

Revenue (1897) Department.

MISCELLANEOUS SERIES.

G.O., No. 1786

DATED 2nd April '97

[Despatch Abstract.]

Recording with remark P&P. Reviewing
report on the economic condition of Salem
for fasli 1303.

BACK PAPERS.

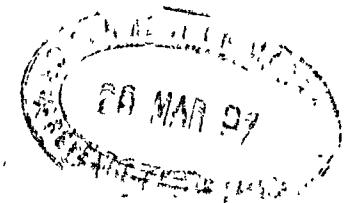
G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.	G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.	G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.
Cno	10752/97						

Revenue (1897) Department.

CURRENT No.



Recy

From

The Board of Rev:
Rev: Ret: X. R. & Agri:

Order mis No. 1486 dnd 2 April 1897.

Recorded.

No. 204

2. The Board's attention is
called to para 16 of G.O. No 487
Rev. of 24-9-96 directing the
discontinuance of annual
reports of the nature
(Bd R. & Agri) to be discontinued (vide
para 16 of G.O. No 487 of 24-9-96.)

Dated 8th March 1897

Received 26th

Registered 26th

Enclosures

Spare copies

SUBJECT.

Economic condition.

Reviewing reports on the
— of Salams for Jodli
1303.

Yes: Why then does the Board
go on reviewing them? Does this
purpose to be to one complete
"report"? Put up previous Salams
Reports in order that the matter
be looked into. The draft of
the report is in the matter, I think.

1-4-81

ask
26/3/97

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.
~	3121	10	1-1-15

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.
		10	

Handwritten notes in Tamil script, likely a summary or commentary on the papers listed.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

1897.

Board of Revenue

(Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture),

MADRAS.

Printed March th.

Proceedings, 8th March 1897, No. 204.

MARCH.

Economic condition.—Reviewing report on the — of Salem for fasli 1303.

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

READ—the following letter from C. H. MOUNSEY, Esq., Acting Collector of Salem, to the Secretary to the Commissioner of Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture, dated 17th September 1896, No. 5073:—

With reference to the Board's memorandum, No. 2298, Routine, dated 15th December 1894, I have the honour to submit the report regarding the rural economy of the several taluks in the district for fasli 1303. The General Charge Deputy Collector's report was received only on the 12th ultimo. The delay in submitting the report has been explained in this office letter to the Board, No. 4355, dated 3rd October 1895.

2. The following are the salient features of the economic condition of the district taken as a whole.

3. I. *The character and condition of the irrigation sources and whether any action regarding them is necessary.*—All the works in the district except the Barur project and the Penkondapuram tank in Krishnagiri, the Marandahalli anicut in Dharmapuri and the Vaniar tank in Uttangarai, are those falling under class IV and are either rain or river fed. The Barur project was placed in class I works for which capital and revenue accounts are kept, under Board's Proceedings, dated 18th December 1888, No. 720. It irrigates an area of 2,921 acres. The question of the revision of the assessment on the lands commanded by the project is under correspondence (B.P., R.S. dated 13th April 1896), No. 57. The other three excepted works have been placed in class III and irrigate an area of about 438 acres. The following are the main river-fed systems in the district:—

- (1) The Cauvery.
- (2) The Vellar and the Vasishtanadi.
- (3) The Pálár.
- (4) The Poniar and the Vaniar.
- (5) The Tirumanimuktar and the Edappadiar.

The Cauvery river.—There are three channels taking off from the Cauvery in the Námakkal taluk and these are known as the—

- (1) Paramathi Rajah channel, 21½ miles in length;
- (2) the Komarapalaiyam channel, 8 miles; and
- (3) the Moganur channel, 16 miles long.

The first and the last are fed by korambu. The principal korambu which extends over two miles in the bed of the river and which supplies the Paramathi Rajah channel is at Jaderpalaiyam. The Komarapalaiyam channel has no korambu of its own, but is supplied at its source from a swamp called *Shori madai* and it also receives the surplus of the fields under the Paramathi Rajah channel, to which it runs parallel for upwards of 4 miles. The Paramathi channel is the best of the three and yields the largest amount of revenue. It is 24 feet in width and the depth of water is never less than 2 feet, though during the freshes it is as much as 5 or 6 feet. It irrigates an area of about 4,000 acres. The other two channels irrigate together an area of about 2,000 acres. These channels are in charge of the Revenue Department. The supply in these never fails and all the land under them may be considered to be permanently safe. The outturn of the crops is generally good.

The Vellar and the Vasishtanadi.—These two streams drain the slopes of the Kollimalai and the Kalroyan hill ranges and afford a plentiful supply in the Atúr taluk; above two rivers feed 13 tanks besides (6 and 7 respectively). The area irrigated by

these rivers is about 9,012 acres, a large extent of which may be considered to be safe. The outturn is generally good. If the Gudumalai project now under investigation in the Atúr taluk by the Public Works Department should be carried out, a large portion of the taluk will be covered with wet cultivation.

The Pálár river.—This irrigates about 887 acres in the Tiruppattúr taluk by means of channels. There are no anicuts across the river in this district.

The Poniar and the Vaniar.—These rivers irrigate an area of about 2,952 acres in the Krishnagiri and the Uttangarai taluks.

The Tirumanimuktar and the Edappadiar.—These rivers have their source in the Shevaroy Hills and irrigate as large an area in the Salem and Tiruchengódu taluks as the Vellar and the Vasishtanadi rivers in the Atúr taluk, but they have not the same constant flow and the water is not so fertilizing as that of the latter rivers.

There are, including the major works in the district, 1,927 tanks (1,638 in repair and 289 out of repair), 197 river channels (186 in repair and 11 out of repair), 638 spring channels (609 in repair and 29 out of repair), and 316 anicuts (308 in repair and 8 out of repair). These irrigate an area of about 1,14,000 acres. The private works in the district are 36 tanks, 5 river channels, 6 spring channels, 55 anicuts and 45,493 wells. The river-fed tanks in the district receive a good supply in ordinary seasons, but the other tanks depend upon rain.

Of the irrigation sources referred to above as out of repair, many have since been taken up by the Tank Restoration Party and steps have been taken to repair the others or make them over for private enterprise. No special action seems necessary at present in regard to the irrigation works of the district.

4. II. *Whether there is much land lying unoccupied or uncultivated, and if so how much and why.*—The total extent of Government unoccupied, assessed and unassessed waste in the district at the end of fasli 1303 was 1,847,134 acres. Deducting the area under reserved forests (841,977 acres) and the area not otherwise available for cultivation (613,681 acres) the net available area is 361,476 acres. This extent is chiefly confined to the taluks of Hosúr (137,029 acres), Uttangarai (102,020 acres), Dharmapuri (72,284 acres), Atúr (69,445 acres) and Salem (52,970 acres). The causes which keep the lands unoccupied dovetail and react upon each other. Primarily it is because there is not pressure of population, but this again is caused by bad seasons and poor returns not enabling a large number to be supported upon the crops raised; it is intensified by unhealthy localities as in parts of Uttangarai, Hosúr and Dharmapuri, and in some parts the scanty population is unable to eradicate prickly-pear or to pay for trees upon assessed waste, so that assessed lands occupied with trees and prickly-pear, generally remain uncultivated. In regard to the reclamation of lands overgrown with prickly-pear, a circular has been issued drawing the attention of Divisional Officers to the provisions of Board's Standing Order No. 29 and they have been requested to inform the ryots at the jamabandi that applications for the grant of such lands on cowle will be favourably considered.

5. The areas relinquished and taken up during the last six years are given below:—

Fasli.			Area taken up.		Area relinquished.	
			ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
1298	...	...	30,362	29,680		
1299	...	...	45,216	19,160		
1300	...	...	21,647	27,314		
1301	...	...	14,078	24,760		
1302	...	...	36,298	7,543		
1303	...	...	37,766	7,018		
Total			185,367	115,475		

Excluding faslis 1300 and 1301, which were not very favourable for agricultural operations, the area taken up was considerably in excess of the area relinquished in the other faslis and the unoccupied area is gradually decreasing.

6. Out of the occupied area of 1,319,298 acres, 111,923 acres were left waste, of which 104,211 acres or 7.91 per cent. were dry and 7,712 acres or .58 per cent. were wet. The percentage is small and calls for no remarks. The system of current fallows does not appear to be practised on a large scale in the district.

7. *III. Whether the assessments are paid easily or under coercion.*—The annexed table shows the total land revenue demand and the percentages of the demand recovered by attachment and sale of moveable and immoveable properties for five years:—

Fasli.	Total demand of land revenue and cesses.	Arrears for which property was attached.	Percentage of column 3 to column 2.	Arrears for which property was sold.	Percentage of column 5 to column 2.
1	2	3	4	5	6
<i>Moveable Property.</i>					
1299	26,17,271	50,054	1.91	36,108	1.38
1300	25,85,092	12,090	.47	1,700	.06
1301	24,95,925	8,750	.35	609	.02
1302	32,08,250	29,565	.92	1,218	.04
1303	27,99,680	19,880	.71	3,250	.12
<i>Immoveable Property.</i>					
1299	26,17,271	19,548	.75	3,941	.15
1300	25,85,092	21,620	.84	13,830	.53
1301	24,95,925	7,292	.29	2,348	.09
1302	32,08,250	24,105	1.06	10,015	.31
1303	27,99,680	15,481	.55	4,980	.18

From the above it is clear that the assessments are generally paid easily. In most cases the assessment is collected by the village munsif even without demand. In some cases the assessment is paid immediately after the issue of the demand and without distraint or attachment. These have to be resorted to in a small percentage of cases and the percentage of those in which sales actually take place is smaller still.

8. *IV. Whether there is a tendency to extend cultivation or vice versa and whether relinquishment is part of the agricultural system.*—The extent showing the lands relinquished and that taken up are shown in paragraph 5 above and from this it may be inferred that there is a tendency to extend cultivation. The holdings have risen from 1,216,408 acres in fasli 1297 to 1,319,298 in fasli 1303, showing an increase of 1,02,890 acres in six years. The practice of relinquishing lands and allowing them to lie fallow for some years after two or three years of continuous cultivation does not prevail to any large extent in any taluk except Atúr.

