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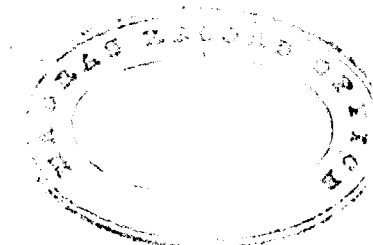
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Settlement Report of
Pattikonda Taluq



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No. 1823
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REVENUE SETTLEMENT OFFICE,
MADRAS, 2nd November 1870.

From

G. BANBURY, Esq.,
Acting Director of Revenue Settlement,

To

J. GROSE, Esq.,
Acting Secretary to the Board of Revenue.

SIR,

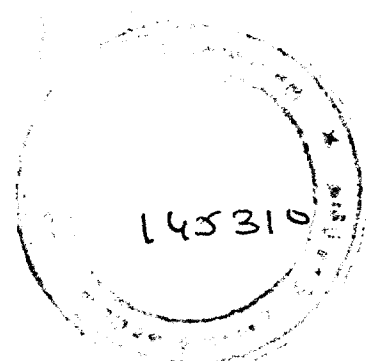
Opening Remarks.—1. In the correspondence noted in the margin, it was arranged that the Settlement scheme for the Pattikondah talook of Kurnool should be submitted separately, and I have accordingly the honour to forward the Deputy Director's full and carefully drawn up Report, with its enclosures, accompanied by the usual letter of remarks and suggestions from this office. Having lately taken the opportunity of talking over the present proposals with the Revenue Servants and Ryots both at Pattikondah and Peapally, the two principal towns in the talook, I have, to a considerable extent, been able to ascertain their views and opinions upon the impending changes.

General description of the talook.—2. This talook, formerly termed Pancha-palem, formed portion of the Bellary District until July 1859, when it was transferred to Kurnool upon the remodelling of the latter Collectorate. Pattikondah is bounded on the east by the talooks of Ramalkotah and Koilguntla, attached to the Kurnool District; on the north, west, and south, by the Bellary talooks of Adoni, Alur, and Ghooty respectively. Including Agraharams, there are 110 villages in this talook, containing a population of 1,33,586 persons according to the census taken in 1867; the agricultural classes comprising 78 per cent. of the above total, whilst the population to cultivable area is 161 per square mile. This is more than the average in the neighbouring talook of Ramalkotah as shown by the previous census, but less than that of the richer and better irrigated talook of Nundial, where the population per square mile is 192. The area of Pattikondah may be set down as 6,80,304 acres, or 1,063 square miles, with a cultivable breadth of 5,31,498 acres, or 830 sq. miles of which so large a proportion as three-eighths is Inam. During the last eighteen or twenty years, there has been a decided increase both in population and prosperity, the latter aided greatly by the prices obtained for cotton during the American war.

3. The inhabitants are a remarkably quiet, industrious race, paying their Government demands with promptitude, and are far less addicted to strife and litigation than their fellow cultivators in the south.

4. The only river of any note is the Hindry, which rises near the town of Maddikerra, and, after a course of eighty miles, falls into the Toongabadra at Kurnool, where an aqueduct has been constructed to convey the water from the Irrigation Company's Anicut at Soonkasala across the Hindry to the extensive tracts it is proposed to irrigate.

5. It was at Pattikondah, the chief town of the talook, that Sir Thomas Munro died on the evening of the 6th July 1827. Here, in the midst of an exten-



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sive grove of trees, a fine cut-stone well, with halting accommodation on its banks for travellers, has been constructed, to mark the spot where the encampment stood when Sir Thomas Munro was seized with fatal illness. He lies buried at Ghooty, twenty-two miles from Pattikondah. Many years ago diamond mines were worked upon a plateau amongst the hills in the south-east portion of the talook at a village called Manimadoogoo, where the ruins of fine houses, said to have belonged to the diamond merchants, can still be traced. But both the traders and their wares have alike all but disappeared, as only one merchant remains, and the contract for working the mines lately let for three months at the rate of 6½ rupees.

Soil and Geographical characteristics.—6. In the northern and western portions of the talook, the regada or black cotton earth prevails, and there, for many months of the year, one meets with extensive plains of this sombre soil with hardly a tree or hillock to brighten or break the dead level of the scene. As cultivation progresses matters improve, more especially during November and December, when these dreary plains become apparently one extensive green sea of jonna, cotton, and korra.

7. In the centre of the talook, the hills are scattered, but in the eastern portion, which comprises the Peapally Division, the hills are larger and more abundant, thus forming plateaux upon which villages of considerable importance are situated. Around the bases of these hills, which form part of the Erramala range, the red soil prevails, and although portions of these tracts are very gravelly, the crops are nevertheless heavier on these stony localities than one would anticipate. Whilst upon the subject of soils, I cannot do better than quote the following remarks of Mr. Bayley upon the agricultural properties of the black and red series when submitting proposals for the Settlement of Kurnool.

“The superiority of Regar consists in its great facility of absorbing and retaining moisture (caused by its being of so aluminous a nature) and in its strength, as requiring little manure though constantly cultivated; caused perhaps by its containing carbonate of lime in a finely divided state, and carbonaceous or vegetable matter, which last I only infer from its color, supposing (with deference to scientific authorities) that were it caused by protoxide of iron, of which it contains a little no doubt, it would gradually become red, which it does not appear to do.”

“The red or laul is found generally at the foot of the eastern sand-stone ghauts (Nulla Mulla range), or near rocky tracts of chert or trap, from which it is disintegrated. It is usually deep, red, hard, and gritty. In other parts it is more of a gravelly or sandy nature, as near the sand-stone or lime-stone rocks; whilst in a few spots it is evidently mixed with much oxide of iron and carbonate of lime, and in this case it is productive, for the crops on red land are generally poor, and it is always looked upon as worst sort. Still I am of opinion that if the system of tillage is in future improved, and such kind of land is well broken up and manured, for which there is not now capital, it would produce better crops than the ryots seem to think it capable of. Its great fault is its dryness, and its

being so soon exhausted by cultivation; where it is close on the surface of rock, it is of course almost barren and consequently waste, though still entered in the accounts as *cultivable*.”

Vide paragraphs 33 and 35 of Mr. Bayley's Report, dated 22nd July 1848.

Climate and Rainfall.—8. The rains of the south-west monsoon, which

Fuslies.					Total rain-fall during the year.
					Inches.
1	1271	..	..	..	37.6
2	1272	..	..	..	75.0
3	1273	..	..	..	53.3
4	1274	..	..	..	18.6
5	1275	..	..	..	11.7
6	1276	..	..	..	30.2
7	1277	..	..	..	32.6
8	1278	..	..	..	32.2
9	1279	..	..	..	36.1
Total..					327.3
Average..					36.3

generally begin to fall about the middle of June, cool the intense heat which has to be undergone during the previous three months. The talook receives but a scanty supply from the north-east monsoon. A table showing the rainfall for the last nine years is given in the margin. The climate is considered healthy, and the people are a more stalwart race than the Ryots of the south, attributed to the former living mainly upon jonna, and the latter upon

rice, a less strengthening diet. There was an inundation in 1850 which destroyed many cattle as well as some human lives; and this talook was likewise included in the famine of 1866, but there appears to be no well authenticated case of actual death from starvation during that period of scarcity.

Communications.—9. Pattikondah may be said to be very well off as regards roads, and they are moreover in excellent order. The northern portion of the talook is traversed by the Trunk road between Kurnool and Bellary, whilst the southern portion possesses two highways, one from Ghooty to Kurnool passing through Peapally, and the other from Ghooty to Adoni passing through Pattikondah. But better still the Railway traverses the southern and western confines of the talook almost at right angles, and Maddikerra, where a station is now being built, will soon be a rising and important place, whence the cotton produced in the neighbouring villages of the Pattikondah talook will be sent by rail to Madras.

Markets.—10. As far as I could gather from the Ryots, there is not only a ready local sale for their grain in the more important villages of the talook, but that merchants from Bellary, Adoni, and Kurnool likewise come and carry off the surplus produce chiefly during the harvest time. In fact, mainly owing to keen competition amongst buyers at the harvest season, the prices of the Ryots' selling months have been latterly in excess of those ruling during the remaining portion of the year.

Irrigation.—11. There is no large system of irrigation in Pattikondah, and the Irrigation Company's canals do not run through any portion of this talook. It has, therefore, to depend first upon tanks supplied by local rains; second, upon hill and jungle streams (Vunkahs); third, upon the Dooravoo wells situated upon the banks of the Hindry and other streams where direct irrigation is not feasible.

The entire wet cultivation was, during last Fusly,* only 3,607 acres of Government land assessed at 16,754 Rupees. The loss in revenue by withered crops during the last five years has been actually nil, and the remissions on waste from failure of water were only Rupees 71 for last Fusly, so that what irrigated land there is may be said to be well supplied in seasons of ordinary character.

Revenue History.—12. Mr. Cox has gone so fully into all that relates to the former Revenue administration of this talook, that I need not tread over the same ground again, but may merely notice that Pattikondah, after being ceded to the East India Company by the Nizam in 1800, was surveyed and assessed by

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Sir Thomas Munro, who reported thereon in 1807; that the province was then sadly harassed under a system of competitive leases until the year 1822, when Sir Thomas Munro's modified scheme of rates was introduced; and that finally these rates were superseded by those framed by Mr. Pelly and sanctioned by Government in 1858.

13. Sir Thomas Munro's original rates in this talook ranged as follows:—

			RS.	A.	P.		RS.	A.	P.	
1. Wet from	...	...	14	9	4	to	1	7	4	per acre.
2. Dry „	...	...	7	7	0	„	0	1	2	do.
3. Garden „	...	...	9	1	1	„	0	11	8	do.

The modifications upon the above rates, as recommended by Sir Thomas Munro, consisted of what are locally termed "Choudayi and Tisai reductions," or in other words alleviations in the assessment of $\frac{1}{4}$ and $\frac{1}{3}$. The former indulgence being granted to regada or black lands paying above Rupees 0-9-4, and to laul or red lands paying above Rupees 0-4-8. Similarly the $\frac{1}{3}$ was conceded to wet lands paying more than Rupees 2-14-8, or one Canteroy Pagoda. As regards Bagayet or Garden, the $\frac{1}{3}$ or thirty-three per cent. concession was likewise applied to all lands paying more than the Canteroy Pagoda. With the exception of certain discretionary deductions permitted to be made on special grounds in certain villages, by the Collector and termed "Munasab Kammi," these modifications on Sir Thomas Munro's amended system lasted as above stated, until Fusly 1263, when the scheme framed by Mr. Pelly was introduced, and holds good to the present time. Mr. Pelly's arrangements were as follows:—

All dry rates were brought down to Rupees 3, whilst nothing paid less than 2 annas. In wet lands all above Rupees 11-8-0 were reduced to that rate, and nothing assessed at less than 1 Rupee. As regards garden lands, Mr. Pelly arranged that nothing should pay more than Rupees 7-8-0, and nothing less than 1 Rupee; but subsequently, in Fusly 1274, these garden lands under wells, situated beyond the prescribed limits,* were reduced to the highest dry rate of the village, provided that this highest rate was not less than the minimum of one Rupee.

Rent Roll.—14. The annexed Statement shows the number of puttahs classed according to their several amounts:—

		RS.
8,999	Puttahs below 10 Rupees aggregating	54,771
3,757	Do. above 10 Rupees and below Rupees 30	52,358
694	Do. above Rupees 30 and below „ 50	25,121
263	Do. above „ 50 and below „ 100	21,971
57	Do. above „ 100 and below „ 250	9,961
2	Do. above „ 250 and below „ 500	707
13,772		1,64,889
916	Joint Puttahs aggregating Rupees	22,969
14,688	Total...	1,87,858

From this it will be noticed that nearly 9,000 puttahs or $\frac{3}{4}$ of the entire rent roll are under 10 Rupees. The question, then, naturally arises, how do these people live? and I accordingly give the answer to this query, as obtained from the ryots themselves. Most of the poorer cultivators supplement the earnings from their actual puttah-holdings by plying for hire with their bandies and bullocks; by working with their families for wages upon the farms of the larger Ryots; and by cultivating both Inam and Government land, the property of

others for waram or share of the produce. The women of the family likewise aid greatly towards the maintenance of the establishment: they work in the fields; spin cotton thread, which they give to the weavers in exchange for wearing apparel; and clean cotton from the seed, by which employment they can earn Annas 1-8 per diem. Again, the oil seeds grown together with dhol and other household requisites upon the small holding, are bartered with the merchants for oil, and thus there is no necessity for much actual outlay in ready money throughout the year.

15. Mr. Chase, in paragraph 38 of his Jummabundy Report for Fusly 1276, says, that "Puttahs under Rupees 10 have greatly increased owing to the operation of the Hindu Law of sub-division and reductions of assessment by the Settlement Department." Persons unacquainted with the question might regret this extension of minor occupants, but Mr. Minchin very aptly describes the state of affairs, when saying "small land-holders I believe to be the labouring class, struggling to rise to the position of landed proprietors. They live by labour, and the profit of their land is so much in excess or supplementary. To mourn over small holdings is to mourn over the best instincts of man endeavouring to better his condition and become independent." Vide Mr. Master's Report on Kurnool Proper, paragraph 37.

Different mode of Settlement Adopted in the talook from that pursued in the four talooks of Kurnool Proper.—16. Before beginning to speak of the actual Settlement operations, I must explain that the treatment of this talook differs in two respects from that adopted in the case of the four talooks already settled and comprised in Kurnool Proper. The first distinction is that a consolidated wet rate has been applied to the wet lands owing to the talook being unaffected by the Irrigation Company's works. This course was adopted by Mr. Master, and is in accordance not only with Government Proceedings dated 25th July 1864, No. 1,318, but also with our procedure in other Districts not under the influence of any special irrigation system. I need hardly say the Ryots greatly approve of this present arrangement of consolidated cess. The other point of difference is with regard to the commutation rate, which, being taken for the same twenty years as were ordered for Salem, naturally gives a higher result than that obtained for Kurnool Proper, the data for which embraced a longer period. This measure will of course be more fully explained under the head of "Commutation Rate."

Classification of Villages.—17. In the first instance, Mr. Cox thought of having only two classes of villages, first and second, divided purely upon geographical and geological considerations; but subsequently it was determined between us that eleven villages, acknowledged to be of superior quality not only as regards soil, but possessing likewise other local and special advantages, should be selected to compose the new first group, thus leaving the remainder arranged as they were already to form the second and third. I subsequently found, when visiting the talook, that the Deputy Collector, Revenue Servants, and Ryots were unanimous as to the superiority of the eleven villages selected for the first group, so that the arrangements already made in that respect had only to be confirmed; but I also found that some slight changes were necessary as regards raising from third to second group, and vice versa. I must here bring to notice that Mr. Cox has not allowed the grouping of villages to affect the money rates in the cases of red soils, and wet lands; so that, in fact, his grouping only applies

to the dry regada or black soils. I am willing to let this plan hold good, for not only has this course been already adopted and sanctioned in the case of red lands in Kurnool Proper, but the rates of these dry red soils are moreover so low, that further diminution to meet gradations in grouping is out of the question. Again, although it may be urged that the advantages or disadvantages which raise or lower a village in the grouping should certainly affect the wet assessment rates, still when we find, as in the present instance, that the alterations by this process when applied to irrigated lands only result in a diminution of Rupees 300, it is certainly not worth while burdening ourselves with more calculations and more rates to meet this trifling variation. Thus Mr. Cox's proposal of applying the gradations by grouping to the black dry soils alone is upheld. I annex a short Statement showing the result of the grouping as finally amended after consultation with Mr. Cox.

										Number of Villages in the			
										1st group.	2nd group.	3rd group.	Total.
Original grouping	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	63	40	...	103
Revised do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	50	42	103

Soils and their Classification.—18. The former distinctions of soils for revenue purposes were the well-known

- (1.) Regada or pure black cotton soil.
- (2.) Mussab or mixed loamy.
- (3.) Laul or red ferruginous.

Under the present system, the regada and mussab fall into Classes III., IV., V., according to their quality and ingredients; and similarly Classes VI., VII., VIII. embrace the remaining red series. The annexed table shows how very large a per-centage of the entire area falls into this latter description.

Classes of Soil										Area.	Per-centage.
										Acres.	Acres.
II.—Permanently improved										69	...
III.—Pure regada										1,21,472	23
IV.—Loamy regada										44,028	8
V.—Sandy regada										9,758	2
Total...										1,75,258	33
VI.—Red clay										5,005	1
VII.—Red loam										1,69,885	32
VIII.—Red sandy										1,75,785	34
Total...										3,50,675	67
Grand Total ..										5,26,002	100

19. According to the Board's opinion, expressed in their Proceedings* upon Kurnool Proper, the greatest care has been exercised in selecting the lands to be placed in Class II., the exceptional series, so that only 69 acres fall under this head. The qualities of the regada and laul, the two main series, have already been shown in paragraph 7, and I may here mention how Mr. Bayley describes the mussab or mixed species :—

* Vide paragraph 25 of Board's Proceedings, dated 12th May 1864, No. 2,849.

