102	40	1	61	60.78
Salem	497	5,110	5,607	4,983	..	624	11.13
South Canara	36	755	791	765	..	26	3.29
Malabar	16	160	176	156	..	20	11.36
Total ..	6,710	58,166	64,876	57,650	137	7,089	11.14

Districts.	Applications for transfer of pattas made direct to Revenue officers.						
	Number of cases pending at the beginning of the fasli.	Number of cases received during the fasli.	Total.	Number of cases disposed of during the fasli.	Number of cases pending at the close of the fasli.		Percentage of pending cases to the total.
					Of the previous year.	Of the year under report.	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
Ganjām	4	660	664	545	..	119	17.92
Vizagapatam	16	548	564	463	..	101	17.91
Gōdāvari	164	1,050	1,214	1,034	12	168	14.83
Kistna	78	4,108	4,186	4,115	..	71	1.69
Nellore	63	1,178	1,241	1,155	2	81	6.93
Cuddapah	109	1,502	1,611	1,496	11	104	7.14
Anantapur	29	817	846	805	..	41	4.84
Bellary	126	1,556	1,682	1,575	22	85	6.36
Kurnool	23	1,073	1,096	1,081	..	15	1.37
Madras	379	1,020	1,399	819	..	569	41.46
Chingleput	254	3,166	3,420	3,155	5	260	7.75
North Arcot	577	4,128	4,705	4,045	..	660	14.03
South Arcot	1,410	6,174	7,584	6,201	51	1,332	18.23
Tanjore	255	4,515	4,770	4,285	7	478	10.17
Trichinopoly	124	2,059	2,183	1,913	12	258	12.37
Madura	112	4,338	4,450	4,304	..	146	3.28
Tinnevelly	1,095	6,071	7,166	6,546	23	597	8.65
Coimbatore	5	389	394	394	..	..	..
Nilgiris	72	249	321	234	9	78	27.10
Salem	71	2,006	2,077	2,024	..	53	2.55
South Canara	86	1,108	1,194	1,064	..	130	10.89
Malabar	85	1,402	1,487	1,343	..	144	9.69
Total ..	5,137	49,117	54,254	48,596	165	5,493	10.43

Note.—The difference between the total number of cases pending at the beginning of the fasli (column 9 of this statement) and the total number of cases pending at the close of the previous fasli (columns 13 and 14 of last year's statement) occurs in North Arcot, and is due to the erroneous inclusion under the head "applications received directly by Revenue officers" of cases dealt with under paragraphs 5 and 7 of Standing Order, No. 31 (1900 Edition).

No. 24.—STATEMENT showing the state of boundary marks in each district during fasli 1309 (1899-1900).

Districts.	Total number of boundary marks				Number found				Out of repair at the beginning of the year.	
	Theodolite stations.	Boundary offsets.	Field marks.	Total.	Missing at the beginning of the year.				Theodolite stations.	Boundary offsets.
					Theodolite stations.	Boundary offsets.	Field marks.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1. Ganjam ..	58,563	272,654	1,500,762	1,831,979	1,510	11,387	99,068	111,965	207	1,717
2. Vizagapatam ..	18,996	37,987	289,073	346,056	191	267	2,119	2,577	39	101
3. Gódvári ..	(c) 2,937	11,929	256,533	271,419	120	258	3,666	3,944	24	6
4. Kistna ..	47,099	60,015	823,958	931,072	1,710	5,603	132,924	140,237	515	1,589
5. Nellore a) ..	116,748	232,543	3,506,755	3,855,046	2,524	3,971	130,839	137,334	4,994	3,866
6. Cuddapah ..	76,512	78,427	809,034	963,973	16	111	3,614	3,741	10	22
7. Anantapur ..	111,964	156,460	702,809	971,233	523	886	6,941	8,360	127	205
8. Bellary ..	102,118	201,005	1,415,088	1,718,211	6,252	11,075	139,814	157,141	14,116	21,699
9. Kurnool ..										
10. Madras ..										
11. Chingleput ..	107,417	263,367	1,266,190	1,576,974	328	1,506	21,783	23,617	397	692
12. North Arcot ..	119,674	189,469	2,321,450	2,630,593	1,037	3,629	73,034	77,700	349	1,067
13. South Arcot ..	129,301	190,154	3,032,591	3,352,046	945	1,191	12,023	14,159	363	780
14. Tanjore ..	93,927	274,514	2,146,873	2,514,444	937	4,050	60,186	65,173	645	4,335
15. Trichinopoly ..	47,594	123,230	836,031	1,006,855	33	516	10,346	10,895	67	21
16. Madura ..	76,720	145,427	1,644,637	1,866,784	1,918	5,579	135,830	143,327	2,018	3,216
17. Tinnevely ..	44,541	114,877	1,399,130	1,558,548	2,103	4,404	173,075	172,582	244	290
18. Coimbatore ..	171,358	396,418	1,910,039	2,287,815	2,759	4,248	62,254	69,261	4,427	6,422
19. Nilgiris ..	19,089	26,651	127,813	173,553		43	258	801		11
20. Salem ..	46,474	115,124	1,278,819	1,440,417	555	1,687	35,946	38,218	1,489	790
21. South Canara ..	9,283	29,364	493,594	532,241	46	541	6,704	7,291	48	115
22. Malabar (b) ..	265,746	177,214	1,301,122	1,744,082	31	17	1,542	1,590	54	
Total ..	1,564,181	3,006,859	27,002,301	31,673,341	23,568	60,969	1,111,866	1,196,403	30,133	48,944

Districts.	Number found— <i>cont.</i>		Number replaced or repaired during the year.							
	Out of repair at the beginning of the year— <i>cont.</i>		Replaced.				Repaired.			
	Field marks.	Total.	Theodolite stations.	Boundary offsets.	Field marks.	Total.	Theodolite stations.	Boundary offsets.	Field marks.	Total.
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
1. Ganjam ..	21,667	23,591	..	475	10,351	10,826	..	572	23,353	23,925
2. Vizagapatam ..	1,105	1,245	16	96	708	820	22	56	1,057	1,135
3. Gódvári ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Kistna ..	77	107	..	2	158	160	..	6	77	83
5. Nellore (a) ..	23,472	25,576	3	72	4,708	4,783	..	9	1,494	1,503
6. Cuddapah ..	35,739	44,559	49	107	3,365	3,521	26	168	2,501	2,695
7. Anantapur ..	1,132	1,184	5	85	1,302	1,392	9	22	920	951
8. Bellary ..	5,203	5,535	..	118	3,477	3,595	..	161	2,442	2,603
9. Kurnool ..	104,172	139,987	132	3,841	52,557	56,530	396	613	5,467	6,466
0. Madras ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1. Chingleput ..	8,640	9,729	11	949	19,799	20,759	49	354	5,108	5,511
2. North Arcot ..	72,018	73,434	..	..	9,342	9,342	..	..	31,236	31,236
3. South Arcot ..	45,380	46,523	60	501	3,213	3,774	50	414	40,492	40,965
4. Tanjore ..	89,032	94,012	144	1,560	25,869	27,573	149	2,709	57,950	60,818
5. Trichinopoly ..	513	601	..	64	1,487	1,551	..	1	216	217
6. Madura ..	128,062	133,296	..	103	22,832	22,935	26	431	58,544	59,001
7. Tinnevely ..	9,085	9,619	8	3,186	63,627	66,821	..	85	3,240	3,325
8. Coimbatore ..	64,516	75,365	14	103	16,734	16,861	13	222	16,971	17,206
9. Nilgiris ..	185	196	..	..	5	5	..	..	19	19
10. Salem ..	9,556	11,835	..	532	23,551	24,083	247	507	6,068	6,822
11. South Canara ..	5,269	5,432	..	11	89	100	..	9	3,821	3,830
12. Malabar (b) ..	1,112	1,166	29	3	159	191	49	..	1,049	1,098
Total ..	625,935	703,012	471	11,808	263,333	275,612	1,045	6,339	262,025	269,409

(a) This does not include boundary marks in Gudur and Nellore where resurvey work is carried on.
 (b) The figures are incomplete. One taluk is being re-surveyed in connection with the registration of jenmam titles.
 (c) The figures relate only to Bandar, Bewada and Nandigama where re-survey and resettlement have been brought into force. The statistics of Gudivada taluk where resurvey and resettlement were brought into force during the year are not available as re-survey and resettlement were very lately introduced. In the remaining portion of the district resurvey and redemarcation are in progress.
 (d) The statistics for Gōdāvari are not given. The figures are not available as the introduction of re-survey and resettlement were not effected until the end of the fiscal.

No. 25.—STATEMENT showing the advances and recoveries under the Land Improvement Loans Act for fæsi 1309 (1899-1900).

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		Amount written off during the year.	Total of columns 7, 8 and 9.
			4	5		6	7	8	9		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		
Ganjam	Reclamation of land	28,199 10 3	525 0 0	25,809 10 3	5,295 4 7	4,573 5 5	33 7 0	..	4,006 12 5		
	Repairs to tanks	150 0 0	1,935 0 0	13,697 11 6	1,460 13 7	1,366 3 7	43 10 8	..	1,899 14 3		
	Sinking new wells	820 0 0	2,060 0 0	826 4 11	125 3 10	125 3 10	..	..	125 3 10		
Vizagapatam	Reclamation of land	10,717 11 6	100 0 0	826 4 11	125 3 10	125 3 10	..	..	990 7 9		
	Repairs to tanks	826 4 11	..	826 4 11	125 3 10	125 3 10	..	..	990 7 9		
	Sinking new wells	5,008 10 7	1,062 8 0	7,721 2 7	1,130 7 9	990 7 9	..	..	990 7 9		
Kistna	Reclamation of land	3,704 4 1	1,200 0 0	7,721 2 7	1,130 7 9	990 7 9	..	..	990 7 9		
	Repairs to tanks	3,704 4 1	250 0 0	7,721 2 7	1,130 7 9	990 7 9	..	..	990 7 9		
	Sinking new wells	4,082 12 6	200 0 0	7,721 2 7	1,130 7 9	990 7 9	..	..	990 7 9		
Bellary	Reclamation of land	4,082 12 6	26,065 0 0	7,721 2 7	1,130 7 9	990 7 9	..	..	990 7 9		
	Repairs to tanks	4,082 12 6	32,635 0 0	7,721 2 7	1,130 7 9	990 7 9	..	..	990 7 9		
	Sinking new wells	2,721 19 8	44,215 0 0	7,721 2 7	1,130 7 9	990 7 9	..	..	990 7 9		
Anantapur	Reclamation of land	2,721 19 8	900 0 0	7,721 2 7	1,130 7 9	990 7 9	..	..	990 7 9		
	Repairs to tanks	2,721 19 8	54,125 0 0	7,721 2 7	1,130 7 9	990 7 9	..	..	990 7 9		
	Sinking new wells	2,721 19 8	555 0 0	7,721 2 7	1,130 7 9	990 7 9	..	..	990 7 9		
Cuddapah	Reclamation of land	2,721 19 8	14,130 0 0	7,721 2 7	1,130 7 9	990 7 9	..	..	990 7 9		
	Repairs to tanks	2,721 19 8	925 0 0	7,721 2 7	1,130 7 9	990 7 9	..	..	990 7 9		
	Sinking new wells	2,721 19 8	4,23,981 12 6	7,721 2 7	1,130 7 9	990 7 9	..	..	990 7 9		
Nellore	Reclamation of land	2,721 19 8	3,835 0 0	7,721 2 7	1,130 7 9	990 7 9	..	..	990 7 9		
	Repairs to tanks	2,721 19 8	3,300 0 0	7,721 2 7	1,130 7 9	990 7 9	..	..	990 7 9		
	Sinking new wells	2,721 19 8	200 0 0	7,721 2 7	1,130 7 9	990 7 9	..	..	990 7 9		
Chingleput	Reclamation of land	2,721 19 8	980 0 0	7,721 2 7	1,130 7 9	990 7 9	..	..	990 7 9		
	Repairs to tanks	2,721 19 8	5,645 0 0	7,721 2 7	1,130 7 9	990 7 9	..	..	990 7 9		
	Sinking new wells	2,721 19 8	8,385 0 0	7,721 2 7	1,130 7 9	990 7 9	..	..	990 7 9		
South Arcot	Reclamation of land	2,721 19 8	2,080 0 0	7,721 2 7	1,130 7 9	990 7 9	..	..	990 7 9		
	Repairs to tanks	2,721 19 8	8 0 0	7,721 2 7	1,130 7 9	990 7 9	..	..	990 7 9		
	Sinking new wells	2,721 19 8	13,147 8 0	7,721 2 7	1,130 7 9	990 7 9	..	..	990 7 9		
	Reclamation of land	2,721 19 8	5,265 0 0	7,721 2 7	1,130 7 9	990 7 9	..	..	990 7 9		
	Repairs to tanks	2,721 19 8	175 0 0	7,721 2 7	1,130 7 9	990 7 9	..	..	990 7 9		
	Sinking new wells	2,721 19 8	4,825 0 0	7,721 2 7	1,130 7 9	990 7 9	..	..	990 7 9		
	Reclamation of land	2,721 19 8	..	7,721 2 7	1,130 7 9	990 7 9	..	..	990 7 9		
	Repairs to tanks	2,721 19 8	3,000 0 0	7,721 2 7	1,130 7 9	990 7 9	..	..	990 7 9		
	Sinking new wells	2,721 19 8	4,690 0 0	7,721 2 7	1,130 7 9	990 7 9	..	..	990 7 9		
	Reclamation of land	2,721 19 8	1,037 8 0	7,721 2 7	1,130 7 9	990 7 9	..	..	990 7 9		
	Repairs to tanks	2,721 19 8	575 0 0	7,721 2 7	1,130 7 9	990 7 9	..	..	990 7 9		
	Sinking new wells	2,721 19 8	125 0 0	7,721 2 7	1,130 7 9	990 7 9	..	..	990 7 9		

No. 25.—Statement showing the advances and recoveries under the Land Improvement Loans Act for fasli 1309 (1899-1900)—*cont.*

District.	Purpose.	Interest on advances.						Balance repayable during the year ending at the end of the year (column 6 minus column 10).	Amount outstanding at the beginning of the year.	Amount due in the year.	Total.	Amount collected during the year.	Amount written off during the year.	Balance.
		11	12	13	14	15	16							
Ganjum ..	Reclamation of land	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Repairs to tanks	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Visagapatnam ..	Sinking new wells	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	All other purposes	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gôdâvari ..	Sinking new wells	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Repairs to tanks	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kistna ..	Sinking new wells	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Repairs to tanks	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kurnool ..	Reclamation of land	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Repairs to tanks	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bellary ..	Sinking new wells	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Repairs to tanks	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Anantapur ..	Reclamation of land	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Repairs to tanks	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cuddapah ..	Sinking new wells	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Repairs to tanks	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nellore ..	Reclamation of land	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Repairs to tanks	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chingleput ..	Sinking new wells	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Repairs to tanks	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
South Arcot ..	Reclamation of land	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Repairs to tanks	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

No. 25.—Statement showing the advances and recoveries under the Land Improvement Loans Act for fasli 1309 (1899-1900)—*cont.*

District.	Purpose.	Total amount of advances outstanding at the beginning of the year.	Advances made during the year.	Total.	Amount of advances payable during the year and balance remaining unpaid out of sums which became due in previous years.	Amount recovered during the year		Amount written off during the year.	Total of columns 7, 8 and 9.
						On account of sums entered in column 6.	On account of advances not yet due.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
North Arcot ..	Sinking new wells ..	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
	Repairing old wells ..	6,21,907 8 7	17,029 0 0	5,52,290 8 7	57,382 2 11	39,521 13 0	556 14 1	167 3 11	40,186 15 0
	Reclamation of land ..	..	10,822 8 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sinking new wells ..	..	2,831 8 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Repairing old wells ..	..	1,397 8 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Salem ..	Reclamation of land ..	42,184 12 9	2,335 0 0	47,354 12 9	10,709 8 1	10,353 11 2	76 6 6	..	10,329 0 8
	Repairs to tanks ..	..	675 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
	All other purposes ..	..	500 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sinking new wells ..	..	162 8 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Repairing old wells ..	..	6,115 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coimbatore ..	Reclamation of land ..	7,45,363 11 4	5,275 0 0	7,57,203 11 4	63,714 3 4	61,837 10 9	750 8 2	5 10 8	62,593 13 7
	All other purposes ..	..	250 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sinking new wells ..	..	200 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Repairing old wells ..	..	4,101 4 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Reclamation of land ..	..	1,602 8 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Trichinopoly ..	Repairs to tanks ..	36,679 14 1	1,533 12 0	48,017 6 1	3,832 12 9	3,189 1 5	263 15 0	..	3,453 0 5
	Sinking new wells ..	..	100 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Reclamation of land ..	..	300 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Repairs to tanks ..	..	1,200 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sinking new wells ..	..	2,090 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tanjore ..	Repairing old wells ..	2,06,435 8 8	1,562 8 0	3,58,802 0 8	35,935 9 2	28,624 8 9	3,885 12 4	72 1 0	32,082 1 1
	Reclamation of land ..	..	58,489 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
	All other purposes ..	..	225 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sinking new wells and repairing old wells.	..	9,502 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Reclamation of land ..	..	250 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tinnevelly ..	Repairs to tanks ..	1,49,217 10 7	280 0 0	1,59,749 10 7	11,097 8 10	9,333 14 3	71 15 4	..	9,405 13 7
	All other purposes ..	..	560 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sinking new wells ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Repairing old wells ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Reclamation of land ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Malabar ..	Improving lands ..	1,068 1 5	..	1,068 1 5	108 8 9	108 8 9	..	..	108 8 9
	South Canara ..	75 0 0	..	2,765 0 0	75 0 0	..	..	..	..
	The Nilgiris ..	..	2,690 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Construction of stone walls ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total ..	35,98,117 7 3	8,70,984 8 0	39,69,101 15 3	4,15,177 13 5	3,11,494 13 11	10,094 8 9	2,313 0 8	3,28,902 6 11

District.	Purpose.	Balance out- standing 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 collected			
									13			14	15	16	17	18
		11	12	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.		
North Arcot ..	Sinking new wells ..	6,12,104 9 7	18,253 2 0	7,421 1 5	17,517 8 3	24,938 9 8	18,703 1 2	11 6 6	6,224 2 0		
	Repairing old wells ..										
	Reclamation of land ..										
	Sinking new wells ..										
	Repairing old wells ..										
Salem ..	Reclamation of land ..	36,925 12 1	465 12 11	66 7 2	2,324 5 5	2,390 12 7	2,289 8 7	..	101 4 0		
	Repairs to tanks ..										
	All other purposes ..										
	Sinking new wells ..										
	Repairing old wells ..										
Coimbatore ..	Reclamation of land ..	8,94,609 13 9	1,870 13 11	899 10 11	30,387 5 11	31,267 0 10	30,883 8 0	9 15 4	423 9 6		
	Repairs to tanks ..										
	All other purposes ..										
	Sinking new wells ..										
	Repairing old wells ..										
Trichinopoly ..	Reclamation of land ..	39,564 5 8	683 11 4	158 7 1	1,794 7 4	1,952 14 5	1,753 15 3	..	198 15 2		
	Repairs to tanks ..										
	Sinking new wells ..										
	Reclamation of land ..	1,750 0 0	..	..	6 4 0	6 4 0	6 4 0	..	..		
	Repairs to tanks ..										
Tanjore ..	Sinking new wells ..										
	Reclamation of land ..										
	Repairs to tanks ..										
	Sinking new wells ..										
	Reclamation of land ..										
Madura ..	Repairs to tanks ..	3,26,719 15 2	7,239 4 5	2,365 9 2	19,383 5 7	21,748 14 9	17,505 11 7	14 1 0	4,229 2 2		
	Sinking new wells ..										
	Reclamation of land ..										
	Repairs to tanks ..										
	All other purposes ..										
Tinnevely ..	Sinking new wells and repairing old wells ..	1,50,343 18 0	1,763 10 7	1,453 6 6	6,401 12 9	7,855 3 3	6,699 13 10	..	1,155 5 5		
	Reclamation of land ..										
	Repairs to tanks ..										
	All other purposes ..										
	Sinking new wells ..										
Malabar ..	Improving lands ..	959 8 8	..	..	73 5 4	73 5 4	73 5 4	..	..		
	Construction of stone walls ..	2,765 0 0	75 0 0	0 12 8	8 5 9	9 2 5	4 8 0	..	..		
	Total ..	36,45,169 8 4	1,01,869 15 3	33,378 1 7	1,02,176 11 8	1,96,563 13 3	1,62,013 9 1	339 15 9	43,200 4 5		

No. 26.—STATEMENT showing advances and recoveries

Districts.	Purposes.	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	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Ganjám	Purchase of cattle ..	RS. A. P. 33,600 14 10	RS. A. P. 1,228 8 0	RS. A. P. 34,829 6 10	RS. A. P. 32,566 5 10	RS. A. P. 32,168 8 10	RS. A. P. 909 0 0
Visagapatam.	Purchase of cattle ..	36,921 2 10	5,695 0 0	59,088 2 10	49,358 2 10	49,295 14 7	..
	Do. of seed-grain ..	12,437 0 0	1,305 0 0				
	Do. of fodder ..	..	2,730 0 0				
Gódvári	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kistna	Purchase of cattle ..	450 0 0	1,200 0 0	1,650 0 0	260 0 0	75 0 0	..
Kurnool	Purchase of cattle ..	27,869 8 0	3,864 0 0	1,20,559 11 9	1,16,449 8 9	45,146 9 4	..
	Do. of fodder ..	81,875 11 9	6,895 8 0				
	All other purposes ..	..	50 0 0				
	Relief of distress ..	5 0 0	..	..	..	..	..
Bellary	Refunds ..	..	16 2 10	1,50,168 0 8	1,42,204 11	21,31,315 6 5	280 8 5
	Purchase of iron plough ..	50 0 0	..				
	Purchase of cattle and fodder ..	1,47,512 13 10	1,094 0 0				
	All other purposes ..	..	1,495 0 0	41,080 13 9	35,736 14 5	27,919 11	96 8 3
	Relief of distress ..	41,080 13 9	..				
	..	..	..				
Anantapur	Purchase of cattle ..	16,094 13 6	1,920 0 0	81,610 11 6	79,095 8 4	66,961 6 10	7 8 0
	Do. of seed-grain ..	180 0 0	..				
	Do. of fodder ..	63,415 14 0	..				
Cuddapah	Purchase of cattle ..	15,794 3 5	3,214 0 0	21,289 11 6	17,340 7 5	12,475 2 3	..
	Do. of seed-grain ..	1,995 8 1	..				
	Do. of fodder ..	225 0 0	61 0 0				
Nellore	Purchase of cattle ..	6,134 0 0	830 0 0	16,617 0 0	1,425 12 11	1,219 1	80 14 0
	Do. of seed-grain ..	15 0 0	..				
	Do. of fodder ..	6,805 0 0	2,833 0 0				
	Relief of distress ..	50 0 0	..	60 0 0	16 2 11	16 2 11	..
Chingleput.	Purchase of cattle ..	9,091 11 10	..	9,109 3 10	1,635 3 7	163 6 11	..
	Do. of seed-grain ..	17 8 0	..				
	..	..	..				
South Arcot.	Purchase of cattle ..	2,015 0 0	1,375 0 0	4,723 2 3	976 9 6	971 15 10	..
	Do. of sugarcane mill ..	170 0 0	..				
	All other purposes ..	1,163 2 3	..				
North Arcot.	Purchase of cattle and seed-grain ..	60 9 0	..	60 0 0	60 0 0	60 0 0	..
Salem	Purchase of cattle ..	1,000 0 0	260 0 0	1,510 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	..
	Do. of sugarcane mill ..	..	250 0 0				
	..	..	..				
Coimbatore.	Purchase of cattle ..	250 0 0	250 0 0	500 0 0	123 1 4	123 1 4	25 0 0
Trichinopoly.	Purchase of cattle ..	1,342 8 0	1,845 0 0	4,120 0 0	892 9 5	500 14 11	50 0 0
	Do. of seed-grain ..	455 0 0	..				
	Do. of sugarcane mill ..	245 0 0	..				
	All other purposes ..	..	237 8 0	..	..	..	..
Tanjore	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..
Madara	Purchase of cattle ..	23,269 8 0	49,080 0 0	75,604 8 0	4,801 8 0	3,789 0 0	..
	Do. of sugarcane mill ..	400 0 0	..				
	All other purposes ..	1,725 0 0	1,130 0 0				
Tinnevely.	Re-building houses destroyed by fire ..	1,920 0 0	..	6,325 0 0	954 14 2	878 8 11	..
	Purchase of cattle, &c. ..	3,880 0 0	400 0 0				
	All other purposes ..	..	125 0 0				
Malabar	Purchase of cattle ..	625 0 0	..	625 0 0	125 0 0	87 8 0	..
South Canara.	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..
The Nilgiris.	Purchase of cattle, manure, seed-grain, &c. ..	..	2,957 8 0	2,957 8 0	200 0 0	200 0 0	..
	Total ..	5,40,136 14 1	92,341 2 10	6,32,478 0 11	4,84,309 9 7	3,73,537 3 7	1,449 1 8

* Excludes the interest paid on

under the Agriculturists' Loans Act for fasli 1309 (1899-1900).

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).	Amount outstanding at the beginning of the year.	Amount due in the year.	Interest on advances.	Total.	Amount collected during the year.	Amount written off during the year.	Balance.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
..	33,077 8 10	1,751 14 0	394 14 0	79 15 4	2,098 14 10	2,178 14 2	2,147 5 5	..	..	31 8 9
60 0 0	49,355 14 7	9,732 4 3	2 4 3	531 4 11	2,940 7 9	3,471 12 8	3,464 14 10	5 0 0	..	1 13 10
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	75 0 0	1,575 0 0	175 0 0	..	36 2 0	36 2 0	9 14 0	..	..	26 4 0
..	45,146 9 4	75,413 2 5	71,302 15 5	1,031 2 1	4,856 6 3	5,887 8 4	3,156 13 0	..	..	2,780 11 4
25 0 0	1,31,620 14 5	18,547 2 3	10,864 5 2	2,250 10 7	9,014 9 11	11,265 4 6	10,533 15 11	2 13 0	..	728 7 7
12 0 0	28,027 11 2	13,053 2 7	7,805 6 6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	66,988 14 10	14,621 12 8	12,114 1 6	856 10 5	5,251 11 11	6,108 6 4	5,180 3 8	..	..	928 2 8
..	12,475 2 3	8,814 9 3	4,865 5 2	135 15 0	1,275 6 11	1,411 5 11	1,061 10 5	..	..	349 11 6
..	1,399 15 0	15,217 1 0	106 11 11	..	997 0 9	997 0 9	932 11 7	..	..	64 5 2
..	16 2 11	33 13 1	..	..	2 8 5	2 8 5	2 8 5	..	..	..
..	163 6 11	8,945 12 11	1,471 12 8	12 8 0	453 9 4	466 1 4	32 1 8	..	..	433 15 8
..	971 15 10	3,751 2 5	4 9 8	50 0 0	200 10 3	250 10 3	248 15 7	..	..	1 10 8
..	60 0 0	..	..	5 8 7	12 15 4	18 7 11	18 2 8	..	..	0 5 3
..	100 0 0	1,410 0 0	..	..	29 8 1	29 8 1	29 8 1	..	..	..
..	148 1 4	351 14 8	..	..	20 2 6	20 2 6	20 2 6	..	..	..
..	550 14 11	3,569 1 1	391 10 6	7 0 6	121 9 6	128 10 0	79 13 8	..	..	48 12 4
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	3,739 0 0	71,865 8 0	1,062 8 0	58 9 6	888 0 8	946 10 2	703 8 4	..	..	243 1 10
..	878 8 11	5,446 7 1	76 5 3	3 7 6	316 14 0	320 5 6	312 9 6	..	..	7 12 0
..	87 8 0	537 8 0	37 8 0	7 14 0	33 0 0	40 14 0	30 12 0	..	..	10 2 0
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	200 0 0	2,757 8 0	..	..	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	..	..	..
97 0 0	3,75,083 5 8	2,57,394 11 8	1,10,675 6 0	5,080 10 5	28,553 10 5	33,584 4 10	27,969 11 3	7 13 0	..	5,806 12 7

Rs. 25 not yet due, viz., As. 12-6.

No. 27.—Statement showing the nature and extent of improvements completed with the aid of advances under the Land Improvement Loans Act for fasli 1309 (1899-1900).

Districts.	Construction of new wells.			Repair of old wells.		
	Number of new wells constructed.	Amount advanced.	Extent of land benefited.	Number of wells repaired.	Amount advanced.	Extent of land benefited.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Ganjām	1	RS. 150	ACS. 2-62	..	..	..
Vizagapatam	9	615	44-65	..	..	..
Gōdāvari	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kistna	7	762½	54-09	2	250	4-84
Kurnool	25	8,070	121-10	51	8,037½	246-27
Bellary	22	5,050	157-44	20	3,663	142-23
Anantapur	107	18,448	514-30	117	15,135	485-61
Cuddapah	27	6,365	143-12	40	3,967½	140-25
Nellore	30	3,785	253-09	76	10,430	401-14
Chingleput	35	5,725	143-32	2	360	13-12
South Arcot	38	4,830	109-47	4	487½	16-23
North Arcot	258	35,081½	718-37	183	19,892	517-95
Salem	7	765	23-46	18	1,535	68-96
Coimbatore	11	4,240	108-51	13	3,300	105-82
Trichinopoly	37	7,015	145-10	18	2,430	42-51
Tanjore	..	..	..	..	..	..
Madura	6	1,405	18-23	9	1,360	37-75
Tinnevelly	31	7,180	109-89	13	2,070	36-56
Malabar	..	..	..	..	..	..
South Canara	..	..	..	..	..	..
The Nilgiris	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	651	1,09,507	2,646-79	566	72,917½	2,259-24

Districts.	Other improvements.				Remarks.
	Reclamation of land.		Others.		
	Amount advanced.	Extent of land benefited.	Amount advanced.	Extent of land benefited.	
	8	9	10	11	
	RS.	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	12
Ganjām	..	..	(a) 1,680	51-95	(a) For strengthening the bunds of fields.
Vizagapatam	1,660	87-44	..	..	..
Gōdāvari	..	..	..	..	..
Kistna	800	76-05	..	..	..
Kurnool	11,107	549-97	(b) 355	45-87	(b) For construction of kutwas.
Bellary	57,935	9,259-33	(c) 1,000	143-44	(c) For repair of tanks.
Anantapur	575	163-52	(d) 1,075	23-78	(d) Purpose not stated.
Cuddapah	1,150	93-41	..	..	..
Nellore	600	50-61	..	..	..
Chingleput	..	..	..	..	..
South Arcot	..	..	(e) 125	8-41	(e) For repair of private tangal.
North Arcot	..	..	(f) 100	2-91	(f) For removal of silt.
Salem	4,327½	134-36	..	..	..
Coimbatore	1,807½	39-49	(c) 500	1-94	..
Trichinopoly	600	19-42	..	..	..
Tanjore	606	33-68	(g) 400	5-59	(g) For construction of embankment.
Madura	58,066½	2,050-28	(h) 125	0-76	(h) For repair of an anikat.
Tinnevelly	250	1-19	(d) 500	4-79	(i) For repair of banks and springs.
Malabar	..	..	(i) 436	53-89	..
South Canara	..	..	..	..	..
The Nilgiris	..	..	(j) 2,690	279-23	(j) For construction of stone-walls.
Total	1,39,478½	12,559-03	8,980	622-26	..

No. 28.—STATEMENT showing the number of cattle purchased and the agricultural improvements effected with the aid of advances under the Agriculturists' Loans Act during fasli 1309 (1899-1900).

Districts.	Amount advanced for seed-grain.	Purchase of cattle.		Building houses.		Purchase of fodder.		Other purposes.	
		Amount advanced.	Number of cattle purchased.	Amount advanced.	Number rebuilt.	Amount advanced.	Number purchased.	Amount advanced.	Number.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Ganjām	..	RS. 1,228½	56	..	..	..	..	..	..
Vizagapatam	1,305	5,695	352	..	..	2,730	..	..	..
Gōdāvari	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kistna	..	800	24	..	..	400	..	..	..
Kurnool	..	2,529	52	..	..	1,626	..	(a) 50	..
Bellary	..	1,094	47	..	..	..	..	..	..
Anantapur	..	1,760	62	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cuddapah	..	3,214	81	..	..	61	..	..	..
Nellore	..	710	16	..	..	2,533	..	..	..
Chingleput	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
South Arcot	..	1,375	37	..	..	..	..	..	..
North Arcot	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Salem	..	260	8	..	..	..	..	(b) 250	..
Coimbatore	..	250	6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Trichinopoly	..	1,505	97	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tanjore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Madura	..	16,910	488	..	..	..	..	(b) 400	..
Tinnevelly	..	..	..	400	2	..	..	(c) 275	..
Malabar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
South Canara	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
The Nilgiris	30	2,632	118	150	2	..	..	(c) 75½	..
Total	1,335	39,962½	1,464	550	4	7,350	..	(d) 70	..

(a) Double mhootee or other contrivances for raising water.

(b) Sugarcane-mill.

(c) For manure, &c.

(d) Construction of cattle kraal.

No. 29.—STATEMENT showing the classification of loans sanctioned under the Land Improvement and Agriculturists' Loans Acts during fasli 1309 (1899-1900).

Districts.	Number and amount of loans.					
	Rs. 100 and under.		Above Rs. 100 and not more than Rs. 250.		Above Rs. 250 and not more than Rs. 500.	
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
	1	2	3	4	5	6
Ganjām ..	24	Rs. 1,575 0 0	8	Rs. 1,530 0 0	3	Rs. 1,100 0 0
Vizagapatam ..	213	9,950 0 0	15	2,760 0 0	..	..
Gódvári ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kistna ..	33	2,087 8 0	13	1,825 0 0	..	..
Kurnool ..	1,814	1,11,534 0 0	577	1,04,725 0 0	39	15,065 0 0
Bellary ..	225	11,124 0 0	21	3,870 0 0	2	800 0 0
Anantapur ..	76	5,315 0 0	31	5,775 0 0	3	1,200 0 0
Cuddapah ..	140	9,535 0 0	67	12,810 0 0	5	2,080 0 0
Nellore ..	295	11,328 0 0	105	10,912 8 0	..	..
Chingleput ..	..	..	..	..	1	500 0 0
South Arcot ..	30	2,133 0 0	31	5,675 0 0	..	..
North Arcot ..	101	8,835 0 0	111	18,670 0 0	..	..
Salem ..	34	2,365 0 0	13	2,175 0 0	1	500 0 0
Coimbatore ..	5	450 0 0	38	8,170 0 0	17	8,150 0 0
Trichinopoly ..	48	3,630 0 0	17	2,990 0 0	6	2,390 0 0
Tanjore ..	..	..	..	..	6	2,800 0 0
Madura ..	470	33,634 0 0	263	46,772 8 0	76	29,870 0 0
Tinnevely ..	6	335 0 0	39	4,367 0 0	7	1,725 0 0
Malabar ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
South Canara ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
The Nilgiris ..	52	3,802 8 0	9	1,470 0 0	1	375 0 0
Total ..	3,566	2,17,833 0 0	1,358	2,34,497 0 0	167	66,555 0 0

Districts.	Number and amount of loans—cont.					
	Above Rs. 500 and not more than Rs. 1,000.		Above Rs. 1,000 and not more than Rs. 5,000.		Total.	
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
	8	9	10	11	12	13
Ganjām ..	1	Rs. 650 0 0	..	..	36	Rs. 4,855 0 0
Vizagapatam ..	..	..	..	..	228	12,710 0 0
Gódvári ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kistna ..	..	..	..	..	46	3,912 8 0
Kurnool ..	3	2,250 0 0	..	..	2,433	2,33,574 0 0
Bellary ..	2	1,750 0 0	..	..	250	17,544 0 0
Anantapur ..	..	..	..	..	110	12,290 0 0
Cuddapah ..	1	1,000 0 0	..	..	213	25,425 0 0
Nellore ..	..	..	..	..	400	22,240 8 0
Chingleput ..	..	..	1	3,000 0 0	2	3,500 0 0
South Arcot ..	..	..	..	..	61	7,808 0 0
North Arcot ..	..	..	..	..	212	27,505 0 0
Salem ..	..	..	..	..	48	5,040 0 0
Coimbatore ..	4	3,600 0 0	..	..	64	26,370 0 0
Trichinopoly ..	..	..	..	..	71	9,010 0 0
Tanjore ..	..	..	..	..	6	2,800 0 0
Madura ..	2	2,300 0 0	..	..	811	1,12,576 8 0
Tinnevely ..	..	..	..	..	52	6,427 0 0
Malabar ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
South Canara ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
The Nilgiris ..	..	..	..	..	62	5,647 8 0
Total ..	13	11,550 0 0	1	3,000 0 0	5,105	6,33,235 0 0

No. 30.—STATEMENT showing the extent to which coercive processes were resorted to in the recovery of loans in fasli 1309 (1899-1900).

Districts.	Amount repayable during the year, i.e., principal and interest equal to columns 6 and 15 of statements Nos. 25 and 26.	Number of processes issued.			Extent of land sold.		Amount collected.	
		Notice of demand.	Notice of distraint.	Notice of sale.	Wet.	Dry.	After issue of demand.	After attachment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Ganjām ..	Rs. 41,151 4 6	942	119	106	ACS. 15-24	ACS. 15-24	Rs. 23,171 9 0	Rs. 3,350 5 4
Vizagapatam ..	54,935 2 10	677	244	19	10-92	10-92	29,046 14 2	6,482 2 10
Gódvári ..	187 14 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kistna ..	1,763 8 10	33	12	..	..	..	487 13 1	211 11 0
Kurnool ..	1,78,547 14 7	1,163	65	22	33-88	..	38,596 0 5	1,636 15 11
Bellary ..	3,08,944 7 1	10,944	576	331	..	72-49	1,68,897 15 1	15,364 14 1
Anantapur ..	1,46,953 11 1	1,942	162	390	7-85	3-67	88,174 0 4	19,270 12 2
Cuddapah ..	46,648 8 5	1,413	83	100	7-22	81-09	14,903 3 3	2,015 9 4
Nellore ..	11,307 4 4	716	106	101	..	3-76	5,855 2 8	1,581 7 9
Chingleput ..	39,000 14 4	1,421	113	68	3-48	..	14,975 9 5	1,803 12 3
South Arcot ..	17,081 10 11	1,305	18	9	6-71	1-30	10,913 5 2	343 4 4
North Arcot ..	82,899 4 6	3,462	1,086	792	27-85	45-94	29,152 4 5	10,165 14 9
Salem ..	13,229 12 9	420	..	..	..	..	8,450 2 0	97 15 11
Coimbatore ..	95,124 8 0	3,932	67	40	0-42	48-30	71,977 3 0	1,493 15 3
Trichinopoly ..	6,796 14 7	208	14	12	..	9-62	3,165 14 5	440 15 5
Tanjore ..	56 4 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Madura ..	63,432 10 1	1,396	18	2	..	..	36,643 2 10	230 1 0
Tinnevely ..	20,227 15 9	678	73	34	..	11-20	11,529 14 6	1,300 4 0
Malabar ..	165 14 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
South Canara ..	181 14 1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
The Nilgiris ..	288 2 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	11,28,625 9 1	30,652	2,746	2,026	89-84	303-53	5,55,940 1 9	65,790 1 4

Districts.	Amount collected—cont.						
	By sale			Total of columns 8 to 12.	Total amount collected, columns 7 and 9 and 16 and 17 of state- ments Nos. 25 and 26.	Amount collected with- out resort to coercion, i.e., column 14 minus column 13.	Balance
	Of move- able prop- erty.	Of immoveable property.					
		Land.	Other than land.				
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Ganjam	Rs. 41 2 8	Rs. 169 10 11	Rs. ..	Rs. 26,732 11 11	Rs. 39,885 7 1	Rs. 13,152 11 2	Rs. 1,265 13 5
Vinagapatam ..	505 10 8	34 8 0	..	36,069 8 8	54,763 5 6	18,694 1 10	171 13 4
Godavari	..	..	..	..	187 14 0	187 14 0	..
Kistna	..	..	..	699 8 1	1,393 13 6	694 5 5	369 11 4
Kurnool	11 14 9	36 0 0	..	40,280 15 1	64,683 4 4	24,402 5 3	1,13,864 10 3
Bellary	6,556 15 7	34 4 6	14 0 0	1,90,888 1 3	2,60,523 2 11	69,655 1 8	48,121 4 2
Anantapur ..	2,892 4 0	180 14 10	..	1,10,517 15 4	1,17,618 2 2	7,100 2 10	29,335 8 11
Cuddapah ..	457 9 9	389 2 7	13 14 1	17,679 7 0	32,000 12 0	14,321 5 0	14,647 12 5
Nellore	48 6 3	71 14 4	..	7,556 15 0	9,873 13 10	2,316 14 10	1,433 6 6
Chingleput ..	4 2 9	117 0 5	..	16,900 8 10	32,732 9 6	15,832 0 8	6,268 4 10
South Arcot ..	..	77 9 9	..	11,334 3 8	16,314 2 10	4,879 15 7	867 8 1
North Arcot ..	6,418 6 10	3,526 2 8	..	49,262 12 8	58,421 11 3	9,153 14 7	24,477 9 3
Salem	..	..	..	8,548 1 11	12,673 11 10	4,124 9 11	557 0 11
Coimbatore ..	..	129 4 4	..	73,600 6 7	92,830 0 7	19,229 10 0	2,294 7 5
Trichinopoly ..	..	122 12 1	..	3,729 9 11	5,523 13 3	1,794 3 4	1,273 1 4
Tanjore	..	..	..	..	56 4 0	56 4 0	..
Madura	..	..	..	36,873 3 10	50,658 9 8	13,785 5 10	12,774 0 5
Tinnevely ..	..	1 8 3	..	12,831 5 8	17,224 14 6	4,893 5 10	3,603 1 3
Malabar	..	..	..	..	118 4 0	118 4 0	47 10 0
South Canara ..	..	..	..	..	181 14 1	181 14 1	..
The Nilgiris ..	..	..	..	..	208 8 0	208 8 0	79 10 5
Total	16,926 9 3	4,290 7 7	27 14 1	6,43,485 2 0	8,67,773 2 10	2,24,283 0 10	2,69,532 6 3

No. 31.—STATEMENT showing the transactions under

Districts.	Purposes for which the advances were made.	Total amount outstanding at the beginning of the year.	Advances made during the year.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5
		RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Ganjām ..	Revenue survey advances—Collectors..	11,538 10 11	..	11,538 10 11
Vizagapatam ..	Revenue survey advances—Collectors..	612 6 0	12 12 0	625 2 0
	Cost of survey marks—Collectors ..	..	50 0 0	50 0 0
Godāvari ..	Cost of survey marks—Survey officers..	4,779 0 3	14,704 13 9	19,483 14 0
Kistna ..	Revenue survey advances—Collectors ..	6,072 15 3	9 0 0	6,081 15 3
	Cost of survey marks—Survey officers *	4,956 9 6	33,066 13 1	38,023 6 7
Kurnool ..	Revenue survey advances—Collectors ..	1,245 6 6	..	1,245 6 6
	Cost of survey marks—Survey officers..	12,922 5 8	17,522 6 9	30,444 12 5
Bellary ..	Cost of survey marks—Collectors ..	5 10 8	..	5 10 8
Anantapur ..	Cost of survey marks—Collectors ..	40 0 0	..	40 0 0
Cuddapah ..	Revenue survey advances—Collectors ..	2,789 9 4	..	2,789 9 4
Nellore ..	Revenue survey advances—Collectors ..	1,965 8 4	..	1,965 8 4
	Cost of survey marks—Collectors ..	59 3 7	54 6 0	143 9 7
	Revenue survey advances—Collectors ..	1,315 13 0	147 6 3	1,463 3 3
Chingleput ..	Cost of survey marks—Collectors ..	147 4 0	..	147 4 0
	Cost of survey marks—Survey officers ..	2 12 6	..	2 12 6
Madras ..	Cost of survey marks—Survey officers..	1,592 4 11	..	1,592 4 11
	Cost of survey marks—Collectors ..	847 10 6	..	847 10 6
South Arcot ..	Cost of survey marks—Survey officers..	336 11 3	..	336 11 3
	Revenue survey advances—Collectors ..	4,313 6 4	2,123 5 9	6,436 12 1
North Arcot ..	Cost of survey marks—Collectors ..	11 12 0	..	11 12 0
	Cost of survey marks—Survey officers ..	2,367 7 8	..	2,367 7 8
	Cost of survey marks—Collectors ..	0 12 9	..	0 12 9
Salem ..	Cost of survey marks—Survey officers ..	130 13 10	13,536 7 7	13,667 5 5
	Cost of survey marks—Collectors ..	331 2 0	..	331 2 0
Coimbatore ..	Cost of survey marks—Survey officers..	264 10 8	3,950 13 4	4,215 8 0
Trichinopoly ..	Cost of survey marks—Survey officers..	8,296 3 11	..	8,296 3 11
	Revenue survey advances—Collectors ..	6,904 1 0	613 9 4	7,517 10 4
Tanjore ..	Cost of survey marks—Survey officers..	21,491 11 0	8,863 5 4	30,355 0 4
	Revenue survey advances—Collectors ..	26 8 7	..	26 8 7
Madura ..	Cost of survey marks—Collectors ..	18 6 8	..	18 6 8
	Cost of survey marks—Survey officers ..	4,669 3 9	0 13 0	4,670 0 9
Tinnevely ..	Cost of survey marks—Collectors ..	174 1 4	..	174 1 4
Malabar ..	Cost of survey marks—Survey officers..	34,248 14 8	92,881 15 6	1,27,128 14 2
South Canara ..	Cost of survey marks—do.	4,965 13 4	7,894 7 2	12,860 4 6
	Revenue survey advances—Collectors ..	0 11 8	50 0 0	50 11 8
The Nilgiris ..	Cost of survey marks—Collectors ..	138 4 2	..	138 4 2
	Cost of survey marks—Survey officers ..	215 3 11	..	215 3 11
Total ..		1,39,827 3 5	1,95,482 6 10	3,35,309 10 3

* Accountant-General's figures were adopted.

survey advances for fasli 1309 (1899-1900).

Amount repayable during the year.	Amount recovered during the year.	Amount written off during the year.	Total of columns 7 and 8.	Balance.
6	7	8	9	10
RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
11,538 10 11	630 13 11	....	630 13 11	10,857 13 0
625 2 0	278 3 1	....	278 3 1	346 14 11
50 0 0	....	....	....	50 0 0
19,483 14 0	2,052 0 10	....	2,052 0 10	17,431 13 2
6,081 15 3	222 14 0	....	222 14 0	5,859 1 3
38,023 6 7	16,679 0 3	....	16,679 0 3	21,344 6 4
1,245 6 6	....	....	....	1,245 6 6
30,444 12 5	5,952 14 8	....	5,952 14 8	24,491 13 9
5 10 8	5 10 8	....	5 10 8	....
40 0 0	40 0 0	....	40 0 0	....
2,789 9 4	1 13 3	....	1 13 3	2,787 12 1
1,965 8 4	....	....	....	1,965 8 4
143 9 7	301 0 2	....	301 0 2	157 6 7
1,463 3 3	306 12 2	....	806 12 2	1,156 7 1
147 4 0	6 0 0	....	6 0 0	141 4 0
2 12 6	....	....	....	2 12 6
1,592 4 11	1,000 9 2	....	1,000 9 2	591 11 9
847 10 6	169 0 11	....	169 0 11	678 9 7
336 11 3	14 6 3	....	14 6 3	322 5 0
6,436 12 1	....	....	....	6,436 12 1
11 12 0	4 12 0	....	4 12 0	7 0 0
2,367 7 8	2,457 14 4	....	2,457 14 4	90 6 8
0 12 9	0 12 9	....	0 12 9	....
13,667 5 5	7,396 1 4	....	7,396 1 4	6,271 4 1
331 2 0	196 0 3	....	196 0 3	135 1 9
4,215 8 0	419 5 1	....	419 5 1	3,796 2 11
8,296 3 11	8,132 8 4	....	8,132 8 4	163 11 7
7,517 10 4	1,324 0 4	....	1,324 0 4	6,193 10 0
30,355 0 4	19,571 12 9	....	19,571 12 9	10,783 3 7
26 8 7	....	....	....	26 8 7
18 6 8	18 6 8	....	18 6 8	....
4,670 0 9	2,488 8 8	....	2,488 8 8	2,181 8 1
174 1 4	174 1 4	....	174 1 4	....
1,27,128 14 2	26,664 4 2	....	26,664 4 2	1,00,464 10 0
12,860 4 6	4,417 3 7	....	4,417 3 7	8,443 0 11
50 11 8	50 11 8	....	50 11 8	....
138 4 2	138 4 2	....	138 4 2	....
* 215 3 11	164 8 2	....	164 8 2	56 11 0
3,35,309 10 3	1,01,330 6 11	....	1,01,330 6 11	2,33,979 8 4

No. 32.—STATEMENT showing the demand, collection and

District.		Demand.		
		Arrears	Current.	Total.
1		2	3	4
		RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Ganjām ..	Revenue survey advances—Collectors ..	11,538 10 11	..	11,538 10 11
	Do. do. do. ..	612 6 0	12 12 0	625 2 0
Vizagapatam ..	Cost of survey marks—do. ..	..	50 0 0	50 0 0
Godavari ..	Do. —Survey officers ..	4,779 0 3	14,704 13 9	19,483 14 0
Kistna ..	Revenue survey advances—Collectors ..	6,072 15 3	9 0 0	6,081 15 3
	Cost of survey marks—Survey officers ..	4,956 9 6	33,066 13 1	38,023 6 7
Kurnool ..	Revenue survey advances—Collectors ..	1,245 6 6	..	1,245 6 6
	Cost of survey marks—Survey officers ..	12,922 5 8	17,522 6 9	30,444 12 5
Bellary ..	Do. —Collectors ..	5 10 8	..	5 10 8
Anantapur ..	Do. do. do. ..	40 0 0	..	40 0 0
Cuddapah ..	Revenue survey advances—Collectors ..	2,789 9 4	..	2,789 9 4
	Do. do. do. ..	1,965 8 4	..	1,965 8 4
Nellore ..	Cost of survey marks—do. ..	89 3 7	54 6 0	143 9 7
	Revenue survey advances—do. ..	1,315 13 0	147 6 3	1,463 3 3
Chingleput ..	Cost of survey marks—do. ..	147 4 0	..	147 4 0
	Do. —Survey officers ..	2 12 6	..	2 12 6
Madras ..	Do. —do. ..	1,592 4 11	..	1,592 4 11
	Do. —Collectors ..	847 10 6	..	847 10 6
South Arcot. ..	Do. —Survey officers ..	336 11 3	..	336 11 3
	Revenue survey advances—Collectors ..	4,313 6 4	2,123 5 9	6,436 12 1
	Cost of survey marks—do. ..	11 12 0	..	11 12 0
	Do. —Survey officers ..	2,367 7 8	..	2,367 7 8
	Do. —Collectors ..	0 12 9	..	0 12 9
Salem ..	Do. —Survey officers ..	130 13 10	13,536 7 7	13,667 5 5
	Do. —Collectors ..	331 2 0	..	331 2 0
Coimbatore. ..	Do. —Survey officers ..	264 10 8	3,950 13 4	4,215 8 0
	Do. —do. ..	8,296 3 11	..	8,296 3 11
Trichinopoly. ..	Revenue survey advances—Collectors ..	6,904 1 0	613 9 4	7,517 10 4
	Cost of survey marks—Survey officers ..	21,491 11 0	8,863 5 4	30,355 0 4
Tanjore ..	Revenue survey advances—Collectors ..	26 8 7	..	26 8 7
	Cost of survey marks—do. ..	18 6 8	..	18 6 8
	Do. —Survey officers ..	4,669 3 9	0 13 0	4,670 0 9
	Do. —Collectors ..	174 1 4	..	174 1 4
Tinnevely ..	Do. —Survey officers ..	34,246 14 8	92,881 15 6	1,27,128 14 2
Malabar ..	Do. —do. ..	4,965 13 4	7,894 7 2	12,860 4 6
South Canara ..	Revenue survey advances—Collectors ..	0 11 8	50 0 0	50 11 8
	Cost of survey marks—do. ..	138 4 2	..	138 4 2
The Nilgiris. ..	Do. —Survey officers ..	215 3 11	..	215 3 11
	Total ..	1,39,827 3 5	1,95,482 6 10	3,35,309 10 3

* Accountant-General's figures were adopted.

balance under survey advances for fasli 1309.

Collection.			Balance.		
Arrears.	Current.	Total.	Arrears.	Current.	Total.
5	6	7	8	9	10
RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
680 13 11	..	680 13 11	10,857 13 0	..	10,857 13 0
965 7 1	12 12 0	278 3 1	346 14 11	..	346 14 11
2,092 0 10	..	2,092 0 10	..	50 0 0	50 0 0
221 0 4	1 13 8	222 14 0	2,726 15 5	14,704 13 9	17,431 18 2
5,350 13 0	11,348 3 3	16,698 6 3	5,851 14 11	7 2 4	5,859 1 3
..	..	..	— 374 3 6	21,718 9 10	21,344 6 4
5,952 14 8	..	5,952 14 8	1,245 6 6	..	1,245 6 6
5 10 8	..	5 10 8	6,969 7 0	17,522 6 9	24,491 13 9
46 0 0	..	46 0 0	..	..	..
1 13 3	..	1 13 3	2,787 12 1	..	2,787 12 1
..	..	..	1,965 8 4	..	1,965 8 4
300 1 2	0 15 0	301 0 2	— 210 13 7	53 7 0	— 157 6 7
294 13 8	11 14 6	306 12 2	1,020 15 4	135 7 9	1,156 7 1
6 0 0	..	6 0 0	141 4 0	..	141 4 0
..	..	..	2 12 6	..	2 12 6
1,000 9 2	..	1,000 9 2	591 11 9	..	591 11 9
169 0 11	..	169 0 11	678 9 7	..	678 9 7
14 6 3	..	14 6 3	322 5 0	..	322 5 0
..	..	..	4,313 6 4	2,123 5 9	6,436 12 1
4 12 0	..	4 12 0	7 0 0	..	7 0 0
2,457 14 4	..	2,457 14 4	— 90 6 8	..	— 90 6 8
0 12 9	..	0 12 9	..	..	..
129 19 0	7,266 5 4	7,396 1 4	1 1 10	6,270 2 3	6,271 4 1
196 0 3	..	196 0 3	135 1 9	..	135 1 9
90 10 7	328 10 6	419 5 1	174 0 1	3,622 2 10	3,796 2 11
8,132 8 4	..	8,132 8 4	163 11 7	..	163 11 7
1,324 0 4	..	1,324 0 4	5,580 0 8	613 9 4	6,193 10 9
19,571 12 9	..	19,571 12 9	1,919 14 3	8,863 5 4	10,783 3 7
..	..	..	26 8 7	..	26 8 7
18 6 8	..	18 6 8	..	..	..
2,488 8 8	..	2,488 8 8	2,180 11 1	0 13 0	2,181 8 1
174 1 4	..	174 1 4	..	..	..
21,197 15 11	5,468 4 3	26,664 4 3	13,048 14 9	87,415 11 3	1,00,464 10 0
1,952 14 11	2,464 4 8	4,417 3 7	3,012 14 5	5,430 2 6	8,443 0 11
0 11 8	50 0 0	50 11 8	..	..	..
138 4 2	..	138 4 2	..	..	..
164 8 2	..	164 8 2	50 11 9	..	50 11 9
74,379 8 0	24,261 3 2	1,01,390 6 11	65,447 15 8	1,68,531 3 8	2,33,979 3 4

No. 33.—STATEMENT showing the number of ruined tanks made over to private individuals with
faali 1309

Districts and taluka.	Village.	Name of source.	Original ayacut.	
			Extent.	Assessment.
1	2	3	4	5

Under Board's Standing

ACS.	RS.	A.	P.
Cuddapah—			
RAYACHOTI	Bandlapalle	Vyalakunta	7.42 14 14 0
Madanapalle	Kosuvripalle	Kottacheruvu	10.2 40 2 0
Kurnool—			
Sirvel	Pedda Kambalur	Yerrakalamma kunda	19.82 18 0 0
Tinnevely—			
Sriyankuntam	Sengulam	Alwar kulam	6.57 28 12 0
Salem—			
Hosur	Kottur	Anman tank	4.80 20 0 0

Under Board's Standing

ACS.	RS.	A.	P.
Cuddapah—			
Kadiri	Jagannapotta	Jitrayakunta	0.51 1 0 0
Madanapalle	Madanapalle	Rangareddi Poddakunta	1.25 5 0 0
Do.	Do.	Do. Chinnakunta	0.43 1 13 0
Do.	Do.	Pappireddi kunda	2.49 10 0 0
Tinnevely—			
Ottappidaram	Sengulam	Vaippar	6.1 21 0 0
Madara—			
(i) Sellappanaickenpatti	Kavandankulam tank		4.64 16 0 0
(ii) Samudrapatti	Servagarenendal tank		1.45 5 1 0
Melur	(iii) Punnappatti	Ichinendal tank	0.84 1 6 0
(iv) Velampatti	Onavankulam tank		0.64 2 14 0
(v) Nadumandlam	Servaikerankulam tank		2.27 10 3 0
Periyakulam	(vi) Kevilpatti	Moonumalai tank	No
(vii) Mallapuram	Pothunaikenkulam tank		0.72 3 4 0
(viii) Erioda	Kelkulam tank		2.52 12 5 0
Palni taluk	(ix) Kulathur	Do. do.	2.70 9 7 0
(x) Velvarekottai	Alagurichetti Naidu		0.96 4 4 0
Studigal	(xi) Nellacottah	Karuppapillaiikulam tank	5.00 12 8 0

particulars of former and present revenue under Standing Order Nos. 8 and 9 (New Edition) in
(1899-1900).

Average revenue charged during the past ten years.		Present revenue.			
Extent.	Assessment.	Item.	Area.	Dry or special rate.	Assessment.
6	7	8	9	10	11

Order No. 8 (Revised edition).

ACS.	RS.	A.	P.	ACS.	RS.	A.	P.
Not known.				8.0	Special		16 0 0
3.86	9 9 5	Lands under the tank	18.84	Do.			37 11 0
6.28	25 5 4	Do.	1	Do.			2 0 0
4.60	30 2 0	Lands in the bed of the tank	15.20	Do.			30 6 5
4.80	20 0 0	Lands under the kunda	6.57	Do.			13 2 0
		Do.	4.80	Do.			9 10 0

Order No. 9 (Revised edition).

ACS.	RS.	A.	P.	ACS.	RS.	A.	P.
0.41	0 13 0	Ayacut	0.51	Dry			0 2 0
0.37	1 0 10	Bed	1.25	Not given.			0 15 0
0.13	0 5 11	Ayacut	4.50	Dry			3 6 0
1.77	7 12 6	Bed	0.43	Do.			0 5 0
6.1	20 5 7	Ayacut	0.38	Do.			0 5 0
4.64	16 6 0	Bed	2.49	Do.			1 14 0
1.45	5 1 0	Ayacut	15.18	Do.			11 14 0
0.34	1 8 0	Bed	6.1	Do.			3 0 0
0.64	2 14 0	Ayacut	70.98	Do.			35 8 0
2.27	10 3 0	Bed	4.64	Do.			5 13 0
ayacut.		Do.	12.80	Do.			16 0 0
0.72	3 4 0	Ayacut	1.45	Do.			1 7 0
3.53	12 5 0	Bed	4.28	Do.			4 5 0
2.70	9 7 0	Ayacut	0.34	Do.			0 7 0
0.96	4 4 0	Bed	1.64	Do.			2 1 0
5.00	12 8 0	Ayacut	0.64	Do.			0 13 0
		Bed	2.49	Do.			4 4 0
		Do.	2.27	Do.			2 13 0
			6.64	Do.			8 5 0
			20.70	Do.			20 11 0
			0.72	Do.			0 12 0
			8.05	Do.			8 1 0
			3.52	Do.			4 6 0
			7.61	Do.			9 0 0
			2.70	Do.			2 11 0
			14.10	Do.			14 2 0
			0.96	Do.			1 2 0
			2.70	Do.			4 11 0
			5.00	Do.			6 4 0
			5.04	Do.			6 5 0

SETTLEMENT REPORT

OF

GANJAM.

I HAVE the honour to submit my report on the settlement of the land revenue of the Ganjam district for fasli 1309, together with the prescribed statements as noted in the accompanying list.

2. SEASON AND RAINFALL.—The following statement compares the rainfall of 1899-1900 with that of the previous year and the average of the twenty-five years ending with 1894-95:—

Months.							Normal.	1898-99.	1899-1900.
<i>South-West Monsoon.</i>							INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.
April	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.85	0.89	3.41
May	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.59	1.77	2.84
June	..	..	..	..	..	..	5.18	8.38	4.46
July	..	..	..	..	..	..	7.27	11.08	7.85
August	..	..	..	..	..	..	7.57	5.62	8.51
September	..	..	..	..	..	..	7.97	6.71	5.69
<i>North-East Monsoon.</i>									
October	..	..	..	..	..	..	8.04	9.24	10.68
November	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.82	1.14	..
December	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.12	0.15	0.03
January	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.26	..	0.05
February	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.53	0.05	0.39
March	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.81	0.04	1.05
Total ..							45.01	45.02	44.76

The season was, on the whole, generally favourable for agricultural operations. The early rainfall was fairly abundant. The rainfall was deficient from the middle of August to the middle of October. Consequently a great deal of rain-fed paddy withered in September and in the early part of October. The state of the season in the district was critical from the middle of September to the middle of October. The north-east monsoon broke on the 12th October, and on that day and the following two days there was very heavy rain throughout the district which saved all the crops which had not previously withered. The average rainfall registered for the district amounted to 44.76 inches against the normal rainfall of 45 inches and that of 45.02 inches registered in fasli 1308 and 52.06 inches in fasli 1307. Its distribution was, however, somewhat uneven.

3. CONDITION AND OUTTURN OF CROPS.—The following statement shows the details of the more important crops grown on Government and inam lands during the year, including areas cropped more than once, in comparison with similar particulars for

B.P., Mis. No. 1457 (L.R.), dated 31st May 1900—and of Kapugodaivalasa, a village in the Chittivalasa estate—*vide* B.P., Mis. No. 1557 (L.R.), dated 9th June 1900. The peishkash payable to Government during the fasli was Rs. 4,36,004-12-4 against Rs. 4,35,950-15-0 in the previous fasli. The increase of Rs. 53-13-4 is the net result of the following additions and deductions:—

								RS.	AS.	P.
Deductions on account of lands taken up for public purposes and for the Parlákimedi Light Railway—										
Humma ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	1	7
Baruva ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	13	0
Raghunadhapur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	15	7
Talagam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	5	10
Nandigam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	12	1
Total ...								56	0	1

	Rs.	As.	P.
Additions made to peishkash of two-thirds of assessment on resumed inams made over to proprietors under Board's Standing Order No. 128 in—			
Baruva	37	8	6
Danta	2	0	0
Addition due to restoration of land originally acquired in Pata Tekkali estate for the East Coast Railway but subsequently relinquished by that department	2	0	4
The amount of quit-rent on Silagam-Singivalasa and Akkivalasa, the collection of which has been compounded by the Maharaja of Vizianagram	68	4	7
Total ...	109	13	5

The talukwar details of the outturn are as below :							Paddy.	Dry crops.
							ANNAS.	ANNAS.
Berhampur	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 to 7	4 to 5
Goomsur	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 to 6	6 to 7
Chicacole	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 to 10	6 to 7

5. PRICES.—The following statement compares the prices of food-grains for faslis 1308 and 1309 :—

A portion of Vizianagram estate, called Sreekurmam tanna, lies in this district; but no peishkash is separately collected thereon, the entire peishkash on the whole estate being collected in the Vizagapatam district. Two whole inam villages in the Sreekurmam tanna were transferred during the fasli from Vizagapatam to Ganjam district—*vide* correspondence ending with B.P., Mis. No. 835 (L.R.), dated 28th March 1900. The quit-rent payable on these two villages has been compounded by the Collector and Guardian of Vizianagram estate, and the amount of Rs. 68-4-7 consequently payable to Government by the Vizianagram estate will appear in the accounts under the head of peishkash on Sreekurmam tanna. In the cases in which a reduction of the peishkash has been allowed on account of the acquisition of lands for the Parlákimedi Light Railway, 25 times the annual revenue so lost has been recovered from the promoter of the railway under B.P., Mis. No. 2208, dated 12th July 1899, and credited to land revenue miscellaneous.

7. **WHOLE INAM VILLAGES.**—The number of inam villages in the district is 1,120. The number reported in the last jamabandi report is 1,134. The difference of 14 is the net result of the transfer of the two whole inam villages of Silagam-Singivalasa and Akkivalasa from the Vizagapatam to this district as stated in the last paragraph and of the transfer, during my last jamabandi of Goomsur taluk, of 16 villages of Rogodumutta from the head of whole inam villages under which they have hitherto been shown to the head of ryotwari villages. From the inquiries I have made, I have found out that they have not been granted to any person or body of persons *en bloc*, but each person has been assigned a definite holding within the limits of each village. Occupation of other lands or resumed inams has been ordered to be treated as jirayati and charged for. I have also directed the Tahsildar that, pending survey and settlement, the excess areas which have always been in the occupation of the inamdars as part of their individual inams should not be interfered with and that only new cultivation should be charged for. Out of the 1,120 inam villages above referred to, 272 are enfranchised inam villages in the Government taluks. The rest are in zamindari and proprietary estates, 486 being those enfranchised or confirmed by the Inam Commissioner and 362 being villages excluded from the zamindaris at the time of the permanent settlement but not dealt with by the Inam Commissioner. The demand of shrotriem and jodi during the fasli was Rs. 35,009-8-4 against Rs. 35,013-15-8 in the previous fasli.

6. **PERMANENTLY-SETTLED ESTATES.**—The number of permanently-settled estates in the district was 71, that is, two more than in the previous year. The increase is due to the sub-division of Dwaragam, a village in the Poddakimedi estate—*vide*

SETTLEMENT REPORT OF GANJAM.

The decrease of Rs. 4-7-4 is due to the acquisition of inam lands for the Parlákimedi Light Railway and other public purposes. In the case of inam lands acquired for the former purpose, 25 years' annual revenue has been recovered from the Raja of Parlákimedi, the promoter of the railway.

8. RYOTWARI SETTLEMENT.—Statement No. 1 shows the names of officers who settled the several taluks, the places where the jamabandi was held, the period occupied, and the number of pattas distributed. The total number of ryotwari villages reported in the last jamabandi report is 1,246. With the transfer of the 16 villages of Rogodo mutta in the Goomsur taluk from the head of inam as explained in the last paragraph, the above figure rises to 1,262. The total number of pattas was 53,965 against 53,722 in the previous fasli, showing an increase of 243 pattas, due to extension of cultivation and the sub-division and separate registration of joint holdings. During the fasli, 8,753 fresh pattas were issued against 10,059 in fasli 1308 and 26,855 pattas were modified against 26,201 in fasli 1308. The issue of fresh pattas and the modification of the old pattas were due to the alteration in the rate of village cess from 7 pies in the rupee in fasli 1308 to 8 pies in the rupee in fasli 1309, and also to the ordinary causes of deaths among ryots, transfers of lands by sale or under decrees of Civil Courts, changes in holdings, and grant of waste lands on darkhast. The number of pattas that remained unaltered was 18,357. Of these, 17,200 required alteration—15,314 in Berhampur taluk, 1,233 in Chicacole taluk, and 653 in Goomsur taluk. The Tahsildars report that they were not produced by the ryots in spite of the issue of special notices. Six thousand nine hundred and sixty-nine miscellaneous pattas were issued during the fasli to non-pattadars who cultivated lands without permission against 7,377 in the previous fasli.

9. OCCUPATION AND CHANGES THEREIN.—The extent of the ryots' holdings during the fasli was 378,235 acres assessed at Rs. 7,75,822 against 376,015 acres assessed at Rs. 7,72,676 in the previous fasli, showing an increase of 2,220 acres in extent and of Rs. 3,146 in assessment as shown below:—

Particulars.	Extent.	Assessment.
	ACS.	RS.
Total holdings at the end of fasli 1308	376,015	7,72,676
Deduct—Lands given up	6,459	13,154
Remainder	369,556	7,59,522
Add—Lands taken up	8,679	16,300
Total	378,235	7,75,822

The following are the details of changes:—

Items.	Extent.	Assessment.
	ACS.	RS.
Deductions.		
1. Lands resigned	417	457
2. Lands sold for arrears of revenue and bought in by Government for want of bidders	2	3
3. Lands sold for arrears of revenue and purchased by private individuals	67	104
4. Lands sold by order of Court	37	70
5. Transferred by private contract or gift	5,436	11,597
6. Taken up for public purposes or otherwise rendered useless	52	101
7. Transferred from wet to dry and vice versa	412	550
8. Other items—		
(1) Reduced assessment on lands transferred from one source to another source of irrigation	...	10
(2) Erroneous deficit	1	14
(3) Abatement of assessment owing to wrong classification	...	230
(4) Patta lands transferred to assessed waste	35	18
Total	6,459	13,154

Additions.

	Extent.	Assessment.
	ACS.	RS.
1. Lands taken on darkhast	2,465	2,915
2. Lands purchased by private individuals in revenue sales	67	104
3. Lands purchased at Court sales	37	70
4. Lands transferred by private contract or gift	5,436	11,597
5. Inam lands reverted to Government.		
{ Resumed or relinquished village service inams	4	9
{ Others	142	329
6. Transferred from dry to wet and vice versa	412	1,101
7. Other items—		
(1) Poramboke classified and cultivated	5	7
(2) Unassessed land classified and granted on patta.	108	111
(3) Extent and assessment erroneously omitted in previous year's account added	1	16
(4) Enhanced assessment made this year on certain lands transferred from one source to another source of irrigation	...	28
(5) Land given in exchange in lieu of land taken up for public purposes	2	2
(6) Enhanced assessment made this year on certain lands commanded by the Rushikulya project	...	11
Total	8,679	16,300

The areas given above do not include lands occupied without pattas and shown in the accounts under "Miscellaneous." The increase in the extent of holdings is mainly due to the assignment of a large extent of land on patta in Goomsur and Berhampur taluks. Nearly 4,000 darkhasts are still pending in Goomsur taluk. One of the two temporary Revenue Inspectors sanctioned for the sub-division of fields in connection with darkhasts in this taluk was entertained only towards the close of the fasli, and the other Revenue Inspector in the last month. I have also recently made special arrangement for expediting the work connected with the disposal of darkhasts in Vanagiri and Bodoborosingi khandams of the Goomsur taluk. I anticipate considerable progress this year in the disposal of the pending darkhasts. The waste lands commanded by the Rushikulya project in the Berhampur taluk are being disposed of by the Special Deputy Collector; and steps will now be taken for the disposal by the ordinary staff of the darkhasts for lands not commanded by the Rushikulya project in the Berhampur taluk. A few personal and artizan service inams were resumed during the year.

10. ACTUAL CULTIVATION AND WASTE CHARGED AND REMITTED.—The total extent cultivated during the year, exclusive of miscellaneous cultivation, amounted to 346,644 acres or 91.6 per cent. of the area of holdings against 346,902 acres or 92.3 per cent. of the area of holdings in fasli 1308. The decrease in the percentage of cultivation is due to the insufficiency in some parts of rainfall in August for transplantation of paddy. This also accounts for the decrease in the area under paddy noticed in paragraph 3 *supra*. Including the extent under miscellaneous cultivation, the total extent cropped during the year amounted to 364,011 acres against 363,870 acres in fasli 1308. Out of the extent of 31,591 acres that remained waste, remission was granted on an extent of 402 acres assessed at Rs. 1,018, owing to want of timely rains in certain villages, the amount remitted in the previous fasli being Rs. 1,533. The remaining waste of 31,189 acres was charged. The total charge on this and area cultivated was Rs. 7,74,804.

11. WATER-RATE—TIRWAJASTI AND FASALJASTI.—The revenue from water-rate and second crop charge amounted to Rs. 44,389 and Rs. 13,569, respectively, against

SETTLEMENT REPORT OF GANJAM.

Rs. 44,579 and Rs. 17,065 in fasli 1308. Talukwar details of tirwajasti are given below :—

Taluk.							Fasli 1309.	Fasli 1308.
							RS.	RS.
Berhampur	...	...	...	...	...	...	31,494	32,290
Goomsur	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,853	8,250
Chicacole	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,042	4,039
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	44,389	44,579

The decrease both under tirwajasti and fasaljasti in the district, on the whole, is due to the low rates sanctioned generally for all classes of irrigation and to the specially favourable rates sanctioned for second-crop paddy under the Rushikulya project. Owing to these favourable rates, there should have been a corresponding increase in the extent of irrigation to make up the deficit, had it not been for the insufficiency of canal water and of water in irrigation tanks generally prior to 12th October, chiefly in the Berhampur taluk. In Goomsur there has been a steady increase, as shown below, in water-tax in spite of the lower rates enforced in the last fasli, since I first held the jamabandi of the taluk for fasli 1307, owing to better azmoish and stricter enforcement of water-rate rules :—

Fasli								RS.
1307	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,149
" 1308	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,250
" 1309	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,853

There is still much room for improvement in azmoish in all the taluks and especially in Goomsur taluk, where there were three old and inefficient Revenue Inspectors. One of these has since retired and another has been transferred to the Berhampur taluk. Special printed circulars have been issued on azmoish and water-rate, clearly explaining in detail the points to be noted in azmoish and the rules to be observed in charging tirwajasti and fasaljasti. Selected villages have also been entrusted this year to Deputy Tahsildars for check-azmoish.

Talukwar details of fasaljasti are shown below :—

Taluk.								Fasli 1309.	Fasli 1308.
								RS.	RS.
Berhampur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,939	5,136
Goomsur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,254	706
Chicacole	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,376	11,223
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,569	17,065

The Tahsildar of Berhampur says that the irrigation sources were full after the middle of October and that there was consequently an extension in second-crop cultivation. The increase is also partly due to the enforcement for the first time at my jamabandi of a portion of the taluk of the rule directing the levy of second-crop charge for second crops grown on wet lands with the aid of water from private wells, when there is supply in the irrigation source. There would have been a further extension of second-crop cultivation owing to the specially favourable rates sanctioned for second-crop paddy under the Rushikulya project had water been available. The increase in the Goomsur taluk is due partly to the increased cultivation of sugarcane and partly to the collection during the fasli of a portion of the second-crop charge of the previous fasli. The reason assigned by the Tahsildar of Chicacole for the enormous decrease of second-crop charge in his taluk is the unfavourable character of the season. I am not quite satisfied with this reason and have ordered a special enquiry into the matter. The decrease is partly due to the lower rates of water-rate enforced in the fasli and partly to the fact that there was practically no rainfall in the Chicacole taluk from the beginning of November to the end of March. With reference to B.P., No. 135, dated 28th March 1898, a separate report will be submitted shortly on the financial result of the new water-rate rules.

SETTLEMENT REPORT OF GANJAM.

12. REMISSIONS.—The total amount of remissions excluding those relating to waste was Rs. 28,104 during the fasli against Rs. 23,171 in fasli 1308 as shown below :—

Items.	Fasli 1308.	Fasli 1309.	Difference.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Occasional remissions	6,017	10,089	+ 4,072
2. Fixed remissions	7,491	7,570	+ 79
3. Beris deductions	9,663	10,445	+ 782
Total	23,171	28,104	+ 4,933

Owing to the scanty rainfall in August and September, the crops under small tanks withered necessitating the grant of occasional remissions, especially in Goomsur and Chicacole taluks, where the loss was great. The talukwar details of these remissions are noted below :—

Taluk.								Fasli 1308.	Fasli 1309.
								RS.	RS.
Berhampur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,295	2,757
Goomsur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	611	5,307
Chicacole	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	111	2,025
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,017	10,089

The decrease in the Berhampur taluk is due to the stricter scrutiny exercised in the grant of remissions, the Acting Deputy Tahsildar of Ichchhapuram, who originally recommended remissions on a large scale without a proper inspection of the crops after they had revived from the October rains, having been punished.

The following statement shows the talukwar details of fixed remissions :—

Taluk.								Fasli 1308.	Fasli 1309.
								RS.	RS.
Berhampur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,006	4,965
Goomsur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	417	442
Chicacole	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,068	2,163
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,491	7,570

The decrease in the Berhampur taluk is due to extension of irrigation under the Rushikulya project which rendered unnecessary the grant of baling deductions to lands originally irrigated by old irrigation sources. The increase in the Goomsur taluk is due to the restoration of baling deduction in the fasli to certain lands to which baling deduction was disallowed in fasli 1308 owing to their direct irrigation by flood. The increase in the Chicacole taluk is mainly due to the grant of certain lands on cowle under Board's Standing Order No. 6.

The increase under beris deductions is due to the payment in the fasli of arrears of previous faslis referred to in the last jamabandi report in explaining the decrease.

13. MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE.—The revenue under this head which 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, revenue derived from trees, commission on private estates under the management of the Court of Wards, water-charge on lands in inam and zamindari lands irrigated from Government sources, and process service fees, amounted to Rs. 1,68,694 against Rs. 1,55,015 in the preceding fasli as noted below :—

Items.	Fasli 1308.	Fasli 1309.	Difference.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Jodi or quit-rent on minor inams— (a) In ryotwari villages	64,776	62,295	— 447
(b) In inam and zamindari villages	11,411	2,084	— 2,099
2. Water-rate on minor inams in ryotwari villages	35,867	34,421	— 946
3. Charge for water in zamindari and inam villages including tirwajasti and fasaljasti	621	5,328	+ 4,707
4. Penal charge for water on lands irrigated without permission	16,916	18,663	+ 1,737
5. Land occupied with or without application for which no pattas have been issued	13,638	13,380	— 258
6. Occupation of poramboke lands	325	117	— 208
7. Revenue derived from tree pattas	3,960	4,004	+ 44
8. Commission on private estates under Court of Wards' management	4,894	2,844	— 2,050
9. Revenue process service fees	3,107	16,306	+ 13,199
10. Other items			
Total ..	155,015	168,694	+ 13,679

The Tahsildar of Berhampur had been irregularly repeating year after year up to fasli 1308 Rs. 25,689 as the quit-rent on minor inams—a figure which is not based upon the village and taluk accounts. After a careful reconciliation of the village and taluk accounts with the inam registers both in the taluk and the Huzur office during the fasli, the correct demand has been arrived at Rs. 25,099. This accounts for a decrease of Rs. 590. There was a further decrease of Rs. 48 owing to the acquisition of minor inam lands for public purposes in the three taluks. On the other hand, a sum of Rs. 191 was collected more than in the previous fasli on account of excess charge on artisans' service inams in the Chicacole taluk. There was thus on the whole a decrease of Rs. 447..

Item 2.—There was a decrease under this head in Berhampur and Chicacole taluks, which is attributed to scanty supplies in irrigation sources.

Item 3.—The decrease appears in the Chicacole taluk which is due to the levy in fasli 1308 of certain arrears due on account of previous faslis as reported in the last jamabandi report.

Item 4.—The increase is due to the stricter enforcement of the rules regarding the levy of penal charge for water taken without permission, especially in the Berhampur taluk.

Item 5.—The increase is due to the extension of cultivation to meet the needs of a growing agricultural population. In Berhampur and Goomsur taluk, there is unauthorized cultivation of waste lands to a large extent as shown below :—

Taluka.	Fasli 1308.		Fasli 1309.	
	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.
Berhampur	ACS. 3,807	RS. 8,756	ACS. 3,630	RS. 9,372
Goomsur	8,110	7,584	9,571	8,701

As already stated, I expect that considerable progress will be shown in the current fasli in the assignment of these lands on patta as the result of the work of the Special Deputy Collector and his staff and of the two temporary Revenue Inspectors sanctioned for the sub-division of fields in the Goomsur taluk.

Item 6.—This item represents ordinary and penal assessment charged for the occupation of lands reserved for public or communal purposes. The area of such land cultivated during the year amounted to 3,658 acres against 4,348 acres in the previous fasli. Special steps were taken during the year to repress poramboke cultivation by the imposition of heavy penal assessment. The above extent of 3,658 acres includes 1,524 acres of lands belonging to the Public Works Department in connection with the Surada reservoir. This extent was erroneously included by the Tahsildar of Goomsur. It will disappear from the accounts of future faslis. Deducting this

extent, the net area of poramboke cultivation is 2,134 acres. A major portion of this cultivation was carried on by the Uriya ryots who are obstinate. In some decayed places in the Chicacole taluk, there are large areas of vacant village-site which are at present under cultivation. These are not contiguous and cannot therefore be conveniently transferred to the head of assessed land. It is not at the same time advisable to prohibit their cultivation altogether, as they will then become overgrown with rank vegetation and afford shelter to snakes. In all other unobjectionable cases, steps are being taken to transfer the lands to the head of assessed land and grant them on regular patta. A considerable proportion of the occupied poramboke lands are situated in the Berhampur taluk and are commanded by the Rushikulya project. Steps are now being taken to transfer these to ayan and to sell the same by auction when not required for the public needs of the villagers. Considerable progress will be shown in this direction in the current year by the Special Deputy Collector.

Item 7.—The decrease is due to the credit of revenue from trees on village poramboke other than those held on patta to forests instead of to land revenue under B.P., Forest No. 502, dated 15th November 1898, which was fully brought into effect in the three taluks in the fasli under report.

Item 8.—The slight increase calls for no explanation.

Item 9.—The decrease is attributed by the Tahsildar of Chicacole to the readiness of the ryots to pay kists and by the Tahsildar of Goomsur to the erroneous collections in fasli 1308 of process fees by the village Agency in his taluk (*vide* last jamabandi report), which was for the most part given up. From my examination of process registers in more than one taluk, I observe that sufficient attention has not been paid to their proper maintenance; that proper control has not been exercised in the matter of the collection of process fees by taluk officers; and that the work has been entirely left in the hands of an ill-educated dufferbund or amin who does not know the rules on the subject. Steps will be taken to ensure a proper control over the collection of these fees in the current fasli.

Item 10.—The increase is chiefly due to the sale of waste and tank-bed lands under the Rushikulya project, by which Rs. 10,879 were realized during the fasli; to the redemption of land revenue in connection with the acquisition of lands for the Parlakimedi Light Railway, on account of which Rs. 1,040 were recovered from the Raja of Parlakimedi; and to the recovery of Rs. 1,780 on account of costs awarded to Government in civil suits.

14. RUSHIKULYA PROJECT AND IRRIGATION UNDER IT.—The water-tax levied on Government ryotwari lands is included in the figures in paragraph 11 *supra* and that on zamindari and inam lands in items 2 and 7 of the statement of miscellaneous revenue given in the above paragraph. This project irrigates the lands of the Government taluks of Berhampur and Goomsur and the zamindari division of the Deputy Tahsildar of Aska. The number of villages irrigated and the water-tax charged in the past two faslis are compared below :—

Taluk.	Number of zamindari and inam villages irrigated.	Water-tax.	Number of Government villages irrigated.	Water-tax.	Total water-tax.
		RS.		RS.	RS.
<i>Fasli 1308.</i>					
Berhampur	22	5,920	154	41,900	47,820
Aska	122	25,670	..	..	25,670
Goomsur	10	746	64	28,679	24,425
Total ..	154	32,336	218	65,579	97,915
<i>Fasli 1309.</i>					
Berhampur	22	7,730	148	44,280	52,010
Aska	121	25,529	..	..	25,529
Goomsur	10	1,061	64	24,943	26,024
Total ..	153	34,340	212	69,223	103,563

Out of 122 villages irrigated in the Aska taluk in fasli 1308, relinquishments were received for 13 villages during the year under report, while 12 new villages were irrigated and charged during the year. The decrease of Rs. 141 is due to the relinquishment of a few important villages paying a large amount of water-tax and to the insufficient supply of canal water for second-crop. It is to be regretted that there was not sufficient project water for supply for the second-crop just when the ryots were realizing the advantages of second-crop cultivation. Second-crop experiments had been conducted in the previous faslis to demonstrate to the ryots the advantages of second-crop cultivation and the sanction of Government was also obtained for specially favourable rates for irrigation of second-crop paddy for five years to encourage the ryots; but when many applications poured in for water for second-crop as the result of these measures, they had to be refused. I consider, however, that it is now fairly well established that the water of this project will not, in the absence of a third reservoir, suffice for the cultivation of second-crop paddy on a large scale, except immediately under the reservoir or main anicut, or under large tanks that can be used as reservoir for storage purposes. In cases where water has to be conveyed to lands through distributaries and field channels the wastage of water is very great and not commensurate with the advantages derived by the ryots.

In the course of the year, on a reference both from this office and the Superintending Engineer, I Circle, Government was pleased to fix the minimum depth of water to be retained against a failure of the south-west monsoon in the Surada reservoir at 15 feet, while it was decided to limit the issue of water for second-crop cultivation from the Russelkonda reservoir to an extent sufficient to irrigate 3,000 acres (*vide* B.P., Mis. No. 1497, dated 26th March 1900). Several irrigable villages in the Aska taluk were not irrigated in the fasli owing to uncontrollable surplusage of canal water getting into private sources. The difficulty hitherto experienced in this matter may to some extent disappear under Madras Act V of 1900. Another measure for the expansion of irrigation is the excavation of minor distributaries and field channels. The Revenue Inspectors and the village establishments sanctioned in G.O., No. 314, Revenue, dated 19th May 1899, for the assessment and collection of revenue due to Rushikulya irrigation in this taluk, worked in the fasli under report. Most of the karnams appointed being ignorant of account work, there were difficulties in working the system. I have examined the accounts of a few typical villages in the taluk and found that the azmoish of the Revenue Inspectors was not satisfactory, and issued the necessary instructions for their guidance. The karnams have been trained in survey. I expect that an improvement will be shown in future in the working of the system. In the Goomsur taluk, the same number of ryotwari and inam villages were irrigated as in the previous fasli, whereas in the Berhampore taluk eight villages irrigated in fasli 1308 by surplus canal water were not irrigated in fasli 1309 and applications were newly received in the year under report for two villages. There was an increase of revenue in both the taluks owing to extension of Rushikulya irrigation. The Special Deputy Collector and his staff have worked in the last two months of fasli 1308 and throughout fasli 1309. Detailed quarterly reports of the work done by him have been submitted to the Board in the Land Revenue Department. He has granted on darkhast 1,125 acres of land bearing an assessment of Rs. 2,986, has revised the assessment of 6,300 acres of land, while 857 acres of land bearing an assessment of Rs. 3,070 have been sold and Rs. 58,750, realized of which Rs. 10,879 were collected up to the close of the fasli. The balance will be paid in instalments as sanctioned by the Board and Government. He is also engaged in taking agreements from inamdars owning wet inams commanded by the project and from which water cannot be excluded, binding them to take canal water at some favourable rates. These proposals and agreements will be submitted for the formal ratification of the Board and Government. The officers of the Public Works Department propose to excavate new major distributaries. At present it seems clear that the water is barely sufficient for the area already commanded. What is required are new field channels and minor distributaries to increase the efficiency of the water within the area already commanded and not extension of main distributaries to areas which cannot be satisfactorily supplied under existing conditions. I am in correspondence on this subject with the Executive Engineer. It is also not desirable to drain and sell tanks unless they are situated in villages to which a constant supply can be guaranteed at the proper season.

15. **RYOTWARI AND MISCELLANEOUS LAND-CESS.**—This was Rs. 68,943 during the fasli under report against Rs. 68,763 in the previous fasli showing an increase of Rs. 180. The increase is due to increased occupation in ryotwari villages.

16. **LAND-CESS IN WHOLE INAM VILLAGES.**—The land-cess in whole inam villages was Rs. 13,888 against Rs. 13,618 in the preceding fasli showing an increase of Rs. 240. This is due to the imposition in the fasli for the first time of land-cess on excluded service inams in whole inam villages, which is credited to this head under the orders conveyed in B.P., Mis. No. 3348, dated 25th November 1898 (Land Revenue). The land-cess under this head is capable of considerable expansion, the land-cess now imposed being calculated on the assessment roughly fixed by the Inam Commissioner 40 years ago. The inam villages in the Serugada Estate were surveyed and settled in the fasli with the result that the land-cess calculated on the assessment now fixed by the settlement shows an increase of 30 per cent. on the outlay incurred in the survey and settlement of the villages. This increased land-cess will be levied from the current fasli. The District Board has sanctioned a further allotment for the survey and settlement of the inam villages in Dharakota and Kurla Estates in the current fasli.

17. **LAND-CESS IN PERMANENTLY-SETTLED ESTATES.**—The land-cess in permanently-settled estates was Rs. 1,63,039 against Rs. 1,55,687 in fasli 1308. The increase of Rs. 7,352 is due to the revision of land-cess on certain estates in the fasli. The accounts of several estates are under scrutiny in the current fasli; and a further increase is expected as the result of this scrutiny in the demand of land-cess under this head, as prices of food-grains have materially risen since fasli 1305 and the comparison of the accounts obtained under the Madras Proprietary Estates' Village Service Act II of 1894, with those obtained under the Local Boards Act V of 1884 for the purposes of land-cess, has revealed the existence of several minor inams which were not previously returned in the latter accounts. The land-cess on excluded inams in these estates is also now under revision and is expected to show an increase as the result of this revision.

18. **DEMAND, COLLECTION AND BALANCE—CURRENT.**—The entire demand of land-revenue and cesses was Rs. 17,31,441 against Rs. 17,09,746 in the preceding year as shown below:—

Items.	Fasli 1308.	Fasli 1309.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Land revenue from permanently-settled estates ..	4,35,951	4,36,005	54	..
2. Quit-rent from whole inam villages	35,014	35,009	..	5
3. Land revenue miscellaneous including Government contribution to Village Service Fund	9,64,631	9,73,352	8,721	..
4. Land-cess in ryotwari villages	68,763	68,943	180	..
5. Do. in permanently-settled estates	1,55,687	1,63,039	7,352	..
6. Do. in whole inam villages	13,618	13,888	240	..
7. Village-cess in ryotwari villages	36,052	41,205	5,153	..
Total ..	17,09,746	17,31,441	21,700	5

The increase in items 1, 3, 4, 5 and 6 has been explained in paragraph 6, 13, 15, 16 and 17 *supra* and the decrease in item 2 has been explained in paragraph 7 *supra*. The increase in item 7 is due to increased occupation of land in ryotwari villages and to the enhancement of the rate of village-cess from 7 to 8 pies in the rupee. The subjoined statement shows the current demand under all the heads, the collections in the fasli, the subsequent collections, and the balance at the end of August 1900:—

Items.	Demand.	Collections and the amount written off.	Balance.	Collections and the amount written off up to the end of August 1900.	Balance.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Land revenue from permanently-settled estates ..	4,36,005	4,35,936	69	69	..
2. Quit-rent on whole inam villages	35,009	34,933	76	76	..
3. Ryotwar and miscellaneous including Government contribution to Village Service Fund	9,73,352	10,71,351	12,149	10,335	1,814
4. Land and village cesses in ryotwar villages ..	1,10,148				
5. Land-cess in permanently-settled estates ..	1,63,039	1,60,741	2,298	334	1,964
6. Do. in whole inam villages	13,888	13,690	198	31	167
Total ..	17,31,441	17,16,651	14,790	10,845	3,945

Of the total current demand of Rs. 17,31,441, Rs. 17,16,646 or 99.1 per cent. were collected and Rs. 5 were written off within the fasli, leaving a balance of Rs. 14,790. Subsequent collections up to the end of August 1900 amounted to Rs. 10,845. Out of the balance of Rs. 3,945 remaining at the end of August, Rs. 1,964 represents the increase in land-cess on certain permanently settled estates revised after the close of the fasli. Most of this amount has been collected in the current month. Special attention was paid to collections in the fasli. Deputy Tahsildars and Stationary Sub-Magistrates were entrusted with collections in certain selected villages in each taluk in the vicinity of their head-quarters. The closest check was exercised in this office over the progress of collections.

19. DEMAND, COLLECTION AND BALANCE—ARREARS.—The subjoined statement shows the state of collection of arrears:—

Items.	Demand.	Collection and amount written off.	Balance.	Collection and the amount written off up to the end of August 1900.	Balance.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Land revenue from permanently-settled estates ..	3,788	3,174	614	614	..
2. Quit-rent on whole inam villages	179	179	..	..	..
3. Ryotwari miscellaneous and cesses including Government contribution to Village Service Fund	12,540	12,496	45	35	10
4. Land-cess in permanently-settled estates	12,531	12,195	336	386	..
5. Do. in whole inam villages	578	72	506	6	501
Total ..	29,616	28,115	1,501	990	511

There was really no arrear balance at the close of the fasli. The above balances appear in the revised demand, collection and balance statement submitted by the Tahsildar of Chicacole owing to the imposition of land-cess for back faslis on certain excluded service inams, chiefly in whole inam villages, which hitherto escaped land-cess.

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

Items.	Fasli 1308.	Fasli 1309.	Difference.
1. Number of processes issued —			
Demand notices	70,346	51,214	— 19,132
Attachment notices	8,880	1,802	— 7,078
Sale notices	8,247	1,311	— 6,936
Total ..	87,473	54,327	— 33,146
2. Number of defaulters whose property was actually sold	232	60	— 172
3. Amount of arrears for which property was sold	RS. 3,807	RS. 849	— 2,958
4. Amount realized by sale of property—	RS.	RS.	RS.
Personal	1,373	390	— 983
Real	9,330	993	— 8,337
Total ..	10,703	1,383	— 9,320
5. Extent of land sold—	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
Bought in by Government	49	4	— 45
Bought in by others	491	46	— 445
Total ..	540	50	— 490

There has been a considerable fall in the number of processes of the three kinds issued during the fasli, the percentage of decrease being 27 in the case of demand notices, 80 in the case of attachment notices, and 84 in the case of sale notices. The decrease is due to the special arrangements made for the timely collection of kists as they fall due, to the greater promptitude on the part of village and taluk officials in collecting revenue and to the readiness of the ryots to pay up their dues after the experience of the coercion of the previous two faslis.

21. ATTACHMENTS.—The number of attachments was 1,802 or 3.5 per cent. of the total number of demand notices. This shows that, in 96.5 per cent. of the cases, the defaulters paid the amounts due on the mere presentation of the demand notice or before its actual service. The total number of pattadars being 53,965, the percentage of defaulters whose property was attached to the total number of pattadars was 3.3 against 16 in fasli 1308 and 22.5 in fasli 1307 in this district, and 13.6 for the whole Presidency in fasli 1308. If the fact that the statistics furnished do not differentiate cases in which more than one notice of attachment is issued against the same pattadar, be taken into consideration, the number of defaulters whose property was attached was really less than what the above figures would indicate.