9. *V. Whether there is a large or small number of stock maintained and whether changes in this respect are going on.*—The following table shows the extent cultivated, the number of pattas and the stock maintained in each taluk in fasli 1303:—

Taluk.	Extent of holdings cultivated in fasli 1303.	Total number of pattas.	Number of bulls, bullocks and he-buffaloes.	Number of cows and she-buffaloes.	Number of young stock.	Number of sheep and goats.	Average number of stock to each patta.		Stock maintained for every 100 acres tilled.	
							Plough cattle.	Sheep and goats.	Cattle of all sorts.	Sheep and goats.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	ACS	NO.	NO.	NO.	NO.	NO.	NO.	NO.	NO.	NO.
Salem	236,685	38,774	52,093	86,964	64,750	262,296	1.34	7	86	111
Atúr	123,747	35,082	41,427	41,112	25,969	246,038	1.18	7	88	198
Námakkal	112,874	18,370	23,355	27,891	17,372	117,402	1.27	7	61	104
Tiruchengó'u	177,787	21,884	18,206	44,918	26,710	144,234	.83	6	51	81
Dharmapuri	155,286	24,040	24,325	36,358	31,184	144,788	1.01	6	59	93
Krishnagiri	114,233	14,842	17,773	35,135	22,624	82,059	1.19	6	66	72
Hosúr	88,185	21,801	20,154	68,697	37,230	69,354	.92	3	143	78
Tiruppattúr	69,629	8,369	19,586	28,310	19,779	40,981	2.34	5	97	59
Uttangarai	132,982	17,200	30,020	59,540	44,922	168,892	1.74	9	101	127

From the above it might appear that an average pattadar has not got even one pair of plough cattle, but it may be mentioned that in this district cows and she-buffaloes are freely used for ploughing operations. The stock maintained in the several taluks of the district may be said to be comparatively large. In the Hosúr and Dharmapuri taluks cattle-breeding is carried on on a large scale—more for mercantile than for agricultural purposes.

10. *VI. Whether the outturn of crops is usually safe or always precarious.*—The lands under the Cauvery channels, the Barur project, the Vellar, the Vasishtanadi, the Pálár, the Vaniar and Poniar may be regarded as always safe. Those irrigated by the Thirumanimuktar and the Edappadiar in the taluks of Salem and Tiruchengódu are not safe, when the monsoons on which the rivers depend are not favourable. The lands under wells may also be said to be safe. The outturn of crops under rainfed tanks and on lands depending on rain alone is precarious.

11. *VII. Particulars as to the public health and as to that of stock.*—The condition and the health of the people are on the whole satisfactory. The only tracts that can be regarded as unhealthy are parts of the Uttangarai, Hosúr, Dharmapuri and Atúr taluks. Cholera was prevalent in fasli 1303 in the taluks of Salem, Námakkal, Tiruchengódu and Tiruppattúr, and the subjoined table compares the mortality from cholera, small-pox and fever in 1893-94 as compared with 1892-93:—

	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fever.
1892-93 (fasli 1302)	1,554	1,572	15,233
1893-94 („ 1303)	3,113	881	17,064

Cattle-diseases were prevalent to some extent, but the loss was not great. Tank-bed and other communal porambokes and fallows give a fair supply of fodder to cattle for grazing. They are also allowed to graze within the forest reserves at the prescribed rate of fees.

12. The reports of the Divisional Officers, together with those of the Tahsildars, are submitted herewith as per list enclosed.

ENCLOSURE No. 1.

From R. H. CAMPBELL, Esq., C.S., Acting Sub-Collector of Salem, to the Collector of Salem, dated 29th May 1896, Ref on No. 2615-Eng.

With reference to your letter, No. 4354, dated 10th October 1895, I have the honour to submit, herewith, the report on the economic condition of the rural population of the Krishnagiri taluk for fasli 1303, and to state that similar reports of Hosúr and Dharmapuri taluks for fasli 1303 were submitted already from this office with this office D Nos. 2886 and 2492, dated 12th November 1894 and 20th October 1894, respectively, and that of Hosúr taluk for fasli 1302 on 19th February 1894.

2. I submit that as there is nothing specially needing any notice for fasli 1304, I think no regular report is called for for that fasli according to the instructions conveyed by the Board in paragraph 2 of their Proceedings (Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture), No. 351, dated 4th November 1895, communicated with your endorsement No. 5738, dated 12th December 1895. However, the reports for Hosúr and Dharmapuri taluks (sent herewith) are under preparation and will be submitted soon.

Report on the salient features of the Economic Condition of the Dharmapuri taluk for fasli 1303.

Firka.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	The character and condition of the irrigation sources of the villages and whether any action regarding them is necessary.	Whether there is much land lying uncultivated or unoccupied, if so, how much and why?	Whether the assessments are paid easily or only under coercion.	Whether there is much tendency to extend cultivation or <i>vice versa</i> , and also whether relinquishment is frequent as a part of the agricultural system.	Whether there is a large or small number of stock maintained and whether changes in this respect are going on.	Whether the outturn of crops is usually safe or always precarious. If the latter, why?	Particulars as to public health and as to that of the stock of the villages.	Remarks.	
Dharmapuri.	There are 7 major and 69 minor irrigation tanks. Of these, 3 and 14 respectively are in bad order, the rest being in good condition. All the sixteen ancient and eighteen channels are in good order. All the irrigation sources are rainfed. Lands under Annasagaram, Kolagattur and Adamancotta are irrigated chiefly by tank water, which is not supplemented by well irrigation. There are 1,163 wells in dry lands. Well irrigation in dry lands is progressing fairly in this firka.	There are 7 major and 69 minor irrigation tanks. Of these, 3 and 14 respectively are in bad order, the rest being in good condition. All the sixteen ancient and eighteen channels are in good order. All the irrigation sources are rainfed. Lands under Annasagaram, Kolagattur and Adamancotta are irrigated chiefly by tank water, which is not supplemented by well irrigation. There are 1,163 wells in dry lands. Well irrigation in dry lands is progressing fairly in this firka.	The revenue is easily paid. No coercion seems necessary in this firka. Extent of lands taken up in last three years .. 2,924 Extent of lands relinquished in last three years .. 610	The tendency is generally to increase cultivation. It does not appear that relinquishment has been adopted as a part of the agricultural system in this firka.	Average stock of each pattadar is— Cattle .. 2 Sheep .. 3 Goats .. 3 Area tilled per pair of working cattle is— Wet .. 2 aca. Dry .. 5 Total stock maintained for 100 acres .. 40	Average outturn of the following four crops is— Paddy .. 12 Ragi .. 8 Cumbu .. 12 Cholum .. 12 The eastern part of the firka generally bears good crops, but the harvests in the western portion are precarious owing to the poverty of the soil.	The health of people is generally good. During the last three years there were 612 deaths from fever, 162 from small-pox and 71 from cholera. This year the public health is good. Cattle are in good condition and pasture is sufficient.	....	
Pe umbalal..	No major tanks; 43 minor tanks and 3 channels. Almost all are in good condition, only six requiring repair. There are 61 wells in dry lands and there seems to be much room for improvement in the direction of well-sinking. In some villages the soil is rocky and it is not easy to sink wells.	The last item is due to want of ryots and to the increase of the cultivation is on its increase, especially in Annasagaram, Komarasamballi, Gollipalli, Venkatanaballi, Kolagattur and Kadegetham.	The revenue is collected with ease and there is no need to have recourse to coercive measure Cattle, including buffaloes .. 40 Sheep and goats .. 120 No changes are going on.	The extent relinquished in the last three years is 1,475 acres and that taken up is 1,590. In 15 villages relinquishment was extensively resorted to. Assignments were extensive in seven villages. The relinquishments on the whole are not abnormal.	Ryots seem to maintain a sufficient stock. In the forest parts they keep cattle. Hence the average per head of pattadar is 16. The average area tilled per pair of working cattle is 4 acres (wet and dry). The number maintained per 100 acres is— Cattle .. 150 Sheep and goats .. 200	Principal crops are paddy, cholum, cumbu, ragi. Average outturn is from 8 to 14 annas. Generally the crops depend on rain and are therefore precarious.	The general health of people is good, except in forest parts. Deaths in last three years were— Cholera .. 160 Small-pox .. 82 Fever .. 706 The deaths from fever occurred chiefly in forest villages. There were 771 deaths among cattle during the same period; pasture sufficient.	....	
	There are 23,964 acres of cultivable land left uncultivated, and this state of things is due to— (1) Poverty of ryots. (2) Bad situation of the land. (3) Inability of the ryots to pay for standing growth. (4) Requirements of the Forest Department. Cultivation is generally on the increase.								

Report on the salient features of the Economic Condition of the Dharmapuri taluk for fasli 1303—cont.

Firka.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	The character and condition of the irrigation sources of the villages and whether any action regarding them is necessary.	Whether there is much land lying uncultivated or unoccupied, if so, how much and why?	Whether the assessments are paid easily or only under coercion.	Whether there is much tendency to extend cultivation or <i>vice versa</i> , and also whether relinquishment is frequent as a part of the agricultural system.	Whether there is a large or small number of stock maintained and whether changes in this respect are going on.	Whether the outturn of crops is usually safe or always precarious. If the latter, why?	Particulars as to public health and as to that of the stock of the villages.	Remarks.	
Pennagaram.	The irrigation works in this firka are— Major tanks .. 3 Minor tanks .. 71 Channel .. 1 Total .. 75 All are in good order except 13 minor tanks which need some repair. There are 738 wells in dry lands and 1,038 in wet. There is scope for extending well irrigation.	The total area of the firka is divided thus:— Poramboke.. 33,053 K rest .. 35,578 The surveyed .. 1,472 Occupied .. 41,005 Podugal .. 28,825 Total .. 142,933 The large extent of Podugal (28,825 acres) is due to the same causes as in Perumbalai firka. The occupation is gradually increasing year by year. There are 10,292 acres available for extension of cultivation. Lands are left waste owing partly to sterility of the soil and partly to want of population. Nearly one-quarter of the waste is scrub jungle. Cultivation is gradually increasing.	Assessments are paid easily. Only .065 of the demand has been realized by sale of unmoveable property.	The extent relinquished during the past three years is 1,007 acres against 4,584 acres taken up during the same period. Relinquishment is not a regular part of the agricultural system.	Sufficient stock is maintained. Average stock of each pattadar is— Cattle .. 6 Sheep and goats .. 6 A pair of cattle is capable of tilling 2 acres of wet and 5 acres of dry.	Chiefly crops are— paddy, ragi, cumbu and cholum. The average yield is estimated from 8 to 12 annas. The crop is precarious being dependent on rainfall.	The health of people is generally good except in the forest villages. There were 666 deaths during the past three years due to the following causes— Cholera .. 77 Small-pox .. 83 Fever .. 506 The total population is 25,595 and the death rate is 26 per mille. There were only 170 deaths among cattle.		
Palacode ..	There are two major tanks in good order, and 27 minor tanks, of which 50 are said to be out of order. Ancient 18, channels 2; of these one is in good order. The irrigation is supplemented by wells both in wet and dry fields. There are 148 wells in wet and 1,445 in dry lands. All the tanks, except Sanganabasavan tavan which is fed by Sanathokur river, depend on surface drainage for their supply. There appears to be not much scope for extending well irrigation. The tanks requiring repair are receiving due attention.		Revenue is easily paid and no coercion is necessary.	The extent taken up during the last three years is 3,088 acres against only 779 acres relinquished.	Sufficient stock is maintained by the ryots, the average stock of a pattadar being— Cattle .. 4 Sheep and goats .. 7 No appreciable changes are going on. An average of 6 acres of dry and 1 acre of wet is tilled with a pair of cattle.	Average yield of all food-grains may be estimated at from 8 to 12. Dry crops except on lands which have wells are generally precarious being dependent on rain. Wet and dry crops on land containing wells are secure, especially in the following villages— (1) Jertala. (2) Belaraballi. (3) Serelaballi. (4) Matraballi. (5) Sahanur (6) Perumpatti. (7) Kothamarainpatti. (8) Bagunahalli, and (9) Sullampatti.	The condition of the people was generally good. Fever and small-pox of a fatal type were prevalent, and the deaths from these causes were 533 and 72, respectively. Cholera also made its appearance, but there were only 13 deaths from this cause. <i>Cattle</i> .—There were only 132 deaths among cattle. Their condition is generally good; pasture is sufficient.	Nearly one-quarter of the waste available for cultivation lies in the village of Mallappuram and Annabhalli along the sides of the river. This tract being scrub jungle, there is no prospect of its being occupied for cultivation.	