"The mussab land is, when on the confines of regar, a mixture of that and other common earths, or else it is a more or less sandy soil, often containing in abundance carbonate of lime and oxide of iron, and it is sometimes siliceous. Its colour is from dark brown to reddish brown; when very dark it is not always easy to distinguish it from Regar, except by the well-known fissures in the earth, the *nuth grass*, or the *jungle erindee*, which, if seen, point out the land to be regar."

It is often very difficult to mark the line where the mussab, Class IV., begins, and the mixed laul, Class VII., ends, or *vice versa*. The sub-soils then come to the aid of the classifier.

The annexed table gives the result of the classification of the entire talook, and shows the quantity of land falling under each class and sort in each group of villages for both occupied and unoccupied Government land, as well as similar details as regards Inam. Before closing this subject of soils I may mention that, from all I was able to gather from local inquiry, the price of fair wet land may be set down at Rupees 100, and good black clay dry land at Rupees 60 per acre.

SOILS.				GOVERNMENT.								INAM.		TOTAL.																																	
Main Series.	Sub-division.	Class.	Sort.	1st Class Villages.		2nd Class Villages.		3rd Class Villages.		Total.		Extent.	Per-centage.	Extent.	Per-centage.																																
				Extent.	Per-cent. age.	Extent.	Per-cent. age.	Extent.	Per-cent. age.	Extent.	Per-cent. age.																																				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16																																
Exceptional or improved lands ...	...	II.	1	Acres. 1	...	Acres. 11	...	Acres. 47	...	Acres. 59	...	Acres. 10	...	Acres. 69	...																																
																Clay ...	III.	{	1	2,185	...	5,127	...	210	...	2,941	...	534	...	3,475	...																
																				2	15,369	...	491	...	21,859	...	14,154	...	36,013	...																	
																					3	11,782	...	1,420	...	34,235	...	25,047	...	59,282	...																
																						4	1,107	...	1,108	...	13,491	...	9,211	...	22,702	...															
																							Total...	30,443	66	38,854	26	3,229	3	72,526	23	48,946	23	1,21,472	23												
																								Loamy.	IV.	{	1	780	...	5,451	...	1,088	...	7,319	...	2,539	...	9,858	...								
																												2	1,035	...	1,535	...	9,986	...	7,988	...	17,974	...									
																													3	374	...	7,307	...	2,159	...	9,840	...	6,350	...	16,190	...						
																														Total...	2,249	5	20,114	13	4,782	4	27,145	9	16,888	8	44,028	8					
																															Sandy...	V.	{	1	...	...	91	...	45	...	136	...	28	...	162	...	
																																			2	...	...	137	...	216	...	353	...	158	...	511	...
																																				3	286	...	5,311	...	1,655	...	7,152	...	1,933	...	9,085
Total...	286	1	5,439	4	1,916	2	7,641	2	2,117	1	9,758	2																																			
	Grand Total...	32,978	72	64,407	43	9,927	9	1,07,312	34	67,946	32	1,75,258	33																																		
		Clay ...	VI.	{	1	31	...	224	...	1,384	...	1,639	...	688	...	2,327	...																														
						2	53	...	29	...	1,427	...	1,509	...	1,169	...	2,678	...																													
							Total...	84	...	253	...	2,811	2	3,148	1	1,857	1	5,005	1																												
								Loamy.	VII.	{	1	411	...	10,920	...	12,151	...	23,482	...	13,532	...	37,014	...																								
												2	7,655	...	32,133	...	34,678	...	74,466	...	53,406	...	1,32,871	...																							
													Total...	8,066	18	43,053	33	46,829	39	97,948	31	71,937	34	1,69,885	32																						
														Sandy...	VIII.	{	1	369	...	214	...	8,778	...	15,281	...	12,232	...	27,493	...																		
																		2	3,886	...	34,931	...	31,511	...	90,530	...	57,762	...	1,48,292	...																	
																			Total...	4,655	10	41,145	23	59,988	50	1,06,791	34	69,994	38	1,75,785	34																
																				Grand Total...	12,803	25	84,454	57	1,09,629	51	2,06,887	66	1,43,786	68	3,50,675	67															
																					Grand Total...	45,784	100	1,48,873	100	1,19,692	100	3,14,263	100	2,11,744	100	5,26,002	100														

Standard Crops.—20. For dry lands jonna has been taken by Mr. Cox, as the standard or representative crop, and, as shown in the annexed table taken

from paragraph 27 of his report, this grain is raised upon nearly three-fourths of the entire breadth. Moreover it is the usual food of the people, and produce is usually estimated in this grain.

Crops.	Dry.			Wet.			Total Extent of land.
	Extent of land.	Per-centage.		Extent of land.	Per-centage.		
	Acres.			Acres.			Acres.
Jonna	2,91,550	71	29	414	10	4	2,91,964
Korra	34,440	8	42	39	...	95	34,479
Cotton	29,780	7	26	17	...	41	29,797
Sajja	14,096	3	45	23	...	56	14,119
Castor-oil seeds	11,988	2	93	...	...	...	11,988
Cotton and korra mixed.	10,524	2	58	...	...	...	10,524
Horse gram	8,049	1	97	...	...	...	8,049
Other crops	7,538	1	85	455	11	4	7,993
Paddy	999	...	25	3,174	77	...	4,173
Total...	4,08,964	100	...	4,122	100	...	4,13,086

21. It may be objected that cotton has been excluded from our calculations, thereby ignoring the most profitable crop grown in the talook; but if we consider this product, we must also consider korra which sells cheaper than jonna. As the area under cotton and the area under korra are about equal, it is, I think, just to allow them to cancel each other. Then as to the minor grains which may be said to be sown over 13 per cent. of the occupied acreage, it must be remembered that these products are grown to a large extent together with jonna; in fact on the red lands, the Ryots tell me, "it is rare to sow jonna alone. We sow green gram, horse gram, oil seeds, and beans (mutchukotay) all together, and cut each as it comes to maturity; this kind of cultivation we term 'akkadi.'" This process is similar to the "Ottadam" of the south. Now as we do not take these extra products into our calculations when apportioning the grain values in jonna, this leniency may cancel any apparent unfairness in taking jonna as the representative of these grains when grown alone. Thus cotton may be said to be cancelled by korra; and "other products" when grown alone to be cancelled by "other products" when raised with jonna. Paddy has, as usual, been taken as the standard for wet lands.

Grain-values for Dry Lands.—22. In Appendix L. and in the Statement annexed to paragraph 35 of Mr. Cox's Report, the results of the experiments made in testing the outturn of crops are given; Appendix N. to this letter shows the final assignment of grain-values for each class. Mr. Cox, in paragraph 36 of his Report, explains how impossible it is to rely too much upon these experiments, and how it consequently becomes necessary to combine therewith local and independent testimony. As far as my inquiries and information go, there seems every reason to accept these valuations except in the case of the best loamy red soil.

23. It appears to me, Mr. Cox has treated these best "loamy red" lands classed as VIII. too leniently in assigning the grain-values at 150 Madras Measures per acre. I have previously explained, in paragraph 17, the reason why no difference has been made in the grouping in these red soils. Mr. Bayley considers the best "lul" yields 200 Madras Measures, whilst in the Godavery and Trichinopoly 334 and 312 Madras Measures have been respectively assigned

to this soil. If we look at "Appendix L." to Mr. Cox's Report, showing the result of the actual experiments, which, as I have mentioned previously, are not to be wholly relied upon, we find that the average produce of this soil, as obtained from forty-three experiments, is 218 Madras Measures of jonna per acre. The Ryots, when questioned about this soil, admit that the best "produces 200 Measures of jonna besides sundries, such as dholi, green gram, &c." Again, I could not help noticing how well the hurrially grass grew naturally upon these lands after the late rains; this shows that their fertility is very considerable, as no particular pains are taken to manure or prepare the lands for the staple crops to be raised thereon. I therefore propose that the grain valuation should be raised from 150 Measures to 170. Then follows the consideration of the result of this enhanced outturn which will raise the money rate from 12 Annas to 1 Rupee per acre. I ascertained that this rate, resulting from a closer scrutiny into the outturn, was not only admitted to be fair by the Ryots themselves, but also by the local Revenue Officers, and by the Deputy Collector who possesses great revenue experience as regards this part of the country. Moreover, it appears that there is, at the present moment, land in occupation of this description paying as much as Rupees 2-4-0; and I may add that in Salem this land, similarly classed as VII. 1, will have to pay Rupees 2-12-0.

24. I would not touch the grain-values of the remaining red soils, which appear to be fair and just. Moreover, the lands of the above description classed in the lower grades bear a very poor character for fertility. Mr. Chase would reduce much of this inferior red soil to 2 Annas per acre, and Government may

remember that, as regards Kurnool Proper, they authorized* the Settling Officer to reduce from 8 to 4 Annas in

the case of these lands when he saw necessity for so doing. The modifications were accordingly carried out, but the minimum rate of 4 Annas was stedfastly adhered to. The same course might be pursued when introducing this Settlement, and I cannot but maintain that it is useless fixing less than 4 Annas an acre for land of this description however poor, as it would certainly yield more than this amount of assessment in firewood or common grass.

Grain-values for Wet Lands.—25. For wet lands the same grain-values, as those taken for Kurnool Proper, have been assigned for this talook by Mr. Cox, and seem to be generally correct. But, as I have proposed that the estimated outturn on the dry lands classed as VII. 1 should be raised, this recommendation must naturally apply with greater force to those soils when under irrigation, as they are more favourable for wet cultivation than dry. The area of irrigated land classed as VII. 1 comprises 808 acres, and it has been estimated by Mr. Cox that this soil produces 600 Madras Measures per acre. This is moderate when we compare the outturn assigned to the Districts as shown below:—

Districts.	Class.	Sort.	Madras Measures.
Godavery	VII.	1	1,066
Guntoor	VII.	1	800
Salem	VII.	1	840
Trichinopoly	VII.	1	720

Moreover, the nine experiments in outturn made in this talook give us

* Since this was written eight experiments made, with regard to crops raised upon this soil (VII. 1) under the Red Hill Tank, gave an average of 917 Madras Measure, but then, although the land is poor, the Madras manure, procurable near at hand, is used considerably.

630* Madras Measures per acre. Taking the above into consideration, I conclude, it is quite safe to assign 640 Madras Measures per acre in place of

630. I am supported in the correctness of this proposition by noting that the outturn in paddy of the red clay VI. 1, of which, however, there are only 309 acres, has been estimated at 800 Measures, whilst we know that the loamy red lands now under discussion are, when irrigated, esteemed quite as highly, if not more so, than the pure red clays. The result of this emendation will be to raise the rate on VII. 1 from Rupees 4-8-0 to Rupees 5; this will not only moderate when compared with other Districts as thus shown:—

Class.	Sort.	Godavery.	Trichinopoly.	Salem.	South Arcot.
VII.	1	RS. A. P. 6 0 0	RS. A. P. 6 8 0	RS. A. P. 7 0 0	RS. A. P. 6 8 0

but will also be less than what we are about to propose for the neighbouring District of Cuddapah. The grain-values, as thus modified, will stand as follows, and from each item the usual deduction of 25 per cent. will hereafter have to be made from the gross value to meet the vicissitudes of season as shown in Statement No. 4. I may also remark that this deduction likewise includes what is known in this Department by the name of "unprofitable areas" :—

Description of Soils.				Dry—CROP JONNA.			WET—WHITE FADDY.
				Outturn per Acre.			Outturn per acre.
				1st Group.	2nd Group.	3rd Group.	
2	Permanently improved lands.	II.	1	M. M. 480	M. M. 440	M. M. 400	M. M. 1,200
3	Regar Clay	III.	{ 1 2 3 4	360 280 200 120	320 240 180 120	300 230 150 120	1,000 800 600 400
4	Regar Loamy	IV.	{ 1 2 3	280 200 120	240 180 120	230 150 120	1,100 900 600
5	Regar Sandy	V.	{ 1 2 3	 80	180 120 80	150 120 80	800 600 400
6	Red Clay	VI.	{ 1 2	220 150	220 150	220 150	800 600
7	Red Loamy	VII.	{ 1 2	170 100	170 100	170 100	640 450
8	Red Sandy	VIII.	{ 1 2	100 60	100 60	100 60	450 300

26. For the sake of comparison, I annex a Statement showing the grain-

† Except in the case of Guntoor, where there is no 1st class set of villages.

values, which have been affixed to the various lands in the first group of vil-

ages in Districts taken in hand by this Department :—

Description of Soils.	Class.	Sort.	JONNA.						WHITE PADDY.										
			South Arcot.	Godavary.	Masulipatam.	Guntur, 1st and 2nd Class.	Trichinopoly.	Salem.	Kurnool Proper.	Pattikondah Talook, Kurnool District.	South Arcot.	Godavary.	Masulipatam.	Guntur, 2nd and 3rd Class.	Trichinopoly.	Salem.	Kurnool Proper.	Pattikondah Talook, Kurnool District.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
2	II.	1	M. M.	800	520	560	480	672	480	M. M.	1,080	1,200	1,100	1,200	1,080	1,080	1,200	M. M.	M. M.
384			733	400	440	312	408	360	360	840	1,066	800	1,050	840	720	1,000	1,000		
336			533	300	360	288	336	280	280	720	800	600	900	900	720	600	800	800	
...			334	220	320	168	216	200	200	...	600	480	800	800	432	288	600	600	
3	III.	1 2 3 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	120	120	...	...	...	...	...	...	400	400	
384			600	300	360	432	456	280	280	960	1,200	1,000	1,100	960	960	1,100	1,100		
...			466	220	320	312	438	200	200	840	1,000	800	900	900	840	840	900	900	
...			267	160	280	192	264	120	120	...	800	600	800	800	576	360	600	600	
4	IV.	1 2 3	288	...	220	320	288	336	200	...	672	933	640	900	720	720	800	800	
...			466	220	320	312	438	200	200	840	1,000	800	900	900	840	840	900	900	
...			267	160	280	192	264	120	120	...	800	600	800	800	576	360	600	600	
...			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
5	V.	1 2 3	...	...	220	320	288	336	200	...	672	933	640	900	720	720	800	800	
...			466	220	320	312	438	200	200	840	1,000	800	900	900	840	840	900	900	
...			267	160	280	192	264	120	120	...	800	600	800	800	576	360	600	600	
...			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
6	VI.	1 2	...	400	...	360	240	...	...	220	600	933	...	900	600	...	800	800	
...			267	...	320	192	...	...	...	...	733	...	...	800	480	...	600	600	
...			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
7	VII.	1 2	...	334	...	320	312	408	...	170	720	1,066	...	800	720	840	600	640	
...			200	...	280	240	336	...	...	...	800	600	...	725	532	730	450	450	
...			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
8	VIII.	1 2	...	200	...	280	240	336	...	100	480	800	...	725	552	720	450	450	
...			134	...	240	168	258	...	...	...	432	667	...	650	432	480	300	300	
...			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

Proposals regarding Settlement of Wet Lands.—27. As before explained the consolidated wet rate system has been applied to the irrigated lands, instead of the dry assessment *plus* water rate. The quantity of wet land falling under each money rate will be shown in paragraph 37 connected with that subject, and the only point that requires notice is that lands irrigated from the “Dooravoo” or large wells on the river banks have, as in the case of Kurnool Proper, been assessed by Mr. Cox at one Rupee per acre respectively less than lands of similar quality watered by direct irrigation. Mr. Cox has, doubtless, taken the same rate of deduction as was taken in Kurnool, on account of its simplicity, and probably also to avoid the apprehended increase of gradations which would evolve if the usual abatement of $\frac{1}{4}$ of the actual assessment were deducted in the case of these lands. But in Kurnool, the 4 Rupees water rate was a fixed charge on all wet lands, and thus the $\frac{1}{4}$ or 1 Rupee was universally and properly deducted; but in the present case we should, I conclude, remit what is really $\frac{1}{4}$ of the wet consolidated assessment, thus making the incidence of the alleviation fair and proportionate. The result of thus correctly granting this $\frac{1}{4}$ concession, on account of the extra labour in raising the requisite water, will be a loss of Rupees 300 when compared with Mr. Cox’s plan, but there need be no increase of gradations, as the appropriate full wet rate will be affixed to the “Dooravoo” well lands according to their classification, and then the one-fourth will be deducted from the assessment of each field of this description in the Ryots’ puttah.

Commutation Rates.—28. As mentioned in paragraph 16, the commutation rate has been framed upon the price lists of the twenty years ending Fusly 1274 (1863-64) as adopted for Salem, in accordance with the recent orders of the Home Government. The commutation rates for Kurnool Proper, which were obtained upon the twenty years ending Fusly 1271 on the average prices of the Ryots’ selling months, excluding famine years, stood as follows:—

	RS.	
Jonna	105	per Madras Garce of 3,200 Madras measures.
Paddy	110	Do.

In the present instance the orders of Government, dated 31st October 1867, have been carried out by taking the price lists for the entire District of Kurnool, instead of for this talook alone, and this uniformity in procedure doubtless recommends itself. By the above process we obtain commutation rates for the representative grains thus:—

	RS.	
For Jonna	125	per Madras garce.
For Paddy	120	Do.

