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MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.

Government of Madras.

Revenue DEPARTMENT.

G.O. No.	<u>1277</u>	<i>Revenue</i>	Recd Mis.
Dated	<u>28th March 1937</u>		

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

J. GROSE, Esq., M.A., C.S.

RESOLUTION—dated 17th March 1888, No. 139.

The Board resolve to consolidate the instructions issued from time to time regarding the preparation of agricultural statistics.

2. In 1866, a committee was appointed to revise the statistical forms appended to the annual administration reports of the several provinces, and the following forms, among others, were circulated for adoption (G.O., 22nd November 1866, No. 3187):—

Class I—Statistics of physical, political and fiscal geography.

A-1—Area cultivated and uncultivated and communications.

A-2—The character of the surface (area and physical description of mountains, plains, forests, &c.)

A-3—Climate.

B—Political relations with Native States.

C—Civil divisions of British territory.

D—Population.

E—Fiscal survey.

E-1—Settlement.

E-2—Surveyed and assessed area.

E-3—Varieties of tenure held direct from Government.

E-4—Varieties of tenure not held direct from Government.

E-5—Register of transfers.

E-6—Land Revenue.

Class III—Statistics of production and distribution.

A-1—Gross and net revenue.

A-2—Expenditure.

A-3—Cash receipts and disbursements.

B-1 & 2—Public works expenditure and income.

C—Railways.

D-1—Crops cultivated.

D-2—Stock.

D-3—Rates of rent and of produce.

E-1—Prices of produce and labor.

E-2—Labor.

F—Mines and quarries.

G—Manufactures.

I-1—Coinage.

I-2—Paper currency.

K—Charitable institutions.

3. These forms were received in 1867; but it was found that they required considerable modifications before they could be finally adopted. The Government of India accordingly directed that, pending their final orders, the forms should be held in abeyance. In October 1875, in reply to a call from that Government, the Board noticed each form in order, stating how far the information required was procurable

It was observed that some of the forms could not be prepared by Collectors, and Government ordered their submission by the officers shown below:—

Superintendent of Revenue Survey—I-A-2 and I-E.

Director of Revenue Settlement—I-E-1 and I-E-2.

The Accountant-General—III-A-1, 2 and 3 and III-I-1 and 2.

Public Works Department—III-B-1 and 2 and III-C.

Government Astronomer—I-A-3.

Resident in Travancore and Cochin—I-B.

The remaining forms, with the exception of I-D and I-E-4, were circulated to

* I-A-1. III-D-2.
III-D-1. III-E-2.
G.O., dated 24th March 1876, No. 419,
Revenue.
Board's Proceedings, dated 2nd June 1876;
No. 1460.

Collectors for immediate adoption, the revised forms prescribed by a special committee on statistics which sat in 1875 and communicated with G.O., dated 10th November 1875, No. 1616, being substituted for the four noted in the margin.* As regards I-D, Population, the Board observed that it could be prepared and annually republished, but that it could not be "corrected annually, the vital statistical returns not being sufficiently accurate for the correction of the columns relating to population, and furnishing no information regarding the other particulars embodied therein." The Board, accordingly, proposed to prepare it with reference to the latest census returns and reprint it every year. As regards the other form, I-E-4, Varieties of tenure not held direct from Government, it was stated that the majority of the Collectors were unable to prepare it, and that it was impossible to furnish accurate information on the points to be exhibited, unless zemindari karnams were placed under the orders of Collectors. This form was accordingly omitted. Collectors had, thus, to prepare thirteen returns, and to these was

added, towards the close of 1876, form I-E-2, previously assigned to the Director of Revenue Settlement.

