

Land Reforms Series - 9

First Report of the Hyderabad
Land Commission on

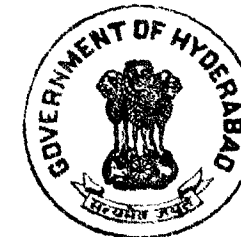
Delimitation of Local
Areas and Determination
of Family Holdings

1954

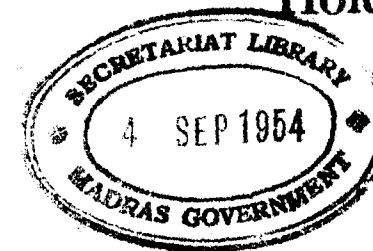
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LAND REFORMS SERIES—9



First Report of the Hyderabad Land
Commission on Delimitation of Local
Areas and Determination of Family
Holdings



*Issued by the Board of Revenue
(Land Reforms)*

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1954

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First Report of the Hyderabad Land Commission on Delimitation of Local Areas and Determination of Family Holdings



With the Compliments of
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(LAND REFORMS)
HYDERABAD

Kindly acknowledge the receipt.

Note.—The orders of the Government of Hyderabad on the Report of the Commission are included at the end of the book.

FIRST REPORT OF THE HYDERABAD LAND COMMISSION

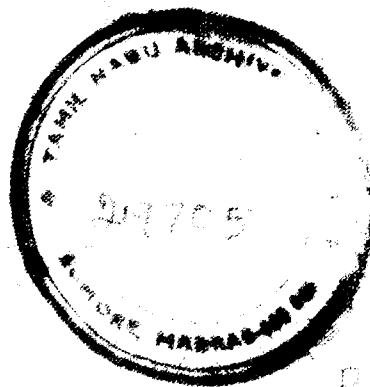
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Revenue Department's Notification No. 53, D/ 2-8-54 published in the Gazette extraordinary No. 124 of the same date.



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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

In exercise of the powers conferred under section 87-A of the Hyderabad Tenancy and Agricultural Lands Act, the Government of Hyderabad established the Hyderabad Land Commission with the following members :

1. Shri M. Narsing Rao, Nominated Member & Chairman
 2. Shri M. B. Gautam
 3. Shri K. V. Narayan Reddy
 4. Shri G. Rajaram
 5. Shri Gulam Hyder, Nominated Official Member.
 6. Shri Phoolchand Gandhi
 7. Shri M. Davar Hussain
- } Elected by the Hyderabad Legislative Assembly.
- } Nominated Members.

2. Shri Bhujang Rao Kulkarni, I.A.S., Land Reforms Officer and Shri Vasudeo Rao, Additional Land Reforms Officer were appointed as ex-officio Secretary and Joint Secretary to the Commission respectively.

3. Shri Phoolchand Gandhi, Member of the Commission, resigned on 18th April 1954 and Government nominated Shri Shripad Rao Newasekar, M.L.A., as Member of the Commission from 18th May 1954.

4. The terms of reference of the Hyderabad Land Commission have been statutorily prescribed in section 87-A of the Hyderabad Tenancy & Agricultural Lands Act of 1950 as to advise the Government on the following matters :—

(a) Fixing the extent of the basic and family holdings and the areas to which they apply in matters relating to assumption of management or acquisition of lands by the Government ;

(b) Prevention of fragmentation and consolidation of holdings ; and

(c) Generally in regard to the agrarian policy which the Government may from time to time formulate for the administration of the Hyderabad Tenancy and Agricultural Lands Act of 1950 in the State.

5. Shri B. Ramakrishna Rao, Chief Minister of Hyderabad very kindly inaugurated the Commission on 5th March, 1954. He briefly explained that the purpose of establishing the Commission was to associate public opinion as fully as possible with the implementation of the agrarian reforms particularly as they were now to take on a more radical character through imposition of ceilings, management of improperly cultivated lands and acquisition of surplus lands, etc.

6. We were informed that the operation of many important provisions of the Hyderabad Tenancy and Agricultural Lands Act (as amended in 1954) which have a reference to family or basic holdings was automatically suspended till the determination of local areas and family holdings under sections 3 and 4 of the Act. The reason was that the conception of economic holding was abandoned with the enforcement of the Amending Act of 1954 and the family holding which has been adopted as the yardstick for the administration of the Act has not been prescribed by the Act itself. Section 4 of the Act only prescribes the maximum limits for a few classes of lands and lays down that the exact extents of family holdings should be determined not later than six months from the date (4-2-1954) on which the Hyderabad Tenancy and Agricultural Lands (Amendment) Act, 1954 came into force. Among the provisions which have been thus temporarily suspended are :

(i) Sale of land in favour of protected tenants under section 38 ;

(ii) Resumption of land for personal cultivation under section 44; and

(iii) Transfer or sale of all agricultural lands under chapter 4.

We do not at this stage intend to indulge in any discussion of the legal issues involved in or implications of such a suspension of some provisions of the Act, nor do we propose to attempt to see if the resulting inconvenience could have been avoided in any other way. The Government is perhaps naturally anxious to end this state of suspense by notifying the local areas and the extent of family holdings within the time-limit prescribed by the Act. We were accordingly asked through the Revenue

Department letter No. 39/P/A3 of 9-3-1954 to give priority to the consideration of local areas and family holdings and to submit our proposals so as to enable them to notify their decisions within the prescribed time-limit.

7. The Commission, therefore, devoted its attention during these 1½ months exclusively to the question of determining local areas and family holdings. The scope of the problem was examined and the method of enquiry formulated in the first two meetings. It was decided that extensive tours in all the districts of the State were essential to get first-hand local knowledge of the relevant factors, viz., soils, climate, rainfall, methods of cultivation, crop patterns, yield etc. Contact with a wider section of the agricultural population was also essential because one of the purposes of establishing the Commission was to associate public opinion as fully as possible with the implementation of the agrarian reforms. We, therefore, embarked on an extensive tour of all the districts, the object being to visit at least the headquarters of all the talukas and a few villages in each of them. In all 67 days were spent on tours, 18,383 miles travelled and enquiries made at 511 different places, including the headquarters of all the 139 talukas of the State. At each place people representing various interests in agricultural economy were interrogated. The number of witnesses heard is 3,048. More than half of these witnesses were from among the actual tillers of the soil, owner cultivators as well as tenants and agricultural labourers. Appendices I and II would show the extent of tours undertaken and the places where enquiries were made.

8. The enquiries held at different places were attended by cultivators in large numbers, not only from the village where the enquiry was held but from neighbouring villages also. The nature of replies received clearly indicates that by and large the witnesses co-operated with the Commission and made valuable suggestions. The discussions with the non-official workers and district officers were also helpful to the Commission in studying the problem.

9. Enquiries made were mainly for types of soils, climate, rainfall, methods of cultivation, crop patterns and yields. They also covered a few other relevant factors such as incidence of land revenue, rents, land values and the economy of the Agriculturist in general.

10. As the Commission had neither the time nor the machinery at its disposal to collect statistics independently, we have freely drawn upon the survey and settlement reports, agricultural statistics and other official reports which were kindly spared for us by various Departments.

11. Determination of extents of land for different classes of soils which would in different areas and at present prices fetch a gross produce of Rs. 1,600 was for us a purely scientific problem. Discussion on the various ceilings imposed by the Act in terms of the family holding or a review of the agrarian policies of the State or of measures adopted for their implementation was clearly beyond the purview of this report. Discussion on relevant factors and the Commission's findings thereon are accordingly limited to the immediate bearing which each of them has on the problem on hand, viz., local areas and family holdings as they are envisaged in sections 3 and 4 of the Act.

12. In the following chapters we have attempted to describe various relevant factors in as much as they relate to the extents of family holdings. We start with a brief description of land tenures and land reforms in Hyderabad in Chapter II and conclude with a summary of our recommendations in Chapter IX.

13. The Commission is thankful to the Government for the instructions given by them through their Circular letter dated 13-3-1954 requesting all officers and departments concerned to supply information required by the Commission without delay and also to extend full co-operation to the Commission in every possible way. The Director of Agriculture and the Director of the Bureau of Economics and Statistics were always willing to supply the information required. The Commission is thankful to all those officials and non-officials who supplied replies to the questionnaire and met the Commission for personal discussions. The cultivators who attended the enquiries made by the Commission at different places had in many cases to undertake long journeys perhaps at great expense. The Commission is grateful to all of them for their co-operation.

14. The Commission must place on record their appreciation of the ability, willingness and enthusiasm with which Shri Bhujang Rao Kulkarni, I.A.S., Secretary and Shri Vasudeo Rao, Joint Secretary worked for the Commission throughout. Their work which involved collection of a mass of statistics and other information, taking notes of the various interviews and discussions together with arranging the tours was difficult, but was undertaken and completed very willingly. They had to do it in addition to their normal work. Shri Purna Pragnya accompanied the Commission on tours and has been very helpful.

15. The office staff of the Commission had also to do strenuous work throughout, especially during the period in which the report was being drafted. They did this ungrudgingly.

CHAPTER II

LAND TENURES AND LAND REFORMS IN HYDERABAD

16. Land tenure means the manner in which land is held or cultivated. It is the system of rights and obligations of individuals owning or cultivating the land vis-a-vis the state or among themselves. Land tenure policies, therefore, deal with the conditions under which people should own, work and live on the land. Whatever the type of farming may be, the tenure policies govern the way in which economic opportunities, managerial responsibilities and farm income are distributed among the people.

17. The process of abolition of intermediaries in Hyderabad started with the merger of Sarf-e-Khas *i. e.* Nizam's own estate in February 1949 and ended with the abolition of all the jagirs comprising about one-third of the total area of the State. Ryotwari tenure now prevails throughout the State. The ryot or the landholder holds his land directly from the Government. In theory the State is the owner and overlord of all land. Private rights are recognised to the extent they are granted by the State. In actual practice, however, the claim of overlordship of the state does not detract materially from the position of the landholders. The landholder is recognised as an occupant. He has the right to use, transfer, sell, mortgage or otherwise dispose of his land. He can raise any crops, and build a farm house or a cattle shed. He has a right to relinquish any field at his option. He can thus contract his holding by resignation or transfer, or extend it by purchasing other land. He can lease a portion or the whole of his holding on a rent agreed upon with the tenant.

18. Occupancy rights are subject only to the prompt payment of land revenue assessment. All land is liable to the payment of land revenue. The assessment is a charge upon the crop. Every holder is individually responsible for its payment. It is fixed for a period of 20 to 30 years and is periodically revised under a revision settlement.

19. Pattadars, Shikmidars, Hissadars and Kabjedars are not in fact different types of tenure holders. They are all ryotwari landholders and the difference lies only in the nature and degree of recognition of their rights in the official records. They are equally entitled to occupancy and other privileges attached to it. The grades of recognition in official records are in many cases the result of the time lag between the acquisition of a right and its registry in official records. These grades of proprietary rights will disappear with the preparation and maintenance of the Record of Rights.

20. Similarly, Inam is also a ryotwari tenure except for the remission of a part or whole of the land revenue assessment and certain restrictions on the sale or transfer of the land held as Inam. 'Ijara' is a special tenure governed by contracts made between the State and the Ijaradars. These villages had been given on long term leases on very favourable terms in order to encourage reclamation of lands and habitation of deserted villages.

21. The ryotwari tenure did not originally envisage the landholder as a non-cultivating owner or a mere rent receiver. But because of the saleable or mortgageable character of the ryot's interest, in course of time, a class of non-cultivating owners came into existence. We quote below a paragraph from the report of the Agrarian Reforms Committee to indicate the growth of absentee landlordism and tenancy problems in ryotwari areas.

22. "Absentee Landlordism and Tenancy Farming had their origin thus in the later half of the 19th Century. It was during this period that for a variety of reasons, national and international, land became for the first time a commodity of value to be bought and sold in the market as any other commercial commodity. By reason of the peculiar security that land as property affords, it came to get imparted a value greatly inflated and out of all proportion to its yield capacity. Land, besides an economic value, has always had social and political values of its own. Possession of land has often been a passport for prestige and status in society. As a cumulative effect of all the above factors, people from all walks of life began acquiring land, not for purposes of cultivation by themselves, but as a source of

business or commercial investment. In course of time, this tendency became more and more pronounced, as a result of which land increasingly passed out of the hands of owner-cultivators into the hands of non-cultivating classes like money-lenders and others, who lived mostly away from the land and whose sole interest in the land was the amount of the rent they could get by letting it to others. As time went by, the dissociation between ownership and the cultivation of land became more and more pronounced and the number of cultivating owners began to decrease progressively."

23. With the dissociation of ownership and cultivation of land and the growth of tenancy system arose problems of adjustments between tenant-landlord interests. The increase in the number of tenancies, the passing of land and concentration of large extents into the hands of non-cultivating classes, deterioration of agriculture, and the excessive competition among tenants for land, leading to growth of rent rates, gradually created a situation in ryotwari areas which had to be met by tenancy legislation on lines similar to those adopted in Zamindari areas.

24. The first step taken in Hyderabad in this direction was the appointment of a Tenancy Committee and enactment of the Hyderabad Asami Shikmis Act of 1945. It gave fixity of tenure to all new tenants for ten years and empowered the Government to fix maximum rates of rent. A class of tenants was declared as protected and granted permanency of tenure subject only to the payment of lawful rent. Subsequent enquiries however showed that the provisions of this Act had not been implemented in right earnest.

25. Appointment of an Agrarian Reforms Committee in 1949 was another landmark in the history of Land Reforms in Hyderabad. On the basis of their recommendations the Government enacted the Hyderabad Tenancy and Agricultural Lands Act on 10th June 1950. The main objectives of this Act were the improvement of the status of tenants, the limitation of the size of holdings, abolition of absentee landlordism and preservation of land in the hands of genuine agriculturists. The minimum area of land which would enable a cultivator to

maintain an average family of five persons including himself in reasonable comfort was defined as an "economic holding" and no person who held more than five times the size of an economic holding was allowed to acquire more land.

26. The Hyderabad Tenancy and Agricultural Lands Act of 1950 imposed some restrictions on the transfer of ownership rights enjoyed under the ryotwari tenure. The right of leasing out the land was also restricted as well as the rents to be collected from tenants. Subletting was prohibited and payment of rent in time was an important condition for continuance of tenancy rights. Tenancy of ordinary tenants was guaranteed for 10 years and eviction without due process of law was prohibited. The Act declared all tenants who had cultivated the land continuously for six years within the prescribed period as "protected tenants" and conferred special rights and privileges upon them including the right to purchase the land held by them on easy terms. The number of recorded protected tenants was over six lakhs and they were reported to be cultivating more than 1/4 th of the cultivated area of the State.

27. The Hyderabad Land Revenue Amendment Act of 1952 aimed to improve the status of tenants of lands in Ijara villages. After the expiry of the term the leaseholders were recognised as ryotwari holders on concessional land revenue assessment. With the concentration of large extents of land in their hands, most of them developed into a class similar to the Zamindars of Uttar Pradesh and Bihar. The Tenancy Act of 1950 did apply to their tenants but some of them deserved still higher status by virtue of their long cultivation and their efforts for reclamation of the land. Such of those tenants who have been in possession of any land in an Ijara village continuously for a period of 12 years or who have from the commencement of cultivation or from the time patta was granted to the Ijaradar, cultivated such land jointly with the Ijaradar, were accordingly declared as Shikmidars i. e. holders of a proprietary right. They were also allowed a right to purchase the Ijaradar's nominal interests on payment of an amount not exceeding ten times the difference between the rent and the land revenue payable in respect of such lands.

28. There were complaints from some districts that the landholders either wilfully or out of fear were indulging in large scale eviction of tenants. The Hyderabad Prevention of Evictions Ordinance was, therefore, promulgated in August 1952,

(i) to stay all suits claiming relief through eviction of tenants, and

(ii) to restore possession to tenants evicted after 21st March, 1952.

More than 600 suits for eviction of tenants were stayed and more than five thousand evicted tenants were restored upon lands. Sales of lands which were made without giving first option to the protected tenants for purchasing lands were declared void. The Ordinance lapsed in January 1953.

29. During the years 1951-52 and 1952-53 tenancy records were prepared for all the villages of the State to consolidate the position of the protected and ordinary tenants. As a token of recognition of protected tenancy rights, certificates were distributed to six lakhs of protected tenants. Similarly Shikmidari records were prepared in 421 Ijara villages and Shikmidari Certificates distributed to about ten thousand Shikmidars. About 1.4 lakhs of acres are reported to have been sold to protected tenants during this period. Stay of suits for evictions and restorations of more than five thousand evicted tenants under the Prevention of Evictions Ordinance of 1952 had a salutary psychological effect on the peasantry. It created an impression that tenancy rights had come to stay.

30. Enactment of the Hyderabad Tenancy and Agricultural Lands Amending Act of 1954 is another landmark in the progress of land reforms in Hyderabad. Its object was to further improve the status of the tenants and to provide for implementation of all recommendations made by the Planning Commission on land policy.

31. The salient features of the new Act are, introduction of 'family holding' as a new yardstick for administration of land reforms, reduction of rents, their fixation in terms of multiples of land revenue, imposition of fresh

restrictions on resumption for personal cultivation, imposition of ceilings on the size of holdings for future acquisition of lands as well as on the existing holdings, sale of lands in favour of tenants on easier terms and assumption of management or acquisition by the state of surplus or inefficiently cultivated lands. Through the restrictions on resumption of land for personal cultivation, greater security to tenants and reduction in rents, the Act reduces the scope for exploitation by an absentee landlord. Maximum rents for both protected and ordinary tenants have been prescribed. The rent payable is the rent agreed upon between the landholder and the tenant. In case of a dispute it is not to exceed 4 times the land revenue for irrigated lands and Dry Chalka lands and five times the land revenue for other dry lands. It is also not to exceed one-fourth for irrigated lands and one-fifth for all other lands of the gross produce. With this further reduction in his share of agricultural profits the landholder will perhaps make a choice soon either to take to personal cultivation or sell the land to the tenant. The Act, thus, aims at merging of ownership with cultivation and by permitting the tenant to acquire ownership on easy terms. The Agricultural Economy envisaged is of peasant proprietors, every one of them being the cultivator of his own land.

82. It would be worthwhile to see how and how far the Hyderabad Tenancy and Agricultural Lands Act as amended by the Amendment Act of 1954, provides for fulfilling some of the main objectives of the Land Reform policies in the country. These objectives are :—

- (i) Augmentation of agricultural production by a better system of land management ;
- (ii) Reduction of inequalities in opportunities and income ; and
- (iii) Provision of security for tenants including opportunities for them to become owners of the land they cultivate.

83. Increased production is absolutely essential for putting national economy on a firm basis. Production suffers because of very large holdings held by absentee landlords who are solely interested in rents and also because of small and uneconomic holdings which stand

in the way of any advance in agricultural production. Because of the restrictions on future acquisition of land (Section 48 (1)) creation of new substantial holdings is ruled out. For existing large holdings, Section 44 imposes a limit on the area which a landholder can resume from his protected tenants. Resumption is allowed for an area which would make landholder's cultivation holding equal to three family holdings. Protected tenants on the remaining lands will be entitled to purchase lands held by them.

Large holdings which are personally cultivated or managed by the landholders can be classified in two groups :

- (i) Those which are improperly cultivated or are not managed according to the prescribed standards of cultivation or management ; and
- (ii) those which are so efficiently managed that their break-up might lead to a fall in production.

For the first category Sections 51 and 53-C empower the Government to take over the management of the entire holding or a portion of it which may be in excess of four and half family holdings and arrange for its efficient cultivation.

84. As regards small and uneconomic holdings, Chapter VII provides for prevention of further fragmentation and empowers the Government to enforce schemes of consolidation. Chapter VIII of the Act also provides for formation of co-operative farming societies. These measures aim at uniting small and uneconomic holdings and formation of 'economic holdings' for efficient land management and production.

85. Imposition of ceilings on the existing holdings (Section 53-C) as well as on future acquisition of land (Section 48), restrictions on leasing of land (Sections 6, 7 and 8) or on resumption of land from the protected tenants for personal cultivation (Section 44), reduction of rents (Sections 11 & 12) and sale of land in favour of protected tenants on easy terms (Section 38) are intended to reduce inequalities in opportunities and income.

86. As regards the security of tenure to the tenants Section 7 provides that all future tenancies are to run at

least for five years. Except for resumption of land for personal cultivation, the protected tenancy is permanent. Even ordinary tenants cannot be evicted during their term of tenancy. The grounds for eviction of tenants are restricted (Section 19). Protected tenants are allowed to purchase the land on easy terms (Section 38). Such purchases are possible only of lands held by substantial holders as the condition is that the landholder should at least be left with two family holdings after the sale.

37. The enactment of this legislation was certainly a major step in land reform. Results can, however, be seen only after its enforcement which does not appear to be very easy. Our enquiries have shown that many substantial holders are at present subdividing their holdings and a sort of mild panic has spread even among the so-called middle and small owners. Tenancies are continuing mostly on annual terms and on payment of market or customary rents. The number of protected tenants is gradually going down through evictions, surrenders and sales in their favour. As a result, the protected tenants may today be representing a limited class out of the total tenant population of the State. Conditions of tenancies of almost all the protected and ordinary tenants are in practice governed more by local custom and market conditions than by the provisions of the statute.

38. The following extract from the latest United Nations publication on land reforms will show that all Asian countries have experienced similar difficulties in enforcing tenancy legislation and in controlling tenancy conditions.

“As a result of the scarcity of farm land, its right of use is highly valued in terms of money and labour. Maldistribution of population also accentuates this effect. In these conditions, even the most comprehensive legislation to control conditions of tenancy may be ineffective, unless the bargaining power of the tenant can be improved. This is difficult to achieve while opportunities for employment in occupations other than agriculture remain limited. So long as the demand for land is so greatly in excess of the supply, legislation to reduce rents or to prevent eviction of tenants will be difficult to enforce.”

39. We may also mention two very important measures of land reform recently undertaken by the State Government. They are the census of land holdings in the State and preparation of Record of Rights. They would certainly go a long way in overcoming many difficulties encountered in the enforcement of land reform legislation. They would enable formulation of future land reform policies on sounder foundations.

40. The object of the census of land holdings is to get reliable data regarding the sizes of ownership and cultivation holdings, the extents of ownership and tenancy cultivation, fragmentation of land and classification of holdings according to different modes of cultivation. We are told that the Land Census operations have been very aptly combined with the preparation of Record of Rights and that the latter is being made an integral part and basis of revenue accounts, thus ensuring its up-to-date maintenance in future. Preparation of Record of Rights means recognition of all landholders as occupancy holders under the ryotwari system and abolition of all nominal gradations among them such as Pattadars, Shikmidars, Hissadars etc. Recognition of all unregistered holders means their elevation to the status of Khatedars in revenue accounts; and thereby saving them from the clutches of village officers and nominal Pattadars. There is no doubt that this reform of village accounts would lead to extreme simplification of land tenures in the State.

CHAPTER III

SIZE OF HOLDINGS

41. In this Chapter we propose to discuss various concepts of the size of holdings and the meanings assigned to 'optimum', 'economic', 'family' and 'basic' holdings. Next to tenures, the most important factor which affects the returns from land is the size of holdings. The size of the operating unit affects the cost of production, efficiency of cultivation or management and the income from agriculture. When the farm is too large, the farmer loses because supervision becomes difficult. When it is too small, he loses because costs go up, improvements become impossible and he does not get full employment for his family or cattle. The size of holdings is therefore an important question from the point of view of the land policy to be followed by a State.

42. The Planning Commission have described the country's land distribution pattern as "of numerous small holdings, a large proportion of them being uneconomic, a small number of middle peasants and a sprinkling of substantial owners". According to the 1951 census 68% of the total population is dependent upon agriculture in Hyderabad, 41% is principally sustained as owner cultivators, 7.4% as tenant cultivators, 17.2% as agricultural labourers and 2.4% as rent receivers. The percentage of owner cultivators in the agriculturist population is 60%, that of the tenants 11% and of the agricultural labourers 26%. Man-land ratio is 1.5 acres of sown area per head or 2.15 acres of sown area per head of the agriculturist population. There are approximately sixteen lakhs holdings and the average holding size is 17 acres of sown area. Cultivation holdings are still smaller and the average size would be about 10 acres of sown area each.

43. Existence of great numbers of excessively small holdings is a very serious problem and is described as the greatest single obstacle to economic and social progress and the most difficult to remove. Division of land into excessively small farms is often accompanied by fragmentation i.e. division of the farm unit into a number of scattered pieces of land. In Hyderabad about 14

lakhs holdings are in size less than 25 acres and approximately 90% of occupied area is held by them. Enquiries show that decade after decade farms have been becoming smaller and that fragmentation is increasing.

44. The Congress Agrarian Reforms Committee evolved three *norms of sizes* of holdings—'Basic'—'economic' and 'optimum' for analysing the existing complex pattern of agrarian economy in the country. The central concept was that of an 'economic holding' which was to be determined according to the agronomic conditions of different regions, on the following principles :—

- (i) It must afford a reasonable standard of living to the cultivator,
- (ii) It must provide full employment to a family of normal size and at least to a pair of bullocks.

45. We quote from an adaptation of the Committee's Report :

"The logic behind such differentiation is that holdings below the economic size demand a different approach and treatment, say that of rehabilitation. But the number and percentage of such holdings in India is so large that the task of rehabilitation of such a vast sector of the agrarian economy would be beyond the organisational competence of the State. The Committee, therefore, has evolved the concept of Basic Holding which will be smaller than the Economic Holding and to which rehabilitation treatment may be given. A basic holding is a holding smaller than which would be palpably uneconomic from the point of view of efficiency of agricultural operations. Thus, there will be between the Basic and the Economic Holdings a category which though uneconomic in the sense of being unable to provide a reasonable standard of living to the cultivator may not be inefficient for purposes of agricultural operations".

46. "The Committee has also felt that there should be a ceiling to the size of holding which anyone farmer should own and cultivate. In the first place, the supply of land, in relation to the number of people seeking it, is so limited that not to put a ceiling on individual holdings would be irrational and unjust. Secondly, under

the present technique of cultivation, the managerial capacity and financial resources of an average cultivator in India, the optimum size of a holding has to be fairly low. The Committee has, therefore, recommended that the optimum size should be three times the size of the economic holding. Certain exceptions, however, have been allowed in the cases of joint families and charitable institutions."

47. The Hyderabad Agrarian Reforms Committee had also followed more or less a similar analysis. They defined an economic holding as "one which in a normal year and with the present methods of cultivation, allows a cultivator a chance of producing a surplus after meeting all necessary and incidental expenses, sufficient to provide him a fair standard of living and allows him to keep himself and his family in reasonable minimum of comfort according to Indian standards and without obliging him to incur debts". Their view was that the economic holding should at least give an income of Rs. 150 per month to the farmer and his family. The Committee had admitted that "the factors to be taken into account are so varied in their nature that a detailed enquiry must be held in order to determine the proper size of an economic holding for each district or part of a district according to the local circumstances." They had recommended that "8 or 10 acres of wet land and 50 acres of dry land in Telingana and 50 acres of B.C. Soil in Marathwada would perhaps constitute an economic holding." Their recommendations were accepted by the State Government. The definition was incorporated in Section 4 of the Hyderabad Tenancy and Agricultural Lands Act of 1950. The exact acreages declared provisionally and later on finally respectively through Revenue Department Notifications No. 29 of 26-5-1950 and 53 of 13-10-1950 were as follows :—

- (i) the Districts of Hyderabad, Nalgonda, Warangal, Mahboobnagar, Medak, Karimnagar, Nizamabad & Adilabad shall constitute "local area" No. 1 for purpose of Chapter II of the said Act and the Districts of Nanded, Parbhani, Aurangabad, Bhir, Osmanabad, Bidar, Gulbarga and Raichur to constitute "local area" No. 2 for similar purposes ;
- (ii) in the said "Local area" No. 1 the minimum area of an economic holding shall be 10 acres

of wet land and 50 acres of Chalka or Red Soil and in "Local area" No. 2 the minimum area of economic holding shall be 50 acres of Black Cotton and Red Soil;

- (iii) for purposes of calculation and equation of lands of different soils, one acre of wet land shall be treated as equal to 5 acres of dry land of Black Cotton Soil or 10 acres of other Dry Land.

48. The conception of 'economic holding' has now been replaced by another 'norm' for the size. The new yardstick to measure sizes of holdings is 'family holding'. The Planning Commission conceived it "as being equivalent, according to the local conditions and under the existing conditions of technique, either to plough unit or to a work unit for a family of average size working with such assistance, as is customary in agricultural operations." The Hyderabad Tenancy and Agricultural Lands (Amendment) Act of 1954, however defines the family holding as an area "which a family of five persons including the agriculturist himself, cultivates personally according to local conditions and practices and with such assistance as is customary in agricultural operations and which area, will yield annually a produce the value of which, after deducting fifty per cent therefrom as cost of cultivation, is Rs. 800 according to the price levels prevailing at the time of determination".

49. Sub-section (2) of Section 4 further imposes the following (maximum) limits on the extents of family holdings for different kinds of soils:—

Limits :—(1) Wet land-Single Crop each year, all kinds of soils;

(a) Classification of 8 annas .. 6 Acres. or above.

(b) All other classes. .. 9 Acres.

(2) Dry land;

(a) Black Cotton or Laterite soils;

(i) Class I with soil classification of 8 annas or above .. 24 Acres.

(ii) All other classes .. 36 Acres.

(b) Chalka soils:

(i) Class I with soil classification of 8 annas or above .. 48 Acres.

(ii) All other classes .. 72 Acres.

50. The 'family holding' is thus to be an area:

(i) which a family of five cultivates personally;

(ii) which would yield a gross produce of Rs. 1,600 per annum or after deducting 50% for cost of cultivation a net income of Rs. 800 and

(iii) which does not exceed the prescribed limits.

51. A question arises whether there may be any inherent contradiction among the above conditions. If the first condition is presumed to imply a plough unit or work unit there would be definite contradiction in the three conditions as a plough or work unit may not in majority of cases, yield a gross produce of Rs. 1,600 and the limits prescribed in some cases may be equivalent to two plough or work units or more. But the words "cultivates personally" appearing in the definition, in our opinion, should be understood as they have been defined in Section 2(g) (iii) of the Act. It implies that the average family can employ labour on wages and accordingly cultivate two or more plough or work units. The first condition, therefore, does not contain any definiteness about the size of the holding except perhaps for the implied sense regarding the maximum area which a family would be able to cultivate or supervise. We have therefore, to exclude the criterion of the plough or work unit and of personal cultivation by an average family of five.

52. Recent fall in prices has brought in some contradiction in the remaining two conditions also. In fact we have in our enquiries seen many lands which even with peak prices would not have yielded a gross produce of Rs. 1,600 for the limits prescribed. During these two years after the introduction of the Amending Bill, paddy prices have registered a fall of 25% and 6 acres of single crop wet land today would yield Rs. 1,600 only in exceptionally favourable circumstances. We are also required to adopt the prices prevailing at the time of determination. In view of these facts we would, therefore, be guided more by the condition of the produce

than the limits prescribed. The limits can, we believe, be altered by invoking the proviso to Section (4) or if necessary even by an amendment of the Act.

53. It will be interesting to compare the family holding with the 'economic holding' as it was originally understood by the Agrarian Reforms Committee or declared by Government in 1950. It was implied that the economic holding would yield a net income of Rs. 1,800 per annum. This would indicate that with the same prices the "family holding" should be 4/9 or a little less than half of the "economic holding". If the fall in prices is taken into account the family holding would be more than half of the economic holding or more than five acres of wet and 25 acres of dry land in Telangana districts and more than 25 acres of Black Cotton Soil in Marathwada and Karnatak districts.

54. We may now see how the family holding is to be used in implementation of Land Reforms.

(a) A Landholder can, in future, lease out his lands only if his holding is not more than 3 family holdings—(Section 7),

(b) A protected tenant can ask for purchase of land which he is cultivating from the landholder if—

(i) Purchase of these lands does not make his holding more than one family holding—Section 38 (7), and

(ii) The land left with the landholder is not less than 2 family holdings—Section 38 (7),

(c) A Landholder is entitled to resume land for personal cultivation from his protected tenant only to the extent which would make the land together with the land that is already under his cultivation equal to 3 family holdings—(Section 44),

(d) Another condition attached on personal resumption is that in each case of such resumption the protected tenant must be left with land inclusive of his owned area equal to a basic holding (1/3 of the family holding) or 1/2 of the land leased to him whichever is less—(Section 44),

(e) If however the landholder holds less than a

basic holding he can resume the entire land leased out to a protected tenant,

(f) A landholder is not entitled to purchase or acquire land if by that acquisition his holding would exceed 3 times the family holding—(Section 48),

(g) A transfer of land is not allowed if the alienor's holding is by that transfer to be less than one family holding (Section 48),

(h) People holding a basic holding (1/3 of the family holding) or less are exempted from the restrictions imposed on transfers of land in Chapter V of the Act (Section 50-A),

(i) Government have powers to assume management of or to acquire surplus lands from the landholder or the protected tenant if the holding exceeds $4\frac{1}{2}$ times the family holding, (Sections 53-C & 53-G), and

(j) Areas less than a basic holding have been defined as fragments (Section 2) and Government may in the notified areas prohibit future fragmentation or may take steps to consolidate existing fragments, (Chapter VII of the Act).

55. Family holding thus comes in for almost all the aspects of land reform, leasing of lands, purchase by or resumption from the protected tenants, transfer of land, acquisition of surplus lands and prevention of fragmentation and consolidation of holdings. It is obvious that every person having anything to do with the land either as an owner or a cultivator will be affected in some way by the extent of the family holding. The formula fixed should, therefore, be as simple as possible, so that an average peasant should readily understand it and judge his own holding in terms of family holdings.

56. With different types of land, varying soil patterns, or climatic zones combined with subdivision and fragmentation of holdings, a majority of holdings today presents a very complex picture. Small parcels of lands may in some exceptional cases exhibit uniformity of soil but there would be very few holdings which do not have a variety of soils. There can thus be an infinite number of combinations or permutations of varying kinds and classes of soils, and it is humanly impossible to attempt determination of family holdings for each such kind or class of soil.