22. SALES.—Although property was attached in 1,802 cases, the arrear was paid in 491 cases before the issue of a sale notice and sales were actually held in only 60 cases against 232 cases in the previous fasli. The percentage of the number of sales to the total number of pattadars is .11 against .43 in fasli 1308. The talukwar percentages are .08, .11 and .18, respectively, for Berhampore, Goomsur and Chicacole taluks. These sales were necessitated for the most part by the non-residence of defaulters in the villages concerned and by the non-payment of arrears owing to the indifference of the unregistered holders. Out of the 60 cases of sale, personal property was sold in 36 cases and real property in 24 cases against 126 and 106 cases respectively in fasli 1308. The reasons given in paragraph 20 *supra*, account for the decreases under both the heads as well as in the amounts realized by the sale of property and in the extent of lands sold. Further, as reported in the last jamabandi report, in fasli 1308 a village in the Palur estate had to be sold for arrears of revenue and certain lands attached in fasli 1307 were sold in the succeeding fasli. Another

reason is that the arrear balance to be collected in fasli 1309 was not so heavy as in fasli 1308. The extent of lands bought in by Government was 4 acres against 49 acres in fasli 1308. The percentage of lands bought in by Government to the total extent sold in the fasli is 8 against 9 in the previous fasli. The extent bought in by Government is small and calls for no special remarks. The purchase of the land by Government is no doubt due to the poverty of the soil.

23. RECEIPTS FROM PROCESS FEES AND CHARGES AND THE EXTENT TO WHICH SPECIAL-PAID ESTABLISHMENTS WERE UTILIZED FOR SERVING PROCESSES.—The following statement compares the receipts from process fees and the cost of special paid establishments employed for the execution of processes during faslis 1308 and 1309 :—

Items.	Fasli 1308.	Fasli 1309.	Difference.
	RS.	RS.	
Receipts	4,894	2,844	— 2,050
Charges	2,845	3,209	+ 364

The decrease in receipts has been explained in paragraph 13 *supra*. It is also due to the considerable decrease in all kinds of processes issued, which has been noticed in detail in the preceding three paragraphs. The increase in charges is due to the entertainment of a larger process establishment in the fasli to ensure a speedy collection of revenue. I have, however, since impressed upon the taluk officers the desirability of relying more upon the permanent village establishments for the service of processes than upon a special paid agency. The increase of Rs. 365 in charges over receipts has been more than met by the increase of Rs. 3,555 in receipts over charges in faslis 1307 and 1308. The increased expenditure is also due to the fact that pending the reorganization of village establishments under Act II of 1894, process establishment was sanctioned in Ganjam, Purushottapur and Narasannapeta taluks for the collection of quit-rent and land-cess in certain estates, the collection of which on commission system was given up by the proprietors concerned. The 10 per cent. commission formerly allowed to the proprietors now goes to the head of quit-rent and land-cess. The number of processes served by the village agency and by the special-paid establishment was 32,129 and 20,686, respectively, against 61,964 and 18,826 in fasli 1308. The percentage of the number of processes served by the special-paid establishment to the total number of process is 39 against 23 in fasli 1308. The percentage is higher during the fasli as a larger process establishment was entertained.

24. WORKING OF THE PROPRIETARY ESTATES VILLAGE SERVICE ACT II OF 1894.—The orders regarding the exhibition of receipts under this Act in the demand, collection and balance statements having been received late in the fasli, could not be carried out in the fasli. The financial results of the working of the Act will, therefore, be reported on from the next year. Out of the 17 zemindaries in the district, the village establishments have been reorganised under the Act in five zemindaries pending the enfranchisement of village service inams and proposals have been submitted for the revision of village offices in eight more zemindaries, leaving a balance of four, for which proposals will follow shortly. Out of the 54 proprietary estates in the district, proposals have been submitted for 51 estates. The remaining three are Bondhotolonowgam, Kapugodevalasa, and Dwaragam which were recently sub-divided from three zemindaries. In ten of these proprietary estates, 28 inam villages, and two permanent under-tenure villages also village establishments have been reorganised under the Act. Steps will be taken in the current fasli for the formulation of proposals for the remaining petty estates. The subject of the clubbing of certain inam villages with the adjacent Government ryotwari villages is lying over pending the Board's orders on a reference made by me in March 1899. Under the orders of the Board of Revenue, an application has been submitted for a special establishment for the enfranchisement of village service inams in zemindari and proprietary estates.

25. LANDS SOLD UNDER BOARD'S STANDING ORDER NOS. 30, 34 AND 110.—As in the previous fasli, there were no sales under Board's Standing Order No. 34

relating to the disposal of assessed lands otherwise than on assessment. Under the Board's Standing Order No. 110, 9 acres, assessed at Rs. 5, which had been bought in by Government at sales for arrears of revenue, were sold for Rs. 57 in the fasli under report. Under paragraph 13 of Board's Standing Order No. 30, which authorises the sale of the occupancy right in assessed waste lands when the Tahsildar or the Divisional-officer is unable to decide which of the applicants has the best claim for the lands applied for, 7 acres assessed at Rs. 10 were sold for Rs. 281. The sales of waste and tank-bed lands under the Rushikulya project have not been included in jamabandi statement No. 9.

26. LOANS UNDER THE LAND IMPROVEMENT AND AGRICULTURISTS' LOANS ACTS.—The loans statements Nos. 23, 25-A, 25-B, 26 and 27 are herewith submitted as directed in paragraph 4 of B.P., No. 417, dated 10th December 1896. The following statement shows the disposal of applications and advances made under the two Acts during the fasli :—

Particulars of applications.	Land Improvements Loans Act.		Agriculturists' Loans Act.		Total.	
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		RS.		RS.		RS.
1. Pending at the beginning of the year	6	4,840	1	250	7	5,090
2. Received during the year	53	9,520	37	3,730	90	13,250
Total	59	14,360	38	3,980	97	18,340
3. Rejected during the year	39	8,400	22	2,030	61	10,430
4. Accepted during the year	20	3,540	16	1,315	36	4,855
Total	59	11,940	38	3,345	97	15,285
5. Pending at the end of the year	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Disbursed during the year	23	2,610	17	1,229	40	3,839

* In accepting applications, reductions have been made in some cases in the amount supplied for.

27. Six applications under the Land Improvements Loans Act and one application under the Agriculturists' Loans Act were pending at the beginning of the year. Fifty-three applications under the former Act and 37 under the latter Act were received during the year, making a total of 59 and 38 applications, respectively, under both the Acts. Of these, 39 applications under the former Act and 22 under the latter Act were rejected during the year. The rejection in the case of 32 applications under both the Acts was due to the restrictive orders issued in B.P., Mis. No. 2734, dated 4th June 1900. Twenty applications for Rs. 3,540 were accepted under the Land Improvements Loans Act and 16 applications for Rs. 1,315 under the Agriculturists' Loans Act. No application was pending at the end of the year.

28. The amount advanced in the fasli was Rs. 3,839 against Rs. 2,450 in the previous fasli. Out of the amount of Rs. 2,610 advanced under the Land Improvement Loans Act, Rs. 150 were advanced for sinking new wells, Rs. 525 for repairing tanks and Rs. 1,680 for strengthening the bunds of fields. The amount of Rs. 1,229 disbursed under the Agriculturists' Loans Act was for the purchase of cattle.

29. The total outstanding advances, including the amounts granted during the year, amounted to Rs. 25,810 under the Land Improvement Loans Act and Rs. 34,829 under the Agriculturists' Loans Act. The instalments repayable during the year, including the unpaid balance of the previous year, amounted to Rs. 5,295 under the former Act and Rs. 32,563 under the latter Act. Rs. 4,573 or 86 per cent. of the former amount and Rs. 32,168 or 98.78 per cent. of the latter amount were recovered, leaving a balance of Rs. 722 under the former Act and Rs. 395 under the latter Act.

The Tahsildars have been directed to collect the balances promptly. Rs. 33 have been collected under the Land Improvement Loans Act and Rs. 909 under the Agriculturists' Loans Act on account of instalments not yet due.

30. The demand of interest under the two Acts amounted to Rs. 1,114 and Rs. 2,179 respectively, of which Rs. 996 and Rs. 2,147 were collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 118 under the former Act and Rs. 32 under the latter Act. Orders will be issued to the Tahsildars for the speedy collection of these balances.

31. Out of the amount of Rs. 39,884 collected under both the Acts on account of principal and interest, Rs. 13,153 or 32.98 per cent. were paid up before any demand notices were issued, Rs. 23,171 or 58.10 per cent. were paid on demand, Rs. 3,350 or 8.40 per cent. on the attachment of property, and the sale of property had to be resorted to for the recovery of Rs. 210 or .52 per cent. of the entire amount collected.

32. COSTS IN CIVIL SUITS.—The costs awarded to Government during the year in suits to which it was a party amounted to Rs. 1,477-1-10. Adding to this the opening balance of the year, viz., Rs. 3,712-14-0, the total demand amounted to Rs. 5,189-15-10, of which Rs. 1,859-14-7 was collected, and Rs. 80-7-6 were written off as irrecoverable, leaving a balance of Rs. 3,249-9-9. Rs. 86-13-6 have been collected after the close of the fasli. A decree for Rs. 3,082-8-0 is under execution, and steps have been taken for the presentation of applications for execution of decrees for the remaining Rs. 80-4-3.

33. RUINED TANKS.—As in the previous fasli, no ruined or abandoned tanks were made over to private individuals during the year under report.

34. INTEREST.—The total demand on account of interest on arrears of Land Revenue, including the opening balance of Rs. 831, amounted to Rs. 1,157, of which Rs. 663 were collected and Rs. 158 were written off, leaving a balance of Rs. 336 at the end of the fasli. Of this amount, Rs. 219 have been since collected, and steps are being taken for the recovery of the remainder.

35. SUB-DIVISION OF QUIT-RENT.—No applications were received during the year for the sub-division under Board's Standing Order No. 119 of the joint liability of holders of shares in whole inam villages or minor inams. The application for the sub-division of a minor inam pending at the beginning of the fasli has been disposed of.

36. INSPECTION OF BOUNDARY AND FIELD MARKS.—A statement showing the number of boundary and field marks planted during survey, the number found missing or out of repair and the number replaced or repaired during the year under report is herewith submitted. The Tahsildars have repeated the last year's figures in columns 2, 3 and 4 of the return instead of adopting the figures in the land registers as directed in Board's Proceedings, Mis. No. 2190, dated 4th May 1900. The Tahsildars explain that they received the orders towards the close of the fasli, while the whole taluk staff was engaged in jamabandi and promise to adopt the latter figures, as far as possible, from the current fasli. Some land registers are missing in taluk offices. From the statement enclosed it will be seen that practically no work was done in Goomsur taluk in the matter of replacing missing stones or repairing those out of repair, and that the work done in the Berhampur taluk is not satisfactory. The Tahsildar of Goomsur has not enforced the observance of the rules prescribed in B.P., No. 103, dated 14th March 1893, under which all boundary marks that are missing or out of repair must be noted in the adangal and a report made in January each year as to the number needing repair, &c. A majority of the karnams in this taluk have not submitted the annual returns, and I believe that the figures of stones missing and out of repair given in the statement are much below the mark. As pointed out by me on more than one occasion, it is impossible to get the work completed by the existing staff of karnams. An application was made for the services of a survey party for the resurvey of taluks in this office letter, No. 633R.-Ver., dated 2nd October 1899. The Board has deferred the question of resurvey until the resettlement of the taluks.

37. EXAMINATION OF VILLAGE AND TALUK ACCOUNTS.—I myself held the first and second jamabandi of two firkas of the Berhampur taluk and the second jamabandi of two firkas of the Goomsur taluk. The remaining jamabandi of the two taluks was held by their Divisional-officers, the Senior Assistant Collector and the General Deputy Collector, Goomsur. The jamabandi of the Chicacole taluk and the inam quit-rent and land-cess jamabandi of Narasannapeta and Tekkali taluks were held by the Principal Assistant Collector, the water-tax jamabandi of the Aska taluk by the General Deputy Collector, Goomsur, the inam quit-rent and land-cess jamabandi of the Ganjam and Purushottapur taluks by the Head-quarters Deputy Collector, and the jamabandi of the Chokkapad khandam in the Udayagiri taluk by the Special Assistant Agent. The village permanent B. Registers, which are important records of inams, were not properly maintained in the past in the taluks of Berhampur and Goomsur. Steps were taken during the fasli to revise them, and after they are corrected up to date, they will be rewritten and mounted on cloth. The rules regarding the levy of water charge on inams according to their classification in the old inam accounts were neglected in the past, and were enforced in the Berhampur taluk for the first time under report. Several general defects were noticed in the preparation of the abstract of the cultivation accounts, the adangal posting statement, the statement of irrigation sources, the register of wells, the statement of rainfall, &c. A separate review will be issued pointing out these and other defects to the taluk officers. The other village accounts have been, on the whole, generally maintained in a fairly satisfactory condition and have shown a considerable improvement in recent years. The village accounts Nos. 16 and 17 were submitted every month by the karnams more regularly than in the past faslis. At the close of the jamabandi the karnams were, however, made to prepare village account No. 16 for the whole of the fasli, and with the help of these accounts revised demand, collection and balance statements have been prepared. The taluk permanent register B was not maintained in the Berhampur taluk and it is now being written up under my orders. Several Deputy Tahsildars, who are in independent charge of zemindari divisions, have not maintained this important register, and orders have been issued for their immediate maintenance. In this fasli I intend to obtain these registers from taluks by turns and have them checked in the Huzur. The darkhast registers have not been maintained properly in the Berhampur and Goomsur taluks. There is much room for improvement in the maintenance of the taluk accounts generally.

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

Received.	Number of cases pending at the beginning of the year.	Received during the year.	Total.	Disposed of during the year.	Number pending at the close of the year.	Percentage of pending cases to the total.
<i>Fasli 1308.</i>						
Through Registration officers ..	313	1,306	1,619	1,240	379	23.41
Direct by Revenue officers ..	12	626	638	634	4	.63
Total ..	325	1,932	2,257	1,874	383	12.54
<i>Fasli 1309.</i>						
Through Registration officers ..	379	1,322	1,701	1,335	366	21.52
Direct by Revenue officers ..	4	660	664	545	119	17.92
Total ..	383	1,982	2,365	1,880	485	20.5

There was much similarity between the seasons of faslis 1308 and 1309, the rainfall being deficient in the months of August and September. The period of anxiety was, however, a little longer in the latter fasli than in the former and the season in fasli 1309 may be regarded as somewhat less favourable than in fasli 1308 and petty ryots

owing small plots of rainfed land suffered, which accounts for the increase in the number of both kinds of applications, and especially those received through Registration officers which are generally presented at the time of the registration of the sale-deeds. Including those pending at the beginning of the fasli, there were for disposal during the fasli 1,701 applications presented through Registration officers. Of these, 1,335 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 366 or 21.52 per cent. against 23.41 per cent. in the previous fasli. As regards applications received direct by the Revenue officers, 545 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 119 or 17.92 per cent. against 63 in the previous fasli. Of the total number of 485 applications pending at the end of the fasli, 318 were pending with the Tahsildar of Berhampur, who states that they were received after the settlement of the villages to which they relate. This explanation cannot be accepted and the Tahsildar will be directed to see that all applications for transfer of registry of holdings are promptly dealt with. The reason for the large pendency in general is due to the receipt of a large number of applications in the last quarter of the fasli and to the delay made by the karnams in the verification of application. The percentage of disposals is, however, unsatisfactory as compared with the previous fasli, and special steps will be taken in the current fasli to enforce greater promptitude in the disposal of applications for transfer of registry. The percentage of applications presented through the Registration officers to the total number of applications is 66.7 against 67.6 in the previous fasli. The variation is small and calls for no remarks.

39. Special orders were issued to the taluk officers to take steps, of their own motion, to secure agreement between ownership and revenue registry both in the case of reputed owners of 12 years or more and in the case of other alienees, and monthly progress reports were obtained from the taluk officers in the last two faslis of the work done by them in this direction in the case of minor inams. Three hundred and twenty-six cases were thus disposed of in the fasli including the 314 cases brought to notice in fasli 1308 and pending at the end of that year. The Tahsildars, however, neglected these orders in the case of ryotwari holdings. Their attention has again been drawn to the subject. During my jamabandi of Berhampur taluk I have had statements of these cases prepared and they will be disposed of after due publication. The number of cases so brought to notice has not been reported by the Tahsildar of Berhampur. The number of cases brought to notice in the Goomsur taluk is 101.

40. VERNACULAR CORRESPONDENCE IN THE SENIOR ASSISTANT AND ASSISTANT COLLECTOR'S OFFICES.—Both the Senior Assistant Collector and the Assistant Collector had such correspondence as was addressed to them in the vernacular read over to them by a clerk as required by the rules. There was no Assistant Collector in the district for the greater part of the year.

41. EXAMINATION AND UTILIZATION OF VILLAGE REGISTERS AND FIRKA BOOKS.—With reference to B.Ps., No. 4, dated 5th January 1899, No. 400, dated 2nd December 1899, and No. 416, dated 7th September 1900, I have to state in this report the manner in which the village statistical registers and the firka books are maintained, the extent to which practical advantage or useful information was derived from their examination, and how they have been utilized during the year under report. The last Board's Proceedings was received only a week ago, and the reports called for from the Divisional-officers immediately on its receipt have not yet been received. The annual report on the examination of these records has been received only from the General Deputy Collector, Goomsur, and has not yet been received from the Principal and Senior Assistant Collectors. The records have been completely written up in the three taluks up to the end of fasli 1308. For fasli 1309 they have been written up only for some villages and are being written up for the other villages. Some village registers in the Goomsur taluk have not been satisfactorily maintained. They have been examined and steps have been taken to remedy the mistakes and defects brought to notice. The village registers are generally consulted for the following purposes:—

(1) to ascertain the occupied and irrigable area of different sources of irrigation, in the preparation of applications for allotment of funds for the proper upkeep of minor irrigation works,

(2) to find out whether the irrigable area of the source of irrigation sustained loss of crop during the past five years in formulating proposals for the conversion of dry lands to wet,

(3) to find out the general agricultural condition of the villages, and

(4) to ascertain the reasons for the variations in the revenue of the villages under the various heads.

The Tahsildar of Goomsur and the General Deputy Collector, Goomsur, state that no practical advantage is derived by the maintenance of these registers, except that they save references to other village accounts. This is in itself a great practical advantage. The registers furnish useful information for a series of years, at a glance, about the extent of cultivation, the extent of cultivable waste, the extent of irrigation, the extent to which coercion has been resorted to in the collection of revenue, the population of the village, the number of wells in the village, and on other points; but I believe that the registers have not been referred to to the extent to which their importance and utility deserve. The Divisional-officers and the Tahsildars will be informed that it is an important part of their work to examine these registers whenever they visit a village and take necessary action whenever they observe any marked variations between the circumstances of one year and those of another. I have called for a few village registers and firka books from the Berhampur and Goomsur taluks, and if, on their examination and on the receipt of the reports of the Divisional-officers, I find any further points to be brought to the Board's notice, a further report will be submitted.

42. AGRICULTURAL WAGES.—With reference to B.P., No. 112, dated 8th March 1898, I have to report on the question whether the custom of paying field labourers in grain is being superseded by money payments, and whether the labourers suffer by this change. Most of the officers consulted report that agricultural labourers, except in towns and large villages which are centres of trades, are still paid their wages in grain, and that this old custom has not been superseded by money payments. The farm-servants are paid monthly wages and the casual labourers daily wages; and as the rates of grain wages have not varied materially in most places of the district, the labourers have not suffered in spite of the prevailing high prices of food-grains. In the cases in which money wages are paid, such as in towns and large villages, the money wages have risen generally with the prices. The Deputy Tahsildar of Udayagiri reports that owing to the failure of crops in his taluk there has been a reduction in the fasli in both grain and money wages, and that consequently the labourers have suffered. There is a peculiar system of paying wages among Khonds. At the time of sowing, employers give only half a day's meal to field labourers. At the time of reaping, they send for the same labourers again and get their crops reaped, and allow them some produce as remuneration for their trouble both at the time of sowing and reaping.

The agricultural population, both petty ryots and field labourers, have maintained themselves in good condition throughout the year in spite of the pressure of high prices, and there is to some extent an indication that grain wages are not being ousted by the substitution of a money wage.

43. CONDUCT OF PUBLIC SERVANTS.—The three Tahsildars have worked well during the year, and owing to their efforts under strict supervision from Huzur the collections showed a great improvement, though azmoish work is still defective. M.R.Ry. A. Kameswararao Naidu Garu was in charge of the Berhampur taluk throughout the year, and M.R.Ry. N. Venkatarao Pantulu was in charge of Goomsur. Both have worked well. The Tahsildar of Chicacole M.R.Ry. P. Venkataramanayya Pantulu was absent on leave for three months and was subsequently temporarily under a cloud—vide B.P., No. 1817 (Confdl. of 1899), dated 6th July 1900. His general work was, however, satisfactory. M.R.Ry. P. Minakshi Sundaram Pillai, B.A., who acted for him in the latter occasion, also did excellent work. The Chicacole taluk, though small and compact, appears to be peculiarly difficult to manage from a revenue point of view.

Great credit is due to my Huzur Sheristadar M.R.Ry. N. Ramamurti Naidu Garu, B.A., for the way in which he and the vernacular staff have worked throughout the year. The work of Revenue Inspectors and village officers continued to be much below the mark; but now that steps have been taken to remove some of the useless men of the old school and to replace them by smarter and younger men to qualify for higher promotion. I hope to see a considerable improvement in the work of the Revenue Inspectors in the immediate future.

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

SETTLEMENT REPORT

OF

VIZAGAPATAM.

I HAVE the honour to submit my report on the settlement of land revenue of this district, for fasli 1309 (1899-1900), together with the prescribed statements.

2. SEASON AND RAINFALL.—The rainfall in the ordinary portion of the district amounted to 33·94 inches against 37·41 inches in the preceding year, and 41·32 inches—the average rainfall for the 30 years ending with 1899. There was thus a decrease of 3·47 in the rainfall during the year as compared with the previous one. The hot weather showers were better than those of the preceding year, but the south-west monsoon was late and deficient until August 1899, the rainfall in June and July having been only 3·55 and 3·44 inches, respectively, against 6·07 and 6·93 in the preceding year. The rainfall in August and September, though fairly sufficient and copious, was too late to be of much use for the paddy which had already largely withered for want of water in parts of the district, notably in the Senior Assistant Collector's division. The north-east monsoon was an entire failure, the result being that both the dry and wet crops suffered, the latter more than the former. The season was thus, on the whole, unfavourable.

3. CONDITION AND OUTTURN OF CROPS.—The outturn of the dry crops was, on the whole, not better than middling. The paddy crop was bad. The average outturn of the crops was as shown below :—

	ANNAS.
Paddy	6
Cholam	6
Cumbu	6
Ragi	6
Other food-grains including pulses	6

The prices of all food-grains rose during the year under report, which was due to the late setting in of the south-west monsoon and the entire failure of the north-east, as well as to the famine in Western India and the Central Provinces.

5. PERMANENTLY-SETTLED ESTATES.—The total number of permanently-settled estates in the year was 851 against 853 in the preceding year. The increase of one estate was due to the sub-division and separate registry of an inam in the Bobbili zemindari. The total amount of peishcush payable on all the estates during the fasli was Rs. 9,63,954-4-11 against Rs. 9,63,937-6-6 in the previous year. The increase of Rs. 16-14-5 is explained in detail in statement No. 6.

6. WHOLE INAM VILLAGES.—The quit-rent payable to Government on shrotriem villages, or those held on favourable tenure amounted to Rs. 55,783-9-9 against Rs. 55,901-1-10 in the preceding year. The decrease was due to the transfer to "ryotwar and miscellaneous" of the quit-rent on certain minor inams, which was erroneously included under "shotriem jodi" in the previous year's accounts. The total number of villages remained the same as in the previous fasli, viz., 745.

7. RYOTWAR SETTLEMENT.—The total number of Government villages in the year under report was 379 or 4 less than in the previous year. The decrease was due to the inclusion of four villages in the agency portion of the Palkonda taluk in a forest reserve of that taluk. The regular and the miscellaneous pattas distributed during the year numbered 15,127 and 1,563 against 14,873 and 1,768, respectively, in the preceding year. The increase in the former was mainly due to the issue of fresh pattas for a large number of artizan service inams resumed during the year. It was partly due to (1) the issue of regular pattas for sivoijama cultivation, (2) to the sub-division of holdings, and (3) to the grant of new pattas for lands taken up on darkhast. The decrease in the number of miscellaneous pattas was mainly due to the prohibition

of "podu" cultivation in the forest reserves of the Palkonda taluk and to the decrease of sivoijama cultivation in the other two Government taluks. Statement No. 1 shows the taluks settled by the several officers, the places at which the jama-bandi was held in the three Government taluks, the period occupied by it and the number of pattas distributed.

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

Items.	Extent.		Assessment.	
	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.
1. Occupation of fasli 1308	166,309	4,38,906		
2. Deduct lands given up, &c.	3,713	10,905		
3. Remainder	162,596	4,28,001		
4. Add lands taken up, &c.	5,122	16,105		
5. Occupation of fasli 1309	167,718	4,44,106		
6. Difference between Nos. (1) and (5)	+ 1,409	+ 5,200		

There was an increase of 1,409 acres in occupied land as compared with the previous year. Of this increase, 1,262 acres were contributed by resumed artizan service inams for which pattas were issued on ryotwari tenure; the increase of the remaining 200 acres was evenly distributed between the taluks of Sarvasiddhi and Palkonda, and was mainly due to the issue of regular pattas for sivoijama cultivation. It was partly due to the occupation of certain tank-bed lands sold under Standing Order No. 18-1. The increase in assessment followed the increase in area.

9. ACTUAL CULTIVATION, WASTE CHARGED AND REMITTED.—The total area cropped during the year, exclusive of miscellaneous cultivation, was 132,623 acres or 79.08 per cent. of the total holdings against 132,759 acres or 79.82 per cent. of the total holdings of the previous year. The extent left waste was 35,095 acres against 33,551 acres in fasli 1308; of this 32,501 acres against 32,000 acres in the previous year were charged, and assessment on 2,594 acres against 1,551 acres in fasli 1308 was remitted. There was thus a decrease in the extent of actual cultivation and increase in the extent left waste, which was mainly due to the unfavourable character of the season.

10. WATER-RATE.—The charge for water during the year, exclusive of the penal water-rate of Rs. 4,081, amounted to Rs. 13,683 * against Rs. 19,459 in the previous year. The decrease occurred under all the three heads, viz., ryotwari holdings, minor inams, and zemindari and inam villages, and was due to short supply in Government sources of irrigation consequent on the failure of the north-east monsoon.

11. REMISSIONS.—Excluding those granted for waste, the remissions granted during the year amounted to Rs. 53,595 against Rs. 26,347 in the previous year. The increase occurred under "occasional remissions" and was due to the unfavourable season.

Occasional Remissions.—The subjoined statement compares in detail the occasional remissions granted during the year with those of the preceding year:—

Items	Fasli 1308.	Fasli 1309.	Diff-rence.
1. Shavi	Rs. 11,182	Rs. 30,139	+ 18,957
2. Submerged	5	5	—
3. Tirvakanni	11,695	20,245	+ 8,550
Total	22,882	50,384	+ 27,502

Of the increase of Rs. 27,502, Rs. 722 were remissions granted in the Senior Assistant Collector's division and Rs. 945 in the Head Assistant Collector's division in respect of the resumed artizan service inams, the crops on which failed owing to want of water.

The increase mainly occurred in the three Government taluks, where large remissions were necessitated by the failure of the north-east monsoon.

Fixed Remissions.—The remissions under this head during the year amounted to Rs. 964 against Rs. 1,218 in the preceding year. The whole amount represents remission granted on account of irrigation by lift. The decrease is due to total remission having been given in certain cases entitled to baling remission only. No cowle remissions were granted during the year under report.

Beriz Deductions.—The amount granted under this head (Rs. 2,247) remained the same as in the previous year.

12. MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE.—The revenue under this head, which 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, revenue derived from trees and water charge on lands in zemin and inam villages irrigated from Government sources, and such other items as are not included under holdings, amounted to Rs. 1,53,585 or Rs. 6,954 less than in the previous year. Full details are given in statement No. 5. The following abstract compares the more important items of miscellaneous revenue with those of the preceding year:—

Items.	Fasli 1308.	Fasli 1309.	Difference.
1. Jodi or quit-rent on minor inams including water-rate	Rs. 1,23,566	Rs. 1,21,489	— 2,077
2. Land cultivated without darkhast for which no pattas have been granted	2,377	2,872	+ 495
3. Cultivation of poramboke lands	3,353	2,444	— 909
4. Revenue derived from trees	26	214	+ 188
5. Commission on private estates under Court of Wards' management	13,006	6,104	— 6,902
6. Charge for water in zamin and inam villages	2,313	1,529	— 784
7. Revenue process service fees	4,998	2,898	— 2,100
8. Penal charge for water	517	4,081	+ 3,564
9. Revenue from hill villages in the Golconda taluk	3,102	2,256	— 846
10. Assessment on inams reverted to Government	1,106	200	— 906
11. Sale-proceeds of tank-bed lands sold under Standing Order No. 18-1	750	40	— 710
12. Revenue from podu or hill cultivation	411	403	— 8
13. Sale-proceeds of fish in Government tanks	236	30	— 206
14. Recoveries in India on account of law charges in England on account of appeals from India	2,712	4,002	+ 1,290
15. Sale-proceeds of lands sold under Standing Order Nos. 30, &c.	372	232	— 140
16. Copying fees	324	773	+ 449
17. Commission on sale of distrained property under Act VIII of 1865	537	280	— 257
18. Jaggano Observatory fund	..	1,522	+ 1,522
19. Capitalised value of peishchush and quit-rent foregone	..	867	+ 867
20. Sale-proceeds of house sites	..	97	+ 97
21. Quit-rent on house sites	13	15	+ 2
Total	1,59,719	1,52,348	— 7,371

Item No. 1.—Of Rs. 1,21,489 shown under this head, Rs. 1,17,806 represent quit-rent on minor inams, and Rs. 3,683 water-rate levied thereon. There was thus an increase of Rs. 82 in the demand of quit-rent and a decrease of Rs. 2,159 under water-rate, compared with the previous year. The former was due to rectification of errors and the latter to want of water in the Government sources of irrigation.

Item No. 2.—The increase was due to the hot-weather rains being favourable.

Item No. 3.—The decrease was due to the stringent enforcement of the rules prohibiting objectionable cultivation. Old cases of objectionable occupation are being given up and fresh cases are few.

Item No. 4.—The increase was due to increased number of pattas given for trees in Palkonda.

Item No. 5.—The decrease was due to decrease in collections in the estates under the management of the Court of Wards.

Items Nos. 6 and 13.—The decrease under these items was due to want of water in the irrigation sources.

Item No. 7.—The decrease was mainly due to the postponement of the collection of wet kists pending jamabandi under Board's Proceedings, No. 31, dated 2nd March 1896.

Item No. 8.—The increase was due to the stringent enforcement of the penal provisions of Standing Order No. 4. Prior to 1898 the control on Government water was unsystematic and lax (*vide* this office letter, D. Dis. No. 487, dated 27th August 1899).

Item No. 9.—The decrease under this item was due to the grant of remissions during the year owing to unfavourable season.

Item No. 10.—The decrease under this item is nominal, as all resumed artizan service inams have been included this year under ryotwar holdings (*vide* paragraph 7 *supra*). The whole inam village resumed in the preceding year was restored to the inamdars concerned in the year under report (*vide* Board's Proceedings, Mis. No. 2315, dated 19th July 1899).

Item No. 11.—The decrease was due to less extent of land sold during the year.

Item No. 12.—The small decrease under this head calls for no explanation.

Item No. 14.—A sum of Rs. 4,002 was paid into the Presidency Bank of Madras by the Court of Wards for law charges incurred in England on account of an appeal from India (*vide* Board's Proceedings, No. 93, Land Revenue, dated 22nd May 1900).

Item No. 15.—The decrease was due to fewer lands disposed of under Standing Orders Nos. 30 and 110.

Item No. 16.—A regular copyist establishment was organised for the Collector's and the Head-quarters Deputy Collector's offices, which are located in one building (*vide* Board's Proceedings, No. 117, Land Revenue, dated 7th May 1898). There was a large increase in the number of applications received.

Item No. 17.—The decrease under this item, as in the case of item 7, was due to the postponement of the collection of wet kists pending jamabandi.

Item No. 18.—This represents the balance of the Jaggarao Observatory fund remitted to the Huzur Treasury (*vide* G.O., No. 972, Public, dated 31st August 1899).

Item No. 19.—The amount shown against this item represents the capitalized value (25 times) of the peisheush and quit-rent foregone by Government in respect of certain zemindari and inam lands acquired for public purposes by the Anakapalle Municipality and the Taluk Board of Narsapatam.

Item No. 20.—The amount shown against this item represents the sale-proceeds of house-sites at Jagannadharaopeta, hamlet of Vizagapatam, disposed of under Standing Order No. 37.

Item No. 21.—The small increase under this item calls for no explanation.

13. DEMAND, COLLECTION AND BALANCE—CURRENT.—The total current demand under land revenue and cesses amounted to Rs. 18,76,156 against Rs. 19,06,055 in the preceding year. The decrease of Rs. 29,899 was mainly due to season remissions granted during the year.

The collections within the fasli amounted to Rs. 18,46,621, leaving a balance of Rs. 29,535 at its close, which was further reduced by subsequent collections to Rs. 8,682 on the date of this report. Of this, Rs. 923 are pending adjustment from the sale-proceeds of lands deposited by purchasers of lands at revenue sales and excess collections, and Rs. 449 have been ascertained to be irrecoverable. The whole of the remainder is covered by processes.

14. ARREARS.—The total arrear balance at the beginning of the fasli amounted to Rs. 53,792 against Rs. 44,561, the closing balance of fasli 1308. The difference is explained in detail in the memorandum attached to the revised demand, collection and balance for June 1900. Of the arrear demand of Rs. 53,792, Rs. 52,297 were collected and Rs. 1,280 written off the accounts within the fasli, leaving a balance of Rs. 215 at its close. This balance was further reduced by subsequent collections to Rs. 61 on the date of this report. Of this amount Rs. 49 have been sanctioned to be written off the accounts in G.O., No. 841, dated 18th August 1900, communicated in the B.P. No. 183, Land Revenue, dated 17th September 1900. The remainder, viz., Rs. 12, represents the balance of land-cess payable on certain service inams in the taluk of Golconda which was raised in the last quarter of the fasli with reference to the assessments ascertained at the inam settlement.

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. 651, of which Rs. 383 were collected and Rs. 116 written off the accounts as irrecoverable under B.P. No. 173, dated 20th January 1882, leaving a balance of Rs. 152 at the close of the fasli. The taluk officers concerned have been directed to take early steps for the recovery of this amount. It is covered by Demand No. 1.

16. DISTRIBUTION OF COLLECTIONS BETWEEN LAND REVENUE AND CESSSES.—Owing to the unfavourable character of the season remissions to the extent of Rs. 53,595 had to be granted at the jamabandi. Consequently the credits given to cesses in the first

instance with reference to the provisional demand fell short of the sum that would have been credited to them had the distribution been made originally with reference to the settled demand. Now that the actual demand is known, the differences between the credits actually given and those to be given will be adjusted shortly. Final adjustments have been made in all taluks for faslis prior to fasli 1308. Those of fasli 1308 will shortly be effected in the taluks of Golconda and Sarvasiddhi, the accounts of which are ripe for adjustment.

In Palkonda the final adjustment will be made in the next month, as the Government Order sanctioning the writing off of the sum of Rs. 49, recommended as irrecoverable in the previous quarter, has been received to-day.

17. PROCESSES UNDER ACT II OF 1864.—Statement No. 8-A exhibits particulars of the coercive processes employed for the realisation of the Government demand under Act II of 1864. The subjoined abstract compares the number of processes of each kind issued during the year with the figures for the preceding fasli :—

	Fasli 1308.	Fasli 1309.	Difference.
Number of demand notices	63,108	49,679	— 13,429
Do. of attachment notices	4,038	4,292	+ 254
Do. of sale notices	370	197	— 173

The processes of all kinds issued during the year numbered 54,168 against 67,516 in the previous year, showing a net decrease of 13,348, which was mainly due to the suspension of the collection of wet kists in the affected villages pending the annual settlement. The decrease in the number of demand notices occurred in the marginally-noted taluks. The largest decrease occurred in the Palkonda taluk and was due to smaller arrear balance outstanding for collection under ryotwar, miscellaneous and cesses, compared with the preceding fasli. There was an increase of 696 notices in Golconda and comparatively small increases in the zemindari divisions except Anakapalle and Vizianagram. The former was due to the unfavourable season and the latter to the resumption of several artizan service inams for which pattas were issued.

DISTRAINTS AND ATTACHMENTS.—The following statement compares by taluks the number of defaulters whose property was attached in faslis 1308 and 1309 and the number of cases in which it was found necessary to issue notices of sale :—

Taluk.	Number of ryotwar pattadars.	Number of defaults in respect of which property was attached in			Percentage of column 5 to column 8.	Number of sale notices.	Percentage of column 8 to column 5.
		Fasli 1308.	Fasli 1309.	Difference.			
1. Golconda	4,628	288	323	+ 35	7.0	31	9.6
2. Sarvasiddhi	4,100	2,206	2,886	+ 679	70.86	44	1.62
3. { Palkonda	5,232	1,475	1,015	— 460	17.05	94	9.26
Palkonda Agency	619						
4. Anakapalle	17	80	10	— 20	58.8	1	10.0
5. Viravilli	5	17	17	+ 17	34.0	2	11.76
6. Vizagapatam	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
7. Surugavarapakota	7	..	..	..	..	..	..
8. Bimalipatam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9. Chiggarupalle	..	9	..	— 9	..	..	..
10. Gajapatiagram	..	9	..	— 9	..	..	..
11. Vizianagram	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12. Bobbili	..	26	34	+ 8	..	23	67.6
13. Salaria	..	..	3	+ 3	..	2	66.6
14. Parvatipuram	..	2	5	+ 3	..	..	..
Total	14,710	4,038	4,292	+ 254	29.18	197	4.69

* The number of ryotwar pattadars given in the rent-roll return for fasli 1307 has been adopted in this statement, as later figures are not available, the rent-roll return having been made delinquent.

It will be observed that property, movable and immovable, was attached in 4,292 or 8.64 per cent. of cases in which demand notices had been issued, as against 6.39 per cent. in the previous fasli. The proportion of the number of defaulters whose property was attached to the total number of pattadars rose from 27.45 to 29.18. The small increase in the percentage was due to the unfavourable season. Personal property was proceeded against during the year in a larger number of cases than real property. It is gratifying to observe that the number of defaulters whose property was sold fell to 197 from 370 in the preceding year. The decrease was most marked in the Palkonda taluk, in which the number fell from 276 in fasli 1308 to 94 in the year under report. Movable property was sold in 108 cases for Rs. 2,878 against 196 cases and Rs. 4,852 in fasli 1308; immovable property was sold in 89 cases for Rs. 2,393 against 174 and Rs. 3,924 in the preceding year.

18. RECEIPTS AND CHARGES OF PROCESS SERVICE FEES.—Statement No. 8-B exhibits the number of processes served by the ordinary village establishments and by the special agency. The former amounted to 29,952 and the latter to 20,919 against 35,984 and 28,714, respectively, in the preceding year. The village establishments were more largely employed in serving the processes than the special agency. The total receipts under process fees amounted to Rs. 2,896 and the charges to Rs. 3,108 against Rs. 4,997 and Rs. 4,144, respectively, in the preceding year. The charges thus exceeded the receipts by Rs. 212. The small difference is probably due to the postponement of wet kists in the affected villages. The reduced rates of fees seem to be adequate. They will, however, be further tried.

19. COSTS IN CIVIL SUITS.—The amount outstanding under this head at the beginning of the year amounted to Rs. 357-4-4. Adding to this Rs. 161-3-8, the amount awarded during the year, the total recoverable amount came to Rs. 498-8-0, of which Rs. 481-10-3 were collected and Rs. 14-12-9 written off the accounts as irrecoverable, leaving at the close of the fasli a balance of Rs. 2-1-0, which was collected subsequently.

20. LANDS SOLD UNDER STANDING ORDERS NOS. 30 AND 110.—Forty-four acres of land, assessed at Rs. 210, were sold for Rs. 231 under Standing Order No. 110 in the Palkonda taluk.

21. TANKS IRRIGATING 50 ACRES AND LESS.—No tanks were made over to ryots during the year under report under Standing Order No. 9-1.

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

23. SUB-DIVISION OF QUIT-RENT.—Only one application under Standing Order No. 119 for sub-division of joint liability in an enfranchised inam in the Sarvasiddhi taluk was received during the year. It has been rejected since the close of the fasli, as the inamdars failed to execute the necessary agreement.

24. RESUMPTION OF PAGODA SERVICE INAMS.—The "jakara" service inam of Chikkuduvalasa in the Sálúru taluk was resumed and fully assessed under B.P., Mis. No. 659, Land Revenue, dated 12th March 1900. The pagoda service inam of Dharmalingeswara Swamivaru of Dharmavaram in the Gologonda taluk was resumed and fully assessed by me in the year under report under paragraph 2 of Standing Order No. 117, as the pagoda and the service connected therewith were reported to have ceased about thirty years ago.

25. INSPECTION OF BOUNDARY AND FIELD MARKS.—Statement No. 13 shows the boundary marks planted during survey, the number found missing and out of repair, and the number replaced and repaired during the year under report. Better progress than in the previous year was made, but there is still much to be done. The Divisional and Taluk officers have been paying adequate attention to the subject of late, and I hope, with normal seasons, some perceptible improvement will be made in the near future.

26. EXAMINATION OF VILLAGE AND TALUK ACCOUNTS.—The Head Assistant Collector, who settled the Gologonda taluk in the year under report, found that the village and taluk accounts were properly maintained, with the exception of the disposal of darkhasts and the accounts connected therewith. The Principal Assistant Collector, who conducted the jamabandi of the Palkonda taluk, found that the taluk had

retrograded since fasli 1307, which is mainly due to the lax supervision of the Tahsildar. I have suitably reprimanded the Tahsildar. I conducted the jamabandi of the Sarvasiddhi taluk in the year under report, and found that the village accounts were all properly maintained. I have instructed my Head Assistant Collector to examine the taluk accounts of Sarvasiddhi and to submit a detailed report on the subject. His report is awaited. Steps have been taken to rectify the errors noticed in the accounts at the jamabandi.

27. APPLICATIONS FOR TRANSFER OF REGISTRY OF HOLDINGS.—Statement No. 10 shows the number of applications received and disposed of during the year under the two heads, viz., (1) those presented through registration officers, and (2) those submitted direct to revenue officers. The number of applications pending at the beginning of the year was 55; and 876 applications against 713 in the preceding year were received during the year, both in the Revenue and Registration Departments. The total number of applications for disposal thus amounted to 931 against 750 in the preceding year. Of these, 797 were disposed of during the year and 29 subsequently. There was a decrease in the number of applications received through the Registration Department, which was more than counterbalanced by the increase in the number received direct by revenue officers. The net increase was due to the unfavourable season.

Cases dealt with under paragraphs 5 and 7 of Standing Order No. 20 are shown at the foot of statement No. 10. The number of cases pending at the beginning of the year was 18; adding to this 31 cases brought to notice during the year, the total number for disposal amounted to 49 against 350 in the previous year. Of these, 47 cases were disposed of and the remaining two cases are under enquiry. The large decrease in the number of cases dealt with under paragraphs 5 and 7 was chiefly due to the omission on the part of the karnams to bring such cases to the notice of the settling officers. Clear instructions were issued on the subject to the taluk and village officers at the jamabandi.

28. VERNACULAR CORRESPONDENCE IN THE ASSISTANT AND HEAD ASSISTANT COLLECTORS' OFFICES.—The Assistant Collectors, Messrs. H. A. B. Vernon and C. B. Cotterell, and the Acting Head Assistant Collectors, Messrs. R. B. Wood and J. M. Turing, did the vernacular work in accordance with the instructions contained in B.P. No. 2498, dated 18th November 1886. The latter two officers have made good progress in Telugu, the vernacular of the district, and passed by the higher standard. Mr. Vernon knows Telugu a little and Mr. Cotterell is learning it.

29. FAMINE ANALYSIS REGISTERS.—Village registers and firka books were examined by the Divisional officers in the year under report. They have been fairly well brought up. Figures of fasli 1308 were posted in the village registers and firka books of all the villages in the three Government taluks. During the fasli under report, village registers and firka sheets of 77 villages in the two taluks of Gologonda and Sarvasiddhi were checked; the check of the registers of the remaining villages in those taluks will be completed shortly. There was no progress in the Palkonda taluk during the year under report, as explained in my D. Dis. No. 1967, dated 27th July last. The Principal Assistant Collector has promised to take the necessary action in the matter. No particular use was made of these registers and sheets during the year.

30. LOAN TRANSACTIONS—LAND IMPROVEMENT LOANS ACT.—The amount outstanding for collection at the beginning of the year under report was Rs. 10,717-11-6. A sum of Rs. 2,980, as detailed below, was advanced during the year under report against Rs. 1,475 in the previous year:—

Ordinary rules—						Rs.
For reclamation of lands	...	...	...	...	...	2,060
Repairs to tanks	...	...	...	...	...	100
For sinking new wells	...	...	...	...	...	820
Total						2,980

Of the total demand of Rs. 13,697-11-6, Rs. 1,399-14-3 were collected during the year, leaving a balance of Rs. 12,297-13-3 at its close. The amount repayable during the year, including the balance remaining unpaid out of sums which became

due in the previous year, was Rs. 1,460-13-7, of which Rs. 1,356-3-7 were recovered within the year. Rupees 43-10-8 were voluntarily paid before the due date. Of the balance of Rs. 104-10-0, Rs. 40 have been since collected and the remainder is covered by process.

INTEREST.—A sum of Rs. 112-11-3 was outstanding for collection at the beginning of the year. Adding to this the amount of Rs. 531-10-6, which fell due within the fasli, the demand under the head amounted to Rs. 644-5-9, of which Rs. 581-4-6 were recovered during the year, leaving a balance of Rs. 63-1-3 at its close. There were no cases of misapplication of loans.

31. AGRICULTURISTS' LOANS ACT.—The loans granted under this Act during the year were for purposes other than relief of distress. The amount outstanding at the beginning of the year was Rs. 49,358-2-10. A sum of Rs. 9,730, as detailed below, was advanced during the year against nothing in the previous year:—

For purposes other than relief of distress—					Rs.
For purchase of cattle	...	...	...	...	5,695
Do. seed grain	...	...	...	...	1,305
Do. fodder	...	...	...	...	2,730
Total					9,730

Of the total demand of Rs. 59,088-2-10, Rs. 49,355-14-7 were collected during the year, leaving a balance of Rs. 9,732-4-3 at its close. The amount repayable during the year, including the balance remaining unpaid out of sums which became due in previous years, was Rs. 49,358-2-10, of which Rs. 49,355-14-7 were recovered, including Rs. 60 ordered to be written off the accounts during the year. The balance of Rs. 2-4-3 is covered by process and will be recovered before the close of this month.

INTEREST.—The amount outstanding under this head at the beginning of the year was Rs. 531-4-11. Adding to this the amount of Rs. 2,940-7-9, which fell due during the year, the total amount recoverable amounted to Rs. 3,471-12-8. Of this Rs. 3,469-14-10 were collected, including a sum of Rs. 5 ordered to be written off the accounts during the year. The balance of Rs. 1-13-10 in the Sarvasiddhi taluk is covered by process and will be recovered shortly.

32. COERCIVE PROCESSES FOR RECOVERY OF LOANS.—Of the total amount of Rs. 54,935-2-10, which fell due during the year, Rs. 18,694-1-10 were collected without resort to coercion, Rs. 29,016-14-2 were paid on presentation of demand notices in 677 cases and Rs. 6,482-2-10 after attachment in 244 cases; Rs. 505-10-8 were realised by the sale of movable property and Rs. 34-8-0 by the sale of immovable property. The sales during the year under report were due to the unfavourable character of the season. No sales took place in the preceding fasli.

33. SURVEY ADVANCES.—Under this head a sum of Rs. 612-6-0 was outstanding for collection at the commencement of the fasli and Rs. 62-12-0 were advanced during the year. Of the total advance of Rs. 675-2-0, which became repayable during the year, Rs. 278-3-1 were collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 396-14-11 at its close. Steps are being taken to collect the balance as early as possible.

34. AGRICULTURAL WAGES.—The system of paying agricultural labourers in kind has not yet been superseded by the system of money payments in this district to any noticeable extent. Farm servants are, as a rule, still paid in kind. Only temporary servants employed at harvest or transplantation are paid in money, the rates of wages ranging from 2 to 3 annas for a man and 1 anna for a woman.

35. CONDUCT OF PUBLIC SERVANTS.—With the exception of the Tahsildar of Palkonda, Rao Bahadur B. Ramanarasu Pantulu Garu, who is incorrigible in the matter of procrastination and delay, and who is frequently lax in the supervision of his Revenue Inspectors and other subordinates, the work of the Tahsildars was on the whole satisfactory. That of my Huzur Sheristadar, Rao Bahadur S. Suryanarayana Prasad Rao Pantulu Garu, gave me complete satisfaction.

VIZAGAPATAM,
28th September 1900.
Exd. A. J. D'Monte.

(Signed) W. O. HORNE,
Collector.

SETTLEMENT REPORT OF GODAVARI.

I HAVE the honour to submit the Jamabandi Report of fasli 1309, the first after the resettlement.

2. SEASON AND RAINFALL.—The rainfall in the fasli amounted to only 24.26 inches which is 56.8 per cent. and 62.36 per cent. less than that in the previous year and the average of 25 years ending 1894 (viz., 38.90 inches) respectively. The south-west monsoon set in poorly in June and lasted till September during which period the highest rainfall registered was 5.76 inches in September. The north-east monsoon set in in October and was not a success. The second crop was therefore poor.

3. The Godavari began to rise on 15th June 1899 and the maximum recorded height was 2.5 feet over the crest of the anicut on 29th August 1899.

4. The following statement shows the rainfall of the last 3 faslis:—

Months.		Fasli 1307.	Fasli 1308.	Fasli 1309.
		INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.
July	.. .. .	6.26	10.38	2.46
August	.. .. .	10.78	4.84	5.64
September	.. .. .	10.61	6.41	5.76
October	.. .. .	10.20	5.80	2.74
November	.. .. .	1.45	8.13	..
December	.. .. .	..	0.02	0.04
January	.. .. .	..	0.03	..
February	.. .. .	1.48	0.03	..
March	.. .. .	0.02	0.15	0.10
April	.. .. .	0.25	3.11	2.58
May	.. .. .	1.23	1.46	2.51
June	.. .. .	5.45	2.86	2.58
Total		47.73	43.22	24.25

5. CONDITION AND OUTTURN OF CROPS.—The areas cultivated with different crops in fasli 1308 are compared with those in fasli 1309 below:—

Items.	Area cultivated.		Percentage of each crop area to the total area.	
	Fasli 1308.	Fasli 1309.	Fasli 1308.	Fasli 1309.
<i>Food-grains.</i>				
Rice	724,183	619,762	55.2	..
Other food-grains	319,267	213,884	24.3	..
Total	1,043,400	833,646	79.6	..
<i>Other crops.</i>				
Cotton	1,889	1,465	0.1	..
Seeds, chiefly oil	139,889	128,528	10.7	..
Orchard and garden produce	52,860	53,454	4.0	..
Indigo	1,302	971	0.1	..
Sugarcane	4,236	3,867	0.3	..
Miscellaneous crops including tobacco.	68,408	129,737	5.2	..
Total	268,079	318,022	20.4	..
Grand Total	1,311,479	1,151,668	100.0	..

As usual food-grains and among these rice hold the first place. The failure of the season told on the cultivation which decreased under all heads except "miscellaneous crops" which being mostly dry have been sown in the place of those requiring large quantities of water. Disease was another reason for the decrease under sugarcane.

6. PRICES.—The following is the statement showing the average prices of grain per garce (or 2,400 seers of 80 tolas each) during faslis 1308 and 1309:—

Grains.	Fasli 1308.		Fasli 1309.	
	RS.		RS.	
Paddy, 1st sort	92		104	
Do. 2nd sort	85		97	
Rice, 2nd sort	186		210	
Cholam	103		137	
Ragi	101		128	
Horse-gram	119		142	
Varagu	150		Not sold in bazaar.	
Cumbu	92		122	

The increase in every case is due to export to famine-stricken countries and poor crop.

7. PERMANENTLY-SETTLED ESTATES:—

	Number of estates.	Peishcush.		
		RS.	A.	P.
Last fasli	156	7,30,439	14	3
Deduct arrears included	...	10	0	0
		7,30,429	14	3
Current fasli	157	7,30,292	13	8
Difference	+ 1	137	0	7

The increase in the number of estates is due to the sub-division of Timmanagudem in Ellore taluk and the decrease in peishcush is due to a deduction of Rs. 248-1-2 consequent on land acquisition and an addition of Rs. 111-0-7 on account principally of making over to zamindars certain resumed inams as explained in account No. 6 A.

8. WHOLE INAM VILLAGES.—

Last fasli.		This fasli.		Difference.	
Number.	Shrotriem.	Number.	Shrotriem.	Number.	Amount.
262	RS. A. P. 52,287 5 3	262	RS. A. P. 52,286 15 6	..	RS. A. P. 0 5 9

The decrease in quit-rent is due to land acquisition. Kalipatnam agharam village has *nil* demand of quit-rent, but a beriz deduction of Rs. 42-13-6 was, some years ago, granted to the inamdar. This amount was hitherto shown against minor inams in No. 5 account, but this year it has been brought on to the heads of shrotriem jodi as the amount relates to an inam village and not a minor inam. Hence 52,286-15-6—42-13-6=52,244-2-0 or, making allowance for loss in rounding Rs. 52,243.

9. RYOTWARI SETTLEMENT.—The difference in the total number of villages between this and the previous fasli is explained at foot of statement No. I.

10. The following statement compares the numbers of the different kinds of pattas.

	Fasli 1308.	Fasli 1309.	Reasons for difference.
Ryotwari	97,053	1,20,825	Resettlement during which joint holdings were sub-divided.
Rented agency	218	102	More villages having been settled.
Miscellaneous	10,443	8,539	Decrease in cultivation and increase in the land granted on darkhast.

11. OCCUPATION AND CHANGES THEREIN.—

	Fasli 1308.		Fasli 1309.	
	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.
Holdings at the beginning of the year	ACS. 884,679	RS. 31,39,790	ACS. 889,231	RS. 31,70,816
Deduct lands given up	32,592	1,08,829	40,045	73,157
Remainder	852,087	30,30,961	849,186	30,97,659
Add lands taken up	37,144	1,39,855	80,023	5,69,733
Total	889,231	31,70,816	929,209	36,67,392

The increase both in holding and assessment is due to some rented villages having been brought under settlement and to the charge of settlement rates in the ordinary ryotwari tracts. This increase is explained in detail below:—

Items.	ACS.	RS.
1. Net decrease resulting from the transfer of land to poramboke and <i>vice versa</i>	264	884
2. Government jeroyiti lands situated in zamindari villages and transferred to miscellaneous owing to their not having been assessed by the Settlement department	44	321
3. Portion of a rented village hitherto shown under holdings but now included in the Forest reserve along with the unassessed and unoccupied land of a village which was hitherto shown under miscellaneous	7	17
	315	1,222
1. Net increase in the extent and assessment resulting from lands taken up and relinquished	3,282	5,120
2. Net increase in the extent and assessment resulting from lands bought in by Government and those resold under B.S.O. No. 110	13	12
3. Net extent and assessment of lands transferred to inam and inam lands reverted to Government	111	446
4. Net increase in assessment due to transfer of land from dry to wet and <i>vice versa</i>	...	9,751
5. Net increase resulting from deficiency and excess by survey and settlement	4,067	4,59,987
6. Area and assessment of rented villages settled and transferred to assessed	25,040	18,991
7. Unassessed land transferred to assessed	7,780	3,491
Total	40,293	4,97,798
Net increase	39,978	4,96,576

12. ACTUAL CULTIVATION AND WASTE CHARGED AND REMITTED.—

	Fasli 1308.	Fasli 1309.
	ACS.	ACS.
1. Occupied area	889,231	929,209
2. Area cropped excluding miscellaneous ...	632,047	607,709
3. Percentage of 2 to 1	71	65.4
Extent left waste—		
Dry	244,269	257,184 { 272,155 } 321,500
Wet	12,915	

The portion of wet waste remitted is acres 24,445 as against acres 3,256 last year. The bulk of the remission was granted in the upland taluks of Ellore, Rajahmundry, Yernagudem, Peddapuram, Polavaram. The unfavourable results above noticed are due to the bad season.

13. WATER-TAX, TIRWAJASTI AND FASALJASTI.—The following statement compares the revenues under this head for five years:—

Fasli.		Dry irrigated.	Wet second crop.
		RS.	RS.
1305		1,82,623	1,15,676
1306		1,18,723	1,72,346
1307		98,514	2,50,873
1308		1,20,470	2,03,204
1309		1,16,705	80,405

Tirwajasti is the lowest in fasli 1309 out of the five years barring the famine year of 1897, while fasaljasti was the lowest even in comparison with the said year.

14. OCCASIONAL REMISSIONS.—The following is a comparative statement of occasional and fixed remissions:—

	Fasli 1308.	Fasli 1309.	Reason for difference.
<i>Occasional.</i>			
1. Shavi	RS. 13,243	RS. 96,355	Bad season.
2. Submersion	19,842	1,525	Absence of heavy rains.
3. Tirwakammi	3,094	35,785	Bad season.
<i>Fixed remissions.</i>			
4. Lift	10,412	2,247	Insufficiency of water in canals.
5. Increment		96,295	Due to settlement.
6. Grant inams		2,305	This is the difference between settlement assessment and the favourable assessment at which the late zamindars granted the lands—vide B.P., Mis. No. 1506, dated 5th March 1894.
<i>Special.</i>			
7. Difference between wet and dry assessment on lands which were dry in Revenue accounts but transferred to wet in the settlement too late for wet cultivation and similar items.		67,264	Vide Correspondence ending with this office D. Dis. No. 2797, Revenue, dated 13th September 1900, in reply to B.P., Mis. No. 3432, R.S., dated 10th July 1900.
<i>Beriz deductions.</i>			
8. In favour of religious institutions ...	5,533	5,598	+ 65
9. Road-cess included in assessment ...	31,545		- 31,545
10. Other items	533	619	+ 86
			Difference.

The increase in items 8 and 10 is chiefly due to the acquisition of lands, while the decrease in No. 9 is due to the fixing of assessment at the resettlement exclusive of land-cess.

15. The beriz deduction due to religious institutions, viz., Rs. 5,598, has been disbursed leaving a small balance of Rs. 9.

16. MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE.—

Items.	Fasli 1308.	Fasli 1309.	Difference.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Jodi or quit-rent on minor inams—			
(a) In ryotwari villages		2,88,709	..
(b) In inam and zamindari villages		26,973	..
Total	3,14,929	3,14,682	— 247
2. Water-rate on minor inams in ryotwari villages	(a) 8,54,983	8,08,954	— 2,46,029
3. Charge for water in zamindari and inam villages including tirwajasti and fasaljasti	(b) 3,85,678	(c) 5,13,816	+ 1,27,138
4. Penal charge for water on lands irrigated without permission	35,350	40,988	+ 5,638
5. Land occupied with or without application for which no pattas have been granted	21,596	12,694	— 8,902
6. Concealed cultivation			
7. Occupation of poramboke lands { Ordinary charge	(c) 13,851	4,753	+ 3,591
Penal charge		12,689	
8. Revenue derived from trees	5,896	13	— 5,883
9. Commission on private estates under Court of Wards' management ...	23,971	25,248	+ 1,277
10. Revenue process service fees	2,050	2,426	+ 376
11. Other items	2,85,910	2,80,365	— 5,545
Total	19,45,214	18,16,628	— 1,28,586

(a) Includes water-rate on minor inams in agharam and zamindari villages.

(b) Excludes water-rate on minor inams in inam villages and zamindari villages, while C includes their amount.

(c) Includes penal assessment.

Item (1).—The decrease of Rs. 247 is made up of the following deductions and additions:—

	RS.
Included in the previous year under "previous year's" demand ...	77
Lands relinquished	75
Beriz deductions	57
Lands taken up for public purposes including those washed away by the river	62
Deducted from Narsapur taluk and added to Amalapuram taluk ...	8
Due to verification of the taluk quit-rent registers with the inam fair registers in the Huzur	3
Relates to Amalapuram taluk under correspondence—a separate report will be submitted	1,570
Total	1,852

Additions.

Due to verification of taluk quit-rent registers with the inam fair registers in the Huzur	35
Beriz deductions sanctioned for Kalipatnam, an agharam in the Narsapur taluk, hitherto made from quit-rent on minor inams but now shown under quit-rent on agharams—a separate reference has been made to the Board on the subject	43
Beriz deductions for two years made in the previous year and not made during the year in the Cocanada division	2
Petchu-sist in the Polavaram division due to resurvey and settlement	1,525
Total	1,605
Net decrease	247

The differences under items 2, 3 and 4 are explained by the great want of water. The decrease in item 5 is a healthy sign showing that taluk officers have recognised the necessity for reducing miscellaneous cultivation. To the same cause must be attributed the increase in item 7. The decrease in item 8 is due to the better understanding by the taluk officers of the rule according to which all but a few insignificant items should go to the Forests. The increase in item 9 is due to larger transactions in the

Pithapuram estate. The increase in item 10 is due to bad season. Statement 8-B shows that processes increased in upland taluks and certain of the delta taluks which are at the tail end of irrigation channels.

17. The following are the details of item 11 "Other items":—

Items.	Fasli 1308.	Fasli 1309.	Reasons for variation.
	RS.	RS.	
Revenue from rented villages	19,223	10,736	Some villages were settled.
Do. from hill villages	2,312	1,659	Bad season.
Rent on islands situated in rivers	2,34,126	2,25,250	Below 10 per cent.
Tax on backyards	8,041	9,193	Heavier penalisation.
Sale-proceeds of lands sold under Board's Standing Orders, Nos. 30, 110 and 18-A.	10,905	5,167	Fewer cases.
Demand of previous years made during the year.	1,405	8,147	On an inquiry into minor inams, cases of omission to collect quit-rent were brought to account. Further, some irrigation frauds were discovered in Narsapur.
Capitalized value of compensation payable to Government for lands taken up for Local Fund, &c., public purposes.	932	3,460	The operation of the recent alienation rules.
Law charges		8,128	This relates to Pithapuram estate.
Other items	8,966	10,620	....
Total ..	2,85,910	2,80,365	

18. DEMAND, COLLECTION AND BALANCE—ARREAR.—The balance at the beginning of the fasli was Rs. 747, which has been fully accounted for by collection or writing off.

19. CURRENT.—

	Last fasli.	Current.
	RS.	RS.
Demand	68,90,622	69,28,892
Collection	68,89,869	68,57,268
Balance ..	747	71,624

The increase in demand in spite of adverse season is due to resettlement and that of balance is due to the late completion of jamabandi.

20. DISTRIBUTION OF COLLECTIONS BETWEEN LAND REVENUE AND CSESSES.—This has been attended to in the Huzur. The distribution statements will be sent shortly.

21. COERCIVE PROCESSES.—

	Fasli 1308.	Fasli 1309.
Number of demand notices	281,943	402,512
" of distraint	4,702	4,975
" of sale	772	597

	Number.	Amount.
Moveable property .. { Fasli 1309	208	RS. 7,932
{ Fasli 1308	238	6,543

Sales held for arrears of revenue.	Amount.	Fasli 1309.		Fasli 1309.	
		Extent.	Assess-ment.	Extent.	Assess-ment.
		RS.	ACS.	RS.	ACS.
Immoveable property {	Purchased by others.	3,568	480	570	821
	Purchased by Govern-ment	33	213	228	328
				423	423

The increase above observed in nominal coercion was due to the bad season, but the percentage of cases in which real coercion (viz., sale of property) was exercised actually fell from 1.9 in the last year to 1.3 in the present year. The decrease is very satisfactory, in that it shows that serious attempt was made by the Tahsildars to collect arrears without the necessity to sell in which efforts they were seconded by high prices.

The following statement shows the extent to which property had to be sold in comparison with that attached:—

Fasli.	Moveable property.					
	Attached.			Sold.		
	Number of cases.	Amount of arrear.	Value of property.	Number of cases.	Amount of arrear.	Amount realized by sale.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		RS.	RS.		RS.	RS.
Fasli 1308	4,018	1,00,880	1,14,970	238	8,475	6,543
" 1309	3,879	1,25,811	1,10,129	208	7,880	7,932

Fasli.	Immoveable property.						
	Attached.			Sold.			
	Number of cases.	Amount of arrear.	Extent.	Number of cases.	Amount of arrear.	Extent.	Amount realized by sale.
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
		RS.	ACS.		RS.	ACS.	RS.
Fasli 1308	684	10,646	2,604	108	1,858	693	2,137
" 1309	1,096	12,467	5,205	131	3,246	1,149	3,601

The percentage works out as follows:—

	Fasli 1308.	Fasli 1309.
Immoveable property	15.7	11.9
Moveable property	5.9	5.3

Of the total extent of land sold, the extent purchased by Government is 30.7 per cent. as against 28.5 per cent. in the last year. The cases are confined to poor sandy tracts in the Narsapur, Amalapuram and Bhimavaram taluks and the upland tracts of Polavaram.

22. RECEIPTS FROM PROCESS SERVICE FEES AND CHARGES.—The receipts and charges amounted to Rs. 2,426 and Rs. 2,024, respectively, against Rs. 2,050 and Rs. 2,111 in fasli 1308. The charge exceeded the income in Amalapuram, Bhimavaram, Cocanada and Tuni. The officers concerned will be warned. The first two officers appear to have had processes served by the special agency to a very much smaller extent than should have been the case. The percentage of processes served by the special agency to those served by the village agency was 10.4 as against 12.9 in the previous year.

23. LANDS SOLD UNDER CERTAIN BOARD'S STANDING ORDERS.—There were no transactions under Board's Standing Orders Nos. 33 and 34. An extent of 147 acres was sold under Board's Standing Order No. 30 for Rs. 4,574 as against 64 acres assessed at Rs. 138 for Rs. 2,009 in fasli 1308. The increase is due to a larger extent of land being sold in Narsapur and Ellore. The lands sold under Board's Standing Order No. 110 measured 128 acres assessed at Rs. 170 and fetched Rs. 159 as against 96 acres assessed at Rs. 142 which fetched Rs. 1,106 in fasli 1308. The decrease in price is due to the deterioration of the value of land owing to bad season.

24. COSTS IN CIVIL SUITS.—

	Last fasli.
	RS. A. P.
Balance at the beginning of the year	180 12 10
Awarded in the year	229 6 4
Total ..	410 3 2

						This fasli.		
						RS.	A.	P.
Balance at the beginning of the year	...	...	...	...	...	331	4	4
Awarded in the year	...	...	...	...	...	5,573	5	2
Total						5,904	9	6
Collected or written off	...	...	...	...	...	4,702	9	11
Balance	...	...	...	...	...	1,201	15	7
Total						5,904	9	6

The reasons for the balance have been explained in Dis. No. 2981, dated 6th October 1900.

25. RUINED TANKS.—There was one tank which was made over for private repair. A special rate of Rs. 2 per acre was charged.

26. INTEREST.—The demand of interest was Rs. 208, of which Rs. 181 were collected before the close of the fasli and Rs. 15 since, leaving a balance of Rs. 12. This will have been collected by now.

27. SUB-DIVISION OF QUIT-RENT.—Nil.

28. COMPOSITION OF SECOND CROP.—There are no cases, which is probably accounted for by the uncertainty of raising a second crop in each year.

29. INSPECTION OF BOUNDARY AND FIELD MARKS.—No inspection was made as the resurvey was put into force late in the fasli along with resettlement. Instructions have already been issued to taluk officers to push on with this work.

30. VERIFICATION OF NUMBERS OF AGRICULTURAL STOCK.—It is to be regretted that no divisional officer attended to this work. Their attention will be drawn to the omission. The work of taluk officers was satisfactory.

31. EXAMINATION OF VILLAGE AND TALUK ACCOUNTS—VILLAGE ACCOUNTS—Have been examined on the basis of the Board's Jamabandi Circular. The B. Registers are in a backward condition which, it is hoped, will be remedied at no distant date seeing that the Board has been pleased to sanction a special establishment. The errors that have come to light are not serious and of the usual kind. A list of them will be circulated as a warning.

32. TALUK ACCOUNTS.—Owing to late commencement due to settlement, jamabandi had to be carried out at high pressure so that the time for minute and careful examination of taluk accounts was limited. So far as examination was made, however, no serious mistakes came to light.

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

Items.	Number of cases pending at the beginning of the year.	Number received during fasli 1308.	Total.	Number disposed of during fasli 1309.	Number of cases pending at the close of the fasli.		Since disposed of.	Pending.	
					Of the previous year.	Of the year under report.		Of three months and under.	Of more than three months.
Applications received through the Registration Officers	1,042	4,923	5,965	4,750	35	1,180	334	614	267
Applications presented to the Revenue Officers direct	164	1,050	1,214	1,034	12	168	38	75	67
Total	1,206	5,973	7,179	5,784	47	1,348	372	689	334
Applications received by the Revenue Officers under paragraphs 5 and 7 of Board's Standing Order No. 20	1,381	5,569	6,950	3,089	753	3,108	235	124	3,502

The opening balance of item 3 does not agree with the closing balance of the last year. The figure of this report may be accepted as correct. In the Yernagudem taluk some old cases have come to light.

The numbers of cases received through Registration officers and under Board's Standing Order No. 20 (b) have risen from 5,130 and 2,790 in last year to 5,965 and 6,950 this year respectively. This indicates a larger appreciation of the efforts of the Registration officers and of the utility of having agreement between ownership and registry.

The following statement shows the percentage of disposal as compared with fasli 1308:—

		Fasli 1308.	Fasli 1309.
Item No. 1	...	79.7	79.6
„ No. 2	...	86.3	85.1
„ No. 3	...	59.8	44.04

There was no progress in the first while the decrease in the rest is due to the resettlement which threw Revenue work out of year. The balance in item 3 is the largest in Ramachandrapuram, Amalapuram and Bhimavaram. The work will be hurried on in fasli 1310.

34. VERNACULAR CORRESPONDENCE IN ASSISTANT AND HEAD ASSISTANT COLLECTORS' OFFICES.—The Assistant Collector Mr. Davies was in the district for a few months in the fasli. He is making some progress in his vernacular studies but he has of necessity to have some English abstracts made. The Head Assistant Collector Mr. Kershasp has been in the district for some time. He can speak Telugu fairly well, but as almost all taluk correspondence is in English necessity for reading or having read Telugu arzis does not seem to arise.

35. MAINTENANCE OF FAMINE ANALYSIS REGISTERS AND FIRKA SHEETS.—The progress in the maintenance and checking of these registers was reported in Dis. No. 305, dated 17th July 1900. This shows that the balance of work to be done is posting and checking of figures in registers of 78 villages and in as many villages in the firka sheets also.

This balance occurs in Narsapur, Bhimavaram, Rajahmundry and Yellavaram and is accounted for by late jamabandi. Strict orders have already been issued regarding its early completion. The examination of the accounts has not been as thorough as the Board have wished in recent orders and I hope better results will be shown in fasli 1310. So far as examination has gone only minor clerical and careless errors have been detected. No remarks have been recorded in any firka sheet showing agricultural deterioration affecting a group of villages or an agricultural tract. There can be no necessity for such remarks as this district has shown an upward trend in prosperity from year to year and is probably one of the richest in India.

36. LAND IMPROVEMENT AND AGRICULTURISTS' LOANS ACTS.—The loans' statements were despatched with Dis. No. 2868, dated 10th October 1900. No loans were given in the year. The following statement shows the demand, collection and balance of the loan advances in the year:—

		RS.	A.	P.
Principal fallen due	...	125	3	10
Interest do.	...	62	10	2
Collection	...	187	14	0
Balance	...	Nil.		

There is an amount of Rs. 701-1-1 which has not yet fallen due.

37. SURVEY ADVANCES.—Statements were sent with Dis. No. 2991, dated 13th October 1900.

SETTLEMENT REPORT OF GODAVARI.

38. CONDUCT OF SUBORDINATE OFFICERS.—As I have joined the district only on 24th November 1899, I have little to record for the year under report. The work in all offices was exceedingly heavy owing to the introduction of the new settlement and all officers rose to the occasion. All those referred to by my predecessor in paragraph 30 of his Jamabandi report for fasli 1308 again acquitted themselves well and the position held by this district in the matter of collections is an eloquent testimony to their efficiency.

COCANADA, (Signed) A. E. CASTLESTUART STUART,
25th December 1900. Collector.

SETTLEMENT REPORT
OF
KISTNA.

I HAVE the honour to submit my report on the settlement of land revenue of this district for fasli 1309 (1899–1900). The numbering of the returns has been revised with reference to Board's Proceedings, Mis. No. 3829, dated 31st August 1900. A list of returns already submitted is enclosed. The report is drawn up on the lines indicated in Board's Proceedings, No. 522 (Revenue Settlement), dated 22nd September 1888; No. 417 (Revenue Settlement), dated 10th December 1896, paragraph 4 (5); No. 192 (Land Revenue), dated 12th August 1899; and No. 416 (Revenue Settlement), dated 7th September 1900.

2. SEASON AND RAINFALL.—As reported in this office Dis. No. 2072-D.-Genl. of 1900, dated 19th June 1900, the total rainfall during the year was 20·09 inches against 31·16 inches in the previous year and 33·08 inches, the average of thirty years ending with 1899. The year began with a fair prospect of rain, the rainfall in April 1899 being 4·38 inches against 0·34 inches in the previous year and 0·43 inches, the average of thirty years ending with 1899; but the rainfall was very small in the subsequent months of the south-west monsoon. The rainfall in August, though slightly in excess of that in the previous years, fell short of the average of thirty years ending with 1899 by 0·88 inches. The north-east monsoon was almost a total failure. The fall in October—the only month of the monsoon in which there was rainfall—was 1·09 inches against 5·55 inches of the previous year and 6·07 inches, the average of thirty years. The decrease in the rainfall is compared below :—

						Compared with	
						1898-1899.	Average of 30 years ending with 1899.
Decrease in—							
South-west monsoon	...	...	...	...	...	1·73	3·68
North-east monsoon	...	...	...	...	...	9·34	9·31
						—	—
Total	...	...	...	...	...	11·07	12·99
						—	—

The Kistna river was in freshes in the last week of May 1899 and on the 30th of that month, it stood at 2·45 feet over the crest of anikat. It rose to 10·20 feet over the anikat on the 16th of September 1899, the highest recorded point during the year, against 13·30 feet on the 28th July 1898 and 14·25 feet on the 12th August 1897. The river fell below the anikat crest on the 20th of November 1899 and never rose over it again while it was above the anikat until January 21st in the previous year.

The season was very unfavourable throughout the district, especially in the Vinukonda and Narsaraopet taluks, in the Divi island of the Bandar taluk, and the upland villages of the Bápatla taluk, but the effects of bad season were counteracted in the delta to a very great extent by the anikat irrigation.

3. **CONDITION AND OUTTURN OF CROPS.**—Acres 1,891,129 was sown during the year in Government and inam lands against acres 2,353,747 in the previous year. The decrease is due to unfavourable season. Of the area sown the crop on 9,242 acres (acres 20·00 under food crops and 9,222·00 under industrial crops) was standing at the close of the fasli. The following table shows the outturn of crops classified under (1) food crops and (2) industrial crops :—

Anna notation.	(1) Food crops.		(2) Industrial crops.		Total.	
	Area.	Per-centage.	Area.	Per-centage.	Area.	Per-centage.
16	ACS. 47,486	3	ACS. 12,382	2	ACS. 59,818	3
12	254,970	19	43,189	8	298,159	16
8	436,574	32	129,597	26	566,171	30
4	388,115	28	166,362	33	554,477	30
0	247,844	18	155,418	31	403,262	21
Total ..	1,374,989	100	506,998	100	1,881,987	100

The average total outturn of the crops was 6 annas against 8 annas in the two previous years. The outturn is compared below with that of the preceding year :—

	Percentage to the total area cropped.	
	Fasli 1308.	Fasli 1309.
Good	9·0	3·0
Middling	60·0	46·0
Poor	31·0	51·0

The low outturn compared with the previous year was due to unfavourable season.

4. **PRICES.**—The prices of all food-grains rose considerably during the year. The following statement compares the figures of fasli 1309 with those of the previous fasli and the average of 5 years immediately preceding the fasli under report :—

Grains.	Price per garoe.		
	Average.	Fasli 1308.	Fasli 1309.
Paddy, 1st sort	RS. 182	RS. 161	RS. 185
Do. 2nd sort	173	158	181
Cholam	252	212	273
Cumbu	237	205	288
Ragi	209	182	225
Horsegram	269	246	291
Variga	200	179	218

Compared with fasli 1308 the prices rose from 15 to 40 per cent. The rise is due partly to the unfavourable season but also and mainly to the very large export of grain to the affected districts of the Bombay Presidency.

5. **PERMANENTLY-SETTLED ESTATES.**—The number of these was 48 against 46 in the previous year, the increase being due to the division of the Vallúru and the Gudur zamindaris between the zamindar and his brother under the orders of the civil court. The amount of peshkash was Rs. 2,58,005-8-2 current and Rs. 36-2-8 under arrears as against Rs. 2,58,055-15-11 current and Rs. 1,028-10-0 arrears in the previous year. The decrease of Rs. 52-7-9 in the current demand is due to reductions made on account of lands taken up for public purposes. Particulars of these deductions are shown in enclosure 6 A.

6. **INAM VILLAGES.**—The number of these was 226 against 224 in last year. The number reported in the jamabandi statement of fasli 1303 was 223 but the number was revised as 224 under Board's Proceedings, Mis. No. 6280, dated 15th December 1899. The increase of two villages occurs in Tiruvur, where two enfranchised agra-harams have hitherto been classed as minor inams. The mistake was rectified in the year under report. The amount of quit-rent due during the current year is compared below with that of the preceding year :—

	Fasli 1308.			Fasli 1309.		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Arrears	13	11	4	1	12	8
Current	31,240	4	8	31,340	1	6
Total	31,254	0	0	31,341	14	2

The net increase of Rs. 99-12-0 under current demand is accounted for as shown below :—

	RS.	A.	P.
Additions—			
Quit-rent on the two agra-harams of Tiruvur division shown above	46	0	0
Quit-rent on two whole inam villages in Vinukonda taluk clubbed with ryotwari villages which has hitherto been treated as that on major inams in the last-mentioned villages but now treated as separate whole inam villages under Board's Proceedings, No. 353, Land Revenue, dated 23rd July 1900 ...	80	0	0
Rounding of quit-rent and rectification of errors found during the verification of inam B. registers	17	3	3
Total	143	8	3
Deductions—			
Quit-rent on minor inams in agra-harams of Nandigama taluk hitherto shown under shrotriem erroneously	28	8	0
Quit-rent on lands taken up for public purposes—			
Tenáli	0	2	8
Narsaraopet	0	3	8
Nandigama	4	13	1
Total	5	3	5
Rounding of quit-rent and rectification of errors found during the verification of inam B. registers	9	11	0
Total	43	6	5
Net increase	99	12	10

7. **RYOTWARI SETTLEMENT—(a) Ryotwari pattas.**—The number of Government villages during the year was 1,139 against 1,140 in last year. The decrease was due

to the clubbing of Bokkamuntalapad with Gandiganamala in Vinukonda taluk where the scheme for the revision of village establishments was introduced during the year under report. The total number of pattas distributed including old pattas modified and those not altered was 194,874 against 209,003 in the previous year. The decrease occurs as shown below in three taluks of the Masulipatam portion of the district where resettlement was introduced in the year under report:—

Taluk.	Fasli 1308.	Fasli 1309.
Bandar	13,121	91
Gudiváda	17,824	5,845
Bezwada	6,686	6,152
Total	37,631	12,088

The large decrease is chiefly due to the reluctance on the part of the ryots to pay for and obtain pattas. A small proportion of the decrease is also due to the clubbing of holdings held by one individual formerly under several pattas.

(b) *Water-rate pattas.*—There was an increase of only six pattas in Bandar taluk under this head over last year's figure which was 6,757. The increase is trifling.

(c) *Miscellaneous pattas.*—The number issued was 4,102 in seven taluks against 5,025 in ten taluks of the last year. The decrease is attributed mainly to the unfavourable character of the season.

(d) *Jamabandi camps.*—The orders of the Board in regard to jamabandi camps have been carried out except in Vinukonda and Bandar taluks where the jamabandi was conducted at the head-quarters station of each taluk instead of at three places. The season was very unfavourable in Vinukonda and water was very scarce in most places. It was represented to me that were I to camp at other villages than Vinukonda at all centrally situated, the influx of village officers and the presence of my own clerks and those of the Tahsildar's office and the attendants who accompanied them would strain the water-supplies of any village which would ordinarily have been selected for a jamabandi camp and that there would be the risk of a water famine in that village in succeeding months. I may add that the Vinukonda taluk is a very small one with only 75 villages. The Head-quarters Deputy Collector who conducted the jamabandi of Bandar taluk explains that as the karnams had to be constantly coming to the Settlement office at Masulipatam, he found it convenient to conduct the jamabandi at that one station.

(e) *Settlement of taluks by the Collector.*—There is no taluk which has not been settled by me or my predecessors during the last five years.

8. *OCCUPATION AND CHANGES THEREIN.*—The following statement compares the holdings of fasli 1309 with those of fasli 1308:—

	Extent.	Assessment.
	ACS.	RS.
(1) Occupation of fasli 1308	2,024,474	45,91,762
(2) Deduct land relinquished	94,472	2,22,145
(3) Remainder	1,930,002	43,69,617
(4) Add lands taken up	86,481	4,42,264
(5) Occupation of fasli 1309	2,016,483	48,11,881
(6) Difference between 1 and 5	— 7,991	+ 2,20,119

The decrease in the area is due to relinquishments made on account of the unfavourable season, the introduction of the resettlement rates and of the resurvey areas. The increase in the assessment is wholly due to the introduction of the enhanced rates of the resettlement in the Masulipatam portion of the district.

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

	Fasli 1308.	Fasli 1309.	Difference + or —.
Dry	ACS. 1,334,536	ACS. 1,071,876	— 262,660
Wet	316,566	310,705	— 4,861
Total	1,650,102	1,382,581	— 267,521

The decrease under both the heads is due to the unfavourable character of the season and slightly to the introduction of resurvey.

10. *WASTE CHARGED.*—The extent of waste charged in fasli 1309 is compared below with that of fasli 1308:—

	Fasli 1308.	Fasli 1309.	Difference + or —.
Dry	ACS. 368,624	ACS. 605,214	+ 236,590
Wet	3,957	12,690	+ 8,733
Total	372,581	617,904	+ 245,323

The increase under both the heads, especially under dry in which it was large, is due to the unfavourable character of the season.

11. *WASTE REMITTED.*—The item occurs both under dry and wet instead of only under wet as in last year. The following abstract compares the two years' figures:—

	Fasli 1308.	Fasli 1309.	Difference + or —.
Dry	ACS. 1,791	ACS. 7,654	+ 7,654
Wet	RS. 9,051	RS. 18,114	+ 18,114
Total	1,791	62,809	+ 53,758

The figures under dry have been returned by the Bandar and Gudiváda Tahsildars and do not represent remission of assessment on dry lands on account of scarcity. Lands which were wet before and were classed as dry during the resettlement were left waste in Bandar and Gudiváda taluks for want of sufficient water-supply. The ryots were not aware of the change until the cultivation season was over. The resettlement was introduced at the extreme end of the fasli. Remission of assessment and water-rate was granted under the old rules by the Divisional or the Jamabandi officer before the settlement classification was known. These orders were allowed to stand as reported in this office R.C. No. 811-B and G., dated 4th July 1900. Consequently the figures under this head relate to wet wastes, though they had to be shown as dry in the jamabandi accounts on account of the introduction of the resettlement before the close of the fasli. The increase under wet occurs in all the taluks and is due to the unfavourable character of the season.

12. WATER-RATE, TIRWAJASTI AND FASALJASTI.—The demand of fasli 1309 is compared below with that of fasli 1308 :—

Items.	Fasli 1308.	Fasli 1309.	Difference + or —.	Remarks.																												
1. Water-tax on dry lands ..	RS. 1,57,895	RS. 1,03,620	— 54,275	The decrease mainly occurs in Gudiváda where during the resettlement most of the lands formerly under dry head have been classed as wet. It is also partly attributed to classification of dry lands in Guntúr portion to wet and to deficient water-supply in irrigation tanks.																												
2. Water-tax on wet lands in the Guntúr portion of the district and in the Nuzvid taluk.	8,40,722	9,33,785	+ 93,063	The increase is due to extension of irrigation and to approval of water applications. Tenali contributes Rs. 6,29,628, Bapatla Rs. 2,96,593, Guntúr Rs. 7,439 and Nuzvid Rs. 125, thus making up the figure in column 3.																												
2a Water-tax on wet lands in the Masulipatam portion of the Delta.	5,50,292	..	— 5,50,292																													
				<table><tr><td></td><td colspan="2">Fasli 1308.</td><td>Fasli 1309.</td></tr><tr><td>Taluk.</td><td>Wet assessment.</td><td>Charge for water included in column 2.</td><td>Consolidated wet assessment.</td></tr><tr><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td></tr><tr><td>Gudiváda ..</td><td>RS. 5,78,536</td><td>RS. 4,29,546</td><td>RS. 6,94,945</td></tr><tr><td>Bandar ..</td><td>99,027</td><td>78,433</td><td>51,300</td></tr><tr><td>Bezwada ..</td><td>83,516</td><td>47,313</td><td>98,950</td></tr><tr><td>Total ..</td><td>7,61,079</td><td>5,50,292</td><td>8,45,195</td></tr></table>		Fasli 1308.		Fasli 1309.	Taluk.	Wet assessment.	Charge for water included in column 2.	Consolidated wet assessment.	1	2	3	4	Gudiváda ..	RS. 5,78,536	RS. 4,29,546	RS. 6,94,945	Bandar ..	99,027	78,433	51,300	Bezwada ..	83,516	47,313	98,950	Total ..	7,61,079	5,50,292	8,45,195
	Fasli 1308.		Fasli 1309.																													
Taluk.	Wet assessment.	Charge for water included in column 2.	Consolidated wet assessment.																													
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Bezwada ..	83,516	47,313	98,950																													
Total ..	7,61,079	5,50,292	8,45,195																													
				The decrease in Bandar is due to classing under dry of lands in Divi island during resettlement. The increase in the remaining two taluks is due partly to enhancement of assessment during resettlement and partly to the classification of lands formerly under dry head as wet.																												
3. Charge for water for second crop.	1,503	1,331	— 172	The decrease is due to deficient water-supply.																												
4. Charge for water on minor inams.	2,94,429	2,01,312	— 93,117	Due partly to transfer of water-rate on minor inams in zamin and whole inam villages from this head to item 5 below during the current year under B.P., No. 225, Revenue Settlement, dated 22nd May 1900, and to decrease in irrigation owing to scanty supply of water in the canals.																												
5. Charge for water in zamindari and whole inam villages.	5,16,789	5,72,538	+ 55,749	Due to the reason assigned above.																												
6. Penal charge for water on land irrigated without permission.	52,031	1,78,890	+ 1,26,859	The increase mainly occurs in Nuzvid taluk and is due to taking of water without permission in spite of the notification issued that no new irrigation would be permitted.																												
7. Water-tax on water taken without darkhast.	42	2,075	2,033	Increase due to the levy of water-rate due for the past four faslis on Vanavaram agharaham.																												

Note.—Items 4—7 have been extracted from jamabandi No. 5.

13. REMISSION—(a) *Occasional*.—The amount of remissions under the head was Rs. 63,529 against Rs. 8,852 in the previous year showing an increase of Rs. 54,677 due to unfavourable season as shown below :—

Items.	Fasli 1308.	Fasli 1309.	Difference + or —.
1. Shavi or loss of produce	RS. 2,908	RS. 41,899	+ 38,991
2. Short crop or poor harvest	..	6,435	+ 6,435
3. Submerged or inundated	2,449	8	— 2,441
4. Tirvakammi or difference between wet and dry assessment	3,495	15,187	+ 11,692
Total ..	8,852	63,529	+ 54,677

Rupees 264 was remitted in Bandar taluk on 184 acres of dry land for loss of produce. The land was wet before the settlement, and both dry assessment and water-rate were remitted by the jamabandi officer before the resettlement was introduced and the order was allowed to stand as reported in paragraph 11 above. The increase in remissions on wet lands under loss of produce and tirvakammi (difference between wet and dry assessment) was heavy. The remission under short crop or poor harvest on wet lands was granted during the year in Gudiváda and Guntúr taluks. There were practically no remissions under “submerged or inundated” as there were no floods during the year.

(b) *Fixed remissions*.—These amounted to Rs. 49,386 against Rs. 4,174 in the previous year showing an increase of Rs. 45,212. The following table compares the two years' figures :—

Items.	Fasli 1308.	Fasli 1309.	Difference + or —.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Remissions granted on account of irrigation by lift	3,122	1,923	— 1,199
2. Progressive cowle remissions	949	729	— 220
3. Remissions on account of cowles granted under Board's Standing Order No. 6	99	89	— 10
4. Remissions allowed in respect to the graduation introduction of the new rates of assessment.	.. 4	46,610	+ 46,610
5. Dasabandam remissions	..	35	+ 31
Total ..	4,174	49,386	+ 45,212

The decrease in item 1 is mainly due to want of water in the channels for baling purposes in Gudiváda taluk when required and to full remissions having been granted on larger extents of land irrigated by lift in Palnad taluk. The decrease in item 2 is partly due to revision of assessment during resettlement and partly to portions of cowle lands having been brought to full assessment during the fasli. Two public topes planted under the rules in Kavuluru and Edupugallu in Bezwada taluk having attained maturity were ordered to be treated as poramboke and this accounts for the decrease

in item 3. With the introduction of the resettlement rates of assessment a fresh item of remission (No. 4) had come in, and it is contributed by the four resettled taluks as noted in the margin. The increase under dasabandham remissions is due to the remissions granted under G.O., Mis. No. 2662, Revenue, dated 22nd June 1898.

(c) There are three items under the head remissions which are more or less of the nature of assignments of land revenue. The following table compares the figures of fasli 1309 with those of the preceding fasli :—

Items.	Fasli 1308.	Fasli 1309.	Difference + or —.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Assignment of assessment to Local Boards of reserved charitable inams	2,306	2,356	+ 50
2. Assessment on artizan inams reserved and transferred to working incumbents	21	79	+ 58
3. Badu inams	20	15	— 5
Total ..	2,347	2,450	+ 103

The increase under item 1 is due to the resumption of the charitable tope inams made during the year. The increase under item 2 is due to the resumption during the year of artizan inams in Narasaraopet taluk and partly to the enhancement of assessment during the resettlement on a resumed artizan inam in Nandigáma taluk. The decrease in item 3 is due to the absence of second crop cultivation on the badu inam land at Bhairavapatnam during the year.

(d) *Deductions from beriz on account of religious institutions.*—The balance under this head at the end of fasli 1308 was Rs. 85-15-0, which together with the Rs. 972-2-3 already sanctioned came to Rs. 1,058-1-3 as due during the year. There were no deductions from the beriz newly sanctioned during the year under report. Rs. 73-2-0 on account of previous years and Rs. 969-9-3 on account of the year under report were paid within the year, leaving a balance of Rs. 15-6-0 which relates solely to the Bandar taluk. The Tahsildar who had been withholding payment to the warden of a temple under a misapprehension has twice been ordered to disburse the amount at once.

(e) *Deductions from beriz on account of cesses included in the land assessment.*—These deductions were made up to fasli 1308 in the four ryotwari taluks of the Masulipatam portion of the district. During the resettlement which was introduced into these taluks in fasli 1309, the cesses were excluded from the rates of assessment. The amount of Rs. 4 under land-cess and Rs. 13 under village-cess now appearing against Rs. 11,664 and Rs. 36,453, respectively, of the last year represent the cesses included in the taram assessment adopted for resumed inams in whole inam and zamindari villages which did not come within the operation of the Settlement Department.

(f) The amount of Rs. 6, being the deductions from the beriz on account of temple service inams taken up for public purposes, remains the same and calls for no remarks.

14. MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE.—The quit-rent on minor inams and other miscellaneous items inclusive of items 4 to 7 noted in the statement in paragraph 12 above yielded a revenue of Rs. 12,61,016 against Rs. 12,95,497 in the previous year showing a decrease of Rs. 34,481. The sales of tank-bed and other waste lands during the year were not on so extensive a scale as in the previous year, and in the case of 2,499-00 acres sold under the Iskapalli channel in Tenali taluk, the concession was granted under B.P., Mis. No. 3881, Land Revenue, dated 2nd December 1899, of paying the price in four annual instalments instead of all in a lump. The following statement compares the revenue under the principal items with those in the previous year :—

Number in return No. 5.	Item.	Fasli 1308.	Fasli 1309.	Difference + or —.	Remarks.
1	Quit-rent on minor inams ..	Rs. 1,88,662	Rs. 1,88,622	Rs. 40	Due to transfer of quit-rent on two agharams in Tiruvur and two in Vinukonda to shrotriem, to the addition of quit-rent on minor inams in whole inam villages in Nandigama (vide paragraph 6 above and to rounding of quit-rent and to rectification of errors found during verification of inam B registers).
2	Water-rate on minor inams ..	2,94,429	2,01,312	— 93,117	Please see explanation in paragraph 12 above.
3	Water-rate on inam villages and zamindari.	5,16,789	5,72,538	+ 55,749	
4	Penal charge for water on lands irrigated without permission.	52,031	1,78,890	+ 1,26,859	
5	Land cultivated with or without application for which no pattas have been granted.	62,467	49,960	— 12,507	Decrease due to grant on patta of a large portion of unobjectionable lands occupied without permission and partly to unfavourable season.
6	Concealed cultivation ..	158	128	— 30	The item occurs in Bezwada and Guntur taluks this year instead of in Gudivada, Fainad and Vinukonda taluks in last year. Bezwada alone contributed Rs. 126.
7	Occupation of poramboke land— Ordinary charge .. Penal charge ..	44,798 { 6,632 13,529	6,632 { 13,529	— 24,637	The area of poramboke lands occupied during the year decreased from 9,850 acres in fasli 1308 to 2,931 acres during the year. It was assessed at Rs. 6,632. Of this area, 1,329 acres was charged with penal assessment of Rs. 13,529. Steps have been and are being taken to assign on patta all unobjectionable porambokes and to reduce the occupation of objectionable porambokes by imposition of heavy penal assessment.

Number in return No. 5.	Item.	Fasli 1308.	Fasli 1309.	Difference + or —.	Remarks.
8	Revenue from tree pattas ..	Rs. 1,522	Rs. 213	— 1,309	Decrease due to orders directing revenue from all trees excepting that from tree pattas to be credited to forests.
9	Commission on private estates under Court of Wards' management.	5,113	3,866	— 1,247	Decrease partly due to large amounts of arrear rents having been collected in the previous fasli and to less receipts during year by the estates under management.
10	Revenue process-service fees.	2,179	907	— 1,272	Decrease due to reduction of process establishment.
11	Sale of tank-bed and other waste lands.	1,04,787	23,840	— 80,947	Decrease is accounted for by the large sales held especially in Bapatla and Gudivada taluks in last year and by the fact that payment for Iskapalli lands is being made by instalments.
12	Charge for water on Vemavaram agharam.	..	1,952	+ 1,952	This represents the water-rate charged for past four faslis on the irrigation in the agharam over and above the mamul wet extent as recently decided by Civil Courts.
13	Other items ..	13,725	18,623	+ 4,898	Fluctuating.

