

13. The following abstract shows the demand for waste charged in comparison with the last Fasli :—

Item.	Fasli 1270.	Fasli 1271.	Comparison.	
			Increase.	Decrease.
Waste charged on Ryots...	9,389	19,189	9,800	...
Reddis Appanum.	3,236	4,804	1,568	...
	12,625	23,993	11,368	..

The demand for waste charged is greater in the Fasli under review than the preceding one, and though it falls short of that of Fasli 1269 still it is much greater than the previous Fasli, because, the Ryots then had not the same liberty of relinquishing lands that they have now, and were then under the restrictions of relinquishing high and low assessed lands equally. Subsequently these restrictions being removed full liberty has been conceded to them to relinquish any lands which they did not wish to retain, and the reduction of assessment is also a great boon to the Ryots.

Further, waste has been charged on lands left unsown, without any apparent cause, but retained in their holdings through a fear that their rights would be lost by their relinquishment of the land. Though the freedom given to the Ryots respecting the relinquishment of land has not been extended to Reddis "Appanum" lands, still waste has been charged, in proportion to the circumstances of the case, on Reddis who failed to cultivate their Appanum lands though possessing sufficient means to do so.

14. The following abstract shows the remissions in Caboolaty Bunjer in comparison with the last Fasli :—

Item.		Fasli 1270.	Fasli 1271.	Comparison.	
				Increase.	Decrease.
Dry land.		1,138	411	...	727
Irrigated.	Under Tanks. ...	16,901	26,461	9,560	...
	Do. Nullas. ..	2,392	1,577	...	815
	Do. Wells ...	1,125	654	..	471
	Total...	20,418	28,692	8,274	...
Grand Total.....		21,556	29,103	7,547	...

The decrease in remissions under the heads of Dry lands and also under Nullas and Wells has arisen from the increase of cultivation under their respective heads, while the increase of remissions under the head of Tanks is to be attributed to the deficiency of cultivation under them from want of water.

From the unfavorable nature of the season the larger remissions were granted in Penkonda and Hindupur Taluks, and it was also found necessary to give remission to a certain extent under some tanks in Anantapur and Dhurmavarum Taluks which had not received a sufficient supply of water, but the remission given in Madaksera Taluk was small the season having been avorable; so that the net amount of increase in remissions is Rupees 9,560. In granting this

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remission the principle enunciated in the Board's Circular dated 12th March 1860, No. 1,245, has been strictly observed, and the remission has been granted only to such extent as appeared absolutely necessary.

15. Statement No. 4 exhibits the particulars of remission of Rupees 8,010 granted in Fasli 1271.

The particulars are specified below :—

Rupees 161.—Kowle remissions on account of lands under Kowle tenure.

„ 7,746. —Dasavandum remissions to lands cultivated under Shamlut Dasavandum tanks, and Shotriem remissions for lands cultivated in Shrotriem villages and Cuttoo-bady remissions.

„ 103.—Remissions granted to village servants who have neither sufficient Inams nor the customary fees.

8,010

That a decrease of Rupees 188 has taken place compared with the remissions of the preceding Fasli may be attributed to the saving of Pekasuki, or withered crop remissions which were granted in the previous year, and to the decrease of Dasavandum remissions owing to the deficiency of cultivation of Dasavandum lands.

16. The reasons for increase and decrease in comparison with the last Fasli, in Sundry Items of Revenue entered in enclosure of Statement No. 4, are here enumerated :

Item.	Fasli 1270.	Fasli 1271.	Comparison.	
			Increase.	Decrease.
Sundry Items { Inam Jody... ..	28,128	27,990	...	138
Do. Nirsargi... ..	3,424	3,164	...	260
Do. Tafarik... ..	1,090	141	...	949
Bungalow quit rent... ..	10	10	...	...
Rents of old Topes, rents of Babul trees, &c... ..	2,370	2,477	107	...
Rents of Hills... ..	472	504	32	...
Do. of Jungles... ..	237	244	7	...
Do. of Fishery... ..	33	...	...	33
Government plantation... ..	905	922	17	...
Increased collection.	9	...	...	9
Total...	36,678	35,452	163	1,389

The decrease of Rupees 138 in the items of Jody has been caused by the reduction from the accounts of the usual Jodi payable on Inam lands which have been enfranchised by the Inam Commission. This deduction was made only to a few individuals in Penkonda and Madaksera Taluks who had received their title deeds at the time of the Settlement of those Taluks.

The decrease of Nirsargi or water rate is owing to a less extent of cultivation.

The decrease of Inam Tafarik may be ascribed to a less extent of cultivation of Inam lands and also to the cultivation by Inamdars themselves of those Inam lands which had been cultivated by others in the last Fasli.

The increase under the head of Topes is owing to the trees having yielded well.

The increase in the rents of Babul trees and of pasturage in jungles and hills is owing to the increased offers on public competition.

A decrease is observable in rents of fishery no application having been made in the Fasli under report, while in the last Fasli the fisheries in the Dharmavarum Taluk were rented out.

The increase under the head of Government plantation is very slight and needs no explanation.

17. The following Statement shows the extent of land held in Cowle tenure as compared with the last Fasli:—

Items.	Fasli 1270.		Fasli 1271.		Comparison.			
	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Increase.		Decrease.	
					Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.
Dry land.....	3	1	3	1	...	...	...	...
Wet land.....	20	177	36	252	16	75	...	...
Total...	23	178	39	253	16	75	...	...

Of the lands held in Cowle tenure in the last Fasli the term of lease of 12 Acres assessed at Rupees 113 of wet land has expired and full assessment has been charged on them in consequence. An extent of 28 Acres assessed at Rupees 188 has been granted on progressive Cowle during the Fasli under report. No Payamali Cowle is included in this.

18. The annexed Memorandum exhibits the extent of land cultivated with Sugar-cane, Cotton, and Indigo, during the year under review as compared with the previous year:—

Fasli.	Sugar-cane.		Cotton.		Indigo.	
	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.
1270.....	1,180	7,149	4,685	1,573	186	195
1271.....	1,228	6,780	8,632	2,532	287	239
Increase... ..	48	...	3,947	959	101	44
Decrease... ..	...	369	...	...	...	...

The high prices obtained for Jaggery induced the Ryots to extend the cultivation of sugar-cane, but the planting being on lightly assessed lands, there is a decrease in assessment though the number of Acres exceeds that of the last Fasli.

The increase in Cotton is owing to a favorable season in the months of August and September, and to the remunerative prices of this article.

Indigo is not much cultivated in the Sub-division, but the quantity raised shows an increase over that of the previous Fasli.

19. The annexed Statement exhibits the result of the Land Revenue Settlement entered in column 8 of Statement No. 10 as compared with the last Fasli:—

Item.	Fasli 1270.	Fasli 1271.	Comparison.	
			Increase.	Decrease.
Jodi of Shrotriem and Inam villages....	426	8,865	8,439	...
Ryotwar.....	5,98,323	6,06,237	7,914	...
	5,98,749	6,15,102	16,353	...

The amount of quit rent fixed by the Deputy Collector attached to the Inam Commission on lands enfranchised by him is taken from the accounts supplied by the Inam Commissioner, and also from those title deeds which were received up to June 1862. This operation being recent the amount under this head is a new item.

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The increase of cultivation as explained in paragraph 12 accounts for the increase here observable, and no further explanation is needed.

20. The subjoined is a comparison of this with the previous Fasli as regards extra Sources of Revenue entered in columns from 9 to 12 of Statement No. 10.

Item.	Fasli 1270.	Fasli 1271.	Comparison.	
			Increase.	Decrease.
Sayer* ... ..	...	823	823	...
Abkarri.	70,164	95,460	25,296	...
Moturpha... ..	22,934	862	...	22,072
Income tax... ..	32,160	36,758	4,598	...
License... ..	...	1,702	1,702	...
Stamp paper.	13,022	25,048	12,026	...
	1,38,280	1,60,653	44,445	22,072
		Net.....	22,373	

* Fees collected on bamboo and firewood.

The tax on jungle firewood imposed according to the Circular order of the Board of Revenue dated 8th August 1860, No. 3,652, being recent, the amount under this head is a new item.

There is an increase in Revenue derived from Abkarri farms attributed to public competition. Before Act No. XVIII of 1861, which prohibited the levy of Moturpha tax and substituted the License tax in its place, was brought into operation, a small amount of the former was collected and carried to credit in the accounts. Had it not been so collected, the Moturpha tax would have entirely disappeared from the accounts. Under the provisions of the aforesaid Act, the License tax was fixed and realized Rupees 2,423 when the subsequent Act No. II of 1862 abolished the levy of License tax. Of the amount thus collected Rupees 721 is credited under the head of Deposit because it was collected prior to the notification among Taluks of the repeal of the Act. The refund of the amount collected under the heads of Moturpha and License to their respective payers not having been sanctioned it is still included in the Beriz.

The increase under the head of Income tax is chiefly owing to the imposition of the tax on those who escaped last year. The increase in the sale of Stamp papers is attributable to the operation of Act XXXVI of 1860, which provided stamps to be affixed on all receipts and hoon-dies; and to the conveyance deeds of lands which required to be on Stamp paper; and to bonds renewed under new provisions regarding limitation of suits, and also to the extensive purchase by Inamdars of stamps in order to execute documents between each other when the Inam inquiry was being conducted by the Deputy Collector attached to the Inam Commission, and, lastly, to the increase of litigation.

21. The following abstract shows the increase and decrease under several heads entered in Enclosure A of Statement No. 10, as compared with the last Fasli:—

Item.	Fasli 1270.	Fasli 1271.	Comparison.	
			Increase.	Decrease.
Reve- nue. { Land Revenue.....	5,98,749	6,15,102	16,353	...
{ Sundry Revenue.....	1,38,280	1,60,653	22,337	...
	7,37,029	7,75,755	38,726	...
Extra Revenue including in- terest.....	13,009	16,912	3,903	...
Sale proceeds of Government plantation.....	181	40	...	141
	7,50,219	7,92,707	42,629	141
		Net increase...	42,488	

I have explained in paragraphs 19 and 20 the causes for the increase in Land and extra Sundry Sources of Revenue respectively.

22. The following abstract of Statement No. 9 compares the Sevoy Jama and interest of this and the last Fasli :—

Item.	Fasli 1270.	Fasli 1271.	Comparison.	
			Increase.	Decrease.
Sevoy Jama. { Revenue Fines... ..	649	832	183	.....
{ Sundry Sources of Revenue... ..	12,338	16,078	3,740	.....
	12,987	16,910	3,923	.....
Interest. { Revenue... ..	9	2	.....	7
{ Sundry Revenue... ..	13	.....	.....	13
	22	2	.....	20
Sale proceeds of Government plantation... ..	181	40	.....	141
Total.....	13,190	16,952	3,923	161
		Net...	3,762	

The particulars for the increase in Sevoy Jama are specified below :—

3,740. Of Sundry Sources of Revenue.

2,287. Of Vysak cultivation subsequent to Jamabundi of Faslis 1270 and 1271, and that suppressed cultivation in certain lands tilled previous to Jamabundi.

1,061. Amount of lapsed Inams having been brought to Sevoy Jama from the head of Deposit.

441. Of Moturpha.

394. Rents of bangle manufacture. This item is usually included in the head of Moturpha. After the receipt of Act XVIII of 1861, reference was made to the Board of Revenue regarding the retention of this item ; pending the reply, this amount has been credited to the head of Sevoy Jama.

47. Of suppressed Moturpha and of excess collection.

441

3,789

49. Deduct the amount of Rupees 49 being the sale proceeds of dry trees which has been transferred in the year under revenue to Ayen Jama from the head of Sevoy Jama.

3,740. Net increase.

183. Of Revenue fines.

3,923.

The decrease under the head of interest is owing to the punctual payment of Kists, and the transfer to Ayen Jama of the interests on Abk ari.

The sale proceeds of Government plantations realized in the Fasli Rupees 640. This amount was greater than the previous Fasli, but of this 600 Rupees have been carried to the credit of Ayen Jama, and the balance is credited to Sevoy Jama ; hence the decrease.

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23. The subjoined abstract shows the Demand Collection and Balance as shown in Statement No. 11.

Item.	Demand of Fasli 1271.	Of which collected.			Balance.			Per centage between columns 2 and 8.
		Amount collected within the Fasli.	Subsequent Collection.	Total.	Amount recoverable.	Irrecoverable.	Total.	
Land Revenue... ..	6,15,102	5,88,528	17,080	6,05,608	4,394	5,100	2,494	1.9
Sundry Sources of Revenue.	Sayer... ..	823	...	823	...	...	...	...
	Abkarry... ..	95,460	87,214	8,246	95,460	...	...	...
	Moturpha... ..	862	862	...	862	...	...	...
	Income tax... ..	36,758	31,883	4,773	36,656	82	20	102 A. 4
	License... ..	1,702	1,702	...	1,702	...	...	...
	Stamp paper... ..	25,048	25,048	...	...	...	...	...
	1,60,653	1,47,532	13,019	1,60,551	82	20	102	A. 1
Total.....	7,75,755	7,36,060	30,099	7,66,159	4,476	5,120	9,596	1.4
Extra Revenue... ..	16,950	13,121	3,425	16,546	384	20	404	2.6
Interest.....	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	...
Grand Total.....	7,92,707	7,49,183	33,524	7,82,707	4,860	5,140	10,000	1.4

Thus the amount of arrears is Rupees 10,000. Of this 5,140 is considered irrecoverable, as it chiefly consists of Tarwar or full Jodi charged on village servants. The assessment on lands held by poor Ryots has also been included in this.

24. The following abstract shows the Collection and Balance of Arrears of all Sources of Revenue:—

Item.	Balance standing at the commencement of Fasli 1271.	Of which collected.			Balance.		
		Collected within the Fasli including the amount written off.	Subsequent collection.	Total.	Recoverable.	Irrecoverable.	Total.
Land Revenue... ..	37,281	28,121	17	28,138	203	8,940	9,143
Moturpha.....	19,353	19,238	2	19,240	2	111	113
Total.....	56,634	47,359	19	47,378	205	9,051	9,256
Extra Revenue... ..	4,092	3,636	45	3,681	305	106	411
	60,726	50,995	64	51,059	510	9,157	9,667

The details of the amount entered here as irrecoverable are given in the subjoined abstract. I have the honor to recommend that they be written off from the accounts as the amount ap-

pears upon the inquiry instituted by me during the time of Jamabundi of the Fasli under review to be really irrecoverable.

