

Revenue (1899) Department.

MISCELLANEOUS SERIES.

G.O., No. 356

DATED 25th January 1899

[Despatch Abstract.]

Recording B.P. recording
letter from the Collector of Kistna submitting ex-
planation re: the large increase in the number of
processes served by Special Paid Agency in fasti 1306.

BACK PAPERS.

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

FURTHER PAPERS.

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

Revenue (189⁹) Department.

CURRENT No. 285

From

The Board of Revenue,
Land Revenue,
Madras.

No. 86 Misc.

Order No. 356 of 25th Jan 1899

Recorded

[Handwritten signature]

Dated 10th January 1899

Received 12th " "

Registered 14th " "

Enclosures /

Spare copies

SUBJECT.

[Handwritten notes: 17-1-99, 18-1-99]

Secy The explanations offered for Tualali Bapalla & Bandar do not appear adequate. The village staff and, it is submitted better themselves. Specially when ryots expect large remissions & so doubt pay up. The excuse for Bapalla (& Bandar) is no excuse at all.

Recording letter from the Collector of Kistna submitting explanation called for regarding the large increase in the number of processes served by special paid agency in fasli 1306.

They mean that an example was required to put things in a better position for the future.

[Handwritten: 20/1/88]

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.
	474	(0)	2-8-98.

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

2,000
6-10-98.



Proceedings of the Board of Revenue (Land Revenue).

No.86 Misc., dated 10th January 1899.

Read the following letter from R. Morris, Esquire, Acting Collector of Kistna, to the Secretary to the Commissioners of Land Revenue, Madras, Dis. No. 6973/general of 1898, dated 19th December 1898

With reference to para 4 of Board's Proceedings No. 277, dated the 17th October 1898, I have the honour to append below the explanations furnished by the several Tahsildars for the variations in the number of processes served by the special paid agency.

Number of processes served by special paid agency			Taluk	Explanation of the Tahsildar
P.1305	Fasli 1306	Difference		
7948	34041	+26093	Tenali	Owing to the Kistna floods of August 1896 the ryots expected (large) remissions than what were really granted and did not pay the dues till coerced.
7424	15612	+8188	Gudivada	Process establishment was entertained throughout the Fasli 1306, as there was an arrear of Rs. 63340 relating to Fasli 1305 outstanding at the beginning of the Fasli and as stringent steps for the realization of this arrear had to be taken in Fasli 1306
3249	4858	+1609	Bapatla	The increase was necessitated to insure prompter collection of Revenue
2485	3549	+1064	Bandar	Vide explanation against Tenali
1652	1620	- 32	Nuzvid)	Decrease calls for no remarks
640	"	- 640	Bandar)	
23398	59680	+36282	District Total	

Resolution

Resolution

Recorded.

(True Copy and Extract)

L. W. Swamikannu

For Secretary.

To

The Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, with a spare copy
of B.P. 277, d/17-10-98.

M. R. H.

Josa

1898.

Board of Revenue

(Land Revenue),

MADRAS.

Printed November 3rd.

Proceedings, No. 277, 17th October 1898.

OCTOBER.

Communicating to all Collectors, with remarks, Government Order reviewing the report on the settlement of land revenue for fasli 1306.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE (LAND REVENUE).

READ—the following Government Order, No. 474, Revenue, dated 25th August 1898:—

19. Coercive Processes.—The statistics relating to the extent to which processes

	1304.	1305.	1306.
Number of demand notices.	5,690,788	5,888,994	5,816,226
Number of attachment notices.	236,151	231,308	230,487
Number of sale notices.	191,828	178,347	175,575
Number of defaulters whose property was attached.	236,151	231,308	230,487
Amount of arrears Rs. for which property was attached.	19,18,867	20,44,184	20,77,873
Number of defaulters whose property was sold.	10,371	10,757	8,197
Amount of arrears Rs. for which property was sold.	1,70,828	1,76,059	1,59,084
Amount realized by sale of property.	1,77,644	1,86,692	1,83,238
Extent of land sold. Acs.	27,899	27,728	21,467
Extent of land „ bought in by Government.	10,853	10,512	7,076
Total holdings in millions.	22.23	22.44	22.46
Total current demand in lakhs of rupees.	547.39	564.86	531.19
Arrears at the beginning of the year.	18.01	11.70	9.84