15. DEMAND, COLLECTION AND BALANCE CURRENT.—(a) The total demand under land revenue under all heads amounted to Rs. 62,87,952 against Rs. 62,62,501 in last year showing an increase of Rs. 25,451. This is the net result of an increase of about Rs. 2,20,000 due to resettlement and of a decrease of about Rs. 2,00,000 due to larger remissions granted on account of bad season, and to the fact that the sales of tank-bed and other waste lands were not as expensive as in the previous year. The following statement compares the items of land revenue demand of fasli 1309 with those of fasli 1308 :—

Items.	Fasli 1308.	Fasli 1309.	Difference.	Reason.
1. Peishoush ..	Rs. 2,58,056	Rs. 2,58,004	Rs. 52	Explained in enclosure 6-A.
2. Quit-rent ..	31,240	31,340	+ 100	Explained in paragraph 6 above.
3. Ryotwari and miscellaneous ..	59,73,205	59,98,608	+ 25,403	Vide remarks above.
Total ..	62,62,501	62,87,952	+ 25,451	

(b) *Cesses.*—The demand of cesses in the permanently-settled estates, whole inam villages and ryotwari villages amounted to Rs. 7,63,287 against Rs. 7,04,602 in last year showing an increase of Rs. 58,685 due to enhancement in the rates of assessment due to resettlement and in the rate of village-cess from 7 to 8 pies in the rupee during the fasli. It is also partly due to the increased rents derived by the zamindars :—

Items.	Fasli 1308.	Fasli 1309.	Difference + or —.	Explanation for variations.
1. Land-cess in ryotwari villages ..	Rs. 4,20,460	Rs. 4,30,122	Rs. 9,662	Increase due to enhancement of rates of assessment during resettlement.
2. Village-cess in ryotwari villages.	2,11,990	2,51,208	+ 39,216	Due to the cause mentioned above and to the raising of the rate of village-cess from 7 to 8 pies in the rupee during the year under report.
3. Land-cess in permanently-settled estates.	65,402	73,039	+ 7,637	The increase is partly due to the fixing of the demand of land-cess of fasli 1308 so late in the fasli that the difference between the provisional demand and the settled demand had to be included and collected in fasli 1309. It is also due to the increase in the rentals derived from zamindari lands in fasli 1309. The increase under the former head is Rs. 2,713.
4. Land-cess in inam villages ..	6,750	8,920	+ 2,170	In previous years land-cess on whole inam villages in Tiruvur was included under minor inams. It has now been for the first time shown under whole inam villages. The amount involved is Rs. 828. In Gudivada taluk the paimash rate of assessment was adopted instead of the paimash assessment which was wrongly adopted in previous years. In cases where the paimash rate was not available, the rates of assessment prevailing in adjoining ryotwari villages was adopted. Hence the increase.
Total ..	7,04,602	7,63,287	+ 58,685	

(c) The total current demand of land revenue and cesses in the year was Rs. 70,51,239 against Rs. 69,67,103 in last year showing an increase of Rs. 84,136. The increase has been explained above.

(d) Collections.—Out of the current demand, Rs. 65,90,127 were collected and Rs. 107 written off, leaving a balance of Rs. 4,61,005 or 6.55 per cent. at the close of the fasli against 0.11 per cent. at the close of fasli 1308. A large portion of the balance was due to the suspension of the collections ordered in G.O., No. 465, Revenue, dated 15th May 1900. The amount suspended was Rs. 3,02,068 and relates to the following taluks:—

	RS.
Narasaraopet	1,86,095
Vinukonda	1,04,839
Bandar	7,035
Bápatla	4,099
Total ...	3,02,068

The remaining balance was due to the fact that the final demand of none of the resettled taluks was settled until long after the fasli came to a close.

Of the total balance, Rs. 2,45,327 were collected or written off up to the end of December 1900, leaving a sum of Rs. 2,15,678 for which details are given hereunder:—

	RS.
Collected subsequent to the closing of the treasury account for December 1900	6,767
Recommended to be written off as irrecoverable in the September quarterly statement	22,891

N.B.—This includes Rs. 22,777 relating to Bandar and Gudiváda taluks, which is the difference between wet and dry rates on lands classed as wet by Settlement Department, but which were dry in revenue accounts:—

	RS.
To be recommended as irrecoverable	1,769
Of doubtful recovery	97
Portion of the suspended collections falling due in three instalments beginning with January 1901	70,079
Demands sent to other districts	163
Under correspondence	2,963

This includes Rs. 236 which was embezzled by the village munsif of Kadavakuduru, Bápatla taluk, and Rs. 2,717, water-rate due from Vemavaram aghaharam. The resumption of the aghaharam is under contemplation:—

	Covered by processes.
	RS.
Demand No. 1	1,04,081
Do. „ 3	5,692
Do. „ 4	534
Do. „ 5	648
Do. „ 7	4
—	1,10,949
Total ...	2,15,678

The balance under process has to remain heavy, as the Tahsildar of Narasaraopet had undertaken to collect the postponed arrear in one instalment instead of four.

16. DEMAND, COLLECTION AND BALANCE ARREARS.—The arrear demand at the beginning of the fasli was Rs. 8,889 against Rs. 9,253 in last year. Of this, Rs. 6,042 was collected and Rs. 2,764 written off during the year, leaving a balance of Rs. 83 at the close of the fasli 1309. Of this, Rs. 64 was written off in October 1900, and the sanction of Government has since been received to write off the remaining Rs. 19 in Gudiváda taluk. Thus the arrear balance outstanding against the district pertains solely to fasli 1309.

17. COERCIVE PROCESSES AND SALES FOR ARREARS OF REVENUE.—The following abstract compares the figures of fasli 1309 with those of the preceding fasli under each head:—

	Fasli 1308.	Fasli 1309.	Difference + or —.
Notices of demand	370,229	328,499	— 41,730
Do. of distraint or attachment	28,628	46,407	+ 17,779
Do. of sale	825	9,327	+ 8,502
Total ..	399,682	384,233	— 15,449

The decrease 41,730 in the notices of demand is the net result of an increase of 31,097 in five taluks, viz., Vinukonda (14,716), Palnad (13,188), Bandar (2,089), Gudiváda (702) and Guntúr (402), and of a decrease of Rs. 72,827 in the remaining eight taluks. The increase is due to bad season. The bulk of the decrease occurs in Sattenapalli (25,227), Bápatla (13,864), Narasaraopet (11,473), Tenali (10,186) and Nandigáma (7,160). The Tahsildar of Sattenapalli states that the village officers collected the kists promptly to save themselves the trouble of issuing demands. The Tahsildar of Bápatla says that munsifs collected kists in certain wet villages without issuing demands, and that a portion of the dry kist having been suspended in the upland villages of his taluk, there was no necessity to issuing as many demands as in the previous year. The Tahsildars of Tenali and Nandigáma state that high prices ensured prompter payments. The Tahsildar of Narasaraopet admits that the decrease was due to non-receipt of extracts from the process register for certain villages.

There was a general increase in the number of notices of distraint or attachment issued except in Gudiváda, Tenali and Nuzvid, where the decrease, compared with last year's figure, was slight, being 502. The large increase in these notices was mainly contributed by Vinukonda (9,463), Narasaraopet (3,382) and Bápatla (2,251), where the season was bad.

Under notices of sale there was an increase of 8,502 over last year. There was general increase in all except four taluks, where the decrease was only fourteen notices. Bandar contributed chiefly to the increase. Eight thousand two hundred and forty-two notices of sale were issued in excess of last year. The increase is attributed to the unfavourable character of the season and to the entire absence of crop in eleven villages affected by the season, where collections were suspended long after the issue of processes.

The following statement compares the number of sales of moveables and immoveables held in fasli 1309 compared with the corresponding figures for fasli 1308 and also the percentage of the number of defaulters whose property was sold to the number of pattas in cases where it exceeds 0.5 in individual taluks:—

SETTLEMENT REPORT OF KISTNA.

Taluks.	Number of sales of moveable property.			Number of sales of immoveable property.			Percentage of the total number of defaulters to pattas.		
	Fasli 1308.	Fasli 1309.	Difference + or -.	Fasli 1308.	Fasli 1309.	Difference + or -.	Pattas.	Defaulters.	Percentage.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1. Tiruvur	..	1	+ 1	..	..	..	19	1	5.3
2. Nuzvid	7	6	- 1	3	..	- 3	6	6	0.2
3. Gudiváda	31	49	+ 18	94	155	+ 61	5,845	204	3.5
4. Bandar	285	280	- 5	80	78	- 2	91	358	12.8
5. Tenali	35	20	- 15	9	34	+ 25	2,701	54	0.2
6. Bápátla	31	45	+ 14	28	68	+ 40	33,403	113	0.4
7. Guntúr	2	1	- 1	..	7	+ 7	27,238	8	..
8. Bezvada	3	2	- 1	1	..	- 1	19,719	2	..
9. Nandigáma	1	2	+ 1	5	2	- 3	6,152	4	..
10. Sattenapalli	18	14	- 4	18	51	+ 33	471	65	0.3
11. Narasaraopet	62	46	- 16	19	43	+ 24	11,634	89	0.4
12. Vinukonda	35	87	+ 52	10	45	+ 35	20,247	132	0.9
13. Palnad	31	16	- 15	17	26	+ 9	21,098	42	0.3
Total	541	569	+ 28	284	509	+ 225	1,04,874	1,078	0.6

The taluks in which the percentage exceeded the limit laid down by the Board as satisfactory are Tiruvur, Gudiváda, Bandar and Vinukonda as against Bandar and Gudiváda taluks in last year. The number of pattas in Tiruvur being so small the existence of even one defaulter means a very large percentage. The 19 pattas shown in column 8 represent only the ryotwari pattas granted for resumed inams in the division. The number of pattas shown against Bandar and Gudiváda taluks does not also represent the actual number of pattas in the taluk but only those purchased by the ryots, resettlement having been introduced into these two taluks during the fasli. The percentage of defaulters to the number of pattas is therefore not accurate, and cannot be relied on. Taking the last year's figure under pattas as fairly representing the total number of pattas in each of the two taluks, the percentage comes to 2.7 and 1.1, respectively. The large percentage in Gudiváda is attributed to the introduction of the resettlement. The increase in Bandar and Vinukonda is due to bad season.

The following table compares the variations in the extent of lands sold and bought in by Government in faslis 1308 and 1309 :—

Taluk.	Fasli 1308.			Fasli 1309.			Difference + or -.	
	Lands sold.	Lands bought in by Government.	Percentage.	Lands sold.	Lands bought in by Government.	Percentage.	Lands sold (columns 5 and 2).	Lands bought in by Government (columns 6 and 3).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Tiruvur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nuzvid	12	..	..	..	..	..	12	..
Gudiváda	496	90	18.1	1,138	596	52.3	642	+ 506
Bandar	399	234	58.6	461	80	17.4	62	- 164
Tenali	245	122	49.8	257	69	26.8	12	- 58
Bápátla	198	79	39.9	323	139	43.0	125	+ 60
Guntúr	..	..	..	23	..	..	23	..
Bezvada	12	12	100.0	..	..	..	..	..
Nandigáma	50	..	..	14	..	..	12	- 12
Sattenapalli	104	37	35.6	348	100	28.7	36	+ 63
Narasaraopet	148	82	55.4	425	34	8.0	277	- 48
Vinukonda	40	21	52.5	292	68	23.3	252	+ 47
Palnad	86	41	47.7	162	100	61.7	76	+ 59
Total	1,790	718	40.1	8,443	1,186	34.4	+ 1,653	+ 468

SETTLEMENT REPORT OF KISTNA.

There were no cases reported from Tiruvur and Nuzvid as they are purely zamindaris. Except in Bezvada and Nandigáma taluks there was a general increase in the extent of lands sold during the fasli due mainly to unfavourable season and partly to the introduction of the re-settlement. Though the area of lands bought in by Government had considerably increased during the year, the percentage to the total area sold decreased when compared with last year's figure. The percentage of Gudiváda compared with that of the preceding year was abnormally high. It was explained that, anticipating the enhancement of assessments during the re-settlement, the ryot community was ill-disposed to purchase the lands which were apparently poor and the Government had therefore to buy them for want of bidders. The increase in the percentage of Palnad was due to bad season.

No permanently-settled estates or whole inam villages were sold during the year.

18. RECEIPTS FROM PROCESS FEES AND CHARGES FOR SPECIAL PAID AGENCY.—The particulars required under this head are shown in statement 8-B. The following statement shows the variations in the percentage of the total number of processes served by special paid agency and in the receipts and charges of the process-service of fasli 1309 as compared with those of fasli 1308 :—

Fasli.	Processes.			Receipts.	Charges.	Difference between columns 5 and 6.
	Total.	Served by special paid agency.	Percentage of column 3 to column 2.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1308	399,682	31,377	7.85	RS. 2,145	RS. 940	RS. 1,205
1309	384,233	10,655	2.77	732	502	230
Difference + or - ..	- 15,449	- 20,722	..	- 1,413	- 438	- 975

The decrease in column 2 has already been explained ; that in column 3 is due to the reduction of process establishments in three out of the six taluks in which they were entertained last year. Village heads having been empowered to issue demand notices, village establishments have more extensively been utilized in serving processes. This accounts for the decrease both under receipts and under expenditure. The difference between the two latter items has considerably diminished as compared with last year's figures. The fee for the service of a demand had been reduced during a portion of the year from 1 anna to 9 pies and that on a distraint or sale notice from As. 2 to As. 1-6. Statement 8-B shows the receipts and expenditure in excess of the figures submitted above, but the excess relates to erroneous collections or recoveries ordered from officers for non-payment to, or retention in excess of the period sanctioned of, process establishments and to payment of arrear salaries.

19. LANDS SOLD UNDER OLD BOARD'S STANDING ORDERS, Nos. 30, 33, 34 AND 110.—The annexed statement compares the extent, assessment and the amount realized by sale of lands during faslis 1308 and 1309 :—

Number of old Board's Standing Order.	Fasli 1308.			Fasli 1309.			Remarks.
	Extent.	Assessment.	Amount realized.	Extent.	Assessment.	Amount realized.	
30	ACS. 2,639	RS. 7,879	RS. 97,106	ACS. 333	RS. 638	RS. 12,069	Decrease due to extensive sales of tank-bed and waste lands in last year in Bápátla and Gudiváda taluks.
33	..	..	..	..	..	..	
34	..	..	..	..	..	..	
37	1	..	190	2	..	844	The item occurs in Bápátla and Narasaraopet taluks. Decrease due to bad season.
110	280	411	1,235	122	321	808	
Total	2,920	8,290	98,531	457	959	13,721	

20. ADVANCES—(a) *Land Improvement Loans Act*.—Advances to the amount of Rs. 2,562-8-0 under the Ordinary Rules and Rs. 150 under Special Well Rules were made during the year at 5 per cent. interest in the taluks and for the purposes named below :—

Taluks.	Amount.	Purposes.	Amount.	Total.
<i>Ordinary Rules.</i>				
Vinukonda	Rs. 1,500 0 0	Sinking of new wells	Rs. 962 8 0	
Narasaraopet	812 8 0	Repairing old wells	1,150 0 0	
Nandigāma	250 0 0	Reclamation of land	250 0 0	
		Other purposes	200 0 0	
Total ..	2,562 8 0	Total ..	2,562 8 0	2,562 8 0
<i>Special Well Rules.</i>				
Battenapalle	150 0 0	Sinking of new well	100 0 0	
		Repairing old well	50 0 0	
Total ..	2,712 8 0	Total ..	150 0 0	2,712 8 0

These amounts together with the amount outstanding at the beginning of the year (viz., Rs. 5,008-10-7) amounted to Rs. 7,721-2-7, of which Rs. 1,130-7-9 became repayable during the year. The whole of the amount, with the exception of Rs. 140 in Vinukonda, whose collection was ordered to be postponed until the end of December last, was collected during the year. The outstanding balance at the end of the year was Rs. 6,730-10-10. The amount of interest due during the year was Rs. 345-14-1 and with the amount outstanding at the beginning of the year it amounted to Rs. 346-15-1. The amount collected during the year was Rs. 318-12-6 inclusive of an excess collection of Rs. 4-9. The balance under interest was therefore Rs. 28-7-4 at the end of the year, the collection of which was postponed along with its principal. Seven new wells were sunk, six in Narasaraopet and one in Vinukonda with the aid of Rs. 762-8-0 advanced and the extent of land benefited was acres 54-09. Two old wells were repaired in Narasaraopet with Rs. 250 and acres 4-84 was benefited. Acres 14-08 was reclaimed in Bapatla and Nandigāma taluks with the aid of Rs. 450 and acres 61-97 was manured in Vinukonda with a loan of Rs. 350 during the year. Of the amount collected both under principal and interest Rs. 662-7-6 was paid without resort to coercion, while the remainder was collected by issue of processes as shown below :—

	RS. A. P.
After issue of demand notices	435 1 9
After attachment	211 11 0
Total ..	646 12 9

(b) *Agriculturists' Loans Act*.—The outstanding balance at the beginning of the year was Rs. 450 and Rs. 1,200 was advanced in three taluks during year as shown below for purposes other than relief of distress at 5 per cent. interest :—

Narasaraopet	Rs. 400	Purchase of cattle	Rs. 800
Vinukonda	400	Purchase of fodder	400
Nandigāma	400		
Total ..	1,200	Total ..	1,200

Of the total amount of Rs. 1,650, a sum of Rs. 250 fell due during the year, but the collection of Rs. 175 with interest thereon was ordered to be postponed until the

end of December last. The remainder Rs. 75 having been collected, the outstanding balance at the end of the fasli was Rs. 1,575. Of the interest of Rs. 36-2-0 due during the year, Rs. 26-4-0 relates to the Rs. 175 of Vinukonda and the remainder Rs. 9-14-0 was collected. Twenty-four animals were purchased with the Rs. 800 advanced in Vinukonda and Nandigāma taluks during the year. Fodder was also purchased in Narasaraopet with the Rs. 400 advanced for the purpose.

Of the Rs. 84-14-0 collected during the year, Rs. 52-15-4 was collected on a demand notice being issued and the rest was paid up without resort to coercion.

(c) *Survey advances*.—A detailed report on this subject will follow.

21. COST IN CIVIL SUITS :—

	RS. A. P.	Fasli 1309.
Balance at the end of fasli 1308		342 0 3
Balance erroneously omitted from the return of fasli 1308—		
Original Suit No. 54 of 1892, Gudivāda Munsif's Court	0 15 0	
Original Suit No. 150 of 1895, Guntūr Munsif's Court	19 10 7	
		20 9 7
	RS. A. P.	Fasli 1308.
Balance at the beginning of the fasli	99 9 3	362 9 10
Add amount awarded during the fasli	505 8 11	553 15 6
Collections during the year	605 2 2	916 9 4
	263 1 11	496 4 3
Balance at the end of the year	342 0 3	418 5 1
Details of balance—		
Since collected	10 8 0	368 0 0
Recommended for remission	108 7 7	36 4 10
Under correspondence or execution	223 0 8	14 0 3
Total ..	342 0 3	418 5 1

The above shows that the balance outstanding at the beginning of the year as well as the amount awarded during the year were heavier than in the previous year. The large balance at the end of the year was due to the receipt of a major portion of the decrease above the close of the fasli. All except Rs. 14-0-3 has since been collected or recommended for remission. Execution of the decree in this case has been delayed as the whereabouts of the party could not be ascertained.

22. RUINED AND ABANDONED TANKS MADE OVER TO PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS.—There were no transactions under the head during the year.

23. INTEREST.—The total demand of interest of land revenue including the balance of Rs. 20 at the close of fasli 1308 amounted to Rs. 195, of which Rs. 96 was collected and Rs. 26 was remitted (Rs. 16 with the sanction of the Board and Rs. 10 along with the principal ordered to be written off), leaving a balance of Rs. 73 at the close of the fasli. Rs. 4 of the balance is now proposed to be written off.

24. SUB-DIVISION OF QUIT-RENT.—There were no cases of sub-division of quit-rent in the year under report.

25. INSPECTION OF BOUNDARY AND FIELD MARKS.—The following abstract compares the work done under the head during the year with that in the preceding year :—

Description of marks.	Fasli 1308.			Fasli 1309.			Difference between		
	Missing or requiring repairs.	Replaced or repaired.	Percent- age.	Missing or requiring repairs.	Replaced or repaired.	Percent- age.	Columns 2 and 5.	Columns 3 and 6.	Columns 5 and 7.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Theodolite stations ..	8,324	730	8.8	3,163	828	26.2	— 5,161	+ 98	+ 17.4
Boundary offsets ..	27,815	1,157	4.2	18,142	15,503	85.5	— 9,673	+ 14,346	+ 81.3
Field marks ..	141,311	64,625	45.7	57,614	33,763	58.6	— 83,697	— 30,862	+ 12.9
Total ..	177,450	66,512	37.5	78,919	50,094	63.5	— 98,531	— 16,418	26.0

Note.—The differences are due partly to systematic inspection of boundary marks and partly to the introduction of the resurvey. Depots have been opened for the storage of field marks and boundary offsets at the head-quarters of each Revenue Inspector of Bandar, Gudivāda, Tenali, Bapatla and Nandigāma taluks, and they will be opened in Guntūr and Sattenapalle taluks when the new survey will be put into force. Repair and replacement of boundary marks was suspended pending resurvey which is either under progress or is just about to be commenced in the Narasaraopet, Vinukonda and Palnad taluks comprising the Narasaraopet Deputy Collector's division. The jamabandi of the Gudivāda taluk having been finished after the close of the fasli and the karnams having been engaged in the preparation of settlement accounts proper, inspection of the resurvey marks could not be made. In Bapatla and Tenali taluks duplicate copies of field books were not prepared and supplied by the Survey department. They had therefore to be prepared by the special establishment sanctioned in G.O., No. 797, Revenue, dated 19th March 1900. The books have not yet been received from the Survey department. The work in these taluks is consequently delayed. Monthly returns are now being obtained from the Divisional officers except the Narasaraopet Deputy Collector showing the progress made in the replacement or repair of missing boundary marks and the returns are reviewed by this office. Compared with last year the percentage of work done during the year was fair.

26. EXAMINATION OF VILLAGE AND TALUK ACCOUNTS.—The accounts have, as usual, been examined by myself and the Divisional officers and their establishments and found to have been fairly well kept. In the taluks settled by me it has also been seen that the remarks on the B registers made during the inam verification have been attended to. The temporary establishment entertained last year has since been dispensed with and the work of reverification and the disposal of the replies to the remarks made in the original verification is being attended to by two clerks of the vernacular branch specially deputed to do the work. It is hoped that this important and heavy work will soon come to a satisfactory settlement. Although the submission to the Board of the notes of inspection of the accounts had been discontinued, they are still being received and reviewed by me. Village statistical registers and firka books have, as a rule, been posted properly. In a few cases where it was found that the instructions regarding their maintenance were not properly carried out, the attention of the officers concerned was promptly drawn to the omission or irregularity. With reference to the orders of Government communicated with Board's Proceedings, No. 400 (Revenue Settlement), dated 2nd December 1899, enquiring to what extent practical advantage or useful information was derived from the examination of village statistical registers and firka books, it is submitted that, with the present firka book and village statistical register in hand, the economic condition of the firka and of the village is gathered at once. The practical advantage derived from their examination was to know of the condition of the minor irrigation works so that steps could be taken at once for their repair. The other information though useful was not of practical advantage in the year under report. Steps are also being taken that the remarks in section I of the village statistical register are properly checked and alterations made where necessary.

27. APPLICATION FOR TRANSFER OF PATTAS MADE TO THE REGISTRATION AND REVENUE OFFICERS.—The following statement compares the number of applications presented through the registration officers and those received by the revenue officers during fasli 1308 and fasli 1309 and the percentage of the cases pending to the total number of cases for disposal in the respective years :—

Class of officers	Outstanding balance.	Received in the year.	Total.	Disposed of.	Balance.	Percentage, columns 4—6.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Fasli 1308.						
Registration officers	190	2,396	2,586	2,346	240	9.3
Revenue officers	57	3,647	3,704	3,626	78	2.1
Total	247	6,043	6,290	5,972	318	5.1
Fasli 1309.						
Registration officers	240	3,275	3,515	3,237	278	7.9
Revenue officers	78	4,108	4,186	4,115	71	1.7
Total	318	7,383	7,701	7,352	349	4.5

The pendency shown in column 6 was mainly due to the applications having been received by the revenue officers in June 1900. The percentage of pendency is, however, less than in the previous fasli though a larger number of applications had to be disposed of during the year. One hundred and twenty-seven applications or 3.6 per cent. of those received from the registration officers and 44 or 1 per cent. of the applications received direct by the Revenue Department were disposed of subsequently up to November last. The Tahsildars have been called upon to see to the speedy disposal of the remaining applications which are said to be pending verification by village officers or sub-divisions.

28. CASES UNDER OLD BOARD'S STANDING ORDER, No. 20, PARAGRAPHS 5 AND 7.—No work was done in the re-settled taluks in this direction as the Settlement Department undertook to reconcile ownership and revenue registry. In the remaining taluks 1,038 cases were pending at the close of the previous year and 1,504 cases were reported during the year, making up 2,542 cases for disposal. 2,302 cases were disposed of during the year, leaving 232 cases at the close of the year, of which six related to fasli 1308 in Vinukonda. They have, however, been since disposed of along with 20 others of fasli 1309. Steps are being taken to dispose of the balance.

29. COMPOSITION OF SECOND CROP.—There were no cases of composition in this district.

30. AGRICULTURAL WAGES.—With reference to G.O., No. 93, Revenue, dated 16th February 1898, communicated with B.P., No. 112, dated 8th March 1898, directing to devote a special paragraph as to how far the system of paying agricultural labourers in kind is being superseded by the system of money payments, I beg to report that generally speaking the system of paying them in kind has not yet been superseded by money payment in any part of the district except in the Gudivāda taluk where cash payment I found to be the almost invariable rule. I found in Palnad that while grain payments were the rule money payments had during the fasli been introduced in a few villages on account of the scarcity of grain available with the pattadars. In Vinukonda the third taluk I settled grain payments were the almost invariable rule. The practice of cash payments, however, seems to be slowly but steadily gaining ground. There are two classes of agricultural labourers—one is a full-timed farm servant engaged by the year called "Kamatayadu" or "Paleru" who is paid an annual salary generally in kind, but in the delta taluks in money ranging from 500 to 650 imperial seers of 80 tolas and Rs. 20 to Rs. 36, respectively, besides his daily meals, a pair of cloths and a pair of shoes. Daily labourers—the second-class—who are engaged at the time of sowing, transplanting, reaping and thrashing are, as a rule, paid in kind, the wages ranging from 1½ to 3 manikas according to demand and where they are paid in cash as in Gudivāda, the equivalent in money is paid, which was found to range from As. 1-6 to As. 4 a day.

31. CENSUS OF AGRICULTURAL STOCK.—Following the practice of previous years, the quinquennial census was taken in May last by the ordinary village establishments

Statement No. 19 shows the number of villages in which the census was checked by Revenue Inspectors, Deputy Tahsildars, Tahsildars and Divisional officers. The check exercised by the last mentioned officers was not as satisfactory as it should have been and their attention has been drawn to it. So far as the checking went, the census was found to be correct.

32. VERNACULAR CORRESPONDENCE IN ASSISTANT AND HEAD ASSISTANT COLLECTORS' OFFICES.—As submitted in last year's report, Tahsildars and Deputy Tahsildars prefer to correspond in English. The Board's orders on the subject have, however, been observed with respect to the vernacular correspondence addressed to them.

33. Conduct of the public servants was on the whole good.

34. I regret the delay made in the submission of this report which was due to the introduction of the re-settlement in the four taluks of the Masulipatam portion of the district which, while taking effect from the beginning of the fasli, was not introduced till the very end. Consequently jamabandi could not be commenced until a very late date and the jamabandi of Bezwada was not complete until the 19th July, that of Gudivada not till the 1st October, of Bandar till the 14th October and of Nandigama till the 10th October last. The returns from the last-named taluk were not completely received until the 24th January.

KISTNA,
5th February 1901.

(Signed) R. MORRIS,
Collector.

SETTLEMENT REPORT
OF
NELLORE.

I HAVE the honour to submit my report on the land revenue settlement of the district for fasli 1309, with the prescribed statements.

2. SEASON AND RAINFALL.—The season was indifferent in the south and south-west and bad in the northern and north-western portions of the district. It formed the subject of fortnightly and other reports and of a special famine report submitted with my letter, No. 3188-D. —Ver., dated 17th October 1900. The remarks entered in my Administration Report No. 1923-D.—Ver., dated 17th June 1900, are reproduced below for convenience of reference.

“ The following table shows the average rainfall of the district during the last three years, together with the twenty-five years' average for each month :—

Month.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	Twenty-five years' average—1870 to 1894.
April	0·01	0·28	3·03	0·22
May	1·42	1·34	0·63	1·39
Total ..	1·43	1·62	3·66	1·61
June	1·44	1·89	0·73	1·70
July	2·58	1·67	0·84	2·43
August	5·02	1·60	2·51	3·16
September	7·90	5·35	3·71	3·74
Total ..	16·94	10·51	7·79	11·03
October	2·42	10·46	13·08	9·53
November	3·03	12·28	1·00	9·12
December	0·40	3·07	0·05	2·41
January	..	0·01	0·09	0·49
February	0·29	0·01	..	0·20
March	..	..	..	0·25
Total ..	6·14	25·83	14·22	22·00
Grand Total ..	24·51	37·96	25·67	34·64

The hot weather rainfall of April and May, which is generally light in the district, was greatly in excess of the normal, being 3·66 against an average of 1·61. Deducting this quantity, the rainfall for the south-west monsoon proper was only 7·79 against an average of 11·03. This deficiency, however, did not in any way tell upon agricultural prospects and extensive sowings were carried on, as there was a continual fall more or less in all the months. In October the district average was in excess of

the twenty-five years' average, but it was restricted to tracts south of the Pennair, while those to the north of the Pennair and the north-western portions of the district were either indifferent or bad. In November again there was practically no rain, especially in the northern and north-western portions of the district, the average being only 1.00 against a twenty-five years' average of 9.12. Taken as a whole, the district average was short of the normal rainfall by about 9 inches, but the individual results were much more variant. In Gudúr and Polúr there was more than the average rainfall, while in Rapur and Venkatagiri the rains were copious enough though somewhat short of the average. The same may be said of Nellore, but the freshes in the Pennair were late and inadequate, resulting in extensive remissions, especially under the Nellore anicut. In Kavali, Kandukur and Atmakur the rainfall was indifferent, but the early dry crops fared well, as there was a consecutive fall of rain in each month. The later crops, however, suffered to some extent, and remissions for wet waste shavi (withered crop) and tirvakammi (difference between wet and dry assessment) were necessitated. The rainfall in Udayagiri was also indifferent and the crops suffered to some extent. In Darsi, Podili, Ongole and Kanigiri the north-east monsoon was almost an entire failure, which resulted in short cultivation. There was a general failure of wet crops, and remissions under all heads had to be granted in Ongole and Kanigiri. There was some failure of dry crops also, especially in Ongole, but as no case was made out for dry remissions, it has been decided to postpone the collection of Rs. 1,58,678 in the Ongole taluk until the next harvest."

3. **CONDITION AND OUTTURN OF CROPS.**—The condition of crops varied. The district average outturn was, on the whole, good, the averages being nearly 8 annas for dry and 7 annas for wet against 6 and 7 annas in the previous year. The outturn of the different crops harvested before 31st March 1900 is tabulated below :—

Crops	Extent over which the actual outturn amounted to					
	13 to 16 annas.	12 annas.	8 to 11 annas.	4 to 7 annas.	0 to 3 annas.	Total.
Cholum	11,184	82,608	1,26,729	92,619	40,658	3,53,798
Cumbu	1,018	9,181	16,951	10,963	7,879	46,992
Ragi	1,004	12,054	11,650	5,663	2,814	33,185
Cotton	92	536	3,168	6,881	3,197	13,874
Indigo	1,310	4,974	13,916	18,918	16,233	55,351
Sugarcane	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lamp-oil seeds	34	1,598	9,971	20,826	9,938	42,367
Gingelly-oil seeds	92	261	643	354	58	1,398
Tobacco	18	435	755	817	321	2,346
Total	14,752	1,11,637	1,83,783	1,57,041	81,098	5,48,311
Paddy crops	6,810	49,412	70,583	49,508	43,274	2,19,587
Grand Total	21,562	1,61,049	2,54,366	2,06,549	1,24,372	7,67,898

4. **PRICES.**—The following table compares the prices of food-grains with those in the previous year :—

Description of crops.	Average price per garce.		Increase.	Decrease.
	Fasli 1308.	Fasli 1309.		
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Paddy, 1st sort	218	199	..	19
Do. 2nd „	177	179	2	..
Rice, 2nd „	387	391	4	..
Cholum	248	273	25	..
Cumbu	251	305	54	..
Ragi	221	227	6	..
Horse-gram	275	285	10	..
Varagu	110	143	33	..

The rise in prices was due to the unfavourable character of the season locally as well as to famine in Upper India. Full particulars on this subject will be found in my report on the administration of famine relief, No. 3188-D.—Ver., dated 17th October 1900.

5. **PERMANENTLY-SETTLED ESTATES.**—These continued to be the same as before, viz., (1) Venkatagiri zamindari, (2) Pamur and Sitarampuram taluks of the Kalahasti estate, (3) Chundi, and (4) Muthyalapad. The peishcush of the Venkatagiri zamindari underwent a reduction by Rs. 7-3-3 and an increase of Rs. 33-13-5, thus showing a net increase of Rs. 26-10-2 over that of the previous year as shown in the margin. The particulars of these changes are contained in enclosure to statement No. 6. There have been no changes in the peishcush of the other estates. The net demand under this head was as shown below :—

Estates.	Fasli 1308.			Fasli 1309.			Difference.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
1. Venkatagiri	3,68,746	4	11	3,68,772	15	1	26	10	2
2. Kalahasti	60,391	4	0	60,391	4	0	..	..	..
3. Chundi	21,128	7	2	21,128	7	2	..	..	..
4. Muthyalapad	2,000	0	0	2,000	0	0	..	..	..
Total	4,52,266	0	1	4,52,292	10	3	26	10	2

6. **WHOLE INAM VILLAGES.**—The number of inam villages continued to be the same as in the previous year. The total demand thereon was Rs. 82,119-1-0 against Rs. 82,264-4-6 in the previous year, thus showing a decrease of Rupees 145-7-6 on account of lands taken up for the Bezvada-Madras State Railway in the Nellore and Gudur taluks as shown in the margin.

7. **RYOTWAR SETTLEMENT.**—There was no change in the number of ryotwar villages. The total number of pattas was 113,908 against 112,911, showing an increase of 997. The annexed table is a comparative abstract of the number of pattas issued :—

Fasli.	Number of fresh pattas.	Old pattas modified.	Old pattas not modified.	Total.
1308	1,973	2,807	108,131	112,911
1309	2,817	2,834	108,257	113,908
Difference	+ 844	+ 27	+ 126	+ 997

The increase was as usual due to sub-divisions made in occupied lands. The number of miscellaneous pattas issued also showed an increase.

SETTLEMENT REPORT OF NELLORE.

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

Items.	Dry.		Wet.		Total.	
	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.
Holdings at the beginning of the fasli	ACS. 881,146	RS. 9,88,763	ACS. 209,629	RS. 11,39,784	ACS. 10,90,775	RS. 21,28,547
Deduct lands given up or transferred	33,328	27,506	5,851	29,439	39,179	56,945
Remainder	847,818	9,61,257	203,778	11,10,345	1,051,596	20,71,602
Add lands taken up or transferred	21,607	18,830	3,506	18,413	25,113	37,243
Total holdings in fasli 1309	8,69,425	9,80,087	207,284	11,28,758	1,076,709	21,08,845
Difference	11,721	8,676	2,345	11,026	14,066	19,702

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

Taluka.	Fasli 1308.				Fasli 1309.	
	Dry.		Wet.		Dry.	
	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Gudur	ACS. 80,216	RS. 78,819	ACS. 48,414	RS. 2,48,772	ACS. 82,955	RS. 76,619
2. Rapur	73,431	76,843	5,986	29,513	78,968	77,045
3. Nellore	67,574	61,425	97,585	5,60,981	67,504	61,940
4. Atmakur	122,933	1,23,317	16,748	88,176	122,700	1,22,941
5. Kavali	71,439	60,298	21,175	1,06,139	69,830	58,844
6. Udayagiri	57,196	43,744	1,640	8,659	52,277	40,607
7. Kandukur	155,423	2,09,209	15,000	79,905	151,231	2,05,500
8. Kanigiri	51,792	39,961	450	2,899	48,651	37,759
9. Ongole	201,142	3,00,147	2,681	14,740	200,309	2,99,632
Total	881,146	9,88,763	209,629	11,39,784	869,425	9,80,087

Taluka.	Fasli 1309—cont.		Difference.			
	Wet.		Dry.		Wet.	
	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.
	8	9	10	11	12	13
1. Gudur	ACS. 48,882	RS. 2,41,668	+	2,739	+	2,800
2. Rapur	5,972	29,647	+	537	+	202
3. Nellore	97,155	5,58,799	—	70	—	85
4. Atmakur	16,763	88,242	—	233	—	376
5. Kavali	21,017	1,05,463	—	1,609	—	1,454
6. Udayagiri	1,630	8,610	—	4,919	—	3,237
7. Kandukur	14,772	78,843	—	4,192	—	3,709
8. Kanigiri	454	2,930	—	3,141	—	2,202
9. Ongole	2,639	14,556	—	833	—	615
Total	207,284	11,28,758	+	3,276	+	3,002
		Net	—	14,997	—	11,678
			—	11,721	—	8,676

SETTLEMENT REPORT OF NELLORE.

The decrease occurs mainly under dry holdings in all the taluks except Gudur and Rapur and was due to large relinquishments, especially in Kavali, Udayagiri, Kandukur, Kanigiri and Ongole. The corresponding increase under fresh acquisitions was small and hence the large net decrease. The large relinquishments were due to the low prices prevailing in fasli 1308, and to the unfavourable character of the immediately succeeding year. In some of these taluks, especially in Kanigiri, Udayagiri, Kavali and Kandukur, the system of cultivation by rotation is in vogue, as the lands cannot bear cropping every year, but it has ordinarily been usual for the decrease by relinquishments to be more than made up by fresh darkhasts. In the year under report the deficient and badly distributed rainfall caused a large number of relinquishments and fewer darkhasts. The decrease under wet occurs in the taluks of Gudur, Nellore, Kavali and Kandukur. Gudur contributes by far the largest area, viz., acres 1,532, bearing an assessment of Rs. 7,104. Of this acres 1,072 represent the wet lands under the ayacut of the Marripalle madugu and Pambaleru temporarily transferred to dry owing to their disrepair. There should be no further delay in restoring these works. Of the remainder acres 332 and 128 represent lands relinquished and bought in by Government, respectively. These lands are evidently poor, which the ryots did not care to retain. The decrease in the Nellore taluk amounted to acres 430, bearing an assessment of Rs. 2,182. This is made up of the following :—

	RS.
(a) Relinquishments	335
(b) Lands bought in by Government	249
	584
Deduct fresh acquisition by darkhast sale of tank-bed lands, &c. ..	154
Net	430

Of the lands relinquished it is significant that acres 303 belonged to delta villages under the Sangam project, while only acres 32 appertained to non-delta villages. The following are villagewar particulars of the lands relinquished under the delta :—

Name of the village.	Extent.	Reasons.
	RS.	
Dampur	46-90	These were tank-bed lands purchased from Government but relinquished as they are too poor and are also situated in the deep bed.
Dandigunta	8-09	
Uttukur	78-99	
Purini	33-03	
	167-01	
Allur	88-80	These are swamp lands relinquished as they are unfit for cultivation. These villages are situated at the tail end of the delta and the lands are all very poor.
Varini	33-14	
Gogulapalle	12-47	
Mudivarti	1-44	
	47-05	
	302-86	

Similarly the bulk of the lands bought in by Government, viz., acres 232-45, appertained to the delta villages above named and a few neighbouring ones, and consisted of tank-bed and other lands which are of no profit to the holders. The decrease in Kavali and Kandukur was due to larger relinquishments and fewer darkhasts due to unfavourable season.

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

SETTLEMENT REPORT OF NELLORE.

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

Items.	Dry.		Wet.		Total.	
	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.
Holdings at the beginning of the fasli	ACS. 881,146	RS. 9,88,763	ACS. 209,629	RS. 11,39,784	ACS. 10,90,775	RS. 21,28,547
Deduct lands given up or transferred	33,328	27,506	5,851	29,439	39,179	56,945
Remainder	847,818	9,61,257	203,778	11,10,345	1,051,596	20,71,602
Add lands taken up or transferred	21,607	18,830	3,506	18,413	25,113	37,243
Total holdings in fasli 1309	8,69,425	9,80,087	207,284	11,28,758	1,076,709	21,08,845
Difference	11,721	8,676	2,345	11,026	14,066	19,702

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

Taluka.	Fasli 1308.				Fasli 1309.	
	Dry.		Wet.		Dry.	
	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Gudur	ACS. 80,216	RS. 78,819	ACS. 48,414	RS. 2,48,772	ACS. 82,955	RS. 76,619
2. Rapur	73,431	76,843	5,936	29,513	78,968	77,045
3. Nellore	67,574	61,425	97,585	5,60,981	67,604	61,340
4. Atmakur	122,933	1,23,317	16,748	88,176	122,700	1,22,941
5. Kavali	71,439	60,298	21,175	1,06,139	69,830	58,844
6. Udayagiri	57,196	43,744	1,640	8,659	52,277	40,507
7. Kandukur	155,423	2,09,209	16,600	79,905	151,231	2,05,500
8. Kanigiri	51,792	39,961	450	2,899	48,651	37,769
9. Ongole	201,142	3,00,147	2,681	14,740	200,309	2,99,532
Total	881,146	9,88,763	209,629	11,39,784	869,425	9,80,987

Taluka.	Fasli 1309—cont.		Difference.			
	Wet.		Dry.		Wet.	
	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.
	8	9	10	11	12	13
1. Gudur	ACS. 46,882	RS. 2,41,668	+	2,739	—	1,532
2. Rapur	5,972	29,647	+	537	+	36
3. Nellore	97,155	5,58,799	—	70	—	430
4. Atmakur	16,763	88,242	—	233	—	378
5. Kavali	21,017	1,05,463	—	1,609	—	158
6. Udayagiri	1,630	8,610	—	4,919	—	10
7. Kandukur	14,772	78,843	—	4,192	—	228
8. Kanigiri	454	2,930	—	3,141	+	4
9. Ongole	2,639	14,556	—	833	—	615
Total	207,284	11,28,758	+	3,276	+	55
		Net	—	14,997	—	2,400
			—	11,721	—	2,345

SETTLEMENT REPORT OF NELLORE.

The decrease occurs mainly under dry holdings in all the taluks except Gudur and Rapur and was due to large relinquishments, especially in Kavali, Udayagiri, Kandukur, Kanigiri and Ongole. The corresponding increase under fresh acquisitions was small and hence the large net decrease. The large relinquishments were due to the low prices prevailing in fasli 1308, and to the unfavourable character of the immediately succeeding year. In some of these taluks, especially in Kanigiri, Udayagiri, Kavali and Kandukur, the system of cultivation by rotation is in vogue, as the lands cannot bear cropping every year, but it has ordinarily been usual for the decrease by relinquishments to be more than made up by fresh darkhasts. In the year under report the deficient and badly distributed rainfall caused a large number of relinquishments and fewer darkhasts. The decrease under wet occurs in the taluks of Gudur, Nellore, Kavali and Kandukur. Gudur contributes by far the largest area, viz., acres 1,532, bearing an assessment of Rs. 7,104. Of this acres 1,072 represent the wet lands under the ayacut of the Marripalle madugu and Pambaleru temporarily transferred to dry owing to their disrepair. There should be no further delay in restoring these works. Of the remainder acres 332 and 128 represent lands relinquished and bought in by Government, respectively. These lands are evidently poor, which the ryots did not care to retain. The decrease in the Nellore taluk amounted to acres 430, bearing an assessment of Rs. 2,182. This is made up of the following :—

(a) Relinquishments	Rs. 335
(b) Lands bought in by Government	249
	584
Deduct fresh acquisition by darkhast sale of tank-bed lands, &c. ..	154
Net	430

Of the lands relinquished it is significant that acres 303 belonged to delta villages under the Sangam project, while only acres 32 appertained to non-delta villages. The following are villagewar particulars of the lands relinquished under the delta :—

Name of the village.	Extent.	Reasons.
	Rs.	
Dampur	46-90	These were tank-bed lands purchased from Government but relinquished as they are too poor and are also situated in the deep bed.
Dandigunta	8-09	
Uttukur	78-99	
Purini	33-03	
	167-01	
Allur	88-80	These are swamp lands relinquished as they are unfit for cultivation.
Varini	33-14	
Gogulapalle	12-47	These villages are situated at the tail end of the delta and the lands are all very poor.
Mudivarti	1-44	
	47-05	
	302-86	

Similarly the bulk of the lands bought in by Government, viz., acres 232-45, appertained to the delta villages above named and a few neighbouring ones, and consisted of tank-bed and other lands which are of no profit to the holders. The decrease in Kavali and Kandukur was due to larger relinquishments and fewer darkhasts due to unfavourable season.

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

Taluku.	Relinquishments in fasli 1309.					
	Dry.		Wet.		Total.	
	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Gudur	ACS. 620-97	RS. A. P. 582 2 0	ACS. 626-52	RS. A. P. 2,713 11 0	ACS. 1,247-49	RS. A. P. 3,295 13 0
2. Rapur	1,050-6	1,053 8 0	11-28	39 8 0	1,061-34	1,093 0 0
3. Nellore	497-23	368 6 0	335-0	1,745 12 0	832-23	2,114 2 0
4. Atmakur	3,757-73	3,804 10 0	52-6	254 13 0	3,809-79	3,859 7 0
5. Kavali	2,183-0	1,783 0 0	184-0	774 0 0	2,367-0	2,557 0 0
6. Udayagiri	5,809-68	3,917 10 0	12-63	63 6 3	5,822-31	3,981 0 3
7. Kandukur	4,518-6	3,954 6 0	245-54	1,147 5 0	4,764-60	5,101 11 0
8. Kanigiri	6,103-38	3,736 4 0	..	..	6,103-38	3,736 4 0
9. Ongole	1,405-0	996 0 0	29-6	131 0 0	1,434-0	1,127 0 0
Total ..	25,945-11	19,995 14 0	1,497-3	6,869 7 3	27,442-14	26,865 5 3

Taluku.	Darkhasts in fasli 1309.					
	Dry.		Wet.		Total.	
	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.
8	9	10	11	12	13	13
1. Gudur	ACS. 2,300-33	RS. A. P. 2,065 14 0	ACS. 289-60	RS. A. P. 1,288 5 0	ACS. 2,589-93	RS. A. P. 3,354 3 0
2. Rapur	1,608-43	1,282 7 0	41-40	149 5 0	1,649-83	1,431 12 0
3. Nellore	291-96	155 11 0	61-61	354 5 6	353-47	510 0 6
4. Atmakur	3,578-22	3,288 8 0	57-92	270 0 0	3,636-14	3,558 8 0
5. Kavali	607-0	368 0 0	42-0	181 0 0	649-0	549 0 0
6. Udayagiri	1,664-49	1,134 6 0	13-99	62 13 0	1,678-48	1,197 3 0
7. Kandukur	755-53	640 3 0	28-78	126 9 0	784-31	766 12 0
8. Kanigiri	2,984-72	1,552 13 0	3-68	25 8 0	2,988-40	1,578 5 0
9. Ongole	643-0	523 0 0	6-0	25 0 0	649-0	553 0 0
Total ..	14,483-68	11,015 14 0	544-88	2,482 13 6	14,978-56	13,498 11 6

The reasons for the extensive relinquishments with no corresponding increase under darkhasts have been detailed above. With one or two normal years there is no doubt that the holdings will reach the normal figure.

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

Taluku.	Lands bought in by Government in fasli 1309.					
	Dry.		Wet.		Total.	
	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.
1. Gudur	ACS. 4-63	RS. A. P. 3 2 0	ACS. 123-40	RS. A. P. 534 10 0	ACS. 133-03	RS. A. P. 537 12 0
2. Rapur	28-01	32 5 0	..	..	28-01	32 5 0
3. Nellore	11-46	8 10 0	248-67	1,282 14 0	260-13	1,291 8 0
4. Atmakur	40-81	45 11 0	..	..	40-81	45 11 0
5. Kavali	28-0	36 0 0	21-0	101 0 0	49-0	137 0 0
6. Udayagiri	778-76	450 13 0	11-29	48 9 0	785-08	499 6 0
7. Kandukur	478-68	389 2 0	18-48	72 3 0	487-11	468 5 0
8. Kanigiri	67-27	43 5 0	..	..	67-27	43 5 0
9. Ongole	73-9	149 0 0	19-0	78 0 0	92-0	227 0 0
Total ..	1,445-57	1,157 0 0	446-84	2,133 4 6	1,892-41	3,280 4 0

The largest number of cases occur in Udayagiri and Kandukur in respect of dry lands and in Gudur and Nellore in respect of wet lands. As explained in paragraphs

16 *infra* nearly 68 per cent. of the lands brought to sale have been bought in by Government. This can be accounted for only by the fact that the lands covered are all of poor quality, and the ryots are not anxious to retain them. Udayagiri contributes the largest figure due to sales necessitated by the collection of double kists owing to suspension granted in fasli 1307. The taluk that comes next is Kandukur, where the increase was due to successive indifferent seasons and the low prices in fasli 1308. The reasons for Nellore and Gudur are explained in paragraph 8 *supra*.

9. CULTIVATION.—The total extent cultivated during the year was acres 729,115 against acres 813,807 in the previous year. The percentage of cultivated to occupied area was 67.71 against 74.60. There was a decrease in all the taluks due to the unfavourable character of the season. The subjoined is an abstract comparing the areas cultivated in faslis 1308 and 1309 :—

Items.		Fasli 1308.	Fasli 1309.	Increase.	Decrease.
Dry Wet	ACS.	617,627	ACS. 555,391	ACS.	ACS.
	196,180	173,724	..	62,236	22,456
Total ..		813,807	729,115	..	84,692

10. WATER-RATE AND SECOND CROP.—The following are particulars as compared with fasli 1308 :—

Taluku.	Water-rate.		Faslijasti.		Total.	
	Fasli 1308.	Fasli 1309.	Fasli 1308.	Fasli 1309.	Fasli 1308.	Fasli 1309.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Gudur	7,748	5,977	6,721	6,959	14,469	12,936
2. Rapur	2,353	1,863	2,863	683	5,015	2,486
3. Nellore	26,786	18,759	13,767	6,870	40,553	25,629
4. Atmakur	11,860	11,529	5,681	5,470	17,541	16,999
5. Kavali	7,720	4,552	2,719	3,963	10,439	8,315
6. Udayagiri	2,088	1,907	1,159	212	3,247	2,119
7. Kandukur	4,094	2,133	3,845	154	7,939	2,287
8. Kanigiri	2,237	1,843	607	185	2,844	2,028
9. Ongole	2,070	2,133	746	155	2,816	2,268
Total ..	66,955	50,436	37,908	24,651	1,04,863	75,087

The revenue from water-rate and second crop cultivation amounted to Rs. 50,436 and Rs. 24,651 against Rs. 66,955 and Rs. 37,908, respectively. The decrease under both the heads was due to the fitful nature of the north-east monsoon. There was a small increase of Rs. 63 in the Ongole taluk under the head of water-rate. This calls for no special remarks. Under the head of second crop assessment there was an increase of Rs. 238 and Rs. 1,244 in the taluks of Gudur and Kavali, respectively.

The increase in Gudur being small calls for no remarks. The increase in Kavali is due to water having been taken for second dry crop raised in wet lands.

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

Taluku.		Fasli 1308.	Fasli 1309.	Increase.	Decrease.
Gudur	RS.	4,327	RS. 11,773	RS. 7,446	..
	291	1,993	1,702	..	..
Rapur	555	22,584	22,029	..	..
	706	7,718	7,007	..	..
Nellore	44	9,804	9,760	..	..
	179	1,447	1,268	..	..
Atmakur	124	31,061	30,967	..	..
	20	797	777	..	..
Kavali	310	6,444	6,125	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..		6,465	93,616	87,181	..

The total extent left waste was acres 347,594 or 32.28 per cent. of the occupied area against 25.39 in the previous year. Of the extent left waste no remission was allowed on acres 329,220, while a sum of Rs. 93,646 was remitted on the remaining area. The increase was due to the unfavourable season.

12. OTHER REMISSIONS.—Statement No. 4 gives the particulars of remissions other than waste. The subjoined table compares the results of faslis 1308 and 1309 :—

Particulars.	Fasli 1308.	Fasli 1309.	Increase.	Decrease.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Shavi or loss of produce	1,344	99,919	98,575	..
2. Flood remissions	206	639	433	..
3. Tiravakammi	19,580	27,956	8,376	..
4. Assessment on lands taken up under tope rules	208	208	..	..
5. Lift remissions	5,900	5,951	51	..
6. Beris deductions	6,806	6,801	..	5
7. Fasalkammi	..	886	886	..
8. Remissions granted for the site occupied by the Roman Catholic Church at Ongole	3	3	..	..
9. Water-rate remitted	..	1,237	1,237	..
Total	34,047	1,43,600	1,09,553	5

Item No. 1—*Shavi or loss of crop*.—There were no dry remissions granted. The amount of shavi remissions granted for wet lands is noted below talukwar :—

Taluk.	Extent.	Assessment.
	ACS.	RS.
Gudur	3,751	17,550
Rapur	74	320
Nellore	7,338	41,371
Atmakur	855	4,180
Kavali	3,279	13,603
Udayagiri	108	560
Kandukur	3,417	18,410
Kanigiri	33	223
Ongole	656	3,702
Total	19,511	99,919

The total amount remitted was Rs. 99,919 against Rs. 1,344 in the previous year. This large remission was necessitated by the bad season.

Item No. 2—*Flood Remission*.—A sum of Rs. 639 was remitted under this head in the four taluks noted in the margin. The remission in the Gudur taluk was occasioned by the breaches of tanks in Nedicherla, Vellatur and Odur, caused by the heavy downpour of about 10 inches of rain on the 30th October 1899, and the tender crops were lost. The remission in Atmakur was due to submersion caused under the Anantasagaram tank. The amount of remission in Rapur was small owing to seed loss.

	RS.	RS.
Gudur	71	374
Rapur	1	4
Nellore	9	54
Atmakur	43	207
Total	124	639

Item No. 3—*Tiravakammi or the remission of the difference between the dry and wet rate of assessment*.—This item of remission occurs in all the taluks as noted in the margin. As usual Nellore contributes the

Taluk.	Extent.	Assessment.
	ACS.	RS.
Gudur	2,341	7,701
Rapur	117	472
Nellore	2,111	8,940
Atmakur	400	1,408
Kavali	234	943
Udayagiri	921	3,271
Kandukur	1,035	4,347
Kanigiri	52	251
Ongole	116	623
Total	7,327	27,956

largest percentage, viz., 32, due to irrigation not having been yet provided for large blocks of lands granted under the Sangam Project. Gudur comes next with a percentage of 27. This is due to the bad state in which several irrigation works in the taluks are and which calls for the immediate attention of the Executive Engineer. The amount has increased this year owing to the indifferent season. The next taluk is Kandukur, which contributed 15 per cent., due to insufficient rains. It is very disappointing to observe that with almost a normal rainfall and protected as it is by two anicuts, the remissions in the Nellore taluk should have amounted to Rs. 77,567, the bulk of which was under the Nellore tank and anicut. The reason for this is the precarious nature of direct irrigation under the Pennair. The river brings down enormous volumes of water for a few days and then subsides into a little rivulet quite insufficient for direct irrigation. What is required is a reservoir to catch the heavy freshes and supplement the direct irrigation. This has already been supplied for the Sangam anicut in the Kanigiri reservoir, and a similar course should be adopted for the Nellore anicut by converting the Nellore tank into a huge reservoir. The improvements to the Nellore tank, sanctioned in G.O., No. 458-I, dated 28th May 1896, have not yet been carried out. When completed they will be undoubtedly of great benefit, but what is required is a much larger scheme consisting of a large reservoir at Nellore and a supplemental reservoir, if necessary, above, with a channel of flood-channel size all the way from Sangam. I have already addressed the Chief Engineer for Irrigation on the subject.

Item No. 4—*Assessment of lands taken up under tope rules*.—The amount was the same as in the previous year, viz., Rs. 208.

Item No. 5—*Lift remission*.—The amount of remission under this head was Rs. 5,951 against Rs. 5,900 in the previous year. The small increase was due to additional remissions having been granted owing to the indifferent season.

Item No. 6—*Beris deductions*.—Enclosure A to statement No. 4 contains full particulars under this head. There was an increase of Rs. 107-10-11, for which details are given in the statement.

Item No. 7—*Fasalkammi*.—This remission was granted under the Anantasagaram tank in the villages of Bedusupalle, Varikuntapad and Anantasagaram, as the tank received only a supply of four months and fourteen days against a capacity of twelve months. There was a balance of four and a half months' supply at the end of last year, but this supply was used up for the second crop cultivation of that year. Hence the necessity for the grant of fasalkammi remission.

Item No. 8.—Calls for no remarks.

Item No. 9—*Remission of water-rate*.—This occurred in the marginally-noted taluks as per No. 12 accounts of the taluks. In other taluks the item does not appear in No. 12 account but appear to have been taken into account for purpose of charging cesses. A further enquiry is being made.

	RS.
Atmakur	1,232
Kanigiri	4
Ongole	1
Total	1,237

13. MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE.—Particulars under this head will be found

in statement No. 5. There was a net decrease of Rs. 31,216 as compared with fasli 1308 due to want of sufficient rains—*vide* annexed statement :—

Items.	Fasli 1308.	Fasli 1309.	Increase.	Decrease.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Quit-rent on sundry inams	1,25,078	1,25,052	..	26
2. Survey excess	21,676	21,685	9	..
3. Lands cultivated after jamabandi	2,492	521	..	1,971
4. Gowler patta	873	447	..	426
5. Unauthorized cultivation	58,984	46,880	..	12,104
6. Water-rate on minor inams, whole inam villages and zamindari villages	41,808	26,331	..	15,477
7. Sale-proceeds of lands bought in by Government and resold and sale-proceeds of darkhast lands	5,055	6,006	951	..
8. Sale-proceeds of tank-bed lands	1,633	333	..	1,300
9. Revenue process service fees	4,054	2,307	..	1,747
10. Revenue derived from trees other than reserved trees on unreserved lands including sale-proceeds of such trees	1,426	1,157	..	269
11. Other miscellaneous items	13,606	14,650	1,144	..
Total	2,76,585	2,45,369	2,104	33,320
Net decrease	..	..	..	31,216

Item I—Quit-rent on minor inams.—The difference of Rs. 26 is made up of the following :—

	RS.
(a) Relinquishments	23
(b) Land sold for arrears of quit-rent and bought in by Government	31
	54
Lands given in exchange for those taken up for public purposes on which additional quit-rent has been imposed	28
Net	26

Item No. 2—Survey excess.—The increase in this was due to the rectification of errors in Kanigiri taluk.

Item No. 3.—The amount under this head was Rs. 521 against Rs. 2,492 in the previous year. The details of Rs. 521 appertaining to the year under report are given below :—

	RS.
(1) Taram assessment on resumed inams collected retrospectively	277
(2) Do. on certain lands in Yellayapollem appertaining to fasli 1306 not brought to account at the time	113
(3) Difference between the wet and dry assessment erroneously remitted but brought to account in the fasli under report	131
Total	521

Item No. 4.—The decrease under this head of Rs. 426 was due to the expiry of cowles.

Item No. 5—Unauthorized cultivation.—This shows a decrease under the cultivation of assessed lands, due, of course, to the unfavourable season.

Item No. 6—Water-rate on inam lands.—As in other cases the decrease was due to the unfavourable season.

Item No. 7—Sale-proceeds of lands bought in by Government and resold and sale-proceeds of darkhast lands.—*Vide* remarks against paragraph 18.

Item No. 8—Sale-proceeds of tank-bed lands.—There are no tank-bed lands to be sold. The small amount realized represents the sale-proceeds of such of the lands as were left unsold in the beginning.

Item No. 9—Revenue process service fees.—The decrease under this head was due partly to the reduction of rates of process fees—*vide* my letter No. 2845-Ver., dated 3rd October 1899, and partly to fewer processes served by the special paid agency.

Item No. 10—Revenue derived from trees, &c.—The small decrease calls for no remarks.

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

Items.	Demand of fasli 1309.	Collections within the fasli.	Subsequent collections up to the end of September 1900.	Total collections.	Balance on 1st October 1900.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Permanently-settled estates	4,52,292	4,14,101	20,230	4,34,331	17,961
Shrotriem jodi	82,119	76,790	3,718	80,508	1,611
Ryotwar and miscellaneous	21,92,055	19,83,745	25,199	20,08,945	1,83,110
Total, Land Revenue	27,26,466	24,74,637	49,147	25,23,784	2,02,682
Land-cess in ryotwar villages	1,72,959	1,36,781	20,626	1,57,407	15,552
Village-cess in do.	1,14,261	91,192	12,882	1,04,074	10,187
Land-cess in shrotriem villages	10,019	8,962	656	9,618	401
Do. in zamindari do.	79,381	72,852	3,861	76,713	2,668
Total, Cesses	3,76,620	3,09,787	38,025	3,47,812	28,808
Grand Total	31,03,086	27,84,424	87,172	28,71,596	2,31,490

The total land revenue demand of the year under report was Rs. 27,26,466 against Rs. 30,04,014 in the previous year, thus showing a decrease of Rs. 2,77,548, due, of course, to the unfavourable season. The current demand under cesses in ryotwari, inam and zamindari villages amounted to Rs. 3,76,620 against Rs. 3,60,765 in the previous year. The net increase is made up of the following items :—

	RS.
Add—	
(1) Increase due to the increase of one pie in the rate of village-cess	11,699
(2) Increase in the land-cess demand of the Venkatagiri estate	2,838
(3) Collection of the difference according to the above rates for previous years	5,676
Total	20,213
Decrease due to unfavourable season	4,358
	15,855

The total demand under land revenue and cesses thus amounted to Rs. 31,03,086 against Rs. 33,64,779 in the previous year. The total collections within the fasli amounted to Rs. 27,84,424 or 90 per cent. of the demand against 97.80 per cent. in the previous year. Deducting the sum of Rs. 1,75,208, the collection of which was suspended in the Ongole taluk under B.P., Mis. No. 2182, dated 4th May 1900, the percentage of collections within the fasli comes to 95. Deducting subsequent collections up to the end of September there remains a net balance of Rs. 56,282 over

and above the amount, the collection of which has been suspended in Ongole. The following is a talukwar distribution of the balance :—

	RS.
Gudur	3,697
Bapur	3
Nellore	4,519
Atmakur	4,665
Kavali	4,853
Udayagiri	105
Kandukur	2,521
Kanigiri	372
Ongole	1,89,855
Huzur	20,900
Total ...	2,31,490

Ongole has the largest balance of Rs. 14,647, even deducting the sum of Rs. 1,75,208, collection of which has been suspended. The taluk was badly affected and collections are being made without much pressure. Deducting the amount suspended, there is a net balance of Rs. 56,282; of this a sum of Rs. 624 has since been collected, while another sum of Rs. 9,050 is awaiting adjustment. A further sum of Rs. 5,856 is under correspondence and a sum of Rs. 360 is considered of doubtful recovery. A sum of Rs. 16,581 is outstanding on the Chundi estate, the succession to which is disputed. The remaining balance is covered by processes.

15. DEMAND, COLLECTION AND BALANCE OF ARREARS.—The arrear demand at the beginning of the fasli was Rs. 75,782, of which Rs. 71,589 were collected within the fasli and Rs. 3,356 remitted, leaving a balance of Rs. 837. Again this balance was reduced to Rs. 706 at the end of September 1900, and the following are talukwar particulars therefor :—

	RS.
Gudur	208
Nellore	254
Atmakur	27
Kavali	22
Udayagiri	11
Kandukur	176
Kanigiri	8
Total ...	706

Of this amount again Rs. 146 have been ordered to be written off the accounts, leaving a net balance of Rs. 560 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.
1308	364,198	332,708	31,490	Rs. 7,073	Rs. 6,988	Rs. 14,061
1309	374,438	357,106	17,332	5,067	12,683	17,750

The year shows an increase under this head in respect of processes issued as well as in the value of property sold. The following table gives talukwar particulars as compared with fasli 1308 :—

Taluku.	Fasli.	Number of demand notices.	Number of attachment notices.	Sale notices, personal.	Sale notices, real.			Total number of sale notices.	Percentage of columns 9 to 3.
					Number of cases.	Extent of land sold.	Extent of land bought in by Government.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Gudur ..	1308	37,442	5,248	37	13	67.0	49	50	0.13
	1309	52,110	4,765	86	34	134.0	59	120	0.23
Bapur ..	1308	25,611	1,408	20	..	..	..	20	0.08
	1309	21,004	798	7	..	..	..	7	0.04
Nellore ..	1308	76,268	19,379	43	182	526	221	225	0.31
	1309	78,618	14,676	85	185	791	332	270	0.34
Atmakur ..	1308	50,625	2,067	52	26	287	70	78	0.15
	1309	45,184	1,673	26	27	194	60	58	0.12
Kavali ..	1308	30,256	2,640	159	60	256	168	219	0.72
	1309	34,684	3,846	121	19	101	44	140	0.40
Udayagiri ..	1308	20,661	8,941	284	3	17	17	287	1.39
	1309	22,201	2,292	33	69	829	785	102	0.45
Kandukur ..	1308	51,746	4,267	115	15	84	1	130	0.25
	1309	45,747	7,757	131	41	497	441	172	0.37
Kanigiri ..	1308	12,351	183	3	..	..	..	3	..
	1309	18,350	1,378	6	2	5	..	8	0.04
Ongole ..	1308	56,169	1,880	15	20	240	42	35	0.06
	1309	53,098	1,478	13	23	123	110	36	0.06
Total ..	1308	361,159	46,013	728	319	1,477	568	1,047	0.29
	1309	370,994	38,663	608	400	2,674	1,831	908	0.24

The percentage of sale to distraint is only 0.24 against 0.29 in the previous year. This is very significant, bearing in mind the unfavourable season. The fact is that there was unusual tightness in the money market in fasli 1308, and sales had to be resorted to to a larger extent than usual. In the year under report prices rose high and the produce found better sales. The decrease in the percentage of sales to demand notices was general throughout the district, except in Nellore and Gudur, where there was some slight rise. A greater portion of the lands brought to sale, viz., 68 per cent., was bought in by Government for want of bidders. This shows that the lands sold are mostly poor, which the ryots do not care to retain. The annexed statement gives talukwar particulars of the transactions with percentages of the number of sales to the number of demand and distraint notices and the number of defaulters to the total number of pattadars. The actual sales were 0.24 per cent. of the demand notices, and 2.35 per cent. of the distraint notices against 0.29 and 2.27 in the previous year, while the number of defaulters were 0.80 per cent. of the total number of pattadars against 0.93 in the previous year. There was thus a decrease almost all round for reasons explained above.

Taluku.	Fasli.	Number of patta.	Number of demand notices.	Number of distraint notices.	Number of sale notices.	Number of defaulters whose property was sold.			Percentage of column 6 to column 4.			Percentage of column 9 to column 8.
						Personal.	Real.	Total.	Column 4.	Column 5.	Percentage column 9 to column 8.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
Gudur	1308	13,898	37,412	5,248	50	37	13	50	0.13	0.95	0.36	
	1309	13,699	52,110	4,765	120	86	34	120	0.23	2.52	0.89	
Rapur	1308	8,621	25,611	1,408	20	20	..	20	0.08	1.43	0.23	
	1309	8,944	21,004	798	7	7	..	7	0.04	0.87	0.08	
Nellore	1308	18,987	76,268	19,379	225	43	182	225	0.31	1.16	1.18	
	1309	19,563	78,618	14,676	270	85	185	270	0.34	1.84	1.38	
Atmakur	1308	15,610	50,625	2,067	78	52	26	78	0.15	3.77	0.50	
	1309	15,349	45,184	1,873	53	26	27	53	0.12	3.17	0.34	
Kavali	1308	9,799	30,286	3,640	219	159	60	219	0.72	8.30	2.28	
	1309	10,189	34,684	3,846	140	121	19	140	0.40	3.64	1.37	
Udayagiri	1308	6,449	20,861	8,941	287	284	3	287	1.39	8.21	4.45	
	1309	6,449	22,201	2,292	102	33	69	102	0.45	4.44	1.59	
Kandukur	1308	17,132	51,746	4,267	130	115	15	130	0.25	3.04	0.76	
	1309	17,325	45,747	7,757	172	181	41	172	0.37	2.22	0.93	
Kanigiri	1308	4,926	12,351	183	2	3	..	3	..	1.64	0.06	
	1309	4,911	18,350	1,378	8	6	2	8	0.04	0.58	0.16	
Ongole	1308	17,489	56,169	1,890	35	15	20	35	0.06	1.86	0.20	
	1309	17,479	53,098	1,478	36	13	23	36	0.06	2.43	0.20	
Total	1308	1,12,911	3,61,159	46,013	1,047	728	319	1,047	0.29	2.27	0.93	
	1309	1,13,908	3,70,996	38,663	903	508	400	908	0.24	2.85	0.80	

17. RECEIPTS FROM PROCESS-SERVICE FEES AND CHARGES FOR THE SPECIAL PAID AGENCY.—Statement No. 8-B furnishes particulars under this head. The total number of process issued was 374,438; of this 357,198 or 95 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:—

Fasli.	Receipts.	Charges.
	RS.	RS.
1308	4,054	1,370
1309	2,307	1,489

18. LANDS SOLD UNDER STANDING ORDER NOS. 110 AND 30 (LAST EDITION) AND STANDING ORDER No. 45-15 (PARAGRAPH 12) NEW EDITION.—Statement No. 9 gives particulars under this head. There was a net increase of Rs. 951, due to larger sales under Standing Order Nos. 30 (old) and No. 15 (new).

19. RUINED TANKS.—There were no fresh grants made under this head.

20. INTEREST.—The arrear at the beginning of the fasli was Rs. 456-6-1. The demand during the year amounted to Rs. 725-13-0. Of the total demand of Rs. 1,182-3-1 a sum of Rs. 700-8-2 was collected within the fasli, while a further sum of Rs. 96-6-8 was remitted, leaving a balance of Rs. 385-4-3 at the close of the fasli. Out of this balance a further sum of Rs. 124-12-5 has since been collected.

21. SUB-DIVISION OF QUIT-RENT.—There were no applications filed.

22. INSPECTION AND REPLACEMENT OF BOUNDARY AND FIELD MARKS.—Statement No. 13 gives particulars under this head except for the two taluks of Nellore and Gudur, which are undergoing a resurvey. Now that a resurvey of the whole district has been ordered, this statement may be discontinued until the resurvey is finished.

23. EXAMINATION OF THE VILLAGE AND TALUK MANUAL ACCOUNTS.—These have been examined by the several jamabandi officers and a general review will issue shortly. There is on the whole an improvement in the maintenance of these accounts.

24. APPLICATIONS FOR TRANSFER OF PATTAS IN REGISTRATION OFFICES.—The sub-joined abstract gives talukwar details under this head. The number of cases pending at the beginning of the fasli was 53, the fresh applications received in the year were 1,090 against 815 in the previous year. This accounts for the larger balance of 103 at the end of the fasli.

Taluku.	Number of cases pending at the beginning of the fasli.	Number of cases received during the fasli.	Total.	Number of cases disposed of during the fasli.	Number of cases pending at the close of the fasli.
Gudur	10	127	137	125	12
Rapur	3	55	58	57	1
Nellore	12	155	167	116	51
Atmakur	8	82	90	83	7
Kavali	7	115	122	104	18
Udayagiri	1	32	33	25	8
Kandukur	4	263	267	267	..
Kanigiri	5	28	33	30	3
Ongole	3	233	236	233	3
Total ..	53	1,090	1,143	1,040	103

25. VERNACULAR CORRESPONDENCE IN ASSISTANT AND HEAD ASSISTANT COLLECTORS' OFFICES.—No Assistant Collector was on duty in the district, and the Head Assistant-ship has been converted into Provincial service.

26. CASES DEALT WITH UNDER PARAGRAPH 6 OF STANDING ORDER No. 20 (OLD) AND No. 31 (NEW).—The number of cases disposed of was 291, which occurred in all the taluks except Atmakur and Ongole.

27. LAND IMPROVEMENT AND AGRICULTURISTS' LOANS ACTS.—A total sum of Rupees 22,240 was advanced under both the Acts. An allotment of Rs. 30,000 was sanctioned for loans on account of the scarcity, but the above amount represents the advances made within the close of the fasli year. The following statement gives the total transactions under the two 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
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Land Improvement Loans Act	43,661 12 4	18,577 8 0	62,239 4 4	5,409 10 5	* 4,591 1 5
Agriculturists' Loans Act for purposes other than relief of distress	12,954 0 0	3,663 0 0	16,617 0 0	1,425 12 11	1,319 1 0
For relief of distress	50 0 0	..	50 0 0	16 2 11	16 2 11
Total ..	61,665 12 4	22,240 8 0	83,906 4 4	6,851 10 3	5,926 5 4

Items.	Balance repayable at the end of the year.	Interest.		
		Due during the year including balance.	Paid during the year.	Balance due at the end of the year.
	7	8	9	10
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Land Improvement Loans Act	838 1 9	3,456 0 11	† 3,038 8 11	424 3 8
Agriculturists' Loans Act for purposes other than relief of distress	106 11 11	997 0 9	932 11 7	† 95 6 8
For relief of distress	..	2 8 5	2 8 5	..
Total ..	944 13 8	4,455 10 1	3,973 12 11	519 10 4

* Includes excess collections of Rs. 19-8-9.

† Includes excess collections of Rs. 6-11-8.

‡ Includes excess collections of Rs. 31-1-6.

The balance of Rs. 944-13-8 in column 7 is covered by processes. Thirty new wells were constructed during the year, the extent benefited being acres 233.09, while 76 old wells have been repaired and 235 wells are under construction.

28. Famine Analysis Registers and Firka Books.—The progress in the preparation of village registers and firka books is contained in the annual statement submitted with this office No. 2516-D—Ver., dated 2nd August 1900. All the divisional officers are of opinion that these registers have been found useful in studying the economic conditions of the villages and arriving at conclusions as regards the necessity for further improvements, &c. In the jamabandi of the Ongole taluk, which was affected, conducted by me, these registers were freely made use of with advantage. The remarks in section I are in some cases stale, having been entered long ago, but figures appertaining to subsequent years have been duly entered in the appropriate sections and these helped towards ascertaining the previous history of the villages concerned. Instructions have been issued to rewrite the remarks so as to bring them up to date. Of course the registers like all other similar accounts contain some defects which will be dealt with in the district review.

29. AGRICULTURAL WAGES.—The remarks under this head, called for in B.P., No. 112; dated 8th March 1898, will be submitted separately. The matter is under investigation.

25th October 1900.

(Signed) C. M. MULLALY,
Collector.

SETTLEMENT REPORT

OF

CUDDAPAH.

I HAVE the honour to submit my report on the settlement of land revenue of this district for fasli 1309 together with the statements prescribed as per annexed list.

2. SEASON AND RAINFALL.—As already stated in the administration report submitted with this office disposal No. 194-R. Rev. of 1900, dated the 30th June 1900, the season was not favourable for agricultural operations in the year under report. The total quantity of rainfall registered during the year was only 19·23 inches, which is 6·24 inches less than the fall of the preceding year, and 9·37 inches than the average for the district. There were heavy rains in the months of April and May but they were not of much use for agricultural operations. The fall during the south-west monsoon was scanty and out of time. It was a little less than the rainfall in the preceding year, and 3·36 inches less than the average. The fall during the north-east monsoon was also not universal and sufficient. It was much less than the average and the fall in the previous year. It was only 5·48 inches against 11·01 of the previous year, and against 11·50 the average. Owing to untimely and insufficient rainfall, a large number of tanks in the district received very insufficient supplies, and consequently large extents of wet lands were left waste, and the crops grown on large areas of cultivated land became shavi or yielded a very poor outturn. Further, large extents of wet lands were grown with dry crops and people largely availed themselves of the concession granted in the Board's Proceedings, Mis. No. 6358, Revenue Settlement, dated the 22nd December 1899. The dry lands did not fare better in many taluks, and the worst tracts were portions of the taluks of Pulivendla, Proddatur, Jammalamadugu, Badvel, Kadiri, Madanapalle, Vayalpad and Ráyachóti. This state of affairs necessitated the grant of large season remissions under the heads of waste, shavi, shortage of crops on dry lands and tirvakammi on wet lands as detailed below :—

Taluka.	Wet waste.	Shavi.	Tirvakammi and fasal-kammi.	Dry remissions (for short crops).
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Badvel	6,086	12,425	21,300	
2. Proddatur	2,295	1,096	6,932	7,307
3. Sidhout	4,029	3,853	19,776	
4. Pullampet	12,872	2,260	17,065	
5. Cuddapah	8,392	3,159	8,184	
6. Jammalamadugu	1,050	408	4,421	4,841
7. Pulivendla	2,828	1,375	4,118	51,008
8. Ráyachóti	11,296	1,968	6,178	
9. Kadiri	14,799	229	5,796	
10. Vayalpad	22,243	328	7,632	
11. Madanapalle	36,021	677	21,415	
Total ..	1,22,411	27,778	1,23,017	63,156

From the above, it will be seen that the amount of remissions on account of wet waste was Rs. 1,22,411 against Rs. 58,605 in the preceding year, that on account of shavi and tirwa and fasal kammi was Rs. 27,778 and Rs. 1,23,017 against Rs. 3,394 and Rs. 29,323, respectively, in the preceding year. Besides these, dry remissions to the extent of Rs. 63,156 were granted for short produce in the taluks of Proddatur, Jammalamadugu and Pulivendla, with the sanction of the Board of Revenue, against Rs. 12,395 in the preceding year. The total amount of remissions granted with reference to the state of the season was Rs. 3,36,362 during the year

under report against Rs. 1,03,717 in the previous fasli. The collection of revenue of Rs. 72,045 was also ordered to be postponed as detailed below :—

	Rs.
Badvel	19,000
Proddatur	1,653
Pulivendla	42,708
Jammalamadugu	8,684
Total	72,045

Vide Board's Proceedings, No. 308, Revenue Settlement, dated 28th June 1900, and Board's Proceedings, No. 399, Revenue Settlement, dated the 28th August 1900, and Board's Proceedings, No. 110, Revenue Settlement, dated the 15th March 1900.

In the year under report the grant of remissions of *all* kinds (season and other) shows an increase of over 2½ lakhs of rupees, the amount relating to this year being Rs. 3,89,637 against Rs. 1,59,915 of last year.

Owing to the unfavourable character of the season, the beds of several tanks were, with the permission of the Board of Revenue, allowed to be cultivated during the year under report. The details of cultivation of these tank-bed lands were furnished to the Board of Revenue in this office Disposal No. 1941 D. Rev. of 1900, dated the 25th September 1900, sent in reply to the Board's Official Memorandum, Mis. No. 545, Revenue Settlement, dated the 6th February 1900.

3. **CONDITION AND OUTTURN OF CROPS.**—The wet crops fared well under the Kurnool-Cuddapah Canal under most of the channels, and under a few tanks which received sufficient supply. In the northern section comprising the Jammalamadugu and Cuddapah divisions the dry crops, chiefly cholam in heavy soils, yielded a fair outturn, while in the light soils, they did not do well. Under wells cumbu, korra, and indigo yielded a fair outturn. In the eastern section comprising the taluks of the Sidhout division dry crops yielded from fair to good in Sidhout and Pullampet taluks except in a small tract round Vontimitta in Sidhout taluk, and Kódúru in Pullampet taluk, where cumbu yielded little or nothing. In Badvel taluk, both the monsoons were very deficient, and the early as well as the late sown dry crops suffered much, and the yield in a major portion was much below annas 6. In the southern section, comprising the taluks of the sub-division, cumbu did not thrive owing to the south-west monsoon rains having been untimely, which however benefited horse-gram, castor and other inferior crops in some places. The crops under wells which are numerous in this section did well. The crops under wells in the eastern section also did well.

4. **PRICES**—The following table compares the prices of food-grains and horse-gram for faslis 1308 and 1309 :—

PRICES per Madras garce.

Grains.	Fasli 1308.	Fasli 1309.	Difference.
Paddy, 1st sort	Rs. 197	Rs. 204	+ 7
Do. 2nd sort	174	179	+ 5
Rice do.	419	411	— 8
Cholam	226	247	+ 21
Cumbu	225	250	+ 25
Ragi	195	214	+ 19
Horse-gram	243	230	— 13

The variation is not above 10 per cent. in respect of any grain and does not call for special remarks. In the first eight months of the year under report the prices of the previous year continued, and in the latter part of the year they rose high owing to the insufficient rainfall and the large exportations of grain to Northern India.

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

6. **WHOLE INAM VILLAGES.**—The number of these villages is 264 as in the previous year. The quit-rent charged on them was Rs. 39,654-5-2 as in last year; the amount of religious allowances deducted from the demand of whole inam villages this year is Rs. 121-8-11 against Rs. 163-8-11, and the decrease of Rs. 42 is due to non-payment of the full allowance in one village of Cuddapah taluk.

7. **RYOTWAR SETTLEMENT.**—There is no change in the number of ryotwar villages, the total number being 1,090. Statement No. 1 gives the names of the settling officers, the places where the jamabandi was conducted, and the duration of settlement of each of the taluks. The shortest period was 16 days in the case of Ráyachóti taluk, and the longest was 53 days for Pullampet. The long duration in the latter taluk was due to the change of officers. The jamabandi of only three taluks, viz., (1) Jammalamadugu, (2) Proddatur, and (3) Badvel was completed before the close of the fasli. In the case of the remaining eight taluks it was prolonged beyond the fasli and Vayalpad was the last of all, having been completed on the 13th August 1900. This year, the jamabandi was commenced late, as all the Divisional officers and myself had much inspection to make owing to the unfavourable character of the season. Further, the change in the personnel of the Collector also retarded in some measure the speedy completion of jamabandi of Sidhout and Vayalpad taluks :—

(ii) The average number of days taken for the settlement of each taluk was 33 against 31 in the preceding year.

(iii) The number of pattas held during the year was 193,579 against 193,247 of the previous year. The number of miscellaneous pattas issued was 403 against 1,068 of last year, showing a decrease of 665 which was due to the fact that none were issued in the taluks of Badvel, Proddatur, Cuddapah and Jammalamadugu.

(iv) From the settlement showing the officers by whom each taluk was settled during the past five years ending with the fasli under report, it will be seen that there is no taluk, the settlement of which by the Collector is overdue.

8. **OCCUPATION AND CHANGES.**—The subjoined statement shows the extent and assessment of ryotwari holdings of fasli 1309 as compared with those of fasli 1308 :—

Fasli.	Dry.		Wet.		Total.	
	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.
1308	ACS. 1,192,235	RS. 9,20,802	ACS. 123,471	RS. 7,64,165	ACS. 1,315,706	RS. 16,84,967
1309	1,179,409	9,14,161	123,012	7,61,151	1,302,421	16,75,312
Difference ..	— 12,826	— 6,641	— 459	— 3,014	— 13,285	— 9,655

The extent of ryots' holdings during the year under report was 1,302,421 acres, assessed at Rs. 16,75,312 against 1,315,706 acres, assessed at Rs. 16,84,967 in the previous year. The details of changes are given in enclosure A to No. 3 statement. The decrease under holdings was due to much relinquishment during the year owing to the unfavourable character of the season. The extent relinquished was 26,677 acres while that taken up was 15,550 acres.

The following statement compares the figures of faslis 1308 and 1309 under items "lands relinquished" and "lands bought in by Government" :—

Fasli.	Lands relinquished.		Lands bought in by Government.	
	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.
1308	ACS. 21,956	RS. 13,601	ACS. 815	RS. 699
1309	26,677	16,289	2,752	3,162
Difference ..	+ 4,721	+ 2,688	+ 1,937	+ 2,463

The bulk of this increase under relinquishment was chiefly in Kadiri, Badvel and Cuddapah taluks. In the former two taluks, the season this year was particularly unfavourable, and the lands which are mostly inferior were relinquished by poorer ryots.

The increase under the second item, viz., "lands bought in by Government" was chiefly in Cuddapah, Proddatur, Badvel, Sidhout, Pullampet and Pulivendla taluks, and was due to the inability of the ryots to pay the current revenue in addition to the arrears suspended in previous faslis, and to the disinclination of the ryots to buy fresh lands.

SETTLEMENT REPORT OF CUDDAPAH.

9. ACTUAL CULTIVATION (WASTE CHARGED AND REMITTED).—The statement given below compares the figures of actual cultivation during the years 1308 and 1309 :—

Faslis.	Dry.	Wet.	Total.
1308	ACS. 998,305	ACS. 102,135	ACS. 1,100,440
1309	974,426	90,069	1,064,495
Difference	— 23,879	— 12,066	— 35,945

The cultivated area during the year under report shows a decrease, as compared with the previous year, both under dry and wet owing to the unfavourable character of the season.

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.
1308	ACS. 192,192	ACS. 8,531	ACS. 200,723	ACS. 1,738	ACS. 12,895	ACS. 14,643
1309	204,983	9,071	214,054	..	23,873	23,873
Difference	+ 12,791	+ 540	+ 13,331	— 1,738	+ 11,067	+ 9,329

The increase in the extent of waste charged occurs chiefly in the taluks of Kadiri, Ráyachóti, Badvel and Pulivendla.

No remission for *dry waste* was granted this year. The extent of *wet waste* remitted also shows considerable increase and it is contributed by almost all the taluks of the district, and due to the inadequate water-supply to tanks. Of the total amount of Rs. 1,22,411 remitted for wet waste, Rs. 841 were granted under 25 irrigation sources which are out of order in the taluks of Badvel, Kadiri, Vayalpad and Madanapalle as detailed below :—

Taluks.	Number of irrigation sources out of order.	Amount remitted.
Badvel	1	4
Vayalpad	3	23
Kadiri	4	47
Madanapalle	17	767
Total	25	841

Steps are being taken to get the sources repaired.

10. WATER-RATE.—The following table gives the comparative figures for water-rate charged in faslis 1308 and 1309 :—

Fasli.	Tiruvajasti.	Fasaljasti.
1308	ACS. 31,811	ACS. 32,192
1309	28,194	13,650
Difference	— 3,617	— 18,542

The water-rate revenue shows a decrease of Rs. 22,159, the bulk of which relates to Badvel taluk where the revenue in the year under report is only Rs. 2,451 against Rs. 12,745 of the previous year. The other taluks showing decrease are Pullampet, Ráyachóti, Cuddapah, Proddatur and Sidhout. This is due to deficient rainfall during both the monsoons.

11. OTHER REMISSIONS (EXCLUDING THOSE GRANTED ON WASTE).—These fall under the following three heads :—

Items.	Fasli 1308.	Fasli 1309.	Increase.	Decrease.
1. Occasional remission	Rs. 48,642	Rs. 2,16,400	Rs. 1,69,758	Rs. ..
2. Fixed remission	26,093	23,679	..	2,414
3. Beriz deduction	27,895	27,147	..	748

The increase under occasional remissions occurs under all the heads, viz., (i) shavi loss of produce, (ii) tirwakammi, (iii) fasalkammi and (iv) dry remissions, and as due to the unfavourable character of the season. Shavi remissions granted in the year under report amount to Rs. 27,778 against Rs. 3,394 in the previous year. Early half of this amount relates to Badvel taluk, where Rs. 12,425 were remitted, the amount of remission granted in the previous year being *nil*. This taluk fared the worst as the two monsoons were very deficient, and consequently the large tanks Rajupoliem, Porumamilla and Badvel, which irrigate about a third of the wet acut of the taluk, received very small supplies and the paddy crop under them except when aided by wells entirely failed.

Tirwakammi remissions were granted to the extent of Rs. 1,22,134 against Rs. 29,323 in the preceding year, with an increase of Rs. 92,811. This increase is contributed by all the eleven taluks in this district, though Badvel, Sidhout and allampet taluks contributed most. This is due to large extents of wet lands having been cultivated with dry crops owing to supply in the irrigation sources being sufficient to raise wet crops.

Dry remissions were granted for shavi or shortage in the taluks of Proddatur, Pulivendla and Jammalamadugu to the extent of Rs. 63,156 against Rs. 11,715 in fasli 1308.

Under *fixed remissions* there is a decrease of Rs. 2,414, of this Rs. 1,438 relates to shavi remission. This decrease is below 10 per cent. and calls for no special explanation. Under *dasabandam* remissions there is a decrease of Rs. 990, the amount being Rs. 2,745 against Rs. 3,735 of fasli 1308. This is due to the non-payment of any arrears in the enhanced revenue to dasabandamdars as the entire ayacut under the arces had not been cultivated owing to the unfavourable state of the season.

The decrease in the amount of beriz deductions is due to the fact that in fasli 1308 a larger amount had been disbursed on account of arrear balances not paid in the previous years.

12. MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE.—The total demand under this item was Rs. 3,70,080 against Rs. 3,77,903 in the preceding year, showing a decrease of Rs. 7,823. The following table shows the items in which the variations are noticeable :—

Items.	Fasli 1308.	Fasli 1309.	Increase.	Decrease.
Jodi or quit-rent on minor inams	Rs. 2,89,708	Rs. 2,89,555	Rs. ..	Rs. 153
Water-rate on minor inams in ryotwar village	42,979	26,740	..	16,239
Charge for water in inam villages	8,031	1,286	..	1,745
Penal charge for water irrigated without permission	2,244	2,322	78	..
Lands occupied for which no pattas were given	21,880	21,800	..	80
Concealed cultivation	1,154	2,628	1,474	..
Occupation of poramboke lands	9,530	9,668	138	..
Process-service fees	1	..	..	1
Other items	7,376	16,081	8,705	..
Total	..	..	10,395	18,218
	..	..	..	10,395
	..	..	..	7,823

Item 1.—The decrease is trifling and due to the resumption of certain inams.

Item 2.—The decrease under this item is large and due to the unfavourable character of the season. This decrease is contributed by all the taluks, largely by Badvel, Pullampet, Sidhout and Cuddapah. In Badvel taluk the amount realized was Rs. 842 against Rs. 8,201 in the previous year, showing an enormous decrease of Rs. 7,359.

Item 3.—This occurs in Pullampet taluk. The insufficient supply to irrigation arces which irrigate several inam villages in this taluk resulted in this decrease.

Items 4 and 5.—The variations under these two items are trifling and call for no remarks.

Item 6.—Cuddapah contributes Rs. 1,389 of the increase under this head. It is due to the collection of revenue omitted in the previous years.

Item 7.—The increase under this item is small and calls for no remark.

Item 9.—The increase is due to the large amount of revenue realized by sale of tank-bed lands in Cuddapah and Proddatur taluks, and of canal block lands in Proddatur taluk. In Cuddapah the bed of Palampalle tank, which was rendered unnecessary owing to the extension of the Kurnool-Cuddapah irrigation canal, was sold in public auction as per orders of the Board of Revenue communicated with B.P., Mis. No. 7111, Revenue Settlement, dated the 9th December 1898. The sale fetched Rs. 9,241, of which Rs. 7,816 was collected within the fasli. In Proddatur canal block lands were sold under orders of the Board conveyed in its Proceedings, Mis. No. 1096, Revenue Settlement, dated 23rd February 1899. The amount realized thereby was Rs. 1,350.

13. DEMAND, COLLECTION AND BALANCE OF SHROTRIEM JODI.—The following table shows the demand, collection and balance of shrotriem jodi and jaghir villages as compared with the figures for fasli 1308:—

	Fasli 1308.					Fasli 1309.				
	Arrears.	Current.	Total.	Collection and remissions.	Balance.	Arrears.	Current.	Total.	Collection and remissions.	Balance.
1. Shrotriem jodi ..	Rs. 1,616	Rs. 39,491	Rs. 41,107	Rs. 36,883	Rs. 4,224	Rs. 4,224	Rs. 39,533	Rs. 43,757	Rs. 37,654	Rs. 6,103
2. Cesses in inam villages ..	665	6,179	6,844	5,799	1,045	1,045	6,254	7,299	5,870	1,429
Total ..	2,281	45,670	47,951	42,682	5,269	5,269	45,787	51,056	43,524	7,532

The current demand under shrotriem jodi exhibits an increase of Rs. 42 over that of last year. This is due to non-payment Rs. 42, by beriz deductions, for religious institution as explained in paragraph 6 *supra*. Rupees 5,586 of the balance under item No. 1 has since been collected. The rest relates to the taluks of Badvel, Sidhout, Pullampet, Cuddapah, Jammalamadugu and Pulivendla. Strict orders are being issued for speedy collection of the balance.

The current demand under "cesses in inam villages" shows an increase of Rs. 75, which is small and calls for no remarks. Of the balance of Rs. 1,429, Rs. 1,168 has since been collected.

14. Owing to the completion of jamabandi late and to the late settlement of the question of the grant of dry remissions in the three taluks comprising the Jammalamadugu Deputy Collector's division, there was delay in the reconciliation of village and taluk accounts and also in the preparation of the revised demand, collection and balance statements of certain taluks. The revised demand, collection and balance statement of Pulivendla was received on the 6th November 1900 and that of Pullampet on the 22nd idem. The account of the latter taluk had to be returned for revision. I do not consider it desirable to delay this report any longer for jamabandi returns Nos. 7 and 8 with their enclosures, which will be prepared and submitted after the revised demand, collection and balance statement is completed.

15. INTEREST.—The bulk of interest outstanding relates to (1) Cuddapah, (2) Proddatur, (3) Pulivendla and (4) Jammalamadugu. A succession of bad years necessarily increases demand under this head.

16. LAND SOLD UNDER BOARD'S STANDING ORDERS NOS. 30, 33, 34 AND 110.—Under Board's Standing Order No. 110 an extent of 63.55 acres, assessed at Rs. 52-3-0, was sold for Rs. 108-15-4; and of this Rs. 72-5-4 was collected within the fasli. In the jamabandi statement No. 5 showing the land revenue miscellaneous, Rs. 79 was shown as the amount of revenue collected by resale of lands. The difference of Rs. 7 between the two accounts relates to Badvel, where certain lands were first sold under Board's Standing Order No. 110 for Rs. 7, but the sale was subsequently cancelled. Hence this item was not shown in the jamabandi statement No. 9.