4. The forms were again revised by the Statistical Conference held in December 1883, with the following result:—

Two new forms were added, one for irrigation and the other for crops cultivated,

being an abstract of the more elaborate crop statement included in the annual administration report. Six forms † were partly or wholly amended, and permission was given to discontinue two others, one of these was I-E-4, Varieties of tenure

not held direct from Government, which from the first had never been adopted, and the other was III-D-3, Rates of rent and produce. The following statement shows the fifteen forms in use with the lettering adopted by the Board, the Madras Government and the Government of India:—

Board's lettering.	Lettering of the Madras Government in the Annual Administration Report.	LETTERING OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA		Remarks.
		In their letter of 31st October 1866 No. 450.	In the latest copy of Agricultural Statistics.	
A	I-A (1)	I-A-1	A.	This was revised in 1875 and 1883. Revised in 1883.
B	II (10)	I-E-2	C.	
C	I-C (6)	I-C		Revised in 1883. Do.
D	II (11)	I-E-3	I-E-3	
E	II (12)	I-E-5	I-E-5	A new form prescribed in 1883. Do. do.
F	V (70)	I-E-3		
G	IV-D (69)		No letter.	Revised in 1875. Do. in 1875, and 1883.
H-1	IV-D (67)	III-D-4	III-D-2	
H-2	IV-D (58)	III-D-3	III-E-1	Do. in 1883. Do. in 1875.
J	IV-A (53)	III-E-2		
K	IV-A (31)	III-E-2		Do. in 1883. Do. in 1875.
L	IV-B (35)	III-F		
M	IV-C (56)	III-G		Do. in 1883. Do. in 1875.
N	III (40)	III-H		
O		III-I		

5. Of these, only the eight returns shown in the last column are sent to the Government of India. The other statements are prepared for the information of the local Government and for publication with the annual administration report.

6. The instructions issued for the preparation of the several returns are summarised in the following paragraphs.

7. *Form A—Area cultivated and uncultivated.*—This should be compiled from taluk account No. 55. In column 2 the four items—ryotwar, minor inams, zemindaris and whole inam villages—should be separately entered. The area in column 3 should be based on the latest information furnished by the Superintendent of Revenue Survey; where the survey area for any particular tract is not available or cannot be ascertained, the area of such tract may be taken from the Revenue accounts, a remark to that effect being added at the foot of the statement. Column 4 will be blank in all but three districts—Bellary, Kurnool, and Trichinopoly. The entry in the case of these districts will show the area of Sandur, Banganapalle and Pudukota, respectively. In column 5, against zemindaris the total extent as exhibited in column 3 will usually be entered as no reliable information is or can be made available on the subject. Column 8 will exhibit the entire cultivation of the district, including cultivated lands, the revenue of which appears under miscellaneous. Second-crop cultivation will be excluded from this column. Occupied waste will appear in column 9 and columns 11–13 will show the area not under occupation. Groves, other than those included in the cultivated area, should not have a separate column under the major heading "uncultivated area," but should be exhibited under columns 11 or 12 as the case may be. Column 12, "not available for cultivation," will include all land absolutely barren, and also all land covered by buildings, water, roads, or otherwise devoted to uses other than agriculture. Column 14, "Forest," means Government forests and forests administered under any Forest Act. Any cultivated areas that may exist within such forests should be excluded and shown under the heading "cultivated area," an explanation to this effect being given at the foot of the statement.

8. *Form B (C)—Surveyed and assessed area.*—This should be compiled from taluk account No. 56. In column 2, the three items—ryotwar, zemindari and whole inam villages—should be separately entered. Minor inams and other lands held on favorable tenures and paying revenue direct to Government will be included under one or other of these items according as they are situated within the limits of Government villages, zemindaris or whole inams villages. Column 3 will tally with column 3 of form A. In the Bellary, Kurnool and Trichinopoly districts, however, it will be necessary to deduct from the latter the area of the Native States shown in column 4 of the same form. This point should be borne in mind in filling in column 3 from the taluk form which does not show the area of Native States. The instructions in paragraph 7 regarding the ascertainment of the area apply equally to this form also. The area of poramboke and unassessed lands should be included in column 3. This, together with the area of all inams held rent-free or subject to quit-rent, should be deducted in column 4, as also assessed waste lands reserved for forest purposes. Small revenue-free plots, for which details are not forthcoming, need not be included in these deductions. The entry in column 5 will represent the area of all fully-assessed lands, both occupied and unoccupied. Poramboke and unassessed lands taken up for cultivation will be treated as fully assessed for purposes of this column. The revenue to be entered in column 6 is the revenue payable to Government, ryotwar on minor inams deducted in column 4, but excluding cesses. It will correspond with the entries in column 62 of the Jamabandi statement No. 3, plus the remissions. The entry in column 8 is arrived at by dividing the revenue in column 6 by the population in column 7. The revenue in column 9 is the revenue on fully-assessed area, occupied and unoccupied, and will exclude quit-rent on minor inams. Column 10 is the revenue on the occupied portion only, i.e., the cultivated area, including current fallows, and shown in column 10 of form A. The incidence in column 11 is obtained by dividing the revenue in column 9 by the fully assessed area in column 5, and that

