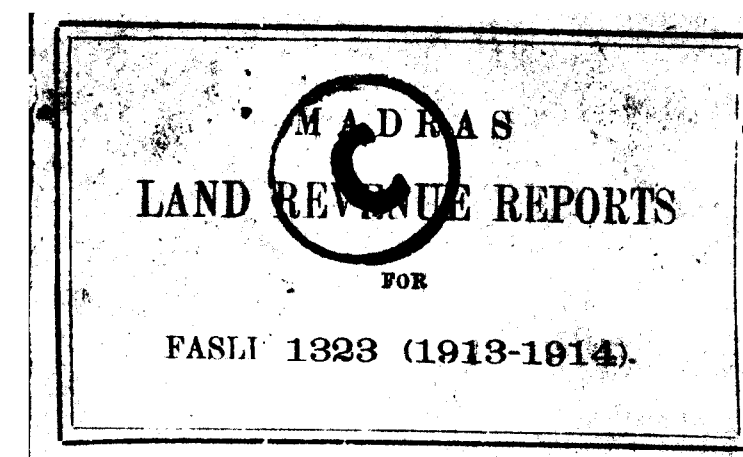




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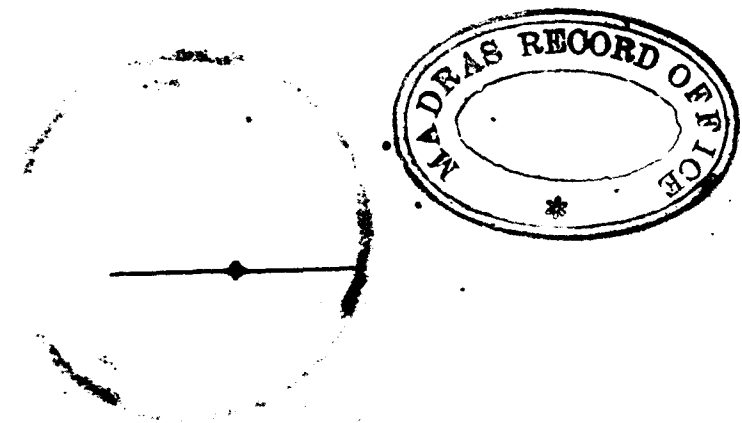
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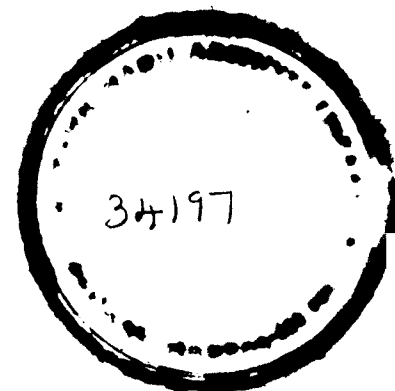
DISTRICTS IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY

FOR FASLI 1323 (1913-1914).



MADRAS:
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PROCEEDINGS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

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

Settlement of Land Revenue (Jamabandi) — }
Submitting to Government report on the — } (Here enter No. 6, dated 9th January 1915.
for fasli 1323 (1913-1914). }

Order—No. 683, Revenue, dated 15th March 1915.

With its proceedings read above, the Board of Revenue submits the report on
the land revenue settlement of the Presi-
dency for fasli 1323, the agricultural
year ending with 30th June 1914.

Miscellaneous.

2. The south-west monsoon was below the average in all districts except
Ganjām, the Vizagapatam agency, Salem, Trichinopoly and the Nilgiris. The north-
east monsoon was generally favourable, though in South Arcot abnormally heavy rains
caused much damage to the crops. The staple food-grains were generally cheaper
than in the preceding year, but the average retail prices continued to exceed the rates
classed as “normal.”

3. The total extent of ryotwari holdings in the Presidency, viz., 25·34 million
acres, advanced by about 172,000 acres; the area cropped, however, was only
20,246,091 acres or 79·90 per cent. of the holdings as compared with 20,539,384
acres or 81·62 per cent. in the previous year, when the character of the season was
more favourable.

4. The following statement exhibits under the principal heads the income from
land revenue and cesses which accrued in the period under review and indicates
the variations from the receipts of the year preceding :—

	Fasli 1322.	Fasli 1323.	Difference.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Peshkash or revenue from permanently settled estates.	49,85,345	49,90,138	+ 4,793
2. Land cess on permanently settled estates	14,07,297	14,66,170	+ 58,873
3. Quit-rent on inam villages held on favourable tenure ..	7,52,019	7,51,114	— 905
4. Land cess on inam villages held on favourable tenure ..	3,86,060	3,87,701	+ 1,641
5. Revenue from lands held on the ryotwari system in- cluding water-rate and miscellaneous revenue.	6,20,87,398	6,16,59,070	— 4,28,328
6. Cess on ryotwari and miscellaneous revenue	49,32,175	49,95,793	+ 63,618
Total land revenue (items 1, 3 and 5 above) ..	6,78,24,762	6,74,00,322	-- 4,24,440
Total cesses (items 2, 4 and 6 above) ..	67,25,532	68,49,664	+ 1,24,132

5. The settled assessment on ryotwari holdings rose from 508·92 to 512·64
lakhs, an increase chiefly due to the introduction of new (re-settlement) rates in
five taluks of the North Arcot district and two taluks of the Ganjām district.

On the other hand the seasonal conditions led to a fall from 31.31 to 31.55 lakhs in the revenue from water-rates on dry land and from the charge for second crop on wet land and the same cause raised the season remissions from 3.27 to 10.59 lakhs.

6. The extent of land classed as poramboke or reserved for State or communal purposes, which was irregularly occupied during the year, showed some reduction, viz., from 102,539 acres in fasli 1322 to 97,704 acres in fasli 1323, but it is still doubtful whether these figures do not include areas of unassessed waste which are not poramboke proper. No explanation has been offered of the large increase in poramboke cultivation in North Arcot and Trichinopoly, an increase which has been unaccompanied by any proportionate rise in the enhanced assessment levied and the Government will be glad to receive the Board's remarks on this point. They are aware that the difficulty of separating poramboke occupation from occupation of unassessed waste, and in both cases of determining whether the occupation is unobjectionable and can be recognized and whether it is objectionable and should be penalized is very great owing to the immense number of petty encroachments which are involved, amounting sometimes to many thousand cases in a single taluk. It must be a long process to investigate and decide all these cases, especially as now ones are continually occurring. The Government hope, however, that improvement will be gradually effected. In the year under report only 31 per cent. of the area irregularly occupied was subjected to enhanced charge and the average charge was at the rate of Rs. 11 per acre as in the previous year.

7. *Collections.*—The work of collection was again satisfactorily conducted, Rs. 7,38,14,726 or 98.8 per cent. of the gross current demand being realized within the fasli, while of the initial arrear balance (Rs. 9,27,504), a sum of Rs. 8,10,924 or 87.4 per cent. was recovered and Rs. 25,194 or 2.7 per cent. were written off the accounts. The balance outstanding at the end of the fasli, including both arrears and current, was thus, Rs. 9,24,008 of which Rs. 7,07,026 or 76.5 per cent. had been collected by the end of October 1914.

8. *Coercion.*—There was a further small decrease during the period under review—from 1,259,236 to 1,161,568—in the number of coercive processes issued in connection with the collection of land revenue. Demand notices, which are in the nature of reminders rather than of coercive process, formed about 88 per cent. of the total, and the percentage of actual distraints and attachments as compared with the number of demand notices was only 7.08 in the case of personal property and 1.45 in that of real property against 6.89 and 1.59 in the previous year. Some 45 per cent. of the defaulters whose property was attached paid the arrears before sale notices were issued and there were only 1,724 actual sales covering 7,114 acres of land, figures representing, respectively, 0.04 per cent. of the total number of pattas and 0.028 per cent. of the total area under holdings. Of the extent sold, only 1,538 acres were bought in by Government for want of bidders, an average of only 59 acres per district. Of the land thus bought in 1,213 acres were classed as dry. The statistics show that of the total land revenue collections (current and arrears) of 746½ lakhs, the amount in respect of which property was sold as a method of recovery was only Rs. 36,646 equal to about one-twentieth per cent. The price realized by the land sold to private individuals for arrears was on the average equal to nine times the assessment in the case of dry lands and six times the assessment in the case of wet lands.

9. *Transfer of registry.*—The total number of applications for transfer of registry to be dealt with in the period under report including the number brought forward for disposal from the previous year was 121,169, of which 103,409 were disposed of leaving a balance of 17,760. Since the close of the fasli, the Government have in certain respects revised the rules governing such transfers and the possibility of further amendment is now engaging their attention.

10. *Loans.*—The aggregate amount advanced under both the Land Improvement and the Agriculturists' Loans Acts was 7.58 lakhs against 7.70 lakhs in the previous year. The advances relating to outlay upon wells amounted to over Rs. 1,93,000 for 897 wells and a sum of Rs. 26,000 was spent on the purchase and installation of oil engines and pumps. The development of State loans was assisted by the employment of special officers for certain periods during the year in the

districts of Chittoor, North Arcot, Rāmnād and Tinnevely. The question of the amendment of the Loan Rules, to which reference was made in last year's report, is still under consideration and the Government are also examining a proposal to introduce special rules for the advance of loans for pumping installations by the Director of Industries.

(True Extract.)

L. DAVIDSON,
Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue (Revenue Settlement).
" " (Land Revenue).

Editors' Table (omitting paragraphs 45 and 46 of the report
and extracts from district reports).

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

The Hon'ble Mr. R. B. CLEGG, I.C.S.,
Commissioner of Land Revenue.

The Hon'ble Mr. L. E. BUCKLEY, I.C.S.,
Commissioner of Revenue Settlement, Survey, Land Records and Agriculture.

Resolution—No. 6, dated 9th January 1915.

The Board submits its report on the settlement of land revenue in the Presidency for fasli 1323 (1913-14) together with the prescribed statements. The usual extracts from the district reports are appended. There was considerable delay in the receipt of the reports or returns from some districts. The reports from Guntūr, Rāmnād and North Arcot were received on the 11th, 16th and 23rd December 1914, respectively, after repeated reminders. The Collectors of Guntūr and Rāmnād attribute the delay to the late receipt of the returns from their Tahsildars, while the Collector of North Arcot ascribes it to the introduction of resettlement rates in the taluks of Arkonam, Walajapet, Cheyyar, Vellore and Gudiyāttam in consequence of which the final demand of these taluks could not be settled till after the fair accounts had been handed over to the taluks concerned and the necessary jamabandī village statements had been prepared.

2. *Season, rain/fall and prices.*—The total rainfall during the south-west monsoon was below the average in all the districts except Ganjām, Vizagapatam Agency, Salem, Trichinopoly and the Nilgiris and the season was not as favourable as that of the preceding year. The north-east monsoon may be said to have been on the whole more favourable than its predecessor, though considerable damage was done to crops in South Arcot by a fall of unusual heaviness. Fairly good showers fell in April and continued with varying strength up to the end of May. The hot weather rains were inadequate in Tinnevely and resulted in the withering of the kar crop especially in the Srivaikuntam taluk. The average annual retail prices of the staple food-grains were generally lower than those in the preceding year but everywhere dearer than the normal rates. The price of ragi and cholam was dearer than the warning rates in two districts, that of cumbu, in five districts, and that of rice, in six districts. The warning rates referred to are those fixed by Government in their order No. 1974, Revenue, dated 3rd July 1912.

3. *Cropped area.*—The total cropped area of the year under report (38,344,000 acres) exceeded the normal area (36,686,000 acres) by 1,658,000 acres. Cumbu, gingelly, castor, sugarcane and indigo showed a decrease and the other crops, an increase. As compared with the previous year, the cultivation under cholam, ground-nut, cotton and tobacco showed an increase while that under paddy, cumbu, ragi, gingelly, castor, sugarcane and indigo showed a decrease. In no case is the outturn reported to have exceeded the normal. Paddy, sugarcane and "other oil-seeds" yielded a normal outturn in Coimbatore, and the yield of paddy ranged from 75 to 89 *per cent.* of the normal in the remaining districts except Rāmnād where it was 41 *per cent.* The yield of "other oil-seeds" in Vizagapatam, of ground-nut in Kistna, of indigo in Bellary, of cumbu, "other cereals specified" and "all other food-grains including pulses" and gingelly in Anantapur, and of bengal-gram and "other oil-seeds" in Rāmnād was below 50 *per cent.* In all other cases, the outturn ranged from 50 to 92 *per cent.*

4. *Condition of cattle.*—The total number of deaths from disease among horned cattle showed an increase of 620 as compared with the previous year, the total for the year being 50,728. Rinderpest showed a considerable increase of 45 *per cent.*, while there was a decrease of 10 *per cent.* in anthrax. At the beginning of the year, rinderpest broke out in a severe form in Bellary and Kurnool and subsequently spread to

Anantapur. It was not possible to move the rinderpest mobile corps to Kurnool till July 1913 as it was working in Kistna. Inoculation was hampered as anti-rinderpest serum was not available for about a month and a half towards the end of the year.

5. *Number of villages.*—In the year under report, there was a nett decrease of 219 villages as a result of decreases in Ganjām (239) and North Arcot (38) and increases in Gōdāvari (42), Nellore (5), Chittoor (1), Trichinopoly (4), Coimbatore

(5) and Salem (1). The decreases in Ganjām and North Arcot were due mainly to the chubbing of villages at the resettlement. The increase in Gōdāvari was due to the settlement of certain rented villages as separate villages; that in Nellore and Coimbatore, to the splitting up of villages; that in Chittoor and Salem to the resumption of whole inam or zamin villages; and that in Trichinopoly, to the incorrect exclusion of four raiyatwar villages from the Karur taluk last year.

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

- Peshkash or revenue from permanently-settled estates;
- Shrotriem jodi or quit-rent levied on inam villages;
- Assessment including water-rate on lands held under the raiyatwar system;
- Miscellaneous revenue; and
- Proprietary estates' village service.

7. *Peshkash or revenue from permanently-settled estates.*—The total amount of peshkash payable during the fasli was Rs. 49,90,138 against Rs. 49,85,345 in the preceding year. The increase of Rs. 4,793 is the net result of—

	rs.
(a) Addition on account of the inclusion in the current demand of the sum of Rs. 5,015 due from the Arni jaghir which in G.O. No. 261, Revenue, dated 28th January 1913, was ordered to be collected in July	5,015
(b) Addition on account of the inclusion in the current demand of a sum of Rs. 5 being the peshkash on Srinivasapuram agra-haram, Nugur taluk, Gōdāvari district	5
(c) Addition on account of the restoration of the old abandoned Kistna flood bank	185
(d) Addition on account of resumed inams handed over to proprietors	60
(e) Addition on account of the re-assignment of lands originally acquired for public purposes but subsequently relinquished	6
(f) Rectification of errors	8
Total	5,274
(a) Reduction on account of jodi lost by the resumption of inams	12
(b) Reduction on account of lands taken up for public purposes	396
(c) Amount of fasli 1321 included in the demand of fasli 1322	5
(d) Reasons not given	68
Total	481
	+ 5,274
	+ 4,793

8. *Shrotriem jodi.*—The quit-rent payable to Government on villages held on shrotriem or favourable tenure was Rs. 7,51,114 or Rs. 905 less than in the previous fasli. The following are the reasons for the difference:—

	rs.
(a) Addition on account of resumed inams handed over to proprietors	602
(b) Addition on account of the grant of fresh lands in lieu of those taken up for public purposes	7
(c) Addition on account of the levy of back assessment (kaval fees) on the whole inam village of Sundaranayakipuram in the Tanjore district	12
Total	621

	rs.
(a) Reduction due to the exclusion from the current demand of half the jodi due on the resumed jaghir villages of Vellakuttai and Gollankuttai, North Arcot district	702
(b) Reduction of jodi on account of the conversion into freehold in fasli 1322 of the shrotriem village of Bannihatti, Hospet taluk	351
(c) Reduction of jodi on account of the treatment of the resumed village of Kilangulam in the Madura district as raiyatwar	320
(d) Reduction on account of acquisition of land for public purposes	30
(e) Decrease due to the reduction of quit rent on Agraharam title deeds in the course of the verification of B registers	23
(f) Rectification of errors	2
(g) Reasons not given	98
Total	1,526
	+ 621
	905

9. *Holdings.*—The total extent of the raiyatwar holdings during the year was 25·34 million acres and exceeded that of the previous year by about 172,000 acres. The increase was contributed by all the districts except Gōdāvari and the Nilgiris which together showed a decrease of 1,923 acres due to the extent of land relinquished during the year having been larger than that taken up on darkhast. The increase was marked in the districts of Anantapur, Bellary, Kurnool and North Arcot.

10. *Assessment.*—The total assessment on holdings was Rs. 512·64 lakhs against Rs. 508·92 lakhs in the previous year. North Arcot contributed an increase of Rs. 2,20,314 due to the introduction of the resettlement rates in the taluks of Arkonam, Walajapet, Cheyyar, Vellore and Gudiyattam. In Ganjām also, there was an increase of Rs. 46,178 due mainly to the introduction of revision survey and resettlement in the Aska and Gumsur taluks.

11. *Cultivation.*—Compared with the previous year, the area cropped on raiyatwar holdings showed a nett decrease of 293,293 acres owing to the generally unfavourable character of the season. For the same reason, the area under "waste charged" and "waste remitted" showed an increase of 397,049 and 67,971 acres respectively. The decrease of cultivation was marked in the districts of Anantapur, Bellary, Chittoor, Madura, Tinnevely and Coimbatore. Including the area under "miscellaneous cultivation", the total area cropped amounted to 21·46 million acres against 21·85 million acres in the previous year.

12. *Water-rate and second crop charge.*—The revenue from these sources amounted to Rs. 31·55 lakhs against Rs. 34·31 lakhs or nearly Rs. 2,76,000 less than in the preceding year. This decrease was made up of about Rs. 62,000 under "water-rate on dry lands" and of about Rs. 2,14,000 under "second crop charge." There were large decreases in the districts of Gōdāvari (Rs. 27,423), Nellore (Rs. 57,351), Anantapur (Rs. 34,559), Chittoor (Rs. 31,343), North Arcot (Rs. 52,994) and Madura (Rs. 31,267), but there was a large increase in South Arcot (Rs. 24,909). The decrease, where it occurred, was generally due to the unfavourable character of the season. The increase in South Arcot is attributed to ample rainfall during the latter part of the fasli.

13. *Remission.*—As compared with the previous year, there was a nett increase of Rs. 6·57 lakhs, "Season" remissions and "beriz" deductions showing an increase and "fixed remissions" a decrease.

(i) *Season remissions*.—The remission under this head showed a nett increase of Rs. 7.82 lakhs. The increase occurred under all the sub-heads except "other remissions":—

(a) *Waste remitted*.—The remission under this head amounted to Rs. 4.37 lakhs or Rs. 3.26 lakhs more than that remitted Statement No. 4, columns 34 to 37.

in the previous year. A sum of Rs. 14 was remitted on 13 acres of dry land in Kistna under G.O. No. 2380, Revenue, dated 27th August 1908. The rest of the remission related to 93,065 acres of wet land. Wet remissions were granted in almost all the districts, the largest amounts being in the districts of Cuddapah, Anantapur, Chittoor, North Arcot, Madura and Rāmnād. These districts together contributed more than three-fourths of the remission granted under this head.

(b) *Shavi or short crop*.—The total amount remitted under this head was Rs. 1,95,084 against Rs. 59,599 in the previous year showing a nett increase of Rs. 1,35,485, the bulk of the increase (Rs. 1,30,306) being in Vizagapatam, Gōdāvari, Kistna, Anantapur, North Arcot, Tanjore, Madura, Rāmnād, Tinnevely and Salem; of the total shavi remissions, Rs. 1,94,512 related to wet lands and Rs. 623, to dry lands. A remission of Rs. 1,693 was granted under "Short Crop" during the year under report.

(c) *Injury by floods*.—The amount remitted under this head was Rs. 39,020 against Rs. 11,979 in the previous year showing a nett increase of Rs. 27,041, South Arcot and Tanjore alone showing an increase of Rs. 33,689.

(d) *Tirakammi remission*—(i.e., remission of the difference between wet and dry assessment on wet land cultivated with dry crops owing to insufficiency or failure of the water-supply) amounted to Rs. 3,55,141 against Rs. 1,25,677 in the previous year, showing an increase of Rs. 2,29,464. The increase was large in the districts of Vizagapatam, Gōdāvari, Cuddapah, Anantapur, North Arcot, Chittoor, Madura and Rāmnād, these districts together account for Rs. 1,95,579 or more than three-fourths of the total increase under this head.

(e) *Other remissions*.—A sum of Rs. 333 against Rs. 918 in the previous year, was granted for reclamation of land in Nellore.

(ii) *Fixed remissions* (or abatements of the demand granted for reasons unconnected with the season) amounted to Rs. 1.63 lakhs or 0.81 lakh less than in the previous year. The decrease occurred under all the sub-heads except "other items"; "increment remissions" (remissions allowed on the introduction of settlement or resettlement in cases where the increase over the old assessment is in excess of 25 per cent.) showed the largest decrease, Rs. 62,067; the greater portion of the decrease (Rs. 54,905) was accounted for by South Canara and Malabar owing to the reduction of the increment remissions in the usual course. Such remissions were granted in all the districts except Vizagapatam, Kistna, Anantapur, Bellary, Chittoor, South Arcot, Tanjore, Madura, the Nilgiris and Anjengo. Under the head of "fixed remissions" Anantapur and Chittoor also showed a large decrease. In the former district, it was due to the transfer of dasabandam inams and wells to Government during the resettlement of the Kadiri taluk; the decrease in Chittoor has not been explained.

(iii) *Beriz deductions* (deductions made from village collections in favour of inamdars and religious institutions) amounted to Rs. 8.85 lakhs or Rs. 5,434 more than in the previous year. Tinnevely showed the largest increase Rs. 14,423, and South Arcot, the largest decrease Rs. 13,057. The increase in the former district was due to the payment of arrears of beriz deduction allowances, while the decrease in the latter was mainly due to a sum of Rs. 11,266 being undisbursed owing to the non-appearance of parties and to the postponement of kists in the Chidambaram taluk.

14. *Miscellaneous revenue*.—The revenue under this head amounted to Rs. 92.32 lakhs against Rs. 92.16 lakhs in the previous year showing a nett increase of about Rs. 17,000. Kistna showed the

Statement No. 9.

Statement No. 4, columns 54 to 57.

largest increase, viz., Rs. 1,44,378, and Tinnevely, the largest decrease, viz., Rupees 62,376. Item 2 "water-rate on Minor Inams in raiyatwar villages" and item 8 "commission on estates under Court of Wards' management" showed the largest decreases Rs. 88,660 and Rs. 24,937, respectively, while item 10 "sale-proceeds of lands sold" and item 13 "other items" showed the largest increases, Rs. 81,524 and Rs. 57,956, respectively. These items will be dealt with below. The increase or decrease in the remaining items was small and calls for no remarks:—

Item 2.—The water-rate on minor inams in raiyatwar villages amounted to Rs. 14.49 lakhs showing a nett decrease of Rs. 88,660 over the revenue under this head in the previous year. Gōdāvari and Kistna showed a decrease of Rs. 38,102 and Rs. 14,807, respectively. In the former district, the decrease was due to the unfavourable character of the season, while in the latter, it was due to the failure of the supply of canal water towards the latter part of the season, particularly in some tail-end villages, resulting in some loss of crop.

Item (8).—The revenue under the head "Commission on Estates under Court of Wards' management" amounted to Rs. 54,430 or Rs. 24,937 less than in the previous year. Ganjām and Rāmnād together account for a decrease of Rupees 20,845. The Collectors of these districts have not accounted for the decrease.

Item 10.—The sale-proceeds of lands sold amounted to Rs. 3,01,036 against Rs. 2,19,512 or Rs. 81,524 more than in the previous year. Kistna alone showed an increase of Rs. 1,16,561, and this was due to the sale of a large extent of tank-bed lands in Divi taluk.

Item 13.—The revenue under unspecified items of miscellaneous revenue showed a nett increase of Rs. 57,956 over that of last year. Kistna, Guntūr and South Canara showed large increases of Rs. 39,597, Rs. 22,093 and Rs. 35,603, respectively, while Ganjām showed a large decrease of Rs. 30,797. The Collector of Kistna has not explained the increase. In Guntūr, the increase was due to the capitalized value of the abatement of land revenue on lands acquired by the Special Deputy Collector for the Guntūr-Tenali-Repalli Railway and in South Canara to the sale of almost the whole stock of coir produced in the Amindivi islands and to the sale-proceeds of the coir of the Malabar islands having been credited in the accounts of this district. The decrease in Ganjām was due mainly to the decreases in the sale-proceeds of Rushikulya waste lands.

Poramboke occupation (Item 6).—The revenue under this head amounted to Rs. 5.17 lakhs or about Rs. 8,000 more than in the Statement No. 9-A.

measured 97,704 acres against 102,539 acres in the previous year. On 33,009 acres enhanced charges of Rs. 3,59,560 were levied during the year under report, giving an average rate of Rs. 11 per acre as in last year. Rāmnād showed the highest average rate of Rs. 38 per acre, this heavy incidence being due to the increased penalty imposed on persistent cases of objectionable encroachments on porambokes. In accordance with the instructions conveyed in G.O. No. 813, Revenue, dated 16th March 1910, unobjectionable porambokes are being sub-divided and assigned on patta wherever they exist; occupation of objectionable porambokes is being dealt with severely and persistent encroachers are being evicted. General instructions have been issued to Collectors in regard to the treatment of encroachments on "porambokes" proper in Board's Proceedings No. 166, Land Revenue, dated 25th April 1914.

15. The nett raiyatwar demand, excluding remissions but including water-rate, second-crop charge and miscellaneous revenue amounted to Rs. 615.44 lakhs against Rs. 620.88 lakhs in the previous year. The details for this decrease of Rs. 5.44 lakhs are given below:—

	Lakhs of rupees.
Increase in the assessment of holdings	3.72
Decrease under water-rate and second-crop charge	2.76
Increase under remissions	6.57
Increase under miscellaneous revenue	0.17
Total	5.44

16. *Total Land Revenue Demand (Current).*—The demands under the several heads are compared below with the figures for the previous year :—

	Fasli 1322.	Fasli 1323.
	RS.	RS.
Peshkash on permanently-settled estates ...	49,85,345	49,90,188
Shrotriem jodi ...	7,52,019	7,51,114
Raiyatwar and Miscellaneous ...	6,20,87,898	6,16,59,070 *
Total ...	6,78,24,762	6,74,00,322

* Vide remarks at the foot of Statement No. 10.

The increase under "Peshkash on permanently-settled estates" and the decrease under "Shrotriem jodi" and "Raiyatwar and Miscellaneous" have been explained in the preceding paragraphs.

17. *Total demand under cesses (Current).*—The current demand under cesses is as follows :—

	Fasli 1322.	Fasli 1323.
	RS.	RS.
(1) Land-cess on permanently-settled estates ...	14,07,297	14,66,170
(2) Land-cess on whole inam villages ...	3,86,060	3,87,701
(3) Cess on raiyatwar and miscellaneous ...	49,32,175	49,95,793
Total ...	67,25,532	68,49,664

There is a nett increase under item (1). The increase is marked in Nellore, Chittoor and North Arcot. The Collector of Chittoor attributes the increase to the provisional demand for fasli 1323 being calculated on the rental of fasli 1322, which was a favourable year. The Collectors of Nellore and North Arcot have not explained the cause for the increase in their districts. Kistna and Guntūr show a large decrease. The Collector of Guntūr explains it to be due to the inclusion in the demand of the previous year of arrears of cesses of back faslis. The Collector of Kistna has not explained the decrease in his district. The variation under item (2) is slight and calls for no remarks. There is an increase under item (3) in spite of the decrease in the demand under "Ryotwar and Miscellaneous," as there was a large increase in season remissions in comparison with the previous year, and remission of land revenue does not carry with it remission of cesses.

18. *Demand and Collection of Land Revenue and Cesses (Current).*—The current demand under Land Revenue and Cesses was Rs. 7,46,74,181; Rs. 7,38,14,726 or 98.8 per cent. was collected within the fasli and a sum of Rs. 360 was written off the accounts.

19. *Demand and Collection of arrears.*—The total arrear demand under all heads was Rs. 9,27,509; Rs. 8,10,924 or 87.4 per cent. was collected within the fasli and Rs. 25,194 or 2.7 per cent. was written off the accounts.

20. *Total balance of Land Revenue and Cesses.*—The balance outstanding at the end of the fasli, including both arrears and current, was Rs. 9,50,486. Including the revenue from the Kurnool-Cuddapah canal, which is dealt with in the monthly demand, collection and balance statements, the balance on 1st July 1914 was Rs. 9,24,008. Up to the end of October 1914, Rs. 7,07,026 or 76.5 per cent. had been collected, Rs. 1,823 written off the accounts, while Rs. 282 are considered to be irrecoverable. The nett recoverable balance on 1st November 1914 was Rs. 2,14,877. Steps have been taken to collect this amount.