57. There are different multiples or fractions of the family holding used to regulate the operation of land reforms. In terms of family holding the upper limit on the existing holding is $4\frac{1}{2}$, the limit for future acquisition of land, or for enabling the landholder to lease his land is 3. Protected tenants can purchase only up to one and only when the landholder is left with 2. Resumption is allowed up to 3 but only when the protected tenant is left with one-third which is also the minimum limit for future subdivision. The confusion will be worst confounded when varying family holdings for different kinds and classes of lands and for different local areas are combined with varying operative multiples and fractions and with complex fragmented holdings. We do not, therefore, consider such a determination to be in the reach of practicability.

58. Fixation of limits varying from land to land, from holding to holding or from village to village will also bring in the element of discretion and may lead to avoidable harrassment of the ignorant peasantry. Looking at the magnitude of work and complexity of the problem we think that such a course would bring much more pressure upon the administration than it can competently bear.

59. We would, therefore, advocate simple formulas for family-holdings and as far as possible simple multiples or fractions for operation of land reforms. We would refer to this point again in our treatment of soils and soil classification.

60. Simplicity of formulas can be achieved by broad averages and by providing enough latitude for variations. There would be practically no harm done even if broad averages tend to be a bit more liberal. Excepting the limit prescribed under section 53-C for acquisition of surplus lands, all other limits operate equally in favour of and against both the landholders and tenants. As an illustration we may examine how latitude allowed would actually work upon both the landlords and tenants. If a family-holding calculated at 24 acres for a local area is for averages fixed at 30 acres the increase would operate as follows :—

Landholder

(i) Can resume his own land upto 90 acres instead of 72.

Tenant

(i) Can purchase under section 38 upto 30 acres instead of 24.

(ii) 60 acres instead of 48 out of his holdings would be safe from the operation of section 38.

(iii) Has to leave out of his land for each protected tenant at least 10 acres instead of 8.

(iv) Subdivision for less than 10 acres instead of 8 would be prohibited.

(v) Each of his protected tenant can purchase upto 30 acres instead of 24 acres.

(ii) In case of resumption, will be left with at least 10 acres instead of 8.

(iii) Liable to be evicted from land needed to make landholder's holding 90 instead of 72 acres.

(iv) Cannot purchase land unless the landholder is left with 60 acres instead of 48.

It will be clearly seen that the first two conditions work equally in favour of both the landholders and tenants and the remaining equally against them. These advantages and disadvantages are fully set off. We are, therefore, of the opinion that broad generalization and a little latitude for variety of soils would not at all be inconsistent with the spirit of our land reforms.

CHAPTER IV

SOILS

61. The most striking feature of soils is their amazing variety. Their colour, depth, and physical and chemical properties vary from village to village and from field to field. They respond to varying conditions of climate, rainfall, irrigation, manuring and other agricultural operations in many different ways. So much so that at first sight it seems impossible to make any general statement regarding their fertility. Experts have, however, been able to define two broad soil types and to account for their formation, structure, texture, colour or chemical properties and the resulting productive values. These two types are :

(i) Black Cotton soils or the 'regad' and

(ii) Red earths or 'Chalkas.'

Locally a number of varieties of both these soils are distinguished by the ryots and a very intelligent use made of typical characteristics of each of them, but their description would be out of the purview of our report.

62. Another difficulty in grouping of soils is that a type of soil has no definite boundaries. No demarcating line can be drawn to distinguish between two soils. What happens is that one soil type usually gives way gradually to another, and there is a wide transition zone between a well defined soil type and its neighbour. Black Cotton and Red Earths are accordingly found side by side over wide areas of the State. Each village in these areas has a portion of black and another of red soils. Patches of Black Cotton soils occur in all Telingana districts, while Raichur, Gulbarga and Aurangabad have considerable extents of Red Earths. Existence of Black Cotton and Red soils side by side would lead us to believe that a greater part of Hyderabad should be treated as a transition zone between Black Cotton and Red Earths and a clear cut demarcation of zones for Black Cotton or Red Earths would be practically impossible.

63. Under section 4 of the Act, the extents of the family-holding are to be determined for each kind and

class of soil. In the 'kind' of soils might be implied a distinction of wet, bagat or dry or of the type of soils viz. Black Cotton or Chalka. We have, therefore, to see whether productivity for each type of soil can be ascertained separately. We may also have to see how far they have been in practice treated for purposes of soil classification as two distinct types.

64. Before leading to the methods of soil classification it would be useful to have a brief account of the two soil types, right from their formation to their productive capacities. We, therefore, reproduce here a very useful note on soils in Hyderabad prepared for us by Dr. Desai, the Agricultural Chemist of the department of Agricultural.

65. "Geology:—The principal geological formations in Hyderabad State are: (1) the Deccan Trap (basaltic rock) which occupies roughly the western half of the State covering the districts of Gulbarga, Osmanabad, Bhir, Aurangabad, Parbhani, Nanded and parts of Adilabad and Nizamabad. The eastern half or the rest of the State is mostly occupied by the Gneissic Complex (granites and gneisses acid rocks). However, some sedimentary rocks mostly comprising of lime stone are found in the valleys of the river Bhima in the south-west and in the valley of the river Krishna along the south-eastern borders of the State. The district of Bidar is almost wholly occupied by the laterite rock which is originated from the Deccan Trap.

66. Topography:—The country is an extensive plateau with an average elevation of about 1,200 feet above sea level, the summits here and there rising to 2,500 to 3,500 feet. The surface of the country has a general slope from north-west to south-east, the main drainage being in this direction. The country to the extreme north-west corner has an average altitude of about 2,000 feet falling gradually to about 1,200 feet in Raichur district in south and to between 800 to 900 feet further down near Karnool. However, it may be stated that formation of different soils (Red and Black) in a tract depends mainly on the local topographic conditions which will be referred while dealing with soils in different parts of the country.

67. Soils.—The soils of Hyderabad State may be divided into two main divisions:

- (1) Black Cotton soil or the 'regur' and
- (2) Red Earths.

The Red Earth is locally known as 'masab' in Deccan Trap country and 'Chalka' in the Gneissic country or the Telingana. The Red soils of Bidar are known as laterite soils.

68. Black and Red soils are formed from both acid (granites and gneisses) and basic (Deccan Trap or basalt) rocks, but under different soil forming processes. Under Tropical climatic conditions, the soil comprises mainly of weathered mineral rock material together with moisture, air and organic matter including micro organisms. Thus, the first step for soil formation is the disintegration of the rocks by physical weathering which is mainly brought about by sudden cooling of heated rocks by stormy rains in summer. Due to irregular expansion or contraction of different minerals and different layers of rocks, which causes tension within the rock material, the rock gets cracked and pulverised. Then the powdered rock material is acted upon chemically by the carbonated rain water, decomposing the rock minerals to release free silica and the bases like calcium, magnesium, potassium, sodium etc., in the form of hydroxides. This process of rock decomposition is known as hydrolysis. During this process, secondary clay minerals or clays are formed and their colour and quality or crop producing capacity depends upon the conditions under which they are formed.

69. Soils formed under conditions of heavy leaching by water and free drainage are coarser and their clay material is of low quality and it contains free iron and aluminium hydroxides which after being oxidised by summer heat impart permanent red colour to the clayey material. Thus red soils are generally formed on hill slopes and elevated regions where the rain water percolates through the soil quickly carrying with it all the soluble bases etc. and finer material released after the decomposition of rock minerals. Whereas, in tracts of flat topography the soluble products more or less remain at

the seat of decomposition and the resulting soil is finer and its clay material is of high quality due to formation of organo-inorganic compounds of colloidal nature which possess very high moisture holding capacity and which impart black colour to the soil. Thus black soils are commonly seen on flat areas and at valley bottoms.

70. In conformity with the above considerations of soil development, the western half of Hyderabad State *i.e.* the districts of Aurangabad, Parbhani, Nanded, parts of Adilabad, Bhir, Osmauabad, Gulbarga and most of the Raichur district where topography of the tracts is more or less flat with gentle slopes and undulations, more than 65 to 75 per cent area is covered by Black Cotton soils and the elevated lands and hill slopes only are occupied by chocolate brown to brown and red 'Masab' soils respectively. Bidar district which is an elevated table-land and which is occupied by laterite rock formation has almost completely loamy to heavy loam laterite soils.

71. Similarly in the eastern half of the State *i.e.* in the Telingana districts, some tracts having even topography such as in parts of Nizamabad, Karimnagar, Warangal, Nalgonda and Mahboobnagar districts, Black Cotton soils have covered fairly large areas. Otherwise most of the Telingana districts have hilly, rugged and steeply sloping and undulating topography and thus the prevailing soil is the reddish brown to brownish red sandy loam known as 'Chalka'. Consistent with the rough topography of the Telingana tract the country is traversed by innumerable streamlets and nalas which have been used for storing rain water for paddy cultivation by putting earth dams across them, practically in each and every village.

72. According to the mode of formation of black and red soils as described above they differ widely in their physical and chemical properties on which depends the fertility of the soil.

73. Under physical properties, soil texture and structure are very important.

74. **Texture** :—Texture of a soil depends upon the proportion of coarser (coarse and fine sands) and finer

(silt and clay) particles of which the mineral part of the soil is composed. Thus there are sandy, sandy loams, loams, sandy clays, silt loams, clay loams, clays etc., soils.

75. Red soils are generally sandy loams to heavy loams in texture. Among these, the 'Chalkas' of Telangana are coarser than 'masab' and laterite soils of Bidar due to differences in the composition of their parent rocks. So also, the Black Cotton soils of Deccan Trap area are heavier in texture when compared to those of acid rock areas. Besides, the clay particles in red soils possess colloidal properties inferior to those in the black soils.

76. Red soils, on account of their lighter texture, are open and porous to allow excess water to pass through quickly and drain away, carrying insoluble plant nutrients. Besides their clay quality is low for moisture retention. Hence the red soils need frequent irrigations or rains for successful growth of crops. The black soils retain maximum amount of moisture due to their heavy texture and good quality of their clays. But the moisture-holding capacity of the red soils may be improved by constant application of bulky organic manures. In the case of red soils, however, application of smaller quantities of water through irrigation or rains is much more effective for crop growth than in the case of black soils which need heavy doses of water. Red soils due to their coarser texture etc., can be worked with implements within a wider range of their moisture contents when compared to the black soils which can be worked with only when they come in 'vapsa' or optimum moisture condition, after heavy rains.

77. Optimum physical condition of the soil to provide free drainage of excess water and aeration of the soil to supply oxygen to the plant-roots and the soil micro-organisms is always and almost self-maintained in the case of red soils due to their lighter textures. Whereas in the case of heavy textured black soils, special effects have to be made by way of applying heavy doses of bulky organic manures to maintain the soil-clay in granular and porous condition.

78. Root and tuber crops like, potato, sweet-potato, vegetables like radish, crops like ginger, turmeric etc.

need lighter or loamy and loose soils such as the red soils, whereas, heavy textured Black Cotton soils are suitable for all other kinds of crops.

79. Lighter textured soils like the red soils resist the forces of soil erosion by water and winds better than the heavy textured Black Cotton soils especially those which are very poor in their organic matter content.

80. Thus from the point of view of maintaining optimum physical properties of the soil for good crop growth, red soils are superior to black soils provided the plant food and moisture status of the soils is properly maintained.

81. *Structure*.—Structure of the soil refers to the arrangements of finer colloidal clay particles of the soil to form into aggregates or granules which when formed have important bearing on the drainage and aeration of the soils, especially, of the heavy textured black cotton soils. In the case of red soils which are already porous and aerated on account of their sandy and loamy texture, the structural characteristics are not very important except when the soil is turned into alkali soil due to special reasons. But in the case of Black Cotton soils, maintenance of optimum soil structure is very essential for successful plant growth. There are two extreme states of soil structure viz. (i) the single-grained structure when individual fine particles exist independently and (ii) the crumb or granular structure when the particles form into aggregates giving rise to compound particles of bigger sizes. In the former case when the soil becomes packed by the use of farm implements, there is complete absence of pore space and the soil becomes ill-drained, ill-aerated and impenetrable to plant roots. In the latter case of granular structure, the soil attains optimum conditions for plant growth. Thus in the case of Black Cotton soils constant application of bulky organic manures and handling the soil in its optimum moisture condition is very important.

82. *Chemical Properties*.—Regarding the chemical properties of the soils, the most important point of consideration is their plant nutrient status. This is governed mainly by two factors: (i) the quantities of plant nutrients like, calcium, magnesium, potash, nitrogen, phosphoric acid, etc., present in the soil and (ii) the

capacity of the soil clay particles to absorb the nutrients and pass them on to the plant roots which take the plant foods through the medium of clay particles.

83. As already stated previously, the red soils are developed under severe leaching conditions and they are almost free of soluble bases, etc., plant food elements and thus they are generally poor in plant nutrient reserves. Whereas, black soils, which are formed under accumulation conditions, possess enough nutrient reserves especially calcium, magnesium, soda, etc., basic elements. It may, however, be noted that nitrogen and phosphoric acid which are micro nutrients and which are removed in large quantities by the crops are generally lacking in both red and black soils.

84. Among red and black soils again there are differences in some of their chemical properties according to the climatic and rainfall conditions. Thus the black soils of the arid district of Raichur contain large quantities of water soluble salts and they are very calcareous. Their phosphorus values are 8.5 and above in the surface layers. The black soils in high rainfall district of Marathwada. Nizamabad etc., are almost free of lime in their surface layers and their phosphorus values are round about 8.0. Their water soluble salt contents are very much lower than those of Raichur district.

85. The red soils in Raichur are not generally calcareous but in many places they are found charged with free lime especially in the lower depths. Their Phosphorus values are between 7.0 and 7.5 in the surface layers. The red soils of Nizamabad, etc., high rainfall districts in general are definitely non-calcareous with minimum water soluble salt contents. Their Phosphorus values are slightly acid or just neutral (PH 6.5 to 7.0).

86. So also, the red soils contain inferior type and lesser percentage of clay material which is the active part of the soil for the nutrition of crops. Hence they are poorer as carriers of plant food and the soils need to be manured frequently when compared with the black soil clays which have capacity to absorb large quantities of plant nutrients for their gradual release when needed by the crops."

87. Dr. Desai's analysis would indicate that both Black Cotton and Chalka soils have some advantages

combined with disadvantages. Chalkas with nicely balanced proportion of sand and clay would have virtues of both light and heavy soils and none of their disadvantages. That is how Chalka lands are generally preferred for wet cultivation and dry 'Chalka' or 'Masab' land is also valued at par with Black Cotton soil in Raichur and some Telangana districts. Black Cotton soils, particularly deeper among them, are used for Rabi crops. In fact the richest among them obtaining in the valleys are not suitable for Kharif and consequently do not grow either of the two paying cash crops, groundnut and cotton. When compared for the cash value of the produce they do not appear to be richer than the medium black soils or good red soils. Their richness lies in their inexhaustible store of plant nutrients, and in the consequential reduction in costs of cultivation. Once manured, Black Cotton soils would respond for four to five years, while Chalka lands would require more frequent manuring. Black Cotton soil is a sort of fixed deposit account. You get little but you get it over longer periods and need not necessarily replenish it. Red soils on the other hand are like current accounts. They respond very well to manuring and irrigation. You can draw as much as you put in them.

88. For classification of soils for assessment purposes two methods have been used in the western and eastern districts of Hyderabad. In the western (Marathwada and Karnataka) districts both Black Cotton and red soils have been classified with reference to their depth. The fertility of a soil being chiefly dependent on its power of imbibing and retaining moisture, and as this quality is mainly affected by depth, the latter peculiarity has been used in formation of scales for classification of soils. It was found by experience that a greater depth than $1\frac{1}{2}$ cubits or above 3 feet does not affect to an appreciable extent the fertility of soils and this depth has, therefore, been adopted as maximum for both black and red soils. The depth of $1\frac{1}{2}$ or more for Black Cotton would mean first class soil with classification of sixteen annas. Depth of $1\frac{1}{2}$ cubits or more would mean second class, and so on. The class is further lowered if the soil is red or has any faults i.e. deteriorating influence or other circumstances which diminish fertility.

89. In the eastern (Telangana) districts Black Cotton and Chalka soils have been classified differently. Black

Cotton soils wherever they were found in contiguous patches, say of more than hundred acres, have been classified with reference to their depth. But majority of soils, both black and red, on the otherhand have been classified with reference to their composition i.e. proportion of sand and clay. Best Black soils in Telangana having $\frac{3}{4}$ or higher proportion of clay have been classified in the 3rd class with 14 annas soil classification, those having $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ of clay as fourth class with eleven annas classification and so on. The soil class is reduced by one if the soil is red or if it has any faults diminishing its fertility.

90. In both these methods employed, observations for finding the depth of the soil or the proportion of clay are made in a number of compartments (Khastas) in each field. Anna value for each portion of the field is determined and from it the resulting average classification for the entire field. The results of observations made in each portion of the field are recorded in the field book. These entries would give for each compartment, its type of soil, depth and other faults if any. But the field may in some cases contain a few compartments of black soil and the remaining of red soil. The settlement records would not in such cases exactly show whether the field was a Black Cotton or a Chalka land. Such would be the case for many lands over wider areas where Black Cotton and Chalka soils exist side by side.

91. Village records today do not contain separate lists of Black Cotton or red lands of the village. Preparation of such lists would be a lengthy and cumbersome process. Moreover the crop experiment results or other statistics of areas sown or yields per acre are not available separately for Black Cotton and red soils. The colour of the soil is, however, reflected in the classification scale itself through the lowering of the soil class by one. The obvious conclusion is that fertility or productivity of the soils is only partially reduced because of the change in the colour. For example a red soil with a depth of $1\frac{1}{2}$ cubits will be as fertile as a Black Cotton land with a depth of $1\frac{1}{2}$ cubits. The same gradation is reflected in the land revenue assessments also. Black Cotton soils are not assessed separately or at higher rates than red soils of equivalent soil classification. The rate of assessment for a particular soil value does not change because

of the colour of the soil black or red. The question, therefore, is whether, for any given area having both the types of soils, it is possible to determine the gross produce separately for Black Cotton and Chalka soils. Even if it was possible our opinion is that such differentiation is not necessary as the reduction in fertility due to the change in colour is automatically reflected through lowering of the soil class by one. The implied presumption that the gross produce from a Black Cotton soil of c-12-0 classification would be equal to the produce from red soil of equal classification, is in our opinion quite correct, because Chalka land in this case should have more depth or a favourable proportion of clay than the Black Cotton soil compared.

92. We may quote in support of our argument a paragraph from Davidson's Report written in 1840.

"On many occasions, the arrangement according to colour cannot be preserved without sacrificing the classification according to value. There are soils, essentially black, which, from deficiency in depth or the presence of deteriorating qualities, have to be entered in the reds and even in the gravelly, while some reds are so superior in texture and fertility as to intrude into the blacks on such occasions it is incumbent on the classifier to make a note explaining the apparent incongruity of a red soil being entered as a Black and a Black soil as a red or a gravelly. Were these instances of rare occurrence it would be of little consequence, but they are, and must be, so frequent as in a great measure to vitiate the classification according to colour, and under these circumstances I think it would be much better to do away with a part of the system which can only lead to ambiguity, and class the soils solely with reference to their values."

93. We are, therefore, of the opinion that the family holdings need not be determined separately for both the types of soils in any given area. Otherwise we would be embarking upon an impracticable proposition of preparing villagewise lists of fields or portions of fields exclusively having Black Cotton or red soils. We, would, therefore, treat all lands in a given area to belong to one representative type which would itself reflect the exact proportions of Black Cotton or Chalka soils actually obtaining in that area. For example, we would fix the

family holding for the Pargi type of soil or for the Deglur type of soil and would not fix it separately for both Black Cotton and red soils in Pargi or Deglur. It is obvious that the Pargi type would lean more towards pure Chalka type and the Deglur type more towards pure Black Cotton. The difference between productivities of these two types, if there is any, will be reflected in the difference of grades assigned to these two areas.

94. We may now see how annawari scales of soil classification are fixed, and how far they can be used as criteria to fix separate family holdings for the so called first class (above 0-8-0) and other classes for both dry and wet lands.

The following table of soil classification will show how comparative values have been assigned to the soils in the Western and Eastern districts and for dry and wet lands.

IN EASTERN DISTRICTS WITH REFERENCE TO PROPORTION OF CLAY TO SAND.						
In western districts according to Depth of soils in cubits		Dry lands proportion of clay		Wet lands proportion of clay		Comparative soil value assigned in annas
Soil Class	Black soils	Red soils	Black soils	Red soils	Black soils	Red soils
1. $1\frac{1}{2}$ cubits or more	..	..	..	$\frac{1}{4}$ or more	..	16
2. $1\frac{1}{4}$ "	$1\frac{1}{4}$ cubits or more	..	..	$\frac{1}{4}$ "	$\frac{1}{4}$ or more	15
3. $1\frac{1}{2}$ "	$1\frac{1}{2}$ "	$\frac{1}{4}$ or more	..	$\frac{1}{4}$ "	$\frac{1}{4}$ "	14
4. 1 "	$1\frac{1}{4}$ "	$\frac{1}{4}$ "	$\frac{1}{4}$ or more	Less than $\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{4}$ "	11
5. $\frac{3}{4}$ "	1 "	$\frac{1}{4}$ "	$\frac{1}{4}$ "	$\frac{1}{4}$ "	Less than $\frac{1}{4}$	8
6. $\frac{1}{2}$ "	$\frac{3}{4}$ "	Less than $\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{4}$ "	$\frac{1}{4}$ "	..	5
7. $\frac{1}{4}$ "	$\frac{1}{2}$ "	..	Less than $\frac{1}{4}$	..	..	3

These anna values are further reduced because of the existence of one or more faults in the soils. For black soils, faults allowed are existence of lime, sand, sloping surfaces, liability of being swept by running water, dampness and karal. Existence of stones or sand is not considered as fault for chalka soils and of sand and dampness for wet lands.

95. A glance at the above table will show that all wet lands will be above 0-8-0 soil classification and that best dry soils in Telangana will be classed at 0-14-0 if black and at 0-11-0 if red. Out of the seven classes of soil the middle or fourth class in western districts will be of 0-11-0 and not of 0-8-0. In practice, rocky and barad lands are classed in the lowest group at 0-3-0 and lands of 0-5-0 or lower classification are not usually sown with crops. Out of lands under cultivation, therefore, *i. e.* within the range of 0-6-0 to 0-16-0 value the middle point again occurs at 0-11-0 and not at annas 0-8-0. A soil of 0-8-0 in western districts will be of the poorest among the cultivated types. In the eastern districts, however, the soils range from 3rd to 7th class and the middle or fifth class is of 0-8-0 value which in practice is supposed to be an average or better than average soil in these parts.

96. The classification table thus shows that classification of wet lands in two categories, one with a soil value of 0-8-0 or more and another of remaining lands would not be correct as there would be practically no wet lands with soil value lower than 0-8-0. Similarly classification of soils in western districts in two classes, the first, of lands with classification of 0-8-0 and above and the second, of remaining lands would also be a grave mistake, as majority of cultivated lands will thus fall in the first class.

97. We, therefore, think that the kinds and classes mentioned in section 4 to indicate the limits should not be stretched too far and should be construed to indicate one of the methods which could be followed for determination of family holdings. We do not, however, propose to alter the midpoint for western districts or to change the classification of wet lands, because in our opinion the determination of family holdings with direct reference to soil classification will land us in more and more confusion.

98. After all, the criterion of depths or proportion of clay adopted to indicate relative fertility of soils and the annawari values assigned to different classes are both experimental formulas. At best, they can give a relative idea of the fertility of the soil but never a quantitative productivity rating. It cannot be said that a soil of 0-8-0 value will produce exactly half of the produce from 0-16-0 annas land or double than that of 0-4-0 annas. Different soils respond to good or bad rainfall, manuring and other agricultural operations in different ways and the resulting produce varies not only because of the soil value but more because of these other factors. If the rainfall is higher than normal, medium and light soils would give better yields particularly if they are manured. In years of draught, deep soils would give some yields while medium or light soils would yield nothing even if they are manured. Moreover, soil values are modified through continuous processes of agriculture. Ploughing, bunding or manuring would greatly enhance the fertility of the soil in course of time. The net productivity of the soil, today, cannot, therefore, be explained in quantitative ratings with reference to the soil values assigned to various lands, some sixty or seventy years before. If we decide to adopt soil classification as the criterion for applying various sizes of family holdings, we will have to prepare village-wise lists of fields having different soil values or even if we make only two categories each for Wet, Black Cotton and Chalka lands as they are conceived in Section 4, we will have to prepare village-wise lists of 1st class and other lands separately for Wet, Black Cotton and Chalka lands. Then there are unsurveyed or unsettled Jagir areas and areas which have been classified by various agencies and on different methods. We shudder to think of these requirements with reference to the complex nature of the peasant's holdings and the need of elaborate calculations for reducing different parts of holdings in terms of a standard unit adopted for conversion.

99. Adopting the two classes of soils for determination of family holdings as it is conceived in the Act is also difficult because no statistics are available for crop patterns, acreages, outturns and per acre yields with reference to such classification of soils. It would, therefore, be necessary to arbitrarily fix the relation which would perhaps exist between per acre yields of first class soils and per acre yields of other soils. Limits prescribed in the Act are on

presumption that produce of other classes of land is $\frac{2}{3}$ rd of that of first class lands. This relationship has itself been fixed arbitrarily and can be questioned by quoting many examples to the contrary.

100. The safest and the best and to our mind the only solution to avoid all these difficulties and the confusion which is likely to result from determination of various sizes of family holdings for a local area is to adopt simple averages. After all, the classification of the field fixed in settlement is nothing but the average of classifications of a number of compartments. In all other cases of varying natural phenomena, description is only on the basis of averages. Why then, the averages should not be used to indicate soil values also? When we say that the average rainfall for the taluq is 25 inches, we do not mean to say that each village or each field in that taluq receives 25 inches of rainfall. The average is used only to indicate an aggregate incidence of rainfall. Similar is the case with per acre yields. When we say that average yield per acre for Jawar in a taluq is 800 pounds. We do not mean to say that each field grows the same produce. Did we not fix food requirements for a vast population on average basis? Did it mean that individual consumption of food was neither less nor more than the fixed ration quantum? When we have successfully managed the most variable and delicate problems of food for millions of people on the basis of averages, there is no reason why we should not assess the effects of varying soils by broad and simple averages.

101. We do not think that by deducing such averages we would be abandoning any rational approach to the problem. If it were necessary, we would have certainly sacrificed a little rationality for the sake of simplicity of operation of the reforms. But where rationalization is impossible and where some important factors have to be determined arbitrarily, it is certainly safer to go by broad averages and achieve maximum simplicity rather than create confusion.

102. The conclusion is that variations in the types of soils such as, black or red and different classes of lands should for purposes of determination of family holdings be considered only on average basis i.e. on the aggregate result produced by them and not with reference to their individual peculiarities.

103. We do not think that this conclusion is inconsistent with the spirit or the provisions of the Amending Act of 1954, nor does it disregard any of the recommendations of the Planning Commission in respect of the family holdings in Hyderabad. In various sections of the Hyderabad Tenancy and Agricultural Lands Act the words "area of the family holding", wherever they occur have been used in a singular form with reference to each local area. It would, therefore, appear that the drafters of the bill perhaps thought that there would be only one size of family holding fixed for a local area. Otherwise the words would have been used in plural form. The following extracts from Shri V. T. Krishnamachary's letter addressed to the Govt. of Hyderabad will show that the Planning Commission is also under the impression that there would be only one unit of family holding for a local area:—"I think it should be made clear that it is not the intention that the size of the family holding has to be worked out in detail over small areas. The intention was to indicate the size for districts or for fairly large areas within districts. The area represented by a family holding should be quite definite".

104. We may also refer to the Wazir Committee's Report on the working of the land reforms in Kashmir. Their main objection was that ceilings had been fixed arbitrarily and uniformly for all areas of the State without reference to their varying productivities. Their recommendation was that the maximum ceilings should be fixed separately for Kashmir and Jammu kandy areas. The inference to be drawn is that the Wazir Committee recommended that different local areas should be fixed and family holding sizes should be fixed separately for each of them. They have not, however, recommended that in a local area the ceilings should be fixed separately for good or bad lands or for different types of soils. We may say that the mistake pointed out by the Wazir Committee was that of arbitrarily fixing an uniform ceiling for all areas and overlooking obvious disparities in productivities. But by going into elaborate details of types and classes of soils and by fixing multiple sizes for each of them in each local area we would certainly be going to the other extreme here and perhaps committing a more grievous mistake. There, the arbitrary ceiling might have caused hardship to a few people in some areas, but the multiplicity of sizes of family holdings if fixed here, would

perhaps make the working of land reforms practically impossible.

105. We, therefore, tried to review different areas of the State with reference to the prevailing types of soil, climate, rainfall, crop rotations etc., and to grade them in different local areas. For each such grade of local areas we tried to find out an average representative type and class of land and for that land an extent which would normally give a produce of Rs. 1,600. Our scrutiny has been on the basis of taluqas as units. In a few cases where there were widely different areas within a taluqa, the scrutiny has been for such different parts and as a result 28 taluqas have been ultimately split up in our proposals for delimitation of local areas. Such a splitting was not possible for areas smaller than Revenue Circles.

CHAPTER V

RAINFALL AND BAD YEARS

106. "For several months in every year, India is on trial for her life and she seldom escapes without a penalty" thus wrote Knowles in his Economic Development of the British Overseas Empire to show the importance to the country as a whole of the seasonal rainfall, fluctuations in which as regards quantity, distribution and timeliness bring misery or prosperity to millions of the people.

107. Climatic variations, other than the rainfall also affect the germination and growth of plants or spread of insects, pests and diseases. We were told that the Agriculture Department has recently undertaken research to assess the effects of atmospheric pressure, humidity and temperature on these factors. It will, however, take a few years more and till then the study of climatic variations would be restricted to variations of rainfall, either its quantity or distribution.

108. The annual rainfall in Hyderabad varies between 20 and 40 inches from south-west to north-east. The main rainfall belts run in north-west to south-east direction and the rainfall increases as we go from south-west to north-east. Raichur in the south-west is the most arid district of the State with an average rainfall of 22 inches while Adilabad in the north-east has an average rainfall of 40 inches. The main rainfall belts can be roughly shown as follows :—

1. 20"-25" Consists of southern portions of Aurangabad, western parts of Bhir, Osmanabad and Gulbarga districts, entire district of Raichur and southern parts of Mahboobnagar and Nalgonda districts.
2. 25"-30" Consists of central Aurangabad, east of Bhir, southern Parbhani, west of Bidar, central tracts of Gulbarga and north of Mahboobnagar and Nalgonda districts.
3. 30"-35" Consists of north of Aurangabad and Parbhani districts, entire district of Nanded, eastern

half of Bidar, the whole of Medak and south of Karimnagar district.

4. 35"-40" Consists of the entire districts of Adilabad & Nizamabad, north of Karimnagar and greater parts of Warangal and Khammam districts.

109. The district-wise average rainfall for the last 50 years is as follows :-

1. Raichur	22.05 inches.
2. Nalgonda	26.90 "
3. Mahaboobnagar	27.12 "
4. Bhir	27.32 "
5. Gulbarga	27.86 "
6. Osmanabad	28.79 "
7. Aurangabad	28.85 "
8. Hyderabad	29.57 "
9. Bidar	30.15 "
10. Parbhani	32.25 "
11. Nanded	33.00 "
12. Karimnagar	33.31 "
13. Medak	33.22 "
14. Warangal	
15. Khammam	36.01 "
16. Nizamabad	36.15 "
17. Adilabad	39.97 "

110. More than 70% of the annual rainfall is received from June to September. South-West monsoons are thus far more important for the agriculture in Hyderabad than the north-east monsoons of October and November. The southern half of Hyderabad receives about 4 to 7 inches of rain in October and November through north-east monsoons in favourable years.

111. Distribution of rainfall and its timeliness are more important factors than the actual quantity of rain. A rainfall of half an inch, when the crops are withering, saves the crops. Similarly rainfall of about an inch if received in late November or early December would improve the Rabi crops and almost ensure a sixteen annas harvest. But nature is not always merciful.

People sometimes do get timely rains but some have to hope and despair in the end. To the last moment the cultivator hardly knows that the year is to be a bad year. He goes on with his operations. Costs of cultivation are not reduced but if rains and crops fail, his yield, in some cases, is nil. The cultivator is saved from complete collapse because of the rotation of crops. He usually cultivates different plots with different crops in rotation and all crops do not usually fail simultaneously. If cotton fails in Kharif, he can live upon Jawar from Rabi. It usually happens that rainfall helps one crop and damages the other. Light showers in November for example would improve Wheat and Jawar but are sometimes very harmful to Cotton and Tuar. Different soils react to rains in different ways. Light and medium soils tolerate heavy rains but cannot sustain crops in case of longer spells of draught. Heavy rains are harmful to deep soils but the latter can sustain the crops in cases of draught. On an aggregate the cultivator very rarely gets a good harvest for all crops in any season. His margin of profit is considerably reduced because of the failure of one or more crops. We may call such years of failure of crops as bad years. Each cultivator has to face gamble in rains and bad years. This aspect has to be kept in view while calculating gross yields for the cultivator.

112. When crops are lost over a large extent of country for two or more seasons in succession, the inevitable result is distress among the smaller landholders and the landless classes. People do not have stores of grain. They are dependent on what they can earn by labour. The public demand for labour is reduced, prices rise rapidly, crime increases and migrations of cattle and people start in search of fodder and food. Such a situation is called a scarcity and if the distress is very acute, a famine. Famine, scarcity and bad years thus differ only in degrees and a bad year may in some cases be as hard to an individual cultivator as a 'famine' is to the area affected. The cultivator does not in such bad years even get enough to meet his costs of cultivation. His earnings for the previous good years vanish, credit is reduced and he is forced to borrow not only for his living and for his cattle but also to meet the initial costs of cultivation for the next year. The average cultivator in Hyderabad is not inferior in intelligence to and certainly

does more work per day than an industrial worker. But the cycles of bad years are the real cause of his distress and keep him down in spite of his arduous labour.