Fasli.	Taluks.	Land Revenue.			Moturpha.			Extra Revenue.			Total.		
		RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
1266	Penkonda.....	7	6	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	6	9
1267.	Anantapur.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	42	1	6	42	1	6
	Penkonda.....	10	12	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	12	4
	Hindupurum.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	1	3	16	1	3
		10	12	4	...	...	...	58	2	9	68	15	1
1268	Penkonda.....	9	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	4	2
1269.	Anantapur.....	1,046	8	0	2	14	0	...	...	...	1,049	6	0
	Dharmavarum.....	2,449	5	4	44	2	2	...	...	...	2,493	7	6
	Penkonda.....	473	0	10	2	3	0	33	1	0	508	4	10
	Hindupur.....	579	8	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	579	8	8
	Madaksira.....	2	11	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	11	0
		4,551	1	10	49	3	2	33	1	0	4,633	6	0
1270.	Anantapur.....	1,057	2	0	1	4	0	15	0	0	1,073	6	0
	Dharmavarum.....	2,363	15	8	12	8	0	...	...	...	2,376	7	8
	Penkonda.....	396	14	0	48	2	0	...	...	...	445	0	0
	Hindupur.....	532	14	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	532	14	11
	Madaksira.....	10	8	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	8	0
		4,361	6	7	61	14	0	15	0	0	4,438	4	7
Grand Total.....		8,939	15	8	111	1	2	106	3	9	9,157	4	7

Causes for the above irrecoverable balance.

	RS.	A.	P.
Some Ryots died, some absconded, and some are paupers.....	541	0	3
Owing to boundary dispute between the villages of Maralla and Gunipalli in Penkonda Taluk.....	74	6	9
Balance standing against those Revenue and Magisterial servants, who were unable to pay the full or Tarwar Jodi imposed on them.....	8,541	13	7
	9,157	4	7

In the last Fasli a list of individuals, showing the balance outstanding up to the Fasli 1269, was sent to the Collector's office, and sanction for writing off the same from the accounts, was asked. A Statement showing the irrecoverable balance in Fasli 1270 is herewith forwarded. It is therefore requested that the necessary sanction for writing off from the accounts, the irrecoverable balances shown in the above Statement may be obtained.

25. The following Statement prepared in conformity to Enclosure A of Statement No. 13 shows the extent to which coercive process was employed under Act XXXIX of 1858, in the collection of arrears of Revenue,

Name of the Taluk.	Amount of Land Revenue arrears due for Fasli 1271.	Value of property sequestrated.	Sold by auction.
Madaksira.....	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 10 0

The balance after deducting the amount due was given to the defaulter.

SETTLEMENT REPORT OF BELLARY.

26. In order to ascertain whether the village accounts were correctly prepared, according to the new system, in Fasli 1270, some accounts were sent for and necessary instructions were given to rectify the errors observed in them. At the time of Jamabundy of Fasli 1271 the accounts that were prepared refer to that time, were inspected and found to be correctly kept.

27. The following abstract shows the extent of land newly acquired by Huzur and Taluk servants in Fasli under review :—

Item.	Number of individuals.	Land acquired prior to employment.				Land acquired in Fasli 1271 after employment.			
		Circar.		Inam.		Circar.		Inam.	
		Acres.	Asst.	Acres.	Asst.	Acres.	Asst.	Acres.	Asst.
Huzur.	Old servants... ..	1	...	...	...	4	12	...	...
	New servants employed... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Taluk.		1	...	...	...	4	12	...	...
	Old servants... ..	19	...	...	...	373	182	...	...
	New servants employed... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		19	...	...	...	373	182	...	...
Grand Total.....		20	...	...	...	377	194	...	...

The Circular Order of the Board of Revenue dated 28th August 1849, provides that lands may be acquired by public servants with the permission of the Collector. The recent Proceedings of Government dated 17th January 1860, No. 84, has rendered the previous sanction of the Collector unnecessary, but directs that a report of such holding be made to the Collector on the 15th January of the next year ; so that in the above Statement, lands acquired under the authority of the latter Circular, are also included.

28. CONDUCT OF THE SUBORDINATE OFFICERS.—Kadiri Sheshagirri Row, the Sub-division Sheristadar performed the duties of the post till May 1862 when he was appointed as Tahsildar of the Harapunahalli Taluk. The high opinion which I had of this Officer through the good reputation he enjoys, judging from his testimonials, added to my own experience though a short one in 1860, while Acting Sub-Collector of this District, was fully maintained by the very efficient way in which he performed his duties during the Settlement and till his promotion. The Tahsildar of Madaksira Syed Mira Saib died in the month of June, and has been succeeded by Dashaye Rama Row, of whose performance of duties I have not had sufficient experience as yet to judge.

I had to animadvert on the Tahsildar of Penkonda's want of co-operation with the new Mofussil Police, and I had also occasion to find fault with his remissness in ascertaining properly the circumstances connected with an irrigation project. I trust the notice I took of his conduct will render him more careful in future.

The Hindupur, Dharmavarum, and Anantapur Tahsildars have performed their duties satisfactorily.

The one fault however which I have had to find with all, is their ignorance of the extent of their authority in settling disputes about land, other than Service Inam, as they frequently entered into all circumstances connected with the land, instead of simply confining themselves to the fact of possession. I have laid down precise rules for their guidance, which I hope they are becoming accustomed to, and will obviate their entering on laborious inquiries useless to themselves and the parties, and mystifying the ignorant population as to the kind of authority a Tahsildar has in such disputes.

The present Sub-division Sheristadar was the Revenue Munshi Yerragunta Sivaramappa. I know him to be a good officer and he will I trust justify my opinion of him when I nominated him to the post.

ANANTAPUR,
20th September 1862.

(Signed) J. W. REID,
Acting Sub-Collector.

SETTLEMENT REPORT

OF

KURNOOL.

1. I have the honor to forward the annual Jamabandy Statements according to the prescribed form for the past Fasli 1271, A. D. 1861-62.

2. STATION.—The settlement of each Taluk was conducted by myself and the other Officers at some villages within its limits, as shown in Statement 1.

3. CHANGE IN TENURE.—There is no change since the preceding Fasli in the number and tenure of villages.

4. PUTTAHS.—Of the total number of 71,426 Puttahs, 15,691 only were renewed owing to material changes in the holdings, but unless absolutely necessary to issue a new document, the old Puttahs were generally revised, and re-issued.

5. SEASON.—The season on the whole was favorable, especially in the four Taluks of Kurnool proper. In these Taluks, though the total amount of rain-fall was not large, showers were constant throughout the cultivating season, and the dry crops were far more than ordinarily successful.

6. CROPS.—In the Taluk of Markapoor alone, the dry cultivation failed in a few villages from want of rain.

7. REMISSION.—The tanks of Cumbum and Nundial, as well as most of the others in the District received a full supply, but in one or two small tanks in the Nundial and Sirwell Taluks, there was a deficiency, and it became necessary to grant some small remission for withered crops on that account.

8. SANITARY STATE OF THE DISTRICT.—The sanitary state of the District has not been favorable. Fever has been prevalent as usual in the villages near the Hills, and during the hot season small-pox was very virulent in the Taluks of Cumbum, Markapoor, and Nandikotkoor.

9. VACCINATION.—The annexed Statement shows the result of vaccination in the District, and there appears a slight increase in the numbers of those who have undergone the operation. I am glad to state that owing to Captain Nelson's influence, the services of a vaccinator were applied for by the Chensoowars in his neighbourhood, at a time when small-pox was committing great ravages, and were freely availed of, the operation being considered a species of charm against the disease.

Station.	Under one year.			Above one year.			Total.		
	No. of vaccinated.	Suc-cessful.	Unsuc-cessful.	No. of vaccinated.	Suc-cessful.	Unsuc-cessful.	No. of vaccinated.	Suc-cessful.	Unsuc-cessful.
Kurnool.....	506	500	6	1,798	1,708	90	304	2,203	96

10. CHOLERA AND ITS NATURE.—During the last three months of the Fasli cholera, of a

very fatal type was general throughout the District. It appears to have broken out first in the station of Kurnool, and to have been carried thence to the villages by people returning there from the town.

11. The large bodies of men collected at Kurnool on the works of the Irrigation Company, undoubtedly made the disease this year of more than ordinary malignity, and these workmen were themselves great sufferers. Bodies of them at times left the works in terror, were rigidly excluded from villages on their route, on account of the known danger of infection, and in one case left several dead in the Nalla-Malla jungles as they returned through them to their homes in the Eastern Taluks.

12. The disease at first was of the most malignant type. Collapse ensued within a few minutes of the first attack, and no remedies appeared to be of any avail. I have been surprised to find that the rate of mortality has not however been greater in the outlying villages, than in the station of Kurnool where alone medical advice was obtainable.

13. Medicines were sent to some of the larger villages known to be attacked, but the result of the reports I received seems to show that about the same proportion of those attacked recovered, when the disease was left to nature, as when medical treatment was available.

14. PRICES.—There has been a slight fall in the prices of all sorts of grain since the preceding Fasli, but considering the excellence of the harvest the fall would have been far greater but for the fact that the Nizam prevented the exportation of any produce from his territory into ours, while the exportation from this District into Cuddapah continued without cessation. The large out-turn of the District, coupled with existing prices, have been most remunerative to the cultivators, and added to the strength of their passion for obtaining possession of all available land.

15. RYOTS' HOLDINGS.—Enclosure B in No. 3 shows that 22,354 acres of land, assessed at Rupees 25,298, were thrown up by the Ryots, while fresh land to the extent of 57,470 acres, assessed at Rupees 46,131, was taken up. Deducting the waste remitted, either on account of excess, or deficiency of water for wet cultivation, there is an excess of 33,000 acres over the cultivation of the preceding Fasli.

16. It will thus be seen that less land was thrown out of cultivation, and more fresh land brought under the plough than in the previous year, and the desire to secure possession of all cultivable waste is universal.

17. WASTE REMITTED.—The particulars of waste remitted and charged appears in Enclosure B. The dry waste remitted is land submerged under the Cumbum tank, which it is only possible to cultivate in certain peculiar seasons, and which therefore could not be held by any Ryot unless remissions were granted when cultivation is impossible. If this relaxation were not granted, the lands must be thrown up, and the Government would lose the revenue in those years when cultivation can be managed. These lands are not suited for pasturage, and can only be held on the above conditions.

18. NATURE OF REMISSIONS.—The remaining dry waste remitted belongs to Pauper Reddies, who have hitherto been compelled to hold Appanam lands in return for Inams enjoyed by them. The system ceased with last year, and all cultivation is now free.

19. The wet waste has been charged only where the Ryots have failed to cultivate in proportion to the amount of water received in their tank, and has been charged only in that proportion.

20. The garden waste remitted is irrigated under tanks, and is therefore treated in the same manner as ordinary wet cultivation, though classed under a different name.

21. PARTICULARS OF REMISSIONS.—The particulars of remissions are given in Statement

4, the remission on inundated cultivation was necessary in the tanks of Cumbum and Kavalla, while that on withered wet crops occurred in the Nundial and Sirwell Taluks as explained in a preceding paragraph. As no new Cowles are now granted, the remission on this account is decreasing every year.

22. **PERMANENT REMISSIONS.**—The permanent remissions all occur in the Taluks transferred from Bellary and Cuddapah, and have been often explained.

23. **SUNDRY ITEMS.**—The sundry items, formerly entered in Statement 4, now generally find a place in Statement 9, where they are entered in great detail to correspond with the Treasury accounts. Any comparison with the previous year is therefore rendered very difficult, but the decrease in Inam Jody is explained by this item being now generally merged in quit-rent, as will be entirely the case from the current Fasli. The chief real increase in these sundry items is in the tax on timber cut in the Nalla-Malla forests.

24. **CULTIVATION OF SPECIAL PRODUCTS.**—The following Statement shows the cultivation of special products as compared with the preceding Fasli:—

	Fasli 1271.				Fasli 1270.				Increase. Extent.	Decrease. Extent.
	Extent.	Assessment.			Extent.	Assessment.				
		Rs.	A.	P.		Rs.	A.	P.		
Sugar-cane.	335	4,971	9	6	593	10,139	3	11	...	258
Cotton.	1,39,426	1,37,333	5	10	1,32,553	1,28,183	0	4	6,873	...
Indigo.	25,351	55,999	9	11	12,502	33,399	1	3	12,849	...

25. The decrease in Sugar-cane arises from the Cumbum tank having dried up entirely in the previous year, by which much of this cultivation was destroyed, and it was impossible to renew the whole within one season.

26. The small increase in Cotton is very unsatisfactory, but is to be accounted for by the fact that grain cultivation was most remunerative, at the time of last year's sowing, when the price of Cotton was not much above its normal rate. With the enormous prices now obtainable, the cultivation of Cotton is extending greatly in the current Fasli.

27. There is a fair increase in the cultivation of Indigo, which has occurred chiefly under the Cumbum tank, and this staple has reached the favorable amount of cultivation of former years.

28. **FLUCTUATIONS IN REVENUE.**—The Abstract Statement of Land Revenue, Enclosure A in No. 10, shows a total increase of Rupees 69,188 over the preceding year, including a decrease of Rupees 15,198 in the permanently settled, owing to that item having been transferred this year to the Nellore District, it being a part of the Peshcush of the Venkatagerry Zemindar. The apparent decrease in the Ryotwar Revenue arises from many items being now entered under separate heads, especially that of Jody on Inams, which is now entered separately wherever the Jody has merged in the quit-rent imposed by the Inam Commission.