21. *Reconciliation of differences between the collections of land revenue and cesses as shown in the jamabandi and the Accountant-General's statements and over-payments.*—Information on these points has not yet been received from ten Collectors. The subject will be dealt with in a separate report.

22. *Distribution of collections between land revenue and cesses.*—Land revenue and cesses are not collected separately and no attempt is made to exhibit the collections separately under these heads in the village accounts. The total collections are distributed between land revenue and the several cesses in the Collector's office. The process consists of two stages of which the first or the provisional distribution is effected by crediting to each head month by month such portion of the lump collections as will bear the same proportion to the demand under the head as the total collection bears

to the total demand under all the heads. The second stage is the final adjustment which consists in correcting the provisional credit by transfer from one head to another, where necessary, after the entire demand for the year under all the heads has been collected or written off.

The statements of distribution for fasli 1323 received from Collectors, show that, except in the districts of Ganjām, Gōdāvari, Nellore, Anantapur, Chingleput, Chittoor, South Arcot, Tanjore, Madura, Rāmnād and Coimbatore, the variations between the amounts due to the cesses in fasli 1323 and the amounts actually credited were inconsiderable. The accounts of fasli 1322 remained unadjusted in six districts.

23. *Charges debitable to Land Revenue.*—The charges of district administration including salaries, etc., of Revenue Inspectors but excluding those of village establishments were Rs. 61,08,340 or 8.2 per cent. of the land revenue and cesses realised against 7.7 per cent. in the preceding fasli. The village service charges including proprietary estates during the fasli were Rs. 69,18,625. Including this sum which is met from Provincial funds, the total charges were Rs. 1,30,26,965 or 17.5 per cent. of the collections of land revenue and cesses.

24. *Processes under Act II of 1864.*—Statement No. 12 shows the particulars of the coercive processes issued for the realization of Government dues under Act II of 1864. The following abstract compares the number of processes of each kind issued during the year with the figures for the three preceding faslis :—

Coercive processes.	Fasli.			
	1320.	1321.	1322.	1323.
Demand notices	1,463,805	1,198,222	1,113,240	1,024,281
Distraint and attachment notices	184,313	157,710	94,496	87,461
Sale notices	85,651	89,190	49,527	48,102
Sales (number of defaulters)	2,747	3,491	1,973	1,794
Total ..	1,716,316	1,448,613	1,259,236	1,161,568

There has been a progressive decrease in recent years in the total number of processes issued and the number in the year under report shows a further decline.

25. *Demand notices.*—The instruction that these notices should only be issued when absolutely necessary has been kept in view. The number decreased in 19 districts, especially in the districts of Vizagapatam, Kistna, Cuddapah, Anantapur, Chittoor, Tanjore, Trichinopoly, Madura, Tinnevely and Salem. On the other hand there was a marked increase in the districts noted in the margin. The Collector of

Districts.	Fasli.		Increase.
	1322.	1323.	
Ganjām	23,169	28,755	5,586
Guntūr	52,354	63,792	11,438
Nellore	157,411	173,258	15,847

Ganjām reports that the increase was due to the prompt action taken by the taluk officers in the collection of revenue, particularly the enhanced water-rate levied for irregular irrigation and the penal assessment charged for unauthorised occupation of Government land. The Collector of Guntūr states that the increase in his district was mainly contributed by the taluks of Repalle and Bapatla, where special establishments were employed for the service of processes. The Collector of Nellore has not reported the reasons for the increase in his district.

26. *Distraint or attachment.*—The number of processes under this head was 87,461 in the year under report, against 94,496 in fasli 1322 and 157,710 in fasli 1321. There was a decrease in twelve districts.

27. There was a slight increase in the percentage borne by the number of distraints and attachments to that of demand notices as compared with the previous fasli. The number of defaulters whose immovable property was attached in the year was 14,880 against 17,755 in fasli 1322. The large disproportion noticed in the Madura district in previous years between the number of defaulters whose personal property was

Percentage of the attachment to the total number of demand notices.			
Fasli.	Personal.	Real.	Total.
1321	11.07	2.09	13.16
1322	8.89	1.69	10.58
1323	7.03	1.45	8.48

distrainted (330) and the number of those whose real property was attached (5,294) is again noticeable and is due, as stated in previous reports, to the large number of absentee pattadars in the area irrigated by the Periyar.

28. *Sale notices*.—Out of 87,461 defaulters whose property was attached, 39,359 or 45 per cent. paid the arrears before sale notices were issued. The percentage was 47·58 in fasli 1322, 43·45 in fasli 1321 and 47·8 in fasli 1320.

29. *Sales*.—The number of defaulters whose property was sold was less than in fasli 1322. The percentage of actual sales to sale notices was 3·58 against 3·98 in fasli 1322 and that of the number of defaulters whose property was actually sold to the total number of pattas was ·04 against ·05 in the previous fasli. The subjoined statement compares the particulars of sales in fasli 1323 with the figures for the three preceding faslis :—

	Personal property.				Real property.				Total.			
	Fasli 1320.	Fasli 1321.	Fasli 1322.	Fasli 1323.	Fasli 1320.	Fasli 1321.	Fasli 1322.	Fasli 1323.	Fasli 1320.	Fasli 1321.	Fasli 1322.	Fasli 1323.
Percentage of sales of property to—												
(1) the number of pattas ..	·03	·04	·01	·01	·04	·05	·04	·03	·07	·09	·05	·04
(2) the number of attachments ..	·80	1·09	·69	·53	8·42	8·10	8·10	9·01	1·67	2·21	2·09	1·97
(3) the number of sale notices.	Figures relating to sale notices do not distinguish between personal and real property.								3·2	3·91	3·98	3·58
Arrears at the beginning of the fasli under report under raiyat-wat and miscellaneous ..	In lakhs of rupees ..				..				11·71	9·99	6·65	6·92
Arrear balance at the end of the fasli ..	Do. ..				..				·21	·32	1·01	·90
Percentage of current collections to current demand ..	Do. ..				..				98·6	99·03	99·08	98·85

Value of lands sold.—Immoveable property of the estimated value of Rs. 1,10,357 was sold for the recovery of arrears amounting to Rs. 25,423 and realized Rs. 51,964. The price fetched by lands sold to private individuals was on the average nine times the assessment in the case of dry lands and six times the assessment in the case of wet lands. In fasli 1322, immoveable property of the estimated value of Rs. 90,776 was sold for the recovery of arrears amounting to Rs. 23,577 and the average prices fetched by lands sold to private individuals were six times the assessment in the case of dry lands and 5·8 times the assessment in the case of wet lands.

Extent of lands sold.—The extent of lands sold during the year was 5,783 acres under “dry” and 1,331 acres under “wet” against 6,169 acres under “dry” and 1,660 acres under “wet” in fasli 1322. The corresponding figures for fasli 1321 were 10,158 acres under “dry” and 3,685 acres under “wet”.

Lands bought in by Government.—The total area of lands bought in by Government for want of bidders was 1,213 acres of dry and 325 acres of wet against 1,931 acres of dry and 578 acres of wet in fasli 1322. More than one-half of the total area bought in was in Guntūr, Nellore, Cuddapah, Bellary and Malabar.

30. *Process service establishment*.—Statement No. 13 gives the particulars of processes served by the ordinary village agency or by special establishments and the fees realised during the year. The total number of processes served was 10,87,263 or 1,20,335 less than in fasli 1322. The number of processes served by the special agency (52,014) was also less than in the previous fasli (53,152).

The special establishment was employed in the same districts as in fasli 1322. Its cost was covered by the fees realised except in Gōdāvari, Tanjore and Rāmnād where there were small deficits.

31. *Costs in Civil suits*.—Rupees 14,901 were awarded to Government as costs during the year. Including Rs. 13,457, the revised opening balance, the total demand was Rs. 28,358 of which Rs. 12,822 were collected, Rs. 353 were written off the

accounts and Rs. 221 were reported to be irrecoverable. The nett recoverable balance at the end of the year was Rs. 14,962 made up as follows :—

	RS.
(1) Amount collected after the close of the fasli ..	2,247
(2) Amount remaining uncollected pending decision of appeals by civil courts ..	3,721
(3) Amount involved in execution proceedings ..	1,217
(4) Amount for not collecting which no reason is assigned ..	7,777

32. *Interest on arrears of Land Revenue (Statement No. 14)*.—The total demand on account of interest on arrears of Land Revenue, including the balance at the beginning of the fasli, was Rs. 23,723, of which Rs. 14,524 were collected and Rs. 285 remitted, leaving a balance of Rs. 8,914 against Rs. 12,980 (revised figure) at the end of the previous fasli. More than half the arrears at the end of the fasli relates to Chittoor. The only other district in which the arrears under this head are large is Chingleput. Steps are being taken for recovery.

33. *Sale of land under Standing Orders Nos. 15, 16, 20, 21, 45 and 90*.—Under the rules for the sale of occupancy rights in assessed waste lands (Standing Order No. 15), 1,546 acres, assessed at Rs. 2,954, were sold for Rs. 1,50,545; 688 acres of tank bed lands, assessed at Rs. 1,708, were sold for Rs. 1,26,005 under Standing Order No. 16; 341 acres of waste lands in the Nilgiris, assessed at Rs. 384, were sold for Rs. 2,044 under Standing Order No. 20; 39 acres of house-sites in towns were sold for Rs. 18,347 under Standing Order No. 21; 1,507 acres, assessed at Rs. 1,375, which had been bought in by Government at sales for arrears of revenue were re-sold under Standing Order No. 45 for Rs. 7,886; 30 acres, assessed at Rs. 108, which had been acquired for public purposes and subsequently relinquished, were sold under Standing Order No. 90 for Rs. 3,187.

34. *Sub-division of quit-rent*.—No applications were received during the year under Standing Order No. 58 for the sub-division of the joint liability of shareholders in whole inam villages or minor inams in any of the districts of the Presidency.

35. *Transfer of registration of holdings (Statement No. 15)*.—Transfers of revenue registration fall under one or the other of the following three heads :—

- (1) Transfers applied for through officers of the Registration department.
- (2) Transfers applied for direct to Revenue officers.
- (3) Transfers proposed by Revenue officers *suo motu*.

(1) Under the first head 49,723 applications were received during the fasli against 53,810 in the previous fasli, a decrease of 4,087 or 7·6 per cent. The bulk of the decrease was in Guntūr (359), Chingleput (756), South Arcot (1,031), Tanjore (746), Trichinopoly (442), Madura (915) and Tinnevely (1,656).

(2) The number of applications presented direct to Revenue officers was 38,065 as against 40,968 in fasli 1322, a decrease of 2,903 or 7·08 per cent. The bulk of decrease was in South Arcot (883), Tanjore (793), Madura (1,154) and Tinnevely (3,060).

(3) The number of cases which Revenue officers dealt with on their own initiative under paragraphs 5 and 7 of Board's Standing Order No. 31 rose from 16,605 in fasli 1322 to 17,969 in fasli 1323. The largest increase was in Tinnevely (1,868), and the largest decrease in Tanjore (1,682). The decrease in Tanjore is explained as due to the exclusion of the cases disposed of by the special staff. The Collector should not have included such cases in the previous year's statement in view of the instructions issued in Board's Proceedings No. 126, dated 22nd May 1913, with reference to paragraph 9 of G.O. No. 919, Revenue, dated 29th March 1913.

The total number of cases of all kinds to be dealt with in the fasli under report including the number pending disposal at its beginning was 121,169; of these 103,409 were disposed of during the fasli leaving a balance of 17,760 pending at the close of the fasli of which 1,458 have since been disposed of.

36. *Ruined tanks.*—In each of the districts of Chittoor and Salem, a tank was handed over to private individuals for repair under Board's Standing Order No. 8. The ayakat of 6.11 acres in the former and of 14.79 in the latter was assessed at special rates of Rs. 2 and Rs. 2-12-0 per acre respectively.

37. *Settlement by Collectors.*—The rule laid down in paragraph 2 of Board's Standing Order No. 12 that the settlement of each taluk should be conducted by the Collector himself once in five years, was complied with except as regards Nugur in Gōdāvari, Arkonam in North Arcot, Gingee in South Arcot and the Tinnevely taluk. The Collectors of North Arcot and Tinnevely intend to take up, in the current year, the settlement of the taluks referred to. The Collector of Gōdāvari states that he found it impracticable to go to Nugur as the river Gōdāvari was so low after December that a steamer could not run far up the river, while the Collector of South Arcot states that under the orders of the Board he had to take up the settlement of the flood-affected taluk of Chidambaram, during the fasli in preference to Gingee. The Collectors of these two districts are requested to take these taluks up for settlement during the current fasli.

38. *Loans and advances.*—The advances made under the Land Improvement Loans Act during fasli 1323 amounted to Rs. 3.41 lakhs, and those under the Agriculturists' Loans Act to Rs. 4.17 lakhs. The aggregate amount advanced under both the Acts was thus Rs. 7.58 lakhs as against Rs. 7.70 lakhs in the previous year. The decrease, though small, is the nett result of an increase in twelve districts and of a decrease in eleven districts. The increase is noticeable in Kistna, Cuddapah, North Arcot, Chittoor, Coimbatore, Tanjore, Rāmnād and Tinnevely and the decrease in the districts of Vizagapatam, Guntūr, Bellary, Chingleput, South Arcot, Trichinopoly and Madura. In order to popularize State loans, a special officer was employed for about five months in Chittoor and North Arcot and another officer in each of the districts of Rāmnād and Tinnevely for five and three months respectively. The increases were large in North Arcot and Rāmnād. There was also an increase in Coimbatore and Tanjore, although no special officers were employed.

39. *Recoveries.*—Of the sums of Rs. 3.48 lakhs and Rs. 3.42 lakhs repayable during the year under the Land Improvement and the Agriculturists' Loans Acts, respectively, on account of principal, Rs. 3.17 lakhs or 91 per cent. under the former Act and Rs. 3.02 lakhs or 88 per cent. under the latter were collected. Advances amounting to Rs. 37,128 under the former Act and Rs. 20,100 under the latter Act were repaid by borrowers on account of loans the repayment of which had not fallen due, while sums amounting to Rs. 2,927 under the former Act and Rs. 162 under the latter Act were written off the accounts as irrecoverable.

40. *Coercive processes.*—The aggregate amount of principal and interest repayable during the year under both the Acts was Rs. 9,84,604 of which a sum of Rs. 2,41,274 or about 24 per cent. was collected without resort to coercive processes and a sum of Rs. 6,24,254 or 63 per cent. after the issue of demands; a sum of Rs. 22,071 was realized after attachment but before sale, a sum of Rs. 3,822 by the sale of moveable property and a sum of Rs. 3,639 by the sale of immoveable property. The balance outstanding at the end of the year was Rs. 89,544, the arrears being heaviest in Madura (Rs. 33,599), Bellary (Rs. 12,552), Anantapur (Rs. 7,947) and Tanjore (Rs. 7,295).

41. The following statement shows the amount of interest payable by the Local Government to the Government of India for fasli 1323 :—

Acts.	Amount advanced to the Local Government by the Government of India.			Interest payable for the year by the Local Government to the Government of India at 3½ per cent. on the mean outstanding.
	Outstanding at the beginning of the year.	Outstanding at the end of the year.	Mean outstanding.	
Land Improvement Loans Act	Rs. 31,71,338	Rs. 31,55,688	Rs. 31,63,508	Rs. 1,10,723
Agriculturists' Loans Act	15,65,686	16,60,694	16,13,190	56,461
Total ..	47,37,019	48,16,377	47,76,698	1,67,184

42. The subjoined statement shows the financial results of the operations under the Loans Acts :—

Items.	Land Improvement Loans Act.	Agriculturists' Loans Act.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Interest payable for fasli 1323 by the Local Government to the Government of India.	1,10,723	56,461	1,67,184
2. Interest collected during the year	1,86,019	1,06,666	2,72,685
3. Balance of interest accruing to the Local Government, i.e., difference of items 1 and 2.	55,296	50,205	1,05,501
4. Remissions of principal	2,927	162	3,089
5. Nett result for 1913-14	52,369	50,043	1,02,412
1908-09	20,499	12,242	32,741
1909-10	29,365	30,726	60,091
1910-11	38,481	37,368	75,849
1911-12	50,091	39,005	89,096
1912-13	52,618	35,281	87,899
6. Nett result for previous years	14,901	18,234	33,135
7. Expenditure on free grants-in-aid towards the construction of private protective works or on establishments for well-boring or other outlay incurred from current revenue in connection with Takhavi transactions.			

* Represents the cost of special establishments entertained in certain districts and the cost of time devoted to loans work by the ordinary Land Revenue establishment at 3½ per cent. on the amount advanced during the year.

43. With the aid of loans under the Land Improvement Loans Act, 563 wells capable of irrigating 2,613 acres of land were constructed during the fasli at an aggregate cost of Rs. 1,30,778 and 334 wells designed to benefit 1,609 acres were repaired at a cost of Rs. 62,950; Rs. 40,772 were spent on the reclamation of 1,882 acres of land; Rs. 26,000 on the purchase and installation of oil-engines and pumps in the districts of Guntūr, Cuddapah, Chingleput, Coimbatore, Trichinopoly and Tinnevely; and Rs. 28,247 on other improvements benefiting about 2,665 acres. The Coimbatore district shows the largest number of wells constructed and repaired (148) and it is followed by Madura (144), Tinnevely (135) and Trichinopoly (101). Under the Agriculturists' Loans Act, 6,791 head of cattle were purchased at an aggregate cost of Rs. 4,04,154 and 67 houses were rebuilt at a cost of Rs. 14,830. Seed-grain was purchased to the amount of Rs. 1,830 and Rs. 1,900 were expended on sugarcane mills. A sum of Rs. 11,440 was spent for other purposes.

44. *Survey Advances.*†—The advances drawn by Collectors during the year under the head "Revenue Survey advances—Collectors" amounted to Rs. 83,106. Or this sum—

	Rs.
Kistna spent	15,041
Ganjām	11,179
Tanjore	8,884
Guntūr	8,464
South Canara	5,803
Chingleput	5,287
Cuddapah	4,627
Tinnevely	4,627
Coimbatore	3,193
Gōdāvari	2,817
Salem	2,509
Nellore	2,427
Kurnool	2,039

† The figures relate to the official year 1913-14.

(Of the total amount of advances outstanding against Collectors under this head, a sum of Rs. 52,488 was adjusted during the year leaving the nett debit under "Revenue Survey advances—Collectors" at Rs. 3,60,588.

Under the head "Cost of survey marks—Collectors", Rs. 25,875 were collected during the year, leaving a balance of Rs. 6,225 to be realized.

The arrears outstanding at the beginning of the year under the head "Cost of survey marks—Survey Officers" were Rs. 1,30,947. Landholders' bills to the amount of Rs. 2,11,302 were received from Survey Officers during the year. Of the total demand of Rs. 3,92,249 under this head, Rs. 2,14,722 were collected during the year and a sum of Rs. 1,27,527 remained as balance to be collected at the end of the year.

45. *Junior Civilians—Knowledge of Vernaculars.*—The reports of the Collectors generally show that their Civilian Divisional Officers possess an adequate knowledge of the Vernaculars and are able to dispose of Vernacular papers without abstracts, and that the progress of Assistant Collectors in this respect is satisfactory.

46. *The relations between the landlords and tenants in larger zamindaris.*—These relations were, with a few exceptions, fairly satisfactory. In Mandasa and Biridi estates of the Ganjam district, the relations improved. In Devarakota estate and in some portions of Valluru of Kistna district, the relations continued to be strained. As in fasli 1321, the management of the Pamur estate in Nellore was again in confusion. There was no improvement in the relations between the landlords and tenants in the zamindaris of the Chittoor district. The number of summary suits in the Chandragiri division became so large as to necessitate the appointment of a Special Deputy Collector for their disposal. In the Virapperumānallur estate in South Arcot, there was some rupture with reference to the collection of irrigation cess. The relations between the landlord and tenants in Udaiyarpalaiyam in the Trichinopoly district were very strained. Under the Estates Land Act, the Zamindar claimed rent on uncultivated occupied lands which were hitherto exempt from such payment and in consequence there were numerous suits. The friction that formerly existed in the Kannivadi zamindari in the Dindigul taluk of Madura, is reported to be gradually subsiding. There was, however, no improvement in the relations which existed between the zamindar and the tenants in the Periyakulam taluk of the same district; and in consequence large numbers of suits are now pending in the High Court and before the Privy Council. In some of the villages of the Saptur estate, Tirumangalam taluk, there was considerable litigation owing to the introduction of the system of money rents. In the Ayakudi zamindari, Palni taluk, there was a dispute between rival lessees, each of whom had his own supporters among the tenantry. The feelings between the Raja of Rāmnād and his raiyats continued to be strained; nor was there improvement in the relations between the zamindar of Settur and his raiyats, there being disputes (1) relating to certain forest privileges, (2) regarding the settlement of money-rents on varam lands, and (3) about the claim of the zamindar to fix rent on plantations of coconuts and other trees according to the number of yielding trees.

47. *Growth of sub-letting in raiyatwar tracts.*—Sub-letting is chiefly resorted to by those engaged in professions other than agriculture and by large landholders. It is reported to be on the increase in Ganjam, the delta tracts of Guntūr and Nellore and the Tiruppattūr taluk of North Arcot, in the Periyar area of Madura and in parts of South Canara, while, in South Arcot and Tinnevely, sub-letting is described as the general practice. As in previous years, the landlords in parts of Bellary preferred to cultivate lands themselves in order that they might benefit by the rise in the prices of food-grains and cotton, while in parts of Kistna, a tendency was noticed among landowners to decrease sub-letting as they apprehended the initiation of legislation similar to the Estates Land Act conferring occupancy rights on the tenants, but the variation was not marked.

48. *Effect of recent legislation on the people.*—No legislation affecting the people generally was introduced during the year under report. The Madras Estates Land Act, 1908, has largely increased the work of Revenue officers in some districts. Its provisions are becoming better known to the people and this Act and the Madras Land Encroachment Act (Act III of 1905) appear to be working smoothly on the whole.

49. *Co-operative societies.*—Excluding those dissolved, 255 societies were registered under the Co-operative Societies Act during the year under report; of these, three were central, seven non-agricultural and 245 agricultural. The total number of societies established in 25 districts of the Presidency was 1,331 at the end of the year 1913-14.

50. *Enhanced water-cess for irregular irrigation.*—G.O. No. 684, Revenue, dated 7th March 1913, directed that raiyats who had rendered themselves liable to the imposition of enhanced water-cess for the irregular use of Government water, should be given previous notice of their liability. The system was tried in only 17 districts during the year. It is not applicable to the districts of Madras, the Nilgiris, South Canara, Malabar and Anjengo and its introduction in Kistna and Salem was not possible as the subject was under correspondence till nearly the end

of the fasli. The Collectors of South Arcot and Tanjore have not reported on the subject. In Ganjam, Vizagapatam, Gōdāvari, Guntūr, Anantapur, Chingleput, Madura, Rāmnād, Tinnevely and Coimbatore, the experiment has apparently been satisfactory, but the system has not been in force sufficiently long to justify the expression of an opinion on its merits. The Collector of Madura reports that difficulty is sometimes experienced, owing to want of correct addresses, in serving notices to non-resident pattadars of whom a large number hold lands in the Periyar area. In order to save time he proposes to entrust in future, the signing and issue of notices to Revenue Inspectors instead of to Tahsildars. In Kurnool, the original orders imposing enhanced water-rate were subsequently revised in some cases on representations made by the affected parties. The result of the experiment in Nellore, Cuddapah, Bellary, Chittoor and Trichinopoly is tabulated below:—

District.	Number of cases in which enhanced charge was levied.	Number of cases for which notices were issued.	Number of cases in which objection petitions were received.	Remarks.
Nellore	•	1,883	124	The Divisional officer, Kandukur, modified the orders in deserving cases. This was done by other Jamabandi officers also.
Cuddapah	•	926	..	As the right of the raiyats under their respective channels to take water from certain portions of the river bed was in dispute, Mr. Davies directed that no enhanced water-rate should be levied and ordered an enquiry in respect of 286 notices relating to the Kamalapuram taluk. The Divisional officers are reported to have enquired into 73 of these cases.
Bellary	1,431	1,145	242	In some cases the enhanced charge was remitted.
Chittoor	6	6	1	The Jamabandi officer (Collector) confirmed the Divisional officer's charge.
Trichinopoly	3,384	3,333	636	The original order was revised in most of these and other analogous cases numbering 660 in all.

• Not reported.

In Nellore, owing to the late submission of water-rate accounts by the Revenue Inspectors, timely notices were not issued to the raiyats who in some cases had no time to make representations before orders were passed. On the whole, the Collectors are of opinion that the system is advantageous to the raiyats as it serves to inform them in time of their liability to pay the enhanced charge and gives them facility for making such representations as they may consider necessary and consider that the experiment may be continued.

51. *Tank-bed cultivation.*—During the year under report, the concession to cultivate tank-beds was not sought for in 14 districts. No report on the subject has been received from Rāmnād and South Canara. In the remaining 10 districts, there was demand for such cultivation. In the districts of South Arcot and Trichinopoly, permission was not accorded to cultivate tank-bed lands as the Public Works Department objected and as the season was favourable. In the latter district, however, there was unauthorised cultivation on an extent of 301.25 acres and this area was charged an enhanced assessment of Rs. 1,170-2-0. In the Royachoti taluk of Cuddapah, permission was accorded to cultivate an extent of 49.74 acres of tank-bed with melons and cucumbers. In Kurnool, permission was given to cultivate the beds of four tanks, but it was availed of only in two cases. Dry crops such as, bengal-gram, mustard-seed and cumbu were cultivated on an extent of 179.63 acres subject to an assessment of Rs. 180. There were also some cases of unauthorised occupation of tank-beds and enhanced charge was levied for such cultivation. Permission was granted for the cultivation of melons in two cases, one in the Vellore taluk and the other in the Arkonam taluk of the North Arcot district. There were also six cases of unauthorised cultivation, two in Gudivāttam and four in Polur. Enhanced charge was levied in all the cases. The raiyats in three villages of the Tirumangalam taluk, Madura district, were allowed to raise cucumbers in tank-beds. An extent of 192.72 acres in the beds of seven tanks in the Coimbatore taluk was cultivated with cucumber. In the Omalur taluk of Salem, on an extent of 8.80 acres, cucumber was cultivated without permission and a taram assessment with an enhanced charge of

Rs. 70 was charged. The concession was also granted in 28 cases in Anantapur and in 16 villages of Chittoor. It is reported that in no case the cultivation caused any injury to the tanks.

52. *Examination of village and taluk accounts.*—According to the instructions conveyed in B.P. No. 337, dated 19th December 1913, communicating G.O. No. 3363, Revenue, dated 19th November 1913, the Collectors of all districts except Madras, where no such accounts are maintained, have submitted reports on the examination of village and taluk accounts and of the village statistical register for fasli 1323 (1913-14). The accounts in these districts were found to have been fairly well maintained and disclosed generally no serious errors. The defects noticed were generally pointed out or rectified then and there.

53. *The village statistical register.*—The subjoined statement shows the progress made in the writing up and checking of the village statistical register during fasli 1323 (1913-14):—

District.	Numbers of villages.	Number of villages for which				Remarks.
		Village registers have been		Village registers remain to be		
		Prepared	Checked	Prepared	Checked	
		For fasli 1323.		Up to fasli 1323.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	
1. Ganjam	1,086	814	727	272	359	Registers of 106 villages for fasli 1322 also remained to be prepared and checked.
2. Vizagapatam	278	275	270	3	8	
3. Godavari	944	..	..	944	944	
4. Kistna	1,108	438	365	670	753	Registers of 62 villages for fasli 1322 also remained to be prepared and checked.
5. Guntur	929	873	839	56	90	
6. Nellore	793	525	458	268	335	
7. Cuddapah	752	..	..	752	752	Registers of 62 villages for fasli 1322 also remained to be prepared and checked.
8. Anantapur	886	404	404	482	482	Revised forms were not received at the time of the last Jamabandi.
9. Bellary	962	829	799	133	163	Registers of 413 villages for fasli 1322 still remained to be prepared and checked. The delay was due to the late supply of the revised forms.
10. Kurnool	782	613	491	169	291	
11. Chingleput	1,774	..	..	1,774	1,774	
12. North Arcot	1,695	1,148	617	547	1,078	Registers of 15 villages for fasli 1322 also remained to be prepared and checked.
13. Chittoor	471	124	124	347	347	
14. South Arcot	2,291	..	..	2,291	2,291	Registers of 341 villages for fasli 1322 also remained to be prepared and checked.
15. Tanjore	2,308	1,934	1,614	374	694	Registers of 341 villages for fasli 1322 also remained to be prepared and checked.
16. Trichinopoly	869	816	816	53	53	
17. Madras	731	..	..	731	731	
18. Ramnad	127	127	127	..	..	Registers of 341 villages for fasli 1322 also remained to be prepared and checked.
19. Tinnevely	579	579	579	..	..	
20. Coimbatore	1,105	851	841	254	264	
21. Salem	1,411	294	1,294	117	117	Registers of 341 villages for fasli 1322 also remained to be prepared and checked.
22. The Nilgiris	54	54	54	..	..	