Report on the salient features of Economic Condition of the Krishnagiri taluk for fasli 1303.

Firka.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	The character and condition of the irrigation sources of the villages and whether any action regarding them is necessary.	Whether there is much land lying uncultivated, if so, how much and why?	Whether the assessments are paid easily or only under coercion.	Whether there is much tendency to extend cultivation or vice versa, and also whether relinquishment is frequent as a part of the agricultural system.	Whether there is a large or small number of stock maintained and whether changes in this respect are going on.	Whether the outturn of crops is usually safe or always precarious. If the latter, why?	Particulars as to public health and as to that of the stock of the villages.	Remarks.	
Krishnagiri.	The irrigation sources of the firka are— In order. Out of order. Anicuts .. 16 .. 2 Tanks .. 81 .. 6 Channels .. 23 .. 1 Wells in Dry lands .. 951 .. 40 Wells in Wet lands .. 847 .. 44 Necessary steps are being taken for repairing the tanks, &c., which are in disrepair. All the irrigation sources are mostly ruined.	Total area of the firka is 5,036. Foramboke .. 10,520 Forest .. 280 Total .. 10,800 Remainder .. 44,236 Cultivated .. 36,696 Assessed and cultivable, but not cultivated .. 7,540 The cultivable area is left uncultivated for the following reasons:— (1) Fertility of ryots. (2) The lands are far away from the village. (3) Some portion is not profitable being stony ground and saline soil.	Assessments are paid easily. No sales order.	The extent relinquished and taken up in last three faslis is noted below:— Extent relinquished .. 1301 .. 362 1302 .. 125 1303 .. 48 Total .. 535 Extent taken up .. 1301 .. 285 1302 .. 981 1303 .. 926 Total .. 2,196 The tendency is generally to extend cultivation.	The stock in fasli 1303 was: Cattle, Sheep and Goat 19,218. Against 29,381 and 23,408, respectively, in fasli 1301. Average stock of each pottadar is— Cattle .. 5 Sheep and goat .. 3 Area tilled per pair of working cattle is— Wet and dry .. 10 acres. Total stock maintained for 100 acres in fasli 1303:— Cattle .. 58 Sheep and goat .. 52 The large decrease in the number of stock points to changes that are going on both under cattle, and goat and sheep.	The crops generally depend on rain and are hence precarious; those that depend on wells are safe.	Health of people must be said to have been generally good, as during the last three years there has been a gradual decrease in the number of deaths. There was no epidemic during the fasli. Cattle are in good condition and pasture is sufficient.	....	
Kaveri pottam.	One hundred and six tank—37 are out of order; 11 channels are in bad order. Necessary steps are being taken to repair them. The number of wells on dry and wet lands is 1,590 and 1,446, respectively. The Barur tank is fed by Pennar river channel. All the other tanks are mostly ruined.	Total area of the firka is 60,227; 5,103 sales in the last fasli. Foramboke .. 2 Forest .. 2 Total .. 8,105 Remainder .. 52,122 Cultivated .. 46,157 The last item is uncultivated .. 5,965 The last item is uncultivated for the same causes already noticed in the Krishnagiri firka. Generally the cultivation is on the increase especially in Thaprunanahalli, Kathiripuram, Mahadeva Gollahalli, Erabahalli, Bonnahalli.	Revenue is easily paid. There were no sales in the last fasli.	The extent relinquished and taken up in the three preceding faslis is shown below:— Extent relinquished .. Fasli— 1301 .. 555 1302 .. 367 1303 .. 167 Total .. 1,089 Extent taken up .. 1301 .. 356 1302 .. 1,061 1303 .. 1,200 Total .. 2,617 The tendency is generally to extend cultivation and it is observed that relinquishment is no part of the agricultural system.	The stock in fasli 1303 was: cattle 23,965, sheep and goat 29,877, against 26,072 and 26,348 respectively in fasli 1301. Average stock of each pottadar is— Cattle .. 6 Sheep and goat .. 7 Area tilled per pair of working cattle is— Dry .. 54 acres. Wet .. 54 acres. Total stock maintained for 100 acres in fasli 1303:— Cattle .. 52 Sheep and goat .. 62 The decrease in the number of cattle is large.	The crops on lands depending on Pennar river channel and on wells may be considered safe. Others must be said to be precarious as they depend on fall of rain.	Health of people was generally good except in certain parts which were malarious during the past three faslis. The number of deaths were as follows:— Fasli. Mon. Cattle. Sheep and goat. 1301 .. 615 679 .. 62 1302 .. 438 295 .. 62 1303 .. 623 61 .. 51 There were more deaths in the following than in previous faslis: Nijogunahalli, Kaveripattanam, Mullaunur, Thakkajanchalli, Kilkuppam, Barur and Sandapuram. These taluqs are malarious parts of the taluk. Cattle were in good condition. There was no epidemic.	....	

Report on the salient features of Economic Condition of the Krishnagiri taluk for fasli 1303—cont.

Firka.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	The character and condition of the irrigation sources of the villages and whether any action regarding them is necessary.	Whether there is much land lying uncultivated, if so, how much and why?	Whether the assessments are paid easily or only under coercion.	Whether there is much tendency to extend cultivation or <i>vice versa</i> , and also whether relinquishment is frequent as a part of the agricultural system.	Whether there is a large or small number of stock maintained and whether changes in this respect are going on.	The average outturn of the following principal crops is— Paddy .. Ragi .. Cumbu .. Cholum .. As was already observed in the other <i>fasls</i> crops are safe under wells and precarious under sources which depend chiefly on rain-fall.	Particulars as to public health and as to that of the stock of the villages.	Remarks.	
Mathur ..	There are 110 (both major and minor) irrigation tanks. Of these, 29 are out of order. There are 11 anicuts and 74 channels in this <i>firka</i> , of which 5 anicuts and 27 channels require repair. Necessary steps are being taken to put them in order. The number of wells on dry and wet lands are 1,336 and 882, respectively. Pennagousapuram project is the greatest source of irrigation in the <i>firka</i> .	ACS. Total area of the <i>firka</i> is .. 72,469 Foramboke. 6,965 Forests .. 200 Total .. 7,165 Remainder. 65,304 Cultivated. 53,178 Cultivable .. 12,126 but uncultivated .. 12,126 The reasons for the large extent of uncultivated land are paucity of ryots.	In only one case the sale was effected. The percentage of the demand recovered by sale is 01 on the whole. The revenue is paid easily. Fasli 1301 .. " 1302 .. " 1303 ..	The extent relinquished and taken up in the three preceding <i>faslis</i> is shown below:— Extent relinquished .. 1,709 Extent taken up. 1,827 ACS. 241 600 986 Total .. 1,827	The stock maintained in the past three <i>faslis</i> is below:— Cattle, sheep and goat .. 1301.. 22,494 27,602 1302.. 22,637 29,694 1303.. 25,116 35,321 It will be observed that stock is increasing since fasli 1302 and that changes are going on. In fasli 1301 no stock was affected by unfavourable season. The stock maintained for 100 acres in fasli 1303 is— Cattle .. 47 Sheep and goat .. 66 The average stock for pattadars is— Cattle .. 5 Sheep and goat .. 6 Area tilled per pair of working cattle is 9 acres.	The average outturn of the following principal crops is— Paddy .. Ragi .. Cumbu .. Cholum .. As was already observed in the other <i>fasls</i> crops are safe under wells and precarious under sources which depend chiefly on rain-fall.	Health of people is generally good. The number of deaths decreased from 898 in fasli 1302 to 672 in fasli 1303. Cattle are in good condition and pasture is sufficient.		

The large relinquishment in fasli 1301 was due to unfavourable season. Cultivation is gradually extended year after year.

Relinquishment is no part of agricultural system in this *firka*.

Report on the salient features of Economic Condition of the Hosur taluk for fasli 1303.

Taluk.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9																					
	The character and condition of the irrigation sources of the villages and whether any action regarding them is necessary.	Whether there is much land lying unoccupied or uncultivated, if so, how much and why?	Whether the assessments are paid easily or only under coercion.	Whether there is much tendency to extend cultivation or vice versa, and also whether relinquishment is frequent as a part of the agricultural system.	Whether there is a large or small number of stock maintained and whether changes in this respect are going on.	Whether the outturn of crops is usually safe or always precarious. If the latter, why?	Particulars as to public health and as to that of the stock of the villages.	Remarks.																						
Hosur	Tanks.—There are 88 tanks, of these 66 are said to be in good order. The remaining 22 are in bad repair. Attention is being given to their repair. Anicut.—Only one, and it is in good order. Irrigation Channels.—Nil. Wells.—No reliable and accurate information is available. It is said that there are eight wells in wet and 439 in dry lands. There is not much scope for well irrigation, as wet crops are not generally cultivated. Ragi, the chief food-grain, is grown here with the aid of rain water in large fields and not in gardens.	The total area of the firka is 58,816 acres which are distributed as under:— <table><tr><td>Poramboke..</td><td>10,956</td></tr><tr><td>Unassessed jungle ..</td><td>417</td></tr><tr><td>Occupied ..</td><td>34,254</td></tr><tr><td>Total ..</td><td>58,818</td></tr></table> The existence of the large extent of Podugal is accounted for by the fact that a large extent of land is full of gullies and covered with pungan trees. The value of pungan growth is very high, such trees being classed under first class. This prevents people from taking up lands on payment of tree growth. The requirements of the Forest Department may partly account for the extension Podugal.	Poramboke..	10,956	Unassessed jungle ..	417	Occupied ..	34,254	Total ..	58,818	Revenue is collected without the necessity of resorting to coercion. <table><tr><td>Podugal ..</td><td>13,191</td></tr><tr><td>Total ..</td><td>58,818</td></tr></table>	Podugal ..	13,191	Total ..	58,818	The extent taken up during the past 3 years is 2,083 acres, and the extent relinquished during the same period is 337 acres. The tendency is generally to extend cultivation, and relinquishment is not a part of the agricultural system in this firka. In the following villages the extent taken up exceeds 40 acres:— 1. Bandapuram. 2. Nallur. 3. Zuzuvadi. 4. Alur.	The average stock of a single pattadar is 4 cattle and 3 sheep and goats. The extent tilled per pair of cattle is 8 acres dry and 1 acre wet. The stock maintained for every 100 acres is 100 cattle and 50 goats and sheep. 5. Analarall. 6. Kothur. 7. Ragur. 8. Ferandapalli.	The average outturn is as noted below:— <table><tr><td>Paddy ..</td><td>8 to 16 as.</td></tr><tr><td>Cumbu ..</td><td>4 to 12</td></tr><tr><td>Ragi ..</td><td>4 to 12</td></tr></table> Wet crops are not extensively cultivated. Only dry crops are raised on the greater portion of the occupied land. These depend solely on the periodical rains and are therefore precarious. The season was more favourable in fasli 1302 than in fasli 1301.	Paddy ..	8 to 16 as.	Cumbu ..	4 to 12	Ragi ..	4 to 12	The health of the people was generally good. The deaths during the past three years were— <table><tr><td>Fever ..</td><td>625</td></tr><tr><td>Small-pox ..</td><td>3</td></tr></table> The condition of cattle was good, and there was sufficient pasture.	Fever ..	625	Small-pox ..	3	
Poramboke..	10,956																													
Unassessed jungle ..	417																													
Occupied ..	34,254																													
Total ..	58,818																													
Podugal ..	13,191																													
Total ..	58,818																													
Paddy ..	8 to 16 as.																													
Cumbu ..	4 to 12																													
Ragi ..	4 to 12																													
Fever ..	625																													
Small-pox ..	3																													