29. **INCREASE IN THE SUNDRY SOURCES OF REVENUE.**—In the Sundry Sources of Revenue there is also a small increase in spite of the abolition of the Moturpha, and License tax, the sacrifice of revenue being made up by the large increase in the Abkarry, Income tax, and Stamps. The increase in Income tax is however a nominal one, owing to the transfer to this head of collections previously credited to Moturpha.

30. **LICENSE TAX OPERATIONS.**—The preparations for assessing the License tax were completed in this District, previous to the receipt of orders for its abolition. The following Statement shows the total assessment, collections, and amount refunded to the payers on account of this tax. The small sum of Rupees 34-7-6 remains in deposit, owing to the parties

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who paid certain sums having either died, or left the District without leaving heirs to whom their payments could be refunded.

Amount assessed.			Amount collected.			Amount refunded.			Balance in hand.		
RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
57,711	12	0	24,426	1	3	24,391	9	9	34	7	6

31. **MOTURPHA.**—The amount of Rupees 3,929-2-8 entered as Moturpha collections, appears in order to preserve uniformity with the Demand, Collection and Balance, and Treasury Statements already submitted. This sum with the exception of arrears should have been entered in the head of License tax, and has in reality been re-paid to the parties from whom it was collected under that head. Application will be made for sanction to remove this item from the accounts, pending which the re-payments made remain in the unadjusted charges of the District.

32. **STAMP REVENUE.**—The extraordinary increase that has taken place in the Stamp revenue is owing partly to the great demand for Stamps, occasioned by Act XIV of 1859, on account of which the sales in the month of December 1861 amounted to Rupees 11,717, being nearly half the revenue of the whole year previous.

33. **REVENUE FROM ALL SOURCES.**—The abstract of the Revenue from all sources, compared with the preceding Fasli, shows a net increase of Rupees 1,09,390, in spite of the only two large items of decrease, the abolition of the Moturpha, and the transfer of the permanently settled Revenue to the Nellore District, amounting to about the same amount. The increase in the Income tax is merely nominal, the new taxation of Inams has increased the security, and consequent value of that kind of property, and all the other items of increase are attributable to the certain and rapid growth of the prosperity of the people.

34. **DEMAND, COLLECTION AND BALANCE OF THE WHOLE REVENUE.**—Statement 11 shows the Demand, Collection and Balance of the whole Revenue current and arrears, and exhibits a total balance of less than Rupees 20,000 out of a total revenue exceeding 18 lacs. Out of this sum Rupees 8,948 pertains to Income tax, the payment of which could only be enforced on the 1st August, a later date than that to which these accounts are closed. The balance due on the current Ryotwar Revenue of Rupees 13,60,428, amounts only to Rupees 3,627, being little more than one quarter per cent., a portion of which has been collected up to the present date.

35. **IMPROVEMENT IN THE COLLECTIONS OF REVENUE.**—A particular improvement in the collections of the Cumbum and Markapoor Taluks has taken place, and these Taluks are now as well managed as the rest of the District in this particular.

36. **ARREARS.**—Statement 13 shows the collection on account of arrears, and the amount of Rupees 3,697-12-9 recommended for remission as irrecoverable out of the small remaining balance of Rupees 5,583-2-1. This includes the amount of Rupees 1,093-4-9 recommended as irrecoverable in paragraph 23 of my last Report, sanction for which has not been yet received.

37. **COERCIVE PROCESS.**—The enclosure in the same Statement shows the extent to which coercive process has been employed in the realization of the revenue. As was to be expected from the improved state of the District, the land has become even in the worst cases full security for the revenue, and the sales that have taken place in the Cumbum Taluk have realized arrears that would previously have been considered hopelessly irrecoverable.

38. **NEW SCALE OF ESTABLISHMENT.**—The charges as shown in Statement 14, require few remarks. The decrease in the Huzur and Taluk Establishments arises from the new scale having been introduced in the various Taluks at different periods of the preceding year, so that the effect of the revision was then only partly experienced.

39. PER CENTAGE.—The per centage of charges to collection amounts to Rupees 7-14-9 per cent. on the Land Revenue, against Rupees 10-3-2 in the preceding year.

40. NEW SYSTEM OF ACCOUNTS.—The accompanying Statement shows the extent to which the Curnum accounts have been tested, and the result is satisfactory. It may be said broadly that the new system of accounts is universally carried out in the villages, and that any errors which have been detected in them have been in minor accounts, and unimportant details.

Taluks.	Number of villages.	Number of villages of which the accounts were tested.		
		Number of villages of which the accounts were correctly prepared.	Number of villages of which the accounts were found incomplete and incorrect.	Total.
Pattikonda...	193	50	143	193
Nundial...	96	55	41	96
Koilkootla...	97	75	22	97
Sirwell...	108	96	12	108
Cumbum...	168	...	16	16
Markapoor...	229	...	5	5
Ramalakotta...	145	145	...	145
Nandikotkoor...	148	148	...	148
Total...	1,184	569	239	808

41. QUINQUENNIAL STATISTICAL RETURNS.—Statements 15 to 20 are Quinquennial statistical Returns. It is difficult to make any comparison between the present and the last such Returns, as the District has been entirely changed since that period, not only by the addition of four new Taluks from Bellary and Cuddapah, but by the amalgamation of the eight original Taluks of Kurnool proper, and the transfer of several villages to and from this District, Nellore, Cuddapah and Bellary. All the changes in Statement 15 are to be accounted for in this manner.

42. STATISTICS OF CATTLE.—In considering the statistics of cattle given in Statement 16, it must be remembered that this is not a breeding District, and that all the ploughing cattle in the Taluks to the west of the Nalla-Mallas are purchased either from Guntoor and Nellore, or the Nizam's territory. Cattle disease has been frightfully prevalent in the District in the last few years, and must unquestionably have reduced the general number of cattle, replenished only by purchase. Fine cattle from the Coast are the luxury on which the Ryots chiefly lay out the profits obtained by them on cultivation.

43. CENSUS.—Great pains were taken to obtain a correct Census of the population, and the accompanying Statement has been prepared for the sake of comparison with the last Returns. Alterations have been made in the previous Census on account of the transfers of villages before alluded to, and an attempt made at as correct a comparison as was attainable. I am unable however to offer any reason for the great increase of population in the Taluks of Pattikonda and Nandikotkoor, the explanation of the increase offered by every Tahsildar being the increasing prosperity of the country.

44. OPERATIONS OF THE IRRIGATION COMPANY.—The operations of the Irrigation Company must have added somewhat to the population, but in the Taluk of Pattikonda where the

SETTLEMENT REPORT OF

increase is greatest they have no work, and their labours have been in fact almost confined hitherto to the Taluk of Ramalakotta, and town of Kurnool.

Taluks.	As per Return of population for Fasli 1266.	As per Return of population for Fasli 1271.	Increase.	Decrease.
Pattikonda...	1,05,343	1,36,099	30,756	...
Ramalakotta...	1,10,380	1,14,171	3,791	...
Nandikotkur...	61,592	75,674	14,082	...
Nundial...	75,091	84,398	9,307	...
Koilkootla...	82,080	88,112	6,032	...
Sirwell...	49,909	58,027	8,118	...
Cumbum...	98,478	98,473	...	5
Markapoor...	66,054	70,814	4,760	...
Total...	6,48,927	7,25,768	76,846	5

45. RENT ROLL.—Statement 19 shows the Rent Roll of the District. As usual more than half the holders of land pay less than Rupees 10 yearly to Government. It must be remembered that none of these people live entirely on the proceeds of their land, which would be a simple impossibility. They hire themselves out to the more substantial Ryots, labour in the Public Works, and under the Irrigation Company, cut timber in the Nalla-Malla forests, and support themselves in many other ways by their labour. Every member of the labouring classes in India tries to obtain land to a small extent, and it is owing to this passion of the class that all available waste is taken up, and heavy jungle brought yearly under the plough. Until money rises, and produce falls in value, these small landholders can easily meet the Government demand, and this employment of their labour is as much to their own profit as to the benefit of Government.

46. LAND HELD BY PUBLIC SERVANTS.—The accompanying Statement shows the extent of land held by public servants:—

Particulars.	Number of servants.	Cirkar Puttah land.		Inam land.		Total.	
		Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.
Huzur servants...	17	347	574	647	326	994	900
Taluk do. ...	40	601	1,009	1,088	1,302	1,689	2,311
Total...	57	948	1,583	1,735	1,628	2,683	3,211

47. CONDUCT OF THE SUBORDINATE OFFICERS.—I have now the pleasure to acknowledge the general assistance which I have received from Mr. Arbuthnott, the Head Assistant Collector, and all the subordinates in the District.

48. The Deputy Collector Ragoonath Row has not only performed his special duty in a mode that has won the confidence of the Ryots, but he has afforded me the most valuable assistance in every department of the public service. I know no Officer of his class more deserving the favorable consideration of the Board and Government.

49. The Deputy Collectors Soobbaroyloo Naidu, and Timmappa, have both afforded me satisfaction in the performance of their respective duties.

50. I am much indebted to my Sheristadar Chowdappa for his great assiduity in preparing the accounts, which he has been able to complete in time to enable me to draw up this report before proceeding upon the leave granted to me.

KURNOOL.

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51. Koomaraswamy Mudaliar, P. Kistna Row, Ramachendra Row, and Venkatasoobbaya, Tahsildars of Nundial, Koilkootla, Nandikotkoor and Cumbum Taluks, have discharged their duties with marked efficiency; and Vencatasoobbaya deserves special notice for the manner in which he has collected almost the whole arrears, and current Revenue in the two difficult Taluks of Markapoor and Cumbum.

(Signed) J. I. MINCHIN,
Collector.

KURNOOL. }
1st September 1862. }

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(Signed) J. I. MINCHIN,

Collector.

SETTLEMENT REPORT

OF

MADRAS.

1. I have the honor to submit my report on the Settlement of the Land and Extra Sources of Revenue of this District for Fasli 1271 (1861-62) in accordance with the instructions contained in the Board's Circulars of the 2nd September 1859, No. 3,467, and 7th July 1860, No. 3,145. This report would have been submitted earlier, but for the Board's instructions in paragraphs 15 to 19 of their Circular, Standing, 7th August last, No. 5,154, which necessitated the re-casting of certain Statements in a form different from that in which they had already been prepared, added to the preparation of the Quinquennial Statements which as usual required several references to the Taluks before the details were properly furnished.

2. VILLAGES AT WHICH THE SETTLEMENT WAS MADE.—Statement No. 1 exhibits the places at which the Settlement was made, and the period occupied in making it. The late Acting Sub-Collector, Mr. Elliott, having been transferred to the Nellore District before the completion of the Settlement, that of a portion of the Chingleput Taluk devolved on me. The present Acting Sub-Collector not having taken any part in the Settlement, a separate report from the Sub-division was deemed by me unnecessary.

3. VARIATIONS IN THE NUMBER AND TENURES OF VILLAGES, WITH REMARKS ON THE NUMBER OF PUTTAHS THAT MAY NOT HAVE BEEN RENEWED.—The changes in the mode of settlement are given below:—

						Fasli 1270.	Fasli 1271.	Increase.	Decrease.
						RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Ryotwar.	...	...	...	...	...	1,751	1,755	4	0
Amani.	...	...	...	...	...	5	6	1	0
Rents for one and more than one year.	...	...	...	...	...	33	32	0	1
Shrotriem.	...	...	...	...	...	333	331	0	2
Zemindari.	...	...	...	...	...	360	356	0	4
						2,482	2,480	5	7

The increase of four villages under the head of Ryotwar is attributable to an exchange of 20 and 17 villages having been made between the North Arcot District and this Collectorate during the Fasli, as per Order of Government, 11th April 1861, No. 813, communicated by the Board of Revenue in their Proceedings of the 13th idem, No. 1,951, and also to the village of Andarmattum in the Ponneri Taluk having fallen in from rent during the year under report. The increase of the village under Amani is occasioned by Codambakam having been resumed, and a pension of 90 Rupees per mensem granted to the Jaghiredar as directed by Government in their Proceedings of the 20th July 1861, No. 1,442, communicated by the Board in their Proceedings of the 23rd idem, No. 3,940. The decrease of one village under Rents has been already explained to have been caused by the transfer of Andarmattum village from this head to that of Ryotwar. The

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decrease of two under Shrotriem is ascribable to the village of Codambakam having been resumed, and to the transfer of the Tandalam Jaghire among the 20 villages to North Arcot under the instructions of Government already quoted. The proprietary Estate of Arigalavadi, comprising four villages, having likewise been transferred is the cause of the decrease under Zemindari.

4. Puttahs 96,407 were issued in the year under report, or 4,620 in excess of those in the last year. This is chiefly attributed to 3,529 bills having been issued afresh by the Quit-rent Department in Madras, while the remaining 1,091 occurred in the late Chingleput Collectorate in consequence of sales and gifts. No permanent Puttahs were issued. Out of the total number of Puttahs, 96,407 distributed in this year, 92,769 were issued afresh, the Ryots not having produced their last year's Puttahs, on the same plea as was urged by them in last year, and which is mentioned in the 4th paragraph of my Settlement Report for that year. It is evident however that this is merely a subterfuge, as with the slightest care it is impossible that such a vast number of Puttahs should have been rendered useless, and as this idle excuse is likely to be annually repeated, more stringent measures should be adopted to ensure preservation of the Puttah, and a saving of unnecessary labor. I shall now issue a notice in the Gazette to the effect, that a new Puttah will not be given where the old one is not produced and no change is requisite, unless good cause is shown for its absence. The number "not renewed," and in which slight changes were introduced, was Puttahs 3,638.