in column 12 by dividing the revenue in column 10 by the cultivated area, including current fallows, entered in column 10 of form A. In the form as finally amended by the Government of India, column 10 was absent, but when the difficulty of working out the incidence separately was pointed out, the Government ordered that the form should be amplified as it stands at present.

G.O., dated 15th June 1885, No. 721, Revenue. Column 13 will show the entire population of the villages, ryotwari and zemindari, respectively, as it is not possible to separate the population of the fully-assessed area from that of the area not fully assessed. This column will, thus, be identical with column 7, and it was, therefore, omitted from the taluk return No. 56. In the Collector's return, however, the column may be retained. The entry in column 14 is arrived at by dividing the revenue in column 9 by the population in column 13. The figures in columns 8, 11, 12 and 14 should not be worked out from corresponding figures for the taluks, but should be obtained separately for the whole district. Against zemindaris, columns 10 and 12 will be blank, as details of cultivation are not available. Against inam villages entries will appear only in columns 3, 4 and 6—8. As all inams are assessed at privileged or favorable rates, columns 5 and 9—14, which refer to fully-assessed area, will necessarily be blank. Column 15 should be filled in with reference to the latest statements.

* 9. *Form C—Civil Divisions of British Territory.*—This should be compiled from the taluk account No. 57. The number of sub-divisions in column 5 should be shown separately for each class of officers. Thus under *Civil*, the ranges of District Judges, Sub-Judges and District Munsifs should be entered separately; under *Criminal*, the ranges of District Magistrates, Divisional Magistrates and Sub-Magistrates; and under *Revenue*, the ranges of Collectors, Divisional officers and Tahsildars. Among the ranges of Tahsildars should be entered those of Deputy Tahsildars in independent charge of zemindari divisions. The jurisdiction of a Bench of Magistrates does not constitute a division. The same remark holds good as regards Taluk Sheristadars, who exercise magisterial powers only in the absence of the Taluk Sub-Magistrates, and as regards Special Magistrates, such as Port officers, &c. Hill Magistrates possessing powers of District Munsifs should appear under Civil also. The area of the district furnished by the Survey Department should be entered in column 4, and the population given in the latest census statement in column 5. In column 6, the principal or head-quarter station of the district should be given with the population. The number of villages in column 7 will include zemindari and whole inam villages also. In column 8 should be given separately under Civil Judges—District Judges, Sub-Judges and District Munsifs; and under Revenue—Collectors and Divisional officers. Tahsildars should not be reckoned as Revenue Judges. In column 9, details under the following heads should be given:—(1) District Magistrates, (2) Divisional Magistrates, (3) other Magistrates, 1st class, (4) other Magistrates, 2nd class, (5) other Magistrates, 3rd class, (6) Magisterial Benches, and (7) Special Magistrates. Columns 10 and 11 should be filled in as follows:—In the case of Civil Courts, Tahsildars should be directed to give the maximum distance of villages from the nearest Munsif's Court, i.e., the Munsif's Court to which they are attached. For this purpose, each Munsif's Court, where there is more than one, should be entered separately in the taluk return. If two or more taluks are attached to the same Court, the greatest of the maximum distances reported by the several Tahsildars concerned should be taken. Under Criminal, the maximum distance from (1) the nearest Divisional Magistrate and (2) from the Taluk Magistrate and Sub-Magistrate's Court should be given; and under Revenue, the maximum distance from the Court of Divisional officers. Taluk Sheristadars, Bench Magistrates and officers not in separate charge of a taluk or a division should not be taken into account. The maximum distances thus shown in the taluk returns should be carefully checked in the Collector's office and the greatest maximum distance under each of the heads given above should be entered in the return submitted to the Board. The average distance should be obtained by adding the distances of the villages to the several Courts mentioned above, and dividing the total by the number of villages. The district average will be obtained by dividing the total for the several taluks or

divisions by the number of such taluks or divisions. There will thus be both a maximum and an average distance under—

- (1) Civil.
- (2) Criminal—
 - (a) Divisional Magistrates.
 - (b) Taluk and Sub-Magistrates.
- (3) Revenue—
 - Divisional officers.