Report on the salient features of Economic Condition of the Hosur taluk for fasli 1303—cont.

Firka.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Whether there is much land lying unoccupied or uncultivated, if so, how much and why?	Whether the assessments are paid easily or only under coercion.	Whether there is much tendency to extend cultivation or vice versa, and also whether relinquishment is frequent as a part of the agricultural system.	Whether there is a large or small number of stock maintained and whether changes in this respect are going on.	Whether the outturn of crops is usually safe or always precarious. If the latter, why?	Particulars as to public health and as to that of the stock of the villages.	Remarks.		
Kelamangalam.	There is no major tank in this firka. Of the 96 minor tanks, 82 are in good condition and 14 require repair. Attention is being paid to their repair. <i>Anicuts 14.</i> —Of this one is a major work, 2 are in need of repair and the remaining 11 are in good order. Alayalam anicut channel wants repair in parts. Total number of wells on dry lands is 436. There is scope for extension of well irrigation in this firka.	The assessment is generally paid with ease and no coercion is necessary.	The extent relinquished during the past three years is 515 acres, and the extent taken up during that period is 1,582 acres, or thrice the former extent. In Nagamangalam and Thandram tanks relinquishments were numerous in the following four tanks as— 1. Gopnapalli. 2. Mutugunapalli. 3. Thandrai. 4. Panchathupuram. Relinquishment is not a part of the agricultural system.	The average stock of a pattadar is 15 cattle of all sorts, or 9 cattle and 6 sheep and goats. Sufficient stock is maintained by ryots. The average area tilled per pair of working cattle is 8 acres. The number of stock maintained for every 100 acres is 105 cattle and 90 sheep and goats.	The average outturn is— Paddy .. 4 to 16 as. Cholum .. 4 Cumbu .. 4 to 16 Ragi .. 4 to 16 Dry crops depend chiefly on rains and are therefore precarious. Wells are secure.	The health of the people is good. The number of deaths in the past three years is— Cholera .. 37 Small-pox .. 4 Fever was prevalent in forest tracts. The condition of cattle is good, the number of deaths from cattle disease being 950 during the past three years. Pasture is sufficient.			
Denkanikottah.	There is no major tank, there are 86 minor tanks, of which 81 are in good condition; the remaining 15 are in need of repair. Necessary steps are being taken for putting them in order. There are 3 anicuts, of which one requires repair; the other two are in good order. There are 143 wells in wet and 285 in dry land. There is further scope for well irrigation.	The revenue is paid during the past three years 717 acres were relinquished and 988 acres were taken up. The extent relinquished is nearly three-fourths of that assigned, and this fact raises a presumption that relinquishment is a part of the agricultural system in this firka.	The average stock of a pattadar is 13 cattle of all kinds, or 8 cattle and 5 sheep and goats which appear to be sufficient. The average area tilled per each pair of cattle is 8 acres. The total stock per every 100 acres is 123 cattle and 70 sheep.	The chief food-grain is ragi and its average yield is between 4 and 12 annas. Paddy is also grown and its average outturn is 4 to 12 annas. Both the crops depend on rain and are therefore precarious.	The health of the people is generally good. Fever was prevalent in forest tracts and the number of deaths from this cause was 934 during the past three years. The condition of cattle is generally good. The deaths from cattle disease during the past years were 3,133.				
Thalli	All the above except 25 minor tanks are in good order. All these depend on rain. Wells in wet lands .. 184 Wells in dry lands .. 188 Sinking of wells require great outlay as the ground is not well suited for the purpose being stony. Hence there is no scope for extension of well irrigation, except in some villages near Thalli. In 36 villages which are among the hills, the wells have to be sunk very deep, as there is no water near the surface.	The same reasons as are mentioned in the other firkas are assigned for the existence of waste.	The stock maintained is generally sufficient. Average stock of a pattadar is 9 cattle and 10 goats. Stock maintained per every 100 acres tilled is 112 cattle and 39 sheep and goats.	The average outturn of paddy is 6 to 8 annas and of ragi 9 to 12 annas. The crops are not secure as they chiefly depend on the rains. The people suffer a good deal from want of water. Fever is the prevailing disease in the hilly tracts. During this year the public health seems to have been good.	The health of people in the plains is good, but in hills bad. In the forest parts the scarcity of water is much felt, one or two deep wells have to supply a whole village and during the hot season the water is not sufficient for the public health.				

ENCLOSURE No. 2.

From M. GHOSE, Esq., Acting Head Assistant Collector and Magistrate of Salem, to the Collector of Salem, dated Tiruppattūr, 29th February 1896, No. 507.

Adverting to your memo., dated 3rd October 1895, No. 4354, I have the honour to submit my report regarding the rural economy of my division for fasli 1302 in the two tabular statements herein enclosed.

2. The Tahsildar of Uttankarai has submitted statements showing the economical condition of the firkas in his taluk for fasli 1303, but as the figures do not differ greatly from those for the previous fasli they are sent in original.

The Tahsildar of Tiruppattūr has not submitted his report for fasli 1303, though several reminders were sent to him. I have called on him to report the date on which his report will be received in my office.

2. The statements received from the Tahsildars are also enclosed.

REPORT on the economical condition or salient features of the Tiruppattūr taluk for fasli 1303.

I. The character and condition of the irrigation sources of the taluk and whether any action regarding them is necessary.—(1) The following is the statement showing the different classes of sources of irrigation the wet lands of this taluk :—

Class.	In repair.	Out of repair.
Tanks—		
Major ...	12	...
Minor ...	117	16
Anicuts ...	7	2
Channels ...	137	6

2. Among the rivers, Pālār is the only important river which irrigates a portion of Vāniyambādi firkā of the taluk. No anicuts are built across the river for the purpose of diverting water for the irrigation of wet fields. But water is taken by means of channels dug from the main river. The villages so irrigated are Ambalur, Kodayangi, Vāniyambādi, Ekklaspuram and Sankarapuram in Vāniyambādi firkā. The other portions of the taluk are mainly irrigated by tanks and other minor rivers. There are 1,767 wells in wet ayacut to supplement the above sources of irrigation. Besides the above, there are 177 recognised wells in the taluk having independently wet ayacuts under them.

3. As regards the dry cultivation, the ryots mostly depend on rains; and the failure of this comes to 22 acres for every well. There are only 3,413 wells in the dry fields and opinion large. A remedy has already been opened to the people by Government in the shape of granting of State loans, and the ryots have not realized the benefits of the same, though the importance of it has been explained to them on several occasions.

4. Of the 24 works reported to be out of order, 5 have been repaired by the Revenue Department during the year, and 12 by the Tank Restoration Party; and steps have been, and are being, taken for the repairing of other works with the exception of Etticuppam Amba Eri. This tank breached several years before and finding that there would be no use of repairing it, it has been abandoned and its bed has been sold in auction for cultivation, and the ayacut wet lands transferred to dry with the sanction of the Board of Revenue.

II. Whether there is much land lying unoccupied or uncultivated; and if so, how much and why?

Particulars.	ACS.
Area of the taluk ...	229,240
Deduct forest area ...	96,992
„ poramboke ...	28,238
„ uncultivable ...	23,331
Total ...	148,561
Remainder cultivable ...	80,679
Occupied area of fasli 1303 ...	73,640
Remainder unoccupied waste ...	7,039

The waste is due to the following causes :—

	ACS.
Occupied by topes ...	460
Proximity to forests ...	3,984
Distance from villages ...	1,276
Other causes ...	1,319

Besides the above the following area has also been taken up by the ryots during the fasli but for which sivoijama pattas have been granted during the year :—

	ACS.
Lands cultivated but not included in pattas ...	148
Cultivation of poramboke lands ...	121

(i) The area under occupation in fasli 1303 is 73,640 acres against 73,449 acres in fasli 1302. There is thus an improvement over the last year. If the rains are more seasonable, the area now left unoccupied and fit for cultivation might be brought under cultivation—

(ii) Current fallows—

	Area.
	ACS.
Fasli 1300 ...	4,390
„ 1301 ...	4,648
„ 1302 ...	5,768
„ 1303 ...	4,277

Even under this head the area not brought under plough during the year is less by 1,500 acres than last year and even smaller than the previous two years; so the cultivation during the year is greater than the previous years by nearly 2,500 acres.

3. Whether the assessments are paid easily or under coercion—

Fasli.	Demand.	Amount realized by sale of moveables.	Amount realized by sale of immoveable property.
	RS.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
1300	1,92,317	.. .. .	202 2 0
1301	1,81,342	30 9 0	.. .. .
1302	1,94,282	47 10 0	112 1 0
1303	1,87,581	8 8 0	30 14 6

No difficulty is experienced in the collection of arrears except in a very few cases and the kist amounts are paid with ease. Some difficulty is experienced when the land registry does not correspond with the occupier of the lands in which case processes have to be issued and land brought to sale under Act II of 1864. Even in such cases the amounts are generally paid up before the date of sale. The lands and moveables are sold in a very few cases.