* Settled raiyatwar villages in the district.

N.B.—(1) Column 2 of the statement shows revised figures in most of the districts.

(2) Registers of a large number of villages have yet to be written up in most districts. The delay is generally attributed to the late supply of the revised forms.

(True Extract.)

V. T. KRISHNAMACHARI,
for Ag. Secretary.

To the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, with extracts from Collectors' reports.

„ Collectors of all districts (Divisional Officers and Tahsildars).
„ Director of Land Records.
„ Director of Agriculture.
„ Registrar of Co-operative Societies.

[Statements.]

No. I.—Statement showing the retail and wholesale prices of food-grains, in seers of 80 tolas per rupee compared with the commutation rates of the newly-settled districts, in each district of the Madras Presidency for fasli 1323 (1913-14).

(Paragraph 2 of the report.)

No. I.—Statement showing the retail and wholesale prices of food-grains, in seers of 80 tolas per rupee for fasli 1323

(Paragraph 2)

District.	Rice, second sort.			Paddy, first and second sorts.					Cholam.				
	Normal rate (a).	Fasli 1322.	Fasli 1323.	Average (b).	Fasli 1322.	Fasli 1323.	Wholesale price, fasli 1323.	Commutation rate.	Normal rate (a).	Fasli 1322.	Fasli 1323.	Wholesale price, fasli 1323.	Commutation rate.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1. Ganjam	11-0	7-6	8-2	19-3	15-1	15-5	17-7	60	..	..	..	..	..
2. Vizagapatam	11-0	8-0	8-3	17-4	14-0	14-5	17-1	45	..	..	..	..	..
3. Godavari	11-0	7-6	8-7	16-9	12-4	11-3	13-3	40	18-0	13-0	15-6	..	..
4. Kistna	10-0	7-6	8-1	17-0	12-3	13-2	15-6	40	16-0	11-5	13-2	15-5	28
5. Gunter (d)	11-0	7-5	8-2	13-9	11-2	13-5	15-9	48	16-0	11-8	13-7	16-1	43
6. Kurnool—													
Proper	..	..	..	..	..	..	13-5	35	..	..	..	16-9	34
Pattikonda, Cumbum and	10-0	7-2	7-2	15-8	11-0	11-0	12-7	35	20-0	13-0	14-0	14-9	37
Markapur							12-6	35				16-6	33
Koilkuntla							..	..				..	..
7. Bellary—													
Black-cotton soil taluks—	9-0	6-9	7-0	15-6	11-6	12-2	14-4	35	17-0	14-4	13-4	15-1	36
Bellary, Alur and Adoni.							14-3	35				17-2	39
Western taluks—Hospet,							..	..				..	..
Huvinhadagalli, Kudligi,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rayadrug and Harpanahalli.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8. Anantapur—													
Gooty and Tadpatri ..	10-0	7-4	7-8	16-4	12-7	12-2	13-4	35	18-0	14-4	14-0	16-4	36
Anantapur, Kalyandrug,							16-4	40				16-2	37
Dharmavaram and Pen-							15-1	40				..	..
konda	..	..	..	..	..	..	12-5	88	19-0	12-8	13-2	15-7	35
Hindupur and Madakasira	9-0	7-0	7-1	15-6	11-3	11-3	12-5	34	17-0	12-7	13-1	14-6	30
9. Cuddapah	12-0	8-0	8-3	16-2	12-4	12-8	14-2	..	..	..	..	..	..
10. Nellore	9-0	6-9	6-9	14-1	10-8	11-2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. Madras	10-0	7-9	8-1	16-3	12-7	12-9	14-7	45	..	..	..	..	..
12. Chingleput	10-0	6-9	6-8	16-1	11-5	11-7	13-8	45	..	..	..	..	..
13. South Arcot	11-0	7-5	8-2	14-7	12-1	13-1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14. Chittoor (e)	11-0	7-5	7-5	16-6	11-8	12-1	13-4	51	..	..	..	..	..
15. North Arcot	10-0	6-7	7-1	15-2	10-4	11-2	13-2	32	16-0	11-1	12-2	14-2	50
16. Salem	10-0	6-8	6-8	14-2	10-0	10-8	11-4	38	16-0	10-4	11-1	12-8	40
17. Coimbatore	10-0	6-6	6-7	15-5	10-6	10-9	12-8	39	17-0	11-0	11-5	15-4	..
18. Trichinopoly	10-0	7-4	7-5	16-6	12-2	12-4	13-4	39	..	..	..	..	..
19. Tanjore	10-0	6-8	7-0	15-7	10-7	11-1	..	39	16-0	11-6	12-7	..	45
20. Madura	10-0	6-8	7-0	15-7	10-7	11-1	..	39	16-0	11-1	12-6	..	45
21. Ramnad (f)	10-0	6-6	6-8	12-8	11-0	11-2	..	45	17-0	12-3	12-8	..	..
22. Tinnevely	10-0	7-8	7-4	15-0	11-4	11-4	13-5	..	..	..	..	..	..
23. The Nilgiris	8-0	6-6	6-7	11-5	8-8	9-1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
24. Malabar—													
Palghat and Calicut ..	10-0	7-4	7-3	15-6	12-4	12-5	14-7	38	..	..	..	..	..
Other taluks												..	..
Anjengo												..	..
25. South Canara	11-0	8-2	8-6	16-4	12-8	13-3	17-7	27	..	..	..	..	..
Average	10-2	7-3	7-5	15-6	11-7	12-1	..	..	17-1	12-2	13-1	..	..

* Average of white and yellow cholam.

† Includes black cholam.

‡ Includes red cholam.

§ The average price recorded in Wynad.

(a) Normal rates fixed under G.O. No. 1977, Revenue, dated 3rd July 1912.

(b) Averages of the fifteen years ending fasli 1322 (1912-13); Normal rates for paddy, horsegram and varagu have not been fixed.

(c) For sub-division taluks only.

(d) Average of three years only.

(e) Average of four years only.

(f) Average of nine years only.

Commutation rates not having been fixed for Ramnad, those for Madura have been adopted.

Note (1).—The wholesale prices shown against the Cuddapah district are the prices in the ryots' selling months, i.e., the

(2) The commutation rates shown against Trichinopoly are those adopted in the Tanjore district.

(3) Black paddy was taken as the standard grain for dry in the Godavari

compared with the commutation rates of the newly-settled districts, in each district of the Madras Presidency (1913-14..

of the report.)

District.	Cumbu.					Ragi.				Horsegram.			Varagu.					
	Normal rate (a).	Fasli 1322.	Fasli 1323.	Wholesale price, fasli 1323.	Commutation rate.	Normal rate (a).	Fasli 1322.	Fasli 1323.	Wholesale price, fasli 1323.	Commutation rate.	Average (b).	Fasli 1322.	Fasli 1323.	Average (b).	Fasli 1322.	Fasli 1323.	Wholesale price, fasli 1323.	Commutation rate.
1	5					6					7			8				
1	..	..	..	..	..	15-0	14-9	15-7	17-9	45	20-8	17-7	18-6	..	..	..	..	..
2	21-0	14-5	16-7	20-9	42	19-0	14-1	15-9	19-7	38	19-1	15-7	16-6	..	..	..	..	..
3	..	14-4	16-0	18-8	..	19-0	12-8	14-2	16-7	..	17-4	15-5	17-9	..	..	..	..	..
4	..	13-9	15-6	18-4	..	18-0	12-8	13-7	..	..	16-3	16-0	16-6	..	..	..	..	..
5	17-0	11-6	13-2	15-5	..	..	14-5	15-9	..	..	14-8	15-1	15-8	..	..	..	..	..
6	16-0	11-1	11-5	..	..	..	13-4	13-6	..	..	16-7	13-8	14-0	23-8	15-3	15-3	18-5	80
7	..	..	..	..	..	..	15-3	14-7	..	..	18-2	16-1	15-6	..	..	..	..	..
8	18-0	15-3	13-6	..	..	21-0	16-0	14-5	17-4	48	18-8	17-3	15-9	..	..	..	..	..
9	17-0	12-0	(c) 12-7	12-6	36	19-0	14-2	13-9	..	..	17-1	14-3	14-1	23-9	..	..	..	..
10	17-0	12-5	12-9	14-3	28	18-0	14-3	14-7	..	..	16-7	14-9	14-3	26-6	..	..	..	51
11	..	..	..	..	..	18-0	11-6	11-6	..	..	14-7	13-2	12-7	..	..	..	..	..
12	..	..	..	..	..	15-0	12-2	12-2	13-9	33	14-2	12-8	12-4	..	..	..	..	50
13	16-0	10-4	9-9	11-6	39	16-0	11-5	11-7	..	..	15-3	12-7	12-3	26-4	18-5	17-4	20-5	60
14	17-0	11-3	12-1	..	..	19-0	13-0	13-1	..	..	15-0	15-0	14-3	..	..	..	..	..
15	16-0	10-8	10-9	12-1	42	17-0	12-4	12-2	13-5	88	16-5	14-2	13-7	32-8	24-4	25-1	27-9	61
16	17-0	11-1	11-3	13-3	30	18-0	13-2	13-1	15-4	30	18-2	15-5	15-1	28-8	21-6	23-4	..	..
17	16-0	12-2	12-2	13-5	40	17-0	12-9	13-5	15-0	40	17-0	14-4	14-2	..	..	..	..	..
18	17-0	10-9	11-5	13-5	36	18-0	12-5	13-0	15-3	36	15-0	12-7	12-8	27-9	..	..	..	..
19	..	12-3	13-3	15-6	36	18-0	13-0	13-8	16-2	86	..	..	..	27-9	18-2	19-7	23-2	62
20	16-0	10-5	12-3	..	45	15-0	12-1	12-9	..	..	15-8	12-7	13-0	28-5	..	..	..	..
21	14-0	11-1	11-7	..	45	17-0	13-2	13-2	..	..	12-0	12-6	12-5	20-7	18-4	18-9	..	..
22	18-0	12-2	12-2	..	..	17-0	13-3	13-7	..	..	16-4	13-6	14-1	30-1	..	..	..	..
23	..	..	..	..	..	15-0	11-2	11-5	..	..	14-8	13-7	13-2	..	..	..	..	..
24	..	..	..	..	..	§ 13-4	§ 15-2	..	..	..	13-5	12-2	11-8	..	..	..	..	..
25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13-3	11-7	11-3	..	..	..	..	..
..	16-5	12-1	12-8	..	..	17-7	13-2	13-6	..	..	16-1	14-3	14-2	27-0	19-4	19-9	..	..

period adopted as the basis of the commutation rate, but the market prices entered against them are the averages of the year. the difference in the commutation rates deduced from the Trichinopoly prices, not being large. and Kistna districts. The commutation rate fixed for this grain was Rs. 96.

No. 2.—Statement showing the approximate area and revenue of the zamindaris in the Presidency of Madras for fasli 1323 (1913-14).

Districts.	Names of zamindaris.	Area as per census of 1881.			Estimated revenue realized by the zamindar for fasli 1323	Peshkash payable to Government in fasli 1323.
		Cultivated and cultivable area.	Uncultivated area.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	RS.	RS.
Ganjam ..	Parlakimedi ..	227,200	49,800	285,000	4,44,304	82,254
Vizagapatam	Vizianagaram ..	384,000	81,280	465,280	19,47,348	(a) 4,93,470
	Bobbili ..	65,280	12,160	77,440	6,86,102	88,471
Godavari ..	Jeypore ..	167,120	49,280	216,400	9,01,307	15,988
	Nidadavole-Baharazalli ..	122,880	18,560	141,440	8,68,196	1,12,511
Kistna ..	Devarakota ..	89,600	28,160	117,760	2,63,767	79,508
Nellore ..	Venkatagiri ..	760,960	401,280	1,162,240	12,47,023	(b) 3,68,752
	Karvetnagar ..	218,880	222,720	441,600	9,15,241	1,78,851
Chittoor ..	Kalahasti (Chittoor) ..	128,640	245,120	373,760	6,74,160	(c) 1,72,699
	(Nellore) ..	239,360	166,400	405,760	12,62,116	2,94,353
Ramnad ..	Ramnad ..	586,880	158,720	745,600	11,23,581	2,56,528
Tinnevely ..	Sivaganga ..	232,960	137,600	370,560	2,80,515	88,849
	Ettyapuram ..	..	..	..	7,996,640	1,30,71,574
Total ..		..	..	19,085,910	2,40,73,284	49,90,188

(a) Vizagapatam portion ..	Rs. 4,76,895	(b) Nellore portion ..	Rs. 3,23,818
Ganjam portion ..	10,744	Guntur ..	44,934
Godavari portion ..	5,831		
Total ..	4,93,470	Total ..	3,68,752

(c) Nellore portion ..	Rs. 60,047
Chittoor ..	60,266
Chingleput ..	52,386
Total ..	1,72,699

No. 3.—Statement of Raiyats' Holdings and Cultivation in the several districts of the Madras Presidency for fasli 1323 (1913-14).
(Paragraphs 5, 11 and 12 of the report.)

District.	Number of raiyat-war villages. (a)	Raiyats' holdings.					
		Dry.		Wet.		Total.	
		Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.
1. Ganjam ..	1,022	217,551	2,59,398	194,530	7,36,933	412,081	9,96,331
2. Vizagapatam ..	308	115,506	1,16,661	62,654	3,64,992	178,160	4,81,653
3. Godavari ..	592	392,101	5,72,002	180,657	13,48,639	572,758	19,20,641
4. Kistna ..	770	622,627	8,43,005	367,138	24,22,346	989,765	32,65,355
5. Guntur ..	763	1,601,166	28,02,130	232,652	18,33,312	1,833,818	46,95,742
6. Nellore ..	514	637,789	7,15,201	213,245	13,62,076	881,034	20,77,277
7. Cuddapah ..	752	776,871	7,55,029	70,541	1,32,193	847,412	11,87,222
8. Anantapur ..	750	1,310,711	6,10,407	114,947	5,00,299	1,425,658	11,10,306
9. Bellary ..	873	1,861,674	13,30,530	39,841	2,22,413	1,904,514	15,62,943
10. Kurnool ..	695	1,352,928	12,49,351	38,343	2,62,045	1,391,271	15,11,396
11. Madras ..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..
12. Chingleput ..	1,493	323,192	3,97,817	351,969	14,64,291	677,101	(b) 18,68,110
13. Chittoor ..	471	365,899	2,47,322	78,530	4,26,163	444,429	6,73,785
14. North Arcot ..	1,665	787,199	8,93,010	256,936	13,66,493	1,041,186	22,58,503
15. South Arcot ..	2,215	1,119,804	16,96,739	340,832	18,92,394	1,460,636	35,89,133
16. Tanjore ..	1,426	371,452	5,44,451	769,883	49,39,367	1,141,335	55,03,808
17. Trichinopoly ..	736	1,341,677	13,06,983	168,484	12,08,542	1,510,161	26,15,525
18. Madura ..	731	946,993	10,26,691	18,531	9,28,388	1,130,494	19,56,079
19. Ramnad ..	127	270,703	3,61,195	27,204	1,82,628	297,907	5,43,823
20. Tinnevely ..	579	1,028,282	7,43,656	181,593	18,07,149	1,210,221	26,60,255
21. Coimbatore ..	1,105	2,166,568	22,63,275	78,564	6,81,265	2,245,162	29,44,540
22. The Nilgiris ..	54	183,213	1,11,511	5,299	11,399	188,612	1,22,510
23. Salem ..	1,411	1,188,228	13,95,565	85,302	5,03,633	1,273,530	18,69,198
24. South Canara ..	799	308,325	1,39,061	493,104	22,37,295	801,439	38,76,366
25. Malabar ..	2,223	727,076	14,41,433	539,136	18,39,192	1,566,211	32,80,625
26. Anjengo ..	2	297	1,657	81	19	328	1,678
Total ..	22,328	20,061,187	2,18,83,384	5,073,885	2,90,02,756	25,165,072	5,08,92,142

District.	Deduct land given up or transferred to other heads.						Remainder.	
	Dry.		Wet.		Total.		Dry.	
	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.
1. Ganjam ..	3,136	2,570	1,709	6,293	4,845	8,863	214,415	2,56,828
2. Vizagapatam ..	994	784	1,061	5,891	2,055	6,678	114,512	1,16,577
3. Godavari ..	32,322	16,150	1,983	14,015	34,305	30,165	359,779	5,56,852
4. Kistna ..	12,866	16,609	7,330	44,425	20,196	61,034	609,761	8,26,400
5. Guntur ..	19,972	31,075	1,691	12,106	21,663	43,181	1,581,194	28,31,355
6. Nellore ..	7,220	6,466	2,733	16,800	9,953	23,266	660,589	7,08,735
7. Cuddapah ..	7,155	5,247	595	3,469	7,750	8,716	769,716	7,49,782
8. Anantapur ..	17,191	8,509	3,987	22,910	21,178	31,419	1,293,520	6,61,498
9. Bellary ..	33,210	22,907	1,028	5,115	34,238	28,022	1,831,463	18,07,823
10. Kurnool ..	20,709	14,723	500	3,465	21,209	18,188	1,372,219	12,34,628
11. Madras ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12. Chingleput ..	4,925	6,489	5,969	24,552	10,894	31,041	820,267	3,91,328
13. Chittoor ..	1,463	1,000	239	1,053	1,702	2,053	264,436	2,46,322
14. North Arcot ..	33,703	36,652	11,928	60,585	45,631	97,237	751,496	8,56,368
15. South Arcot ..	6,733	9,860	2,430	11,650	9,163	21,610	1,113,071	16,86,979
16. Tanjore ..	4,465	6,395	10,286	67,247	14,751	73,642	866,987	5,38,056
17. Trichinopoly ..	37,260	46,773	15,016	1,20,621	52,276	1,67,894	1,304,417	12,60,210
18. Madura ..	11,695	12,406	2,317	11,666	14,012	24,072	935,268	10,14,285
19. Ramnad ..	1,840	2,342	138	885	1,978	3,227	268,863	3,58,863
20. Tinnevely ..	11,869	7,899	2,776	25,179	14,665	33,078	1,016,789	7,35,157
21. Coimbatore ..	42,114	46,904	1,544	13,904	43,668	60,808	2,124,484	22,16,371
22. The Nilgiris ..	9,070	3,940	30	50	9,100	8,990	174,148	1,07,671
23. Salem ..	30,380	37,636	2,821	14,963	33,161	52,598	1,167,898	13,57,930
24. South Canara ..	5,759	3,810	12,213	54,797	17,972	58,607	302,676	1,35,251
25. Malabar ..	4,691	9,060	15,109	15,109	10,261	24,259	722,385	14,32,373
26. Anjengo ..	7	45	..	..	7	45	290	1,612
Total ..	350,719	3,56,250	95,894	5,56,843	456,613	9,15,093	19,730,468	2,15,27,134

* Revised figure.

(a) Paragraph 5 of the report.

(b) Includes Rs. 6,002, the assessment of rented villages for which particulars of dry and wet are not available.

No. 3.—Statement of Raiyats' Holdings and Cultivation in the several districts of the Madras Presidency for fasli 1323 (1913-14)—*cont.*

District.	Remainder charged— <i>cont.</i>				
	Wet— <i>cont.</i>		Total.		
	Assessment.	Charge for water. (d)	Extent.		
			Actual cultivation. (e)	Waste charged.	Total.
	47	48	49	50	51
1. Ganjam ..	Rs. 7,72,116	Rs. 11,855	ACS. 338,914	ACS. 48,391	ACS. 417,805
2. Vizagapatam ..	3,56,404	400	138,370	37,828	176,198
3. Godavari ..	13,15,091	1,49,204	401,460	169,704	571,164
4. Kistna ..	24,08,959	2,29,432	745,627	239,306	984,933
5. Guntur ..	15,31,682	6,129	1,553,336	305,429	1,858,765
6. Nellore ..	13,60,185	53,419	626,047	261,480	887,527
7. Cuddapah ..	4,01,660	20,830	716,486	129,592	846,078
8. Anantapur ..	1,35,699	45,945	1,084,905	362,477	1,447,382
9. Bellary ..	2,25,377	39,281	1,724,863	194,436	1,929,299
10. Kurnool ..	2,61,882	18,439	1,317,674	126,558	1,444,232
11. Madras ..					
12. Chingleput ..	14,64,320	1,15,023	547,352	132,660	680,012
13. Chittoor ..	3,05,671	6,566	310,781	114,458	425,239
14. North Arcot ..	14,75,175	84,502	833,098	212,330	1,045,428
15. South Arcot ..	13,89,892	1,02,675	1,255,222	211,668	1,466,890
16. Tanjore ..	49,56,905	1,27,548	1,001,580	140,172	1,141,652
17. Trichinopoly ..	12,06,895	74,488	1,126,863	388,324	1,515,187
18. Madras ..	8,88,801	70,852	896,956	229,723	1,126,679
19. Ramanad ..	1,42,189	1,277	259,237	53,954	313,191
20. Tinnevely ..	15,02,839	29,937	746,290	464,640	1,210,930
21. Coimbatore ..	6,80,406	13,806	1,727,578	523,462	2,251,040
22. The Nilgiris ..	11,390		66,360	120,807	187,167
23. Salem ..	4,91,297		10,59,818	215,864	1,275,682
24. South Canara ..	22,38,092		645,201	265,161	910,353
25. Malabar ..	18,39,834	37,825	1,202,293	68,385	1,270,678
26. Anjengo ..	19		328		328
Total ..	2,87,81,830	12,34,423	20,246,091	4,996,738	25,242,829

District.	Remainder charged— <i>cont.</i>			Deduct other remissions and deductions as per statement No. 4.	Remainder.	Add net miscellaneous revenue as per statement No. 5.	Total raiyatwar demand.
	Total— <i>cont.</i>		Total of columns 52 and 53.				
	Assessment.	Charge for water. (d)					
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Ganjam ..	10,42,225	27,802	10,70,027	32,735	10,37,292	2,57,728	12,95,015
2. Visagapatam ..	4,73,648	13,583	4,87,231	24,115	4,63,116	1,90,804	6,53,920
3. Godavari ..	19,16,377	3,08,256	22,24,633	39,038	21,85,590	13,29,920	35,15,500
4. Kistna ..	32,56,122	6,52,048	39,08,170	85,364	38,22,806	24,46,511	63,13,317
5. Guntur ..	46,98,204	2,85,055	49,83,259	22,607	49,10,652	6,75,198	55,85,850
6. Nellore ..	20,81,364	1,18,083	21,94,447	30,472	21,63,975	2,79,542	24,43,517
7. Cuddapah ..	11,61,785	79,117	12,40,902	84,765	11,56,137	3,38,846	14,94,983
8. Anantapur ..	10,57,673	82,610	11,40,283	59,996	10,80,287	2,74,058	13,54,345
9. Bellary ..	15,63,928	48,780	16,12,708	18,958	15,93,752	2,88,644	18,77,376
10. Kurnool ..	15,08,578	70,026	15,78,604	48,785	15,31,819	4,31,963	19,68,802
11. Madras ..						1,06,440	1,06,440
12. Chingleput ..	(b) 18,70,600	1,46,165	20,16,765	63,191	19,53,574	1,29,966	20,83,540
13. Chittoor ..	5,56,911	11,718	5,68,629	1,07,055	4,61,574	1,35,657	5,97,231
14. North Arcot ..	24,26,854	1,87,508	26,14,362	1,15,428	24,98,934	2,11,378	27,10,312
15. South Arcot ..	35,95,594	3,95,447	39,91,041	88,989	39,02,052	2,85,812	41,87,864
16. Tanjore ..	55,01,515	2,66,578	57,68,093	82,449	56,85,644	2,86,738	59,71,382
17. Trichinopoly ..	25,17,882	1,39,332	26,57,214	57,785	25,69,429	2,52,262	28,21,681
18. Madras ..	19,20,742	2,15,277	21,36,019	1,07,770	20,28,249	3,78,955	24,07,204
19. Ramanad ..	5,04,387	2,316	5,06,703	56,712	4,49,991	38,432	4,88,423
20. Tinnevely ..	25,46,460	53,012	25,99,472	2,43,140	23,56,332	1,79,943	25,36,275
21. Coimbatore ..	29,48,306	55,988	30,04,294	65,917	29,38,377	2,06,161	31,44,498
22. The Nilgiris ..	1,23,374		1,23,374	1,821	1,21,553	11,527	1,33,280
23. Salem ..	18,90,163	14,467	19,04,630	89,796	18,14,834	1,21,958	19,36,792
24. South Canara ..	23,81,407		23,81,407	1,46,525	22,34,882	1,55,109	23,89,991
25. Malabar ..	32,86,477	37,525	33,24,002	19,042	33,05,260	2,22,661	35,27,924
26. Anjengo ..	1,676		1,676		1,676	1,236	2,912
Total ..	5,08,26,252	31,54,973	5,39,81,225	16,70,278	5,23,10,947	92,82,127	6,15,43,374

* Vide remarks at the foot of the previous page.

(b) Includes Rs. 6,002, the assessment of rented villages for which particulars of dry and wet are not available.

(c) Paragraph 12 of the report.

(d) Paragraph 11 of the report.

No. 4.—Comparative Statement of Holdings and Settlement of the Raiyatwar Land Revenue for fasli 1323 (1913-14).

Dry.						
District.	Land.				Assessment.	
	Fasli 1322.	Fasli 1323.	Comparison.		Fasli 1322.	Fasli 1323.
			Increase.	Decrease.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	RS.	RS.
1. Ganjam	217,551	219,748	2,197	..	2,59,396	2,70,109
2. Vizagapatam ..	• 115,506	116,214	708	..	1,16,661	1,17,244
3. Godavari	392,101	391,280	..	821	5,72,002	5,71,286
4. Kistna	622,627	622,560	..	67	8,43,009	8,41,177
5. Guntur	• 1,601,166	1,606,407	5,241	..	• 28,62,430	28,66,522
6. Nellore	• 667,789	674,761	6,972	..	• 7,15,201	7,21,179
7. Cuddapah	776,871	782,649	5,778	..	7,55,029	7,60,125
8. Anantapur	1,310,711	1,346,646	35,935	..	6,10,007	6,21,974
9. Bellary	1,864,673	1,890,955	26,282	..	13,30,530	13,38,551
10. Kurnool	• 1,392,928	1,408,119	15,191	..	12,49,351	12,56,696
11. Madras						
12. Chingleput .. .	325,192	328,061	2,869	..	3,97,817	4,00,278
13. Chittoor	365,999	371,793	5,794	..	2,47,322	2,51,240
14. North Arcot ..	785,199	798,639	13,440	..	8,93,010	9,01,679
15. South Arcot ..	1,119,804	1,126,485	6,681	..	16,96,739	17,05,702
16. Tanjore	371,452	371,817	365	..	5,44,451	5,44,610
17. Trichinopoly ..	1,341,677	1,346,812	5,135	..	18,06,983	18,11,987
18. Madras	• 946,963	953,275	6,312	..	10,26,691	10,31,941
19. Ramanad	• 270,703	271,664	961	..	• 3,61,195	3,62,198
20. Tinnevely	1,028,628	1,030,312	1,684	..	7,43,056	7,43,571
21. Coimbatore .. .	2,166,698	2,172,656	5,958	..	22,63,275	22,67,900
22. The Nilgiris ..	• 183,213	181,871	..	1,342	1,11,511	1,11,984
23. Salem	1,188,223	1,192,699	4,476	..	18,95,565	18,98,866
24. South Canara ..	308,335	316,975	8,640	..	1,39,061	1,43,315
25. Malabar	727,076	• 731,297	4,221	..	14,41,483	14,46,643
26. Anjengo	297	297	..	..	1,667	1,667
Total ..	20,091,187	20,254,882	165,925	2,230	2,18,83,384	2,20,38,434
Nett ..	..	..	163,695	..	..	..