Column 13 should show the pay of all officers employed in the district in the Civil Department, whether the cost is debited to Imperial or Provincial Services. The gross revenue in column 15 is the revenue from Land, Salt, Stamps, Customs, Excise on Spirits and Assessed Taxes.

10. *Form D (I E-3)—Varieties of tenure held direct from Government.*—This will be compiled from taluk account No. 58. In column 1, the first four items will show zemindaris, mittas, paliems, &c.; item 5 will show all ryotwar holdings, including joint pattas; item 6, all inams, shrotriems, &c. Item 7 should include inams as well as ryotwar lands on which the quit-rent or assessment has been redeemed. Item 8 refers to holders of land under the waste land rules. The number of estates in column 2 represents the number of separate estates, including ryotwar pattas, recorded in the land revenue registers. In other words all lands included in one patta should be treated as "one estate." The number of villages in column 3 should be given with reference to each tenure. The number of holders in column 4 should correspond with the number entered in the land revenue registers. For instance, if a person is registered as the holder of three different estates, the entry in column 4 will be three and not one. The gross area in column 5 should include waste and paramboke in the case of zemindaris, mittas and other estates. In column 7, the assessment in the case of ryotwar landholders should be inclusive of water-rate, second-crop assessment and miscellaneous. In the case of zemindaris and inam villages, the entry should be the peishush or quit-rent and water-tax payable to Government, and not the assessment that would be payable by them if the lands were not zemindari or inam.

11. *Form E (I E-5)—Register of transfers.*—This form should be compiled from taluk No. 59 as regards the items, ryotwar and inam. For zemindari the information should be entered from the register maintained in the Collector's office. This form is not intended to show transfers by inheritance or purchases by Government at sales for arrears of revenue.

12. *Form F—Land Revenue.*—This should be prepared from taluk account No. 60. The first three items in column 1 show permanently-settled revenue; item 5 the sale-proceeds of lands which escheated or otherwise belonged to Government; and item 6 inam quit-rent, shrotriem jodi, and land revenue miscellaneous. Columns 2 and 4 cannot be correctly filled in so long as the demand is fixed for the fasli or agricultural year and the return is prepared for the official year. In the case of items 1, 2, 3 and 5, however, the changes in the demand are generally few and can be easily ascertained. The demand for the fasli year may, therefore, be adopted as the demand for the official year. The cost of collection in column 6 is the total expenditure debited to land revenue and should include the pay of village establishments paid from the Village Service Fund. The outstanding balances in column 8 are calculated by deducting, from the amount outstanding at the beginning of the fasli or agricultural year, the portion collected up to March following.

13. *Form G—Irrigation.*—This form should be compiled from taluk account No. 61, Government and dasabandam works in the latter being shown under Government in the district return. The total area of crops in column 3 should be entered from the crop return H. The area irrigated in columns 4—13 should comprise all lands irrigated from a Government or private source of irrigation whether classed as wet or dry or whether paying water-rate or not and include both first and second crop. Manavari lands, i.e., lands dependent on falling rain should be excluded. The details of crops in columns 14—18 should refer only to the irrigated area.