113. We therefore tried to find out the frequency of bad years in different areas of the State. It is obviously higher in the famine zone of the state *v.z.*, the Western and Southern areas of the state having less than 25 inches of rainfall. In these areas, bad years are always due to deficiency or delay of rains. On an average one year in every three years is said to be a bad year in these parts. The frequency in the second rainfall belt with 25"-30" rainfall is roughly one in four years and that for the 30"-35" zone one in five. In this last zone bad years are due more because of the excess of rainfall or its uneven distribution.

114. Crop diseases are not a rare occurrence in Hyderabad and often result in bad years over wide areas. Jawar is frequently attacked by smut and the sugary disease and rice by 'hispa' 'stemborer' or 'gall flies.' The loss of wheat production because of 'rust' is reported to be over twenty thousand tons once in every three to four years. For an individual cultivator, these diseases are unbearable strokes of fate, as they shatter his economy for a number of years to come.

115. Our recommendations for delimitation of Local areas are also based on consideration of the frequency of bad years. Sindhnur and Manvi talukas of Raichur for example have very deep Black Cotton soils, perhaps as rich as they are in Nanded or Parbhani. But the frequency of bad years is one in three in Raichur against one in five in Nanded or Parbhani. These two talukas are therefore placed in a lower local area than Nanded or Parbhani.

CHAPTER VI

Irrigation, crop patterns and methods of cultivation.

116. Broadly speaking, prevailing natural conditions in Hyderabad are by no means unfavourable to the extension of irrigation. The irregularity of rainfall and the long breaks, which occur at intervals, render cultivation highly precarious and irrigation is a matter of supreme importance for the well being of the people. Irrigation has two fold purpose, *viz.*, a protective purpose to ward off the scarcity or famine in certain areas as well as to increase the productivity of the soil. The soils in Hyderabad are mostly suited to irrigation and people are eager for it. The broken character of the country lends itself more favourably to irrigation in isolated patches from tanks, wells and smaller streams. Because of the rough topography in the Telangana tract the country is traversed by innumerable streamlets and nalas which have been used for storing rainwater by putting earthen dams across them.

117. In spite of all these tanks, kuntas and wells, with which the countryside appears to be studded, the percentage of irrigated area to net sown area in the state is less than 6. In the years of heavier rainfall it increases to about 7%. The districts of Nizamabad, Medak, Mahboobnagar, Nalgonda, Karimnagar and Warangal contain about 70% of the total irrigated area of the State. There are very few tanks or canals in the remaining districts and irrigation there, is mostly under wells. Taluk-wise percentage of irrigated area is shown in appendix (4).

118. In 1952-53 total irrigated area was 14.3 lakhs acres. Out of this about six lakhs were under wells and six lakhs under tanks. Wells are very rare in Adilabad, Nanded and Parbhani. They are numerous in Aurangabad, Osmanabad, Karimnagar and Nalgonda. The total number of tanks and kuntas in the State is 24661. Nizam-sagar alone is today irrigating 1.5 lakhs of acres. There are 19 medium size projects (as shown in chapter VIII) altogether irrigating 84765 acres. Tungabhadra project is now complete and an additional area of four to five lakhs acres will come under irrigation within two to three years.

119. We have to see how far production is increased by irrigation. It enables the cultivator to grow double crops and makes cultivation of some profitable crops (like sugarcane) possible. But all the sources do not have equal supply of water. Some are filled late in July or August.

Others get emptied soon and can irrigate the commanded area, only if they are filled three times during the year. Moreover all lands in the commanded area do not benefit equally. Low level lands are in an advantageous position and always give better yields than uplands or lands getting water from the tailend of the canals. Wells, comparatively offer a more secure supply of water but entail heavier costs in lifting the water up. The initial capital outlay is also very heavy. Sometimes, channels are dug out from river beds and are maintained for the season with great cost and manual labour. In many parts of Adilabad, Karimnagar and Warangal, people grow "Asmani Tari" i.e. paddy on rainfed water.

120. We had to consider the following points with reference to irrigation :--

- (i) What difference should be made in wet and dry lands for purposes of family holdings?
- (ii) How the availability of water from different sources should be graded?
- (iii) How the classification of the soil should be considered?
- (iv) Whether lands irrigated under wells should be treated as wet lands?
- (v) Whether lands under light irrigation should be treated as wet lands, if so how?
- (vi) How double crop lands should be treated for fixing family holdings?

121. Irrigation increases the productivity of the soil at least six fold. Dependence on rainfall is eliminated and incidence of bad years is considerably reduced. On an average one acre of wet land would give six times more produce than an acre of dry chalka land. Irrigated lands have, therefore, to be treated differently than dry lands and with reference to their produce the family holding

size for single crop wet lands should on an average be one-sixth of that of dry chalka lands. Variations of soil, climate, rainfall, and the frequency of bad years are all reflected in the grouping or gradation of local areas for dry lands. These factors are equally important for wet lands. Instead of repeating all those operations we may also apply a broad proportion to wet lands in all areas. Excepting lands irrigated under projects and wet lands of Marathi and Karnatak districts all single crop wet lands can in our opinion be treated as equal to six times their extent in dry land of that local area. The size of the family holding for single crop wet lands in any non-project Telangana area may thus be fixed at one-sixth of the size of the family holding fixed for dry lands in that local area. In other words in non-project Telangana areas one acre of single crop wet land may be treated as equal to six acres of dry land. In our opinion, only such lands should for this purpose be treated as wet lands which have been irrigated for at least six years out of the last decade, commencing from 1944.

122. Water supply from any source depends upon the nature and extent of its catchment area. Small tanks and kuntas are naturally inferior to large tanks or projects. But with normal rainfall they are equally advantageous to the people. They are filled soon and water reaches the fields in time. In a given area and for the same rainfall, however, we could not find any criteria for differentiating lands under tanks and those under kuntas. Sources had been classified in settlement and water-class had been assigned to each of them which was combined with the classification of soil for purposes of determining land revenue assessments. This combined classification cannot today show the exact comparative fertility or productive ratings of soils and irrigation. More depends on water than soil and still more upon the human element. Moreover soils respond to irrigation in different ways. For example black soils having higher classification are supposed to be inferior to Chalka lands for paddy cultivation. Yields from them are poorer in spite of their higher combined classification. Further it would be an impossible task to make out a list of all wet lands showing their combined classification and trying to apply different yardsticks to measure them. We have shown in para 95 above how soil classification below 0-8-0 annas is not usually found in wet lands. The gradation of wet

lands as prescribed by section 4 into lands with classification of eight annas and above and of below eight annas is not, therefore, possible.

123. We have again to go to averages and ascertain the extent for an average type of land under an average source of irrigation, which would fetch a gross produce of Rs. 1,600. All wet lands in a local area can thus be treated alike and only one size can be fixed for family holding for wet lands in that local area. The difference between normal rainfall and the frequency of bad years obtaining from place to place is reflected in the grouping or gradation of areas into local areas. Wet lands in Warangal taluka shall, for example, have lower limits of family-holdings than those of Kalvakurthy, though average yields in any normal year might be equal in these two talukas. The difference in the grade is due to the uncertainty of water-supply and the higher frequency of bad years in Kalvakurthy.

124. Irrigation under wells is purely optional. It is not compulsory as it is under tanks and other sources. About 75% of wells are used for protective or light irrigation. Dry crops like maize, jowar and wheat are grown and watered two or three times to get surer and better yields. In very few cases commercial crops like chillies, sugarcane plantains or turmeric are grown and those too are restricted to very small areas. Much capital has to be invested in sinking of wells. Running costs of lifting the water are also heavier. Average cultivator cannot afford to keep a 'mote' and to incur heavier expenditure on cultivation of commercial crops. Moreover irrigation under wells is shifting from year to year. The 2-3 acres of land for irrigation is changed alternately. Wells are mostly owned jointly by many hissadars and water taken by turns. Many of them use their share of water occasionally. A few of them even sell their right of using the water for a season or two.

125. For land revenue assessments the existence of wells is now altogether overlooked and lands irrigated under wells are treated as dry lands. The intention was to encourage sinking of new wells. Considering the capital outlay, higher costs, the shifting and optional nature of irrigation and the need to further encourage sinking of new wells, we are of the opinion that lands irrigated

by wells (whether for light irrigation, bagat or wet cultivation) should for purposes of fixing the family-holdings be treated as dry lands. The omission of bagat lands from section 4 might have perhaps been intentional and prompted by the same reasons.

126. There will be about ten thousand acres under light irrigation under Rooti and Bendsura Projects in Bhair and Khasapur in Osmanabad. Lakhs of acres will be soon coming under this category in Raichur district. Light irrigation under big projects eliminates bad years and increases the yields. Keeping both these facts in view we suggest that in any local area the size of the family holding for lands under light irrigation by flow water should be taken as half of the size of the family-holding for dry lands declared for that local area. In other words one acre under light irrigation will be equal to two acres of dry lands in that local area.

127. Double cropping is possible only in irrigated lands. As an exception in dry crops, Mung is grown in all parts of the state and usually precedes jawar crop. But the extents grown are very small and the low prices of pulses would perhaps reduce them further. We would overlook it altogether. For wet lands, Abi and Tabi give varying yields. In some areas, Abi gives more yield while in others Tabi gives more. There is, however, no doubt that Abi and Tabi put together would not give exactly double of the single crop yield. It can be roughly presumed to be $1\frac{1}{2}$. Moreover bad years are more frequent for Tabi crops. Our opinion, therefore, is that for double cropped wet lands the family holding size should be $\frac{2}{3}$ of the size declared for single crop wet land in the local area concerned. For this purpose only such lands, which have been cultivated in Tabi for at least six years out of the last ten years (commencing from 1944) should be treated as double crop wet lands.

Crop Rotations

128. The choice of the crops grown depends on the character of the soil, the amount and distribution of rainfall, sources of water supply, local climatic conditions, market prices and the resources of the cultivator himself.

129. Light textured and shallow black soils and all 'masab' and chalka lands are exclusively used for Khari

crops, as they cannot support any crop growth in the dry winter season. Kharif crop is, therefore, predominant in Telangana districts and in uplands in Marathwada mostly having light or shallow soils. In these parts bajra and yellow jawar in Kharif are grown in the zone getting less than 30" rainfall. Bajra is sown in very light or shallow soils and yellow jawar in medium soils. On the other hand Kharif white jawar (Berari) is grown in areas having a rainfall of more than 30" viz. northern parts of Nanded and Parbhani districts. Heavy textured and deep black soils can conserve enough moisture and support the growth of Rabi crops even if there are no rains during this period. Rabi white jawar, wheat and gram are almost a monopoly of deep black soils. Cotton is a Kharif crop and thrives well on medium soils except in Raichur district and parts of Gulbarga where it is sown as a Rabi crop and that too in deep black cotton soils. Groundnut is common to all soils and climates. Light black or sandy chalka soils are perhaps more suitable to it. In fact introduction of groundnut and its high prices in recent years have to some extent appreciated the value of sandy chalka soils in Raichur and other Telangana districts. In Raichur black and red soils are now valued almost at par. Low winter temperatures prevailing in Aurangabad, Bhir and/ Osmanabad districts and north of Parbhani and portions of higher altitudes in Raichur like Lingsugur, Kushtagi and Koppal talukas seem to be very well suited for wheat crop. Nalgonda and parts of Mahboobnagar are similarly well known for castor.

130. In spite of these peculiarities of soils or climatic conditions which are specially suitable for certain crops, these latter cannot be grown year after year on the same land. A rotation of crops is practised to improve and maintain the natural plant nutrient status of the soils. It means growing deep-rooted and shallow rooted or leguminous and cereal crops in alternative years or seasons on the same piece of land. By growing deep-rooted crops the plant nutrients from the deeper layers of the soil are taken by the crops whereas the nutrients in the surface layers of the soil are left intact and by the time the shallow rooted succeeding crops are sown in the next season, the natural recuperation of the surface layers of the soil will have been completed for supporting good stand of the shallow-rooted crops. Similar will be the

case with the deep-rooted crops which succeed the shallow rooted ones. Thus jawar and cotton crops are rotated against each other in the cotton growing tracts of Marathwada and Raichur districts.

131. Similarly by growing legumes and cereals in mixture or in alternate years the nitrogen status of the soil is improved beyond expectation. The leguminous crop, while growing, fixes atmospheric nitrogen to the soil through its root-nodule bacteria, for its own use and for the use of other cereal crops growing in mixture with it. Thus in all types of soils pulses like tur, mung, udad; Bengal gram, etc., are rotated against jawar, wheat and cotton in different parts of the State.

132. This elaborate system of rotation of crops distinguishes the Indian from Western farming. It is a matter of importance in a system of subsistence farming, since it enables the farmer to grow all the various crops which he requires for his own and his family's food and also acts as an insurance against the total failure of crops which might occur if only one crop was grown over the entire holding.

133. For purposes of calculating gross produce per acre the rotations and the resulting crop pattern have to be studied first. An acre of good black cotton soil in an year gives one palla of cotton or about Rs. 80 per acre. The same land would in the next year give about one palla of jawar i.e. Rs. 30 and even if Kadbi is taken into account a total produce of Rs. 40. Similar differences would arise if jawar is rotated with groundnut or wheat with cotton. Rotation patterns became more important in our enquiries because of wide difference between prices for commercial and food crops. As a result cultivation of commercial crops viz. cotton, groundnut or sugarcane is today much more profitable to the cultivator than the cultivation of food crops such as wheat, jawar or paddy. The prices are, however, not the only criterion for the cultivator's choice of the crops and he cannot cultivate more than his rotational area under any particular crop. We, therefore, tried to find out the usual pattern of crops for any taluka by comparing total acreages under major crops in any year. They may not indicate the crop pattern for all types of soils accurately but the pattern for the

average soil of the taluka will perhaps be most approximately represented. We have for comparison taken acreages of only four major crops, jawar, wheat, cotton and groundnut for dry lands and only two, paddy and sugarcane for wet lands. According to rotational values, wet lands seem to be at some disadvantage. Excepting the perennial zones under major projects, they do not allow rotation of any other crop with paddy and the cultivator has no other choice than continuing with paddy, season after season irrespective of the steep fall in selling prices.

134. After arriving at an average crop pattern for any area, we tried to calculate per acre yields in cash. For example, for a crop pattern of jawar 40 per cent. wheat 10 per cent. cotton 30 per cent. and groundnut 20 per cent. We calculated per acre yields as follows:—

Out of 10 acres holdings.—	Rs.
4 acres of jawar yield=4 pallas ..	120
plus Kadbi ..	40
1 acre of wheat=1 palla wheat ..	45
3 acres of cotton=3 pallas of cotton ..	225
plus 1 palla of tuwar ..	30
2 acres of groundnut=2 pallas (3 bags per acre) ..	90
Total ..	550

Per acre yield Rs. 55.

135. The table on page 57 would show the district-wise areas and percentages under Kharif, Rabi, Abi and Tabi for 1952-53. The table on pages (58-59) will show the district wise crop patterns for the years 1952-53.

District wise areas under Kharif, Rabi, Abi and Tabi for 1952-53

Srl. No.	District	Kharif	Percentage to total cropped area	Rabi	Percentage to total cropped area	Abi	Percentage to total cropped area	Tabi	Percentage to total cropped area	Total cropped area
1.	Aurangabad	17,68,632	62.3	10,62,257	87.5	7,648	0.1	11	..	28,38,548
2.	Parbhani	13,77,949	63.4	7,81,625	36.0	12,704	0.6	..	..	21,72,278
3.	Nanded	13,36,428	80.0	3,06,628	18.5	22,988	1.4	488	0.1	16,69,527
4.	Bidar	12,91,260	71.2	4,78,903	26.4	41,325	2.3	1,547	0.1	18,13,085
5.	Bhir	10,51,901	55.9	8,21,014	48.6	8,984	0.5	..	..	18,81,549
6.	Osmanabad	7,81,421	47.8	8,48,504	51.4	21,691	1.3	12	..	16,51,628
7.	Raichur	15,92,703	55.1	12,67,135	43.8	27,628	1.0	2,740	0.1	28,90,206
8.	Gulbarga	14,59,240	44.0	18,09,185	54.5	46,952	1.4	4,180	0.1	33,19,557
9.	Hyderabad	1,80,817	58.8	1,18,628	85.4	28,837	7.1	12,311	3.7	8,35,108
10.	Mahboobnagar	12,01,699	74.5	2,99,702	17.8	1,09,700	6.3	32,678	1.9	17,83,779
11.	Adilabad	9,15,516	64.8	4,27,063	30.2	63,133	4.5	7,471	0.5	14,13,183
12.	Nizamabad	3,06,669	45.1	1,67,580	24.6	1,60,547	28.6	45,362	6.7	6,80,158
13.	Medak	4,62,406	48.0	3,48,901	35.6	1,21,823	12.6	36,535	3.8	9,64,065
14.	Karimnagar	9,29,028	73.1	2,07,011	16.8	97,876	7.7	37,433	2.9	12,71,348
15.	Warangal	5,87,778	41.6	6,00,521	46.4	1,46,511	11.3	8,713	0.7	12,93,523
16.	Nalgonda	9,03,409	49.4	7,51,861	41.1	1,11,638	6.1	62,933	3.4	18,29,861
	Total ..	1,61,86,056	58.8	1,02,93,913	97.1	10,24,955	3.7	2,52,429	0.9	2,77,57,353

Table Showing the district wise

Srl. No.	District	Total cropped area	PADDY		JAWAR		BAJRA	
			Area	Percentage	Area	Percentage	Area	Percentage
1.	Aurangabad ..	2,838,548	7,659	0.26	778,765	27.4	327,948	11.5
2.	Parbhani ..	2,172,278	12,704	0.58	767,980	35.3	9,748	0.44
3.	Nanded ..	1,669,527	23,471	1.4	591,646	35.4	576	0.03
4.	Bidar ..	1,813,035	42,872	2.3	538,710	29.7	54,944	3
5.	Bhir ..	1,881,549	8,934	0.47	691,762	36.7	249,492	13.2
6.	Osmanabad ..	1,651,628	21,703	1.3	693,949	42	52,242	3.1
7.	Raichur ..	2,890,206	30,368	1.05	905,880	31.3	135,025	4.6
8.	Gulbarga ..	3,319,557	51,132	1.5	1,409,318	42.4	173,998	5.2
9.	Hyderabad ..	335,108	36,168	10.8	81,593	24.3	16,772	5
10.	Mahbubnagar	1,733,779	142,373	8.2	462,635	26.6	87,855	5.06
11.	Adilabad ..	1,413,183	70,604	4.99	543,732	38.4	2,147	0.15
12.	Nizamabad ..	680,158	205,909	30.2	124,887	18.3	78	.011
13.	Medak ..	964,065	158,358	16.4	220,938	22.9	3,137	0.32
14.	Karimnagar ..	1,271,348	135,809	10.6	330,823	26	1,032	0.08
15.	Warangal ..	1,293,523	155,224	12	537,882	41.6	80,064	2.8
16.	Nalgonda ..	1,829,861	174,591	9.5	520,430	28.9	305,935	16.7
Total ..		27,757,353	1,277,384	4.6	9,686,420	34.8	1,449,993	5.2

Source—Statistical Abstract

Crop pattern for the year 1952-53

WHEAT		COTTON		GROUNDNUT		CASTOR	
Area	Percentage	Area	Percentage	Area	Percentage	Area	Percentage
129,090	4.5	433,611	15.2	170,404	6	2,459	0.08
68,792	3.1	541,584	24.9	123,281	8.6	1,634	0.07
29,431	1.7	486,806	29.1	68,485	4.1	3,989	0.23
28,592	1.5	161,389	8.9	141,673	7.8	2,063	0.11
57,351	3	153,429	8.1	143,589	7.6	991	0.05
79,045	4.7	55,710	3.3	175,419	10.6	3,280	0.19
55,964	1.9	618,406	21.3	369,557	12.7	22,468	0.77
46,148	1.8	92,752	2.7	372,623	11.2	10,359	0.31
163	0.049	..	..	1,822	0.54	86,218	25.7
621	0.035	1,468	.084	209,960	12.1	243,016	14
6,509	0.46	269,958	19.1	17,767	1.25	15,479	1.09
2,056	0.3	8,926	1.3	22,253	3.2	3,042	0.44
2,086	0.21	5,013	0.51	19,124	1.98	27,359	2.8
685	0.049	17,399	1.36	106,092	8.8	24,684	1.94
149	..	1,278	0.10	152,923	11.8	12,946	1.0
96	..	8,694	0.5	122,201	6.7	347,917	19.0
506,728	1.8	2,856,423	10.29	2,167,173	7.8	807,904	2.9

Hyderabad State 1952-53.

Methods of Cultivation

136. During our tours we could get an opportunity to see how methods of cultivation change from place to place and how the tendency to improve is slowly developing in all parts of the State. Cultivators have now generally become manure minded. Farmyard manure is in great demand and fertilizers are in growing use at least for wet cultivation. Almost every cultivator puts in some manure. The quantity of manure used and the extents of land manured, however, depend upon his resources. Most of the manure goes to wet lands. Dry lands, particularly those of heavier soils are very rarely manured. Improved paddy strains are commonly used and the system of transplantation is getting more and more popular. These improvements are no doubt coming in from Guntur and Krishna side. A few cultivators from Krishna and Guntur have come and settled in many places in Khammam, Warangal and Nizamabad districts. Local ryots look with great admiration at their larger mudhies, perfect terracing, skilful transplantation and resulting extraordinary yields. Their methods of cultivation and yields are watched for sometime and slowly adopted. The pace of improvement could have been further accelerated if local cultivators had better facilities for credit. For methods of wet cultivation, we can generally say that the standards are higher in eastern districts. Nizamabad would, however, be an exception.

137. Dry cultivation is mostly done on the primitive lines. Improved seeds are not yet popular with the ryots. Same wooden implements are in use and the same methods of cropping. Increasing tendency towards bunding, sinking of new wells and improving the land can, however, be noticed in all parts of the State. Those who command resources are taking to fertilizers, iron ploughs, pumps and even tractors. The main impediment appears to be the lack of capital resources and adequate credit facilities.

138. Left to the cultivator himself, we could not find anywhere that he is sparing himself or that with his resources and in the circumstances he could have done better. He is careful in cultivation and combines hard labour with perseverance. He keeps the land clean from weeds, uses his knowledge and experience

of soils and keeps to the exact timing for sowing and reaping a variety of crops. If we do not find iron ploughs or fertilizers, tractor ploughing or the improved seed with everybody the cultivator is not alone responsible. The methods of cultivation, implements and his conservative fatalism are a result of circumstances in which he has been working for generations. Cultivators in Warangal perhaps work hard on wet lands because they get more from them. The average cultivator in Marathwada works hard on dry land because he knows that his work would make a difference in yields. On the otherhand, in Raichur district, so much depends upon the mercies of nature and so little on the cultivators' contribution that an average cultivator does not work more than half of what an average cultivator of any other district does. With Tunagbhadra waters the picture may probably get reversed and within 10 years to come, Raichur cultivator will perhaps be the hardest working and consequently the most prosperous ryot in the State.

139. In general we do not consider that varying methods or standards of cultivation from district to district can with their imperceptible variations be adopted as criteria for delimitation of local areas. To the required extent they are certainly reflected in the yields calculated for any region.

140. Grazing requirements of the cultivators have to be accounted in the calculations for gross produce. Gairan areas are contracting year by year and the cultivators have to leave a part of their holding for their cattle. Substantial landholders can afford to keep some lands for grazing, but an average ryot has to leave 2 to 3 acres per plough for his bullocks. He has also to leave some land for field boundaries and bunds but he utilises it also for grazing. Then there are some trees which he keeps for fruit, fuel or shade. The land thus left out of cultivation is often more than 5 % of one's holding. We have, therefore, to add 5 % as unproductive area to the area calculated for family-holding.

CHAPTER VII

OTHER RELEVANT FACTORS

141. In this chapter we propose to briefly review the incidence of land revenue, land values, rents, prices, and yields. The discussion will naturally be limited to the extent to which these factors bear upon local areas and family holdings.

(a) Incidence of Land Revenue .

142. We have seen in chapter IV how, for purposes of land revenue settlements, the relative values of the fields of each village are determined from the classification of soils or the nature of water supply. Land revenue is, however, assessed on the basis of the existing or former rates, considered with reference to altered circumstances, such as the rise or fall of prices, general improvement of the tract, means of transport, markets, etc. No attempt is made to determine the gross produce or the net profits from the land. The method of determining rates is clearly empirical and the main advantage of the detailed soil classification is perhaps the equitable distribution of the assessment over several fields situated in any region.

143. The differences between land revenue rates from place to place are for our purposes more important than the actual quantum of assessments. Settlement rates are usually fixed with reference to the rates of adjoining talukas and after considering the marked differences, if any, calling for an alteration in the rates of assessment. The most important differences admitted into consideration are climate, position with respect to markets, agricultural skill and the actual condition of the cultivators. We also had to refer to all these factors for reviewing gross produce and for delimitation of local areas. The incidence of land revenue has, therefore, been one of our main criteria for gradation of different talukas of the State.

144. It should be noted that in our system of settlement no attempt is made to determine the cash value of the produce of a field or to fix the assessment at a certain fraction of the net profits. No relationship can, therefore, be specifically shown to exist between land revenue on one hand and the gross produce, net profits, land values

or the annual rents on the other. Assessment rates cannot therefore be treated as quantitative ratings of productivities of soils situated in different areas. At the most they can be said to provide a qualitative comparison of different areas, with reference not only to the yields but also all other factors which are considered for settlement purposes.

145. Over wider areas, where different maximum rates have been sanctioned, one could have perhaps thought that the difference had been made because of some factors affecting the gross produce or the net profits and calling for an alteration in rates. The presumption would have been correct if all settlements had taken place simultaneously, in similar circumstances and on uniform principles. In practice the rates are found to differ from place to place, not only because of the factors justifying them but more because of other extraneous considerations such as the year in which settlements were announced or the officers who conducted the operations. Even where settlements have taken place in similar circumstances, the difference is only a qualitative indication and cannot be accepted as an arithmetical entity to indicate varying productivities of the soils. The average rate for Ambad is Rs. 1-1-11 per acre. That for Kannad is Rs. 0-15-6. The difference of about $2\frac{1}{2}$ annas per acre would not quantitatively indicate the difference in gross yields from lands in Ambad and Kannad. In fact average land in Ambad is 25-50% more fertile than the average land of Kannad.

146. The average rates of assessment per acre in Parkal, Sultanabad, Huzurabad, Jagtial and Sirsilla are respectively 1-6-6, 1-6-0, 1-9-8, 1-14-6 and 1-5-0. As against this the average rate for Pathri is 1-4-9 per acre. Our enquiries have shown that soils in Pathri can be treated as among the best in the State and the gross produce from an acre of average land in any taluka of Karimnagar district cannot in any way exceed that of Pathri. Kalabgur dry lands have an average assessment of Rs. 1-15-1 per acre while Madhira has only Rs. 1-3-2 per acre. In fact Kalabgur dry lands would not produce even half of the produce from Madhira lands. Similarly the difference between the rates of assessment for dry and wet lands is not proportional to the difference in their yields. The average rate of assessment per

acre for dry lands in the State is Re. 0-15-6 while that for wet lands is Rs. 9. Our enquiries have shown that with the present price levels, an average acre of wet land would yield six times more (in cash value) than an average acre of dry land. The land revenue rates are, however, nine times more for wet lands.

147. We have actually reversed the process followed for determination of settlement rates and used the incidence of land revenue to find out the average type of soil for each taluka. The process is approximately correct and the results have been used only for the sake of comparison. Maximum rates are sanctioned for a standard soil (16 annas classification) in each group. The average assessment per acre for the group would, therefore, indicate the average soil value for that area. Such averages have been worked out wherever it was possible to do. Results are shown in appendix 6.

148. Average soil value for Aurangabad is Re. 0-9-1 and that for Gangapur Re. 0-10-4. This would show that soils are comparatively better in Gangapur. All soils need not be actually better, but the proportion of good lands appears to be higher in Gangapur than Aurangabad. Such a comparison was not possible simply from the average rates. For example average rate in Karimnagar is Rs. 1-3-3 while that in Vaijapur is Rs. 1-3-7. But there is a great difference in the average soil values. For Karimnagar it is Re. 0-7-0 while for Vaijapur it is Re. 0-9-9. A comparison of the two average rates would have created a wrong impression that average land in Karimnagar is equal in soil value to that of Vaijapur. We have used these average soil values for grading the talukas in different local areas, wherever they were in conformity with the gradation resulting from other relevant factors.

(b) Land Values

149. We also made enquiries regarding land values obtaining in different parts of the State. They naturally vary with the local demand, situation of the land and types of soils. We could not, however, find whether any definite relationship exists between the gross produce from the land and its value.

150. Recently land values have shown a declining trend. The obvious reason is the fall in prices of

agricultural produce, particularly those of the food crops. Local demand from moneyed people is considerably reduced because they are not as keen to invest in agricultural properties as they previously were.

151. The range of land values per acre in Pathri, Parbhani and Partur talukas is from 500 to 1000. In Madhira Black Cotton lands are valued from 500 to 1000. These two ranges for Black Cotton lands were respectively the highest found in Marathwada and Telangana. As a result these two groups of areas with other similar talukas have been placed in the first local areas of the two respective zones. Chalka lands of Suryapeth, Huzurnagar, Jangaon and other similar talukas were found to be valued from 100 to 250. Masab lands of Raichur, however, fetch higher prices and are in many places valued at par with Black Cotton lands. As a result Suryapeth, Huzurnagar, Jangaon and other similar talukas have been placed in local area No. 5 the highest for Chalka areas with 42 acres as family-holding. Similarly Kushtagi, Lingsugur and other talukas of Raichur have not been split up and placed in a much higher group namely ; No. 3 with 30 acres. The range of land values in Patoda, Ashti, Parend, Udgir and other similar talukas was found to be from 100 to 400 which was the lowest in Marathi districts. This was one of the many reasons for grouping them in local area No. 4 which is the lowest in Marathi districts. Excluding the areas under Nizamsagar Project, the highest values for wet lands ranging from 800 to 2,000 per acre were found in Madhira, Khammam, Warangal, etc. Methods of cultivation and the resulting yields are also higher in these talukas. As a result they have been grouped in local area No. 5 with seven acres family-holding for wet lands. The information collected for land values has thus been used for grouping different talukas in local areas wherever it was observed to be in conformity with other factors.

(c) Rents

152. Evidence in respect of rents shows that in most of the cases, rents are in crop share, ranging usually from one-third to half of the gross produce. It is usually $\frac{1}{2}$ of the produce when the landholder in addition to land revenue bears a part of the expenses for manure, etc. It is $\frac{1}{3}$ when the entire expenses are borne by the tenant.

Some wet lands are leased for fixed quantities of grain. Cash rents are also in vogue in Telangana districts.

153. We could get a very reliable data regarding the grain paid as rent in crop share by the tenants to their landholders. The cultivators seem to remember this more than their own share or the gross produce. We could thus deduce the gross produce per acre from the rents paid in crop share in any region. The rents paid in crop share could thus be used not only for the gradation of different areas but also for the determination of per acre produce and consequently the sizes of family-holdings in different areas.

(d) Prices

154. Prices of all agricultural commodities have shown falling trends. The fall is comparatively more in the case of food crops, paddy, wheat and jawar than cotton or groundnut. Paddy prices fell by 15% after we started our enquiries in Khammam district in March, 1954. The actual fall in the prices of food crops is not correctly reflected in official statistics because of the control prices. In the days of control they were selling at peak prices, but now the prices have gone lower than control prices. Cotton prices are comparatively steadier but groundnut has gone considerably down during the last year.

155. We observed that prices for various commodities did not vary to an appreciable extent from place to place. Marketing and transport facilities are generally uniform and difference in prices from one market to another is never more than five per cent. More variation is due to the difference in the quality of the produce, grain or cotton. Prices also vary from season to season. The prices which the cultivator gets are lower than the market rates, the difference being the cartage hire up to the market. The price factor was not thus relevant for fixing local areas as it was for determining the cash value for the gross produce. We adopted the following prices for our calculations of gross produce.

	Rs.	
1. Paddy	.. 27	Per palla
2. Jawar	.. 30	do
3. Wheat	.. 45	do
4. Cotton	.. 75	do (unginned)
5. Groundnut	.. 45	do

(e) Yields

156. Yields are influenced by the type and location of soils, size of holdings, climate, rainfall and many other indeterminate factors, the most important among them being the personal element of the cultivator. His efficiency of work, and resources of capital and labour, determine, much more than the seasonal variations, the yields he would get or the net profits he would earn. Yields in Hyderabad are, however, lower than the Indian averages, which are themselves considerably lower than the yields of other countries. The Royal Commission on Agriculture had said, "to a very great extent the Indian cultivator labours not for profit nor for a net return but for subsistence. But the crowding of the people on the land, the lack of alternative means of securing a living, the difficulty of finding any avenue of escape and the early age at which a man is burdened with the dependants, combine to force the cultivator to grow food wherever he can and on whatever terms he can." For our purposes we tried to find out the gross yields per acre only for five main crops, viz. paddy, wheat, jawar, cotton and groundnut. Yields (in cash) for pulses and other food crops were found to be more or less equal to those of jawar. Other commercial crops like chillies, tumeric, onions, etc., are grown in very smaller extents and that too as Bagat under well irrigation. We have accordingly overlooked them. Results of crop experiments were made available to us. For the last 2-3 years, they have been obtained on random sampling method. Our intention was to verify or supplement this information through our enquiries. We had to adopt the only possible method of interrogation, in spite of its obvious limitations. We naturally got a mass of information showing the yields to vary from one extreme to another. The sifting of the evidence and deducing averages thus became really difficult issues.

157. *Jawar* :—Jawar occupies a pre-eminent position among the crops of Hyderabad. It is the only cereal that is grown throughout the State, i.e., Telangana, Marathwada and Karnatak. It is grown both in Kharif and Rabi and in Regur and Chalka lands. The total area under Jawar in 52-53 was 96.8 lakhs acres, i.e., 84.8% of the sown area in the State. It is the staple food of the majority of the population. Stalks or kadbi is used as fodder for cattle. Kharif varieties are generally yellow, red and white.

Rabi is invariably white and is sown exclusively in heavier Black Cotton soils. Average yields for Kharif in Telangana as estimated by the Agriculture Department are 250 to 400 lbs. and those in Marathwada from 400 to 500 lbs. The average yield for Rabi jawar varies from 500 to 600 lbs. per acre. The average Kadbi produce is 2,000 lbs. per acre. Our enquiries showed that the yield for Kharif jawar white (Berari) was highest (ranging from 6 to 8 mds.) in Nanded and Parbhani districts. But the price is less for this variety and Kadbi is supposed to be inferior to that of Rabi jawar.