District.	Dry— <i>cont.</i>		Wet.			
	Assessment— <i>cont.</i>		Land.			
	Comparison.		Fasli 1322.		Fasli 1323.	
	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.
	8	9	10	11	12	13
1. Ganjam ..	Rs. 10,711	Rs. ..	ACS. 194,630	ACS. 197,643	ACS. 3,113	ACS. ..
2. Vizagapatam ..	533	..	62,654	62,740	86	..
3. Godavari ..	..	716	180,657	180,900	243	..
4. Kistna ..	..	1,832	367,138	367,802	664	..
5. Guntur ..	4,092	..	232,652	233,271	619	..
6. Nellore ..	5,978	..	213,245	214,647	1,402	..
7. Cuddapah ..	5,095	..	70,541	70,674	133	..
8. Anantapur ..	11,967	..	114,947	113,253	..	1,694
9. Bellary ..	8,021	..	39,841	39,985	144	..
10. Kurnool ..	7,345	..	38,343	38,655	312	..
11. Madras ..						
12. Chingleput ..	2,461	..	551,909	552,178	269	..
13. Chittoor ..	3,918	..	78,530	79,844	1,314	..
14. North Arcot ..	58,669	..	256,936	256,073	187	..
15. South Arcot ..	8,963	..	340,532	341,295	463	..
16. Tanjore ..	159	..	769,883	769,906	23	..
17. Trichinopoly ..	5,044	..	168,484	168,638	154	..
18. Madras ..	5,250	..	183,531	183,561	30	..
19. Ramanad ..	1,003	..	27,204	27,218	14	..
20. Tinnevely ..	515	..	181,693	181,785	192	..
21. Coimbatore ..	4,625	..	78,564	78,691	127	..
22. The Nilgiris ..	473	..	5,299	5,296	..	3
23. Salem ..	3,301	..	85,802	85,375	73	..
24. South Canara ..	4,254	..	493,104	493,390	283	..
25. Malabar ..	5,210	..	539,135	539,381	246	..
26. Anjengo ..	..	..	51	81	..	..
Total ..	1,57,598	2,548	5,073,885	5,082,282	10,044	1,697
Nett ..	1,55,050	..	..	..	8,347	..

* Revised figure.

No. 4.—Comparative Statement of Holdings and Settlement of the Raiyatwar, etc.—cont.

District.	Wet—cont.				Total.	
	Assessment.				Land.	
	Fasli 1322.		Comparison.		Fasli 1322.	Fasli 1323.
			Increase.	Decrease.		
	14	15	16	17	18	19
1. Ganjam ..	7,36,933	7,72,440	35,507	..	412,081	417,391
2. Vizagapatam ..	3,64,492	3,67,529	3,037	..	178,180	178,954
3. Godavari ..	13,48,639	13,19,965	28,674	..	572,758	572,180
4. Kistna ..	24,24,346	24,25,927	1,581	..	989,765	990,862
5. Gunthar ..	18,53,712	18,36,980	16,732	..	1,838,818	1,839,678
6. Nellore ..	13,62,076	13,70,060	7,984	..	881,034	889,408
7. Cuddapah ..	4,32,193	4,32,881	688	..	847,412	854,323
8. Anantapur ..	5,00,299	4,86,000	14,299	..	1,425,668	1,459,799
9. Bellary ..	2,32,413	2,33,233	820	..	1,904,511	1,930,940
10. Kurnool ..	2,62,015	2,63,878	1,863	..	1,431,271	1,446,774
11. Madras ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12. Chingleput ..	14,64,291	14,65,166	875	..	677,101	680,239
13. Chittoor ..	4,26,463	4,30,428	3,965	..	444,429	451,627
14. North Arcot ..	13,65,193	13,27,138	38,055	..	1,041,135	1,064,712
15. South Arcot ..	18,92,394	18,94,424	2,030	..	1,460,686	1,467,780
16. Tanjore ..	49,59,367	49,57,218	2,149	..	1,141,335	1,141,723
17. Trichinopoly ..	12,08,542	12,09,091	549	..	1,610,761	1,615,450
18. Madura ..	9,28,388	9,29,620	1,232	..	1,180,494	1,186,856
19. Rannad ..	1,82,628	1,82,722	94	..	2,97,907	298,882
20. Tinnevely ..	18,97,119	18,08,869	1,720	..	1,210,221	1,212,097
21. Coimbatore ..	6,81,265	6,82,247	982	..	2,245,162	2,251,347
22. The Nilgiris ..	11,399	11,390	9	..	188,512	187,167
23. Salem ..	5,03,633	5,03,997	364	..	1,278,530	1,278,074
24. South Canara ..	22,37,295	22,38,092	797	..	801,459	810,865
25. Malabar ..	18,39,192	18,39,834	642	..	1,266,211	1,270,678
26. Anjengo ..	19	19	..	..	328	328
Total ..	2,90,02,766	2,92,19,141	2,16,375	16,417	25,165,072	25,397,114
Nett ..	..	..	2,16,385	..	..	..

District.	Total—cont.					
	Land—cont.		Assessment.			
	Comparison. (a)		Fasli 1322.		Comparison. (a)	
	Increase.	Decrease.			Increase.	Decrease.
	20	21	22	23	24	25
1. Ganjam ..	5,310	..	9,96,331	10,42,609	46,278	..
2. Vizagapatam ..	794	..	4,81,653	4,84,773	3,120	..
3. Godavari ..	..	578	19,20,641	19,21,951	1,310	..
4. Kistna ..	597	..	32,65,355	32,67,104	1,749	..
5. Gunthar ..	5,860	..	46,95,742	47,08,502	13,760	..
6. Nellore ..	8,374	..	20,77,277	20,91,239	13,962	..
7. Cuddapah ..	6,911	..	11,87,222	11,98,009	5,787	..
8. Anantapur ..	34,141	..	11,10,306	11,07,974	..	2,352
9. Bellary ..	26,426	..	15,62,943	15,71,784	8,841	..
10. Kurnool ..	15,603	..	15,11,396	15,20,574	9,178	..
11. Madras ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12. Chingleput ..	3,138	..	(b)18,68,110	(b)18,71,446	3,336	..
13. Chittoor ..	7,198	..	6,73,785	6,81,668	7,883	..
14. North Arcot ..	13,677	..	22,58,503	24,78,817	2,20,314	..
15. South Arcot ..	7,144	..	35,89,133	36,00,126	10,993	..
16. Tanjore ..	388	..	55,03,808	55,01,858	..	1,950
17. Trichinopoly ..	5,289	..	25,15,595	25,21,078	5,553	..
18. Madura ..	6,342	..	19,67,079	19,61,661	5,418	..
19. Rannad ..	975	..	5,43,823	5,44,920	1,097	..
20. Tinnevely ..	1,876	..	25,50,205	25,52,440	2,235	..
21. Coimbatore ..	6,185	..	29,44,540	29,50,147	5,607	..
22. The Nilgiris ..	..	1,345	1,22,910	1,23,874	964	..
23. Salem ..	4,544	..	18,90,198	19,02,863	3,665	..
24. South Canara ..	8,926	..	23,76,356	23,81,407	5,051	..
25. Malabar ..	4,467	..	32,80,625	32,86,477	5,852	..
26. Anjengo ..	..	..	1,676	1,676	..	..
Total ..	178,965	1,923	5,08,92,142	5,12,68,577	3,75,717	4,382
Nett ..	172,042	..	..	..	3,71,435	..

* Revised figure.

Paragraphs 9 and 10 of the report. (b) *Fide* remarks (b) against columns 8, 20, 32 and 52 of statement No. 8.

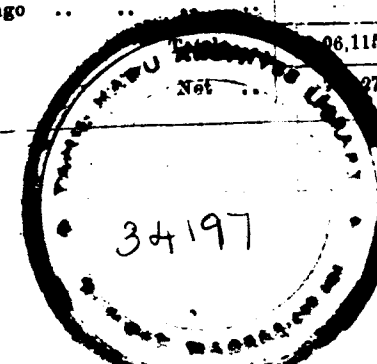
No. 4.—Comparative Statement of Holdings and Settlement of the Raiyatwar, etc.—cont.

District.	Second-crop assessment and charge for water on Government lands.				Total.	
	Fasli 1322.		Comparison.		Fasli 1322.	Fasli 1323.
			Increase.	Decrease.		
	26	27	28	29	30	31
1. Ganjam ..	43,730	27,802	..	..	15,928	10,40,061
2. Vizagapatam ..	16,359	13,583	..	..	2,776	4,98,012
3. Godavari ..	3,35,679	3,08,266	..	..	27,428	22,56,320
4. Kistna ..	6,70,143	6,62,048	..	..	18,095	39,35,498
5. Gunthar ..	2,19,472	2,35,055	15,583	..	..	49,15,214
6. Nellore ..	1,70,434	1,18,083	..	..	57,351	22,47,711
7. Cuddapah ..	87,116	79,117	..	..	7,999	12,74,388
8. Anantapur ..	1,17,169	82,610	..	..	34,559	12,27,475
9. Bellary ..	48,004	48,760	2,756	..	..	16,08,947
10. Kurnool ..	66,602	76,028	3,334	..	..	15,78,088
11. Madras ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12. Chingleput ..	1,33,689	1,46,165	12,476	..	..	20,01,799
13. Chittoor ..	43,061	11,718	..	..	81,343	7,16,846
14. North Arcot ..	2,40,502	1,87,508	..	..	52,994	24,99,005
15. South Arcot ..	3,70,538	3,95,447	24,909	..	..	39,59,871
16. Tanjore ..	2,73,409	2,65,578	..	..	7,831	57,77,217
17. Trichinopoly ..	1,49,644	1,39,332	..	..	10,312	26,65,169
18. Madura ..	2,46,544	2,16,277	..	..	31,267	22,01,622
19. Rannad ..	11,532	2,316	..	..	9,216	5,55,355
20. Tinnevely ..	67,549	59,012	..	..	14,507	26,17,724
21. Coimbatore ..	62,814	56,988	..	..	6,826	30,07,854
22. The Nilgiris ..	..	..	..	..	..	1,22,910
23. Salem ..	19,074	14,467	..	..	4,607	19,18,272
24. South Canara ..	..	..	..	..	..	23,76,356
25. Malabar ..	40,167	37,525	..	..	2,332	33,20,782
26. Anjengo ..	..	..	..	..	..	1,676
Total ..	34,31,281	31,54,973	59,058	3,35,365	5,43,28,428	5,44,18,560
Nett ..	..	..	..	2,76,308	..	..

District.	Total—cont.		Deduct remissions.			
	Comparison.		Waste remissions as per column 38 of statement No. 3.			
			Fasli 1322.		Fasli 1323.	
	Increase.	Decrease.	Comparison.		Increase.	Decrease.
	32	33	34	35	36	37
1. Ganjam ..	30,260	..	..	..	..	..
2. Vizagapatam ..	344	..	..	..	..	..
3. Godavari ..	..	..	569	11,126	10,556	..
4. Kistna ..	..	26,813	551	4,874	4,323	..
5. Gunthar ..	23,343	..	2,219	16,982	14,763	..
6. Nellore ..	..	16,346	7,691	5,298	..	2,393
7. Cuddapah ..	..	43,389	1,450	9,875	8,425	..
8. Anantapur ..	..	2,212	15,643	31,224	15,581	..
9. Bellary ..	11,697	..	23,371	50,301	26,930	..
10. Kurnool ..	12,512	..	3,761	7,856	4,095	..
11. Madras ..	..	..	14,102	11,996	..	2,106
12. Chingleput ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13. Chittoor ..	16,812	..	2,662	548	..	1,816
14. North Arcot ..	..	23,460	26,167	1,24,757	90,690	..
15. South Arcot ..	1,67,320	..	806	51,963	51,157	..
16. Tanjore ..	..	..	442	4,552	4,090	..
17. Trichinopoly ..	..	9,781	110	843	..	..
18. Madura ..	..	4,769	1,762	3,196	1,434	..
19. Rannad ..	..	24,785	3,297	40,819	37,522	..
20. Tinnevely ..	..	8,119	820	40,533	40,213	..
21. Coimbatore ..	..	12,272	1,287	5,980	4,693	..
22. The Nilgiris ..	..	1,219	474	1,841	1,867	..
23. Salem ..	464	..	..	..	..	..
24. South Canara ..	5,051	..	..	..	..	..
25. Malabar ..	3,520	..	..	..	..	..
26. Anjengo ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	26,115	2,10,988	1,11,030	4,37,325	3,32,610	6,315
Nett ..	..	..	..	..	3,26,295	..

* Revised figure.

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No. 4.—Comparative Statement of Holdings and Settlement of the Raiyatwar, etc.—cont.

District.	Deduct remissions—cont.					
	Occasional remissions as per statement No. 6.				Other remissions (fixed and beris deductions) as particularised in statement No. 6.	
	Faali 1322.	Faali 1323.	Comparison.		Faali 1322.	Faali 1323.
			Increase.	Decrease.		
38	39	40	41	42	43	
1. Ganjam	Rs. 3,038	Rs. 3,021	Rs. 17	Rs. 30,843	Rs. 29,714	
2. Vizagapatam	1,360	20,566	19,205	• 2,428	3,550	
3. Godavari	11,508	32,863	21,355	5,984	6,190	
4. Kistna	11,545	27,013	15,468	8,307	8,351	
5. Guntur	16,047	13,044	3,003	10,189	9,563	
6. Nellore	11,696	16,786	4,090	13,818	14,686	
7. Cuddapah	37,191	68,069	20,878	29,321	26,696	
8. Anantapur	21,351	47,005	25,654	21,839	13,991	
9. Bellary	8,073	3,841	768	15,428	15,116	
10. Kurnool	32,430	34,823	2,393	12,791	11,942	
11. Madras	..	..	..	..	..	
12. Chingleput	5,617	5,354	263	56,838	57,837	
13. Chittoor	11,397	88,287	76,890	• 27,389	18,768	
14. North Arcot	3,629	59,619	56,990	50,437	55,809	
15. South Arcot	2,452	31,099	28,647	71,009	57,890	
16. Tanjore	265	22,205	21,940	61,505	60,344	
17. Trichinopoly	9,623	18,411	3,788	73,940	74,374	
18. Madura	• 10,092	54,498	44,106	• 53,725	53,572	
19. Rannad	4,030	47,628	43,598	12,104	9,084	
20. Tinnevely	3,155	8,952	5,797	2,32,158	2,34,188	
21. Coimbatore	2,519	7,774	5,255	60,571	58,178	
22. The Nilgiris	..	..	..	950	1,621	
23. Salem	11,112	27,249	16,137	63,264	62,547	
24. South Canara	..	..	..	1,78,660	1,46,625	
25. Malabar	..	263	263	40,122	18,779	
26. Anjengo	..	..	..	..	..	
Total	2,16,190	6,22,069	4,09,162	3,283	11,28,545	10,48,209
Nett	..	..	4,05,879	..	..	..

District.	Deduct remissions—cont.					
	Other remissions (fixed and beris deductions) as particularised in statement No. 6—cont.		Total remissions.			
			Comparison.			
	Comparison.		Faali 1322.	Faali 1323.	Comparison.	
	Increase.	Decrease.			Increase.	Decrease.
	44	45	46	47	48	49
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Ganjam	122	1,129	33,885	38,019	..	866
2. Vizagapatam	306	..	5,357	35,240	29,888	..
3. Godavari	44	..	18,045	43,927	25,884	..
4. Kistna	..	626	22,071	52,346	30,275	..
5. Guntur	868	..	33,927	27,905	..	6,022
6. Nellore	..	2,525	26,964	40,847	13,388	..
7. Cuddapah	..	8,848	82,055	1,15,989	33,934	..
8. Anantapur	..	813	69,591	1,10,297	40,706	..
9. Bellary	..	849	22,262	26,812	4,560	..
10. Kurnool	..	..	59,328	58,761	..	662
11. Madras	..	..	..	..	..	..
12. Chingleput	2,004	..	64,112	64,037	..	75
13. Chittoor	..	8,621	63,958	2,31,812	1,67,859	..
14. North Arcot	5,372	..	54,872	1,67,891	1,12,519	..
15. South Arcot	..	13,119	73,938	93,521	19,588	..
16. Tanjore	..	1,261	61,880	82,792	20,912	..
17. Trichinopoly	484	..	85,325	90,981	5,666	..
18. Madura	..	153	67,114	1,48,589	81,475	..
19. Ramanad	..	3,020	16,454	97,245	86,791	..
20. Tinnevely	12,080	..	2,28,600	2,49,120	22,520	..
21. Coimbatore	..	2,398	63,554	67,783	4,224	..
22. The Nilgiris	641	..	980	1,621	641	..
23. Salem	..	717	79,718	1,02,496	22,776	..
24. South Canara	..	32,135	1,78,660	1,46,525	..	32,135
25. Malabar	..	21,343	40,122	19,042	..	21,080
26. Anjengo	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	21,731	97,057	14,50,765	21,07,603	7,17,578	60,740
Nett	..	75,336	..	..	6,56,838	..

* Revised figure.

No. 4.—Comparative Statement of Holdings and Settlement of the Raiyatwar, etc.—cont.

District.	Remaining beris.				Add net miscellaneous revenue as per Collector's statement No. 5.	
	Faali 1322.	Faali 1323.	Comparison.		Faali 1322.	Faali 1323.
			Increase.	Decrease.		
	50	51	52	53	54	55
1. Ganjam	Rs. 10,06,173	Rs. 10,37,292	Rs. 31,116	Rs. 31,116	Rs. 2,96,490	Rs. 2,67,723
2. Vizagapatam	4,92,655	4,63,116	..	..	1,91,862	1,90,804
3. Godavari	22,38,277	21,85,580	..	..	52,697	13,29,920
4. Kistna	39,13,427	35,66,808	..	..	46,621	24,46,511
5. Guntur	48,81,287	49,10,662	29,365	..	6,47,497	6,75,198
6. Nellore	22,20,747	21,63,975	..	56,772	3,02,243	2,79,542
7. Cuddapah	11,92,383	11,56,137	..	36,146	3,39,973	3,38,846
8. Anantapur	11,57,884	10,80,287	..	77,597	2,90,857	2,74,058
9. Bellary	15,86,685	15,93,732	7,047	..	2,92,115	2,83,644
10. Kurnool	15,18,765	16,31,839	13,074	..	4,23,930	4,31,963
11. Madras	..	..	..	..	1,00,585	1,06,440
12. Chingleput	19,37,687	19,53,574	15,887	..	1,88,245	1,29,966
13. Chittoor	6,52,893	4,61,574	..	1,91,319	1,46,246	1,86,657
14. North Arcot	24,44,133	24,98,931	54,801	..	2,06,842	2,11,878
15. South Arcot	38,85,788	39,02,052	16,314	..	2,85,904	2,86,812
16. Tanjore	57,15,337	56,84,644	..	30,693	2,87,268	2,86,738
17. Trichinopoly	25,79,844	25,69,429	..	10,415	2,30,244	2,52,252
18. Madura	21,34,609	20,28,249	..	1,06,260	4,03,688	3,78,955
19. Rannad	5,38,901	4,49,991	..	88,910	64,303	38,482
20. Tinnevely	22,91,124	23,56,332	..	34,792	2,42,319	1,79,943
21. Coimbatore	29,43,790	29,38,347	..	5,443	1,99,278	2,06,151
22. The Nilgiris	1,21,930	1,21,753	..	177	12,016	11,527
23. Salem	18,38,554	18,14,834	..	23,720	1,33,891	1,21,959
24. South Canara	21,97,696	22,34,882	37,186	..	86,550	1,56,109
25. Malabar	32,80,660	33,05,260	24,600	..	2,17,837	2,22,664
26. Anjengo	1,676	..	..	..	1,204	1,236
Total	5,28,72,658	5,23,10,947	2,29,390	7,91,101	92,15,605	92,32,427
Nett	..	..	..	5,61,711	..	..

District.	Add net miscellaneous revenue as per Collector's statement No. 5—cont.		Total beris.			
	Comparison.		Faali 1322.	Faali 1323.	Comparison.	
	Increase.	Decrease.			Increase.	Decrease.
	56	57	58	59	60	61
1. Ganjam	Rs. 38,767	Rs. 13,02,666	Rs. 12,95,015	Rs. 12,95,015	Rs. 7,651	Rs. 7,651
2. Vizagapatam	1,068	6,84,517	6,84,517	6,84,517	..	30,597
3. Godavari	43,180	36,11,377	36,11,377	36,11,377	..	95,877
4. Kistna	1,44,378	62,15,560	62,15,560	62,15,560	97,757	..
5. Guntur	27,701	56,28,784	56,28,784	56,28,784	57,066	..
6. Nellore	..	22,701	22,701	22,701	..	72,473
7. Cuddapah	..	1,127	1,127	1,127	..	87,273
8. Anantapur	..	16,799	16,799	16,799	..	94,396
9. Bellary	..	8,471	8,471	8,471	..	1,424
10. Kurnool	8,033	..	19,42,695	19,42,695	21,107	..
11. Madras	5,855	..	1,00,585	1,00,585	5,855	..
12. Chingleput	..	8,279	20,75,932	20,83,540	7,608	..
13. Chittoor	..	10,589	7,99,139	6,97,231	..	2,01,908
14. North Arcot	5,636	..	26,49,975	27,10,312	60,337	..
15. South Arcot	..	92	41,71,642	41,87,864	16,222	..
16. Tanjore	..	590	60,02,595	59,71,382	..	31,213
17. Trichinopoly	22,008	..	28,10,088	28,21,681	11,593	..
18. Madura	..	24,733	25,38,197	24,07,204	..	1,30,993
19. Rannad	..	25,871	6,08,204	4,88,423	..	1,14,781
20. Tinnevely	..	62,376	26,33,443	26,86,275	..	97,168
21. Coimbatore	6,878	..	31,43,063	31,44,498	1,435	..
22. The Nilgiris	..	439	1,33,946	1,33,280	..	666
23. Salem	..	11,933	19,72,445	19,36,792	..	35,653
24. South Canara	68,559	..	22,84,246	23,89,991	1,05,745	..
25. Malabar	4,327	..	34,98,497	35,27,024	29,427	..
26. Anjengo	82	..	2,912	..	32	..
Total	2,93,807	2,76,985	6,20,88,263	6,15,43,374	4,14,184	9,59,073
Nett	16,822	..	..	..	..	5,44,880

* Revised figure.

No. 5.—Statement showing the details under different causes of nett variations in the extent and assessment of raiyatwar holdings in each district of the Madras Presidency for fasli 1323 (1913-14).

(Paragraphs 9 and 10 of the report.)

District.	Variations due to relinquishments and darkhasts with reference to the state of the season.		Variations caused by the introduction of new settlement.		Re-sale of lands bought in by Government at sales for arrears of revenue.		Decrease caused by			
							Land having been sold for arrears of revenue and bought in by Government.		Land having become useless or having been appropriated for public purposes.	
	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.
1. Ganjam ..	1,185	1,271	3,477	42,022			18	40	14	35
2. Vizagapatam ..	718	567							18	35
3. Godavari ..	634	228	6	115					19	35
4. Kistna ..	777	221	20	26			161	376	36	78
5. Guntur ..	5,976	5,745	30	30	40	20	33	38	131	237
6. Nellore ..	8,282	9,463	6	431	57	235	111	126	13	62
7. Cuddapah ..	6,193	4,558	45	40	308	166	502	466	12	12
8. Anantapur ..	25,211	7,447	7,499	11,160	174	69	181	172	148	81
9. Bellary ..	26,422	8,637	255	35	45	12	152	215	235	125
10. Kurnool ..	15,126	7,925	4	24	17	17	16	8	25	20
11. Madras ..							81	161	11	24
12. Chingleput ..	3,415	3,415		62	17	40	51	25	11	25
13. Chittoor ..	3,680	2,594	3,093	4,024			10	11	14	16
14. North Arcot ..	14,986	20,974	22	190,331	124	116			293	503
15. South Arcot ..	7,271	10,594	3	17	15	25			314	786
16. Tanjore ..	607	780	1	6			1	4	455	224
17. Trichinopoly ..	5,657	5,532	76	21	8	8	28	37	45	177
18. Madura ..	5,678	4,826	70	530	24	40	40	61	45	2
19. Ramnad ..	957	1,053	11	27	2	4	5	4	2	3
20. Tinnevely ..	1,678	1,038	154	158			64	39	416	274
21. Coimbatore ..	6,427	4,911	296	162	2	8	12	24	7	6
22. The Nilgiris ..	1,289	497	31	11			79	75	39	114
23. Salem ..	4,345	3,642	4	13	90	74	58	80	39	68
24. South Canara ..	5,009	4,665					109	171	25	58
25. Malabar ..	2,236	3,789	20	41						
26. Anjengo ..										
Total ..	+1,49,862	+1,14,272	+14,881	+2,36,537	+918	+834	1,692	2,148	2,367	3,042

District.	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
	RS.	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	ACS.
1. Ganjam ..	5	136	299	527	1,716	5,810	46,178	
2. Vizagapatam ..	109	107	361	5	2,158	794	3,120	
3. Godavari ..	852	35	163	84	713	578	610	
4. Kistna ..	1,588	40	39	3	71	597	1,749	
5. Guntur ..	2,176	147	260	169	186	5,860	7,760	
6. Nellore ..	3,058	370	1,084	167	111	8,374	13,962	
7. Cuddapah ..	108	798	1,166	176	307	6,911	5,787	
8. Anantapur ..	517	787	586	779	462	34,141	2,332	
9. Bellary ..	335	178	227	87	65	26,426	9,841	
10. Kurnool ..	619	397	669			15,503	9,178	
11. Madras ..								
12. Chingleput ..	19	79	241	281	111	3,138	3,388	
13. Chittoor ..		552	1,347	65	82	7,198	7,883	
14. North Arcot ..	868	242	658	1,729	130	18,577	2,20,314	
15. South Arcot ..	468	135	390	19	86	7,144	10,993	
16. Tanjore ..	227	9	52	86	2,225	388	1,950	
17. Trichinopoly ..	71	11	17	20	65	5,289	5,551	
18. Madura ..	505	589	1,152	34	877	6,342	6,482	
19. Ramnad ..		12	19			975	1,097	
20. Tinnevely ..	595	89	474		15	1,876	2,235	
21. Coimbatore ..	564	32	85	92	240	6,155	5,607	
22. The Nilgiris ..		57	29	51	37	1,345	464	
23. Salem ..	15	36	44	187	96	4,544	3,665	
24. South Canara ..				4,014	534	8,926	5,051	
25. Malabar ..				2,346	2,251	4,467	5,852	
26. Anjengo ..								
Total ..		+10,823	+4,823	+9,244	+5,617	+5,410	+172,042	+3,71,485

No. 6.—STATEMENT showing the particulars of remissions and beriz deductions for fasli 1323 (1913-14).

(Paragraph 13 of the report.)

Item.	Fasli 1322.	Fasli 1323.	Increase.	Decrease.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
(i) Occasional remissions or those granted at jamabandi with reference to the state of the season.				
1. Waste remitted ..	1,11,030	4,37,325	3,26,295	..
2. Shavi or short crop ..	59,599	1,95,084	1,35,485	..
3. Tirvakanni (difference between wet and dry assessment).	1,25,677	3,55,141	2,29,464	..
4. Paniboddy or the land flooded and payamalai or land injured by water ..	11,979	39,010	27,041	..
5. Remission of water-rate ..	276	5,725	5,449	..
6. Remission on account of second-crop charge ..	17,741	26,766	9,025	..
7. Other remissions ..	918	333	..	585
Total ..	3,27,220	10,59,394	7,32,174	585
Nett ..	..	..	7,32,174	..
(ii) Fixed remissions and other deductions not dependent on season.				
1. Remission granted on account of irrigation by lift ..	62,671	57,165	..	5,506
2. Remission granted under tope rules ..	3,307	1,898	..	1,409
3. Remission allowed on gradual introduction of new rates of assessment ..	1,26,094	64,027	..	62,067
4. Remission of assessment on land assigned late in the year on which no crop was raised ..	14,157	14,023	..	134
5. Deductions allowed in cases in which both land assessment and tree-tax are leviable ..	55	45	..	10
6. Remission for maintaining irrigation works ..	24,259	10,511	..	13,748
7. Cowle remissions ..	2,809	2,772	..	37
8. Other items ..	10,884	13,025	2,141	..
Total ..	2,44,236	1,63,466	2,141	82,911
Nett ..	..	..	..	80,770
(iii) Items allowed on the collection or from the entire beriz of villages.				
1. Share of shrotriem proceeds or ready-money inams, etc.	23,776	22,843	..	933
2. Allowances to religious institutions—				
(a) Deductions from the beriz on account of allowances to religious institutions in lieu of cash payment (G.O. No. 1625, dated 8th October 1878) ..	7,02,226	7,05,405	3,179	..
(b) Deductions made in lieu of land revenue assignments resumed (Board's Proceedings No. 2240, dated 8th September 1882) ..	1,25,013	1,25,398	385	..
Total ..	8,27,239	8,31,308	4,064	..
3. Other items ..	28,294	30,597	2,303	..
Total ..	8,79,309	8,84,743	5,434	..
Nett ..	..	..	..	..
Grand Total ..	14,50,785	21,07,608	7,41,267	84,429
Nett ..	..	..	6,56,888	..

* Revised figure.

No. 7.—ALIENATIONS of land revenue in raiyatwar (temporarily-settled) tracts for fasli 1323.