5. SEASON AND SANITARY STATE OF THE DISTRICT, THE LATTER TO INCLUDE A BRIEF ACCOUNT OF THE BENEFITS OF VACCINATION, AND THE EXTENT OF ITS OPERATION.—The south-west and north-east monsoons proved scanty, and there were consequently no freshes in the Palar, Cheyar, Cortillar, and Arnee rivers. The rains in the beginning of the Fasli were however somewhat more copious than in the preceding year in certain parts of the District especially to the westward. Shavi to a great extent was anticipated in the wet crops, but the November rain, insufficient as it was, served in a great measure to keep up the cultivation, and our expectations of withered produce were fortunately disappointed; but the yield was short, and the result is that the price of grain has been higher than even in the past year. In July and August 1861, and in January, February, March, and June 1862, the greater portion of the District suffered from cholera. Cattle also died from murrain, particularly in Chingleput and Madurantakam. Small-pox was rife, particularly to the northward, and whole villages in Ponneri and Striharricottah were temporarily deserted. The Zillah Surgeon is active in extending the benefits of vaccination, and Mr. Mathews, the Apothecary in attendance on my Circuit Kacheri, visited the villages in the vicinity of our halting places, and made inquiries as to the conduct and exertions of the vaccinators. Though these usually hang about the Kasbah stations, and neglect to inspect the distant villages, and though very great apathy prevails among high and low in regard to this prophylactic, even when the disease was raging around them, vaccination appears to be making progress, and the annexed Statement of its operations is satisfactory:—

Years.	Successful.	Unsuccessful.
1859.....	4,128	698
1860.....	3,603	585
1861.....	4,765	565
"	<u>12,496</u>	<u>1,848</u>

6. PRICES OF GRAIN.—Statement No. 2 has been prepared in accordance with the instructions contained in the Board's Circular Proceedings, Miscellaneous No. 3,140 of the 17th June 1861, paragraph 3, and on a consideration of the wholesale market prices. The average price of paddy was Rupees 169½ per garce, which gives an increase of Rupees 117½ per cent. above the commutation rate, and about 14½ per cent. higher than the rates of the last year.

7. RYOTS' HOLDINGS. CAUSES FOR THE ABANDONMENT AND TAKING UP LANDS TO A LARGE EXTENT.—Seven hundred and sixty-two acres, assessed at Rupees 2,079 were relinquished, while

Acres 18,016, assessed at Rupees 39,636 were newly taken up. The total holdings were therefore Acres 4,21,333 in the year under report, against Acres 4,04,079 in the previous one.

	RS.
Increase in Punjab... ..	20,868
Do. Nunjah... ..	29,794
Do. Totakal... ..	517
Do. Fasiljasti and Tirwah- jasti... ..	12,498
	<u>63,677</u>

8. ACTUAL CULTIVATION.—The cultivation and settlement of the Ryotwar villages is detailed in Statement No. 3. Abstract A exhibits an increase of Rupees 63,677 in the cultivation under the several heads marginally noted. Adding to this the diminished remission of Rupees 70,445 granted in Fasli 1271, and the increase of Rupees 2,205 under the head of Sundry Items, the total increase would be Rupees 1,36,327 above last year. The instructions of Government contained in their Proceedings of the 18th June and 25th July 1859, Nos. 806 and 992, communicated by the Board in their Proceedings of the 8th August following, relative to the charge of Puttah Banjer not having been acted on heretofore consequent on the adverse character of the seasons, and the year under report having been somewhat more favorable than those preceding, 20 per cent. of the Puttah waste was included in the demand, and the amount thus charged produced an increase of Rupees 27,343, which being added to the total increase of Rupees 1,36,327 noted above, produces a gross increase of Rupees 1,63,670. The partial charge on account of Puttah Banjer has already been reported by me to the Board in my letter, No. 305, dated 26th August last, on which the Board in their Proceedings, No. 6,032 of the 10th September, asked why the Government Order in this respect had not hitherto been acted upon; I would beg to refer the Board to the concluding portion of paragraph 25 of my last Settlement Report on this point.

9. WASTE CHARGED AND REMITTED WITH REASONS.—The Talukwar particulars of the Ryots' holdings, and the remission under the instructions of the Board in their Circular, No. 3,545 of the 2nd August 1860, paragraph 3, on land left waste for want of water, are given in Enclosure C to Statement No. 3, under the several heads of Dry, Wet, and Garden lands. The amount of remission granted for Puttah waste is Rupees 2,02,670 and that charged Rupees 34,456. In this sum is included Rupees 27,343 above noticed, while Rupees 7,113 is the amount charged on lands which the Ryots have engaged to cultivate under all circumstances. In accordance with the instructions contained in the 2nd and 6th paragraphs of the Proceedings of Government, dated 18th June 1859, No. 806, communicated by the Board in their Circular of the 8th August following, No. 3,061, and Government Proceedings 10th March 1860, No. 364, communicated by the Board under date the 12th idem, No. 1,245, a remission of Rupees 35,147 was conceded on account of dry lands cultivated with Varagoo in the preceding year, but laid fallow in the present.

10. PARTICULARS OF REMISSION.—The Remission under all heads is Rupees 1,98,150, or Rupees 70,445 below those of the last year. This is mainly owing to the reduced amount of Shavi and Chikkadpuludi in comparison with the preceding year.

11. The increase of Rupees 12,207 under the head of Fees paid to village servants is consequent on the increased cultivation. As promised in the 1st paragraph of my letter of the 21st May last, No. 161, I beg to state that a remission of Rupees 984 on account of Fasiljasti, raised under wells, constructed subsequent to the year 1852, has been accorded, agreeably with the instructions of the Board contained in their Proceedings of the 16th August 1861, No. 4,487. A further sum of Rupees 152-8-9, which should likewise be granted on the same account, is embodied with the irrecoverable balance in Statement No. 13, the Saidapet Tahsildar having sent in his account too late to be included in the Settlement Statement.

12. Under the instructions of the Board, 29th August 1861, No. 4,692, the demand for the year was closed immediately upon the expiration of the Fasli. Statement No. 5 includes therefore only Rupees 6,737-1-9, being the remission granted for withered crops which occurred prior to the closing of the demand. The assessment of the crops withered subsequently, amounting to Rupees 22,096-10-2, is embodied in Statement No. 13, with the Irrecoverable balance, for the remission of which sanction is solicited. As the fixing of a per centage under which remission

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would not be allowed, would bear heavy upon the people, in addition to the 20 per cent. charged on account of Puttah Banjer, I granted full remission as in last year. I have however included in the demand Rupees 3,112-14-11 as in the last year, being the assessment of perished crops, which were not kept on the ground for one month for the inspection of the Taluk servants.

13. PARTICULARS OF SUNDRY ITEMS.—The revenue derived from the renting of the shell quarries and Cheyaroot, which was hitherto entered in this Statement, was, in accordance with the Board's Standing Circular of the 7th August last, No. 5,154, transferred to the head of Sayer in Statement No. 10. The decrease of Rupees 6,963 under the head of Striharikottah Jungle is attributable to the lower rental of the fifth portion rented in this Fashi, and which was smaller in extent than the portion leased last year. There is an increase of Rupees 1,577 and of 11,136, the former in ground rent in Madras proper, arising from a larger extent of Government land having been taken up by the Railway and Irrigation and Canal Companies for storing material, whilst the latter is caused by increased cultivation.

14. The Cowle Bunjer remission is deprecated by the Board in their Proceedings of the 5th October 1859, No. 4,006; but this was rendered necessary in only a few cases, in which the Cowle had been taken after the season for cultivation had far advanced, and the amount granted under this head is Rupees 558-15-9, and is entered in Statement No. 6.

15. SPECIAL PRODUCTS, SUGAR-CANE, COTTON, AND INDIGO.—The extent of land cultivated with these products is indicated marginally. As stated in my last report, paragraph 18, there is no likelihood of these being ever raised to any great extent in this District, the soil not being adapted to them, though there is a fair breadth of Indigo sown in the Sattivedu division.

	Last Fashi.	Present Fashi.
	Rs.	Rs.
Sugar-cane...	602	651
Cotton...	6	2
Indigo...	7,472	9,176

16. ABSTRACT STATEMENT OF THE GENERAL RESULTS OF LAND REVENUE SETTLEMENT IN COMPARISON WITH THE PRECEDING YEAR, AND ALSO THE RESULT OF THE REVISION OF ASSESSMENT IN THE

Items.	Last Fashi.		Current Fashi.		Increase.	Decrease.
	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	RS.
Permanently settled.....	1,09,504	10 11	1,07,054	12 1	....	2,450
Shrotriems, and Inam villages ..	66,982	5 2	66,944	13 7	....	38
Rent for one year.....	....	....	6,244	14 6	6,245	....
Rents for more than one year...	22,930	8 6	14,509	1 2	....	8,421
Ryotwar.....	10,60,587	12 10	12,24,257	8 10	1,53,670	....
Amani or division of produce...	3,034	8 0	5,731	0 3	2,697	....
Cochrane's Canal.....	42,847	0 0	....	....	....	42,847
Inam Commutation.....	305	0 0	876	2 11	571	....
Sayer or Extra Revenue ..	25,950	14 5	32,030	11 7	6,080	....
Miscellaneous.....	....	....	22,300	5 7	22,300	....
Total Land Revenue.....	13,32,142	11 10	14,79,949	6 6	2,01,563	53,756

DISTRICT.—From the Statement in the margin it will be seen that the total Land Revenue in Fashi 1270 was Rupees 14,79,949-6-6, while that of the preceding was Rupees 13,32,142 - 11 - 10. The increase is Rupees 2,01,563 against a decrease of Ru-

pees 53,756; resulting in a net increase of Rupees 1,47,807. The chief item of increase is in Land Revenue, and has already been explained. The toll levied at Cochrane's Canal, heretofore included under the head of Land Revenue having under the recent instructions of the Accountant General been partly carried for ten months to "Sayer," and partly for two months to "Public Works" occasions the decrease in this item.

17. No revision of assessment has taken place as yet, the Government not having forwarded their instructions on the Board's Proceedings of the 8th November 1861, No. 6,149, copy of which I have received.

Items.	Last Fasli.	Current Fasli.	Increase.	Decrease.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Columbo Arrack..	3,82,428	3,16,744	.....	65,684
Puttai do.	3,01,650	2,64,977	.....	36,673
Brandy	1,447	1,263	.....	184
Toddy.. .. .	2,84,705	2,78,492	.....	6,213
Total....	9,70,230	8,61,476	.....	1,08,754

consequence of a large decrease in the charges, the net revenue gives an increase of Rupees 15,927 over the last year.

Demand.	Rs.
Fasli 1270.....	52,332
„ 1271 Collection.....	41,912
Fasli 1270.....	16,772
„ 1271.....	13,319
Arrears collected in 1271.	33,678

19. INCOME TAX.—The Demand and Collections are given marginally in comparison with those of the previous year. From past experience I trust that we arrived more accurately at the means of the people, and that the parties subjected to the tax, were really liable to it. However as the impost went rather too low, the present modification is

a great relief to the poorer classes. The assessment not having been closed until near the end of the year, accounts for the small portion of the demand realized within it, but the balance is fast coming in.

20. LICENSED TAX OR DUTY ON ARTS, TRADES, AND DEALINGS.—The License Tax into which the Moturpha merged having been abolished, almost as soon as created, there is a decrease of Rupees 30,821 under the latter head.

	Fasli 1270.	Fasli 1271.	Increase.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
Madras.....	9,24,526	12,56,598	3,32,072
Chingleput.....	1,48,424	3,68,652	2,20,228
	10,72,950	16,25,250	5,52,300

21. SALT.—In these sales, there has been an immense advance, being nearly half as much again as the sales of last year, or 15,06,000 Maunds against 10,97,000 in Fasli 1270.

22. Of the former quantity Maunds 3,16,331 were exported at prime cost, so that although the labor and responsibility of store and sale is as great as in the disposal of salt at the monopoly rate, the

financial result is not so striking. This latter however still shows the large increase of 5,52,000 Rupees caused both by increased sales at the Madras and the Chunambat Kotars, and by the enhanced rate.

23. The rail now open to Coimbatore, carried 6,72,000 Maunds against 5,77,000 taken in the last Fasli. Salt is stored at 25 stations between Madras and Coimbatore, and that it should compete successfully in the market of the latter town, after such a long land carriage, is proof of the economical mode of transit afforded by the rail. When the Negapatam line reaches Salem, we must expect to be supplanted by the salt of that Coast in the country about and between that town and Coimbatore, but by that time, a fresh outlet for Madras salt will be provided by the extension of the Cuddapah line, and a large tract of country will be opened out, which has hitherto been practically closed to us.

24. I have heard from a reliable quarter that Goa salt is imported into the Cochin Sircar at the old rate of 1 Rupee per Maund, and then finds its way into the British territories.

25. If this is really so, the Foreign is placed on a more favorable footing than the Home article, and they do not compete on equal terms.

26. The Depot at Home's Gardens, opened for sales in March 1862, and disposed of 33,000 Maunds in four months, but this is no earnest of its future success. It has hitherto had the advantage

SETTLEMENT OF REPORT OF

of selling its salt, almost as soon as stored, and when there could have been no wastage, at a discount of 5 per cent. on the sale of an entire heap, which is the allowance made for wastage in store. So favorable has this indulgence been to the purchasers, that 3,300 Maunds of salt have actually been conveyed within the last five months from this Depot for transport by the rail, about six miles distant, in preference to taking the Madras Kotar salt, which adjoins the Railway, but which having been some time stored, the 5 per cent discount does not more than cover the wastage.

27. Whether the formation of the Depot is a successful measure or otherwise, can be decided only when the salt sold has been stored the usual time.

28. STAMPS.—The increase of Rupees 23,334 is ascribable to the operation of Acts XXXVI of 1860, and X of 1862.

29. ABSTRACT SHOWING THE REVENUE FROM LAND AND OTHER SOURCES IN COMPARISON WITH THE PRECEDING FASLI.—The demand from these sources is Rupees 42,82,603, while in the previous year it was Rupees 36,81,518, exhibiting an increase of Rupees 6,01,085.

30. REMARKS ON THE EXTRA REVENUE.—As directed by the Board in their Circular Proceedings of the 7th August last, No. 5,154, paragraph 16, the particulars of Extra Revenue and Miscellaneous items are entered in Statement No. 9. The variations in the several items are explained in the Statement.