Our observations for a few typical talukas are given below :—

Name of the Taluka	Yield per acre in Mds. for Jawar	
	KHARIF	RABI
1. Pathri	..	6-10
2. Hadgaon	6-10	..
3. Raichur	2-3	4-8
4. Ahmedpur	3-6	2-5
5. Madhira	3-4	6-9
6. Warangal	4-6	4-6
7. Siddipeth	2-4	2-3
8. Miryalguda	2-4	..

158. *Paddy* :—Rice is the second important cereal crop grown in the State. Total area cultivated in 1952-53 was 12.7 lakhs and 4.6% of the total area sown. In 1952, 80% of paddy was grown in Abi and only 20% in Tabi. 70% of the paddy grown is from Chalka lands and the remaining from Regur soils. The facilities granted by Government by way of Taccavi and the linking system, have made the paddy grower fertilizer minded. Improved seed is in demand. HR 19 is the leading

improved variety covering an area of several lakhs. It is suitable for Abi and Tabi and responds to manuring very well. Transplantation is common now and many cultivators have started on Japanese method. We had, however, to find the yields which an average cultivator gets normally. Our observations in a few typical talukas may be quoted below :-

Name of the Taluka	Yields in Mds. per acre	
	ABI	TABI
1. Bodhan	25-35	20-25
2. Warangal	25-35	20
3. Pargi	20-25	..
4. Nagarkarnool	20-25	..

159. *Wheat* :- Total area under wheat is only five lakhs or less than 2% of the sown area. It is grown in Rabi and in deep Black Soils specially in areas having lower temperatures in winter. Aurangabad, Parbhani, Bhir and Osmanabad are the main wheat growing districts in the state. Yields per acre range from 100 to 200 seers. The yield in cash value appears to be more than jawar but the fodder value with jawar compensates it. In fact wheat is highly susceptible to rust and as a result area under wheat appears to be going down. Wheat yields had to be taken into account in very few talukas like Kalamnuri, Vaijapur, etc.

160. *Cotton* :- Cotton acreage in 1952-53 was 28 lakhs, i.e., 10% of the sown area. It is grown mostly in black soils of Marathwada and Karnatak districts. In Marathwada it is a Kharif crop while in Raichur it is grown in Rabi. Nanded has 30% of sown area under cotton, Parbhani 25% Raichur, 21% Adilabad 20% and Aurangabad 15%. Its yields were not an important factor for the remaining districts. Our observations regarding yields of cotton in the few typical talukas are as follows :-

Name of Taluka	Yields in Pallas per acre
1. Nanded	1-3 pallas
2. Parbhani	1-2 "
3. Aurangabad	$\frac{3}{4}$ to 2 "
4. Adilabad	1-3 "
5. Raichur	$\frac{3}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ "

161. *Groundnut* :- Groundnut is an important cash crop grown in rotation with jawar in all parts of the State and on all types of soils. Medium or light Black Cotton soils and sandy Chalka or Masab soils appear to be most suitable. It is more or less a sure crop and does not require attention as cotton. Introduction of groundnut has brought some relief to Chalka and Masab areas. Kushtagi in Raichur for example has become predominantly groundnut growing area. There, the yield per acre seems to be the highest, viz., 18 bags or 6 pallas per acre. We quote here the yields for a few typical talukas out of our observations :

Name of Taluka	Yield per acre in Pallas
1. Kushtagi	4-7
2. Warangal	3-6
3. Parkal	3-6
4. Mahboobnagar	2-3

CHAPTER VIII

Local Areas & Family Holdings

162. As explained in para 121 we found that the produce from wet lands outside the project area can safely be adopted as six times that of the dry lands in the same area. The equation adopted that an acre of wet land is equal to 6 acres of dry land, further necessitated determination of the exact size of the family-holding with reference to the gross produce from both wet and dry lands. We, therefore, tried to fix qualitative gradations first. For wet cultivation the most favourably situated lands are the sugarcane areas in the Nizamsagar perennial zone. Next are the lands irrigated under Nizamsagar and nineteen other medium size projects. After them come wet lands in the 35"-40" rainfall zone including Madhira, Khammam, Mahaboobabad, Warangal and a few talukas of Karimnagar and Medak districts, and so on. The last in the ladder are lands in the scarcity zone of Mahboobnagar and Nalgonda districts where the average rainfall is less than 25 inches. The gradation of dry lands also follows mostly the same pattern. It is natural because the factors influencing the produce from dry lands are the same as those for wet lands viz. the types of soils, rainfall and the methods of cultivation.

163. Dry lands of Madhira, Ravinutala and Erupalem circles of Madhira taluka are the best among Telangana lands. The last in the ladder are lands of the arid zone of Nalgonda district.

164. For Black Cotton soils, we found the lands in Pathri, Parbhani, Partur and Hadgaon talukas to be the best. Other talukas of Parbhani and Nanded districts follow them very closely. Both the districts have an advantage of deep and medium black soils combined with a rainfall of more than 30 inches. Northern portion of both the districts is a rich area for Berari Jawar and Wheat. Gangapur of Aurangabad is equal to Pathri except for its insecure rainfall. We have, therefore, placed most of the talukas of these two districts in the first local area. Then follow talukas of other districts with their grades reduced because of the change of soils from deep Black Cotton to medium and light Black Cotton.

as we go further and further north or south from the banks of Godavari. The last in the ladder are Ashti, Patoda and Parenda talukas which are known as scarcity stricken areas. Deficit rainfall is a great handicap for Raichur district. Otherwise Sindhur and Manvi soils might have ranked as the richest in the State.

165. We had then to decide about the number of grades to be adopted, the extents of family holdings for the first and the last out of them and the steps or differences to be allowed for the extents with each rise or fall in the grade. We found that good lands having a classification of 12 annas or more in Pathri, Partur, Parbhani, Hadgaon or other similar talukas in good years, yield a produce of Rs. 100 at the present prices. Keeping the produce of inferior lands (below 8 annas) at $\frac{2}{3}$ i.e. Rs. 66 per acre, we took the average gross produce for these and other similar talukas at Rs. 80 per acre and keeping a margin of 5% for unproductive areas, the family holding size has been calculated at 21 acres. The starting point had thus to be 21 acres. We also found that the maximum extent of 72 acres allowed for dry lands need not be exceeded even in the case of inferior but cultivated lands in the arid zone of Nalgonda district and that the average land under consideration in those parts would produce Rs. 1600/- in about sixty acres. The two limits in which the gradation had to be made were, therefore, 21 and 60 acres.

166. Considering the obvious limitations of our enquiries, and the need to keep the number of grades as low as possible, we decided that the steps should be of six acres for each fall in the grade excepting the first step which should be of 3 acres only. The local areas and family-holdings for dry lands would, therefore, be as follows:

Local Areas		Size of Family Holdings	
1	..	..	21
2	..	..	24
3	..	..	30
4	..	..	36
5	..	..	42
6	..	..	48
7	..	..	54
8	..	..	60

167. We have grouped all the talukas of the State in different areas with reference to their types of soil, rainfall, crop patterns and other relevant considerations. Where grouping was required to be altered within the limits of a few talukas, they have been split up in not more than two parts. Three circles of Madhira taluka for example have very rich Black Cotton soils while those in the remaining circles are of an inferior type. These two parts have, therefore, been placed in two different local areas. We are aware of similar differences existing in some parts of few other talukas which have not been split up. Kandhar, Gangakhed and Georai for example have both the extreme types of soils, deep Black Cotton in the south towards the banks of Godavari and light Black or Red towards the north. We could not split up some such talukas because the two differing parts could not be separated without splitting the Revenue Circles. We have avoided splitting of Revenue Circles and have instead allowed some latitude for such variations where it was needed and placed the whole taluka in the next lower local area. The grouping of talukas into local areas and the extents of Family holding for dry lands recommended for each of them are shown in the schedule on pages 80 to 87 and in the map annexed to this chapter.

168. It may be noted that the sizes prescribed do not imply that even the worst land in a local area will give a produce of Rs. 1,600 in the prescribed extent. Nor is it implied that the best land would not give more than Rs. 1,600. The areas are prescribed for average lands in different local areas.

169. The grouping made will show that most of the Marathwada talukas having predominantly Black soils have been grouped in the first three groups. The limits prescribed in section 4 of the Act are 24 and 36 for first class and other classes of lands respectively. We take the limit prescribed for average type of land as 30 acres. Most of the Marathwada talukas have thus been grouped within the limit prescribed. Similarly the limit for average type of Chalka land may be taken as 60 acres and has not been exceeded in any case. The grouping of the few Marathi or Karnatak talukas in local area No. 4 with 36 acres is the result of scarcity conditions or the prevalence of light Red, 'Masab' or Chalka types of soils. These

cases should not be deemed to be subject to the Black Cotton limit of 30 acres.

170. Our recommendations in the case of irrigated lands are as follows :

(a) All lands irrigated exclusively under wells, or Bhurkies situated within or outside the Ayacut and used for bagat or paddy crops should be treated as dry lands ;

(b) Lands should be treated as wet lands only when they are irrigated under flow water or under a joint source ;

(c) Only such lands should be treated as single crop or double crop wet lands which have been irrigated for single or double crops for not less than six years in the last decade commencing from 1944. In the case of new sources the condition should be: irrigation for not less than 60% of the seasons occurring after the construction of the source. The same criteria will apply to lands under light irrigation. Where for a double crop land under a joint source, Tabi is entirely under well, the land should be treated as single crop wet land,

(d) In case of light irrigation under flow, an acre of land under light irrigation should be treated as equal to two acres of dry land of the concerned local area.

(e) In case of double crop wet lands, an acre of double crop wet land should be treated as $1\frac{1}{2}$ acres of single crop wet land of the concerned local area.

171. We recommend the following local areas and sizes of family-holdings for single crop wet lands :-

(a) For lands irrigated under Nizamsagar, Tungabhadra and the following nineteen medium size projects—six acres :

- | | |
|------------------|-------------------|
| 1. Pendlipakla. | 10. Singbhupalam. |
| 2. Chandrasagar. | 11. Bhimghanpur. |
| 3. Pocharam. | 12. Manair. |
| 4. Palair. | 13. Chegaon. |
| 5. Pakhal. | 14. Dindi. |
| 6. Lakhnawaram. | 15. Royanpalli. |
| 7. Ramappa. | 16. Mahbub Naher. |
| 8. Wyra. | 17. Rooti. |
| 9. Baithpally. | 18. Sirala. |
| | 19. Fateh Naher. |

(b) For all wet lands in Aurangabad, Bhir, Parbhani, Nanded, Osmanabad, Bidar, Gulbarga, Raichur and Adilabad districts and excluding the areas coming under (a) and talukas of Kodangal, Nirmal, Khanapur, Laksheetipeth and Chinnur ; nine acres.

(c) For all other single crop wet lands one-sixth of the family-holding recommended for dry lands in any local area, but not less than seven and not more than nine acres.

172. We have shown in para 96 that classification of wet lands in two categories with reference to soil classification is not correct. Our recommendations for the sizes of family holdings for wet lands should not, therefore, be compared literally with reference to the limits prescribed in section 4. Paddy prices have gone down considerably. Because of the statistics of control prices, we are likely to overlook the actual difference the fall in prices has made in the profits of the paddy cultivator. Even if they are deemed to exceed the limits their fixation can be justifiably notified by invoking the provisions of section 4.

173. We have noted that in the sugarcane zone under Nizamsagar, an acre of land in some cases is likely to give a produce of Rs. 1,600. But the sugarcane is rotated with paddy and once in four years the land has to be kept dry. The costs on such intensive cultivation are also in some cases higher than 75%. The people have recently developed their lands at huge initial costs, and the development still needs encouragement. With these considerations before us we are of the opinion that the sugarcane zone need not be treated as a special area with a further lowering of the size for family-holdings than 4 acres for double crop wet lands.

174. It may be noted that we had hardly four and half months at our disposal to complete such extensive enquiries. We are happy to submit our recommendations to the Government in time and also to note that all the decisions taken have been taken unanimously. Minutes

recorded separately by Shri Rajaram and Shri Narayan Reddy are on pages 92 and 94.

(Sd.) M. NARSING RAO,
Chairman.

(Sd.) BHUJANG RAO
KULKARNI, I.A.S.
Secretary.

(Sd.) GULAM HYDER, I.A.S.

(Sd.) VASUDEO RAO,
Joint Secretary.

(Sd.) S. L. NEWASEKAR.

(Sd.) G. RAJARAM.

(Sd.) DAVAR HUSSAIN.

(Sd.) M. B. GAUTAM.

(Sd.) K. V. NARAYAN REDDY.

SCHEDULE SHOWING LOCAL AREAS AND
With Extents of Family Holdings

Name of District.	No. I 21 acres.	No. II 24 acres.	No. III 30 acres.	No. IV 36 acres.
1	2	3	4	5
Hyderabad ..				
Mahboobnagar ..			1. A. Sri ranga- pur Circle of Wanpar- thy. 2. A. Kanka Circle of Pargi.	
Raichur ..		1. Mauvi. 2. Sindhnur. 3. A. Koppal, B. Alvandi Circles of Koppal. 4. Yelbarga. 5. A. Alampur Circle of Alampur.	1. Raichur. 2. A. Irkalgad, B. Hittinhal Circles of Koppal. 3. Kushtagi. 4. Lingsugur. 5. Deodurg. 6. Gangavati.	
Gulbarga ..			1. Gulbarga. 2. Chitapur. 3. Jewargi. 4. Afzalpur. 5. Aland. 6. Seram.	1. A. Yadgir. B. Gurmat- kal. C. Saidapur. Circles of Yadgir. 2. Shahpur. 3. Shorapur. 4. Chincholi.
Bidar ..		1. Nilanga.	1. Bidar. 2. Humnabad. 3. Bhalki. 4. Narayankhed.	1. Zaheerabad. 2. Ahmedpur. 3. Udgir. 4. Santpur (Aurad).

TALUKAS OR PARTS OF TALUKAS PLACED IN EACH OF THEM
as Recommended by the Commission

No. V 42 acres.	No. VI 48 acres.	No. VII 54 acres.	No. VIII 60 acres.
6	7	8	9
1. Hyderabad East. 2. Hyderabad West. 3. A. Alur, B. Manglaram, C. Kandavada Circles of Shahabad.		1. A. Shahabad. B. Palmakole Circles of Shahabad. 2. Medchal. 3. Ibrahimpatam.	
	1. A. Wanparthi, B. Kothakota, C. Addakal, D. Peddamandade Circles of Wanpar- thy. 2. A. Pargi, B. Boinpalli, C. Mohamadabad. D. Gandeed Circles of Pargi. 3. A. Kundurg Circle of Shadnagar. 4. Makhtal. 5. Kollapur.	1. Mahboobnagar. 2. Atmakur. 3. A. Shadnagar, B. Vemulnerla, C. Balanagar, D. Chowdur Circles of Shadnagar. 4. Kalvakurti. 5. Nagarkarnul.	1. Achampet.
1. A. Itkriyal Circle of Alampur.	1. Gadwar.		
1. A. Balichakar Circle of Yadgir. 2. Tandur.	1. Kodangal.		

Name of District.	No. I 21 acres.	No. II 24 acres.	No. III 30 acres.	No. IV 36 acres.
1	2	3	4	5
Osmanabad ..		1. Kallam. 2. Latur. 3. Awsa. 4. Omerga.	1. Osmanabad. 2. Tuljapur. 3. Parenda. 4. Bhoom.	
Bhir ..	1. A. Manjlegeon, B. Talkhed Circles of Manjlegaon.	1. Georai. 2. A. Sirsala, B. Nitrud Circles of Manjlegaon. 3. Mominabad. 4. Kaij.	1. Bhir.	1. Patoda. 2. Ashti.
Aurangabad ..	1. Gangapur. 2. Ambad.	1. Aurangabad. 2. Paithan. 3. Sillode. 4. Bhokardan. 5. Jalna. 6. Soegaon.	1. Vaijapur. 2. Kannad. 3. Jaferabad.	1. Khuldabad.
Parbhani ..	1. Parbhani. 2. Gangakhed. 3. Pathri. 4. Partur. 5. A. Basmath, B. Hutta, C. Kurunda Circles of Basmath.	1. Jintur. 2. Hingoli. 3. Kalamnuri.	1. A. Chudava Circle of Basmath.	
Nanded ..	1. Hadgaon. 2. Nanded. 3. A. Biloli, B. Adampur, C. Kuntur Circles of Biloli. 4. A. Deglur, B. Jukkal, C. Mirkhel Circles of Deglur. 5. Mudhole.	1. A. Manjaram Circle of Biloli. 2. Mukhed. 3. Kandhar. 4. Bhokar.	1. A. Bichkunda Circle of Deglur.	
Adilabad ..			1. Adilabad. 2. A. Jam, B. Oala Circles of Nirmal. 3. Boath. 4. Kinvat.	1. Utnur. 2. Rajura.

SCHEDULE-(Contd.)

Name of District.	No. I 21 acres.	No. II 24 acres.	No. III 30 acres.	No. IV 36 acres.
1	2	3	4	5
Nizamabad ..				1. A. Gandhari Circle of Yellareddy. 2. Bodhan.
Medak ..				1. A. Sadashiv- pet, B. Kaisa- ram Circles of Sanga- reddy. 2. A. Devanpur Circle of Andole.
Karimnagar ..				1. A. Pedda- palli, B. Konaram, C. Ramgun- dam, D. Chegan Circles of Sultan- abad.

SCHEDULE-(Contd.)

No. V 42 acres.	No. VI 48 acres.	No. VII 54 acres.	No. VIII 60 acres.
6	7	8	9
1. Nizamabad. 2. Banswada.	1. Kamareddy. 2. A. Yellareddy, B. Lingampett, C. Velutla Circles of Yellareddy. 3. Armoor.		
1. A. Sangareddy, B. Patancheru, C. Shankarpalli, D. Kondapur Circles of Sangareddy. 2. Vikarabad. 3. A. Jogipet, B. Chowtigr, C. Shankarampet, D. Tekmal, E. Papannapet Circles of Andole.	1. Medak. 2. Gajwel.	1. Narsapur. 2. Siddipet.	
1. A. Karimnagar, B. Choppadandi, C. Rammadagu, Circles of Karim- nagar 2. A. Sircilla, B. Konaraopet, C. Modepalli, D. Vilasagar, E. Ellanthkunta Circles of Sircilla. 3. Jagtiyal. 4. A. Kamalapur, B. Jammikunta, C. Yelbak. Circles of Huzurabad. 5. A. Tadacherla, B. Manthani, C. Damarkinta Circles of Manthani.	1. A. Elgandal, B. Nustulapur, C. Indurti, D. Kohede, E. Hasanabad Circles of Karimnagar. 2. A. Gambhiraopet, B. Neralla Circles of Sircilla. 3. Metpalli. 4. A. Sultanabad. B. Mydaram, C. Kamanpur Circles of Sultanabad. 5. A. Huzurabad, B. Elkaturthi, C. Vengera, Circles of Huzurabad. 6. A. Mahadeopur, B. Chintakani Circles of Mantahni		

SCHEDULE-(Contd.)

Name of District.	No. I 21 acres.	No. II 24 acres.	No. III 30 acres.	No. IV 36 acres.
1	2	3	4	5
Warangal ..				
Nalgonda ..				
Khammam ..		1. A. Madhira B. Ravinutula. C. Yerrupalem. Circles of Madhira	1. A. Chintakani. Circle of Khammam.	

SCHEDULE-(Contd.)

No. V 42 acres.	No. VI 48 acres.	No. VII 54 acres.	No. VIII 60 acres.
6	7	8	9
1. A. Atmakur Circle of Hanamkonda 2. A. Ippaguda, B. Kolkonda Circles of Jangaon. 3. A. Parkhal, B. Shayampet, C. Mogillapalli Circles of Parkal.	1. A. Hanamkonda, B. Hasanparti, C. Saugani, D. Wardanapet, E. Indole, F. Ghanipur, G. Dharmasagar Circles of Hanamkonda. 2. Mahaboobabad	1. Pakhal (Narasampet). 2. Mulug. 3. A. Raberthi, B. Nirmitha, C. Channur, D. Jangaon, E. Cherial Circles of Jangaon. 4. A. Madatapalli Circle of Parkal.	1. Miryalguda 2. Devarkonda
1. A. Alair, B. Motakodur Circles of Bhongir. 2. Suryapet. 3. Huzurnagar.		1. Nalgonda. 2. A. Rajapet, B. Bhongir, C. Bommam Ramavar- am, D. Mannayawar Turkapalli Circles of Bhongir. 3. Ramanapet.	
1. A. Gonapalli, B. Palair I, C. Palair II, D. Subled, E. Tallampahad, F. Khammam Circles of Khammam. 2. A. Garla Circle of Yellandu.		1. A. Wyra, B. Tallada, C. Kallur, D. Lankapalli, E. Vamsur Circles of Madhira. 2. A. Singarani, B. Shujayathnagar, C. Gundal Circles of Yellandu. 3. Paloncha. 4. Borgamphad.	

CHAPTER IX

SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS

175. The fixation of local areas and family holdings should be as simple as possible, so that an average peasant should readily understand it and judge his own holding in terms of family holdings. (Para 55).

176. It is not possible to attempt determination of family holding for each kind or class of soil. Such a determination will not be in the reach of practicability. (Paras 67 and 57).

177. Broad generalization and a little latitude for variety of soils would not be inconsistent with the spirit of our land reforms. (Para 60).

178. The family holdings need not be determined separately for both Black Cotton and Chalka types of soils in any given area, otherwise we would be embarking upon an impracticable proposition of preparing villagewise lists of fields or portions of fields exclusively having Black Cotton or Red soils. (Para 93).

179. Classification of black soils in two categories, one with a classification of eight annas and above and another of the remaining lands is not justified. The mid-point for classification of soils in Marathwada and Karnatak districts, is eleven annas and lands with a classification of eight annas are the poorest type of lands under cultivation in these districts. (Para 95).

180. Classification of wet lands in two categories one of first class with soil classification of eight annas and above and another of the remaining lands is not correct, because the classification of wet lands in all cases is eight annas or more. (Para 96).

181. Annawari values assigned to different soils can at best give a relative idea of their fertility but never a quantitative productivity rating. Determination of family holdings with direct reference to soil classification may land us in more and more confusion. (Para 97).

182. In all other cases of varying natural phenomena description is on the basis of averages. Productivities of soils can, therefore, be described in averages. (Para 100).

183. Determination of family holding has also to be based on the consideration of the frequency of bad years. (Para 115).

184. Irrigation increases the productivity of the soil at least sixfold. Excepting lands irrigated under projects and wet lands of Marathi and Karantak districts, all single crop wet lands can with reference to their produce be treated as equal to six times their extent in dry lands of that local area. Variations of soils, rainfall and the frequency of bad years are important equally to dry and wet lands. The delimitation of areas for dry and wet lands may, therefore, be similar in both the cases. Instead of repeating delimitation of local areas for wet lands we propose, with some exceptions, a fixed proportion (1/6) between wet and dry lands for all local areas. (Para 121).

185. There can be as many varieties and grades of water sources as there can be of soils. The average treatment has to be adopted to assess the produce from irrigated lands in different areas. Otherwise village-wise lists of lands irrigated by different classes of water sources will have to be freshly prepared. (Para 123).

186. Considering the capital outlay, higher working costs, the shifting and optional nature of irrigation and the need to further encourage sinking of new wells, all lands irrigated by wells should for purposes of fixing the family holdings be treated as dry lands. (Para 125).

187. In any local area the size of the family holding for lands under light irrigation by flow water, should be taken as half of the size of family holding for dry lands declared for that local area. In other words an acre under light irrigation will be equal to two acres of dry lands in the same local area. (Para 126).

188. For double cropped wet lands, the family holding size should be $\frac{2}{3}$ of the size declared for single crop wet lands in the local area concerned. One acre under

double crop will thus be treated as equal to $1\frac{1}{2}$ acres of single crop wet land. (Para 127).

189. Customary rotation of crops and the resulting crop patterns are important factors in deriving gross yields, more so because of the disparity in prices of food and cash crops. (Para 133).

190. Differences in the methods of cultivation from district to district are imperceptible and cannot be adopted as sure criteria for gradation of local areas. To the required extent, they are reflected in the yields observed for any region. (Para 139).

191. The areas determined on the basis of yields, etc., have to be increased by 5% as a margin for unproductive areas left out for field boundaries, bunds, trees, etc. (Para 140).

192. Delimitation of local areas has been done mostly by reviewing talukas as units. Wherever a marked difference was observed within the taluka limits, they have been split up and graded in different local areas. (Para 167).

193. Delimitation of local areas for dry lands and extents of family holdings recommended for each of them are shown in the schedule at pages 70 to 77.

194. For wet lands the family holding will be :—

(i) Six acres for all lands irrigated under two major and 19 medium projects ;

(ii) Nine acres in areas predominantly having B.C. Soils and excluding areas under (i) ; and

(iii) In all other areas, one-sixth of the size of the family holding recommended for dry lands but not less than seven acres and not more than nine acres.

(Para 171).

195. Sugarcane zone under Nizamsagar need not be treated as a special area with a further reduced size of family holding than 4 acres for double crop wet lands. (Para 173).

MINUTES RECORDED BY SHRI RAJARAM

196. While I agree with the findings of the report and its various recommendations, I am unable to reconcile myself in principle with the proposed sizes of the family holdings for the different local areas. They are too large and extensive. It may be, in some cases, the proposed areas of the family holdings, may not yield the gross produce worth Rs. 1,600 particularly when the prices of the agricultural commodities are rapidly falling and our mode of agriculture is still in the primitive conditions. But fixation of the areas of the family holdings on the basis of produce and income, although according to the Act, is not in my view correct and scientific, because they are evershifting factors, due to unstable prices and varying productions from cultivator to cultivator on account of the difference in skill and the quantum of labour put in. Seasonal vagaries also count very much.

197. In my opinion, the conception behind fixing the sizes of family holding should be either a plough unit or work unit which according to the Congress Agrarian Reforms Committee "provide full employment to a family of normal size and at least to a pair of bullocks". The Planning Commission conceived it "as being equivalent according to the local conditions and under the existing conditions of technique either to a plough unit or work unit for a family of average size working with such assistance as is customary in agricultural operations." Even the words used in section 4 of the Hyderabad Tenancy and Agricultural Lands (Amendment) Act of 1954 that an area "which a family of five persons including the agriculturist himself cultivates personally" are clear and positive. But the areas of the family holdings proposed in the Report sometimes work up to two or more plough units.

198. The fixation of large size family holdings leaves scope for extensive type of cultivation and goes against the principle of maximum utilization of limited resources available. Our country needs intensive type of cultivation to meet the requirements of the growing population. In order to drive the people to take to intensive method of cultivation, individual holdings must be fairly low. Therefore, I feel that the fixation of the areas of the family holdings should be on the basis of Plough Unit or Work Unit.

199. In many cases, the areas of the family holdings proposed in the Report become further largish and extensive when they are calculated for ceiling purposes, thus defeating the very object of land reforms. According to the Congress Agrarian Reforms Committee there should be a ceiling to the size of the holding which any one farmer should own and cultivate. In the first place, the supply of land, in relation to the number of people seeking it, is so limited that not to put a ceiling on individual holdings would be irrational and unjust. Secondly, under present technique of cultivation, the managerial capacity and financial resources, of an average cultivator in India, the optimum size of the family holding has to be fairly low.

Sd.

Dated 28rd July, 1954.

G. RAJARAM,
Member, Land Commission.

* * *

200. At the outset, I would like to point out that the Land Commission concerned itself unnecessarily with the preparation of an elaborate report on Sections 3 and 4 of the Hyderabad Tenancy and Agricultural Lands Act, when the Commission had very little time at their disposal to make a comprehensive survey of the State and had no accurate and reliable agricultural statistics to enable them to come to proper conclusions in respect of these intricate issues. All the evidence that the Commission could gather had, to my mind, merely served to confirm their own fears regarding the futility of making recommendations within the framework of the aforesaid sections. The Commission in paras 51 and 52 of its report had specially referred to the need for a reconsideration of this particular Section laying down limits for the Family Holdings because of certain inherent defects which had come to light as a result of the investigation. As the Section now stands, the proviso to it should be resorted to, to meet the ends of justice and fair play since, for instance, the section does not provide for double crop wet land. Moreover, the limits in respect of wet lands that are laid down under this section do not conform to the actuality since no wet land is classified as being below annas eight (*vide table for soil classification on page 38*). I am emphatically of the opinion that this important Section of the Act should not be workable only on account of the proviso thereto and suggest a complete revision of the said section in the light of my above observations, so as to make it applicable to all categories of holdings. I differ from my colleagues on the Commission in so far as they suggest that the proviso may be invoked for working the section, as they themselves have conceded that the reconsideration of the section was vital to its workability. Here I should say that all the decisions taken by the Land Commission have not been unanimous.

201. The Land Commission in para 52 of their report have accepted as the basis of determination of a family holding a gross income of Rs. 1,600 since in their

opinion the cost of cultivation varies from place to place, and from crop to crop. I do not agree with my colleagues on this point as I am thoroughly convinced that a fair basis of determining a family holding should be the net income derived therefrom, *viz.*, Rs. 800 as statutorily laid down or more, say, Rs. 1,200 which I would like to suggest for changing the character of agriculture from "subsistence farming to economic farming." My colleagues and I concede that the cost of cultivation should not enter into determination of a family holding but my colleagues, strangely enough, decided to abide by the condition regarding the gross income in the matter of the determination of family holding. If this Act is to ensure the cultivator a certain minimum income, one fails to understand why my colleagues have chosen the gross and not the net income from a holding as the basis for the fixation of family holding.

202. My own recommendation is that the size of the family holding be determined on the basis of net income derived therefrom and prescribed according to the standard of living to be assured to a cultivator. In this connection I wish to point out that, Rs. 800 prescribed as a limit for net income for a family holding is improper and cannot sustain a family of five even on subsistence level. Moreover, as the basic holding is fixed at $\frac{1}{4}$ of family holding, the owners of basic holdings who predominate among the landholders are bound to suffer if the aforesaid limit is to be adhered to and the Act will defeat itself in its objective, *viz.* the amelioration of the condition of the small cultivator and the solution of the Tenancy problem. I would like to mention here that almost all people of various shades of opinion whose evidence was taken by the Land Commission pleaded for the increasing of the size of the family holding and if necessary, the lowering of the ceiling prescribed for the maximum holding.

203. I would like to point out that Land Commission in fixing 6 acres as the size of the family holding for single crop wet lands in all irrigation projects has not taken into consideration the soils in various project areas which vary from heavy Black Cotton to inferior Chalks and is solely guided by the principle based on the supply of water. Again, in fixing the size of the family holding for non-project areas the Commission has not

applied its own principle of determining the size of the family holding as per the nature of water source and has utilized yet another principle of fixing the size of family holding on the basis of variety and productivity of soil. (*vide* para 124). I strongly disapprove of the Commission's recommendations embodied in para 180 since in my opinion, no uniform principle (however defective it may be) i.e. 1: 3: 6 in respect of Wet, Black Cotton and Chalka worked out by the Land Commission has not been followed in the gradation and grouping of the local areas and family holding for wet lands.

204. The schedule showing local areas and family holdings on pages 80-87 of the Commission's report reveals that the Commission in their anxiety to simplify the procedure laid down in the Act for gradation and grouping of family holdings in local areas has not properly classified the local areas for the purpose of determining family holdings in dry lands and has most unjustifiably—

(a) Placed Black Cotton soils wherever they may be located in the same grade as Black Chalka soils.

(b) Bifurcated the Black Chalka soils in a few cases only and brought the Black Chalka and Black Cotton under the same grouping. (*vide* columns 3, 4 and 5 of the said schedule).

Moreover I have to object to the arbitrary grouping of local areas without resorting to proper gradation of soils.

205. The Land Commission's recommendations to delimit local areas and determine the family holdings on the basis of the productivity and fertility of soil, is to my mind not calculated to offer a solution to the problem. The work unit being an ill-defined term and the plough unit being unreliable on account of tremendous variations in income per plough from soil to soil, region to region, revenue assessment may be taken as the basis for delimiting local areas and determining the family holdings. Despite its many defects revenue assessment is still the only basis for the delimitation of the local areas in many parts of the State and has the added advantage of being an old tax and hence familiar to even

the most backward peasant. I would like to point out that, with proper safeguard, such as revision of revenue assessment in properly delimited local areas taking into consideration the various categories like ex-jagir, inams etc., revenue assessment could be a fruitful and workable basis for the delimitation of local areas and proper fixation of the family holding.

206. For the purpose of elucidation I have prepared a schedule given hereunder and showing local areas and family holdings utilizing the statistical data in respect of revenue assessment available with the Government. This schedule is to be regarded as an illustration of the method suggested above as it is based on assessment figures only and on no other. I would like to emphasise that the method outlined here in the event of its adoption throughout the State will eliminate many of the errors that usually creep into the delimitation of local areas and fixation of family holdings.

Sd.

Dated 27th July, 1954.

K. V. NARAYAN REDDY

SCHEDULE I.

An illustration of delimitation of local areas and determination of Family Holdings on the basis of Revenue Assessment.

I	II	III	IV	V
Total revenue assessment for Dry. Rs. 60 or Wet Rs. 120.	Total revenue assessment for Dry. Rs. 50. or wet Rs. 100	Total revenue assessment for Dry. Rs. 40 or Wet. Rs. 100.	Total revenue assessment for Dry. Rs. 40 or Wet. Rs. 80.	Total revenue assessment for Dry. Rs. 88-5-4 or Wet Rs. 100.
Districts	Districts	Districts	Districts	Districts
1. Nizamabad. 2. Karimnagar. 3. Medak. 4. Adilabad. (Nirmal taluqa only).	1. Khammam. 2. Warangal. 3. Nalgonda. 4. Bidar. 5. Gulbarga. (Chincholi, Kodangal, Shorapur, Shahapur taluqas only) 6. Raichur. (Allampur & Gadval taluqas only.)	1. Nanded. 2. Gulbarga. (excluding Chincholi, Kodangal, Shorapur & Shahpur taluqas).	1. Adilabad. (excluding Nirmal taluqa). 2. Aurangabad. 3. Osmanabad. 4. Bhir. 5. Parbhani. 6. Raichur (excluding Allampur, and Gadval taluqas).	1. Mahbubnagar. 2. Hyderabad.