4. Whether there is much tendency to extend cultivation or vice versa and whether relinquishment is frequent as a part of the agricultural system—

Items.	1300	1301	1302	1303	Remarks.
	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	
Relinquished	900	473	164	121	16 per cent. and 1 cent for each pattadar.
Taken up	488	339	1,220	1,203	1.63 per cent. and 14 cents for each pattadar.

The details for fasli 1303 under each firka are given below:—

						Relinquished.	Taken up.
						ACS.	ACS.
Tiruppattūr range	...	...	...	...	...	58	449
Koratti "	...	...	...	...	...	30	311
Vāniyambādi range	...	...	...	...	...	33	441
Total	...	...	...	...	...	121	1,203

(i) In the whole taluk it is only in the village of Kuttichunarnatham, Tiruppattūr range, a large area (41 acres) was given up, but the extent taken up in the same village in the year is 43 acres. It is only in very few villages lands have been relinquished and the extents so relinquished are very small.

(ii) The extent of relinquishments of fasli 1303 is 121 against 164 in fasli 1302 and 73 in fasli 1301. From the above it would be apparent that the tendency to relinquish lands is very little.

(iii) In the villages of Simmanapudur (74), Perampattu (58) in Koratti firka, Bandarupalli (122), Nanthibanda (43) and Mangalam in Tiruppattūr and Audalanadi Vuthand (116), Poongolam (78) and Balapanattam (96) in Vāniyambadi firka, large extents have been taken up during the fasli. The reason for taking up such a large extent is the Forest department's having thrown out of reserve some acres, the area assigned in the villages of Poongolam and Audalanadi nattam which adjoin reserved forests.

5. Whether there is a large or small number of stock maintained and whether the changes in this respect are going on—

Faslis.	Live-stock.								
	Bulls and bullocks	Cows.	He buffaloes.	She buffaloes.	Young stock.	Sheep and goats.	Horses and ponies.	Mules and donkeys.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1301	17,779	22,172	907	3,106	17,648	42,864	122	637	106,200
1302	18,501	23,893	907	3,106	17,648	42,864	122	637	113,904
1303	18,873	25,095	587	2,946	21,270	45,804	160	743	109,681

Faslis.	Number of patta-dars.	Average to each patta-dar.	Occupied area.		Total.	Area tilled per pair of working cattle.			Stock maintained for every 100 acres tilled under	
			Dry.	Wet.		Dry.	Wet.	Total.	Cattle of all sorts.	Sheep and goats.
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1301	7,819	13	58,188	7,928	66,116	6	1	7	93	66
1302	8,353	14	64,509	7,942	72,451	7	1	8	93	63
1303	8,365	13	65,658	7,982	73,640	7	1	8	92	56

From the above it will be seen that a pair of bullocks or buffaloes has to work in seven acres of dry land and one pair in wet land. The former area is considerably too much for a pair of bullocks or buffaloes to work.

6. Whether the outturn of crops is usually safe or always precarious; if the latter, why—?

Crops.	Outturn.						Total.	Average.
	Fasli 1302.							
	20	16	12	8	4	0		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Paddy	142	1,522	3,869	5,629	275	81	11,518	10
Cholam	..	21	405	836	84	30	1,376	9
Cumba	..	328	4,591	12,417	685	50	18,071	9
Ragi	..	578	4,083	11,138	563	1	16,363	9
All other crops	..	696	6,113	14,411	2,378	..	23,598	9
Cotton	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Indigo	..	185	207	78	10	4	484	13
Sugarcane	..	50	655	1,754	201	..	2,660	9
Oilseeds (castor oil)	..	1	220	1,131	302	1	1,655	8
Gingelly	..	2	174	290	11	..	477	9
Ground-nuts	..	6	24	131	39	..	199	7
Other oilseeds	..	..	6	44	18	..	68	8
Tobacco	..	98	614	1,222	61	29	2,024	9
Topes	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	142	3,486	20,961	49,081	4,627	196	78,495	9

Crops.	Outturn.						Total.	Average
	Fasli 1303.							
	20	16	12	8	4	0		
	10	11	12	13	14	15		
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Paddy	100	1,162	2,146	7,282	294	..	10,984	10
Cholum	..	..	53	936	27	13	1,029	8
Cumbu	..	20	2,265	13,288	3,658	76	19,307	8
Ragi	..	..	11,399	1,433	107	15,925	8	8
All other crops	..	268	1,852	22,243	1,772	30	26,165	8
Cotton	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Indigo	..	10	13	553	..	1	577	8
Sugarcane	..	..	30	3,162	..	15	3,197	8
Oilseeds (castor oil)	..	7	53	1,135	272	6	1,473	7
Gingelly	..	4	23	552	..	2	581	8
Ground-nuts	..	5	33	487	..	..	525	8
Other oilseeds	..	..	..	72	..	..	72	8
Tobacco	..	7	163	1,656	18	3	1,837	8
Topes	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	100	1,483	7,907	64,455	7,474	253	81,672	8

(i) The outturn is always the same in the marginally-noted villages, as they are irrigated by Palār and Pāmban rivers. The crops in the other villages are the same. As they depend on tanks, the supply of which will not be sufficient unless they are filled up twice or thrice, such villages are too many in this taluk and it is unnecessary to detail them.

7. Particulars as to public health and as to that of the stock of the villages.

(1) Human—

Particulars.	1891.	1892.	1893.	Remarks.
Cholera	115	233	102	Population of the taluk is 158,826.
Small-pox	81	19	5	
Fever	1,028	952	1,049	
Other causes	881	714	708	
Total	2,305	1,818	1,874	

(2) Cattle Mortality—

Particulars.	1891.	1892.	1893.
By wild animals	32	9	17
" anthrax	1	..	..
" snake-bite	2	1	4
" diarrhoea and dysentery.	41	93	11
" epizootic apthæ ..	74	35	2
Total ..	150	138	34

Public health is generally good. There were more cases of fever in 1893 than in the previous years. There were more cases of cholera in large towns, such as Vániyambádi and Tirupattúr. Cattle generally graze in fallow fields, except in some villages where unreserved jungles are available. In villages adjoining reserves the owners of cattle obtain grazing permits and graze them. Goats are not allowed to graze in the reserves.

8. *General Remarks.*—The villages of Ambalur, Kodiyaŋgi, Vániyambádi, Sankarapuram and Eklaapuram are the special tracts and are situated on the river Pálár, the advantage of which is fully enjoyed by the ryots. These villages are to the north of the Vániyambádi firka. There are no special barren tracts in the taluk.

9. *Wages of Labourers.*—Same as fasli 1302.

BOARD OF REVENUE (REV. SETT., L. RDS. AND AGRI.), 8TH MAR. 1897, No. 204. 17.

Firka.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9																				
	The character and condition of the irrigation sources of the villages and whether any action regarding them is necessary.	Whether there is much land lying uncultivated or, if so, how much, and why?	Whether the assessments are paid easily or only under coercion.	Whether there is much tendency to extend cultivation or <i>vice versa</i> , and also whether relinquishment is frequent as a part of the agricultural system.	Whether there is a large or small number of stock maintained and whether changes in this respect are going on.	Whether the outturn of crops is usually safe or always precarious; if the latter, why?	Particulars as to public health and as to that of the stock of the villages.	Remarks.																					
Hard	Major. Minor. Tanks .. 1 75 Amount .. 14 Wells in wet lands .. 273 Wells in dry lands .. 611 Number of channels. .. 30 Excepting the Harār tank, all the irrigation sources are in good condition. For the defect in the supply channel to the Harār tank steps seem to have been taken by the Public Works Department to put the same to order. There is no room for the extension of the wells as in other firkas.	Total area .. 186,992 Foramboke area .. 25,010 Forest area. .. 97,843 Total .. 122,853 Remainder—Cultivable, but not cultivated. 30,464 Cultivated. 13,675 Cultivation is on the increase generally.	Revenue is paid with ease. The following is the percentage of demand covered by sales under Act II of 1864:— <table><tr><th>Percentage.</th><th>Im-movable.</th><th>Movable.</th></tr><tr><td>1301</td><td>26,090</td><td>28,375</td></tr><tr><td>1302</td><td>27,635</td><td>28,375</td></tr><tr><td>1303</td><td>28,375</td><td>28,375</td></tr></table>	Percentage.	Im-movable.	Movable.	1301	26,090	28,375	1302	27,635	28,375	1303	28,375	28,375	<table><tr><th>1301.</th><th>1302.</th><th>1303.</th></tr><tr><td>Extant .. 1,639</td><td>Extant .. 1,639</td><td>Extant .. 1,639</td></tr><tr><td>Relinquished .. 747</td><td>Relinquished .. 747</td><td>Relinquished .. 747</td></tr></table> The increase in the lands taken up in fasils 1302 and 1303 is due to the favourable state of the season.	1301.	1302.	1303.	Extant .. 1,639	Extant .. 1,639	Extant .. 1,639	Relinquished .. 747	Relinquished .. 747	Relinquished .. 747	Number of live-stock— Bulls .. 7,625 He buffaloes. 254 Cows .. 15,853 She buffaloes. 3,500 Calves under 4 years .. 13,501 Ponies .. 100 Donkeys .. 341 Goats .. 16,784 Sheep .. 40,586 Average to each pattadar. 20 No material change. The remarks written for other firkas regarding the sufficiency of cattle and other particulars apply to this also.	Outturn about 12 annas crop. The outturn of the firka may be said to be secure.	Fever prevailed and a few cases of small-pox. Deaths from cattle disease in the past three fasils— Fasils. Cattle. Sheep goats. 1301 16 25 1302 17 30 1303 10 22 Condition of cattle good; grazing is obtained from jungles and fallow lands, permission of the Forest Department being obtained for cases in which it is necessary.	
Percentage.	Im-movable.	Movable.																											
1301	26,090	28,375																											
1302	27,635	28,375																											
1303	28,375	28,375																											
1301.	1302.	1303.																											
Extant .. 1,639	Extant .. 1,639	Extant .. 1,639																											
Relinquished .. 747	Relinquished .. 747	Relinquished .. 747																											
Jammanahali.	Major. Minor. Tanks .. 2 69 Amount .. 2 6 Wells in wet lands .. 128 Wells in dry lands .. 714 Number of channels. .. 43 All the irrigation sources are in good order. There is no room for extension of wells, as the ryots are indifferent for wet and garden cultivation.	Total area .. 142,466 Foramboke area .. 21,090 Forest area. .. 86,236 Total .. 57,326 Remainder—Cultivated, but uncultivated. 32,217 Cultivated. 47,923 Cultivation is on the increase.	Revenue is paid without difficulty. Percentage of the demand by sales under Act II of 1864:— <table><tr><th>Percentage.</th><th>Im-movable.</th><th>Movable.</th></tr><tr><td>1301</td><td>29,361</td><td>43,887</td></tr><tr><td>1302</td><td>39,361</td><td>43,887</td></tr><tr><td>1303</td><td>43,887</td><td>43,887</td></tr></table>	Percentage.	Im-movable.	Movable.	1301	29,361	43,887	1302	39,361	43,887	1303	43,887	43,887	<table><tr><th>1301.</th><th>1302.</th><th>1303.</th></tr><tr><td>Extant .. 1,147</td><td>Extant .. 1,147</td><td>Extant .. 1,147</td></tr><tr><td>Relinquished .. 949</td><td>Relinquished .. 949</td><td>Relinquished .. 949</td></tr></table> This is a good firka, wet cultivation being greater than other firkas; tendency for taking up lands is greater.	1301.	1302.	1303.	Extant .. 1,147	Extant .. 1,147	Extant .. 1,147	Relinquished .. 949	Relinquished .. 949	Relinquished .. 949	Number of live-stock— Bulls .. 8,715 He buffaloes. 498 Cows .. 10,495 She buffaloes. 3,082 Calves under 4 years .. 11,339 Ponies .. 122 Donkeys .. 443 Goats .. 21,256 Sheep .. 13,542 Average to each pattadar. 15 The increase in the heads of cattle is due to the favourable state of the season. The remarks against other firkas regarding sufficiency of cattle and other particulars apply to this firka also.	The average outturn of the food-crops is about 12 annas crop. The outturn can be said to be secure in this firka.	Fever and small-pox prevailed. Deaths from cattle disease are as follows:— Sheep and goats. Fasils. Cattle. Sheep goats. 1301 17 23 1302 22 39 1303 18 35 The condition of cattle is good.	Dry lands to a great extent will be brought under wet if the Vani-year project scheme is left out in the late famine is ordered to be taken up.
Percentage.	Im-movable.	Movable.																											
1301	29,361	43,887																											
1302	39,361	43,887																											
1303	43,887	43,887																											
1301.	1302.	1303.																											
Extant .. 1,147	Extant .. 1,147	Extant .. 1,147																											
Relinquished .. 949	Relinquished .. 949	Relinquished .. 949																											