31. DEMAND, COLLECTION AND BALANCE OF ALL SOURCES OF CURRENT REVENUE.—The Current Demand under Land Revenue is Rupees 14,79,949, of which Rupees 11,18,914 or 76 per cent. were realized within the Fasli, leaving a balance of Rupees 3,61,035 or 24 per cent, which was further reduced up to 31st August last to Rupees 1,95,476, or 13 per cent. Of this balance Rupees 1,55,340-5-5 are outstanding against Ryotwar villages, while the remainder Rupees 40,135-14-4 stands as shown in the margin. The amount uncollected is large, but allowance must be made for the late adverse season, and the increasing indigence of the people.

Zemindars...	..	..	13,486	10	5
Shrotriendars .. ..	..	..	10,765	15	5
Rents for one and more than one year...	..	..	4,692	15	3
Amani Villages .. ..	..	..	1,285	3	10
Miscellaneous.. ..	..	..	9,905	1	5

32. DEMAND, COLLECTION AND BALANCE OF ALL SOURCES OF ARREARS.—At the commencement of the Fasli, the arrears were Rupees 4,03,566-14-6, of which the amount collected within the Fasli was Rupees 2,70,167-6-9, leaving a balance of Rupees 1,33,399-7-9. Deducting from this Rupees 14,000 and Rupees 576-15-0, the former being the sum remitted to the Abkarry renters of

Dated 28th October 1861, No. 2,061, communicated in the Board's Proceedings of the 31st October 1861, No. 5,978.

* Amount sanctioned... .. 589 14 0
† Do. do 32 13 0

Amount subsequently collect-
ed. } 622 11 0
45 12 4

Do. do. remitted.. 576-15-0

the late Chingleput District, as per sanction of Government quoted in the margin, and the latter being the sum remitted on account of Income tax under the authority of the Board dated 3rd November* 1861, No. 6,694, and 10th January† 1862, No. 257, there remains a net balance of Rs. 1,18,822-8-9, which was further reduced up to the 31st August last to Rupees 1,15,509-11-1. In this sum is included the sum of Rupees 13,250-4-2 recommended in the 31st paragraph of my last report to be remitted as irrecoverable, for the adjustment of which, sanction of Government dated 1st September contained in Proceedings of the Board of Revenue 14th instant, No. 6,873, has just been received, and which will be written off at once. In this sum of Rupees 13,250-4-2, Rupees 24-2-0 are included, being the balance outstanding against the Pallur villagers in the Kanchi Taluk, but as it was since transferred to North Arcot, I have written to the Collector of that District to make the necessary adjustment in his accounts.

33. RECOMMENDATION IN REGARD TO THE IRRECOVERABLE ARREARS FOR REMISSION, WITH AN ABSTRACT OF THE FASLI AND HEADS OF REVENUE TO WHICH THEY BELONG.—The old arrears outstanding for a period of 13 years, or from Faslis 1258 to 1270, are entered in the Statement No. 13.

Madras..... 36,823 0 9
Chingleput... 78,686 10 4
1,15,509-11-1

The whole balance of the District up to the 31st August last is marginally noted. Omitting the Pallur balance, Rupees 13,226-2-2 will be written off now that the sanction of the Government is received. Deducting this sum the net balance is Rupees 1,02,283-8-11, of which Rupees 31,633-1-6 appertains to Madras proper, while Rupees 70,650-7-5 belongs to the late Chingleput District. I beg to recommend a remission of Rupees 12,092-10-6, of which Rupees 4,935-1-2 is on account of Madras, and Rupees 7,157-9-4 is for the late Chingleput District. Of the former Rupees 3,478-4-2 is the arrears of quit-rent for more than six years, the recovery of

which is barred by Act XII of 1851. The remaining trifling items detailed in the margin require no explanation.

The old balances were examined at the late settlement, and the sum now recommended for remission was that which we considered irrecoverable. A large sum (2,84,744) was collected within the Fasli, and with a further scrutiny at the coming settlement, I hope that we

No.	Items.	1266.		1267.		1268.		1269.		1270.		Total.	
		RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.
1	Quit-rent.....	3,478	4 2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,478	4 2
2	Arrears of quit-rent on the Mannem lands of Madavaperumall Pagoda in Mylapur for which free Certificates were produced.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	33 12 0	..	33 12 0	..
3	Do. do. on certain unclaimed lands in Mylapur taken possession of by Government....	..	..	14 11 11	..	11 8 11	..	11 12 5	..	91 14 2	..	129 15 5	..
4	Do. do. on certain land in Poradwakam, the rent on is which conditionally reduced for few years. ...	..	..	89 11 0	..	89 11 0	..	89 11 0	..	89 11 0	..	358 12 0	..
5	Amount of excess rent erroneously charged on a premises at Chepauk.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 6 6	..	1 15 5	..	3 5 11	..
6	Arrears on lands taken up by Government, the claimants not having appeared on notice, and on lands for which Bills were erroneously issued twice.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14 6 1	..	14 6 1	..
7	Ground rent.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	915 9 5	..	1 0 2	..	916 9 7	..
		3,478	4 2	104 6 11	..	101 3 11	..	1,018 7 4	..	232 10 10	..	4,935 1 2	..

shall be able to wipe out these old balances from our accounts.

34. COERCIVE PROCESS.—Property to the estimated value of Rupees 62,954 was attached in this year: effects valued at Rupees 5,717-10-7 were alone sold, which realized Rupees 6,708-3-10.

35. CHARGES AND COLLECTIONS.—Statement No. 14 shows that the collections amounted to Rupees 41,44,249-5-4, while the charges were 12 per cent. upon them, or Rupees 5,05,716-6-1, leaving a surplus of Rupees 36,38,532-15-3 in favor of Government. This small per centage is mainly attributable to the following causes, viz.,

1st. By the completion of the amalgamation of the Taluks, and by the introduction of the scale proposed by Mr. Pelly, which took effect from Fasli 1271, the net decrease under this head is Rupees 46,067-15-4.

2nd. The large decrease of Rupees 1,24,681-7-11 under the head of Abkarry is consequent on the much more favorable rate at which I was enabled to purchase the Columbo Arrack requisite for consumption in Madras, over that at which it has for some years been supplied by the

Commissariat. There was also less Pálmirah Jaggery purchased in this year, owing to the large stock in hand. The decrease of Rupees 1,71,251-12-10 under the head of Salt charges is consequent on the limited manufacture of the year, added to the proportionate reduction in Miscellaneous charges.

36. WORKING OF THE NEW SYSTEM OF VILLAGE AND TALUK ACCOUNTS.—The forms of these accounts are strictly observed in the Taluks.

37. A BRIEF REFERENCE TO THE REGISTER OF LANDS ACQUIRED BY PUBLIC SERVANTS.—I regret to state that the Register has not been completed, the delay is disgraceful to the Taluk servants, and must be ascribed to their unwillingness to render the account. The matter is forgotten at the Huzzur, until the preparation of another Settlement Report brings it to notice. The recent Orders of the Government communicated with the Board's Proceedings of the 13th October 1862, No. 6,843, will however ensure punctual reports from individuals on this subject, as they properly enjoin a heavy punishment for omissions.

38. QUINQUENNIAL STATEMENTS.—Statement No. 15 showing the number of Villages and Hamlets, Talukwar, &c., has been prepared in accordance with the instructions contained in paragraphs 6 to 8 of the Board's Circular, Standing, No. 1,846 of the 19th March last.

39. Statement No. 16 has likewise been prepared in keeping with the views expressed in paragraph 9 of the Circular above quoted.

40. The District producing but few cattle are expensive, and are usually brought from a distance, and in consequence of the indifferent pasturage, they are soon worn out.

41. From the late adverse years, and decrease in the rain-fall, mortality has been great, and in some seasons disease has prevailed in a manner which I have not heard satisfactorily explained. The cattle of one village have been nearly swept away, when those of a contiguous one have been free of disease. The villagers were careful to keep the cattle apart, and declared that the healthy herds escaped, if prevented from grazing with those infected.

42. I cannot say that I attach much accuracy to these Quinquennial Estimates. Natives are notoriously indifferent in such matters, and were, as in these instances they are, uncontrolled in framing these calculations. I am afraid that there is a good deal of random work, according to the statements of the two periods; the tilling cattle of the Madurantakam Taluk have much decreased, being now 20,699 against 27,420 at the last numbering, and there are no good grounds for this alleged disparity. The Trivalur Taluk (exclusive of Sattivedu) on the contrary is declared to possess 23,795, or 10,000 above the stock in Fasli 1267, and this difference is equally difficult of explanation. Sheep are declared to have largely increased, and as they afford a valuable manure, it is to be hoped that the calculation is correct.

43. Statement No. 17 has also been prepared according to the instructions given, which were received on the 7th April last, and stringent orders were circulated to the Tahsildars on the 11th idem, enjoining them to pay particular attention to the preparation of this Return on the 1st May following. This was duly obeyed in all but the Chingleput town, and in Madurantakam Taluk.

44. I much regret these omissions, for which indeed there is no reasonable excuse. The plea in Chingleput was that the Taluk servants were attending the settlement, but it is obvious that one or two, together with the Moniagars, might have been deputed for the work of the Census. The Tahsildar, though a careful and intelligent officer, was not sufficiently alive to the importance of a simultaneous record.

45. The orders to Madurantakam were forwarded from my Office, through that of the Sub-Collector, who happened to be absent from head quarters, and the Easter holidays immediately succeeding, the instructions were delayed in the Office, and did not reach the Taluk until the

25th of April, when the necessary orders to the village officers of a large Taluk had to be prepared and conveyed to them, so that the Census was not taken until the 15th of May.

46. Exclusive of Sattivedu, the population of which is given at 37,800, the total number of the inhabitants of the District is declared to be 6,37,500 souls, or about 32,000 in advance of the last Census. We gave to North Arcot 22 villages, and received 20, so that I have assumed no difference on that account.

47. The population to the given area is 218 the square mile, and 6.22 to a house, both averages being high, but many of the environs of Madras are included in the District, and this may account for the first average. In the Saidapet Taluk the increase of population is considerable, but this may be caused by the desire, which is extending among the natives, of leaving the Madras town, and of residing in the neighbouring villages, as being more healthy. In the Trivallur Taluk, exclusive of Sattivedu, there is also a large increase, but I am unable to explain it.

48. The number of Christians has fallen off from 7,250 to 6,181, and for this also I cannot account.

49. The town of Madras is not of course included in the Returns.

50. Statement No. 18 will show an increase of 956 wells dug by private enterprise within the last five years in comparison with the preceding series, and is in my opinion satisfactory, and shows the deficiency in the means of irrigation in the District, and the determination of the cultivators to bring their lands as much as possible to account. Indeed, had it not been for our wells, we should not have kept up so well against the two last very adverse seasons.

51. The Ayacat Statement No. 20 has been prepared as required by paragraph 12 of the Circular, as also by the Proceedings, quoted in the margin, but in regard to the Board's requisition that the Ayacat extent shown in column 2 of this Return should tally with the entries of column 3 of Statement No. 15,

From Board of Revenue.
24th October 1861, No. 5,843, Miscellaneous.
21st May 1862, No. 3,278, Standing.
24th July 1862, No. 4,805 do.

I beg to state that this agreement cannot be expected as column 2 shows purely the Ayacat of the Tarwari villages alone, whereas column 3 of Statement No. 15 shows the Ayacat of the entire District inclusive of Shrotriem, Zemindari, Amani, and rented villages. I have however entered a foot note in the Statement showing these particulars.

52. In the past year I lost a valuable public servant by the death of Vencatarama Pantulu, the late Abkarry Superintendent at Madras. His only child is so young that I shall not have the opportunity of introducing him, if fitted, into the public service, but this record of his father's worth, may perhaps induce my successors to employ him in due course of time.

53. Though I speak in merely general terms of approbation, I do not the less appreciate the good services rendered to the State by the Officers named marginally. Mr. Elliott was promoted to the Sub-Collectorate of Nellore in April 1862 and was succeeded by Mr. Hooper. My relations with the former were not, as the Board are aware, so cordial as I could have wished, but since his departure, the harmony between the two Officers has not been, and I trust will not be, disturbed.

Mr. E. F. Elliott, Acting Sub-Collector.
Mr. A. Smith, Deputy Collector in charge of Salt.
Mr. J. D. Jordan, Deputy Collector in charge of the Treasury.
V. Rungasami Iyengar, Deputy Collector in charge of Madras Office.
V. Varda Charri, Sheristadar.

(Signed) B. CUNLIFFE,

Collector.

SAIDAPET, 4th November 1862.

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SETTLEMENT REPORT

OF

NORTH ARCOT.

1. I have the honor to submit my Jamabundy Report for Fasli 1271, together with the Annual and Quinquennial Returns as per accompanying list.

2. SETTLEMENT OF TALUKS.—Mr. Robinson commenced the settlement of Wallajah Taluk at Walajapet on the 5th January 1862, but as he left the District immediately after the close of that month, the settlement was completed by the Head Assistant Collector Mr. Barlow, who also settled the Gudiattum Taluk.

3. The Taluks of Chittoor and Palamaner were settled by myself, and that of Chendragherry by M. Naresimah Pantulu. The Jamabundy of the principal Division closed on the 7th June 1862. The settlement of the Sub-divisional Taluks was completed by the 3rd June 1862, as will be seen from the enclosed copy of the Settlement Report of the Sub-division.

4. The Taluks were settled within their respective limits. Statement No. 1 gives the number of stations, and the time occupied in the settlement of each Taluk.

5. PUTTAHS.—The subjoined abstract exhibits the particulars of old and renewed Puttahs distributed during the year under review :—

Division.	Names of Taluks.	With alteration.	With no alteration.	Total.	Renewed and new Puttahs.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Principal Division.	Chittoor. ... ..	...	18,417	18,417	4,650	23,067
	Chendragherry.	534	774	1,308	6,008	7,316
	Palamaner.	3,005	4,236	7,241	3,235	10,476
	Gudiattum.	3,602	6,042	9,644	9,638	19,282
	Wallajah. ... ..	...	...	...	22,829	22,829
	Total...	7,141	29,469	36,610	46,360	82,970
Sub-division.	Vellore... ..	...	...	...	16,146	16,146
	Polur. ... ..	...	...	...	14,567	14,567
	Wandavash. ... ..	...	...	...	20,177	20,177
	Arcot. ... ..	...	...	...	20,396	20,396
	Total...	...	...	...	71,286	71,286
						1,54,256

6. From this the Board will observe, that all the Puttahs were renewed in the Sub-division; the cause of this is explained in paragraph 6 of the Acting Sub-Collector's Report, but do not consider it an altogether satisfactory one. In the principal Division, the old Puttah

SETTLEMENT REPORT OF

were extensively used; and, as far as I have seen, the Ryots have evinced no dislike to the system of permanent Puttahs. A good many will probably require renewal next year, from the very bad quality of the paper on which they are printed.