Particulars of grants.	Annual value of the grants made					
	For the maintenance of public servants			On other grounds		
	Up to the end of the previous fasli.	During the fasli.	Total.	Up to the end of the previous fasli.	During the fasli.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
A. In ryotwari tracts—	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(1) <i>Whole inam villages.</i> —Difference between the assessment and jodi or quit-rent, if any.	5,958	..	5,958	27,63,517	+ 2,484	27,66,001
(2) <i>Minor inams.</i> —Difference (representing the inam) between the full assessment and the jodi or quit-rent.	2,38,464	— 1,081	2,37,383	47,38,644	+ 75,929	48,09,583
B. Assignments or remissions of land revenue—						
(1) In favour of individuals for past or present services, e.g., in favour of military pensioners and such village servants as are remunerated by assignments of land revenue.	1,13,504	— 22	1,13,482	12,729	..	12,729
(2) In favour of religious institutions, the assignment being made in lieu of previous ready-money allowances.	..	..	..	1,72,044	— 87	1,71,957
(3) In favour of public associations, churches, temples, etc., e.g., remission of assessment on the sites of temples, churches, etc.	..	..	..	1,00,095	+ 4,388	1,04,483
(4) In favour of individuals for specially recorded reasons.	..	..	..	12,263	— 291	11,972
C. Basis deductions, i.e., deductions from collections of ryotwari revenue before they reach the treasury—						
(1) In favour of religious institutions, the deductions being made in lieu of assignments of land revenue or of cash payments.	..	..	..	7,93,240	+ 286	7,93,526
(2) In favour of village servants doing Revenue, Judicial or Police duties or of village artisans.	12,605	+ 410	13,015	3,665	+ 534	4,199
(3) In favour of certain inamdars in Salem whose inams are being managed by Government and of certain holders of ready-money inams in Tinnevely.	..	..	..	38,069	— 709	37,360
(4) In favour of individuals for specially recorded reasons.	..	..	..	10,619	+ 1,082	11,701
D. Other items	..	..	..	19,723	+ 1,543	21,276
Total ..	3,70,531	— 693	3,69,838	86,54,618	+ 85,169	87,39,787

Note.—The variations between the figures of fasli 1322 and those of fasli 1323 are due to the figures now forwarded by Collectors.

No. 8.—STATEMENT showing the land granted on cowle for fasli 1323 (1913-14).

Item.	Extent.	Assessment.
	ACS.	Rs.
Cowle as per last year *	6,573	3,164
Deduct land brought up to full assessment	229	299
Do abandoned	95	117
Total ..	327	409
Remainder ..	6,246	2,755
Add new cowle	289	340
Total ..	6,535	3,095
Add second-crop assessment and charge for water	..	..
Total ..	6,535	3,095
Deduct remission on account of cowle	..	2,772
Nett basis ..	..	323

* Revised figure.

No. 9.—COMPARATIVE statement of Land Revenue Miscellaneous items for fasli 1323 (1913-14).

(Paragraph 14 of the report.)

Item.	Fasli 1322.	Fasli 1323.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Jodi and quit-rent on minor inams	23,05,606	23,06,612	1,006	..
2. Water-rate on minor inams in raiyatwar villages	16,38,101	14,49,441	..	88,660
3. Charge for water in samindari and inam villages including tirvajasti and fasljasti	21,63,477	21,52,014	..	11,463
4. Enhanced water-rate on lands irregularly irrigated	4,07,866	4,17,180	9,314	..
5. Charges levied for occupation (with or without application) of assessed and unassessed lands for which no pattas have been granted.	8,65,363	8,62,893	..	12,460
6. Charges levied for occupation of poramboke land or land reserved for State or communal purposes	5,08,679	5,17,164	8,485	..
7. Revenue derived from tree pattas	2,42,574	2,44,443	1,869	..
8. Commission on estates under Court of Wards' management	79,387	54,480	..	24,987
9. Revenue from process-service fees	8,435	7,760	..	675
10. Sale proceeds of lands sold	2,19,512	3,01,036	81,524	..
11. Rent of lankas	2,71,926	2,59,826	..	12,099
12. Quit-rent and groundrent	1,49,730	1,56,892	6,962	..
13. Other items	4,64,950	5,12,936	57,986	..
Total ..	92,15,606	92,32,427	1,67,116	1,50,294
Nett ..	..	..	18,822	..

* Revised figure.

† Information regarding enhanced charge is not available in the returns relating to all districts. So far available that for fasli 1323 is Rs. 26,031 and that for fasli 1322, Rs. 3,582.

No. 9-A.—COMPARATIVE Statement showing the extent of poramboke cultivation, the revenue derived therefrom and that portion of it which is due to enhanced assessment in faslis 1322 (1912-13) and 1323 (1913-14).

Poramboke cultivation during												Remarks.
District.	Fasli 1322 (1912-13).					Fasli 1323 (1913-14).						
	Total area cultivated.	Total assessment.	Portion of the area on which enhanced assessment was charged.	Enhanced assessment.	Average rate of enhanced charge per acre.	Total area cultivated.	Total assessment.	Portion of the area on which enhanced assessment was charged.	Enhanced assessment.	Average rate of enhanced charge per acre.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	RS.		
1. Gaujam ..	4,202	21,582	1,001	13,245	13	4,113	27,928	1,622	18,213	11		
2. Visagapatam ..	1,151	7,090	678	5,244	8	755	4,483	307	3,150	10		
3. Godavari ..	1,039	20,450	510	13,398	26	1,443	22,157	529	13,872	25		
4. Kistna ..	4,947	58,310	1,323	38,193	29	2,785	41,412	887	31,518	36		
5. Gunthar ..	3,079	40,413	1,148	32,082	28	4,059	45,410	2,196	36,321	17		
6. Nellore ..	1,766	14,734	866	9,879	11	1,387	15,599	740	11,237	15		
7. Cuddapah ..	3,038	9,783	1,301	7,572	6	2,300	10,256	1,434	6,706	5		
8. Anantapur ..	21,176	19,130	6,546	11,788	2	11,684	20,753	6,243	14,237	2		
9. Bellary ..	6,479	19,767	3,933	15,068	4	6,019	21,897	1,826	16,581	9		
10. Kurnool ..	6,768	17,215	1,793	10,700	6	6,216	20,939	2,444	12,537	5		
11. Chingleput ..	700	6,659	147	4,406	30	587	8,703	486	6,915	14		
12. Chittoor ..	3,514	8,264	1,378	5,014	4	3,403	7,848	538	6,301	10		
13. North Arcot ..	4,198	12,484	397	5,727	14	12,926	21,554	636	6,725	11		
14. South Arcot ..	6,091	37,797	2,705	26,466	10	5,857	42,252	3,907	30,563	8		
15. Tanjore ..	4,730	36,843	598	20,089	34	4,410	36,820	1,186	15,643	13		
16. Trichinopoly ..	9,897	53,461	3,296	38,853	12	13,150	46,811	2,346	21,647	13		
17. Madras ..	4,297	36,340	1,376	29,229	23	4,478	40,245	1,800	33,250	26		
18. Ramnad ..	867	13,943	359	12,760	36	795	13,263	322	12,341	38		
19. Tinnevely ..	1,286	15,178	726	11,209	15	952	11,246	574	7,668	13		
20. Coimbatore ..	7,412	25,196	682	18,140	27	7,346	27,817	844	20,836	25		
21. The Nilgiris ..	123	466	27	103	4	115	624	6	108	18		
22. Salem ..	5,265	30,230	2,460	23,229	9	2,537	25,805	2,537	23,697	9		
23. South Canara...	100	2,450	24	1,235	52	356	1,758	31	914	29		
24. Malabar ..	394	1,555	77	1,005	13	282	1,594	78	1,090	15		
25. Anjengo ..	† ..	10	† ..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Total ..	102,539	6,08,679	32,249	3,64,445	11	97,704	6,17,164	32,009	3,69,560	11		

* Revised figure.

† 0-01 cent.

No. 10.—Statement showing the demand, collection and balance of land revenue and cesses, etc.—*cont.*

Districts.	Demand.			Collection and remission.					Balance.		
	Arrears.	Current.	Total.	Arrears.		Current.		Total.	Arrears.	Current.	Total.
				Collection.	Remission.	Collection.	Remission.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
<i>Ryotwar, miscellaneous and cesses.</i>											
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ganjam ..	4,796	12,96,015	13,96,536	3,560	462	13,84,715	..	13,88,737	774	6,025	6,799
Vizagapatam ..	10,607	7,83,366	7,93,973	7,460	294	8,49,629	..	8,57,383	3,949	9,046	12,995
Godavari ..	1,096	75,309	76,405	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Godavari ..	82,129	35,15,500	35,97,629	..	..	37,44,333	..	37,94,333	82,129	6,612	88,641
Kistna ..	18,378	63,13,317	63,21,695	17,922	1,281	68,39,115	82	68,58,400	770	12,375	13,145
Guntur ..	1,595	5,38,255	5,39,850	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Guntur ..	1,124	5,38,255	5,39,379	756	464	60,68,755	2	60,69,977	..	1,446	1,446
Nellore ..	22,837	24,13,516	24,66,352	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nellore ..	18,127	2,15,398	2,33,435	40,456	506	26,37,120	9	26,78,091	2	21,695	21,697
Cuddapah ..	7,559	14,95,146	15,02,705	7,255	278	16,03,889	..	16,11,422	26	10,145	10,171
Anantapur ..	10,716	13,54,384	13,65,100	10,570	116	14,40,210	1	14,50,897	30	18,260	18,290
Bellary ..	2,699	18,77,376	20,20,068	2,615	84	20,15,415	44	20,18,168	..	1,910	1,910
Kurnool ..	3,885	19,65,802	19,67,687	4,255	33	21,55,800	2	21,59,890	..	900	900
Madras ..	343	1,06,440	1,06,783	254	68	1,05,558	57	1,05,937	21	825	846
Chingleput ..	35,443	20,83,540	21,18,983	44,849	687	22,00,614	..	22,46,150	59	26,530	26,589
Chittoor ..	15,343	5,97,804	6,13,147	16,309	34	6,54,998	..	6,70,341	..	2,964	2,964
North Arcot ..	826	27,10,327	28,97,286	777	38	28,27,947	..	28,28,762	11	68,515	68,526
South Arcot ..	48,866	41,87,864	45,73,708	48,842	..	43,89,543	..	44,38,385	24	1,35,290	1,35,323
Tanjore ..	25,516	59,71,382	59,96,898	22,143	4,860	63,30,833	..	63,57,836	201	30,673	30,874
Trichinopoly ..	17,431	28,07,537	30,08,555	17,025	402	29,68,222	..	29,85,649	4	22,902	22,906
Madura ..	1,29,707	24,07,204	25,36,911	1,32,834	5,875	24,40,041	120	25,78,870	1,131	1,65,637	1,66,768
Ramanad ..	10,133	1,98,594	2,08,727	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ramanad ..	61,076	4,88,423	5,49,499	69,862	59	4,95,789	..	5,65,180	611	40,546	41,157
Tinnevely ..	19,153	25,36,275	27,73,454	18,896	255	27,47,718	..	27,66,867	2	6,585	6,587
Coimbatore ..	82,571	31,44,103	32,26,674	88,985	84	33,84,587	..	34,71,656	385	24,192	24,522
The Nilgiris ..	2,147	1,33,280	1,35,427	1,822	510	1,44,436	..	1,46,768	..	2,249	2,249
Salem ..	21,111	19,36,792	19,57,903	19,214	8,645	20,86,968	32	21,09,859	12	14,526	14,538
South Canara ..	3,845	23,89,991	23,93,836	65	4,149	26,51,765	..	26,55,979	..	91	91
Malabar ..	1,993	35,27,924	35,29,917	1,801	439	38,01,648	11	38,03,899	..	4,072	4,072
Anjengo ..	247	2,77,807	2,78,054	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	6,91,791	6,16,59,070	6,78,16,654	5,77,027	24,623	6,60,20,523	360	6,66,22,533	90,141	6,33,580	7,24,121

* Includes Railway cess.

Note.—The current ryotwar demand shown in column 3 of this statement against Vizagapatam, Cuddapah, Trichinopoly, Tinnevely and Coimbatore differs from the amount shown in column 59 of statement No. 4. The variation in Vizagapatam is due to the inclusion of quit-rent of Proprietary Estates' Village Service income enfranchised under Act II of 1894, and that in Cuddapah to the rectification of errors. The variation in Trichinopoly is due to the exclusion of Rs. 14,144 being the receipts on account of Proprietary Estates' Village Service. The other Collectors have not explained the variations in their districts.

No. 10.—Statement showing the demand, collection and balance of land revenue and cesses, etc.—*cont.*

Districts.	Demand.			Collection and remission.					Balance.			Percentage of column 9 to column 4.
	Arrears.	Current.	Total.	Arrears.		Current.		Total.	Arrears.	Current.	Total.	
				Collection.	Remission.	Collection.	Remission.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Total.												
Ganjam	26,341	21,68,629	21,94,970	25,105	462	21,61,878	..	21,87,445	774	6,751	7,525	99.8
Visagapatam	15,712	21,88,813	22,04,525	11,451	294	21,78,201	..	21,89,946	3,967	10,612	14,579	99.3
Godavari	82,129	45,95,772	46,77,901	..	..	45,89,302	..	45,89,302	82,129	6,570	88,899	98.1
Kistna	20,228	76,16,132	76,36,360	18,177	1,281	76,03,216	82	76,22,756	770	12,834	13,604	99.8
Guntur	1,220	61,79,281	61,80,501	756	464	61,77,833	2	61,79,055	..	1,446	1,446	99.9
Nellore	44,663	32,74,816	33,19,479	44,155	506	32,60,549	9	32,95,219	2	24,263	24,260	99.3
Cuddapah	8,050	16,59,172	16,67,222	7,746	278	16,48,915	..	16,56,939	26	10,257	10,283	99.4
Anantapur	11,151	14,79,265	14,90,416	11,003	118	14,60,811	1	14,71,936	30	18,450	18,480	98.7
Bellary	2,709	20,39,205	20,41,914	2,625	84	20,37,244	44	20,39,997	..	1,917	1,917	99.9
Kurnool	4,288	21,73,857	21,77,945	4,255	33	21,72,695	2	21,76,985	..	960	960	99.9
Madras	343	1,06,433	1,06,976	254	68	1,05,716	57	1,06,095	21	860	881	99.3
Chingleput	73,551	25,10,963	25,84,519	72,732	687	24,48,281	..	25,21,700	132	62,687	62,819	97.2
Chittoor	1,04,960	11,59,175	12,64,135	1,04,926	34	10,78,946	..	11,83,906	..	80,229	80,229	93.7
North Arcot	1,065	30,42,538	30,43,604	1,017	38	29,73,554	..	29,74,609	11	68,984	68,995	97.7
South Arcot	49,918	45,67,083	46,17,001	49,894	..	44,30,712	..	44,80,606	24	1,36,371	1,36,395	97.0
Tanjore	30,384	65,93,628	66,24,012	25,299	4,884	65,66,394	..	65,86,677	201	37,284	37,485	99.4
Trichinopoly	24,700	82,79,593	83,04,293	24,281	435	82,69,827	120	82,69,827	4	34,462	34,466	98.9
Madura	1,61,665	28,76,450	30,38,115	1,54,182	6,867	28,94,576	120	28,55,225	1,136	1,81,754	1,82,890	98.9
Ramanad	1,15,987	15,27,371	16,43,358	1,15,289	79	14,24,726	..	15,40,094	619	1,02,645	1,03,264	93.7
Tinnevely	19,585	31,26,055	31,45,650	19,338	255	31,18,955	..	31,38,548	2	7,100	7,102	99.8
Coimbatore	92,221	34,46,214	35,38,435	90,606	84	34,18,641	..	35,09,331	1,581	27,573	29,104	99.2
The Nilgiris	2,332	1,46,685	1,49,017	1,822	510	1,44,436	..	1,46,768	..	2,249	2,249	98.5
Salem	27,842	24,56,332	24,84,174	24,185	3,645	24,37,571	32	24,65,433	12	18,729	18,741	99.2
South Canara	4,214	26,51,856	26,56,070	65	4,149	26,51,765	..	26,55,979	..	91	91	99.9
Malabar	2,210	38,05,731	38,07,971	1,801	439	38,01,648	11	38,03,899	..	4,072	4,072	99.9
Anjengo	..	3,127	3,127	..	..	..	..	3,127	..	..	..	..
Total	9,27,509	7,46,74,181	7,56,01,690	8,10,924	25,194	7,38,14,726	360	7,46,51,204	91,391	8,58,995	9,50,486	98.7

PROPRIETARY Estates Village Service receipts.

Districts.	Demand.			Collection and remission.				Balance.			
				Arrears.		Current.					
				Collection.	Remission.	Collection.	Remission.	Total.	Arrears.	Current.	Total.
	Arrears.	Current.	Total.								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
<i>Proprietary Estates Village Service receipts.</i>											
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Ganjam ..	9,674	55,118	64,792	9,674	..	54,883	..	64,557	..	235	235
Vizagapatam ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Godavari ..	..	97,604	97,604	..	..	97,583	..	97,583	..	21	21
Kistna ..	..	61,294	61,294	..	..	61,279	..	61,279	..	15	15
Guntur ..	..	9,097	9,097	..	..	9,097	..	9,097	..	..	..
Nellore ..	357	9,756	10,113	357	..	8,603	..	8,960	..	1,153	1,153
Cuddapah ..	52	5,015	5,068	52	..	5,002	..	5,054	..	14	14
Anantapur ..	51	2,517	2,568	49	2	2,472	..	2,523	..	45	45
Bellary ..	6	6,492	6,498	6	..	6,485	..	6,491	..	7	7
Kurnool ..	..	4,240	4,240	..	..	4,240	..	4,240	..	..	..
Madras ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chingleput ..	..	11,332	11,332	..	..	7,726	..	7,726	..	3,606	3,606
Chittoor ..	18,677	48,471	67,148	18,677	..	37,900	..	56,577	..	5,571	5,571
North Arcot ..	..	16,263	16,263	..	..	16,203	..	16,203	..	60	60
South Arcot ..	9	2,581	2,590	9	..	2,552	..	2,561	..	29	29
Tanjore ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Trichinopoly ..	61	14,144	14,205	61	..	12,166	..	12,227	..	1,978	1,978
Madura ..	6,117	25,719	31,836	5,620	492	23,270	..	29,382	5	2,449	2,454
Ramnad ..	9,745	27,228	36,973	9,720	20	24,456	..	34,196	5	2,772	2,777
Tinnevely ..	254	14,200	14,454	284	..	13,075	..	13,362	..	1,122	1,122
Coimbatore ..	50	2,693	2,749	56	..	2,637	..	2,693	..	56	56
The Nilgiris ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Salem ..	507	16,107	16,614	507	..	16,050	..	16,557	..	57	57
South Canara ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Malabar ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Anjengo ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	45,596	4,24,872	4,70,468	45,072	514	4,05,682	..	4,51,268	10	19,190	19,200

No. 12.—STATEMENT showing the details of coercive processes employed in the realization of the arrears of land revenue in the several districts during fasli 1323 (1913-14).

Districts.	Number of processes.			Property attached.		
	Notice of demand.	Notice of distraint or attachment.	Notice of sale.	Personal.		
				Number of defaulters.	Amount of arrears.	Value of property distrained.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Ganjam	28,755	941	275	715	RS. 14,519	RS. 43,538
Vizagapatam ..	2,704	77	32	35	5,131	6,867
Godavari	302	48	42	44	7,589	6,925
Kistna	4,916	2,243	1,198	1,460	83,469	1,00,135
Guntur	63,792	3,990	517	2,209	18,269	11,20,194
Nellore	173,258	28,658	1,984	27,497	2,16,337	2,70,867
Cuddapah	23,380	4,175	1,832	2,923	22,105	43,544
Anantapur	57,894	3,387	2,928	2,966	18,555	29,823
Bellary	5,083	2,426	2,081	1,851	17,053	42,309
Kurnool	463	137	36	89	1,917	3,416
Madras	26,533	99	43	88	245	420
Chingleput	34,349	13,435	12,344	11,989	72,347	91,550
Chittoor	33,670	830	461	725	7,388	9,513
North Arcot	287,563	3,070	1,725	3,026	13,586	15,655
South Arcot	8,569	147	102	188	1,609	2,025
Tanjore	158,857	11,805	11,548	11,574	1,40,154	1,68,078
Trichinopoly	53,471	1,993	1,857	1,934	13,864	16,153
Madura	28,644	5,624	5,606	330	4,290	8,265
Ramnad	1,143	24	17	5	82	185
Tinnevelly	7,867	1,069	1,067	541	3,092	4,625
Coimbatore	299	27	13	3	39	52
Nilgiris, The	497	266	161	160	1,188	1,429
Salem	5,767	349	151	255	1,763	2,390
South Canara	4,998	186	85	114	4,974	4,082
Malabar	11,607	2,510	1,997	1,970	84,405	99,060
Anjengo	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	1,024,281	87,461	48,102	72,581	7,53,970	20,90,595

Districts.	Property attached—cont.						Value of other property.
	Real.						
	Particulars of land.						
	Number of defaulters.	Amount of arrears.	Dry.		Wet.		
			Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
Ganjam	926	RS. 2,515	ACS. 166	RS. 201	ACS. 147	RS. 469	RS. 1,436
Vizagapatam ..	42	1,217	164	190	126	488	..
Godavari	4	1,316	5	665	..	..	..
Kistna	793	12,790	2,983	4,720	1,140	4,628	3,025
Guntur	1,721	13,143	1,029	984	201	1,286	117
Nellore	1,161	10,080	1,878	2,680	4,120	24,973	7
Cuddapah	1,259	7,794	2,863	1,985	851	4,775	43
Anantapur	421	2,364	6,454	2,009	743	3,200	..
Bellary	575	3,119	2,516	1,338	612	2,805	..
Kurnool	48	331	317	213	20	118	..
Madras	61	324	89	324	..	..	80
Chingleput	1,446	14,885	1,773	2,308	1,926	8,538	841
Chittoor	105	715	252	190	82	378	..
North Arcot	44	264	66	37	12	70	121
South Arcot	9	135	57	76	9	37	..
Tanjore	231	5,227	201	249	227	1,258	481
Trichinopoly	64	1,295	380	208	7	36	539
Madura	5,224	42,783	12,836	15,215	11,333	53,169	..
Ramnad	19	119	86	86	..	..	..
Tinnevelly	528	2,374	224	296	61	496	..
Coimbatore	24	661	79	95	66	1,090	206
Nilgiris, The	106	765	1,435	434	..	..	..
Salem	94	683	379	380	120	646	22
South Canara	72	1,026	22	17	7	21	..
Malabar	540	31,275	5,306	8,358	3,087	15,781	..
Anjengo	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	14,880	1,56,700	42,060	43,358	24,947	1,24,187	6,913

No. 12.—Statement showing the details of coercive processes employed in the realization of the arrears of land revenue in the several districts during fasli 1323 (1913-14)—*cont.*

Districts.	Property sold.					
	Personal.				Real.	
	Number of defaulters.	Amount of arrears.	Estimated value of property.	Amount realized.	Number of defaulters.	Amount of arrears.
	15	16	17	18	19	20
Ganjam	12	92	95	92	16	1,392
Vizagapatam	1	12	15	16	4	47
Godavari	15	1,497	2,259	1,504	1	43
Kistna	51	2,088	2,477	2,869	55	2,245
Guntur	20	329	438	507	38	722
Nellore	31	477	639	630	87	1,771
Cuddapah	41	244	422	286	115	632
Anantapur	30	243	367	338	77	937
Bellary	21	96	395	156	76	621
Kurnool	4	92	229	126	18	100
Madras	1	280	286	171	2	3
Chingleput	1	429	67	63	225	4,121
Chittoor	4	34	34	18	10	218
North Arcot	15	286	223	274	9	49
South Arcot	2	36	28	25	4	59
Tanjore	56	3,474	3,772	3,888	28	567
Trichinopoly	12	326	334	407	10	350
Madura	1	51	2	5	397	6,143
Ramanad	..	..	..	..	16	73
Tinnevely	..	..	..	..	5	164
Coimbatore	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nilgiris, The	..	..	..	..	19	168
Salem	10	81	94	91	25	216
South Canara	21	344	184	286	5	57
Malabar	34	732	804	560	89	4,725
Anjengo	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	383	11,223	13,162	12,312	1,341	25,423

Districts.	Property sold— <i>cont.</i>		Particulars of land sold.				
	Real— <i>cont.</i>		Purchased by Government for want of bidders.				
	Estimated value of property.	Amount realized.	Dry.		Wet.		Amount for which purchased.
			Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
Ganjam	Rs. 2,398	Rs. 3,235	ACS. 8	Rs. 6	ACS. 10	Rs. 34	Rs. 1
Vizagapatam	102	21	..	..	..	..	..
Godavari	..	49	..	..	..	..	..
Kistna	9,809	7,019	29	29	..	..	..
Guntur	1,325	1,487	141	95	6	11	12
Nellore	7,786	4,539	71	64	106	616	..
Cuddapah	1,421	395	259	121	17	66	12
Anantapur	2,273	1,444	82	34	9	28	..
Bellary	2,106	2,096	131	92	6	36	2
Kurnool	507	430	62	19	..	..	..
Madras	35	29	..	..	..	..	..
Chingleput	8,441	3,962	42	46	28	102	1
Chittoor	375	214	44	22	..	2	..
North Arcot	114	101	40	9	..	..	..
South Arcot	191	102	..	..	..	..	..
Tanjore	2,377	1,309	1	1	..	43	2
Trichinopoly	551	557	72	78	..	..	1
Madura	58,005	16,140	57	54	..	70	2
Ramanad	200	196	5	4	..	..	..
Tinnevely	113	688	..	..	..	..	..
Coimbatore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nilgiris, The	631	168	74	74	..	..	..
Salem	415	280	27	25	1	7	..
South Canara	121	199	..	..	..	..	..
Malabar	11,171	7,354	68	90	119	179	69
Anjengo	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	1,10,357	51,944	1,213	853	825	1,194	102

No. 12.—Statement showing the details of coercive processes employed in the realization of the arrears of land revenue in the several districts during fasli 1323 (1913-14)—*cont.*

Particulars of land sold— <i>cont.</i>								
Districts.	Purchased by others.						Amount realized by sale of other property.	Total amount realized.
	Dry.			Wet.				
	Extent.	Assessment.	Value realized.	Extent.	Assessment.	Value realized.		
	28	29	30	31	32	33		
							34	35
Ganjam	63	70	1,318	46	118	1,916	..	3,327
Vizagapatam	2	2	4	1	3	17	..	37
Godavari	1	3	49	..	..	..	..	1,553
Kistna	365	410	5,179	119	540	1,840	5	9,893
Guntur	182	120	886	28	150	589	5	1,999
Nellore	513	365	1,570	187	1,150	2,969	..	5,169
Cuddapah	117	72	230	17	70	153	..	681
Anantapur	1,871	259	583	35	153	861	..	1,782
Bellary	259	124	672	14	63	1,422	..	2,262
Kurnool	83	47	91	3	22	339	..	556
Madras	..	3	29	..	..	..	110	810
Chingleput	190	260	1,921	167	689	2,040	..	4,025
Chittoor	51	23	171	9	45	43	..	232
North Arcot	13	10	29	4	19	72	9	384
South Arcot	22	17	82	1	2	20	..	127
Tanjore	7	8	217	28	77	1,090	..	5,197
Trichinopoly	47	62	111	1	7	445	..	964
Madura	289	305	5,479	209	1,169	10,659	30	16,175
Ramanad	70	71	196	..	..	..	8	204
Tinnevely	10	8	638	..	..	..	..	638
Coimbatore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nilgiris, The	171	116	168	..	..	..	..	..
Salem	61	45	89	12	60	191	13	168
South Canara	7	5	14	5	9	185	..	384
Malabar	186	200	4,198	120	212	3,087	..	465
Anjengo	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7,914
Total	4,570	2,605	23,924	1,006	4,558	27,938	180	64,456

Districts.	Number of ryot-wari pattas.	Percentage of column 3 to column 36.	Percentage of column 4 to column 3.	Percentage of columns 15 + 19 to column 36.	Percentage of columns 15 + 19 to column 4.	Percentage of the extent bought in by Government (columns 23 + 25) to the total extent sold (columns 23 + 25 + 28 + 31).
	36	37	38	39	40	41
Ganjam	86,524	1.09	29.22	..	9.82	..
Vizagapatam	17,744	.43	41.56	..	15.62	..
Godavari	65,250	.07	87.50	..	38.10	85.71
Kistna	128,348	1.75	53.41	..	9.68	..
Guntur	245,308	1.60	13.15	..	11.22	5.65
Nellore	111,712	25.65	6.92	..	5.95	41.18
Cuddapah	168,607	2.48	45.86	..	8.51	20.15
Anantapur	118,855	2.85	86.45	..	3.65	67.32
Bellary	127,686	1.90	85.78	..	4.66	4.66
Kurnool	138,425	.10	26.28	..	61.11	33.41
Madras	..	..	43.43	..	6.98	41.90
Chingleput	158,114	8.50	91.88	..	1.83	..
Chittoor	89,490	.98	55.54	..	3.04	16.79
North Arcot	243,843	1.26	56.19	..	1.89	42.81
South Arcot	399,821	.04	69.89	..	5.88	70.17
Tanjore	237,799	4.96	97.82	..	.73	..
Trichinopoly	266,825	.75	92.94	..	1.18	12.50
Madura	191,898	2.94	99.68	..	7.10	60.00
Ramanad	62,322	.04	70.83	..	94.12	13.24
Tinnevely	229,792	.46	99.81	..	.47	6.67
Coimbatore	277,446	.01	48.15	..	..	..
Nilgiris, The	9,284	2.27	60.53	..	11.80	..
Salem	198,686	.18	43.27	..	23.84	30.20
South Canara	95,724	.19	45.70	..	30.69	27.72
Malabar	195,378	1.28	79.56	..	6.14	..
Anjengo	562	..	..	..	..	37.98
Total	3,859,407	2.27	55.00	.04	3.58	21.62

No. 13.—STATEMENT showing the particulars of processes issued and the fees collected under Act II of 1864 in the several districts during fasli 1323 (1913-14).