Under Standing Order No. 30, an extent of acres 20.46, assessed at Rs. 10-4-0, was sold for Rs. 332. There were no sales under the other Standing Orders.

17. COSTS AWARDED IN CIVIL SUITS.—There was a balance of Rs. 15-8-0 relating to previous faslis, and this was recovered after the close of the fasli year under report. In the year, a sum of Rs. 11-7-6 was awarded and steps are being taken to realize the amount.

18. RUINED TANKS.—During the year under report, six tanks were made over to private individuals, one in Rayachoti, one in Vayalpad, and four in Madanapalle taluks. The jamabandi statement No. 12 gives particulars of these tanks. Of these, two have been made over under Board's Standing Order No. 8 (1900 edition) and the remaining four under No. 9.

19. BOUNDARY MARKS.—The number of stones replaced and repaired during the year under report is 3,521 and 2,695 against 4,472 and 2,431, respectively, during the previous year. The progress in this branch of work is unsatisfactory owing partly to non-completion still of the work connected with the copying of Amin sketch books, and of plotting the fields on sectional papers, and partly owing to the extra work imposed by the season.

20. COMPOSITION OF SECOND-CROP ASSESSMENT.—The work under this head is *nil*.

21. CATTLE CENSUS.—As already reported in this office letter, Dis. No. 1909-D. Rev., dated the 19th September 1900, the census was taken in the month of October, as ordered in the Board's Proceedings, No. 106, Revenue Settlement, dated the 14th September 1899, in the taluks of Jammalamadugu, Kadiri and Vayalpad and in May in the remaining eight taluks in accordance with the previous practice. The result of the census was, on the whole, satisfactory. The mistakes found on verification were of trifling character and rectified.

22. SUB-DIVISION OF QUIT-RENT.—No advantage was taken of the provisions of Board's Standing Order No. 58 (1900 edition) during the year under report.

23. PATTAS TRANSFER APPLICATIONS.—The increase of applications received through the registration officers and direct by the Revenue officers during the year under report as compared with those received during the previous year is small and calls for no remarks.

24. VERNACULAR CORRESPONDENCE.—There was no European Assistant or Head Assistant Collector in this district during the year.

25. EXAMINATION OF VILLAGE AND TALUK ACCOUNTS.—The village and taluk accounts were carefully examined during the year under report at the time of jamabandi by the several jamabandi officers. The defects and mistakes noticed by the Collector were communicated to Tahsildars.

26. LOANS.—(1) ADVANCES UNDER LAND IMPROVEMENT LOANS ACT.—The total amount advanced during the fasli was Rs. 16,110, excluding the refund of Rs. 8 made in Sidhout taluk which was treated as a fresh advance for account purposes. Out of this, Rs. 1,892-8-0 relates to second instalments paid in cases relating to the past fasli. The purposes for which the advances were made are as follows:—

	Rs.
(i) For sinking new wells	5,645
(ii) Repairing old wells	8,385
(iii) Reclamation of land	2,080
	<u>16,110</u>

Out of the advances made under items (i) and (ii) above, 27 new wells were constructed and 40 old wells repaired. In three cases where the works were found to be not substantial, the amounts were ordered to be summarily recovered. In the remaining cases, the works were in progress at the close of the fasli. The total extent of land benefited by the construction of new and the repair of old wells, was 283.37 acres, and the extent of land reclaimed with the aid of State loan was 93.41 acres.

(2) ADVANCES UNDER THE AGRICULTURIST'S LOANS ACT.—Rupees 3,275 was advanced under this Act during the fasli, of which Rs. 3,214 was granted for purchase of cattle, and Rs. 61 for purchase of fodder. With the aid of the loans 81 cattle were purchased.

COLLECTIONS.—The total amount, both principal and interest, that had to be recovered under both the Acts during the fasli including the repayable balance at the end of the previous fasli, was Rs. 46,648-8-5. Of this sum Rs. 32,000-12-0, or 68 per cent., has been recovered. This includes a sum of Rs. 5,093 which has been ordered

	Rs.	to be summarily recovered as shown in the margin. Of the amount collected, Rs. 14,321-5-0 was realized without resort to coercive measures, while for Rupees 14,903-3-3 No. 1 demand was issued. This was not followed by attachment of property. The remaining amount was recovered partly by attachment alone and partly by attachment and sale of the defaulter's property as detailed below :—
(1) Misapplication of loans or failure to complete the works	4,363	
(2) Failure of work for causes beyond borrower's control	730	

	Rs.	A.	P.
By attachment alone	2,015	9	4
By sale	760	10	5

Recovery by sale forms a small portion and calls for no remarks. The repayable balance left uncollected at the close of the fasli was Rs. 14,647-12-5, and the non-collection is chiefly due to the adverse character of the season. Of this Rs. 1,011-5-0 has since been collected. No amount was written off as irrecoverable during the year under report.

27. The special reports called for in Board's Proceedings, No. 112, Revenue Settlement, dated the 8th March 1898, on the subject of agricultural wages, and in Board's Proceedings, No. 416, Revenue Settlement, dated 7th September 1900, about the utilization of village registers and firka books, will be submitted on receipt of reports from the Divisional-officers.

28. **CONDUCT OF SUBORDINATE OFFICIALS.**—The Tahsildar Mr. Ekambara Iyer of Jammalamadugu was suspended during the year for making false entries in his office copy diary, and causing the disappearance of the fair copy. His case is before Government now. Other officers behaved well. The year was a hard one for officials owing both to season worries and the intense heat of the hot weather.

29. I regret the delay in the submission of this report which is due to late completion of jamabandi owing to prevalence of distress in the district, and late receipt of returns from the taluks.

CUDDAPAH,
30th November 1900.

(Signed) H. O. D. HARDING,
Acting Collector.

Exd. T. Lutehmiah Naidu.

SETTLEMENT REPORT

OF

ANANTAPUR.

I HAVE the honour to submit the report on the annual settlement of the district for fasli 1309 (1899-1900). The prescribed statements have already been submitted.

2. **SEASON AND RAINFALL.**—The average rainfall for the year was 17.35 inches, 18.64 inches in 1898-99, and 22.81 inches, the average of the 30 years ending with 1899. As already reported in this office letter, D. No. 1555, dated 23rd June 1900, the early rains in April and May were in considerable excess in all except the southern parts of the district, and the failure of the usual rains during June and July was unprecedented and caused much delay in the usual sowings on the lighter soils, but the moderate and copious falls of rain in August and September, respectively, altered the state of affairs. A normal area was brought under cultivation, most of the important tanks received full supplies, and prospects were for a time favourable. The scantiness of the rains in October and their absolute failure afterwards, however, checked the growth of both early and late dry crops and the outturn was poor in parts of all the taluks, except Penukonda and Madakasira. The season was on the whole unfavourable for dry crops, and moderate for wet crops. The freshes in the Pennéru and Chitravati rivers were good in September and either slight or moderate in the other rainy months. The Hagari river in the Kalayandrug taluk had fair freshes.

3. **CONDITION AND OUTTURN OF CROPS.**—Owing to the unreasonable rainfall in the south-west monsoon and the practical failure of the north-east monsoon, the dry crops yielded poorly on large areas, and especially in Tadpatri there was much shortage in the outturn of almost all the crops grown on dry land. Dry remissions were granted in 57 villages of Tadpatri, 27 villages of Guoty, and the collection of 50 per cent. of the assessment was postponed in the affected villages of the former taluk and of Anantapur, Kalyandrug, Dharmavaram and Hindupur. The outturn of crops grown on wet lands or by the aid of irrigation from wells was generally good being 8 to 12 annas.

4. **PRICES.**—As already reported in this office D. Dis. No. 1555, dated 23rd June 1900, the prices continued to rise steadily from June 1899 till the end of the year and the rise was not so much due to the shortage of crops during the year as to the large exports of grains to Bombay and other famine-affected parts of the country.

5. **PERMANENTLY-SETTLED ESTATES.**—There are no permanently-settled estates.

6. **WHOLE INAM VILLAGES.**—The number of these villages rose from 122 to 123, the increase being due to the omission of a village in the Hindupur taluk in the previous year's statement. The quit-rent payable on the villages remained the same as in the previous year, viz., Rs. 13,118.

7. **RYOTWAR SETTLEMENT.**—The number of ryotwar villages rose from 615 to 617. The increase of two villages was due to their erroneous omission by the Tahsildar of Kalyandrug in the previous year's statement as explained in statement No. 1555. The names of the settling officers and the duration of the settlement of each of the taluks

35407

have been 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 28th June last, and instructions were issued to the Deputy Collector, Gooty, for the prompt settlement of the affected villages of the two taluks, but that officer was not able to complete the jamabandi of the Gooty taluk till the 29th September and of Tadpatri till the 4th October. The number of ryotwari pattas issued was 82,205 against 82,465 in fasli 1308. The decrease is slight and the bulk thereof appertains to the Anantapur and Tadpatri taluks. The number of miscellaneous pattas granted was 4,923 against 4,014 in the previous fasli showing an increase of 909 pattas which was due to the increased extent brought under miscellaneous cultivation as shown in the margin.

	ACS.
Fasli 1308	146,574
" 1309	168,789

8. OCCUPATION AND CHANGES.—The extent of ryots' holdings during the year under report was 1,091,884 acres assessed at Rs. 9,23,024 against 1,140,192 acres assessed at Rs. 9,35,676 in the previous year. The details of changes are given in enclosure A to statement No. 3, and the decrease under holdings was due to the generally unfavourable character of the season. Owing to the holding off of the rains in June and July, ryots did not come forward to take up lands on patta on any large scale and the moderate and copious rains in August and September, respectively, were not sufficient to counterbalance the decrease due to relinquishments. This accounts for the decrease under lands taken up as compared with those of fasli 1308 as shown in the margin.

	ACS.
Fasli 1308	45,769
" 1309	35,911

9. ACTUAL CULTIVATION—WASTE CHARGED AND REMITTED.—The total area cultivated during the year exclusive of sivoyjama cultivation amounted to 832,552 acres against 885,988 acres in fasli 1308. The decrease occurs under dry cultivation and was mainly due to the failure of the north-east monsoon. The extents of waste remitted and charged were 23,966 acres and 235,366 acres, respectively, against 16,025 acres and 238,180 acres in fasli 1308. The increase under waste remitted and the decrease under waste charged were due to the scanty rainfall in parts of the Gooty and Tadpatri taluks and the consequent grant of dry remissions.

10. WATER-RATE, TIRVAJASTI AND FASALJASTI.—The water-rate charged on dry and wet lands amounted to Rs. 19,604 and Rs. 29,240, respectively, against Rs. 23,550 and Rs. 37,242 in the previous year. The decrease under these two items was due to short supplies in the irrigation sources.

11. OTHER REMISSIONS.—The subjoined statement shows the remissions granted during the fasli as compared with those of fasli 1308 :—

Fasli.					Occasional.	Fixed.	Beriz deduction.
					RS.	RS.	RS.
1308	::	::	::	::	29,625	9,093	7,160
1309	::	::	::	::	64,707	6,030	8,207
Difference ..					+ 35,082	- 3,063	+ 1,047

The increase under occasional remissions was due to remissions granted for shavi and short produce on dry lands in the Gooty and Tadpatri taluks. The withering of crops on wet lands in parts of the Gooty, Anantapur, Dharmavaram and Hindupur taluks also contributed to the increase of remissions under this head. The decrease under fixed remissions was due to the proportionate fall in the increment remissions on account of the expiration of another year since the introduction of the new settlement rates of assessment. The increase under the beriz deductions was due to the payment of arrears of tasdik allowances, which remained undisbursed in the previous year in the Gooty, Anantapur and Hindupur taluks.

12. MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE.—The demand under several items of miscellaneous revenue amounted to Rs. 1,89,169 against Rs. 1,80,231 in the previous year showing an increase of Rs. 8,938.

The annexed statement shows the items under which large variations occur :—

Items.	Fasli 1308.	Fasli 1309.	Difference.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
(1) Jodi or quit-rent on minor inams	1,15,182	1,17,180	+ 1,998
(2) Water-rate on minor inams including beesvari	13,908	12,588	- 1,318
(3) Occupation of lands without darkhast for which no pattas were granted	39,292	44,413	+ 5,121
(4) Cultivation of poramboke lands	7,499	9,860	+ 2,361
(5) Charge for water on lands in the inam villages	290	136	- 154
(6) Penal charge for water on lands irrigated without permission	448	2,006	+ 1,558
(7) Other items	1,619	2,844	+ 1,225

(a) The net increase under item (1) was due to the charge (during the fasli under report) of izapha excess for the excess areas by survey in personal, dasabandam and religious inams.

(b) The decrease under item (2) was due to short supplies in the irrigation sources.

(c) The increase under item (3) was due to the reluctance of the ryots to take upon patta the lands occupied by them without darkhast owing to a succession of seasons of scanty rainfall.

(d) The increase under item (4) was due to the imposition of heavy penal rates of assessment owing to persistent occupation of lands, the cultivation of which was prohibited. Steps are being taken to assign on patta lands, the occupation of which has been ascertained to be unobjectionable.

(e) The decrease under item (5) was due to short supplies in the irrigation sources.

(f) The increase under item (6) was due to the levy of penal water-rates to repress the tendency on the part of ryots to take Government water for dry lands to the detriment of wet lands when the supply is insufficient.

(g) The increase under item (7) was mainly due to the sale of the old taluk office at Dharmavaram and certain waste lands in the Tadpatri taluk.

13. LANDS SOLD UNDER BOARD'S STANDING ORDERS.—A revised statement is submitted, the Tahsildar of Tadpatri having submitted a fresh statement in lieu of the *nil* statement already sent up by him. There were no sales of lands under Board's Standing Order No. 34. Under Standing Order No. 30, an extent of 16 acres in Tadpatri taluk was sold for Rs. 505. In Penukonda, Dharmavaram and Hindupur, an extent of 282 acres of land purchased on behalf of Government was sold under Board's Standing Order No. 110 and realized Rs. 55.

14. COSTS AWARDED IN CIVIL SUITS.—Out of the total demand of Rs. 117-12-0, Rs. 24-4-0 were collected during the year, leaving a balance of Rs. 93-8-0. Of this, Rs. 31 are awaiting collection pending the result of an appeal preferred against the decision of the District Munsif, Penukonda, in Original Suit Nos. 217 and 218 of 1898. The remainder, viz., Rs. 62-8-0, is due from the plaintiffs in Original Suit No. 172 of 1899 on the file of the same court. As the plaintiffs declined payment, steps are being taken to obtain an inventory of the property possessed by them in view of the amount being recovered through the Civil Court.

15. RUINED TANKS.—No tanks were made over for private enterprises.

16. CATTLE CENSUS.—Census of agricultural stock was taken in October 1899 and a statement showing the number of villages, the cattle census of which was checked by Revenue officers, was submitted with this office Dis. No. 2637, dated 22nd October 1900. No serious defects are reported to have been noticed by the checking officers.

17. **BOUNDARY MARKS.**—The number of missing marks and that requiring repairs was 3,614 and 1,132, respectively, against 2,819 and 1,295 in the previous year. Of these, 1,290 were replaced and 932 repaired during the year. Steps are being taken to secure better results during the current year.

18. **CONDITION OF SURVEY INSTRUMENTS.**—These instruments were examined in December 1899 when the General Survey schools were opened and the result reported to the Board through the Superintendent of Madras Survey. Steps are being taken to purchase fresh instruments in place of those lost or missing at the cost of the karnams responsible for the loss.

19. **EXAMINATION OF VILLAGE AND TALUK ACCOUNTS.**—The village accounts were examined at the time of jamabandi by the several settling officers and their establishments and the mistakes and defects noticed were communicated to the Tahsildars concerned and instructions issued to guard against them in future. The Head Assistant Collector reports that the accounts of some typical villages were checked in the first instance in the Penukonda and Madakasira taluks settled by him and that the several mistakes and irregularities found were pointed out to the Tahsildars with a view to prevent the repetition of such mistakes and facilitate the check of accounts. This appears to be a good plan. No serious defects were brought to notice and the accounts appear to have been on the whole fairly well kept.

20. **APPLICATION FOR THE TRANSFER OF REVENUE REGISTRY RECEIVED THROUGH THE REGISTRATION DEPARTMENT.**—The number of applications received during the year was 843 against 674 in the previous year. The increase is attributed to the unfavourable character of the season. Of the 843 applications received, 68 remained undisposed of at the close of the year for want of sub-divisions.

21. **APPLICATIONS RECEIVED DIRECTLY BY REVENUE OFFICERS.**—The number of applications received during the fasli was 817 against 895 in the previous year. The number disposed of including those pending at the close of the last fasli was 805, leaving a balance of 41 at the end of the year. These are pending disposal for want of sub-division of the portions of fields transferred. The number of cases dealt with under paragraphs 5 and 6 of Board's Standing Order, No. 20, was 342 including the 10 cases which remained undisposed of at the end of the last fasli. Of these 323 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 19 at the close of the year. Of the 323 cases reported during the year, 73 relate to reports received under paragraph 5 of the Standing Order. In the 19 pending cases Gazette notices are reported to have been issued.

22. **VERNACULAR CORRESPONDENCE IN THE HEAD ASSISTANT COLLECTOR'S OFFICE.**—Mr. Braidwood, the only European Assistant Collector in the district, is himself able to read all routine and legibly written telugu papers and petitions and to pass orders thereon, the more difficult ones were read over to him during the year.

23. **CORRECTIVE PROCESSES.**—The total number of processes issued during the year under report was 231,645 against 217,958 in fasli 1308. The increase in the number was due to the large arrears outstanding at the beginning of the fasli. The following table shows the sales of moveable and immoveable property held in fasli 1309 as compared with those of fasli 1308 :—

Items.	Fasli 1308.	Fasli 1309.	Difference.
1. Sale notices of moveable property ..	283	189	— 124
2. Sale notices of immoveable property ..	1,094	455	— 639

The decrease in fasli 1309 was due to the postponement of collections for a time on account of the bad state of the season. The percentage of the number of defaulters whose property was sold to the total number of pattadars exceeds .5 in the following taluks :—

Taluks.	Total number of pattadars.	Number of defaulters whose property was sold.	Percentage.
Anantapur	11,190	82	.7
Gooty	14,521	154	1.06
Dharmavaram	10,394	141	1.35
Hindupur	11,279	126	1.06

The increase is attributable to the heavy arrears outstanding at the beginning of the fasli as shown below for the recovery of which the property of the defaulters had to be proceeded against :—

Taluks.	Arrears.
	RS.
Anantapur	5,996
Gooty	24,229
Dharmavaram	5,822
Hindupur	50,996

24. **PROCESS FEES.**—No special establishment for execution of processes was entertained and no fees were collected.

25. **LAND REVENUE DEMAND, CURRENT.**—The total current demand under ryotwar and miscellaneous amounted to Rs. 10,25,360 against Rs. 10,72,475 in fasli 1308. The decrease was due to the generally unfavourable character of the season, which necessitated the grant of dry remissions in parts of the Gooty and Tadpatri taluks to the extent of Rs. 57,335. The particulars of collection and balance will be furnished in statement No. 7 to be shortly submitted to the Board in the Land Revenue Department.

26. **LOANS.**—The loans granted during the year under Land Improvement and Agriculturists' Loans Acts amounted to Rs. 8,315 and Rs. 1,920 respectively. The following statement gives the total transactions under the Loans Acts :—

Items.	Total amount of advance outstanding at the beginning of the fasli.	Advance made during the fasli.	Total.	Amount payable during the year.	Amount repaid during the year.	Balance payable at the end of the year.	Interest.		Balance.
							Payable during the year.	Paid during the year.	
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Land Improvement Loans Act.	2,72,130	8,135	2,80,435	43,545	• 31,798	11,747	18,205	13,658	4,547
2. Agriculturists' Loans Act ..	79,691	1,920	81,611	79,096	† 66,981	12,115	6,108	5,180	928

* This does not include Rs. 1,486 paid on account of sums not yet due.

† Do. Rs. 7-8-0 Do. do.

Steps are being taken to collect the outstanding balance. The number of wells sunk and repaired during the year with the aid of State loans was 107 and 117 respectively. The extent benefited under these wells was 514 and 486 acres respectively.

27. **SURVEY ADVANCES.**—No advances were made. Rs. 20-12-0 outstanding at the beginning of the year was collected during the year.

28. **FAMINE ANALYSIS REGISTERS AND FIRKA BOOKS.**—The statement showing the progress made in the preparation and checking of the village registers of statistics and firka books has already been submitted to the Board with this Office Dis. No. 1814, dated 17th July 1900. A separate report as to the state of maintenance of these registers and how they were utilized will shortly be submitted on receipt of the information called for from the Divisional-officers.

29. CONDUCT OF PUBLIC SERVANTS.—No particular remarks are called for.

30. I regret the delay in the submission of this report. The settlement of the Tadpatri and Gooty taluks was completed very late owing to the grant of dryremissions, and the Jamabandi statements from those taluks were received only after the issue of very many reminders.

(Signed) E. A. ELWIN,
Collector.

SETTLEMENT REPORT OF BELLARY.

I HAVE the honour to submit the report on the annual settlement of the Bellary district for fasli 1309 (1899–1900). The prescribed statements were despatched on 30th September.

2. SEASON AND RAINFALL.—The total average rainfall for the district was 18·80 inches against 23·02 inches in 1898–99 and 22·68 inches, the average for 30 years. The heaviest fall was, as usual, in September, being nearly double the average for 30 years (5·20 inches) and 1·21 inches greater than that of the previous year. Hospet had the maximum fall of 26·76 inches and Rayadrug the minimum of 13·23 inches. The rainfall registered in the Bellary town during 1899–1900 was 15·65 inches against 17·84 inches in the previous year and 18·97 inches, the average for 30 years. The rainfall in April was abnormal, but was of no use for agricultural purposes. The north-east monsoon was a complete failure. The season was on the whole not favourable. Large areas of black-cotton soil sown with hingari cholam failed entirely and a number of fields were left waste. Cotton failed entirely in many fields. Dry remissions to the extent of Rs. 14,940 were granted in 15 villages of the Yemmiganúru firka in Adóni taluk, where the season was particularly unfavourable; and the collection of revenue amounting to Rs. 20,291 was suspended in this and other affected parts of the district—*vide* B.P., Mis. No. 3078, dated 20th June 1900, B.P., Mis. No. 3797, dated 30th July 1900, and B.P., Mis. No. 4624, dated 7th September 1900. The following statement shows the figures of rainfall for 1899–1900 as compared with those for 1898–99 month by month during the two monsoons:—

Months.								1898–99.	1899–1900.
<i>South-west Monsoon.</i>								INCHES.	INCHES.
April	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·85	2·61
May	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·08	1·42
June	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·77	0·98
July	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·73	0·89
August	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·78	2·34
September	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·31	9·52
Total								18·52	17·76
<i>North-east Monsoon.</i>									
October	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·30	0·99
November	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·01	0·05
December	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·09	...
January	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·00	...
February	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·00	...
March	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·10	...
Total								4·50	1·04
Grand Total								23·02	18·80

The subjoined statement compares the rainfall at each of the rain-recording stations during 1899-1900 with that of 1898-99 :—

Years.	Monsoons.	Adóni.	Yemmiganúru.	Alúr.	Bellary.	Siruguppa.	Kayadrag.	Hospet.	Kampli.	Hadegalli.	Harpanahalli.	Kodligi.
1898-99	South-west	17.36	16.46	19.89	12.34	20.57	10.98	18.95	18.48	21.46	24.69	22.56
	North-east	2.23	1.65	2.16	5.60	3.10	3.95	4.66	5.30	8.21	7.08	5.63
	Total	19.59	18.11	22.05	17.84	23.67	14.93	23.61	23.73	29.77	31.77	28.19
1899-1900	South-west	17.08	15.55	18.68	13.82	20.03	12.59	25.61	16.71	18.37	19.45	17.49
	North-east	0.72	1.26	0.58	1.83	1.16	0.97	1.15	2.15	0.85	0.18	0.57
	Total	17.80	16.80	19.26	15.65	21.19	13.56	26.76	18.86	19.22	19.63	18.06

The total rainfall during the year under report was less than that of the previous year (1898-99) at all stations except Hospet. Tanks received supply as under :—

	Year under report.	Previous year.
Full supply	71	68
Partial supply	137	138
No supply	16	18
Total	224	224

The supply was not timely.

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. The outturn is shown in terms of the revised notation ordered to be adopted in B.P., No. 415, dated 8th November 1898 :—

Fasli.	Total cultivated area (first and second crops).	Area harvested.				
		13 to 16.	12.	8 to 11.	4 to 7.	0 to 3.
1308	ACS. 2,145,899	ACS. 126,672 (17 to 20 and 13 to 16).	ACS. ..	ACS. 791,820 (9 to 12).	ACS. 702,510 (5 to 8).	ACS. 524,897 (1 to 4 and 0).
1309	2,091,597	143,731	182,178	604,675	838,911	322,102
Increase or decrease	- 54,302	+ 17,059	786,853	- 4,967	+ 136,401	- 202,795

There was a decrease of 54,302 acres in the cultivated area, which is attributable to the unfavourable character of the season. The decrease relates mostly to black-cotton soils which were left uncultivated owing to the failure of the north-east monsoon.

4. PRICES.—Prices ruled high owing partly to the adverse state of the season, but mainly to the large export of grain to famine-affected parts in Northern India.

5. PERMANENTLY-SETTLED ESTATES.—There are none in this district.

6. WHOLE INAM VILLAGES.—The number of whole inam villages remained the same as in last year. There was an increase of Rs. 2-1-10 in the total demand under this head, due to the assignment of a certain Government land to a shrotriendmar in Alúr taluk under Board's Standing Order No. 128.

7. RYOTWARI SETTLEMENT.—There was no change in the number of ryotwari villages, the total number being 873. Statement No. I gives the names of the settling

officers and the duration of settlement in each of the taluks. The shortest period was 10 days in the case of Alúr taluk and the longest 24 days in that of Adóni. The long duration in the case of Adóni was due partly to the taluk being a heavy one and partly to the fact that detailed enquiries had to be made in respect of the fifteen villages of the Yemmiganúru firka in which dry remissions were granted. The jamabandi of all taluks except Adóni was completed before the close of the fasli, and that of Adóni was not completed until the 9th of August last, as the Government Order sanctioning dry remissions in the affected villages was received only in the last week of June 1900. The number of ryotwari pattas issued was 111,331 against 109,928 in the previous fasli. The number of miscellaneous pattas issued was only 602 against 1,494 in the previous fasli, showing a decrease of 892. Adóni and Harpanahalli were the only taluks in which miscellaneous pattas were issued.

8. OCCUPATION AND CHANGES.—The subjoined statement shows the extent and assessment of ryotwari holdings of fasli 1309 as compared with those of fasli 1308 :—

Fasli.	Dry.		Wet.		Total.	
	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.
1308	ACS. 1,633,276	RS. 12,02,522	ACS. 38,696	RS. 2,24,991	ACS. 1,671,972	RS. 14,27,513
1309	1,630,305	12,03,602	38,517	2,25,238	1,668,822	14,28,840
Difference	- 2,971	+ 1,080	- 179	+ 247	- 3,150	+ 1,327

There was a slight decrease of 0.18 per cent. in the area of the holdings as compared with that of the last fasli, but there was an increase in the assessment. This is accounted for by the fact that poor soil lightly assessed was relinquished and good soil assessed at higher rates was taken upon darkhast during the fasli. The following statement compares the figures of faslis 1308 and 1309 under the items "lands relinquished" and "lands bought in by Government" :—

Fasli.	Lands relinquished.		Lands bought in by Government.	
	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.
1308	ACS. 10,191	RS. 4,369	ACS. 2,537	RS. 1,607
1309	15,062	7,275	2,253	1,516
Difference	+ 4,871	+ 2,906	- 284	- 91

The large increase under the first head "lands relinquished" was due, as in the previous year, to want of rain in the months of May and June, when most of the red-soil lands are prepared for the mungari sowings, the poorer ryots having relinquished their lands apprehending failure of crops.

9. ACTUAL CULTIVATION, WASTE CHARGED AND REMITTED.—The statement given below compares the figures of actual cultivation during faslis 1308 and 1309 :—

Fasli.	Dry.	Wet.	Total.
1308	ACS. 1,515,925	ACS. 31,921	ACS. 1,547,846
1309	1,476,013	32,545	1,508,558
Difference	- 39,912	+ 624	- 39,288

SETTLEMENT REPORT OF BELLARY.

There was a decrease of 2.63 per cent. in the cultivated area under dry. This decrease occurs in all taluks and, as already stated, was due to the unfavourable character of the season. The increase under "wet" is slight and calls for no explanation. The particulars of waste charged and remitted for the two faslis are given in the subjoined table:—

Fasli.	Waste charged.			Waste remitted.		
	Dry.	Wet.	Total.	Dry.	Wet.	Total.
1308	ACS. 116,982	ACS. 4,508	ACS. 121,490	ACS. 369	ACS. 2,267	ACS. 2,636
1309	152,590	3,701	156,291	1,702	2,271	3,973
Difference ..	+ 35,608	— 807	+ 34,801	+ 1,333	+ 4	+ 1,337

The increase under the head "waste charged" is due to the unfavourable character of the season. This increase exists in all taluks. The extent of 1,702 acres of dry waste remitted appertains to the 15 villages of the Adóni taluk which were specially affected.

10. TIRVAJASTI AND FASALJASTI.—The following table compares the figures of water-rate charged in faslis 1308 and 1309:—

Fasli.	Tirvajasti.		Fasaljasti.	
	RS.		RS.	
1308	7,793		43,207	
1309	7,897		37,355	
Difference ..	+ 104		— 5,852	

The increase under the head "tirvajasti" was small. The decrease under "fasaljasti" is attributable to the inadequate supply of water in irrigation sources.

11. REMISSIONS OTHER THAN WASTE.—The subjoined statement compares the figures of fasli 1309 and fasli 1308:—

Fasli.	Occasional.	Fixed.	Beriz deductions.
1308	RS. 3,863	RS. 7,297	RS. 11,219
1309	15,770	4,295	11,304
Difference ..	+ 11,907	— 3,002	+ 85

The increase under occasional remissions was due to the character of the season. Out of Rs. 14,940 sanctioned in B.P., No. 3078, dated 20th June 1900, dry remissions to the extent of Rs. 13,432-7-9 were actually granted for loss of produce in the affected parts of the Adóni taluk. Tirvakammi remissions to the extent of Rs. 1,438 and Rs. 603 were granted in the Kúdligi and the Hospet taluks, respectively. The decrease under "fixed remissions" was due to the proportionate fall in the increment remissions owing to the lapse of another year since the introduction of the settlement rates. The increase under "beriz deductions" is due to the assessment on certain resumed dasabandam and charitable inams *minus* the jodi, having been credited to local funds.

12. MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE.—The total demand under this item was Rupees 2,80,725 against Rs. 2,79,118 in the previous fasli, showing an increase of Rs. 1,607.

SETTLEMENT REPORT OF BELLARY.

The following table shows the items in which there were variations:—

Heading.	1308.	1309.	Difference.
1. Penal charge for water on lands irrigated without permission.	RS. 785	RS. 6,237	+ 5,452
2. Value of lands sold under Board's Standing Order Nos. 30 and 110	101	1,901	+ 1,800
3. Lands occupied with or without application for which no patta were granted	37,868	35,008	— 2,860
4. Water-rate on sevojama lands charged after jamabandi	1,285	97	— 1,188
5. Izapha	3,538	2,960	— 578
6. Penal charge for occupation of poramboke lands	6,931	6,246	— 685
7. Water-rate on minor inams in ryotwar villages	7,421	6,960	— 461
Total ..	57,949	59,409	1,460

Item 1.—The increase under this head was due to the strict observance of the rules regarding the utilization of Government water by ryots not entitled to it and to the imposition of penal water-rate in cases where water was taken without permission.

Item 2.—Under paragraph 13 of Board's Standing Order No. 30 directing the sale of assessed waste lands in cases where it is difficult to decide between the claims of rival applicants, an extent of acres 53.03 assessed at Rs. 38-2-0 was sold during the year for Rs. 1,585, while in the previous year no such sales were held.

Items 3, 4 and 7.—The decrease under these heads was due to the unfavourable character of the season and to want of adequate supply in the irrigation sources.]

Item 5.—The decrease was due to the transfers of certain inams to Government.

Item 6.—There was a decrease in the encroachment on, and cultivation of poramboke lands, but there is room for further reduction to which end steps are being taken.

13. DEMAND, COLLECTION AND BALANCE—CURRENT.—The subjoined statement shows the demand, collection and balance of *shrotriem jodi* and *cesses and ryotwar miscellaneous and cesses*:—

	Demand.	Collection.	Balance.
Shrotriem jodi and cesses	RS. 15,561	RS. 15,553	RS. 8
Ryotwar miscellaneous and cesses	19,33,414	18,78,873	54,541
Total ..	19,48,975	18,94,426	54,549

The total demand in the year under report was Rs. 19,48,975 against Rupees 19,52,605 in the previous year. The decrease of Rs. 3,630 is the net result of the decrease on account of the large remissions (other than waste remitted) granted during the year owing to the adverse state of the season—Rs. 15,770 under both "dry" and "wet" against Rs. 3,863 in the previous fasli,—and the increase consequent upon the levy of village-cess at 8 pies in the rupee instead of at 7 pies in the previous year.

The percentage of collection to demand was 97.20 against 97.25 in the previous year. The decrease is due to the fact that, owing to the bad season, collections amounting to Rs. 22,882 had to be postponed to the next fasli.

ARREARS.—The subjoined statement shows the demand, collection and balance under arrears:—

	Demand.	Collection.	Balance.
Shrotriem jodi and cesses	RS. 223	RS. 221	RS. 2
Ryotwar miscellaneous and cesses	54,878	48,589	6,289
Total ..	55,101	48,810	6,291

Of the arrear demand of Rs. 55,101, Rs. 48,810 were collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 6,291 at the end of the fasli.

A statement showing the reconciliation of the difference between the collections shown in the demand, collection and balance statement or the treasury account will be submitted to the Board in the Land Revenue department on intimation of the actual figures furnished by the Accountant-General.

A revised demand, collection and balance statement of land revenue and cesses having been submitted to the Board in the Land Revenue Department, jamabandi statements Nos. 7 and 8 are not submitted with reference to B.P. (L.R.), No. 40, dated 11th February 1899.

14. PROCESSES.—The annexed statement gives the particulars of coercive processes issued for the collection of revenue, the number of defaulters proceeded against, the value and extent of property sold and the amount realized.

Faslis.	Notices of demand.	Notices of attachment or distraint.	Notices of sale.	Number of defaulters whose property was sold.	Value of property sold.	
					Estimated value.	Value realized by sale.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1308	163,610	11,626	5,151	1,088	Rs. 24,082	Rs. 13,898
1309	107,057	12,559	5,425	1,590	61,341	18,882
Difference ..	- 56,553	+ 933	+ 274	+ 402	+ 17,259	+ 4,984

Faslis.	Bought in by Government for nominal price.		Purchased by private individuals.		Total lands purchased by Government and private individuals.	
	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.
	8	9	10	11	12	13
1308	2,921	Rs. 2,230	3,695	Rs. 3,400	6,616	Rs. 5,630
1309	3,107	2,237	6,399	6,724	9,406	8,961
Difference ..	+ 186	+ 7	+ 2,604	+ 3,324	+ 2,790	+ 3,331

The decrease in the number of demand notices during the fasli under report was due to the fact that the village headmen exercised but sparingly the power conferred on them. It was also noticed at the time of jamabandi that most of the reddiees had maintained no proper record of the number of demand notices issued by them. These defects are due to the novelty of the system and will disappear as the reddiees become used to it. The increase in columns 3 to 11 is due to the difficulty experienced in collecting Government dues, the season being less favourable than that of the previous year. Strict instructions were issued to Tahsildars not to proceed against immoveable property, and lands were not brought to sale in cases where the defaulters were found to be in reality too poor to pay their dues.

15. RECEIPTS FROM PROCESS FEES AND CHARGES AND THE EXTENT TO WHICH SPECIAL PAID AGENCY WAS EMPLOYED FOR SERVING PROCESSES.—All processes issued by the Tahsildars were served by the village agency and no special establishment was employed for the purpose.

16. LANDS SOLD UNDER BOARD'S STANDING ORDERS.—No lands were sold under Board's Standing Orders Nos. 33 and 34. Under Board's Standing Order No. 110 an extent of 369.45 acres assessed at Rs. 407 was sold for Rs. 316-3-0 against 45.20 acres assessed at Rs. 57-2-0 for Rs. 102-6-0 in the previous fasli. An extent of acres 53.03 assessed at Rs. 38-2-0 was sold under Board's Standing Order No. 30 for Rs. 1,585 during the fasli.

17. COSTS IN CIVIL SUITS.—Five suits as per margin were instituted against

Number of the suit.	Name of the court.	Board's Proceedings sanctioning the defence of the suit.
Original Suit Number 389 of 1899.	District Munsif's Court, Narayanadevarakere.	B.P., No. 3673, dated 11th November 1899.
Original Suit Number 447 of 1899.	Do.	B.P., No. 422, dated 15th February 1900.
Original Suit Number 555 of 1899.	Do.	B.P., No. 177, dated 23rd January 1900.
Original Suit Number 437 of 1899.	District Munsif's Court, Bellary.	B.P., No. 2907, dated 8th September 1899.
Original Suit Number 41 of 1900.	Do. Hospet	B.P., No. 1084, dated 21st April 1900.

Government during the year and their defence was sanctioned by the Board in the Proceedings noted against them. Two of these were disposed of in favour of Government before the close of the year and three were pending at the end of the year. In one of the two cases disposed of (Original Suit No. 547 of 1899) costs were not awarded and an appeal

has been preferred on behalf of Government in the District Court under the sanction accorded in B.P., No. 1988, dated 24th July 1900. In the other case the costs awarded, viz., Rs. 29-2-0 were collected during the year.

Of the suits disposed of in the previous fasli, there was only one suit (Appeal Suit No. 193 of 1898) in which the costs awarded remained uncollected at the end of the fasli. The amount, viz., Rs. 25-8-0 has been collected during the fasli under report. There was thus no balance of costs remaining uncollected at the end of the fasli.

18. RUINED TANKS.—No ruined or abandoned tanks were made over to private persons.

19. INTEREST.—The total demand on account of interest on arrears of land revenue including the balance of Rs. 489 outstanding at the close of the last fasli was Rs. 1,417, of which Rs. 648 were collected and Rs. 110 written off, leaving a balance of Rs. 659 at the end of the fasli. Of this, Rs. 226 and Rs. 292 relate to the Bellary and Alur taluks, respectively, and the rest to the Rayadrug, Adóni, Hospet and Kudligi taluks. Prompt steps are being taken for the collection of these balances.

20. SUB-DIVISION OF QUIT-RENT.—No applications were received.

21. LOANS ACTS.—The section of the report relating to the transactions under the Loans Act has been separately submitted (please *vide* this office Dis. No. 3173-D., dated 21st September 1900).

22. INSPECTION OF BOUNDARY MARKS.—The number of missing stones was 8,350 against 3,519 in the previous fasli. Of these, 3,595 stones were replaced. The bulk of the balance appertains to Adóni, Hospet and Harpanahalli taluks. Quarterly progress reports are being obtained from all Tahsildars and vigorous steps are being taken to see that all missing marks are replaced as early as possible.

23. EXAMINATION OF VILLAGE AND TALUK ACCOUNTS.—In the Hospet and Harpanahalli taluks which were settled by the Collector, the accounts were carefully scrutinised and necessary steps were taken to correct the mistakes and defects noticed. The Divisional-officers report that in the taluks settled by them the village and taluk accounts were carefully checked and the mistakes and omissions found were pointed out to the Tahsildars concerned. Famine analysis registers and firka books were also carefully examined during the jamabandi and necessary instructions issued for their correct maintenance and completion.

24. APPLICATIONS FOR TRANSFER OF PATTAS.—The number of applications appertaining to the Registration and Revenue Departments, pending at the beginning of the fasli, were 132 and 126 respectively. Of this, 124 relating to the Registration Department and 104 relating to the Revenue Department were disposed of during the fasli, leaving a balance of 30 applications (8 of the Registration Department and 22 of the Revenue Department) pending at the close of the fasli. 2,767 applications (1,211 of the Registration Department and 1,556 of the Revenue Department) were received during the fasli. Of this, 2,489 applications (1,018 of the Registration Department and 1,471 of the Revenue Department) were disposed of before the close of the fasli,

leaving a balance of 193 and 85. The Tahsildars concerned have been directed to attend to the speedy disposal of the pending applications. The orders of the Board contained in paragraphs 5 and 7 of Board's Standing Order No. 20 were duly carried out and 174 cases involving an extent of 1,911·82 acres were disposed of during the fasli against 100 cases (involving an extent of 855 acres) in the previous fasli.

25. VERNACULAR CORRESPONDENCE IN THE HEAD ASSISTANT COLLECTOR AND ASSISTANT COLLECTOR'S OFFICES.—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. I have instructed the Assistant Collector to do without them.

26. AGRICULTURAL STOCK.—After the return was made quinquennial in B.P., Mis. No. 1300, dated 8th March 1899, cattle census was, for the first time, taken in October 1899. A statement (No. 19) showing the number of villages in which the cattle census taken by the karnams was checked by revenue officers has been submitted with the jamabandi returns. The karnams' census was generally found correct.

27. APPORTIONMENT OF COLLECTIONS BETWEEN LAND REVENUE AND CESSSES.—Under B.P., Land Revenue, No. 105, 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. A statement showing the distribution of collections between land revenue and cesses for the fasli under report was submitted to the Board (Land Revenue) along with the revised demand, collection and balance statement for June 1900.

28. ATTENDANCE OF KARNAMS AT THE TALUK HEAD-QUARTERS.—The attendance registers were scrutinized at jamabandi, and cases in which the karnams had been detained at the taluk head-quarters for a longer period than was actually necessary were noticed. These attendance registers are, however, rather useless. A separate report has been made to the Board on the subject.

29. CONDUCT OF PUBLIC SERVANTS.—No particular remarks.

(Signed) R. C. C. CARR,
Acting Collector.

SETTLEMENT REPORT OF KURNOOL.

I HAVE the honour to submit my report on the settlement of land revenue of this district for fasli 1309 (1899-1900) together with the prescribed statements as per margin.

1. Statement No. I showing the places where jamabandi was conducted and pattas issued.
2. Statement No. III showing ryotwar holdings with two enclosures A and B.
3. Statement No. IV showing remissions.
4. Statement No. V showing miscellaneous revenue.
5. Statement No. XII showing the abandoned tanks made over to private individuals.

2. SEASON AND RAINFALL.—The season was very unfavourable for agricultural operations during the year under report. The total average rainfall for the

district during the year was 15·80 inches against 25·41 inches in the previous year and 26·36 inches, the average for the past thirty years. Of this poor quantity which is less than the average for 1896-97, a year of distress, the south-west monsoon contributed 14·73 inches and the north-east monsoon 1·07 inches, against 21·65 and 3·76 respectively in the preceding year and against 19·88 and 6·48 inches, respectively, the average for the past thirty years. The subjoined statement shows monthwar the distribution of rain throughout the district in both the monsoons and compares the rainfall with the average of the previous year and with that of the past thirty years:—

Stations.				South-west monsoon.							
				April 1899.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	Total.	
				2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
1				INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.
1. Pattikonda				1·29	1·40	0·83	0·53	4·77	10·78	19·10	
2. Pyápali				0·72	0·52	0·29	0·09	4·39	7·55	13·56	
3. Kurnool town				2·70	0·12	0·37	0·64	5·41	4·96	14·20	
4. Nandikotkur				1·77	0·65	0·61	1·08	3·78	5·64	13·53	
5. Átmakúru				1·54	2·15	4·40	1·01	4·55	6·10	19·73	
6. Koilkuntla				1·87	0·63	..	0·74	3·29	11·86	17·89	
7. Owk				1·17	0·90	0·04	0·76	2·14	4·86	9·87	
8. Kalwa				3·27	0·88	0·28	0·31	4·25	5·29	14·28	
9. Nandyal				0·75	4·44	1·95	0·35	4·88	3·86	16·23	
10. Allagadda				1·00	1·55	0·40	0·15	4·18	7·44	14·78	
11. Giddalur				0·82	1·18	..	1·29	4·20	3·33	10·82	
12. Markapur				3·76	0·32	0·53	0·29	5·79	2·18	12·87	
Total ..				20·66	14·74	9·20	7·24	51·61	73·35	176·81	
Average ..				1·72	1·23	0·77	0·60	4·30	6·11	14·73	
Average for 1898-99 ..				1·27	0·88	3·06	4·49	2·12	9·83	21·65	
Average for the past thirty years ..				0·52	1·33	3·05	4·02	5·02	5·64	19·88	

Stations.		North-east monsoon.							Grand Total.
		October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	Total.	
		9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
1		INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.
1. Pattikonda		0·29	0·37	..	..	..	..	0·66	19·76
2. Pyápali		1·60	0·38	..	..	..	..	1·98	15·54
3. Kurnool town		0·86	..	..	..	..	..	0·86	15·06
4. Nandikotkur		0·19	0·15	..	..	..	..	0·34	13·87
5. Átmakúru		0·24	..	..	..	..	..	0·24	19·99
6. Koilkuntla		0·65	0·10	..	..	..	..	0·75	18·64
7. Owk		0·91	0·02	..	..	..	..	0·93	10·80
8. Kalwa		0·23	0·88	..	..	..	..	1·11	15·39
9. Nandyal		0·98	..	..	..	..	..	0·98	17·21
10. Allagadda		1·46	..	..	..	..	..	1·46	16·19
11. Giddalur		1·52	..	..	..	..	..	1·52	12·34
12. Markapur		1·92	0·05	..	..	..	..	1·97	14·82
Total ..		10·85	1·95	..	..	..	..	12·80	189·61
Average ..		0·91	0·16	..	..	..	..	1·07	15·80
Average for 1898-99 ..		1·81	2·38	..	..	..	0·07	3·76	25·41
Average for the past thirty years ..		4·52	1·43	0·22	0·07	0·03	0·21	6·48	26·36

It will be observed from the above table that the south-west monsoon opened well and early too. The average rainfall in the months of April and May was 1.72 and 1.23 inches respectively, against 1.27 and 0.88 inches respectively in the previous year and against 0.52 and 1.33 inches, respectively, the average for the past thirty years. Notwithstanding this rainfall and the good showers in August and in the following month, the total quantity required during the south-west monsoon was below the expected average as the rainfall in June and July was extraordinarily low, the deficiency being unprecedented within the past thirty years. At the end of September, however, prospects were not very gloomy and season would have assumed normal condition had not the north-east monsoon also proved almost a failure. Only a few light showers fell in October and November and they were far below the average and there was not a drop of rain in the subsequent months. Thus the rainfall was abnormally deficient and unsteady and it was also unevenly distributed as will be seen from the above statement. Agricultural operations were therefore retarded and neither the punja nor the later crops yielded a proper outturn except in parts. The supplies in tanks were also scanty and the progress and success of cultivation under them were thereby seriously affected. The absence of sufficient employment in connection with agricultural operations including harvests and the indifferent outturn of crops on considerable areas in the district led to a marked fall in the demand for labour, and it was therefore found necessary to organize measures for giving State aid to such of the poorer classes as could not find means of earning their livelihood in the usual way. State loans were given, test-works opened, remissions of wet as well as dry assessment granted, and collections postponed wherever these measures were found necessary. Cultivation of tank-bed lands was also permitted subject to certain conditions. Forest areas were thrown open for free grazing for some months. Full particulars are furnished under this head in my famine report submitted in October last and to which reference is solicited.

3. **CONDITION AND OUTTURN OF CROPS.**—The areas cultivated with the different crops in faslis 1308 and 1309 in Government villages are compared below :—

Items.	Area cultivated in		Percentage of the area cultivated with each crop to the total cultivated area in	
	Fasli 1308.	Fasli 1309.	Fasli 1308.	Fasli 1309.
	ACS.	ACS.		
Food-grains—				
1. Chulam	693,543	671,392	36.93	37.16
2. Other food-grains	794,297	749,122	42.80	41.47
Total ..	1,487,840	1,420,514	79.23	78.63
Other crops—				
1. Cotton	222,193	241,516	11.83	13.37
2. Seeds, chiefly oil	91,981	84,826	4.90	4.69
3. Orchard and garden produce	50,471	5,167	2.69	0.29
4. Indigo	10,593	14,734	0.56	0.82
5. Sugar-cane	454	500	0.02	0.03
6. Miscellaneous, including tobacco	14,380	39,282	0.77	2.17
Total ..	390,072	386,025	20.77	21.37
Grand Total ..	1,877,912	1,806,539	100.00	100.00

The increase under cotton, indigo and sugar-cane was due to the rise in their market value. The increase under miscellaneous crops—a fluctuating item—was attributable to greater extents having come to be sown with such crops in fasli 1309 than in the preceding fasli owing to some customary alternation and rotation in which crops are cultivated. The decrease under the remaining items was from the unfavourable character of the season.

The yield of the food-grains was bumper in 2.74 per cent., average in 6.64 per cent., and middling in 27.03 per cent. of the cultivated area against 10.11, 21.72 and

33.32 respectively in the year before; and that of the other crops 0.32, 2.02, 8.33 against 1.27, 5.41 and 7.58, respectively. The crops did not thrive as well as usual, as the rainfall was scanty and unevenly distributed.

4. **PRICES.**—Statement No. II showing the prices of grains per garce is not submitted as in its Proceedings, No. 347, dated 26th October 1900, the Board has ordered the discontinuance of the submission of this return.

There was marked rise in prices of all food-grains partly owing to considerable failure of crops and partly to exportation of very large quantities of cholam to the Bombay Presidency.

5. **WHOLE INAM VILLAGES.**—The number of these was 89, the same as in previous year. The extent covered by them was 72,512 acres with a quit-rent of Rs. 10,692.

6. **RYOTWARI REVENUE.**—There was no change in the number of villages under ryotwari tenure. The number of these was 700. Particulars regarding the number of pattas distributed are compared in the following abstract :—

Fasli.	Number of fresh pattas.	Old pattas modified by additional entries.	Old pattas not modified.	Total.
1308	16,717	23,102	75,403	115,222
1309	39,606	30,590	46,108	116,304
Difference ..	+ 22,889	+ 7,488	— 29,295	+ 1,082

Of the 116,304 pattas distributed in the year, 114,036 were revenue and 2,268 miscellaneous pattas against 118,834 and 1,888 respectively in the previous year. The increase in the revenue pattas was below 10 per cent. and calls for no remarks. The increase in the miscellaneous pattas was attributable to careful observance, by most of the Tahsildars, of the Board's orders enjoining the issue of such pattas in the cases concerned. The increase in the number of old pattas modified by additional entries was due to the change in the rate of village-cess. There should have been a nil balance in the column "old pattas not modified," but for the neglect of the ryots to produce the old pattas for revision.

As directed in B.S., No. 22 (N. E.), the jamabandi of each taluk was conducted at not less than three separate and important centres. It will be seen from statement No. 2 that the jamabandi of Nandyal, Pattikonda and Sirvel taluks, should have been conducted by me. But I was not able to take up all the three taluks owing to the unfavourable state of the season and to the heavy work of inspecting the various and scattered affected tracts which it entailed and therefore settled only the first two.

7. The subjoined statement compares the ryotwar holdings of the fasli under report with those of the preceding fasli :—

Occupation and changes.	Fasli 1308.		Fasli 1309.	
	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.
Holding at the beginning of the fasli ..	ACS. 1,262,816	RS. 13,81,145	ACS. 1,274,356	RS. 13,41,505
Deduct lands given up	35,806	29,008	38,938	32,614
Balance ..	1,227,010	13,02,137	1,235,418	13,08,891
Lands taken up	47,346	39,368	31,716	29,990
Total ..	1,274,356	13,41,505	1,267,134	13,38,881

SETTLEMENT REPORT OF KURNOOL.

The total area under ryotwar occupation in the year was 1,267,134 acres with an assessment of Rs. 13,38,851, against 1,274,356 acres with an assessment of Rupees 13,41,505 in the previous year. There was a decrease of 7,222 acres under extent and Rs. 2,624 under assessment. This was due to the unfavourable character of the season.

8. Actual cultivation and waste charged—

	Fasli.	Actual cultivation.	Waste charged.	Waste remitted.	Total.
		ACS.	RS.	RS.	
1308		1,183,305	88,396	2,655	1,274,356
1309		1,147,685	103,738	15,711	1,267,134
Difference		- 35,620	+ 15,342	+ 13,056	- 7,222

The decrease under actual cultivation was due to adverse season. The increase under waste charged and waste remitted was also brought about by the same circumstance.

9. WATER-RATE TIRVAJASTI AND FASALJASTI.—The statement given below compares the revenue derived under the above heads during the year with that of the previous year :—

Particulars.	Fasli.		Difference.
	1308.	1309.	
1. Tirvajasti	RS. 21,038	RS. 8,957	— 12,101
2. Fasaljasti	16,534	7,678	— 8,856
Total	37,592	16,635	— 20,957

The decrease under both the heads was due to insufficient rainfall, owing to which the supply of water received by most of the tanks in the district was much less than in normal years.

10. REMISSION.—Statement No. IV gives full information regarding remissions. The increase under this head was due to the failure of the season.

11. OCCASIONAL REMISSIONS.—The details of these remissions are as follows :—

Details.	Fasli.		Difference.
	1308.	1309.	
1. Remission for loss of produce and damage by floods	RS. 1,478	RS. 79,986	+ 78,507
2. Remission of second crop charge and of difference between dry and wet assessment	7,414	13,857	+ 6,443
3. Amount credited to Kurnool-Cuddapah canal	5,012	5,422	+ 410
4. Assessment on canal A and B class lands	123	315	+ 192

The increase under all the items was attributable to the unfavourable character of the season as explained below :—

First and second items.—The great deficiency in rainfall during the year necessitated the grant of wet as well as dry remissions to a large extent.

Third item.—Water was supplied from the canal as freely as usual to such tanks as Nandyal, Byyapukodur, Kanala, etc., as are fed by that permanent source, and owing to scarcity some larger area under the tanks came in for water; hence the slight increase.

Fourth item.—Increase due to canal A and B class lands having been given on temporary patta on a large scale.

SETTLEMENT REPORT OF KURNOOL.

12. FIXED REMISSIONS.—The particulars under this head are exhibited in the subjoined statement :—

Items.	Fasli.		Difference.
	1308.	1309.	
1. Remission granted on account of irrigation by lift	RS. 1,833	RS. 1,724	— 109
2. Cowle remissions	10	10	..
3. Tope	15	15	..
4. Dasa bandam remissions	19	19	..
5. Kattugutta	20	19	— 1
6. Sagavat	15	11	— 4
Total	1,912	1,798	— 114

The decrease under items Nos. 1 and 5 is due to the fact that, as remissions were granted on whole fields which were left waste owing to deficient tank supply, some amount which should have otherwise found place here is merged in the general heading "waste remitted." The Tahsildar of Markapur reports that the decrease under the last item is due to the fact that his Divisional-officer refused, unlike in former years, to grant remission on certain fields during the year under report. He has been instructed to explain in detail the reasons for the refusal.

13. B&RZ DEDUCTIONS.—The subjoined statement compares the above deductions of this year with those of the previous year :—

Details.	Fasli.		Difference.
	1308.	1309.	
1. Village-cess included in land assessment	RS. 31,988	RS. 31,976	— 12
2. Road-cess	18,558	18,799	— 59
3. Allowance to religious institutions	8,348	7,603	— 745
Total	59,194	58,378	— 816

Owing to the decrease in holdings in Nandikotkur and Nandyal, there was decrease in the first two items. The decrease in the last item was partly due to the postponement of kists and partly to the payment of Rs. 350 from the Sirvel Sub-Treasury on account of Ahobilam temple. This procedure was subsequently sanctioned by Government—vide B.P., Mis. No. 3564, dated 10th December 1900.

14. MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE.—The particulars of the demand under the head of Land Revenue—Miscellaneous will be found in statement No. V appended. The total demand from all sources amounted to Rs. 3,56,316 against Rs. 3,66,836 in the previous year showing a decrease of Rs. 10,520 as will be seen from the statement given below :—

Particulars.	Demand for fasli.		Difference.
	1308.	1309.	
1. Quit-rent or jodi on minor inams	RS. 3,10,655	RS. 3,09,487	— 1,168
2. (A) Water-rate on minor inams	16,678	4,922	+ 11,756
(B) Penal water-rate on minor inams	..	124	+ 124
3. Lands cultivated with or without darkhasts for which no pattas have been granted	24,100	21,809	— 2,291
4. Cultivation of porambokes	9,596	13,817	+ 4,221
5. Concealed cultivation	392	333	— 59
6. Revenue derived from other than reserved trees	..	..	..
7. Charge for water on zamindari and inam villages including tirvajasti and fasaljasti	2	5,874	— 5,872
8. Other items	5,413	..	+ 5,413
Total	3,66,836	3,56,316	— 10,520

SETTLEMENT REPORT OF KURNOOL.

First item.—The decrease under this item was due to the following causes :—

(1) Some inams were on applications of the holders transferred to ryotwar, as the quit-rent thereon exceeded their settlement assessments.

(2) Owing to unfavourable season remissions were granted in respect of certain inams whose quit-rent was equal to or more than the settlement assessment.

(3) Some inams were bought in by Government when they were sold for arrears of revenue.

Second item (A).—The decrease was due to the scanty supply of water received by irrigation sources.

Second item (B).—The increase was due to the fact that penal rates were imposed on dry lands under certain tanks, as the ryots took water though they were prohibited from doing so.

Third item.—The decrease was due to the adverse season.

Fourth item.—The increase was due to the cultivation of tank-bed lands with the permission accorded by the Board.

Sixth item.—The revenue derived from the sale of fallen trees on village-sites and tank-bunds has (unlike in the former year) been excluded from this item ; hence the decrease.

Seventh item.—No Government water was taken for lands in whole inam villages ; hence the decrease.

Eighth item.—During the year under report canal water was owing to drought more largely used for dry crops than in the previous year ; hence the increase.

15. DEMAND, COLLECTION AND BALANCE—CURRENT.—The statement given below compares the total demand of the fasli with that of the previous one :—

Details.	Fasli.		Difference.
	1308.	1309.	
1. Quit-rent on whole inam villages ..	Rs. 10,692	Rs. 10,692	Rs.
2. Ryotwari and miscellaneous ..	16,55,299	15,21,300	— 1,33,969
Total ..	16,65,991	15,32,022	— 1,33,969

The decrease was mostly due to remissions on account of the unfavourable character of the season (*vide* paragraphs 11 and 8 *supra*). The current demand under cesses in inam and ryotwari villages amounted to Rs. 2,33,125 against Rs. 2,21,300 of the previous year as shown below :—

Details.	Fasli.		Difference.
	1308.	1309.	
1. Whole inam villages ..	Rs. 2,124	Rs. 2,124	Rs.
2. Ryotwari villages ..	2,19,176	2,31,001	+ 11,825
Total ..	2,21,300	2,33,125	+ 11,825

The increase in cesses in ryotwari villages was due to increase of one pie in the rate of village-cess and to increase in canal water-rate.

The subjoined table shows the whole demand including cesses and collections within the fasli, subsequent collections and remissions and balance up to the end of September 1900 :—

SETTLEMENT REPORT OF KURNOOL.

Details.	Demand.			Collection in the fasli.	Balance at the end of fasli.	Subsequent collections and remissions.	Balance at the end of September 1900.
	Land revenue.	Cesses.	Total.				
Whole inam villages ..	Rs. 10,692	Rs. 2,124	Rs. 12,816	Rs. 9,651	Rs. 3,165	Rs. 1,175	Rs. 1,990
Ryotwari and miscellaneous ..	15,21,330	2,31,001	17,52,331	12,21,951	5,30,380	2,93,311	2,37,069
Total ..	15,32,022	2,33,125	17,65,147	12,31,602	5,33,545	2,94,486	2,39,059

The total current demand of land revenue and cesses under both ryotwari and inam villages came to Rs. 17,65,147 against Rs. 18,87,291 in the previous fasli. The collections within the fasli amounted to Rs. 12,31,602, leaving a balance of Rs. 5,33,545 at its close against Rs. 26,028 which was outstanding at the end of the previous fasli. Out of the balance of Rs. 5,33,545 at the end of fasli under report, Rs. 2,94,486 was collected up to end of September 1900, leaving a balance of Rs. 2,39,059, most of which was not collected owing to postponement of kists up to December 1900.

16. DEMAND, COLLECTION AND BALANCE—ARREARS.—The arrear balances of land revenue and cesses on whole inam and ryotwari villages at the beginning of the fasli amounted to Rs. 28,065. Out of this, Rs. 24,332 was collected, Rs. 1,029 written off leaving a balance of Rs. 2,704 at the end of the fasli. Rs. 944 has since been collected including Rs. 260 written off—*vide* B.P., No. 183, dated 17th September 1900, and the remainder Rs. 1,760 appertains to faslis 1306, 1307 and 1308. Out of this, Rs. 326 will be written off the accounts under B.P., No. 258, dated 7th December 1900. The remainder is covered by processes and will be collected at an early date.

17. INTEREST.—Particulars of the demand, collection and balance of interest charged on arrears of land revenue are given in statement No. 7-A. The balance outstanding at the beginning of the fasli under this item was Rs. 1,427 and the amount that accrued during the fasli, Rs. 266, making a total of Rs. 1,693. Out of this, Rs. 539 has since been realized. The balance of Rs. 1,154 will soon be collected.

18. THE KURNOOL-CUDDAPAH CANAL.—The extent of land irrigated under the canal was 57,471 acres against 25,594 acres in the preceding fasli. The total demand under all heads amounted to Rs. 1,11,681 against Rs. 74,773 of the previous fasli. The increase under extent irrigated and the revenue realized therefrom was due to the use of the canal water to a much larger extent than in normal years owing to the unfavourable character of the season. The details for the demand are as given below :—

	Rs.
(1) Water-rate on Government and inam lands, &c.	1,04,998
(2) Penal rate	1,029
(3) Canal water-rate supplied to tanks	5,422
(4) Water supplied to Kurnool Municipality	232
Total	1,11,681

19. COERCIVE PROCESSES AND SALES FOR ARREARS OF REVENUE.—The total number of processes issued was 261,099 against 213,359 in the previous year. The particulars are as under :—

(1) Notices of demand	249,789
(2) Distraint and attachment notices	7,683
(3) Sale notices	3,627
Total	261,099

The above figures show an increase under first two items and decrease under the last as compared with the previous year.

The total number of defaulters whose property was attached was 7,683 for an arrear of Rs. 40,466 against 6,689 for Rs. 42,814 in the previous fasli. The property of 377 defaulters was actually sold for an arrear of Rs. 4,780 against 859 for Rs. 8,769 in the previous fasli. Moveable property was sold for Rs. 1,763 being 75.15 per cent. of its estimated value of Rs. 2,346. The sale-proceeds of real or immoveable property amounted to Rs. 1,505 being 37.22 per cent. of its estimated value of Rs. 4,043. Of the extent of 1,575.50 acres sold for arrears, 1,180 acres with an assessment of Rs. 753 were bought in by Government against 1,933 acres assessed at Rs. 1,606 in the previous fasli. The details under this head will be found in statement No. 8-A.

20. RECEIPTS FROM PROCESS FEES.—*Nil*.

21. SUB-DIVISION OF QUIT-RENT OF WHOLE INAM VILLAGES AND MINOR INAMS.—*Nil*.

22. LANDS SOLD UNDER BOARD'S STANDING ORDERS NOS. 30, 34 AND 110.—The following statement exhibits the particulars:—

Authority.	Extent.	Assessment.	Value fetched.
Board's Standing Order No. 30	ACS. 113.75	RS. A. P. 107 7 0	RS. A. P. 441 13 0
Do. " 34			
Do. " 110	4.39	12 0 5	62 14 0

23. COST IN CIVIL SUITS.—*Nil*.

24. APPLICATIONS FOR TRANSFER OF PATTAS.—There were 278 applications pending at the beginning of the year of those received by the Registration department and 1,921 were received during the year, thus making a total of 2,199. Out of these, 1,976 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 223.

There were 23 cases pending at the beginning of the year of those received by the Revenue Department and 1,073 applications were received during the year, thus making a total of 1,096. Out of these, 1,081 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 15. The total balance of applications thus comes to 238. Of these applications, 194 have since been disposed of and the remaining mostly received during the latter part of the year by the Revenue Department have been sent to the village officers for verification. A large number (162) of cases were received under paragraphs 5 and 6 of Board's Standing Order No. 20, and 159 of them were disposed of, leaving a balance of three cases.

25. RUINED TANKS.—Yerrakalamma kunta in Peddakambalur, Sirvel taluk, was handed over for private enterprise. Statement No. 12 furnishes details.

26. FAMINE ANALYSIS REGISTERS.—The subjoined statement shows the progress made during the fasli in the preparation of these registers for 1308 in the several taluks of the district:—

Taluk.	Number of villages, both Government and inam.	Number of villages for which famine analysis registers have been brought up to date, fasli 1308.	
		Firka books.	Village registers.
1. Pattikonda	109	57	90
2. Ramalakot	109	46	82
3. Nandikothur	101	28	86
4. Nandyal	92	15	19
5. Kolluntla	86	28	28
6. Sirvel	86	..	..
7. Cumbam	111	..	41
8. Markapur	95	..	37
Total	789	174	382

The adverse character of the season entailed heavy additional work on the part of the Revenue Inspectors and karnams, which accounts for the unsatisfactory progress indicated by the above figures. I have issued strict orders for better results being exhibited soon.

27. ATTENDANCE OF KARNAM AT THE TALUK HEAD-QUARTERS.—These registers are not satisfactorily maintained in the district. I have recommended the discontinuance of these registers in my letter, D. Dis. No. 1938, dated 6th August 1900.

28. VERNACULAR PAPERS DISPOSED OF BY HEAD ASSISTANT COLLECTORS AND ASSISTANT COLLECTORS.—Messrs. Thompson and Campbell, who were my Head Assistant Collectors during the period under report, observed the orders contained in B.P., No. 2498, dated 18th November 1886.

29. LOANS.—Large amounts were advanced under both the Acts during the year owing to adverse nature of the season—

(a) *Land Improvement Loans Act*.—Rupees 1,57,940 were advanced during the year against Rs. 6,550 in the previous year. The balance outstanding at the beginning of the year was Rs. 3,70,641. The total amount to be recovered thus came to Rs. 5,28,581. Out of this, Rs. 11,980 was recovered during the year including the amounts written off and those recovered on account of sums not yet due. Thus the outstanding balance at the close of the year was Rs. 5,16,601 in round figures.

(b) *Interests on Advances*.—The total demand under this head including the outstanding balance of last year amounted to Rs. 18,213, of which Rs. 14,360 accrued during the year. Out of this, Rs. 4,623 was collected and Rs. 156 written off under B.P., Mis. No. 4735, dated 19th September 1899, and Mis. No. 5524, dated 6th November 1899, leaving a balance of Rs. 13,434.

(c) *Agriculturists' Loans Act*.—The advances under this Act during the year amounted to Rs. 10,810 against Rs. 1,070 in the preceding year. The total advance including the outstanding balance of the previous fasli was Rs. 1,20,560. Out of this sum, Rs. 45,148, * was collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 75,413 in round figures at its close. Of the advance of Rs. 1,16,450 repayable during the year, Rs. 45,147 was recovered during the year, leaving a balance of Rs. 71,303 at its close.

(d) *Interest on Advances*.—The total demand under this head including the outstanding balance of last year was Rs. 5,888, of which Rs. 4,856 accrued during the year. Out of this, Rs. 3,157 was collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 2,731 at its close.

(e) *Survey Advances*.—There was a balance of Rs. 14,168 outstanding at the beginning of the fasli and Rs. 17,522 was advanced in the year, thus making a total of Rs. 31,690. Out of this, Rs. 5,953 was recovered, leaving a balance of Rs. 25,737. The statement giving particulars of these advances is herewith submitted.

30. CONCLUDING REMARKS.—I very deeply regret the delay in submitting this report. My proposals regarding dry remissions were sanctioned by Sircar in July last and village accounts Nos. 5, 7 and 12 had to be finally passed only thereafter. This necessitated delay in the preparation and completion of the taluk jamabandi accounts. Most of them were received long after the due date and the last of them on the 5th instant. Moreover, my establishment had to contend against a serious and (in some cases) very virulent type of fever which has been prevailing in Kurnool for the last two and a half months. My jamabandi clerk was very dangerously ill of fever and his brother who had an attack of it succumbed to it in only three days. My own hospital assistant was carried off by the same fever in three days, while my other clerks have been very badly ailing under it. As for my own household every member of it (without exception) has been daily subject to that disease.

31. I have, in conclusion, to acknowledge with my sincere thanks the invaluable aid I received from my Divisional officers, Messrs. Sita Rao and Sheshadri Rao, and particularly from Mr. A. Y. G. Campbell, my Head Assistant Collector, whose indefatigable zeal and untiring devotion to duty were prominently manifested during the recent scarcity.

I also desire to put on record my high appreciation of the efforts steadily shown by the Tahsildar of Ramallakot, Mr. Singaravaloo Mudaliar, in collecting Sircar revenue kists in a manner most creditable to him.

My Huzur Sheristadar Mr. V. K. Ananthakrishna Aiyar, B.A., continued to do excellent work; he had specially very arduous duties to perform on account of the unfavourable season and did them most satisfactorily.

KURNGOL,
23rd December 1900.

(Signed) MUHAMMAD RAZÁ KHÁN,
Collector.

SETTLEMENT REPORT OF MADRAS.

I HAVE the honour to submit the jamabandi report for fasli 1309 ending with 30th June 1900 dealing with the several subjects enumerated in paragraph 4 of B.P., No. 522, dated 22nd September 1888, embodied in G.O., No. 467, Revenue, dated 5th June 1889, so far as they are applicable to this district.

2. SEASON AND RAINFALL.—This subject was dealt with in this district administration report, D. No. 1213-D., dated 15th June 1900, and needs no further remark here.

3. PRODUCTION AND OUTTURN OF CROPS.—No cultivation accounts are maintained in this district—*vide* correspondence ending with B.P., Mis. No. 6828, dated 10th November 1894.

4. PRICES.—The price of all grains were higher than in the previous year. This may be ascribed to short crops due to want of rain over the greater part of India. The prices of paddy, second sort, and rice, second sort, were, however, a little lower than the average for the last five years, while those of other grains were higher.

5. WHOLE INAM VILLAGES.—Under this head fall the two shrotriem villages of Chintadripet and Tiruvateeswaranpet, and the annual quit-rent on them aggregated Rs. 192-12-4, the whole of which was collected within the fasli.

6. MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE.—The bulk of the land revenue of this district, known as quit-rent and ground-rent, falls under the head of ryotwar and miscellaneous. The demand for the fasli was Rs. 80,963 against Rs. 84,423 in the previous fasli and the decrease of Rs. 3,460 is nearly the net result of the following items, and the variations are explained below :—

	Fasli 1308. RS.	Fasli 1309. RS.
1. Penal assessment	530	45
2. Revenue derived from tree pattas	151	347
3. Revenue process-service fees	441	205
4. Quit-rent and ground-rent	73,145	73,318
5. Sale-proceeds of waste lands	1,236	1,418
6. Certificate fees	4,953	4,377
7. Fees for the removal of sand from the foreshore of the beach	780	63
8. Receipts on account of Survey department by Survey officers	2,317	1,064
9. Sale-proceeds of old record almirahs, &c., of the Madras Deputy Collector's office	361	...
10. Sale-proceeds of unserviceable office furniture of the Revenue Board's office (Revenue Settlement Department) paid into the Madras Bank and included in the accounts of this district	413	...

Item 1.—The decrease is mainly due to the Government land entered upon by one Muthian Chetty having been vacated in November 1898 and to the consequent cessation of the collection of penal assessment from him.

Item 2.—The leases granted during the year included the right of tapping trees for toddy, which was withheld in the previous year. Hence the increase.

Item 3.—The decrease is due to the fall in the number of processes issued in forms 2, 4 and 5, being the result of prompt collections of quit-rent and income-tax outstandings.

Item 6.—The decrease is due to a large number of applications for quit-rent certificates remaining undisposed of at the end of the year, pending recovery under recent orders * of the cost of small bits of Government land forming the sites of pials and pavements attached to houses and not included in previous certificates.

* G.O., Mis. No. 708, Revenue, dated 19th March 1900, embodied in B.P., No. 49, dated 17th March 1900, Land Revenue.

Item 7.—The decrease is due to the municipality having been exempted during the year from payment of seigniorage for sea-sand removed by it.

The variations under the other items call for no special remarks.

7. DEMAND, COLLECTION AND BALANCE—CURRENT.—The total demand for the fasli was Rs. 81,156 against Rs. 84,616 in the previous fasli. Of this, Rs. 81,032 were collected during the fasli and Rs. 60 in July and August 1900, leaving a balance of Rs. 64, of which Re. 1 has since been collected. Of the balance, Rs. 24 appertain to quit-rent and Rs. 39 to ground-rent. The former is due on lands in the possession of the Harbour Trust Board, which were newly assessed to quit-rent during the fasli

under report, but about which orders are awaited—*vide* correspondence noted in the margin.* The major portion of the ground-rent of Rs. 39 is due on fishermen's huts in Tondiarpet, also assessed

during the year. The necessary steps are being taken to collect this.

8. DEMAND, COLLECTION AND BALANCE—ARREARS.—The total arrears at the commencement of the fasli were Rs. 234, of which Rs. 221 were collected during the fasli and the balance (Rs. 13) written off as irrecoverable.

9. COERCIVE PROCESSES AND SALES FOR ARREARS OF REVENUE.—The number of first demand notices under section 4 of Act VI of 1867 issued during the fasli was 29,263 against 29,805 in the preceding fasli. This process takes the form of a letter requesting payment of quit-rent and no fee is collected for it. The number of distraint warrants issued was 21,810 against 24,117 in the previous year. Distraint of personal property was made only in 12 cases for Rs. 70 in arrear against 17 cases for Rs. 53 in the previous fasli. The number of cases in which the distrained property was actually sold was only one for Re. 1 against five cases and Rs. 21 in the previous fasli. Lands were attached in 107 cases against 253 in the previous year, but sales were held only in three cases to realize Rs. 3 against 25 cases and Rs. 50 in the previous year.

10. RECEIPTS FROM PROCESS-FEES, &c.—The amount of process-fees realized during the year was Rs. 205 against Rs. 441 in the preceding fasli. Of this, Rs. 9 relate to processes issued for income-tax and the balance to land-revenue collections. The decrease is due to the cause assigned against item No. 3 in paragraph 6 *supra*.

11. LANDS SOLD UNDER STANDING ORDERS.—The sale of Government lands in this district is governed by Standing Order No. 248, Revenue, dated 21st February 1883, with reference to which 21.46 acres of Government land was sold during the year for Rs. 1,418 against 20 cents in the previous year for Rs. 1,236.

12. APPLICATIONS FOR TRANSFER OF REVENUE REGISTRY.—No application for transfer of patta was received through the Registration officers during the fasli. As regards applications received direct by this department the number pending at the beginning of the fasli was 379, and 1,020 were received during the year. Of the total of 1,399 to be dealt with, 819 were disposed of during the year and 303 subsequently, leaving a balance of 277, the delay in the disposal of which is explained in column 8 of statement No. 10.

13. CATTLE CENSUS.—This was taken in the last week of October 1899 by the Divisional curnams and the figures furnished by them were subsequently verified by the Revenue Inspectors and found correct.

14. WAGES OF AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS.—This is not an agricultural district and there is hardly any cultivation here. The practice of paying field labourers in grain never obtained in this district within the last 25 years. They have been always paid in cash and it is stated that within the last 25 years the rate of wages has risen from Rs. 4 to Rs. 6 a month.

MADRAS,
27th September 1900.

(Signed) H. BRADLEY,
Collector.

SETTLEMENT REPORT

OF

CHINGLEPUT.

I HAVE the honour to submit the annual report on the settlement of the Chingleput district for fasli 1309.

2. SEASON AND RAINFALL.—As stated in the Revenue Administration Report “the total rainfall during the year was not only far less than the quantity registered in 1898–99 but was also far below the normal fall in 1888–89 and did not even approach the average for 25 years. It would have been even less than that received in 1897–98 but for an unusually heavy fall in October.”

3. CONDITION AND OUTTURN OF CROPS.—The outturn of crops is compared with that of the previous year in the following statement which shows with reference to the outturn in anna notation the percentage of the area on which the different crops were raised :—

Crops.	13 to 16 annas.		9 to 12 annas.		5 to 8 annas.		1 to 4 annas.		0 annas.		Total.	
	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1898-99.	1899-1900.
Paddy	3	1	14	9	36	34	12	19	..	4	65	67
Ragi	..	..	1	1	6	6	3	3	..	..	10	10
Other food-grains including pulses.	..	..	2	1	10	6	6	7	..	..	18	14
Special crops	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	1	..	..	1	3
Oil-seeds	..	..	..	..	3	2	1	2	..	..	4	4
Topas	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	..	..	2	2
Total	3	1	17	12	57	50	23	33	..	4	100	100

The outturn under paddy, the chief crop in the district, was very poor, nearly one-third of the area under that crop having yielded either little or no outturn. The other food crops are of minor importance in the district and call for no special remarks.

4. PRICES.—

Grains.	Average prices for five years immediately preceding fasli 1309.	Fasli 1308.	Fasli 1309.	Increase or decrease in fasli 1309 as compared with the average.	Percentage	Increase or decrease in fasli 1309 as compared with fasli 1308.	Percentage.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Paddy, 1st sort, per garoe	205	204	194	— 11	— 5	— 10	— 5
Do. 2nd sort	184	177	181	— 3	— 2	+ 4	— 2
Cholam	235	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cumbu	261	255	..	..	..	..	..
Ragi	239	252	267	+ 28	12	+ 15	6
Horsegram	318	320	326	+ 18	6	+ 16	5
Varagu	185	..	..	..	..	..	..

The foregoing statement exhibits the average prices of grain per garce in the district during the year as compared with those of the previous year as well as with the average for the five years ending with fasli 1308. Cholan, cumbu and varagu were not sold in the local markets and the prices of these grains could not therefore be recorded as would appear from the correspondence ending with this office letter No. 943D/Acc., dated 16th November 1899. As already reported in the Administration Report, Ref. on No. 202-Pl., dated 16th June last, the prices of both paddy and ragi were easier in the earlier months of the fasli, but began to rise as soon as the south-west monsoon was found to be unfavourable. The north-east monsoon also having proved deficient the rise was kept up with slight fluctuations and at the end of March 1900 the prices of both the grains were above the warning rates and continued to be so to the end of the fasli.

5. PERMANENTLY-SETTLED ESTATES.—The peshkash amounted to Rs. 1,54,340-8-0 against Rs. 1,54,349-9-1 in the preceding fasli, the decrease of As. 1-1 being due to reduction of peshkash on account of land acquired for a Christian burial-ground at Ponnéri.

6. WHOLE INAM VILLAGES.—The number of villages remained unchanged, viz., 293, and the jodi amounted to Rs. 66,882-8-1 against Rs. 66,886-14-6, the net decrease of Rs. 4-6-5 being the result of an increase of As. 14-8 on account of addition to jodi of 2/3 assessment of certain minor inams made over to shrotriendrar and a decrease of Rs. 5-5-1 due to the reduction of jodi sanctioned by Government in G.O., Mis. No. 621, Revenue, dated 10th February 1899, communicated with B.P., Mis. No. 588 (Land Revenue), dated 16th February 1899, on account of compensation for land taken up for the second section of the road from Tirukkazhikkunram to Mahabalipuram, Chingleput taluk.

7. DISTRIBUTION OF PATTAS.—The settlement of all the taluks in the district, except Madurantakam and Ponnéri, was completed before the close of the fasli; that of the two latter taluks having been completed by the 9th and 25th of July 1900 respectively. The delay was due to the fact that the Deputy Collector, Saidapet division, who conducted the settlement of these taluks at first charged only water-rate *plus* single assessment in the case of wet lands on which a dry irrigated crop was raised for the first crop and a wet one for the second crop. The procedure being incorrect and contrary to the instructions issued in B.P., No. 278 (S.L.R.), dated 14th September 1899, he was directed to treat the dry irrigated crop as wet and charge full assessment for it, as it was liable to a charge of full wet assessment under paragraph 4 of Standing Order No. 23. The No. 6 accounts had in consequence, to be revised and thus caused the settlement to be prolonged till after the close of the fasli. The Deputy Collector explains that the delay was also due to the jamabandi of the fasli having been found difficult on account of the large number of cases of remissions having had to be considered and decided upon and further to his having been absent for nearly a fortnight in June last in Madras to verify the stock of the general stamp office. The total number of pattas distributed was 1,09,566 against 1,07,170 in the preceding fasli as detailed below:—

(1) Number of fresh pattas	2,432
(2) Number of old pattas modified	7,960
(3) Number of old pattas not altered	99,174
	109,566

The increase in the number of pattas as compared with the previous year was due to the area of land taken up on darkhast being larger than the relinquishments in the fasli, the extents being 3,225 acres and 2,045 acres, respectively, and partly to

the incorporation of certain resumed minor inam lands with ayan. The average holding and assessment per patta (excluding izara villages) were 5.91 acres and Rs. 14-8-2 against 6 acres and Rs. 14-14-2 in the preceding fasli.

8. STATEMENT No. 3—OCCUPATION AND CHANGES THEREIN.—The following abstract shows the extent and assessment of the ryots' holdings at the end of the fasli as compared with those at the beginning of the fasli, izara holdings being excluded:—

Particulars.	Dry.		Wet.		Total.	
	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.
	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.
1. Holdings at the beginning of the fasli	289,933	3,16,304	357,642	12,73,753	647,575	15,90,057
2. Deduct lands given up or transferred	8,419	8,620	10,483	35,876	18,902	44,496
3. Remainder	281,514	3,07,684	347,159	12,37,877	628,673	15,45,561
4. Add lands taken up or transferred	9,416	9,485	10,239	35,222	19,655	44,707
5. Holdings at the end of the fasli	290,930	3,17,169	357,398	12,73,099	648,328	15,90,268
6. Difference	+ 997	+ 865	- 244	- 654	+ 753	+ 211

Compared with the preceding fasli the total holdings show an increase of 753 acres and the total assessment an increase of Rs. 211. The increase as will be seen from the remarks under pattas was due chiefly to larger assignments of lands on darkhasts and partly to the incorporation of resumed inam lands with ayan. The increase in the area relinquished in the fasli (2,045 acres against 1,323) was due to the unfavourable character of south-west monsoon, while the net increase in holdings was due to a larger area having been taken up in hopes of a better north-east monsoon.

9. The following table compares the gross occupied area in ryotwar villages excluding izara villages with that of the previous year:—

Particulars.	Fasli 1308.	Fasli 1309.	Difference.
1. Ryots' holdings as per statement No. 3 excluding izara villages	ACS. 647,575	ACS. 648,328	+ 753
2. Land cultivated with or without permission for which no pattas were issued	6,454	5,114	- 1,340
3. Poramboke cultivation	1,569	1,260	- 309
Total	655,598	654,692	- 906

10. ACTUAL CULTIVATION, WASTE CHARGED AND WASTE REMITTED.—The subjoined abstract compares the figures of actual cultivation, waste charged, and waste remitted, excluding izara villages, as compared with those of fasli 1308:—

Fasli.	Actual cultivation and waste charged.						Waste remitted.	
	Dry.		Wet.		Total.		Extent.	Assessment.
	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.		
Fasli 1308 ..	ACS. 289,933	RS. 3,16,304	ACS. 357,653	RS. 12,72,523	ACS. 647,586	RS. 15,88,827	ACS. 289	RS. 1,230
" 1309 ..	290,930	3,17,169	341,943	12,17,205	632,873	15,34,874	15,465	55,894
Difference ..	+ 997	+ 865	- 15,410	- 55,318	- 14,413	- 54,453	+ 15,166	+ 54,664

The decrease under "Cultivation and waste charged" and increase under waste remissions were due to the deficient rainfall during the year.

4

SETTLEMENT REPORT OF CHINGLEPUT.

11. WATER-RATE, TIRVAJASTI AND FASALJASTI.—The following abstract compares the revenue from water-rate in fasli 1309 with that of faslis 1306 to 1308 :—

Items.	Fasli 1306.	Fasli 1307.	Fasli 1308.	Fasli 1309.	Difference between fasli 1308 and 1309.
Fasaljasti	ACS. 97,009	ACS. 76,199	ACS. 162,793	ACS. 82,715	— 80,078
Tirvajasti	20,034	16,634	24,219	21,134	— 3,085
Total ..	117,043	92,833	187,012	103,849	— 83,163

The decrease as compared with the previous fasli was due to the north-east monsoon on which the tanks largely depend for their supply having proved very deficient during November and December, the rainfall registered during those months being 2.98 against 15.58 the average of 25 years for the corresponding months of the year.

The total ryotwar demand of the fasli, exclusive of remissions for waste and inclusive of fasaljasti and tirvajasti, amounted to Rs. 16,43,699 against Rs. 17,81,315 in the preceding fasli, Rs. 16,19,090 in fasli 1307 and Rs. 17,00,988 in fasli 1306.

12. REMISSION—STATEMENT No. 4.—The occasional and fixed remissions granted during the year aggregated Rs. 69,889 against Rs. 19,708 in the preceding fasli and Rs. 1,86,051 in fasli 1307.

OCCASIONAL REMISSIONS.—This item comprises the remissions granted with reference to the state of the season other than those for waste. Particulars are given below in comparison with those of faslis 1307 and 1308 :—

Items.	Fasli 1307.	Fasli 1308.	Fasli 1309.	Difference.
1. Shavi or loss of produce	RS. 1,54,118	RS. 74	RS. 48,698	+ 48,624
2. Submerged or inundated	2,045	797	1,150	+ 353
3. Tirvakammi (difference between wet and dry assessment)	492	111	111	..
4. Fasalkammi	1,267	732	1,610	+ 878
5. Remissions granted on seed-bed lands	..	..	66	+ 66
Total ..	1,57,922	1,714	51,635	49,921

Item 1.—This remission was granted in all the taluks as noted below :—

	RS.
Madurantakam	17,054
Conjeeveram	9,027
Chingleput	8,859
Tiruvallūr	7,149
Saidapet	4,771
Ponnéri	1,838
Total ..	48,698

Items 2 and 4.—These remissions were granted in the taluks noted below :—

	RS.
Item 2—	
Madurantakam	565
Chingleput	159
Tiruvallūr	65
Saidapet	113
Ponnéri	248
Total ..	1,150

Item 4—

	RS.
Saidapet	654
Ponnéri	956
Total ..	1,610

Item 5—

Madurantakam	66
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Remissions under each of these items, except items 2 and 3, were the result of short supplies to tanks in consequence of deficient rainfall. Item 1 is common to all taluks as each of them suffered in proportion to the number of its irrigation sources and the area dependent on them. The large supplies retained by the big tanks in Saidapet and Ponnéri taluks at the beginning of the cultivation season of the fasli under report contributed to the crops having been saved to a larger extent in these taluks than elsewhere in the district.

Item 4—was confined to Saidapet and Ponnéri as there are registered double-crop lands under the Chembrambakkam and Red Hills tanks in these taluks.

Item 5—was shown separately in the statement already submitted to the Board, but it appears from the explanation since furnished by the Tahsildar of Madurantakam that it was granted in villages in which seed-bed lands were not recultivated in common with lands left waste and in which either shavi or waste remission or remission for both these was granted. This item should therefore appear under remission for waste, the extent involved being 14 acres.

Item 2.—It will be observed from the statement that this item has been greater in the faslis in which the total rainfall was deficient. The crops get submerged and dwindle away on receipt of a heavy fall of rain in the earlier monsoon and depend for their recultivation on the subsequent rainfall and supply in the tanks; should these latter fail, recultivation becomes impossible and remission for alivu becomes necessary.

Item 3.—This remission was granted in the village of Pandur in the Chingleput taluk in the case of certain fields which cannot be irrigated until a new sluice is constructed. The question of repairing the tank is under correspondence.

FIXED REMISSIONS.—These amounted to Rs. 18,254 against Rs. 17,994. Details are given below :—

Items.	Fasli 1307.	Fasli 1308.	Fasli 1309.	Difference.
1. Remission granted on account of irrigation by lift	RS. 18,432	RS. 17,492	RS. 17,786	+ 294
2. Cowle remissions	583	397	362	— 35
3. Remission of land revenue under paragraph 11 of Standing Order No. 5	72	86	87	+ 1
4. Remission of assessment of lands granted in lieu of inam lands taken up for public purposes	4	19	19	..
5. Dasabandam remissions	14	..	..	14
Total ..	19,105	17,994	18,254	+ 260

The increase under 1 is due to want of sufficient supply in the irrigation sources owing to the failure of rains.

Under Item 2 the decrease is due to the charge of full assessment in the Chingleput and Saidapet taluks on the expiration of the term of certain cowles.

Item 3.—The variation is small and calls for no remark.

Item 5.—This remission was disallowed as the inamdar has not carried out the repair to a dasabandam tank in Tiruvallūr taluk.

DEDUCTION FROM THE BERIZ OR DEMAND.—The chief item under this head is allowance to religious institutions and the figures given below represent the payments made :—

	Fasli 1308.	Fasli 1309.	Difference.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
Allowance to religious institutions ..	35,337	32,373	— 2,964

The balance of Rs. 14,419 is due to undisbursement of the allowances due to certain religious institutions in Conjeeveram, Tiruvallūr and Chingleput taluks. In Tiruvallūr it is due to the mera payable to the temple of Veera Raghava Swamiar having under orders from the Board been withheld in consequence of the failure of the trustee to put the temple tank in good repair. The balances in the remaining two taluks are due to meras not having been drawn by the trustees on account of their own disputes.

13. STATEMENT No. 5.—The total demand under all heads of miscellaneous revenue amounted to Rs. 1,32,604 against Rs. 1,39,255 in the preceding fasli, the decrease appearing chiefly under—

- (1) water-rate on minor inams ;
- (2) lands cultivated with or without permission for which no pattas were issued.

The chief variations are explained below :—

Items.	Fasli 1308.	Fasli 1309.	Difference.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Water rate on minor inams	18,290	11,344	— 6,946
2. Charge for water in samindari and inam villages	1,099	1,656	+ 557
3. Penal charge for water on lands irrigated without permission	7,205	18,342	+ 11,137
4. Lands occupied with or without application for which no pattas have been granted	9,509	6,779	— 2,730
5. Revenue process service fees	2,536	2,013	— 523
6. Quit-rent on bungalows	3,141	2,506	— 635
7. Forfeiture of sale deposits	323	65	— 258
8. Amount omitted from the beriz	78	1,400	+ 1,322
9. Sale of Circar lands	1,764	1,103	— 661
10. Court cost	865	421	— 444
11. Sale-proceeds of materials	498	81	— 417
12. Commission under Act VIII of 1865	536	868	+ 332
13. Shell-rent	708	108	— 600

Item 1.—The decrease under item No. 1 is due to the deficient rainfall.

Item 2.—The increase is due to supply in the big tanks of the district being available at the beginning of the cultivation season of the fasli under report to a larger degree than was the case at the corresponding period of the preceding fasli.

Item 3.—The increase under this head is due to the indifference of the ryots to obtain permission to the use of water in spite of orders requiring them to do so and the consequent necessity to impose penal charge in each case of wilful negligence to take out tickets.

Item 4.—The decrease is due to deficient rainfall.

Item 5.—The decrease is partly due to the reduction of process-fees from As. 4 to As. 3 in the case of demand notices and from As. 8 to As. 6 in the case of attachment and sale notices, and partly to the decrease in the number of processes issued owing to the postponement of collections in respect of azmoished shavi and waste.

Item 6.—The decrease is chiefly due to the issue of ryotwar pattas for certain grant lands in Saidapet taluk.

Item 7.—This is a fluctuating item and the variation is also due to decrease in the number of sales owing to postponement of collections for shavi and waste.

Item 8.—The large increase is due to the collection of previous year's assessment amounting to Rs. 1,048 from Messrs. Barclay and Morgan for the assignment to

them of quarantine land in Thiruvottiyur, village of Saidapet taluk. It was not brought to account in the previous years and for this omission the Revenue Inspector at fault was degraded.

The decrease under *item 9* is due to the adverse character of the season and the consequent unwillingness of the ryots to take up fresh lands for cultivation and want of competition among them. The decrease under *item 12* is due to proprietors having had to resort to coercive measures to a larger extent than in the preceding year in consequence of bad season and the inability of the tenants to pay off their dues easily.

Items 10, 11 and 13 are of a fluctuating character and call for no special remarks.

14. STATEMENT No. 7.—The entire Land Revenue demand for fasli 1309 amounted to Rs. 18,95,269 against Rs. 20,86,757 in the preceding fasli. Details are furnished below :—

Items	Fasli 1308.	Fasli 1309.	Difference.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Permanently-settled estates	1,54,350	1,54,350	—
2. Whole inam villages	66,886	66,882	— 4
3. Ryotwar and miscellaneous	18,65,521	16,74,037	— 1,91,484
Total ..	20,86,757	18,95,269	— 1,91,488

The variation under item No. 2 has been explained in paragraph 6 *supra*.

The decrease under item No. 3 was due as explained above to the generally unfavourable character of the season.

15. The current demand under cesses amounted to Rs. 2,48,248 against Rupees 2,54,965 in the previous year as detailed below :—

Items.	Fasli 1308.	Fasli 1309.	Difference.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Permanently-settled estates	27,968	26,718	— 1,250
2. Whole inam villages	25,339	19,863	— 5,471
3. Ryotwar and miscellaneous	2,01,658	2,01,662	+ 4
Total ..	2,54,965	2,48,248	— 6,717

The decrease under items 1 and 2 is due partly to the inclusion in the demand of fasli 1308, the last year of the triennium, of the excess of road-cess demand appertaining to faslis 1306 and 1307 in arriving at the revised demand for the triennium ending fasli 1308, and partly to the imposition of fines in that fasli for the omission on the part of the proprietors to render in time the rent value accounts due from them for the settlement of land-cess demand for the triennium ending fasli 1311.

16. The subjoined statement gives particulars of the total current demand, including the cesses, the collections within the fasli, the subsequent collections and the balance at the end of September last :—

Items.	Demand.			Collections within the fasli.	Balance at the end of the fasli.	Subsequent collections and arrears written off up to the end of September.	Balance.
	Land Revenue.	Cesses.	Total.				
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Permanently-settled estates ..	1,54,350	26,718	1,81,068	1,37,255	43,813	43,059	754
2. Whole inam villages ..	66,882	19,868	86,750	86,021	729	566	163
3. Ryotwar and miscellaneous ..	16,74,037	2,01,662	18,75,699	18,42,898	32,801	30,306	2,495
Total ..	18,95,269	2,48,248	21,43,517	20,66,174	77,343	73,931	3,412

The total demand under both land revenue and cesses amounted to Rs. 21,43,517 against Rs. 23,41,722 in the preceding fasli and against Rs. 19,70,367 in fasli 1307. Of this amount Rs. 20,66,174 were collected within the fasli, leaving a balance of Rs. 77,343 at its close. This demand was further reduced to Rs. 3,412 or 16 per cent. of the demand by subsequent collections and the writing off of irrecoverable amounts up to the end of September 1900. The explanation for the balance at the end of September 1900 has been detailed in statement No. 7.