7. FLUCTUATION IN THE NUMBER AND TENURE OF VILLAGES.—The variation in the number and tenure of villages is noticed below:—

	Ryot-war.	Shrotriem Inam.				Rent-ed.	Motur-pha.
		Here-ditary.	For 3 lives.	For life.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Number of villages in Fasli 1270...	2,801	206	2	5	213	3	20
Deduct villages transferred to Madras. ...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...

8. The interchange of villages between this and the Madras Districts, as shown in the foregoing abstract, came into force from 1st July 1861.—*Vide* Board's Proceedings, dated 29th April 1861, No. 2,192.

9. I may mention here, that owing to this circumstance the figures representing the transactions of Fasli 1270, as entered in the accompanying Return, do not correspond with the entries made in the Statements of that Fasli, alterations being made for the purposes of comparison. The item "Garden" appears in our accounts newly for this year, as this item does not appear to have been abolished in the District of Madras. With reference to the Board's remarks in paragraphs 5 and 6 of their Proceedings dated 29th November 1861, No. 6,621, I beg to enclose a set of accounts in the form of Jamabundy Returns, showing the transactions of the 20 villages for Fasli 1270 transferred to the District of Madras.

10. Ninety-three villages, containing both Inam and Circar lands, have been hitherto included under Shrotriem villages. This practise has prevailed for many years past, but I have transferred them to their proper head, "Ryotwari." The reason of the change is apparent, as almost all Ryotwari villages contain Inam lands more or less.

11. Buddaguvvari Palle, a Shrotriem village in Palamaner Taluk, was, during the year under report, relinquished by its holder in consequence of its unhealthiness and unproductiveness.

12. Enclosure A in Statement No. 15 shows the particulars of villages in the Zemindaries, &c. Comparing this with the last Quinquennial Returns, there is the large increase of 262. In explanation of this discrepancy, I have to observe, that the Returns now obtained are accurate, having been prepared by the local officers with the aid of the different proprietors who have also signed the Returns in token of their correctness. I have reason to believe that the statistics on which the corresponding Statement for Fasli 1266 was prepared, were

Fasli 1271.		
Ryotwar...	..	1,230
Rented...	....	8
Shrotriem, &c.,...	..	47
		<hr/> 1,285

not to be relied on, inasmuch as no accounts were received from the Zemindars, the figures therein entered having been obtained from some old accounts in the records.

Fasli 1266.		
Ryotwar...	..	1,414
Rented...	....	9
Shrotriem	....	82
		<hr/> 1,505
		<hr/> 225

13. During the Fasli under report, there is upon the whole a decrease of 225 hamlets as compared with Fasli 1266. The variation is probably due to changes in the boundaries of the District.

	North-east Monsoon.												Grand Total.
	January 1862	February	March	April	Total	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	
South-west Monsoon.	December.	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	November.	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	October.	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	September.	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	August.	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	July.	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	June.	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	May 1861.	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Fasli.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
		1267	1268	1269	1270	1271	1272	1273	1274	1275	1276	1277	1278
		2-26	3-94	3-97	3-99	3-94	3-81	3-61	3-48	3-26	3-26	3-26	3-26
		2-26	3-94	3-97	3-99	3-94	3-81	3-61	3-48	3-26	3-26	3-26	3-26

14. I do not place much faith in the Returns of rain-fall from the Taluks, for I know that they are not carefully prepared in some instances. Generally the south-west monsoon was above the average, but partial; and the north-east monsoon was almost a total failure. Between 1st January and end of the Fasli, scarcely a drop of rain fell till after the middle of May. The rivers Palar and Poiney filled only twice, but poorly; and in many villages the wells failed to supply water even for domestic purposes.

15. The year under review was, though bad, a better one than Fasli 1270. On a reference to the accompanying Returns, the Board will observe that during Fasli 1271 there was an increase of cultivation, while the remissions, although large, fell short of the amount for the preceding year; the extent of shavy was also smaller.

16. SANITARY CONDITION OF THE DISTRICT.—The sanitary state of the District was not good. Cholera prevailed more or less throughout the District; the number of deaths from this disease was 700. Fever and small-pox did not show themselves to any great extent. Loss of live

stock during the year is given in the margin.

SETTLEMENT REPORT OF

17. VACCINATION.—The subjoined Statement exhibits the results of vaccine operations during the year under consideration :—

Faslis.	Number vaccinated.	Successful.	Unsuccessful.
1270.....	10,265	9,847	418
1271.....	10,388	9,799	589
Decrease.....	...	48	...
Increase.....	...	...	171

18. PRICES.—Statement No. 2 shows the prices at which grain was sold during the year under review. The following is an abstract thereof :—

Division.	Description of grain.	Commutation price per garce.		Average price per garce in Fasli 1271.	Do. in Fasli 1270.		Comparison between Cols. 3 and 4.		Comparison between Cols. 4 and 5.	
							Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Principal Division.	Wet	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
	Dry	92 4 0	207 14 3	190 1 6	115 10 3	...	...	...	17 12 9	...
Sub-division...	Wet	89 0 5	162 1 2	141 15 4	73 0 9	...	...	...	20 1 10	...
	Dry	...	186 11 11	188 5 8	...	...	...	...	3 6 3	...

19. Upon the whole, the prices during Fasli 1271 ranged higher than in the preceding Fasli, the result being ascribable to a succession of bad seasons.

20. RYOTS' HOLDINGS.—The extent of land in Ryots' holdings at the commencement of Fasli 1271 was acres 5,95,722, assessed at Rupees 17,38,478. Adding to this the difference between lands relinquished and newly taken up, we have an increased holding, as compared with Fasli 1270 of acres 6,05,620, assessed at Rupees 17,61,192, which is gratifying.

21. ACTUAL CULTIVATION.—The subjoined is an Abstract Statement showing the actual cultivation inclusive of waste charged for Fasli 1271, as compared with that of the preceding year :—

Items.	Fasli 1271.		Fasli 1270.		Comparison.			
					Increase.		Decrease.	
1	2		3		4		5	
	Acres.	RS.	Acres.	RS.	Acres.	RS.	Acres.	RS.
Actual cultivation.....	5,72,508	16,40,124	5,60,553	16,13,764	11,955	26,361	...	...
2nd crop Assessment...	...	42,070	...	34,421	...	7,649	...	...
Additional do.....	...	18,893	...	19,016	...	...	...	123
Total...	5,72,508	17,01,087	5,60,553	16,67,201	11,955	34,010	...	123

22. There was an increase of cultivation both in dry and wet, and notwithstanding the full remissions granted under Bhoganasti, the second crop assessment shows an increase of Rupees 7,649.

Items.	Charged.		Remitted.	
	Acre.	Rs.	Acre.	Rs.
Wet.....	3,230	16,903	20,325	1,03,204
Dry.....	17,805	22,622	12,786	17,862
Garden.....	3	9	1	2
Total...	21,038	39,533	33,112	1,21,068
Charged and remitted in Fasli 1270.....		68,453		1,21,397
Decrease....		26,920		329

23. WASTE CHARGED AND REMITTED.—The marginal abstract shows the total amount of waste charged and remitted.

The remission granted on account of dry waste exceeds that of Fasli 1270 by upwards of Rupees 3,000.

24. In the principal Division Rupees 1,855 were remitted under this head, a large proportion thereof appertains to the villages lately belonging to the Madras District, where the heavy

assessments rendered this deviation from the general rule necessary. In the Sub-division the remission on account of Punjab waste was very considerable, and amounted to Rupees 16,007. This was rendered necessary by the impoverished state of the Ryots from a succession of bad seasons.

25. The following abstract exhibits at one view the proportion of waste, and the portion remitted therefrom as compared with the total extent of Ryots' holding :—

Items.	Total holding.	Total waste.	Waste remitted.	Per centage between Columns 2 and 3.	Per centage between Columns 2 and 4.	Per centage between Columns 3 and 4.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Principal Division. { Dry.....	2,78,933	15,117	1,855	5½	0¾	12¼
	5,51,071	54,870	49,289	9¾	9	89¾
	Total...	8,30,004	69,987	51,144	8½	73
Sub-division..... { Dry.....	3,00,140	25,368	16,007	8½	5¼	63½
	6,31,047	65,245	53,916	10¼	8½	81
	Total...	9,31,187	90,613	69,923	9½	71
Grand Total...	17,61,191	1,60,600	1,21,067	9¼	6¾	70½

26. REMISSION.—Statement No. 4 gives the particulars of remission granted during Fasli 1271.

27. LANDS SUBMERGED IN THE BEDS OF TANKS.—The remission under this head, amounting to Rupees 274, exhibits an increase of Rupees 117 over that of the preceding year. At the beginning of the Fasli, when the tank was dry, the Ryots cultivated a large extent of land in the bed of Kaveripauk tank, but subsequently as it became submerged, a portion of the assessment thereon, viz., 200 Rupees, was remitted in consideration of bad season. In some other cases, a portion was charged to the Ryots and brought to the head of Sevoy Jummah, and similar cultivation was strictly prohibited for the future.

In my opinion, the allowing any cultivation whatever in the bed of any tank is a most mischievous mistake.

The land required for the water-spread should be carefully defined by durable boundary marks, and all cultivation within them prohibited under penalties.

SETTLEMENT REPORT OF

28. **SHAVY.**—The total amount of Shavy during the year under report was Rupees 57,445, of which Rupees 53,358 were remitted, being 92 per cent.

29. **BHOGANASTI.**—The remissions on account of loss of second crop assessment show an increase over the past year of Rupees 2,093, the result being ascribed to the failure of the north-east monsoon.

30. **STALACUMMY.**—Rupees 4,914 were remitted under this head, being in excess of the remission for the preceding year by Rupees 2,849. Of this sum, only 25 Rupees were remitted by me in Palamaner Taluk. The remainder was granted by the Sub and Head Assistant Collectors.

31. **CHICKADPULDY.**—Remissions granted on account of lands ploughed but not sown amount to Rupees 13,726, against Rupees 12,561 remitted in 1270. These remissions were confined to the Taluks settled by Messrs. Blair and Barlow.

The cause for both these exceptional items is the very disastrous nature of the season.

32. **CUSTOMARY REMISSIONS.**—Of the customary remissions granted during the year under review, the item No. 10 requires explanation. It would appear from the Kurnum's Kyfeat, that in the village of Colatoor, recently transferred from Madras District, a permanent reduction at the rate of 2 Annas 3 Pice in every Rupee of the assessment has been usually granted from the Puttah lands of a certain Brahmin and Pagoda, the reason assigned being that while fixing the assessment this indulgence was entered in the Teerwah dittum. I have written to the Collector of Madras for an explanation on the subject.

33. **MISCELLANEOUS.**—The increase of Rupees 1,812 under Damushaye Inam Mera is owing to increased cultivation. The other items of remission need no comment.

34. **SUNDRY ITEMS.**—Under the circumstances stated in paragraph 10, none but entire villages paying Jody being retained under the head of "Shrotriem and Inam villages," there is an increase of Rupees 1,783 under Inam Jody, owing to the transfer of villages containing both Inam and Circar lands to the head of Ryotwar.

Statement No. 4, Enclosure A.
Inam Jody.

35. **TANK FISHERY.**—There is a large decrease of Rupees 2,471 observable under Tank fisheries, owing to some large tanks in Arcot Taluk rented in Fasli 1270 being quite dry during the year under report.

36. **PAYMENT TO MOTURPHA VILLAGE SERVANTS.**—The decrease under this head is consequent upon the abolition of Moturpha during the Fasli under report.

37. **REDEMPTION OF LAND TAX.**—The proceeds under the Freehold rules amount only to Rupees 30-14-8.

38. Item No. 14 under Sundry items is new to the District. The grain fees paid to the servants of the villages transferred from Madras are, with reference to the practise obtaining in that District, included in the Beriz, and debited under the head of Damushaye Inam and Mera.

39. The fluctuations under other items are to be attributed to ordinary causes.

	Sugar-cane.		Cotton.		Indigo.	
	Acres.	RS.	Acres.	RS.	Acres.	RS.
Fasli 1270...	5,911	50,962	41	71	15,321	37,671
" 1271...	5,313	46,721	23	50	9,164	29,488
Decrease...	598	4,241	18	21	6,157	8,183

40. **SUGAR-CANE, COTTON AND INDIGO.**—The extent and assessment of land cultivated with Sugar-cane, Cotton and Indigo is shown in the marginal abstract.

41. There is a large decrease under Sugar-cane and Indigo, which is owing to drought. The cultivation of these products is generally carried on by the poorer classes, as it is managed by advances made to them by merchants.

NORTH ARCOT.

7

42. The decrease under Sugar-cane was mainly in Palamaner Taluk, which is one of the worst off Taluks as regards water supply. The cultivation of Indigo in Vellore and Gudiatum Taluks especially, was very limited. The cultivation of Cotton is almost nominal.

43. GENERAL RESULTS OF LAND REVENUE.—The following abstract exhibits the general results of Land Revenue Settlement in comparison with the preceding year:—

Items.	Fasli 1270.	Fasli 1271.	Comparison.		Remarks.
			Increase.	Decrease.	
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	
Total cultivation including 2nd crop and additional Assessment...	16,67,200	17,01,087	33,887	...	
Deduct					
Occasional remission...	86,393	87,874	1,481	...	
Customary...	7,622	7,597	...	25	
Miscellaneous...	98,096	99,956	1,860	...	
Total.....	1,92,111	1,95,427	3,341	25	3,316
Remainder...	14,75,089	5,05,660	30,571	...	
Add					
Sundry Items...	84,627	85,745	1,118	...	
	15,59,716	15,91,405	31,689	...	