14. *H₁ (B) and H₂—Crops.*—H₁ should be prepared from taluk account No. 62. The major head "topes" in the latter is merged under "orchards and garden products" in the statistical statement No. 57 appended to the Presidency Administration Report for 1886-87. The same course may, therefore, be followed in the district return also. As regards the minor heads, each crop should be separately shown and the vernacular name of each invariably given in the heading together with the scientific name. Information regarding ryotwar lands, minor inams and whole inam villages should be shown separately. The areas shown in this form should include first and second crop, and irrigated and unirrigated lands. H₁ is an abstract of H₂ and should be prepared from it. In this, minor inams and inam villages may be lumped together, and a total given for Government and inam. The column "other food-grains, including pulses" will be the total under the first two main heads in H₂ minus the area of the six crops specifically entered. The only difficulty that is generally felt is with regard to miscellaneous food crops and non-food crops. The former item should include the main heads "condiments and spices," "starches" and "sugar," excepting sugar-cane, and several of the items under "orchards and garden produce." Non-food crops will include the remaining items under the last main head and such of the items under the main heads "drugs and narcotics" and "dyes" as are not specially provided with separate columns. It will be an advantage to sub-divide "orchards and garden produce" into (a) food crops and (b) non-food crops.

15. *Form J—(III D-2) Agricultural Stock.*—This form should be prepared for all Government villages from taluk No. 63, and should include the whole number of live and dead stock belonging to registered ryots, inamdars or others, whether kept for the owner's use or to let on hire. "Boats" in the last column should include those of a substantial nature whether plying at ferries or in the sea or canals. Basket boats will be excluded.

16. *Form K—(III E-1) Prices.*—This statement should give the prices ruling in the chief market (*i.e.*, the head-quarters station) of the district on the last day of the year. If any article was not sold on the last day, its price on the last day in the year in which it was sold should be given. The object of the return is to give the value to the producer of the article he grows for the market, wherever that market may be and only the price of the produce locally grown for consumption or export and of the ordinary kind consumed by the people should be exhibited and not the price of the imported article. Under rice should be given the price of second-sort rice (husked), and under sugar the price of the simplest form of saccharine produce, commonly known as gur or jaggery.

17. *Form L—Wages.*—This should be prepared from taluk account No. 64. The rates of wages and the rates of hire of live and dead stock should be given separately for towns and villages. Separate details are not required for each town or village. The rate of hire of boats should include the wages of persons employed in rowing them, but, in the case of carts, the rate should be exclusive of the hire of bullocks. The distinction between horses and ponies should be clearly explained. The latter should include animals not exceeding thirteen hands in height.

18. *Form M—Mines.*—This should be compiled from taluk account No. 65. The outturn should be expressed in pounds (Avoirdupois) and its value in rupees.

19. *Form N—Manufactures.*—This should be prepared from taluk account No. 66. No manufacture need be entered unless it is held to be of sufficient importance in the district to deserve separate mention. Any works which may remain closed during the year should be excluded. The daily average should be entered against item 3, and the actual number at the end of the year against item 4. When the same men are engaged in two or more manufactures, they should appear against that which forms their chief business. Laborers and artisans that work for hire without any fixed place of their own should be excluded from item 4. In entering the value of stock in large works (item 6), all finished products and raw material on hand at the end of the year should be taken into account.

20. *Form O—Charitable Institutions.*—This should be prepared from taluk account No. 67. The average number of persons daily aided (column 3) should be calculated

by adding up the number aided daily (*i.e.*, the number of attendances), and dividing the total by the number of days during which the aid may have been afforded. In the case of dispensaries and other institutions for the cure of sickness, the number aided in the year (column 4) should show the actual number of persons who received relief without reference to the number of times each person attended. In the case of other institutions (*i.e.*, for the relief of paupers, &c.), column 4 should represent the total number of persons to whom relief was given without reference to the fact that the same person may have obtained relief more than once. Institutions which furnish food or cooked rice or accommodation or both should be classed as *indoor*; and those at which raw rice or medicine alone is distributed as *outdoor*. Under *general*, should be shown institutions which afforded relief of both descriptions, indoor and outdoor.

21. These statements should be prepared for the official year and submitted on the 15th June following. Forms A, B, G, H-1 and H-2 may, however, be sent on 15th July so as to admit of cultivation carried on after March being accurately determined and included in the accounts in cases where the crops are harvested before the end of June. Statements C, F and O should be addressed to the Department of Land Revenue, and the others to the Department of Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture.

22. It is unnecessary to furnish details for taluks. Collectors should, however, forward the office copies of their posting statements to enable this office to note large variations and call for explanations. They will be returned after the consolidated returns are compiled in this office.