STATE OF THE COUNTRY FOR 1895.

Firka.	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9																																				
The character and condition of the irrigation sources of the villages and whether any action regarding them is necessary. Tanks. Major. Minor. Ancut .. 1 56 Wells in wet lands .. 14 14 Wells in dry lands .. 698 1,113 Number of channels, small .. 50 The major work referred to under tanks is the Thiruvannamalai tank, which is in good order. Regarding the insufficiency in the supply of water in the tanks for irrigation, the Public Works Department may be addressed as suggested in the report for fasli 1302. All the ancuts are in good condition, except Suriyagoundan ancute, which is out of repair. Orders from the Collector have since been received for preparing estimate for putting the same in order. There is no room for extension of wells under the reasons stated in the report of the previous fasli.	Whether there is much land lying uncultivated; and, if so, how much and why? Total area .. 93,438 Poramboke area 14,410 Forest area 21,623 Total .. 35,933 Remainder— Cultivated. 35,376 Cultivable, but not cultivated. 23,179 Cultivation is on the increase.	Whether the assessments are paid easily or only under coercion. The revenue is paid with ease. The percentage of the demand covered by sales under Act II of 1864 is shown below:— <table> <tr> <th>Percentage.</th><th>Immovable.</th><th>Moveable.</th></tr> <tr> <td>Fasli. 1301</td><td>40,940</td><td>39,816</td></tr> <tr> <td>Fasli. 1302</td><td>40,580</td><td>39,816</td></tr> <tr> <td>Fasli. 1303</td><td>40,940</td><td>39,816</td></tr> </table> There is no difficulty in the collection. The following is the percentage of the demand covered by sales under Act II of 1864:— <table> <tr> <th>Percentage.</th><th>Immovable.</th><th>Moveable.</th></tr> <tr> <td>Fasli. 1301</td><td>30,234</td><td>28,640</td></tr> <tr> <td>Fasli. 1302</td><td>30,234</td><td>28,640</td></tr> <tr> <td>Fasli. 1303</td><td>30,234</td><td>28,640</td></tr> </table>	Percentage.	Immovable.	Moveable.	Fasli. 1301	40,940	39,816	Fasli. 1302	40,580	39,816	Fasli. 1303	40,940	39,816	Percentage.	Immovable.	Moveable.	Fasli. 1301	30,234	28,640	Fasli. 1302	30,234	28,640	Fasli. 1303	30,234	28,640	Whether there is much tendency to extend cultivation or vice versa; and whether relinquishment is frequent as a part of the agricultural system. <table> <tr> <th>Percentage.</th><th>Immovable.</th><th>Moveable.</th></tr> <tr> <td>Fasli. 1301</td><td>862</td><td>397</td></tr> <tr> <td>Fasli. 1302</td><td>614</td><td>730</td></tr> <tr> <td>Fasli. 1303</td><td>234</td><td>1,206</td></tr> </table> The tendency for increased cultivation is growing gradually. The dry lands which are of no value are often given up.	Percentage.	Immovable.	Moveable.	Fasli. 1301	862	397	Fasli. 1302	614	730	Fasli. 1303	234	1,206	Number of live-stock.— Bulls .. 6,986 He buffaloes .. 216 Cows .. 12,700 She buffaloes .. 1,298 Calves under 4 years .. 11,307 Ponies .. 67 Donkeys .. 154 Goats .. 25,339 Sheep .. 19,631 Average to each pattadar .. 21 The increase in some of the above species is due to the better character of the season than the previous year. Cattle sufficient. Area tilled per each pair of Working cattle— wet .. 1 dry .. 3 Cattle of all sorts including bulls, &c., excepting sheep and goats for 100 acres tilled, 250. Number of live-stock— Bulls .. 6,353 He buffaloes .. 373 Cows .. 10,081 She buffaloes .. 2,534 Calves under 4 years .. 8,695 Ponies .. 88 Donkeys .. 425 Goats .. 27,562 Sheep .. 24,792 Average to each pattadar .. 20 The increase in the number of goats and sheep is due to the favourable character of the season and the difference in others which is not important calls for no remarks. The other information required is the same as given—<i>vide</i> last year's report.	Whether there is a large or small number of stock maintained and whether changes in this respect are going on. Average outturn of the principal food-crops about 12 annas crop. The remarks regarding the places where the crop is secure and so on—<i>vide</i> last fasli's report apply to this year also.	Whether the outturn of crops is usually safe or always precarious. If the latter, why? Average outturn of the principal food-crops about 12 annas crop. The remarks regarding the places where the crop is secure and so on—<i>vide</i> last fasli's report apply to this year also.	Particulars as to public health and as to that of the stock of the villages. Small-pox to a small extent; no cholera except a few cases which were contracted by persons who go to and return from Tiruvannamalai for Kathinai feast. Deaths from cattle disease for the past three years— Fasli. Cattle. and goats. 1301 302 204 1302 11 241 1303 8 1 The condition of the cattle good; grazing obtained in jangleland fallow lands, ryots obtaining permits from the Forest Department for the lands under the control of the above department.	
Percentage.	Immovable.	Moveable.																																										
Fasli. 1301	40,940	39,816																																										
Fasli. 1302	40,580	39,816																																										
Fasli. 1303	40,940	39,816																																										
Percentage.	Immovable.	Moveable.																																										
Fasli. 1301	30,234	28,640																																										
Fasli. 1302	30,234	28,640																																										
Fasli. 1303	30,234	28,640																																										
Percentage.	Immovable.	Moveable.																																										
Fasli. 1301	862	397																																										
Fasli. 1302	614	730																																										
Fasli. 1303	234	1,206																																										
Tanks. Major. Minor. Ancut .. 1 95 Wells in wet lands .. 7 7 Wells in dry lands .. 307 613 Number of channels, small .. 15 All in good order. There is no room for extension of wells, as the ryots are indifferent for garden or wet cultivation.	Total area .. 93,021 Poramboke area 17,927 Forest area .. 29,165 Total .. 47,092 Remainder— Cultivated. 28,686 Cultivable, but uncultivated. The non-cultivation of the cultivable portion is due in main to the want of ryots, but gradual increase in the cultivation can be expected.	Whether the assessments are paid easily or only under coercion. The revenue is paid with ease. The percentage of the demand covered by sales under Act II of 1864 is shown below:— <table> <tr> <th>Percentage.</th><th>Immovable.</th><th>Moveable.</th></tr> <tr> <td>Fasli. 1301</td><td>40,940</td><td>39,816</td></tr> <tr> <td>Fasli. 1302</td><td>40,580</td><td>39,816</td></tr> <tr> <td>Fasli. 1303</td><td>40,940</td><td>39,816</td></tr> </table> There is no difficulty in the collection. The following is the percentage of the demand covered by sales under Act II of 1864:— <table> <tr> <th>Percentage.</th><th>Immovable.</th><th>Moveable.</th></tr> <tr> <td>Fasli. 1301</td><td>30,234</td><td>28,640</td></tr> <tr> <td>Fasli. 1302</td><td>30,234</td><td>28,640</td></tr> <tr> <td>Fasli. 1303</td><td>30,234</td><td>28,640</td></tr> </table>	Percentage.	Immovable.	Moveable.	Fasli. 1301	40,940	39,816	Fasli. 1302	40,580	39,816	Fasli. 1303	40,940	39,816	Percentage.	Immovable.	Moveable.	Fasli. 1301	30,234	28,640	Fasli. 1302	30,234	28,640	Fasli. 1303	30,234	28,640	Whether there is much tendency to extend cultivation or vice versa; and whether relinquishment is frequent as a part of the agricultural system. <table> <tr> <th>Percentage.</th><th>Immovable.</th><th>Moveable.</th></tr> <tr> <td>Fasli. 1301</td><td>862</td><td>397</td></tr> <tr> <td>Fasli. 1302</td><td>614</td><td>730</td></tr> <tr> <td>Fasli. 1303</td><td>234</td><td>1,206</td></tr> </table> The tendency for increased cultivation is growing gradually. The dry lands which are of no value are often given up.	Percentage.	Immovable.	Moveable.	Fasli. 1301	862	397	Fasli. 1302	614	730	Fasli. 1303	234	1,206	Number of live-stock.— Bulls .. 6,986 He buffaloes .. 216 Cows .. 12,700 She buffaloes .. 1,298 Calves under 4 years .. 11,307 Ponies .. 67 Donkeys .. 154 Goats .. 25,339 Sheep .. 19,631 Average to each pattadar .. 21 The increase in some of the above species is due to the better character of the season than the previous year. Cattle sufficient. Area tilled per each pair of Working cattle— wet .. 1 dry .. 3 Cattle of all sorts including bulls, &c., excepting sheep and goats for 100 acres tilled, 250. Number of live-stock— Bulls .. 6,353 He buffaloes .. 373 Cows .. 10,081 She buffaloes .. 2,534 Calves under 4 years .. 8,695 Ponies .. 88 Donkeys .. 425 Goats .. 27,562 Sheep .. 24,792 Average to each pattadar .. 20 The increase in the number of goats and sheep is due to the favourable character of the season and the difference in others which is not important calls for no remarks. The other information required is the same as given—<i>vide</i> last year's report.	Whether there is a large or small number of stock maintained and whether changes in this respect are going on. Average outturn of the principal food-crops about 12 annas crop. The remarks regarding the places where the crop is secure and so on—<i>vide</i> last fasli's report apply to this year also.	Whether the outturn of crops is usually safe or always precarious. If the latter, why? Average outturn of the principal food-crops about 12 annas crop. The remarks regarding the places where the crop is secure and so on—<i>vide</i> last fasli's report apply to this year also.	Particulars as to public health and as to that of the stock of the villages. Small-pox to a small extent; no cholera except a few cases which were contracted by persons who go to and return from Tiruvannamalai for Kathinai feast. Deaths from cattle disease for the past three years— Fasli. Cattle. and goats. 1301 302 204 1302 11 241 1303 8 1 The condition of the cattle good; grazing obtained in jangleland fallow lands, ryots obtaining permits from the Forest Department for the lands under the control of the above department.	
Percentage.	Immovable.	Moveable.																																										
Fasli. 1301	40,940	39,816																																										
Fasli. 1302	40,580	39,816																																										
Fasli. 1303	40,940	39,816																																										
Percentage.	Immovable.	Moveable.																																										
Fasli. 1301	30,234	28,640																																										
Fasli. 1302	30,234	28,640																																										
Fasli. 1303	30,234	28,640																																										
Percentage.	Immovable.	Moveable.																																										
Fasli. 1301	862	397																																										
Fasli. 1302	614	730																																										
Fasli. 1303	234	1,206																																										