44. RESULTS OF SUNDRY SOURCES OF REVENUE.—The particulars of Sundry Sources of Revenue are compared below with those of Fasli 1271:—

Items.	Fasli 1270.	Fasli 1271.	Comparison.		Remarks.
			Increase.	Decrease.	
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	
Abkarry...	1,93,950	1,84,371	...	9,579	
Moturpha...	37,423	877	...	36,546	
Visabady...	2,018	...	...	2,018	
Stamp...	97,606	1,37,253	39,647	...	
Total.....	3,30,997	3,22,501	39,647	48,143	8,496

45. ABKARRY.—The decrease under Abkarry is explained by the large fall in the Beriz of the Vellore farm since amalgamated with the general Abkarry lease of the District.—*Vide* letter to Board dated 17th May 1861, No. 95.

46. MOTURPHA.—Act No. XVIII abolished the Moturpha tax from 1st August 1861. But the Board having, in their Proceedings dated —, given retrospective effect for the two preceding months, no Moturpha should appear in the demand for Fasli 1271. Moturpha Kists having however been collected and included in the monthly Demand, Collection and Balance Statements before the foregoing orders were passed: Rupees 877 thus realized have to be refunded to the several parties from whom the collections were made. I shall solicit the Board's sanction for this measure, as soon as the detailed lists called for are received from the Taluks.

47. STAMPS.—Under the operation of Act XXVI of 1860, and the facilities afforded for the sale of Stamps, there is the large increase of Rupees 39,647 under Stamp Revenue.

52. The following is an abstract showing the Demand, Collection, and Balance of all sources of Current Revenue:—

Items.	Total Demand.		Collected during the Fasli.		Remaining.		Subsequent collections up to 30th September 1862.		Remaining Balance.		Per centage of Columns 2 and 6.	
	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.
1	2		3		4		5		6		7	
Land Revenue. { Permanently settled....	5,06,879	6 3	4,06,192	10 9	1,00,686	11 6	1,00,550	4 5	136	7 1	...	...
Land Revenue. { Not do. do.	16,11,457	1 2	12,78,290	1 2	3,33,167	0 0	2,60,974	6 7	72,192	9 5	...	...
Total...	21,18,336	7 5	16,84,482	11 11	4,33,853	11 6	3,61,524	11 0	72,329	0 6	...	...
Sundry { Abkarry ...	1,84,370	12 8	1,49,043	12 10	35,326	15 10	7,827	5 2	27,499	10 8	...	...
Sources of { Moturpha. .	877	7 1	877	7 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Revenue. { Stamps.....	1,37,252	11 0	1,37,252	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total...	3,22,500	14 9	2,87,173	14 11	35,326	15 10	7,827	5 2	27,499	10 8	...	...
Total Land and Sundry	24,40,837	6 2	19,71,656	10 10	4,69,180	11 4	3,69,352	0 2	99,828	11 2	...	...
Extra { Land... ..	10,868	0 3	4,177	14 11	6,690	1 4	1,526	4 6	5,163	12 10	...	...
Revenue. { Sundry.....	1,937	5 6	1,937	5 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total...	12,805	5 9	6,115	4 5	6,690	1 4	1,526	4 6	5,163	12 10	...	...
Interest { Land	756	11 0	756	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Account. { Sundry.....	296	12 4	4	6 10	292	5 6	...	...	292	5 6	...	...
Total...	1,053	7 4	761	1 10	292	5 6	...	...	292	5 6	...	...
Income Tax.....	72,820	10 2	34,247	4 9	38,573	5 5	26,738	14 11	11,834	6 6	...	...
Refunds of Charges...	126	12 9	126	12 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total...	25,27,643	10 2	2,01,297	2 7	5,14,736	7 7	3,97,617	3 7	1,17,119	4 0	...	...

53. PERMANENTLY SETTLED.—Rupees 136-7-1, the balance outstanding under the head of Permanently settled, is due by the Poligar of Tumba; strict orders have been issued for its immediate payment.

54. NOT PERMANENTLY SETTLED.—At the beginning of the current Fasli, there was a considerable balance under this head; stringent orders for the prompt collection of the arrears having proved of no avail, I gave the Tahsildars to understand as a last warning, that if the balance was not within a fixed time reduced to something small, Amins would be appointed to make the collection, with a monthly remuneration of 50 Rupees each to be paid out of the Tahsildars' salaries. I have just carried out this arrangement in Wallajah Taluk, and requested Mr. Blair to do the same in Vellore and Arcot Taluks, where the arrears are very heavy, ranging from 6 to 11 per cent.

55. ABKARRY.—On a reference to the Military Department, the amount of remission to which the Abkarry renter is entitled has been fixed at Rupees 10,095-14-4; and as Rupees 11,333 had been since collected during the current month, the amount remaining to be realized is only Rupees

SETTLEMENT REPORT OF

6,070-12-4. Immediate payment of this amount has been demanded, and I have no doubt it will be made good shortly. Measures have been taken for the prompt realization of the balances appearing under several of the heads of Revenue.

56. DEMAND, COLLECTION AND BALANCE OF ARREARS.—The subjoined abstract exhibits the Demand, Collection and Balance of arrears of Revenue outstanding from Fasli 1259:—

Faslis.	Balance.									
	Arrears at the beginning of the Fasli.	Collected and remitted within the Fasli.	Balance at the close of the Fasli.	Subsequent collections up to 30th September 1862.	Recoverable.	Doubtful.	Recommended for remission.			Total balance.
	2	3	4	5	6	7	Fasli 1270.	Fasli 1271.	10	
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	
1259...	36 6 9	...	36 6 9	...	...	...	36 6 9	...	36 6 9	
1260...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1261...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1262...	38 12 4	...	38 12 4	...	...	...	38 12 4	...	38 12 4	
1263...	6 4 7	...	6 4 7	...	...	...	6 4 7	...	6 4 7	
1264...	58 5 2	...	58 5 2	...	...	...	58 5 2	...	58 5 2	
1265...	224 8 5	31 14 5	192 10 0	...	181 10 4	...	10 15 8	...	192 10 0	
1266...	156 11 0	3 12 5	152 14 7	...	34 12 5	...	96 10 10	...	152 14 7	
1267...	505 6 0	23 6 3	481 15 9	...	313 13 11	...	132 15 1	...	481 15 9	
1268...	837 13 7	62 14 7	774 15 0	16 1 2	...	...	758 13 10	...	758 13 10	
1269...	11,504 1 7	5,314 8 3	6,189 9 4	1,296 14 4	2,551 4 4	...	...	2,063 7 1	4,892 11 0	
1270...	3,29,535 11 1	3,18,100 15 0	11,434 12 1	2,083 1 2	9,329 13 1	...	...	121 13 10	9,351 10 11	
Total...	3,42,904 0 6	3,23,541 3 4	19,362 13 2	3,396 0 8	12,354 1 6	277 15 7	1,122 12 5	2,211 15 0	15,966 12 6	

57. The arrears shown in column 6 as recoverable are mostly due on lands of inferior quality held by indigent Ryots. I have not undertaken to recommend them for remission, as it would only encourage the defaulters, who are properly laborers rather than Ryots, to hold Government lands to the exclusion of those who might profitably occupy them. I have issued strict instructions to the Tahsildars to attach the lands in such cases, and make good the arrears by purchasing the lands on behalf of Government, if no bidders are willing to buy them at public auction. It is a great error to allow a man who has not a farthing of capital, to hold land, and remit a portion of the whole of its assessment to him year after year, because he is so poor. The mistake is in not from the first insisting that he shall fulfil the obligations of a farmer, and pay always in full in every ordinary season. I have reason to hope that such balances will disappear in the course of this year.

58. RECOMMENDATION IN REGARD TO LAND REVENUE ARREARS.—The arrears shown in column 9 being irrecoverable, I request sanction for writing them off in my accounts.

59. Of Rupees 768-4-4, recommended for remission in Fasli 1268, Rupees 9-7-1 having been since made good, I beg that sanction may be obtained for writing off the difference, Rupees 758-13-10, and not Rupees 768-4-11. The details of the arrears now recommended for remission are given below :—

	1266.	1267.	1268.	1269.	1270.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
1 Assessment of land subject to a boundary dispute, the amount having been credited to accounts of both the disputant villages..	21 7 4	5 2 9	.....	122 10 9	.....	149 2 10
2 Jody on Inam lands resumed in default of the payment of the same by their respective holders...	29 4 0	.....	29 4 0
3 Assessment erroneously charged on Inam lands.	6 7 3	.....	6 7 3
4 Assessment of land in the beds of tanks struck off the Puttah.	31 0 1	.....	31 0 1
5 Assessment inadvertently charged by the Kurnum in excess of the Puttah demand.	18 8 7	.....	18 8 7
6 Assessment erroneously credited to accounts on lands relinquished by Ryots.	47 14 2	.....	47 14 2
7 Second crop assessment charged in the Jamabundy, but subsequently remitted.	1,016 15 6	.....	1,016 15 6
8 Assessment of lands submerged in the Caveripauk Taluk.	387 11 2	.....	387 11 2

	1266.	1267.	1268.	1269.	1270.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
9 Assessment of lands in the beds of rivers improperly included in Puttah.	6 6 11	.....	6 6 11
10 Assessment of cultivated lands appropriated for Police lines.	5 2 11	.....	5 2 11
11 Assessment improperly charged by Kurnums for excess found on measurement.	10 10 9	.....	10 10 9
12 Assessment of land rendered unfit for cultivation by the operations of Public Works.	2 9 0	.....	2 9 0
13 Tax on trees appropriated by the Department Public Works for the Palar anicut.	33 9 3	.....	33 9 3
14 Second crop assessment erroneously charged on double crop Inam land.	1 3 11	.....	1 3 11
15 Jody on Inam land taken up for public roads...	9 13 6	.....	9 13 6
16 Jody on Service Inams rendered unfit for cultivation by inundation.	27 10 9	.....	27 10 9
17 Assessment charged by mistake on Ain lands taken up for public roads.	9 5 5	.....	9 5 5
18 Jody of Inam lands to be resumed, in consequence of their holders having left them waste and absconded	2 10 0	.....	2 10 0
19 Jody of Inam lands to be resumed the holder thereof having left them waste by reason of his indigent circumstances.	2 10 0	.....	2 10 0
20 Assessment of land taken up for Railway purposes.	220 13 6	121 13 10	342 11 4
21 Assessment due by deceased and absconded Ryots, whose lands attached and sold fell short of the arrears outstanding against them.	70 5 8	.....	70 5 8
Total.....	21 7 4	5 2 9	.....	2,063 7 1	121 13 10	2,211 15 0

60. ARREARS OF MOTURPHA.—The arrears of Moturpha outstanding at the beginning of Fasli 1271, and the particulars of collection are given in the subjoined Statement :—

Fasli.	Balance.				Subsequent collections up to 30th September 1862.	Balance at the close of the Fasli.	Collected and remitted within the Fasli.	Arrears at the beginning of the Fasli 1271.	Recommended for remission.		
	Recoverable.	Doubtful.	Fasli 1270.	Fasli 1271.	Total.				Fasli 1270.	Fasli 1271.	Total.
1	6	7	8	9	10						
1267...	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P. 27 12 11	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P. 27 12 11						
1268...	16 0 1	145 10 3	51 13 2	6 10 7	220 2 1	4 8 7	18 3 11	242 14 7			
1269...	164 1 3	.....	.....	213 14 3	377 15 6	1 0 1	364 10 11	743 10 6			
1270...	2,040 13 8	.....	.....	.....	2,040 13 8	119 5 0	15,352.2 5	17,512 5 1			
Total...	2,220 15 0	145 10 3	79 10 1	220 8 10	2,666 12 2	124 13 8	15,735 1 3	18,526 11 1			

61. Rupees 55-5-10 were recommended for remission last year on account of Fasli 1268, but as Rupees 3-8-8 have been since collected, the amount entered for Fasli 1268 is Rupees 51-13-2.

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62. Measures will be adopted to remove the item of Moturpha arrears entirely from the accounts during the current year, by collecting or remitting the amounts shown in columns 6 and 7, with reference to the Board's Miscellaneous Circular, dated 18th September 1862, No. 6,255.

63. RECOMMENDATION IN REGARD TO MOTURPHA ARREARS.—I beg to request sanction to write off the amount entered in column 9, as the same has been ascertained to be irrecoverable. Particulars are given below :—

Items.	Fasli 1268.			Fasli 1269.			Total.		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Moturpha charged in excess of the proper demand.....	.....			4	8	0	4	8	0
Assessment due by deceased, absconded, and indigent Ryots.	6	10	7	209	6	3	216	0	10
Total.....	6	10	7	213	14	3	220	8	10

64. ARREARS OF SEVOY JAMA AND INTEREST ACCOUNT.—The Demand, Collection and Balance under Sevoy Jama and Interest Account are shown below :—

Items.	Arrears at the beginning of the Fasli 1271.			Collected and re- mitted within the Fasli.			Balance at the close of the Fasli.			Subsequent col- lections up to 30th Sept. 1862.			Balance.											
													Recoverable	Doubtful.	Recommended for re- mission.						Total.			
															Fasli 1270.			Fasli 1271.						
1	2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9		10							
	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.						
Sevoy Jama	5,655	9 7	3,060	10 9	2,594	14 10	80	13 3	2,271	11 3	..	.. ..	77	12 0	164	10 4	2,514	1 7				
Interest ..	2,970	9 4	257	15 11	2,712	9 5	..	.. ..	2,712	9 5	..	.. ..	..	.. ..	..	.. ..	2,712	9 5
Total...	8,626	2 11	3,318	10 8	5,307	8 3	80	13 3	4,984	4 8	..	.. ..	77	12 0	164	10 4	5,226	11 0				

65. The arrears of interest are chiefly due by the Zemindar of Carvetnugger. He has just addressed a Khat to me to deduct the interest payable by him from the amount sanctioned by Government to be disbursed to him in Proceedings dated 30th August 1862, No. 465.