17. **ARREARS.**—An abstract statement showing the demand, collection and balance of arrears is given below :—

Items.	Arrears at the beginning of the fasli.			Collections and remissions within the fasli.			Balance.	Subsequent collections.	Balance.
	Land Revenue.	Cesses.	Total.	Land Revenue.	Cesses.	Total.			
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Permanently-settled estates	12,927	3,266	16,193	12,927	3,266	16,193	..	..	..
2. Whole inam villages..	622	1,135	1,757	622	1,135	1,757	..	..	..
3. Ryotwar and miscellaneous	12,956	1,481	14,437	12,950	1,479	14,429	8	6	2
Total ..	26,505	5,882	32,387	26,499	5,880	32,379	8	6	2

The arrear balance at the end of September 1900 under the head "Land Revenue and Miscellaneous" was only Rs. 2. This was found out on the reconciliation of village and taluk accounts in Saidapet and Ponnéri taluks. Of this Re. 1 appertains to Saidapet taluk and the remainder to Ponnéri. The former has been recommended by the Tahsildar to be written off the accounts as being irrecoverable. It will be included in the quarterly statement due for the current quarter.

18. **COERCIVE PROCESSES AND SALES FOR ARREARS OF REVENUE.**—During the year 399,621 processes were issued against 441,954 in the preceding fasli. Of these, 295,899 were demand notices, 52,466 were distraint and attachment notices, and 51,256 sale notices against 306,638, 68,806 and 66,510, respectively, in the preceding year. In 243,433 cases the arrears were paid on the presentation of the demand notices without the issue of any further coercive process. The number of defaulters whose property was sold was 794 against 940 in the previous year and the amount of arrears to which the sales related was Rs. 11,060. The decrease in the number of processes under the several heads (viz.), demand, attachment and sale notices is explained by the Tahsildars to be mostly due to the postponement of collections on account of shavi and waste. The extent to which actual coercion had to be resorted to in the way of sale of property is exhibited in the annexed comparative statement :—

Fasli.	Number of defaulters whose property was sold.	Extent of land sold.	Amount realized by sale.		
			Real property.	Personal property.	Other property.
		ACS.	RS.	RS.	
1308	940	2,457	12,757	1,485	..
1309	794	2,054	10,626	1,090	..
Difference ..	— 146	— 403	— 2,131	— 395	..

The following statement gives the details for the different taluks :—

Taluku.	Fasli 1308.					Fasli 1309.					Amount of arrears outstanding at the beginning of fasli 1309.	Amount of arrears outstanding at the end of the fasli.
	Defaulters whose moveable property was sold.		Defaulters whose immoveable property was sold.			Defaulters whose moveable property was sold.		Defaulters whose immoveable property was sold.				
	Number.	Amount of arrears.	Number.	Amount of arrears.	Extent.	Number.	Amount of arrears.	Number.	Amount of arrears.	Extent.		
		RS.		RS.	ACS.		RS.		RS.	ACS.	RS.	RS.
Naidapet	8	78	139	1,930	612	29	408	140	1,607	462	2,687	1
Ponnéri	68	615	397	3,537	999	57	446	90	960	247	4,738	7
Chingleput	5	127	25	593	129	16	176	68	751	211	582	..
Tiruvallūr	23	688	153	2,315	336	30	153	179	3,542	665	21,607	..
Conjeeveram	5	41	80	690	338	11	127	123	1,439	372	1,855	..
Madurantakam	23	887	14	108	43	23	1,189	28	262	97	918	..
Total ..	132	2,436	808	9,173	2,457	166	2,499	628	8,561	2,054	32,387	8

The decrease in the number of land sales was due to the postponement of collections already mentioned.

19. **SPECIAL AGENCY FOR SERVING PROCESS AND THE FEES LEVIED THEREFOR.**—The receipts amounted to Rs. 2,013-10-9 and the charges to Rs. 1,490-14-1 against Rs. 2,536-6-3 and Rs. 1,469-5-7, respectively, in the previous year. The decrease in the receipts was due as already stated to the reduction of process fees from As. 4 to As. 3 in the case of demand notices and from As. 8 to As. 6 in the case of attachment and sale notices. Out of 351,634 processes served during the year, 8,698 or 2.4 per cent. were served by special agency against 2.1 per cent. in the preceding fasli. The slight increase occurred in Ponnéri and Madurantakam taluks.

20. **LAND SOLD UNDER BOARD'S STANDING ORDER No. 30.**—Fifty-eight acres of land assessed at Rs. 143 were sold for Rs. 1,103 against Rs. 1,764 in the preceding fasli.

21. **COSTS IN CIVIL SUITS.**—The amount of costs awarded to Government in civil suits during the fasli was Rs. 477-13-1. The opening balance was Rs. 254-4-4, thus making a total of Rs. 732-1-5. Of this, Rs. 420-8-6 were collected during the fasli, leaving a balance of Rs. 311-8-11. Of this, Rs. 81-6-0 appertaining to the Tinnalore tank suit, Original Suit No. 26 of 1897 on the file of the District Court of Chingleput, case No. 12 in the statement have since been recovered, Rs. 10-8-0 were recommended to be written off the accounts in the statement for the preceding fasli and sanctioned in B.P., No. 127, Land Revenue, dated 13th July 1900, and Rs. 11-3-0 are now recommended to be written off. Steps are being taken for the collection of the remainder comprised of the following two items :—

Rs. 139-6-4 due by one Somasundara Mudali of Merkanam for which the Government Pleader at Tindivanam, where the defaulter is residing, has been addressed to file an execution petition. The delay was due to the party having filed a second appeal in the High Court and in consequence copies of the original and the lower appellate courts' decrees and judgments had to be obtained from the Government Pleader, Madras, and sent to the Government Pleader, Chingleput, to get the decree transferred to the District Munsif's Court, Tindivanam. Rs. 57-9-0 to be recovered in Ottivakkam compensation reference to the District Court forming case 15 in the statement will be adjusted on the settlement of melwaram compensation due to the claimants in the district court's reference.

22. **RUIED TANKS.**—No ruined tanks were made over to private individuals for repairs during the fasli.

23. APPLICATION FOR TRANSFER OF PATTAS RECEIVED BY REVENUE OFFICERS DIRECT.—The number of applications pending at the beginning of the year was 254 and that received during the year was 3,166 against 2,857 in the preceding fasli. Of the total number for disposal, 3,155 against 2,785 in the last fasli were disposed of during the year, leaving 265 pending at the end of the year, the details of which, together with information as to the number since disposed of, have been furnished in the statement itself.

APPLICATIONS MADE THROUGH REGISTRATION OFFICERS.—The number pending at the commencement of the year was 159, and that received during the year was 2,719 against 2,449 in the previous year. Of the total number for disposal, 2,755 against 2,401 in the previous year were disposed of during the year, leaving 123 pending at the end of the year. The causes of pendency have been detailed in the statement.

APPLICATIONS DEALT WITH UNDER PARAGRAPHS 5 AND 7 OF STANDING ORDER NO. 20.—The number pending at the beginning of the year was 47 and that received during the year, was 1,184, thus making up a total of 1,231. Of these, 1,024 were disposed of during the year, leaving 207 cases pending at the end of the year. The causes of pendency in these cases are explained in column 8 of statement No. 10.

24. BOUNDARY MARKS.—The number of stones missing was 23,617 and the number out of repair 9,729. Of these, 20,759 were replaced and 5,511 were put in order, or 88 and 57 per cent. respectively against 58 and 63 per cent. in the preceding fasli. Orders have been issued to the Divisional-officers to see that this branch of the work receives careful attention by Revenue Inspectors and the work done by them in this respect is fully commented on in the reviews submitted by them quarterly on the diaries of the latter officials.

25. AGRICULTURAL STOCK CENSUS.—The following abstract gives particulars of the census of agricultural stock taken in the fasli as compared with that of the previous year:—

Taluka.	Number of villages including inam and isara villages.	Checked and counter-checked by Tahsildars.		Checked and counter-checked by Deputy Tahsildars.		Checked by Revenue Inspectors.	
		Last year.	This year.	Last year.	This year.	Last year.	This year.
Saidapet	264	40	..	8	..	228	216
Ponnéri	200	..	86	..	12	169	166
Tiruvallūr	277	19	60	25	7	162	214
Conjeevaram	368	81	97	19	52	226	140
Chingleput	275	34	25	..	..	196	232
Madurantakam	399	32	12	9	32	317	274
Total	1,783	206	280	61	108	1,293	1,242

Orders have been issued to Tahsildars and Deputy Tahsildars remarking on the short work done by them in fasli 1309 and directing them to do the work carefully during the current fasli.

26. EXAMINATION OF VILLAGE AND TALUK ACCOUNTS.—These have been reviewed for Saidapet, Chingleput and Ponnéri taluks. The reviews on the village accounts of Tiruvallūr, the taluk accounts of Conjeevaram and Madurantakam taluks have also been received from the respective Divisional-officers. Those on the village accounts of the two latter taluks and that of the taluk accounts of Tiruvallūr are awaited and the Divisional-officers have been reminded for their very early submission.

Saidapet.—In this taluk the following defects were noticed in respect of the village accounts:—

(1) The authorities for permanent changes were not noted in the A registers of many villages.

(2) The registers were torn and untidy for several villages and for some villages they had been eaten by white ants. The Tahsildar has been directed to see that those that have been rendered unfit for use are replaced by fresh ones.

(3) The changes ordered in the errata slips issued by the Board had not been carried out in some villages.

(4) In the case of 38 villages discrepancies were noted between the adangal and the diglott register or its abstract, i.e., enclosure to A. The Tahsildar has been called on to reconcile the differences and to submit draft errata statements for the correction of the settlement registers.

(5) Enclosure to register A.—This should be revised and prepared afresh if any permanent changes have occurred during the year, but in several villages it was observed that the enclosure was not brought up to date. It was also noticed that it was not maintained in the form prescribed in the manual in respect of five villages.

(6) B register.—The tank merah due had not been collected since fasli 1305 in respect of three title-deeds in one village and orders were issued for its immediate collection.

(7) In three villages inams were granted for the maintenance of water-pandals, but no pandals were kept up and in one of these the land had also been alienated. The Tahsildar has been ordered to enquire and report in view to steps being taken for the resumption of the inam. Similarly, it was ascertained that services were not being attended to in regard to temples in three villages though inams had been granted for the performance of worship in them and reports have been called for in these cases also.

(8) Board's Proceedings, No. 131, dated 10th March 1894, directs that all the permanent registers should either be bound or mounted. In this taluk it was observed that the order of the Board had not been carried out in respect of any village. The Tahsildar has been ordered to see that the omission is supplied before the next jamabandi.

(9) The inspection note-book ordered in the above Board's Proceedings to be maintained by karnams for the preparation of cultivation account No. 1 was not maintained by any karnam in the taluk. Several mistakes committed by the karnams in recording cultivation had to be subsequently corrected at the time of the azmoish by the Revenue Inspectors. If the prescribed note-book had been maintained, such mistakes would not have occurred. The Tahsildar has been directed to see that the note-books are brought into use in each village.

(10) The monthly cultivation accounts were not punctually submitted to the Revenue Inspectors for many villages.

(11) The cultivation of topes was not shown in the account for July.

(12) In one village the remarks in the cultivation of account No. 1 as to irrigation of lands were found to be inconsistent with those entered in the tank-supply account.

(13) In several villages the abstract prescribed in B.P., No. 131, dated 10th March 1894, was not entered at the foot of each month's cultivation account No. 1.

(14) Enclosure to No. 1.—This had been entirely neglected by superior officers and the outturns entered by the karnams were not verified by the Tahsildar and the Revenue Inspectors for many villages nor was the notation prescribed in B.P., No. 750 (S.L.R.), dated 23rd December 1897, followed. The attention of the Tahsildar has been called to the necessity of paying due attention to this important account.

(15) Several assessed waste fields which were taken up by the Forest Department had not been transferred to poramboke. The District Forest-officer has been requested to furnish all the Tahsildars with a fieldwar list of lands taken up for forest purposes.

(16) The posting statement to the adangal prescribed at page 17 of B.P., No. 131, dated 10th March 1894, had not been prepared for any village. The Tahsildar was directed to issue orders for the preparation of the statement for fasli 1309.

(17) In the adangal pagewar totals were not given for several villages and in some of those in which they were given the totals were not properly checked by the taluk staff.

(18) 2-A.—Several cases which should have been disposed of by the Divisional-officer were brought up for the orders of the jamabandi officer in consequence of the provisions of Board's S.O. No. 30 in the matter of the submission, monthly, of A and B memorandums not having been duly attended to by the karnams. The Tahsildar has been directed to issue specific orders to the village officers on the subject and to see that they are duly carried out.

(19) Tax-paying trees were not inspected by the Revenue Inspectors in some villages.

(20) Baling wet fields had not been inspected by the Revenue Inspectors in many cases.

(21) On the whole it was found that while the prescribed percentage of check azmoish of shavi was made, proper attention had not been paid to waste.

(22) Tirvajasti and fasaljasti cases were not check azmoished by the Tahsildar and the Deputy Tahsildar even in important villages.

(23) There were several mistakes in the calculation of land-cess in jamabandi account No. 9, which were rectified then and there.

(24) There was delay in sending remittances in many villages.

(25) Account No. 19, sections I and II. The Revenue Inspectors and the Tahsildar had not checked the accuracy of the entries for several villages.

(26) Account No. 19, section III, was not checked by the Revenue Inspectors for several villages.

(27) Account No. 21, section II. The Revenue Inspectors had either checked insufficiently or checked late the census of agricultural stock in several cases. The Tahsildar had not checked any village.

The accounts of Chingleput taluk of which the jamabandi was also conducted by the Collector were checked in similar detail and the various errors and omissions noticed were pointed out to the Tahsildar and reports called for where necessary.

Notes on the examination of village accounts of Ponnéri and Tiruvallūr have been received from the respective jamabandi officers and reviewed. Those on the examination of the village accounts of Conjeeveram and Madurantakam are awaited and will be reviewed when received. The taluk accounts of Saidapet and Chingleput have been reviewed by the Collector and the defects noticed have been communicated to the Tahsildars concerned. Those of Ponnéri, Conjeeveram and Madurantakam have been received and are under review. The notes on the examination of the taluk accounts of the remaining taluk of Tiruvallūr are awaited, and the Deputy Collector, Tiruvallūr, has been reminded in the matter. The accounts were, on the whole, well maintained, but there is still considerable room for improvement and every endeavour is being made to bring about both accuracy and completeness in their preparation.

27. FAMINE ANALYSIS REGISTERS AND FIRKA BOOKS.—These have been brought up to fasli 1308 inclusive, except in the case of fourteen villages in the Madurantakam taluk and two villages in the Ponnéri taluk. The former are shrotriem villages and, as remarked in the statement submitted on the 18th July last, steps have been taken by the Tahsildar to complete them soon. The Tahsildar of Ponnéri reports that the accounts of the two villages referred to have been filed in the civil court. The village registers and firka books of the taluks settled by the Collector have been reviewed, as also those of the Tiruvallūr and Ponnéri taluks about which notes of inspection were received from the respective jamabandi officers. The notes on the village registers and firka books of Madurantakam and Conjeeveram taluks are awaited and will be reviewed when received. The jamabandi officers have been requested to expedite the submission of their notes of inspection. The registers were neither prepared nor checked carefully, the descriptive memoirs in Saidapet especially being of no value whatever though on the whole they seemed to have received attention from the karnams and found to be generally correct.

28. HOW THE VILLAGE STATISTICAL REGISTERS AND FIRKA BOOKS WERE UTILIZED DURING THE YEAR (B.P., No. 416, DATED 7TH SEPTEMBER 1900, S.L.R.).—These were utilized to see that the non-occupation of assessed and cultivable waste was duly

accounted for. In the case of second-crop cultivation the figures for the previous faslis were compared with those for fasli 1309 to see whether the area now brought to account was approximately correct or not. Similarly in the case of remissions, the amounts of remissions granted in previous bad years and the proportion the area affected in those villages bore to the total holdings as then existing were duly considered to see whether the remissions now allowed were reasonable or otherwise. Attention was also paid to see how the beriz fluctuated and whether the fluctuation was properly accounted for. No deterioration was noticed in respect of any village in the two taluks settled by the Collector. The Deputy Collector, Saidapet, reports that the statistical registers and firka books were made use of "to ascertain whether there has been marked changes in the agricultural condition of the villages. The figures regarding the sales of property for arrears of land revenue and transfers effected under court decrees have particularly been useful for forming an idea as to the resources of the people. The figures regarding remissions allowed in previous years have been made much use of in deciding claims for remission." He says "I have also noticed whether there have been large fluctuations in the beriz of villages as compared with the beriz of previous years and where any fluctuations were noticed whether they were attributable to the grant of season remissions and not to any decline in the economic condition of the villages. The registers were, on the whole, useful in giving an idea at once of the progress in agriculture. So far as I have observed I have not noticed any marked fluctuations in the condition of the villages." The reports of the other Divisional-officers are awaited and will be submitted when received.

29. WAGES.—The Tahsildar of Saidapet reports that the system of paying field labourers in grain has not been generally superseded by money payments, that the labourers are paid from 5 to 6 merkals*

of paddy per month in rural tracts and 6 to 7 in towns. Money wages, he says, are paid only in rare instances.

The Tahsildar of Chingleput also states that the custom of paying field labourers in grain has not been superseded by money payments. He reports that the following is the scale of wages now prevailing in the taluk:—

(A) *Field labourers*—For adults.—Twelve merkals (each of $3\frac{1}{2}$ Madras measures) of paddy a month with one meal a day or 15 merkals of paddy a month without meal. If ragi be the grain used in paying wages each adult, he says, is paid 8 merkals of ragi in addition to one meal a day or 10 merkals without meal. Boys, i.e., those who are not adults, are paid three-fourths of the above rates.

(B) *Other labourers* are paid, male coolies 2 annas per diem in addition to one meal, or $2\frac{1}{2}$ annas without meal, female coolies $1\frac{1}{2}$ anna per day in addition to one meal, or $1\frac{1}{2}$ annas without meal.

The Tahsildar of Conjeeveram also reports that the system of paying in kind has not been superseded by money payment and states that adult males are allowed a grain wage of 32 local measures of paddy (43 Madras measures) per month with one meal a day and these rates are reduced to $\frac{3}{4}$, $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{4}$ according as the female and non-adult male and female labourers are expected to turn out an equal proportion of the work of an adult male labourer. Grazing boys, he says, are allowed 13 measures per month with one meal a day.

The Tahsildar of Madurantakam reports that padiyals continue everywhere to get grain wages and that the other class of daily labourers are now largely paid in money, varying from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ annas for a male and 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ annas for a female generally with one meal in addition. He adds that the system of paying field labourers (other than padiyals) in grain is being gradually superseded by money payments, the land-owners, owing to the rise in prices, preferring to pay the labourers in money instead of in grain. The grain wages for the daily labourer, he says, also vary, being in some places as much as $1\frac{1}{2}$ and 2 measures (equal to $1\frac{1}{2}$ and $2\frac{1}{2}$ Madras measures) of paddy per diem for female and male labourers respectively. He reports that a meal is also generally given in addition to these wages as in the case of money payments.

The Tahsildar of Ponnéri reports that the practice of paying field labourers in grain has not yet changed except in a few places where landlords possessing no stock of grain make payments in money equal to the value of the grain wages. He adds that the wages of padiyals vary in different parts of the taluk, and that on an average he is paid 5 merkals (each of 8 Madras measures) of paddy per month with one meal comprised of kanji-water per day. In the case of transplantation, he says, only female coolies are employed and are paid generally 2 measures of grain. For harvest and other operations also he reports females are paid the same 2 measures, but males double that quantity. Where males are engaged in baling water, they are paid, he states, the same wages but with one kanji in the daytime in addition.

In the Tiruvallūr taluk the Tahsildar reports the farm servants, *i.e.*, padiyals, are paid generally in kind, the wages amounting to 32 measures (Madras measures filled to overflowing) of paddy per mensem if paddy be the grain in which the wages are paid, or if paid in ragi 24 measures of it with either one meal of ragi porridge every day or a further quantity of 8 measures of ragi in substitution of the daily food. In the villages in which the farm servants have to do specially hard work, such as baling, 48 measures of paddy or 36 measures of ragi are given with one ragi meal. In addition to this fixed wage the Tahsildar states that the padiyals get some perquisites known "kalavasam" which means a portion of the grain given from the threshing floor, generally in proportion to the quantity outturned. The average income under this head, he says, may be fixed at 8 measures of paddy per mensem per padiyal and that the cloths and presents may come to 12 annas per padiyal per annum. He adds:—

"2. The casual labourers, both male and female, are paid in this taluk at the same rate, viz., 2 measures of paddy or 1½ measures of ragi with one ragi meal.

"3. The wages to the padiyals and the agricultural casual labourers are generally paid in kind except in very rare cases in which the ryot is short of grain, when the emoluments for padiyals are Rs. 2-8-0 per mensem and for casual labourers 2 annas per diem with one ragi meal or 2½ annas without the meal. No difference is made between males and females in the amount of wages in respect of agricultural casual labourers. There is no indication of a super-session of grain wages in this taluk in favour of money wages, and hence there is no change in the condition of the labourers in this normal season."

30. SUBDIVISION OF QUIT-RENT.—There were no cases of subdivision of the joint liability of shareholders either in whole inam villages or in minor inams.

31. RECONCILIATION OF VILLAGE B REGISTERS WITH FAIR INAM REGISTERS.—This has been completed for the six villages of the Tiruvallur taluk which remained pending last year owing to numerous errors discovered in them.

32. DETENTION OF KARNAMS.—In this office letter, No. 1357-D., dated 10th July last, addressed to the Board of Revenue in the Land Revenue Department, it was reported that the system of maintaining karnams' attendance registers in the Taluk and Deputy Tahsildars' offices had not been found to work satisfactorily, that in Tiruvallur and Saidapet divisions the register had not been properly maintained, that it was found difficult to muster daily the karnams that attended the Taluk office and to see that they noted their attendance in the book, and that the Divisional officers in consequence were of opinion that the register not being accurate served no useful purpose and therefore recommended that it might be dispensed with. The Sub-Collector, Mr. Young, was of a different opinion and stated that the register might with advantage be maintained and that evidently it would serve very useful purpose if properly maintained. Mr. Cowie stated that, as reported by Mr. Wynch, Collector of South Arcot, in the letter embodied in B.P., No. 81, dated 1st May 1900, he had in all the four taluks he had settled since he joined the district found the same state of things as described in Mr. Wynch's letter, *i.e.*, that attendance was often marked at one time for days together, and that in many cases it was not marked at all and he therefore agreed with Mr. Wynch in recommending the abolition of the register. In the absence of accurate record it may not be safe to deduce any conclusion as to whether the karnams were detained for objectionably long periods or not. The reports

received show that in the majority of instances the detention did not last in the aggregate for over a month though there were several cases of detention of a few karnams for longer periods.

33. RESUMPTION OF TEMPLE, MOSQUE, &c., LANDS AND MONEY ALLOWANCES IN CASES IN WHICH THE INSTITUTIONS HAVE BEEN EITHER ABANDONED OR BEEN IN A RUINED CONDITION FOR UPWARDS OF TWELVE YEARS—BOARD'S STANDING ORDER, No. 54 OF 1900 EDITION.—A minor inam comprised of survey No. 66, dry, acres 13.86 assessed at Rs. 10-6-0 and attached to the temple of Bangilathamman of Kattupalli village in the Ponnéri taluk was ordered to be resumed in this office Dis. No. 825, dated 19th December last, as the temple was reported to have been in a dilapidated condition and no puja performed in it for the past twenty years and as the notice issued to the trustee to restore the institution and resume the prescribed services proved ineffectual.

34. LOANS—ALLOTMENTS AND EXPENDITURE.—In B.P., No. 103 (S.L.R.), dated 13th April 1899, an allotment of Rs. 8,250 was sanctioned under the Land Improvement and the Agriculturists' Loans Acts for the year 1899-1900 as detailed in the margin. In this office letter No. 284-B & G of 1899, dated 1st May 1899, it was reported that the grant of loans under the Agriculturists' Loans Act was unnecessary, the season then being favourable and that the allotment of Rs. 1,250 under that Act might be sanctioned for being utilized under the Land Improvement Loans Act for the payment of second instalments. The proposal was sanctioned by the Board in its Proceedings, Mis. No. 2351 (S.L.R.), dated 12th May 1899. Thus the total allotment for the district under the Land Improvement Loans Act amounted to Rs. 8,250. Of this Rs. 100 were disbursed during the months of April, May and June 1899 as already reported in the jamabandi report of fasli 1308, No. 288-Prdl. of 1899, dated 10th October 1899, and Rs. 575 were surrendered as reported in this office letter, No. 542-D of 1900, dated 21st March 1900, and accepted by the Board in its Proceedings, No. 1485 (S.L.R.), dated 26th March 1900. Thus out of the allotment sanctioned for the official year 1899-1900 the net amount available for payment during fasli 1309 was Rs. 7,575. Adding to this Rs. 250 paid under the land improvement loans during the months of April to June 1900 out of the allotment of the current official year (1900-1901) the actual sum paid during the year comes to Rs. 7,825 under the land improvement loans. Out of Rs. 7,825 disbursed under the land improvement loans, Rs. 4,825 were paid for the sinking of new wells and Rs. 3,000 for the repair of a zamin tank in the Ponnéri taluk.

RECOVERY OF ADVANCES—PRINCIPAL.—The fasli opened with a balance of Rs. 2,19,951-14-11. There is a difference of Rs. 2-5-8 between the closing balance of the previous fasli and the opening balance of the current fasli which is explained in the remark column of statement No. 23.

Inclusive of Rs. 7,825 advanced during the fasli, the total amount advanced aggregated Rs. 2,27,776-14-11. Of this, Rs. 27,776-5-1 fell due during the fasli inclusive of Rs. 544-8-0 ordered to be summarily recovered and Rs. 552-11-9 paid on account of advances not yet due. The total recoveries during the fasli amounted to Rs. 23,649-8-6 and there remained a recoverable balance of Rs. 4,126-12-7 at the end of the fasli against Rs. 1,790-5-10 at the end of the previous year.

INTEREST.—The balance outstanding at the beginning of the fasli under interest was Rs. 946-11-10. The interest that accrued during the fasli amounted to Rs. 10,830-9-2, and adding to it Rs. 946-11-10, the balance at the beginning of the year, the total amount to be recovered was Rs. 11,777-5-0. Of this, Rs. 9,635-12-9 were collected during the year, and there remained a balance of Rs. 2,141-3-3 at the end of it.

Out of the total closing balance of Rs. 6,268-4-10 due under principal and interest, Rs. 3,396-2-5 have been collected since the close of the fasli and the remainder, with the exception of Rs. 14-11-8 which is to be adjusted by transfer, and

Rs. 18-6-0, the collection of which has been postponed with reference to B.P. Mis. No. 2657 (S.L.R.), dated 30th May 1900, is covered by processes Nos. 1 and 4 as detailed below :—

								RS. A. P.		
No. 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,754	3	4
" 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	84	13	5
Total								2,839	0	9

The major portion of the outstanding balance, viz., Rs. 5,388-0-1, was in Ponnéri taluk. Stringent orders have been issued to the Tahsildar for the speedy collection of the amount, and weekly reports showing the progress made in collections are being received from him.

35. SURVEY ADVANCES.—The year opened with a balance of Rs. 1,465-13-6. The difference between the closing balance of the previous fasli and opening balance of the fasli under report is explained in the remarks column of the statement. The amount advanced during the fasli was Rs. 147-6-3 thus bringing the amount repayable to Rs. 1,613-3-9. Out of this Rs. 312-12-2 (Rs. 300-13-8 under arrears and Rs. 11-14-6 under current) were collected. The balance outstanding at the end of the fasli was Rs. 1,300-7-7. This amount, less Rs. 2-12-6 relating to cost of survey marks, survey officers, represents the value of the stones in stock remaining to be sold. The Tahsildars have been directed to explain why stones far in excess of the demand were indented for and on receipt of their replies necessary steps will be taken. The balance relating to costs of survey marks, survey officers, is due from the railway company for certain marks fixed in the company's land during the survey of the Conjeeveram municipality and the matter is under correspondence with the Superintendent of Revenue Survey.

18th November 1900. (Signed) D. W. G. COWIE, Acting Collector.

SETTLEMENT REPORT OF NORTH ARCOT.

I HAVE the honour to submit my report on the settlement of the Land Revenue of this district for fasli 1309. Such of the prescribed statements as have not been already submitted are herewith sent as mentioned in the accompanying list.

2. SEASON AND RAINFALL.—The rainfall during the year was very deficient. It amounted to only 25·82 inches as against 46·92 inches in fasli 1308, while the average for the thirty years (1870 to 1899) was 37·08 inches, and the rainfall in fasli 1301 (the year of the last famine in the district) was 25·93 inches. The deficiency occurred in both the monsoons as noted in the margin. Tanks received more or less inadequate supplies, and owing to the premature cessation of the north-east monsoon at the end of October, considerable areas of wet cultivation became *shavi*, while a very large extent of wet land was left waste. Dry cultivation also suffered. The deficiency in the rainfall had also a serious effect on the outturn of harvested crops under both wet and dry. The season was thus a very adverse one from an agricultural point of view.

3. CULTIVATION AND PARTICULARS OF CROPS.—The subjoined statement shows the details of the areas sown with the more important crops on Government and inam land during the year including areas cropped more than once as compared with similar particulars for the preceding year.

Crops.	Area in acres of crops sown in		Increase.	Decrease.
	Fasli 1308.	Fasli 1309.		
Paddy	418,400	285,276	..	133,124
Cholam	68,604	61,474	2,870	..
Cumbu	122,162	79,581	..	42,571
Ragi	131,026	129,024	..	2,002
Other food-grains including pulses	178,298	182,992	4,694	..
Indigo	8,685	10,977	2,292	..
Sugarcane	4,638	3,800	..	838
Castors	18,496	17,445	..	1,051
Gingelly	39,821	49,100	9,279	..
Ground-nut	17,740	14,417	..	3,323
Other oil-seeds	2,793	3,637	844	..
Tobacco	961	753	..	208
All others including topes	46,142	47,642	1,500	..
Total	1,047,756	886,118	..	161,638 net decrease

The large falling off in the total cultivated area as compared with the previous year—a decrease of 161,638 acres—was contributed by all the taluks and was the direct result of the very unfavourable character of the season. No less than 82 per cent. of this deficiency occurred under paddy which is by far the most widely grown food-grain in the district, and the crop that contributed the next largest part of the deficiency (26 per cent. of the total net falling off) was cumbu. The variations under other crops are not noteworthy.

4. **OUTTURN OF CROPS.**—I regret to find that the “statement of outturn of crops harvested within the fasli” submitted from the account branch of this office on the 2nd ultimo was not prepared in accordance with the revised notation prescribed in B.P., No. 415 R.S., dated 8th November 1898. A fresh statement according to the new notation (in which “12 annas” represents a normal crop) is herewith submitted. It will be seen that the outturn was poor or bad over the major portion of the cultivated area. There was an entire failure of crop over 70,751 acres as against 4,510 in fasli 1308 and 26,316 in fasli 1307.

5. **PRICES.**—One of the worst features of the year under report was the prevalence of extremely high prices. I would refer the Board to the diagrams marked D, E and F submitted with my special season report, Dis. No. 375-R. Ver. of 1900, dated 3rd September 1900. Ragi, the principal staple food-grain of the district which reached the warning rate of 24 seers the rupee in July 1899, went above the scarcity rate of 16 seers the rupee in December and maintained that high level throughout the rest of the fasli. Its prices rose to 13.58 seers the rupee at the end of the fasli. The prices of cumbu and rice also exhibited an abnormal upward tendency as will be seen from the following table:—

Name of grain.	Date.	Number of seers per rupee.
Ragi	1st July 1899	25.14
	31st Dec. ”	14.00
	31st March 1900	14.00
	30th June ”	13.58
Cumbu	1st July 1899	19.76
	31st Dec. ”	14.67
	31st March 1900	12.51
	30th June ”	11.20
Rice	1st July 1899	16.61
	31st Dec. ”	10.43
	31st March 1900	9.94
	30th June ”	9.67

This large abnormal rise was partly due to the badness of the season in the district and partly to exports to other provinces where famine prevailed.

6. **PERMANENTLY-SETTLED ESTATES.**—The total amount of peishcush payable during the fasli was Rs. 3,62,408 against Rs. 3,62,622 in the preceding year. The decrease of Rs. 14 is the net result of a deduction of Rs. 22 allowed from the peishcush due on the Karvetnagar and Punganuru zamindaris on account of lands taken up for public purposes and of an addition of Rs. 8 to that due on the Thumbapoliem being two-thirds of the assessment on a resumed inam made over to the poligar under Board's Standing Order No. 128 (No. 65 in the 1900 edition).

7. **WHOLE INAM VILLAGES.**—The number of inam villages in the district was reduced by one in the fasli under report owing to the inam village of Kaligiri in Chittoor taluk having been sold for arrears of quit-rent and bought in by Government. It has been included in the number of ryotwar villages and a recommendation has been separately submitted to the Board to have it regularly surveyed and settled. The demand under shrotriem jodi in respect of the whole inam villages was Rs. 25,561 as against Rs. 26,981 in the preceding year. The decrease of Rs. 1,420 is due to the

omission from this head of Rs. 1,296 being the quit-rent heretofore collected from the inam village of Kaligiri, Chittoor taluk, which during the year under report was bought in by Government and included under ryotwari; and to the transfer from this head to ryotwar (in the Chittoor taluk) of a sum of Rs. 70 due on a minor inam which was heretofore erroneously treated as shrotriem jodi; and also to the transfer from this head to ryotwar (in the Palmanér taluk) of a sum of Rs. 54 being the quit-rent due on certain minor inams in whole inam villages which used to be erroneously shown in this statement in previous years.

8. **RYOTWAR SETTLEMENT.**—The total number of ryotwar villages increased by one for the reason stated in paragraph 7. The taluks of Arcot and Gudiyáttam were settled by me. The taluk of Wandiwash ought to have also been settled by me in accordance with the five years' rule, but I took up Gudiyáttam in its place for the reasons explained in statement No. 2. I shall settle Wandiwash taluk in the current fasli. The Sub-Collector who conducted the jamabandi of Palmanér and Polur taluks made the settlement in only two instead of three camps in each of those taluks. The point was apparently overlooked owing to change of officers which occurred twice during the jamabandi period.

There was unavoidable delay in commencing the jamabandi owing to the existence of very large areas of waste and shavi which had to be carefully azmoished and over-azmoished before claims for remission could be considered. The jamabandi was thus unavoidably protracted beyond the end of the fasli in most taluks as the large amount of remission claimed necessitated a very careful scrutiny of the accounts besides delaying their preparation in the taluk offices. The karnams had in consequence to be detained for a much longer period than usual, but this could not be helped. The karnams' attendance register had not been carefully maintained in any taluk. The subject of their maintenance in the future being under the consideration of the Board, I have not thought it necessary to take any special steps towards the keeping of these registers in a more satisfactory manner in the future.

9. **HOLDINGS.**—The subjoined statement shows the total extent and assessment of holdings as compared with the previous year:—

		Fasli 1309.	
		Extent.	Assessment.
		ACS.	RS.
Holdings at the beginning of the fasli	...	829,735	20,65,027
Deduct lands given up	...	16,918	38,706
Remainder	...	812,817	20,26,321
Add lands taken up	...	16,319	39,558
Total holdings at the end of the fasli	...	829,136	20,65,879
Variation as compared with fasli 1308	...	— 599	+ 852
Percentage	...	— .07	+ .04

The fall in area is small and calls for no remarks. The slight increase in the assessment in spite of the decrease in area was due to a larger area of wet land having been taken up than that given up in the taluks of Chittoor and Gudiyáttam. The

adverse season did not affect the holdings to any appreciable degree as the date for relinquishment (15th August) expired long before the adverse character of the season became acute.

10. CULTIVATION AS COMPARED WITH HOLDINGS.—The subjoined statement compares the extent of holdings and cultivation in the fasli with that of the previous fasli:—

Fasli.	Actual cultivation.	Waste charged.	Waste remitted.	Total holdings.	Percentage of actual cultivation to holdings.
	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	
1308	690,347	138,891	497	829,735	83.20
1309	619,415	171,561	38,160	829,136	74.70
Increase or decrease ..	- 70,932	+ 32,670	+ 37,663	- 599	- 8.50

There was a decrease of 70,932 acres under cultivation; and an increase of 70,333 acres under waste, of which latter 55,343 acres related to wet land. The decrease in cultivation occurred in all the taluks. Of 171,561 acres of waste charged, 154,378 acres were dry lands. The proportion of dry waste to dry holdings was 26.7 per cent. against 21.9 per cent. in the preceding year.

11. WATER-RATE AND SECOND-CROP CHARGE.—The following abstract compares the water charge realized in the fasli with that in the previous fasli:—

Fasli.	Tiruvajasti.	Fasuljasti.	Total.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
1308	1,09,669	1,48,865	2,58,534
1309	34,598	54,773	89,366

The revenue under this head thus showed a large falling off, having been only 34.5 per cent. of the amount of the previous year.

Total extent left waste—	ACS.
Dry	154,378
Wet	55,343
Total	209,721

Extent on which remissions were granted—	
Dry	...
Wet	38,160
Total	38,160

Remainder charged—	
Dry	154,378
Wet	17,183
Total	171,561

figures in

12. REMISSIONS ON LANDS LEFT WASTE.—Of the wet waste amounting to 55,343 acres as shown in the margin, remission was granted on 38,160 acres or about 68.9 per cent. against 4.02 per cent. in the preceding year and 42.3 per cent. in fasli 1307. The wet assessment remitted on account of waste in the year was Rs. 1,76,929 against Rs. 2,281 in the previous year and Rs. 44,360 in fasli 1307. The remitted waste occurred in all the taluks, but nearly half the total of the district was contributed by the taluks of Arcot and Wallajah.

13. OTHER SEASON REMISSIONS.—The subjoined abstract compares the detailed the year under these heads with those of the two previous years.

Items.	Fasli 1307 amount.	Fasli 1308 amount.	Fasli 1309.		Difference between the amount of fasli 1309 with that of fasli 1308.
			Extent.	Assessment.	
Shavi	RS. 35,226	RS. 208	ACS. 23,896	RS. 1,07,347	RS. — 1,07,139
Teervakammi	14,378	455	15,885	48,925	— 48,470
Fasalkammi	125	94	7,842	14,082	— 13,988
Total	49,729	757		1,70,354	— 1,69,597

14. The claims for remissions were very carefully scrutinized and none were admitted without previous azmoish by the Revenue Inspector in each individual case of waste or shavi and without the over-azmoish of the Tahsildar or the Divisional-officer in a fair percentage of cases. The whole staff of the district was engaged in azmoish work for over four months. I over-azmoished some of the villages in the Gudiyattam and Arcot taluks myself. In addition to the Divisional-officers, Mr. Hemingway, the Assistant Collector, was deputed to over-azmoish the whole of the remission villages in Polur taluk. As the over-azmoish work in Arcot taluk was too heavy for the Tahsildar to get through, I relieved the Deputy Tahsildar of Venkata-girikota in Palmaner taluk and sent him to help the Tahsildar of Arcot in the over-azmoish of that taluk. Generally speaking, remissions were granted in all eligible cases as far as the rules permitted. The Board having in its Proceedings, Mis. No. 1741, dated 7th April 1900, declined to recommend any relaxation of the rule relating to the part-fields, remissions were refused on all part-field waste and shavi. The relief denied in this way roughly calculated covered as much as 30 per cent. of the total waste and shavi. As reported in this office letter read in Board's Proceedings, No. 160 R.S., dated 12th April 1900, no written applications for remission were insisted on in the year under report.

15. FIXED AND OTHER REMISSIONS.—These amounted to Rs. 4,898 against Rs. 6,351 in the previous fasli as detailed below:—

No.	Item.	Fasli 1308.	Fasli 1309.	Decrease.
1	Remissions on account of irrigation by lift	RS. 4,238	RS. 3,390	RS. 848
2	Cowle remissions	319	309	10
3	Dasabandam remissions	1,486	899	587
4	Remissions of land revenue under paragraph 11 of Board's Standing Order No. 5	308	300	8
	Total	6,351	4,898	1,453

Item No. 1.—The decrease is due to the fact that lands on which remissions were allowed for waste, shavi, etc., had to be denied their usual lift remission.

Item 2.—The decrease is due to the levy of full assessment on certain extents in Vellore taluk after expiry of the full cowle period.

Item 3.—The decrease is due to the diminished cultivation under dasabandham sources.

Item 4.—The decrease of Rs. 8 is the net result of an increased remission of Rs. 12 in Gudiyattam and Vellore taluks and a decrease of Rs. 20 in the amount remitted in Arcot taluk. The increase in Gudiyattam and Vellore is explained to be due to the exhibition for the first time in No. 12 account of remission of tree-tax (in cases of dual pattas held by the same individual) which in previous years used to be shown in No. 7 account only, the net miscellaneous revenue alone being carried forward to the No. 12 account. The decrease in Arcot is due to the withholding of this remission on account of the grant of waste, shavi or other remission in respect of the lands on which the trees stood.

SETTLEMENT REPORT OF NORTH ARCOT.

16. MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE.—This amounted to Rs. 2,14,787 against Rupees 2,29,785 in the previous year. Details for this amount are given in statement No. 5 and a comparative statement is appended below :—

Item number.	Items.	Demand for fasli 1308.	Demand for fasli 1309.	Increase.	Decrease.
		RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1 and 2	Jodi or quit-rent on minor inams including charge for water	1,56,537	1,42,288	..	14,249
3	Charge for water in zemindari and inam villages including teervajasti and fasaljasti	1,110	309	..	801
4	Penal charge for water on lands irrigated without permission	470	4,166	3,696	..
5	Lands occupied with or without application for which no pattas have been granted	41,891	34,901	..	6,990
6	Concealed cultivation	27	249	222	..
7	Occupation of poramboke lands	10,288	6,305	..	3,983
8	Revenue derived from tree pattas	16,309	15,946	..	363
9	Commission on private estates under Court of Wards management	284	7,404	7,120	..
10	Revenue process service fees	..	..	..	..
11	Other items	2,869	3,219	350	..
	Total ..	2,29,785	2,14,787	..	Net decrease 14,998

Items 1, 2 and 3.—The decrease under these items was due to a large diminution in the area of inam and zemin lands to which Government water was taken on payment of water-rate, consequent on the paucity of supplies in tanks.

Item 4.—The increase of Rs. 3,696 under this item was due to the fact that, owing to the scarcity of water in the irrigation sources for supply to lands entitled to Government water, the use of water without permission to other lands had to be punished by levy of prohibitory charges.

Items 5 and 7.—The decrease under these items was due to the unfavourable character of the season, there having been on that account a considerable diminution in the area of sivaijama and poramboke cultivation of the ordinary kind. The area of poramboke cultivation shows a very large increase over that of the previous year, but this was due to water-melon cultivation on tank-beds which was specially permitted in view of the bad season. The year was not suited for the adoption of any specially stringent measures for the repression of poramboke encroachments, as the ryots found it hard to pay even their ordinary assessments and could not well be pressed with an extra demand in the shape of penal assessment on poramboke occupation.

Item 8—Tree Revenue.—The decrease under this item was mainly due to the assignment of the lands containing the trees in certain bilmukta and scattered tree patta cases, and to the removal from the account of withered trees.

Item 9.—The large increase of Rs. 7,120 under this head was due to the commission realized on the Kálahasti and Karvetnagar estates newly taken under the Court of Wards management during the year.

Other items.—There was an increase of Rs. 350 under this head, which was due to increase in the sale-proceeds of lands sold under paragraphs 30, 34 and 110 of the Board's Standing Orders, which amounted to Rs. 814 as against Rs. 386 in the previous year.

17. TOTAL LAND REVENUE DEMAND—CURRENT.—The total land revenue demand under all the heads amounted to Rs. 23,67,795 against Rs. 28,90,225 in fasli 1308 as detailed below :—

Items.	Fasli 1308.	Fasli 1309.	Decrease.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Peishoush on permanently-settled estates ..	3,62,622	3,62,608	14
2. Quit-rent from whole inam villages ..	26,981	25,561	1,420
3. Ryotwar miscellaneous ..	25,00,622	19,79,626	5,20,996
Total ..	28,90,225	23,67,795	5,22,430

SETTLEMENT REPORT OF NORTH ARCOT.

The main decrease was under "ryotwar and miscellaneous," i.e., a decrease of Rs. 5,20,996. This decrease occurred as follows :—

	RS.
Decrease—	
Under second-crop charge and water-rate ...	1,69,168
On account of increase in waste remissions ...	1,74,648
Do. of other season and fixed remissions ...	1,63,034
Decrease in miscellaneous revenue ...	14,998
Total ...	5,21,848
Increase—	
In the assessment on holding ...	852
Net decrease ...	5,20,996

These variations have already been explained.

18. CASSES.—The total current demand under cesses amounted to Rs. 3,79,192 against Rs. 3,78,078 in fasli 1308 :—

	Fasli 1308.	Fasli 1309.	Increase or decrease.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Land-cess on permanently-settled estates ..	1,02,162	1,08,682	+ 6,520
2. Land-cess on whole inam villages ..	7,193	7,101	— 92
3. Land-cess and village cesses on ryotwar and miscellaneous revenue ..	2,68,723	2,63,409	— 5,314
Total ..	3,78,078	3,79,192	+ 1,114

The increase under land-cess on permanently-settled estates was chiefly due to the increase in the beriz of most of the said estates in fasli 1308, on the basis of which the demand of the cess was fixed for fasli 1309 in accordance with the district practice.

The decrease of Rs. 5,314 under cesses on ryotwar and miscellaneous revenue is the net result of a decrease of Rs. 11,811 under land-cess and an increase of Rs. 6,497 under village cess. The decrease under land-cess is attributable to the decrease in water charge on account of the unfavourable character of the season and the increase under the village cess is due to the enhancement of the rate of cess from 7 to 8 pies on every rupee of assessment and water-tax as ordered in G.O., No. 180, Revenue, dated 11th March 1899.

19. TOTAL LAND REVENUE AND CASSES—DEMAND, COLLECTION AND BALANCE—ARREARS.—The outstanding arrear relating to the previous years on the 1st July 1899 was Rs. 1,29,595, of which Rs. 1,28,218 was collected and Rs. 1,269 written off, leaving a balance at the close of the fasli of Rs. 108 or .08 per cent. of the demand.

CURRENT.—The total current demand under land revenue and cesses together amounted to Rs. 27,46,987, of which Rs. 22,33,699 was collected within the close of the fasli, leaving an uncollected balance of Rs. 5,13,288 or 19 per cent. of the demand. The low percentage of the collections was due to the extremely bad season that prevailed in the year and to the consequent inability of the ryots to meet the Government demand promptly.

20. PROCESSES UNDER ACT II OF 1864.—Statement No. 8-A exhibits details of coercive processes employed for the realization of the Government demand under Act

II of 1864. The subjoined extract compares the number of processes of each kind issued during the year with the figures for the previous fasli :—

	Fasli 1308.	Fasli 1309.
Number of demand notices	518,040	395,607
Do. of attachment notices	52,516	40,107
Do. of sale notices	42,111	30,038

The decrease in the number of demand notices occurred in Chittoor, Palmanér, Gudiyáttam, Polúr and Wallajah taluks, whilst there were increases in other taluks. The decrease was generally due to the postponement, on account of the unfavourable season, of the issue of processes in respect of all doubtful items which were expected to be remitted at jamabandi, and in the case of Wallajah in particular the decrease was due to the dilatoriness of the Tahsildar who pending the jamabandi had refrained from issuing coercive processes even in the case of undisputed items of revenue. His conduct is under notice.

The small increase in some of the taluks is due to the unfavourable character of the season which induced the ryots to entertain false hopes of obtaining remissions of assessment or postponement of collections and to withhold payment of Government dues though, as the result showed, they were not entitled to either concession.

Distraints and attachments—

(1) Number of ryotwari pattadars	216,645
(2) Do. of attachment notices in fasli 1308	52,516
(3) Do. of do. in „ 1309	40,107
(4) Difference	12,409
(5) Percentage of item 3 to item 1	3.41
(6) Number of sale notices	30,038
(7) Percentage of item 6 to item 3	74.8

It will be observed from the above that property moveable or immoveable was attached in 40,107 cases or 10.1 per cent. of the number of cases in which demand notices had been issued. The proportion of the number of defaulters whose property was attached to the total number of pattadars fell to 3.41 per cent. in the year under report. 89.9 per cent. of the demand was realized without attachment of property, but 74.8 per cent. of the cases attached had to be proclaimed for sale.

Sales.—The subjoined statement compares the extent to which sale was resorted to during the year with that of the previous year :—

	Fasli 1308.	Fasli 1309.
Number of defaulters whose property was sold	618	900
Amount of arrears for which property was sold	4,603	11,104
Do. realized by sale of property	3,866	8,628
Extent of land sold	910	2,121
Do. of land bought in by Government	513	1,501

The actual sale of property was resorted to in 900 cases against 618 in the previous fasli, that is, 2.9 per cent. of the cases in which notices of sale had been issued. The proportion of sales to the number of pattadars averaged .42 per cent. The extent of land sold rose from 910 to 2,121. This was probably due to the pattadars having smaller grain stocks to offer for distraint than in a normal year. The extent bought in by Government rose from 513 to 1,501 acres. This increase was mainly due to depreciation in the saleable value of land owing to the adverse season. I am calling for details of cases in which the lands bought in form the entire holdings of the defaulters concerned and in all such cases I shall consider the advisability of recommending the arrears to be written off and of restoring the bought in lands to the ryots concerned.

All the coercive processes issued during the year were served by the ordinary village agency, as in the previous year, and no special process establishment was anywhere entertained.

21. TRANSFER OF REGISTRY OF HOLDINGS.—The subjoined statement compares the number of applications received and disposed of during the year under the two usual heads, viz., those presented through Registration officers and those submitted direct to Revenue officers :—

Received.	Number of cases pending at the beginning of the year.	Number received during the year.	Total.	Number disposed of during the year.	Number pending at the end of the year.	Percentage of pending cases to the total in col. 4.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Through the Registration officers	351	2,762	3,113	2,746	367	11.7
2. Direct by Revenue officers	577	4,128	4,705	4,045	660	14.02
Total	928	6,890	7,818	6,791	1,027	13.1

Under item 1, the number received during the year was 2,762, or 111 less than that received during the previous year. 88.9 per cent. of these were disposed of during the year as against 89.5 per cent. in fasli 1308.

Under item 2, the number presented during the year amounted to 4,128 against 5,298 in the previous year, showing a decrease of 1,170. Of these, 85.98 per cent. were disposed of in the year against 89.6 per cent. in the previous year. The falling off in the percentage of disposal is attributable to the want of time, local officers having been engaged in azmoish work during the greater part of the last two quarters of the fasli.

Of the 1,027 pending cases, 168 cases have been since disposed of, 191 are pending with village officers, 153 with Revenue Inspectors, 32 with Divisional-officers, 168 under enquiry and 226 pending expiry of the time notified in the District Gazette. Twenty-four of the applications were received during the last quarter of the fasli.

The subjoined statement compares the number of cases in which steps were taken during the year under paragraphs 5 and 7 of Board's Standing Order No. 20 to secure agreement between Revenue registry and enjoyment :—

	Fasli 1308.	Fasli 1309.
Chittoor	330	66
Chendragiri	11	1
Palmaner	327	93
Gudiyáttam	116	117
Vellore	76	57
Polur	109	7
Wandiwash	217	91
Arcot	165	303
Wallajah	235	175
Total	1,586	910

The decrease may be explained by the fact that Tahsildars had so much extra work to do in the way of azmoish and season inspections that they could not find much time to institute enquiries into such cases. The importance of the subject will be impressed on the Tahsildars and the Deputy Tahsildars in the district.

22. RUINED TANKS.—No ruined tanks were given over to private individuals for repair during the fasli.

23. INSPECTION OF BOUNDARY AND FIELD MARKS.—Statement No. 13 shows the total number of boundary marks in the district, the number found missing and out of repair, and the number replaced and repaired during the year and an abstract thereof is appended :—

Taluka.	Number of boundary marks.				
	Total.	Missing.	Replaced.	Out of repair.	Repaired.
Chittoor	336,714	4,275	..	7,964	457
Chendragiri	143,214	5,503	57	14,040	14,040
Palmaner	180,817	8,116	910	814	..
Gudiyattam	287,344	14,021	2,987	15,025	4,280
Vellore	209,673	8,969	440	13,010	8,991
Polur	222,741	11,295	3,031	1	..
Wandiwash	365,897	4,774	..	12,496	278
Arcot	369,860	8,933	743	10,084	3,190
Wallajah	514,313	11,814	1,174	..	..
Total	2,630,593	77,700	9,342	73,434	31,236
Theodolite stones	119,674	1,037	..	349	..
Boundary offsets	189,469	3,629	..	1,067	..
Field marks	2,321,450	73,034	9,342	72,018	31,236
Total	2,630,593	77,700	9,342	73,434	31,236

The work is more or less backward in all the taluks. The missing stones and those out of repair had not been systematically noted in the adangals in the taluks of Arcot and Gudiyattam settled by me, and I understand that the same laxity prevailed to a more or less extent in the other taluks. I regret that owing to the extremely bad season I was not able to insist on as much attention being devoted by Tahsildars and Revenue Inspectors to this subject as I could otherwise have done.

24. TRANSACTIONS UNDER THE LOANS ACTS.—ADVANCES.—The advances made under the Land Improvement Loans Act amounted to Rs. 30,383 against Rs. 35,132 advanced during the preceding year. Of this, a sum of Rs. 26,698 was disbursed under the revised rules and Rs. 3,690 under the old Special Well Rules as second instalments in cases in which the first instalments had been advanced in previous years. There were no disbursements under the Agricultural Loans Act.

PURPOSE OF ADVANCE.—Out of the total advance of Rs. 30,383 under the Land Improvement Loans Act, Rs. 17,029 or 56 per cent. was given for sinking new wells, Rs. 10,522-8-0 or 34 per cent. for repairing old wells and Rs. 2,831-8-0 or 10 per cent. for reclamation of lands.

RECOVERIES.—The balance remaining unclaimed at the beginning of the year under the Land Improvement and Agricultural Loans Acts amounted to Rs. 28,465 (principal and interest) and adding to this Rs. 54,435 that fell due during the year, the total amount repayable amounted to Rs. 82,900. Out of this sum, Rs. 58,303 or 70 per cent. of the demand was collected in the year and Rs. 119 was written off, leaving a recoverable balance of Rs. 24,478 at the end of the year. A sum of Rupees 8,011 has since been collected up to 1st October 1900. The progress in collection is being reviewed monthly by me and stringent orders have been issued to the Tahsildars to clear off the outstanding balance at an early date.]

CORRECTIVE PROCESSES FOR THE RECOVERY OF LOANS.—Out of Rs. 82,900 that became payable during the year under principal and interest as shown in the margin,

	Demand.	Collection including amount written off.	Balance.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
Principal—			
Land Improvement Loans Act	57,882	39,629	18,253
Agricultural Loans Act	60	60	..
Total	57,942	39,689	18,258
Interest—			
Land Improvement Loans Act	24,989	18,715	6,224
Agricultural Loans Act	18	18	..
Total	24,957	18,733	6,224

Rs. 9,159 or 11 per cent. were paid up without resort to any coercion, Rs. 29,152 or 35 per cent. on the mere presentation of the demand and Rs. 10,166 or 2 per cent. on attachment of property. The sale of moveable and immoveable property had to be resorted to for the recovery of Rs. 9,945 or 12 per cent. Rupees 24,478 or 30 per cent. remained uncollected at the end of the year.

INSPECTION OF LOAN RECORDS AND REGISTERS IN TALUK OFFICES.—The registers and accounts of all the taluk offices were scrutinized by my treasury Deputy Collector during his technical inspection of the Sub-treasuries in the district and

his inspections disclosed many irregularities and defects. His notes were communicated to the Tahsildars with necessary instructions. Reports have also been received from the Divisional-officers that the defects pointed out have been remedied except in the taluks of Polur and Wandiwash. The unsatisfactory state of things in these two taluks has formed the subject of a separate correspondence with the Board and a special staff has been entertained for the purpose of bringing the accounts and registers in the said two taluks to order. Satisfactory progress has been made by the special establishment as already reported in my letter, Cur. No. 1152-Ver. of 1899, dated 30th September 1900, and in the course of the further period of nine months for which the retention of the special staff has been recommended by the Board, it is expected that the loan accounts of these two taluks will be brought to a satisfactory condition.

25. EXAMINATION OF VILLAGE AND TALUK ACCOUNTS.—Generally speaking, the maintenance of the village and taluk accounts continued to receive fair attention during the year. They were carefully examined at jamabandi except the taluk accounts of Vellore which were not examined by the jamabandi officer. The Divisional officer (the Sub-Collector) will be asked to examine them now. Reports on the results of the examination of the village and taluk accounts have been received from the jamabandi officers in all other cases. They show that the village accounts are maintained in fairly satisfactory condition though they are still not free from minor errors and omissions. The state of the taluk accounts, however, can by no means be called satisfactory. They were found to be carelessly maintained and I am instructing the Divisional-officers to pay special attention to this subject in their tours and during the jamabandi and see that they are maintained properly and that Tahsildars and Taluk Head Accountants pay due attention to the subject. The Wallajah and Chendragiri taluk cash accounts had not been thoroughly reconciled with the treasury accounts and with the village accounts, and this fact vitiated the revised demand, collection and balance statements of these taluks. The latter could not be accepted until a special (though necessarily rather superficial) scrutiny of the taluk accounts had been made in this office to rectify the mistakes noticed. This materially contributed to the delay in the preparation of this report and of the jamabandi and the revised demand, collection and balance statements. I am requesting the Head Assistant Collector to make a careful and detailed re-examination of the cash accounts in both these taluks and to see that in future they are kept accurately and regularly so as to be of real use in the preparation of monthly and the yearly demand, collection and balance statements.

26. MAINTENANCE OF THE FAMINE ANALYSIS REGISTERS.—The village registers of statistics and firka books were also examined during the jamabandi. They were posted up to date in all the taluks. The famine analysis village registers of Arcot, Gudiyattam and Wallajah taluks were examined by me, and the defects noticed were

pointed out to the officers concerned. I regret to state that Divisional-officers and Tahsildars did not make any proper use of these accounts for purposes of practical administration. I found them of great practical use during my season tours. The subject is receiving my attention and I am urging its importance on the Divisional-officers and Tahsildars.

27. I have considered it unnecessary to dwell upon a few minor subjects in this report as the prescribed statements give all the necessary information regarding them.

28. The Head Assistant Collector generally receives English arziies from his Tahsildars but when he does receive petitions from parties in the vernacular he usually has the original read out on the spot and passes his orders. The Assistant Collector, Mr. Hemingway, also does the same.

29. CONDUCT OF PUBLIC SERVANTS.—A Revenue Inspector on Rs. 35 (Vedavyasa Rao) was found guilty of fraudulent conduct in selling a withered poramboke tree in the Sub-Collector's division and the Sub-Collector reduced him to a clerk's place on Rs. 20. The Sub-Collector's order was confirmed on appeal by myself and the Board. No other cases of any serious misconduct came to notice during the year.

30. I regret the delay in the submission of this report which is due to the late completion of the jamabandi and to the consequent delay in the receipt of the taluk returns. Owing to the hurried preparation of the latter they were found to contain more than the ordinary amount of error which necessitated their return to the taluks for rectification and also partly contributed to the delay.

15th November 1900.

(Signed) R. H. CAMPBELL,
Acting Collector.

Exd. T. Lutehmiah Naidu.

SETTLEMENT REPORT

OF

SOUTH ARCOT.

I HAVE the honour to submit my report on the settlement of this district for fasli 1309. The prescribed statements as per list enclosed have been already submitted to Board with separate covering letters.*

- * (1) Ref. on No. 189-V.P., dated 2nd October 1900.
- (2) " " " " 29th " "
- (3) " " " " 19th November "
- (4) " " " " 4th December "
- (5) " " " " 6th " "
- (6) " " " " 13th " "

2. SEASON AND RAINFALL.—As in the previous year the south-west monsoon commenced favourably although the rain-

fall of 18.31 inches registered between April and October was slightly less than that registered during the corresponding period of fasli 1308, viz., 23.18 inches. But the north-east monsoon was almost a failure. The rainfall during that period was only 21.91 inches against 45.45 inches of the previous year; and of this 17.29 inches fell in the one month of October 1899, causing damage to the standing crops and crops recently planted. Owing to the scanty rainfall in the subsequent months and the consequent want of water in the irrigation sources later on, the affected area was not generally recultivated. The result was that Rs. 83,389 had to be remitted on account of wet lands left waste. A large extent also became shavi, and season remission to the extent of Rs. 1,25,965 had to be granted for loss of crop. The collection of kists to the extent of the amount of probable remissions was also postponed till the jamabandi of the villages was completed.

3. CONDITION AND OUTTURN OF CROPS.—Of the total area cropped during the year, paddy represented 31 per cent., cumbu 16 per cent., ragi 9 per cent. and the other food crops including pulses 23 per cent. against 30, 13, 9 and 26 respectively in the previous year. Though there is only a slight difference in the percentage of the area cropped as compared with that of the previous year, the outturn of the crops was considerably lower. This was due partly to the damage caused by the heavy rainfall in October 1899 and partly to the unfavourable character of the season during the latter half of the year. The area which yielded a bumper crop was 3.1 per cent. against 5.8 per cent. in fasli 1308, while 14.7 per cent. yielded a 12-anna crop against 19.6 in the previous year; and an 8-anna crop was obtained on 45.9 per cent. against 54.6 in fasli 1308. The percentage of the area which yielded a crop of 4 annas including the extent of shavi was considerably higher than that of last year, namely, 36.1 per cent. against 20 per cent. in fasli 1308; and the shavi cases alone represented 5.8 per cent. against 1.2 per cent. in the previous year.

4. PRICE OF FOOD-GRAINS.—There was a fall in the prices of food-grains during the year. This was due to the facts that there were large stocks on hand at the beginning of the year and that the season began favourably.

5. PERMANENTLY-SETTLED ESTATES.—The total number of these villages was the same as in the previous fasli with a peishkash of Rs. 8,649-6-4.

6. WHOLE INAM VILLAGES.—As in the previous fasli the total number of these villages also remained the same, with a quit-rent of Rs. 2,252-7-4.

SETTLEMENT REPORT OF SOUTH ARCOT.

7. **RYOTWAR SETTLEMENTS.**—The total number of ryotwar villages in the district was also the same as in the previous year, namely, 2,587. The annexed statement compares the area and assessment of the occupied lands for faslis 1308 and 1309:—

Items.	1308. .		1309.		Increase.		Decrease.	
	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.
Holdings at the commencement of the fasli	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.
Deduct—								
Lands excluded from the holding owing to relinquishment, &c.	1,478,275	36,71,820	1,473,600	36,65,560	..	..	4,675	6,260
Remainder	35,549	76,138	40,871	94,043	5,322	17,905	..	..
Add—								
Lands taken up on darkast, &c.	1,442,726	35,95,682	1,432,729	35,71,517	..	..	9,997	24,165
Total	30,874	69,878	37,565	86,998	6,691	17,120	..	..
	1,473,600	36,65,560	1,470,294	36,58,515	..	..	3,306	7,045
Deduct waste remitted	644	3,243	16,452	83,389	15,808	80,146	..	..
Remainder charged	1,472,956	36,62,317	1,453,842	35,75,126	..	..	..	..
Actual cultivation	1,267,818	36,62,317	1,204,832	35,75,126	..	..	62,986	87,191
Waste charged	205,138	..	249,010	..	43,872	..	..	..

8. The occupied area at the end of the year was 1,470,294 acres with an assessment of Rs. 36,58,515. Compared with that of the previous fasli there was a decrease of 3,306 acres bearing an assessment of Rs. 7,045. Though there was an increase in the extent of lands taken up, the large increase in the area relinquished contributed mainly to the decrease in the occupied area. There are large extents of podugal or inferior lands in the upland taluks of Tindivanam, Tiruvannamalai, Kallakurchi and Vriddhachalam where a system of fallow cultivation prevails whereby the ryots give up or taken up lands according as the season is favourable or unfavourable to cultivation and this accounts for the large increase of relinquishments noticed in the year under report.

9. **ACTUAL CULTIVATION AND WASTE CHARGED.**—The total area cultivated under both wet and dry was 1,204,832 acres against 1,267,818 acres in fasli 1308. There was thus a decrease of 62,986 acres in the extent actually cultivated, corresponding to the decrease in the holding itself. The total extent of waste charged was 249,010 acres with an increase of 43,872 acres over that of the preceding fasli. This increase was due to the fact that owing to the failure of the north-east monsoon, the supply in the irrigation sources was insufficient. I am informed that though some of these cases deserved consideration at jamabandi remission was not granted them owing to the operation of the part field rule.

10. **WATER-RATE, TIRVAJASTI AND FASALJASTI.**—The total charge for water was Rs. 3,13,631 against Rs. 4,32,879 in the previous fasli, showing a decrease of Rs. 1,19,248 as noted in the margin.

	Fasli 1308.	Fasli 1309.	Difference.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
Tirvajasti	2,38,241	1,94,723	— 43,518
Fasaljasti	1,94,638	1,18,908	— 75,730
Total	4,32,879	3,13,631	— 1,19,248

The new water-rate rules prescribed in B.P., No. 135 (Settlement), dated 28th March 1898, have been in force since fasli 1308 and the report on the financial effect of their working will be submitted separately. It is sufficient to state here that so far the new rules seem to have worked well during the past two years.

SETTLEMENT REPORT OF SOUTH ARCOT.

11. **REMISSIONS.**—Statement No. 4 shows the particulars of remissions granted excluding those granted for waste lands. The total amount of remission granted in the year was Rs. 2,01,268 against Rs. 88,712 in fasli 1308, showing an increase of Rs. 1,12,556. This large increase was mainly due to the unfavourable character of the season.

(i) *Occasional remissions.*—During the year under report Rs. 83,389 were remitted on account of wet fields left waste against Rs. 3,243 in the preceding year. The other items of occasional remission are noted below:—

Item.	Fasli 1308.	Fasli 1309.	Difference.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Shavi or loss of produce	1,727	1,09,116	+ 1,07,389
2. Submerged or inundated	13,294	3,712	— 9,582
3. Tirvakammi	1,468	2,970	+ 1,502
4. Fasalkammi	..	11	+ 11
5. Kasir shavi	..	3,485	+ 3,485
6. Poovasi shavi	..	6,671	+ 6,671
Total	16,489	1,25,965	..

There was a decrease of Rs. 9,582 under item 2 (submerged or inundated). This was due to the fact that the extent of damage caused by the heavy rains of October 1899 was not so large as that of the previous year, as they fell during the early part of the cultivation season. The increase under other items was, as already stated, due to the unfavourable season.

(ii) *Fixed remissions (Statement No. 4).*—The increase of Rs. 71 under item 2 (remission on account of public and private topes) was due to new cases of cowle having been sanctioned in the Cuddalore taluk and the consequent deduction of the assessment thereon from the accounts. Item 3 (remission allowed on the introduction of the new settlement) is a natural one and calls for no remarks. The increase of Rs. 5 under item 4 (c) (Remission of land revenue under paragraph 11 of S.O. No. 5) was due to remission of the tree-tax granted in some cases of dual pattas newly brought to notice in this fasli.

(iii) *Beriz deduction (Statement No. 4-A).*—There was an increase of Rs. 3,719 in the amount of beriz deductions paid during the year on account of religious and other institutions. The assessments of the resumed charitable inams which were handed over to the Taluk Boards have been ordered to be paid to those bodies by beriz deductions in B.P., Mis. No. 2880 (Land Revenue), dated 6th September 1899, and in obedience to this order current and arrear claims were paid during the year to the Taluk Boards and this accounts chiefly for the increase noticed under this item.

12. **LAND REVENUE—MISCELLANEOUS DEMAND (STATEMENT No. 5).**—The total demand under this head was Rs. 2,59,320 against Rs. 2,33,911 in the preceding year, showing an increase of Rs. 25,409. The variations under the several items in this statement are explained below:—

(i) *Item 1 (a & b), Jodi or quit-rent on minor inams.*—The quit-rent on minor inams was Rs. 42,750 against Rs. 42,806, showing a decrease of Rs. 56. Of this amount Rs. 27 was deducted owing to the incorrect calculation of quit-rent in Agaram village, Chidambaram taluk, under the orders of the Inam Commissioner and the deduction of the remaining amount was due to the changes in the area of the inam holdings.

(ii) *Item 2, Water-rate on minor inams.*—The amount of water-rate charged during the year on minor inams was Rs. 17,286 against Rs. 22,861 showing a decrease of Rs. 5,575. This decrease corresponds to the decrease in the water-rate on ayan lands and is due to the unfavourable season already referred to.

(iii) *Item 3, Charge for water in zamin and whole inam villages.*—The increase of Rs. 1,098 under this item was due to larger extent of these lands irrigated during the year.

(iv) *Item 4, Penal water-rate.*—With reference to paragraph 9 of S.O. No. 4

* *Vide* copy sent to the Board with this office letter No. 985-D Ver., dated 28th July 1899.

wet lands, without the written permission of the headman of the village in the form of a ticket prescribed. These rules came into operation during the fasli under report as a tentative measure. The opinions of the Divisional-officers have been invited on the subject and the question whether they should be enforced in the district permanently will be considered and disposed of separately.

The figures given in the margin will show that a penal water-rate of Rs. 28,083 was imposed on an extent of 34,957 acres (both wet and dry). In the taluks of Tiruvannamalai, Villupuram, Cuddalore and Kallakurchi no penal water-rate was, however, imposed during the fasli for the irrigation of second crop on wet lands, as the season was unfavourable and the first crop raised was either dry or became spoiled. And further considering the

general unfavourable character of the season, and the newness of the ticket system, introduced for the first time in the fasli, only a small fine ranging from $\frac{1}{16}$ to $\frac{1}{8}$ of the ordinary water-rate was imposed in many cases of unauthorized irrigation.

(v) *Item 5, Lands occupied with or without application.*—The demand under this item was Rs. 84,114 against Rs. 86,515 in the previous year. The decrease of Rs. 2,401 was due to the fact that assessed waste lands were not cultivated on a large scale this year owing to unfavourable season. The grant of patta within the fasli in all objectionable cases also tended to some extent to reduce the amount of demand under this item.

(vi) *Item 7, Occupation of poramboke lands.*—The amount of revenue derived from the occupation of poramboke lands was Rs. 42,707 including the prohibitory assessment of Rs. 22,692 which was imposed on an extent of 2,349 acres. There was an increase of Rs. 3,506 over the revenue derived under this item in the last year although the extent occupied was 14,619 acres or 586 acres less than that of the previous year; and this is due to the following cause: With reference to the remarks contained in B.P., No. 229 (Settlement), dated 27th July 1899, Divisional-officers and Tahsildars were instructed to scrutinize the B memoranda carefully and to grant patta in all unobjectionable cases of occupation. As a result of the check exercised by them and the tolerably heavy penalty imposed in all really objectionable cases there was a decrease in the extent of encroachments and an increase in the amount of revenue as compared with the previous year. The extents of poramboke occupied, of that assigned on patta and of that penalized and ordered to be vacated during the fasli are noted in the margin.

It will be seen from this that a large extent of lands, cultivation of which was found to be unobjectionable, was transferred to ayan and assigned on patta. In the Vriddhachalam taluk, however, a large extent which was ordered to be assigned on patta is reported to be pending sub-division of fields.

(vii) *Item 8, Revenue from tree pattas.*—The demand under this head was Rs. 32,469 against Rs. 33,614 in the previous year. The decrease of Rs. 1,145 was due to the deduction of withered and missing trees from the accounts.

(viii) *Item 10, Revenue from process-service fees.*—There was a decrease of Rs. 100 in the demand under this item as compared with that of the previous year, and this was due partly to the fact that the services of the village officers were largely availed of for the service of these processes and partly to the non-levy of fees in some cases of poor pattadars owing to the unfavourable character of the season.

Extent.	Penal
ACS.	charge.
RS.	RS.
Dry 35,572	24,784
Wet 3,385	3,299
Total ... 34,957	28,083

(ix) *Item 11, Other items.*—The total demand under this item was Rs. 7,597 against Rs. 6,119 in the previous fasli and is made up of the following :—

	Fasli 1308.	Fasli 1309.
	RS.	RS.
1. Quit-rent on bungalows and gardens	1,219	1,170
2. Cultivation of unclaimed inams	716	1,066
3. Seigniorage or brickkilns and quarries	568	552
4. Sale of darkhast lands	780	1,453
5. Survey school-fees	513	903
6. Amount realized by the sale of bought-in-lands	177	309
7. Commission due to Government for the management of Kilaparambai estate, Chidambaram taluk	...	541
8. Others	2,166	1,603
Total	6,119	7,597

The decrease under quit-rent on bungalows and gardens was due in one case to the cancellation of the quit-rent which was by mistake levied on an ordinary ryotwari land in B Mutlur village, Chidambaram taluk, and in others to the adoption of the correct amounts by referring to the connected records. The increase under the head "unclaimed inams" was due to the addition of some new cases in the Chidambaram taluk.

During the year under report a commission of Rs. 541 at 5 per cent. on the gross receipt was levied from the Kilaparambai estate, Chidambaram taluk, under Act X of 1892 (India) for its management by Government. The estate was attached by the Head Assistant Magistrate under section 146 of the Criminal Procedure Code and came under the management of the Tahsildar of Chidambaram about March 1896. The commission due to Government had not been levied since then through oversight, and it was now collected from that date up to the end of fasli 1308. The increase under items 3, 4, 5 and 6 mentioned above was due to the increase in the number of cases dealt with during the year.

13. The total amount of net ryotwar demand, including the charge for water and miscellaneous revenue as per statement No. 5, but excluding the remission granted for waste lands and the other remissions as per statement No. 4, was Rs. 39,46,809 against Rs. 42,40,395 in the previous year, showing a decrease of Rs. 2,93,586 as detailed below :—

	RS.
Decrease in the assessment of the holding as shown in the statement in paragraph 7	7,045
Decrease in the amount of water charge	1,19,248
Increase in the amount of remission on wet waste	80,146
" " of other remissions as per statement No. 4.	1,12,556
Total decrease	3,18,995
Increase in Miscellaneous revenue as per statement No. 5	25,409
Net decrease	2,93,586

14. **TOTAL LAND REVENUE DEMAND CURRENT.**—The total land revenue demand under all items amounted to Rs. 39,77,920 against Rs. 42,71,506 in fasli 1308, showing a decrease of Rs. 2,93,586 as noted below :—

	Fasli 1308.	Fasli 1309.
	RS.	RS.
Poishkash on permanently-settled estates	8,649	8,649
Shrotriem jodi	22,462	22,462
Ryotwar and miscellaneous	42,40,395	39,46,809
Total	42,71,506	39,77,920

15. LAND-CESS.—The total current demand amounted to Rs. 2,74,453 against Rs. 2,82,000 in the previous fasli as shown below :—

	Fasli 1308.	Fasli 1309.
	RS.	RS.
Land-cess on permanently-settled estates ...	1,811	1,849
„ on whole inam villages ...	3,437	4,053
„ on ryotwar and miscellaneous ...	2,76,752	2,68,551
Total ...	2,82,000	2,74,453

The increase of Rs. 616 under cess in whole inam villages is due to the increase in the cess demand made in the three hill poliems of the Kallakurichi taluk on some new sources of income and the poliagars have preferred appeals to the Board against the new imposition. Separate report will be submitted shortly on these appeals for the orders of the Board.

The decrease in the amount of cess charged on ryotwar and miscellaneous revenue was due to a corresponding decrease in the amount of ryotwar and miscellaneous demand including the amount of remissions granted.

16. VILLAGE-CESS.—The amount of village-cess charged during the fasli was Rs. 1,79,967 against Rs. 1,62,263 in fasli 1308, showing an increase of Rs. 17,704, and this is due to the increase of a pie in the rate of cess charged this year.

17. TOTAL CURRENT DEMAND UNDER LAND REVENUE AND CESSSES.—The total demand under land revenue and cesses was Rs. 44,32,340, of which Rs. 42,88,256 or 96·7 per cent were collected within the fasli against 98·9 per cent. in the previous year. There was thus a balance of Rs. 1,44,084, of which Rs. 1,27,980 have been since collected and Rs. 314 written off, leaving a balance of Rs. 15,790. Of this balance again, Rs. 476 have since been sanctioned to be written off as irrecoverable in G.O., No. 1152, Revenue, dated 17th November 1900, communicated in B.P., No. 258, L.R., dated 7th December 1900, and another Rs. 626 have been ascertained to be irrecoverable, thus leaving a collectable balance of Rs. 14,688 at the end of November 1900.

18. ARREAR.—The total arrear demand under all items of revenue was Rupees 91,496, of which Rs. 87,421 were collected and Rs. 3,640 written off the accounts during the fasli leaving a balance of Rs. 432 at the end of the fasli. Out of this amount Rs. 261 have been since collected and Rs. 14 written off. Of the remaining sum Rs. 22 have been since sanctioned to be written off the accounts, thus leaving only Rs. 135 as the collectable balance of fasli 1308 at the end of November 1900.

19. TOTAL ARREAR AND CURRENT.—The total demand, arrear and current under all items of revenue was Rs. 45,23,836, of which Rs. 43,75,680 or 96·7 per cent. were collected and Rs. 3,640 written off the accounts within the fasli, leaving a balance amounting to Rs. 1,44,516. Of this balance Rs. 1,28,241 have since been collected and 328 written off the accounts, leaving a balance of Rs. 15,947. Of this latter balance Rs. 498 have since been sanctioned to be written off and Rs. 626 have been ascertained to be irrecoverable. The remaining sum, namely, Rs. 14,823 is the collectable balance at the end of November 1900 and is covered by the necessary processes.

20. RECONCILIATION OF DIFFERENCES BETWEEN THE COLLECTIONS OF THE LAND REVENUE AND CESSSES SHOWN IN THE JAMABANDI AND TREASURY ACCOUNTS.—The figures from the Accountant-General have been recently received and the work of reconciliation between the jamabandi and treasury accounts is in progress and the result will be separately reported as soon as it is completed.

21. COERCIVE PROCESSES AND SALES FOR ARREARS OF REVENUE.—(i) The total number of processes served during the year was 1,005,034 against 980,151 in fasli 1308 showing an increase of 24,883 processes as detailed below :—

	Fasli 1308.	Fasli 1309.	Increase.	Decrease.
Demand notices	931,171	964,166	32,995	..
Distrain notices	24,317	22,780	..	11,537
Sale notices	14,663	18,088	3,425	..
	980,151	1,005,034	36,420	11,537
			24,883	

(ii) Personal property valued at Rs. 84,241 and belonging to 15,055 defaulters was distrained during the year for the recovery of an arrear of Rs. 87,398 against Rs. 82,218 worth of property attached for an arrear of Rs. 91,855 due by 23,743 defaulters in the previous year; but the value of property actually sold was nearly the same as in the last year, being only Rs. 2,286 against Rs. 2,262. The arrear for the recovery of which the property was sold was Rs. 5,264 due by 310 defaulters against Rs. 4,935 due by 323 defaulters and the amount realized by the sale was again nearly the same as in the last year, being Rs. 2,575 against Rs. 2,508. The percentage of this amount to the amount of arrears for which the property was distrained comes to 2·9 against 2·7 in fasli 1308. A comparative statement showing the number of pattas, the number of defaulters, whose property was distrained and sold, &c., is given below :—

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
1308	385,761	23,743	Rs. 82,218	323	Rs. 2,262	Rs. 2,508	6·1	·08	2·7
1309	387,185	15,055	84,241	310	2,286	2,575	3·8	·08	2·7

(iii) As regards real property an extent of 26,659 acres of land (both wet and dry) assessed at Rs. 61,980 was attached for the recovery of an arrear of Rs. 54,735 due by 7,725 defaulters; but the corresponding area which was distrained in the previous year was 27,067 acres assessed at Rs. 59,914 and attached for an arrear of Rs. 48,906 due by 10,574 defaulters. The subjoined statement shows the extent of land attached and that actually brought to sale as compared with the previous year :—

Fasli.	Number of ryotwar pattas.	Number of defaulters whose real property was attached.	Extent attached.	Number of defaulters whose real property was sold.	Extent sold.	Percentage of		
						Columns 3 to 2.	Columns 5 to 2.	Columns 6 to 4.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1308	385,761	10,574	ACS. 27,067	2,965	ACS. 6,590	2·7	·7	24·3
1309	387,185	7,725	26,659	925	1,970	1·9	·2	7·3

(iv) Both personal and real property was attached for an arrear of Rs. 1,42,133, of which Rs. 1,29,745 or 91 per cent. were collected before the sale had actually taken place against 83·4 per cent. in the previous fasli.

(v) An extent of 1,970 acres of land assessed at Rs. 3,881 was sold for Rs. 6,750 for the recovery of an arrear of Rs. 7,124 against 6,590 acres assessed at Rs. 11,706 and sold for Rs. 10,814 in fasli 1308. The value of the lands sold was Rs. 9,768 against Rs. 32,531 in the previous fasli.

(vi) The extent bought in by Government out of total area sold was 782 acres or 39 per cent. assessed at Rs. 1,421 against 2,495 acres or 38 per cent. assessed at Rs. 4,065. It was purchased for a nominal price of Rs. 50 against Rs. 489 in the previous year. One thousand one hundred and eighty-eight acres assessed at Rupees 2,460 were purchased by private individuals for Rs. 700 or about $2\frac{3}{4}$ times the assessment. This shows that the lands sold were not valuable.

(vii) Besides the lands a few huts were attached in the Villupuram and Kallakurchi taluks; but those in the Villupuram taluk alone were brought to sale and the price fetched therefor was Rs. 65.

(viii) There was an increase as already observed in the number of processes issued during the year. In consideration of the fact that a large extent of wet lands had been left waste and that a larger area had become shavi owing to the unfavourable character of the season, the permanent Collector ordered the postponement of the collection of kists till jamabandi to the extent of the probable amount of remission that might be granted at jamabandi. Ryots who were not entitled to that concession also withheld payment of their kists in the hope that the assessment on their lands also would be remitted. Processes had, therefore, to be issued for the recovery of those arrears. Hence the increase in the number of processes issued.

The percentage of lands sold to those attached during the year was 7.3 against 24.3 in fasli 1308. This large decrease was due to the effect of the measures taken to reduce the number of sales. In a majority of these cases the lands sold were those of the pattadars whose whereabouts were not known, and who had adopted other professions and did not care for their lands, even in the other cases extreme measures were resorted to only after ascertaining that the defaulters were not entitled to the remission contemplated in B.P., No. 123, L.R., dated 25th May 1898.

22. RECEIPTS FROM PROCESS FEES AND CHARGES OF THE PROCESS ESTABLISHMENT (STATEMENT No. 8-B).—The total demand on account of process fees was Rs. 1,823, of which Rs. 1,364 were realized within the fasli. The total cost of the process establishment was Rs. 1,451 against Rs. 1,492 in the previous year. Of the total number of processes issued 16,438 or 1.6 per cent. were served by the special agency against 17,329 or 1.8 per cent. in the previous fasli. In some taluks process servers were employed only to assist the village officers and fees were not charged on many poor pattadars in consideration of the unfavourable character of the season. The total cost of the establishment did not, however, exceed the demand under this item.

23. LANDS SOLD UNDER STANDING ORDER NOS. 110, 30 AND 34 (STATEMENT No. 9).—Fifty-seven acres of bought-in-land assessed at Rs. 106 were resold during the year for Rs. 309, i.e., for nearly three times the assessment. During the fasli waste lands amounting to 65 acres with an assessment of Rs. 76 were sold in the taluks noted in the margin for Rs. 1,453 under Standing Order No. 30. Ten wells situated on darkhast lands in the taluks of Tirukkóyilúr and Kallakurchi were also sold during the year for Rs. 213.

Tirukkóyilúr.	Vridhachalam.
Kallakurchi.	Chidambaram.

24. COSTS AWARDED TO GOVERNMENT IN CIVIL SUITS (STATEMENT No. 11).—The total amount of costs awarded to Government by the civil courts including the balance outstanding was Rs. 284-8-8, of which Rs. 78-14-5 were collected within the fasli; and the balance, viz., Rs. 205-10-3, has been ordered to be written off—*vide* B.P., Mis. No. 4803, Sett., dated 15th September 1900.

25. APPLICATIONS FOR TRANSFER OF PATIAS (STATEMENT No. 10).—(i) The total number of applications received during the year was 16,399 against 12,208 in fasli 1308. There was an increase of 4,191 applications, of which 1,806 were those received through the Registration department and the remaining 2,385 were received by the Revenue department. The increase in the number of these transfer applications was the result of unfavourable season. It was also due to some extent to the subordinate officers having explained to the ryots in their tours the advantages of effecting transfers in the names of the real owners.

(ii) The total number of applications received through the Registration officers including that pending at the beginning of the fasli was 12,090 against 10,180 in

fasli 1308. Of these 9,943 or 82 per cent. were disposed of during the fasli and thus the last year's progress was kept up. The number of applications pending at the end of the fasli was 2,147, of which 1,111 have since been disposed of. The remaining applications are pending verification or sub-division by the village officers.

(iii) One thousand four hundred and ten applications received directly by the Revenue department were pending at the beginning of the fasli and 6,174 were received during the fasli. Thus, the total number of applications received for disposal was 7,584, of which 6,201 or 81 per cent. were disposed of within the fasli. Of the 1,383 applications pending, 683 have since been disposed of and the remaining applications are pending verification by the village officers or publication in the District Gazette.

(iv) The importance of reconciliation of the ownership and revenue registry have been impressed on all officers, and as a result of their enquiries 3,385 cases under paragraphs 5 and 7 of Standing Order No. 20, including those pending at the beginning of the year, were brought up for disposal during the year. Of these 2,440 were disposed of within the fasli. Out of the balance of 915 cases 222 have been since disposed of.

26. RUINED TANKS (STATEMENT No. 12).—No abandoned or ruined tanks were made over to private individuals during the fasli.

27. INSPECTION OF BOUNDARY AND FIELD MARKS.—Statement No. 13 contains particulars as to the total number of boundary marks, the number found missing and replaced, and the number found out of repair and repaired in each taluk of the district. As in previous years, the work was done by the village officers and checked by the Revenue Inspectors and supervised by the district surveyor. 14,159 stones were missing in the year, of which 3,774 or 26 per cent. were replaced against 34 per cent. in the previous year. Out of 46,523 stones found out of repair, 40,965 or 88 per cent. were repaired during the fasli, against 99 per cent. in the previous year. The accuracy of these figures is still open to question as there was no means for adequately checking their correctness in spite of efforts made to secure more reliable statistics.

28. COMPOSITION OF SECOND CROP ASSESSMENT (STATEMENT NOS. 14 AND 14A).—During the year there were no cases of second crop assessments compounded in any of the taluks. Thirty-nine applications including the number pending at the beginning of the fasli were received for the composition of second crop, of which 4 were disposed of during the fasli by rejection. The Tahsildars concerned will be called upon to submit records to see if the rejection orders have been passed for proper reasons. The remaining applications are reported to be pending inspection of the fields.

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

30. VERNACULAR CORRESPONDENCE IN THE ASSISTANT COLLECTOR'S OFFICE AND CHIDAMBARAM DEPUTY COLLECTOR'S OFFICE.—Mr. F. Hannyngton, Assistant Collector in charge of the Cuddalore division, and M.R. Ry. K. Rustumsing Garu, Deputy Collector, Chidambaram division, were the only officers who occasionally required English abstracts of vernacular papers. Both of them knew Tamil and disposed of petitions and easy vernacular papers by having them read out to them. The second officer passed the vernacular test in Tamil in January last.

31. EXAMINATION OF VILLAGE AND TALUK ACCOUNTS.—The village and taluk accounts were fairly well maintained during the year; but there is still room for improvement in the way of supervision by the Divisional-officers, Tahsildars, Revenue Inspectors over the work of the karnams.

32. The karnams were not unnecessarily detained in the taluk office on account of jamabandi, and their stay out of their villages is reported not to have exceeded one month in any case.

33. FAMINE ANALYSIS REGISTERS.—The village statistical registers were examined by the jamabandi officers and their establishment. No serious mistakes were discovered; the trifling errors which were committed were rectified then and there.

The registers for all the villages in the district, except one in the Vriddhachalam taluk, the account for which was missing, were written up to fasli 1309. The entries in firka books were also made up to fasli 1309; but in the Tirukkóyilúr taluk they have not yet been checked. The attention of all officers has already been invited to the importance of keeping these accounts properly and steps taken to see that they are brought up to date.

34. Mr. R. F. Grimley, the present Acting Sub-Collector, settled 189 villages of the Tindivanam taluk, of which 52 were settled by him when camping in places situated outside the taluk contrary to the provisions of Standing Order No. 22. Neither the village officers nor the ryots were present on the occasion; nor was any notice issued announcing the date of settlement of these villages. He explains that this course was necessitated by his desire to complete the jamabandi of the taluk as early as he could, as otherwise it would have dragged on still later, and refers to the letter of the Collector of Tanjore, dated 29th November 1864, read in B.P., No. 1911, dated 10th April 1865, to show that his procedure could not have prejudiced any party through his not being able to allow the ryots an opportunity at jamabandi to represent their grievances in person. I doubt if this explanation can be accepted as satisfactory so long as the rules require the settling of villages within the taluk and that after giving sufficient notice of the time and place of settling; but the circumstances appear to have been exceptional. A list of the villages settled by him in camps outside the taluk is submitted for Board's information, together with his letter of explanation, dated 26th November 1900.

35. WAGES OF AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS.—The system of paying agricultural labourers in kind has not been superseded by the system of money payments. The permanent farm servants, called "Padiyals" are not paid daily; but they get from 15 to 40 measures of grain per mensem, besides the annual payment of 2 or 3 Rs. for cloths, &c. During cultivation season, they are also given one or two meals (kanji) a day; and after the harvest is over, "Kalavasam" which is generally 5 to 10 markals of grain, is given them. In addition to the above wages they are in receipt of some perquisites on specific occasions, such as Deepavali, Pongal, marriages, deaths, childbirths, &c., which take the form, sometimes of payments in kind and occasionally in money. On the other hand, the temporary labourers are denied these perquisites. They are largely employed when weeding and harvesting operations are in progress and are paid from 2 to 3 annas a day in cash or its equivalent in grain at their option. Women are also engaged for this work and they get half or three-fourths of the wages of men.

36. ADVANCES UNDER THE LAND IMPROVEMENT AND AGRICULTURISTS' LOANS ACT.—An allotment of Rs. 10,000 under the Land Improvement Loans Act and Rs. 1,000 under the Agriculturists' Loans Act was originally sanctioned for this district for the official year 1899–1900, in B.P., No. 103, Settlement, dated 13th April 1899. Subsequently a sum of Rs. 1,125 was transferred on different occasions from the Land Improvement Act to the Agriculturists' Loans Act in the Board's Proceedings noted in the margin. Thus, the revised allotment stood at Rs. 8,875 under the Land Improvement Act and Rs. 2,125 under the Agriculturists' Loans Act, of which Rs. 300 under the Land Improvement Act and Rs. 150 under the Agriculturists' Loans Act were disbursed in fasli 1308 (April, May and June 1899). The balance which remained to be spent in fasli 1309 out of the allotment sanctioned for the official year 1899–1900 was therefore Rs. 8,575 under the Land Improvement Act and Rs. 1,975 under the Agriculturists' Loans Act. Owing to the incorrect information originally furnished by the Tahsildar of Tiruvannámalaí, the total expenditure of the district from July to March 1900 was wrongly calculated as Rs. 4,985 under the Land Improvement Act and Rs. 1,375 under the Agriculturists' Loans Act (instead of Rs. 5,052½ under the Land Improvement Act and Rs. 1,375 under the Agriculturists' Loans Act).

	RS.
B.P., Mis. No. 5065, Settlement, dated 10th October 1899	500
B.P., Mis. No. 5345, Settlement, dated 26th October 1899	400
B.P., Mis. No. 5835, Settlement, dated 21st November 1899	200
B.P., Mis. No. 33, Settlement, dated 8th January 1900	25
Total	1,125

turists Loans Act were disbursed in fasli 1308 (April, May and June 1899). The balance which remained to be spent in fasli 1309 out of the allotment sanctioned for the official year 1899–1900 was therefore Rs. 8,575 under the Land Improvement Act and Rs. 1,975 under the Agriculturists' Loans Act. Owing to the incorrect information originally furnished by the Tahsildar of Tiruvannámalaí, the total expenditure of the district from July to March 1900 was wrongly calculated as Rs. 4,985 under the Land Improvement Act and Rs. 1,375 under the Agriculturists' Loans Act (instead of Rs. 5,052½ under the Land Improvement Act and Rs. 1,375 under the Agriculturists' Loans Act).

Loans Act) and the balance thus arrived at, viz., Rs. 3,590 under the Land Improvement Act and Rs. 600 under the Agriculturists' Loans Act was surrendered to the Board as it could not be disbursed owing to the late receipts of applications in some taluks and lack of applications in others. The amount surrendered was accepted by the Board in B.P., Mis. No. 1253, Settlement, dated 15th March 1900. Subsequently the mistake committed by the Tahsildar of Tiruvannámalaí in having failed to include an expenditure of Rs. 67½ under the Land Improvement Act was brought to notice and the sanction of the Board was obtained in B.P., Mis. No. 1504, Settlement, dated 27th March 1900, for the expenditure of this amount also. The amount disbursed in fasli 1309 out of the allotment sanctioned for 1899–1900 was therefore Rs. 5,052½ under the Land Improvement Act and Rs. 1,375 under the Agriculturists' Loans Act. Besides this, a sum of Rs. 1,275 was advanced under the Land Improvement Act during April, May and June 1900, out of the allotment sanctioned for 1900–1901. Thus the total amount advanced in the several taluks of the district in fasli 1309 was Rs. 6,327½ under the Land Improvement Act and Rs. 1,375 under the Agriculturists' Loans Act as shown in the margin:—

Taluk.	Land Improve- ment Act.	Agriculturists' Loans Act.
	RS.	RS.
1. Tindivanam	1,000	600
2. Villupuram	2,250	350
3. Cuddalore	1,075	100
4. Tirukkóyilúr	540	100
5. Kallakurichi	325	...
6. Tiruvannámalaí	1,137½	225
Total	6,327½	1,375

There were no demands for State loans during the year either in Chidambaram or Vriddhachalam taluk as in previous years.