The following shows the method by which these rates were arrived at:—

Fuslies.	White Jonna per garce.	WHITE PADDY PER GARCE.			Deduct 13½ per cent. for Jonna on ac- count of Mer- chants’ profits	Deduct 10 per cent. for Paddy on account of Merchants’ profits.
		1st Sort.	2nd Sort.	Average.		
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1255	151	137	115	126	...	...
1256	101	115	97	106	...	...
1257	91	105	93	99	...	...
1258	79	102	91	96	...	...
1259	94	97	83	90	...	...
1260	89	92	97	94	...	...
1261	83	85	73	79	...	...
1262	86	84	73	78	...	...
1263	177	125	118	121	...	...
1264	172	145	130	137	...	...
1265	169	156	132	144	...	...
1266	89	113	94	103	...	...
1267	110	138	117	127	...	...
1268	141	158	139	148	...	...
1269	175	164	149	156	...	...
1270	166	173	143	158	...	...
1271	146	148	139	143	...	...
1272	201	186	168	177	...	...
1273	328	236	216	226	...	...
1274	297	267	241	254	...	...
Total ...	2,909	2,826	2,503	2,662	...	...
Average of 20 years.	145	141	125	133	125	120

Although yellow jonna is grown to a considerable extent in this talook, we cannot ascertain the selling price of this product separately; yellow and white being latterly blended together in the price currents. Thus Mr. Chaso informs me, “The accounts, as now kept, do not show the prices of yellow jonna and white jonna separately.” We have, therefore, taken white jonna for the staple product, as in the case of Kurnool Proper. This course seems moreover quite fair, as, from Appendix O. to Mr. Cox’s Report, it will be noted that the average of the prices in Pattikondah of both yellow and white blended, is 5 rupees more than the average of the entire District for white jonna alone during the same two decades, with the exception of the three last fuslies,* when, as above shown, the distinction between the two species in the price lists disappeared.

29. It may be thought that deductions, on account of merchants’ profits, at the rates of 13½ and 10 per cent. for jonna and paddy respectively are too liberal, more especially as a very large portion of the produce is sold locally, and not carried to Bellary or distant markets. The Ryots appeared to me rather to under-rate this item, and set it down as only one Anna in the Rupee; but from further inquiry I learned that the allowance may be safely laid at 12 per cent. on the average, so that Mr. Cox’s deductions, which are less than those of Mr. Wilson for Guntoor, may stand good.

30. It will be noted that by taking a later series of years for this talook, the relative values of jonna and paddy are completely reversed. Thus in Kurnool Proper, by taking an earlier series, paddy was 5 rupees dearer than

jonna; now we find jonna 5 rupees dearer than paddy. Another point also deserves notice, viz., that the prices of the Ryots' selling months, which used to rule lower than those of the other months, are in later years actually higher, as

Fuslies.	Average of the whole years	Average of ryots' selling months.
1269	RS. 175	RS. 178
1270	166	170
1271	146	162
1272	201	233
1273	323	377

shown in the margin. This exceptional state of things arises from the cultivators being, during the late years of high prices, able to hold their own with the buyers, and as asserted by the Ryots, from there being such unusually keen competition amongst the purchasers at harvest time, that the prices are then quoted higher than during the rest of the year. There is consequently hardly any difference between the averages of the whole year, and of the Ryots' selling months, during the two decades taken, the average for the former being Rupees 145, and for the latter Rupees 144. Vide Appendix O. to Mr. Cox's Report. I cannot, however, conjecture that this most abnormal state of affairs, in which the prices at harvest are higher than those of the whole year, can continue, and thus our deductions for merchants' profits are but a safe and proper proceeding.

31. The annexed brief Statement shows that the commutation rates now advocated are higher than those of any District yet settled.

Districts.	JONNA.			WHITE PADDY.			Remarks.
	Price per Garce.	Per Harris Cullum.		Price per Garce.	Per Harris Cullum.		
1	2	3		4	5		6
South Arcot ...	RS. 116	A. 10	P. 8	RS. 71	A. 12	P. 8	
Godavery ...	84	0	0	72	0	0	
Masulipatan ...	95	0	0	80	0	0	
Quntoor portion ...	100	0	0	90	0	0	For uplands.
Trichinopoly ...	119	0	0	105	0	0	For delta.
Salem ...	100	0	0	66	10	8	
Kurnool Proper ...	100	0	0	100	0	0	
Pattikondah talook, Kurnool District ...	105	0	0	110	0	0	
	125	0	0	120	0	0	

32. As far as one can foresee there appears no likelihood of this commutation rate being touched by actual selling prices for some years to come. My inquiries tended to show that the Ryots apprehend the prices will, with the coming harvest, be thirty-two local seers a Rupee, or Rupees 150 per garce, and that under still further favourable circumstances they may touch thirty-six seers per Rupee or Rupees 133-5-4 per garce. As regards paddy, they conjecture that this year's crop may be purchased at thirty-five local seers, or Rupees 140 per garce. But even supposing that the commutation rates are occasionally touched by the actual selling prices, it is only what must be anticipated when we take a *bona fide* average for our standard of commutation, and not one so unduly favourable to the cultivator that it can never actually exist in practice.

Cultivation Expenses.—33. My predecessor has frequently explained the difficulty of ascertaining accurately the actual expenses of cultivation, so I need not dwell thereon, and will merely remark that the carefully prepared

estimates of the late Mr. Morris for Kurnool Proper have been taken as the basis of this operation. I find, however, that in several instances, Mr. Cox brings out these results higher in Pattikondah, owing to the greater difficulty in procuring wood for agricultural tools, and to enhanced wages being demanded by the farm servants. But the main cause is naturally the higher commutation rate which has recently been fixed; as when we give credit to the Ryot for grain expended for farming purposes, we must, in all fairness, commute it at the debit as State demand. In Salem we have followed this course, and when to his muting the ryots debit-grain at the subsequently ordered twenty years' average, as we similarly raised the value of his credit-grain, and thus increased his cultivation expenses. The usual plan has been pursued of allowing the straw to cancel the feed of the bullocks, and an additional allowance of grain has been included for feeding the ploughing cattle during the cultivation season, as this is a *bona fide* outlay, as a *bona fide* outlay.

34. Mr. Cox, in paragraph 42 of his letter, speaks about the novel and necessary addition to be made on account of the large plough or "Pedda Madaka" which takes six yoke of oxen to drag, and is used in this talook once in fifteen years to eradicate the nuth grass in the puro regada soils. The allowance made for this outlay, is 10 annas 6 pice per acre per annum; but I must say that, after questioning the Ryots and others, I do not much believe in the "Pedda Madaka." Thus the information furnished by the Revenue Inspectors, tended to show that this implement was very rarely seen at work. The Ryots likewise aver that when they do use it, the land is so improved that for some years after the ploughings are easier and fewer. Again it is allowed that the same process of deep ploughing is resorted to in the regada soils of Kurnool Proper, but no such allowance was made in these talooks. Considering the above facts and Mr. Morris's silence regarding this item of "Pedda Madaka" in the case of Kurnool Proper, I do not see how this extra concession can be granted for this talook, and

I have, therefore, expunged it from the calculations. Similarly in loamy and sandy regada soils, the cultivation expenses have been found, in a few instances, to be somewhat unduly high, and they have been accordingly modified with reference to the already sanctioned arrangements for Kurnool Proper and other Districts. These changes, it must be carefully observed, still leave the cultivation expenses higher than those of the settled talooks of Kurnool Proper, and yet bring out the money rates of the former higher than those of the latter, as must necessarily be the case, owing to the increased commutation rate we are now working upon.

Class.	Sort.	SANCTIONED CULTIVATION EXPENSES FOR KURNOOL PROPER AND OTHER DISTRICTS.						PATTIKONDAH TALOOK KURNOOL DISTRICT.	
		Chitambar Talook South Arcot District	Godavery District.	Masulipatan portion, Krishna District	Guntour portion Krishna District.	Kurnool Proper.		Proposed by Mr. Cox.	Proposed by the Director.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7		8	9
		RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.		RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
III ...	2	5 0 0	4 1 0	3 5 6	4 15 5	4 0 4		5 4 4	4 3 6
	3	4 8 0	3 13 0	3 1 9	4 14 1	2 15 11		4 1 0	3 6 5
IV ...	1	5 0 0	3 7 0	3 5 6	4 15 5	3 15 11		4 2 10	4 3 6
	2	4 8 0	3 3 0	3 1 9	4 14 1	2 0 9		3 0 1	3 6 5
V ...	1	...	2 14 8	2 13 3	4 14 1	3 10 9		3 10 1	3 6 5

Survey Areas.—35. In paragraph 20 Mr. Cox explains, how he comes to estimate the increase by Survey at $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. in excess over the Kurnums' areas. Since the above was written, the Survey Department have computed the areas of eighty-one villages, which give an increase over Kurnums' areas of 2.02 per cent., including all lands within the village boundaries; but the excess, as far as it relates to cultivated and cultivable land alone, is respectively 6 and 5 per cent. It is true that these correct details as regards cultivated and cultivable have only been obtained for twenty-eight villages out of the 103, but still, as this is more than one-fourth of the whole number of villages comprising the talook, it would not be safe to take a less amount of increase than 6 per cent. when judging the financial results of the proposed Settlement. I have not, therefore, disturbed Mr. Cox's calculations, but will merely show, when explaining the financial effect of the contemplated measures, how the increase, as now ascertained, will enhance the demand. Thus all the Statements and Appendices to this Report are framed upon the same data as those of Mr. Cox, viz., an increase by survey of only $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

Money Rates.—36. The operation of calculating the money rates is explained in paragraph 42 *et seq.* of Mr. Cox's Report, and the Appendices to this letter marked R. 1, R. 2, R. 3 show in full detail for each group of villages the processes by which these rates are obtained.

37. The gross outturn, is first commuted into money at the commutation rates fixed, as already explained; then from this sum is subtracted the twenty-five per cent. of the produce similarly commuted, which has to be allowed for variations of season; finally, from this remainder the expenses of cultivation have to be deducted, and thus we arrive at the net produce, half of which is the amount taken for the Government demand. The final rates for the talook, and the area both occupied and unoccupied falling under each gradation, are herewith shown.

DRY.			WET.		
Rate of Assessment per Acre.	Extent.	Assessment.	Rate of Assessment per Acre.	Extent.	Assessment.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Rs. A.	Acres.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Acres.	Rs. A.
3 8	1	3 8	8 0	9	72 0
3 0	2,172	6,516 0	7 0	1,246	8,722 0
2 8	289	722 8	6 8	368	2,392 0
2 0	161	322 0	6 0	951	5,706 0
1 12	16,080	28,140 0	5 8	275	1,512 8
1 8	10,661	15,991 8	5 0	1,005	5,025 0
1 4	15,107	18,883 12	4 8	112	504 0
1 0	50,646	50,646 0	3 8	452	1,582 0
0 12	4,262	3,196 8	3 0	70	210 0
0 8	1,12,757	56,378 8	2 8	111	277 8
0 4	97,523	24,380 12	...	...	...
...	3,09,659	2,05,181 0	...	4,599	26,003 0
Deduct $\frac{1}{4}$ for Dooravoo wells on account of pecotah irrigation...					1,092 4
					24,910 12

38. By the alterations proposed to be made in the estimated expenses of

DRY RATES.			WET RATES.		
No. of Rates	Proposed by Mr. Cox.	Proposed by the Director.	Proposed by Mr. Cox.	Proposed by the Director.	
1	Rs. A. 3 8	Rs. A. 3 8	Rs. A. 8 0	Rs. A. 8 0	
2	3 0	3 0	7 0	7 0	
3	2 8	2 8	6 8	6 8	
4	2 0	2 0	6 0	6 0	
5	1 8	1 12	5 8	5 8	
6	1 4	1 8	5 0	5 0	
7	1 0	1 4	4 8	4 8	
8	0 12	1 0	4 0	3 8	
9	0 8	0 12	3 8	3 0	
10	0 4	0 8	3 0	2 8	
11	0 0	0 4	2 8	0 0	
12	0 0	0 0	1 8	0 0	

Rupees 1-8-0, thus reducing the table of gradations from twelve to ten as shown in the margin.

39. A perusal of that portion of Mr. Cox's Report, which touches upon this subject of money rates, shows that his rates are assimilated very nearly to those already fixed for Kurnool Proper, and doubtless uniformity, as far as possible, is desirable. My proposals will, however, have the effect of making the rates of Pattikondah higher than those in Kurnool Proper; but the fact, that we are now applying a higher commutation rate, at once demonstrates this enhancement of assessment to be an inevitable consequence.

Result of applying consolidated rates to Wet Lands, as compared with dry assessment plus water rate.—40. In paragraph 27, I have explained the proposed treatment of wet lands as regards consolidated assessment, alteration in grouping, and alleviation on account of the labour in irrigating from the Dooravoo wells.

Class of Villages.	UNDER TANK AND CHANNEL.			UNDER DOORAVOO WELLS.		
	Assessment as per consolidated wet rates.	Assessment as per dry rate plus water rate.	Difference.	Assessment as per consolidated wet rates.	Assessment as per dry rate plus water rate.	Difference.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
1st Class...	702 8	628 4	74 4	...	...	...
2nd do. ...	8,311 8	7,622 8	689 0	2,225 10	2,180 0	45 10
3rd do. ...	10,770 0	9,749 4	1,020 12	424 14	386 4	38 10
Total...	19,784 0	18,000 0	1,784 0	2,650 8	2,566 4	84 4

The Statement in the margin, shows a comparison of the revenue which results from the consolidated system, and that of applying the fixed water rate to the dry assessment. It may be noted that in this instance, as is invariably the case, the loamy regar soils, which are the best for irrigated culture, get off easily under the water rate plan, whilst the poor unproductive soils are unduly raised.

Second Crop.—41. Mr. Cox has not, in his report, touched upon the subject of second crop, but upon a reference from this office it appears, as shown in Appendix 9., that there were only 496 acres cultivated with second crop in

Fusly 1274, the year of comparison. Again I find that, during the last season, Fusly 1279, the amount realized under the head of "Double crop" was only Rupees 717. The future charge will be half the assessment, as the Ryots turned a deaf ear to any proposition of mine for compounding at one-third and one-half as in Salem and Trichinopoly. Considering, therefore, the increase in the future rates of wet assessment, we may safely estimate the corresponding increase in this item at Rupees 200; this does not include the enhancement which will also arise from the application of the correct Survey areas.

Financial Results.—42. The following Statement shows the revenue which will be derived from the Pattikondah talook by the application of the new

Vide Appendix Nos. 5 to 8.

rates, together with the few emendations that I have proposed. The new assessment to be similarly fixed upon the unoccupied area is also shown. The acreage given in the Statement, includes an increase of only $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. by the correct Survey measurements, and this was the estimated enhancement in area as ascertained and taken by Mr. Cox when framing his accounts and writing his Report. Subsequent detailed data received from the Survey show, as before mentioned, that the increase is 6 per cent. on the cultivated, and 5 on the cultivable area. I therefore likewise give the results of this later and more accurate information taking six per cent. as the enhancement in both cases, as the safest and more reliable course.

Dry.					Wet.				
Rate of Assessment per Acre.	Occupied.		Unoccupied.		Rate of Assessment per Acre.	Occupied.		Unoccupied.	
	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.		Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
RS. A.	Acres.	RS. A.	Acres.	RS. A.	RS. A.	Acres.	RS. A.	Acres.	RS. A.
3 8	1	3 8	...	...	8 0	9	72 0	...	...
3 0	2,265	6,795 0	5	15 0	7 0	1,221	8,547 0	82	574 0
2 8	258	745 0	4	10 0	6 8	375	2,437 8	9	52 8
2 0	152	304 0	17	34 0	6 0	866	5,196 0	128	768 0
1 12	16,701	29,226 12	102	178 8	5 8	266	1,463 0	22	121 0
1 8	10,854	16,281 0	236	429 0	5 0	949	4,745 0	101	505 0
1 4	15,325	19,156 4	462	577 8	4 8	83	573 8	34	153 0
1 0	50,097	50,097 0	2,828	2,828 0	3 8	395	1,382 8	77	269 8
0 12	4,224	3,168 0	230	172 8	3 0	4	12 0	69	207 0
0 8	1,01,747	50,873 8	16,084	8,042 0	2 8	56	140 0	60	150 0
0 4	60,365	15,091 4	41,546	10,386 8					
	2,62,029	1,91,741 4	61,564	22,673 0					
Add wet lands and assessment.	4,224	23,446 14	582	2,589 0					
Total...	2,66,253	2,15,188 2	62,146	25,262 0					

STATEMENT showing the Area and Assessment of the Government Dry and Wet occupied and unoccupied lands including 6 per cent. on the Revenue Accounts of the Pattikondah talook, Kurnool District.