Districts.	Number of processes served by		Total receipts on account of process service fees during the year.	Actual cost of process service establishment.	Rates of fees charged.
	Village agency.	Special paid agency.			
1	2	3	4	5	6
Ganjām	18,507	10,749	Rs. 2,203	Rs. 1,927	3 as., 6 as. and 12 as.
Vizagapatam	450	2,328	293	285	2 as. and 4 as.
Godavari	59	289	51	70	1 as., 2 as., 3 as., 4 as. and 8 as.
Kistna	6,947	60	17	..	4 as. and 8 as.
Guntur	55,759	10,271	511	354	8 pie., 9 pie. and 1 a. 6 pie.
Nellore	178,403	..	1	..	..
Cuddapah	26,464	..	..	..	..
Anantapur	61,243	..	..	..	..
Bellary	7,739	..	7	..	4 as.
Kurnool	547	..	..	..	..
Madras	26,637	..	104	..	1 a., 4 as., 8 as., and 1 re.
Chingleput	48,139	..	..	..	..
Chittoor	34,236	..	..	..	..
North Arcot	289,382	..	..	..	..
South Arcot	3,569	5,111	629	592	2 as.
Tanjore	169,846	790	85	106	1 as. and 2 as.
Trichinopoly	55,395	..	..	..	..
Madura	18,568	20,876	2,828	1,700	2 as. and 4 as.
Ramnád	1,084	95	18	29	3 as. and 4 as.
Tinnevely	8,572	890	176	142	3 as. and 6 as.
Coimbatore	326	..	..	..	..
Nilgiris, The	764	..	..	..	..
Salem	5,457	555	104	..	3 as.
South Canara	5,155	..	..	..	..
Malabar	14,144	..	..	..	..
Anjengo	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	1,035,249	52,014	7,027	5,215	..

No. 14.—STATEMENT showing the demand, collection and balance of interest charged on arrears of land revenue for fasli 1323 (1913-14).

Districts.	Demand.			Collections and remissions.			Total.	Balance.
	Arrears of interest outstanding at the beginning of the fasli.	Demand of the fasli.	Total.	Collections.	Remissions.			
					Granted by Collectors on their own authority with reference to Board's Proceedings No. 178, dated 20th Jan. 1882.	Granted with the sanction of the Board.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Ganjam	1,672	276	1,848	1,322	8	..	1,330	518
Vizagapatam	244	83	327	217	..	..	217	110
Godavari	..	145	145	145	..	..	145	..
Kistna	* 235	2,804	3,039	2,798	65	..	2,863	176
Guntur	1	26	27	23	..	..	23	4
Nellore	327	178	505	332	11	..	343	162
Cuddapah	320	111	431	358	16	..	369	62
Anantapur	149	67	216	94	3	..	97	119
Bellary	222	8	230	18	7	..	25	205
Kurnool	..	33	33	30	..	..	30	3
Madras	..	7	7	7	..	..	7	..
Chingleput	1,362	1,023	2,385	857	..	..	857	1,528
Chittoor	7,139	1,900	9,039	4,004	..	..	4,004	5,035
North Arcot	6	66	72	64	1	..	65	7
South Arcot	86	289	375	316	..	..	316	59
Tanjore	276	263	539	283	147	..	430	109
Trichinopoly	* 279	354	633	310	..	..	310	323
Madura	497	2,092	2,589	2,327	6	..	2,333	256
Ramnád	45	573	618	483	..	..	483	135
Tinnevelly	53	117	170	100	..	..	100	70
Coimbatore	..	8	8	5	..	..	5	3
Nilgiris, The	5	8	13	9	..	4	13	..
Salem	161	290	451	419	1	1	421	30
South Canara	..	1	1	..	1	..	1	..
Malabar	1	21	22	8	6	8	22	..
Anjengo	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	12,980	10,743	23,723	14,524	272	13	14,809	8,914

* Revised figure.

No. 15.—STATEMENT showing the disposal of cases of transfer of registry during fasli 1323 (1913-14).

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 total.
					Cases of the previous fasli.	Cases of the fasli under report.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Ganjam	103	1,265	1,368	1,275	..	93	6-80
Vizagapatam	35	167	192	174	..	18	9-38
Godavari	292	2,824	3,116	3,058	..	58	1-86
Kistna	560	4,453	5,013	4,422	..	591	11-79
Guntur	475	6,638	6,658	5,994	4	560	8-60
Nellore	55	392	457	407	..	50	10-94
Cuddapah	8	155	163	152	..	11	6-75
Anantapur	131	597	728	601	24	103	17-44
Bellary	161	741	902	744	..	158	17-52
Kurnool	68	1,254	1,322	1,207	..	115	8-70
Madras	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chingleput	266	3,473	3,739	3,301	14	424	11-71
Chittoor	..	130	130	102	..	28	21-51
North Arcot	322	2,245	2,567	2,316	8	243	9-78
South Arcot	1,161	3,549	4,710	3,634	206	370	22-85
Tanjore	296	1,407	1,703	1,414	96	193	16-97
Trichinopoly	940	2,865	3,605	2,486	311	808	31-04
Madura	209	952	1,161	1,026	1	134	11-63
Ramnad	1	608	609	596	..	13	2-13
Tinnevely	395	4,553	4,959	4,342	396	221	12-44
Coimbatore	143	6,196	6,339	6,201	..	138	2-16
Nilgiris, The	2	64	66	65	..	1	1-52
Salem	387	5,384	5,771	5,449	..	322	5-58
South Canara	60	539	599	523	..	76	12-70
Malabar	8	23	31	27	2	2	12-90
Anjengo	..	4	4	4	..	..	..
Total ..	6,089	49,723	55,812	49,520	1,062	5,230	11-27

Applications for transfer of pattas made direct to Revenue officers.							
Districts.	Number of cases pending at the beginning of the fasli.	Number of cases received during the fasli.	Total.	Number of cases disposed of during the fasli.	Number of cases pending at the close of the fasli.		Percentage of pending cases to total.
					Cases of the previous fasli.	Cases of the fasli under report.	
					9	10	
Ganjam	..	259	259	259	..	..	..
Vizagapatam	21	93	114	100	..	14	12-28
Godavari	73	855	928	892	..	36	3-88
Kistna	217	1,998	2,215	2,021	..	194	8-76
Guntur	18	1,193	1,206	1,184	..	22	1-82
Nellore	19	728	747	730	..	17	2-28
Cuddapah	41	820	861	816	11	34	5-31
Anantapur	17	444	461	362	12	87	21-48
Bellary	101	1,946	2,046	1,964	..	82	4-01
Kurnool	113	1,144	1,257	1,233	1	23	1-91
Madras	418	1,237	1,655	1,276	1	378	22-90
Chingleput	384	3,800	4,184	3,738	7	439	10-66
Chittoor	..	135	135	123	..	12	8-89
North Arcot	180	985	1,165	847	90	228	27-30
South Arcot	1,098	2,112	3,210	2,397	244	669	28-44
Tanjore	616	3,956	4,571	3,988	100	483	12-75
Trichinopoly	912	2,186	3,048	2,067	247	744	32-51
Madura	305	1,854	2,159	1,953	..	306	9-54
Ramnad	9	682	691	649	..	42	6-08
Tinnevely	702	3,706	4,408	3,098	702	608	29-72
Coimbatore	7	360	367	368	..	4	1-09
Nilgiris, The	58	391	449	377	..	72	16-04
Salem	7	1,260	1,267	1,223	..	44	4-47
South Canara	280	3,140	3,420	3,127	..	293	8-57
Malabar	590	2,800	3,390	2,823	74	493	16-73
Anjengo	9	83	92	28	2	12	33-33
Total ..	6,190	38,065	44,255	37,528	1,491	5,236	15-20

No. 15.—Statement showing the disposal of cases of transfer of registry during fasli 1323 (1913-14)—cont.

Districts.	Transfers proposed by Revenue officers of their own motion.					
	Number of cases pending at the beginning of the fasli.	Number of cases brought to notice during the fasli.	Total.	Number of cases disposed of during the fasli.	Number of cases pending at the close of the fasli.	Number of cases disposed of during the previous fasli.
16	17	18	19	20	21	
Ganjam	..	124	127	127	..	220
Vizagapatam	3	1,026	1,037	993	44	794
Godavari	11	308	360	329	21	699
Kistna	47	320	381	315	66	285
Guntur	61	287	423	334	89	369
Nellore	136	590	908	112	796	22
Cuddapah	18	293	300	300	..	551
Anantapur	7	488	704	602	102	400
Bellary	216	165	165	159	6	155
Kurnool	..	..	..	..	..	..
Madras	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chingleput	16	11	27	23	4	..
Chittoor	4	52	56	55	1	32
North Arcot	52	306	358	358	..	909
South Arcot	99	907	1,006	922	84	450
Tanjore	1,308	7,433	8,646	7,434	1,212	8,568
Trichinopoly	962	709	1,671	1,179	492	388
Madura	59	197	256	204	52	400
Ramnad	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tinnevely	12	2,838	2,848	1,222	1,626	956
Coimbatore	5	593	598	598	..	694
Nilgiris, The	..	87	37	36	1	24
Salem	198	695	893	766	127	708
South Canara	7	135	142	138	4	167
Malabar	12	167	169	155	14	134
Anjengo	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	3,133	17,969	21,102	16,361	4,741	16,825

No. 20.—Statement showing the number of pattas of various values held in the several districts of the Madras Presidency for fasli 1320 (1910-11)—*cont.*

District.	Rs. 50 and less but over Rs. 30.					
	Single patta.			Joint patta.		
	Number of pattas.	Extent of holdings.		Number of pattas.	Number of shareholders.	Assessment.
		Dry.	Wet.			
	29	30	31	32	33	34
1. Ganjam ..	2,197	ACS.	ACS.	RS.	3,211	8,728
2. Vizagapatam ..	918	11,485	16,146	84,106	1,010	8,645
3. Godavari ..	4,813	6,199	4,866	34,357	2,909	8,696
4. Kistna ..	9,394	29,741	17,156	1,77,499	6,138	16,655
5. Guntur ..	12,011	47,655	36,583	3,12,802	11,484	32,032
6. Nellore ..	4,602	151,015	16,970	4,30,081	4,352	4,371
7. Cuddapah ..	4,191	41,716	14,617	1,56,784	4,166	10,828
8. Anantapur ..	5,307	57,927	7,881	1,35,474	2,400	6,804
9. Bellary ..	5,522	113,958	12,328	1,11,561	3,308	8,110
10. Kurnool ..	4,576	163,125	4,440	1,81,487	1,236	3,368
11. Madras ..		100,445	3,626	1,47,802	1,344	4,868
12. Chingleput ..	6,734	27,979	46,598	2,40,477	4,504	17,259
13. Chittoor ..	1,371	30,432	4,420	44,770	4,685	11,951
14. North Arcot ..	6,115	45,627	29,572	2,16,903	2,754	20,738
15. South Arcot ..	11,466	94,615	47,668	3,60,831	3,439	12,435
16. Tanjore ..	11,657	21,153	62,864	4,43,010	678	3,248
17. Trichinopoly ..	4,857	70,091	13,603	1,71,464	2,962	19,381
18. Madura ..	4,981	64,900	18,318	1,66,856	5,244	24,202
19. Ramanad ..	1,006	15,422	2,366	35,481	88	1,642
20. Tinnevely ..	5,780	44,601	15,496	2,08,886	2,993	11,721
21. Coimbatore ..	5,259	407,076	5,668	1,76,871	969	2,844
22. The Nilgiris ..	142	4,698	882	5,407	863	3,137
23. Salem ..	2,967	60,844	6,076	1,13,101		
24. South Canara ..	7,255	18,903	60,727	2,85,777		
25. Malabar ..	5,981	47,867	40,107	2,17,174		
26. Anjengo ..	3	23		121		
Total ..	129,107	1,677,582	488,778	44,55,682	75,530	261,044

District.	Rs. 50 and less but over Rs. 30— <i>cont.</i>			Rs. 100 and less but over Rs. 50.			
	Joint patta— <i>cont.</i>			Single patta.			
	Extent of holdings.		Assess- ment.	Number of pattas.	Extent of holdings.		Assessment.
	Dry.	Wet.			Dry.	Wet.	
	35	36	37	38	39	40	41
	ACS.	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	ACS.	RS.	
1. Ganjam	20,190	23,446	1,08,736	1,698	13,507	20,249	1,02,156
2. Visagapatam ..	9,899	5,159	40,876	764	7,559	7,466	51,746
3. Godavari	22,896	9,939	1,06,625	3,713	33,642	24,763	2,45,387
4. Kistna	47,426	25,031	2,38,874	8,045	51,936	49,337	4,04,424
5. Guntur	109,976	22,247	4,15,247	7,145	126,355	23,986	4,18,525
6. Nellore	44,687	32,573	2,08,387	2,848	45,125	16,782	1,70,000
7. Cuddapah	26,310	2,420	44,830	1,689	45,178	9,932	1,01,355
8. Anantapur	55,921	8,128	73,474	1,753	91,817	9,866	98,041
9. Bellary	81,687	1,988	83,679	2,577	122,217	4,560	1,57,085
10. Kurnool	66,659	2,305	99,361	1,783	68,961	3,064	1,10,253
11. Madras	7,324	8,860	41,353	3,736	26,983	44,623	2,41,174
12. Chingleput .. .	15,897	5,998	43,605	654	12,886	4,296	38,041
13. Chittoor	33,843	19,412	1,45,827	2,840	33,326	19,987	1,62,453
14. North Arcot ..	28,158	16,452	1,48,759	6,244	73,822	45,864	3,53,044
15. South Arcot ..	9,425	13,532	1,04,169	9,420	22,242	88,683	6,30,918
16. Tanjore	63,373	7,695	1,13,327	2,730	52,090	15,901	1,78,135
17. Trichinopoly ..	57,498	11,150	1,21,615	2,683	49,536	19,465	1,52,972
18. Madura	13,951	1,638	25,962	440	11,058	2,429	28,882
19. Ramanad	42,244	7,625	1,03,156	3,498	35,984	17,185	2,30,214
20. Tinnevely	162,637	6,557	2,03,291	3,024	82,255	5,899	1,89,695
21. Coimbatore .. .	6,488	135	3,288	108	8,725	1,034	7,455
22. The Nilgiris ..	41,560	5,974	1,11,921	918	22,164	4,890	60,458
23. Salem	2,755	8,839	38,365	5,607	25,299	82,317	3,92,348
24. South Canara ..	5,818	5,990	30,407	5,620	74,285	62,217	3,47,593
25. Malabar							
26. Anjengo							
Total	976,612	252,193	26,55,129	79,375	1,143,962	564,896	48,25,854

No. 20.—Statement showing the number of pattas of various values held in the several districts of the Madras Presidency for fasli 1320 (1910-11)—*cont.*

Rs. 100 and less but over Rs. 50—cont.					
District.	Joint patta.				
	Number of pattas.	Number of shareholders.	Extent of holdings.		Assessment.
			Dry.	Wet.	
			42	43	
			acs.	acs.	rs.
1. Ganjam	1,463	6,341	18,172	17,722	89,882
2. Visagapatnam .. .	1,126	4,679	15,125	10,722	76,759
3. Godavari	2,469	7,963	31,863	14,762	1,53,300
4. Kistna	4,766	12,720	42,687	32,331	2,66,882
5. Guntur	7,759	32,415	105,031	34,676	5,11,965
6. Nellore	2,730	8,326	38,195	17,766	1,77,844
7. Cuddapah	542	1,516	12,928	2,490	32,394
8. Anantapur	1,554	5,010	53,130	5,962	65,133
9. Bellary	1,095	3,393	60,204	1,759	69,423
10. Kurnool	1,363	5,090	58,311	2,482	91,550
11. Madras	762	2,125	6,468	9,660	46,813
12. Chingleput	630	3,082	12,601	4,974	39,366
13. Chittoor	2,148	8,842	21,895	17,635	1,28,158
14. North Arcot	1,643	4,540	20,086	13,703	1,21,470
15. South Arcot	1,986	18,671	9,043	17,906	1,35,909
16. Tanjore	1,384	6,502	45,080	6,887	88,249
17. Trichinopoly	1,865	7,329	51,806	11,237	1,14,798
18. Madura	308	2,189	11,554	1,403	21,858
19. Ramanad	1,872	8,902	50,280	8,747	1,18,507
20. Tinnevely	2,236	11,784	84,338	6,015	1,35,097
21. Coimbatore	51	415	4,867	202	3,411
22. The Nilgiris	809	3,094	16,316	3,791	52,147
23. Salem	732	2,046	6,474	10,574	49,426
24. South Canara	679	2,634	8,060	8,839	42,965
25. Malabar					
26. Anjenjo					
Total	42,095	169,608	785,514	262,145	26,32,750

District.	Rs. 250 and less but over Rs. 100.					
	Single patta.			Joint patta.		
	Number of pattas.	Extent of holdings.		Assessment.	Number of pattas.	Number of shareholders.
		Dry.	Wet.			
	47	48	49	50	51	52
1. Ganjam ..	332	ACS.	ACS.	RS.	771	3,075
2. Vizagapatam ..	326	8,169	7,575	39,480	572	2,455
3. Godavari ..	1,325	6,535	6,135	42,241	1,163	4,113
4. Kistna ..	3,227	28,759	27,041	2,65,912	2,119	6,139
5. Guntur ..	2,194	36,938	50,438	3,91,274	2,900	13,348
6. Nellore ..	1,159	65,462	20,585	3,04,303	1,015	4,185
7. Cuddapah ..	424	31,923	10,668	1,70,529	120	426
8. Anantapur ..	480	18,413	3,694	52,300	499	2,818
9. Bellary ..	715	57,181	5,864	59,771	248	784
10. Kurnool ..	491	68,322	2,981	92,778	588	2,301
11. Madras ..		45,506	2,123	68,425		
12. Chingleput ..	1,362	21,846	36,556	1,86,031	299	825
13. Chittoor ..	174	14,803	3,272	22,529	174	842
14. North Arcot ..	689	14,268	12,293	77,905	486	2,246
15. South Arcot ..	1,874	35,115	32,684	2,54,645	566	1,752
16. Tanjore ..	5,378	22,290	112,903	8,06,151	1,161	14,910
17. Trichinopoly ..	1,204	26,164	16,442	1,60,787	436	3,846
18. Madura ..	773	26,367	12,906	98,087	545	2,289
19. Ramanad ..	97	3,734	1,211	13,057	98	437
20. Tinnevely ..	1,441	39,398	17,285	2,06,595	802	4,406
21. Coimbatore ..	871	40,481	6,178	1,15,222	518	2,461
22. The Nilgiris ..	81	15,101	692	12,115	32	85
23. Salem ..	162	11,281	1,914	23,498	112	455
24. South Canara ..	2,947	32,111	86,484	4,14,457	335	865
25. Malabar ..	3,691	103,068	91,762	5,44,313	398	1,873
26. Anjengo ..						
Total ..	31,920	773,345	575,875	44,12,405	15,932	76,888

No. 20.—Statement showing the number of pattas of various values held in the several districts of the Madras Presidency for fasli 1320 (1910-11)—cont.

District.	Rs. 250 and less but over Rs. 100—cont.			Rs. 500 and less but over Rs. 250.			
	Joint patta—cont.			Single patta.			
	Extent of holdings.		Assessment.	Number of pattas.	Extent of holdings.		Assessment.
	Dry.	Wet.			Dry.	Wet.	
	53	54	55	56	57	58	59
1. Ganjam ..	ACS. 9,893	ACS. 24,064	RS. 87,675	261	ACS. 8,985	ACS. 12,674	RS. 71,439
2. Vizagapatam ..	11,157	10,095	75,507	22	890	1,079	7,041
3. Godavari ..	28,315	15,972	1,62,338	364	11,550	11,476	1,11,588
4. Kistna ..	28,777	32,358	2,71,577	505	11,521	19,798	1,49,701
5. Guntur ..	57,136	29,832	3,98,726	271	8,866	6,998	37,951
6. Nellore ..	31,534	20,403	1,26,010	211	11,122	12,469	1,20,398
7. Cuddapah ..	6,273	1,194	16,362	25	2,866	500	6,803
8. Anantapur ..	32,798	7,642	55,418	34	11,244	1,172	10,171
9. Bellary ..	23,995	977	32,803	80	12,170	1,084	24,251
10. Kurnool ..	46,548	1,950	81,509	46	9,762	455	15,757
11. Madras ..	5,670	7,542	35,411	196	9,770	11,783	65,747
12. Chingleput ..	6,914	3,022	22,926	26	2,678	899	8,617
13. Chittoor ..	8,205	10,254	62,431	116	6,019	3,127	17,808
14. North Arcot ..	9,856	8,922	74,010	231	7,197	10,976	77,577
15. South Arcot ..	10,098	24,417	1,79,241	1,697	13,988	80,455	5,54,768
16. Tanjore ..	25,650	5,900	64,095	279	6,501	6,355	84,631
17. Trichinopoly ..	22,711	8,889	73,417	87	4,017	3,905	27,244
18. Madura ..	3,671	1,196	12,484	17	788	281	2,804
19. Ramanad ..	51,736	8,926	1,11,852	269	14,850	7,090	85,545
20. Tinnevely ..	62,548	5,096	84,425	147	34,553	4,856	70,889
21. Coimbatore ..	5,020	603	4,940	30	10,123	115	9,358
22. The Nilgiris ..	4,599	1,394	18,043	13	1,947	336	4,044
23. Salem ..	4,192	11,199	52,362	707	24,384	48,189	2,34,535
24. South Canara ..	8,814	10,568	60,128	1,269	78,690	73,131	4,14,155
25. Malabar ..							
26. Anjengo ..							
Total ..	506,110	252,345	21,52,890	6,868	304,326	318,102	22,62,259

District.	Rs. 500 and less but over Rs. 250—cont.				Rs. 1,000 and less but over Rs. 500.			
	Joint patta.				Single patta.			
	Number of pattas.	Number of share-holders.	Extent of holdings.		Number of pattas.	Extent of holdings.		Assessment.
			Dry.	Wet.		Dry.	Wet.	
	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67
1. Ganjam ..	61	433	ACS. 2,353	ACS. 8,372	RS. 18,814	18	358	2,516
2. Vizagapatam ..	65	367	2,649	2,591	17,865	3	234	404
3. Godavari ..	242	1,340	7,087	7,378	76,341	59	5,534	3,974
4. Kistna ..	458	1,576	11,568	14,805	1,56,060	87	5,521	14,383
5. Guntur ..	325	2,280	12,280	8,714	1,18,245	30	2,089	1,801
6. Nellore ..	212	1,108	9,982	7,145	57,231	41	10,711	6,082
7. Cuddapah ..	8	40	662	109	2,432	2	499	73
8. Anantapur ..	32	345	8,252	754	7,356	5	2,439	849
9. Bellary ..	28	64	4,271	354	7,316	10	2,614	325
10. Kurnool ..	70	276	12,347	362	22,745	6	1,894	6
11. Madras ..	67	260	3,656	4,257	20,833	51	5,421	5,936
12. Chingleput ..	8	25	646	361	4,393	6	2,590	673
13. Chittoor ..	36	137	1,550	1,847	11,165	9	311	1,466
14. North Arcot ..	53	169	1,821	2,935	19,132	45	3,317	4,139
15. South Arcot ..	374	3,753	4,816	16,354	1,15,921	612	13,240	60,381
16. Tanjore ..	116	1,244	10,573	3,341	31,001	78	4,110	5,428
17. Trichinopoly ..	57	193	3,671	2,553	18,550	11	1,154	1,171
18. Madura ..	15	179	1,336	368	8,969	3	311	246
19. Ramanad ..	148	756	20,189	4,018	48,708	94	20,104	5,462
20. Tinnevely ..	44	213	23,439	1,638	23,897	42	17,326	2,465
21. Coimbatore ..	11	22	3,419	..	8,680	19	12,230	..
22. The Nilgiris ..	2	5	39	61	542	2	516	251
23. Salem ..	92	241	3,156	6,443	31,542	264	50,826	28,739
24. South Canara ..	142	603	7,358	8,412	37,621	518	73,270	56,511
25. Malabar ..								
26. Anjengo ..								
Total ..	2,666	15,629	157,120	98,167	8,52,759	2,010	236,018	201,621

No. 20.—Statement showing the number of pattas of various values held in the several districts of the Madras Presidency for fasli 1320 (1910-11)—cont.