37. STATEMENT NOS. 25 A AND B—IMPROVEMENTS EFFECTED WITH THE AID OF STATE LOANS UNDER THE LAND IMPROVEMENT AND AGRICULTURISTS' LOANS ACTS.—During the period under report 38 new wells capable of irrigating 109·47 acres were sunk in five taluks and four old wells capable of irrigating 16·23 acres were repaired in two taluks with the aid of State loans. Besides these a private tangal (small tank) which can irrigate 84·1 acres was repaired in Tiruvannámalaí taluk, and 2·91 acres of land in Cuddalore taluk were made fit for cultivation with the aid of State loans. The entire amount of Rs. 1,375 advanced under the Agriculturists' Loans Act was utilized for the purchase of 57 cattle.

Taluks.	New wells.	Number.	Extent. ACS.
Villupuram	...	24	50·69
Tiruvannámalaí	...	6	31·03
Cuddalore	...	2	7·25
Tirukkóyilúr	...	4	10·38
Kallakurichi	...	2	10·12
Total	...	38	109·47
	Old well repaired.		
Tiruvannámalaí	...	3	12·78
Cuddalore	...	1	3·45
Total	...	4	16·23

38. STATEMENT No. 26—CLASSIFICATION OF LOANS.—Under the Land Improvement Loans Act, loans of Rs. 100 and under were granted in ten cases involving a sum of Rs. 908, and those above Rs. 100 and less than Rs. 250 in thirty cases involving a sum of Rs. 5,525. Of the amount of Rs. 1,375 advanced under the Agriculturists' Loans Act twenty cases involving a sum of Rs. 1,225 relate to loans of Rs. 100 and under; and one case involving a sum of Rs. 150 relates to the class above Rs. 100 and not more than Rs. 250.

SETTLEMENT REPORT OF SOUTH ARCOT.

39. STATEMENT No. 23—DEMAND, COLLECTION AND BALANCE.—The amount of instalments that fell due in the fasli, including the sums ordered to be summarily recovered and the arrear balance of fasli 1308 was Rs. 9,066-2-5 under principal and Rs. 8,015-8-6 under interest, of which Rs. 820-5-2 (under principal) and Rs. 128-10-7 (under interest) were written off the accounts as irrecoverable with reference to the Board's Proceedings noted in the margin; and Rupees 7,860-15-0 (principal) and Rs. 7,404-4-1 (interest) were collected during the fasli, leaving a balance of Rs. 384-14-3 (principal) and Rs. 482-9-10 (interest) at the end of the fasli. Out of this Rs. 366-0-6 (principal) and Rs. 457-15-1 (interest), respectively, have since been collected, and lands have been attached for the realization of the remaining amount, viz., Rs. 18-13-9 (principal) and Rs. 24-10-9 (interest). Ten cases involving Rs. 1,195 were ordered to be summarily recovered nine for failure to complete the work within the time allowed in spite of frequent warnings and the grant of frequent extensions, and one for failure to complete the work from causes beyond the borrower's control.

	Principal. RS. A. P.			Interest. RS. A. P.		
Land Improvement Loans Act	8,089	8	11	7,764	14	3
Agriculturists' Loans Act	976	9	6	250	10	3
Total	9,066	2	5	8,015	8	6

40. STATEMENT No. 27—COERCIVE PROCESSES.—Out of the total amount of Rupees 15,265-3-1 collected during the fasli, Rs. 3,930-15-10 were collected without resort to any coercion and Rs. 10,913-5-2 after the issue of the demand notice but before any attachment was actually made. Only Rs. 343-4-4 were collected after actual attachment of property but before sale and Rs. 77-9-9 by the sale of lands.

41. SURVEY OPERATIONS.—No advance was made under this head during the fasli under report. The outstanding balance at the beginning of the fasli under this head was Rs. 336-11-3, of which Rs. 14-6-3 were collected during the fasli, leaving a balance of Rs. 322-5-0, which has since been ordered to be written off in B.P., Mis. No. 3306, Settlement, dated 4th July 1900.

42. I regret the delay in the submission of this report and of the jamabandi returns. It was due to the late completion of the jamabandi of the Tindivanam taluk which was protracted till the end of August last owing to the change of Sub-Collectors, and to the consequent late receipt of the returns from that taluk, the last return having been received in this office only on the 5th instant.

Cuddalore,
18th December 1900.

(Signed) E. B. ELWIN,
Acting Collector.

ENCLOSURE.

From R. F. GRIMLEY, Esq., I.C.S., Acting Sub-Collector of South Arcot, to the Collector of South Arcot, dated 26th November 1900, No. A.

With reference to your letter, Ref. on No. 189 V.P., dated 29th October 1900, I have the honour to state that I did not sufficiently realize the importance attached to informing ryots about what time their villages would be settled, and that, if I had not settled villages when I was at Cuddalore, Villupuram and Tiruvannamalai, the settlement which ought to have been completed before I assumed charge of the division would have been seriously retarded.

2. On commencing the settlement I found that remission to a very large amount had been recommended, and that in addition to my being new to the division, the Tahsildar was new to the taluk. I also found that in one or two cases, the alleged shavi and waste had not been azimashed even by the Revenue Inspector till May, that in many cases it had been deferred till April and in most cases till March. In these circumstances it will be obvious that I could not place much reliance upon the reazimash of superior officers.

3. In a very large number of cases the alleged shavi had been grazed even prior to the azimash of the Revenue Inspector and remission, though recommended, had not been applied for.

4. In many cases in which remission, though recommended, had not been applied for, I found that no remission had been granted in previous years.

SETTLEMENT REPORT OF SOUTH ARCOT.

5. In many cases remission had been applied for long after the harvesting season.

6. While I did not refuse remission merely on the ground that it had not been applied for, I took that circumstance into consideration.

7. In some cases remission for waste was recommended, though the extent was less than in the previous year, which was a good one.

8. When alleged shavi had been grazed prior to azimash, though azimash had been made in good time, I took that circumstance into consideration.

9. In some cases remission had been recommended, though on a portion of the same ayacut two wet crops had been harvested without the aid of well water.

10. In October 1899, the rainfall amounted to from 9 to 18 inches.

11. When it had not been applied for, I therefore as a rule refused remission for crops sown in September.

12. In some cases I refused remission, because I found that waste or shavi was due to neglect of kudimaramat.

13. In many cases remission for waste had been recommended, though the land had been waste in the previous year and came therefore under the rule, disallowing remission for "mamul" waste.

14. In many cases remission had been recommended for crops sown as late as December. As a rule I refused to grant it on the ground that the shavi was due to late cultivation. Where, however, the proportion of such crops to the whole cultivation was considerable I assumed that the late cultivation was either justified by the custom of the village or that it was due to circumstances beyond the ryots' control and remission was granted.

15. When I found satisfactory evidence that a tank had become dry as early as December (or in some cases January), I did not take into consideration the circumstance that it had not been applied for.

16. As a rule (if not invariably) remission was given for kassar and poovasi shavi whether it had been applied for or not.

17. In many cases remission had been recommended for land commanded by wells.

18. I remember one case in which the Deputy Tahsildar of Merkanam who had recommended remission to a large amount, suddenly changed his mind and recommended that the land should be charged. I have no doubt that this was due to the fact that he found remission claims were being very closely scrutinised. I did not call upon him to show cause against punishment for recommending remission without proper grounds, lest I should deter him and others from reconsidering their recommendations in other cases. Moreover it is usually doubtful in such cases whether the original recommendation was made in good faith or not.

19. I was informed by the Tahsildar that in very many cases land had been left waste not through insufficiency of water but because the people believed in a current prediction that a year of disaster was before them and that the whole country was to be swept by an inundation. He assured me that this superstition was shared even by natives of education.

20. I have endeavoured to show that I had reason to believe that the interests of Government were more in need of being safe-guarded than those of the ryots and that my time was fully occupied in endeavouring to safe-guard them.

21. I believe that not only that I have saved for Government a large amount of revenue but that my settlement has also been considered satisfactory by the ryots. This, I think, is evidenced by the small number of appeals against the orders passed by me.

22. My work during the jamabandi was exceptionally heavy on account of my having only just taken charge of the division — a fact which of course necessitated my going through a large amount of previous correspondence. I accordingly had to economize my time and I did so in the manner which I found least inconvenient.

23. In a letter to the Board of Revenue, dated 29th November 1864, No. 381, communicated in B.P., No. 1911, dated 10th April 1865, the Collector of Tanjore made the following remarks, of which the Board did not then apparently disapprove: "I am aware it is frequently remarked that the periodical assemblage of the ryots to receive their pattas affords them an opportunity of representing to the officer that conducts the settlement, all their wants and grievances and of obtaining redress on the spot. This, however, is a more antiquated theory, which at any rate has ceased to be any longer applicable. In Tanjore, at least, and with our present means of communication, people have throughout the year ample opportunities of representing their cases to the Revenue authorities and in point of fact such cases are daily brought forward, and decided throughout the year. The real wants and grievances of the people are, I conceive, in this way unquestionably more fully and maturely considered than they would be within a given period and amidst bustling crowd."

24. As I give up nearly an hour on most days to receiving and considering petitions and inform the petitioners then and there of the action taken thereon, it cannot be said, I think, that they are not given a reasonable opportunity of making known to me their grievances.

SETTLEMENT REPORT OF SOUTH ARCOT.

25. It will not, I hope, be supposed that my reference to the views of the Collector of Tanjore and the Board of Revenue in 1865 is intended to justify any non-compliance on my part with the orders now in force. I have referred to them merely to support my own opinion that the inconvenience, if any, occasioned by my procedure would not be very serious.

26. In conclusion I beg to submit a statement showing the villages settled by me at camps outside the taluk.

NAMES of villages in the Tindivanam taluk which were settled and in which orders were passed outside the taluk during the Jamabandi of fasli 1309.

Names of villages.	Names of places outside the taluk where the villages in the Tindivanam taluk were settled and in which orders were passed.	Date of settlement.
1. Nallambilaipethal	Cuddalore	31st July 1900.
2. Kattu Sithamar		
3. Kayalmedu		
4. Thatthankuppam	Villupuram	1st August 1900.
5. Omippeir		
6. Kilapakkam		
7. Aripakkam	Sri Andapat (Tiruvannamalai taluk).	5th „ „
8. Brahmadesam		
9. Mannur		
10. Athiyur	Tiruvannamalai	7th „ „
11. Vannippeir		
12. Thalavalapat		
13. Naganthur	Do.	8th „ „
14. Then Puthur		
15. Kilayur		
16. Vilukkam	Villupuram	9th „ „
17. Koilpuraiyur		
18. Nockalur		
19. Kil Puthuput	Villupuram	9th „ „
20. Kunthalamattu		
21. Thachampat		
22. Teppirambat	Villupuram	9th „ „
23. Nanthipuram		
24. Kongarapattu		
25. Vadakodipakkam	Villupuram	9th „ „
26. Puliyannur		
27. Vadatharam		
28. Thiruvampattu	Villupuram	9th „ „
29. Heelmampattu		
30. Kilpadi Olakkur		
31. Jamabandi	Villupuram	9th „ „
32. Adavallixuthan		
33. Vergaram		
34. Kunthalamattu	Villupuram	9th „ „
35. Appirampattu		
36. Vilvanatham		
37. Sathamangalam	Villupuram	9th „ „
38. Rayaottai		
39. Kattu Punjai		
40. Vadakalavai	Villupuram	9th „ „
41. Farangani		
42. Kadavampakkam		
43. Singanandal	Villupuram	9th „ „
44. Mathoor		
45. Olindampattu		
46. Sorappattu	Villupuram	9th „ „
47. Adasal		
48. Kolathoor		
49. Olakkur Melpadi	Villupuram	9th „ „
50. Anumandai		
51. Alanguppan		
52. Asappoor	Villupuram	9th „ „

Exd. P. Soetharam.

SETTLEMENT REPORT

OF

TANJORE.

I HAVE the honour to submit my report on the settlement of Land Revenue for fasli 1309 (1899-1900) accompanied by the prescribed statements.

2. SEASON AND RAINFALL.—The total rainfall in the district during the year averaged 44.02 inches against 58.25 inches in the previous year and 43.81 inches, the average of the 25 years ending December 1894. The rainfall during the south-west monsoon (16.42 inches) was a little in excess of that of the previous year (15.98 inches) and of the average of the 25 years ending December 1894 (15.71 inches). The rainfall during the north-east monsoon (27.60 inches) was much less than in the previous

North-East Monsoon.		INCHES.
Average rainfall in 1898-99	.. .. .	42.27
Do. in 1899-1900	.. .. .	27.50
Average rainfall of 25 years ending December 1894	.. .. .	28.10
Total rainfall (both monsoons)—		
1898-99	.. .. .	58.25
1899-1900	.. .. .	44.02
Average rainfall of 25 years ending December 1894	.. .. .	43.81

year (42.27 inches) and a little less than the average of the 25 years ending December 1894 (28.10 inches). The season began with heavy rainfall in April coupled with freshes which lasted from the middle of April till the beginning of May. In May, the rainfall was about the average, and in June, July and August below it. The freshes which lasted from about the middle of June to the end of August were so scanty that the water failed to reach many of the lower reaches. The result was that (1) crops transplanted in July and the beginning of August, and the seedlings, perished in many places about the middle of August, and (2) the cultivation of 136,554 acres of wet land was retarded. September had its average rainfall as also freshes; but this was followed by the October rains which were excessive, especially along the coast in Shiyáli, Máyavaram and Negapatam where the rainfall amounted to 25.69, 24.49 and 29.10 inches respectively, in the week ending 28th October, resulting in the greater portion of the lately transplanted crops being seriously damaged or totally destroyed over large tracts near the coast in Shiyáli, Máyavaram and Negapatam and in the eastern portions of Nannilam and Tirutturaippundi taluks. Added to this, the storm of the 12th November damaged the standing wet crops throughout the Negapatam taluk, along the sea coast in the Máyavaram taluk, and in parts of the Mannárgudi taluk. Further, owing to the absence of any rain to speak of from the middle of November and great scarcity of water in the rivers, the crops on a large portion of the cultivated area in the several taluks of the district failed. On the whole the season was extremely unfavourable.

SETTLEMENT REPORT OF TANJORE.

3. **CONDITION AND OUTTURN OF CROPS.**—The subjoined abstract compares the total extent of cultivation, dry and wet, first and second crop during fasli 1309 with the figures for fasli 1308 :—

First or second crop.	Wet or dry.	Fasli 1308.	Fasli 1309.	Average for last five years.	Difference between columns 3 and 4.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
First crop	Dry	290,988	289,315	296,345	— 10,673
	Wet	775,910	713,513	777,196	— 62,397
Second crop	Dry	28,766	31,708	19,537	+ 2,942
	Wet	82,844	67,365	74,273	— 15,479
	Total	1,178,508	1,092,901	1,167,351	— 85,607

The increase under dry, second crop, was chiefly due to extensive sowings of the crop facilitated by favourable rains in April, May and June 1899—*vide* remarks in the cultivation statement for March 1900. The decrease in the remaining three items was due to the unfavourable character of the season. The annexed abstract shows the areas sown with different crops and their outturn :—

Name of crop.	Total extent sown under Government and minor inam.	Area harvested up to 30th June 1900 on which the outturn was						Percentage of area under each crop to the total area harvested.
		13 to 16 annas.	12 annas.	8 to 11 annas.	4 to 7 annas.	0 to 3 annas.	Total extent harvested.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	
Paddy	858,165	23,510	168,570	292,170	243,064	130,388	857,702	78.48
Varagu	41,562	20	3,357	14,939	18,945	4,300	41,561	3.80
Other food crops	101,090	3,507	24,605	43,424	25,382	3,412	100,330	9.18
Cotton	2,577	15	607	1,320	562	71	2,575	.24
Indigo	1,012	10	105	553	279	49	996	.09
Sugarcane	555	35	150	335	21	14	555	.05
Oilseeds (castor and lamp-oil)	1,026	45	240	526	152	61	1,024	.09
Gingelly	16,139	293	3,209	6,761	3,827	467	14,557	1.33
Ground-nut	9,608	600	1,709	5,229	1,758	242	9,578	.88
Other oilseeds	5,197	174	979	2,367	1,161	516	5,197	.48
Tobacco	2,193	210	910	767	806	..	2,193	.20
All others including topes	56,861	2,828	17,384	24,051	10,400	1,970	56,633	5.18
Total	1,095,985	31,247	221,825	392,442	305,897	141,490	1,092,901	100.

The percentage of the yield of paddy (the chief crop of the district) under the different heads of outturn is given below compared with similar particulars for fasli 1308 :—

	Fasli 1308.	Fasli 1309.
(i) 13 to 16 annas	17.93	2.74
(ii) 12 "	50.00	19.65
(iii) 8 to 11 "	25.01	34.06
(iv) 4 to 7 "	5.49	28.33
(v) 0 to 3 "	1.57	15.22

The decrease under the first two heads and the corresponding increase under the other heads were due to the unfavourable character of the season.

4. **PRICES.**—Jamabandi statement No. 2 having been ordered to be discontinued in B.P., No. 347, Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture, dated 26th October 1899, I give below for the purpose of explaining variations, as required in the

SETTLEMENT REPORT OF TANJORE.

above Board's Proceedings the monthly average prices of the principal food-grains as given in the monthly season reports published by the Board :—

Months.	Rice, second-sort (seers of 80 tolas per rupee).			Ragi (seers of 80 tolas per rupee).			Cumbu (seers of 80 tolas per rupee).		
	In the corresponding month of ten normal years previous to 1895-96.	Fasli 1308.	Fasli 1309.	In the corresponding month of ten normal years previous to 1895-96.	Fasli 1308.	Fasli 1309.	In the corresponding month of ten normal years previous to 1895-96.	Fasli 1308.	Fasli 1309.
July	14.5	10	13.9	25.7	14.2	25.6	22.1	14.2	24.8
August	14.2	9.7	13.6	25.5	13.9	24.2	22.6	12.7	23.4
September	14.3	9.9	11.6	26.8	14.8	22.8	25.5	14.7	22.8
October	14.8	11.3	11.9	28.4	17.8	23.4	28.2	18.8	23.1
November	15.1	11.8	12.9	29.1	20.2	23.5	28.6	22.5	26.6
December	14.8	12.3	11.8	28.7	23.5	18.7	27.7	23.9	20.0
January	15.1	14.3	10.6	28.6	26.8	16.7	27.2	25.8	17.6
February	15.3	14.8	10.5	29.1	28.0	17.5	26.7	26.7	17.3
March	15.3	13.9	10.1	27.7	26.0	15.6	24.8	25.2	14.5
April	15.1	13.9	9.2	26.7	26.1	14.5	23.0	24.0	13.5
May	14.9	13.9	9.0	26.6	26.7	15.9	22.9	24.3	13.4
June	14.6	14.0	9.2	26.1	26.9	15.5	22.3	23.9	14.2

It will be seen from the above that owing to the unfavourable character of the season the prices of the principal food-grains have been rising since December 1899.

4. (a) **AGRICULTURAL WAGES** will be reported on shortly.

5. **LAND REVENUE.**—The Land Revenue of the district is derived from the under-mentioned sources :—

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

6. (a) **PEISHCUSH OR REVENUE FROM PERMANENTLY-SETTLED ESTATES.**—The number of these estates was 14, as in the previous year, and the total amount of peishcush payable during the fasli was also the same as in the preceding year, viz., Rupees 31,433-6-9. Particulars of the demand for each estate are given in the subjoined statement :—

Names of estates.	Fasli 1308.	Fasli 1309.	Difference.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5
Tanjore taluk.				
	RS.	A.	P.	
1. Gandharvakottai	6,577	4	11	....
2. Kallakottai	1,701	13	6	....
3. Konur	433	3	11	....
Total	8,712	6	4	....
Pattukkottai taluk.				
	RS.	A.	P.	
4. Sillattur	2,165	13	9	....
5. Palayavanam	3,767	2	0	....
6. Pappanadu	4,316	6	6	....
7. Singavanam	3,261	9	10	....
8. Madukkur	2,491	7	10	....
9. Neduvasal	2,037	6	6	....
10. Sendangudi	2,046	10	2	....
11. Padirankottai, Tenpadi	787	12	5	....
12. Do. Vadapathi	581	13	6	....
13. Attivetti	913	14	4	....
14. Panavasal	350	15	7	....
Total	22,721	0	5	....
Grand Total	31,433	6	9	....

SETTLEMENT REPORT OF TANJORE.

7. SHROTRIEM JODI OR QUIT-RENT LEVIED ON INAM VILLAGES.—The number of whole inam villages amounted to 1,245 against 1,227 reported in the previous fasli. The increase is due to the correct classification of inams into whole and minor inams, made in connection with the settlement of whole inam villages clubbed with Government villages—*vide* paragraph 5 of the letter of the Assistant Commissioner of Revenue Settlement, dated 2nd January 1899, No. 16-B, printed in B.P., No. 289, dated 16th September 1899.

The jodi and quit-rent payable to Government amounted to Rs. 1,24,929-3-10 during fasli 1309 as per statement below, against Rs. 1,24,900-8-9 in fasli 1308 :—

Items.	Number of villages.	Quit-rent and jodi for fasli 1308.	Quit-rent and jodi for fasli 1309.
		RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Shrotriem	606	70,418 2 10	70,418 12 10
Survamaniam	440	28,240 5 7	21,279 7 5
Mukasa	135	43 8 11	3,018 6 9
Fixed money rented	48	14,787 2 5	14,780 5 8
Permanently grain rented	14	197 14 2	4,217 12 1
Ardhamaniam	2	4,217 12 1	3,451 5 10
Inam in Palaiyapats	..	767 5 3	767 5 3
Total ..	1,245	1,24,900 8 9	1,24,929 3 10
		381 8 0	381 8 0

There was an increase of Rs. 28-11-1 which was due to the following causes :—

As per return of fasli 1308	RS. A. P.
	1,24,900 8 9
Add—	
(1) Rectification of errors on comparison of the village B. register with the English inam register	19 10 0
(2) Transfer from minor inam to entire inam	64 8 3
Total ..	1,24,984 11 0
Deduct—	
(1) Back quit-rent relating to faslis prior to fasli 1308 and included in the demand of that fasli	27 10 6
(2) Rectification of error on comparison of the village B register with the English inam register	0 1 10
(3) Transfer from entire inam to minor inam	27 10 10
Total ..	55 7 2
Remainder charged in fasli 1309	1,24,929 3 10

8. RYOTWARI SETTLEMENT.—The total number of ryotwari villages settled during the year was the same as in the previous year, viz., 1,436.

The subjoined statement shows the number of fresh pattas issued during the fasli, those modified by additional entries and those not modified at all, as compared with those in the previous fasli :—

	Fasli 1308.	Fasli 1309.	Increase or decrease.
(i) Number of fresh pattas issued	2,240	1,781	— 459
(ii) Number of old pattas modified by additional entries	22,754	16,358	— 6,396
(iii) Number of old pattas not modified	195,370	202,587	+ 7,167
Total ..	220,364	220,676	+ 312

SETTLEMENT REPORT OF TANJORE.

Of the 202,537 pattas not modified, 116,703 required modification, but were not modified as they were not produced by the ryots.

9. HOLDINGS.—The annexed statement shows the total extent and assessment of ryotwar holdings for fasli 1309 as compared with the previous year :—

	Dry.		Wet.		Total.	
	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Holdings, fasli 1308	ACS. 363,638	RS. 5,35,896	ACS. 767,415	RS. 49,45,160	ACS. 1,131,053	RS. 54,81,056
" " 1309	364,677	5,37,003	767,770	49,46,584	1,132,447	54,83,587
Increase	1,039	1,107	355	1,424	1,394	2,531
Decrease	..	..	..	..	..	..

The increase under both dry and wet is due chiefly to the assignment on dark-hast of 2,092 acres of land, of which 507 acres were in Tanjore, 675 in Tirutturaipundi and 354 in Mannargudi. Full details of the changes are given in enclosure A to statement No. 3.

10. ACTUAL CULTIVATION.—The subjoined table shows the actual cultivation compared with the holding :—

Taluks.	Holdings.	Actual cultivation.	Percentage.
1	2	3	4
1. Tanjore	ACS. 198,976	ACS. 167,202	ACS. 84.03
2. Kumbakonam	141,896	130,469	91.94
3. Mayavaram	138,824	115,575	83.25
4. Shiyali	72,574	52,132	71.83
5. Nannilam	145,131	124,573	85.83
6. Negapatam	105,636	80,169	75.89
7. Tirutturaipundi	145,019	107,788	74.32
8. Mannargudi	123,361	104,304	84.55
9. Pattukkottai	61,030	48,339	79.25
Total ..	1,132,447	930,551	82.17

	Fasli 1308.		Fasli 1309.	
	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.
	RS.	ACS.	RS.	ACS.
Tanjore	..	..	731	3,869
Kumbakonam	..	..	1,237	9,547
Mayavaram	1	4	6,905	36,201
Shiyali	182	637	1,391	7,270
Negapatam	..	..	7,027	36,388
Nannilam	..	..	3,109	20,656
Tirutturaipundi	1,410	5,785	12,147	52,726
Mannargudi	..	..	770	3,276
Pattukkottai	..	..	44	156
Total ..	1,593	6,426	33,361	170,089

The percentage of cultivation to the total holding was 82.17 against 88.16 in fasli 1308. The decrease is due to the unfavourable character of the season.

11. WASTE REMITTED AND WASTE CHARGED.—The extent of land left waste, the assessment on which was remitted, was 33,361 acres assessed at Rs. 1,70,089 extending over all the taluks against 1,593 acres assessed at Rs. 6,426 in fasli 1308 in Mayavaram, Shiyali and Tirutturaipundi.

The extent of waste charged was 168,535 acres against 132,318 in fasli 1308.

The increase is due to the extremely unfavourable character of the season.

	Fasli 1308.		Fasli 1309.	
	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
Dry	104,709	114,376	..	..
Wet	27,609	54,159	..	..
Total ..	1,32,318	1,68,535	..	..

12. WATER-RATE AND-SECOND CROP CHARGE.—The revenue derived from water-rate and second-crop charge during fasli 1309 is compared below with the amount derived in fasli 1308 :—

	Dry.		Wet.		Total.	
	Fasli 1308.	Fasli 1309.	Fasli 1308.	Fasli 1309.	Fasli 1308.	Fasli 1309.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Tanjore	11,611	13,237	29,252	22,204	40,863	35,441
Kumbakonam .. .	32,288	35,390	43,238	40,615	75,526	76,005
Máyavaram .. .	18,312	17,847	29,858	21,431	48,170	39,278
Shiyáli .. .	6,240	5,763	9,114	7,159	15,354	12,922
Nannilam .. .	10,798	10,750	23,736	12,027	34,534	22,777
Negapatam .. .	3,682	3,622	5,635	2,769	9,317	6,391
Tirutturaippóndi .. .	3,722	4,170	11,767	5,932	15,489	10,102
Mannárgudi .. .	4,689	4,587	12,298	10,749	16,987	15,336
Pattukkóttai .. .	1,217	1,626	7,114	6,624	8,331	8,250
Total ..	92,559	96,992	1,72,012	1,29,510	2,64,571	2,26,502
Difference ..		+ 4,433		- 42,502		- 38,069

The increase under "dry" is due to favourable rains in the early part of the year and the decrease under "wet" to the subsequent unfavourable character of the season.

13. REMISSIONS.—The details of occasional and fixed remissions are given in the statement below :—

Items.	Fasli 1308.	Fasli 1309.	Increase.	Decrease.
<i>Occasional Remissions.</i>				
1. Shavi or loss of produce	799	1,12,116	1,11,317	..
2. Short crop or poor harvest .. .	1,610	..	..	1,610
3. Submerged or inundated .. .	26,399	2,20,002	1,93,603	..
4. Tirvakammi .. .	..	698	698	..
5. Fasalcammi or second crop not cultivated .. .	230	14,255	14,025	..
Total ..	29,038	3,47,071	3,18,033	..
<i>Fixed Remissions.</i>				
6. Remissions granted on account of irrigation by lift .. .	5,566	5,534	..	32
7. Cowle remissions .. .	23	23	..	..
8. Remission allowed on the gradual introduction of settlement rates .. .	15,458	8,980	..	6,478
9. Remission allowed under paragraph 11 of Standing Order No. 5 .. .	754	750	..	4
10. Remission granted for non-repair of irrigation works .. .	661	661	..	..
Total ..	22,462	15,948	..	6,514
11. Payment for religious institutions .. .	53,489	56,648	3,159	..
12. Other items .. .	60	60	..	..
Total ..	53,549	56,708	3,159	..
Grand total ..	1,05,049	4,19,727	3,14,678	..

* This represents the remission granted in cases of constructive shavi.

OCCASIONAL REMISSIONS.—The increase against items 1, 3, 4 and 5 is due to the extremely unfavourable character of the season (*vide* G.O., No. 341, dated 10th April 1900, communicated in B.P., Mis. No. 2430, Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture, dated 15th May 1900, and G.O., No. 2267, dated 27th August 1900, communicated in B.P., Mis. No. 4520, Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture, dated 3rd September 1900). Talukwar details are given below :—

	Shavi.	Submerged.	Tirvakammi.	Fasalcammi.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Tanjore .. .	15,798	..	..	..
Kumbakonam .. .	40,817	1,930	350	13,685
Máyavaram .. .	8,350	43,925	147	23
Shiyáli .. .	4,270	11,778	..	..
Nannilam .. .	8,925	53,069	..	5
Negapatam .. .	15,411	41,035	17	..
Tirutturaippóndi .. .	10,755	59,837	..	..
Mannárgudi .. .	5,084	8,428	184	25
Pattukkóttai .. .	2,706	..	..	517
Total ..	1,12,116	2,20,002	698	14,255

Item 7—Cowle remission.—This item occurs in the Tanjore taluk.

Item 10—Remission granted for non-repair of irrigation works.—This item exists in the Tanjore and Mannárgudi taluks as noted below :—

	Fasli 1308.	Fasli 1309.
	RS.	RS.
Tanjore .. .	1	1
Mannárgudi .. .	660	660
Total ..	661	661

Item 12—Other remissions.—As explained in the previous year's report, the sum of Rs. 60 shown under this head represents the remission granted out of the patta beriz of one Achi Tayar Ammal, pattadar No. 6 of Pandaravadai Kondagai village, Nannilam taluk, for the maintenance of a chattram for travellers (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 26th June 1894).

14. MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE.—The miscellaneous revenue is made up chiefly of quit-rent and water-tax on minor inams, revenue derived from lands cultivated but for which no pattas were issued, penal charge on cultivation of poramboke lands, tax on fruit trees standing on waste and porambokes, and water charge on lands irrigated from Government sources in inam and zamindari villages. Particulars of the demand under these heads, as compared with the previous fasli are given below :—

Items.	Demand for fasli 1308.	Demand for fasli 1309.	Increase.	Decrease.
1	2	3	4	5
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Jodi or quit-rent on sundry inams .. .	40,656	40,347	..	309
2. Water-rate on minor inams in ryotwari villages .. .	26,931	23,789	..	3,192
3. Charge for water in zamindari and inam villages including tirvajasti and fasaljasti .. .	35,427	35,009	..	418
4. Penal charge for water on lands irrigated without permission .. .	..	2,059	2,059	..
5. Land occupied with or without application for which no pattas have been granted .. .	8,781	5,791	..	2,990
6. Concealed cultivation .. .	7	..	..	7
7. Occupation of poramboke lands .. .	49,143	33,153	..	15,990
8. Revenue derived from tree pattas .. .	71,221	70,100	..	1,121
9. Commission on private estates under Court of Wards' management .. .	1,983	1,257	..	726
10. Revenue process fees .. .	1,722	2,428	706	..
11. Other items .. .	16,574	20,058	3,484	..
Total ..	2,52,445	2,33,941	..	18,504

Item 1—Jodi or quit-rent on sundry inams.—The total demand under this head was Rs. 40,347 or Rs. 309 less than the amount for fasli 1308. Particulars of variations are given in full in enclosure No. 18.

Item 2—Water-rate on minor inams in ryotwari villages.—The decrease as compared with the previous year is chiefly due to the unfavourable character of the season.

Item 3—Charge for water in zamindari and inam villages.—The demand under this head was Rs. 35,009 against Rs. 35,427 in the previous fasli. The variation is slight.

Item 4—Penal charge for water on lands irrigated without permission.—The demand under this head for fasli 1308 is included in the demand under charge for water on occupied lands for fasli 1308 (*vide* paragraph 12 *supra*).

Items 5 and 6—Land occupied with or without applications for which the pattas have been granted and concealed cultivation.—These items refer generally to assessed lands taken up for cultivation but not included in holdings. The revenue under this item, viz., Rs. 5,791 shows a decrease of Rs. 2,997 as compared with that in fasli 1308, viz., Rs. 8,788 which is chiefly due to prompt disposal of darkhast cases.

Item 7—Occupation of poramboke lands.—This item refers to penal assessment charged for the occupation of lands reserved for public or communal purposes. The demand under this item was Rs. 33,153 against Rs. 49,143 in the previous fasli. The decrease is due to the enforcement of the instructions contained in G.O., No. 409, Revenue, dated 28th June 1899, communicated in B.P., No. 229, dated 27th July 1899, Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture.

Item 8—Revenue derived from tree pattas.—The decrease is small.

Item 9—Commission on private estate under the management of the Court of Wards.—The decrease under this head is due to the smaller income derived by the estate owing to the unfavourable character of the season.

Item 10—Revenue from process-fees.—The increase is due to inclusion in this item of process fees charged for the collection of the cost of survey marks planted in the Tanjore and Kumbakonam Municipalities.

Item 11.—The increase is chiefly due to the inclusion in this item of the capitalized value (Rs. 4,141) of revenue lost on lands taken up for permanent station arrangements at Adiakkamangalam and on account of the Negapatam-Nagore Railway. There was no similar item in the previous year.

15. DEMAND UNDER LAND REVENUE—CURRENT.—The land revenue demand under all the heads amounted to Rs. 55,10,578 against Rs. 60,42,930 in fasli 1308 as detailed below :—

	Fasli 1308.	Fasli 1309.
	RS.	RS.
Peishcush on permanently-settled estates ...	31,433	31,434
Shrotriem jodi ...	1,24,900	1,24,930
Ryotwar miscellaneous ...	58,86,597	53,54,214
Total ...	60,42,930	55,10,578

There was a decrease of Rs. 5,32,352 or 8.80 per cent. The variations are explained under the respective heads. The decrease is chiefly due to the large remissions granted during the fasli.

16. CESSSES.—The total current demand under cesses amounted to Rs. 7,36,250 against Rs. 6,83,372 in fasli 1308 as shown below :—

	Fasli 1308.	Fasli 1309.
	RS.	RS.
1. Land-cess in permanently-settled estates ...	9,336	10,107
2. Land-cess in whole inam villages ...	47,941	69,536
3. Land and village cesses in ryotwari villages ...	6,26,095	6,65,607
Total ...	6,83,372	7,36,250

The increase under the first item is small. The increase under the second item is chiefly due to the calculation of land-cess on the new rates of assessment introduced into whole inam villages in the fasli under report. The increase under the third item is chiefly due to the increase under village-cess consequent on the raising of the rate from 7 to 8 pies in the rupee in the year under report.

17. TOTAL DEMAND UNDER LAND REVENUE AND CESSSES—CURRENT.—The total demand under both Land Revenue and Cesses amounted to Rs. 62,46,828 against Rs. 67,26,302 in fasli 1308. Of this amount Rs. 57,49,744 or 92.04 per cent. were collected during the year, leaving a balance of Rs. 4,97,084. Of this balance, Rs. 2,19,949 were collected by the end of August 1900. The actual balance on account of the current demand on the 1st September 1900 was Rs. 2,77,135.

ARREARS.—The total arrear demand under all the heads at the beginning of the year amounted to Rs. 98,642. Of this amount, Rs. 95,602 were collected in the fasli and Rs. 713 written off as irrecoverable, the actual balance on 1st July 1900 being Rs. 2,327. This balance has since been reduced by subsequent collections to Rs. 1,825, of which Rs. 1,604 are recoverable and Rs. 221 being irrecoverable, have already been recommended to be written off the accounts.

18. TOTAL CURRENT AND ARREARS.—The total demand—current and arrears—amounted to Rs. 63,45,470 against Rs. 67,92,797 in fasli 1308. Of this amount, Rs. 58,45,346 were collected and Rs. 713 written off within the year, leaving a balance of Rs. 4,99,411 at the close of the year. This has been reduced by subsequent collections and remissions to Rs. 2,78,960, fasliwar particulars of which are given below :—

Fasli.	RS.
1309 ...	2,77,135
1308 ...	1,563
1307 ...	106
1306 ...	156
Total ...	2,78,960

19. APPORTIONMENT OF COLLECTIONS BETWEEN LAND REVENUE AND CESSSES.—The instructions in regard to the distribution of collections between land revenue and cesses are acted up to and the distribution is now effected in the Collector's office. The registers of the taluks noted below remain unclosed as there are still arrears to be collected for those faslis :—

Fasli.	Talak.
1306 ...	Nannilam.
1307 ...	Kumbakonam.
	Tirutturaippundi.
	Tanjore.
	Kumbakonam.
	Máyavaram.
1308 ...	Negapatam.
	Tirutturaippundi.
	Mannargudi.
	Pattukkottai.

20. COERCIVE PROCESSES.—Statement No. 8-A exhibits particulars of the coercive processes employed in the realization of Government dues. The number of processes of each kind issued during fasli 1309 is compared with the number issued during fasli 1308 in the abstract below :—

	Fasli 1308.	Fasli 1309.
Number of demand notices ...	575,644	479,542
Do. of attachment ...	43,037	52,638
Do. of sale notices ...	40,618	49,372

The subjoined statement compares the number of demand notices issued in fasli 1309 with fasli 1308 in detail of taluks :—

Taluk.	Number of demand notices issued in		Difference.	Percentage of column 4 to column 2.
	Fasli 1308.	Fasli 1309.		
1	2	3	4	5
1. Tanjore ..	149,054	72,246	— 76,808	51.53
2. Kumbakonam ..	86,345	89,619	+ 4,274	5.00
3. Mayavaram ..	71,240	65,546	— 5,694	7.90
4. Shiyali ..	28,811	27,237	— 1,574	5.46
5. Nannilam ..	64,239	57,295	— 6,944	10.81
6. Negapatam ..	54,292	57,358	+ 3,066	5.64
7. Tirutturaippundi ..	40,092	42,261	+ 2,169	5.41
8. Mannargudi ..	49,382	49,708	+ 326	0.66
9. Pattukkottai ..	33,189	18,272	— 14,917	44.94
Total ..	575,644	479,542	— 96,102	16.69

The increase in Kumbakonam, Negapatam and Tirutturaippundi is due to the unfavourable character of the season. The increase in Mannargudi is small. The decrease in Tanjore and Mayavaram is attributed to the postponement of the collection of wet assessment which was found practically certain to be remitted owing to the extremely unfavourable character of the season in the fasli under report. The decrease in Shiyali

is reported to be due to the fact that village headmen issued demands during the whole of the fasli under report, while in the previous fasli demands were issued by the village headmen during the last two kists only, thus showing that, under the system of village headmen issuing demands, the number of demands issued was less than under the system of Tahsildars issuing demands. The decrease in Nannilam is explained to be due to village headmen not having issued demands in many cases, apparently as being unnecessary. The decrease in Pattukkóttai is reported to be due to collection without demands in some cases.

Distraint or attachments.—The subjoined statement compares in detail of taluks the number of defaulters whose property was attached in faslis 1308 and 1309 and the number of cases in which it was found necessary to issue notices of sale :—

Taluku.	Number of ryotwari pattadars.	Number of defaulters whose property was attached in			Percentage of column 4 to column 2.	Number of sale notices.	Percentage of column 7 to column 4.
		Fasli 1308.	Fasli 1309.	Difference.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. Tanjore ..	52,049	27,583	21,585	— 2,998	47.24	23,605	96.01
2. Kumbakónam ..	30,967	4,492	4,648	+ 156	15.00	4,635	99.72
3. Májavaram ..	23,319	631	2,504	+ 1,873	10.74	2,291	91.09
4. Shiyáli ..	9,330	296	1,555	+ 1,259	16.66	1,510	97.10
5. Nannilam ..	26,605	850	4,715	+ 3,865	17.72	4,304	91.28
6. Negapatam ..	19,001	2,364	5,549	+ 3,185	29.20	5,295	95.44
7. Tirutturaippúndi ..	22,643	3,778	6,149	+ 2,371	27.15	4,913	79.89
8. Mannárgudi ..	22,787	1,513	1,771	+ 258	7.77	1,771	100.00
9. Pattukkóttai ..	18,993	1,530	1,162	— 368	8.30	1,048	90.19
Total ..	220,676	43,037	52,638	+ 9,601	23.85	49,372	93.79

It will be observed that property, real or personal, was attached in 52,638 cases or 10.98 per cent. of the cases in which demand notices were issued as against 7.47 per cent. of the cases in fasli 1308. The percentage of the number of defaulters whose property was attached to the total number of ryotwari pattadars was 23.85 against 19.53 in fasli 1308. In 3,266 of these cases or 6.20 per cent. of the number of attachments, the arrears were paid up without further coercion. The increase in the number of attachment notices occurs in all the taluks, except Tanjore and Pattukkóttai where there is a decrease. The increase in Kumbakónam is small. The increase in the remaining six taluks is due to the extremely unfavourable character of the season in the fasli under report. The decrease in Tanjore is due (1) to the postponement pending jamabandi of the collection of wet assessment which was found practically certain to be remitted, and (2) to attachments having been made only in cases of absolute necessity. The decrease in Pattukkóttai has not been properly explained but it apparently follows the decrease in the number of demands issued.

Sales of property.—The following statement furnishes talukwar particulars of sale notices and sales of property :—

Taluku.	Number of ryotwari 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 1308.	Fasli 1309.	Difference.	Fasli 1308.	Fasli 1309.	Difference.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1. Tanjore ..	52,049	27,632	23,505	— 4,027	992	669	— 323	1.28	2.83
2. Kumbakónam ..	30,967	4,320	4,635	+ 315	175	330	+ 155	1.06	7.11
3. Májavaram ..	23,319	381	2,291	+ 1,910	42	270	+ 228	1.15	11.78
4. Shiyáli ..	9,330	291	1,510	+ 1,219	17	141	+ 124	1.51	0.93
5. Nannilam ..	26,605	799	4,304	+ 3,505	66	67	+ 1	0.25	1.55
6. Negapatam ..	19,001	2,364	5,295	+ 2,931	95	166	+ 71	0.87	3.13
7. Tirutturaippúndi ..	22,643	1,997	4,913	+ 2,916	317	500	+ 183	2.21	1.01
8. Mannárgudi ..	22,787	1,513	1,771	+ 258	66	152	+ 86	0.66	0.86
9. Pattukkóttai ..	18,993	1,321	1,048	— 273	21	50	+ 29	0.36	4.77
Total ..	220,676	40,618	49,372	+ 8,754	1,791	2,345	+ 554	1.06	4.74

It will be seen that out of 49,372 persons to whom sale notices were issued, 47,027 persons or 95.25 per cent. paid up the arrears before the date of sale against 95.59 per cent. in fasli 1308. As in the case of attachments, the number of sale notices also shows an increase as compared with fasli 1308, the taluks chiefly contributing to this increase being Májavaram, Shiyáli, Nannilam, Negapatam and Tirutturaippúndi. There was a net increase of 554 in the number of cases in which property was sold in fasli 1309 as compared with fasli 1308, which was the result of a decrease of 323 cases in Tanjore and an increase of 877 cases in the remaining taluks. The decrease in Tanjore is due to the same causes which led to the decrease in the number of attachment and sale notices. The increase in the remaining taluks is attributed to the unfavourable character of the season. The percentage of the number of defaulters whose property was sold to the number of pattas exceeded 50 per cent. in all the taluks, except Nannilam and Pattukkóttai, and shows an increase as compared with the previous fasli, the same being due to the causes already set forth for the increase in the number of attachment and sale notices.

The extent of lands sold and the extent bought in by Government are shown in the subjoined statement :—

Taluku.	Extent of lands sold in			Extent bought in by private individuals.	Extent bought in by Government in		Percentage of column 7 to column 3.
	Fasli 1308.	Fasli 1309.	Difference.		Fasli 1308.	Fasli 1309.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. Tanjore ..	ACS. 1,774	ACS. 890	— 884	ACS. 745	ACS. 360	ACS. 145	16.29
2. Kumbakónam ..	63	129	+ 66	129	3	..	8.60
3. Májavaram ..	5	244	+ 239	223	..	21	2.52
4. Shiyáli ..	53	198	+ 145	193	..	5	..
5. Nannilam ..	33	8	— 25	8	..	..	..
6. Negapatam ..	346	226	— 120	171	47	55	24.34
7. Tirutturaippúndi ..	393	483	+ 90	397	43	86	17.80
8. Mannárgudi ..	116	174	+ 58	155	44	19	10.92
9. Pattukkóttai ..	26	100	+ 74	69	5	1	1.00
Total ..	2,809	2,452	— 357	2,120	502	332	13.54

Lands of the estimated value of Rs. 61,939 were sold for the recovery of arrears of Rs. 60,913 and the amount realized was Rs. 72,657 or 1.19 times the arrears for which the lands were sold. Taking only the lands sold to private parties the value realized was 8.94 times the assessment in the case of dry lands and 10.34 times in the case of wet lands. The total extent of lands sold for arrears of revenue fell from 2,809 acres in fasli 1308 to 2,452 acres in the year under report. The decrease in the extent of lands sold occurs chiefly in Tanjore and is the result of the decrease in the number of sales in this taluk. The extent of lands bought in by Government also correspondingly decreased from 502 acres in fasli 1308 to 332 acres in the year under report. Purchase on behalf of Government took place in all the taluks except Kumbakónam and Nannilam. The percentage of lands bought in to the extent sold during the year as compared with fasli 1308 rose in the taluks of Májavaram, Shiyáli, Negapatam and Tirutturaippúndi, while there was a decrease in Tanjore, Mannárgudi and Pattukkóttai and none at all in Kumbakónam. The increase in the first mentioned four taluks is due to increase in the number of sales consequent on the adverse season. The decrease in Tanjore is small and is due to decrease in the number of sales. The decrease in Mannárgudi and Pattukkóttai is attributed to the smaller number of cases in which there was no want of bidders at the time of sale for arrears of revenue.

21. RECEIPTS FROM PROCESS FEES AND THE EXTENT TO WHICH SPECIAL PAID AGENCY WAS UTILIZED FOR SERVING PROCESSES.—Statement No. 8-B exhibits the number of processes served by the ordinary village establishment and of those served by the special establishment. 97.17 per cent. of the processes issued were served by the former and 2.83 per cent. by the latter against 2.36 per cent. in fasli 1308. The variation is small and calls for no explanation. Of the processes served by the latter class, 4,534 were demand notices, 2,032 attachment notices and 8,665 sale notices.

SETTLEMENT REPORT OF TANJORE.

The total amount charged for serving the processes amounted to Rs. 1,629-11-0, of which Rs. 1,466-14-7 were collected during the year. The actual cost of the establishment was Rs. 953 (in round figures) against Rs. 1,110 in fasli 1308. The decrease in the receipts between the two faslis is chiefly due to the reduction in the rate of fee charged for processes Nos. 2, 3, 5 and 7 from As. 3 to As. 2 in the fasli under report. The decrease in the establishment charges is chiefly due to the non-payment during the fasli of the pay of the process establishment in Negapatam.

22. COSTS AWARDED IN CIVIL SUITS.—Rupees 283-0-1 were awarded to Government during the year. This amount, added to the balance at the end of fasli 1308, viz., Rs. 226-4-2, * made up a total demand of Rs. 509-4-3. Rupees 360-13-11 were collected during the year, leaving a balance of Rs. 148-6-4 at its close. Particulars of this balance are given below:—

	RS.	A.	P.
* Closing balance as per statement for fasli 1308	210	13	10
Opening balance as per statement for fasli 1309	226	4	2
The difference represents the subsequent charges incurred in execution proceedings.			
(1) Under execution			
(2) Remaining uncollected pending the result of appeals	23	12	0
(3) Recommended to be written off as irrecoverable	51	4	5
(4) Orders issued to collect the amount	16	9	11
(5) Since collected	4	8	6
	52	3	6
Total	148	6	4

23. INTEREST CHARGED ON ARREARS OF LAND REVENUE.—The year opened with a balance of Rs. 307. Rupees. 1,006 were charged during the year, thus making a total of Rs. 1,373. Of this, Rs. 888 were collected and Rs. 39 remitted, leaving a balance of Rs. 446 at the end of the year. A statement reconciling the differences between the treasury and the demand, collection and balance statement figures will be submitted soon.

24. SALES OF LAND UNDER STANDING ORDER NOS. 30, 34 AND 110.—Statement No. 9 gives particulars of the sales under this head in the several taluks during the fasli. Under the rule for the sale of the occupancy right in assessed waste lands (Standing Order No. 30), 39 acres, assessed at Rs. 48, were sold for Rs. 1,215 during the fasli under report. Again, under Standing Order No. 110, 48 acres, assessed at Rs. 108, which had been bought in by Government at sales for arrears of revenue, were resold for Rs. 479. There were no sales during the year under Standing Order No. 34 relating to the disposal of assessed lands otherwise than on assessment.

25. SUB-DIVISION OF QUIT-RENT.—No applications were received during the year for sub-division under Standing Order No. 119 of the joint liability of holders of shares in whole inam villages.

26. INAMS RESUMED.—A statement showing the inams resumed during fasli 1309 is enclosed. There were in all six cases. Three cases of religious grants were resumed by the Collector, another was resumed under the orders of the Board, and the remaining two cases (charitable grants) were resumed under the orders of Government.

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

28. INSPECTION OF BOUNDARY AND FIELD MARKS.—Statement No. 13 shows the number of boundary marks planted during survey, the number found missing or out of repair and the number replaced or repaired during the year under report. 65,173 stones were missing and 94,012 stones required repairs. 27,573 stones were replaced and 60,818 stones were repaired. There was a decrease in the number of stones missing and requiring repair as compared with fasli 1308, an increase in the number of stones replaced and a decrease in the number of stones repaired. The work is still backward.

SETTLEMENT REPORT OF TANJORE.

29. EXAMINATION OF AGRICULTURAL STOCK.—The result of the examination of agricultural stock is exhibited in enclosure No. 27. Tahsildars and their subordinates verified the census of agricultural stock in their respective jurisdictions. None of the Divisional-officers made any verification and no explanation is offered for the omission.

30. EXAMINATION OF VILLAGE AND TALUK ACCOUNTS.—With reference to B.P. No. 349, Settlement, dated 19th September 1898, the village and taluk accounts were carefully examined during jamabandi and steps taken to correct such of the mistakes and defects noticed as did not admit of correction then and there. The village register and firka books of the Negapatam and Pattukkóttai taluks which had been completely written up to fasli 1308 (inclusive) were examined by me at the time of the jamabandi. Some errors, omissions and discrepancies, which were not of a serious nature, were found and rectified at the time. Explanations of marked fluctuations were found wanting in some cases and instructions were issued for their being recorded in the registers after due enquiry, where necessary. The registers and books were of use in deciding claims to remission under particular sources of irrigation during the year. It appears from the Divisional-officers' reports that the registers and books of the taluks settled by them had also been written up to fasli 1308 (inclusive); that no mistakes or omissions of a serious nature were found, and that steps were taken to rectify such of the errors, &c., found as did not admit of rectification at the time of the jamabandi.

31. VERNACULAR CORRESPONDENCE IN THE HEAD ASSISTANT AND ASSISTANT COLLECTORS' OFFICES.—In the Head Assistant Collector's office there is practically no vernacular correspondence, as all the officers with the exception of the Land Customs amin at Alathur, who retired in March last, correspond in English. Vernacular petitions received by post are read out before orders are passed, while petitions presented in person are explained by petitioners themselves.

Mr. F. J. Richards, Assistant Collector, was in charge of the Pattukkóttai division during the latter half of the fasli and the same procedure as stated above was followed by him.

32. STATEMENT OF PATTI TRANSFER APPLICATIONS.—The subjoined statement shows the number of patti transfer applications received and disposed of during fasli 1309 as compared with fasli 1308:—

Applications.	Fasli.	At the beginning of the fasli.	Received during the fasli.	Total.	Disposed of during the fasli.	Number pending at the end of the fasli.	Percentage of columns 7 to 6.
I. Through the Registration department.	1308	295	2,237	2,532	2,191	341	13.47
	1309	341	2,271	2,612	2,227	385	14.70
II. Directly by the Revenue officers—	1308	282	4,418	4,680	4,425	255	5.44
(a) Ordinary.	1309	255	4,515	4,770	4,285	485	10.17
(b) Under paragraphs 5 and 7 of Standing Order No. 20.	1308	918	4,069	4,987	4,289	698	13.99
	1309	698	2,238	2,936	2,455	481	16.38
Total	1308	1,180	8,487	9,667	8,714	953	9.85
	1309	953	6,753	7,706	6,740	966	12.53
Grand Total	1308	1,475	10,724	12,199	10,905	1,294	10.60
	1309	1,294	9,024	10,318	8,967	1,351	13.09

Item I.—The increase in the number of applications received during, and pending at, the close of the year, as compared with the previous year is small.

Item II (a).—The increase in the number of applications received is chiefly due to the fact that in fasli 1308, there were no transfer applications under this head in the Māyavaram taluk, action having been taken under paragraphs 5 and 7 of Standing Order No. 20. The increase in the number of applications pending disposal at the end of the fasli as compared with the previous year is due to several applications referred to village officers, and to other taluks not having been received back in time, and to non-receipt of sub-division accounts from Revenue Inspectors who were engaged in crop inspections for a considerable period.

Item II (b).—The number of cases in which action was taken by Revenue officers under paragraphs 5 and 7 of Standing Order No. 20 exhibits a decrease of 1,831 cases as compared with the previous year. This is due to the fact that action was taken in fasli 1308 in most cases in the Kumbakonam, Mayavaram and Negapatam taluks. The increase in the number of pending applications as compared with the previous year is small and is due to the causes above assigned for the increase in the pendency of applications received directly by Revenue officers.

33. CASES DISPOSED OF UNDER PARAGRAPH 6 OF STANDING ORDER NO. 20.—A statement showing the number of cases in which steps were taken in the several taluks to issue pattas to persons who had been in possession of lands as ostensible owners and had paid the revenue due on the same for twelve years or more is subjoined:—

Taluks.	Number of cases.						
	Pending at the beginning of the year.	Received during the year.	Total.	Disposed of during the year.	Pending.		
					Under three months.	More than three months.	Total.
Tanjore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kumbakonam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mayavaram	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shiyali	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nannilam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mannargudi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pattukkottai	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Negapatam	6	40	46	41	..	5	5
Tiratturaippandi	2	3	5	5	..	..	..
Total	8	43	51	46	..	5	5

Eight cases were pending at the beginning of the year and 43 were received during the year, thus making a total of 51. Of this, 46 were disposed of during the year, leaving a balance of five cases to be disposed of in the current fasli.

34. TRANSACTIONS UNDER THE LOANS ACTS—LAND IMPROVEMENT LOANS ACT.—In its Proceedings, Mis. No. 2330, Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture, dated 14th May 1900, the Board sanctioned an allotment of Rs. 6,000 for this district under the Land Improvement Loans Act. This amount was subsequently reduced to Rs. 2,800—*vide* B.P. No. 357, Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture, dated 26th July 1900. Six applications for Rs. 2,800 were received during the year; all of them related to loans under the ordinary rules and were accepted. Of the sum of Rs. 2,800 sanctioned Rs. 1,700 were advanced during the year. The amount of advances under this Act outstanding at the beginning of the year was Rs. 100. Of this sum Rs. 50, with interest, Rs. 6-4-0, repayable during the year were recovered, leaving a balance of Rs. 50 at the close of the year.

AGRICULTURAL LOANS ACT.—Eight applications for Rs. 2,000 were received during the year, of which four for Rs. 1,000 were rejected; the remaining four for Rs. 1,000 were pending at the close of the year. No allotment under this Act was sanctioned by the Board.

35. The delay in submitting this report is due to the late date at which the jamabandi of the several taluks was finished, owing to the time taken up in making crop inspections and to the late receipt of returns from Tahsildars.

TANJORE,
5th November 1900.

(Signed) J. ANDREW,
Collector.

SETTLEMENT REPORT OF TRICHINOPOLY.

I HAVE the honour to submit the jamabandi report of the district for fasli 1309.

2. SEASON AND RAINFALL.—This subject was dealt with in paragraph 2 of the Administration Report for the official year 1899-1900, submitted to the Board in this office R. Dis. No. 442-Rev. of 1900. The total rainfall during the year was 27.70 inches against 42.53 inches in the preceding year. The season was unfavourable.

3. OUTTURN OF CROPS.—The total area sown during the year was 932,208 acres against 982,208 acres in the preceding year, showing a decrease of 50,000 acres.

* As per revised outturn statement submitted to the Board by the Treasury Deputy Collector—*vide* Collector's letter to the Board, Ref. on Cur. No. 975-B and G, dated 15th November 1899.
+ 12,018.

The decrease in the area sown with food-crops was 57,419 acres (8,07,682 acres against 865,101 * acres in fasli 1308). The figures in the statistical return G. submitted to the Board show a decrease † under "food-crops" and a corresponding increase † under "all others including

topes," as compared with the outturn statement submitted to the Board by the Treasury Deputy Collector. The discrepancy appears to be due to wrong classification of crops. The Treasury Deputy Collector has been requested to submit a revised outturn statement to the Board. The decrease in the area sown with food-crops mentioned above was due to the unfavourable character of the season. The outturn results were also lower in the year under report than in the previous year, both under paddy and dry food-grains. The percentages of the two years are compared below:—

Outturn.	Fasli 1309.	Fasli 1308.	Outturn.	Fasli 1309.	Fasli 1308.
Paddy—			Food-grains—		
13 to 16 annas ...	3	8	13 to 16 annas ...	1	9
12 annas ...	28	54	12 annas ...	23	37
8 to 11 annas ...	47	28	8 to 11 annas ...	48	42
4 to 7 " ...	18	8	4 to 7 " ...	24	9
0 to 3 " ...	4	2	0 to 3 " ...	4	3

The low yield was due to the unfavourable character of the season.

4. PRICES.—The subjoined statement compares the prices of food-grains of the year under report with those of the five years immediately preceding and with those of the five years preceding the last famine year:—

Grains.	Fasli.														Percentage increase or decrease in fasli 1309 compared with fasli 1308.	
	1281.	1282.	1283.	1284.	1285.	Ave- rage.	1304.	1305.	1306.	1307.	1308.	Ave- rage.	1309.			
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15		
1																
							Price per garos.									
Paddy, 1st sort.	131	141	157	167	165	152	180	160	172	228	183	185	216	+	15	
Do. 2nd sort	115	125	140	148	144	134	169	151	160	205	167	170	193	+	14	
Rice do.		Figures not available						410	380	400	505	416	422	431	+	4
Cholam ..	113	135	191	175	160	155	224	177	242	334	290	255	292	+	1	
Cumbu ..	110	130	180	159	167	149	197	162	183	257	218	203	224	+	3	
Ragi ..	110	124	169	158	167	146	205	163	177	254	222	202	220	—	1	
Horsegram ..	174	219	261	235	236	225	237	252	275	341	294	280	274	—	7	
Varagu ..		Figures not available						115	96	108	126	122	113	115	—	6

Compared with last year, there was a rise in the prices of all the grains except ragi, horsegram and varagu, owing, as stated above, to the unfavourable season. The slight fall in the prices of ragi, horsegram and varagu is reported to be due to seasonable rains.

5. PERMANENTLY-SETTLED ESTATES.—The number of proprietary estates and the amount of peishch were the same as in last year, namely, 22 estates and Rupees 52,359-7-2.

6. WHOLE INAM VILLAGES.—The number of whole inam villages and the amount of quit-rent was also the same as in last year, viz., 151 villages and quit-rent Rupees 10,520-12-4.

7. RYOTWARI VILLAGES.—There was no variation in the number of ryotwari villages (579). The total number of pattas, excluding miscellaneous pattas, was 178,636 against 177,226, resulting in an increase of 1,410 pattas. This increase was due mostly to splitting up of joint pattas and to issue of fresh pattas to individuals who had not been holding pattas previously in darkhast cases in which pattas had not been issued in previous years, pending sub-division of the fields concerned. The increase in the number of miscellaneous pattas, 1,500 (last year 22,308 against 23,808 in the current year), was due chiefly to cultivation of tank-bed lands by poor ryots having no pattas, on account of the unfavourable character of the season.

8. HOLDINGS AND CHANGES THEREIN.—The following statement shows the extent and assessment of holdings at the beginning and end of the year :—

Items.	Dry.		Wet.		Total.	
	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.
	1	2	3	4	5	6
Holdings at the beginning of the year.	ACS. 885,375	RS. 8,91,494	ACS. 140,439	RS. 9,85,128	ACS. 1,025,814	RS. 18,76,622
Deduct lands given up	21,057	22,480	2,260	15,455	23,317	37,935
Remainder	864,318	8,69,014	138,179	9,69,673	1,002,497	18,38,687
Add lands taken up	22,048	22,482	2,348	16,395	24,396	38,877
Total	886,366	8,91,496	140,527	9,86,068	1,026,893	18,77,564
Increase or decrease	+ 991	+ 2	+ 88	+ 940	+ 1,079	+ 942

The increase is very slight and needs no explanation.

9. ACTUAL CULTIVATION AND WASTE CHARGED.—The subjoined statement shows actual cultivation, &c., during fasli 1309 as compared with fasli 1308 :—

Fasli.	Particulars.	Total holdings.	Actual cultivation.	Percentage.	Waste.	Waste charged.	Waste remitted.
1308	Dry	ACS. 885,375	ACS. 654,439	74	ACS. 230,936	ACS. 230,936	ACS. 133
	Wet	140,439	134,784	96	5,655	5,522	133
	Total	1,025,814	789,223	77	236,591	236,458	133
1309	Dry	886,366	626,688	71	259,678	259,678	133
	Wet	140,527	126,870	90	13,657	9,755	3,902
	Total	1,026,893	753,558	73	273,335	269,433	3,902

The decrease in the extent of actual cultivation was due to the unfavourable character of the season. The assessment remitted on wet waste was Rs. 16,231 against Rs. 593 in last year.

10. TIRVAJASTI AND FASALJASTI.—The amounts charged for water taken for the irrigation of dry lands and for second crop cultivation on single crop wet lands was

Rs. 45,245 and Rs. 80,946 against Rs. 60,621 and Rs. 98,019 in the previous year, resulting in a decrease of Rs. 15,376 under tirvajasti and Rs. 17,073 under fasaljasti. The decrease under both the heads is due to want of water.

11. REMISSIONS.—The statement given below gives particulars of remissions, other than waste remissions, classified under the several heads for faslis 1308 and 1309 :—

Items.	Fasli 1308.	Fasli 1309.	Increase.	Decrease.
<i>Occasional remissions.</i>				
1. Shavi or loss of produce	RS. 567	RS. 19,257	RS. 19,257	RS. 567
2. Submerged or inundated	331	1,358	1,057	..
3. Tirvakammi remissions	..	7,733	7,733	..
4. Fasalkammi or second crop not cultivated	..	..	..	..
Total	898	28,378	27,480	Net.
<i>Fixed remissions.</i>				
5. Remissions granted on account of irrigation by lift	3,696	3,407	..	289
6. Remission allowed on the gradual introduction of the new rates of assessment	29,031	16,500	..	12,531
7. Remission granted in the case of dual pattas	77	81	4	..
8. Cowle remissions	207	154	..	53
9. Lands taken up for public purposes	10	16	6	..
Total	33,021	20,158	..	12,863
<i>Beriz deductions.</i>				
10. (a) Allowance to religious institutions	57,318	57,318	..	..
(b) In lieu of inams resumed	..	8	8	..
Total	57,318	57,326	8	..
Grand Total	91,237	1,05,862	14,625	..

Item 1—Shavi or loss of produce.—Large remissions had to be granted under this head owing to the unfavourable season. There was extensive shavi in all the taluks of the district except Perambalur, where there are numerous wells, both under river channels and rain-fed tanks.

Item 3—Tirvakammi remissions.—Owing to deficient rainfall and water-supply, wet lands which could not be cultivated with wet crops and which would have otherwise remained waste were cultivated with unirrigated dry crops, and the difference between the wet and dry rates were remitted in such cases.

Item 4—Fasalkammi.—This item represents the second crop assessment on registered double crop lands which were not cultivated with second crop, or the second crop on which withered for want of water-supply in river channels.

Item 5—Remission granted on account of irrigation by lift.—The decrease under this head is due to deficient water-supply.

Item 7—Dual patta remission.—The increase of Rs. 4 is due to detection of cases omitted in previous years.

Item 8—Cowle remissions.—Owing to non-fulfilment of the conditions the cowle for 2.72 acres, assessed at Rs. 2 in Puttur village, Trichinopoly taluk, was cancelled; one case of cowle involving an assessment of Rs. 6 was abandoned by the cowle holder in Musiri taluk. The assessment on cowle lands in Puttur village in Trichinopoly taluk was erroneously shown as Rs. 34 instead of Rs. 13 in fasli 1308. There was also a reduction of Rs. 24 in the amount of the remission in Perambalur taluk on account of the gradual rise in the assessment of the lands granted on progressive cowle. The total decrease in the amount of the cowle remission thus amounted to Rs. 53.

Item 9—Beriz deductions.—The increase of Rs. 8 is due to the resumption of certain alienated artizan inams in Udaiyarpalayam taluk and to the payment of the full assessment charged thereon to the working incumbents—vide B.P., Mis. No. 2734, L.R., dated 25th August 1899.

In jamabandi statement No. 4 showing particulars of remissions under fasli 1308, the amount of tirvakammi remission was erroneously shown against fasalkammi. It is requested that the necessary alterations may be made in the account as noted below :—

SETTLEMENT REPORT OF TRICHINOPOLY.

	Fasli 1308.	Fasli 1309.	Plus.	Minus.
Tirvakammi	Rs. 331	Rs. 1,388	Rs. 1,057	..
Fasalkammi	..	7,733	7,733	..

12. MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE.—The revenue under this head during the current year was Rs. 1,32,632 against Rs. 1,40,591 of the previous year. The variations under the several items are detailed in the subjoined statement :—

Items.	Fasli 1308.	Fasli 1309.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Jodi or quit-rent on minor inams—				
(a) In ryotwari villages	26,334	26,553	219	..
(b) In inam villages	1,028	1,028	..	..
Total ..	27,362	27,581	219	..
2. Water-rate on minor inams in ryotwari villages	10,806	9,532	..	1,274
3. Charge for water in zemindari and inam villages including fasaljasti and tirvajasti	6,574	5,685	..	889
4. Penal charge for water on lands irrigated without permission including penal charge for water on poramboke lands	85	868	783	..
5. Land occupied with or without application for which no pattas have been granted	33,758	31,863	..	1,895
6. Concealed cultivation	226	185	..	41
7. Occupation of } Ordinary charge including single water-rate poramboke } on irrigated poramboke. lands. } Penal charge (penal assessment only)	25,892	8,214	..	1,600
8. Revenue derived from tree pattas	23,284	22,073	..	1,211
9. Commission on private estates under Court of Ward's management	2,958	2,012	..	946
10. Revenue process service fees	11	..	..	11
11. Other items	9,635	8,541	..	1,094
Total ..	1,40,591	1,32,632	..	7,959

Item 1 (a).—The increase is due to the excess charged on minor inams by the Settlement Department, and on artizan inams by the Collector, and also to the charge of quit-rent on koil poramboke cases settled as inam during the year.

Item 2.—Water-rate on minor inams in ryotwari villages was less in the current year than in the previous year by Rs. 1,274, owing to inadequate rains and water-supply.

Item 3.—The decrease under this head also is due to the same cause.

Item 4.—The increase is due to the imposition of heavy penal wate-rate on ryots who irrigated their dry lands without permission in spite of warning notices issued to them not to do so.

Item 5.—The decrease is due to inclusion in patta of sivoyjama occupation of previous years pending for want of sub-division.

Item 6.—This occurs in Trichinopoly (96 cents, Rs. 15), Musiri (15.62 acres, Rs. 111-2-0), Perambalur (10.37 acres, Rs. 20), and Udaiyarpalayam (12.69 acres, Rs. 39-3-0).

Item 7.—The net decrease of Rs. 1,600 is due to removal of encroachments charged with heavy penal assessments last year. The increase in the extent is due to cultivation of tank-bed lands owing to the unfavourable state of the season.

Item 8.—Tree-tax.—The decrease is due to exclusion of forest items which had been erroneously included in the demand of last year.

Item 9.—The decrease is due to the decrease in the receipts in the Marungapuri and Chokkalingam Pillai's estates on account of the unfavourable character of the season.

Item 11.—Other items.—The decrease is due to elimination of forest revenue erroneously included in last year (quarrying fees, &c.), and to absence of, or decrease in, certain items of fluctuating revenue, such as sale of valuable lands, capitalised value of lands taken up, value of escheated property, &c.

SETTLEMENT REPORT OF TRICHINOPOLY.

13. RYOTWARI DEMAND.—The net ryotwari demand, excluding remission and deductions and including water-rate and second crop charge, was Rs. 20,14,294 against Rs. 20,34,023 in the previous year, showing a decrease of Rs. 69,729 as shown below :—

Causes of Increase.

(1) Increase in the assessment of holdings	Rs. 942
(2) Decrease under fixed remission and beriz deductions	12,855
Total ..	13,797

Causes of decrease.

(1) Decrease under second crop charge and water-rate	Rs. 32,449
(2) Increase under occasional remissions	27,480
(3) Increase under waste remissions	15,638
(4) Decrease in the amount of miscellaneous revenue	7,959
Total ..	83,526
Net decrease ..	69,729

14. DEMAND UNDER CESSSES.—In the subjoined statement the demand of the current year is compared with that of the previous year :—

Items.	Fasli 1308.	Fasli 1309.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Land-cess on permanently-settled estates	22,175	21,477	..	698
2. Land-cess on shrotriem villages	7,905	7,863	..	42
3. Land and village cesses on ryotwari and miscellaneous revenue	2,16,757	2,26,142	9,385	..
Total ..	2,46,837	2,55,482	8,645	..

The decrease under land-cess on permanently-settled estates occurs chiefly in Udaiyarpalayam and is due to the decrease in the assets on which the cess is calculated owing (1) to larger extent of waste, and (2) to ryots having cultivated in the year under report dry crops assessable at lower rates than paddy on lands grown with paddy in the previous year, on account of the unfavourable character of the season. The increase under item (3) is due chiefly to increase in the rate of village-cess (7 pies to 8 pies in the rupee).

15. TOTAL DEMAND UNDER LAND REVENUE AND CESSSES (CURRENT).—The total demand amounted to Rs. 23,32,656 against Rs. 23,93,741 in the previous year, showing a decrease of Rs. 61,084 as shown below :—

Items.	Fasli 1308.	Fasli 1309.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Peishkash on permanently-settled estates	52,860	52,359	..	..
2. Jodi or quit-rent on whole inam villages	10,521	10,521	..	..
3. Ryotwari and miscellaneous revenue	20,81,023	20,14,294	..	66,729
4. Cesses	2,46,837	2,55,482	8,645	..
Total ..	23,93,741	23,32,656	..	61,084

* Rounding.

16. DEMAND, COLLECTION AND BALANCE OF LAND REVENUE AND CESSSES (CURRENT).—The total current demand of the year amounted to Rs. 23,32,656, of which Rupees 22,30,080 were collected within the year, leaving an outstanding balance of Rs. 1,02,576 or 4.4 per cent. of the demand against Rs. 68,910 or 2.9 per cent. of the demand in the preceding fasli. Subsequent collections have reduced the balance to Rs. 28,657 or 1.2 per cent. of the demand.

17. DEMAND, COLLECTION AND BALANCE OF LAND REVENUE AND CESSSES (ARREARS).—The arrear demand at the beginning of the year was Rs. 69,364 (including Rs. 50 erroneously omitted to be included in the demand of the last year). Of this Rs. 67,583

SETTLEMENT REPORT OF TRICHINOPOLY.

were collected and Rs. 409 written off the accounts during the year, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,372. Subsequent collections up to the end of August 1900, amounted to Rs. 747, and the balance was reduced to Rs. 625. The whole of this balance relates to fasli 1308. Rupees 523 is the amount of collections misappropriated by a village munsif in Trichinopoly taluk. The munsif was convicted and the question of collecting the amount by proceeding against his immovable property is under correspondence. The remainder is covered by processes.

18. DISTRIBUTION OF COLLECTIONS BETWEEN LAND REVENUE AND CESSSES.—The cess credit register maintained in this office shows that while the amount actually due to cesses is Rs. 2,17,096, that actually credited is Rs. 2,08,159 or Rs. 8,530 less. This is due to the cess credit having been made with reference to the provisional demand.

19. PROCESS UNDER ACT II OF 1864.—The following table gives particulars of the coercive processes employed for the realization of the revenue demand. The decrease in the number of demand notices occurs chiefly in Perambalur taluk, owing to exclusion of the number of notices issued but not actually served, while the last year's figures include such cases. The general decrease in the number of all the processes in the district is due to there being fewer outstanding arrears of previous faslis and to the exercise of greater precaution in the issue and execution of them. The number of defaulters whose personal and real property was sold was 3.14 per cent. of the number whose personal and real property was attached, against 3.71 in the previous year:—

	Number of processes.			Property attached.							
	Notice of demand.	Notice of distraint or attachment.	Notice of sale.	Personal.			Real.				
				Number of defaulters.	Amount of arrears.	Value of property distrained.	Number of defaulters.	Amount of arrears.	Extent.	Assessment.	Other property attached.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Fasli 1308 ..	724,303	32,916	25,559	26,093	Rs. 1,47,921	Rs. 2,00,639	6,823	Rs. 35,267	ACS. 16,314	Rs. 29,184	Rs. 14
" 1309 ..	534,205	29,727	24,183	23,904	1,49,507	1,80,139	5,823	42,072	11,245	29,438	52
Difference ..	-190,078	-3,189	-1,376	-2,189	+1,586	-20,500	-1,000	+6,505	-5,069	+254	+38

	Property sold.										Amount realized by sale of other property.	Total amount realized.
	Personal.				Real.							
	Number of defaulters.	Amount of arrears.	Estimated value of property sold.	Amount realized.	Number of defaulters.	Amount of arrears.	Estimated value of property.	Extent.	Amount realized.			
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23		
Fasli 1308 ..	416	Rs. 6,221	Rs. 4,483	Rs. 3,808	807	Rs. 6,134	Rs. 10,799	ACS. 3,106	Rs. 6,660	Rs. 19	Rs. 10,477	
" 1309 ..	350	4,801	2,649	2,767	684	3,394	5,612	2,077	3,851	07	6,685	
Difference ..	-66	-1,420	-1,834	-1,041	-223	-2,850	-5,187	-1,029	-2,799	+48	-3,792	

20. SPECIAL PAID ESTABLISHMENT AND PROCESS SERVICE FEES.—The total number of processes issued was 564,211 against 756,685 or 192,474 less, which is due, as already stated, to the exclusion of the number of processes which were issued but not actually served. All the processes were served by the village agency and no special establishment was entertained nor was any cost incurred for service.

21. LANDS SOLD UNDER BOARD'S STANDING ORDERS Nos. 30, 34, 37 AND 110.—Acres 8.86 assessed at Rs. 8-11-0 in Musiri, acres 3 assessed at Rs. 3-6-0 in Perambalur and acres 60.44 assessed at Rs. 69-4-0 in Udaiyarpalayam, or acres 72.30 assessed at Rs. 81-5-0 in all were sold during the year for Rs. 120 under Board's Standing Order No. 110.

SETTLEMENT REPORT OF TRICHINOPOLY.

22. COSTS IN CIVIL SUITS.—The outstanding balance at the beginning of the year was Rs. 7-8-0. The sum awarded during the year was Rs. 113-8-3. The total was Rs. 121-0-3. Of this Rs. 9 were collected during the year, leaving a balance of Rs. 112-0-3. Of this, Rs. 48-8-0 have since been collected, Rs. 14-6-0 are pending execution in Court, and steps are being taken for the recovery of the balance (Rupees 49-2-3), which includes Rs. 16-3-3 awarded at the end of the year.

23. SALE OF RUINED TANKS AND TANKS IRRIGATING 50 ACRES AND LESS.—There were no cases of the kind during the year.

24. INTEREST ON LAND REVENUE.—The total demand, arrears and current, was Rs. 540, of which Rs. 417 were collected within the fasli, leaving a balance of Rs. 123, which is covered by processes.

25. SUB-DIVISION OF QUIT-RENT.—There was no sub-division of inams in the year under report under Board's Standing Order No. 119.

26. INSPECTION OF BOUNDARY MARKS.—The total number of marks in each village was taken from the Settlement land registers. The work done by Revenue Inspectors and villages officers in the way of inspecting and replacing missing marks does not appear to have been satisfactory. Strict orders have been issued to inspecting officers to pay closer attention to this important matter, and steps are being taken to ascertain the exact number of missing and out-of-repair marks and to replace and repair them in strict accordance with the rules laid down in B.P. No. 103, Settlement, dated 14th March 1893.

27. APPLICATION PRESENTED FOR TRANSFER OF PATTAS.—The following statement shows the number of applications received by Revenue officers directly by themselves and through the registration officers, and the number of applications that were disposed of and are pending:—

Items.	Number of cases pending at the beginning of the year.	Number received during the year.	Total.	Number disposed of.	Number of cases pending at the close of the year.	
					Relating to the previous year.	Relating to the year under report.
Applications presented to the Registration officers.	158	2,725	2,883	2,658	35	190
Applications presented to Revenue officers ..	124	2,059	2,183	1,913	19	243
Total ..	282	4,784	5,066	4,571	47	438

The number of applications received during the year was 4,784 against 3,895 in the previous year, showing an increase of 889. This result is said to be due to more prompt disposal of applications for splitting of joint pattas and increased number of applications for transfer owing to cessation of increment remissions in a large number of pattas. The number of applications disposed of during the year was 4,571 or 90.2 per cent. against 93.6 of last year, and the number of applications pending at the close of the year was 495 (47 relating to the previous year and the remainder to the year under report). The proportion of the number of applications presented to the registration officers to the total number of applications received was 56.9 per cent. against 62.1 per cent. in the preceding year.

28. VERNACULAR CORRESPONDENCE IN THE HEAD ASSISTANT COLLECTOR'S DIVISION.—Assistant Collector Mr. E. Walsh was in charge of the division for nine days on two occasions during the absence of the Deputy Collector in charge on leave or other duty. He himself read and disposed of the vernacular correspondence. He was also in charge of the Kulittalai Stationary Sub-Magistrate's office for fifteen days and disposed of all vernacular correspondence, reading them himself.

29. FAMINE ANALYSIS REGISTERS.—A separate report will be made on the practical utility of these books.

30. **CONDITION OF KARNAM'S SURVEY INSTRUMENTS.**—The survey instruments of karnams were produced for inspection during the jamabandi of the Trichinopoly taluk which was conducted by me. They were found to be in fair order mostly. In a few cases where they were missing, arrangements were made to replace them. The same state of things was found to exist in the other taluks.

31. **DETENTION OF KARNAMS IN TALUK OFFICES.**—The karnam's attendance register was kept in all the taluks, but the Tahsildars did not keep the camp attendance register. All the registers are reported to have been kept rather carelessly and unsystematically. A separate report has been submitted to the Board in this office. D. Dis. No. 1554, Revenue, dated 24th August 1900.

32. **EXAMINATION OF VILLAGE AND TALUK ACCOUNTS.**—The village and taluk accounts were carefully scrutinized in the Trichinopoly taluk during jamabandi, and they were found to have been kept in fair condition. It was, however, found that there was much room for improvement, and strict orders have been issued to the Tahsildar to pay more particular attention to the accurate maintenance of the accounts. A separate report will be submitted about the state of the accounts in the other taluks.

33. **STATE LOANS TO RYOTS.**—(1) The annual returns showing the results of the working of the Loans Acts during fasli 1309 have been submitted to the Board in this office R.P. No. 453, Revenue, dated 1st October 1900.

(2) An allotment of Rs. 7,000 and Rs. 1,250 were sanctioned in B.P., No. 103, Press (Settlement), dated 13th April 1899, under the Land Improvement Loans Act and Agriculturists' Loans Act, respectively, for the official year 1899-1900; and in B.P., Mis. No. 778 (Settlement), dated 14th February 1900, an additional allotment of Rs. 750 was sanctioned, out of which a sum of Rs. 687-8-0 was allotted for expenditure under the Land Improvement Loans Act and Rs. 62-8-0 for disbursement under the Agriculturists' Loans Act. Thus the total amounts available for expenditure during the official year 1899-1900 were Rs. 7,687-8-0 and Rs. 1,312-8-0, respectively, under the Land Improvement Loans Act and Agriculturists' Loans Act. The whole of this sum was spent before the 31st March 1900. The Board sanctioned, in its Proceedings, No. 157, Press (Settlement), dated 10th April 1900, a sum of Rs. 6,000 for this district for the official year 1900-1901; but the allotment was subsequently reduced by Rs. 1,237-8-0 in B.P., Mis. No. 3213 (Settlement) dated 28th June 1900. An additional sum, however, of Rs. 1,637-8-0 has been sanctioned in B.P., No. 357, Press, dated 26th July 1900, thus making a total grant of Rs. 8,400 under both the Loans Acts, the distribution between the two Acts being Rs. 6,187-8-0 for Land Improvement Loans Act and Rs. 2,212-8-0 for the Agriculturists' Loans Act. Out of these sums Rs. 375 and Rs. 770 were advanced under the Land Improvement Loans Act and Agriculturists' Loans Act, respectively, between April and June 1900.

(3) Out of a demand of Rs. 7,112-9-1 for the fasli, coercive processes, as shown in the margin, had to be resorted to for the collection of Rs. 3,729-9-11, while Rs. 2,108-2-4 were collected in the ordinary course. A sum of Rs. 360 relating to two cases in Kulittalai taluk under the Land Improvement Loans Act and Rs. 50 in one case in Trichinopoly taluk under the Agriculturists' Loans Act

were summarily recovered during the fasli—the former for failure to complete the work within the time allowed and the latter for misapplication of the loan amount. Rs. 263-15-0 were voluntarily paid before the due dates. A balance of Rupees 1,274-12-10 remained uncollected at the close of the fasli; Rs. 351-7-3 have since been collected. The details for the rest of the balance and the steps taken for their recovery are shown on the reverse of the annual statement No. 23.

(4) Thirty-seven wells were newly built and eighteen wells repaired with the aid of State loans at a cost of Rs. 7,015 and Rs. 2,430, respectively. An amount of Rs. 1,505 was spent during the fasli in the purchase of 97 head of cattle.

TRICHINOPOLY,
9th October 1900.

(Signed) R. H. SHIPLEY,
Collector.

J. rd. A. J. D'Monte.

SETTLEMENT REPORT

OF

MADURA.

I HAVE the honour to report on the annual settlement of the Madura district for fasli 1309 (1899-1900), together with the prescribed statements, as shown in the list enclosed. I had no part in the settlement myself.

2. **SEASON AND RAINFALL.**—The usual statement of rainfall accompanies. At the foot of this statement the figures showing the total and average rainfall during fasli 1309 are compared with the corresponding figures of fasli 1308, and with the figures representing the average rainfall in the Madura district excluding Kodaikānal for 30 years, viz., 1870-1899 (December). It will be observed therefrom that the rainfall during fasli 1309 was much less than that of fasli 1308 or the average of the 30 years referred to above. A brief report on the effects of the rainfall on crops and cultivation in fasli 1309 is given in paragraph 2 of this office R. Dis. No. 504 of 1900, dated 16th June 1900.

3. **PRICES.**—A report on the course of prices in the fasli under report will be submitted shortly.

4. **PEISHKUSH AND QUIT-RENT.**—The number of permanently-settled estates during the year was the same as in last year. The amount of peishkush was less than that of fasli 1308 by Rs. 17-11-0, which was due to the reduction made in the peishkush of the Bódináyakkanúr zamindari on account of certain lands taken up for the Kottagudi ghāt road.

5. **RYOTWAR SETTLEMENT.**—The variations in the extent and assessment of lands under ryots' holdings during faslis 1308 and 1309 are noted in the margin. These variations are explained in enclosure A to statement No. 3.

6. The subjoined statement compares the extent and assessment of lands relinquished and of those taken up on darkhast during fasli 1309 with those of fasli 1308:—

Fasli.	Relinquishments.		Darkhasts.	
	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.
1308	ACS. 6,460	RS. 5,704	ACS. 6,098	RS. 12,363
1309	4,649	4,250	5,838	6,130
Decrease	1,811	1,454	260	6,233

The variations occurred in all the taluks as shown below:—

	Relinquishments.		Darkhasts.	
	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.
	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.
Madura	59	25	162	475
Tirumangalam	95	152	193	189
Mélur	64	65	803	6,097
Periyakulam	66	152	607	542
Kodaikānal	57	28	3	16
Dindigul	1,055	1,009	905	801
Palni	547	457	107	125
Net difference	1,811	1,454	260	6,233

The decrease in the extent relinquished is due to the fact that the unfavourable character of the season did not declare itself before the 15th August, the latest date prescribed in this district for presenting applications for relinquishment. The decrease under darkhasts was largest in Mēlūr and Periyakulam. In the former a large extent assigned in previous faslis under Periyār darkhast rules was brought to account in fasli 1308, but there was no similar item in fasli 1309. In the latter it is ascribed to the unfavourable season. As a set off against this decrease there was an increase in the extent assigned on darkhast in the Madura, Tirumangalam and Dindigul taluks. In the last-mentioned taluk where the increase was largest a large extent of land held under temporary patta during fasli 1308 pending disposal of the darkhasts was assigned on permanent patta during fasli 1309.

7. WATER-RATE AND SECOND-CROP CHARGE.—The amount of water-rate and second-crop charge during the year is compared in the margin with the corresponding figures of fasli 1308, and particulars for the variations in each taluk are also noted in the margin. The large increase under the two heads in the Madura taluk and under "water-rate" alone in the Mēlūr taluk was due to the extension of the Periyār irrigation. The large increase under "second-crop charge" in the Periyakulam taluk is due to the reclassification of certain double-crop wet lands in the marginally-noted villages as single-crop wet and to the inclusion under the head "second-crop charge" of the charge due on the second crop raised on such lands. The decrease under both the heads in the Tirumangalam and Dindigul taluks and that under "second-crop charge" in the Mēlūr taluk were due to the unfavourable character of the season. The variations in the other taluks are due to ordinary fluctuations and call for no remarks.

Fasli	Water-rate.	Second-crop charge.
	RS.	RS.
Fasli 1308 ..	64,610	92,900
" 1309 ..	76,480	1,04,396
Increase ..	11,870	11,496

Taluk	Water-rate.	Second-crop charge.
	RS.	RS.
Madura ..	+ 11,749	+ 8,961
Tirumangalam ..	— 1,440	— 413
Mēlūr ..	+ 7,388	— 2,495
Periyakulam ..	+ 323	+ 10,908
Kodaikānal ..	— 8	— 15
Dindigul ..	— 5,663	— 5,987
Palni ..	— 395	+ 537
Net increase ..	11,870	11,496

1. Kunnur.	4. Vadagarai.
2. Gullaparam.	5. Kaikalangulam.
3. Thamarakulam.	

Fasli.	Occupied waste.		Waste charged.	
	Dry.	Wet.	Dry.	Wet.
1308 ..	ACS. 160,770	ACS. 11,799	ACS. 160,710	ACS. 10,827
1309 ..	198,090	32,135	198,075	12,851
Increase ..	37,320	20,336	37,365	2,024

8. The total extent of occupied waste and that charged in faslis 1308 and 1309 are shown in the margin. The extent on which remissions were granted for waste and the amounts remitted in the two faslis are compared below :—

Fasli	Dry.		Wet.		Total.	
	Extent.	Amount.	Extent.	Amount.	Extent.	Amount.
Fasli 1308 ..	ACS. 60	RS. 71	ACS. 972	RS. 5,077	ACS. 1,032	RS. 5,148
" 1309 ..	15	24	19,284	73,921	19,299	73,945
Difference ..	— 45	— 47	+ 18,312	+ 68,844	+ 18,267	+ 68,797

The remission on the dry lands was granted in the Madura and Periyakulam taluks (on 9 acres and 6 acres, respectively) owing to the submergence of the lands caused by Periyār water. The large increase in the extent of waste and in the amount remitted therefor is attributable to the bad season in fasli 1309.

9. OTHER REMISSIONS.—The other remissions granted during the year are compared below with those granted in the previous year :—

	Fasli 1308.	Fasli 1309.	Difference.
(1) Occasional remissions	RS. 17,051	RS. 1,06,215	+ 89,164
(2) Fixed	2,228	1,533	— 695
(3) Beriz deductions	50,637	50,524	— 113
Increase ..	69,916	1,58,272	+ 88,356

(1) *Occasional Remissions.*—The increase of Rs. 89,164 is the net result of the variations under the several items shown in the margin. The increase under (a) and (b) was due to the unfavourable season, and that under (c) appertains to the Periyār affected taluks of Madura and Mēlūr and was granted under the special orders of Government for the lands sold under the Periyār project. The decrease under (d) was due to the insufficient supply of water in the irrigation sources owing to the scanty rainfall during the year (*vide* paragraph 2 *supra*); and the decrease under (e) was due chiefly to the classification during the year of the double-crop wet lands in the marginally-named villages as single-crop wet.

(2) *Fixed Remissions.*—The chief items which contributed to the decrease are particularized below :—

	Amount.
	RS.
(a) Cowle remissions	61
(b) Remissions allowed on the gradual introduction of the new rates of settlement	612
(c) Do. of land revenue under paragraph 11 of Board's Standing Order No. 5	19
Total ..	692

The decrease under (a) was due to the resumption of certain cowle lands in the Madura and Dindigul taluks, the cowledars having failed to fulfil the terms of the cowle. The decrease under (b) relates exclusively to the Kodaikānal division. It was due to the fact that the period allowed for the grant of increment remissions expired in fasli 1308, and that consequently no such remission was granted in fasli 1309. The decrease under (c) was due to the discontinuance in certain cases of the system of giving dual pattas for land and trees thereon, the trees having been struck off the village account 2-C. for one reason or other, for instance, as they had withered or been blown down.

(3) *Beriz Deductions.*—The sum of Rs. 113 shown as decrease was the amount of deduction allowed in fasli 1308 on account of fasli 1307, while in fasli 1309 no deduction was allowed on account of the previous year.

10. MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE.—The miscellaneous revenue during the year amounted to Rs. 2,57,168 against Rs. 3,26,713 in the previous year, showing a decrease of Rs. 69,545. The items in which there are large variations are shown below :—

Items.	Fasli 1308.	Fasli 1309.	Difference.
(1) Water-rate on minor inams in ryotwari villages	RS. 14,601	RS. 15,058	+ 457
(2) Charge for water in zamindari and inam villages including tirwajasti and fasal jasti	46,379	51,255	+ 4,876
(3) Penal charge for water on lands irrigated without permission	12,382	24,919	+ 12,537
(4) Land occupied with or without application for which no pattas have been granted including cultivation of Government bought-in-lands	62,177	56,084	— 6,093
(5) Commission on private estates under Court of Wards' management	5,197	15,324	+ 10,127
(6) Revenue from process-service fees	3,862	2,537	— 1,325
(7) Other items	1,25,270	35,464	— 89,806

SETTLEMENT REPORT OF MADURA.

Taluku.	Item 1.	Amount.
Increase—		Rs.
Madura		1,364
Mélur		950
Periyakulam		210
Total		2,524
Decrease—		
Tirumangalam		1,444
Dindigul		574
Total		2,018
Net increase		506

Taluku.	Item 2.	Amount.
Increase—		Rs.
Madura		5,532
Mélur		258
Total		5,590
Decrease—		
Tirumangalam		90
Palni		450
Total		540
Net increase		5,150

Taluku.	Item 3.	Amount.
Increase—		Rs.
Madura		5,521
Mélur		3,155
Periyakulam		3,857
Total		12,533
Decrease—		
(1) Madura		277
(2) Tirumangalam		575
(3) Mélur		992
(4) Periyakulam		2,950
(5) Kodaikānal		168
(6) Dindigul		1,792
Total		6,754
Net decrease		5,228

Item 5.—The increase is made up of the items detailed below :—

Items.	Amount.
(a) Adjustment of arrear commission on account of Sivaganga Estate school funds	Rs. 104
(b) Do. do. do. Devasthanam	2,410
(c) Do. do. do. Chattram	1,195
(d) Do. do. do. Ayan	104
(e) Adjustment of commission on Sivaganga Sekada funds for faslis 1308 and 1309, while no such adjustment was made in fasli 1308	772
(f) Increase due to increase in the receipts of estates in general	5,542
Total	10,127

Item 6.—The decrease under this head occurred in all the taluks except the Kodaikānal division — *vide* particulars furnished in the margin. Owing to adverse season, the services of the special agency were not availed of to a large extent in the several taluks. In addition to this, in the Tirumangalam taluk the service of processes was restricted with a view to equalize the receipts and charges. In the Mélur taluk, the collection of a portion of kist was postponed in twenty-two villages under the orders of the Board, in consequence of the bad season, and this led to a decrease in the collection of process-fees. In the Kodaikānal division, on the other hand, the increase in the receipts of process-fees was brought about by the fact that previous to fasli 1309 the services of the process amin were not properly

Taluku.	Amount.
Decrease—	Rs.
(1) Madura	36
(2) Tirumangalam	944
(3) Mélur	33
(4) Periyakulam	148
(5) Dindigul	67
(6) Palni	268
Total	1,496
Increase—	
(7) Kodaikānal	169
Net decrease	1,327

Items 1 to 3.—The taluks which exhibit large variations in regard to these items are mentioned in the margin with particulars of figures showing increase and decrease. The increase in the taluks of Madura, Mélur and Periyakulam in spite of the unfavourable character of the season during the year was due to the extension of Periyár irrigation; and in the case of item 3 it was due to the levy of heavier penal water-rates during the year than those imposed in previous years to repress the unauthorized use of the Periyár water, especially in the Periyakulam taluk. The decrease shown against other taluks was due apparently to the bad season.

Item 4.—The decrease * occurred in all the taluks except Palni and was due to adverse season. In the Dindigul taluk the inclusion under holdings in the year under report of some of the lands which had been held under temporary patta in the previous year pending disposal is another cause of the decrease. The increase † in the Palni taluk is reported to be due to good rains at the beginning of the cultivation season, though there was deficiency of rainfall subsequently. The causes which contributed to such a large area as 50,633 acres remaining under temporary occupation are the same as those mentioned in paragraph 5 of my report, Reference on Current No. 825-B. and G. of 1899, dated 31st January 1900.

SETTLEMENT REPORT OF MADURA.

utilized; and the number of processes served by him in fasli 1308 having been small, the fees levied were consequently small also.

Item 7.—The decrease is mainly due to the fact that the amount realized by the sale of waste lands under the Periyár project in fasli 1309 was much less than that in fasli 1308, the sales having been stopped for a portion of the year in fasli 1309.