Dry.					Wet.				
Rate of Assessment per Acre.	Occupied.		Unoccupied.		Rate of Assessment per Acre.	Occupied.		Unoccupied.	
	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.		Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
RS. A.	Acres.	RS. A.	Acres.	RS. A.	RS. A.	Acres.	RS. A.	Acres.	RS. A.
3 8	1	3 8	...	...	8 0	9	72 0	...	...
3 0	2,265	6,795 0	5	15 0	7 0	1,221	8,547 0	82	574 0
2 8	258	745 0	4	10 0	6 8	375	2,437 8	9	52 8
2 0	152	304 0	17	34 0	6 0	866	5,196 0	128	768 0
1 12	16,701	29,226 12	102	178 8	5 8	266	1,463 0	22	121 0
1 8	10,854	16,281 0	236	429 0	5 0	949	4,745 0	101	505 0
1 4	15,325	19,156 4	462	577 8	4 8	83	573 8	34	153 0
1 0	50,097	50,097 0	2,828	2,828 0	3 8	395	1,382 8	77	269 8
0 12	4,224	3,168 0	230	172 8	3 0	4	12 0	69	207 0
0 8	1,01,747	50,873 8	16,084	8,042 0	2 8	56	140 0	60	150 0
0 4	60,365	15,091 4	41,546	10,386 8					
	2,62,029	1,91,741 4	61,564	22,673 0					
Add wet lands and assessment.	4,224	23,446 14	582	2,589 0					
Total...	2,66,253	2,15,188 2	62,146	25,262 0					

43. It must here be noticed that by Mr. Cox's scheme the increase over the revenue of Fusly 1274, the year of comparison, would have been Rs. 4,969 as shown below :—

Particulars.	Dry.		Wet.		TOTAL.		AVERAGE PER ACRE.		
	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Dry.	Wet.	Whole.
As per proposed Settlement	Acres.	RS.	Acres.	RS.	Acres.	RS.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
As per old Revenue Accounts	2,50,746	1,70,034	4,042	22,350	2,54,788	1,92,384	0 10 10	5 8 5	0 12 1
Difference...	+2,803	+266	—8	+4,703	+2,794	+4,969	...	...	...
Per-centage...	+1.13	+1.6	—20	+26.65	+1.11	+2.65	...	...	...

The subsequent alterations which I have proposed, and which seem to be both just, and in fact, unavoidable, are, with their results, as follows :—

Increase by raising the grain-values of the best red loamy soils..	RS. 5,882
Increase by Survey areas, which increase must, according to the subsequent data received from the Survey, be calculated at 6 per cent. or $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. more than the estimate which Mr. Cox has worked upon	9,270
Increase by alterations both in the grouping and in the cultivation expenses, which raise the money rates	7,971
Total Increase	23,123

Deduct decrease by adopting $\frac{1}{4}$ deduction on account of Doorayoo well lands instead of one rupee throughout ... RS. 319

Net Increase over Mr. Cox's results... 22,804
Add second crop assessment not referred to by Mr. Cox ... 200

Total in excess of Mr. Cox's results... 23,004

The final result of the Settlement now proposed, must next be considered with reference to the revenue of Fusly 1274, which has been taken throughout as the standard of comparison, and the result is accordingly given below :—

Particulars.	Dry.		Wet.		TOTAL.		AVERAGE PER ACRE.		
	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Dry.	Wet.	Whole.
As per proposed Settlement ...	Acres.	RS.	Acres.	RS.	Acres.	RS.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
As per old Revenue Accounts ...	2,62,029	1,91,741	4,224	23,447	2,66,253	2,15,188	0 11 9	5 8 10	0 12 11
Difference...	+14,085	+21,973	+174	+5,800	+14,259	+27,773	...	...	...
Per-centage...	+5.68	+12.94	+4.30	+32.87	+5.66	+14.82	...	...	...

It will be observed that the contemplated Settlement, therefore, furnishes an increase in the land revenue demand of Rupees 27,773 or 14 per cent. over the year of comparison, and Rupees 22,804 or 12 per cent. over the Settlement as drawn up by Mr. Cox, which does not include the more correct Survey increase subsequently ascertained.

44. It may be well to compare the proposed Settlement with the average demand for the last twelve Fuslies; this is accordingly done; and it will be noted that the new Settlement will give an increase of Rupees 37,118 over the average demand; of Rupees 24,923 over the highest demand; and of Rupees 63,581 over the lowest demand.

Proposed Settlement on the principle of a consolidated wet assessment for irrigated lands.	Proposed Settlement on the principle of a separate water assessment for irrigated lands.	Estimated demand or amarakam as per Revenue Accounts of Fusly 1274.	Average Settlement demand of the last 12 years from Fusly 1268 to 1279.	Highest Settlement demand during the same period, Fusly 1273.	Lowest Settlement demand during the same period, Fusly 1268.
1	2	3	4	5	6
RS. 2,15,188	RS. 2,13,173	RS. 1,87,415	RS. 1,78,070	RS. 1,90,265	RS. 1,49,007

The average rates resulting from the contemplated arrangements must likewise be considered with reference to those prevailing in other Districts, and more particularly with regard to those of the settled talooks of Kurnool Proper. The following Statements furnish the figures necessary for this comparison :—

Average Rates prevailing in the several Districts of the Madras Presidency.

Districts.		Average of Dry Assessment.	Average of Wet Assessment.	Remarks.
1		2	3	4
1	Ganjam ...	RS. A. P. 1 4 6	RS. A. P. 2 13 9	*Excluding water rate at Rupees 4.
2	Vizagapatam ...	1 1 5	5 2 7	
3	Godavery ...	2 2 4	2 14 5	
4	Kistna ...	1 8 8	5 10 6	
5	Nellore ...	1 4 9	4 8 4	
6	Cuddapah ...	0 11 5	6 15 2	
7	Bellary ...	0 10 3	3 14 10	
8	Kurnool ...	0 15 5	6 7 9	
9	Madras ...	1 8 10	3 15 3	
10	North Arcot ...	1 6 8	5 14 3	
11	South Arcot ...	1 12 0	5 6 5	
12	Tanjore ...	1 4 4	5 0 2	
13	Trichinopoly ...	0 15 6	4 2 10	
14	Madura ...	1 5 1	4 4 3	
15	Tinnevely ...	0 13 5	10 6 4	
16	Coimbatore ...	0 15 1	7 11 5	
17	Nilgcherries ...	0 8 7	2 4 0	
18	Salem ...	1 4 7	6 4 5	
19	Malabar ...	1 8 8	3 0 8	
Average of whole 19 Districts...		1 1 8	4 14 0	

Average rates prevailing in the settled talooks of Kurnool Proper.

Talooks.	Dry.		Irrigated.	
	Average Rate per Acre as per proposed rates on area in occupation.	Average Rate per Acre as per proposed rates on area in waste.	Average Rate per Acre as per proposed consolidated wet rate on area in occupation.	Average Rate per Acre as per proposed consolidated wet rate on area in waste.
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Ramalkota ...	0 13 2	0 8 4	5 2 1	3 15 5
Nandikotkur ...	1 1 3	0 9 8	6 5 4	6 4 2
Nundial ...	1 3 1	0 10 4	6 6 5	5 15 6
Sirwell ...	1 3 1	0 12 3	6 10 10	5 12 11
Pattikondah ...	0 11 9	0 5 11	5 8 10	4 7 2

It may be thought that the dry rate average is low when compared with that of the four settled talooks; but it must be remembered that Nundial, Sirwell, and Nandikotkur are very far superior in agricultural capabilities, and consequently we must select for comparison Ramalkota, which is the neighbouring and, as it were, sister talook. Mr. Morris describes Ramalkota "as decidedly the poorest talook of this portion* of the District," and Mr. Cox explains, in paragraph 52 of his Report, how the average of Ramalkota must necessarily rule higher than that of Pattikondah, owing to the greater extent of regada† soil, and likewise to there being less land in the inferior "sorts" of soils in Ramalkota, which necessarily enhances its average assessment.

* The division comprising the four talooks already settled.
† Ramalkota Regada dry ... Acres. 1,48,453
Pattikondah do, do ... 90,918

45. It must also be remembered that the Road and Village Cesses, which are to be added hereafter in the case of Pattikondah, form in the lately settled talooks of Kurnool part of the actual assessment; all that they now pay in the way of these cesses being 2 Pice in the rupee as enhanced road fund, thus getting off far easier than their Pattikondah neighbours who will have to pay at the rate of 1 Anna and 6 Pice in the Rupee. Mr. Cox doubtless had this fact in view when he proposed rates similar to those ruling in the settled talooks, deeming, probably, that these additions in the case of Pattikondah were equivalent to the increase derivable from the higher commutation price. But more will be said upon this point under the appropriate head, which forms the subject of the next paragraph.

Incidence of the proposed Assessment.—46. I next come to the most intricate question in the report now being submitted, and must point out that although the established Settlement procedure has been characterized by liberality and leniency throughout, still the result must be deemed to press somewhat hardly upon the agricultural population. It is true that when we regard the deductions for variations in season, the allowance for merchants' profits in framing the commutation rate, and the conjectures of the ryots themselves that our commutation rate is not likely yet a while to be touched by prices actually existing, the Settlement must be deemed any thing but exacting. Again when it is seen that the best regada soils in the best villages are assessed at not more than Rupees 3 per acre, and that the best loamy red lands pay only 1 Rupee per acre, the impression naturally arises that the rates are moderate and fair. But on the other hand, it must be admitted, that the sudden addition of Rupees 27,773, or 14 per cent. to the demand of a talook like Pattikondah, devoid of wealth and irrigation, is doubtless a serious enhancement. When passing orders upon the Settlement proposed for the four talooks of Kurnool Proper, the Board remark that the result of the contemplated measures which, including cesses, would yield an increase of 6 per cent. upon the former revenue was "a very considerable addition to the burden of taxation;" but in the case of Pattikondah, a poorer talook than any one of those already settled, we have an increase of 14 per cent., exclusive of the cesses which will be an additional impost.

47. These extra cesses, the Board truly observe, "are as much a burden on the land as the land assessment itself," and, as previously noticed in paragraph 45, the Pattikondah agriculturists will have to pay upwards of 9½ per cent. for village-service and Road cess, whilst the ryots of Kurnool Proper escape with only ½ per cent. But, in addition to the above cesses, come the following recent extra imposts, which could, I apprehend, only be enacted and realized under the existence of a moderate land revenue demand:—

- (1).—Income-tax at 3½ths per cent.
- (2).—Stamp tax.
- (3).—Tax on fuel and building-wood, newly levied.
- (4).—Salt tax doubled during the last eleven years.

Besides the above, there are enactments for a Marriage tax and increased Road Cess about to be launched from the Legislative stocks. Thus the very important consideration naturally arises, how are the Ryots to carry on, under a considerably enhanced land revenue, with extra cesses and taxes, to boot. The main cause of the present enhancement is, as before noticed, the increased commutation rate as

lately ordered by the Home Government, and no one can aver that the State is not fairly entitled to commute its share of the produce at the rates ruling during the twenty years now taken, and to reap the favourable results thereof. But what I wish to represent is, that we should be somewhat careful not to make this rise in prices, the cause of both enhancing the Ryot's land assessment and of likewise adding on extra cesses, thus making him pay, as it were, twice over for a single benefit.

48. I apprehend that although the classification has been doubtless fairly and even leniently carried out, there will be found, when we come to scrutinize the actual village results for Settlement, and to apply the correct areas, not yet fully known, cases in which the incidence of the new taxation will press so heavily as to require modification. In order to be able to carry out the requisite modifications, I request that the same latitude be conceded to me in this instance as was granted to Mr. Master in the case of Kurnool Proper. *Vide* Government Order, dated 6th August 1864, No. 1,409, paragraph 15.

Extent of Waste available for future increase of Revenue.—49. In paragraph 55 of his Report, Mr. Cox speaks of the assessed waste available for cultivation as 60,000 acres, and I find that the accounts give the following details:—

Items.				Extent.	Assessment.
				Acres.	RS.
Dry.	...	...	...	61,564	22,673
Wet.	...	...	...	582	2,589
Total...				62,146	25,262

I am not sanguine that any considerable portion of this so-called available waste will come soon under tillage. This area of 60,000 acres comprises tracts distant from the villages and tracts where the population is too sparse to undertake the venture of occupation. The Ryots, when asked upon this, say "All available waste is taken up except in places where the population is too scant to allow of this being done." Some even went so far as to say "There is no use in reducing the assessment, in the hope that the so-termed cultivable waste will come under cultivation." The cases of North Arcot, Trichinopoly, and indeed of the other settled Districts show that we must not reckon with too much confidence upon this asset of "cultivable waste." South Arcot was different, as in that province there was a large breadth of really good land kept out of cultivation, owing to its excessive assessment being practically prohibitory.

Opinion of the Collector upon the proposed Settlement.—50. By the letter from Mr. Chave, which accompanies this report, it will be seen that the Collector's views regarding the better red soils are similar to mine; but that, as regards the poorer of these lands, he would reduce them to two annas an acre; but, as already stated, this would be contrary to the Government rulings; and it is

**Vide* paragraph 24.

hoped that the modifications, which I have suggested* should be allowed to be made by the Settlement Officer, will suffice to meet the requirements of these poorer red soils. As regards the water-rate, instead of the consolidated assess-

ment, it is no doubt to be expected that Mr. Chase would desire uniformity with the settled talooks of his District in this matter, as he does with regard to the Road and Village Cess. But, as already explained, the consolidated system has been approved of for this talook, and it is also now universally ruled that the Road and Village Cesses are not to be included in the Government demand, as they were in the settled talooks of Kurnool. The system condemned by Mr. Chase, of charging water-rate or "tirwajasty" at a sum arrived at by calculating the difference between the wet and dry rates of land of similar quality, has long ceased in many Districts, and the Board are, I believe, now framing rules for the charge of fixed water-rates, instead of the varying and uncertain arrangement now prevailing in Kurnool.

Introduction of the proposed Settlement.—51. By the time that this report has been reviewed by the Board and Government, the Survey areas will have been supplied, and thus the introduction of the new rates can be commenced as soon as sanctioned. I would, of course, again visit the talook and make all necessary arrangements for the work being put in hand, and with the authority granted in the case of Kurnool Proper to enable me to make any unavoidable modifications in certain cases, I apprehend the task might be completed with tolerable speed, the measurement of the puttah-holdings or interstitial fields having been completed.

Conclusion.—52. It only remains for me to record my thanks to the General Deputy Collector, Doddy Timappah, who has charge of the Pattikondah talook, and whose services were kindly placed at my disposal by Mr. Chase. During my stay in Pattikondah, Timappah was of great assistance to me in collecting any information I required, and his great local experience was most valuable. Mr. Cox has treated the subject with his wonted care and assiduity, and I am much indebted to him for the ready manner in which he has aided me throughout.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

G. BANBURY,

Acting Director of Revenue Settlement.

APPENDIX No. 1.

STATEMENT showing the Cultivation Expenses for an Acre of Dry Land in the Pattikondah talook, Kurnool District, as revised by the Director of Revenue Settlement.

Class.	Sort.	Value of Bullocks.	Value of Agricultural Implements.	Wages of Servants.	Cost of Seeds.	Price of Labour.	Value of Manure.	Grain for Bullocks during the ploughing season.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1ST CLASS VILLAGES.									
II...	1	0 10 0	0 11 0	2 6 5	0 1 0	1 7 3	0 10 7	0 13 1	6 11 4
	1	0 10 0	0 11 0	1 3 2	0 1 0	1 4 10	0 3 2	0 8 8	4 9 10
III...	2	0 10 0	0 11 0	1 3 2	0 1 0	1 1 3	0 3 2	0 8 8	4 6 3
	3	0 10 0	0 11 0	0 14 5	0 1 0	0 10 6	0 3 2	0 4 4	3 6 5
	4	0 10 0	0 11 0	0 7 2	0 1 0	0 5 6	0 3 2	0 3 2	2 9 0
IV...	1	0 10 0	0 11 0	1 3 2	0 1 0	1 1 3	0 3 2	0 8 8	4 6 3
	2	0 10 0	0 11 0	0 14 5	0 1 0	0 10 6	0 3 2	0 4 4	3 6 5
	3	0 10 0	0 9 7	0 7 2	0 1 0	0 6 11	0 3 2	0 2 2	2 8 0
V...	3	0 10 0	0 9 7	0 4 8	0 1 0	0 2 9	...	...	1 12 0
VI...	1	0 8 0	0 12 1	0 15 7	0 1 10	0 12 10	0 4 5	0 6 3	3 13 0
	2	0 8 0	0 9 7	0 10 5	0 1 10	0 8 6	0 3 6	0 2 5	2 12 3
VII...	1	0 8 0	0 9 7	0 10 5	0 1 10	0 8 6	0 3 6	0 2 5	2 12 3
	2	0 8 0	0 7 4	0 2 7	0 1 10	0 6 0	0 2 3	...	1 12 0
VIII...	1	0 8 0	0 7 4	0 2 7	0 1 10	0 6 0	0 2 3	...	1 12 0
	2	0 4 0	0 5 2	...	0 1 10	0 6 0	...	...	1 1 0
2ND CLASS VILLAGES.									
II...	1	0 10 0	0 11 0	2 6 5	0 1 0	1 5 3	0 10 7	0 11 1	6 7 4
	1	0 10 0	0 11 0	1 3 2	0 1 0	1 2 10	0 3 2	0 6 6	4 5 8
III...	2	0 10 0	0 11 0	1 3 2	0 1 0	1 0 8	0 3 2	0 6 6	4 3 0
	3	0 10 0	0 11 0	0 14 7	0 1 0	0 10 6	0 3 2	0 2 2	3 4 5
	4	0 10 0	0 11 0	0 7 2	0 1 0	0 5 6	0 3 2	0 2 2	2 8 0
IV...	1	0 10 0	0 11 0	1 3 2	0 1 0	1 0 8	0 3 2	0 6 6	4 3 6
	2	0 10 0	0 11 0	0 14 7	0 1 0	0 10 6	0 3 2	0 2 2	3 4 5
	3	0 10 0	0 9 7	0 7 2	0 1 0	0 6 11	0 3 2	0 2 2	2 8 0
V...	1	0 10 0	0 11 0	0 14 7	0 1 0	0 10 6	0 3 2	0 2 2	3 4 5
	2	0 10 0	0 9 7	0 7 2	0 1 0	0 6 11	0 3 2	0 2 2	2 8 0
	3	0 10 0	0 9 7	0 4 8	0 1 0	0 2 9	...	...	1 12 0
VI...	1	0 8 0	0 12 1	0 15 7	0 1 10	0 12 10	0 4 5	0 6 3	3 13 0
	2	0 8 0	0 9 7	0 10 5	0 1 10	0 8 6	0 3 6	0 2 5	2 12 3
VII...	1	0 8 0	0 9 7	0 10 5	0 1 10	0 8 6	0 3 6	0 2 5	2 12 3
	2	0 8 0	0 7 4	0 2 7	0 1 10	0 6 0	0 2 3	...	1 12 0
VIII...	1	0 8 0	0 7 4	0 2 7	0 1 10	0 6 0	0 2 3	...	1 12 0
	2	0 4 0	0 5 2	...	0 1 10	0 6 0	...	...	1 1 0

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APPENDIX No. 1.—(Concluded.)