Family Holdings for different Taluqas on the basis of Schedule I.

SCHEDULE II

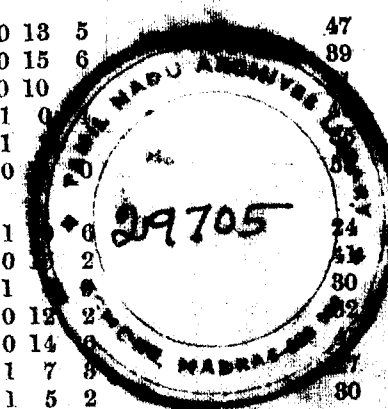
District.	Taluqa.	Average assessment per acre.			Approximate acres.	
		Dry	Wet		Dry	Wet
1. Nizamabad.	1. Nizamabad.	1 2 10	15 5 8		44	61
	2. Armoor.	0 13 10	19 1 11		56	61
	3. Bodhan.	1 4 6	17 15 11		47	61
	4. Kamareddy.	1 4 2	18 2 0		47	61
	5. Banswada.	1 5 6	17 2 8		45	7
	6. Yellareddy.	0 14 4	17 15 5		54	61
2. Karimnagar.	1. Karimnagar.	1 8 3	13 6 3		50	81
	2. Sultanabad.	1 6 0	9 8 8		43	121
	3. Huzurabad.	1 5 8	12 9 5		44	91
	4. Jagtial.	1 14 6	11 2 6		83	101
	5. Sirsilla.	1 5 0	14 14 0		48	8
	6. Mahadevpur.	1 1 0	8 8 4		57	141
	7. Mettupally.	1 14 6	11 2 6		88	101
3. Medak.	1. Medak.	1 5 9	15 15 0		45	71
	2. Andol.	1 11 1	19 4 0		38	61
	3. Kalbagur.	1 15 1	14 10 0		31	8
	4. Siddipet.	1 2 0	15 11 0		54	71
	5. Gajwel.	1 2 0	15 11 0		54	71
4. Adilabad.	1. Nirmal.	0 15 1	15 8 8		42	71
	2. Adilabad.	0 11 2	9 18 0		58	8
	3. Kinwat.	0 10 9	3 10 8		60	21
	4. Laxettipet.	1 2 0	7 11 11		36	10
	5. Boath.	0 11 0	7 2 5		58	101
	6. Sirpur.	1 2 0	7 15 11		86	10
	7. Asifabad.	1 2 10	7 4 6		34	101
	8. Rajura.	1 2 9	6 8 11		35	12
	9. Chinnur.	0 15 2	7 10 8		41	101
	10. Utnoor.	0 7 1	6 2 0		91	18
5. Khammam.	1. Khammam.	1 2 11	12 9 9		431	8
	2. Madhira.	1 8 2	9 15 8		42	10
	3. Yellandu.	0 13 2	8 7 7		58	111
	4. Palwancha.	0 11 9	5 15 5		63	161
	5. Burgampahad.	0 11 9	5 15 5		68	161
6. Warangal.	1. Warangal.	0 15 8	13 9 8		52	71
	2. Mahbubabad.	0 11 8	11 5 8		68	81
	3. Pakal.	0 15 0	7 15 8		58	121
	4. Parkal.	1 6 6	11 2 1		87	9
	5. Jangaon.	0 11 11	14 1 2		64	71

SCHEDULE II—(Contd.)

District.	Taluka.	Average assessment per acre.			Approximate acres.	
		Dry	Wet		Dry	Wet
7. Nalgonda.	1. Nalgonda.	0 14 0	14 1 5		56	7½
	2. Suryapet.	0 11 6	11 0 3		72	9
	3. Miryalguda.	0 11 9	11 15 10		70	8½
	4. Bhongir.	0 15 10	14 3 8		51	7
	5. Deverkonda.	0 8 8	9 15 0		94	10
	6. Huzurnagar.	0 14 11	11 15 7		53	8½
8. Bidar.	1. Bidar.	1 9 8			31	
	2. Udgir.	1 2 2			45	
	3. Nilanga.	1 4 1			40	
	4. Ahmedpur.	0 14 5			54	
	5. Zaheerabad.	1 9 8			31	
	6. Humnabad.	1 9 8			31	
9. Gulberga.	1. Gulberga.	1 8 3			32	
	2. Chincholi.	1 6 7			35	
	3. Kodangal.	0 11 7			68	
	4. Shorapur.	1 2 6			43	
	5. Shahpur.	1 3 10			41	
	6. Andol.	0 15 8			41	
	(Jewargi).					
	7. Yadgir.	0 14 3			42	
	8. Sedam.	1 6 7			28	
	9. Chitapur.	1 9 8			31	
	10. Tandur.	1 9 8			31	
10. Raichur.	1. Raichur.	1 1 6			37	
	2. Allampur.	2 0 11	11 10 7		25	8½
	3. Gadwal.	0 10 7	11 10 7		50	8½
	4. Manvi.	1 5 0			29	
	5. Deodurg.	1 0 8			39	
	6. Lingsugur.	0 14 4			42½	
	7. Sindhnur.	1 4 10			30½	
	8. Kushtagi.	0 12 9			50½	
	9. Gangavati.	0 15 4			42½	
11. Nanded.	1. Nanded.	1 8 5			26	
	2. Hadgaon.	1 6 1			29	
	3. Khandar.	1 2 8			34	
	4. Biloli.	1 15 1			21	
	5. Mudhol.	1 18 9			22	
	6. Deglur.	1 14 3			22	
12. Aurangabad.	1. Aurangabad.	0 15 11			40	
	2. Vijapur.	1 3 7			34	

SCHEDULE II—(Contd.)

District.	Taluka.	Average assessment per acre.			Approximate acres.	
		Dry	Wet		Dry	Wet
	3. Gangapur.	1 7 9			27	
	4. Paithan.	1 2 11			84	
	5. Ambad.	1 1 11			86	
	6. Kanned.	0 15 6			41	
	7. Bhokardan.	0 14 7			48	
	8. Jalna.	0 14 4			48½	
	9. Khuldabad.	1 0 0			40	
	10. Sillod.	1 0 0			40	
13. Osmanabad.	1. Osmanabad.	1 2 10			38	
	2. Latur.	0 15 3			42	
	3. Tuljapur.	0 12 6			52	
	4. Kallam.	1 1 9			37	
	5. Parenda.	0 15 2			42	
	6. Omerga.	0 15 2			42	
	7. Bhoom.	0 15 2			42	
	8. Ousa.	0 15 2			42	
14. Bhir.	1. Bhir.	0 13 5			47	
	2. Mominabad.	0 15 6			89	
	3. Ashti.	0 10				
	4. Gewrai.	1 0				
	5. Manjlegaon.	1				
	6. Patoda.	0				
15. Parbhani.	1. Parbhani.	1			24	
	2. Jintoor.	0 1 2			31	
	3. Pathri.	1			30	
	4. Hingoli.	0 12 2			29	
	5. Kallamnuri.	0 14			7	
	6. Basmathnagar.	1 7 3			80	
	7. Gangakhed.	1 5 2				
16. Mahbubnagar.	1. Mahbubnagar.	0 7 7	11 10 7		68	8½
	2. Makhtal.	0 10 11	10 8 3		50	9½
	3. Pargi.	0 10 5	12 9 4		50	8
	4. Nagarkurnool.	0 12 3	15 4 3		44	6½
	5. Kalvakurti.	0 8 6	12 3 7		64	8
	6. Amrabad.	0 7 8	10 4 2		68	9½
17. Hyderabad.	1. District Hyderabad.	0 14 2	13 7 5		88	7½



A note on the schedules given above.

207. These schedules, I would like to emphasize again, should serve only as an illustration for the method I have advocated in respect of delimitation of local areas and fixation of family holdings and should not be taken as final in character or capable of ready implementation as revenue assessment alone has been considered in the compilation of the schedules.

208. I would suggest that for the purpose of implementation of this recommendation of mine a more elaborate schedule on the lines on which the present one is drawn up may be prepared with reliable accurate data for the whole State and taking the social and economic conditions of the people, the density of the population, the method of cultivation, the means of communication, proximity to markets etc., obtaining in various parts of the State.

Sd.

K. V. NARAYAN REDDY.

APPENDIX 2.

List of places where enquiries were made and the number of witnesses examined

Sl. No. of District	Name of District	Sl. No. of Taluka	Name of Taluka	Sl. No. of places visited	Names of places visited	No. of witnesses examined	Total for talukas
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Aurangabad.	1	Aurangabad.	1	Aurangabad ..	13	
				2	Chuka ..	4	
				3	Savangi ..	5	
				4	Pimpri ..	8	
				5	Pimpalgaon ..	2	
		2	Paithan.	6	Phulumari ..	1	28
				7	Solapur ..	4	
				8	Akhatwada ..	2	
				9	Dhorkingam ..	1	
				10	Bidkingam ..	1	
				11	Pachod ..	8	
				12	Paithan ..	16	
				13	Picholwadi ..	1	
				14	Pimpalwadi ..	1	
				15	Gangapur ..	17	34
		3	Gangapur.	16	Lasur ..	2	
				17	Devgaon ..	1	
				18	Malewadgaon ..	1	
				19	Madurja Bujurg ..	1	
				20	Manjisi ..	1	
				21	Jakmaths ..	1	
				22	Vaijapur ..	15	
				23	Chinchodgaon ..	2	
				24	Chorwagholgaon ..	8	
		4	Vaijapur.	25	Khandala ..	1	24
				26	Shivoor ..	4	
				27	Koli ..	7	
				28	Palaswadi ..	1	
				29	Salakhed ..	9	
				30	Khirdi ..	6	
				31	Maismahal ..	1	
				32	Nandrabad ..	3	
				33	Mansala ..	2	
				34	Khuldabad ..	20	41
		5	Khuldabad.	35	Tapergaon ..	1	
				36	Kannad ..	16	
				37	Bahirgaon ..	1	
				38	Halnoor ..	8	
				39	Jalna ..	8	
				40	Pirpimpalgaon ..	1	
				41	Golapangri ..	8	
				42	Indiwadi ..	1	
				43	Asankheda ..	1	
				44	Ambad ..	7	14
		8	Ambad.	45	Shahagad ..	2	
				46	Wadigodiri ..	2	
				47	Shahapur ..	2	
				48	Pipalgaon ..	2	
				49	Jaffaragad ..	6	
				50	Supuri ..	1	
				51	Devalgaon ..	2	
				52	Tembhurnri ..	2	
				53	Chandhi Thumbri ..	1	11
				54	Gankheda ..	1	

APPENDIX 2. (Contd.)

List of places where enquiries were made and the number of witnesses examined

Sl. No. of District	Name of District	Sl. No. of Taluka	Name of Taluka	Sl. No. of places visited	Names of Places visited	No. of witnesses examined	Total for Talukas
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2	Bhir.	11	Sillod.	55	Bhokardan	4	7
				56	Malkheda	1	
				57	Ajantha	1	
				58	Sillod	3	10
				59	Anvi	4	
				60	Bankinola	1	
				61	Soegaon	1	
				62	Palaskheda	1	
				63	Fardapur	3	8
				64	Bhir	16	
				65	Pimparghon	2	
		12	Soegaon.	66	Murshidapur	2	20
				67	Thalegaon	2	
				68	Pendgaon	1	
				69	Sidod	1	
				70	Palli	1	
				71	Moregaon	2	
				72	Wadgaon	1	
				73	Chandole	1	
				74	Georai	12	
				75	Georai	1	18
		3	Manjlegaon.	76	Sadri	9	
				77	Manjlegaon	8	
				78	Thaikhed	2	21
		4	Patoda.	79	Laul	1	
				80	Pardi	1	
				81	Chinchola	6	
				82	Patoda	3	
		5	Ashti.	83	Southada	8	14
				84	Yewatwadi	2	
				85	Parner	2	
				86	Dhangar-Javla	7	
				87	Ashti	2	
				88	Ruti	8	
				89	Pipri	1	
				90	Kasari	2	15
				91	Pokhri	9	
				92	Mominabad	6	
		7	Kaij.	93	Parli	6	13
				94	Kaij	6	
				95	Dharur	7	
		2	Gangakhed	96	Gangakhed	5	10
				97	Palari	5	
				98	Hasmath	2	
		3	Partur	99	Barola	1	21
				100	Bhendaigam	1	
				101	Amba	9	
				102	Partur	2	
				103	Khandali	1	
8	Parbhani	4	Parbhani	104	Suvangi	10	10
		5	Pathri	105	Parbhani	11	11
		6	Jintur	106	Pathri	18	18
				107	Jintur	8	18

APPENDIX 2. (Contd.)

List of places where enquiries were made and the number of witnesses examined

Sl. No. of District	Name of District	Sl. No. of Taluka	Name of Taluka	Sl. No. of places visited	Names of Places visited	No. of witnesses examined	Total for Talukas
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
4	Nanded	7	Kalamnuri	108	Kalamnuri	15	18
				109	Shivala	3	
				110	Hingoli	15	
				111	Nanded	12	
				112	Bhokar	14	
				113	Sonari	7	
				114	Mukhed	15	
				115	Degloor	11	
				116	Bikkonda	1	
				117	Khandar	8	18
		6	Hadgaon	118	Martala	3	
				119	Loha	3	
				120	Sonkhed	4	
				121	Chinchgaon	6	
				122	Hadgaon	9	
				123	Ambala	1	
				124	Bhategaon	1	
				125	Mudhol	11	
				126	Deogaon	2	
5	Gulbarga	8	Biloli	127	Bitoli	6	24
				128	Kundalwadi	8	
				129	Naigaon	10	
				130	Gulbarga	14	
				131	Kapnur	4	
				132	Awrad	4	
				133	Chitapur	20	
				134	Bhagodi	11	
				135	Arker	2	
				136	Ramsamudram	6	31
		4	Shahapur	137	Yadgir	12	
				138	Gurnutkal	7	
				139	Chanderki	4	
				140	Naikal	2	
				141	Hattigudur	1	
				142	Shahapur	7	
				143	Gogi	2	
				144	Devapur	12	
				145	Shorapur	13	
				146	Tintini	8	32
		6	Jeewargi	147	Andola	6	
				148	Raddewadgi	8	
				149	Jeewargi	9	
				150	Kellur	2	
				151	Afzalpur	15	
				152	Boheramadqi	8	
				153	Aland	9	
				154	Khajuri	4	
				155	Talakirni	1	
				156	Kodalhangerga	8	
9	Chincholi	10	Tandur	157	Miryan	2	12
				158	Chincholi	10	
				159	Tandur	11	

APPENDIX 2. (Contd.)

List of places where enquiries were made and the number of witnesses examined

Sl. No. of District	Name of District	Sl. No. of Taluka	Name of Taluka	Sl. No. of places visited	Names of places visited	No. of witnesses examined	Total for Talukas
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
6.	Osmanabad	1	[Osmanabad	160	Laxminarayanpur.	4	
				161	Agnoor ..	3	
				162	Kodangal ..	27	
				163	Hasnabad ..	3	
				164	Nacharam ..	2	
				165	Kosgi ..	22	
				166	Sedam ..	9	
				167	Yanagundi ..	1	
				168	Adki ..	8	
				169	Rajola Khurd ..	2	
				170	Mudhol ..	5	
				171	Kasturpalli ..	1	
				172	Osmanabad ..	2	
				173	Bembli ..	4	
				174	Samudravani ..	1	
				175	Ther ..	6	
				176	Andora ..	3	
				177	Naldurg ..	1	
				178	Tuljapur ..	18	
				179	Murum ..	5	
				180	Lohara ..	4	
				181	Jewali ..	5	
				182	Toruri ..	6	
				183	Umerga ..	14	
				184	Sunderwadi ..	1	
				185	Wasi ..	7	
				186	Paranda ..	4	
				187	Bhoorn ..	5	
				188	Khulari ..	5	
				189	Awsa ..	4	
				190	Latur ..	10	
				191	Murud ..	5	
				192	Siradhon ..	6	
				193	Kalam ..	4	
				194	Bidar ..	15	
				195	Janwada ..	2	
				196	Khankand ..	1	
				197	Chidri ..	2	
				198	Markhol ..	1	
				199	Kamthana ..	3	
				200	Regantal ..	1	
				201	Godepally ..	1	
				202	Chitha ..	2	
				203	Mamadgi ..	1	
				204	Zahirabad ..	5	
				205	Bhimalkhed ..	1	
				206	Bhangaon ..	1	
				207	Awrad-Shah jaham.	1	
				208	Tagarkheda ..	1	
				209	Nilanga ..	7	
				210	Togara ..	1	

APPENDIX 2. (Contd.)

List of places where enquiries were made and the number of witnesses examined

Sl. No. of District	Name of District	Sl. No. of Taluka	Name of Taluka	Sl. No. of places visited	Names of places visited	No. of witnesses examined	Total for Talukas
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
8.	Raichur	1	Sindhur	211	Devani	1	
				212	Bhansalki	1	
				213	Sanegaon	1	
				214	Devangani	1	
				215	Udgir	3	
				216	Ekrookha	1	
				217	Shakapur	2	
				218	Bhansadki	1	
				219	Handargalli	2	
				220	Award	5	14
				221	Mudhol	2	
				222	Kamalnagar	3	
				223	Kalyani	5	10
				224	Rajeshwar	6	
				225	Humnabad	5	
				226	Chitgopa	3	19
				227	Narayankhed	80	
				228	Bachapalli	1	
				229	Railmadagu	2	83
				230	Bhalki	8	
				231	Chikalchanda	1	
				232	Kutesirsi	1	
				233	Madur	1	
				234	Siddheshwaram	2	
				235	Halbarga	4	17
				236	Ahmedpur	11	
				237	Sirur Tajband	4	
				238	Walsarga	1	
				239	Hadoni	2	
				240	Chapoli	1	
				241	Chakur	2	21
				242	Turbihal	10	
				243	Dhanigur	6	
				244	Sindhur	18	
				245	Jawalgiri	8	37
				246	Manvi	9	
				247	Hire Kontakal	1	
				248	Arvi	4	
				249	Kallur	5	
				250	Sirwar	10	29
				251	Bhanapur	8	
				252	Yalbarga	9	
				253	Bhainspur	1	
				254	Itagi	7	
				255	Sangrahal	1	21
				256	Alampur	8	
				257	Langavai	9	17
				258	Gadval	17	
				259	Iyej	5	23
				260	Gangawati	16	
				261	Anagundi	9	25
				262	Raichur	87	
				263	Gurjapally	5	

APPENDIX 2. (Contd.)

List of places where enquiries were made and the number of witnesses examined

Sl. No. of District	Name of District	Sl. No. of Taluka	Name of Taluka	Sl. No. of places visited	Names of Places visited	No. of witnesses examined	Total for Talukas
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9.	Warangal ..	8	Deodurg ..	264	Gunjelli ..	2	40
				265	Yergira ..	4	
				266	Manchilapur ..	1	
				267	Deodurg ..	12	
				268	Gopalpur ..	1	
				269	Lingsugur ..	11	
				270	Lingsugur ..	4	
				271	Mudgal ..	26	
				272	Kushtagi ..	22	
				273	Hanamsagar ..	9	
		11	Koppal ..	274	Koppal ..	8	17
				275	Basapur ..	8	
				276	Mabubabad ..	15	
				277	Ayegarpally ..	1	
				278	Korvi ..	2	
				279	Dornakal ..	1	
				280	Ingurthy ..	1	
				281	Baithol ..	10	
				282	Warangal ..	40	
				283	Hanamkonda ..	18	
		3	Pakhal ..	284	Panthani ..	5	68
				285	Narsampeth ..	16	
				286	Pakhal ..	8	
				287	Mulug ..	19	
				288	Chalval ..	5	
				289	Nagaram ..	7	
				290	Parkal ..	14	
				291	Jangaon ..	17	
				292	Khammam ..	8	
				293	Madhira ..	18	
10.	Khammam	4	Mulug ..	294	Madhira ..	4	81
				295	Baithpally ..	8	
				296	Venisoor ..	8	
				297	Bombla ..	8	
				298	Tallada ..	1	
				299	Gangaram ..	2	
				300	Yellandu ..	10	
				301	Kothagudam ..	10	
				302	Burgampahad ..	18	
				303	Burgampahad ..	4	
		5	Palvancha ..	304	Palvancha ..	1	90
				305	Ashvaraopeth ..	1	
				306	Kothagudam ..	1	
				307	Mushtibanda ..	1	
				308	Rajura ..	10	
				309	Chandur ..	6	
				310	Lakhmapur ..	5	
				311	Pimpalgam ..	2	
				312	Nanda ..	8	
				313	Karva ..	8	
11.	Adilabad ..	1	Rajura ..	314	Asifabad ..	12	29
				315	Wakodi ..	8	
				316	Sirpur ..	10	
				317	Channur ..	11	
				318	Laxettipeth ..	10	
				319	Laxettipeth ..	10	
				320	Khanpur ..	9	
				321	Maskapur ..	1	
				322	Maskapur ..	1	
				323	Maskapur ..	1	

APPENDIX 2. (Contd.)

List of places where enquiries were made and the number of witnesses examined

Sl. No. of District	Name of District	Sl. No. of Taluqa	Name of Taluqa	Sl. No. of places visited	Names of places visited	No. of witnesses examined	Total for Talukas	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
		7	Utnoor	318 219 320	Lakharam Utnoor Indravalli	11 13 3	27	
		8	Kinvat	321	Kinvat	12	12	
		9	Adilabad	322 323 324	Adilabad Chondo Faujpur	28 2 2	32	
		10	Boath	325 326	Boath Gadhihatdoor	17 7	24	
		11	Nirmal	327 328 329	Nirmal Kodthal Manjlapur	13 8 5	21	
		12. Karimnagar	1	Karimnagar	330 331 332 333 334 335 336 337	Karimnagar Choppadandi Nagpur Shanigaram Hasanabad Sundergiri Chigurmamdi Parlapalli	36 4 3 6 6 1 1 1	58
		2	Sirsilla	338 339 340 341	Lingannapeth Namapur Bhopparam Sirsilla	3 2 4 5	14	
		3	Metpalli	342 343 344	Mohanraopeth Metpalli Korutla	2 5 10	17	
		4	Jagtiyal	345 346 347	Padur Jagtiyal Chalgal	2 8 2	12	
		5	Sultanabad	348 349	Sultanabad Peddapalli	5 1	6	
		6	Manthani	350 351 352 353	Venkatapur Arenda Manthani Khalasapur	4 8 10 5	22	
7	Huzurabad	354 355 356 357	Huzurabad Jammikunta Metlagudam Malkanur	100 10 1 25	136			
13. Nizamabad	1	Nizamabad	358	Nizamabad	14			

APPENDIX 2. (Contd.)

List of places where enquires were made and the number of witnesses examined

Sl. No. of District	Name of District	Sl. No. of Taluqa	Name of Taluqa	Sl. No. of places visited	Names of places visited	No. of witnesses examined	Total for Talukas
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
				359	Kamlapur ..	2	
				360	Kanjar ..	8	
				361	Khanapur ..	1	
				362	Borgaonpangra ..	2	28
				363	Pangra Bogi ..	1	
	2	Bodhan		364	Bodhan ..	6	
				365	Ranjal ..	1	
				366	Yedpally ..	2	
				367	Kotgir ..	2	
				368	Mosara ..	8	16
				369	Kurmapally ..	2	
	8	Armoor		370	Armoor ..	4	
				371	Chaitpalli ..	1	
				372	Kisan Nagar ..	1	
				373	Argul ..	1	
				374	Khudavandpur ..	1	
				375	Sirkonda ..	6	
				376	Laxmapur ..	1	
				377	Doodhgaon ..	1	
				378	Balkonda ..	2	18
	4	Kamareddy		379	Kamareddy ..	12	
				380	Machareddy ..	6	
				381	Kalvarai ..	2	20
	5	Yellareddy		382	Laxmipur ..	8	
				383	Yellareddy ..	7	
				384	Lingampeth ..	4	
				385	Masanpally ..	2	16
	6	Banswada		386	Banswada ..	10	
				387	Jakhora ..	1	
				388	Warvi ..	1	
				389	Naikapalli ..	1	
				390	Pitlam ..	1	
				391	Namli ..	1	
				392	Kamasettipally ..	1	16
14.	Medak			393	Mandarval ..	7	
	(Sangareddy)			394	Patancheru ..	8	
				395	Sangareddy ..	8	
				396	Kalbagur ..	4	
				397	Fasalwadi ..	5	27
	2	Vikarabad		398	Vikarabad ..	9	9
	3	Andole		399	Andole ..	7	
				400	Jogipeth ..	8	
				401	Chitakunta ..	4	
				402	Alladurg ..	4	
				403	Bahiramdebba ..	1	19

APPENDIX 2. (Contd.)

List of places where enquiries were made and the number of witnesses examined.

Sl. No. of District	Name of District	Sl. No. of Taluqa	Name of Taluqa	Sl. No. of places visited	Names of places visited	No. of witnesses examined	Total for Talukas
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		4	Medak	404	Medak ..	7	
				405	Rayalmadgu ..	2	
					(Mancharam)		
				406	Chinnaghanpur ..	1	
				407	Akkannapeth ..	1	
				408	Rangampeth ..	6	
				409	Valur ..	1	
				410	Wadiaram ..	1	
				411	Shakampeth ..	1	
				412	Kulcharam ..	1	21
		5	Siddipeth	413	Siddipeth ..	46	
				414	Kuknarpalli ..	4	
				415	Tiniareddypally ..	2	
				416	Dubbak ..	4	
				417	Kazipur ..	1	
				418	Ankasapur ..	2	59
		6	Gajwel	419	Gajwel ..	18	
				420	Pregnapur ..	8	
				421	Ramangode ..	1	22
		7	Narsapur	422	Narsapur ..	8	
				423	Kavadipally ..	6	
				424	Chikul ..	5	19
15	Nalgonda	1	Nalgonda	425	Pangal ..	6	
				426	Kottapally ..	8	
				427	Channavaram ..	2	
				428	Kanchampally ..	8	
				429	Kurmangudam ..	1	
				430	Kankalpalli ..	4	
				431	Duppallpalli ..	4	
				432	Keshrajpally ..	1	
				433	Nalgonda ..	26	50
		2	Ramannapeth	434	Ramannapeth ..	15	
				435	Kaparti Buzrug ..	8	
				436	Velmandu ..	1	
				437	Janampalli ..	8	
				438	Iskalla ..	2	
				439	Munipampulu ..	2	
				440	Valigonda ..	5	
				441	Mallepally ..	5	36
		3	Bhongir	442	Bhongir ..	14	
				443	Aler ..	8	
				444	Kolepak ..	8	
				445	Nandanam ..	8	
				446	Nagreddypally ..	9	
				447	Gollapally ..	9	46
		4	Miryalguda	448	Alagadapally ..	1	
				449	Vemlapally ..	2	

APPENDIX 2. (Contd.)

List of places where enquiries were made and the number of witnesses examined

Sl. No. of District.	Name of District	Sl. No. of Taluqa	Name of Taluqa	Sl. No. of places visited	Names of places visited	No. of witnesses examined	Total for Talukas
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
16. Mahboob-nagar		5	Suryapeth	450	Kukalam	1	
				451	Madguttapally	10	
				452	Indugulla	2	
				453	Topicheria	1	
				454	Mollepakaram	1	
				455	Damarcharla	1	
				456	Yadgarpally	1	
				457	Botalapally	1	
				458	Miryalguda	16	
				459	Nidummanur	3	40
		6	Huzurnagar	460	Motray	4	
				461	Suryapeth	4	
				462	Durajapally	7	
				463	Panegiri	3	
				464	Chandupatla	3	21
		7	Deverkonda	465	Kodad	8	
				466	Chilukur	1	
				467	Rayangudam	3	
				468	Mellacheru	51	
				469	Yapalsingaram	1	
				470	Huzurnagar	15	74
		1	Pargi	471	Deverkonda	20	
				472	Polval	2	
				473	Chintakunta	1	
				474	Penthapakla	2	25
		2	Shadnagar	475	Pargi	14	14
				476	Nandigam	1	
				477	Shadnagar	17	
		3	Wanparty	478	Borgul	5	23
				479	Wanparty	18	
				480	Jagatpally	5	23
		4	Atmakur	481	Atmakur	12	
				482	Judiyal	2	
				483	Thiparampalli	3	17
		5	Kalvakurty	484	Markal	2	
				485	Kalvakurty	11	
				486	Jillella	2	
				487	Jupalli	1	16
		6	Achampeth	488	Mannanur	1	
				489	Achampeth	17	
				490	Rakonda	1	19

APPENDIX 2. (Contd.)

List of places where enquiries were made and the number of witnesses examined

[illegible]

APPENDIX

STATEMENT SHOWING PREVIOUS TEN YEARS

(Source-Reports from the

Name of District	Name of Taluka	TEN YEARS				
		1944-45 I. C.	1945-46 I. C.	1946-47 I. C.	1947-48 I. C.	1948-49 I. C.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Hyderabad ..	1. Shahabad ..	..	21-17	19-45	19-12	23-12
	2. Medchal ..	..	..	..	..	..
	3. Ibrahimpatan	..	..	..	..	..
	4. Hyderabad (East)	..	..	..	..	..
	5. Hyderabad (West)	..	..	..	..	..
Mahbubnagar	1. Mahbubnagar	..	31-09	33-02	31- 4	35-68
	2. Kalwakurthy	..	28-44	19-76	28-40	19-98
	3. Pargi ..	..	48-20	37-45	50-44	40-99
	4. Shadnagar	..	..	..	..	33-93
	5. Nagarkarnool	..	20-79	24-18	26- 7	42-64
	6. Kollapur	..	..	..	..	..
	7. Achampet	..	28- 8	37-36	24-64	43-85
	8. Makhtal ..	..	24-66	27-71	23- 5	30-77
	9. Wanparty	..	22-42	19-37	25-59	29- 9
	10. Atmakur ..	..	..	..	..	..
Raichur ..	1. Raichur	..	27- 0	22-66	25-10	24-45
	2. Manvi ..	..	18-40	15-55	28-28	20-81
	3. Deodurg ..	..	28-7	19-93	29-14	35- 7

No. 3.

RAINFALL AND ITS AVERAGE.

Tahsildars).

RAINFALL.

1949-50 I.C.	1950-51 I.C.	1951-52 I.C.	1952-53 I.C.	1953-54 I.C.	Total for Ten years	Average	Remarks
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
19-14	20-17	18-12	20-17	30-41	208-99	20-89	
23-96	26-86	22-86	15-69	38-78	122-17	24-43	
18-50	25-72	22-35	14-84	27- 4	103-45	20-69	
1-30	51- 7	36-61	20-87	30-77	140-62	28-12	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Tahsil report not received.
Average Rainfall of the District						93-83	
						23-18	
31-57	37-74	31-99	23-53	38-40	327-82	32-78	
21-78	31-74	17-09	20-70	31-14	252-28	25-22	
44-14	43-79	34-43	30-59	60-01	437-07	43-77	
25-56	25-67	30-70	34-13	30-61	180-60	30-10	
27-62	22-57	22-92	33-28	32-74	277-64	27-76	
..	23-40	38-85	16-70	30-95	109-90	27-42	
33-85	22-90	32-91	21- 8	36-97	298-14	29-81	
35-96	24-42	27-88	11-18	25-85	255-98	25-59	
22-84	19-69	22-21	23-77	25-20	230-23	23- 2	
22-12	22-23	21-69	30- 2	30- 9	126-15	25-23	
						290-75	
Average Rainfall of the District						29-70	
31-87	23-11	27-97	13-78	21-10	233-79	23-37	
30-35	16-58	29-41	16-95	18-46	231-95	23-19	
25-95	20-88	25-35	20- 9	24-32	252-73	25-27	

APPENDIX

STATEMENT SHOWING PREVIOUS TEN YEARS

Name of District	Name of Taluka	TEN YEARS				
		1944-45 I.C.	1945-46 I.C.	1946-47 I.C.	1947-48 I.C.	1948-49 I.C.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	4. Gadwal ..	25-28	22-65	27-69	81-12	24-21
	5. Alampur ..	28-98	19- 8	83-14	31-54	23-44
	6. Lingsugur ..	15-80	80- 0	17-94	24-80	28-50
	7. Sindhur ..	24-82	18-92	24-24	22-21	22-95
	8. Kushtagi ..	22-77	12-58	24-88	24- 9	15-49
	9. Koppal ..	27-77	27-99	84-48	80-86	14-91
	10. Yelbarga ..	16- 0	80- 6	81-76	15-27	28-63
	11. Gangawati ..	18-43	12-64	26-43	27-81	20-69
Gulbarga	1. Gulbarga ..	19-88	27-89	29-29	84-94	55-73
	2. Chitapur ..	28-41	25-95	25-25	44-78	42-12
	3. Yadgir ..	27-81	21-98	81-75	26-12	21-61
	4. Shapur ..	..	..	..	86-13	26-87
	5. Shorapur ..	16-66	24-14	24-34	88-46	18-15
	6. Afzalpur ..	..	..	..	..	..
	7. Aland ..	..	..	..	..	..
	8. Chincholi ..	32-80	38-96	24-05	40-60	42-84
	9. Tandur ..	28-20	26-80	28-88	32-40	80-53
	10. Kodangal ..	35-70	86-70	26- 0	41-40	42-75
	11. Sedam ..	80- 6	21-74	40-78	44-57	46-80
	12. Jevargi (Andola) ..	28-11	22-98	17-54	84-49	28-11

No. 8. (Contd.)

RAINFALL AND ITS AVERAGE.