(A true Copy and Extract.)

(Signed) P. RAJARATNA MUDALIAR,

Secretary.

To all Collectors.

Copy to the Commissioners of Land Revenue.

" to the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.

APPENDIX.
A.—Statement showing the area cultivated and uncultivated.

Districts.	Whether Govern- ment, zam or zemindari.	Area shown by the Survey Department.	DEPUT.		Total.	Net area dealt with in this return.	CULTIVATED.			UNCULTIVATED.			Forest.
			Pendatory and tributary states	Area for which returns are otherwise not available			Actually cropped.	Current fallow.	Total.	Available for cultivation.	Not avail- able for cultivation.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14

B.—Surveyed and assessed area.

Districts.	Whether ryotwari, zemindari or whole team.	Total area by survey less foundations.	Total area, not fully as- sessed, including villages not assessed, and area in- cluded in the survey but not assessed.	Balance of area fully assessed.	Total land revenue (ex- cluding cesses) of district (column 2).	Population of district (column 3).	Land revenue per head of population (column 6 and 7).	LAND REVENUE ASSESSED.		For total area (column 6 and 9).	For cultivated area only (column 10).	Population of fully as- sessed area.	Land revenue assessment per head of population of fully assessed area (column 6 and 13).	Total popula- tion.	Towns over 10,000 inhabi- tants.
								On fully as- sessed area (column 6).	On cultivated area (column 10 of table ment A).						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16

C.—Civil division of British territory in the Madras Presidency.

Districts.	Number of sub-divi- sions.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Chief town with population.	Number of villages.	How many Civil and Revenue Judges of all sorts.	How many Magistrates of all sorts.	Maximum distance in miles of villages from nearest court.	Average of do.	Number of police.	Total cost of officials and police of all kinds.	REVENUE.		
												Land.	Gross.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15

D-2.—Varieties of tenure held direct from Government.

Nature of tenure.	Number of estates.	Number of villages.	Number of holders or share-holders.	Gross area in acres.	Average area of each estate.	Average assessment of each estate.	Revenue rate per acre.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. Great Zemindaris pay- ing more than Rs. 50,000 revenue.	NO.	NO.	NO.	ACH.	ACH.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
2. Large Zemindaris pay- ing from Rs. 50,000 to Rs. 5,000 re- venue.							
3. Zemindaris paying from Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 100 revenue.							
4. Small zemindaris other than those of cultivating communities paying less than Rs. 100 revenue.							
5. Peasant proprietors paying sepa- rately.							
6. Holders of wholly or partially re- venue-free tenures.							
7. Land-holders who have redeemed the revenue.							
8. Purchasers of waste lands.							
Total ..							

E.—Register of transfers.

	NUMBER OF TRANSFERS.			TOTAL AREA (IN ACRES) TRANSFERRED.		
	By order of court.	By sale for arrears of revenue.	By private contract or gift.	By order of court.	By sale for arrears of revenue.	By private contract or gift.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Zemindars or holders of perma- nently-settled estates.	NO.	NO.	NO.	ACH.	ACH.	ACH.
2. Peasant proprietors or ryotwar holders.						
3. Holders of wholly or partially revenue-free tenures.						

F.—Land Revenue.

[illegible]

G.—Statement showing details of irrigation.

Districts.	Whether Govern- ment or unam.	Total area of crops (colunm 22) of H-1 irrigated and unirrigated.	AREA IRRIGATED.									DETAILS.					
			By canal.		Tanks.		Wells.		Other sources.		Total area of crops irrigated.		Wheat.	Other cereals and pulses.	Miscellaneous food crops.	Miscellaneous non- food crops.	
			Government.	Private.	Government.	Private.	Government.	Private.	Government.	Private.	Government.	Private.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18