STATEMENT showing the Cultivation Expenses for an Acre of Dry Land in the Pattikondah talook, Kurnool District, as revised by the Director of Revenue Settlement.

Class.	Sort.	Value of Bullocks.	Value of Agricultural Implements.	Wages of Servants.	Cost of Seeds.	Price of Labour.	Value of Manure.	Grain for Bullocks during the ploughing season.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
3RD CLASS VILLAGES.									
II...	1	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
III...	1	0 10 0	0 11 0	2 6 5	0 1 0	1 4 3	0 10 7	0 10 1	6 5 4
III...	2	0 10 0	0 11 0	1 3 2	0 1 0	1 1 10	0 3 2	0 5 6	4 3 8
III...	3	0 10 0	0 11 0	1 3 2	0 1 0	1 0 8	0 3 2	0 5 6	4 2 6
III...	4	0 10 0	0 11 0	0 9 7	0 1 0	0 8 6	0 3 2	0 2 2	2 13 5
III...	4	0 10 0	0 11 0	0 7 2	0 1 0	0 5 6	0 3 2	0 2 2	2 8 0
IV...	1	0 10 0	0 11 0	1 3 2	0 1 0	1 0 8	0 3 2	0 5 6	4 2 6
IV...	2	0 10 0	0 11 0	0 9 7	0 1 0	0 8 6	0 3 2	0 2 2	2 13 5
IV...	3	0 10 0	0 9 7	0 7 2	0 1 0	0 6 11	0 3 2	0 2 2	2 8 0
V...	1	0 10 0	0 11 0	0 9 7	0 1 0	0 8 6	0 3 2	0 2 2	2 13 5
V...	2	0 10 0	0 9 7	0 7 2	0 1 0	0 6 11	0 3 2	0 2 2	2 8 0
V...	3	0 10 0	0 9 7	0 4 8	0 1 0	0 2 9	...	...	1 12 0
VI...	1	0 8 0	0 12 1	0 15 7	0 1 10	0 12 10	0 4 5	0 6 3	3 13 0
VI...	2	0 8 0	0 9 7	0 10 5	0 1 10	0 8 6	0 3 6	0 2 5	2 12 3
VII...	1	0 8 0	0 9 7	0 10 5	0 1 10	0 8 6	0 3 6	0 2 5	2 12 3
VII...	2	0 8 0	0 7 4	0 2 7	0 1 10	0 6 0	0 2 3	...	1 12 0
VIII...	1	0 8 0	0 7 4	0 2 7	0 1 10	0 6 0	0 2 3	...	1 12 0
VIII...	2	0 4 0	0 5 2	...	0 1 10	0 6 0	...	...	1 1 0

REVENUE SETTLEMENT OFFICE,
MADRAS, 2nd Nov. 1870.

(Signed) G. BANBURY,
Acting Director of Revenue Settlement.

APPENDIX No. 2.

STATEMENT showing the Cultivation Expenses for an Acre of Wet Land in the Pattikondah talook, Kurnool District, as revised by the Director of Revenue Settlement.

Class.	Sort.	Value of Bullocks.	Value of Agricultural Implements.	Wages of Servants.	Cost of Seeds.	Price of Labour.	Value of Manure.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
II...	1	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
III...	1	2 8 0	0 13 6	4 8 0	0 12 0	5 10 7	3 0 0	17 4 1
III...	2	2 8 0	0 13 6	3 8 3	0 12 0	5 10 7	2 0 0	15 4 4
III...	3	2 8 0	0 13 6	2 6 0	0 12 0	1 5 6	...	7 13 0
III...	4	2 8 0	0 13 6	0 9 0	0 12 0	0 9 6	...	5 4 0
IV...	1	2 8 0	0 13 6	4 8 0	0 12 0	5 10 7	2 0 0	16 4 1
IV...	2	2 8 0	0 13 6	3 8 3	0 12 0	4 11 7	1 0 0	13 5 4
IV...	3	2 8 0	0 13 6	1 12 0	0 12 0	1 5 6	...	7 3 0
V...	1	2 8 0	0 13 6	2 8 0	0 12 0	3 6 6	...	10 0 0
V...	2	2 8 0	0 13 6	2 6 0	0 12 0	1 5 6	...	7 13 0
V...	3	2 8 0	0 13 6	0 9 0	0 12 0	0 9 6	...	5 4 0
VI...	1	2 8 0	0 13 6	2 8 0	0 12 0	3 6 6	...	10 0 0
VI...	2	2 8 0	0 13 6	2 6 0	0 12 0	1 5 6	...	7 13 0
VII...	1	2 8 0	0 13 6	2 6 0	0 12 0	1 5 6	...	7 13 0
VII...	2	2 8 0	0 13 6	0 9 0	0 12 0	0 15 0	...	5 9 6
VIII...	1	2 8 0	0 13 6	0 9 0	0 12 0	0 15 0	...	5 9 6
VIII...	2	2 8 0	0 13 6	...	0 4 6	...	...	3 10 0

REVENUE SETTLEMENT OFFICE,
MADRAS, 2nd Nov. 1870.

(Signed) G. BANBURY,
Acting Director of Revenue Settlement.

APPENDIX No. 3 A.

STATEMENT showing the Gross and Net Values with half of the Net for Dry Land cultivated with Jonna in the 1st Class Villages in the Pattikondah talook of the Kurnool District.

Class.	Sort.	Outturn per Acre in Madras Measures.	Value of the outturn at Rupees 125 per Madras Garce.	Deduct one-fourth on account of agricultural risks.	Remaining gross.	Deduct Cultivation Expenses.	Net Value.	Half of the Net Value.	Rates proposed.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
II...	1	M. M.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A.
II...	1	480	18 12 0	4 11 0	14 1 0	6 11 4	7 5 8	3 10 10	3 8
III...	1	360	14 1 0	3 8 3	10 8 3	4 9 10	5 14 11	2 15 5	3 0
III...	2	280	10 15 0	2 11 9	8 3 3	4 6 3	3 13 0	1 14 6	1 12
III...	3	200	7 13 0	1 15 3	5 13 9	3 6 5	2 7 4	1 3 8	1 4
III...	4	120	4 11 0	1 2 9	3 8 3	2 9 0	0 15 3	0 7 7	0 8
IV...	1	280	10 15 0	2 11 9	8 3 3	4 6 3	3 13 0	1 14 6	1 12
IV...	2	200	7 13 0	1 15 3	5 13 9	3 6 5	2 7 4	1 3 8	1 4
IV...	3	120	4 11 0	1 2 9	3 8 3	2 8 0	1 0 3	0 8 1	0 8
V...	3	80	3 2 0	0 12 6	2 5 6	1 12 0	0 9 6	0 4 9	0 4
VI...	1	220	8 9 6	2 2 4	6 7 2	3 13 0	2 10 2	1 5 1	1 4
VI...	2	150	5 13 9	1 7 5	4 6 4	2 12 3	1 10 1	0 13 0	0 12
VII...	1	170	6 10 3	1 10 7	4 15 8	2 12 3	2 3 5	1 1 8	1 0
VII...	2	100	3 14 6	0 15 7	2 14 11	1 12 0	1 2 11	0 9 5	0 8
VIII...	1	100	3 14 6	0 15 7	2 14 11	1 12 0	1 2 11	0 9 5	0 8
VIII...	2	60	2 5 6	0 9 4	1 12 2	1 1 0	0 11 2	0 5 7	0 4

REVENUE SETTLEMENT OFFICE,
MADRAS, 2nd Nov. 1870.

(Signed) G. BANBURY,
Acting Director of Revenue Settlement.

APPENDIX No. 3B.

STATEMENT showing the Gross and Net Values with half of the Net for Dry Land cultivated with Jonna in the 2nd Class Villages in the Pattikondah talook of the Kurnool District.

Class.	Sort.	Outturn per Acre in Madras Measures.	Value of the outturn at Rupees 125 per Madras Garce.	Deduct one-fourth on account of agricultural risks.	Remaining gross.	Deduct Cultivation Expenses.	Net Value.	Half of the Net Value.	Rates proposed.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
II...	1	M. M.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A.
II...	1	440	17 3 0	4 4 9	12 14 3	6 7 4	6 6 11	3 3 5	3 0
III...	1	320	12 8 0	3 2 0	9 6 0	4 5 8	5 0 4	2 8 2	2 8
III...	2	240	9 6 0	2 5 6	7 0 6	4 3 6	2 13 0	1 6 6	1 8
III...	3	180	7 0 6	1 12 1	5 4 5	3 4 5	2 0 0	1 0 0	1 0
III...	4	120	4 11 0	1 2 9	3 8 3	2 8 0	1 0 3	0 8 1	0 8
IV...	1	240	9 6 0	2 5 6	7 0 6	4 3 6	2 13 0	1 6 6	1 8
IV...	2	180	7 0 6	1 12 1	5 4 5	3 4 5	2 0 0	1 0 0	1 0
IV...	3	120	4 11 0	1 2 9	3 8 3	2 8 0	1 0 3	0 8 1	0 8
V...	1	180	7 0 6	1 12 1	5 4 5	3 4 5	2 0 0	1 0 0	1 0
V...	2	120	4 11 0	1 2 9	3 8 3	2 8 0	1 0 3	0 8 1	0 8
V...	3	80	3 2 0	0 12 6	2 5 6	1 12 0	0 9 6	0 4 9	0 4
VI...	1	220	8 9 6	2 2 5	6 7 1	3 13 0	2 10 1	1 5 0	1 4
VI...	2	150	5 13 9	1 7 5	4 6 4	2 12 3	1 10 1	0 13 0	0 12
VII...	1	170	6 10 3	1 10 7	4 15 8	2 12 3	2 3 5	1 1 8	1 0
VII...	2	100	3 14 6	0 15 7	2 14 11	1 12 0	1 2 11	0 9 5	0 8
VIII...	1	100	3 14 6	0 15 7	2 14 11	1 12 0	1 2 11	0 9 5	0 8
VIII...	2	60	2 5 6	0 9 4	1 12 2	1 1 0	0 11 2	0 5 7	0 4

REVENUE SETTLEMENT OFFICE,
MADRAS, 2nd Nov. 1870.

(Signed) G. BANBURY,
Acting Director of Revenue Settlement.

APPENDIX No. 3 C.

STATEMENT showing the Gross and Net Values with half of the Net for Dry Land cultivated with Jonna in the 3rd Class Villages in the Pattikondah talook of the Kurnool District.

Class.	Sort.	Outturn per Acre in Madras Measures.	Value of the outturn at Rupees 125 per Madras Garce.	Deduct one-fourth on account of agricultural risks.	Remaining gross.	Deduct Cultivation Expenses.	Net Value.	Half of the Net Value.	Rates proposed.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
II...	1	400	15 10 0	3 14 6	11 11 6	6 5 4	5 6 2	2 11 1	2 8
III...	1	300	11 11 6	2 14 5	8 12 8	4 3 8	4 9 0	2 4 6	2 0
III...	2	230	8 15 9	2 3 11	6 11 10	4 2 6	2 9 4	1 4 8	1 4
III...	3	150	5 13 9	1 7 5	4 6 4	2 13 5	1 8 11	0 12 5	0 12
III...	4	120	4 11 0	1 2 9	3 8 3	2 8 0	1 0 3	0 8 1	0 8
IV...	1	230	8 15 9	2 3 11	6 11 10	4 2 6	2 9 4	1 4 8	1 4
IV...	2	150	5 13 9	1 7 5	4 6 4	2 13 5	1 8 11	0 12 5	0 12
IV...	3	120	4 11 0	1 2 9	3 8 3	2 8 0	1 0 3	0 8 1	0 8
V...	1	150	5 13 9	1 7 5	4 6 4	2 13 5	1 8 11	0 12 5	0 12
V...	2	120	4 11 0	1 2 9	3 8 3	2 8 0	1 0 3	0 8 1	0 8
V...	3	80	3 2 0	0 12 6	2 5 6	1 12 0	0 9 6	0 4 9	0 4
VI...	1	220	8 9 6	2 2 4	6 7 2	3 13 0	2 10 2	1 5 1	1 4
VI...	2	150	5 13 9	1 7 5	4 6 4	2 12 3	1 10 1	0 13 0	0 12
VII...	1	170	6 10 3	1 10 7	4 15 8	2 12 3	2 3 5	1 1 8	1 0
VII...	2	100	3 14 6	0 15 7	2 14 11	1 12 0	1 2 11	0 9 5	0 8
VIII...	1	100	3 14 6	0 15 7	2 14 11	1 12 0	1 2 11	0 9 5	0 8
VIII...	2	60	2 5 6	0 9 4	1 12 2	1 1 0	0 11 2	0 5 7	0 4

REVENUE SETTLEMENT OFFICE,
MADRAS, 2nd Nov. 1870.

(Signed) G. BANBURY,
Acting Director of Revenue Settlement.

APPENDIX No. 4.

STATEMENT showing the Gross and Net Values with half of the Net for Wet Land cultivated with Paddy in the Pattikondah talook of the Kurnool District.

Class.	Sort.	Outturn per Acre in Madras Measures.	Value of the outturn at Rupees 120 per Madras Garce.	Deduct one-fourth on account of agricultural risks.	Remaining gross.	Deduct Cultivation Expenses.	Net Value.	Half of the Net Value.	Rates proposed.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
II...	1	1,200	45 0 0	11 4 0	33 12 0	17 4 1	16 7 11	8 3 11	8 0
III...	1	1,000	37 8 0	9 6 0	28 2 0	15 4 4	12 13 8	6 6 10	6 8
III...	2	800	30 0 0	7 8 0	22 8 0	11 14 0	10 10 0	5 5 0	5 8
III...	3	600	22 8 0	5 10 0	16 14 0	7 13 0	9 1 0	4 8 6	4 8
III...	4	400	15 0 0	3 12 0	11 4 0	5 4 0	6 0 0	3 0 0	3 0
IV...	1	1,100	41 4 0	10 5 0	30 15 0	16 4 1	14 10 11	7 5 5	7 0
IV...	2	900	33 12 0	8 7 0	25 5 0	13 5 4	11 15 8	5 15 10	6 0
IV...	3	600	22 8 0	5 10 0	16 14 0	7 3 0	9 11 0	4 13 6	5 0
V...	1	800	30 0 0	7 8 0	22 8 0	10 0 0	12 8 0	6 4 0	6 0
V...	2	600	22 8 0	5 10 0	16 14 0	7 13 0	9 1 0	4 8 0	4 8
V...	3	400	15 0 0	3 12 0	11 4 0	5 4 0	6 0 0	3 0 0	3 0
VI...	1	800	30 0 0	7 8 0	22 8 0	10 0 0	12 8 0	6 4 0	6 0
VI...	2	600	22 8 0	5 10 0	16 14 0	7 13 0	9 1 0	4 8 6	4 8
VII...	1	640	24 0 0	6 0 0	18 0 0	7 13 0	10 3 0	5 1 6	5 0
VII...	2	450	16 14 0	4 3 6	12 10 6	5 9 6	7 1 0	3 8 6	3 8
VIII...	1	450	16 14 0	4 3 6	12 10 6	5 9 6	7 1 0	3 8 6	3 8
VIII...	2	300	11 4 0	2 13 0	8 7 0	3 10 0	4 13 0	2 6 6	2 8

REVENUE SETTLEMENT OFFICE,
MADRAS, 2nd Nov. 1870.

(Signed) G. BANBURY,
Acting Director of Revenue Settlement.

APPENDIX No. 5 A.

STATEMENT showing the Extent and Assessment of each Class of Soils for the Government Dry lands of the 1st Class Villages in the Pattikondah talook of the Kurnool District.