66. I request sanction for writing off Rupees 164-10-4 shown in column 9, being the remuneration enjoyed by village servants after their dismissal from service, the defaulters having died or absconded leaving no property available for attachment.

67. EXTENT TO WHICH COERCIVE PROCESS WAS EMPLOYED IN THE COLLECTION OF REVENUE.—The extent to which coercive measures were adopted in collecting the Revenue during Fasli 1271 is shown in Enclosure A to Statement No. 13, an abstract thereof is given below :—

	Process issued.			Estimated amount of property.	Property sold.	
	No. of Villages.	No. of Ryots.	Amount of balance.		Estimated value.	Sale pro- ceeds.
			RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Collector's Division... ..	144	588	5,064	2,451	115	142
Sub-division... ..	462	7,130	38,692	4,302	983	1,006
Total...	606	7,718	43,756	6,753	1,098	1,148

68. **CHARGES.**—The gross collections and charges of the District during the year under review are particularized in Statement No. 14. The Land Revenue charges were upwards of 8 per cent. in the gross collections, being nearly the same proportion as in last year.

69. **VILLAGE ACCOUNTS.**—The Village accounts were examined as usual during the time of Settlement; the result was not very satisfactory. The accounts of each village with a few exceptions contained errors more or less. The details in some cases were found accurately entered, but in totalling them mistakes were discovered.

In one case a Kurnum attended the Jamabundy Kacheri perfectly unprepared with his accounts.

70. During the year under report, the distribution of monthly cultivation forms was regular, and the account was prepared with more care.

71. The accounts showing the fall of rain and supply of water to each tank were most carelessly prepared.

Due notice was taken of these irregularities, with strict warnings to prevent their recurrence in future.

72. In paragraph 26 of his report, the Acting Sub-Collector records the result of the examination of Village accounts conducted in the Sub-divisional Taluks.

73. **LANDS ACQUIRED BY PUBLIC SERVANTS.**—During the year under review, no lands are reported to have been acquired by public servants.

74. **OBSERVATIONS ON THE QUINQUENNIAL RETURNS.**—I shall now proceed to make remarks on the Quinquennial Returns. I may once for all observe here that the instructions laid down in the Board's Standing Circulars on the subject have been carefully attended to.

75. **STATEMENT No. 15.**—I have already had occasion to advert to Statement No. 15, and with regard to the Board's remarks in paragraph 7 of their Circular, No. 1,846, I have only to state here, that the distinction maintained between villages and hamlets is that the former are those numbered in the Survey, and when hamlets are transferred to that head, distinct numbers are assigned to them. Thus the accounts exhibit no confusion in this report.

76. **AGRICULTURAL STOCK, STATEMENT No. 16.**—The following is an abstract of Statement No. 16, showing the Agricultural statistics :—

Division.	Ryots.			Puttahs.			Ploughs.	Cattle.			
	Mérasidars.	Payacar or Under-tenants.	Total.	Single.	Joint.	Total.		Ploughing Cattle.	Cows.	She-Buffaloes.	Sheep.
Collector's Division.....	64,237	56,428	1,20,665	67,560	15,410	82,970	50,161	22,584	1,10,471	13,705	1,79,356
Sub-division..	53,242	52,803	1,06,045	52,408	18,878	71,286	40,372	90,251	58,013	21,764	1,41,701
Total...	1,17,479	1,09,231	2,26,710	1,19,968	34,288	1,54,256	90,533	2,12,835	1,68,484	40,469	3,21,057

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Fastis.	Houses.				Hindus.			Mussalmans.			Christians.			Total.			Particulars of	
	Stoned and Ter- raced	Tiled.	Thatched.	Total.	Adults.	Children.	Total.	Adults.	Children.	Total.	Adults.	Children.	Total.	Adults.	Children.	Total.	Agricultural.	Non-Agricultural.
Fasli 1271....	8,335	32,171	2,50,803	2,91,329	10,61,996	5,16,357	15,78,353	47,005	24,617	71,712	2,802	1,690	4,492	11,11,893	5,42,664	16,54,557	11,82,099	4,72,458
" 1266....	8,137	25,732	2,16,807	2,50,683	10,03,525	5,10,332	15,13,857	45,391	24,391	69,782	2,678	1,787	4,465	10,51,594	5,36,510	15,88,104	10,77,573	5,10,531
Increase....	218	6,432	33,996	40,646	58,471	6,025	64,496	1,704	226	1,930	124	97	27	60,299	6,154	66,453	1,04,526	38,075
Decrease....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

77. STATEMENT No. 19.—A classified list of the total number of Puttahs shown in column 7 of the foregoing abstract is given in Statement No. 19. From this the Board will observe that upwards of two-thirds of the total number of Ryots pay under Rupees 10, while the Ryots who pay upwards of 30 Rupees amount to one-fourteenth of the whole.

78. CATTLE MARKET.—For the three or four years, the prices of plough cattle have been very high. Ryots are now obliged to pay nearly double the price for them that they used to do. Those used in this District come chiefly from Mysore and Salem.

79. There has been no unusual mortality among the cattle since the last Quinquennial Returns.

80. STATEMENT No. 17.—The population and the number of houses are shown in Statement No. 17. A comparative abstract between Fasli 1266 and 1271 is given in the margin.

81. The Census was, as directed by the Board, taken on the 1st May last; Messrs. Barlow and Locke tested the accuracy of the statistics in some villages selected at random. The difference found on these occasions was so trifling that the accounts may be considered as accurate as can be hoped for.

During the last five years the population has increased at the rate of 13,000, in round numbers, per annum on an average.

The increase is entirely in the agricultural class of the community, from which it may fairly be inferred that the reduction of assessment made in Fasli 1267 was a judicious measure, having resulted in so large an increase of cultivation. I attribute the actual diminution of non-agriculturists to many of them having, since the date of the last Returns, become land-holders.

82. SOURCES OF IRRIGATION, STATEMENT No. 18.—The different sources of Irrigation in the District are particularized in Statement No. 18, of which the following is an abstract :—

Description of the sources of Irrigation.	Circar.		Private.		Dasabundam.	
	In repair.	Out of repair.	In repair.	Out of repair.	In repair.	Out of repair.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Tanks...	2,142	560	92	12	929	162
River channels ...	457	51	18	4	63	8
Spring do. ...	427	180	57	9	48	5
Anicuts ...	127	35	1	1	14	1
Wells ..	5,320	1,840	51,671	6,549	202	20

83. Owing to the territorial changes made since the last Quinquennial Returns, the figures do not admit of comparison; and as there are no means of testing the accuracy of the Returns received from the Taluks, I have called for a Statement showing the number of Irrigation works at the end of Fasli 1266, and noticing the subsequent changes with reference to the area of each Taluk.

Old... .. 46,191
New... .. 12,029

84. According to the Return under notice, the total number of private wells is 58,220, of which upwards of 80 per cent. are in good order. Under new wells in repair, there is a very large increase as compared with Fasli 1266.

58,220 The actual increase may be calculated at about 10,000 wells, making allowances for the interchange of villages with the neighbouring Districts. The results is satisfactory, and shows that the rules exempting such works from additional tax are sufficiently appreciated.

85. STATEMENT No. 20.—Statement No. 20 gives the particulars of ayacut, and the extent thereof brought under cultivation up to the close of Fasli 1271.

86. The extent of unassessed or Porumboke lands remaining waste is acres 12,39,192, Talukwari particulars of which are given below :—

Taluks.	Survey Pymash.	Cultivation up to Fasli 1271.	Difference.
1	2	3	4
Chittoor....	2,42,069	8,380	2,33,689
Chendragherri...	1,26,598	2,664	1,23,934
Palamaner ...	2,49,431	3,359	2,46,072
Gudiattum ...	1,62,458	10,759	1,51,699
Wallajah...	1,23,501	20,139	1,03,362
Total	9,04,057	45,301	8,58,756
Arcot ...	1,23,508	17,517	1,05,991
Vellore ...	81,271	13,008	68,263
Polur ...	1,09,166	13,960	95,206
Wandavash ...	1,33,009	22,033	1,10,976
Total	4,46,954	66,518	3,80,436
Grand Total...	13,51,011	1,11,819	12,39,192

87. Deducting from the extent shown in column 4, the hill, forest, tank, channel, Porumboke &c., the extent of unassessed waste available for cultivation would come to something comparatively small, probably not more than 2 lacs of acres. I believe that the reduction of assessment made in Fasli 1267 has already brought not only the greater part of the assessed waste under the plough, but also much of the hitherto unassessed; and I am under the impression that that which is still lying waste is so in consequence of the failure of rains, rather than from heavy assessment. Unfortunately we have had no opportunities of judging what the full benefit of the reduction of assessment might have been, as the rains ever since that measure was carried out, have been very deficient.

88. No applications under the Governor General's Resolution in regard to sale of Porumboke lands having been received, it is clear that there is little in this District to engage the attention of capitalists.

89. REMARKS ON THE CONDUCT OF THE SUBORDINATE OFFICERS.—I have to acknowledge the able assistance I received from Messrs. Blair and Barlow, the Sub-Collector and Head Assistant.

90. The Serishtadar C. Pooroosothama Row deserves the encomium passed on him in the last year's report by Mr. Robinson. I also beg to bring to the Board's notice R. Venkatakindra

Row, B. A., the Translator attached to my Office. He had hitherto been in the habit of assisting and writing under the Serishtadar at Jamabundy time; and as the Serishtadar was detached to assist Mr. Barlow in the settlement of Wallajah and Guriattum Taluks, the Translator aided me in the settlement of the greater part of the Chittoor Taluk. He did the duty required of him remarkably well, and in consequence, I appointed him to act

* Vide "Fort Saint George Gazette," dated 29th July 86, page 155.

as Serishtadar, while the latter acts as Treasury Deputy Collector under orders* of Government.

91. I beg to bring prominently to the Board's notice the utter and hopeless inefficiency of the Palamaner Tahsildar Syed Ishaek. I have seldom met with a worse public servant. Naturally a man of very moderate abilities, he has superadded the most confirmed laziness and carelessness in the discharge of his duties, both Revenue and Magisterial. As the Board are aware, I have already made a special report in his case.

92. One of the most able Tahsildars is the man in charge of the Wallajah Taluk. I am sorry to say that he has by no means done his duty as he can and ought to do. He has been shamefully remiss in making his collections, and very backward generally in answering references. I have however taken such measures in regard to him as will, I think, effect an amendment.

CHITTOOR,
25th October 1862.

(Signed) J. FRASER,
Acting Collector.

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(Signed) J. FRASER,
Acting Collector.

NORTH ARCOT. SUB-COLLECTORATE.

19

1. I have the honor to submit the Jamabundy Report of the Sub-division for Fasli 1271.
2. The settlement commenced on the 8th January, and terminated on the 13th June 1862. The interval being much longer than usual, I consider it necessary to explain that work was interrupted for a considerable time in consequence of Mr. Blair having been ordered in the beginning of March, while engaged in the Jamabundy of the Wandivash Taluk, to suspend that work, and to return to Vellore for the purpose of mustering and paying the Military pensioners.

3. Of the four Taluks composing the Sub-division, three, namely, Arcot, Wandivash, and Poloor, had been settled by Mr. Blair before I was appointed to act for him, and when I took charge of the office on the 13th May, there remained only the Taluk of Vellore to be settled which I completed on the 13th of June.

4. STATIONS WHERE THE SETTLEMENT WAS MADE.—Owing to the prevalence of cholera in the Cusbah of Poloor, and the scarcity of water in the Cusbah of Wandivash, these two Taluks were settled respectively in the villages of Calumboor and Anacavoor attached to them. Arcot and Vellore were settled in their respective Cusbahs. The actual number of days spent in the settlement of each Taluk was as follows :—

	Days.
Poloor...	11
Wandivash...	11
Arcot...	8
Vellore...	12

5. The number of villages and their tenures were the same as last year.

6. The number of Puttahs distributed amounted to 71,236, or 2,279 more than in the year previous. The increase arose chiefly from the issue of fresh Puttahs for lands newly brought under cultivation, and to a small extent from the Sub-division of joint Puttahs. The extensive alterations rendered necessary in most of the Puttahs by the unfavorable nature of the season, and the dislike evinced by the Ryots to dispense with annual Puttahs, prevented effect being given in the year under report to the Board's order for the introduction of permanent Puttahs, but the advantages of the proposed system having been again explained to the Ryots, it is hoped, that they will no longer feel averse to its adoption in the next Jamabundy.

7. SEASON.—The season was worse than that of the previous year. Although according to the Taluk accounts entered in the margin, greater quantity of rain fell in this than in the past year, the fall appears to have been very partial and local; in a great majority of the villages the rains of the south-west monsoon proved very inadequate for wet or dry crops, the north-east monsoon was but little better than a total failure. The Palar

Taluks.	1270. Measures.	1271. Measures.	Increase.	Decrease.
Arcot.....	25	28	3	..
Vellore....	32	43	11	..
Wandivash...	66	46	..	20
Poloor.....	54	68	14	..
	177	185	28	20

had but two freshes scarcely worthy of the name. The Mamundoor and Chedpary tanks, capable of holding 18 and 8 months' supply respectively, hardly received water enough for three months' irrigation. Drought increased almost everywhere. Wells failed to supply water sufficient even for domestic purposes, and the result was 29,042 acres, assessed at Rupees 90,613, were thrown out of the year's cultivation; it became impracticable to sow some lands already ploughed, or to complete the cultivation of the fields of which only portions had been sown. The assessment of such lands amounted to Rupees 15,489. The dry crops, on some of which the Ryots mainly depend for their food, like the wet crops, perished in many places, and yielded in others scanty produce, in several instances as low as three or four Mercals of grain per cawny. The crops were so much affected by the drought that they were hardly fit to be used for food in some instances.

8. Punjab Shavi never being brought to account, the amount of Nunjah Shavi only can be stated, it amounted to 35,972 Rupees. To this is to be added Rupees 1,455 on account of Bogast, thus making the aggregate gross amount of loss Rupees 1,43,530.