III-1.—Abstract statement showing the area under crops cultivated

Districts.	Whether Government or Inam.	CEREALS AND PULSES.										Oil-seeds.	Suga-cane.		
		Rice.	Wheat.	Cholam.	Ragi.	Cumbu.	Varagu.	Other food-grains including pulses.	Miscellaneous.		Total area of crops.			Deduct area cropped more than once.	Actual area on which crops were grown.
									Food crops.	Non-food crops.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11					
Districts.	Whether Government or Inam.	FINARS.		Indigo.	Coffee.	Tea.	Tobacco.	Cinchona.	Miscellaneous.		Total area of crops.	Deduct area cropped more than once.	Actual area on which crops were grown.		
		Cotton.	Jute.						Other sorts.	Food crops.				Non-food crops.	
		12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	

H-2.—Statement showing the total area in acres under cultivation of the chief products

Districts.	Whether Government or Inam.	CEREALS.														
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	Total.	
		Wheat (<i>Triticum vulgare</i>).	Barley (<i>Hordeum vulgare</i>).	Rice (<i>Oryza sativa</i>).	Great millet or sorghum (<i>Sorghum vulgare</i>).	Boiled millet or cummin (<i>Trachyspermum</i>).	Italian millet or wheat or corn (<i>Setaria italica</i>).	Rap (<i>Raphanistrum</i>).	Savari or channin (<i>Zizania munda</i>).	Varga or akhni (<i>Portulaca oleracea</i>) and kharai.	Maize (<i>Zea mays</i>).	Korai.	Others.			

Districts.	Whether Government or Inam.	PULSES.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	Total.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																														
		Gram or Bengal gram (<i>Cicer arietinum</i>).	Cajana pea, red gram or black (<i>Cygnus indicus</i>).	Horae gram (<i>Pisum sativum</i>).	Green gram (<i>Pisum sativum</i>).	Black gram (<i>Pisum sativum</i>).	Peas (<i>Pisum sativum</i>).	Lentils.	Cow gram or black gram or black gram and babbar (<i>Cicer arietinum</i>).	Mochari or annul (<i>Mochari</i>).	Mochari or annul and beans or arhar.	Pennapayam.	Pid gram or Piddipayam.	Others.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																				</

HI-2.—Statement showing the total area cultivated with the chief Products—*cont.*

ORCHARD AND GARDEN PRODUCE.																											
Districts.	Whether Government or Inam.	Orchard and Garden Produce.																									
		Plantains.	Banjans.	Pumpkins.	Vegatables.	Jacks.	Flowers or Ma-jor kinds.	Pomegranates and grapes.	Lime trees.	Guavas.	Mangoes.	Cocoanuts.	Balm trees.	Trees of various kinds.	Canes and bam-boos.	Casuarina.	Others.	Total.									
		29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45									
Districts.	Whether Government or Inam.	CONDIMENTS AND SPECIES.																									
		DRUGS AND NARCOTICS.												CONDIMENTS AND SPECIES.													
		Opium.	Tabacco.	Hemp.	Cinchona.	Ipecacuanha.	Tea.	Coffee.	Hop.	Sassa.	Gum.	Senna.	Others.	Total.	Chilies.	Cardamoms.	Pepper.	Alfalfa.	Onions.	Coriander seeds.	Rennet or Rennet.						
		46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65						
Districts.	Whether Government or Inam.	CONDIMENTS AND SPECIES—cont.																									
		CONDIMENTS AND SPECIES—cont.												STARCHES.			SUGAR.										
		Ginger.	Turmeric.	Tamarind.	Cumin.	Betel-leaves.	Arum-roots.	Others.	Total.	Arrowroot.	Potatoes.	Karntal.	Starchlings.	Sweetlings.	Others.	Total.	Cane.	Palm or palmyra.	Dale.	Others.	Total.						
		66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85						
Districts.	Whether Government or Inam.	FIBRES.																									
		FIBRES.												DYES NOT FIBRES.			FIBRES.										
		Rape.	Mustard.	Limeed.	Besom or Gilly.	Lamp and ear-love oils.	Ground-nut.	Ullupat.	Pinnacottal.	Others.	Total.	Indigo.	Mung.	Sulphur.	Cheerol.	Nona.	Others.	Total.	Cotton.	Bombay hemp.	Tule.	Flax.	Sun hemp.	Truilemp (Fibre not Ullacole).	Others.	Total.	Grand Total.
		86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111
		Grand Total.																									

J.—Agricultural Stock.