number of defaults in respect of which property was attached was 7.27 per cent. of the total number of pattadars against 7.32 per cent. in the previous year, and sale notices were issued in 76.2 per cent. of the cases in which property was attached as against 77.1 per cent. in the previous year. It was necessary to resort to the sale of the property attached or distrained in 8,197 cases only, or 4.7 per cent. of the total number of cases in which sale notices were issued against 5.0 per cent. in the preceding year. The decrease is partly accounted for by the suspension of collections in districts affected by scarcity, while in districts in which the season was not unfavourable the high selling price of grain enabled the ryots to pay the demand easily.

The marginal statement shows the number of defaulters whose property was sold

Fasli.	Number of defaulters whose property was sold.	Amount of arrears for which the property was sold.
1297	35,750	2,88,840
1298	17,346	2,58,466
1299	11,339	2,10,804
1300	11,115	1,90,279
1301	11,118	1,61,576
1302	12,400	2,00,997
1303	14,198	2,13,021
1304	10,371	1,70,828
1305	10,757	1,76,059
1306	8,197	1,59,084

Fasli.	Extent of land sold.	Extent bought in by Government.	Ratio of amount realized to estimated value.
1297	31,824	13,639	..
1298	31,675	13,786	..
1299	23,615	12,429	..
1300	21,771	9,316	..
1301	20,273	9,637	..
1302	30,296	14,668	..
1303	54,484	25,592	..
1304	27,899	10,853	..
1305	27,728	10,512	48.6 p. c.
1306	21,467	7,076	79.4 „

and the amount of arrears for which it was sold during the last ten years. It will be seen that the figures under both heads are the lowest on record during the period. It is satisfactory to note that the estimated value of the land sold and the amount actually realized by the sale approximated in the year under report more closely than in the previous year; but there is still great disparity in some districts between the estimated value and the amount realized, *eg.*, in Bellary, Coimbatore, Salem and the Nilgiris. The further reports called for from the Collectors of Vizagapatam and Tanjore relative to the causes of the high percentage of sales to the number of pattadars should be submitted to Government for information.

It is observed that the proportion of the processes served by special agency rose from 2.8 per cent. in fasli 1305 to 4.0 per cent. in the fasli under report. The increase is contributed chiefly by the Gódvári and Kistna districts where the number of processes served by this agency increased more than two-fold. The reasons for the more extended employment of special agency in these districts have not been explained.

RESOLUTION—No. 277, dated 17th October 1898.

Communicated to all Collectors.

2. Paragraph 19, clause 2, of the Government Order.—As already observed in paragraph 54 of the Board's jamabandi report, the explanation assigned by the Collector of Vizagapatam for the increase in the number of sales in his district, *viz.*, that in the Pálkonda taluk “coercion had to be resorted to for the recovery of the arrears of fasli 1305, as the ryots were not accustomed to pay their kists regularly when the taluk was under the lease of Messrs. Arbuthnot & Co.” cannot be accepted, as the ryots should have become thoroughly accustomed to the change in management by fasli 1306. The arrears outstanding in the taluk at the end of fasli 1305 were only Rs. 12,343, while the amount for which property, movable and immovable, was attached was Rs. 26,797; this shows that coercion was resorted to more for the recovery of the current kists of fasli 1306 than for the realization of arrears notwithstanding that the collection of the wet kists was postponed on account of the unfavourable season. The balance remaining uncollected at the end of the fasli was Rs. 44,345 out of a current demand of Rs. 2,30,105. As already surmised by the Board, the real cause of the increase in the number of sales in this taluk appears to be that the land itself was proceeded against in a larger number of cases (689) than movable property (304). The Board further observes (1) that the arrears were paid up before sale in all the 304 cases in which movable properties were attached and the sales were confined to lands, and (2) that the numbers of cases in which lands were attached and sold in the taluk during fasli 1306 were very much larger than in any of the previous years since

fasli 1302 when the taluk came under direct management. The Collector's attention is invited to the correspondence noted in the margin, wherein the Board has pointed out the hardship that may be caused by the practice of proceeding against immovable property in the first instance; and he is requested to investigate the causes of the large increase in sales and to submit a detailed report on the subject.