District.	Rs. 1,000 and less but over Rs. 500—cont.				Over Rs. 1,000.			
	Joint patta.				Single patta.			
	Number of pattas.	Number of share-holders.	Extent of holdings.		Assessment.	Number of pattas.	Extent of holdings.	
			Dry.	Wet.			Dry.	Wet.
	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76
1. Ganjam ..	5	75	ACS. 379	ACS. 728	RS. 3,202	3	ACS. 878	ACS. 624
2. Vizagapatam ..	4	49	371	397	2,428	..	..	..
3. Godavari ..	68	236	3,538	3,354	37,701	14	4,037	3,281
4. Kistna ..	66	313	3,092	5,509	59,455	11	5,380	1,612
5. Guntur ..	71	500	3,509	3,428	46,341	5	624	808
6. Nellore ..	61	512	3,740	4,364	38,677	15	4,526	3,050
7. Cuddapah ..	8	85	694	188	1,782	..	..	..
8. Anantapur ..	5	26	2,302	138	2,265	1	2,744	127
9. Bellary ..	2	4	519	92	1,700	1	1,742	13
10. Kurnool ..	8	27	2,414	91	4,642	..	..	..
11. Madras ..	10	25	1,061	1,479	7,483	5	748	1,217
12. Chingleput ..	2	8	534	178	1,186	..	..	..
13. Chittoor ..	6	116	479	667	3,666	..	..	..
14. North Arcot ..	11	26	242	1,237	8,545	1	37	209
15. South Arcot ..	170	1,172	3,381	17,346	1,20,987	342	17,679	87,599
16. Tanjore ..	41	619	7,617	2,543	35,522	42	7,417	5,050
17. Trichinopoly ..	6	20	640	699	3,668	3	1,528	369
18. Madura ..	3	19	192	227	1,428	1	277	134
19. Ramanad ..	50	602	16,556	2,365	31,815	23	12,758	3,182
20. Tinnevely ..	20	200	30,713	1,681	35,697	6	2,867	615
21. Coimbatore ..	6	16	6,128	8	4,326	5	26,367	..
22. The Nilgiris ..	1	4	25	57	732	..	..	..
23. Salem ..	31	81	2,037	3,926	18,105	53	51,903	17,519
24. South Canara ..	54	247	6,929	5,670	32,410	187	61,286	62,082
25. Malabar ..								
26. Anjengo ..								
Total ..	699	4,932	96,937	56,222	5,01,518	718	203,798	187,491

District.	Over Rs. 1,000—cont.				Total.			
	Joint patta.				Single patta.			
	Number of pattas.	Number of share-holders.	Extent of holdings.		Assessment.	Number of pattas.	Extent of holdings.	
			Dry.	Wet.			Dry.	Wet.
	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85
1. Ganjam ..	2	90	ACS. 609	ACS. 449	RS. 2,812	54,176	ACS. 116,278	ACS. 87,537
2. Vizagapatam ..	1	3	16	323	1,141	10,298	48,505	28,276
3. Godavari ..	18	94	35,577	2,666	37,905	42,837	204,996	113,103
4. Kistna ..	10	50	1,685	1,534	13,558	77,168	336,350	226,971
5. Guntur ..	4	22	1,108	1,035	12,503	144,040	815,890	103,740
6. Nellore ..	9	81	1,522	2,289	16,033	53,676	324,670	95,816
7. Cuddapah ..	1	31	980	..	1,127	117,338	531,769	57,117
8. Anantapur ..	1	5	1,608	101	2,016	74,754	885,964	72,496
9. Bellary ..	..	6	2,122	..	1,107	96,812	1,309,633	29,311
10. Kurnool ..	..	..	..	..	..	86,418	820,877	22,155
11. Madras ..	2	4	278	515	2,463	120,180	241,363	287,018
12. Chingleput ..	..	..	..	..	..	56,296	214,554	43,107
13. Chittoor ..	2	8	813	550	3,695	160,836	477,151	149,804
14. North Arcot ..	..	..	..	..	..	313,488	850,256	257,833
15. South Arcot ..	94	1,304	5,431	24,740	1,68,392	168,479	268,247	626,306
16. Tanjore ..	27	954	17,941	8,776	38,055	166,963	721,458	111,086
17. Trichinopoly ..	1	2	66	..	1,178	136,465	577,985	118,754
18. Madura ..	..	..	..	..	..	41,362	157,743	16,747
19. Ramanad ..	..	..	..	..	..	131,675	497,636	119,947
20. Tinnevely ..	11	254	8,978	1,068	14,087	132,148	1,222,091	33,582
21. Coimbatore ..	1	3	484	1,262	3,342	4,353	98,010	4,161
22. The Nilgiris ..	2	7	2,800	..	3,339	105,052	688,800	42,898
23. Salem ..	..	..	..	..	..	79,785	267,196	482,549
24. South Canara ..	9	26	16,482	2,972	16,137	167,171	643,696	28,47,105
25. Malabar ..	12	39	1,266	..	..	497	..	..
26. Anjengo ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	208	2,983	99,761	48,078	3,55,167	2,540,325	12,291,497	3,567,303

No. 20.—Statement showing the number of pattas of various values held in the several districts of the Madras Presidency for fasli 1320 (1910-11)—*cont.*

District.	Total—cont.					Total number of single and joint pattas.	Total assessment.
	Joint patta.		Extent of holdings.		Assessment.		
	Number of pattas.	Number of share-holders.	Dry.				
			87	88	89	90	91
			Ac.	Ac.	Rs.		Rs.
1. Ganjam	32,348	85,578	97,515	105,268	4,76,547	86,524	9,85,634
2. Vizagapatam ..	7,448	26,384	65,296	34,171	2,63,186	17,744	4,66,542
3. Godavari	22,713	69,915	184,869	67,276	7,45,007	65,250	19,19,852
4. Kistna	51,190	144,618	283,044	143,182	13,67,974	128,348	32,77,785
5. Guntur	104,268	382,076	782,344	128,117	23,22,849	245,308	46,73,179
6. Nellore	58,036	161,818	335,732	115,914	9,95,884	111,712	20,62,659
7. Cuddapah	51,269	143,070	234,149	19,137	3,14,410	168,607	12,35,408
8. Anantapur	44,101	112,500	391,693	41,825	3,87,349	118,855	11,00,082
9. Bellary	30,818	80,135	524,200	11,006	4,47,130	127,630	15,53,461
10. Kurnool	52,007	139,316	543,150	16,106	6,30,467	138,425	14,95,993
11. Madras							
12. Chingleput ..	37,934	116,813	71,418	60,438	3,13,659	158,114	18,49,391
13. Chittoor	38,194	113,400	141,834	34,982	2,97,325	89,490	6,89,547
14. North Arcot ..	82,957	271,256	279,190	104,724	8,98,512	243,843	22,29,670
15. South Arcot ..	86,333	228,332	254,184	81,969	9,16,346	399,821	35,66,291
16. Tanjore	69,320	360,404	103,316	143,620	10,96,468	237,799	55,02,218
17. Trichinopoly ..	99,392	231,362	610,769	57,252	9,62,350	266,325	25,04,754
18. Madura	54,913	183,685	352,155	63,269	7,04,062	191,398	19,31,379
19. Ramanad	20,960	70,501	112,479	9,888	1,92,180	62,323	4,84,390
20. Tinnevely	98,117	486,740	630,101	61,102	9,07,595	229,792	25,02,544
21. Coimbatore ..	144,298	391,464	939,472	36,961	18,48,599	277,446	27,95,402
22. The Nilgiris ..	4,931	30,533	84,223	1,139	46,668	9,284	1,22,122
23. Salem	88,634	266,976	509,347	42,661	8,92,591	193,686	18,89,147
24. South Canara ..	15,939	45,495	42,816	59,746	2,84,900	95,724	23,67,038
25. Malabar	28,207	78,781	71,786	59,691	3,21,145	195,378	31,68,251
26. Anjengo	85	237	58		258	582	1,674
Total	1,319,082	4,321,347	7,524,984	1,499,634	1,71,33,407	3,859,407	5,03,43,213

NOTE.—(1) The dry and wet extents given in this statement differ from those given in columns 27 and 29 of statement No. 3 against Kistna, Chingleput, North Arcot and Anjengo. In Kistna, the variation is due to the inclusion of the extent relating to Rustambada village of Narasapur taluk excluded from statement No. 3 owing to its non-settlement by the time it was sent; in Chingleput, it is due to the exclusion of the extent for rented villages from this statement; in North Arcot, it is due to the exclusion of the extent relating to Arni Jaghir and Kangundi Zamindari statement; in Malabar, it is due to the exclusion of the extent relating to Arni Jaghir and Kangundi Zamindari statement; in this statement as they are not in the ryotwar villages of the district; and in Anjengo, it is due to the fact that garden and occupied dry lands are shown as dry in this statement.

(2) The amount of assessment in column 93 differs from that given in column 32 of statement No. 3 in Kistna, Chingleput, North Arcot and Malabar. The variation in the first three districts is due to the causes mentioned in note (1). The Collector of Malabar has not explained the variation.

EXTRACTS FROM THE DISTRICT REPORTS.

1. GANJAM.

(N. MACMICHAEL, Esq., I.C.S., *Collector.*)

7. (a) RAIYATWAR SETTLEMENT.—In consequence of the introduction of resettlement in Gumsur and Aska taluks there was a decrease in the total number of villages settled. One hundred and seventy-two villages in Gumsur taluk and 68 villages in Aska taluk were clubbed with the other villages of these taluks and one new village Dowgam was created by the sale of Public Works Department lands in Aska taluk. Thus there is a decrease of 239 villages.

17. COERCIVE PROCESS AND SALE FOR ARREARS OF REVENUE.—There was an increase of 5,586 in the demand notices and a decrease of 1,150 and 544 in the distraint and sale notices respectively. The increase in the demand notice was due to the prompt action taken by the Taluk officers in the collection of revenue and of penal charges levied for irregular irrigation and unauthorized occupation of Government land. The decrease in the other two cases was due to the fact that the raiyats paid up their dues soon after they were served with demand notices. Though distraint had to be made in the case of 715 defaulters, personal property was sold in the case of twelve defaulters only for an arrear of Rs. 92. Real property of fifteen defaulters was sold for an arrear of Rs. 1,392, the extent involved being 63 acres dry and 46 acres wet. Of this area 57 acres of dry and 40 acres of wet land relate to the Chicacole taluk. An extent of 1 cent of land in Berhampur taluk was bought in by Government for want of bidders for Re. 1.

26. VERNACULAR CORRESPONDENCE IN THE ASSISTANT AND SUB-COLLECTORS' OFFICES.—Messrs. Davies, Rutherford and Arndt know Telugu and Uriya well. Mr. King has passed in Telugu as his second language. Orders were passed then and there on vernacular petitions presented to them. Endorsements on petitions were generally given in the language in which they were presented.

32. (a) RELATION OF LANDLORD AND TENANT IN LARGE ZAMINDARIES.—The relations between zamindars and tenants were on the whole satisfactory except in Mandasa and Biridi estates. Even in these estates the relations were not so strained as before. In the latter estate there were some slight disputes between the zamindar and tenants which were amicably settled. Of the estates noted in the margin the survey of Kallikota and Atagada, Biridi, Dharakota, Tarla (four villages), Chikati (two villages), Nandigam, Baruva village, which was sanctioned by Government in the last fasli, the survey of the two villages in Chikati estate and of Nandigam was completed within the fasli. The suit which was pending last year between the two proprietors of Urlam estate was decided in this fasli. One of them, the proprietor of Devadi (a sub-division of Urlam), applied for the survey of his estate, but as he did not pay up the required deposit his application was rejected. The proprietrix of Humma also applied for the survey and record of rights of her estate but not yet paid the required amount of deposit.

(b) SELLING OF OCCUPANCY RIGHT TO NON-CULTIVATING CLASSES.—There has been no general tendency on the part of the raiyats to sell their occupancy right to non-cultivating classes. In Chatrapur and Chicacole divisions there were alienations in a few cases of occupancy right to the non-agricultural classes.

33. GROWTH OF SUB-LETTING IN RAIYATWAR TRACTS.—Sub-letting is chiefly resorted to by non-agricultural classes, by those who are engaged in professions other than agriculture and by owners of large landed property. It is reported to be on the increase. The increase is attributed to the fact that the capitalists prefer to invest their money in land rather than to undergo the risk of investing in trade.

34. EFFECT OF RECENT LEGISLATION.—No special legislation affecting the people generally was passed during the fasli. The Madras Land Encroachment Act (Act III of 1905) and the Estates Land Act (Act I of 1908) worked smoothly during the year. No special difficulties have been reported.

2. VIZAGAPATAM.

(R. W. DAVIES, Esq., I.C.S., *Acting Collector.*)

4. VERNACULAR CORRESPONDENCE IN THE ASSISTANT AND HEAD ASSISTANT COLLECTORS' OFFICES.—Messrs. F. W. R. Robertson, R. F. B. L. Guppy, J. I. Smith, A. C. Duff, D. G. Bles and A. R. Wolbrom worked in the district during the year. Mr. Guppy and Mr. Duff are acquainted with the languages with which they have to deal. Of the others I am unable to speak.

8. GROWTH OF SUB-LETTING IN RAIYATWAR TRACTS.—Sub-letting is not on the increase.

10. EFFECT OF RECENT LEGISLATION ON THE PEOPLE.—During the year under report, no new legislation affecting the people in general was passed. The Irrigation Bill is looked forward to with considerable apprehension.

3. GODAVARI.

(E. B. ELWIN, Esq., I.C.S., *Collector.*)

3. **THE GODAVARI AND ITS FLOODS.**—The river began to rise on the 25th June 1913 and the highest flood was 11·5 feet over the crest of the anaikat on the 22nd July 1913. This was lower than that of the previous year which was 14·2 feet on 9th August 1912 and was 5·5 feet below the maximum flood level of 17 feet recorded on 2nd October 1891. The river fell earlier than usual, and the supply of water for second crop was inadequate.

5. **RAIYATWAR SETTLEMENT.**—The number of raiyatwar villages in the district is 592 as against 550 of the last year, the increase being due to the settlement of 42 rented villages of Polavaram division as raiyatwar villages.

17. **COERCIVE PROCESSES.**—The number of processes of all kinds issued was 391 against 229 of the previous year. The attachments and sales of movable and immovable property under Act II of 1864 during the current and previous faslis are compared below :—

Fasli.	Movable property.						Immovable property.					
	Attached.			Sold.			Attached.			Sold.		
	Number of cases.	Amount of arrears.	Value of property distrained.	Number of cases.	Amount of arrears.	Value of property distrained.	Number of cases.	Amount of arrears.	Value of property distrained.	Number of cases.	Amount of arrears.	Value of property distrained.
1322	28	Rs. 21,087	Rs. 10,393	6	Rs. 15,669	Rs. 7,425	1	Rs. 134	Rs. 400	..	..	..
1323	44	7,589	6,925	15	1,497	2,759	4	1,316	1,982	..	..	..

Since there were no land sales at all during the fasli for arrears of revenue, there was no land bought in by Government. The number of processes issued was large in the Amalapuram taluk. The Tahsildar of the taluk will be directed to issue notices hereafter in cases where it is absolutely necessary to do so.

25. **VERNACULAR KNOWLEDGE OF CERTAIN ASSISTANT COLLECTORS.**—Mr. A. J. King and Mr. B. Rama Rao were Assistants to the Collector, the former from 13th November 1913 to 3rd March 1914 and the latter from 18th December 1913. Mr. A. J. King passed the higher standard in Telugu in January 1914. Mr. B. Rama Rao has not yet appeared for examination in Telugu, but is beginning to acquire a knowledge of it. He appeared for Tamil in July last, but failed.

32. **RELATIONS BETWEEN LANDLORD AND TENANT IN LARGER ZAMINDARIES.**—Pittapur, Kottam, Bhadrachalam and Gopalpur are the large zamindaris in this district. The relations existing between the landlord and tenant were mostly amicable. The landlords do not generally resort to coercive processes except under unavoidable circumstances. Most of the suits filed by the zamindars were for the recovery of rent from their tenants.

33. **GROWTH OF SUB-LETTING IN RAIYATWAR TRACTS.**—The system of sub-letting is going on as usual and is chiefly resorted to by (1) big landholders, (2) non-resident landholders, (3) non-agricultural landowners such as vakils, merchants and officials. The agricultural classes such as Kshatriyas and Sudras do not sub-let their lands but cultivate them.

34. **THE EFFECT OF RECENT LEGISLATION ON THE PEOPLE.**—In the year under report there was no legislation affecting the people generally. Act II of 1894 was to some extent amended by Act III of 1914 which has been recently passed and it relieves the zamindar from the duty of collecting the quit-rent due to Government from the holders of enfranchised service inams.

4. KISTNA.

(J. M. TURING, Esq., I.C.S., *Acting Collector.*)

15. **COERCIVE PROCESSES.**—The number of coercive processes of each kind issued during the year under report is shown below :—

	1322.	1323.	Difference.
Demand notices	6,480	4,916	— 1,564
Attachment notices	1,871	2,243	+ 372
Sale notices	887	1,198	+ 311

The decrease in the number of demand notices issued was due to the fact that the instructions "that these notices should be issued only when absolutely necessary" was kept in view. Out of an extent of 513 acres sold for arrears of revenue, an extent of 29 acres was purchased by Government for want of bidders and the rest was purchased by private individuals.

23. **RELATIONS BETWEEN LANDLORDS AND TENANTS.**—The relations between the landlords and the tenants continued to be strained in Devarakota estate and in some portions of North Valluru.

24. **GROWTH OF SUB-LETTING IN RAIYATWAR TRACTS.**—There is reported to be a tendency visible here and there among the land-owners to decrease sub-letting as they apprehended some legislation similar to the Estate Land Act conferring occupancy rights on the tenants but as yet there is no marked variation.

25. **EFFECT OF RECENT LEGISLATION ON THE PEOPLE.**—There was no legislation of importance in fasli 1323 directly affecting the agricultural classes. The Estates Land Act I of 1908 is working fairly satisfactorily but is capable, I think, of considerable improvement.

27. **VERNACULAR KNOWLEDGE OF CIVILIAN ASSISTANTS.**—All the Sub-Collectors that worked in this district during the fasli had an adequate knowledge of Telugu. Both the Assistant Collectors, Messrs. F. H. Senneck and Hilton Brown, have passed the vernacular tests by the lower standard.

5. GUNTUR.

(N. E. MARJORIBANKS, Esq., I.C.S., *Collector.*)

23. **COERCIVE PROCESSES.**—The subjoined statement shows the number of processes of each kind issued during the fasli under report and the previous fasli :—

	Fasli 1322.	Fasli 1323.
(1) Demand notices	52,354	63,792
(2) Attachment notices	3,401	2,794
(3) Sale notices	40	517
(4) Sales	40	58

Except under item (2) above, there has been an increase in the number of coercive processes in the fasli mainly contributed by taluks of Repalle and Bapatla. Detailed reasons therefor are not reported, but it may be due to the employment of a special establishment of process-servers.

36. **VERNACULAR KNOWLEDGE OF THE CIVILIANS.**—Mr. Gharpurey, who was in charge of the Ongole division for a major portion of the year, has already been reported to possess a sufficient colloquial knowledge of Telugu.

37. **THE RELATIONS BETWEEN LANDLORDS AND TENANTS.**—There are no zamindaris or estates in the district except a portion of the Venkatagiri estate situated in the Ongole taluk. The relations between the zamindar and his tenants there are said to be satisfactory.

38. **GROWTH OF SUB-LETTING IN RAIYATWAR VILLAGES.**—The sub-letting of holdings prevails on the lands of large holders and those engaged in professions other than agriculture and is the usual tenure in the deltaic taluks. It is more limited in the upland taluks.

39. **EFFECTS OF RECENT LEGISLATION.**—There is nothing noteworthy to report.

6. NELLORE.

(Diwan Bahadur R. RAMACHANDRA RAO, Esq., B.A., *Collector.*)

5. **NUMBER OF VILLAGES.**—The number of raiyatwar villages has risen from 509 to 514 owing to the splitting up of Survepalli, Gandavaram and Allur into 3, 2 and 3 respectively.

20. **COERCIVE PROCESSES.**—The number of demand notices followed by sales was 118 against 170 in the previous year. The fall calls for no special explanation. Of these cases, 87 relate to sale of real property. Many of these cases relate to lands held jointly which the resident pattadars wish to get rid off to escape the assessment which is being collected from them.

30. **THE RELATIONS BETWEEN LANDLORD AND TENANT IN THE LARGER ZAMINDARIES.**—The management of Venkatagiri estate continued to be on the whole efficient and the relations between the Maharaja and his tenants remained as in previous years. Portions of the northern khandam of this estate were surveyed and the areas of holdings increased. The proprietor charged higher garden rates for the excess found in gardens. The tenants protested, but got no redress. The annual sale of kanchas is another cause of complaint in the administration of this and the Pamur estate. With the increasing demand for ploughing cattle, the value of the kanchas has considerably gone up especially in the southern portion of the district. The competition at sales is keen, and is begetting factions, leading to breach of peace in some localities. The tenants demand annual leases for fixed rents, but the proprietor would not give up the sales. The irrigation works are not receiving adequate attention. But withal the relation

between the proprietor and his tenants is generally harmonious. There are numerous complaints that the zamindar's subordinates are not straight forward in making recommendations for the village offices at revision.

The Pamur estate is again in confusion. The administration is conducted as before. The term of the lease or sale to the present proprietor has run and he should have rendered back the estate to the Raja of Kalahasti, but he did not do so, and still remains in possession of it. Recently the entire estate was sold in the civil court and was purchased by a native of Hyderabad, presumably on behalf of the present proprietor. He did not credit the entire purchase money. This matter and the future management of the estate are now before civil courts. Owing to this state of confusion no improvement is possible.

Chundi is under the management of the Court of Wards and Muthyalapad is being managed well. Among the minor proprietors of the Kalahasti estate, the proprietor of Vinjamur and Utukur finds it difficult to control the tenants.

31. GROWTH OF SUB-LETTING IN THE RAIYATWAR VILLAGES.—I have nothing to add to the remarks contained in the last year's report.

33. THE EFFECT OF THE RECENT LEGISLATION ON THE PEOPLE.—The provisions of the Madras Estates Land Act are being understood more and more. The Irrigation Cess Act has in no way affected the district. The Hackney Carriage Act, which has recently been extended to the Nellore town, is at present disliked by the jukawallas. They struck work, but are gradually coming to their senses. The various ordinances and notifications issued recently as the result of the European war did not affect this district which is purely an agricultural area. The mica mines have been affected, and they do not employ many now. But the men thrown out find work elsewhere. With the recent legislation of a political character such as the Seditious Meetings Act, the Explosives Act and the Press Act, the masses in the district do not concern themselves. No prosecution under the Press Act was instituted during the year.

34. VERNACULAR LANGUAGE OF CIVILIANS.—The only civilian division in the district was in charge of a Deputy Collector.

7. CUDDAPAH.

(T. E. MOIR, Esq., I.C.S., Acting Collector.)

20. PROCESS UNDER ACT II OF 1864.—Statement No. 8 shows the particulars of the coercive processes issued for the realisation of Government dues under Act II of 1864. The following abstract compares the number of processes of each kind issued during the year with the figures for the two preceding faslis:—

Coercive processes.	Fasli 1321.	Fasli 1322.	Fasli 1323.
1. Demand notices	43,835	32,856	23,380
2. Distraint and attachment notices	5,414	4,497	4,175
3. Sale notices	2,161	1,943	1,832
4. Sales (number of defaulters)	468	320	156

There has been a gradual decrease in the total number of processes issued in recent years and the number in the year under report shows a further decline in spite of the unfavourable character of the season.

40. JUNIOR CIVILIANS—*Knowledge of vernaculars.*—Only one Civilian Divisional Officer served in the district—Mr. L. J. P. Jolly. I am unable to report as to his knowledge of the vernacular.

41. RELATIONS BETWEEN THE LANDLORDS AND TENANTS.—Call for no special remarks.

42. GROWTH OF SUB-LETTING IN RAIYATWAR TRACTS.—The practice is not on the increase.

43. EFFECT OF RECENT LEGISLATION ON THE PEOPLE.—There is nothing requiring special mention in this connection.

8. ANANTAPUR.

(I. MACIVER, Esq., I.C.S., Collector.)

17. VERNACULAR CORRESPONDENCE IN THE SUB-COLLECTOR'S OFFICE.—Mr. R. H. Courtenay, who is in charge of the Penukonda division is well acquainted with Telugu, and Telugu petitions were read aloud to him. The correspondence to and from the taluk offices continues to be carried on in English.

23. RELATION OF LANDLORD AND TENANT IN THE LARGER ZAMINDARIES.—There are no such zamindaris in this district.

24. THE GROWTH OF SUB-LETTING IN RAIYATWAR TRACTS.—This practice is not on the increase in this district.

25. EFFECTS OF RECENT LEGISLATION ON THE PEOPLE.—No enactment passed during the year under report had any marked effect on the people of the district.

9. BELLARY.

(A. F. G. MOSCARDI, Esq., I.C.S., Collector.)

11. COERCIVE PROCESSES.—Enclosure A to Statement No. 8 exhibits the particulars of processes issued. The number of defaulters whose personal property was attached and sold rose from 4 to 21 while that of the defaulters whose real property had to be sold fell from 81 to 76. The increase in the former was due to the less favourable character of the season.

21. EXTENT TO WHICH ASSISTANT AND SUB-COLLECTORS PASSED ORDERS ON ENGLISH ABSTRACTS PREPARED BY CLERKS.—The Civilian's Division was mostly in charge of Mr. H. T. Reilly and Mr. G. H. Jackson was in charge of the head-quarter division in the months of August and September 1913 and of the Hospet division in November and December 1913. The two Assistant Collectors, Messrs. G. M. Robertson and R. C. Callander, were not in charge of any division during the fasli. The former officer passed the Higher Standard in Malayalam and the latter the Lower Standard in Telugu.

23. RELATION OF LANDLORDS AND TENANTS.—There are no zamindaris in this district. The relations between landlords and tenants in whole inam villages were quite harmonious except that the raiyats of shrotriem Kodihalli village in Harpanahalli taluk complained to the Revenue officers that the shrotriemdar had not been respecting their rights and allowing them to enjoy their lands according to well established usage. They want their lands to be surveyed. The matter is awaiting the organization of a party to survey shrotriem villages—*vide* Board's Proceedings No. 135, dated 30th March 1911. Final orders have not yet been received.

24. GROWTH OF SUB-LETTING IN RAIYATWAR VILLAGES.—There was no noticeable increase in sub-letting. The Divisional Officers of Bellary and Adoni report, as in the previous year, that landholders prefer to cultivate the lands themselves in view of the increased income on account of the rise in the price of food-grains and cotton.

27. EFFECT OF RECENT LEGISLATION ON THE PEOPLE.—There were no special legislative measures during the year.

10. KURNOOL.

(H. A. B. VERNON, Esq., I.C.S., Collector.)

23. PROCESSES UNDER ACT II OF 1864.—Statement 8-A gives the particulars of the coercive processes issued under Act II of 1864.

The following abstract compares the number of process of each kind issued during the year with the number issued in the two preceding years.—

Coercive processes.	Fasli 1321.	Fasli 1322.	Fasli 1323.
1. Demand notices	1,440	248	468
2. Distraint and attachment notices	282	101	137
3. Sale notices	133	116	36
4. Sales	35	14	22

40. JUNIOR CIVILIAN'S KNOWLEDGE OF VERNACULAR.—My Assistant Mr. F. J. Nobes has a fair knowledge of Telugu and is able to dispose of vernacular papers without abstract.

41. RELATIONS BETWEEN THE LANDLORDS AND TENANTS.—The relation between landlords and tenants has continued to be harmonious.

42. GROWTH OF SUB-LETTING IN RAIYATWAR VILLAGES.—Non-resident raiyats and non-agriculturist classes, such as Brahmins, Komaties, traders, etc., generally sub-let the lands. This tendency is not on the increase.

44. THE EFFECT OF RECENT LEGISLATION ON THE PEOPLE.—There was no special legislation during the year, affecting the people generally.

No new co-operative societies were registered during the year.

11. MADRAS.

(D. W. G. COWIE, Esq., M.A., I.C.S., Collector.)

7. COERCIVE PROCESS AND SALES FOR ARREARS OF REVENUE.—The number of distraint warrants issued was 26,532 against 26,537 in the previous fasli. Personal property was distrained in 38 cases for arrears amounting to Rs. 245 as against 43 cases for arrears of Rs. 394 in the previous fasli. Distrained property was actually sold in a single case for an arrear of Rs. 280. Lands were attached in 61 cases against 50 in the previous fasli; but land was brought to sale in only two cases, the amount involved being Rs. 8.

13. EFFECT OF RECENT LEGISLATION ON THE PEOPLE.—There has not been during the fasli under report any important legislation affecting the population of the district.

12. CHINGLEPUT.

(S. P. RICE, Esq., I.C.S., *Collector.*)

18. **CORRECTIVE PROCESSES.**—The following abstract compares the processes issued during the year under report with those of the previous year:—

	Fasli 1922.	Fasli 1923.
(1) Demand notices	34,349	35,727
(2) Distraint and attachment notices	13,678	17,825
(3) Sale notices	12,344	16,842
(4) Sales	226	239

The decrease in the number of processes issued is due to the greater scrutiny exercised over the list of defaulters prepared by the village officers and to the adoption of coercion only in cases in which difficulties were anticipated in the matter of collection.

29. **JUNIOR CIVILIANS; KNOWLEDGE OF VERNACULARS.**—There were no junior civilians in the district during the year under report.

30. **THE RELATIONS BETWEEN LANDLORDS AND TENANTS IN LARGER ZAMINDARIES.**—There is nothing special to note regarding the relations between the landlords and the tenants. As the district contains many small estates the owners of which live in Madras, complaints are sometimes made of the neglect of tanks and other irrigation works, and there is doubtless some truth in most of them. Under the Madras Land Estates Act I of 1908, 1,309 suits were filed in the year against 909 in the previous year. The increase is chiefly due to the increased activity in the Kachinad portion of the Kālahasti Zamindari.

13. CHITT00R.

(H. L. BRAIDWOOD, Esq., I.C.S., *Acting Collector.*)

3. **RAIYATWAR VILLAGES.**—(i).—There was an addition of a single village to the total number of raiyatwar villages in the district. The whole inam village of Hanuapalle in Palmaner taluk, was resumed and added to raiyatwar.

6. The figures showing the number of processes issued during the fasli are compared below with those of the preceding fasli.

	Fasli 1922.	Fasli 1923.	Decrease.
Number of demand notices issued	53,941	33,670	20,271
Do. attached notices issued	1,280	476	804
Do. sale notices	629	461	168

The decrease in the number of processes issued is noticeable and it is in a great measure due to the personal efforts of the subordinate revenue officials in collecting the revenue and issuing demands only when absolutely necessary. The particulars showing the extents to which land sales were actually resorted to during the fasli are compared below with those of the preceding year.

Particulars.	Personal or real.	Fasli 1922.	Fasli 1923.	Difference.
1. Number of defaulters whose property was sold ..	Personal	37	4	— 33
	Real	29	10	— 19
2. Amount of arrears for which property was sold ..	Personal	736	34	— 702
	Real	229	218	— 3
3. Amount realised by sale of property	Personal	611	18	— 593
	Real	72	214	+ 142
4. Extent of land sold and purchased by others ..		40	60	+ 20
5. Extent of land sold and purchased by Government ..		159	44	— 115

13. **KNOWLEDGE OF VERNACULARS BY JUNIOR CIVILIANS.**—There was no junior civilian working in this district during the fasli.

16. **LANDLORDS AND TENANTS IN ZAMINDARIES.**—There has been no improvement in the relation between landlords and tenants in Zamindaris. As reported last year, the petty landholders who now hold portions of the old estates do not command the respect formerly paid to the ancient Zamindars. The number of summary suits in Ohandragiri division has become so large as to necessitate the appointment of a Special Deputy Collector for their disposal.