Class.	Sort.	Rate of Assessment per Acre.	OCCUPIED.		UNOCCUPIED.		TOTAL.	
			Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
II...	1	RS. A. 3 8	Acres. 1	RS. A. 3 8	Acres. ...	RS. A. ...	Acres. 1	RS. A. 3 8
III...	1	3 0	2,163	6,489 0	5	15 0	2,168	6,504 0
III...	2	1 12	15,287	26,752 4	74	129 8	15,361	26,881 12
III...	3	1 4	11,593	14,491 4	189	236 4	11,782	14,727 8
III...	4	0 8	1,084	542 0	23	11 8	1,107	558 8
IV...	1	1 12	695	1,216 4	24	42 0	719	1,253 4
IV...	2	1 4	951	1,188 12	128	160 0	1,079	1,348 12
IV...	3	0 8	315	157 8	59	29 8	374	187 0
V...	3	0 4	172	43 0	114	28 8	286	71 8
VI...	1	1 4	31	38 12	...	...	31	38 12
VI...	2	0 12	53	39 12	...	...	53	39 12
VII...	1	1 0	400	400 0	1	1 0	401	401 0
VII...	2	0 8	7,493	3,746 8	162	81 0	7,655	3,827 8
VIII...	1	0 8	262	131 0	7	3 8	269	134 8
VIII...	2	0 4	3,893	973 4	493	123 4	4,386	1,096 8
Total...			44,393	56,212 12	1,279	861 0	45,672	57,073 12

ABSTRACT.

Rate of Assessment.	OCCUPIED.		UNOCCUPIED.		TOTAL.	
	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
RS. A.	Acres.	RS. A.	Acres.	RS. A.	Acres.	RS. A.
3 8	1	3 8	...	...	1	3 8
3 0	2,163	6,489 0	5	15 0	2,168	6,504 0
1 12	15,982	27,968 8	98	171 8	16,080	28,140 0
1 4	12,575	15,718 12	317	396 4	12,892	16,115 0
1 0	400	400 0	1	1 0	401	401 0
0 12	53	39 12	...	...	53	39 12
0 8	9,154	4,577 0	251	125 8	9,405	4,702 8
0 4	4,065	1,016 4	607	151 12	4,672	1,168 0
Total...	44,393	56,212 12	1,279	861 0	45,672	57,073 12

REVENUE SETTLEMENT OFFICE,
MADRAS, 2nd Nov. 1870.

(Signed) G. BANBURY,
Acting Director of Revenue Settlement.

APPENDIX No. 5 B.

STATEMENT showing the Extent and Assessment of each Class of Soils for the Government Dry lands of the 2nd Class Villages in the Pattikondah talook of the Kurnool District.

Class.	Sort.	Rate of Assessment.	OCCUPIED.		UNOCCUPIED.		TOTAL.	
			Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		RS. A.	Acres.	RS. A.	Acres.	RS. A.	Acres.	RS. A.
II ...	1	3 0	4	12 0	...	...	4	12 0
	2	2 8	240	600 0	4	10 0	244	610 0
III ...	2	1 8	5,644	8,466 0	121	181 8	5,765	8,647 8
	3	1 0	19,584	19,584 0	1,374	1,374 0	20,958	20,958 0
	4	0 8	9,100	4,550 0	2,154	1,077 0	11,254	5,627 0
IV ...	1	1 8	4,743	7,114 8	153	229 8	4,896	7,344 0
	2	1 0	6,354	6,354 0	606	606 0	6,960	6,960 0
	3	0 8	4,794	2,397 0	2,355	1,177 8	7,149	3,574 8
V ...	1	1 0	80	80 0	1	1 0	81	81 0
	2	0 8	64	32 0	63	31 8	127	63 8
	3	0 4	1,462	365 8	3,705	926 4	5,167	1,291 12
VI ...	1	1 4	216	270 0	5	6 4	221	276 4
	2	0 12	27	20 4	...	...	27	20 4
VII ...	1	1 0	10,335	10,335 0	408	408 0	10,743	10,743 0
	2	0 8	27,172	13,586 0	4,817	2,408 8	31,989	15,994 8
VIII ...	1	0 8	5,538	2,769 0	676	338 0	6,214	3,107 0
	2	0 4	20,322	5,080 8	14,547	3,636 12	34,869	8,717 4
Total..			1,15,679	81,615 12	30,989	12,411 12	1,46,668	94,027 8

ABSTRACT.

Rate of Assessment.	OCCUPIED.		UNOCCUPIED.		TOTAL.	
	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
RS. A.	Acres.	RS. A.	Acres.	RS. A.	Acres.	RS. A.
3 0	4	12 0	...	...	4	12 0
2 8	240	600 0	4	10 0	244	610 0
1 8	10,587	15,580 8	274	411 0	10,661	15,991 8
1 4	216	270 0	5	6 4	221	276 4
1 0	36,353	36,353 0	2,389	2,389 0	38,742	38,742 0
0 12	27	20 4	...	...	27	20 4
0 8	46,668	23,334 0	10,065	5,032 8	56,733	28,366 8
0 4	21,784	5,446 0	18,252	4,563 0	40,036	10,009 0
Total...	1,15,679	81,615 12	30,989	12,411 12	1,46,668	94,027 8

REVENUE SETTLEMENT OFFICE,
MADRAS, 2nd Nov. 1870.

(Signed) G. BANBURY,
Acting Director of Revenue Settlement.

APPENDIX No. 5 C.

STATEMENT showing the Extent and Assessment of each Class of Soils for the Government Dry lands of the 3rd Class Villages in the Pattikondah talook of the Kurnool District.

Class.	Sort.	Rate of Assessment.	OCCUPIED.		UNOCCUPIED.		TOTAL.	
			Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		RS. A.	Acres.	RS. A.	Acres.	RS. A.	Acres.	RS. A.
II. ...	1	2 8	45	112 8	...	...	45	112 8
	2	2 0	145	290 0	16	32 0	161	322 0
III. ...	3	1 4	438	547 8	20	25 0	458	572 8
	4	0 12	1,358	1,018 8	62	46 8	1,420	1,065 0
		0 8	970	485 0	138	69 0	1,108	554 0
IV. ...	1	1 4	434	542 8	24	30 0	458	572 8
	2	0 12	1,213	909 12	102	76 8	1,315	986 4
	3	0 8	1,524	762 0	623	311 8	2,147	1,073 8
V. ...	1	0 12	42	31 8	3	2 4	45	33 12
	2	0 8	167	83 8	49	24 8	216	108 0
	3	0 4	302	75 8	1,349	337 4	1,651	412 12
VI. ...	1	1 4	1,002	1,252 8	76	95 0	1,078	1,347 8
	2	0 12	1,349	1,011 12	53	39 12	1,402	1,051 8
VII. ...	1	1 0	11,187	11,187 0	316	316 0	11,503	11,503 0
	2	0 8	30,820	15,410 0	3,583	1,791 8	34,403	17,201 8
VIII. ...	1	0 8	8,063	4,031 8	682	341 0	8,745	4,372 8
	2	0 4	31,615	7,903 12	19,549	4,887 4	51,164	12,791 0
Total...			90,674	45,654 12	26,645	8,425 0	1,17,319	54,079 12

ABSTRACT.

Rate of Assessment.	OCCUPIED.		UNOCCUPIED.		TOTAL.	
	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
RS. A.	Acres.	RS. A.	Acres.	RS. A.	Acres.	RS. A.
2 8	45	112 8	...	...	45	112 8
2 0	145	290 0	16	32 0	161	322 0
1 4	1,874	2,342 8	120	150 0	1,994	2,492 8
1 0	11,187	11,187 0	316	316 0	11,503	11,503 0
0 12	3,962	2,971 8	220	165 0	4,182	3,136 8
0 8	41,544	20,772 0	5,075	2,537 8	46,619	23,309 8
0 4	31,917	7,979 4	20,898	5,224 8	52,815	13,203 12
Total...	90,674	45,654 12	26,645	8,425 0	1,17,319	54,079 12

REVENUE SETTLEMENT OFFICE,
MADRAS, 2nd Nov. 1870.

(Signed) G. BANBURY,
Acting Director of Revenue Settlement.

APPENDIX No. 6.

STATEMENT showing the Financial Results from the Money Rates for Dry Lands in the Pattikondah talook of the Kurnool District.

Rate of Assessment per Acre.	OCCUPIED.										UNOCCUPIED.									
	1st Class Villages.					2nd Class Villages.					3rd Class Villages.					4th Class Villages.				
	Extent.		Assessment.		Total.	Extent.		Assessment.		Total.	Extent.		Assessment.		Total.	Extent.		Assessment.		Total.
	Acres.	Rs. A. P.	Acres.	Rs. A. P.		Acres.	Rs. A. P.	Acres.	Rs. A. P.		Acres.	Rs. A. P.	Acres.	Rs. A. P.		Acres.	Rs. A. P.	Acres.	Rs. A. P.	
1	3 8	3 0	3 0	3 0	12 575	15 982	27 968	10 387	15 580	25 968	10 387	15 580	10 387	15 580	25 968	10 387	15 580	10 387	15 580	25 968
2	3 0	2 163	4	6 489	12 575	4	240	10 387	36 353	12 575	4	240	10 387	36 353	12 575	4	240	10 387	36 353	12 575
3	2 8	...	...	...	400	...	...	...	...	400	...	...	...	...	400	...	...	...	...	400
4	2 0	...	...	...	53	...	...	...	...	53	...	...	...	...	53	...	...	...	...	53
5	1 8	...	...	...	9 154	...	...	...	...	9 154	...	...	...	...	9 154	...	...	...	...	9 154
6	1 4	...	...	...	4 065	...	...	...	...	4 065	...	...	...	...	4 065	...	...	...	...	4 065
7	1 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	0 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	0 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	0 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total...	44 393	56 212	12	1 15 079	81 615	12	90 674	45 654	12	2 50 746	1 83 483	4	1 279 861	0	30 989	12 411	12	26 645	8 425	0 38 913

REVENUE SETTLEMENT OFFICE,
MADRAS, 2nd Nov. 1870.

(Signed) G. BANBURY,
Acting Director of Revenue Settlement.

APPENDIX No. 7 A.

STATEMENT showing the Extent and Assessment of each Class of Soils for the Government Wet lands under Tank and Channel Irrigation of the 1st Class Villages in the Pattikondah talook of the Kurnool District.

Class.	Sort.	Rates of Assessment per Acre.	OCCUPIED.		UNOCCUPIED.		TOTAL.	
			Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
3	1	RS. A. P.	Acres.	RS. A. P.	Acres.	RS. A. P.	Acres.	RS. A. P.
	2	6 8 0	17	110 8 0	...	...	17	110 8 0
4	1	5 8 0	8	44 0 0	...	...	8	44 0 0
	2	7 0 0	60	420 0 0	1	7 0 0	61	427 0 0
	2	6 0 0	13	78 0 0	3	18 0 0	16	96 0 0
7	1	5 0 0	10	50 0 0	...	...	10	50 0 0
Total..			108	702 8 0	4	25 0 0	112	727 8 0

ABSTRACT.

Rates of Assessment per Acre.	OCCUPIED.		UNOCCUPIED.		TOTAL.	
	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
RS. A. P.	Acres.	RS. A. P.	Acres.	RS. A. P.	Acres.	RS. A. P.
7 0 0	60	420 0 0	1	7 0 0	61	427 0 0
6 8 0	17	110 8 0	...	...	17	110 8 0
6 0 0	13	78 0 0	3	18 0 0	16	96 0 0
5 8 0	8	44 0 0	...	...	8	44 0 0
5 0 0	10	50 0 0	...	...	10	50 0 0
Total...	108	702 8 0	4	25 0 0	112	727 8 0

REVENUE SETTLEMENT OFFICE,
MADRAS, 2nd Nov. 1870.

(Signed) G. BANBURY,
Acting Director of Revenue Settlement.

APPENDIX No. 7 B.

Statement showing the Extent and Assessment of each Class of Soils for the Government Wet lands under Tank, Channel and Dooravoo Well Irrigation of the 2nd Class Villages in the Pattikondah talook of the Kurnool District.

Class.	Sort.	Rate of Assessment per Acre.	UNDER TANK AND CHANNEL.						UNDER DOORAVOO WELLS.						TOTAL.					
			Occupied.			Unoccupied.			Occupied.			Unoccupied.			Occupied.			Unoccupied.		
			Extent.	Assessment.	Total.	Extent.	Assessment.	Total.	Extent.	Assessment.	Total.	Extent.	Assessment.	Total.	Extent.	Assessment.	Total.	Extent.	Assessment.	Total.
I...	1	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
II...	2	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
III...	3	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
IV...	4	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
V...	5	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
VI...	6	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
VII...	7	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
VIII...	8	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total...			1,447	8,311 8	1,447	1,610	8,925 8	1,447	1,610	8,925 8	1,610	8,925 8	1,610	8,925 8	1,447	8,311 8	1,447	1,610	8,925 8	1,447

REVENUE SETTLEMENT OFFICE, MADRAS, 2nd Nov. 1870. (Signed) G. BANBURY, Acting Director of Revenue Settlement.

Deduct 1/4 for Dooravoo wells on account of picottah irrigation...

ABSTRACT.—APPENDIX No. 7 B.

Rates of Assessment Per acre.	OCCUPIED.		UNOCCUPIED.		TOTAL.	
	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Rs. A. Acres.	Rs. A. P.	Acres.	Rs. A. P.	Acres.	Rs. A. P.	Acres.
8 0 7	56 0 0	...	...	...	...	...
7 0 0	3,808 0 0	11	77 0 0	555	3,885 0 0	56 0 0
6 8 293	1,904 8 0	9	58 8 0	302	1,963 0 0	302
6 0 361	2,166 0 0	48	288 0 0	409	2,454 0 0	409
5 8 218	1,199 0 0	16	88 0 0	234	1,287 0 0	234
5 0 265	1,325 0 0	70	350 0 0	335	1,675 0 0	335
4 8 56	252 0 0	31	139 8 0	87	391 8 0	87
3 8 134	469 0 0	10	35 0 0	144	504 0 0	144
3 0 4	12 0 0	62	186 0 0	66	198 0 0	66
2 8 35	87 8 0	30	75 0 0	65	162 8 0	65
1,917	11,279 0 0	287	1,297 0 0	2,204	12,576 0 0	...
Deduct 1/4 for Dooravoo wells on account of Picottah.....		741 14 0	...	170 12 0	...	912 10 0
Net.....		10,537 2 0	...	1,126 4 0	...	11,663 6 0

ABSTRACT.—APPENDIX No. 7 C.

Rates of Assessment per Acre.	OCCUPIED.		UNOCCUPIED.		TOTAL.	
	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
RS. A. Acres.	RS. A. Acres.	RS. A. Acres.	RS. A. Acres.	RS. A. Acres.	RS. A. Acres.	RS. A. Acres.
8 0 2	16 0	...	...	...	2	16 0
7 0 564	3,948 0	66	462 0	630	4,410 0	630
6 8 49	318 8	...	...	49	318 8	49
6 0 455	2,730 0	71	426 0	526	3,156 0	526
5 8 28	154 0	5	27 8	33	181 8	33
5 0 633	3,165 0	27	135 0	660	3,300 0	660
4 8 23	103 8	2	9 0	25	112 8	25
3 8 244	854 0	64	224 0	308	1,078 0	308
3 0 ...	...	4	12 0	4	12 0	4
2 8 19	47 8	27	67 8	46	115 0	46
Total...	2,017	11,336 8	266	1,363 0	2,283	12,699 8
Deduct 1/4 for Dooravoo wells on account of picottah irrigation...		141 10	...	38 0	...	179 10
Net...		11,194 14	...	1,325 0	...	12,519 14

For Statement see next page.

APPENDIX No. 7 C.

STATEMENT showing the Extent and Assessment of each Class of Soils for the Government Wet lands under Tank, Channel, and Doornavee Well Irrigation in the 3rd Class Villages in the Pattikondah talook of the Karnool District.