District.	Bullocks and ox-buffaloes.	Cows and she- buffaloes.	Horses and ponies.	Mules and donkeys.	Sheep and goats.	Carts.	Ploughs.	Boats.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

K.—Statement showing the prices of Produce.

		PRICE OF PRODUCE PER MAUND OF 80 LB.															
Districts.		Rice, husked (<i>Second sort</i>).	Wheat (<i>Triticum vulgare</i>).	Cholam (<i>Sorghum vulgare</i>).	Bagi (<i>Elaeagnus coriandria</i>).	Cumbu (<i>Pennisetum Tipton- miliaceum</i>).	Vesagu (<i>Zizania miliaceum</i>).	Linseed.	Jute.	Cotton, uncleaned.	Sugar.	Salt.	Ghee.	Fire- wood.	Tenuai or korra millet (<i>Portulaca Hutchins.</i>).	Samai or millet (<i>Eleusine megalure</i>).	Maize (<i>Zea Mays</i>).
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17

PRICE OF PAPER PER MOUND OF 80 LB. — 60¢.

Districts.														
Horse-gram (<i>Dolichos uniflorus</i>).	Bengal-gram (<i>Cicer Arietinum</i>).	Red-gram (<i>Cajanus Indicum</i>).	Black-gram (<i>Phaseolus radicans</i>).	Green-gram (<i>Phaseolus mungo</i>).	Cow-gram or kaurani (<i>Dalichus Sisense</i>).	Chillies.	Coriander.	Pongreek or vendum.	Turneric.	Garlic.	Mustard.	Pepper.	Gingelly.	Ground- nut.
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32

I. — Statement showing the average rates of wages for Skilled and Unskilled Labor and rates of hire for Live and Dead Stock per diem.

Districts.	RATES OF WAGES PER DIEM.		RATES OF HIRE PER DIEM FOR LIVE STOCK.								RATES OF HIRE PER DIEM FOR DEAD STOCK.	
	Skilled.	Unskilled.	Camel.	Draught bullocks each.	Donkeys per score.	Elephants.	Horses.	Mules.	Ponies.	Boats.	Carts.	
M.—Mines and Quarries.												
Districts.	Minerals produced.		Number of mines or quarries.	ANNUAL OUTPUT.		Remarks.						
				Quantity.	Value.							

14 BOARD OF REVENUE (REV. SETT. L. RDS. AND AGRI.), 17TH MARCH 1888, No. 139.

N.—Statement of Manufactures.

Items.	CLASS OF MANUFACTURES.									
	Silk.	Cotton.	Wool.	Other fibres.	Lace.	Ivory.	Leather.	Paper.	Building.	Wood.
1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Number of mills and large factories	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. of private looms or small works	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. of workmen in large works	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. of workmen in small works or independent	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. of European Superintendents in large works	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Value of stock in large works	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Estimated annual output of all works	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.

Items.	CLASS OF MANUFACTURES—cont.									
	Indigo.	Oil press.	Cotton press and cleaning.	Bone-crushing mill.	Salt-petre manufacturing.	Dyeing.	Painting.	Tiles and bricks.	Wheat mill.	Mats.
1	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Number of mills and large factories	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. of private looms or small works	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. of workmen in large works	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. of workmen in small works or independent	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. of European Superintendents in large works	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Value of stock in large works	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Estimated annual output of all works	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.

O.—Charitable Institutions.

Class and object of institutions.	Number of institutions.	Average number of persons daily aided.	Number aided in the year.	INCOME.			NUMBER OF INSTITUTIONS WHICH AFFORD RELIEF.			In what shape relief is given.
				Paid by Government.	In land.	In money.	Subscriptions and donations.	In-door.	Out-door.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11

Ed. J. Henious.

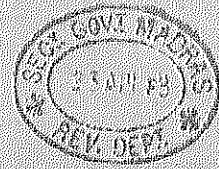
REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

1888.

Board of Revenue

(Revenue Settlement, Land Records
and Agriculture),

MADRAS.



Printed April th.

1888

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Issuing consolidated instructions for the
preparation of statistical returns.

Recorded

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MISCELLANEOUS SERIES.

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