As regards the *Tanjore* district, the Board observed that the large number of sales held therein is generally due to the existence of a considerable extent of waste lands on the margin of cultivation in the *Tanjore* and *Tirutturaippundi* taluks, to the disinclination of the *Kallars* in the former taluk to pay Government dues and to the defective irrigation and drainage of wet lands in the villages of the *Talanayar* group in the latter taluk. At the same time it was deemed necessary to call on the Collector to report whether those reasons could be taken as accounting for the increase in sales as compared with fasli 1305. A comparison of the statistics of coercive processes for faslis 1302 to 1306 shows that, in the *Tanjore* taluk, there was a large increase in the number of sales in fasli 1306 as compared with the corresponding figures for faslis 1302, 1303 and 1305. The Collector's attention is invited to the observation made in paragraph 8 of Board's Proceedings, No. 123, dated 25th May 1898, that if the high percentage of sales should be found to continue, a special enquiry will be necessary in view to the adoption of measures of relief; and he is requested to report whether the large number of sales in fasli 1306 in the two taluks mentioned was due to any and, if so, what special causes.

3. *Coimbatore*.—In paragraph 51 of the jamabandi report, the Board stated its opinion that the reasons assigned by the Collector for the large decrease in the number of demand notices issued in his district did not satisfactorily explain the variation and proposed to call on the Collector to go more thoroughly into the matter and to submit a brief report on the subject. The decrease in the number of notices issued in fasli 1306 as compared with the figures for the preceding three years was very large in the taluks noted below:—

	Fasli 1303.	Fasli 1304.	Fasli 1305.	Fasli 1306.
Erode	56,954	45,377	99,872	36,592
Bhavani	31,613	47,260	44,180	16,443
Karur	88,364	75,872	50,181	33,146
Palladam	66,870	59,528	62,734	26,482
Pollachi	27,387	27,796	30,546	12,530
Udumalpet	60,722	49,546	48,106	29,357

The Board notes that in the jamabandi report for fasli 1305, the Collector observed that the number of demand notices issued in that year did not represent the number of cases in which the pattadars actually refused to pay on the monigar's first demand and ought to have been capable of reduction if some real check had been exercised over the work of monigars and added that in that fasli the Tahsildars who had been "stirred up a little" in the matter of collection of revenue appeared to have issued demand notices freely in their anxiety to show good work. The only really noticeable increase had in fact occurred in the *Erode* taluk. The Collector is requested to report whether the large reduction in the number of notices issued in fasli 1306 in the above-mentioned taluks has not been brought about in part by the adoption of the erroneous practice which once obtained in *Erode*, *Kollegál* and *Bhavani* of treating each demand notice issued on the balance sheet of a village containing several defaulters as a single demand notice or whether it is really due wholly to the exercise of closer supervision over the work of monigars and to the prevalent high prices of grain.

4. *Paragraph 19, clause 3 of the Government Order*.—It has recently come to the Board's notice that the increase in the proportion of processes served by special agency in the *Gódávári* district is due to the operation of the Collector's instruction that process peons should be made to serve at least as many processes as will fetch fees sufficient to cover the charges. The Board has issued the necessary instructions to the Collector in view to the irregularity being put a stop to. The Collector of *Kistna* is requested to explain fully the very large increase in the number of processes served by special paid agency in his district from 23,398 in fasli 1305 to 59,680 in fasli 1306.

(True Copies and Extract.)

(Signed) LIONEL DAVIDSON,
Acting Secretary.

To all Collectors.

Exd. Md. Pahlwan.

When given for copying _____
 When copied _____
 When examined _____
 When signed _____

189

READ AGAIN G.O., No. _____, DATED
 189 .

CURRENT No.

ENCLOSURES TO C. No.

ORDER OF GOVERNMENT A A A A A A A

LETTER OF GOVERNMENT



STATEMENT WITH DITTO.

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