UNDER TANK AND CHANNEL.										UNDER DOORAVOO WELLS.										TOTAL.						
Class.	Rate of Assessment		Occupied.		Unoccupied.		Total.		Class.	Rate of Assessment		Occupied.		Unoccupied.		Total.		Class.	Rate of Assessment		Occupied.		Unoccupied.		Total.	
	Sqrs.	Per Acre.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.		Sqrs.	Per Acre.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.		Sqrs.	Per Acre.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21						
II.	1	8	0	2	16	0	2	16	0	...	...	...	...	...	2	16	0	...	...	...	2	16	0	...	...	Rs. A.
III.	1	6	8	40	260	0	40	260	0	...	...	...	...	...	49	318	8	...	...	...	49	318	8	...	...	Rs. A.
IV.	2	5	8	33	0	...	27	8	22	121	0	...	...	...	28	154	0	...	...	...	33	181	8	...	...	Rs. A.
V.	1	7	0	540	3,780	0	604	4,228	0	24	168	0	...	...	564	3,948	0	...	...	...	630	4,410	0	...	...	Rs. A.
VI.	2	6	0	118	708	0	166	996	0	31	186	0	23	138	0	894	0	71	426	0	220	1,320	0	...	...	Rs. A.
VII.	3	5	0	...	25	0	12	60	0	...	...	...	...	...	5	25	0	...	...	...	12	60	0	...	...	Rs. A.
VIII.	3	3	0	...	12	0	4	12	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	12	0	...	...	Rs. A.
IX.	1	6	0	306	1,836	0	306	1,836	0	...	...	...	...	...	306	1,836	0	...	...	...	306	1,836	0	...	...	Rs. A.
X.	2	4	8	23	103	8	25	112	8	...	...	...	...	...	23	103	8	...	...	...	25	112	8	...	...	Rs. A.
XI.	1	5	0	624	3,120	0	644	3,220	0	4	20	0	...	...	628	3,140	0	20	100	0	648	3,240	0	...	...	Rs. A.
XII.	2	3	8	211	738	8	273	955	8	2	7	0	...	...	213	745	8	62	217	0	275	962	8	...	...	Rs. A.
XIII.	1	3	8	30	105	0	32	112	0	1	3	8	...	...	31	108	8	2	7	0	33	115	8	...	...	Rs. A.
XIV.	2	2	8	18	45	0	45	112	8	1	2	8	...	...	19	47	8	27	67	8	46	115	0	...	...	Rs. A.
Total...		1,923	10,770	0	241	1,211	0	2,164	11,981	0	94	566	8	25	152	0	119	718	8	2,017	11,336	8	2,283	12,699	8	...
Deduct 1/4 for Dooravoo wells on account of picotthah irrigation...																										
Net...																										
Total...																										

REVENUE SETTLEMENT OFFICE,
MADRAS, 2nd Nov. 1870.

NOTE.—For Abstract see preceding page.

(Signed) G. BANBURY,

Acting Director of Revenue Settlement.

APPENDIX No. 8.

STATEMENT showing the Financial Results from the Money Rates for Wet land, in the Pattikondah talook of the Kurnool District.

[illegible]

REVENUE SETTLEMENT OFFICE,
MADRAS, 2nd Nov. 1870.

(Signed) G. BANBURY.

Acting Director of Revenue Settlement.

arrangement of talooks joined that of Chinnampally, making the total number of villages 197, including seven Agraharams. By the subsequent clubbing of villages, according to Mr. Pelly's proposals, the number of Government villages was reduced to 103, making, with the Agraharams, 110.

9. The country, at the time when it came under British rule, had suffered much from invasion and internal disturbances, and numbers of the inhabitants had emigrated to other and more tranquil parts, thus leaving a very large proportion of the land uncultivated. This state of things, however, soon began to mend under a better administration, and between 1802 and the date of Sir Thomas (then Lieutenant-Colonel) Munro's Report on his Survey in 1807, the increase in the population, as well as in their stock of cattle, had become very marked.

10. From the time of the cession of the country to the English in 1800, up to 1808, the yearly Settlements were made Mounjewar, that is, the Collector issued a general puttah to the Potails or Hettimons for the full amount of assessment fixed on each village, calculated upon the demands of former years and what it was thought the village could bear. This amount the Potails were required to apportion to each individual ryot according to his position and known resources, as to agricultural stock, &c., and after a further scrutiny of the same by the Tahsildars, and, as far as it was possible, in the Huzur, each man's liability was finally fixed, and individual puttahs issued.

11. On complaints preferred to him through the Tahsildars, Sir Thomas Munro reduced from time to time not only the assessment, but also the areas of different villages, pending the completion of the Survey and Assessment scheme which was instituted and carried out by him. Accounts showing the reductions, which the Tahsildar proposed for this talook, had been sent in, I understand, before Sir Thomas left Bellary in October 1807, but no action was taken on them.

12. The general rents of some villages and Districts (or as we should call them talooks,) were also gradually raised by him, according to the improving condition of the ryots, "until in 1806 they had all, with a very few exceptions, reached their standard assessment" (*vide* Sir Thomas Munro's letter, of 30th November 1806, to President and Members of the Board of Revenue, paragraph 8.)

13. The Survey and Assessment scheme referred to in paragraph 11, was commenced in the middle of the year 1802, and brought to a close about the end of 1806. Sir Thomas Munro, after sending in his Report thereon in 1807, followed it up with his proposals for a Ryotwary Settlement, one of the items in which was a reduction "of 25 per cent. on the survey rate of assessment *plus* 8 per cent. or 33 per cent. in all on all lands watered by wells or by water raised by machinery from rivers, &c." (*Vide* his letter to Board of Revenue, dated 15th August 1807, paragraph 11.) Nothing was, however, done on these proposals, as it was stated that the introduction of such a Settlement could not be "effected without a great loss of revenue, which the Government could not then afford." (Mr. Thackeray's letter of 21st October 1819, paragraph 11.)

14. Instead of this, therefore, a Triennial Lease system was adopted in 1808, and the villages were rented out to the highest bidder, generally the Reddies and Curnams, the upset demand being fixed on the average assessment of former years. This having been found to answer very well so far as it went, and to yield a larger revenue than the proposed Ryotwary Settlement, it was followed by a Decennial Lease, the competition for which was so great that outsiders were in many instances found to outbid the Reddies and Curnams, who, from the opportunities they had of judging both of the real value of the lands and how to make the most of them, had already gone as far as prudence dictated. As a natural consequence the demands thus fixed were almost in all such cases a great deal too high, and, as might be expected under such circumstances, it was attended by the failure of several of the renters who were in some instances confined as defaulters. The villages were "either suited for arrears or thrown up by the Ryots as a losing concern; in either case the renter always endeavoured to drain the Ryots before he gave up, and in general may be con-

sidered to have impoverished them before he became a bankrupt himself." (Mr. Thackeray's letter, 21st October 1819, paragraph 2).

The villages, as they were taken over again by the Collector, were settled on the Mounjewar system in vogue previous to the introduction of the leases, remissions being granted to individual ryots where required.

15. Meanwhile Mr. Thackeray, in his letter already quoted from, in which he submitted his views regarding the best system of Ryotwary Settlement suited to the local peculiarities of the Ceded Districts, writes as follows:—

"Para. 9. It is much to be regretted that this reduction (*i.e.*, 25 per cent.) with the rest of Colonel Munro's plan, did not take place in 1808 when it was proposed. I have no doubt these Ceded Districts would have now exhibited a very different appearance; it would not have been necessary, or indeed practicable, to make the whole reduction at once; it might be extended to three or four talooks each year. The sooner it is made now the better, or rather I may say with safety that unless this or some other great relief or encouragement be afforded, the land revenue will decrease faster each year."

* * * * *

"Para. 10. All the Revenue authorities have recommended the reduction of 25 per cent.; the Board have sanctioned it; the survey rent is considerably too high for the present times; the renters are obliged to let land at a much lower rate; the Circar Officers are now obliged to grant great temporary reductions, particularly under the head of Munasah kammi, which open a wide door to fraud and oppression; the Ryots are drawn from the occupation of this highly assessed Circar land to the cheap Inam land, of which there are so many hundred thousand acres, &c. * * *. In some places the survey rent should be reduced generally 25 per cent.; in other places we must reduce further still; in others we must require the Ryots to cultivate more Government waste and endeavour to ease them without losing too much revenue."

16. After going very fully into the different causes which had tended to impoverish the Ryots and cause a considerable loss of revenue to Government, Mr. Thackeray proposed, in paragraph 11, the introduction of a Settlement similar to that recommended by him for Coimbatore, which differed from Sir Thomas Munro's scheme in that the latter was for a settlement by *fields*, while Mr. Thackeray preferred one by *farms*.

17. The matter was decided in favour of Sir Thomas Munro's scheme, and accordingly, at the expiration of the Decennial Leases, the Ryotwary Settlement was introduced in 1822 on the Survey Assessment with the proposed reduction of 25 per cent. on dry and 33 per cent. on well lands. The wet lands were all along assessed according to their supply of water. At the same time, the ryots were compelled by the Collector to take up sufficient waste land to make up the old Beriz of the village; but, when this circumstance came to the knowledge of Government, these measures were not approved of, and the villagers were relieved from this extra charge.

18. Mr. Robertson, in his Jumma-bundy Report for Fusly 1234, paragraph 62, requested permission to grant further remissions wherever he found the assessment still bearing too heavily, and this was sanctioned in Extracts Minutes of Consultation of the 31st January 1826, paragraph 16. The particulars of these remissions were regularly shown in the Jumma-bundy Reports up to 1857, in June of which year the Government passed their order on the proposition made by the then Collector Mr. Pelly, for a Dit Kammi. "The rates proposed by Mr. Pelly were modified by the Board of Revenue, but the Government approved of neither of the plans proposed, and in lieu thereof directed that a scale of rates laid down by them should be adopted." (Board's Proceedings of 8th August 1859, No. 3,057, reviewing Mr. Pelly's Report on the completion of the revision, paragraph 2). The rates above referred to ranged from 3 Rupees to 2 Annas an acre for dry, and from 12 Rupees to 1 Rupee for wet, the wet rates being subject to 50 per cent. extra when a second crop was grown. Irrigated lands paying less than 1 Rupee, and not thought equal to being placed under that minimum rate, were transferred to dry and rated accordingly. The proposition to relieve all well lands

from the assessment for a second crop was not approved by the Government (Board's Proceedings ante paragraph 22). The above revision was commenced in August 1857, and completed by the end of 1858.

19. All the above remarks, while referring particularly to the whole of the Bellary District, of course apply equally to the talook under report, which, up to the time of Mr. Pelly's settlement, still belonged to that District. It is in this state that we find the revenue of the talook for which our new propositions have to be made.

Area.—20. I have already observed that no field areas have yet been received from the Survey, we have, therefore, only the Traverse areas to go upon. These have been furnished for fifty-seven Government villages, or rather more than half the talook, and exhibit on the whole an increase of 2 per cent. on the Curnum's areas. Three of these fifty-seven villages, however, are very jungly, and, as in such, the old measurements, or rather the areas given for them were, as is very apparent, entered at a rough estimate, so that they are not at all reliable, the increase in them may well be left

Sir Thomas Munro in his "Instructions to Surveyors" directed that "Waste was to be measured in the gross, and hills and beds of rivers not to be measured at all."

out of our calculations. I have, therefore, taken only the remaining fifty-four villages, on which it will be seen, by a reference to

Appendix B., that though, on individual villages, the increase and decrease is as great as 23 and 27 per cent. respectively, the average on the whole comes to little under 1 per cent. increase. Taking the adjoining talook of Koilguntla in the Kurnool District, and Jammalmadugu, the one next to that in Cuddapah, both of which, with Pattikondah, came under Sir Thomas Munro's survey operations, we find that on the whole of the Jammalmadugu talook and in eighty-one out of eighty-four villages in Koilguntla, for which field areas have been received from the Survey, the increase, after deducting all large Porambokes and waste blocks for which, as said before, the area was entered in the old accounts were at a guess gives 1.25 and 2.03 per cent. respectively. Leaving out of our calculation, also for the same reason, the villages of Petrikota and Chintalapalli in Koilguntla as the great increase and decrease shown in them is respectively attributable to their being very jungly, the above percentage for that talook will be further reduced to 1.86 increase. Taking this and the 1.25 per cent. increase in Jammalmadugu as our basis, I think we may estimate that one and a half per cent. is about the increase that we may expect on the whole talook now under report.

21. The old Curnams' area, thus increased one and a half per cent., will give us 6,80,304 acres as the total ayakut of the talook, including an area of 27,378 acres of hills and jungles excluded from Survey operations. Of this the cultivable area both of Government and Inam land is given below, together with the extent of occupied land in Fusly 1274, that being the year when the talook was demarcated, and for which all our accounts have been made out.

Appendices C 1 & 2.	Heads.	Cultivable Area.	Occupied Land.	Unoccupied Land.	Per-centage of Cols. 2 & 3.
	1	2	3	4	5
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
	Government ...	3,14,258	2,54,788	59,470	81
	Inam ...	2,11,744	2,11,744	...	100
	Agraharas ...	5,496	5,496	...	100
	Total...	5,31,498	4,72,028	59,470	89

From the above figures it will be seen that the proportion of Government and Inam cultivable land is as 3 to 2, thus showing what an exceptionally large proportion there is of the latter.

22. A Statement showing the demand, collections, remissions, and balances for as many Fuslies as are procurable is submitted as usual in Appendix D.

Population.—23. According to the last census made in 1867 the total population of the talook amounted to 1,33,586 under the following different heads:—

	Males.	Females.
Hindus ...	64,494	59,427
Mahomedans ...	5,015	4,604
Christians ...	24	22
Total...	69,533	64,053
Grand Total...	1,33,586	

Of the above, 1,04,637 are classed as agriculturists and 28,949 non-agriculturists, the proportion being 78 and 22 per cent. The average of the population to the cultivable area is 161 to the square mile.

24. The Statement of population and agricultural statistics given in Appendix E., shows that not only has there been a steady increase under the former heads, but that the condition of the people has been decidedly improving. From the figures given in the other columns it is very evident that the numbers entered as representing the population in Fusly 1276 is a mistake, as it is natural to suppose that, in common with the other entries, it ought also to show an increase.

25. The Rent Roll (Appendix F.) shows that by far the greater number of holdings are under 10 Rupees, and that only about 1/5th of the whole exceed 30 Rupees.

Soils.—26. Some reference has already been made to the nature of the soils when speaking of the position of the talook. The regada or black cotton soil (Classes III., IV., and V. of our classification) and the ferruginous or red soils (Classes VI., VII., and VIII.) are the only ones met with in this talook; the former chiefly found in the north and west, and the latter to the south, while the central portion partakes of both. From the Statement in the margin (an abstract of Appendix G.) it will be seen that by far the greater area is under the red series, and that the extent of land classed under the exceptional series of garden (Class II.) is a mere nothing. Thus it will be apparent that great care has been taken to put none but the very best lands under this exceptional class.

Classes.	Area.	Per-centage.
II.	Acres. 69	...
III.	1,21,472	23
IV.	44,028	8
V.	9,758	2
	1,75,258	33
VI.	5,006	1
VII.	1,69,885	32
VIII.	1,75,784	34
	3,50,675	67

Products.—27. The marginal Statement shows the different principal grains grown

Crops.	Dry.		Wet.		Total Extent of land.
	Extent of land.	Per-cent age.	Extent of land.	Per-cent. age.	
	Acres.	A. C.	Acres.	A. C.	Acres.
Jonna ...	2,91,550	71 29	414	10 4	2,91,964
Korra ...	34,440	8 42	39	0 95	34,479
Cotton ...	29,780	7 26	17	0 41	29,797
Saja ...	14,096	3 45	23	0 56	14,119
Castor-oil Seeds ...	11,938	2 93	0	...	11,938
Cotton and korra mixed ...	10,524	2 58	0	...	10,524
Horse gram ...	8,049	1 97	0	...	8,049
Other crops ...	7,538	1 85	455	11 4	7,993
Paddy ...	999	0 25	3,174	77 0	4,173
Total...	4,08,964	100 0	4,122	100 0	4,13,086

small. In wet, paddy takes, as might be expected, the lead.

in the talook, and the area cultivated under each, both in dry and wet, in Fusly 1274, together with the percentage. From this it will be seen that jonna or cholam is decidedly the staple crop in dry, being nearly three-quarters of the whole. Next to this comes korra, which represents about 8 1/2 per cent., and then cotton 7 1/2, the proportions of the other grains being very

Communications.—28. The first and chief of these is roads, of which this talook can boast of three already referred to in paragraph 5; all good metalled ones, intersecting it in the most important parts, and thus forming good connecting links with the neighbouring large towns of Kurnool, Bellary, Ghooty, and Adoni. Another very important communication, which will tend considerably to benefit both the export and import trade of this talook, will be the opening out of the line of Railway now in course of construction between Sholapore and Ghooty. As has already been said its course runs through the south-western extremity of the talook, but before and after that the line lies so close to the border villages on the south and west, that the whole of the talook will be benefited by it more or less.

Irrigation.—29. No canal irrigation scheme is, I believe, ever likely to touch the tract of country now under report. The present sources under this head are, 1st, tanks, 2nd, channels from hill streams, and 3rd Dooravoo wells, or wells situated along the banks of the Hindry river and smaller streams.

30. The only tanks of importance in the talook are those of Belagal, Pattikondah, Jonnagiri, Karivimala, Chinnampally, Tuggali, Peapally, and Rotana, which water an aggregate area of 1,689 acres, varying from 100 to nearly 500 acres each. The total irrigated area under this head is only 4,185 acres.

31. The subjoined Statement gives the particulars under the three heads above-mentioned showing the cultivation and waste area under each and the assessment, together with the extent of Inam land.

Heads.	Number.	CULTIVATED.			WASTE.			Inam Area.	Total Area.
		Area.	Assessment.	Average per Acre.	Area.	Assessment.	Average per Acre.		
Tanks ...	118	Acres. 1,886	Rs. 10,264	Rs. A. P. 5 7 1	Acres. 806	Rs. 4,020	Rs. A. P. 4 15 9	1,493	4,185
Channels...	70	1,195	4,154	3 7 7	377	1,025	2 11 6	240	1,812
Dooravoo Wells...	...	547	1,260	2 4 10	151	572	3 12 7	155	853

Out of the above area of 1,334 acres of waste land, 422 are occupied by Ryots, and about 550 more have been demarcated to meet future requirements; the remaining 360 acres ought not properly to appear under the head of wet, as they have no proper source of irrigation. In our accounts they have been transferred from wet to dry.