RAINFALL.					Total Average for Ten years		Remarks
1949-50 I.C.	1950-51 I.C.	1951-52 I.C.	1952-53 I.C.	1953-54 I.C.	18	14	
8	9	10	11	12	18	14	15
24-84	27-73	88-98	22-91	89-62	285- 1	28-50	
23-45	20-65	19-99	25-20	28- 5	258-47	25-34	
17-70	24- 0	20-40	20-60	22-55	222-29	22-22	
18-84	16-81	12-71	14-92	21-17	192-93	19-29	
20-68	19-25	23-22	18-28	24-80	211-42	21-14	
25- 9	25-72	18-66	18-53	25-34	244- 6	24-40	
28-63	17-80	21-27	17-38	19-60	226- 4	22-60	
24-11	10-50	14-86	16-59	21-21	192-26	19-22	
Total					..	254-54	
Average Rainfall of the District					..	28-14	
37-48	36-84	42-46	17-59	35-93	337-93	33-79	
31-30	24-27	35-36	22-07	42- 5	322- 1	32-20	
30-66	24-25	42- 4	12-88	38-10	271-89	27-18	
32-98	25-35	26-18	16-48	36-94	200-90	28-70	
29-62	21-62	21-58	22-47	26- 7	233-11	23-81	
19-74	19-54	34-20	20-45	31-46	125-89	25- 7	
..	25-75	31-79	15-44	35-48	108-41	27-10	
34-54	32-64	35-42	30-95	45-20	352-50	35-25	
38-19	26-85	21- 9	21-40	58-73	302-07	30-20	
36-60	32- 0	34-90	21-26	52-88	360-19	36- 2	
33-87	28-78	28-56	21-10	45-96	341-72	34-17	
29-94	24-38	26-72	30-28	36-43	277-98	27-79	
Average Rainfall of the District					..	30-10	

APPENDIX

STATEMENT SHOWING PREVIOUS TEN YEARS

Name of District	Name of Taluka	TEN YEARS				
		1944-45	1945-46	1946-47	1947-48	1948-49
		I.C.	I.C.	I.C.	I.C.	I.C.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Bidar	1. Bidar ..	16-90	37-53	29-3	34-33	53-53
	2. Zahirabad ..	..	..	..	..	..
	3. Hominabad ..	..	..	..	..	..
	4. Bhalki ..	..	28-55	33-10	41-0	43-45
	5. Nilanga ..	..	38-15	29-40	32-11	32-9
	6. Ahmadpur ..	..	32-2	25-85	28-99	29-64
	7. Udgir ..	..	30-31	36-17	26-12	36-50
	8. Santapur (Aurad) ..	..	..	..	..	..
	9. Narayankhed ..	..	17-86	19-93	22-47	33-18
Osmanabad	1. Osmanabad ..	..	22-48	26-78	27-30	32-57
	2. Tuljapur ..	..	30-22	28-62	30-42	29-96
	3. Paranda ..	..	24-55	21-48	24-27	21-24
	4. Bhoom ..	..	..	..	..	..
	5. Kallam ..	..	28-79	17-28	26-42	15-72
	6. Latur ..	..	33-54	32-84	22-35	30-76
	7. Awsa ..	..	..	..	..	..
	8. Omerga ..	..	18-57	25-50	33-60	34-60
		..	..	..	..	..

No. 3.—(Contd.)
RAINFALL AND ITS AVERAGE.

RAINFALL

1940-50 I.C.	1950-51 I.C.	1951-52 I.C.	1952-53 I.C.	1953-54 I.C.	Total for Ten years	Average	Remarks
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
47-15	29-38	31-32	33-17	39-26	351-60	35-60	
33-40	28-86	23-95	30-40	40-45	162-65	32-53	
..	28-43	24-90	28-83	40-14	122-30	30-57	
32-40	29-70	34-33	28-51	38-83	304-87	33-87	
42-19	39-96	23-47	18-88	27-51	318-61	31-86	
47-86	27-16	32-41	34-67	24-61	328-71	32-81	
56-67	38-95	30-10	31-27	45-7	369-50	36-95	
59-50	30-26	32-24	44-85	42-29	209-14	41-82	
34-11	23-43	27-20	24-23	33-45	278-6	27-80	
					Total ..	303-81	
					Average rainfall of the District ..		33-75
47-28	28-57	30-21	24-64	46-34	334-76	33-47	
38-33	27-33	33-18	27-48	42-18	326-55	32-65	
34-42	29-80	30-92	14-2	28-25	244-8	24-40	
40-47	33-15	23-65	22-67	26-7	173-33	23-97	
29-30	22-23	25-77	18-37	26-65	199-85	19-98	
45-72	28-38	30-79	20-44	41-64	302-49	30-24	
..	29-19	35-39	20-2	34-57	119-17	29-79	
18-78	12-98	16-30	26-46	37-65	225-24	25-52	
					Total ..	225-02	
					Average rainfall of the District ..		28-12

APPENDIX

STATEMENT SHOWING PREVIOUS TEN YEARS

Name of District	Name of Taluka	TEN YEARS					
		1944-45 I.C.	1945-46 I.C.	1946-47 I.C.	1947-48 I.C.	1948-49 I.C.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
Bhir	1. Bhir ..	..	17-57	19-12	28-13	29-82	34-59
	2. Patoda ..	..	20-75	17-75	24-83	32-46	24-21
	3. Ashit ..	..	33-5	22-19	18-63	20-68	33-50
	4. Kaij ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	5. Mominabad ..	..	27-34	31-71	27-09	26-37	34-18
	6. Manjlegaon ..	..	37-10	26-71	24-47	28-30	27-11
	7. Georai ..	..	27-17	31-60	28-50	30-63	33-50
Aurangabad.	1. Aurangabad ..	..	28-35	17-33	35-77	26-89	30-89
	2. Paithan ..	..	31-67	27-76	16-66	25-58	29-72
	3. Gangapur ..	..	25-80	15-75	22-73	27-97	35-44
	4. Vaijapur ..	..	25-88	21-13	23-19	26-74	27-5
	5. Kannad ..	..	28-44	23-51	31-3	33-29	36-12
	6. Khuldabad ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	7. Sillod ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	8. Bhokerdan ..	..	22-66	22-66	33-44	28-33	26-43
	9. Jafferabad ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	10. Jalna ..	..	22-43	28-2	30-33	33-21	27-6
	11. Ambad ..	..	31-41	21-20	24-53	31-62	32-10

No. 8.—(Contd.)

RAINFALL AND ITS AVERAGE.

RAINFALL							Remarks
1940-50 I.C.	1950-51 I.C.	1951-52 I.C.	1952-53 I.C.	1953-54 I.C.	Total for Ten years	Average	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
88-82	80-10	25-75	24-24	81- 7	278-71	27-87	
88-83	27-20	29-50	20-80	26-35	252-68	25-26	
88-90	21-55	24- 6	16-28	20-98	244-77	24-47	
..	20-35	35-16	21-28	23-73	105-47	26-86	
86-96	22-50	33-33	19-40	29-88	289-64	28-96	
80-21	29-89	35-07	15-69	31-85	385-90	28-59	
32-27	30-94	28- 7	19-51	24-16	298-75	29-87	
Total						191-38	
Average Rainfall of the District						27-84	
29-50	24-98	24-20	24-50	35- 2	272-78	27-27	
26-20	29-65	28-91	18-97	23-82	253-94	25-39	
27-70	23-28	33- 4	17-64	23-33	254-68	25-46	
24-24	26- 5	12-36	11-77	21- 3	219-41	21-94	
38-82	20-12	22-59	15-30	30-41	279-63	27-96	
39-31	33-94	31-82	40-55	..	145-62	36-16	
48-80	15-31	27-34	21-30	30-74	148-49	28-34	
34-34	12-13	31- 7	18-60	29-52	254-37	25-43	
..	20- 0	29-79	21-80	35-61	107-20	26-80	
32-76	24- 0	20-70	18-77	35-22	268- 0	26-80	
38-81	28-98	30-86	18-64	32-65	285-75	28-57	
						300-03	
Average Rainfall of the District						27-27	

APPENDIX
STATEMENT SHOWING PREVIOUS TEN YEARS

Name of District	Name of Taluka	TEN YEARS				
		1944-45 I.C.	1945-46 I.C.	1946-47 I.C.	1947-48 I.C.	1948-49 I.C.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Parbhani	1. Parbhani	.. 36-3	24-52	28-42	30-17	42-28
	2. Gangakhed	.. 27-80	30-60	24-87	30-94	32-2
	3. Pathri	.. 30-45	27-78	22-59	31-26	36-1
	4. Partur	.. ..	..	..	..	..
	5. Jintur	.. 22-95	29-34	29-76	34-53	36-62
	6. Hingoli	.. ..	30-60	44-18	34-16	51-72
	7. Kalamnuri	.. ..	..	..	..	..
	8. Basmath	.. 25-26	32-10	32-72	37-52	37-46
Nanded	1. Nanded	.. 46-24	46-48	36-84	39-55	40-41
	2. Biloli	.. 32-51	40-12	35-45	36-64	29-63
	3. Degloor	.. 25-40	33-76	28-65	36-17	49-27
	4. Mukhed	.. ..	..	..	..	..
	5. Khandhar	.. 23-6	27-92	32-6	36-20	39-0
	6. Hadgaon	.. ..	..	..	..	..
	7. Bhokar	.. ..	..	..	..	..
	8. Mudhol	.. 36-56	38-25	30-8	35-89	46-36

No. 3. — (Contd.)

RAINFALL AND ITS AVERAGE.

RAINFALL.					Total for Ten years	Average	Remarks
1949-50 I.C.	1950-51 I.C.	1951-52 I.C.	1952-53 I.C.	1953-54 I.C.			
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
42-68	37-79	31-28	27-35	36-0	335-47	33-64	
40-63	22-31	30-10	20-64	22-66	282-57	28-25	
32-1	25-24	35-64	17-21	36-72	294-91	29-49	
38-85	21-66	30-23	16-69	26-76	134-19	26-83	
38-99	25-1	25-95	20-68	34-41	298-24	29-82	
42-42	31-52	31-42	22-52	43-84	332-28	33-02	
49-41	18-19	30-41	19-32	46-20	163-53	32-70	
41-8	24-11	34-45	25-30	36-63	326-63	32-66	
					Total	.. 250-31	
					Average Rainfall of the District :—		.. 31-23
47-73	31-67	37-84	33-19	44-84	404-79	40-47	
48-88	31-80	26-63	24-86	43-81	350-38	35-3	
58-22	37-21	29-81	21-85	51-65	371-99	37-19	
..	21-36	25-7	25-77	36-74	109-44	27-86	
46-40	24-38	30-13	10-52	31-93	307-10	30-71	
24-29	42-38	24-0	26-42	42-1	159-10	31-82	
21-40	16-84	23-89	18-43	26-43	106-99	21-39	
42-36	24-17	33-42	32-7	46-51	374-67	37-46	
					Total	.. 261-43	
					Average Rainfall of the District		.. 32-67

APPENDIX

STATEMENT SHOWING PREVIOUS TEN YEARS

Name of District	Name of Taluka	TEN YEARS					
		1944-45 I.C.	1945-46 I.C.	1946-47 I.C.	1947-48 I.C.	1948-49 I.C.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
Adilabad	1. Adilabad	..	35-15	40-25	38-80	33-56	39-60
	2. Utnoor	..	38-69	46-40	58-87	49-86	42-52
	3. Khanapur	..	26-77	37-84	36-18	25-37	26-26
	4. Nirmal	..	34-86	37-71	37-25	34-56	37-0
	5. Boath	..	25-71	42-70	35-50	33-25	39-30
	6. Kinwat	..	30-17	49-13	48-54	37-47	44-36
	7. Rajura	..	55-59	43-48	71-90	49-0	45-49
	8. Sirpur	..	..	44-40	..	..	34-80
	9. Chinnur	..	38-90	44-99	49-92	46-52	40-18
	10. Lakshattipet	..	44-16	38-18	38-15	37-43	35-69
	11. Asifabad	..	52-70	52-99	34-17	42-47	38-45
Nizamabad	1. Nizamabad	..	35-47	40-20	37-76	37-39	44-21
	2. Kamareddy	..	39-10	31-58	37-31	33-12	39-95
	3. Yallareddy	..	37-8	43-18	35-6	41-28	66-52
	4. Bauswada	..	49-90	46-01	41-26	43-6	39-6
	5. Bodhan	..	35-30	40-99	43-32	39-20	33-27
	6. Armoor	..	34-35	30-05	28-18	34-72	32-49

No. 3. —(Contd.)

RAINFALL AND ITS AVERAGE.

RAINFALL.

1940-50 I.C.	1950-51 I.C.	1951-52 I.C.	1952-53 I.C.	1953-54 I.C.	Total for Ten years	Average	Remarks
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
47-68	24-99	33-82	24-85	51-95	365-10	36-51	
39-12	65-95	35-45	33-85	56-16	464-93	46-49	
28-28	10-74	27-54	18-11	41-5	287-14	28-71	
49-67	22-28	29-54	34-18	54-18	371-23	37-12	
50-42	24-60	38-59	25-12	50-60	365-79	36-57	
49-49	24-26	37-31	32-28	57-1	405-2	40-50	
26-30	55-48	34-53	42-45	45-90	470-12	47-1	
63-4	31-0	38-75	30-78	61-21	303-98	30-42	
63-78	31-60	34-28	37-96	75-76	463-85	46-38	
44-8	28-21	29-67	28-42	52-16	376-15	37-61	
46-95	26-10	34-18	23-87	51-47	403-30	40-33	
					Total ..	440-65	
Average Rainfall of the district :—					..	40-06	
53-24	33-78	41-94	25-54	59-11	408-64	40-86	
37-99	36-60	28-84	26-93	33-57	354-99	35-49	
38-67	40-81	33-91	41-49	53-72	445-67	44-56	
51-63	44-27	36-21	45-44	29-18	426-92	42-69	
49-28	40-39	35-40	26-10	61-96	403-21	40-32	
31-6	25-6	29-31	23-38	49-1	318-51	31-85	
					Total ..	235-77	
Average Rainfall of the District :—					..	39-62	

APPENDIX

STATEMENT SHOWING PREVIOUS TEN YEARS

Name of District	Name of Taluka	TEN YEARS					
		1944-45	1945-46	1946-47	1947-48	1948-49	
		I.C.	I.C.	I.C.	I.C.	I.C.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
Medak	1. Medak ..	..	29-9	48-07	34-82	44-17	44-72
	2. Sangareddy ..	..	26-81	38-50	24-90	39-8	27-43
	3. Vikarabad ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	4. Andole ..	..	37-29	36-70	25-45	32-32	28-52
	5. Siddipet ..	..	38-34	26-58	29-78	41-54	36-4
	6. Narsapur ..	..	..	..	..	..	24-14
	7. Gajwel ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Karimnagar	1. Karimnagar ..	..	33-14	35-14	37-92	40-48	46-50
	2. Sirsilla ..	..	29-75	34-72	36-27	39-39	48-91
	3. Metpalli ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	4. Jagtiyal ..	..	35-12	40-35	38-89	45-6	36-89
	5. Manthani ..	..	45-38	43-14	46-98	40-27	40-87
	6. Huzurabad ..	..	39-9	32-0	32-50	40-75	30-35
	7. Sultanabad ..	..	25-43	23-75	28-9	43-80	32-92

No. 3.—(Contd.)

RAINFALL AND ITS AVERAGE.

RAINFALL						Total Average for Ten years	Remarks
1949-50 I.C.	1950-51 I.C.	1951-52 I.C.	1952-53 I.C.	1953-54 I.C.	1954-55 I.C.	1955-56 I.C.	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
44-27	30-51	38-83	34-91	38-94	391-92	39-19	
37-31	34-85	30-64	19-54	33-84	312-85	31-28	
..	32-61	34-68	21-14	63-85	152-78	38-19	
31-1	37-18	31-10	28-2	34-18	324-22	32-42	
30-39	34-90	25-74	20-56	43-47	322-84	32-28	
30-48	39-10	35-55	26-36	45-69	220-32	34-72	
..	..	20-72	28-36	31-64	31-2	27-0	
Total						237-8	
Average Rainfall of the District :—						38-36	
38-9	35-69	28-89	24-33	46-55	361-23	36-12	
31-86	32-47	28-76	27-13	44-29	351-55	35-15	
..	19-86	31-27	24-68	43-83	119-59	29-89	
38-11	24-22	36-65	25-35	43-15	363-79	36-37	
52-92	48-68	31-63	33-23	52-85	436-75	43-87	
46-77	36-98	26-52	23-7	45-79	354-12	35-41	
27-33	35-95	29-33	24-36	47-97	320-19	32-01	
Total						248-43	
Average Rainfall of the District :—						38-36	

APPENDIX

STATEMENT SHOWING PREVIOUS TEN YEARS

Name of District	Name of Taluka	TEN YEARS				
		1944-45 I.C.	1945-46 I.C.	1946-47 I.C.	1947-48 I.C.	1948-49 I.C.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Warangal	1. Warangal	84-35	48-39	31-97	36-67	32-91
	2. Pakhal	44-48	50-71	41-74	48-47	48-06
	3. Parkal	19-41	39-2	33-97	33-92	34-54
	4. Mahboobabad	37-0	33-30	34-81	52-85	37-85
	5. Jangaon	30-45	45-92	36-25	25-15	30-44
	6. Mulug	40-27	35-29	40-18	43-10	39-92
Khammam	1. Khammam	27-55	32-97	41-84	38-28	33-19
	2. Madhira	31-7	25-88	34-91	42-83	25-86
	3. Yellandu	40-79	41-5	43-25	42-90	40-21
	4. Paloncha	..	..	..	..	..
	5. Burgampahad	33-26	31-12	32-40	36-32	32-86
Nalgonda	1. Nalgonda	27-51	33-2	34-63	37-91	29-21
	2. Miryalguda	29-60	31-67	27-94	25-56	35-95
	3. Deverkonda	26-28	25-65	21-99	33-58	20-69
	4. Rammannapet	..	..	..	..	..
	5. Bhongir	39-54	31-17	32-22	34-26	24-29
	6. Suryapet	..	..	..	..	..
	7. Huzurnagar	30-85	30-28	26-27	38-38	36-66

No. 8.—(Contd.)

RAINFALL AND ITS AVERAGE.

RAINFALL.					Total for Ten years	Average	Remarks
1949-50 I.C.	1950-51 I.C.	1951-52 I.C.	1952-53 I.C.	1953-54 I.C.			
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
39-34	37-43	30-51	28-26	47-20	417-2	41-70	
51-77	48-51	37-52	59-65	..	430-91	47-87	
34-76	31-55	34-90	26-39	..	288-46	32-5	
27-69	35-20	36-75	20-45	46-78	360-68	36-6	
38-45	38-75	15-10	22-96	31-77	309-84	30-98	
37-9	31-41	34-4	23-54	44-18	383-2	38-10	
					Total	226-76	
Average Rainfall of the District :—						37-79	
38-74	12-35	35-71	34-88	34-16	329-5	32-90	
36-7	30-21	36-52	22-72	36-88	321-90	39-19	
44-75	46-74	43-53	29-48	39-45	412-15	41-21	
40-14	43-15	56-01	31-34	43-46	214-10	42-82	
35-97	53-69	54-65	25-96	49-0	355-23	35-52	
					Total	191-64	
Average Rainfall of the District :—						38-33	
27-52	32-47	25-61	21-3	27-67	296-58	29-65	
25-34	25-13	23-99	17-59	33-65	276-42	27-64	
27-72	28-68	15-62	25-46	28-52	249-19	24-91	
..	13-89	23-34	15-33	23-27	75-33	13-88	
23-71	36-77	27-1	17-24	28-97	295-18	29-51	
37-96	37-94	38-55	29-38	37-72	181-55	36-31	
30-46	31-67	25-26	23-33	29-35	297-46	29-74	
						196-59	
Average Rainfall of the District :—						28-08	

APPENDIX

STATEMENT SHOWING LAND UTILIZATION

(Source—Reports)

S. No.	Name of Taluqa	No. of Revenue Circles	No. of villages	Total area of Taluqa	UNCULTIVABLE AREA		
					Type	Area	Percentage to gross
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Shahabad ..	5	107	1,90,955-24	Kharijkhata	3,561-1	2
					Parampoke	6,986-27	3.5
					Gairan	4,995-22	2.5
					R. Forests	..	..
					Other Forests	18,051-29	6.5
2	Medchal ..	4	100	1,75,869-18	Kharijkhata	2,855-7	1.6
					Parampoke	14,050-0	8.0
					Gairan	5,796-19	3.3
					R. Forests	17,655-24	10.08
					Other Forests	95,071-1	54.0
3	Ibrahimpattam ..	5	140	3,45,890-14	Kharijkhata	782-38	0.2
					Parampoke	33,660-7	9.7
					Gairan	14,317-11	4.1
					R. Forests	20,596-14	5.9
					Other Forests	42,812-25	12.2
4	Hyderabad (East).	5	114	1,57,555-25	Kharijkhata	378-22	0.2
					Parampoke	23,460-18	14.9
					Gairan	6,196-80	3.9
					R. Forests	..	..
					Other Forests	38,182-7	21.0
5	Hyderabad (west)	..	..	..	..	..	..

No. 4

PERTAINING TO HYDERABAD DISTRICT
from Tahsildars)

BALANCE CULTIVABLE		Dry	Per-centage	Irrigated	Percentage	Remarks
Area	Percent-age to gross					
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1,71,360-25	85.5	1,49,935-4	87.4	21,425-21	12.6	
40,441-7	23.0	34,870-15	86.8	5,570-82	18.7	
2,84,270-39	67.7	2,16,388-7	92.8	17,982-32	7.7	
94,842-33	59.8	71,726-19	76.0	22,616-14	24.0	

Tahsil Report not received.

APPENDIX

STATEMENT SHOWING LAND UTILIZATION

S. No.	Name of Taluqa	No. of Revenue Circles	No. of villages	Total area of Taluqa	UNCULTIVABLE AREA		
					Type	Area	Percentage to gross
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Mahbubnagar..	5	136	4,16,991-0	Kharijkhata	1,794-15	0.4
					Parampoke	13,853-18	3.4
					Gairan	28,214-29	6.9
					R. Forest	43,975-38	10.7
					Other Forests	6,048-9	1.5
2.	Kalwakurti ..	5	151	5,18,853-0	Kharijkhata	3,260-38	.6
					Parampoke	36,888-21	7.1
					Gairan	48,143-33	9.3
					R. Forest	2,973-27	.6
					Other Forests	18,335-31	3.5
3.	Purgi ..	5	150	2,54,588-0	Kharijkhata	1,368-18	.5
					Parampoke	18,151-38	5.2
					Gairan	22,795-33	9.0
					R. Forest	33,681-28	13.2
					Other Forests	6,595-3	2.6
4.	Shadnagar ..	5	143	3,86,054-0	Kharijkhata	1,662-19	.1
					Parampoke	7,658-21	2.0
					Gairan	15,999-25	4.1
					R. Forest	3,727-24	1.0
					Other Forests	26,230-20	6.8
5.	Nagarkurnool..	5	186	3,66,234-0	Kharijkhata	3,903-18	1.1
					Parampoke	4,906-16	1.3
					Gairan	41,289-23	11.3
					R. Forest	26,185-22	7.1
					Other Forests	..	..
6.	Kollapur ..	4	118	5,71,088-0	Kharijkhata	5,361-7	.9
					Parampoke	2,10,207-0	36.8
					Gairan	11,817-31	2.2
					R. Forest	1,47,626-25	25.8
					Other Forests	..	..
7.	Achampeth ..	3	94	7,52,163-0	Kharijkhata	5,221-1	.7
					Parampoke	51,877-7	6.9
					Gairan	19,884-27	2.6
					R. Forest	4,88,504-6	64.9
					Other Forests	10,240-39	1.4
8.	Makhtal ..	5	129	3,28,175-0	Kharijkhata	3,031-18	.9
					Parampoke	17,006-24	5.2
					Gairan	15,408-22	4.7
					R. Forest	18,378-33	5.6
					Other Forests	17,004-66	5.2
9.	Wanparti ..	5	146	3,32,531-0	Kharijkhata	3,880-19	1.2
					Parampoke	21,897-4	6.4
					Gairan	28,801-30	7.2
					R. Forest	16,173-12	4.9
					Other Forests	14,200-2	4.3
10.	Atmakur ..	4	122	2,61,238-0	Kharijkhata	1,473-15	.6
					Parampoke	2,950-15	1.1
					Gairan	20,888-9	6.8
					R. Forest	1,636-21	.5
					Other Forests	25,678-24	9.0

No. 4—(Contd.)

PERTAINING TO MAHBUBNAGAR DISTRICT

BALANCE CULTIVABLE		Dry	Per-centage	Irrigated	Percentage	Remarks
Area	Percent-age to gross					
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
8,17,104-11	77.1	2,86,533-4	90.4	30,571-7	9.6	
4,09,251-0	78.9	3,87,750-20	94.7	21,500-20	5.3	
1,77,045-0	69.5	1,60,656-0	90.7	16,389-0	9.3	
3,40,781-0	86.0	3,29,135-0	96.6	11,646-0	3.4	
2,89,950-0	79.2	2,76,574-0	95.4	13,376-0	4.6	
1,96,076-0	84.8	1,80,120-0	91.8	15,956-0	9.2	
1,76,929-0	28.5	1,66,011-0	93.8	10,918-0	6.2	
2,56,685-0	78.2	2,40,260-0	93.6	16,425-0	6.4	
2,52,989-0	76.0	2,08,988-0	82.6	54,051-0	17.4	
2,16,679-0	82.0	1,97,818-0	91.3	18,861-0	8.7	

APPENDIX

STATEMENT SHOWING LAND UTILIZATION

S. No.	Name of Taluqa	No. of Revenue Circles	No. of villages	Total area of Taluqa	UN-CULTIVABLE AREA		
					Type	Area	Percentage to gross
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Raichur	4	160	3,99,340-8	Kharijkhata	5,166-88	1.29
					Porampoke	8,168-18	2.04
					Gairan	18,857-89	4.46
					R. Forest	601-22	0.15
					Other Forests	48,887-18	12.24
2.	Manvi	4	171	4,41,759-1	Kharijkhata	122-9	0.027
					Parampoke	40-8	.009
					Gairan	22-0	.004
					R. Forest		
					Other Forests	356-5	.08
3.	Deodurg	4	180	3,58,407-12	Kharijkhata	4,849-15	1.85
					Parampoke	22,466-24	6.26
					Gairan	21,888-11	6.10
					R. Forest	8,050-25	0.85
					Other Forests		
4.	Gadwal	3	102	3,40,756-26	Kharijkhata	8,404-5	0.99
					Parampoke	24,058-25	7.06
					Gairan	28,842-5	8.82
					R. Forest	2,528-2	0.74
					Other Forests	19,302-9	5.66
5.	Alampur	2	100	2,85,825-22	Kharijkhata	1,786-0	.6
					Parampoke	1,512-19	1.6
					Gairan	8,247-30	2.9
					R. Forest		
					Other Forests	24,300-0	8.5
6.	Lingsugur	4	192	4,82,274-16	Kharijkhata	1,371-23	0.3
					Parampoke	82,287-21	6.7
					Gairan	15,404-9	3.2
					R. Forest	5,013-20	1.2
					Other Forests	25,545-84	5.3
7.	Sindhur	4	172	3,66,214-18	Kharijkhata	4,164-17	1.1
					Parampoke	614-87	0.1
					Gairan	11,355-8	3.1
					R. Forest		
					Other Forests	11,970-0	3.8
8.	Kushtagi	4	179	3,78,989-82	Kharijkhata	6,417-82	1.7
					Parampoke	10,655-19	2.8
					Gairan	12,769-20	3.8
					R. Forest	15,581-7	4.1
					Other Forests	5,774-83	1.5
9.	Koppal	4	168	3,40,592-19	Kharijkhata	6,565-16	1.9
					Parampoke	34,515-22	10.1
					Gairan	7,892-14	2.8
					R. Forest		
					Other Forests	28,180-15	6.8
10.	Yelburga	3	144	3,68,663-21	Kharijkhata	1,299-13	0.4
					Parampoke	2,060-38	0.6
					Gairan	8,886-12	1.0
					R. Forest		
					Other Forests	24,486-2	6.6
11.	Gangawati	4	157	1,75,108-0	Kharijkhata	11,064-34	6.8
					Parampoke	35,081-20	20.0
					Gairan	18,191-21	10.8
					R. Forest	6,259-28	3.5
					Other Forests	16,955-29	9.6

No. 4 (Contd.)

PERTAINING TO RAICHUR DISTRICT

BALANCE-CULTIVABLE		Dry	Per-centage	Irrigated	Percentage	Remarks
Area	Percent-age to gross					
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
8,22,657-88	80.79	8,12,457-0	96.8	10,200-88	3.2	
4,41,217-86	99.87	4,89,882-25	99.5	1,885-11	.5	
3,06,187-17	85.42	3,08,854-6	99.2	2,303-11	.8	
2,68,146-20	78.69	2,48,915-84	92.8	19,280-36	7.2	
2,47,028-84	86.4	2,45,102-18	99.2	1,996-21	.8	
4,01,981-28	83.3	4,00,515-15	99.6	1,446-18	.4	
3,88,109-86	92.3	3,87,004-11	99.6	1,105-25	.4	
3,27,240-22	86.8	3,27,240-22	100			
2,68,429-82	78.8	2,65,898-16	99.0	2,586-16	1.0	
3,87,080-88	91.4	3,85,518-80	99.5	1,528-8	.5	
87,558-25	49.9	80,400-32	97.0	7,152-83	3.0	

APPENDIX

STATEMENT SHOWING LAND UTILIZATION

S. No.	Name of Taluqa	No. of Revenue Circles	No. of villages	Total area of Taluqa	Type	UNCULTIVABLE AREA	
						Area	Percentage to gross
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Gulbarga ..	3	150	4,20,526-6	Kharijkhata ..	155-8	0.4
					Parampoke ..	8,041-39	0.87
					Gairan ..	10,893-29	4.0
					R. Forest ..	1,854-23	0.44
					Other Forests ..	18,985-29	4.5
2.	Chitapur ..	3	122	4,22,714-34	Kharijkhata ..	8,641-39	0.86
					Parampoke ..	9,827-7	2.2
					Gairan ..	11,750-8	2.8
					R. Forest ..	811-10	0.19
					Other Forests ..	29,849-38	0.9
3.	Yadgir ..	4	142	4,27,400-22	Kharijkhata ..	7,800-84	1.8
					Parampoke ..	88,593-6	9.0
					Gairan ..	5,412-36	1.2
					R. Forest ..	51,152-38	11.0
					Other Forests ..	..	..
4.	Shahpur ..	4	159	4,12,007-18	Kharijkhata ..	8,600-14	0.87
					Parampoke ..	7,806-6	1.7
					Gairan ..	18,028-9	8.1
					R. Forest ..	..	..
					Other Forests ..	16,757-19	4.1
5.	Shorapur ..	3	187	4,46,728-82	Kharijkhata ..	6,767-82	1.5
					Parampoke ..	9,595-24	2.1
					Gairan ..	8,842-1	1.9
					R. Forest ..	1,053-0	0.2
					Other Forests ..	44,829-81	9.9
6.	Afzalpur ..	2	90	3,20,488-10	Kharijkhata ..	60-0	0.0
					Parampoke ..	705-10	0.2
					Gairan ..	2,519-81	0.7
					R. Forest ..	..	..
					Other Forests ..	18,958-11	4.4
7.	Aland ..	3	129	4,28,200-36	Kharijkhata ..	128-12	0.0
					Parampoke ..	11,844-1	2.7
					Gairan ..	11,844-10	2.7
					R. Forest ..	..	..
					Other Forests ..	2,770-19	0.65
8.	Chincholi ..	3	142	3,80,444-34	Kharijkhata ..	581-29	0.18
					Parampoke ..	37,947-17	9.97
					Gairan ..	21,802-14	5.8
					R. Forest ..	31,848-27	8.29
					Other Forests ..	19,188-37	5.04

No. 4 (Contd.)

PERTAINING TO GULBARGA DISTRICT

BALANCE CULTIVABLE		Dry	Per-centage	Irrigated	Percentage	Remarks
Area	Percentage to gross					
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
8,77,166-9	90.7	8,77,166-9	100	..	..	
3,67,834-17	87.0	3,67,161-37	99.8	672-20	.2	
3,24,440-23	78.2	2,99,692-22	92.4	24,748-6	7.6	
3,71,815-10	90.0	3,70,064-17	99.6	1,250-33	.4	
3,76,140-32	84.1	3,75,611-37	99.8	528-35	.2	
3,08,204-88	94.6	3,03,204-88	100	..	..	
3,96,615-84	98.7	3,86,401-18	98.4	10,214-21	1.6	
2,70,180-80	71.6	2,68,881-28	99.5	1,298-7	.5	

APPENDIX

STATEMENT SHOWING LAND UTILIZATION

S. No.	Name of Taluqa	No. of Revenue Circles	No. of villages	Total area of Taluqa	Type	UNCULTIVABLE AREA	
						Area	Percentage to gross
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9.	Tandur	4	183	2,23,359-38	Kharijkhata ..	2,108-12	0.94
					Parampoke ..	88,103-12	17.05
					Gairan ..	10,600-8	4.7
					R. Forest ..	15,781-19	7.06
					Other Forests ..	5,728-4	2.5
10.	Kodangal	6	155	3,40,927-10	Kharijkhata ..	844-25	0.2
					Parampoke ..	2,206-26	0.6
					Gairan ..	8,405-18	2.4
					R. Forest ..	11,492-0	3.3
					Other Forests ..	2,200-26	0.6
11.	Seram	3	116	2,58,553-2	Kharijkhata ..	7,168-20	2.1
					Parampoke ..	12,128-18	4.7
					Gairan ..	11,414-0	4.5
					R. Forest ..	788-18	0.2
					Other Forests ..	7,568-5	2.9
12.	Jevargi (Andola)	8	158	4,46,684-80	Kharijkhata ..	788-6	0.1
					Parampoke ..	1,428-32	0.5
					Gairan ..	17,995-19	4.2
					R. Forest ..	..	..
					Other Forests ..	19,400-21	4.3

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No. 4 (Contd.)

PERTAINING TO GULBURGA DISTRICT

BALANCE CULTIVABLE		Dry	Percentage	Irrigated	Percentage	Remarks
Area	Percentage to gross					
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1,51,048-28	67.62	1,44,784-22	95.8	6,259-6	4.2	
3,15,780-0	92.6	2,94,035-39	98.1	21,744-1	6.9	
2,14,545-21	85.6	2,11,888-1	98.7	2,658-20	1.3	
4,06,026-32	90.9	4,06,026-32	100	..	..	