ENCLOSURE No. 3.

From M.R.Ry. T. GOPALAN NAYAR Avargal, B.A., B.L., Deputy Collector, Námakkal, to the Collector of Salem, dated 8th August 1896, No. 1139-D.

Adverting to your memorandum, No. 4354, dated the 3rd October last, calling for report on the salient features of the rural economy of the several taluks of this division for fasli 1302, I have the honour to report as follows.

2. *Character and condition of the irrigation works.*—The subjoined statement shows the condition of the irrigation works in each taluk of the division:—

Taluka.	Major tanks.		Minor tanks.		Anicuts.		Channels, rivers and springs.		Wells.		Remarks.
	In repair.	Out of repair.	In repair.	Out of repair.	In repair.	Out of repair.	In repair.	Out of repair.	Wet.	Dry.	
1. Námakkal ..	7	..	30	..	67	..	26	..	4	..	Major tanks .. 19
2. Tiruchengódu ..	12	..	122	9	13	8	9	1	3,091	1,028	Minor do. .. 161
											Anicuts .. 83
											Channels, &c. .. 36
Total ..	19	..	152	9	80	8	35	1	3,395	1,028	Total .. 299

In addition to the four wells in the Námakkal taluk, 1,309 wells are reported to have been dug and found to be in repair and 40 out of repair by means of loans apart from 4,615 in repair and 349 out of repair under private construction. Most of the irrigation works are in a fair condition and where they are out of order, steps are being taken to remedy their defects.

3. *Whether there is much land lying unoccupied, and if so why.*—The classes of lands left unoccupied are given below:—

	Námakkal taluk.	Tiruchengódu taluk.
	ACS.	ACS.
Fodder and fuel reserves occupied by topes	504.84	619
Adjoining grazing reserves	12.59	..
Proximity to forests	173.82	674
Temporary relinquishments	1,507.08	1,338
Poverty of ryots	1,492.43	..
Distance from villages	4,874.66	3,112
Want of water facilities	..	851
Interception by Odais	128.93	3
Inaccessibility owing to interceptions by jungles	100.14	..
Proximity to rivers and backwaters, &c.	4.30	9
Tank-beds	391.18	3,466
River-beds	25.91	177
Heaviness of assessment	2475.16	2,102
Salt soil	5.42	..
Gravelly	1662.38	69
Inferior	755.36	8,800
Kalar	224.20	337
Sandy	362.59	12
Rocky	383.65	9,941
Overgrowth of prickly-pear	293.34	322
Used for pasturing cattle	..	..
Breach of tank	32.19	74
Pits	1.93	..
Swamps	..	..
Within half a mile of Railway station	..	..

4. Whether the assessment is paid easily or only under coercion.—The demand of the division for five faslis (from 1298 to 1302) and the amounts realized by the sale of the moveables and immoveables and their percentage to the demand are given in the following table:—

Fasli.	Demand.	Amount realized by sale of moveables and percentage	Amount realized by sale of immoveables and percentage.
Námakkal Taluk.			
1298 *	Rs. 2,20,539	Rs. A. P. 115 1 5	Rs. A. P. 462 2 0
1299 ..	2,25,561	.. ..	.. ..
1300 ..	2,25,047	.. ..	.. ..
1301 ..	2,21,969	.. ..	.. ..
1302 ..	2,29,860	.. ..	.. ..
Tiruchengódu Taluk.			
1298 ..	2,71,980	149 0 0	522 0 0
1299 ..	2,78,844	208 0 0	574 0 0
1300 ..	2,79,639	161 0 0	507 0 0
1301 ..	2,65,415	72 0 0	473 0 0
1302 ..	3,29,625	215 0 0	799 0 0

* Information from other faslis (1298 to 1301) is reported to be not available.

It will thus be observed that the tax-payers have no difficulty in meeting their obligations to Government.

5. Whether there is much tendency to extend cultivation or vice versa, and whether relinquishment is frequent as a part of the agricultural system.—I give below statistics as to the extent of land relinquished and that cultivated during the last five faslis:—

Taluk.	Relinquished.					Cultivated.				
	Fasli 1298.	Fasli 1299.	Fasli 1300.	Fasli 1301.	Fasli 1302.	Fasli 1298.	Fasli 1299.	Fasli 1300.	Fasli 1301.	Fasli 1302.
Námakkal ..	ACS. 1,454	ACS. 644	ACS. 1,401	ACS. 687	ACS. 803	ACS. 1,17,054	ACS. 1,19,382	ACS. 1,18,861	ACS. 1,18,639	ACS. 1,26,404
Tiruchengódu ..	2,675	1,413	1,173	1,380	901	1,73,929	1,85,888	1,71,098	1,79,147	1,78,916

It will be seen that there is a tendency to increased cultivation and also relinquishment to a small extent, but not much frequent as relinquishment is part of the agricultural system everywhere.

6. Whether there is a large or small number of stock maintained and whether changes in this respect are going on.—I append talukwar of the agricultural stock maintained in the division:—

Taluk.	Occupied area.	Number of pattas.	Bulls, bullocks and he-buffaloes.	Cows and she-buffaloes.	Young stock.	Sheep and goats.	Horses, ponies, mules, and donkeys.	Area tilled per pair of working cattle.	Stock maintained for every 100 acres tilled under
	ACS.	NO.	NO.	NO.	NO.	NO.	NO.	ACS.	Cattle of sorts. Sheep and goats.
Námakkal ..	126,425	20,125	22,672	28,074	19,441	1,15,166	281	..	..
Tiruchengódu ..	180,641	20,766	18,964	56,119	17,825	1,35,369	518	30	..
Total ..	307,066	40,891	41,636	84,193	37,266	2,50,535	799	30	..

The number of stock is not large; only such number as is sufficient for the ryots is maintained. From the figures shown below it will also be observed that changes are in progress:—

Years.	Bulls and bullocks.	He-buffaloes.	Cows.	She-buffaloes.	Bulls, calves, &c., under four years.	Horses, ponies, mules, and donkeys.	Sheep and goats.
1890-91 ..	NO. 44,826	NO. 2,104	NO. 70,706	NO. 17,575	NO. 43,639	NO. 738	NO. 263,266
1891-92 ..	40,983	1,921	66,881	16,526	39,410	721	255,561
1892-93 ..	39,198	1,891	66,389	16,351	36,656	799	219,400

7. Whether the outturn of crops is usually safe or always precarious.—The crops under the Rajah, Kumarapalyam and Mohanur channels and the anicut channels are generally safe. The lands under rainfed tanks give cause for anxiety when the monsoon fails. There is no part where the outturn can be said to be specially precarious.

8. Particulars as to the public health and as to that of the stock of the villages.—The health of men and cattle is generally good. There are no particular tracts requiring any special notice or treatment in this respect. Statistics of mortality of men and cattle for the last four years is appended:—

Taluk.	Cholera.				Small-pox.				Fever.				Cattle mortality.			
	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Námakkal ..	76	41	142	124	28	12	90	57	270	217	534	174	90	174	477	193
Tiruchengódu ..	42	107	197	687	61	57	40	138	1,154	1,391	1,414	1,349	83	99	125	114
Total ..	118	148	339	811	89	69	130	195	1,424	1,608	1,948	1,523	173	273	602	307

ENCLOSURE No 4.

From M. AZIZUDEEN SAHIB Bahadur, Head-quarter Deputy Collector, Salem, to the Collector of Salem, dated 8th January 1896, No. 3.

In continuation of my letter, Ref. on No. 540-B. and G., dated 10th December last, I beg to submit herewith a statement in the prescribed form on the economic condition of the Atur taluk for fasli 1303.

2. There being very slight variations between faslis 1302 and 1303, a separate report is not submitted for fasli 1302.

Report on Rural Economy of Attur taluk for fasli 1303.

Fasli.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Whether there is much land lying uncultivated or how much and why.	Whether the assessments are paid easily or only under coercion.	Whether there is much tendency to extend cultivation or whether relinquishment is frequent as a part of the agricultural system.	Whether there is a large or small number of stock maintained and whether changes in this respect are going on.	Whether the outturn of crops is usually safe or always precarious. If the latter, why.	Particulars as to public health and also that of the stock of the villages.	Remarks.	
Attur	Major tanks in good order .. 23 Major tanks requiring repair .. 54 Minor tanks in good repair .. 24 Do. requiring repair .. 87 Number of anicuts .. 40 Do. of channels .. 4,141 Do. of wells on wet lands .. 7,100 Do. of wells on dry lands .. 7,100	Total area of the taluk. 356,156 Forest .. 95,543 Cultivated .. 131,661 But uncultivated .. 69,445 More than half the extent of Podugal lands are in the Podugal taluk. The lands being salt, rocky and gravelly soil. In each of the villages of Sura-vaichur, Monivallan, than, Periyar, En, Pulia Kurchi and Ganga-vaichur there still remain more than 2,000 acres of Podugal lands. From the figures in column 5 showing the extent taken up on previous three faslis, it will be observed that there is a gradual tendency to extend cultivation.	The percentage of the sale of moveables and immoveables to the total demand for the whole taluk is given below :— 1301 .. 0.04 1302 .. 0.04 1303 .. 0.04	Extent relinquished and extent taken up on darkhast during the last three faslis are given below :— Extent taken up .. 3,400 Extent relinquished .. 2,929 Fasli .. 1301 .. 1302 .. 1303 ..	Whether there is a large or small number of stock maintained and whether changes in this respect are going on.	Whether the outturn of crops is usually safe or always precarious. If the latter, why.	Particulars as to public health and also that of the stock of the villages.	Remarks.	
		There are several irrigation sources in the taluk except in Thammampatti, which is mostly a dry fiska of hilly tracts. The system of irrigation is connected with two great basins in the taluk—Vassistana-thu on the north and Vellar on the south. Thirteen anicuts and 6 tanks depend upon the former and 9 anicuts and 7 tanks on the latter. The middle portion is dry on account of the interception of the Pathar and Kadambur hills. If the Gudumalai project now under investigation of the Public Works Department were put in execution and completed, a great portion of this tract of country would be covered with wet cultivation. There is room for extension of wells, the existence of a greater number of wells being an indication of the same.							