Items.	Amount.
(1) Increase under holdings	Rs. 5,690
(2) .. under water-rate	11,870
(3) .. under second-crop charge	11,496
Total	29,056
Deduct.	
(4) Increase under remissions (waste and other remissions)	1,57,153
(5) Decrease under miscellaneous revenue	69,545
Total	2,26,698
Net decrease	1,97,642
Net decrease under land revenue and miscellaneous	1,97,642
Deduct increase under cesses	14,471
Net decrease under land revenue, miscellaneous and cesses	1,83,171

large increase under village cess was due also to the raising of the rate of village cess from 7 to 8 pies per rupee during the year.

12. SURVEY MARKS.—The prescribed statement is submitted.

13. WORKING OF THE LOANS ACTS.—The subjoined tabular form shows that there was a decrease of Rs. 14,650-8-0 in the total advances in the fasli under report as compared with the previous fasli :—

Items.	Fasli 1308.	Fasli 1309.
Land Improvement Loans Act	Rs. 1,03,887	Rs. 62,366 8 0
Agriculturists' Loans Act	23,340	50,210 0 0
Total	1,27,227	1,12,576 8 0

ABSTRACT Progress Report—*vide* paragraph 14.

Items.	Amount of advances outstanding at the beginning of the year <i>plus</i> the advances made during the year.	Total amount repayable during the year <i>plus</i> balance remaining unpaid in previous years, <i>i.e.</i> , total of columns 4, 5 and 7.	Recoveries.			Repayable balance outstanding at the end of the year.	Percentage of columns 4 and 5 to column 3.
			On account of entry in column 3.	Amount written off.	Voluntary payment not due in the year.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<i>Principal.</i>							
Land Improvement Loans Act	2,96,435 8 3	35,935 9 2	28,624 3 9	72 1 0	3,385 12 4	7,239 4 5	79.85
Agriculturists' Loans Act	25,394 8 0	4,801 8 0	3,739 0 0	..	..	1,062 8 0	77.87
Total	3,21,830 0 3	40,737 1 2	32,032 7 9	72 1 0	3,385 12 4	8,301 12 5	78.80
<i>Interest.</i>							
Land Improvement Loans Act	..	21,748 14 9	17,505 11 7	14 1 0	..	4,229 2 2	80.55
Agriculturists' Loans Act	..	946 10 2	703 8 4	..	..	243 1 10	74.31
Total	..	22,695 8 11	18,209 3 11	14 1 0	..	4,472 4 0	80.29
Grand Total	3,21,830 0 3	63,432 10 1	50,241 11 8	86 2 0	3,385 12 4	12,774 0 5	79.34

As in the previous year a large proportion of the advances was utilised in the Periyár tracts. The large decrease in the amount of advances under the Land Improvement Loans Act in fasli 1309 is due to the fact that the sales of Periyár affected waste lands in the Madura taluk was postponed from the beginning of the fasli up to January 1900. The large increase of advances under the Agriculturists' Loans Act is due to wet cultivation in the Periyár tracts having been extended on a large scale and to the fact that larger advances were made to ryots for purchase of cattle to meet their requirements. The major portion of the advances under the Land Improvement Loans Act was made for reclamation of land and that under the Agriculturists' Loans Act for "purchase of cattle."

14. An abstract statement showing the total amount of advances outstanding at the beginning of the year and the progress made towards recovery is appended, from which it will be seen 79·34 per cent. of the total recoverable amount under principal and interest has been collected. The balance that remained to be recovered at the end of the fasli was Rs. 12,774, or 20·13 per cent. of the amount which fell due in the fasli. Of this amount the major portion appertains to advances made by the Special Deputy Collector, Periyár. Rupees 3,547-10-4 (Rs. 2,513-1-2 under principal and Rs. 1,034-9-2 under interest) of this balance is reported to have been since collected and steps have been taken towards the collection of the balance by resorting to coercive processes.

15. Of the total amount payable during the year under principal and interest, 57·84 per cent. was collected after issue of demand, 36 per cent. after attachment, and 21·62 per cent. without resort to coercion (statement No. 27).

16. The total amount of recoveries is in excess of that shown in the Treasury account by Rs. 62-8-0 (Rs. 50 under principal and Rs. 12-8-0 under interest). This is due to the fact that the amount was collected by the Sub-Treasury officer at Calicut and credited on account of Tirumangalam taluk.

17. Regarding the work of the unpassed Assistant Collectors, a reference is solicited to the periodical reports quoted in the margin submitted from this office to the Board, Land Revenue Department.

18. No serious mistakes or irregularities were noticed in the preparation of the village and taluk accounts.

19. Reports on the marginally-noted subjects will be submitted on receipt of reports due from the Sub-Collector, who has been requested to submit them without further delay.

(1) Dis. No. 3, Confidential, dated 12th January 1900.
(2) " " 6 " " " 16th July 1900.

(1) Manner in which the village statistical registers and firka books are maintained.
(2) Agricultural wages.

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

SETTLEMENT REPORT OF TINNEVELLY.

I HAVE the honour to submit the report on the settlement of land revenue in this district for fasli 1309, together with the prescribed statements.

2. SEASON AND RAINFALL.—As stated in the administration report, the season during the year under report was on the whole unfavourable. The rainfall during

Years.	South-west monsoon.	North-east monsoon.	Total.
	INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.
Average of 25 years ..	6·78	19·51	26·29
1894-95	4·47	12·09	16·56
1895-96	7·90	24·10	32·00
1896-97	8·40	30·37	38·77
1897-98	11·80	14·66	26·45
1898-99	6·32	23·78	30·10
1899-1900	8·40	14·93	23·33

the south-west monsoon was 8·40 inches against 6·78 inches, the 25 years' average, and 6·32 inches, the rainfall in the corresponding period of the previous year, showing an increase of 1·62 and 2·08 inches respectively. Notwithstanding this, there was some failure of kar crops in river-fed areas owing to want of sufficient rain in September, the rainfall in that month being only 0·65 inch against 2·03 inches in the previous year. The rainfall during the north-east monsoon was 14·93 inches against 19·51 inches, the 25 years' average, and 23·78 inches, the quantity in the previous year, showing a decrease of 4·58 and 8·85 inches respectively. In consequence of this deficiency in rainfall crops failed largely in several taluks, especially in Nángunéri and Sríviliputtúr. The rainfall in December 1899 was only 0·93 inch against 4·97 inches in December 1898 and 4·59 inches the average. The failure would have been greater, but for timely though partial rains in January and February. The remittable portions of the kists were postponed till the jamabandi in the taluks of Nángunéri, Sattúr and Sríviliputtúr, and a concession to grow dry crops on wet lands on condition that only dry rate would be charged even though some little water might be subsequently received, was sanctioned by the Board in respect of the Sríviliputtúr and Nángunéri taluks. The concession was availed of in respect of an extent of 457 acres or 3 per cent. of the entire area entitled to full remission as waste and shavi and the amount involved in the concession was Rs. 2,262. The concession was, as observed in this office letter, practically a source of gain rather than loss to Government as all the lands would almost certainly have remained waste but for the concession.

3. CONDITION AND OUTTURN OF CROPS.—The subjoined abstract shows the area and description of the principal crops cultivated during the fasli in comparison with the figures of the previous fasli:—

Crops.	Area of crops sown (Government and minor inam).		Difference.
	Fasli 1308.	Fasli 1309.	
<i>Food-crops.</i>	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
Paddy	283,097	274,659	— 8,438
Cholam	88,810	86,498	— 2,312
Cumbu	132,446	121,756	— 10,690
Ragi	45,143	39,768	— 5,375
Others including pulses	332,292	328,617	— 3,675
Total food-grains	881,788	851,298	— 30,490
Cotton	158,787	153,253	— 5,484
Indigo	540	402	— 138
Sugarcane	422	336	— 86
Castors	6,842	6,921	+ 79
Gingelly	79,743	49,039	— 30,704
Ground-nuts	5	5	—
Other oil-seeds	317	356	+ 39
All other crops	134,374	146,705	+ 12,331
Total	1,262,768	1,208,315	— 54,453

The total extent cultivated during the year was 1,208,315 acres against 1,262,768. There was a decrease under all items except ground-nut, castors, other oil-seeds and all other crops. This was mainly due to the unfavourable character of the season as explained in paragraph 2 *supra*. The increase under "castors and other oil-seeds" is trifling, and the increase under "all other crops" was counterbalanced by the decrease under the principal crops.

The deficiency in rainfall at the close of the south-west monsoon and in the north-east monsoon greatly affected the outturn of crops throughout the district. The outturn of paddy, the chief staple of the district, is compared below with the figures of the past three faslis :—

Outturn in annas.	Fasli 1306.	Fasli 1307.	Fasli 1308.	Fasli 1309.
17 to 20	3,916	1,424	..	..
13 to 16	24,911	19,756	13,493	7,254
9 to 12	59,704	72,748	74,629	47,354
5 to 8	123,041	122,122	116,825	106,912
1 to 4	72,232	65,804	70,465	80,069
0	982	5,470	7,685	23,970
Total ..	284,786	287,324	283,097	274,659

4. PRICES.—The prices of the principal food-grains up to the end of November 1899 were generally easier than in the corresponding months of the previous year, but owing to the failure of rain in December 1899 there was a sudden rise in that month. The rainfall in January however improved prospects over a great part of the district and checked the upward tendency of prices, but although after the middle of January there was some improvement, the prices in March 1900 were higher than those in the corresponding period of the previous year. The subjoined statement compares the prices of all food-grains during the year with those of the previous year :—

Price per garce.

Grains.	Average price for five years immediately preceding the fasli under report.	Fasli 1308.	Fasli 1309.
Paddy, first sort	RS. 217	RS. 217	RS. 217
Do. second sort	201	202	205
Rice do.	436	434	446
Cholam	268	286	274
Cumbu	258	277	268
Ragi	236	256	254
Horsegram	307	321	267
Varagu	146	155	175

5. PERMANENTLY-SETTLED ESTATES AND ENTIRE INAM VILLAGES.—There were no changes in the number of villages and estates. The peishcush of permanently-settled estates during the year under report was Rs. 3,09,304-2-5 against Rs. 3,09,293-11-5 in the previous year. The increase is due to the assignment of 1.97 acres of a resumed minor inam to the zamindar of Uthumalai with an addition of an assessment of Rs. 10-7-0 to the peishcush. The quit-rent on entire inam villages was Rs. 54,145-3-3 against Rs. 54,145-5-3 in fasli 1308. The decrease of 2 annas is due to the reduction of quit-rent on 3 cents of land taken up for the Sub-Registrar's office, Koilpatti.

6. RYOTWAR SETTLEMENT.—Statement No. 2 shows the names of the officers by whom the several taluks had been settled during the past five years. I conducted the jamabandi of Tinnevelly and Srivaikuntam. The jamabandi of Tinnevelly was commenced on 16th April 1900 as soon as the accounts up to March were completed, but owing to apprehension of a disturbance in Tenkasi in connection with the imposition of the punitive tax, I had to be away for some time. For this reason I had also to give up one of the camps selected for settlement. It was not found possible to

commence the jamabandi of Srivaikuntam till on the 21st May 1900, and I could not manage to finish the final jamabandi before the 19th July owing to the numerous cases of claims for remission and to various questions relating to the revision of ayacut and the wet waste in seven villages under the south main channel having to be enquired into at jamabandi. These matters have since been fully reported to the Board and orders passed in detail. I may add that, owing to the inability of Mr. Scott to take Srivaikuntam taluk in the previous year, I was compelled in a year of remission to take the two heaviest taluks in the district. The settlement of Nanguneri was completed by the 2nd July, and the Head Assistant Collector explains that he had to scrutinize a large number of cases of remission.

The Deputy Collector, Sattur, reports that he was obliged to stay in Sivakasi for several days in April, May and June 1900 on the occasion of various festivals and that he was able to commence the jamabandi of the Srivilliputtur taluk only on the 13th June, which, owing to the large remissions and owing to delay on the part of the Tahsildar in putting up villages for orders, was not completed until on the 15th July. The Deputy Collector's work, like my own, was much hampered by contingencies arising out of the disturbed state of the district.

7. The following statement compares the number of pattas issued during the year with those of the previous year :—

Fasli.	Fresh pattas.	Old pattas modified.	Pattas which remain unaltered.	Total.
1308	14,663	394	213,924	228,981
1309	14,345	880	215,218	230,443

The variations as compared with the previous year are small, but the small number of old pattas modified is due to the unwillingness of ryots to produce pattas or to hand them over to village officers for correction in spite of the issue of repeated notices on the subject.

8. OCCUPATION AND CHANGES THEREIN.—The following statement shows the extent of ryots' holdings and the changes in them as compared with the previous year :—

Items.	Fasli 1308.	Fasli 1309.	Increase.	Decrease.
Ryots holding at the beginning of the year	1,467,390	1,465,930	..	1,460
Deduct—				
(1) Lands relinquished	4,148	2,961	..	1,187
(2) Sold for arrears of revenue and purchased on behalf of Government	857	710	..	147
(3) Sold for arrears of revenue and purchased by private individuals	2,067	1,186	..	881
(4) Transferred by private contract or gift	35,072	27,390	..	7,682
(5) Taken up for public purposes or otherwise rendered useless	23	23	..	..
(6) Other items	1,223	638	..	585
Total ..	43,390	32,908	..	10,482
Remainder ..	1,424,000	1,433,022	9,022	..
Add—				
(7) Lands taken up on darkhast	3,420	3,636	216	..
(8) Lands purchased by private individuals in revenue sales ..	2,067	1,186	..	881
(9) Transferred by private contract or gift	35,072	27,390	..	7,682
(10) Other items	1,371	759	..	612
Total ..	41,930	32,971	..	8,959
Total Holdings ..	1,465,930	1,465,993	63	..
Deduct—Waste remitted ..	1,624	8,767	7,143	..
Remainder ..	1,464,306	1,457,226	..	7,080
Actual cultivation ..	1,011,313	962,704	..	48,609
Waste charged ..	452,993	494,522	41,529	..

The total occupied area during the year was 1,465,993 acres and the assessment thereon was Rs. 26,30,348, showing an increase of 63 acres in area and a decrease of Rs. 1,127 in assessment as compared with the previous year. This is the net result of an increase in some taluks and a decrease in others as shown in the margin. The large decrease in Srivilliputtūr and Sāttūr is reported to be due to the unfavourable character of the season. The variations under the several items of changes in the holdings as compared with the figures of fasli 1308 are explained below:—

Item 1 (Lands relinquished) and item 7 (Lands taken up on darkhast).—The areas relinquished and those taken up on darkhast in each taluk during the year under report are compared below with the figures of fasli 1308—

Taluks.	Area.	Assessment.	Relinquished.		Taken up.	
			Fasli 1308.	Fasli 1309.	Fasli 1308.	Fasli 1309.
Tinnevelly	50	38	426	50	834	125
Nāngunéri	316	188	633	425	1,075	737
Ambāsamudram ..	176	89	39	23	54	200
Tenkāsi	354	123	65	79	414	416
Sankaranayinārkōyil ..	8	19	257	224	178	226
Srivilliputtūr ..	1,380	1,298	1,228	1,225	336	288
Sāttūr	670	556	559	651	98	52
Ottappidāram ..	382	67	892	254	156	707
Srivaikuntam ..	843	241	39	30	275	884
Total ..			4,148	2,961	3,420	3,636

The relinquished lands in the year show a decrease in all the taluks except Tenkāsi and Sāttūr. The figures do not show any large variation except in Ottappidāram and Tinnevelly. In the former taluk there were larger relinquishments in fasli 1308, about 300 acres having been relinquished in one village. The larger relinquishments in Tinnevelly in the previous year are said to have been the result of a partial failure of the monsoon in fasli 1307. The areas taken up show an increase in Ambāsamudram, Sankaranayinārkōyil, Ottappidāram and Srivaikuntam while in other taluks there is a decrease. The decrease is specially large in Tinnevelly, and is mainly due to the unfavourable character of the season. The increase in Ambāsamudram was due to the assignment of 138 acres in one village, which was originally reserved for forest purposes, but subsequently abandoned.

Items (2), (3) and (8).—The total extent of lands sold for arrears of revenue was 1,896 acres against 2,924 acres in the previous year as shown in the margin. There was a decrease in all taluks except Ottappidāram, the increase in which is ascribed to the unfavourable season.

Items (4) and (9).—Under the head of lands transferred by private contract or gift, there is decrease of 7,682 acres. The large extent transferred in the previous year was partly due to the unfavourable season of fasli 1307 as explained in the last report and partly to transfers having been effected in some taluks in fasli 1308 in a number of old cases.

Item (5) Taken up for public purposes or otherwise rendered useless.—Under this head 23 acres were taken up during the fasli against 15 acres in the previous year. About 14 acres were taken up for the extension of a tank-bed in Nāngunéri.

Item (6) Other items of deduction.—These include—

(1) *Lands sold by order of Courts.*—Five hundred and ninety-eight acres against 784 acres in the previous year.

(2) *Transferred from dry to wet and vice versa.*—Twenty-one acres of dry to wet and 12 acres of wet to dry against 129 and 310 acres respectively in the previous year. The figures of fasli 1308 include an extent of 27 acres of dry land added to the ayacut of a tank made over for private repair and about 250 acres transferred from wet to dry in one village in the Ottappidāram taluk.

(3) Deficiency in assessment due to the making over of certain tanks for private repair in the Ottappidāram and Srivaikuntam taluks.

(4) Deficiency in assessment of one rupee due to the rectification of an error in totalling in one village in Sāttūr taluk.

Item 10—Other items of addition.—These are made up of the following items which are of a fluctuating nature:—

(1) *Lands purchased at resales of land bought in by Government.*—Twenty-two acres against 137 in the previous year.

(2) *Inam lands reverted to Government.*—Four acres in Srivaikuntam and 26 acres in Nāngunéri were fully assessed for non-performance of the charity.

(3) *Lands sold by order of Courts.*—Five hundred and ninety-eight acres against 700 acres in the previous year.

(4) *Transferred from single to double crop.*—The increase in assessment under this head was Rs. 36 against Rs. 135 in the previous year.

(5) *Transferred from dry to wet and vice versa.*—Twenty-one acres of dry to wet and 12 acres of wet to dry against 129 and 310 acres respectively in the previous year.

(6) *Changes due to sub-division.*—The increase in assessment under this head was Rs. 15 against Rs. 9 in the previous year.

(7) *Palmyrah tax compounded.*—The increase in the assessment was Rs. 14 against Rs. 51 in the previous year.

(8) Increase on account of transfer from water-spread poramboke to dry, the tank and the ayacut having been assigned on dry assessment.

(9) Increase on account of an omission having been brought to account and of classification of taram assessment, Rs. 25.

9. WASTE REMITTED.—Out of the total holding of 1,465,993 acres, remission was granted in respect of 8,767 acres of wet waste against 1,624 acres in the previous year. The increase was due to the unfavourable character of the season in the current fasli. The talukwar particulars of the extent of waste and of the assessment remitted are compared below with the figures of the previous two faslis:—

Talaks.	Fasli 1307.		Fasli 1308.		Fasli 1309.	
	Area	Assessment remitted.	Area	Assessment remitted.	Area	Assessment remitted.
Tinnevelly	ACS. 148	RS. 764	ACS. 314	RS. 1,593	ACS. 416	RS. 1,916
Nāngunéri	399	2,209	..	..	1,701	10,442
Ambāsamudram ..	427	1,830	..	..	395	1,676
Tenkāsi	55	270	..	..	207	1,042
Sankaranayinārkōyil ..	456	1,985	30	81	294	1,338
Srivilliputtūr ..	459	2,600	49	285	3,284	18,248
Sāttūr	85	368	..	..	376	1,713
Ottappidāram ..	861	3,619	..	..	174	905
Srivaikuntam ..	2,119	9,238	1,241	5,162	1,970	8,244
Total ..	5,009	22,880	1,624	7,121	8,767	45,524

10. WASTE CHARGED.—The total area of waste charged in the year was 494,522 acres against 452,993 acres in the previous year. The bulk of the extent is dry

SETTLEMENT REPORT OF TINNEVELLY.

waste. The extent of wet waste charged was 12,441 acres against 9,950 acres in fasli 1308 and 10,946 acres in fasli 1309. The extent of wet waste was large in Srivaikuntam taluk, where the irrigation remission accounts were very carefully scrutinized by this office, and a great deal of waste found to be due to apathy or quite excessive caution.

TOTAL AREA CHARGED.—The extent including both the cultivated and uncultivated areas charged during the year was 1,457,226 acres with an assessment of Rupees 25,84,824 against 1,404,306 acres with an assessment of Rs. 26,24,354 in the previous year. The large decrease under both extent and assessment was due to the increase in waste remitted.

The subjoined statement shows the actual cultivation in each taluk as compared with the previous year and the percentage of cultivation to holdings:—

Taluka.	Fasli 1308.			Fasli 1309.		
	Holding.	Cultivation.	Percentage.	Holding.	Cultivation.	Percentage.
Dry.						
	ACS.	ACS.		ACS.	ACS.	
Tinnevelly	105,363	47,327	44.91	105,408	43,918	41.66
Nanguneri	237,673	110,950	46.68	237,978	108,424	45.56
Ambasamudram	85,827	32,444	37.88	85,798	31,203	36.34
Tenkasi	64,832	43,305	66.79	65,182	42,874	65.77
Sankaranayinarkóvil	122,952	92,408	75.16	122,946	85,631	69.65
Srivilliputtur	156,691	126,953	81.02	155,296	116,757	74.47
Sattur	142,873	125,799	88.05	142,201	118,160	83.09
Ottappidaram	105,693	126,988	76.64	105,076	123,517	74.87
Srivaikuntam	184,446	116,933	63.39	185,262	114,611	61.76
Total ..	1,266,150	823,107	65.00	1,266,166	784,085	61.91
Wet.						
Tinnevelly	28,988	27,637	95.34	28,993	26,600	91.75
Nanguneri	30,320	28,926	95.40	30,331	27,600	90.99
Ambasamudram	31,363	30,274	96.52	31,368	29,683	94.62
Tenkasi	20,177	19,558	96.93	20,181	19,259	95.43
Sankaranayinarkóvil	13,855	13,188	95.18	13,853	12,341	89.08
Srivilliputtur	22,656	21,626	95.45	22,671	17,879	78.86
Sattur	3,746	3,432	91.62	3,748	2,970	79.24
Ottappidaram	3,517	2,562	72.85	3,517	2,544	72.34
Srivaikuntam	45,158	41,003	90.79	45,165	39,743	87.99
Total ..	199,780	188,206	94.20	199,827	178,619	89.39

As compared with the previous year, there was a decrease under both dry and wet cultivation, which is due to the unfavourable character of the season.

11. TIRVAJASTI AND FASALJASTI.—The amount charged for water taken for the irrigation of dry lands and for second crop on wet lands was Rs. 27,497 and Rupees 83,726 against Rs. 34,707 and Rs. 78,216 respectively in the previous year, showing a decrease of Rs. 7,210 under tirvajasti and an increase of Rs. 5,510 under fasaljasti. There was decrease under the former item in all taluks, which was due to the bad season. Under the latter item there was a decrease in all taluks except Ambasamudram, Tenkasi, Sankaranayinarkóvil and Srivilliputtur. The increase in the last two taluks was specially large, being 6,172 acres and 11,438 acres respectively, the result of good rainfall in the early months of the south-west monsoon. None the less, there was large waste and withered remissions in this taluk. No previous permission is required in this district for fasaljasti cultivation, and in a recent case in Nanguneri taluk which came under my notice I found that fasaljasti crops had been raised to an extent which seriously prejudiced the first-crop cultivation: this was probably the case to a great extent in Srivilliputtur taluk, but I have no data to hand to prove the point.

12. GROSS RYOTWAR DEMAND.—The subjoined talukwar statement compares the assessment on holdings, the water-rate and the second-crop charge for the two last years:—

SETTLEMENT REPORT OF TINNEVELLY.

Taluka.	Total assessment on holdings.		Water-rate.		Second-crop charge.		Gross ryotwar demand.	
	Fasli 1308.	Fasli 1309.	Fasli 1308.	Fasli 1309.	Fasli 1308.	Fasli 1309.	Fasli 1308.	Fasli 1309.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Tinnevelly	3,39,649	3,39,687	3,897	2,781	9,860	6,935	3,53,406	3,49,403
Nanguneri	3,09,314	3,09,002	5,642	3,444	29,887	24,241	3,44,843	3,37,187
Ambasamudram	3,87,299	3,87,388	4,618	4,004	1,180	2,320	3,93,106	3,93,712
Tenkasi	1,82,714	1,82,837	1,029	802	928	977	1,84,671	1,84,616
Sankaranayinarkóvil	1,67,152	1,71,133	2,119	1,922	11,347	17,519	1,80,648	1,86,574
Srivilliputtur	3,28,333	3,27,035	3,653	2,328	14,170	25,658	3,46,156	3,55,021
Sattur	1,85,987	1,85,431	589	421	1,920	827	1,88,496	1,86,679
Ottappidaram	1,45,849	1,45,716	1,742	1,727	1,808	1,394	1,49,259	1,48,837
Srivaikuntam	5,85,378	5,85,619	11,888	10,068	7,047	3,855	6,03,818	5,99,542
Total ..	26,31,475	26,30,348	34,707	27,497	78,216	83,726	27,44,398	27,41,571

The total assessment including tirvajasti and fasaljasti comes to Rs. 27,41,571 against Rs. 27,44,398 in the previous fasli, showing a decrease of Rs. 2,827.

13. REMISSIONS, OCCASIONAL.—The several classes of remissions which fall under this head are compared below:—

Items.	Fasli 1307.	Fasli 1308.	Fasli 1309.	Difference.	
				Fasli 1307.	Fasli 1309.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Remission for waste	22,880	7,121	45,524	+ 22,644	+ 38,403
2. Do. for shavi	16,939	1,856	67,339	+ 51,400	+ 65,483
3. Do. for short crop	328	2	8,130	+ 7,802	+ 8,128
4. Do. for submerged or inundated crop	6	29	35	+ 29	+ 6
5. Tirvakammi or difference between wet and dry	18,748	6,625	8,919	+ 9,824	+ 2,294
6. Remission of fasal fasli charge	1,759	335	4,946	+ 3,187	+ 4,611
7. Do. of water-rate on dry land (the wet crops on which withered)	96	..	340	+ 244	+ 340
8. Do. of lands taken up for the Tinnevelly-Quilon Railway	..	..	343	+ 343	+ 343
Total ..	59,751	15,968	4,35,576	+ 75,825	+ 1,19,608

* Includes Rs. 15 and Rs. 76 shown under rotten crop in the last report.

The remissions were considerably larger than those in the two previous faslis, which is due to the unfavourable season. Item 8 relates to the remission of a portion of the assessment representing the compounded second-crop charge on certain lands taken up for the Tinnevelly-Quilon Railway (*vide* B.P., Mis. No. 1923, Settlement, dated 21st April 1900). The total remissions granted in each taluk are shown below:—

Taluka.	Fasli 1307.	Fasli 1308.	Fasli 1309.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
Tinnevelly	6,094	1,115	5,456
Nanguneri	8,357	2,399	48,421
Ambasamudram	4,998	310	4,685
Tenkasi	786	126	3,098
Sankaranayinarkóvil	4,222	459	3,998
Srivilliputtur	4,497	69	40,247
Sattur	2,372	592	5,322
Ottappidaram	7,184	56	3,634
Srivaikuntam	21,343	10,221	20,716
Total ..	59,751	15,968	1,35,576

The bulk of the remissions was in Nanguneri and Srivilliputtur taluks, which were specially affected by failure of rains. The total amount remitted in the district was Rs. 1,35,576 against an estimate of Rs. 1,00,000 [*vide* this office letter, D. Dis. No. 313-Ver., dated 5th March 1900, to Board (Land Revenue)].

14. **FIXED REMISSIONS.**—The different items of remissions which fall under this head are compared below with the figures of fasli 1308 :—

Items.	Fasli 1308.	Fasli 1309.	Difference.	
			Increase.	Decrease.
1. Remission on account of irrigation by lift	Rs. 22,340	Rs. 22,245	..	95
2. Cowle remissions	150	150	..	..
3. Remissions of land revenue under paragraph 11 of Standing Order No. 5.	..	..	..	..
4. Beriz deductions	2,04,640	2,30,777	26,137	..
Total	2,27,130	2,53,172	26,042	..

The increase under item 4 is due to the payment of old arrears which remained undisbursed. The total remissions and deductions amounted to Rs. 3,88,748 against Rs. 2,43,098 in fasli 1308.

15. **Deducting the total remissions from the gross demand given in paragraph 12, the net ryotwari demand and holdings was Rs. 23,52,823 against Rs. 25,01,300 in fasli 1308 and Rs. 24,35,732 in fasli 1307, the decrease being due to the unfavourable character of the season.**

16. **MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE.**—The miscellaneous revenue for the year was Rs. 2,74,438 against Rs. 2,28,201 in the previous fasli, showing an increase of Rupees 46,237. The variations under the different items are explained in the subjoined abstract :—

Items.	Fasli 1308.	Fasli 1309.	Difference.	Explanation for variation.
Quit-rent and jodi on minor inams	Rs. 51,851	Rs. 52,000	+ 149	This is made up of quit-rent on minor inams in ryotwari villages (Rs. 48,984) and in inam and zamindari villages (Rs. 3,066). The increase under quit-rent was due to the inclusion of compounded fasaljasti in Nanganeri taluk which had hitherto been wrongly included under water-charges.
Water-rate on minor inams in ryotwar villages.	6,823	6,884	+ 61	The increase is small.
Charge for water in zamindari and inam villages including tirvajasti and fasal-jasti.	16,977	12,971	- 4,006	The decrease was due to the smaller extent of cultivation during the fasli owing to the unfavourable season and to the heavy penal assessment charged during fasli 1308 in certain zamindaris.
Penal charge for water on lands irrigated without permission.	4,029	28,895	+ 24,866	This includes all penal charges for water including those on poramboke land (B.P., Mis. No. 3701, dated 24th July 1900). Increase due to the imposition of heavy prohibitory rates as water-rate cultivation was carried on without permission to the detriment of the manul wet lands, which suffered much from want of water. I am convinced that the interests of the ayaktadars and still more of Government have suffered materially from the leniency with which unauthorised water-rate cases have been dealt with in the past. I had incessant cases in the Srivaikuntam taluk in which remissions were claimed on large areas of highly assessed wet land, whilst large areas of crops had been grown from the same sources of supply without any authorization whatever. The assessment which has been charged in such cases had, up to this year, been considerably less than the assessment which is lost by remission on the same amount of wet land. I have little doubt that in many cases the users of the water and the ayaktadars have systematically combined to defraud Government in this way in bad years. By charging three and four times the usual water-rate in all such cases, I have endeavoured to put a stop to this practice once for all.
Lands occupied with or without application for which no pattas have been granted.	2,283	1,949	- 334	The decrease is small.

Items.	Fasli 1308.	Fasli 1309.	Difference.	Explanation for variation.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Occupation of poramboke lands	10,512	14,790	+ 4,278	The increase is due to imposition of heavy prohibitory assessment with the object of reducing the extent of such cultivation.
Revenue derived from trees	1,05,920	1,37,257	+ 31,337	The increase is due to the triennial inspection of palmyras and to the charge of 30 years' assessment on missing trees during the fasli.
Commission on private estates under the management of the Court of Wards.	18,194	9,945	- 8,249	Decrease due to the restoration of the Ettiyapuram zamin to its proprietor during the fasli.
Revenue process fees	2,160	1,422	- 728	Decrease due to postponement of kist collections in certain taluks until jamabandi and to prompt collection of kists.
Other items (vide details below)	9,452	8,315	- 1,137	
(1) Grazing tax or grass rent	127	56	- 71	
(2) Cultivation of unclaimed inams in zamindari and inam villages.	82	67	- 15	The decrease was due to the making over of certain resumed inams in a zamindari to the zamindar with an addition to the peishcush.
(3) Assessment on land used as market, etc., by the Local Boards.	10	14	+ 4	The increase was due to the inclusion of assessment on certain lands owned by the municipality in the Tinnevely taluk.
(4) Commission on the sale of distraint property attached for arrear of revenue.	608	791	+ 183	Due to the unfavourable character of the season.
(5) Quit-rent, etc., on bungalows and gardens.	1,466	1,464	- 2	The decrease is small.
(6) Sale-proceeds of assessed waste lands.	635	2,338	+ 1,703	
(7) Revenue deposits forfeited.	180	50	- 130	} Fluctuating items.
(8) Sale-proceeds of old articles	8	378	+ 370	
(9) Sale-proceeds of survey plan and settlement register.	168	129	- 39	
(10) Swamibogam on Government lands.	903	905	+ 2	The increase is small.
(11) Assessment on lands ceded to Travancore Government.	392	392	..	
(12) Brick fees	95	97	+ 2	
(13) Land assessment and tree-tax omitted to be included in previous years.	738	232	- 506	} Fluctuating items.
(14) Fees from the private candidates for admission to survey training.	360	266	- 94	
(15) Quarry rent	170	518	+ 348	
(16) Kattukuthagai assessment on waterspread.	39	39	..	
(17) Sale-proceeds of section paper	6	2	- 3	
(18) Copying and comparing fees realised in cash.	35	104	+ 66	} Fluctuating items.
(20) Recoveries on account of law charges.	..	359	+ 359	
(21) Search fees under Land Improvement Loans Act.	..	114	+ 114	

Item 7—Cultivation of poramboke land.—The extent cultivated and occupied was 1,463 acres against 1,513 acres in the previous fasli. The Sub-Collector reports that, in cases in which there was no objection to the occupation of poramboke lands, the lands have been transferred to assessed waste and granted on patta, that, in other case, proceedings have been taken to compel withdrawal from encroachments and that in one case in the Ottappidaram taluk criminal prosecution was ordered. The other Divisional officers have not reported in the matter as yet. In the taluks settled by the Collector, the objectionable and unobjectionable cases were carefully dealt with in each village. A list of unobjectionable cases in which the lands could be granted was made out and forwarded to the Divisional officers in view to steps being taken for their assignment. Karnams have been required to intimate to the encroachers the fact of the encroachment and to take their statements in the B. Memoranda, and this rule is being enforced. In objectionable cases special notices are issued by Tahsildars, informing the encroachers of the charge imposed and warning them that heavier prohibitory rates will be charged if the encroachments are not vacated. All possible steps are thus being taken to reduce poramboke cultivation. It will be observed that there was an increase of Rs. 4,278 in the charge as compared with last year, notwithstanding a decrease in the extent of cultivation. As noted in the last report there are many cases of long occupation of nattam lands which have been allowed to continue

on payment of a charge at the taram rate of adjoining lands and in which the grant of pattas is undesirable. These cases must continue to be dealt with in the accounts of poramboke cultivation.

17. DEMAND, COLLECTION AND BALANCE CURRENT.—The demand under the different items of land revenue during the past two years is compared below:—

Items.	Fasli 1307.	Fasli 1308.	Fasli 1309.	Increase or decrease as compared with	
				Fasli 1307.	Fasli 1308.
1. Permanently-settled revenue	RS. 3,09,289	RS. 3,09,294	RS. 3,09,304	+ 15	+ 10
2. Shrotriem jodi	54,298	54,298	54,298		
3. Ryotwar and miscellaneous	26,55,400	27,28,043	25,95,237	- 60,163	- 1,32,806
4. Thirty years' assessment on missing palmyras	2,036	1,459	32,024	+ 29,988	+ 30,565
5. Cesses on ryotwar villages and on zamindari and whole inam villages	3,60,911	3,54,655	3,69,495	+ 8,584	+ 14,840

The increase under item 1 is due to the inclusion of the assessment on certain resumed inams made over to the zamindari of Uttumalai. The decrease under item 3 is due to the unfavourable character of the season. The increase under item 4 is due to the triennial inspection of palmyras during the fasli under report. The increase in item 5 is due to an increase of one pie in the rate of village cess levied. The demand, collection and balance under each of the above items are shown in the following table:—

Items.	Demand of fasli 1309.	Collections within the fasli.	Balance.	Subsequent collection to the end of September.	Balance.
1. Permanently settled	RS. 3,09,304	RS. 3,03,011	RS. 6,293	RS. 6,293	RS. ..
2. Shrotriem jodi	54,298	53,205	1,093	806	287
3. Ryotwar and miscellaneous	26,95,237	27,35,386	1,67,332	1,46,609	20,723
4. Cesses in ryotwar and miscellaneous including cesses on minor inams and zamindaris and whole inams	3,07,481	9,500	22,524	5,730	16,794
5. Thirty years' assessment on missing palmyras	32,024				

Necessary instructions have been issued in the monthly reviews for the prompt collection of arrears.

18. DEMAND, COLLECTION AND BALANCE OF ARREARS.—The arrear balance at the beginning of fasli 1309, the amount collected and the balance under the several heads are shown below:—

Items.	Arrears at the beginning of the fasli.	Collections in the fasli.	Balance.
1. Permanently-settled revenue	RS. 11,238	RS. 10,476	RS. 762
2. Shrotriem jodi	1,169	1,102	67
3. Ryotwar and miscellaneous	78,429	82,144	6,079
4. Cesses	9,791		
5. Thirty years' assessment on missing palmyras			
Total	1,00,630	93,722	6,908

The collection of a sum of Rs. 5,455 in the Tenkasi taluk representing faslijasti assessment due by the mittadars of Kunnakudi is awaiting the result of an appeal in the High Court—*vide* B.P., Mis. No. 4533 (Settlement), dated 11th September 1899. A sum of Rs. 829 represents the amount embezzled by an amin of the Sattur taluk who was tried and convicted by the Sessions Court. The matter is pending further inquiry. Necessary steps have been taken for the collection of the remainder of the balance.

19. LAND CESS IN ZAMINDARI AND WHOLE INAM VILLAGES.—The demand, collection and balance under these two heads are shown below:—

Items.	Demand.	Collection.	Balance.	Subsequent collection to the end of October.	Balance.
Land-cess in zamindaris	RS. 47,031	RS. 43,997	RS. 3,034	RS. 3,034	RS. ..
Do. in whole inam villages	14,983	14,608	375	323	52

The balance relates to the Sattur taluk and is included in the amount embezzled by the amin.

20. COERCIVE PROCESSES AND SALES FOR ARREARS OF REVENUE.—Statement No. 8-A exhibits particulars of coercive processes employed in the realisation of the Government demand. The total number of processes of all kinds amounted to 871,522 against 812,467 in the previous year, showing an increase of 59,055 or 6.77 per cent. The number of notices under each head is compared below with that of the preceding year:—

Items.	Fasli 1308.	Fasli 1309.	Difference.
1. Notice of demand	762,613	821,388	+ 58,775
2. Do. of distraint or attachment	27,296	27,477	+ 181
3. Do. of sale	22,558	22,657	+ 99

The increase is attributed to the unfavourable season and to the prompt steps taken for realising the demand.

The number of defaulters whose property was attached and sold during the year is compared with the figures of the preceding year in the following statement:—

Fasli.	Attached.		Sold.		Realised by sale.		
	Number of defaulters.	Amount for which property was attached.	Number of defaulters.	Amount for which property was sold.	Personal property.	Real property.	Total.
1308	27,296	RS. 1,97,594	911	RS. 14,640	RS. 1,148	RS. 13,271	RS. 14,419
1309	27,477	2,63,266	1,045	16,531	2,090	20,288	22,378

The number of defaulters whose property was attached is nearly the same as that of the previous year. The property was brought to sale in 1,045 cases or 3.8 per cent. against 3.3 per cent. in the previous year. The particulars of the number of sales in each taluk and their percentage to the number of pattas are given in the subjoined statement:—

Taluka.	1308.		1309.		Number of pattas.	Percentage of the number of sales to the number of pattas.
	Number.	Arrears.	Number.	Arrears.		
Tinnevely	24	RS. 283	25	899	22,272	1
Nanguneri	107	1,389	46	595	24,421	2
Ambasamudram	32	114	33	2,358	21,636	1
Tenkasi	27	249	36	532	13,576	2
Sankaranayinarakoyil	71	2,226	90	967	18,858	4
Srivilliputtur	227	3,218	303	2,555	36,192	8
Sattur	46	345	78	266	24,417	3
Ottapidaram	112	2,962	98	2,446	17,125	5
Srivaikuntam	265	3,854	336	5,913	49,017	6
Total	911	14,640	1,045	16,531	230,443	4

There were 121 sales of moveables and 924 sales of immoveables in the fasli against 102 and 809 cases, respectively, in the previous fasli. The increase was due to the unfavourable character of the season. The total number of pattas in the fasli was 230,443 and the percentage of the number of defaulters whose property was sold to the number of pattas is 4 per cent., which is the same percentage as that in the previous fasli. As in the previous year the percentage is less than 5 per cent. in all taluks except Srivilliputtur, Ottappidaram and Srivaikuntam, and the exceptions are attributed to the unfavourable season.

The extents of lands sold for arrears and the extent bought in by Government and the percentages of the latter to the former are compared below for faslis 1308 and 1309:—

Taluk.	Extent sold.		Extent bought in by Government.		Percentage of lands bought in to the extent sold.	
	Fasli 1308.	Fasli 1309.	Fasli 1308.	Fasli 1309.	Fasli 1308.	Fasli 1309.
	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.		
Tinnevelly	93	57	58	28	62	49
Nanguneri	184	95	18	9	9	9
Ambasamudram	16	41	..	..	..	..
Tenkasi	36	26	..	..	..	..
Sankaranayinarkoyil	180	156	15	11	8	7
Srivilliputtur	944	745	548	378	58	51
Sattur	115	219	51	107	44	49
Ottappidaram	590	557	131	130	23	23
Srivaikuntam	198	703	7	4	4	1
Total ..	2,356	2,599	828	667	35	26

The percentage in fasli 1309 was 26 against 35 in the previous fasli, showing a decrease of 9 per cent. Of the extent of 557 and 703 acres in Ottappidaram and Srivaikuntam 416 acres and 523 acres are dry lands.

21. EXAMINATION OF VILLAGE AND TALUK ACCOUNTS.—The village accounts of the Tinnevelly and Srivaikuntam taluks settled by the Collector and the taluk accounts of the Tinnevelly taluk have been examined. Great care was taken to rectify at once various defects noticed in the village accounts at the time of jamabandi. The Sub-Collector, who was requested to examine the taluk accounts of the Srivaikuntam taluk, has not yet submitted his note of inspection. The Sub-Collector has, however, submitted notes on the examination of the village and taluk accounts of the taluks settled by him. The other Divisional officers have not yet submitted their notes. The Divisional officers concerned have been reminded and a general review will be issued on receipt of all the notes.

22. RECEIPTS FROM PROCESS SERVICE FEES.—The number of processes served by special agency was 7,252 against 9,731 in the previous year: the decrease was due to prompt collection and to the postponement of kists in some taluks.

23. LANDS SOLD UNDER STANDING ORDER NOS. 30, 34 AND 110.—The area sold during the year was 135.41 acres against 207.27 acres in the previous year.

24. COSTS IN CIVIL SUITS.—The opening balance under this head was Rs. 441-5-7 and the costs awarded during the year amounted to Rs. 265-14-7, making a total of Rs. 707-4-2. Of this Rs. 358-2-1 was collected during the fasli and lands purchased by Government for Rs. 57 in court sale owing to absence of bidders, thus leaving a balance of Rs. 292-2-1 at the end of the fasli. Of this Rs. 23-1-0 has since been collected, and necessary steps have been taken for the collection of the remainder. There has been some considerable delay in one case, and this has been duly noticed.

25. SUB-DIVISION OF QUIT-RENT.—There were no cases under this head during the fasli.

26. INTEREST—LAND REVENUE AND MISCELLANEOUS.—The opening balance under this head was Rs. 226-1-3 and the demand for the fasli Rs. 856-10-6, making a total

of Rs. 1,082-11-9, of which Rs. 869-11-10 was collected during the fasli, leaving a balance of Rs. 212-15-11 distributed as shown below:—

Taluk.	Balance at end of fasli.	Amount since collected to the end of September.	Balance.
	RS. A. P.		RS. A. P.
Tinnevelly	2 0 9	..	2 0 9
Nanguneri	3 13 6	..	3 13 6
Ambasamudram	0 4 8	..	0 4 8
Tenkasi	39 8 9	..	39 8 9
Sankaranayinarkoyil	7 10 3	..	7 10 3
Sattur	158 2 10	..	158 2 10
Srivaikuntam	1 7 2	..	1 7 2
Total ..	212 15 11	..	212 15 11

Steps have been taken for the collection of the remainder.

27. One ruined tank, Sengulam of Vaippar village in the Ottappidaram taluk, was made over during the year at the dry rate of assessment of 8 annas per acre on an extent of 76.99 acres made up of 6.1 acres of ayacut land and of 70.98 acres of tank-bed. Another tank, Sengulam in the Alwarkarkulam village of the Srivaikuntam taluk, was made over at the special rate of assessment of Rs. 2 per acre on an extent of 6.57 acres of registered wet lands under the tank.

28. APPLICATION OF TRANSFER OF PATTAS.—In the year under report, 5,777 applications were received by the Registration department against 6,559 in the previous year. Including the number pending at the beginning of the fasli, the total number of applications for disposal was 6,255, of which 5,856 were disposed of, and 399 cases were pending at the end of the year. The percentage of disposals was 94 against 93 in the previous year. There were two cases of fasli 1308 pending with the Tahsildar of Sankaranayinarkoyil. These cases are said to be pending with the Revenue Inspector to whom the Tahsildar says that strict orders have been issued. Six thousand and seventy-one applications were received by Revenue officers against 7,494 in the previous year. Including the balance of the previous year, the total number for disposal amounted to 7,166, of which 6,546 or 91 per cent. were disposed of against 87 per cent. in the previous year. The remaining cases are pending enquiry, preparation of sub-division accounts or expiry of Gazette notice. Of the pending cases, 23 relate to fasli 1308 and the rest to fasli 1309. Four cases of fasli 1308 relating to Srivaikuntam have since been disposed of. The remaining 19 cases relate to Sankaranayinarkoyil taluk. Twelve cases have since been disposed of. Five cases are said to be pending with the Revenue Inspectors, one in the taluk and one in the Divisional-office. I am calling for a detailed explanation of pendency and shall issue necessary instructions for the prompt disposal of these cases and for the punishment of any officers who may be found to have neglected their duties. The total number of cases received under paragraph 6 of Board's Standing Order No. 20 was 978 against 452 in the previous year, indicating that greater attention has been given to the matter. This matter is enquired into every year at jamabandi by the various settling officers. Including the balance at the beginning of the year, the total number for disposal was 1,061, of which 967 cases were disposed of, leaving a balance of 94 at the end of the year.

29. VERNACULAR CORRESPONDENCE IN THE HEAD ASSISTANT AND ASSISTANT COLLECTORS' OFFICES.—The Sermadevi division was made an Head Assistant division during the fasli and Mr. A. Thompson joined the division at the end of June 1900. Mr. J. N. Roy, Assistant Collector, joined the district on the 1st February 1900. He has not completed the Lower Standard. He has been doing the revenue work of a village in the Tinnevelly taluk, which has enabled him to acquire some revenue experience and some knowledge of Tamil.

30. DEMARCATION.—The number of demarcation stones to be replaced at the beginning of the year was 179,582, of which 66,321 were replaced during the year. Out of 9,619 stones out of repair 3,325 were repaired. The Tahsildars report that strict orders have been issued as regards the remainder. The District Surveyor was

engaged for 15 days in holding a Survey school at Sankaranayinarkóyil. During the rest of the year he was engaged in supervising the karnams' work in the replacement of stones and plotting of fields, and in some special surveys. An experimental resurvey of two villages was made under the supervision of the Assistant Superintendent of Survey, but the Superintendent of Revenue Survey has not intimated the action taken by him on the report of the Assistant Superintendent.

31. DISTRIBUTION OF COLLECTIONS BETWEEN LAND REVENUE AND CASSES.—Under B.P., No. 105-L.R. of 1899, the distribution is now made in the Collector's office. The only items pending adjustment on account of faslis 1304 to 1307 are certain casses due on the arrears of faslijasti in the Kunnakkudi mitta, the collection of which has been suspended pending the disposal of the appeal filed in that connection. The credit for fasli 1308 was Rs. 2,92,590 against a demand of Rs. 2,92,642. The balance relates to Tenkási and Srivilliputtúr, and the necessary adjustments will be made when the arrears are collected. The credit for fasli 1309 was Rs. 2,86,300 against a demand of Rs. 3,07,481 and the adjustments of the balance will be made as arrears are collected.

32. CENSUS OF AGRICULTURAL STOCK.—The following abstract gives particulars of the work done as compared with the figures of fasli 1307 :—

Taluk.	Number of villages.	Checked and counter-checked by Tahsildars.		Checked and counter-checked by Deputy Tahsildars.		Checked by Revenue Inspectors.	
		Fasli 1307.	This year.	Fasli 1307.	This year.	Fasli 1307.	This year.
Tinnevelly	103	3	5	9	7	103	103
Nāngunéri	213	4	23	..	13	213	206
Ambāsamudram	90	16	..	..	..	90	90
Tenkási	40	5	..	..	..	40	40
Sankaranayinarkóyil	58	18	..	..	..	58	55
Srivilliputtúr	89	..	6	2	..	89	83
Sáttúr	81	10	3	3	..	81	74
Ottappidāram	79	..	..	..	..	79	79
Srivaikuntam	132	..	3	..	3	132	129
Total	885	56	40	14	23	885	859

The work done by Tahsildars and Deputy Tahsildars is very poor. Strict instructions have been issued to them to examine a better percentage in future.

33. TRANSACTIONS UNDER THE LAND IMPROVEMENT AND AGRICULTURISTS' LOANS ACTS.—(a) The total amount advanced during the year under the Land Improvement Loans Act was Rs. 10,532 against Rs. 9,727 in the previous year. The amount of repayable advances outstanding at the beginning of the fasli was Rs. 1,49,218; adding to this the amount advanced during the year, the total amount of advances to be recovered comes to Rs. 1,59,750. The amount repayable within the fasli was Rupees 11,098 of which Rs. 9,334 was recovered (excluding Rs. 72 collected in advance). The repayable balance at the end of the fasli was Rs. 1,764 including costs Rs. 10. The total amount of interest to be collected including the opening balance was Rupees 7,855, of which a sum of Rs. 6,700 was collected within the fasli, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,155. The total balance of principal and interest was Rs. 2,919, of which Rs. 2,816 has since been collected. Steps have been taken for the collection of the remainder.

(b) *Advances under the Agriculturists' Loans Act.*—The outstanding balance at the beginning of the fasli was Rs. 5,446 and there was an advance of Rs. 525 during the year. The amount actually due was Rs. 955 within the fasli, of which Rs. 879 was recovered with interest amounting to Rs. 813. There was a balance of Rs. 76 on account of principal and of Rs. 8 on account of interest, which has been since collected.

(c) *Construction of wells, &c.*—Thirty-one wells were constructed during the year against 12 in the previous year; and 13 wells were repaired against 11 wells in the previous year, the extent of land benefited being 109.89 and 36.56 acres respectively. This gives an average of 3.33 acres per well. 1.49 acres were reclaimed during the year in the Srivaikuntam taluk at a cost of Rs. 250.

34. COMPLAINTS AGAINST THE WORKING OF THE FOREST RULES.—The Sub-Collector, the Head Quarters Deputy Collector and the Deputy Collector, Sáttúr, who conducted the settlement of Ottappidāram and Tenkási, Sankaranayinarkóyil and Sáttúr, and Srivilliputtúr, respectively, report that no complaints were received for disposal at jamabandi. The Sub-Collector had a conference with the District Forest-officer at Kuttalam and Kadayannallur in the Tenkási taluk, but apparently not at Ottappidāram. The other two officers report that there was no conference with the District Forest-officer as there were no complaints regarding the working of the rules. The Head Quarters Deputy Collector, however, adds that notice was given to the District Forest-officer of the commencement of jamabandi. The Head Assistant Collector has not reported the action taken in the two taluks settled by him, viz., Ambāsamudram and Nāngunéri. No forest complaints came up for disposal in the two taluks settled by the Collector. The District Forest-officer attended the camp at Gangaikondán to discuss certain general questions relating to free grant of unclassified trees, but as explained in paragraph 6 *supra*, I was obliged to go away to Tenkási. Orders were, however passed on the question at issue on an office-note from the District Forest-officer. In Srivaikuntam a Ranger met me to discuss forest questions, but there was nothing of importance to discuss.

THE FAMINE ANALYSIS REGISTER AND FIRKA SHEETS.—These were examined in the two taluks settled by the Collector in the light of the instructions contained in B.P., No. 482, dated 17th November 1894, and No. 229, dated 13th March 1897. The registers were posted up to date. The mistakes and omissions noted with reference to the instructions referred to, at the preliminary jamabandi were rectified at the final jamabandi. Unoccupied and unassessed lands fit for cultivation were ordered to be transferred to assessed. The waste in occupied assessed land was found to be generally due to the lands being under palmyrahs, to the system of cultivation by rotation, to the paucity of ryots and to ryots' neglect. In the case of lands which were not fit for cultivation on account of their being used for communal purposes, steps were taken for their transfer to the head of porambokes. The figures in section were in most cases found of use in deciding questions of remissions. In the villages under the Kadamba tank in the Srivaikuntam taluk the wet waste was due to the saline and sodic nature of the soil and to defective drainage. The lands were, with reference to results of inspection by the Tahsildar and the Public Works Department Sub-Divisional-officer, classified under three heads—(1) lands irreclaimable, (2) lands capable of improvement by the ryots themselves and (3) lands which can be improved on the completion of the certain drainage schemes by the Public Works Department. A separate report was submitted on the subject in this office R. Dis. No. 357-Ver. Gl., dated 4th October, and orders have been passed on the subject. Notices were sent to the Tahsildar for issue to the ryots concerned on the 19th November 1900. An examination of the registers for Meignanapuram and other villages in the Srivaikuntam taluk showed that considerable remissions had been granted in past years owing to the ruined condition of the Karumeniar anicut and want of repair of the supply channel issuing from it. The repair of the anicut is under correspondence. Tahsildars had as a rule written remarks in section I in regard to the condition, &c., of each village and the omissions noticed in certain villages were ordered to be rectified at an early date. Entries in section II-C were rectified in certain cases with reference to instructions, and brief explanatory notes were ordered to be added regarding the description and character of wells where these particulars were wanting. It was found that well registers had not been carefully checked by the Revenue Inspectors and several doubtful cases of irrigation had not been inspected. Detailed instructions have been issued to the effect that in the course of the present fasli every well should, as far as possible, be inspected to see whether it is in good repair and whether the irrigation capacity as stated by the karnam is roughly correct. When this has been done the register will be a most valuable register and will materially assist jamabandi officers in deciding doubtful cases of water-rate. Tahsildars and Revenue Inspectors have also been directed to inspect in their tours cases in which the use of Government water in addition to well water is possible. The other sections were also checked with reference to the village and taluk accounts. The firka sheets have also been posted up to date which corresponds with the entries in the village registers. All Divisional-officers report that the registers were checked with the village accounts, that the

several defects and omissions noticed in the various sections were ordered to be rectified and that the entries in section II were carefully examined.

AGRICULTURAL WAGES OF LABOURERS.—Agricultural labourers fall under two classes, permanent farm labourers and daily or casual labourers. Permanent farm labourers are employed throughout the year and their wages are generally paid in kind, the amount of their remuneration ranging from 3 to $4\frac{1}{4}$ measures per day for a male and $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 measures for a female during harvest time and from $1\frac{1}{4}$ to 3 Madras measures of paddy per diem for a male and 1 to 2 measures of paddy for a female on other days *plus* one meal a day in parts. In Tinnevely taluk it is reported that a male farm labourer gets one marakal of paddy for every kottah of outturn harvested and a female half that quantity. This rate varies slightly in different places. These farm labourers receive in addition to grain wages certain perquisites both in kind and in money on marriages or other festive occasions, such as Pongal, &c. The Sub-Collector remarks that these farm labourers are few and far between and are gradually being replaced by ordinary labourers. The Deputy Collector, Sattūr, reports that permanent farm labourers are generally paid in cash at the rate of Rs. 20 to 30 a year with meals. Where payment is made in grain it is said to be half a kottah of paddy or ragi or cholam without daily meals.

CASUAL LABOURERS.—These are paid in money or in grain for preharvest operations, and in grain for harvest operations. The Sub-Collector reports with reference to enquiries in Tenkási, Ottappidāram and Srīvaikuntam that labourers are paid at one measure per cent. of wet land harvested and on other occasions in money.

In Tinnevely the grain wage is 6 measures for a man and $4\frac{1}{4}$ measures for a female during harvest. In Sankaranayinārkōyil it varies from 2 to $2\frac{1}{4}$ measures for a male and 1 to $1\frac{1}{4}$ measures for a female; in Sattūr $2\frac{1}{4}$ measures for a male and $1\frac{1}{4}$ measures or more for a female. In the case of dry crops the Sub-Collector states that the labourer gets one-fifth or one-eighth of the produce harvested. In Tinnevely the wage is said to be 3 measures for males and $2\frac{1}{4}$ for females. In Sattūr it is one-sixteenth or one-twentieth of the quantity of the grain stalks.

The Sub-Collector reports that on other occasions the labourers are mostly paid in cash. In other parts wages in kind are also paid. The money wage is said to vary from As. 2-4 to As. 4 for males, As. 1-4 to As. 2-8 a day for females and less than 2 annas for boys. The grain wage in Tinnevely is said to be 3 measures for a male and $2\frac{1}{4}$ for a female. In Sattūr the rate varies from 1 to 2 measures *plus* a midday meal. In Tuticorin wages are said to be abnormally high owing to the increased demand for labour, the rate being 8 annas and more for an adult, 6 annas for a female and 3 annas for a boy.

The Deputy Collector, Sattūr, reports that women and boys employed in cotton ginning get from As. 1-4 to 8 pies in villages except in the ginning firms at Sattūr, where the rates vary from As. 2 to As. 2-6.

The results of the enquiries made show that there have been no marked changes in the wages of agricultural labourers in rural tracts, and the system of paying wages in kind has not, so far, been superseded to any appreciable extent. In famine times labourers paid in grain do not suffer, but labourers paid in money are reported by the Sub-Collector to be at a disadvantage, as their money wages remain much the same.

30th November 1900.

(Signed) J. P. BEDFORD,
Acting Collector.

Exd. T. Lutchmiah Naidu.

SETTLEMENT REPORT OF COIMBATORE.

I HAVE the honour to submit my report on the settlement of Land Revenue in the district for fasli 1309 (1899-1900), together with the prescribed statements.

2. SEASON AND RAINFALL.—The subjoined abstract furnishes particulars of month rainfall:—

Months.	Average of twenty-five years.	1898-99.	1899-1900.
	INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.
April	1.82	2.40	5.06
May	3.38	3.31	1.79
June	1.66	0.85	0.61
July	1.48	0.71	0.61
August	2.29	1.63	0.79
September	2.49	7.89	5.14
Total ..	13.12	16.29	14.00
October	6.24	7.97	5.82
November	3.83	6.54	0.17
December	1.15	1.26	0.52
January	0.16	..	1.34
February	0.33	0.23	..
March	0.65	..	0.13
Total ..	12.36	16.00	7.48
Grand Total ..	25.48	32.29	21.48

The season was, on the whole, not favourable for agricultural operations. For the district, as a whole, the total rainfall was 21.48 against 32.29 registered in the year previous, and an average of 25.48 inches for the 25 years ending with 1894-95. There was a decrease during the year of 10.81 inches of rainfall, as compared with the year previous, and of 4 inches as compared with the 25 years' average. The south-west monsoon was fair though not evenly distributed. The rainfall from October to December (north-east monsoon) was below the average. There was a general failure of the north-east monsoon during the year. The rainfall of November was remarkably low. Wet crops failed to a larger extent than in last year owing to the insufficiency of the supply received in the irrigation sources. Dry crops fared badly in parts, especially in Bhavāni, but were not so very bad as to merit special consideration. During the year under report there were not good freshes in the rivers. Scarcity of water for agricultural purposes was felt throughout the district.

3. **CONDITION AND OUTTURN OF CROPS.**—The following statement compares the average rate of outturn of principal crops with that of the preceding year :—

Year.	Paddy.	Cholam.	Cumbu.	Ragi.	Shamai.	Tenai.	Horse-gram.	All others including pulses.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	ANNAS.	ANNAS.	ANNAS.	ANNAS.	ANNAS.	ANNAS.	ANNAS.	ANNAS.
1898-99	12	8	9	10	9	9	8	9
1899-1900	10	8	7	8	6	7	5	6

Year.	Cotton.	Sugarcane.	Castor and lamp oil seeds.	Gingelly oil seeds.	Ground-nut.	Other oil seeds.	Tobacco.	All others including tupes.
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	ANNAS.	ANNAS.	ANNAS.	ANNAS.	ANNAS.	ANNAS.	ANNAS.	ANNAS.
1898-99	9	13	8	7	11	8	11	11
1899-1900	8	11	7	7	8	4	10	9

The above figures are based upon the returns furnished by the village officers. The yield compared unfavourably with the preceding year's yield. The yield of cholam crop was underestimated in the previous year and from my observation I should say that the yield of cholam and perhaps cotton have been overestimated for this harvest.

4. **PRICES.**—The prices of the principal food grains which gradually fell till August, when they were nearly normal, rose afterwards. The prices in the latter half of the year were below the warning rates. This was mostly due to the unfavourable character of the season consequent on the failure of the north-east monsoon, coupled with large demands for grain from without.

5. **PERMANENTLY-SETTLED ESTATES.**—The number of permanently-settled estates was 16 as in the preceding year. The number of villages forming the estates continued to be the same as in the preceding year, viz., 50. The total amount of peishcush payable during the fasli was Rs. 27,691 as in the previous fasli.

The poliput of Avalappampatti including the Nagur sub-division was sold during the year to M.R.Ry. Tirumalai Venkata Jothayya Avalappanaicker, in whose name the estates have been registered. The Tungavi poliput, which was mortgaged with possession to one Anantaramasastriar, was redeemed during the year by M.R.Ry. Kuppala Komarandi Venkitapathisila Naicker, the eldest son of the late mortgagor. The estate was accordingly registered in his name. M.R.Ry. Kambala Jotha Naicker, the present zamindar of Jothampatti, mortgaged the estate to one Shanmugavela Nadar and applied for the transfer of the estate to the mortgagee and the transfer was ordered accordingly.

The poliput of Andipatti was retransferred during the year to the late holder, the original zamindar's family.

6. **WHOLE INAM VILLAGES AND SHROTRIEM VILLAGES.**—The quit-rent payable to Government on villages held on shrotriem on favourable tenure was Rs. 3,418 as in the preceding year. The number of inam villages continued to be the same as in the preceding year, viz., 17.

The jaghir village of Sivasamudrum was, as in the preceding year, under the management of the Court of Wards.

7. **RYOTWAR SETTLEMENT.**—The number of ryotwar villages continued to be 1,492 as in the preceding year, there being no changes during the year.

8. **PATTAS.**—The total number of pattas (Ayan and Miscellaneous) held during the year was 251,202 against 248,324 in the preceding year, showing an increase of 2,878 pattas. The following abstract compares the number of pattas held during the preceding year and the year under report :—

	Fasli 1308.	Fasli 1309.	Increase or Decrease.
Fresh pattas	10,290	8,564	— 1,726
Old pattas modified	4,024	5,125	+ 1,101
Do. not altered	220,694	224,172	+ 3,478
Miscellaneous	13,316	13,341	+ 25
Total	248,324	251,202	+ 2,878

9. The number of ayan pattas was 237,861 as against 235,008 in the preceding year and 234,016 in fasli 1307, showing an increase of 2,853 over the preceding year and an increase of 3,845 pattas over fasli 1307. The increase occurred in all the taluks except Kollegal and Bhavani where the decrease was slight. The variations were due to transfers dealt with in paragraph 11 *infra*.

10. There was an increase of only 25 pattas in the number of miscellaneous pattas. The taluks of Satyamangalam, Kollegal, Dhárápura, Karúr and Udamalpet showed an increase. Elsewhere there was a decrease. No reliance can be placed on these statistics inasmuch as no posting statement is prescribed to ascertain the correct number of miscellaneous pattas issued.

11. **OCCUPATION AND CHANGES IN RYOTWARI HOLDINGS.**—The subjoined statement compares the extent and assessment of ryotwari holdings of preceding year and of the year under report :—

Items.	Dry.		Wet.		Total.	
	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.
	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.
Holdings at the beginning of the fasli	2,366,826	21,84,642	87,899	6,47,256	2,454,725	28,31,898
Deduct—						
Lands relinquished	4,559	3,915	3	23	4,562	3,938
Lands sold for arrears of revenue and bought in by Government ..	206	203	..	..	206	203
Other transfers	62,870	61,884	3,075	23,612	65,945	85,496
Total	67,635	66,002	3,078	23,635	70,713	89,637
Remainder	2,299,191	21,18,640	84,821	6,23,621	2,384,012	27,42,261
Add—						
Lands newly taken up	7,442	6,409	37	210	7,479	6,619
Transfers	63,892	62,402	3,104	24,012	66,996	86,414
Total	71,334	68,811	3,141	24,222	74,475	93,033
Total Holdings	2,370,525	21,87,451	87,962	6,47,843	2,458,487	28,35,294
Variations compared with fasli 1308.	+ 3,699	+ 2,809	+ 63	+ 587	+ 3,762	+ 3,396

12. The areas given above do not include lands under miscellaneous occupation for which no pattas are granted. Excluding such areas the area included under ryotwari holdings was acres 2,458,487 and the assessment Rs. 28,35,294. Compared with the preceding year there was an increase of 3,762 or .15 per cent. in extent and an increase of Rs. 3,396 or .12 per cent. in the assessment as against an increase of .35 per cent. in extent and .28 per cent. in the assessment in the previous year over the figures of fasli 1307. The increase occurred in all the taluks except Kollegal.

In Satyamangalam and Bhavani there was a net excess of acres 872 owing to the introduction of survey areas in some unsurveyed villages recently surveyed. Settlement rates of assessment have not as yet been introduced in those villages.

The increase in the extent of lands relinquished and the decrease in the area of lands taken up as compared with the previous year was due to the unfavourable character of the season of the year.

13. **ACTUAL CULTIVATION AND WASTE CHARGED AND REMITTED.**—The subjoined statement compares the actual cultivation and waste charged and remitted during this and the preceding fasli :—

Items.	Fasli 1308.			Fasli 1309.		
	Dry.	Wet.	Total.	Dry.	Wet.	Total.
Total holdings ..	ACS. 2,366,826	ACS. 87,899	ACS. 2,454,725	ACS. 2,370,525	ACS. 87,962	ACS. 2,458,487
Actual cultivation ..	1,949,578	85,539	2,035,117	1,891,608	80,813	1,972,421
Remainder waste ..	417,248	2,360	419,608	478,917	7,149	486,066
Extent on which remission was granted ..	..	274	274	..	3,934	3,934
Remainder waste charged ..	417,248	2,086	419,334	478,917	3,215	482,132

The area actually cultivated was 80 per cent. of the total occupied area against 83 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 55 per cent. of the whole wet waste as against 11.61 per cent. in the preceding year and 18.65 per cent. in fasli 1307. The amount remitted was Rs. 24,503 or 3.8 per cent. of the total wet assessment against 17 per cent. in the preceding year and 39 per cent. in fasli 1307. Remission for wet waste was granted in all the taluks except Kollegal. More than half the amount of remission pertains to Coimbatore, where the irrigation sources received very poor supply during the year. The extent of dry waste charged was acres 478,917 against acres 417,248 in the preceding fasli. As usual, a great portion of this extent is reserved for pasture in Dhārāpuram, Karūr and Palladam. The decrease in the extent of actual cultivation is accounted for by the scanty rainfall during the year.

14. **TIRVAJASTI AND FASALJASTI.**—The following statement compares the amounts of tirvajasti and fasaljasti charged during the year under report with those of the preceding year :—

Items.	Fasli 1308.	Fasli 1309.	Increase.	Decrease.
Tirvajasti ..	Rs. 30,950	Rs. 25,522	..	5,428
Fasaljasti ..	11,003	8,058	..	2,945
Total ..	41,953	33,580	..	8,373

15. During the year there was a decrease of Rs. 5,428 under tirvajasti against an increase of Rs. 620 in the preceding year. The decrease occurred in all the taluks except Satyamangalam and Kollegal, and was due to the insufficient supply in the irrigation sources owing to the want of timely rains. The decrease was large in Coimbatore, Bhavāni, Pollachi, Karūr and Erode. The increase in Satyamangalam and Kollegal was small. The decrease under fasaljasti occurred in all the taluks except Udamalpet and Kollegal, where there was slight increase. The decrease was very large in Coimbatore. This is attributed to the failure of the north-east monsoon and the consequent scanty supply in the irrigation sources.

16. **REMISSIONS.**—The total amount of remissions other than that granted for waste was Rs. 92,190 against Rs. 60,888, showing an increase of Rs. 31,302 over the preceding fasli. The subjoined statement furnishes particulars of season and fixed remissions and deductions from the beriz granted during the year compared with those of the previous year :—

Items.	Extent.	Fasli 1308.	Fasli 1309.	Increase.	Decrease.
		Amount.	Amount.		
<i>Occasional remissions.</i>		ACS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Remission on withered crops .. { Dry	Wet	6	..	19	..
		3,052	..	18,091	18,091
Total ..		3,058	..	18,110	18,110
Short crop or poor harvest .. { Dry	Wet	..	..	..	..
		..	..	..	..
Total ..		..	..	..	..
Submerged or inundated .. { Dry	Wet	..	15	..	15
		..	29	..	29
Total ..		..	44	..	44
Tirvakammi remission, i.e., difference between wet and dry assessment		3,480	2,437	15,003	12,566
Fasaljammi or second-crop not cultivated		201	..	603	603
Total ..		6,739	2,431	33,716	31,235
<i>Fixed remissions.</i>					
Remission granted on account of irrigation by lift ..		..	1,182	1,155	..
Cowle remissions		..	1,355	1,370	15
Three-fourth remission allowed to hill tribes (Malasars) ..		..	167	165	..
Free-tax deducted from the land assessment		..	2,401	2,412	11
Remission granted on account of deficiency by survey ..		..	59	129	70
Total ..		..	5,164	5,231	67
<i>Beriz deductions.</i>					
Deductions on account of religious institutions		..	53,243	53,243	..
Grand Total ..		6,739	60,888	92,190	31,302

Item 1. Remission on withered crops.—This item occurred in all the taluks except yamangalam and Udamalpet. No remission was granted under this head in the preceding two faslis 1308 and 1307. During the year under report the remission under this head was large in Karūr, Coimbatore and Dhārāpuram owing to the favourable season.

Item 3. Submerged or inundated.—Remissions to the amount of Rs. 44 were granted under this head in the preceding year in the taluks of Erode, Bhavāni, Karūr and Udamalpet. During the year under report there was no necessity to grant remissions under this head, there being no heavy floods in the irrigation sources.

Item 4. Tirvakammi.—The amount of remission granted under this head was 15,003 on 3,480 acres against Rs. 2,437 on 635 acres in the preceding year. Remissions under this head were granted in all the taluks except Dhārāpuram and Kollegal. There was increase in all these taluks. Coimbatore and Palladam contributed a bulk of the increase. The increase was due to the failure of water-supply.

Item 5. Fasaljammi.—No remission was granted under this head in the preceding year, while during the year under report remissions were granted to the extent of 603 on 201 acres in the Erode taluk mostly under the Kalingaroyen channel. The second-crop on some of the double-crop lands at the tail end of the channel withered owing to the scanty supply in the channel during the second-crop season; hence the necessity for remission.

Item 6. Remissions granted on account of irrigation by lift.—Compared with the preceding year, there was a decrease of Rs. 27 under this head. In Coimbatore, yamangalam and Erode, there was an aggregate increase of Rs. 12 owing to new cases of irrigation by lift which occurred during the year. In Karūr, there was a decrease of Rs. 38 under this head. The decrease is attributed to some of the baling wet lands having been rendered fit for irrigation by direct flow.

Item 7. Cowle remissions.—In Palladam, Pollachi and Udamalpet there was an aggregate decrease of Rs. 74, due to the abandonment of cowle lands.

The increase in Coimbatore, Erode and Dhárápúram amounted to Rs. 89 and was due to lands newly taken up on cowle. The net decrease under this head was Rs. 15.

Item 8. Three-fourth remission allowed to hill tribes.—There was a trifling decrease of Rs. 2 under this head in Coimbatore where such remissions have been sanctioned. The decrease was due to the transfer of land to persons other than Malasars and therefore not entitled to the remission.

Item 9. Tree-tax deduction.—There was an increase of Rs. 11 under this head. The increase occurred in Erode and was due partly to the enhancement in the rate of tree-tax in the case of young palmyra trees brought to the head "fruit-bearing" during the year and partly to a few cases of omission of deduction of tree-tax having been brought to light during the year.

Item 10. Deficiency by survey.—As in the preceding year, this item occurred in Satyamangalam. Remissions under this head continues to appear in the accounts in the case of villages recently surveyed pending expiry of the time allowed in the notification of completion of survey.

Item 11. The amount of beriz deductions on account of religious institutions continued to be Rs. 53,243 as in the preceding year.

17. MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE.—The miscellaneous revenue amounted to Rupees 1,89,783 against Rs. 1,80,703 in the preceding year, showing an increase of Rs. 9,080 as detailed below :—

Items.	Net demand.		Increase.	Decrease.
	Fasli 1308.	Fasli 1309.		
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Jodi or quit-rent on { (a) In ryotwar villages minor inams. { (b) In inam and zamindari villages ..	1,05,949	1,06,079	130	..
2. Water-rate on minor inams in ryotwari villages ..	101	124	23	..
3. Charge for water in zamindari and inam villages including tirvajasti and fasaljasti ..	7,155	6,821	..	334
4. Penal charge for water on lands irrigated without permission.	3,110	10,877	7,767	..
5. Land occupied with or without application for which no pattas have been granted	17,089	15,279	..	1,810
6. Concealed cultivation	..	..	..	..
7. Occupation of poramboke lands	19,377	18,207	..	1,170
8. Revenue derived from tree pattas	18,335	16,446	111	..
9. Commission on private estates under Court of Wards' manage- ment	466	381	..	86
10. Revenue process service fees	11,121	15,569	4,448	..
11. Other items	..	..	..	..
Total ..	1,80,703	1,89,783	9,080	..

Item 1. (a) Jodi or quit-rent on minor inams in ryotwar villages.—Compared with the previous year, there was an increase of Rs. 130 under this item. The increase occurred in Palladam and Satyamangalam. The increase of Rs. 95 in Palladam was due to the second-crop charge on inam wet lands compounded for at settlement, which should have been levied as additional quit-rent from the time of settlement but was left unnoticed and only levied during the fasli. In Satyamangalam, the increase of Rs. 36 is attributed to the addition of the assessment charged for excess in survey to the present quit-rent as in the preceding year.

(b) Jodi or quit-rent on minor inams in zamindari and inam villages.—The quit-rent on minor inams in zamindari and inam villages due to Government was hitherto being included with the quit-rent on minor inams in ryotwar villages. It is now shown separately as required in B.P., No. 225, dated 22nd May 1900. The increase of Rs. 23 under this item as compared with the previous year occurred in Kollegal and was due to the jodi on certain minor inams included in the jaghir villages of Sivasámudrum, which was actually due to Government but by mistake carried to the credit of the jaghirdar having been noticed during the year and ordered to be credited to Government—vide Proceedings of the Court of Wards, Mis. No. 1029, dated 14th July 1900.

Item 2. Water-rate on minor inams in ryotwari villages.—The gross demand under this item was Rs. 6,875 against Rs. 7,155 in the preceding year. In Erode remission of water-rate was granted to the extent of Rs. 54 on account of shavi or loss of crops

during the year. Excluding this amount from the demand there was a decrease of Rs. 334 as compared with the preceding year. In Coimbatore, Erode, Polláchi, Bhávani, Karúr and Palladam there was an aggregate decrease of Rs. 504, which was due to insufficiency of the supply in the irrigation sources. Elsewhere there was an increase aggregating Rs. 170. In Udamalpet the increase was large. The demand under this item in this taluk was Rs. 431 on 107 acres against Rs. 321 on 134 acres in the preceding year. The increase was probably due to the variations in the nature of the crops irrigated during the year. The increase in the other three taluks is attributed to the small additional extent brought under irrigation during the year.

Item 4. Penal charge for water on lands irrigated without permission.—This occurred in all the taluks. Considerable revenue was obtained from this source in Polláchi where it was Rs. 6,367 against Rs. 20 in the previous year. In view of the unusual scarcity of water-supply in some of the irrigation sources in this taluk, heavy penal charge was levied during the year on lands irrigated without permission and against express orders. There was increase under this head also in all the other taluks except Coimbatore, which showed a decrease of Rs. 485.

Item 5. Land occupied with or without application for which no pattas have been granted.—Compared with the preceding year, there was a decrease of Rs. 1,810 under this head as noted below :—

Taluk.	Fasli 1308.		Fasli 1309.		Increase.		Decrease.	
	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.
	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.
Coimbatore ..	3,863	2,551	3,488	2,038	..	..	375	513
Satyamangalam ..	3,359	2,584	3,406	2,903	47	319	..	..
Erode ..	2,944	2,989	2,616	2,473	..	..	328	516
Bhávani ..	3,284	1,935	3,786	2,160	502	225	..	..
Dhárápúram ..	299	284	62	38	..	..	237	246
Karúr ..	182	153	114	106	..	..	68	47
Palladam ..	1,879	1,963	752	843	..	..	1,126	1,120
Polláchi ..	..	8	..	4	..	..	..	..
Udamalpet ..	3	..	4	54	1	46	..	..
Kollegal ..	6,533	4,622	7,046	4,664	513	42	..	..
Total ..	22,345	17,089	21,274	15,279	..	..	1,071	1,810

There was decrease in the taluks of Coimbatore, Erode, Dhárápúram, Karúr and Palladam ; elsewhere there was increase, except in Polláchi, where there was no revenue under this head either in this or in the preceding year. The decrease in the five taluks noted above is attributed to unfavourable season and to the prompt disposal of darkhast cases. The increase in Udamalpet was due to the penal assessment imposed for cultivating the path going through certain patta fields in the village of Pannakinar measured in with the cultivated area. The increase in the taluks of Satyamangalam, Bhávani and Kollegal, where the extent of assessed waste lands is large, as compared with other taluks, was due to lands newly taken up during the year in expectation of a favourable season.

Item 7. Occupation of poramboke lands.—The revenue under this head was Rupees 18,207 on an area of acres 2,980 against Rs. 19,377 on an extent of acres 3,151 in the preceding year. There was decrease both in the area occupied and in the revenue derived therefrom. There was, on the whole, a decrease of Rs. 1,170, being the net result of a decrease of Rs. 3,831 in five taluks and of an increase of Rs. 2,661 in five others. The increase was large in Bhávani, Dhárápúram and Udamalpet, though the area occupied was smaller than in the preceding year, and was due to the heavy penal assessment imposed to repress poramboke cultivation. Of the five taluks which showed decrease of revenue under this head, Coimbatore contributed a bulk of the decrease. The decrease in this and the four other taluks is generally attributed to the decrease in the occupied area owing to prompt steps taken to dispose of the encroachment cases either by transferring the land to the head "assessed" and assigning it on patta if the occupation is unobjectionable, or by inducing the ryots to give up the lands, the occupation of which was found to be objectionable. Compared with the previous year, better results were secured in almost all the taluks during the current fasli.

Item 8. Tree revenue.—This item shows an increase of Rs. 111 as compared with the preceding year. The bulk of the increase was in Dhárápúram. The increase was due partly to the trees newly assigned on patta during the year and partly to the enhancement in the rate of tree-tax in the case of young palmyra trees having become fruit-bearing.

Item 9. Commission on private estates under Court of Wards' management.—Compared with the preceding year, there was a decrease of Rs. 85 under this item of revenue. It was due to the decrease in the income of the estate Sivasamudrum Jaghir under the management of the Court of Wards.

Item 11. Other items.—The revenue under "other items" amounted to Rupees 15,569 against Rs. 11,121 in the preceding year, showing an increase of Rs. 4,448. The more important of these items are noted below:—

	RS
1. Sale-proceeds of lands under Board's Standing Order No. 30	4,117
2. Sale of tank-bed lands	4,106
3. Back assessment levied during the year	1,696
4. Grass rent	1,163
5. Quit-rent on bungalows and house-sites	967
6. Rent of railway B class lands	712
7. Resale of waste lands under Board's Standing Order No. 110	614

(1) The instructions of the Board of Revenue issued in its Proceedings, Mis. No. 6221, dated 13th December 1899, regarding the exhibition of the amount of sale-proceeds of lands under Board's Standing Orders Nos. 30 and 110 in the jamabandi statements Nos. 5 and 9 have been attended to during the year. A sum of Rs. 206 (Rs. 150 relating to Palladam and Rs. 56 to Satyamangalam), though it was not actually realized and credited, has been included in the demand as it was realizable during the year.

(2) There was a revenue of Rs. 4,106 during the year by the sale of abandoned tank-bed lands in the taluks of Dhárápúram and Kollegal.

(3) In the taluk of Palladam, the second-crop assessment on some of the inam wet lands compounded for at the settlement was not levied from the time of settlement as it ought to have been. The fact was noticed during the year and back assessment levied on the merits of each case after detailed inquiry. The assessment thus levied amounted to Rs. 946. In the village of Samalapuram of the same taluk, the wet lands under the tank fed by a channel from the Noyil river were shown by mistake in the settlement register as baling wet and the baling rates were being levied. The lands are actually irrigated by direct flow from before settlement. The mistake was rectified during the year and five years' back assessment, amounting to Rs. 408, levied.

(6) *Rent of railway B. class lands.*—This item occurred in Erode, where a portion of this amount, viz., Rs. 72, was included both in village and taluk statement No. 12 and under excluded items of revenue, thus amounting to a double inclusion. The mistake is however rectified.

DEMAND, COLLECTION AND BALANCE OF LAND REVENUE—CURRENT.—The following table compares the total land revenue demand for this and the preceding faslis:—

Items.	Fasli 1308.	Fasli 1309.
	RS.	RS.
Permanently-settled estates	27,691	27,691
Shrotriya and jodi	3,418	3,418
Ryotwar	28,11,844	27,52,181
Miscellaneous	1,80,703	1,89,783
Total	30,23,656	29,73,073

The miscellaneous receipts include a sum of Rs. 12,428, which represents collections realized in taluk and huzur cutcherries as required by B.P., No. 531 (L.R.), dated 26th September 1892. The demands under permanently-settled estates and whole inam villages continued to be the same as in the preceding fasli. Compared with the preceding year, there was a decrease of Rs. 59,663 in the ryotwar demand against an increase of Rs. 9,973 in the preceding year over the demand of fasli 1307. The increase was due to the comparatively large amount of season remissions which had to be granted during the year and also to the decrease in the amounts of tirvajasti and

fasaljasti as compared with the preceding year, owing to the insufficiency of the supply in irrigation sources due to unfavourable season. The increase under miscellaneous revenue was mainly made up of the increase under the head "penal charge for water on lands irrigated without permission." The increase during the year under this item has been explained in paragraph 17 *supra*.

19. **CESSES.**—The total current demand under cesses amounted to Rs. 3,41,095 against Rs. 3,24,974 in the preceding fasli as shown below:—

Items.	Fasli 1308.	Fasli 1309.	Difference.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Land-cess on permanently-settled estates	4,641	4,678	+ 37
2. Cess on shrotriya and inam villages	2,619	2,667	+ 48
3. Land-cess on ryotwar and miscellaneous	2,00,697	2,00,269	- 428
4. Village-cess on ryotwar and miscellaneous	1,17,117	1,33,581	+ 16,464
Total	3,24,974	3,41,095	+ 16,121

The increase of Rs. 37 against item 1 was due to the net increase in the amount of annual rental on the estates. The land-cess demand on these estates was hitherto fixed by Tahsildars subject to the approval by jamabandi officers, a course not authorized. During the year under report it was fixed by me as required by the Local Boards Act.

Item 2.—The increase of Rs. 48 is made up of Rs. 24 due to the enhancement of the rate of village-cess from 7 to 8 pies in the rupee of the assessment and Rs. 24 being the corresponding increase in land-cess on the increased rental.

Compared with the preceding year there was a decrease of Rs. 428 under item 3. "land-cess charged on ryotwar and miscellaneous." The decrease was mainly due to the decrease under the items "tirvajasti" and "fasaljasti."

The increase of Rs. 16,464 under item 4 as compared with the previous year was due to the rate of village-cess having been raised from 7 to 8 pies during the year under report.

20. 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 August.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1308	33,48,630	33,47,668	942	99.97	789
1309	33,14,168	33,13,674	494	99.99	344

The current demand amounted to Rs. 33,14,168 against 33,48,630 in the preceding year, while the collections were Rs. 33,13,674 against Rs. 33,47,668 in fasli 1308. The balance at the end of the fasli was Rs. 494 against Rs. 942, and the percentage of balance to demand was .01 against .03 in the preceding fasli. The increase in the percentage of collections was, as in the preceding year, due to the prompt steps taken for the realization of the revenue. Out of the balance of Rs. 494 outstanding at the end of June 1900, a sum of Rs. 150 was subsequently collected by way of adjustment, from deposit, of the amount of sale-proceeds of lands sold under Board's Standing Order No. 30 referred to in paragraph 1, *supra*. Thus a balance of Rs. 344 was left at the close of August. Out of this amount, Rs. 2.8 has been recommended for remission in the statement of irrecoverable arrears for the quarter ending 30th June 1900. The balance of Rs. 56 relates to Satyamangalam being the amount of sale-proceeds of lands sold under Board's Standing Order No. 30, deposited by the party but not yet adjusted to the proper head in spite of confirmation of the sale within the fasli. The Tahsildar will be directed to adjust the amount without further delay.

21. **DEMAND, COLLECTION AND BALANCE—ARREARS.**—The arrear demand of Land Revenue and Cesses at the beginning of the fasli was Rs. 1,769, of which Rs. 1,269 were collected and Rs. 400 written off during the fasli, leaving a balance of Rs. 100. This amount is the sivoijama imposed during fasli 1307 on an encroachment on

village-site in the Erode taluk. It has also been recommended for remission in the June quarterly statement.

22. **TOTAL DEMAND, COLLECTION AND BALANCE—CURRENT AND ARREARS.**—The total demand, current and arrears amounted to Rs. 33,15,937, of which Rs. 33,14,791 were collected and Rs. 552 written off, leaving a balance of Rs. 594 at the close of the fasli against a balance of Rs. 1,769 at the close of fasli 1308. The subsequent collections amounted to Rs. 150, and the balance at the end of August was Rs. 444.

23. **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 1307.	Fasli 1308.	Fasli 1309.
Number of demand notices	220,781	231,548	211,575
Do. of attachment notices	2,639	1,872	695
Do. of sale notices	1,999	964	569

There was decrease in the number of demand notices in the marginally-noted taluks. The work of issuing demand notices has been during faslis 1308 and 1309 entrusted to Revenue Inspectors. The system works well as they can exercise more discretion and care than Tahsildar, in the matter of issuing demand, they being itinerating officers who can decide in what cases process should issue.

Monigars of some position generally collect the demand without notices if they are so advised by the officers who take particular care to avoid issue of unnecessary processes. Monigars generally take the demand after the 10th and in several cases the arrears are paid before actual service of the notices, i.e., between the date of issue of the demand notices and the date of intimation to the defaulters that property would be attached. The decrease in the above six taluks was also due to some extent to the high prices of grains prevalent during the year, which enabled the ryots to pay the Government dues without difficulty. In the four other taluks there was an increase which probably could have been avoided. The increase was large in Pollachi where notices had to be issued in a great many cases for the realization of the penal charge for water made on lands irrigated without permission, in Karur where ryots held back payment in the hope of remission.

24. The following statement compares by taluks the number of defaulters whose property was attached in faslis 1308 and 1309 and the number of cases in which it was found necessary to issue notices of sale:—

Taluk.	Number of ryotwari pattadars.	Number of defaults in respect of which property was attached in			Percentage of columns 4 to 2.	Number of sale notices.	Percentage of columns 7 to 4.
		Fasli 1308.	Fasli 1309.	Difference.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Coimbatore	33,481	347	114	— 233	0.3	108	94.7
Satyamangalam	31,048	27	63	+ 36	0.2	63	100.00
Erode	33,572	108	78	— 30	0.2	46	59.00
Bhavani	15,868	81	41	— 40	0.3	17	41.5
Dharapuram	23,989	107	33	— 74	0.1	33	100.00
Karur	21,462	69	246	+ 177	1.1	246	100.00
Palladam	36,014	40	12	— 28	0.1	12	100.00
Pollachi	12,558	37	41	+ 4	0.3	9	22.00
Udamalpet	13,520	517	63	— 454	0.5	31	49.2
Kollegal	16,349	39	4	— 35	0.1	4	100.00
Total	237,861	1,372	695	— 677	0.3	569	81.9
Corresponding figures for fasli 1308	235,008	1,372	..	..	0.6	964	70.3

It will be observed that property, moveable and immoveable, was attached in 695 cases or in 2 per cent. of the number of cases in which demand notices had been issued as against 1.2 and 0.6 per cent. in faslis 1307 and 1308 respectively. The proportion of the number of defaulters whose property was attached to the total number of pattadars, also fell from 0.6 per cent. in the preceding fasli to 0.3 per cent. in the year under report. There was decrease in seven taluks in the number of attachment notices, as compared with the preceding year. This is generally attributable to the considerable care and supervision exercised over the work of the monigars as was the case in the preceding year. The increase in Satyamangalam and Karur is ascribed to the unfavourable season and to payments in Karur being withheld in the hope of remission or at least of postponement of collection till after jamabandi, a course I did not see sufficient reason to adopt in all cases.

The number of notices issued for distraining moveable property was 386 for arrears amounting to Rs. 5,195 as against 680 for arrears amounting to Rs. 6,837 in the preceding fasli. The immoveable property of 309 defaulters was attached during the year for an arrear of Rs. 2,578 as against 692 defaulters and arrears of Rs. 4,915. The variations between this and the preceding fasli, in the total number of distraint notices are explained above.

25. Talukwar particulars of sale notices and sales of property are furnished in the subjoined statement:—

Taluk.	Number of Pattadars.	Number of sale notices in			Number of defaulters whose property was sold in			Percentage of column 7 to column 2.	Percentage of column 7 to column 4.
		Fasli 1308.	Fasli 1309.	Difference.	Fasli 1308.	Fasli 1309.	Difference.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Coimbatore	33,481	104	108	+ 4	12	18	+ 6	0.05	16.67
Satyamangalam	31,048	27	63	+ 36	4	2	— 2	0.01	3.17
Erode	33,572	75	46	— 29	3	..	— 3	..	..
Bhavani	15,868	37	17	— 20	35	16	— 19	0.10	94.12
Dharapuram	23,989	107	33	— 74	7	2	— 5	0.01	6.06
Karur	21,462	70	246	+ 176	5	8	+ 3	0.04	3.25
Palladam	36,014	40	12	— 28	8	..	— 8	..	..
Pollachi	12,558	1	9	+ 8	1	9	+ 8	0.07	100
Udamalpet	13,520	464	31	— 433	5	1	— 4	0.01	3.23
Kollegal	16,349	39	4	— 35	4	..	— 4	..	..
Total	237,861	964	569	— 395	84	56	— 28	0.02	9.84
Corresponding figures for fasli 1308	235,008	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.04	8.71

Compared with the total number of pattadars, the number of persons whose property was sold for arrears of revenue was 0.02 per cent. against 0.04 per cent. in the preceding fasli. Taking the taluks individually, Bhavani shows, as in the preceding year, the largest percentage, viz., 0.10. It, however, shows a decrease of 0.12 per cent. below the figures of fasli 1308 and of 0.07 per cent. below the figures of fasli 1307. The decrease may be attributable to a good extent of poor lands having already been sold in the previous faslis. The variations in the other taluks call for no special remarks.

26. Particulars of sales of moveables and immoveables held in this and in the preceding fasli are compared below by taluks:—

Taluk.	Number of defaulters whose property was sold.			
	Moveable.		Immoveable.	
	Fasli 1308.	Fasli 1309.	Fasli 1308.	Fasli 1309.
Coimbatore	1	1	11	17
Satyamangalam	..	..	4	2
Erode	1	..	2	..
Bhavani	..	..	35	16
Dharapuram	1	2	6	..
Karur	4	8	1	..
Palladam	2	..	6	..
Pollachi	..	1	1	..
Udamalpet	2	1	3	..
Kollegal	..	..	4	..
Total	11	13	78	43

* Excludes one case in which both moveable and immoveable property was sold and hence shown only in column 19 of statement No. 8-A.

Compared with the preceding year there was an increase of 2 in the number of sales of moveable property and a decrease of 30 in the number of sales of immoveable property. Under moveable property, Karur shows an increase of 4 cases. In Coimbatore and Pollachi, there was an increase of 6 and 7, respectively, under immoveable property. Under this head there was a decrease of 19 cases in the Bhavani taluk. During the year under report, there were no sales at all in the taluks of Erode, Palladam and Kollegal.

27. Personal property was brought to sale in 13 cases out of 386 in which such property was distrained, as against 11 out of 680 cases in the preceding fasli. The estimated value of the property sold for arrears amounting to Rs. 180 was Rs. 153 and the amount realized was Rs. 158. In the preceding year the arrears amounted to Rs. 310, estimated value of property sold was Rs. 155 and the amount realized Rs. 250.

28. The subjoined table compares by taluks the total extent of lands sold, and the extent bought in by Government during this and the preceding fasli.

Taluk.	Extent of lands sold in			Extent bought in by private purchasers in fasli 1309.	Extent brought in by Government			Percentage of column 7 to column 3.
	Fasli 1308.	Fasli 1309.	Difference.		Fasli 1308.	Fasli 1309.	Difference.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Coimbatore	182	332	+ 150	141	40	191	+ 151	57.5
Satyamangalam	27	10	- 17	10	27	..	- 17	..
Erode	31	..	- 31	..	..	..	- 31	..
Bhavani	304	165	- 139	28	161	137	- 24	83.00
Dharapuram	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Karur	6	..	- 6	..	..	..	..	..
Palladam	94	..	- 94	..	59	..	- 59	..
Pollachi	1	103	+ 102	86	..	17	+ 17	16.5
Udamalpet	24	..	- 24	..	23	..	- 23	..
Kollegal	27	..	- 27	..	25	..	- 25	..
Total	796	610	- 186	265	335	345	+ 10	56.6
Dry	793	609	- 184	264	335	345	+ 10	..
Wet	3	1	- 2	1	..	..	..	..

Immoveable property of the estimated value of Rs. 3,142 was sold for the recovery of arrears of Rs. 673 and the amount realized was Rs. 682, or 1.4 times the assessment of the land sold (Rs. 476). The total extent of lands sold for arrears of revenue fell from acres 796 in fasli 1308 to acres 610 in the fasli under report. The

only taluks which showed an increase over the previous year's figures are Coimbatore and Pollachi. In all the other taluks, there was a decrease. The variations depend on the number of sales held during the year as compared with the preceding year, dealt with in paragraph 26 *supra*.

29. Receipts from process service fees and charges and the extent to which special paid establishments were utilized for serving processes.

The ordinary village establishments were as usual employed to serve all the processes. No special paid establishment was entertained in this district and consequently no collection under the head "process-service fees."