APPENDIX

STATEMENT SHOWING LAND UTILIZATION

S. No.	Name of Taluqa	No. of Revenue Circles	No. of villages	Total area of Taluqa	UNCULTIVABLE AREA		
					Type	Area	Percentage to gross
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Bidar	4	188	2,69,568-12	Kharijkhata ..	1,015-89	0.5
					Parampoke ..	12,909-0	5.0
					Gairan ..	17,740-0	6.5
					R. Forest ..	2,518-0	0.5
					Other Forests ..	11,797-6	4.5
2.	Zahirabad	4	155	3,60,241-17	Kharijkhata ..	3,360-4	0.8
					Parampoke ..	5,0054-35	14.4
					Gairan ..	28,466-2	6.0
					R. Forest ..	3,535-31	0.8
					Other Forests ..	18,898-23	5.0
3.	Homnabad	4	141	3,68,136-5	Kharijkhata ..	301-86	0.1
					Parampoke ..	16,268-18	4.8
					Gairan ..	16,261-18	4.8
					R. Forest ..	12,089-13	3.3
					Other Forests ..	10,632-21	3.0
4.	Bhalki	4	158	3,72,967-88	Kharijkhata ..	1,021-85	0.2
					Parampoke ..	5,026-7	1.0
					Gairan ..	9,944-87	2.8
					R. Forest ..	..	..
					Other Forests ..	18,346-5	5.0
5.	Nilanga	4	198	1,28,804-19	Kharijkhata ..	68-89	.001
					Parampoke ..	1,588-30	1.0
					Gairan ..	3,258-19	2.8
					R. Forest ..	..	..
					Other Forests ..	5,523-87	4.5
6.	Ahmedpur	4	192	3,67,678-13	Kharijkhata ..	287-26	0.05
					Parampoke ..	8,646-15	2.0
					Gairan ..	1,210-20	0.6
					R. Forest ..	..	..
					Other Forests ..	10,943-2	3.0
7.	Udgir	4	175	3,61,668-22	Kharijkhata ..	49-14	..
					Parampoke ..	8,322-87	1.0
					Gairan ..	12,076-2	3.0
					R. Forest ..	..	..
					Other Forests ..	14,508-32	4.0
8.	Santhpur (Aurad)	3	149	3,19,714-8	Kharijkhata ..	188-35	0.2
					Parampoke ..	2,243-14	1.6
					Gairan ..	16,066-81	4.0
					R. Forest ..	..	..
					Other Forests ..	20,740-5	6.2
8.	Narayankhed	3	187	2,35,958-28	Kharijkhata ..	2,059-24	..
					Parampoke ..	16,702-24	7.4
					Gairan ..	16,420-15	7.8
					R. Forest ..	2,925-29	1.0
					Other Forests ..	25,835-13	10.5

No. 4 (Contd.)

PERTAINING TO BIDAR DISTRICT

BALANCE CULTIVABLE		Dry	Percentage	Irrigated	Percentage	Remarks
Area	Percentage to gross					
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
2,28,588-7	83.0	2,22,036-18	99.8	1,551-29	.7	
2,61,425-2	78.0	2,58,884-86	99.1	2,590-6	.9	
3,12,697-29	84.0	2,97,569-39	95.2	15,047-30	4.8	
3,38,628-34	91.0	3,38,086-11	99.0	542-23	.16	
1,18,419-14	92.0	1,14,356-37	96.5	4,062-17	3.5	
3,46,590-5	94.0	3,48,043-5	98.0	3,547-0	2.0	
3,31,111-17	92.0	3,31,111-17	100	..	..	
2,80,466-8	88.0	2,80,466-8	100	..	..	
1,72,541-38	78.0	1,67,883-39	97.4	4,857-39	2.8	

APPENDIX

STATEMENT SHOWING LAND UTILIZATION

S. No.	Name of Taluqa	No. of Revenue Circles	No. of villages	Total area of Taluqa	UN-CULTIVABLE AREA		
					Type	Area	Percentage to gross
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Osmanabad ..	3	107	8,17,585-7	Kharijkhata ..	..	..
					Parampoke ..	788-1	.. 2
					Gairan ..	7,270-20	.. 2
					R. Forest ..	..	..
					Other Forests ..	12,888-17	.. 4
2.	Tuljapur ..	3	108	8,78,880-18	Kharijkhata ..	704-27	0. 2
					Parampoke ..	8,750-12	1
					Gairan ..	10,268-0	3
					R. Forest ..	1,559-0	4
					Other Forests ..	1,22,861-6	38
3.	Paranda ..	3	112	2,00,760-22	Kharijkhata ..	..	..
					Parampoke ..	55-0	.. 2
					Gairan ..	8,428-2	.. 1
					R. Forest ..	..	..
					Other Forests ..	11,170-4	.. 5
4.	Bhoom ..	2	80	2,10,200-37	Kharijkhata ..	..	..
					Parampoke ..	2,147-14	.. 1
					Gairan ..	5,485-0	.. 2 1/2
					R. Forest ..	..	..
					Other Forests ..	8,876-6	.. 4
5.	Kallam ..	3	108	3,03,205-19	Kharijkhata ..	..	..
					Parampoke ..	2,544-24	0. 8
					Gairan ..	6,712-20	.. 2
					R. Forest ..	..	..
					Other Forests ..	6,177-16	.. 2
6.	Latur ..	3	116	82,925-20	Kharijkhata ..	..	..
					Parampoke ..	102-19	0. 1
					Gairan ..	1,840-11	1. 6
					R. Forest ..	..	..
					Other Forests ..	3,866-1	4. 0
7.	Awsa ..	3	110	2,97,447-27	Kharijkhata ..	..	..
					Parampoke ..	576-22	.. 2
					Gairan ..	5,584-17	1. 9
					R. Forest ..	..	..
					Other Forests ..	54,518-22	18. 3
8.	Omerga ..	3	114	8,61,994-86	Kharijkhata ..	18-28	.. 7
					Parampoke ..	2,621-15	0. 7
					Gairan ..	5,146-8	1. 4
					R. Forest ..	..	..
					Other Forests ..	12,228-26	3. 4

No. 4 (Contd.)

PERTAINING TO OSMANABAD DISTRICT

BALANCE CULTIVABLE		Dry	Percentage	Irrigated	Percentage	Remarks
Area	Percentage to gross					
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
2,97,192-9	98	2,97,628-5	96	9,565-4	4	
2,84,227-8	59	2,29,999-82	98	4,227-16	2	
2,46,107-12	95	2,46,470-0	97	5,637-12	3	
2,03,248-11	92	1,98,050-24	95	10,197-27	5	
2,97,770-89	95	2,75,599-21	97	12,171-18	3	
78,116-29	98	78,116-29	100	..	..	
2,86,828-6	79.6	2,83,852-31	98	2,970-15		
3,41,980-4	94.5	3,34,239-20	97	7,740-24	3	

APPENDIX

STATEMENT SHOWING LAND UTILIZATION

S. No.	Name of Taluqa	No. of Revenue Circles	No. of villages	Total area of Taluqa	UN-CULTIVABLE AREA		
					Type	Area	Percentage to gross
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Bhir	4	171	3,74,461-18	Kharijkhata	21-86	..
					Parampoke	5,293-80	1. 4
					Gairan	20,041-14	7. 7
					R. Forest	1,591-86	0. 4
					Other Forests	11,388-16	3. 4
2.	Patoda	2	91	3,24,540-25	Kharijkhata	..	..
					Parampoke	2,065- 1	0. 6
					Gairan	16,110- 3	5. 0
					R. Forest	16,725-10	5. 1
					Other Forests	14,610- 6	4. 5
3.	Ashti	3	123	3,68,386- 2	Kharijkhata	72-11	..
					Parampoke	4,046-87	1. 1
					Gairan	14,944-30	4. 1
					R. Forest	4,406-16	1. 2
					Other Forests	15,552-14	4. 4
4.	Kaij	4	165	4,50,726- 0	Kharijkhata	8,587- 0	1. 9
					Parampoke	21,914- 0	4. 9
					Gairan	1,239- 0	0. 3
					R. Forest	14,475- 0	3. 2
					Other Forests	..	..
5.	Mominabad	4	170	4,57,151- 0	Kharijkhata	2,214- 8	0. 5
					Parampoke	15,331- 0	3. 5
					Gairan	10,509-20	2. 0
					R. Forest	12,068-32	3. 0
					Other Forests	..	..
6.	Manjlegaon	4	165	3,84,274-21	Kharijkhata	407-80	0. 1
					Parampoke	8,592-33	2. 2
					Gairan	..	..
					R. Forest	17,657- 2	4. 6
					Other Forests	..	..
7.	Gevrai	8	158	3,88,458-13	Kharijkhata	8,249-24	0. 8
					Parampoke	9,032-39	2. 4
					Gairan	86-26	..
					R. Forest	17,490-25	4. 6
					Other Forests	..	..

No. 4 (Contd.)

PERTAINING TO BHIR DISTRICT

BALANCE CULTIVABLE		Dry	Per-centage	Irrigated	Percentage	Remarks
Area	Percent-age to gross					
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
3,27,124-6	87. 1	3,11,762-18	95. 3	15,361-28	4. 7	
2,75,029-33	84. 3	2,64,474-26	96. 4	10,555- 9	3. 6	
3,24,057- 8	89. 2	3,09,982-12	95. 6	14,074-31	4. 4	
4,04,561- 0	89. 7	3,93,782- 0	97. 3	10,799- 0	2. 7	
4,17,032-25	91. 0	4,00,699-14	96. 5	16,333-11	3. 5	
3,57,550-86	93. 1	3,40,926- 1	97. 8	7,630-35	2. 2	
3,53,043-19	92. 2	3,46,722- 8	98. 0	6,921-11	2. 0	

APPENDIX

STATEMENT SHOWING LAND UTILIZATION

S. No.	Name of Taluq	No. of Revenue Circles	No. of villages	Total area of Taluqa	UN-CULTIVABLE AREA		
					Type	Area	Percentage to gross
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Aurangabad ..	4	233	4,01,254-35	Kharijkhata ..	10-30	.008
					Parampoke ..	15,060-30	3.75
					Gairan ..	33,960-4	8.46
					R. Forest ..	48,580-10	12.17
					Other Forests ..	25,625-21	6.38
2.	Paithan ..	4	184	3,51,422-38	Kharijkhata ..	..	..
					Parampoke ..	6,630-11	1.9
					Gairan ..	9,615-1	2.7
					R. Forest ..	6,174-24	1.7
					Other Forests ..	52,305-31	14.9
3.	Gangapur ..	4	224	3,10,838-27	Kharijkhata ..	..	..
					Parampoke ..	..	..
					Gairan ..	11,606-0	3.74
					R. Forest ..	852-2	.27
					Other Forests ..	..	..
4.	Vaijapur ..	3	160	3,94,097-32	Kharijkhata ..	866-4	.00
					Parampoke ..	8,326-0	2.11
					Gairan ..	12,055-1	3.07
					R. Forest ..	6,167-23	1.6
					Other Forests ..	24,365-30	6.18
5.	Kannad ..	3	194	3,85,760-14	Kharijkhata ..	76,091-39	19.7
					Parampoke ..	20,421-3	5.3
					Gairan ..	..	..
					R. Forest ..	17,926-25	4.6
					Other Forests ..	..	..
6.	Khuldabad ..	2	78	1,68,941-27	Kharijkhata ..	..	..
					Parampoke ..	18,622-39	11.2
					Gairan ..	18,104-6	10.8
					R. Forest ..	10,175-23	6.0
					Other Forests ..	..	..
7.	Sillod ..	3	153	3,76,251-30	Kharijkhata ..	418-5	.1
					Parampoke ..	8,732-28	2.32
					Gairan ..	22,581-11	6.0
					R. Forest ..	17,895-7	4.75
					Other Forests ..	16,297-25	4.33
8.	Bhokardan ..	4	165	3,29,445-8	Kharijkhata ..	8-38	.02
					Parampoke ..	7,449-5	2.25
					Gairan ..	10,100-11	3.06
					R. Forest ..	540-11	.16
					Other Forests ..	28,414-37	8.61
9.	Jafferabad ..	2	99	1,70,126-21	Kharijkhata ..	..	..
					Parampoke ..	925-0	.52
					Gairan ..	4,181-1	2.4
					R. Forest ..	..	..
					Other Forests ..	8,999-26	5.28
10.	Jalna ..	4	213	4,73,357-33	Kharijkhata ..	49-14	0.01
					Parampoke ..	9,430-14	1.97
					Gairan ..	41,831-15	8.78
					R. Forest ..	2,308-10	.44
					Other Forests ..	6,842-12	1.4
11.	Ambad ..	4	217	5,54,691-32	Kharijkhata ..	423-21	.07
					Parampoke ..	1,605-9	.28
					Gairan ..	23,905-37	4.3
					R. Forest ..	4,471-30	.81
					Other Forests ..	19,304-0	3.4

NO. 4 (Contd.)

PERTAINING TO AURANGABAD DISTRICT.

BALANCE CULTIVABLE		Dry	Percentage	Irrigated	Percentage	Remarks
Area	Percentage to gross					
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
2,78,011-20	69.2	2,66,909-20	93.5	17,102-0	6.15	
2,76,007-11	65.0	2,67,804-33	96.5	9,302-13	3.5	
2,97,730-25	65.9	2,90,141-30	97.3	7,648-35	2.7	
3,42,949-14	87.0	3,42,949-14	100	..	..	
2,71,320-27	70.3	2,61,816-3	96.4	9,504-24	3.6	
1,22,033-39	72.0	1,21,954-18	99.4	84-21	.006	
3,17,881-34	83.69	3,06,496-27	96.6	10,885-7	3.4	
2,86,981-25	86.0	2,83,826-12	98.2	3,105-18	1.08	
1,70,831-14	95.0	1,70,831-14	100.0	..	..	
4,14,006-18	87.4	4,01,102-18	96.9	12,904-5	3.1	
5,05,781-25	91.2	5,05,781-25	100	..	..	

APPENDIX
STATEMENT SHOWING LAND UTILIZATION

S. No.	Name of Taluqa	No. of Revenue Circles	No. of villages	Total area of Taluqa	UNCULTIVABLE AREA		
					Type	Area	Percentage to gross
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Parbhani	.. 4	174	8,47,746-82	Kharijkhata ..	..	..
					Parampoke ..	..	..
					Gairan ..	42-29	0.003
					R. Forest ..	..	..
					Other Forests ..	463-22	0.1
2.	Gangakhed	.. 8	181	78,827-1	Kharijkhata ..	22-22	0.08
					Parampoke ..	523-29	0.7
					Gairan ..	1,501-17	2.0
					R. Forest ..	..	..
					Other Forests ..	..	..
3.	Pathri	.. 3	163	3,95,428-25	Kharijkhata ..	..	..
					Parampoke ..	..	..
					Gairan ..	4,704-32	1.2
					R. Forest ..	..	..
					Other Forests ..	95,150-11	24.1
4.	Partur	.. 4	196	3,81,079-17	Kharijkhata ..	..	..
					Parampoke ..	1,162-13	0.3
					Gairan ..	8,281-30	2.2
					R. Forest ..	..	..
					Other Forests ..	14,916-36	3.9
5.	Jintur	.. 4	227	4,08,613-10	Kharijkhata ..	968-24	0.2
					Parampoke ..	8,096-11	2.0
					Gairan ..	12,470-26	3.1
					R. Forest ..	25,502-20	6.2
					Other Forests ..	8,077-5	2.0
6.	Hingoli	.. 4	196	4,60,580-17	Kharijkhata ..	590-22	0.1
					Parampoke ..	4,727-11	0.1
					Gairan ..	25,143-15	5.5
					R. Forest ..	19,167-0	4.2
					Other Forests ..	22,019-14	4.8
7.	Kalamnuri	.. 4	212	3,48,650-36	Kharijkhata ..	1,555-35	0.4
					Parampoke ..	19,880-6	5.7
					Gairan ..	86,661-85	10.5
					R. Forest ..	3,802-4	1.1
					Other Forests ..	47,580-82	13.6
8.	Basmath	.. 4	207	3,23,728-21	Kharijkhata ..	412-29	0.1
					Parampoke ..	2,764-16	0.8
					Gairan ..	7,804-8	2.3
					R. Forest ..	11,065-24	3.4
					Other Forests ..	11,029-17	3.4

No. 4—(Contd.)

PERTAINING TO PARBHANI DISTRICT

BALANCE CULTIVABLE		Dry	Per-centage	Irrigated	Percentage	Remarks
Area	Percentage to gross					
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
3,47,240-21	99.8	840,173-0	98.0	7,067-21	2.0	
72,274-18	97.0	68,135-39	94.2	4,138-14	5.8	
2,95,568-22	74.7	2,93,490-8	98.5	2,078-14	1.5	
3,56,718-18	93.6	3,49,660-29	98.0	7,057-29	2.0	
3,81,448-4	86.5	3,62,031-39	99.5	1,466-5	0.5	
3,88,912-85	84.4	3,88,253-12	99.8	659-23	0.2	
2,89,170-4	68.6	2,38,195-35	99.6	974-9	0.4	
2,96,152-7	90.1	2,87,771-1	97.2	8,381-6	2.8	

APPENDIX

STATEMENT SHOWING LAND UTILIZATION

No. 4—(Contd.)

PERTAINING TO NANDED DISTRICT

S. No.	Name of Taluqa	No. of Revenue Circles	No. of vil-lages	Total area of Taluqa	UNCULTIVABLE AREA		
					Type	Area	Percent-age to gross
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. Nanded	..	4	200	2,42,908-28	Kharijkhata	90-23	0.04
					Parampoke	129-26	0.05
					Gairan	9,435-8	3.8
					R. Forest	2,906-3	1.2
					Other forests	12,864-17	5.3
2. Biloli	..	4	187	2,90,481-27	Kharijkhata	170-38	0.05
					Parampoke	6,796-38	2.3
					Gairan	18,737-20	6.4
					Other forests	15,007-39	5.1
3. Degloor	..	4	213	3,35,945-7	Kharijkhata	3,185-18	0.9
					Parampoke	16,998-3	5.5
					Gairan	22,841-33	6.7
					Other forests	22,617-6	6.7
4. Mukhed	..	3	127	2,32,898-25	Kharkijhata	285-35	0.2
					Parampoke	12,681-35	5.4
					Gairan	18,926-22	8.1
					Other forests	8,520-3	3.7
5. Khandhar	..	4	201	4,02,180-2	Kharijkhata	197-7	0.1
					Parampoke	3,415-27	0.8
					Gairan	28,434-16	7.0
					R. Forest	8,414-14	2.1
					Other forests	14,844-39	3.7
6. Hadgaon	..	4	200	3,75,045-18	Kharijkhata	2,919-2	0.8
					Parampoke	7,212-24	2.0
					Gairan	26,118-2	6.7
					R. Forest	22,289-11	5.9
					Other forests	18,041-21	5.4
7. Bhokar	..	3	125	2,08,758-2	Kharijkhata	924-4	0.4
					Parampoke	7,444-24	2.8
					Gairan	25,570-16	9.4
					R. Forest	28,870-29	10.7
					Other forests	8,886-11	3.8
8. Mudhol	..	4	200	3,35,706-0	Kharijkhata	8,812-0	2.6
					Parampoke	6,896-0	1.9
					Gairan	17,411-0	5.3
					R. Forest	2,878-0	0.8
					Other forests	18,780-0	5.6

BALANCE CULTIVABLE		Dry	Per-centage	Irrigated	Percentage	Remarks
Area	Per cent-age to gross					
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
2,17,573-30	89.5	2,13,397-37	98.0	4,175-38	2.0	
2,40,718-12	85.6	2,48,415-28	99.4	1,302-24	0.6	
2,68,302-32	79.8	2,64,801-2	98.5	4,001-30	1.5	
1,92,484-10	82.6	1,91,867-28	100.0	..	..	
3,46,878-19	86.2	3,41,812-18	98.5	5,060-31	1.5	
3,03,464-33	80.9	3,02,885-30	99.8	579-3	0.2	
1,97,111-33	73.3	1,96,194-5	99.5	917-33	0.5	
2,81,589-0	88.8	2,75,568-0	97.8	5,971-0	2.2	

APPENDIX
STATEMENT SHOWING LAND UTILIZATION

S. No.	Name of Taluqa	No. of Revenue Circles	No. of vil-lages	Total area of Taluqa	UN-CULTIVABLE AREA		
					Type	Area	Percentage to gross
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Adilabad	..	5	210	3,71,514-29	Kharijkhata .. 7,936-10	2. 1
					Parampoke .. 75,202-24	20. 2	
					Gairan .. 21,200-13	5. 7	
					R. Forest .. 48,648- 9	13. 0	
					Other Forests .. 10,178-12	2. 7	
2.	Utter	..	4	166	5,60,142- 8	Kharijkhata .. 18,052-32	3. 2
					Parampoke .. 2,93,615- 5	52. 4	
					Gairan .. 1,069- 0	0. 1	
					R. Forest .. 1,68,374- 0	30. 0	
					Other Forests	..	
3.	Khanapur	..	3	76	3,08,604-11	Kharijkhata .. 1,832- 3	0. 5
					Parampoke .. 2,55,847-16	82. 8	
					Gairan .. 2,447-19	0. 7	
					R. Forest	..	
					Other Forests .. 649-16	0. 2	
4.	Nirmal	..	7	192	4,00,885- 0	Kharijkhata .. 9,560-38	2. 3
					Parampoke .. 20,895-18	5. 5	
					Gairan .. 28,732-25	5. 9	
					R. Forest .. 95,583-22	23. 8	
					Other forests .. 51,517- 1	12. 8	
5.	Boath	..	5	202	4,13,832-14	Kharijkhata .. 1,578- 6	0. 2
					Parampoke .. 22,445- 8	5. 4	
					Gairan .. 63,450-34	15. 3	
					R. Forest .. 1,46,387-37	35. 8	
					Other Forests .. 5,571-39	1. 6	
6.	Kinwat	..	4	171	21,780-38	Kharijkhata .. 28- 5	0. 2
					Parampoke .. 4,764- 6	21. 8	
					Gairan .. 72-25	0. 3	
					R. Forest	..	
					Other Forests .. 2,511- 9	11. 5	
7.	Rajura	..	6	280	2,22,879-13	Kharijkhata .. 5,177- 1	2. 3
					Parampoke .. 2,249-19	1. 0	
					Gairan .. 387-26	0.17	
					R. Forest	..	
					Other Forests .. 250-35	0. 1	
8.	Sirpur	..	5	204	1,46,040- 5	Kharijkhata .. 17,171-21	11. 7
					Parampoke .. 12,784-13	8. 7	
					Gairan .. 532-10	0.86	
					R. Forest	..	
					Other Forests	..	
9.	Chinnur	..	6	174	45,795- 5	Kharijkhata .. 160- 2	0. 3
					Parampoke .. 4,281-38	9. 8	
					Gairan	..	
					R. Forest	..	
					Other Forests .. 6-21	0.001	
10.	Laxshettipet	..	5	131	3,49,210-10	Kharijkhata .. 4,979-25	1. 4
					Parampoke .. 1,990- 2	0. 5	
					Gairan .. 7,020-35	2. 0	
					R. Forest .. 1,98,518-39	56. 8	
					Other Forests	..	
11.	Asifabad	..	6	234	4,40,688- 1	Kharijkhata .. 27,081- 3	6. 1
					Parampoke .. 1,13,650-28	25. 7	
					Gairan .. 25,045-18	5. 6	
					R. Forest .. 61,857- 1	14. 0	
					Other Forests .. 58,768-20	13. 3	

No. 4—(Contd.)

PERTAINING TO ADILABAD DISTRICT

BALANCE CULTIVABLE		Dry	Percent- age	Irrigated	Percentage	Remarks
Area	Percentage to gross					
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
2,08,313- 1	56. 8	2,07,197- 8	99. 4	1,115-33	0. 6	
79,081-11	14. 1	78,685-11	99. 5	346- 0	0. 5	
47,829-37	15. 8	38,672- 8	80. 9	9,157-20	19. 1	
1,99,648-36	49. 7	1,82,244- 3	91. 2	17,404-33	8. 8	
1,74,398-10	42. 1	1,74,398-10	100. 0	..	..	
14,405-35	66. 2	13,977-15	97. 1	428-20	2. 9	
2,14,805-12	96. 4	2,14,428-27	99. 8	376-25	0.17	
1,15,552- 1	79. 1	1,10,999-31	96. 1	4,552-10	3. 9	
41,340-24	90. 2	35,458-32	85. 7	5,981-32	14. 8	
1,36,700-29	39. 1	1,30,757-24	95. 6	5,948- 5	4. 3	
1,54,280-16	35. 3	1,52,333-10	98. 7	1,947- 6	1. 2	

APPENDIX

STATEMENT SHOWING LAND UTILIZATION

S. No.	Name of Taluqa	No. of Revenue Circles	No. of villages	Total area of Taluqa	Type	UN-CULTIVABLE AREA	
						Area	Percentage to gross
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Nizamabad	6	193	3,02,415-3	Kharijkhata	20,749-4	6.9
					Parampoke	43,687-19	16.1
					Gairan	16,739-31	5.5
					R. Forest	67,418-12	2.3
					Other Forest	10,915-14	3.6
2.	Kamareddy	4	135	2,93,596-30	Kharijkhata	14,964-23	5.1
					Parampoke	38,612-16	13.2
					Gairan	85,042-23	11.9
					R. Forests	26,129-12	8.9
					Other Forests	25,854-11	8.6
3.	Yellareddy	4	120	3,89,375-14	Kharijkhata	10,883-9	2.8
					Parampoke	64,742-15	16.6
					Gairan	18,897-17	8.4
					R. Forest	10,417-89	2.7
					Other Forests	40,074-21	10.8
4.	Banswada	6	125	2,29,137-17	Kharijkhata	7,571-5	3.3
					Parampoke	41,612-8	18.2
					Gairan	16,743-1	7.3
					R. Forest	26,743-4	11.7
					Other Forests	24,224-20	10.6
5.	Bodhan	9	118	1,98,786-13	Kharijkhata	3,426-33	1.8
					Parampoke	7,102-39	3.7
					Gairan	7,628-16	3.9
					R. Forest	10,365-26	5.3
					Other Forests	30,902-18	16.0
6.	Armoor	8	186	3,78,489-86	Kharijkhata	35,078-31	7.6
					Parampoke	55,518-39	17.0
					Gairan	39,148-4	10.1
					R. Forest	95,712-30	28.8
					Other Forests	52,749-1	16.0

No. 4—(Contd.)

PERTAINING TO NIZAMABAD DISTRICT

BALANCE CULTIVABLE		Dry	Percentage	Irrigated	Percentage	Remarks
Area	Percentage to gross					
	10	11	12	13	14	15
1,87,905-8	45.6	88,321-22	60.4	54,583-21	39.6	
1,53,488-25	52.8	1,88,476-31	90.2	15,016-34	9.8	
1,89,859-83	48.8	1,68,000-15	88.5	21,859-18	11.5	
1,12,143-18	48.9	76,704-34	68.4	25,438-24	31.6	
1,34,600-1	69.3	86,868-25	64.3	47,981-16	35.7	
1,00,242-11	26.0	55,103-86	55.0	45,188-15	45.0	

APPENDIX

STATEMENT SHOWING LAND UTILIZATION

S. No.	Name of Taluqa	No. of Revenue Circles	No. of villages	Total area of Taluqa	UN-CULTIVABLE AREA		
					Type	Area	Percentage to gross
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. Medak	..	6	153	3,14,190-32	Kharijkhata	10,111-3	3.2
					Parampoke	1,20,100-32	38.2
					Gairan	..	..
					R. Forest	48,823-16	15.5
					Other Forests	2,496-32	0.70
2. Sangareddy	..	6	158	3,25,630-39	Kharijkhata	4,909-28	1.5
					Parampoke	33,877-3	10.4
					Gairan	20,684-9	6.35
					R. Forest	..	..
					Other Forests	2,589-1	0.77
3. Vikarabad	..	7	194	3,25,572-0	Kharijkhata	5,980-89	1.82
					Parampoke	51,457-20	15.8
					Gairan	25,195-84	7.73
					R. Forest	..	..
					Other Forests	7,001-86	2.15
4. Andole	..	6	172	3,09,619-28	Kharijkhata	6,803-25	2.19
					Parampoke	23,842-0	9.31
					Gairan	43,167-17	13.9
					R. Forest	16,763-16	5.41
					Other Forests	22,967-22	7.4
5. Siddipet	..	5	152	3,92,036-15	Kharijkhata	8,179-24	2.08
					Parampoke	4,197-36	1.07
					Gairan	27,527-26	7.02
					R. Forest	31,651-14	8.07
					Other Forests	1,81,197-31	46.2
6. Narsapur	..	6	166	2,07,218-24	Kharijkhata	7,642-35	3.6
					Parampoke	22,680-8	10.9
					Gairan	19,661-10	9.4
					R. Forest	..	..
					Other Forests	21,882-12	10.5
7. Gajwel	..	6	100	2,75,037-16	Kharijkhata	6,078-5	2.2
					Parampoke	18,747-5	6.8
					Gairan	24,110-19	8.7
					R. Forest	20,702-39	7.5
					Other Forests	23,246-8	8.4

NO. 4—(Contd.)

PERTAINING TO MEDAK DISTRICT

BALANCE CULTIVABLE		Dry	Percentage	Irrigated	Percentage	Remarks
Area	Percentage to gross					
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1,32,633-29	42.0	96,139-12	72.5	86,519-17	27.5	
2,63,630-35	80.0	2,38,563-6	90.5	25,057-32	9.5	
2,35,979-31	72.0	2,26,850-4	95.0	9,629-27	4.08	
1,91,075-28	61.0	1,77,006-21	92.4	13,145-7	6.4	
1,89,882-4	36.6	1,04,870-18	74.7	35,511-26	25.8	
1,35,351-39	66.4	98,244-13	71.4	17,107-26	26.6	
1,82,149-18	66.2	1,53,614-10	84.4	28,539-8	15.6	

APPENDIX

STATEMENT SHOWING LAND UTILIZATION

S. No.	Name of Taluqa	No. of Revenue Circles	No. of villages	Total area of Taluqa	UNCULTIVABLE AREA		
					Type	Area	Percentage to gross
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Karimnagar	..	8	179	4,65,016-37	Kharijkhata .. 46,459-25	10. 0
						Parampoke .. 430- 7	0. 1
						Gairan .. 25,850-13	5. 6
						R. Forest .. 424- 0	0. 1
						Other forests .. 38,143-19	8. 2
2.	Sirsilla	..	7	175	49,652- 5	Kharijkhata .. 1,332-11	2. 6
						Parampoke .. 3,689- 1	7. 4
						Gairan .. 3,146-11	6. 8
						R. Forest .. 4,228-14	8. 5
						Other forests .. 2,616- 8	5. 3
3.	Metpalli	..	3	100	2,45,979-21	Kharijkhata .. 5,837- 2	2. 2
						Parampoke .. 18,065-20	5. 3
						Gairan .. 10,318- 0	4. 2
						R. Forest .. 84,330-30	14. 8
						Other forests .. 23,282-30	9. 6
4.	Jagthiyal	..	5	155	12,407-35	Kharijkhata .. 94-14	..
						Parampoke .. 92- 0	..
						Gairan .. 2- 0	..
						R. Forest .. 408-12	..
						Other forests .. 0-32	..
5.	Manthani	..	5	170	6,06,524-21	Kharijkhata .. 11,072-10	2. 0
						Gairan .. 4,008-10	0. 7
						Parampoke .. 70,590-17	11. 6
						R. Forest .. 8,82,067-17	63. 0
						Other forests .. 21,961-39	3. 6
6.	Huzurabad	..	6	182	3,21,171-39	Kharijkhata .. 775-29	0. 2
						Parampoke .. 246-37	0. 1
						Gairan .. 1,989-30	0. 6
						R. Forest .. 6,925- 8	2. 2
						Other forests .. 37,977-19	11. 8
7.	Sultanabad	..	7	188	4,53,369-15	Kharijkhata .. 19,896-38	4. 4
						Parampoke .. 33,291-18	7. 3
						Gairan .. 11,428-29	2. 5
						R. Forest	..
						Other forests .. 76,622-12	16. 8

No. 4—(Contd)

PERTAINING TO KARIMNAGAR DISTRICT

BALANCE CULTIVABLE		Dry	Per-centage	Irrigated	Percentage	Remarks
Area .	Percent-age to gross					
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
3,58,709-18	76. 0	2,92,150-28	83	61,558-25	17. 0	
34,640-00	70. 8	3,944-18	11. 4	30,695-27	88. 6	
1,57,625-10	64. 0	1,32,598-21	84. 0	25,026-29	16. 0	
1,15,924- 8	19. 1	1,01,679- 9	87. 7	14,244-39	12. 9	
2,78,250- 1	85. 1	2,28,288-39	83. 5	44,966- 2	16. 5	
3,14,134-33	69. 0	2,76,199- 9	87. 9	37,935-29	12. 1	

The Tahsil report is not correct.

APPENDIX

STATEMENT SHOWING LAND UTILIZATION

S. No.	Name of Taluqa	No. of Revenue Circles	No. of villages	Total area of Taluqa	UNCULTIVABLE AREA		
					Type	Area	Percentage to gross
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Warangal	8	218	4,81,116-25	Kharijkhata	7,878-22	1. 6
					Parampoke	9,883-10	2.05
					Gairan	4,251-1	0. 88
					R. Forest	8,585-34	0.74
					Other Forests	...	...
2.	Pakhal	4	105	3,83,890-0	Kharijkhata	14,048-15	3. 6
					Parampoke	36,365-7	9. 4
					Gairan	9,836-80	2. 5
					R. Forest	98,056-22	24. 2
					Other Forests	88,580-28	23.07
3.	Parkal	4	131	3,40,389-9	Kharijkhata	8,885-27	2. 3
					Parampoke	1,00,799-19	29. 3
					Gairan	...	...
					R. Forest	...	...
					Other Forests	18,756-3	5. 9
4.	Mahbubabad	6	152	4,39,935-9	Kharijkhata	226-27	.05
					Parampoke	834-30	.07
					Gairan	8,060-17	1. 8
					R. Forest	84,028-21	7. 7
					Other Forests	93,577-24	21. 2
5.	Jangaon	7	180	98,102-35	Kharijkhata	280-35	1. 4
					Parampoke	3,027-83	3. 2
					Gairan	2,517-10	2. 7
					R. Forest	18-10	0.01
					Other Forests	7,258-20	7. 7
6.	Mulug	5	218	3,11,470-18	Kharijkhata	8,800-0	1. 2
					Parampoke	89,638-87	11. 5
					Gairan	7,637-83	2. 4
					R. Forest	57,157-28	18. 3
					Other Forests	86,195-25	27. 6

No. 4—(Contd).