Markets.—32. The only market towns of any importance in the neighbourhood are Kurnool to the north-east, Ghooty to the south, and Adoni and Bellary to the west; all without the precincts of the talook, but at no great distance. Peapally, Pattikondah, Maddikerra, and Devanakonda in the talook can also boast of weekly markets on a smaller scale.

Proposed Classification of Villages.—33. In the adjoining talook of Ramalkotah in the same District, the character of the country demanded, as was explained by Mr. Morris in paragraph 51 of his Report on Kurnool Proper, that a difference should be made in the classes of the villages, “a group of good villages, situated in the north-west corner,” being put under the 1st class, while the rest of the talook was placed in the 2nd. Adjoining this line of division, we find a similar difference in the nature of the soils in the Pattikondah talook. I accordingly propose that the villages to the north and west of the talook, where the soil along the line of the country traversed by the Hindry is found to be of a better description, be classed as 1st, and the rest as 2nd class villages. It would be as well for me to mention here that an error has crept in in the colouring of the map forming Appendix M.1. to Mr. Morris’s Report on Kurnool as the group of 1st class villages in the north-west corner of Ramalkotah extend quite up to the border of the talook.

Standard Crops.—34. It has been said, when speaking of the products, jonna or cholum is decidedly the staple crop in dry, and as it is equally grown in the red soils, the arguments used by Mr. Morris in paragraph 57 of his Report on Kurnool Proper already referred to

will not apply here. I therefore propose taking jonna as my standard dry crop for the whole talook. Paddy will, of course, be taken for wet lands, an average being struck between the two sorts, as was done for Kurnool.

Grain Values.—35. Subjoined is a Statement showing the result of the experiments of produce made by our Department in jonna and paddy in most of the different classes and sorts of soils, as compared with those made in Kurnool Proper:—

Class and Sort.		JONNA.		PADDY.	
		Pattikondah Talook.	Kurnool Proper.	Pattikondah Talook.	Kurnool Proper.
		Average Madras Measures.	Average Madras Measures.	Average Madras Measures.	Average Madras Measures.
II.	1	332	244	...	669
III.	1	...	180	1,940	1,156
	2	155	134	...	782
	3	81	97	...	...
IV.	1	157	229	812	814
	2	209	111	1,039	474
	3	162	116	...	...
V.	1	...	183	...	...
VI.	1	108	...	1,165	...
VII.	1	218	156	630	...
	2	113	110	...	...
VIII.	1	144	...	1,139	...
	2	82	...	...	...

The opinion of the Tahsildar and villagers regarding their estimation of the outturn on each description of soil, and the results given of the kyles made by the Revenue authorities as shown in Appendix M., are evidently much below the mark. I shall, therefore, not take their figures into account at all.

36. With regard to fixing our grain values, Mr. Master remarked, in paragraph 21 of his Report, on the Gunttoor portion of the Kistna District, that we have never been able to do so “on the data afforded by the actual experiments alone.” Taking the result of those experiments for any one particular description of soil in our table, where we consider that we have got a fair outturn, it becomes easier for us starting from that point, and knowing the relative value and productive powers of the different classes and sorts of soil according to our classification, to regulate the average outturn which may reasonably be expected from each, and in this way we arrive at a more regular and, I think, a more trustworthy scale. Thus, for instance, we estimate (and it is an undisputed fact) that in dry III.1. and III.2 are always better than IV.1 and IV.2 respectively, whatever the kyles may show to the contrary, while in wet IV.1 and IV.2 are admitted to be better than III.1 and III.2 being of a loamy and porous nature, better suited to irrigation. This is the principle that was followed in Kurnool Proper and in the Kistna District, and has, I believe, been also more or less adopted in the other Settlements made on the basis of our classification.

37. As this talook does not, I think, differ much, or in any very essential points, from those of Kurnool Proper, so as to call for altogether different treatment, and as it seems very desirable that it should, if possible, be put on the same footing with them, especially as it now forms part of the same District, I propose taking the same grain values for it as are proposed by Mr. Morris and adopted there for Classes II., III., IV., and V., the scale being quite justified by the general result of our kyles, bearing in mind what is said in the previous paragraph. In the red soils, however, for which ariga was taken in Kurnool, I have thought it necessary to make some modifications in the dry rates on the figures proposed by Mr. Morris, when he first thought of taking jonna for all, and I think that my rates will be found to be

Appendix N.

more in accordance with the relative productive powers of the several sorts of soil according to our classification.

Commutation Prices.—38. Price lists of this talook are only procurable for seventeen out of the twenty years (Fuslies 1255 to 1274) fixed by Government to be taken in calculating the commutation prices, no data being forthcoming for Fuslies 1262, 1264, and 1266. Of these again the prices during the Ryots' selling or harvest months are only to be had for the two last years. We must, therefore, leave them out altogether from our calculations. In Appendix O., I have shown side by side, with the prices of this talook, those for the Kurnool District for the above twenty years, and the averages on each are as follows :—

	Jonna.	PADDY.		
		1st Sort.	2nd Sort.	Average.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Pattikondah Talook for 17 years.	160	147	137	142
Kurnool Proper for 20 years ...	145	141	125	133

As in two out of the three years which are wanting for Pattikondah, the prices were very low, we might expect that had they been forthcoming, the total average of this talook would have been lower than the figures given above.

39. Government in paragraph 5 of their Proceedings of the 31st October 1867, No. 2,564, "concurred in opinion with the Board, that the commutation price should be deduced from price lists for the whole District, and not for one talook only." I think, therefore, that I shall be quite justified in taking, for the basis of my proposals, the prices of the District to which this talook has now been joined, though I will afterwards, for the sake of comparison, show also the results if the rates of this talook only are taken.

40. Mr. Wilson in paragraph 78 of his Report, on the Guntoor portion of the Kistna District, allows fifteen per cent. to cover the difference between the selling price of the ryots and that of the merchant; but from information that I have been able to gather for the talook under report, I believe that I shall be making ample allowance if I deduct 13½ per cent. for jonna and 10 for paddy, the expenses of the latter being less, as it is entirely sold and consumed in the talook. These reductions will bring down our commutation rates to Rupees 125 for jonna and Rupees 120 for paddy on the District averages, and Rupees 139 and 129 respectively on those of the talook.

Cultivation Expenses.—41. Appendices P.1 and 2 contain Statements showing the different items of cultivation expenses in dry and wet, calculated in the usual way. These are based on the information obtained from the villagers, with slight modifications where they seemed necessary. They are higher than those met with in the Kurnool District, chiefly on account of the additional item of the large plough which is peculiar to this part of the country and the four or five adjoining talooks of Bellary. This plough is the one alluded to in Mr. Bayley's foot-note to paragraph 61 of his Report on Kurnool Proper, requiring six pairs of bullocks, and is used only in the clay regar soils (Class III.,) which are here very stiff and much overgrown with Nutt grass, for the effectual eradication of which it is more particularly employed. I submit with this report a separate Statement (Appendix Q.) showing the expenses incurred under this head. This plough is only used about once in fifteen years, and I have accordingly added only that proportion of the above account to the other yearly expenses.

Money Rates.—42. The next process, which is the application of the foregoing proposals, is fully explained by Mr. Morris in his Report on Kurnool Proper, and, with the details given in Appendices R. 1, 2, and 3, is, I think, sufficiently clear to be understood without my entering into any further particulars on the subject. My calculations, differ, however, from

his in one essential point, and that is, that I have not made any allowance, as he did, for the Road Fund and fees to Village Servants, which Government decided should in future be always kept distinct.

43. Though the larger item of cultivation expenses tends to counterbalance, in some measure the higher commutation price which we have been obliged to adopt than that taken by Mr. Morris for Kurnool Proper, it will be seen from the figures, which exhibit half the net profits, that the Ryots can well afford to pay the rates fixed for Kurnool Proper, and which I now propose, besides meeting the demand for Road Fund, &c., over and above that.

44. Turning to the Statements (Appendices R. 4, 5, and 6) showing the half net profits which result from taking the commutation rates fixed on the price lists of this talook alone (vide paragraphs 39 and 40,) we find that in adopting this data we should be bound to propose much higher money rates than those which have been sanctioned for Kurnool Proper. I will not say that the Ryots may not be able to pay those higher rates, but I do not think we can err much in giving them the benefit of this, while, on the other hand, it seems very desirable to fix, if possible, one uniform set of rates for this and the other talooks of this District hitherto settled, particularly when, as I said before, there seems to be no marked difference between them, and when taking the price lists for the whole District as laid down by Government bears me out in doing so. After all, it is only in the accounts that the rates would appear the same; as, in this talook, the Ryots would be called upon to pay the 8-17 per

cent. of Road Fund, &c., extra, while in Kurnool Proper that charge was included in the rates.*

45. I have been induced to propose a higher rate for VI.1 in dry in the 1st class villages, as, according to our estimation, VI.1 can afford to pay more than V.1, and this distinction, it will be seen Mr. Morris has made in his rates for the 2nd class villages which I have followed. It is however a small item which will not much affect the whole talook, and I am quite disposed to forego the proposal, in order not to add unnecessarily to the rates now existing.

46. For the wet lands I have, in accordance with Mr. Master's verbal instructions, proposed a consolidated wet rate, instead of the dry assessment plus a water rate, as there is no canal irrigation in the talook. I have followed the course adopted by Mr. Morris in Kurnool Proper in applying the same rates indiscriminately to both 1st and 2nd class villages, as, from all the information I can gather both from the villagers and other sources, I find that there is not that difference in the wet lands in both as there is in the dry, and that they can all well afford to pay the same rates.

47. For wet lands, where the water is raised by artificial appliances, I have reduced 1 Rupee per acre all round, as proposed by Mr. Morris, and supported by Mr. Master for Kurnool Proper.

48. All the several rates proposed above (leaving out the 1 Rupee reductions referred to in the previous paragraph) when merged are as follows :—

No.	Dry Rates.		Wet Rates.	
	RS.	A.	RS.	A.
1	3	8	8	0
2	3	0	7	0
3	2	8	6	8
4	2	0	6	0
5	1	8	5	8
6	1	4	5	0
7	1	0	4	8
8	0	12	3	8
9	0	8	3	0
10	0	4	2	8

The extent of land under each is given in Appendix S. Thus, it will be seen, that the twenty-six dry rates and forty-one wet rates, varying from Rupees 3 to 2 Annas and from Rupees 12 to Rupee 1 respectively, which were adopted in Mr. Pelly's revision in 1858, have been further reduced to ten in both dry and wet, the former ranging from Rupees 3-8-0 to 4 Annas, and the latter from Rupees 8 to Rupees 2-8-0.

49. The lands, formerly improperly classed as irrigated and paying less than 1 Rupee an acre were, in Mr. Pelly's Settlement, transferred to dry, and these have, of course, been treated by us as dry.

Financial Results.—50. We now come to the last stage of our operations, which is the result arrived at by the application of our proposed rates to the Curnams' areas, raised one and a half per cent. to allow for the increase to be expected on the Survey areas as explained in paragraph 20. I do not think we need, in the present instance, make any difference between dry and wet, as was done by Mr. Morris for Kurnool. The survey instituted by Sir Thomas Munro must have treated both dry and wet lands alike, so that we may expect much the same increase in each.

51. Appendix T. exhibits the financial results under the different heads of dry and wet 1st and 2nd class villages, and the several main divisions of soil, regar, loamy, and laul or red. The following is an abstract of the same, comparing the several areas and averages with those of the adjoining talook of Ramalkotah, to show how far the results may be considered satisfactory, when taken from that point of view.

Class of Villages, &c.	AREAS.				AVERAGES PER ACRE.			
	Regar, Class III.	Loamy, IV. and V.	Laul VI., VII., and VIII.	Total including Class II.	Regar.	Loamy.	Laul.	Total including Class II.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
DRY.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
<i>1st Class Villages.</i>								
Pattikondah ...	66,124	22,352	82,529	1,71,010	1 2 2	0 14 7	0 7 3	0 12 5
Ramalkotah ...	25,732	7,198	986	33,916	1 2 8	0 10 11	0 6 1	1 0 8
<i>2nd Class Villages.</i>								
Pattikondah ...	1,482	960	77,249	79,736	0 13 4	0 13 6	0 7 3	0 7 5
Ramalkotah ...	67,668	47,855	22,413	1,37,936	0 15 4	0 10 3	0 7 4	0 12 3
WET.								
<i>1st and 2nd Class Villages.</i>								
Pattikondah ...	660	1,799	1,574	4,042	5 9 8	6 6 7	4 7 7	5 8 5
Ramalkotah ...	540	1,683	...	2,615	5 4 11	5 10 2	...	5 13 2
Total Dry, 1st and 2nd Class Villages.					Total Wet, 1st and 2nd Class Villages.			
	Area.	Average.			Area.	Average.		
Pattikondah ...	...	RS. A. P.			...	RS. A. P.		
Ramalkotah ...	...	RS. A. P.			...	RS. A. P.		

52. The average quality of the regar and loamy soils in Pattikondah is admitted to be superior to the general run of those in Ramalkotah, but this does not seem borne out by the lower average which appears in the above statement against regar in the former talook, it will, however, be fully accounted for, if we take into consideration the fact that the 1st class villages though possessing good soil have some of them lands extending more into the

hills. This talook being essentially more hilly than Ramalkotah, and consequently a large proportion would fall under the lower sorts, while the natural presence of stones in loamy soil (or rather Classes IV. and V.) would not affect it so much. In the 2nd class villages the difference is even more marked, as they lie almost entirely in among the hills.

The average red rate in both classes of villages is very fair, and when the very much larger proportion of this soil in this talook is taken into account, the reason for the dry average rate on the whole talook being below that of Ramalkotah will be at once apparent. The same will also account for the lower average on the wet lands.

53. I will next compare our figures with the old Revenue Demand for Fusly 1274, which is the year for which, as I have said before, all our accounts have been made out. They are as follows:—

	DRY.		WET.		TOTAL.		AVERAGES PER ACRE.		
	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Dry.	Wet.	Whole.
	Acres.	RS.	Acres.	RS.	Acres.	RS.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
As per proposed Settlement...	2,50,746	1,70,034	4,042	22,330	2,54,788	1,92,384	0 10 10	5 8 5	0 12 1
As per old Revenue Accounts ...	2,47,944	1,69,768	4,050	17,647	2,51,994	1,87,415	0 10 11	4 5 9	0 11 11
Difference ...	+ 2,802	+ 266	- 8	+ 4,703	+ 2,794	+ 4,969	...	...	...
Per-centage ...	+ 1.13	+ .16	- .20	+ 26.65	+ 1.11	+ 2.65	...	...	...

The per-centage on the areas given above ought to show one and a half increase, that being the extent to which we raised the Curnams' areas when applying our rates. The difference is owing to errors in the old Revenue Accounts which were corrected in ours when they were made out for each village, but for which we can make no allowance here, as we have entered the Revenue figures just as they stand in their accounts. I have deducted all extra charges in the shape of Fassaljasti and Dofassal under the head of wet, as our rates are only for a single crop, particularly when we considered that it is on the best lands, the poorer sorts being invariably left waste, the average on the latter is fully 1 Rupee less.

54. Our average dry rate on the whole talook comes out almost the same as the old Revenue one, but the wet rate is higher, notwithstanding which I think it may be considered very moderate, particularly when we consider that it is on the best lands. The average on the waste lands is fully 1 Rupee less. The actual increase in the assessment is Rupees 246 on the dry and Rupees 4,703 on the wet, or .14 and 26.65 per cent. respectively, and on the whole talook Rupees 4,949, or 2.64 per cent.

55. *Waste lands demarcated.*—About 60,000 acres of unoccupied waste have been demarcated into fields to meet future requirements. Rather more than 500 acres of these are wet.

56. There are no lands held under unusual tenure, and calling for any particular remarks in this talook.

57. *Demarcation of Hills.*—Most of the hills have been demarcated in different sized blocks, according as they lay detached from one another, or in larger or smaller ranges. Where in the south and west the real boundary of the talook runs over the tops of hills, that line was left undefined, according to the system we have always followed, and the hills in such places were thrown into the unsurveyed blocks already existing on the borders of the Ramalkotah and Koilguntla talooks and into the ranges extending into the Banganapally Zemindary and the Tadpatry and Ghooty talooks of Bellary.

58. *Concluding Remarks.*—In conclusion, I beg to acknowledge the invaluable assistance rendered to me by my Uncovenanted Assistant Yerragunta Senkerrau, in the preparation of all the details of this Report. For most of the information regarding the talook, too, I have been much indebted to him, as, with the exception of the southern portion, I have had no opportunity of forming any personal acquaintance with it myself.

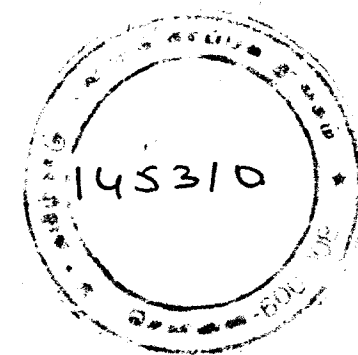
I have the honour to be

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

J. H. M. COX

Depy. Director of Revenue Settlement.



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