17. **GROWTH OF SUB-LETTING IN RAIYATWAR TRACTS.**—There was no noticeable change in this direction.

18. **ACT III OF 1905.**—The provisions of the Act were enforced whenever found necessary. No suits were filed in this connection.

14. NORTH ARCOT.

(F. J. RICHARDS, Esq., I.C.S., *Collector.*)

4. **RAIYATWAR VILLAGES.**—There was a net decrease of 38 in the number of raiyatwar villages in the district. In Arkonam taluk several groups of villages were clubbed into single villages at the resettlement. As against 167 raiyatwar villages as per last year's accounts, there are at present 131 resettled raiyatwar villages including Dharmapadhi (resumed inam village); but as the appeal to the High Court on behalf of Government against the order of the Lower Courts cancelling the order of resumption has since been withdrawn: *vide* B.P. Mis. No. 2914, Land Revenue, dated 21st July 1914. This village will be removed from the list of the raiyatwar villages in the accounts to be submitted for fasli 1924. There was also decrease of three villages in Vellore taluk, two in consequence of the reconstitution of the villages comprising the Vellore municipality and one due to the clubbing of Kothur village Bit No. 1 with Kilkothur village at the resettlement. Similarly the clubbing of Mangadu Ayan and resumed inam village into one led to a decrease of one village in Walajapet taluk. The transfer of Kil Arni to Arni Deputy Tahsildar's Division, sanctioned in G.O. No. 3434, Revenue, dated 25th November 1913, communicated in B.P. Mis. No. 4649, Land Revenue, dated 3rd December 1913, led to the decrease of one village in Polur taluk, and to the addition of a raiyatwar village to the charge of the independent Deputy Tahsildar of Arni. The number of villages in Gudiyattam taluk was increased by two, owing to the transfer of the two entire villages Charagallu and Mordana from Palmaner taluk of Chittoor district. The number of raiyatwar villages in the district at the end of the fasli under report is 1,695.

10. **CORRECTIVE PROCESSES.**—The figures relating to the processes issued during the year are compared below with those relating to the preceding fasli.

Number of raiyatwar pattadars:—300,580.

Items.	In fasli 1922.	In fasli 1923.	Increase or decrease.
Number of demand notices issued	293,365	267,563	— 25,802
Do. of attachment notices issued	1,981	3,145	+ 1,164
Do. of sale notices issued	23	24	+ 1

Arkonam shows a considerable decrease in the number of demand notices issued, viz., 26,961 against 67,839 in the previous year, while Cheyar, Wandiwash, Gudiyattam and Polur show a general increase over the number of demand notices issued in the previous year. The increase in the number of attachment notices issued occurs mainly in Arkonam, viz., 1,952 against 612 in last year. The figures showing the number of cases in which sales for default of payment were actually resorted to are compared below with those of the previous fasli.

The differences call for no special remarks, as the figures themselves are of very little consequence when the district as a whole is considered. The forty acres of land bought in by Government are inferior land, and relate to Tiruppattur taluk assessed at Rs. 9-4-9.

Particulars.	Personal or real.	Fasli 1922.	Fasli 1923.	Difference.
Number of defaulters whose property was sold ..	Personal	21	15	— 6
	Real	2	9	+ 7
Amount of arrears for which property was sold ..	Personal	123	286	+ 163
	Real	31	49	+ 18
Amount realised by sale of property	Personal	194	274	+ 80
	Real	30	101	+ 71
Extent of land sold		10	57	+ 47
Extent of land bought in by Government		7	40	+ 33

14. **KNOWLEDGE OF VERNACULAR BY CIVILIANS.**—Mr. Sykes continued in the district throughout the year, and in charge of Tiruppattur division. The practice of disposing vernacular correspondence was the same as in last year. Mr. S. Wadsworth, who joined the district as Assistant Collector in December 1913, passed the examination for junior civilians in Tamil (Lower Standard).

16. **RELATION BETWEEN LANDLORD AND TENANT.**—Kangundi and Arni are the only considerable estates in the district. The former continued under the management of the Court of Wards. Besides there are some mittas in Tiruppattur and Arkonam taluks. The relations between landlord and tenant in these estates call for no special notice.

20. **GROWTH OF SUB-LETTING IN RAIYATWAR TRACTS.**—Sub-letting is, as usual, confined to non-agricultural classes, and Vaisiyas and absentee land-owners, most of whom are merchants, wakils, or officials. Large landholders also sub-let portions of their holdings in some cases, and

the tendency is said to be on the increase, particularly in Tirupattūr taluk. As observed in the report of last year, investments in land were on the increase, tending to gradual rise in the value of agricultural land.

21. **EFFECT OF RECENT LEGISLATION.**—There has been nothing noteworthy in the administration of Act I of 1908 (the Madras Estates Land Act). The system of confining notice and action under Act III of 1905 (the Madras Land Encroachment Act) to real encroachments, established with reference to the survey record of measurements, is being insisted on. It is hoped that a strict observance of the orders contained in Board's Proceedings No. 166, Land Revenue, dated 25th April 1914, will improve matters considerably.

15. ARCOT, SOUTH.

(M. AZIZ-UD-DIN SAHIB BAHADUR KHAN BAHADUR, I.S.O., *Collector.*)

3. **NUMBER OF VILLAGES.**—The total number of villages was the same as in the previous fasli, but by the formation of a new village called "Aziz Nagar", in Vriddhachalam taluk, the number of *hamlets* in that taluk was increased by one.

13. **COERCIVE PROCESS.**—The total number of processes of each kind issued in faslis 1322 and 1323 is noted below. There was decrease both under attachment and sale notices. The increase under No. 1 demand notices was due to the difficulty in realizing the arrear in the taluks affected by floods.

Items.	Fasli 1322.	Fasli 1323.
1. Demand notices	7,774	8,569
2. Attachment notices	203	147
3. Sale notices	110	102
4. Sales	5	6

PROCESS ESTABLISHMENT.—The total number of processes served by special agency was 5,111 against 4,101. The increase was due to the reasons given in the previous paragraph. A sum of Rs. 629 including the arrear was realized as fees. The actual cost of the process establishment amounted to Rs. 592.

22. **VERNACULAR CORRESPONDENCE BY COVENANTED DIVISIONAL OFFICER.**—No Covenanted civilian worked in the district during the fasli under report.

29. **RELATION OF LANDLORD AND TENANT IN LARGE ZAMINDARI AREAS.**—There are no big zamindaris in this district. The relation between the two in other estates except Shrotriam Virapperumanallur continues to be satisfactory. In the excepted estate, there has been of late some rupture with regard to the collection of irrigation cess.

30. **GROWTH OF SUB-LETTING IN RAIYATWAR TRACTS.**—The sub-letting continued to be resorted to as usual by the absentee owners and owners of extensive lands.

31. **EFFECT OF RECENT LEGISLATION ON THE PEOPLE.** The Irrigation Cess Act was only recently passed and it is too early to pronounce any opinion on the working of the Act.

16. TANJORE.

(R. B. Wood, Esq., I.C.S., *Collector.*)

16. **COERCIVE PROCESSES.**—Statement No. "8-A" shows the particulars of coercive processes employed for the realization of Government revenue during fasli 1323. The demand notices issued fell from 171,879 to 151,857: the talukwar changes call for no comment.

17. **DISTRAINT OR ATTACHMENT.**—The total number of defaulters whose property was attached in fasli 1323 and the total number of cases in which it was found necessary to issue sale notices as compared with the previous fasli are noted below:—

Number of raiyatwar pattadars.	Number of defaulters whose property was attached.			Percentage of column 3 to column 1.	Number of sale notices.	Percentage of column 6 to column 3.
	Fasli 1322.	Fasli 1323.	Difference.			
243,383	11,789	11,806	+ 16	4.86	11,543	97.8

The ratio of attachment to demand notices is 7.4 against 6.86 in the previous year. The proportion of pattadars whose property was attached was 4.85 against 4.84 in the previous year. The percentage of sale notices to attachment has risen from 94.13 to 97.8.

The total number of sale notices issued and of cases in which the property was actually sold in fasli 1323 are noted hereunder:—

Number of raiyatwar pattadars.	Number of sale notices issued in			Number of cases in which the property was sold.			Percentage of column 6 to column 1.	Percentage of column 6 to column 3.
	Fasli 1322.	Fasli 1323.	Difference.	Fasli 1322.	Fasli 1323.	Difference.		
243,383	11,097	48	+ 451	67	84	+ 17	.03	.7

The total extent of lands sold and the extent of lands bought in by the Government for want of bids during the fasli 1323 as compared with the previous fasli are noted below:—

Extent of lands sold.			Extent bought in by Government.			Extent bought by private persons.	Percentage of column 5 to column 2.
Fasli 1322.	Fasli 1323.	Difference.	Fasli 1322.	Fasli 1323.	Difference.		
ACS. 10	ACS. 40	ACS. + 30	ACS. ..	ACS. 5	ACS. + 5	ACS. 85	12.5

Lands of an aggregate estimated value of Rs. 2,377 were sold for the arrears of Rs. 567, the amount realized being Rs. 1,309.

25. **JUNIOR CIVILIANS—KNOWLEDGE OF VERNACULARS.**—There is no Vernacular official correspondence. Mr. T. Austin and Mr. G. H. B. Jackson were in charge of Negapatam Division during the year. Mr. C. G. Austin was the Divisional Officer at Kombakonam for four months of the year. Mr. Brown was the Assistant Collector since November 1913. Petitions were, as a rule, read to the officers when presented in person. Petitions received by post, if not read in original by the addressee are submitted with an English abstract prepared in the office. Messrs. Jackson and C. G. Austin have a good knowledge of the Vernacular: and Mr. T. Austin knows it very fairly.

28. **THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN LANDLORDS AND TENANTS IN LARGE ZAMINDARIES.**—The relationship between the landlords and the tenants is on the whole satisfactory.

29. **GROWTH OF SUB-LETTING IN RAIYATWAR TRACTS.**—Sub-letting is chiefly resorted to by absentee landlords, by those engaged in professions other than agriculture and by large landholders. I cannot say, however, that there are any indications of this increasing.

30. **EFFECT OF RECENT LEGISLATION ON THE PEOPLE.**—The Madras Estates Land Act has been in force from fasli 1314. Landlords and tenants seem to understand the provisions fairly well. Increasing advantage is being taken of the provisions of the Act to get appraisements of crops made by Revenue Officers, and the extra work thus thrown on the Revenue Inspector is becoming a matter for serious consideration.

17. TRICHINOPOLY.

(L. VIBERT, Esq., I.C.S., *Collector.*)

14. **COERCIVE PROCESSES AND SALES FOR ARREARS OF REVENUE.**—The instruction that these notices should only be issued when absolutely necessary has been kept in view. There was a considerable decrease in the number of demand notices issued though there was an increase in the other kinds of notices issued during the year. The figures of the last four faslis are compared below:—

Coercive processes.	Fasli 1320.	Fasli 1321.	Fasli 1322.	Fasli 1323.
Demand notices	75,770	55,708	79,155	58,471
Distrain and attachment notices ..	2,375	1,911	1,681	2,107
Sale notices	2,363	1,906	1,608	1,867
Total	80,508	59,525	82,394	62,445

The decrease in the number of demand notices issued was marked in the taluks of Trichinopoly, Perambalur and Udaiyarpalayam. It was due to the prompt payment of Government dues by the raiyats owing to the general favourable character of the season. The extent sold during the year for arrears of revenue was 119 acres of dry land, mostly in the Perambalur taluk, assessed at Rs. 140 and one acre of wet, assessed at Rs. 7 in the Udaiyarpalayam taluk. The number

of defaulters whose personal and real property was attached was 1,934 and 64 respectively. Personal property was sold in 12 cases and real property in 10 cases.

18. **VERNACULAR CORRESPONDENCE OF THE ASSISTANT COLLECTOR.**—Mr. E. M. Gawne was Assistant Collector of the district during the fasli. He has already passed the lower standard in Tamil and has a fair knowledge of that language which he has taken considerable pains to study.

19. **RELATIONS BETWEEN LANDHOLDERS AND TENANTS IN LARGE ZAMINDARIES.**—The zamindar of Marungapuri is assisted by a manager, a pensioned Government servant. He and his tenants are generally in good terms. The relationship between landlord and tenants in Udaiyarpalaiyam is very strained. Under the Estates Land Act, the zamindar has been claiming rent on uncultivated occupied lands which were hitherto exempt from such payment and in consequence there have been numerous suits. The Kadavur zamindari continues under the management of the Court of Wards. The Sub-Collector, Karūr division, has been appointed Estate Collector under section 46 of the Court of Wards Act. The zamindari is heavily encumbered. The relationship between the Court of Wards and tenants is on the whole satisfactory.

20. **GROWTH OF SUB-LETTING IN RAIYATWAR TRACTS.**—Sub-letting is, as usual, chiefly resorted to by the non-agricultural classes, by those engaged in professions other than agriculture and by the owners of large landed property.

21. **THE EFFECT OF RECENT LEGISLATION.**—In the year under report, there was no legislation affecting the people generally. There is much litigation under the Estates Land Act in Udaiyarpalaiyam. The provisions of the Act are becoming better known to the people and the Act appears to be working smoothly on the whole.

18. MADURA.

(A. R. KNAPP, Esq., I.C.S., Collector.)

14. **PROCESS UNDER ACT II OF 1864.**—The following abstract compares the number of processes of each kind issued during the fasli with those of the previous fasli:—

Items.	Fasli 1922.	Fasli 1923.	Difference.
(a) Demand notices	31,704	28,844	— 2,860
(b) Distraint notices	4,826	5,624	+ 798
(c) Sale notices	4,708	5,606	+ 898

The increase under the last two items was due to the unfavourable character of the season. The disproportion between the number of defaulters (830) whose personal property was attached and the number of defaulters (5,099) whose real property was attached is explained by the existence of a large number of non-resident pattadars chiefly in the Periyar area. Among the latter class, 4,699 however paid the arrears due by them before the lands were brought to sale. Out of the 846 acres of dry and 228 acres wet sold, 57 acres dry and 19 acres wet were purchased by Government for want of bidders. The amounts realised by the sale of personal and real property were Rs. 5 and 16,141 respectively. The total number of defaulters whose property (personal and real) was sold was 398 against 251 in the previous fasli. The percentage of the actual sales to sale notices was 7.9 against 5.8 in the previous fasli while the number of defaulters whose property was actually sold was 17 of the total number of pattas against 11 in the previous fasli. The percentage of lands bought in by Government to the extent of land sold was 13 against 34 in the previous fasli.

22. **RELATIONS BETWEEN THE LANDLORDS AND TENANTS IN LARGER ZAMINDARIES.**—There was a want of harmony in the zamindaris of the Periyakulam taluk owing to the irregular issue of pattas and the institution of a large number of suits, appeals in regard to several of which are now pending in the High Court and before the Privy Council. In some of the villages of the Saptūr estate, Tirumangalam taluk, a good deal of litigation has come about owing to the introduction of the money-rent system. In the Ayakudi zamindari, Palni taluk, there was a dispute between rival lessees each of whom had his own supporters among the tenantry. The friction in the Kannivadi zamindari in Dindigul taluk is said to be gradually subsiding. The relations in the other zamindaris continued to be harmonious.

23. **GROWTH OF SUB-LETTING IN RAIYATWAR TRACTS.**—Sub-letting is growing in the Periyar area where the owners are generally vakils or men exercising other professions in towns.

25. **EFFECT OF RECENT LEGISLATION ON THE PEOPLE—ACT I OF 1908.**—The number of suits and applications received during the year under report was 1,878 and 11,815 against 2,134 and 10,104 respectively in the previous year. In Madura taluk there are complaints that inamdars are giving away foreshore lands for cultivation to the detriment of irrigation and grazing. In one village, a dispute likely to cause a breach of the peace arose and was dealt with under section 144, Criminal Procedure Code.

ACT I OF 1909.—Very few of the sales under Act II of 1864 were confirmed almost all being cancelled under section 87-A of the Act. It is reported by the Divisional officer, Melur, that many rich raiyats have taken advantage of the Act to delay payment of kist until their lands have been sold.

85. **JUNIOR CIVILIANS—KNOWLEDGE OF VERNACULARS.**—Mr. M. McGilligan, Assistant Collector, had a fair knowledge of Tamil and was able to dispose of petitions in that language when read by a clerk. Mr. Glasson appeared to have but small acquaintance with Tamil but frequently made use of his knowledge of Hindustani. Mr. Stodart possesses a fair working knowledge of Tamil.

19. RAMNAD.

(A. R. LOFTUS-TOTTENHAM, Esq., M.A., I.C.S., Collector.)

12. **RELATION OF LANDLORDS AND TENANTS IN PROPRIETARY ESTATES.**—In the Devakkōttai division, the relation between Chetti landlords and tenants are, as usual, not very satisfactory in some cases.

In the Ramnad division, the feelings between the Raja and the raiyats are somewhat strained owing to the Raja's attempt to charge wastes and untapped palmyras and also owing, it is said, to his not maintaining irrigation tanks properly. The estate was allowed to get into a thorough mess before the Raja succeeded to it and he cannot do everything at once, especially as his own financial position leaves much to be desired.

In Sattur division, the relation between the Zamindar of Sattur and his raiyats are strained owing to (1) dispute relating to certain forest privileges, (2) disputes in regard to the settlement of money rents on varam lands, and (3) disputes as to the right of the zamindar to fix rent on plantations of coconut and other trees according to the number of trees that yield.

13. **GROWTH OF SUB-LETTING IN RAIYATWAR TRACTS.**—I have nothing new to report on this subject.

16. **WORKING OF ACT III OF 1905.**—I have personally inspected about 128 alleged encroachments. I consider that the Act is too often worked without common sense. I had taken up the question of remedying this state of affairs even before the Board called for suggestions. I believe the correct solution of the problem lies in realising that to classify every encroachment as "objectionable or unobjectionable" is impossible; and that a large percentage should simply be treated as negligible.

20. TINNEVELLY.

(C. G. TODHUNTER, Esq., I.C.S., Collector.)

15. **PROCESS UNDER MADRAS ACT II OF 1864.**—(a) The table below compares the figures with those of the previous year:—

Description of processes.	Fasli 1922.	Fasli 1923.
(1) Demand notices	12,945	7,867
(2) Distraint and attachment notices	997	1,069
(3) Sale notices	996	1,067
(4) Sales	25	5

The decrease under heads (1) and (4) was due to prompt collections and better supervision.

(b) **DISTRAINT, ATTACHMENT AND SALES.**—A comparison of the figures with those of the preceding year is given below:—

	Attached.		Sold.		Realised by sale.	
	Number of defaulters.	Amount for which property was attached.	Number of defaulters.	Amount of arrears for which property was sold.	Personal property.	Real property.
Fasli 1922	997	Rs. 7,981	25	Rs. 741	Rs. 588	Rs. 749
" 1923	1,069	5,466	5	164	..	638

There were attachments in 13.5 per cent. of the cases for which demand notices were issued as against 7.7 per cent. in the previous year. The percentage of sales to sale notices was only 0.5 against 2.5. No land was bought in by Government for want of bidders.

25. **BOARD'S PROCEEDINGS No. 321 (SEIT.), DATED 24TH AUGUST 1904.**—(1) The relation between landholders and tenants continues to be harmonious on the whole.

(2) **GROWTH OF SUB-LETTING IN RAIYATWAR VILLAGES.**—Sub-letting by the richer pattadars is usual.

(3) **THE EFFECT OF RECENT LEGISLATION ON THE PEOPLE.**—No remarks.

26. **VERNACULAR KNOWLEDGE OF CIVILIAN OFFICERS.**—The civilian officers in the district possess a fair knowledge of Tamil.

21. COIMBATORE.

(A. R. CUMMING, Esq., I.C.S., Collector.)

4. NUMBER OF VILLAGES.—During the year, five villages in the Erode taluk were in the interests of efficient administration split up into two each. The number of raiyatwar villages in the district was thereby increased from 1,100 to 1,105. The number of zamin and inam villages remained as in the previous year.

13. COERCIVE PROCESSES AND SALES FOR ARREARS OF REVENUE.—(a) Detailed particulars of the processes employed for the realization of the Government demand under Act II of 1864 are furnished in the enclosure A to return No. 8. The processes issued during the last three faslis are compared below :—

Items.	Fasli 1321.	Fasli 1322.	Fasli 1323.
Number of demand notices	757	725	299
Number of attachment notices	24	32	30
Number of sale notices	16	28	13
Total	797	785	342

As compared with fasli 1322 there was a decrease in the number of all the three kinds of notices issued, while a comparison with fasli 1321 shows a similar decrease except in the case of attachment notices. The decrease in the number of demand notices as compared with the last two faslis is specially noteworthy.

(b) In the fasli under report personal property was attached in three cases for an arrear of Rs. 38 against 16 for an arrear of Rs. 164 in the previous year and eight for an arrear of Rs. 92 in fasli 1321. Real property was attached in the case of 24 defaulters for arrears of Rs. 661 against 22 persons for arrears of Rs. 221 in the previous year and 16 for Rs. 150 in fasli 1321. In no case was the personal property sold. Particulars of the disposal of the 13 notices for the sale of land are given below :—

(c) Notices for the sale of land were issued in 13 cases. In five of these no sale was held as the arrears were realised before sale and in two others sales were held but were cancelled as the arrears were paid before confirmation of the sales. Four cases of sales were adjourned beyond the fasli, two in Erode and two in Coimbatore. In the former taluk, they were wrongly notified for a date in June and had therefore to be adjourned to August and in the latter taluk the sales were posted to September as the required formalities under the Revenue Recovery Act were completed only in August. The remaining two cases relate to Bhavani taluk where the Revenue Divisional officer has ordered resales as the original sales were cancelled owing to some irregularity in procedure.

27. GENERAL.—There is nothing special to record on any of the points referred to in paragraph 4 of Board's Proceedings No. 321, Settlement, dated 24th August 1904.

22. THE NILGIRIS.

(M. YOUNG, Esq., I.C.S., Collector.)

6. VERNACULAR CORRESPONDENCE IN THE REVENUE DIVISIONAL OFFICE.—Mr. H. H. Burkitt, I.C.S., was in charge of the Coonoor division till 4th March 1914 when he was relieved by Mr. J. Gray, I.C.S. Both of them are conversant with Tamil, but the correspondence with the Taluk officers continued to be carried on in English, as usual.

8. RELATIONS BETWEEN LANDLORD AND TENANT IN LARGER ZAMINDARIES.—There are no zamindari tracts in the district.

9. SUB-LETTING IN RAIYATWAR AREAS.—The practice of sub-letting continued to prevail to a very small extent in the Gudalur taluk, and in the Municipal towns of Ootacamund and Coonoor.

11. EFFECT OF RECENT LEGISLATION ON THE PEOPLE.—There was no special legislation during the year which affected the people of the district. The Madras Land Encroachment Act III of 1905 worked smoothly. The provisions of the Madras Estates Land Act of 1908 were not resorted to.

23. SALEM.

(E. W. LEECH, Esq., I.C.S., Collector.)

2. (c) RAIYATWAR VILLAGES.—During the fasli under report, the Jarugumalai hill village of the Salem zamin came under amani (raiayatwar) in pursuance of the compromise decree in Original Suit No. 11 of 1908 on the file of the District Court, Salem, with reference to the correspondence ending with Government Order 3143 (Confidential), Revenue, dated 22nd September 1910.

14. PROCESS UNDER ACT II OF 1864.—The appended statement shows the total number of processes issued during the year as compared with the previous year :—

Fasli.	Number of processes issued.				Number of defaulters whose property was sold.		Extent of land sold.		Amount realised by the sale of			
	Demand notice.	Notice of attachment.	Notice of sale.	Total.	Moveable.	Real.	Dry.	Wet.	Real property.	Moveable property.	Other property.	Total.
1322	22,320	341	299	22,960	8	..	226	16	..	72	..	72
1323	5,767	171	151	6,089	10	26	88	13	280	91	13	384

Processes were as usual served partly by a special agency in the Hosur taluk and by the village agency alone in the other taluks. The number of processes served by the special agency was 555, against 375 in the preceding year. The extent of land sold for arrears of revenue and bought in by Government was 28 acres against 86 acres in the previous year.

20. VERNACULAR CORRESPONDENCE IN DIVISIONAL OFFICES.—During the year under report Messrs. S. Burn and C. G. Austin were in charge of the Hosur Division. Mr. Burn can read, write and speak Tamil in which he has passed in the Higher Standard, and he understands Telugu fairly well. Malayalam is his third language, but he had no occasion to use it. Mr. Austin can speak, read and understand Malayalam fairly well and he has passed Higher Standard Tamil. His second language is Malayalam, but he reports that his knowledge of Malayalam is very slight.

24. EFFECTS OF RECENT LEGISLATION ON THE PEOPLE.—Madras Act III of 1905 and Act I of 1908 seem to be working satisfactorily. The recent enactments in regard to the extension of the elective franchise in the Legislative Council seem to be appreciated.

25. RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN LANDLORDS AND TENANTS IN LARGE ZAMINDARIES.—There are no large zamindaries in the district. In Palayams and Mittas, the relationship is on the whole satisfactory.

26. GROWTH OF SUB-LETTING IN RAIYATWAR VILLAGES.—There is no marked tendency one way or the other. The system is useful for large land owners, absentee pattadars and land holders with other professions.

24. SOUTH CANARA.

(M. E. COUCHMAN, Esq., I.C.S., Collector.)

Fasli.	Demand notices.	Notices of distraint or attachment.	Notices of sale.
1322	5,811	158	100
1323	4,998	186	85
	— 813	+ 28	— 15

Fasli.	Value of moveable property sold.	Extent of real property sold.
1322	Rs. 202	Ac. 79.24
1323	286	12.29

13. COERCIVE PROCESSES.—There was a decrease in the number of demand notices and notices of sale issued during the year, and in the extent of real property sold, while there was an increase in the number of notices of distraint or attachment, and in the amount of moveable property sold. These variations are due to ordinary fluctuations. All the real property sold was purchased by private individuals.

20. VERNACULAR CORRESPONDENCE IN THE SUB-COLLECTOR'S OFFICE.—Sub-Collector Mr. G. W. Wells reports that he generally disposed of vernacular petitions presented in person or received by post without the aid of English translations or abstracts, though he got some one to read them to him, unless they were simple petitions like the copy applications, and that it was only when he was busy with other work, that he asked short abstracts in English to be put up.

26. POINTS REFERRED TO IN PARAGRAPH 4 OF BOARD'S PROCEEDINGS No. 321, DATED 24TH AUGUST 1904.—The system of sub-letting is reported to be rather on the decrease in the Udipi taluk, while there appears to have been a noticeable increase in the Hosdrug division of the Kasaragod taluk on account of an increased demand for land for cultivation of pepper vines. There was no appreciable increase in sub-letting in the remaining parts of the district.

There has been no recent legislation affecting the people in general.

25. MALABAR.

(C. A. INNES, Esq., I.C.S., *Acting Collector.*)

11. PROCESSES UNDER ACT II OF 1864.—Statement No. 8-A gives particulars of the processes issued.

The decrease of 72 in the number of processes issued during the year as compared with the previous year calls for no special remarks.

15. RELATIONS BETWEEN LANDLORD AND TENANTS IN ZAMINDARI TRACTS.—There are no zamindaris in this district.

16. GROWTH OF SUB-LETTING IN RAIYATWAR TRACTS.—There is no change of any importance to report.

19. THE EFFECT OF RECENT LEGISLATIONS.—There has been recently no legislation of importance to the agricultural population of this district.

26. VERNACULAR ATTAINMENTS OF PASSED ASSISTANTS, HEAD ASSISTANT COLLECTOR AND SUB-COLLECTOR.—Mr. Hall is not very conversant with the vernacular. Petitions are either read out to him by his clerks or if received by post abstracted in English. The same procedure as regards petitions was followed by Messrs. Rabjohns, Hill and Thorne. Mr. Rabjohns could speak and understand Malayalam but both Messrs. Hill and Thorne who are new to the district require some practice.

26. ANJENGO.

(A. T. FORBES, Esq., I.C.S., *Collector.*)

11. SUB-LETTING IN RAIYATWAR TRACTS.—There is little or no sub-letting.

13. CORRECTIVE PROCESSES.—No processes of any kind were issued for the recovery of Government dues.

16. VERNACULAR ATTAINMENTS.—The Assistant Collector, Captain R. E. G. Berkeley, I.A. (now on leave) knows Tamil and Urdu (Higher Standard). The Acting Assistant Collector, Captain E. F. Ross, I.A., is conversant with colloquial Tamil and Hindustani (Higher Standard). Malayalam petitions are translated to him.

17. EFFECT OF RECENT LEGISLATION ON THE PEOPLE.—There were no special difficulties of any kind to be reported during the year and there was no case of disaffection or ill-feeling between classes.

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