ENCLOSURE No. 5.

From M. AZIZUDEEN SAHIB Bahadur, Head-quarters Deputy Collector, Salem, to the Collector of Salem, dated 10th December 1895, No. 540-B. and G.

With reference to your endorsement, No. 3283, dated 10th August last, regarding salient features on rural economy, I beg to submit herewith the statements in the prescribed form on the economic condition of the Salem taluk for faslis 1302 and 1303.

2. There being very slight variation between faslis 1302 and 1303, the Tahsildar's statement is now submitted in original for fasli 1302. These statements ought to have been prepared and submitted when the jamabandi of the faslis to which they relate was closed, I do not know why these were not so submitted.

3. Necessary information not having been obtained from the Atur taluk in spite of repeated orders, the submission of my report for that taluk is delayed. A very strict reminder has been sent to the Tahsildar to submit it at once.

The stock of cattle is not up to the mark, the soil of the taluk not being congenial to the good breeding of cattle and not fitted for rich pasturage.

Fasli.		Cattle of all sorts.		Sheep and goats.	
1301	..	..	..	43	260
1302	..	..	..	42	245
1303	..	..	..	43	252

Average to each patta :—
Fasli 1301 .. 8
" 1302 .. 9
" 1303 .. 6
Area tilled per each pair of working cattle is 2 acres. Stock maintained for every 100 acres tilled :—

Fasli.		Cattle of all sorts.		Sheep and goats.	
1301	..	..	..	43	260
1302	..	..	..	42	245
1303	..	..	..	43	252

The public health is generally good. Deaths in fasli 1303 from—
(1) Cholera .. 10
(2) Small-pox .. 76
(3) Fever .. 1,421
The parts affected by fever are the Thannampatti fika containing the Kullimains, Kombai villages and jungle parts.

The outturn of crops in the taluk is 8 to 16 annas. Outturn is not precarious owing to the favourable situation of the taluk. (On the north and south of the taluk there are two important rivers with seven rivulets which irrigate the interior and ultimately join the above two rivers and river-fed anicuts and tanks. Besides these there is also a large number of wells.

7

Report on the state of the salient features of Agricultural Economy in the Salem taluk for fasli 1303—cont.

Fuka	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Karipatti		The character and condition of the irrigation sources of the villages and whether any action regarding them is necessary.	Whether there is much land lying uncultivated or unoccupied, if so, how much and why?	Whether the assessments are paid easily or only under coercion.	Whether there is much tendency to extend cultivation or not, and whether the assessment is frequent as a part of the agricultural system.	Whether there is a large or small number of stock maintained and whether changes in this respect are going on.	Whether the outturn of crops is usually safe or always precarious. If the latter, why.	Particulars as to public health and as to that of the stock of the villages.	Remarks.
		Number of major tanks in good repair .. 1 Number of minor tanks out of repair .. Nil. Number of minor tanks in good repair .. 8 Number of minor tanks out of repair .. 2 Number of anicuts in good repair .. 18 Number of anicuts out of repair .. 4 Number of channels in good repair .. Nil. Number of channels out of repair .. 250 Number of wells on wet lands .. 1,426 Number of wells on dry lands .. 1,426 There are three rivers in the fuka. The villages lying in the valley between the Arunthumalai and Jarugumalai on one side and the Shevay Hills on the other are fair in respect of irrigation. The wells are not numerous the soil not being sufficiently hard and the ground close to the slope of the hills being high.	Total area of fuka .. 60,155 Poramboke .. 11,389 Forest .. Nil. Podugal .. 16,825 There is a large extent of Podugal in Mettupatti, Kathareppalpath, Muttanpath, Chandrapillanpath, Anapur and Velampath, due to these villages being hill side villages with inadequate agricultural population.	Amount recovered by sale of property. Moveable .. 1301 Immovable .. 1302 Percentage .. 1303	Extent taken up .. 1,050 Extent relinquished .. 1,013 Acres .. 133	Sheep .. 1301 Goats .. 1302 Other cattle .. 1303 Other .. 1304 Other .. 1305 Other .. 1306 Other .. 1307 Other .. 1308 Other .. 1309 Other .. 1310	Cumhu .. 1301 Cholam .. 1302 Paddy .. 1303 Special villages where the outturn can be considered always secure are—1. Kuli-lampath, 2. Kanchi, 3. Chinnamaraackam-path, 4. Munnampath, 5. Vellalagoundam, 6. Kuttathupath and 7. Arunthumalai.	Particulars of births and deaths— Cattle .. 1301 Deaths .. 1302 Births .. 1303 Deaths .. 1304 Births .. 1305 Deaths .. 1306 Births .. 1307 Deaths .. 1308 Births .. 1309 Deaths .. 1310	There are specially barren tracts in the limits of Thirumanur, Chandrapillanpath and Perumampath. As the lands are stony and too close to hills; the Theladar suggests that a new tank may be constructed to facilitate irrigation of about 70 acres within the limits of the veppalpath in the 14th mile of the Salem-Athur road.

Report on the state of the salient features of Agricultural Economy in the Salem taluk for fasli 1303—cont.

Report on the state of the salient features of Agricultural Economy in the Salem taluk for 1901-1902									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Remarks.
Firka.	The character and condition of the irrigation sources of the villages and whether any action regarding them is necessary.	Whether there is much land lying unoccupied or uncultivated, if so, how much and why?	Whether the assessments are paid easily or only under coercion.	Whether there is much tendency to over-cultivation or whether relinquishment is frequent as a part of the agricultural system.	Whether there is a large or small number of stock maintained and whether changes in this respect are going on.	Whether the outturn of crops is usually safe or always precarious. If the latter, why.	Particulars as to public health and as to that of the stock of the villages.		
Onalur	Number of major tanks in good repair .. 6 Number of major tanks out of repair .. Nil. Number of minor tanks in good repair .. 64 Number of minor tanks out of repair .. 1 Number of anicuts .. Nil. Number of channels in good repair .. 38 Number of channels out of repair .. Nil. Number of wells on wet lands .. 201 Number of wells on dry lands .. 1,174 The eastern and the western rivers are the two main sources of irrigation. All the tanks are rain-fed ones. The soil not being sufficiently hard, there is no likelihood of more wells being sunk. Besides the ryots are not also entering.	Total area of firka .. 85,564 Forest area .. 7,300 Podugal .. 13,283 There is a large extent of waste lands in the following villages:—Karupur, Mordur, Maramangalam, Aranganur and Madu. Some of the lands being unfit for cultivation and some being remote from the village, a large portion is left waste.	Percentage. Moveable. .. 1301 Immovable. .. 1302 Acs. .. 1303	Extent taken up. .. 1301 Extent relinquished. .. 1302 Acs. .. 1303	Sheep and Goats. .. 1301 Other cattle. .. 1302 Horses. .. 1303 Bulls. .. 1304 Average number of cattle .. 1305	Cumhu .. 1301 Cholam .. 1302 R.ri .. 1303 Paddy .. 1304 The outturn is generally precarious, as the crops depend mostly on periodical rains.	Particulars of births and deaths are:— Cattle .. 1301 Deaths .. 1302 Births .. 1303 Deaths .. 1304 Births .. 1305 Falls .. 1306 The health of people was generally good. Fever was prevalent in hill side villages. Condition of cattle is good— Small .. 1301 Large .. 1302 Small .. 1303 Large .. 1304 Small .. 1305 Large .. 1306 Small .. 1307 Large .. 1308 Small .. 1309 Large .. 1310	The Tahalidar proposes the construction of a new tank across the Veppal river. He says that if water were to be taken through Vaduvampath less than three miles from the Attur Railway station, it will ensure adequate supply to the lands in the basin of the Onalur eastern and western rivers and facilitate extension of cultivation. This is a scheme to be undertaken on obtaining the opinion of professional agency.	

course to coercive processes.

Total Land Revenue betwix of the taluk for Asai 1303 is

Amount recovered by the sale of moveable property ..	
Amount recovered by the sale of immovable property ..	
Percentage in regard to the amount received by the sale ..	
Percentage in regard to the amount received by the sale ..	
It is evident from this that the revenue is recovered with	

Recorded.

Recorded.

2. From paragraph 4 of the Collector's report it is observed that 361,476 acres of waste is still unoccupied. The Collector should report the several causes which keep such a large area out of occupation, classifying the causes on the lines laid down in B.P., dated 21st March 1892, No. 220.

3. The report of the Public Works Department regarding the situation and extent of the land irrigable under the Barur project is still awaited.

4. In reference to B.P., dated 13th April 1896, No. 57, the Collector is requested to report whether loans have been granted under the Loan's Acts for bringing land under wet cultivation under the Barur tank, and if so, to what extent.

5. In reference, to paragraph 6 of the Collector's report it is observed that nearly one-fourth of the occupied area in the Hosúr taluk was shown under current fallows in fasli. 1301 (*viz* statistical return A, talukwar for 1891-92). A large proportion of fallow in that taluk appears to be usual. It is believed that it is merely land left waste for the purposes of pasture. It should be reported whether such land is ever broken up.

6. The extent of holdings given in column 2 of the statement under paragraph 9 of the report differs from that given in the jamabandi statement No. 3 by 4,038 acres. It is presumed that the former includes miscellaneous cultivation also.

7. It is not only in Salem and the adjoining district of Coimbatore where cows and she-buffaloes are worked, but in many other districts also, that an average pattadar has not a pair of plough cattle. The true reason for this appears to be that the average area of a pattadar's holdings is small as compared with the area that can be tilled by a pair of cattle and much tillage is done by mutual co-operation. The accuracy of the figures regarding stock is open to question, the proportion of the young stock to cows and she-buffaloes being abnormally low, especially in Atur and Hosūr.

(True Copy and Extract.)

R. B. Smirnov
Secretary.

To the Collector of Salem.

the Collector of Salem.
Copy to the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.

Exd. A. F. Eccleston.