30. LANDS SOLD UNDER BOARD'S STANDING ORDERS NOS. 30, 33, 34 AND 110.—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 13 to 18 of Standing Order No. 30), 74 acres assessed at Rs. 80 were sold during the year under report for Rs. 3,727 in the taluks of Satyamangalam, Erode, Palladam and Pollachi. The resale under Board's Standing Order No. 110 of 19 acres assessed at Rs. 21, which had been bought in by Government at sales for arrears of revenue for want of bidders, fetched Rs. 18 during the year. This related to the taluks of Coimbatore and Dharapuram. As in the previous fasli, there were no sales under Standing Orders Nos. 33 and 34.

31. LOAN.—The subjoined abstract shows the total advances paid during this and the preceding faslis:—

	Fasli 1308.	Fasli 1309.
Land Improvement Loans Act. { Ordinary Rules	..	..
{ Special Well Rules	1,225	11,840
{ Revised Rules	6,425	..
Agriculturists' Loans Act	200	250
Total	7,850	12,090

The north-east monsoon was far below the average. There was a large demand for State loans during the year under report, and there being sufficient provision in the budget, deserving applications were complied with. It may be pointed out that the operations were limited mainly to the taluks of Coimbatore and Palladam.

32. The total advances including outstandings at the beginning of the year and the recoveries made during the year are shown in the subjoined statement:—

Items.	Total advances including outstandings.	Amount repayable within the fasli including previous year's balance.	Recoveries.			Repayable balance.
			Amount due.	Voluntary advance payments.	Amount written off.	
Land Improvement Loans Act	RS. 7,57,204	RS. 63,714	RS. 61,838	RS. 751	RS. 6	RS. 1,870
Agriculturists' Loans Act	500	148	148	..	..	..

The percentage of collections to demand under the Land Improvement Loans Act was 97, while that under the Agricultural Loans Act was 100 as against 96 and 100 in the preceding year. This better result was due entirely to the close supervision over collections. A good portion of the amount outstanding at the end of the fasli has since been collected, the balance being covered by processes. In three cases in the Coimbatore taluk, a portion of the advance with interest was not made good even after the sale of security lands. The Tahsildar has been asked to state whether this balance which comes to about Rs. 460 can be recovered or not. As the borrowers are not in affluent circumstances, it is doubtful whether any portion of the balance will be realized. If it is found necessary the Board will be addressed for the writing off of the amount.

33. The following abstract shows the demand, collection and balance of interest during the fasli :—

Items.	Total demand.	Collected and written off.	Balance.
Land Improvement Loans Act	RS. 31,267	RS. 30,843	RS. 424
Agriculturists' Loans Act	21	21	..

The percentage of collections to demand under the Land Improvement Loans Act was 98.6 against 97 in the preceding fasli. The collections under the Agriculturists Loans Act were cent. per cent. both during this and the preceding years.

34. The subjoined statement shows the improvements effected with the aid of the Land Improvement Loans during the year :—

Improvements.	Number.	Amount advanced.	Extent benefited.
Construction of new wells	11	RS. 240	ACS. 109
Repair of old wells	13	3,300	106
Reclamation of land	..	600	19

Many of the works for which advances were made during the fasli have not yet been brought to full working order. Inspection of loan works during the year was fair.

35. COSTS IN CIVIL SUITS.—The balance at the beginning of the fasli was Rs. 32-14-0. The amount awarded during the fasli was Rs. 74-1-0. Out of the total amount of Rs. 106-15-0 to be recovered during the year, Rs. 38 were collected during the year, leaving a balance of Rs. 68-15-0 at the close of the fasli. As regards a sum of Rs. 22-14-0 the decree is under execution. The remaining sum Rs. 46-1-0 will be collected shortly. The Tahsildars concerned have been asked to collect the amount.

36. RUINED OR ABANDONED TANKS.—As in the previous year, no ruined tanks were made over to private individuals for repair under Standing Order No. 9 or small isolated tanks under Standing Order No. 9-A.

37. INTEREST ON ARREARS OF LAND REVENUE.—The amount outstanding at the beginning of the fasli was Rs. 9. The current demand was Rs. 30. The total demand current and arrears amounted to Rs. 39, of which Rs. 21 were collected and written off during the fasli leaving a balance of Rs. 12 at the close of the fasli. This amount is the interest which accrued on the arrears of Rs. 100 relating to fasli 1307 referred to in paragraph *supra*, which has been recommended for remission in the last quarterly statement of irrecoverable arrears. The interest amount will be written off on receipt of orders sanctioning the writing off of the Land Revenue arrears.

38. SUB-DIVISION OF QUIT-RENT.—There were no applications for Sub-division of quit-rent either in this or in the preceding year.

39. EXAMINATION OF THE VILLAGE AND TALUK MANUAL ACCOUNTS.—Statement No. 1 shows the officers by whom each taluk was settled during the fasli. Erode and Kollegal which were last settled by the Collector in fasli 1304 were settled by me during the fasli. Copies of the Jamabandi officers' reports on the examination of these accounts are being received. Compared with the preceding year, there was considerable improvement in both the village and taluk accounts whose condition was fairly satisfactory.

40. FAMINE ANALYSIS, VILLAGE REGISTERS AND FIRKA BOOKS.—The annual return showing the progress made in the preparation and check of village registers and firka books submitted for the year ending 30th June 1900 will show that the posting and checking of village registers and firka books have been almost completed up to fasli 1308 and some progress has also been made for fasli 1309. Tahsildars have been

asked to see that both the village registers and firka books are brought up to date and completely checked. These registers and books were also examined during the jamabandi and the defects noticed were pointed out to the Tahsildars in view of their rectification.

With reference to paragraph 2 of the Resolution of the Board of Revenue, No. 500, dated 2nd December 1899, calling on Collectors to note to what extent practical advantage or useful information was derived from the examination of the "village registers" and "firka books" I have the honour to state that till now there has been no occasion in this district for any practical advantage being derived from those registers. The village registers contain useful information on economical condition of the villages in a convenient form, there has been no deterioration in the condition of the ryot or of the soil in this district worth special notice. It was observed that there were no remarks of the Tahsildars in some villages on their condition, progress, &c. The remarks written up in some were not complete and brought up to date so as to be really useful. Strict orders have been issued in the matter, on B.P., No. 416, dated 7th September 1900, and it is hoped that sufficient attention will be paid to these important registers.

41. APPLICATION FOR TRANSFER OF REVENUE REGISTRY.—The following statement compares the number of applications received and disposed of during this and the preceding years under the two heads "presented through registration officers" and "presented direct to revenue officers":—

	Fasli 1308.		Fasli 1309.	
	Presented to Registration officers.	Presented to Revenue officers.	Presented to Registration officers.	Presented to Revenue officers.
Applications pending at the beginning of the fasli	No. 190	No. 1	No. 311	No. 5
Applications received during the fasli	6,365	433	7,523	389
Total	6,555	434	7,834	394
Applications disposed of during the fasli	6,244	429	7,675	394
Balance at the end of the fasli	311	5	159	..
Percentage of disposal	95.3	98.8	98	100

Compared with the preceding year there was an increase of 1,158 in the number of applications presented to Registration officers and a decrease of 44 in the number presented to Revenue officers. The increase in the total number of applications presented during the year occurs in 9 taluks and was due to the fact that the rule allowing the presentation of transfer applications before Registering officer is being better understood and availed of to a great extent than in the last year. Comparing the number of applications presented through Registration officers with those presented to Revenue officers, the former, as in the preceding year, showed an increase over the latter and the percentage of the number presented during the year to Registration officers to the total number of applications showed also an increase, as compared with the figures of fasli 1308, being 95 per cent. as against 94 per cent. in fasli 1308 and 87 per cent. in fasli 1307. The rule making optional the presentation of applications to Registration officers with the previous attestation of the village officers has worked well in favour of the ryots; hence the increase in the percentage. The total number of applications pending at the close of the year was 159, all of which were applications presented to Registration officers. Compared with the preceding year there was increase in the percentage of disposal under both the classes of applications. Out of the 159 cases pending at the close of the year, 36 were since disposed of. The rest are pending with the village officers either for verification with the chitta or for preparation of pattas. Most of them are said to have been received about the close of the fasli.

42. The following abstract shows the number of cases in which steps were taken to transfer the registry of holdings under paragraphs 5 and 7 of Standing Order No. 20 :—

Coimbatore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	240
Satyamangalam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	395
Kollegal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	156
Pollachi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
Erode	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	596
Bhavani	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	265
Palladam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	151
Dhárápúram	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	93
Karúr	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	223
Udamalpet	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	157
Total									2,299

The total number of cases in which action was taken during the year was 2,299 against 1,954 in the preceding year, showing an increase of 345 cases. The increase occurred in all the taluks except Erode, and was due to the prompt steps taken by Tahsildars to secure agreement between ownership and revenue registry. At the close of the year 64 cases were pending, of which 13 were since disposed of. The rest are pending enquiry and it is hoped it will be disposed of soon.

43. COMPOSITION OF SECOND CROP ASSESSMENT AT REDUCED RATES.—At the beginning of the fasli 5 applications were pending. The number received during the fasli was 1, making a total of 6. Of these one application relating to the fasli under report was rejected. The remaining 5 cases relating to Palladam were accepted during the year. There was no balance at the end of fasli.

44. 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. As usual, the figures entered in this statement are based upon the returns furnished by the village officers. I can place no reliance on the accuracy of these figures. According to this statement there was considerable improvement in the number of survey marks replaced or repaired, as compared with the preceding year. But the number of marks requiring to be replaced or repaired is still large and I think the work of replacing or repairing them can only progress slowly with the help of the karnams who have elementary knowledge of survey work and have very little time to attend to this work.

45. CATTLE CENSUS (QUINQUENNIAL).—The census of live and dead stock was as usual taken by village officers during the last week of October and the accounts rendered by the village officers were scrutinized by Tahsildars and Revenue Inspectors. In nearly 94 per cent. of the cases verified, the karnams' census was found correct.

46. AGRICULTURAL WAGES.—In B.P., No. 112, dated 8th March 1898, a special paragraph has been ordered to be devoted to the subject of Agricultural wages this year. Agricultural labourers are generally paid in grain according to the nature of the work they are engaged in. The system of payment in kind is still in force in the case of permanent farm-servants who are also paid a few rupees every year to meet the expense of clothing, &c. In the case of labourers employed temporarily on particular occasions, such as transplantation, weeding and harvesting seasons, wages are paid both in money and grain. In towns like Satyamangalam and Gopichettipalayam of the Satyamangalam taluk and in the villages of Thondamuthur and Coimbatore firkas of the Coimbatore taluk which are close to the Coimbatore town all round the agricultural labourers are said to be paid in money instead of in kind, except in times of harvest when wages are paid in grain. The system of payment in kind has not been superseded by the system of money payments.

47. 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 Karúr and Udamalpet, which were last settled by the Collector in fasli 1305, will be settled by him in fasli 1310. There were no taluks which have not been settled by the Collector personally during the five years ending the fasli under report.

(Signed) C. H. MOUNSEY,
Acting Collector.

Exd. P. Seetharam.

SETTLEMENT REPORT OF THE NILGIRIS.

I HAVE the honour to submit the report on the settlement of land revenue in this district for fasli 1309, together with the prescribed statements. The returns due to the Land Revenue Department of the Board have been submitted separately.

2. SEASON AND RAINFALL.—The season was a very unfavourable one for agricultural operations owing to the deficient and ill-distributed rainfall. This deficiency prejudicially affected both the quality and quantity of the coffee crop. The season for coffee was therefore characterized by the Nilgiri Planters' Association as one of very marked depression. For tea also the season has been an unfortunate one. The failure of the monsoon has caused unprecedented mortality in most parts of the district among young clearings. Cinchona, on the other hand, continued to show an upward tendency, and the ruling prices, though poor, has helped many a planter who owned mature cinchonas in tiding over a bad season. The effect of season on the food crops of the district was materially much more marked than on the special products. The average rainfall registered in the district during the year amounted to 46.82 inches against 75.28 inches in the previous year and against 63.91, the average of 30 years (1870-1899). The agricultural population suffered generally owing to the failure of crops of both monsoons. This necessitated the suspension of one-third of the kist with the sanction of the Board and Government till December next. In a few villages the scarcity from which the ryots suffered was much aggravated by a malignant form of fever which incapacitated the sufferers and convalescents from seeking work at any distance from their homes. In order to afford relief to such persons the District Board opened a few new and useful roads and also started the collection of road materials in the immediate vicinity of these affected villages. This enabled the ryots to tide over their period of difficulty. The distress was never so acute nor extended as to require the enforcement of provisions of Famine Code. Private charity organised by a Basel German Mission did a great deal to alleviate the distress in the area most affected by scarcity and disease, viz., the Kaity village.

3. OUTTURN OF CROPS.—The outturn of the special products was fair, and that of food and garden crops poor both on the plateau and in the South-East Wynaad.

4. PRICES.—The prices of the chief grains, except rice, second sort, and horsegram, which were steady, show a rise, which is not due to any local causes, but to the high prices ruling in the adjoining districts, upon which the local markets entirely depend for their supplies.

5. PERMANENTLY-SETTLED STATES AND WHOLE INAM VILLAGES.—Nil.

6. ROYTWARI SETTLEMENT.—The annual settlement of the 17 villages of the Ootacamund taluk and of the 12 villages of the Gúdálúr taluk was conducted by the Collector between February and June last, while that of the Coonoor taluk was conducted by the Head Assistant Collector in March and April 1900.

The number of pattas held by the ryots during the year was 7,812 against 7,776 in the previous year. There was an increase of 68 pattas in Ootacamund and Coonoor taluks, and a decrease of 32 in the South-East Wynaad. The increase occurred in respect of sales under the waste land rules, of transfers by order of Court and by private contract or gift and of sub-divisions of the existing holdings. The decrease, on the other hand, in the South-East Wynaad was due to lands of poor quality having been either resigned or bought in by Government at revenue sales.

SETTLEMENT REPORT OF NILGIRIS.

18. **INTEREST ON ARREARS OF LAND REVENUE.**—There was an arrear balance of interest of Rs. 6 outstanding at the beginning of the fasli. During the year under report Rs. 513 were charged as interest, which sum, together with the arrears, amounted to Rs. 519. Of this sum Rs. 485 were collected or written off, leaving a balance of Rs. 34 at the close of the year. The necessary steps have been taken for the recovery of the balance.

19. **SUB-DIVISION OF QUIT-RENT.**—*Nil.*

20. **EXAMINATION OF THE VILLAGE AND TALUK ACCOUNTS.**—These were checked and found to have been maintained in a fairly satisfactory condition. The preparation and checking of the village statistical registers and the firka sheets for fasli 1308 have been completed. The circumstances of this district being exceptional, no special advantage or useful information was derived from the examination of these registers, except that they show the statistics in one view under the various heads therein prescribed. Deterioration or decline is not noticeable in any village or tract. In the Ootacamund taluk it was found that the space provided in section I of the village registers for embodying the remarks on the general condition of the people and on various other subjects therein specified had been left blank. At the time of jamabandi the Deputy Tahsildar was ordered to supply the omission at once, and I am again issuing strict orders to him to write up the remarks within a month and report the fact.

21. **TRANSFER OF REGISTRY OF HOLDINGS.**—The number of applications pending at the beginning of the year was 93, and that received during the year was 330 as against 389 in the preceding fasli. Of the total number for disposal, 274 were disposed of during the year. The pendency of the remaining 149 cases is explained in column 8 of the statement.

22. **VERNACULAR CORRESPONDENCE IN THE ASSISTANT OR THE HEAD ASSISTANT COLLECTOR'S OFFICES.**—There is no Assistant Collector's division in this district. As regards the Head Assistant Collector attached to the South Wynaad division, the Malayalam petitions are read out to him by his clerks. The correspondence between him and the Deputy Tahsildar continued to be conducted in English as before.

23. **KARNAMS' ATTENDANCE REGISTERS.**—A report on the maintenance of this register has been submitted to the Land Revenue Department of the Board in my letter, R. Dis. No. 319, dated 24th July last.

24. **AGRICULTURAL WAGES.**—The system of paying agricultural labourers on the plateau mostly in money, except in the case of Badagars, who work for grain wage during the harvest time, and of paying the farm servants in the Gudalur taluk in grain daily in addition to a meal daily and clothes at festivals and a small portion of the paddy crop at the harvest time continues unchanged.

25. **SURVEY ADVANCES.**—Under this head a sum of Rs. 354-3-9 was outstanding for collection at the commencement of the fasli, and Rs. 50 were advanced during the year. Of the total amount of Rs. 404-3-9 which became repayable, Rs. 358-8-0 were collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 50-11-9, for the early recovery of which steps are being taken.

26. **ADVANCES UNDER THE LOANS ACTS.**—A sum of Rs. 75 under principal and of Rs. 12-8 under interest were outstanding at the beginning of the year under the Land Improvement Loans Act and none under the Agricultural Loans Act. Loans to the extent of Rs. 2,690 under the former and Rs. 2,957-8-0 under the latter Act were granted to the ryots during the year. No amount became repayable during the year, but a sum of Rs. 200 out of the amount advanced for land improvement purposes was summarily recovered along with the accrued interest owing to its misapplication. The arrears at the commencement of the year did not fall due within the fasli, as time till 30th September 1900 was granted by the Board for payment of the same. The advances made during the year under Agricultural Loans Act were for purposes other than relief of distress. Applications for loans for relief of distress received in the fasli under report are being disposed of in the current fasli.

NILGIRIS,
4th October 1900.

C. J. WEIR,
Collector.

Exd. A. J. D'Monte.

SETTLEMENT REPORT

OF

SALEM.

I HAVE the honour to submit the jamabandi report of the district for fasli 1309 with the prescribed statements.

2. **SEASON AND RAINFALL.**—The total average rainfall registered for the district amounted to 26.72 inches against 40.51 in the previous year, and 31.25 inches, the average of the 25 years 1870—1894. It was less than that of the previous year in all the rain-registering stations except Uttangarai. The rainfall registered in the early or south-west monsoon amounted to 21.51 inches against 20.68 in the previous year, while in the north-east monsoon only 5.21 inches were registered against 19.83 in the previous year. Taking the south-west monsoon on which the district chiefly depends, it is seen that the rainfall was greater than that of the previous year in all the rain-registering stations except Royakotah, Vaniyambadi, Dharmapuri, Palakodu, Salem, Sankeri, Tiruchengodu, Namakkal and Atur. There was, however, a decrease in the cultivated area of 163,351 acres under both dry and wet (dry 160,886 acres and wet 2,465 acres). This was chiefly due to the uneven distribution of rain during the monsoon, there having been less than the normal fall in the months of June, July and August, while it was in excess of the average in the earlier months of April and May. In the north-east monsoon there was a very small quantity of rain, viz., 1.60 inches after October and this caused a decrease in the cultivated area, under wet, of 8,441 acres. The cultivated area under dry exhibits an increase of 79,672 acres which was due to the fairly good downpour of rain in September and October, viz., 9.68 and 3.61 inches, respectively.

The total area under cultivation exhibits a decrease of 92,120 acres under both dry and wet (dry 81,214 acres, wet 10,906 acres) which was due to the partial failure of the north-east monsoon.

On the whole, the season may be said to have been unfavourable, more especially for dry cultivation.

The tanks in the district did not receive an adequate supply during the year owing to the untimely and deficient rainfall. Cultivation under wells was on the whole fair. The freshes in the Cauvery were about the average.

SETTLEMENT REPORT OF SALEM.

3. CONDITION AND OUTTURN OF CROPS.—The average outturn for the principal crops for the district is shown in the subjoined statement:—

Name of crop.	Outturn in annas.
Paddy	10
Cholam	8
Cumbu	8
Ragi	7
All others including pulses	7
Cotton	9
Indigo	11
Sugarcane	11
Castor-oil seeds	7
Gingelly	6
Ground-nut	8
Other oil-seeds	7
Tobacco	9
Topes	9

4. The prices of the principal food-grains are compared in the subjoined statement:—

Grains.	Price per garce.		
	Fasli 1308.	Fasli 1309.	Difference.
1	2	3	4
1. Paddy .. { First sort	Rs. 194	Rs. 207	Rs. 13
Second sort	180	188	8
2. Cholam	250	262	12
3. Cumbu	218	239	21
4. Ragi	206	231	25
5. Horse-gram	224	248	24
6. Varagu	142	139	3

The prices of all the food-grains except varagu rose during the year under report, and this was chiefly due to the unfavourable season in and beyond the district. The fall in the price of varagu is slight and calls for no remarks.

5. PERMANENTLY-SETTLED ESTATES.—The total number of estates rose from 209 to 210 by the sub-division of Kollukattipalayam mita otherwise termed Irnapuram bit No. 2 in the Námakkal taluk into Naravalur Tottipalayam division and the remaining portion of the Kollukattipalayam mita, with reference to B.P., Mis. No. 3700, Land Revenue, dated 15th November 1899. There was a net decrease of As. 4-11 in the peishoush which is due to the acquisition of certain land in the Sankeri mita for rain-gauge purposes.

6. WHOLE INAM VILLAGES.—The number of whole inam villages was 268 during the year, as against 178 shown in the previous year. The former figure has been adopted with reference to the correspondence ending with B.P., Mis. No. 150, dated 15th January 1900. The quit-rent was Rs. 42,829-10-1 against Rs. 43,450-7-3 in the previous fasli. The decrease is explained in the enclosure to statement No. 6.

7. RYOTWARI VILLAGES.—The number of these villages was 2,782 against 2,783 in the previous year. The decrease is due to the amalgamation of the Adiyur and Komarapalayam villages in the Tiruchengódu taluk into one (Adiyur) at the recent survey and settlement.

8. OCCUPATION AND HOLDINGS.—The extent of ryotwar holdings was 1,365,000 acres assessed at Rs. 19,27,024 against 1,364,136 acres assessed at Rs. 19,24,130 in the previous year, showing an increase of 864 acres in extent and of Rs. 2,894 in assessment as shown in the subjoined statement:—

SETTLEMENT REPORT OF SALEM.

Items.	Extent. ACS.	Assessment. RS.
<i>Additions.</i>		
(1) Lands transferred from dry to wet and <i>vice versa</i>	...	1,046
(2) Net increase in extent and assessment by lands being taken up and relinquished	43	1,703
(3) Net increase in the extent by transfer of inams to Government and <i>vice versa</i>	11	...
(4) Net increase due to settlement	1,147	613
Total	1,201	3,362
<i>Deductions.</i>		
(1) Lands sold for arrears of revenue and bought in by Government	321	422
(2) Lands taken up for public purposes or otherwise rendered useless	16	34
(3) Net decrease in assessment by transfer of inam to Government and <i>vice versa</i>	...	12
Total	337	468
Net increase in extent and assessment	864	2,894

The net increase in the extent and assessment in holdings as compared with the last year is due (1) to more lands having been taken up than relinquished owing to the somewhat favourable character of the south-west monsoon, (2) to the introduction of new settlement rates in certain villages in the Tiruchengódu and Tiruppattúr taluks with reference to B.Ps., No. 160, dated 10th June 1899, and No. 50, dated 10th February 1900, and (3) the transfer of dry lands to wet, chiefly in the Krishnagiri taluk in connection with the Barur project.

9. ACTUAL CULTIVATION AND WASTE CHARGED.—Out of the total occupied area of 1,365,000 acres, 1,175,210 or 86.09 per cent. were cultivated against 1,225,855 acres or 89.86 per cent. in the previous year and the remainder 189,790 acres or 13.91 per cent. against 138,281 acres or 10.14 per cent. were left waste. The decrease under cultivated area and increase under current fallows were due to the unfavourable character of the season.

Of the total extent left waste (189,790), 177,975 acres were dry and 11,815 acres wet. Of the total wet waste (11,815 acres), remissions were granted on 4,033 acres against 459 in the previous year, and the amount remitted was Rs. 19,473 against Rs. 2,878 in the previous year. No remission was granted on account of dry waste.

10. WATER-RATE (TIRVAJASTI AND FASALJASTI).—Water-rate amounting to Rupees 22,926 was charged against Rs. 37,341 in the previous year. The decrease was due to the unfavourable season.

11. The total assessment of ryotwar holdings including water-rate thus amounted to Rs. 19,49,950.

12. Of the total ryotwar demand, remissions and deductions amounted to Rupees 1,03,306 under the following heads:—

	RS.
(1) Occasional remissions	34,881
(2) Fixed remissions	1,536
(3) Beriz deductions	66,889
Total	1,03,306

SETTLEMENT REPORT OF SALEM.

13. OCCASIONAL REMISSIONS.—The particulars of remissions amounted to Rupees 34,881 against Rs. 4,763 in the previous year as shown below :—

	Fasli 1308.	Fasli 1309.
	RS.	RS.
(1) Remissions on account of lands left waste	2,878	19,473
(2) Remissions on account of withered crops or loss of produce	626	12,353
(3) Remission of the difference between wet and dry on account of irrigation sources being out of order	1,259	3,055
Total	4,763	34,881

The talukwar particulars of the remissions are given in the subjoined statement :—

Taluku.	Remissions on account of lands left waste.		Remissions on account of withered crops or loss of produce, etc.		Difference between wet and dry on account of irrigation sources being out of order.		Total.	
	1308.	1309.	1308.	1309.	1308.	1309.	1308.	1309.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Hosur	569	741	56	846	215	161	840	1,748
Krishnagiri	..	1,611	210	172	4	..	214	1,783
Dharmapuri	19	1,759	48	2,630	17	180	84	4,569
Tiruppattur	..	614	..	1,958	3	3	3	2,575
Uttangarai	29	3,910	..	1,931	..	..	29	5,841
Salem	1,889	9,437	99	3,533	351	1,737	2,339	14,707
Atur	209	623	..	128	226	557	435	1,308
Namakkal	149	315	213	745	65	39	427	1,099
Tiruchengodu	14	463	..	410	378	392	392	1,251
Total	2,878	19,473	626	12,353	1,259	3,055	4,763	34,881

The increase under remissions was due to unfavourable season. The remissions

Hosur taluk.	Dharmapuri taluk—cont.	Atur taluk.
1. Jakkanahalli tank.	9. Oddahalli tank.	16. Atur anicut.
2. Anohetti tank supply channel.	10. Ganiselahalli tank.	
3. Anikollu Chinnatti anicut.	Tiruppattur taluk.	Namakkal taluk.
4. Onnalavadi tank.	11. Kurumbankuttai.	17. Serukkalai tank anicut channel.
5. Doddabelur tank.	Salem taluk.	Tiruchengodu taluk.
6. Sibilmangalam tank.	12. Maramangalam tank.	
Dharmapuri taluk.	13. Periyerippatti tank.	18. Arisaramani Ponnusandram tank.
7. Ganigarahalli Ramagounden kuttai.	14. Manathal tank.	
8. Boddireddihalli tank.	15. Dasavilakku anicut channel.	

granted on account of irrigation sources being out of order shows an increase of Rs. 1,796. The irrigation sources concerned are 18 as particularized in the margin. The Tahsildars report that it is proposed to hand over Nos. 1 and 11 for private repair and that the Public Works Department has been addressed in the matter of repairs to No. 4. A revised estimate for Rs. 1,520 has been received from the Executive Engineer for repairs to No. 2, and will be submitted shortly for the Board's sanction. In regard to works Nos. 3 and 7 the question of their abandonment is under correspondence. The Executive Engineer has promised to forward an estimate for No. 5 soon. An estimate for Rs. 230 has been sanctioned for No. 6 and the work is in progress. Nos. 8, 9 and 10 are under investigation by the Tank Restoration Scheme Party. Estimates have been sanctioned in B.P., Mis. No. 2308, dated 12th May 1900, for the removal of prickly-pear in works Nos. 12, 13 and 14 as a step for taking levels and preparing regular estimates for their repairs. The work of removal of prickly-pear is in progress, and as soon as it is finished steps will be taken for the thorough repairs to the works. No. 15 is in charge of the Public Works Department, and for its repair, estimate has been sanctioned by that department. No. 16 is also in charge of the Public Works Department. The Executive Engineer has been addressed

SETTLEMENT REPORT OF SALEM.

to undertake its repair without further delay. In regard to No. 17, the Executive Engineer has proposed to raise the crest level of the anicut, and he has been asked to forward necessary plans and estimates, on receipt of which the work will be put in hand. No. 18 has been repaired at a cost of Rs. 2,100.

14. FIXED REMISSIONS.—The fixed remissions amounted to Rs. 1,536 as against Rs. 925 in the previous fasli as shown below :—

	Fasli 1308.	Fasli 1309.
	RS.	RS.
(1) Progressive cowle remissions on account of clearance of prickly-pear	884	1,495
(2) Cowle remissions on account of heaviness of assessment.	5	5
(3) Remissions granted under the tope rules	36	36
Total	925	1,536

Item No. 1.—The increase was due to the grant of 327 acres of land and cowle tenure during the fasli.

Item No. 2.—The sum of Rs. 5 entered against this head is the remission given during the days of a late Collector Mr. Cockburn and is known as "Cockburn's cowle." The lands are situated in the jungle parts in the Krishnagiri taluk which were not brought under settlement owing to their unhealthiness. The village Oppathavadi where the lands are situated has been settled by the Settlement Department, but the introduction of the new settlement rates was postponed to the current fasli with reference to B.P., Mis. No. 4992, dated 24th September 1900. When the new settlement rates are introduced, this item will disappear.

Item No. 3.—The remission is the same as per last fasli.

15. BERIZ DEDUCTIONS.—The amount of beriz deductions is Rs. 66,889 as against Rs. 67,250 in the previous fasli and is made up of the following items :—

	Fasli 1308.	Fasli 1309.
	RS.	RS.
(1) Allowance to religious institutions	55,266	55,187
(2) Share of receipts of Thrishvekam villages	11,583	11,382
(3) Dasabandam shares	250	126
(4) Pay of establishment of Devasandram village, Krishnagiri taluk	25	25
(5) Assessment on certain charitable inam lands made over to the Taluk Boards under B.P., Mis. No. 224, dated 11th April 1892, Mis. No. 5569, dated 28th September 1893, and Mis. No. 5008, dated 10th November 1896	113	108
(6) Full assessment of a Nirkatti inam in Berikaipoliam ordered to be shown as beriz deduction—vide B.P., Mis. No. 4642, dated 14th December 1897	13	13
(7) Payment for religious institutions in lieu of inam lands resumed	..	48
Total	67,250	66,889

Item No. 1.—The amount sanctioned for the district, viz., Rs. 55,187, has been wholly paid during the year.

Item No. 2.—The decrease was due to the decrease in the revenue of the villages.

Item No. 3.—The decrease is due to the non-payment of the dasabandam share to the inamdar of a tank in the Sevathur village, Tiruppattur taluk, within the fasli.

Items Nos. 4 and 6—exhibit no change.

Item No. 5.—The decrease is due to the remission granted on account of wet waste on certain inam lands granted for the upkeep of a choultry at Palakodu known as "Yamnaboy's chattram" and ordered to be made over to the Hosūr Taluk Board for being utilized towards the maintenance of the Primary school at Palakodu.

Item No. 7.—This represents the full assessment on certain resumed masjid inam lands in the Mukkarampalli village, Uttangarai taluk, ordered to be paid to the person appointed by the Muhammadan community to render service or to a committee to be appointed by the District Court under Act XX of 1863—*vide* G.O., No. 252, Revenue, dated 22nd April 1899, communicated with B.P., Mis. No. 1591 (Land Revenue), dated 15th May 1899. The full assessment of Rs. 11 of the resumed inam lands in the village of Chinnapudur, Tiruppattūr taluk, referred to in the same Government Order was not shown as a beriz deduction within the fasli by the Tahsildar, and hence it has been included in the demand.

16. NET LAND REVENUE RYOTWAR.—Excluding the remissions and deductions above referred to, the net ryotwari demand amounted to Rs. 18,46,644 against Rs. 18,88,533, or Rs. 41,889 less than in fasli 1308.

17. MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE.—The revenue under this head amounted to Rs. 1,07,221 against Rs. 1,07,614 in the previous year as detailed below:—

No.	Items.	Fasli 1308.	Fasli 1309.	Difference.
1	2	3	4	5
1	Quit-rent or jodi on minor inams including water-rate	Rs. 27,315	Rs. 26,536	— 779
2	Revenue derived from trees	25,031	25,392	+ 361
3	Assessment on lands cultivated with or without application and not included in patta	20,125	20,785	+ 660
4	Revenue from occupation of poramboke lands	16,149	14,526	— 1,623
5	Commission on private estates under Court of Wards' management ..	1,572	1,904	+ 332
6	Charge of water supplied to zamindari inam lands	2,859	3,041	+ 182
7	Revenue process-fees	431	175	— 256
8	Sale-proceeds of waste lands	1,333	1,635	+ 252
9	Other items detailed in statement No. 5	12,749	13,227	+ 478
	Total ..	1,07,614	1,07,221	— 393

Item No. 1.—The decrease is chiefly due to the decrease under water-rate on minor inams owing to the unfavourable character of the season and also to the fact that the jodi omitted to be collected in previous years on certain minor inams in the newly-settled villages of the Bommidi division of the Kadathur mitta, Uttangarai taluk, was charged during fasli 1308, while there were no such collections in fasli 1309.

Item No. 2.—The increase is due to the larger number of sales of dead patta-trees and to the grant of tree-pattas in a greater number of cases.

Item No. 3.—The revenue under this head exhibits an increase of Rs. 660. The talukwar particulars are given in the subjoined statement:—

Taluk.	Fasli 1308.	Fasli 1309.	Difference.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Hosūr	291	314	+ 23
Krishnagiri	1,119	1,246	+ 127
Dharmapuri	2,345	1,779	— 566
Tiruppattūr	393	235	— 158
Uttangarai	1,981	1,901	— 80
Salem	5,616	4,658	— 958
Atur	3,693	5,363	+ 1,670
Namakkal	316	1,845	+ 1,030
Tiruchengódu	4,372	3,944	— 428
Total ..	20,125	20,785	+ 660

The increase appears in the taluks of Hosūr, Krishnagiri, Atur and Namakkal. The increase in Hosūr is small and calls for no remarks. The increase in Krishnagiri, Atur and Namakkal is reported to relate to cases in which the parties refused to pay tree value or take patta, and also to cases in which the assignments were held in abeyance pending sub-division of fields.

Item No. 4.—Revenue from occupation of poramboke lands. This exhibits a decrease of Rs. 1,623 as compared with the previous fasli. The talukwar particulars for this revenue are given in the subjoined statement:—

Taluk.	Fasli 1308.		Fasli 1309.		Extent on which penal charge was levied in fasli 1309 out of the extent shown in column 4.
	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	
	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	ACS.
Hosūr	49	246	9	67	3
Krishnagiri	92	1,095	93	1,118	67
Dharmapuri	161	1,340	218	1,295	166
Tiruppattūr	16	319	21	373	16
Uttangarai	384	612	193	325	10
Salem	858	3,022	1,002	3,670	Not reported.
Atur	621	2,378	886	2,589	Do.
Namakkal	1,331	5,647	359	3,565	205
Tiruchengódu	749	1,490	581	1,524	4
Total ..	4,261	16,149	3,362	14,526	471

It will be seen that the occupation of porambokes increased in area in the taluks of Krishnagiri, Dharmapuri, Tiruppattūr, Salem and Atur, and decreased considerably in Namakkal, Uttangarai and Hosūr. On the whole, there is a decrease of 899 acres in extent and of Rs. 1,623 in assessment for the district. As reported in my letter, No. 3292-D., dated 7th November 1899, detailed instructions have been issued to Divisional-officers and Tahsildars to take steps to reduce the area of poramboke cultivation. When compared with the total extent of poramboke cultivation, the extent on which penal charge was levied, as reported by Tahsildars, is found to be small. This shows that many of the encroachments are unobjectionable cases. The attention of Divisional-officers and Tahsildars will be drawn to this fact and they will be directed to take prompt steps towards their assignment before the end of the current fasli.

Item No. 5.—The increase in commission is due mainly to increased receipts in the Berikai and Shulagiri estates.

Item No. 6.—The increase occurs in Namakkal and Tiruchengódu taluks and is due to the charge of water-rate on mita and inam lands irrigated by the Cauveri channels and other Government sources of irrigation, for the excess over the wet extent allowed at the inam settlement.

Item No. 7.—The decrease occurs in all the taluks and was due to the special-paid agencies not having been employed during the year as in the previous year.

Item No. 8.—The extent of lands sold under the waste land rules on the Shevaroy Hills was greater than that of the previous year; hence the increase.

Item No. 9.—The increase appears chiefly in (1) Receipts on account of Survey department, (2) Sale-proceeds of tank-bed lands, and (3) Rent on Railway C-class lands. As regards the first item, there was a receipt of Rs. 803 against Rs. 299 in the previous year. The increase was due to the collection of fees from candidates for admission to the General Survey examination held in December 1899. In regard to the second item, Rs. 3,174 was realised against Rs. 553 in the previous year. The increase appears mainly in the Salem taluk and is due to keen competition in the sale of tank-bed lands of the Pungankuttai in the Vellakkalpatti village, Salem taluk, abandoned with reference to B.P., Mis. No. 4090, dated 5th July 1898. The increase in item No. 3 (Rs. 1,307 as against Rs. 89 in the previous year) is due to the recovery of arrears omitted to be charged in previous years.

18. The total land-revenue demand under all heads amounted to Rs. 24,45,829 against Rs. 24,88,732 in fasli 1308. The decrease occurs chiefly under ryotwar and miscellaneous as shown below :—

	Fasli 1308.	Fasli 1309.	Difference.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
(1) Permanently-settled	4,49,135	4,49,134	-- 1
(2) Shrotriem jodi	43,450	42,830	-- 620
(3) Ryotwar and miscellaneous	19,96,147	19,53,865	-- 42,282
Total ..	24,88,732	24,45,829	-- 42,903

19. CESSSES.—The current demand is compared below with that of the previous year :—

	Fasli 1308.	Fasli 1309.	Difference.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
(1) Cess in zemindaries	45,552	45,674	+ 122
(2) Cess in inam villages	11,524	11,614	+ 90
(3) Cesses in ryotwari villages	2,11,479	2,21,137	+ 9,658
Total ..	2,68,555	2,78,425	+ 9,870

The increase against items 1 and 2 is small and calls for no remarks. The increase in item No. 3 is due to raising of the village-cess from 7 pies in fasli 1308 to 8 pies in fasli 1309, with reference to the notification in B.P., No. 54 (Land Revenue), dated 24th February 1899.

20. The total demand under land-revenue and cesses amounted to Rs. 27,24,254. The collections amounted to Rs. 27,03,210, and Rs. 11 were written off as irrecoverable, making a total of Rs. 27,03,221 or 98·38 per cent. of the demand against Rupees 27,40,069 or 99·38 per cent. of the demand in fasli 1308. The decrease in the percentage of collections was due to unfavourable season.

21. ARREARS.—The arrear demand at the beginning of the fasli amounted to Rs. 17,218, of which Rs. 17,054 were collected and Rs. 110 written off the accounts as irrecoverable, leaving a balance of Rs. 54.

22. TOTAL ARREARS AND CURRENT.—Statement No. 7 shows the demand, collection and balance of land-revenue and cesses up to the end of June 1900. The total demand under arrears and current amounted to Rs. 27,41,472, of which Rs. 27,20,264 were collected and Rs. 121 were written off the accounts as irrecoverable, leaving a balance of Rs. 21,087 or 77 per cent. This has been reduced by subsequent collections and remissions to Rs. 8,991 up to the end of October 1900. Of the balance, (1) Rs. 4,349 are due on Ponnarkolam mittah, Bagalurpalayam and Vellakuttai jaghir which are under Government management under Act II of 1864, (2) Rs. 933 relate to amounts embezzled in the Tiruppattūr taluk in regard to which orders of the Board of Revenue are awaited, and the remainder chiefly represents the water-rate on certain mittahs and agraahams in the Nāmakkal taluk, the demand of which was settled only long after the close of the fasli.

23. DISTRIBUTION OF COLLECTION BETWEEN LAND REVENUE AND CESSSES.—The statement showing how the distribution was made in fasli 1309 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 1307.

24. COERCIVE PROCESSES AND SALES FOR ARREARS OF REVENUE.—Statement No. 8A gives particulars regarding the number of the several kinds of processes issued for the realisation of the arrears of revenue, the extent to which property was sold and the amount realized. The total number of processes of all kinds amounted to 128,206 against 204,981 in the previous fasli. The increase appears in the taluks of Nāmakkal, Dharmapuri, Krishnagiri, Tiruppattūr and Uttangarai and is not large and

appears mainly under notice of demand. The decrease in Tiruchengódu and Hosúr is trifling, but the decrease in Salem and Atur is large. This is chiefly due to comparatively small outstanding balances at the beginning of fasli 1309, and to the stay of issue of processes in cases in which the assessments were certain to be remitted.

The subjoined statement compares the number of notices of demand, distraint or attachment, and sale with that of fasli 1308 :—

Fasli.	Number of processes issued.				Number of defaulters whose property was actually sold.	Extent of lands sold.	Amount realized by the sale of		
	Notice of demand.	Notice of distraint or attachment.	Notice of sale.	Total number of processes.			Real property.	Moveable property.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1308	204,464	312	205	204,981	47	ACS. 184	RS. 273	RS. 74	RS. 347
1309	127,178	545	483	128,206	186	979	694	185	879

Out of 127,178 cases in which notices of demand were issued property was attached or distrained in 545 cases against 312 in the previous year, and notices of sale were issued in 483 cases against 205 in the previous year. The sales were actually held in 186 against 47 cases in the previous year. Movables were sold in 38 cases against 11, and immovables in 148 cases against 36 in the previous year. This was due to unfavourable character of the season and the difficulty felt by the ryots in the payment of kists. The number of cases of sales did not exceed in any taluk 5 per cent. of pattas in the respective taluks as noted in the margin.

The subjoined table shows the amount of arrears for which property was distrainted or sold :—

Taluka.				Amount of arrears for which property was attached or distrainted.	Amount of arrears for which property was sold.	Percentage of columns 5 to 2.
1				2	3	4
Hosúr	..	..	..	48	48	100·00
Krishnagiri	..	..	..	121	81	66·94
Dharmapuri	..	..	..	358	54	15·08
Tiruppattūr	..	..	..	..	..	..
Uttangarai	..	..	..	598	284	47·49
Salem	..	..	..	2,209	554	25·08
Atur	..	..	..	57	..	..
Nāmakkal	..	..	..	150	107	71·33
Tiruchengódu	..	..	..	828	238	28·74
Total ..	..	..	..	4,369	1,366	31·27

Of the extent of lands sold, viz., 979 acres, 721 or 73·64 per cent. against 126 acres or 68·48 per cent. in the previous year were purchased by Government at a nominal value of Rs. 10, and the remaining 258 acres were purchased by private individuals for Rs. 684.

The variations in the percentage of the number of processes served by the special-paid agency to the total number of processes served and in the receipts and charges of process service are explained in the subjoined statement:—

Fasli.	Number of processes served.			Process service.		
	Total.	By special-paid agency.	Percentage.	Receipts.	Expenditure.	Difference.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1308	2,04,764	1,832	89	431	283	148
1309	1,27,920	933	73	175	130	45

The percentage of the number of processes served by the special-paid agency to the total number of processes served, and the receipts and charges of process service show a decrease as compared with the previous fasli. This is due to the careful measures adopted to reduce the number of processes served by this agency. The difference between the receipts and charges of process service is also comparatively small, as a result of the steps taken to equalize them as far as possible.

25. LANDS SOLD UNDER THE STANDING ORDER NOS. 30, 33, 34 AND 110.—Under the rules for the sale of assessed waste lands (Standing Order No. 30) 8 acres assessed at Rs. 18 were sold for Rs. 543 during the fasli under report against 578 acres assessed at Rs. 566 for Rs. 5,044 in the previous fasli. The decrease in the amount realized followed the decrease in the extent of lands sold. Again, under Standing Order No. 110, 86 acres assessed at Rs. 110 were sold for Rs. 46 against 33 acres assessed at Rs. 55 for Rs. 85 in the previous year.

There were no sales of lands under Standing Order No. 24.

Under the rules for the disposal of assessed waste lands on the Nilgiris and other special tracts, Standing Order No. 33, 162 acres assessed at Rs. 162 on the Shevaroy Hills were sold for Rs. 1,432. The amount credited in the Treasury Accounts under the head is Rs. 1,635. The difference of Rs. 203 represents the second instalment of purchase money in the case of Y deeds relating to two blocks sold in February 1898.

26. ADVANCES UNDER THE LAND IMPROVEMENT AND AGRICULTURISTS' LOANS ACT.—In accordance with the Board's order conveyed in its Proceedings, No. 417 (Settlement), dated 10th December 1896, the information regarding advances made under the Loans Acts is furnished in this report.

LAND IMPROVEMENT LOANS ACT—ORDINARY.—Rupees 5,070 were advanced under the Act at 5 per cent. per annum during the fasli against Rs. 2,510 in the previous fasli. The total amount of advances outstanding at the beginning of the year under report was Rs. 31,985 and adding the amount advanced during the fasli, the total amount advanced is Rs. 37,055. Of this, the amount which fell due in the year, including sums ordered to be summarily recovered and the balance remaining unpaid in the previous faslis amounted to Rs. 10,111, of which Rs. 9,775 were collected during the fasli, leaving a balance of Rs. 336 or 3.32 per cent. of the demand. Of this balance, Rs. 256 has since been recovered, and Rs. 80 is under process. The sum repaid on account of advances not yet due amounted to Rs. 75. The interest amounted to Rs. 1,988 including the arrear balance of Rs. 30. Of this, Rs. 1,924 were collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 64. Out of this, Rs. 54 has since been collected.

SPECIAL WELL RULES.—The total amount of advances outstanding at the beginning of the year was Rs. 10,200. Of this, Rs. 598 fell due during the year including the arrear balance of Rs. 120. Of the amount that fell due, Rs. 478 was collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 120. The demand under "interest" amounted to Rs. 403 including the arrear balance of Rs. 37. Of this, Rs. 366 was collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 37.

AGRICULTURISTS' LOANS ACT.—The total amount of advances outstanding at the beginning of the fasli was Rs. 1,000. Rupees 510 was advanced during the fasli

making a total of Rs. 1,510. Of this sum, Rs. 100 fell due and has been collected within the fasli. The interest that accrued was Rs. 30 which has been collected.

27. COSTS AWARDED TO GOVERNMENT IN CIVIL SUITS.—The amount of costs awarded to Government in civil suits including the arrear balance of Rs. 820-3-9 amounted to Rs. 918-10-5, of which Rs. 599-3-4 was collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 349-7-1. Of this sum, Rs. 8-12-0 is recommended to be written off; as the judgment-debtor is ascertained to be a pauper, steps are being taken as particularized in the statement against each case to recover the balance of Rs. 340-11-1.

28. SURVEY ADVANCES.—The balance at the beginning of the year was Rupees 131-10-7. Adding to this Rs. 13,536-7-7, the amount advanced during the year, the total amounted to Rs. 13,668-2-2, of which Rs. 7,396-14-1 or 54.12 per cent. was collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 6,271-4-1. Of this, Rs. 1-1-10 has since been written off under Board's Proceedings, Mis. No. 3265, dated 2nd July 1900. Of the current balance, Rs. 6,270-2-3, the bulk (Rs. 6,245-12-4) relates to the survey of the Salem municipality and Rs. 1,384-10-3 of which has since been recovered. The progress made by Tahsildars in collecting these advances is being watched and reviewed every fortnight in this office.

29. RUINED TANKS.—The statement No. 12 shows one tank that was made over to private individuals under Standing Order No. 9 on special rate of assessment during the fasli 1309.

30. INTEREST ON ARREARS OF LAND REVENUE.—The total demand, current and arrears amounted to Rs. 870, of which Rs. 767 were collected; Rs. 4 written off as irrecoverable, leaving a balance of Rs. 99. This relates to the Ponnarkolam mittah, Bagalurpalayam and Vellakuttai Jaghir referred to in paragraph 22 *supra*.

31. SUB-DIVISION OF QUIT-RENT.—There were no cases of sub-division of quit-rent during the year.

32. INSPECTION OF FIELD AND BOUNDARY MARKS.—The statement showing the number of demarcation stones planted during the survey and settlement, the number found to be missing or out of repair, and the number replaced or repaired during the fasli is submitted in the form prescribed in Board's Proceedings, No. 103, dated 14th March 1893. The taluks of Salem, Atur, Namakkal, Tiruchengodu and Uttangarai have been resurveyed. Out of the total number of 50,053 stones missing and out of repair, 30,905 or 62 per cent. were either replaced or repaired during the fasli against 26.33 per cent. in the previous fasli. The largest balance is in Dharmapuri taluk, where out of 15,104 stones found missing or out of repair only 3,722 were planted or repaired. The balance in Uttangarai, viz., 4,221, is also high. The Tahsildar of Namakkal reports that there was no examination of boundary stones last year and that the work has been commenced during the current fasli. Progress reports in the matter of replacement of missing boundary stones are submitted to Divisional-officers monthly and reviewed by them. It is hoped that the report for the current fasli will show substantial progress.

33. EXAMINATION OF VILLAGE AND TALUK ACCOUNTS.—These accounts were carefully scrutinized during the jamabandi and the results of examination were, on the whole, satisfactory, except in Tiruppattur taluk, the Tahsildar of which taluk is now under suspension. The reports of the Divisional-officers on the examination of these accounts are being reviewed as they are received.

34. FAMINE ANALYSIS REGISTERS.—The village registers and firka books were examined by me and the Divisional-officers at the time of jamabandi in accordance with instructions, and they were found to have been brought up to the end of fasli 1308 and maintained fairly well, certain defects and omissions pointed out having been rectified at once.

The Sub-Collector and the Head Assistant Collector report that the registers have not been much utilized during the year and the other Divisional-officers do not give definite information in the matter. But they were utilized by me during the jamabandi when the questions of remissions under particular irrigation sources came up.

SETTLEMENT REPORT OF SALEM.

35. TRANSFER OF REVENUE REGISTRY.—Statement No. 10 shows the number of applications for transfer of pattas made to Registration officers and those received direct by Revenue officers. The number of applications received and disposed of, and that pending at the end of the year under each class as compared with the previous year, are given in the subjoined statement:—

Fasli.	Applications made to Registration Department.				Applications received direct by Revenue officers.			
	Number received including those pending at the beginning of the fasli.	Number disposed of.	Number pending.	Percentage of column 4 to column 2.	Number received including those pending at the beginning of the fasli.	Number disposed of.	Number pending.	Percentage of column 8 to column 6.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1308	4,912	4,445	497	10.05	2,200	2,129	71	3.09
1309	5,607	4,983	624	11.14	2,077	2,024	53	2.55

The increase in the number of applications made to the Registration Department and the decrease in the number of applications received directly by Revenue officers as compared with the corresponding figures for the previous year were due to the fact that the system of presenting applications through the Registration officers finds favour with the people. The variations in the percentage of the number of cases pending to the total number of applications received as compared with that of the previous year are very small and call for no remarks.

36. VERNACULAR CORRESPONDENCE IN THE ASSISTANT AND HEAD ASSISTANT COLLECTORS' OFFICES.—Mr. R. A. Jenkins, Assistant Collector, continued in office till the 7th June 1900 and was not placed in charge of any division. Mr. John Gunn Burn, Head Assistant Collector, did the vernacular work in accordance with the instructions laid down in paragraph 2 of Board's Proceedings, No. 2498, dated 18th November 1886.

12TH NOVEMBER 1900.

(Signed) R. B. CLEGG,
Acting Collector.

SETTLEMENT REPORT

OF

SOUTH CANARA.

I HAVE the honour to submit the report on the settlement of the district for fasli 1309 together with the prescribed statements except those dealt with in the Land Revenue Branch of the Board which have been submitted to it direct.

2. SEASON AND RAINFALL AND CONDITION AND OUTTURN OF CROPS.—The season was not favourable to cultivation. The rainfall was unusually light, being 108.31 inches against 143.32 inches, the average for the past 30 years. It was also not properly distributed. In the south-west monsoon the rainfall up to the end of June was above the average, while in the months of July to September it was only half of the average. In the north-east monsoon almost all the rain fell in the month of October. The result was that the first crop grown on the uplands and the second and third rice crops generally suffered from want of water and the outturn was much below the average.

3. PRICES.—The price of rice, the staple food-grain of the district, rose very high during the fasli under report, especially from the month of February 1900. This was due partly to the poor outturn of the crops, partly to the high prices prevailing in other parts, and partly to the fact that the delay in the setting in of this year's south-west monsoon induced the ryots to keep back their produce from the market in the hope that prices might rise still higher. The variation in the price of horsegram, which is chiefly imported from other places, was slight.

4. AVERAGE RATES OF WAGES OF AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS.—The rates of wages for the six years ending fasli 1309 are given below:—

Fasli.	In the vicinity of towns per diem.		In rural tracts per diem.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
1304	0 3 10	0 2 8	0 3 3	0 2 6
1305	0 3 6	0 2 6	0 3 2	0 2 4
1306	0 4 1	0 2 11	0 3 6	0 2 7
1307	0 4 6	0 3 2	0 3 10	0 2 9
1308	0 3 8	0 2 9	0 3 2	0 2 6
1309	0 4 1	0 3 1	0 3 6	0 2 9

The agricultural labourers are still paid their wages in kind (*i.e.*, paddy or rice) at the customary rates. The variations noticeable above are owing to the money value of the wages being calculated at the average price of rice and paddy prevailing in each year.

5. PERMANENTLY-SETTLED ESTATES AND WHOLE INAM VILLAGES.—There are none in the district.

6. RYOTWARI SETTLEMENT.—

		RS.	
Fasli 1309	...	48,423	(a) <i>Villages</i> .—The number of vil-
" 1308	...	48,178	lages was the same as in the previous year,
			viz., 1,284.
Increase	...	245	(b) <i>Pattas</i> .—There was an increase
			of 245 in the number of pattas as shown
			in the margin. The increase is accounted
			for below :—

(1) Pattas issued for new holdings	...	241
(2) Do. for Banjar (waste) wargs taken up for cultivation	...	9
(3) Do. for wargs transferred from Inam to Government under the beriz deduction system	...	3
(4) Do. for wargs erroneously omitted from statement No. 1 for fasli 1308	...	36
Total	...	289

Deduct—

(i) Pattas of wargs relinquished on account of erosion	...	2
(ii) Do. of wargs relinquished by the holders for reasons other than erosion and of wargs sold for arrears of revenue and bought in by Government	...	36
(iii) Patta of a warg taken up for public purposes	...	1
(iv) Pattas of wargs included in reserved forests and struck off the register of holdings	...	2
(v) Do. erroneously included in statement No. 1 in the previous years	...	3
Total	...	44
Balance	...	245

7. OCCUPATION AND CHANGES THEREIN.—As the Survey Department has not yet intimated the figures showing the extent of holdings and as there is no other reliable record of it, only the amount of revenue charged on holdings has, as usual, been shown in statement No. 3. The revenue amounted to Rs. 13,94,582 in the year under report against Rs. 13,93,650 in fasli 1308. The increase of Rs. 932 is the net result of an addition of Rs. 1,872 under (1) Hosagame and banjar wargs taken up for cultivation (Rs. 1,835), (2) re-imposition of assessment under the beriz deduction system (Rs. 35) and (3) resumption of the assessment assigned in lieu of certain inams (Rs. 2) and of a deduction of Rs. 940 chiefly under (1) lands purchased by Government for want of bidders at sales for arrears of revenue (Rs. 446), (2) wargs or portions of wargs taken up for public purposes (Rs. 269) and (3) relinquishment of wargs on account of causes other than erosion (Rs. 212).

8. 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 1309 are compared below with those of fasli 1308 :—

	Fasli 1308.	Fasli 1309.	Increase.	Decrease.	Remarks.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	
Assessment of holdings	13,93,650	13,94,582	(a) 932	..	(a) <i>Vide</i> paragraph 7 <i>supra</i> .
Deduct—					
Waste remitted	6,046	5,634	..	(b) 412	(b) Due to portions of wargs which were fallow up to fasli 1308 having been brought under cultivation during fasli 1309.
Temporary remissions as per statement No. 4	95,234	95,235	1	..	
Total	1,01,280	1,00,869	1	412	
Remaining beriz	12,92,370	12,93,713	1,343	..	
Add—					
Miscellaneous revenue as per statement No. 5	57,949	76,060	(c) 18,111	..	(c) <i>Vide</i> paragraph 11 <i>infra</i> .
Land cess	1,32,914	1,33,114	(d) 200	..	(d) Chiefly due to new lands taken up for cultivation during the fasli.
Village cess	52,066	59,544	(e) 7,478	..	(e) Due to enhancement of the rate from 7 to 8 pies (<i>vide</i> G.O., No. 180-R., dated 11th March 1899, in B.P., No. 83 (Land Revenue), dated 23rd March 1899).
Total	15,85,299	15,62,431	27,132	..	

9. WATER-RATE, TIRVAJASTI AND FASALJASTI.—There are no Government irrigation works in this district.

		RS.	
Fasli 1308	...	1,31,797	10. REMISSIONS—(a) <i>Permanent</i> .—
" 1309	...	1,31,785	The decrease of Rs. 12 in the amount of
			remissions under this head is due to the
	Decrease	12	amount of a Jari Brahmadaia inam having
			been brought under the beriz deduction
			system.

(b) *Fixed*, including items allowed from entire beriz of villages.—The remissions under this head amounted to Rs. 94,192 as shown below :—

Remissions for fasli 1308	...	94,191
Deduct—		
Remissions on account of waste salt-pans taken up for rice cultivation	...	3
Remissions on cowle lands brought up to full assessment	...	31
		34
		94,157
Add—		
Remission on account of deficiency of land	...	2
Amount of certain <i>tasdiqs</i> (allowances) due to religious institutions and of certain Jari Brahmadaia inam brought under the beriz deduction system	...	33
		35
		94,192

11. MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE (STATEMENT No. 5).—The variations in the important items included under this head of revenue are explained below :—

(a) *Important items of increase*—Items 5 and 6—Land occupied with or without application for which no pattas have been granted and concealed cultivation.—The increase of Rs. 363 under these items is due to the larger number of cases of surreptitious cultivation detected during the year under report.

Item 11 (2).—Quit-rent on bungalows and gardens, &c.—The increase of Rupees 154 under this head is attributable to the assignment on Nelterige assessment of a larger extent of land in towns and on roadsides in villages for the construction of buildings.

Item 11 (4).—Revenue derived from coir, the produce of *Amindivi Islands*.—The increase in the value of coir for fasli 1309 is due to the fact that the value (Rupees 8,832-14-11) of 180 candies of coir supplied in fasli 1308 to the Government dockyard, Calcutta, was adjusted in the accounts of fasli 1309. If this sum were deducted from the figures of fasli 1309 and added to those of fasli 1308, there would be a decrease of Rs. 1,700 in the value realized on account of the coir

actually sold during fasli 1309, which result is explained by the smaller quantity of coir imported and the lower prices realized in fasli 1309.

Fasli.	Quantity.	Value per candy.	Total value realized.
	CANDIES.	RS. A. P.	RS.
1308	522	49 4 5	25,722
1309	870	47 14 8	41,688
Increase	348	..	15,966

Fasli 1308	...	...	...	...	Rs.
" 1309	...	...	...	...	66
					175
				Increase	109

Fasli 1308	...	...	...	...	Rs.
" 1309	...	...	...	...	14,079
					15,789
				Increase	1,710

Fasli 1308	...	...	...	...	Rs.
" 1309	...	...	...	...	12
					154
				Increase	142

Item 11 (17)—Sale-proceeds of the usufruct of trees and rent of fruit trees standing in the compounds attached to taluk offices and rents of Government trees standing on the Amindivi Islands.—The increase of Rs. 260 represents the amount remitted by the present Amindivi monegar on account of the rent of Government trees on the islands. No amount was received on this account during the previous fasli.

Fasli 1308	...	...	...	...	Rs.
" 1309	...	...	...	...	164
					424
				Increase	260

		Extent.	Value realised.
		ACS.	RS.
Fasli 1308	...	0.60	102
" 1309	...	7.72	1,574
		Increase	7.12
			1,472

Fasli 1308	...	...	...	...	Rs.
" 1309	...	...	...	...	1,241
					708
				Decrease	533

Fasli 1308	...	...	...	...	Rs.
" 1309	...	...	...	...	734
					611
				Decrease	123

Item 11 (8)—Receipts on account of the Survey department.—The decrease is chiefly due to a falling off in the receipts under Survey School fees owing to the number of candidates that appeared for examination at the special school in fasli 1309 having been smaller than in fasli 1308.

		Extent.	Value.
		ACS.	RS.
Fasli 1308	...	15.68	1,396
" 1309	...	2.46	215
		Decrease	13.22
			1,181

state of the collections during fasli 1309 is compared below with that of fasli 1308:—

Item 11 (6)—Sale-proceeds of un-serviceable articles.—The increase (Rs. 109) is due chiefly to the sale of all the old unprotected lamps.

Item 11 (9)—Rents, &c., on account of the Konde, Budoli and other escheated estates.—The increase of Rs. 1,710 is due to a larger sum having been realized by the sale of the estate rice this year owing to the prevailing high prices (*vide* paragraph 3 *supra*).

Item 11 (11)—Recovery of law charges.—This is an item of revenue depending on the number of suits disposed of during each year.

Item 11 (21)—Sale-proceeds of river accretions and reclamations.—The increase is due to the sale of a large extent of reclamations.

(b) Important items of decrease—
Item 7—Occupation of poramboke lands (Penal) charge.—The decrease (Rs. 533) under this head appears to be the result of the vigorous action taken in the previous year for putting down such encroachments by the imposition of penal assessment.

Item 10—Revenue process fees.—The decrease is due to the smaller number of darkhast cases disposed of in the year which led to a reduction in the number of notices issued to parties intimating the result of the cases.

Item 11 (3)—Sale-proceeds of waste lands.—The decrease is due to the smaller extent of waste lands sold during the fasli.

12. DEMAND, COLLECTION AND BALANCE—CURRENT RYOTWAR AND MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE FOR FASLI 1309.—The

Fasli.	Current demand.	Collections within the fasli.	Remissions within the fasli.	Balance.	Subsequent collections up to 31st August.	Total collections and remissions.	Balance.	Percentage of collection in column 7 to the demand in column 2.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1308	Rs. 13,50,319	Rs. 13,41,969	Rs. 56	Rs. 8,350	Rs. 5,365	Rs. 13,47,334	Rs. 2,985	99.77
1309	13,69,773	13,62,989	..	6,728	4,375	13,67,420	2,353	99.82

Notwithstanding the bad crops of the year the state of collections was satisfactory owing partly to better exertions on the part of Revenue officers and partly to the high prices obtained for rice, the staple crop of the district.

13. DEMAND, COLLECTION AND BALANCE—ARREARS.—The collection of arrears during the two faslis 1308 and 1309 is compared below:—

Fasli.	Arrears at the beginning of the fasli.	Collections within the fasli.	Remissions.	Balance at the end of the fasli.	Subsequent collections and remissions up to 31st August.	Balance.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1308	Rs. 5,967	Rs. 5,239	Rs. 444	Rs. 284	Rs. 13	Rs. 271
1309	8,637	7,504	539	594	..	594

Of the above arrears outstanding at the end of August last, Rs. 192 have been ordered to be written off the accounts under G.O., No. 841, Revenue, dated 18th August 1900; Rs. 122 are due on a certain grant property, the holder of which would not accept a ryotwari patta at the rate of Rs. 12 an acre and the matter is under enquiry; Rs. 16 are due on the estate of a minor who does not possess any property, except the land on which the arrears have accrued; and Rs. 264 represent the amount of prohibitory assessment imposed on certain encroachments. One of these encroachments, on which a penal assessment of Rs. 100 was charged, has been removed and the amount will be recommended to be written off the accounts. Steps have been taken for the realization of the balance.

14. COERCIVE PROCESSES AND SALES FOR ARREARS OF REVENUE.—The nature and extent of the coercive measures taken in fasli 1309 for the realization of arrears of revenue are compared below with the figures for the preceding fasli:—

Fasli.	Number of patta-dars.	Total number of processes of all descriptions served.	Number of defaulters whose property was				Value of the property sold.					
			Attached.		Sold.		Real property.		Personal property.		Total.	
			Personal.	Real.	Personal.	Real.	Amount of arrears.	Amount realized.	Amount of arrears.	Amount realized.	Amount of arrears.	Amount realized.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1308	48,178	7,291	581	117	51	38	Rs. 569	Rs. 297	Rs. 814	Rs. 841	Rs. 1,383	Rs. 1,138
1309	48,423	6,858	702	215	77	44	597	670	1,649	1,213	2,246	1,892

SETTLEMENT REPORT OF SOUTH CANARA.

Though the season was unfavourable, the high prices of rice which prevailed during the fasli enabled the bigger landholders to meet the Government demand without much difficulty, so that there was a decrease in the total number of processes issued during the year on the whole. But the smaller landholders were not able to

	Fasli 1307.	Fasli 1308.	Total.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
* Arrears at the commencement of fasli 1309	209	2,019	2,227
Arrears at the end of fasli 1309	100	15	115

pay the kists punctually, and both personal and real property had to be attached in a larger number of cases, especially in the Kasaragod taluk where there was also a considerable arrear * balance at the commencement of the fasli. The proportion of real properties actually brought to sale to those attached was however smaller than in the previous fasli.

The percentage of defaulters whose property was sold as compared with the total number of pattadars was also less than 5 for the whole district as well as for the individual taluks, except Coondapoor, where it was slightly more, viz., 53, which is however smaller than the percentage (8) of the previous year.

The extent of lands sold during the year and of those bought in by Government was acres 231 and 156 respectively against acres 181 and 138 respectively in fasli 1308. The percentage of the extent of lands bought in by Government to the total extent sold was 67 against 73 in fasli 1308.

15. RECEIPTS FROM PROCESS FEES AND THE EXTENT TO WHICH SPECIAL PAID ESTABLISHMENTS WERE UTILIZED FOR SERVING PROCESSES.—As in previous years no special paid establishment was entertained, the processes having been served through the village agency without charging any process fees.

16. LANDS SOLD UNDER BOARD'S STANDING ORDERS.—As stated in paragraph 11 *supra* 2.46 acres of waste land were sold under Board's Standing Order No. 30 (new edition). No lands were sold under Standing Orders Nos. 33, 34 or 110.

17. ADVANCES—(a) Loans.—No applications for loans were received during the fasli under report, and the allotments for 1899-1900 and 1900-1901 were surrendered. Out of the balance of old loans, viz., Rs. 1,068 outstanding at the beginning of the fasli, the full amount (Rs. 108) of the instalments which fell due in the fasli was punctually paid together with interest (Rs. 64), leaving a balance of Rs. 960 at the close of the fasli.

18. (b) Survey Advances.—The amount of arrears outstanding at the beginning of fasli 1309 was Rs. 4,966, of which Rs. 1,953 were collected within the fasli, leaving a balance of Rs. 3,013. Out of this balance, Rs. 2,873 represent the cost of the re-survey of the Mangalore Municipality which the wardars objected to pay. On enquiry the objections were found to be groundless and the amount has been ordered to be collected at once. Orders have also been issued for the speedy collection of the remaining sum of Rs. 140. The current demand on account of advances made during fasli 1309 was Rs. 7,894; of this amount, Rs. 2,464 were collected within the fasli, leaving a balance of Rs. 5,430 at its close. The balance will be collected soon.

19. COSTS IN CIVIL SUITS.—The balance at the close of fasli 1308 was Rs. 265, which with the costs (Rs. 145) awarded during the year under report amounted to Rs. 410. Of this sum, Rs. 154 due in two cases were collected within the fasli, leaving a balance of Rs. 256 due in three cases. Execution proceedings have been instituted for the recovery of the amount (Rs. 199) due in two of these cases, while the amount (Rs. 57) due in the third case will be adjusted soon by deducting it from the amount of tasdiq held in deposit which has been ordered to be paid to the plaintiff.

20. RUINED TANKS AND TANKS HANDED OVER TO RYOTS UNDER BOARD'S STANDING ORDER No. 9.—There are no Government irrigation works in this district.

21. INTEREST CHARGED ON ARREARS OF LAND REVENUE.—The following statement shows the demand, collection and balance under this head for faslis 1308 and 1309:—

SETTLEMENT REPORT OF SOUTH CANARA.

Fasli.	Demand.	Collection.	Remission.	Balance.
1308	RS. 128	RS. 26	RS. 86	RS. 16
1309	79	42	..	37

Out of the above balance (Rs. 37) at the close of fasli 1309, Rs. 25 which are due on lands which have already been sold for arrears and bought in by Government are irrecoverable, and will be ordered to be written off the accounts. Rupees 8 were charged on the arrears due on the grant property referred to in paragraph 13 *supra* and the question of its collection together with the arrears of assessment will be decided soon. Rupee 1 is due from the estate of a minor, and as regards the balance (Rs. 3) steps have been taken for its collection.

22. INSPECTION OF BOUNDARY AND FIELD MARKS.—The result of the inspection is given in the prescribed statement. Steps will be taken to have the missing marks replaced as soon as certain questions connected with the supply of stones, which are now under consideration, are settled.

23. EXAMINATION OF VILLAGE AND TALUK ACCOUNTS.—Village and taluk accounts were examined at the time of the jamabandi by the officers who conducted it.

24. APPLICATIONS FOR TRANSFER OF REVENUE REGISTRY.—The number of applications received and disposed of during the fasli under report are compared below with those of the preceding fasli:—

	Number of cases pending at the beginning of the fasli.	Received during the fasli.	Total.	Disposed of during the fasli.	Pending at the close of the fasli.	Percentage of pending cases (column 6) to the total (column 4).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Fasli 1308—						
Through registration officers	15	705	720	684	36	5.0
Direct by Revenue officers	74	970	1,044	958	86	8.2
Total	89	1,675	1,764	1,642	122	6.9
Fasli 1309—						
Through registration officers	36	755	791	765	26	3.2
Direct by Revenue officers	86	1,108	1,194	1,084	130	10.9
Total	122	1,863	1,985	1,829	156	7.8

There was an increase of 50 cases in the number of applications received through registration officers for which no particular cause can be assigned.

The increase (138) in the number of applications received direct by Revenue officers occurs chiefly in the Mangalore taluk, the shanbhogues of which, having been pressed by the Tahsildar to take action under paragraph 5 of Board's Standing Order No. 20, seem to have induced the parties themselves to apply for transfer of registry.

The disposal of cases of applications received from the Registration department was satisfactory, the number of cases pending at the end of the fasli being 3.2 per cent. against 5 per cent. in the previous fasli. But there was an increase in the number of cases pending out of those received directly by Revenue officers. Almost the whole of this increase is found in the office of the Deputy Tahsildar of Bantwal, who received as much larger number of cases than in the previous fasli.

The number of cases received under paragraphs 5 and 7 of Board's Standing Order No. 20 was 496 against 236 in fasli 1308. The increase is reported to be due to the pressure put upon village officers to bring the Revenue register into accord with the actual ownership. Of the above number, 468 cases or 95 per cent. were disposed of within the fasli.

25. **VERNACULAR CORRESPONDENCE IN THE HEAD ASSISTANT AND ASSISTANT COLLECTORS' OFFICES.**—The Head Assistant Collector and Assistant Collectors attached to the district disposed of the vernacular correspondence of their offices without the aid of English abstracts.

26. The following points are noted with reference to the Board's Proceedings, No. 810, Land Revenue, dated 18th November 1889 :—

(a) *Adjustment of difference between village and taluk accounts.*—The village and taluk accounts were reconciled and the necessary adjustments carried out in all the taluks before the close of the fasli with the exception of 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 1309. Necessary orders have been issued to the Tahsildars concerned to carry out the adjustments in their accounts.

(b) *Explanation of variations in the demand on account of cesses.*—Vide paragraph 8 *supra*.

(c) *Reconciliation of the demand, collection and balance statement with the Treasury figures as communicated by the Accountant-General.*—The necessary reconciliation will be effected on receipt of the Accountant-General's figures.

27. **CREDITS OF CESSSES.**—The statement prescribed in paragraph 9 of Board's Proceedings, No. 74, Land Revenue, dated the 6th February 1890, has been submitted to the Board of Revenue (Land Revenue). The proportionate credits have been correctly made in accordance with the rules prescribed in Board's Proceedings, No. 105, Land Revenue, dated the 22nd April 1899, in respect of the collections in fasli 1308; but as regards the collections of fasli 1309, Rs. 15 have been credited to cesses in excess of the correct amount. The excess credit will be adjusted during the current fasli. Final adjustments have been effected up to fasli 1307, and those for faslies 1308 and 1309 will be effected as soon as the outstanding arrears are either collected or remitted.

28. **CATTLE CENSUS.**—The prescribed statement is enclosed. The census was taken satisfactorily on the whole.

29. **CONDITION OF KARNAM'S SURVEY INSTRUMENTS.**—The survey instruments supplied to karnams are reported to be in good condition on the whole. In a few cases in the Mangalore, Uppinangadi and Coondapoor taluks the instruments are reported to be missing or out of order. Arrangements have been made to have the missing and damaged instruments replaced or repaired at the cost of the karnams concerned.

30. **LAPSE OF PAGODA ALLOWANCES.**—The assignments of assessment amounting to Rs. 1-12-0 made in favour of the religious institutions specified below were resumed under paragraph 7 of Board's Standing Order No. 117 (new edition) :—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Mala Kumeri Brahma	...	...	...
Hannargundi Panjurli	...	...	...
Total	1	12	0

(Signed) D. D. MURDOCH,
Acting Collector.

End A. Trivett.

SETTLEMENT REPORT OF MALABAR.

I HAVE the honour to submit the report on the jamabandi settlement of this district for fasli 1309. The prescribed statements are submitted.

2. **SEASON AND RAINFALL.**—The season was most unfavourable for agricultural operations, the rainfall being untimely and insufficient. There was excessive rain in April, and hardly in August, September and November. The rainfall registered during the year (78.85 inches) was considerably less than that in the preceding year (109.23 inches). The heaviest rainfall was registered at Vayitri and the lowest at Palghat.

3. **CONDITION AND OUTTURN OF CROPS.**—The outturn was generally very poor throughout the district, especially in Ernad, Walavanad and Wynaad. The second, or Makaram, crops in Ernad and Walavanad was a failure. The agricultural prospects of the current fasli are generally good.

4. **PRICE.**—The prices were slightly higher in Kurumbranad, Wynaad, Calicut, Ernad, Walavanad and Ponnani, while in the rest of the taluks they were stationary. This is accounted for by the fact that the district depends mostly on foreign importation for the supply of its food-grains.

5. **REVENUE FROM PERMANENTLY-SETTLED ESTATES.**—The only estate so called in the district is that held by Muhammad 'Ali Rajah, of Cannanore, comprising the Karar territory and the Laccadive Islands. The amount of arrears outstanding against the Rajah at the close of fasli 1308 was Rs. 92,787-10-11. Of the total peishcush of Rs. 15,000, the amount payable by the Rajah in respect of the Karar territory and which is credited to land revenue has been fixed at Rs. 3,617 in G.O., Nos. 460 and 461, Political, dated 23rd July 1896. Including this amount, the total sum payable by the Rajah during the year, excluding interest on the arrears, amounted to Rupees 96,404-10-11, no portion of which was collected during the fasli.

6. **WHOLE INAM VILLAGES.**—There are no such villages in this district. There are, however, a few minor inams set apart for religious and charitable purposes.

7. (a) **RYOTWAR SETTLEMENT.**—The taluks of Kurumbranad and Walavanad were not settled by the Collector in any of the preceding five years. I settled Ponnani and Cochin in the fasli and I propose to take up Kurumbranad and Walavanad during the current fasli. My explanation for not doing the jamabandi of the Kurumbranad and Walavanad taluks is the same as I gave for a similar default last year. The work of this Collectorate is so heavy that it is all I can do to get through it under ordinary circumstances. When, in addition to my ordinary duties, I have to do a jamabandi, the whole work of the office is dislocated. The Ponnani jamabandi was finished this year at the end of February. But the arrears of papers which accumulated while it was in progress were not cleared off till the close of the Easter holidays, of which, as usual, I was not able to avail myself.

7. (b) **NUMBER OF PATTAS.**—During the year 7,145 fresh pattas were issued against 3,666 in the previous year. The increase occurred chiefly in Wynaad and Ponnani. In Wynaad, owing to the enhancement of the rate of village-cess from 7 to 8 pies, all the pattas had to be re-written in fasli 1309, whereas in the previous fasli only new pattas and such pattas as underwent modifications owing to darkhast, relinquishment, or transfers were re-written. In Ponnani the increase is due to the large number of new lands brought to assessment in fasli 1309.

The number of old pattas remaining unaltered was 209,906 against 209,934 in the previous year. The total number of pattas in the district was 226,853 against

SETTLEMENT REPORT OF MALABAR.

225,156 in the previous year. Nine thousand eight hundred and two pattas were modified by additional entries being made in them against 11,556 pattas in the previous year.

7. (c) HOLDINGS AND CHANGES THEREIN.—A statement showing the extent and assessment of ryotwar holdings in the fasli is appended:—

	Dry.		Wet.		Total.	
	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.
Ryots' holdings at the beginning of the fasli	ACS. 544,044	RS. 7,51,740	ACS. 413,992	RS. 12,13,935	ACS. 958,036	RS. 19,65,675
<i>Deduct.</i>						
Lands resigned	108,114	75,943	6,178	4,879	114,292	80,822
Lands sold for arrears of revenue and bought in by Government	784	1,632	267	514	1,051	2,146
Lands purchased by private individuals	1,559	999	722	1,264	2,281	2,263
Do. sold by order of Courts	98	235	128	307	226	542
Do. transferred by private contract or gift	5,155	7,695	4,663	10,277	9,818	17,972
Taken up for public purposes, &c.	349	1,429	377	879	726	2,308
Transferred from wet to dry and <i>vice versa</i>	23	43	218	1,066	241	1,109
Deficiency by survey	420	418	103	192	523	610
Other items	6	40	..	..	6	40
Total	116,508	88,434	12,658	19,374	129,164	1,07,812
<i>Add.</i> Remainder	427,536	6,63,306	401,336	11,94,567	828,872	18,57,868
Lands taken on darkhast	116,522	61,657	20,643	13,455	137,165	75,112
Do. purchased by private individuals	1,559	999	722	1,264	2,281	2,263
Do. at Court sales	98	235	128	307	226	542
Do. at resale of lands bought in by Government, &c.	3	8	..	..	3	8
Transferred by private contract or gift	5,155	7,695	4,663	10,277	9,818	17,972
Inams reverted	..	..	17	82	17	82
Transferred from dry to wet and <i>vice versa</i>	218	1,066	23	47	241	1,113
Excess by survey	254	389	418	835	672	1,224
Other items	..	..	..	7	..	7
Total	123,809	72,043	26,614	26,274	150,423	98,323
Grand total	551,345	7,35,355	427,950	12,20,831	979,295	19,56,186

8. WASTE REMITTED AND WASTE CHARGED.—The particulars of waste remitted in fasli 1309 is compared below with those of the previous year:—

Taluk.	Fasli 1308.		Fasli 1309.	
	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.
Wynaad	ACS. 216	RS. 386	ACS. 37	RS. 111
Calicut	216	386	37	111
Ponnani	1,038	1,314	504	692
Total	1,254	1,700	541	803

The decrease was chiefly in Ponnani and is due to the fact that owing to the insufficiency of rain such lands of the taluk as were in ordinary years under water were cultivated in fasli 1309.

9. ACTUAL CULTIVATION.—The extent of actual cultivation under wet and dry for the past two faslis is exhibited below:—

Fasli.	Dry.	Wet.	Total.
1308	ACS. 482,128	ACS. 406,142	ACS. 888,270
1309	493,717	420,421	914,138

SETTLEMENT REPORT OF MALABAR.

The figures are, as reported by me on previous occasions, conjectural, as no systematic amsam cultivation accounts are maintained in any of the taluks of this district except Wynaad.

10. WATER-RATE.—No water-rate is charged in this district.

11. OTHER REMISSIONS.—The details of other remissions granted are given in statement No. 4. Rupees 2,945 were remitted this year against Rs. 1,855 in fasli 1308. There was a net decrease of Rs. 120 under occasional and an increase of Rs. 1,210 under fixed remissions. The remission on under-aged coffee and cinchona in Wynaad, granted under paragraph 8 of G.O., No. 611, dated 22nd July 1886, has contributed to the increase under fixed remissions. The nature of item 4 (d) "Kayatt Nellsu remission under fixed remissions" was explained in the report for fasli 1303, and that of 4 (e) "assessment on the poor house site in Cochin" was explained in the report for fasli 1305. Item 4 (f) represents the jenmabhogam remitted in respect of the Roman Catholic chapel and burial-ground in Kidanganad desam, Wynaad taluk—*vide* B.P., Mis. No. 333, dated 26th January 1897 (Land Revenue). The other items call for no remarks.

12. NET RYOTWAR DEMAND.—Deducting remissions the net ryotwar demand amounted to Rs. 19,52,438 against Rs. 19,62,120 in the previous year, resulting in a decrease of Rs. 9,682.

13. MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE.—The demand under this head during the year amounted to Rs. 64,016 against Rs. 60,274 in fasli 1308, showing an increase of Rs. 3,742. The increase was chiefly under item 5, "land occupied with or without darkhast for which no pattas have been granted" and "receipts on account of Survey department" under "other items"—*vide* statement No. 5, in which the details of this source of revenue are given. Such of the items as require explanation are noted below:—

(1) LANDS OCCUPIED WITHOUT APPLICATION FOR WHICH NO PATTAS HAVE BEEN GRANTED.—This represents the assessment on fugitive cultivation (ragi and modan) in Wynaad which, up to and inclusive of fasli 1303, was included under land revenue proper. In G.O., Mis. No. 738 R., dated 3rd December 1898, this was ordered to be treated as land revenue miscellaneous.

(2) SALE-PROCEEDS OF WASTE LANDS IN WYNAAD.—This is the annual instalment under the terms of the agreement executed by the purchasers of certain dry lands sold under Board's Standing Order No. 33.

(3). JENMABHOGAM ON GOVERNMENT LANDS.—The increase under this head last year was due to twenty times the quit-rent on an escheat land being awarded as compensation under the Land Acquisition Act. This was an unusual income in fasli 1308, and its absence in fasli 1309 accounts for the decrease under that head.

14. LAND REVENUE, RYOTWAR AND MISCELLANEOUS.—The total land revenue demand including the miscellaneous revenue amounted to Rs. 20,16,454 against Rs. 20,22,394 in the previous year, showing a decrease of Rs. 5,940.

15. CESSSES.—The land-cess on ryotwar lands amounted to Rs. 2,42,943 against Rs. 2,43,473, showing a decrease of Rs. 530. The village-cess amounted to Rs. 1,17,295 against Rs. 1,14,317 in the previous fasli, showing an increase of Rs. 2,978. The increase in village-cess is due to the enhancement of the rate of village-cess from 7 to 8 pies.

16. TOTAL DEMAND—CURRENT AND ARREARS.—The total demand (current and arrears) under land revenue and cesses is given below:—

	Arrears.	Current.	Total.
1. Land revenue from permanently-settled estates	RS. 92,788	RS. 3,617	RS. 96,405
2. Ryotwar and miscellaneous	13,857	23,76,692	23,90,549
3. Cesses in ryotwar villages	170	170	340
4. Land-cess in permanently-settled estates	..	..	..

Of the arrears of land revenue under permanently-settled estates, no collections were made during the year. Of the arrears under ryotwar, miscellaneous and cesses (viz., Rs. 13,857) Rs. 9,147 were collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 4,710. Out of

this a sum of Rs. 4,175 was written off, leaving a net arrear balance of Rs. 535. Of this, Rs. 16 are considered irrecoverable, Rs. 7 are covered by processes, Rs. 429 is suspended jenmabhogam, and Rs. 83 assessment on Elamala estate, pending enquiry.

Of the current demand Rs. 3,617 represent the land revenue and Rs. 170 the land-cess due on account of Muhammad Ali Rajah's lands in Cannanore. Out of the Rs. 23,76,692 against ryotwar and miscellaneous and cesses Rs. 23,61,525 were collected within the fasli, and Rs. 80 written off, leaving a net balance of Rs. 15,087. This relates to the Wynaad, Calicut and Ernad taluks. Rupees 36 out of this amount are considered irrecoverable and Rs. 513 are under enquiry. Rupees 10,297 are covered by processes and the balance, Rs. 4,241, are other items made up of—

Tax under waste land rules	Rs. 3,831
Assessment due from Mr. Hudleston, postponed till 30th November 1900	367
Assessment on Elamala estate pending enquiry	42

17. COERCIVE MEASURES.—Statement No. 8-A gives the particulars of coercive processes issued during the year for the realization of arrears. A comparative statement showing the extent of coercive measures adopted during the last five years is appended. For facility of reference the figures relating to the Wynaad taluk, where the bulk of the sales for arrears of revenue generally takes place, are separately given.

Fifty-three thousand nine hundred and eighty-six demand notices were issued in the year against 51,942 in fasli 1308. The increase is due to the unfavourable season :—

	For the whole districts.					For Wynaad taluk alone.				
	Fasli 1305.	Fasli 1306.	Fasli 1307.	Fasli 1308.	Fasli 1309.	Fasli 1305.	Fasli 1306.	Fasli 1307.	Fasli 1308.	Fasli 1309.
1. Number of defaulters whose personal property was attached	5,402	14,410	10,155	9,603	9,559	1,359	8,800	1,886	1,524	791
2. Amount of arrears for which personal property was attached	Rs. 48,977	1,64,798	1,10,514	91,510	88,639	6,818	94,318	27,348	13,932	7,597
3. Value of property distrained	Rs. 72,497	93,591	1,47,594	1,09,956	1,12,355	28,793	12,339	58,345	13,497	7,896
4. Number of defaulters whose real property was attached	1,922	1,422	3,192	1,172	1,496	1,143	673	2,234	226	164
5. Amount of arrears for which real property was attached	Rs. 73,020	47,479	66,073	33,453	26,593	37,411	27,052	43,029	7,352	2,706
6. Extent of dry and wet lands attached	Acs. 5,504	5,735	10,927	8,237	5,141	3,078	2,745	6,458	4,289	3,465
7. Assessment on lands attached	Rs. 9,109	9,414	23,084	10,061	8,766	4,160	4,756	16,222	3,823	3,129
8. Number of defaulters whose personal property was sold	496	547	843	668	1,218	100	60	71	34	26
9. Amount of arrears for which personal property was sold	Rs. 6,734	7,345	12,591	8,107	5,891	2,168	1,627	4,401	721	598
10. Amount realized by the sale of personal property	Rs. 5,704	6,125	7,396	6,607	4,838	1,731	868	1,236	589	248
11. Number of defaulters whose real property was sold	433	269	394	270	150	380	215	281	197	112
12. Amount of arrears for which real property was sold	Rs. 14,333	10,288	10,796	10,946	9,566	8,558	6,100	4,908	5,511	5,659
13. Amount realized by the sale of real property	Rs. 14,009	12,911	12,948	11,290	9,265	3,490	5,297	2,905	2,413	2,522
14. Extent of land bought in by Government for want of bidders	Acs. 1,592	1,002	585	704	1,050	1,592	1,002	585	704	1,050
15. Assessment on land bought in by Government for want of bidders	Rs. 2,405	1,484	1,281	1,470	2,145	2,405	1,484	1,281	1,470	2,145
16. Extent of land bought by others at revenue sales	Acs. 1,102	1,635	1,437	718	2,288	957	1,061	921	562	2,214
17. Assessment on land bought by others at revenue sales	Rs. 1,914	1,935	2,178	831	2,314	1,587	1,090	1,799	643	2,123

18. PROCESS FEES.—The number of processes of all kinds served by the village and special paid agency was 57,801 and 2,760 against 57,433 and 1,738, respectively, in the previous fasli. Special paid agency was employed only in the Ponnani taluk, and the increase in the number of processes served by them is due to the unfavourable season.

The total process fees collected during the year was Rs. 332-7-0 against Rupees 597-5-6 in fasli 1308. This is due to the reduction in the rates from 1 and 2 annas to 3 and 1½ annas of process fees charged in accordance with the recommendation made by me in my letter, dated 4th October 1899, No. 1842-Pub., disposed of in B.P., No. 2561, Routine, dated 10th October 1899.

19. SALE OF LANDS UNDER BOARD'S STANDING ORDER NOS. 30, 34 AND 110.—Lands measuring 28 acres, assessed at Rs. 57-10-7, were sold under Board's Standing Order No. 30, and lands measuring 42-37 acres, assessed at Rs. 105-14-8, under Board's Standing Order No. 110, in Wynaad. The amounts realised were Rs. 116-8-0 and Rs. 69-8-0 against Rs. 21 and Rs. 120, respectively, in the previous year.

20. ADVANCES UNDER THE LAND IMPROVEMENT LOANS ACT.—A statement showing advances and recoveries made under this Act is submitted. No loans were granted in the year.

Of the special loan granted in 1892 under the Agriculturists' Loans Act to certain inhabitants of Cochin, Rs. 165-14-0, inclusive of interest, fell due during the year. Out of this Rs. 113-4-0, inclusive of interest, were collected in the year, leaving a balance of Rs. 47-10-0. Of this, Rs. 37-8-0 represents the principal and Rs. 10-2-0 the interest.

The statements showing the demand, collection and balance of advances made for survey operations in the district are submitted. The total demand under this head, including arrears, was Rs. 1,27,129. The balance outstanding at the end of fasli 1309 is Rs. 1,00,465.

21. CIVIL SUITS.—The arrears of costs awarded in civil suits outstanding at the close of fasli 1308 were Rs. 60-3-3. The amount awarded during the fasli was Rs. 1,304-7-0, making a total of Rs. 1,364-10-3. Rupees 445-10-8 out of this latter amount were collected during the fasli, leaving a balance of Rs. 918-15-7. Of this balance Rs. 79 have been since collected. Necessary steps have been taken for the collection of the remainder.

22. RUINED TALUKS.—None in the district.

23. INTEREST ON ARREARS OF LAND REVENUE.—The arrears of interest due from Muhammad Ali Rajah, of Cannanore, at the close of fasli 1308 were Rs. 45,869-0-11; Rs. 5,837-7-5 were charged during the year, making a total of Rs. 51,706-8-4, proportionate Amindivi compensation, amounting to Rs. 1,266, was credited to "Interest" during the fasli—vide G.O., Nos. 460, 461, Political, dated 23rd July 1896.

The closing balance of interest against ryotwar and miscellaneous during fasli 1308 was Rs. 847; Rs. 394 were charged in fasli 1309, making a total of Rupees 1,241. Out of this sum Rs. 190 were collected and Rs. 386 remitted, leaving a balance of Rs. 665. The whole of this relates to the Wynaad taluk.

24. SUB-DIVISION OF QUIT-RENT.—Nil.

25. INSPECTION AND REPLACEMENT OF BOUNDARY MARKS.—Statement No. 13 relates to this. It is incomplete, as the Wallavanad Tahsildar has not furnished figures for columns 5 to 16. The Tahsildar reports that re-survey is in progress in the taluk in connection with the registration of jenmam titles, and a special staff of officers is engaged in replacing missing stones, &c., and that as this work is in an incomplete state he has not furnished figures.

Thirty-one theodolite stations, 17 boundary offsets and 1,542 field-marks were found missing at the beginning of the year. Of these, 29, 3 and 159, respectively, were replaced. The number of marks found out of repair at the beginning of the year were 54 theodolite stations and 1,112 field-marks. Of these, 49 and 1,049 were repaired.

26. EXAMINATION OF VILLAGE AND TALUK ACCOUNTS.—The amsam and taluk accounts of each taluk were examined at the time of the jamabandi settlement and the Divisional-officers submitted their reports to me. These reports were carefully reviewed by me and necessary orders issued. On the whole the amsam and taluk accounts have been fairly kept in all the taluks.

SETTLEMENT REPORT OF MALABAR.

At the close of fasli 1308 the reconciliation of village and taluk accounts remained to be effected in Ponnani and Calicut. In Ponnani two amsams remain yet to be reconciled, but necessary steps are being taken in the matter. In Calicut the accounts of the two amsams which remained to be reconciled at the end of fasli 1308, have been adjusted. But at the jamabandi settlement of fasli 1309 discrepancies were discovered in the accounts of one amsam. Steps are being taken to reconcile them.

27. TRANSFER OF REGISTRY.—One thousand five hundred and sixty-two applications for transfer of revenue registry were received during the year against 1,239 in the previous year. Of these, 160 were received from the registration department against 206 in the previous year and 1,402 direct by the revenue officers against 1,033 in the previous year. The total number of applications received during the year under both the classes exhibits an increase as compared with fasli 1308. The increase chiefly occurred in Kurumbranad taluk and is due to the parties applying for the transfer of registry on account of the jenmam registration operations.

The total number of cases disposed of by the revenue officers under paragraphs 5 and 7 of Board's Standing Order No. 20 was 1,540 against 1,207. The number pending under this head at the end of the fasli was 110.

28. WAGES.—Except at the head-quarters of the Chirakkal, Kottayam, Calicut and Cochin taluks, where both the systems of payment of wages are in vogue, there is no tendency in the other places for the system of payment in kind being superseded by payment in money.

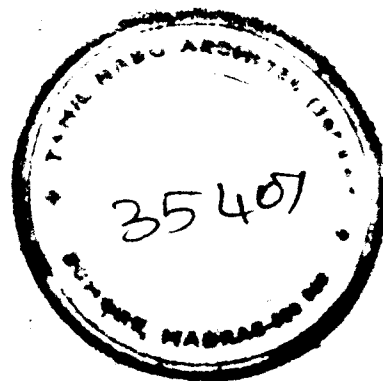
29. INAM LANDS RESUMED.—There were two cases of inams which were resumed in the fasli—one was a partial resumption in the Palghat taluk, the circumstances of which were reported in my letter, dated 17th August 1899, Ref. on C. No. 1189-R., disposed of in B.P., Mis. No. 869 (Land Revenue), dated 29th March 1900. The other was in the Wallavanad taluk, where two items of wet land were granted tax-free to the manager of the Vadakedath Srikrishnan temple in Vallapuzha amsam for the up-keep of that temple. In the course of the enquiry into the janmam title to these lands by the Special Deputy Collector it came to light that the temple did not exist, and that the ceremonies connected with it were not performed.

The temple originally belonged to one Vadakedath mana. In this mana there is only one female member alive now, who is said to have transferred the management of all the properties appertaining to the mana, including the inam lands, to a Nambudripad. The idol in the temple was found missing, and neither the Nambudripad referred to above, nor the surviving member of Vadakedath mana could tell where the idol was. This, coupled with the omission to perform the ceremonies of the temple, showed that the proceeds of the inam were not appropriated for the purpose for which it was intended. The inams were therefore revoked and the lands fully assessed.

30. VERNACULAR PAPERS.—The Head Assistant Collector and the Special Assistant Collector report that vernacular papers are generally read out to them when orders are passed. The Deputy Collectors of Calicut, Wynad and Cochin dispose of such papers themselves.

CAMP, MEENANGADI,
19th November 1900.

(Signed) G. W. DANCE,
Collector.



Exd. A. J. D. Monte

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