PERTAINING TO WARANGAL DISTRICT

BALANCE CULTIVABLE		Dry	Per-centage	Irrigated	Percentage	Remarks
Area	Percent- age to gross					
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
4,55,517-88	94. 7	4,23,674-32	93. 1	31,848-6	6. 9	
1,42,007-18	36. 9	1,18,003-13	79. 6	29,004-5	20. 4	
2,26,558-0	64. 9	1,92,088-1	84. 8	34,469-89	15. 2	
3,08,780-10	69. 0	2,61,646-26	86. 2	42,083-24	18. 8	
80,000-7	85. 9	88,280-29	45. 3	48,769-18	54. 7	
1,17,025-16	39. 0	82,647-81	70. 6	34,877-25	29. 4	

APPENDIX

STATEMENT SHOWING LAND UTILIZATION

S. No.	Name of Talqa	No. of Revenue Circles	No. of vil-lages	Total area of Taluqa	UNCULTIVABLE AREA		
					Type	Area	Percent-age to gross
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Khammam	7	165	4,05,291-5	Kharijkhata	1,821-12	0.82
					Parampoke	9,238-28	2.02
					Gairan	22,840-22	5.06
					R. Forest	21,226-00	5.02
					Other Forests	12,840-29	8.02
2.	Madhira	8	175	5,38,705-9	Kharijkhata	4,472-0	0.83
					Parampoke	15,801-38	2.86
					Gairan	30,770-4	5.76
					R. Forest	58,871-28	11.08
					Other Forests	82,488-00	15.04
3.	Yellandu	4	103	7,52,900-30	Kharijkhata	10,068-81	1.33
					Parampoke	22,068-02	2.93
					Gairan	21,244-14	2.86
					Reserve Forest	4,71,638-82	62.64
					Other Forests	6,640-16	0.07
4.	Paloncha	5	157	6,89,270-31	Kharijkhata	12,522-82	1.08
					Parampoke	2,02,154-05	42.88
					Gairan	29,996-31	4.33
					R. Forest	1,38,687-06	19.03
					Other Forest	10,805-11	1.57
5.	Burgampahad	8	76	3,98,778-24	Kharijkhata	5,771-11	1.04
					Parampoke	1,47,933-33	37.09
					Gairan	6,882-20	16.00
					R. Forest	1,71,194-30	42.92
					Other Forests	..	..

No. 4—(Contd.)

PERTAINING TO KHAMMAM DISTRICT

BALANCE CULTIVABLE		Dry	Per-centage	Irrigated	Percentage	Remarks
Area	Percent-age to gross					
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
3,37,817-89	83.35	2,04,865-17	87.02	42,952-22	12.08	
3,41,806-18	84.04	3,12,109-18	91.08	29,696-87	8.07	
2,15,780-15	28.65	1,98,638-14	92.07	17,692-10	8.00	
2,10,094-25	30.48	1,98,842-29	95.12	10,251-86	4.09	
67,494-10	16.09	57,818-24	85.06	9,680-26	14.4	

APPENDIX

STATEMENT SHOWING LAND UTILIZATION

S. No.	Name of Taluqa	No. of Revenue Circles	No. of villages	Total area of Taluqa	UNCULTIVABLE AREA.		
					Type	Area	Percentage to gross
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. Nalgonda		5	210	7,22,774-10	Kharijkhata	9,299-2	1.5
					Parampoke	26,882-3	3.0
					Gairan	39,698-30	5.5
					R. Forest	15,975-28	2.5
					Other Forests	1,24,345-23	17.5
2. Miryalguda		6	158	5,11,400-20	Kharijkhata	9,703-15	2.0
					Parampoke	53,697-23	11.0
					Gairan	45,001-29	8.5
					R. Forest	55,989-28	11.5
					Other Forests	18,981-15	2.4
3. Deverkonda		7	207	5,01,121-31	Kharijkhata	18,785-0	4.0
					Parampoke	12,004-0	2.0
					Gairan	992-0	0.5
					R. Forest		
					Other Forests	51,858-0	11.5
4. Ramannapet		4	148	4,22,900-33	Kharijkhata	8,584-3	1.0
					Parampoke	17,708-10	4.0
					Gairan	25,041-6	6.0
					R. Forest		
					Other Forests	38,030-38	9.0
5. Bhongir		6	165	3,63,095-11	Kharijkhata	7,689-17	2.0
					Parampoke	5,561-32	1.5
					Gairan	15,675-29	4.5
					R. Forest	4,579-29	1.0
					Other Forests	7,935-9	2.0
6. Suryapet		7	168	4,42,744-27	Kharijkhata	2,588-7	0.3
					Parampoke	5,106-24	1.0
					Gairan	25,109-39	5.8
					R. Forest	965-3	0.05
					Other Forests	87,698-15	9.5
7. Huzurnagar		4	93	2,45,076-0	Kharijkhata	2,638-30	0.5
					Parampoke	38,493-14	15.4
					Gairan	23,696-21	10.0
					R. Forest	35,989-88	14.0
					Other Forests	26,548-0	11.5

No. 4-(Contd.)

PERTAINING TO NALGONDA DISTRICT

BALANCE CULTIVABLE		Dry	Percentage	Irrigated	Percentage	Remarks
Area	Percentage to gross					
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
5,06,572-85	70.0	4,59,612-22	91.0	46,960-18	9.1	
8,38,082-40	84.0	3,08,015-2	98.5	20,067-87	6.5	
4,24,586-22	84.0	3,95,788-11	94.0	28,803-11	6.0	
3,38,556-0	80.0	3,01,117-35	89.0	87,488-14	11.0	
8,21,562-15	89.0	2,87,581-22	90.0	33,981-88	10.0	
8,71,281-19	84.0	3,27,030-37	86.0	44,250-22	12.0	
1,18,029-2	48.0	1,08,811-10	96.5	14,217-32	9.5	

APPENDIX

Statement showing area irrigated under
(Source—Reports)

Name of District	Name of taluka	Flow				
		Projects	Canals	Nallas	Tanks	Kuntas
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Hyderabad	1. Shahabad ..	..	..	2,060-2	Tanks and kuntas.	18,897-14
	2. Medchal ..	..	68-20	..	2,911-29	..
	3. Ibrahim-patam. ..	..	450-35	..	4,547-2	..
	4. Hyderabad (East). ..	..	5,098-88	..	6,887-17	..
	5. Hyderabad (West). ..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total ..	..	5,610-8	2,060-2	18,750-8	18,897-14

TALUQA STATEMENT SHOWING AREA IRRIGATED

Mahbubnagar.	1. Mahbubnagar. ..	608-2	..	26,505-27	..
	2. Kalwakurthy ..	..	..	11,616-27	..
	3. Pargi ..	..	..	13,911-24	..
	4. Shadnagar ..	181-88	..	5,898-20	..
	5. Nagerkurnool. ..	..	..	18,376-88	..
	6. Kollapur ..	..	688-12	14,409-18	..
	7. Achampeth ..	..	..	10,272-8	..
	8. Makhtal ..	277-28	..	12,624-18	..
	9. Wanparti ..	..	..	47,672-8	..
	10. Atmakur ..	7,443-19	..	9,977-24	..

No. 8

different Sources of Irrigation.
from the Tahsildars).

LIFT	Total area irrigated	Repair	Disrepair	Remarks
Well etc.				
8	9	10	11	12
5,579-17	21,545-38	1,895	491	No Projects.
1,999-27	4,979-38	331	78	do
9,409-32	14,418-29	4,756	612	do
3,582-8	14,998-18	1,289	856	do
..	..	..	..	Data not received.
19,851-4	55,232-86	8,321	1,532	

UNDER DIFFERENT SOURCES OF IRRIGATION

3,483-18	30,571-7	475	219
9,882-38	21,500-20	..	..
2,478-12	16,389-86	802	108
6,165-27	11,646-6	868	191
..	13,876-86	540	200
998-18	15,950-8	297	157
646-5	10,918-8	285	54
3,522-26	16,425-2	286	202
6,879-19	54,051-24	200	287
1,483-16	18,861-19	1,788	225
		Tanks	Tanks
		68	28

2,09,693-0

APPENDIX

Statement showing area irrigated

Name of District	Name of Taluqa	Projects	Flow			
			Canals	Nallas	Tanks	Kuntas
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Raichur	1. Raichur	.. ..	523- 4	..	8,844- 16	..
	2. Manvi	.. ..	241- 0	..	474-39	..
	3. Deodurg	.. ..	..	..	Tanks & kuntas. 601- 8	..
	4. Gadwal	.. ..	..	..	14,192- 3	..
	5. Alampur	.. ..	..	..	708- 8	..
	6. Lingapur	.. ..	..	..	580-20	..
	7. Sindhnur	.. ..	..	367-38	66-34	..
	8. Kushtagi	.. ..	..	..	..	..
	9. Koppal	.. ..	2,035- 7	..	153-12	..
	10. Yelburga	.. ..	..	..	179- 7	..
	11. Gangawati	.. ..	5,540- 6	..	545-23	..
Total Area Irrigated from						
Gulbarga	1. Gulbarga	.. ..	..	..	..	..
	2. Chitapur	.. ..	..	..	340-31	..
	3. Yadgir	.. ..	192- 5	..	21,725-22	..
	4. Shahapur	.. ..	..	..	1,250-33	..
	5. Shorapur	.. ..	177- 1	..	345-34	..
	6. Afzalpur	.. ..	..	..	..	..
	7. Aland	.. ..	..	..	..	..
	8. Chincholi	.. ..	..	..	203-16	..
	9. Tandur	.. ..	..	..	5,175-13	..
	10. Kodangal	.. ..	778- 5	..	17,862-31	..
	11. Seram	.. ..	400-20	..	1,812-33	..
	12. Jevargi (Andola)	.. ..	..	..	..	..

No. 5—(Contd.)

under different sources of irrigation.

LIFT	Total area irrigated	Under repair	Disrepair	Remarks
Well etc.				
8	9	10	11	12
888-19	10,200-89	124	17	
910-12	1,885-11	283	147	
1,702- 8	2,303-11	882	177	
5,028-28	19,230-26	341	162	
1,293-12	1,996-21	..	..	
865-33	1,446-18	2	10	
670-33	1,105-25	289	115	T.B.canal passes through 142 villages of this Taluka.
..	..	..	9	No sources of irrigation due to breach of tanks.
345-27	2,536-16	..	..	T.B.P. Main Canal passes through 16 villages.
1,348- 1	1,523- 8	..	5	
1,058- 4	7,152-33	302	197	Two channels are in this Taluka named Anagundi and Gangavathi which irrigate 5549 and 2,127-30 acres respectively.
the Sources.	48,886- 8			
..	..	..	1	No area is irrigated from the sources.
881-29	672-20	..	..	
2,834-29	24,748- 6	659	132	
..	1,250-33	69	34	
0-0	528-35	26	36	
..	..	..	..	No area is irrigated from the sources.
10,214-21	10,214-21	1,087	801	
1,004-31	1,298- 7	59	148	
1,081- 6	6,259- 6	132	57	
3,108- 5	21,704- 1	1,098	274	
445- 2	2,658-20	33	42	
..	..	..	..	No area is irrigated from the sources.
	69,874-20			

APPENDIX

Statement showing area irrigated

Name of District	Name of Taluka	Flow				
		Projects	Canals	Nallas	Tanks	Kuntas
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Osmanabad	1. Osmanabad .	..	..	..	..	..
	2. Tuljapur	..	..	..	..	..
	3. Paranda	..	..	..	..	..
	4. Bhoom	..	..	..	..	..
	5. Kallam	..	..	..	..	..
	6. Latur	..	..	..	..	..
	7. Awsa	..	..	..	..	..
	8. Omerga	..	..	..	..	..
Bhir	1. Bhir	..	1,036-10	..	..	..
	2. Patoda	..	..	..	..	..
	3. Ashti	..	3,444-5	..	4,052-11	..
	4. Kalj	..	..	..	..	..
	5. Mominabad	..	..	..	..	..
	6. Manjlegaon	..	..	..	7,630-35	..
	7. Georai	..	597-29	..	..	..
Total Area Irrigated :-						

No. 5.-(Contd.)

under different sources of irrigation

LIFT	Total	Repair	Disrepair	Remarks
Well etc.	area irrigated			
8	9	10	11	12
7,531-27	7,531-27	..	..	
4,287-16	4,287-16	2	3	
1,778-0	1,778-0	..	..	Khaapuri project is under construction
10,197-26	10,197-26	..	..	
10,618-9	10,618-9	..	..	
716-5	716-5	..	..	
2,970-15	2,970-15	68	90	
7,740-24	7,740-24	..	..	
Total	45,775-0			
13,725-9	13,861-28	..	..	
10,555-9	10,555-9	..	..	
6,578-15	14,074-31	1	..	
10,779-0	10,799-0	..	..	
16,833-11	16,833-11	..	..	
..	7,630-35	..	..	
6,823-22	6,821-11	..	..	
	81,656-5			

APPENDIX
Statement showing area irrigated

Name of District	Name of Taluka	FLOW				
		Projects	Canals	Nallas	Tanks	Kuntas
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Aurangabad	1. Aurangabad ..	..	..	..	..	..
	2. Paithan ..	..	..	..	..	..
	3. Gangapur ..	..	..	..	..	..
	4. Vaijapur ..	..	..	..	..	..
	5. Kannad ..	..	1,475-12	..	..	..
	6. Khuldabad ..	..	..	..	84-21	..
	7. Sillod ..	..	..	..	..	..
	8. Bhokerdan ..	..	..	..	..	..
	9. Jafferabad ..	..	..	..	..	..
	10. Jalna ..	..	..	..	..	..
	11. Ambad ..	..	..	..	..	..
Total Area Irrigated.						
Parbhani	1. Parbhani ..	..	..	..	..	..
	2. Gangakhed ..	..	..	..	..	..
	3. Pathri ..	..	..	..	..	..
	4. Partur ..	..	..	..	..	..
	5. Jintur ..	..	..	..	..	..
	6. Hingoli ..	..	..	..	..	..
	7. Kalamnur ..	..	..	..	..	..
	8. Basmath ..	..	..	..	..	..
Total Area Irrigated.						
Nanded	1. Nanded ..	..	..	..	18-22	..
	2. Biloli ..	..	..	..	1,222-9	80-15
	3. Degloor ..	..	..	..	Tanks & kuntas.	4,001-80
	4. Mukhed ..	..	..	..	..	..
	5. Khandhar ..	..	..	..	..	295-14
	6. Hadgaon ..	..	..	..	..	..
	7. Bhokar ..	..	..	89-86	21-28	..
	8. Mudhol ..	..	..	..	Tanks & kuntas.	5,282-0
Irrigated Area of the District :-						

No. 5.—(Contd.)
under different sources of irrigation.

LIFT	Total area irrigated	Repair	Disrepair	
Wells etc.				12
8	9	10	11	
17,102-0	17,102-0	..	8	
9,802-13	9,802-13	..	..	
7,648-35	7,648-35	..	..	
..	..	..	..	Not shown.
8,022-12	8,022-24	..	..	
..	24-21	..	1	
10,885-7	10,885-7	..	..	
8,105-18	8,105-18	..	..	
..	..	..	..	Not shown.
12,904-5	12,904-5	..	..	
..	..	..	..	Not shown.
70,486-88				
..	7,067-21	..	..	
4,188-14	4,188-14	..	..	
2,078-14	2,078-14	..	..	
7,057-29	7,057-29	891	150	
1,466-5	1,466-5	..	..	
659-28	659-28	..	..	
974-0	974-0	..	..	
8,881-6	8,881-6	..	..	
	81,823-1			
4,157-11	4,175-33	1	..	
..	1,802-24	23	24	
..	4,001-80	197	85	
..	..	..	..	Not shown.
4,765-17	5,060-81	914	..	
579-8	579-8	..	..	
886-14	886-14	..	5	
689-0	5,971-0	188	40	
22,008-34				

APPENDIX

Statement showing area irrigated

Name of District	Name of Taluka	Flow				
		Projects	Canals	Nullas	Tanks	Kuntas
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
ADILABAD	1. Adilabad	..	..	..	861-10	Wells and Kuntas.
	2. Utnoor	..	..	..	846- 0	..
	3. Khanapur	..	7,046-24	..	Tanks & Kuntas.	2,111- 5
	4. Nirmal	..	6- 0	..	17,249-24	..
	5. Boath	..	..	..	..	..
	6. Kinwat	..	..	..	108-29	..
	7. Rajura	..	..	..	876-25	..
	8. Sirpur	..	..	..	4,528-39	..
	9. Chinnoor	..	..	..	5,981-32	..
	10. Lakshettipet	..	588-15	..	5,887- 0	..
	11. Asifabad	..	..	..	1,947- 6	..
Total area irrigated					18,809-31	..
NIZAMABAD	1. Nizamabad	..	33,841-19	..	14,883-18	..
	2. Kamareddy	..	..	..	12,620- 0	..
	3. Yellareddy	..	8,898- 0	..	6,861-35	..
	4. Banswada	..	18,576-28	..	5,258-35	..
	5. Bodhan	..	42,672-21	..	26,403-12	..
	6. Armoor	..	18,224-10	..	..	..
Total area irrigated					26,880- 5	7,166-31
MEDAK	1. Medak	..	5,811-36	..	22,520-32	..
	2. Sangareddy	..	615- 0	..	..	1,669-11
	3. Vikarabad	..	..	2,078-37	..	..
	4. Andole	..	3,875-12	..	8,361-37	..
	5. Siddipet	..	606- 8	..	24,991- 0	..
	6. Narsapur	..	..	..	1,668-13	..
	7. Gajwel	..	..	..	..	Tanks & wells.

No. 5.—(Contd.)

under different sources of irrigation.

LIFT	Total area irrigated	Repair	Disrepair	Remarks	
Wells etc.					
8	9	10	11	12	
254-23	1,115-98	17	24		
..	846- 0	8	16		
..	9,157-29	72	12		
149- 9	17,404-88	235	110		
..	..	..	4		
319-31	428-20	3	4		
..	876-25	..	..		
28-31	4,552-10	138	56		
..	5,981-32	180	64		
21-30	5,948- 5	90	14		
..	1,947- 6	57	25		
47,252-33					
1,832-11	54,583-21	278	91	Nizamsagar project irrigates 22,261-87 acres in this taluka.	
638-20	15,016-34	..	..		
341- 9	21,859-18	67	201	Pocharam canal irrigates Abi 8,900 acres & Tabi 4,500 acres.	
..	25,488-24	55	317	58 villages are under Nizamsagar Project.	
..	47,981-16	180	72		
420-33	45,138-15	456	68		
2,09,968- 9		986	749		
2,582-21	..	..	36,519-17	2,161	607 There are two projects. 1. Mahbubnagar. 2. Rajampalli project which together irrigate 6931 acres.
1,922- 0	..	..	25,057-32	1,090	200
..	5,881-19	..	9,629-27	505	233
907-38	..	..	18,145- 7	592	225 Fatehnagar is in this Taluka which irrigates 4,000 acres.
9,914-23	..	..	35,511-26	9,192	1,496
5,489-18	..	..	37,107-26	700	199
28,529- 8	..	..	28,529- 8	1,857	1,127
Total area irrigated			1,81,500-28		

APPENDIX

Statement showing area irrigated

Name of District	Name of Taluka	Flow				
		Projects	Canals	Nallas	Tanks	Kuntas
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
KARIMNAGAR	1. Karimnagar ..	..	6,818-36	..	Tanks & kuntas.	47,205-29
	2. Sirsilla ..	..	7,857-28	..	16,645-0	6,192-39
	3. Metpalli ..	..	..	..	22,043-21	..
	4. Jagtiyal ..	..	..	..	25,922-6	..
	5. Manthani ..	..	490-37	..	12,085-26	..
	6. Huzurabad ..	..	..	67,764-8	56,876-3	96,598-4
	7. Sultanabad ..	..	2,410-0	..	81,528-36	..
						Total ..
WARANGAL	1. Warangal ..	..	..	..	27,998-15	..
	2. Pakhal ..	..	..	..	29,004-5	..
	3. Parkal ..	..	1,083-2	..	33,486-39	..
	4. Mahbubabad ..	..	1,766-18	..	32,998-34	..
	5. Jangaon ..	..	2,340-85	..	29,805-8	..
	6. Mulug ..	..	..	..	34,377-25	..
						Total ..
KHAMMAM	1. Khammam ..	..	2,013-38	..	37,536-6	..
	2. Madhira ..	17,550-0	..	..	12,891-8	..
	3. Yellandu ..	..	..	..	25,629-25	..
	4. Paloncha ..	..	165-38	..	9,592-15	..
	5. Burgamphad ..	..	..	..	7,951-21	..
						Total ..
NALGONDA	1. Nalgonda ..	..	4,842-3	..	28,569-11	..
	2. Miryalguda ..	..	2,288-21	..	16,529-4	..
	3. Deverkonda ..	..	2,994-8	..	21,348-6	..
	4. Ramannapet ..	..	1,893-36	..	22,491-30	..
	5. Bhongir ..	..	10,354-24	..	5,420-31	..
	6. Suryapet ..	..	2,855-11	..	83,547-17	..
	7. Huzurnagar ..	..	627-4	..	8,811-11	..
						Total ..

No. 5.-(Contd.)

under different sources of Irrigation.

LIFT	Total area irrigated	Repair	Disrepair	Remarks
Well, etc.				
8	9	10	11	12
7,534-10	61,558-25	1,617		192 Shanigram Project is in this Taluka which irrigates 9 villages
..	80,695-27	854		108 Manair Project is in this Taluka which irrigates 26 villages.
2,983-8	26,023-29	6,565	517	
11,343-18	37,265-24	675	37	
1,668-16	14,244-39	241	88	
45,595-9	2,67,764-24	787	122	
8,996-33	37,985-29	678		214 There are two projects in this Taluka 1. Chegam, 2. Bandalwag Project and an area of 349-16 acres is being irrigated.
Area irrigated 4,74,491-37				
3,843-31	31,843-6	1,089	142	
..	29,004-5	311	214	
..	34,469-39	638	168	
7,318-12	42,083-24	..	96	
11,628-20	43,769-18	..	694	
..	34,377-25	207	111	
Area irrigated 2,25,547-37				
375-8	39,925-12	421		254 Palair Project irrigates in Abi and 1,500 acres
6,947-22	37,388-30	236	129	
..	25,629-25	264	132	
184-11	9,942-24	157	239	
..	7,951-21	148	85	
Area irrigated 1,20,887-32				
13,548-39	46,960-18	879	245	
1,800-12	20,067-37	..	..	
4,461-3	28,608-11	..	..	
13,050-28	37,438-14	714	106	
8,206-18	33,981-33	287	234	
8,257-34	44,250-22	808	92	
4,979-17	14,217-32	254	12	
Area irrigated 2,25,720-2				

APPENDIX No. 6.

Statement showing talukawise Dry land maximum rates, average rates of assessment and average soil classification.

Srl. No.	Name of the district	S. No. of taluka	Name of the taluka	Groups	DRY LAND MAXIMUM RATES OF ASSESSMENT		Average rates of assessment per acre for the taluka	Averages soil classification
					Maximum rate	Average maximum rate		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Hyderabad ..	1.	Hyderabad East..	..	..	..	1 2 0	..
		2.	Hyderabad West..	..	..	..	1 0 1	..
		3.	Shahbad	..	..	..	1 14 0	..
		4.	Medchal	..	..	..	2 4 0	..
		5.	Ibrahimpattam	..	..	..	1 8 6	..
2.	Mahabubnagar.	1.	Mahabubnagar	..	1	2 2 0	..	..
				2	1 12 0	2 0 0	0 7 7	0 8 9
				3	1 6 0	..	..	..
		2.	Makhtal	..	1	2 0 0	..	..
				2	1 10 0	1 12 0	0 10 11	0 6 8
				3	1 6 0	..	..	..
		3.	Pargi	..	1	1 14 0	..	..
				2	1 8 0	1 12 0	0 10 5	0 6 0
				3	1 4 0	..	..	..
		4.	Nagarkarnool ..	1	2 8 0	..	..	..
				2	1 14 0	2 0 0	0 12 3	0 6 2
				3	1 10 0	..	..	..
		5.	Kalvakurthi ..	1	2 6 0	..	..	..
				2	1 12 0	2 0 0	0 8 6	0 4 8
				3	1 6 0	..	..	..
		6.	Amrabad (Achampeth)	..	1	1 12 0	1 8 0	0 7 8
				2	1 4 0	..	..	..
		7.	Wanaparthy	..	1	..	..	0 8 0
		8.	Kollapur	..	1	..	..	0 11 6
		9.	Atmakur	..	1	..	..	0 8 0
		10.	Shadnagar	..	1	..	..	0 12 0

APPENDIX No. 6.—(Contd.)

Statement showing talukawise Dry land maximum rates, average rates of assessment and average soil classification.

Srl. No.	Name of the district	S. No. of taluk	Name of the taluka	Groups	DRY LAND MAXIMUM RATES OF ASSESSMENT		Average rates of assessment per acre for the taluka	Averages soil classification
					Maximum rate	Average maximum rate		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
3.	Raichur	1.	Raichur	..	1	2 0 0	2 0 0	1 1 6
		2.	Alampur	..	1	3 0 0	3 0 0	2 0 11
		3.	Manvi	..	1	2 0 0	..	..
				2	1 8 0	1 12 0	0 5 6	0 12 0
		4.	Devdurg	..	1	1 12 0	..	..
				2	1 10 0	1 8 0	1 0 8	0 11 1
				3	1 6 0	..	..	..
		5.	Lingsugur	..	1	1 10 0	..	..
				2	1 8 0	1 8 0	0 14 4	0 9 7
		6.	Sindhur	..	1	1 10 0	..	..
				2	1 8 0	1 8 0	1 4 0	0 13 4
		7.	Kustagi	..	1a	1 12 0	..	..
				b	1 10 0	..	..	..
				2	1 8 0	1 8 0	0 12 3	0 8 3
				3	1 6 0	..	..	..
		8.	Gangawati	..	1	1 12 0	..	..
				2	1 8 0	1 8 0	0 15 4	0 10 3
				3	1 4 0	..	..	..
		9.	Yelburga	..	1	..	..	0 15 0
		10.	Gadwal	..	1	..	..	1 1 0
		11.	Koppal	..	1	..	..	0 15 0
Gulbarga ..	1.	Gulbarga	..	1	2 12 0	..	..	..
				2	2 10 0	2 8 0	1 2 3	0 7 4
				3	2 8 0	..	..	..

APPENDIX No. 6.—(Contd.)

Statement showing talukwise Dry land maximum rates, average rates of assessment and average soil classification.

Srl. No.	Name of the district	S. No. of taluq	Name of the taluka	Groups	DRY LAND MAXIMUM RATES OF ASSESSMENT		Average rates of assessment per acre for the taluka	Averages soil classification
					Maximum rate	Average maximum rate		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
				3.	8 1 6	3 0 0	1 9 8 0 8 0	
					2 15 0			
					2 12 0			
					2 9 6			
					2 18 6			
				4.	2 12 0			
					2 9 6			
					2 7 0			
					2 5 0			
					2 8 6			
		2. Udgir		1.	8 5 0			
					5 2 0			
					2 15 0			
					3 0 0			
				2.	2 10 0			
					2 8 0			
					2 6 0			
					2 4 0			
					2 7 0			
				3.	2 5 0	2 8 0	1 2 2 0	
					2 8 0			
					2 1 0			
					2 0 0			
					2 2 0			

APPENDIX No. 6.—(Contd.)

Statement showing talukawise Dry land maximum rates, average rates of assessment and average soil classification.

Srl. No.	Name of the district	S. No. of taluka	Name of the taluka	Groups	DRY LAND MAXIMUM RATES OF ASSESSMENT		Average rates of assessment per acre for the taluka	Averages soil classification
					Maximum rate	Average maximum rate		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
				4.	2 0 0			
					1 14 0			
					1 12 0			
					1 11 0			
					1 14 0			
		3. Janwada	..	1.	4 2 0			
					3 14 6			
					3 11 0			
					3 7 6			
					3 12 0			
				2.	2 12 0	2 12 0	1 0 5	0 8 2
					2 9 6			
					2 7 0			
					2 5 0			
					2 8 4			
				3.	2 6 0			
					2 4 0			
					2 2 0			
					2 0 0			
					2 8 0			
				4.	2 0 0			
					1 15 0			
					1 14 0			
					1 12 0			
					1 14 4			

APPENDIX No. 6.—(Contd.)

Statement showing talukawise Dry land maximum rates, average rates of assessment and average soil classification.

Srl. No.	Name of the district	S. No. of taluk	Name of the taluka	Groups	DRY LAND MAXIMUM RATES OF ASSESSMENT		Average rates of assessment per acre for the taluka	Averages soil classification
					Maximum rate	Average maximum rate		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
			4. Nilanga	..	1.	2 12 0		
						2 9 6		
						2 7 6		
						2 3 0		
						2 8 6		
				2.	2 6 6	2 4 0	1 4 1	0 8 11
					2 4 6			
					2 2 6			
					2 0 0			
					2 8 6			
				3.	2 1 0			
					1 15 0			
					1 13 6			
					1 11 6			
					1 14 8			
			5. Ahmedpur	..	1.	2 6 6		
					2 4 6			
					2 2 6			
					2 0 0			
					2 8 6			
				2.	2 4 0	2 0 0	0 14 5	0 7 8
					2 2 0			
					2 0 0			
					1 14 0			
					2 1 0			

APPENDIX No. 6.—(Contd.)

Statement showing talukawise Dry land maximum rates, average rates of assessment and average soil classification.

Srl. No.	Name of the district	S. No. of taluka	Name of the taluka	Groups	DRY LAND MAXIMUM RATES OF ASSESSMENT		Average rates of assessment per acre for the taluka	Averages soil classification
					Maximum rate	Average maximum rate		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
				3.	2 1 0			
					1 15 0			
					1 18 0			
					1 12 0			
					1 14 6			
			6. Zaheerabad ..	..	..	..	1 11 0	
			7. Santapur (Aurad) ..	..	..	..	1 1 0	
			8. Humnabad ..	..	..	..	1 5 0	
			9. Narayankhed ..	..	..	..	1 15 0	
			10. Bhalki ..	..	..	..	1 11 0	
6. Osmanabad ..	1. Osmanabad ..	..	1.	2 0 0	2 0 0	1 2 10	0 9 6	
		2.	1 12 0					
	2. Latur ..	..	1.	1 10 0	1 8 0	0 15 3	0 10 2	
		2.	1 6 0					
	3. Thuljapur ..	..	1.	1 14 0	1 12 0	0 12 5	0 7 2	
		2.	1 12 0					
		3.	1 8 0					
	4. Kallam ..	..	1.	2 8 0	2 4 0	1 1 9	0 8 0	
		2.	2 4 0					
		3.	1 14 0					
		4.	1 6 0					
	5. Parenda ..	..	1.	1 11 0	1 8 0	0 15 2	0 10 2	
		2.	1 6 6					
	6. Omerga ..	..	..	..	..	..	1 5 0	
	7. Bhum ..	..	..	..	..	..	0 12 0	
	8. Awna ..	..	..	..	..	..	1 0 9	

APPENDIX No. 6.—(Contd.)

Statement showing talukawise Dry land maximum rates, average rates of assessment and average soil classification.

Srl. No.	Name of the district	S. No. of taluk	Name of the taluka	Groups	DRY LAND MAXIMUM RATES OF ASSESSMENT		Average rates of assessment per acre for the taluka	Averages soil classification
					Maximum rate	Average maximum rate		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
7. Bhir ..	1. Bhir ..	..	1.	2 6 0	2 4 0	0 18 5	0 6 0	
			2.	2 2 0				
	2. Mominabad..	..	1.	1 14 0	1 10 0	1 12 0	0 15 6	0 8 10
			2.	1 10 0				
			3.	1 4 0				
	3. Ashti ..	..	1.	1 12 0	1 8 0	0 10 4	0 6 10	
			2.	1 6 0				
	4. Gewrai ..	..	1.	2 4 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	1 0 4	0 8 6
			2.	2 0 0				
			3.	1 10 0				
	5. Manjlegaon..	..	1.	1 14 0	1 12 0	1 12 0	1 15 0	0 8 9
			2.	1 12 0				
			3.	1 6 0				
	6. Patoda ..	..	1.	2 4 0	2 0 0	0 11 0	0 5 6	
			2.	2 0 0				
	7. Kaij ..	..	..	..	..	0 15 6	..	
8. Aurangabad ..	1. Aurangabad..	..	1.	2 0 0	1 12 0	1 12 0	0 15 11	0 9 1
			2.	1 12 0				
			3.	1 6 0				
	2. Vaijapur ..	..	1.	2 4 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	1 3 7	0 9 9
			2.	2 0 0				
			3.	1 10 0				
	3. Gangapur ..	..	1.	2 8 0	2 4 0	1 7 9	0 10 4	
			2.	2 0 0				
	4. Paithan ..	..	1.	2 4 0				

APPENDIX No. 6. —(Contd.)

Statement showing talukawise Dry land maximum rates, average rates of assessment and average soil classification

Srl. No.	Name of the district	S. No. of taluka	Name of the taluka	DRY LAND MAXIMUM RATES OF ASSESSMENT		Average rates of assessment per acre for the taluka .	Averages soil classification	
				Groups	Maximum rate			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
				2.	1 12 0	2 0 0	1 2 11	0 9 6
				3.	1 4 0			
		5.	Ambad ..	1.	2 0 0			
				2.	1 10 0			
				3.	1 8 0	1 12 0	1 1 11	0 10 3
				4.	1 4 0			
		6.	Kannad ..	1.	2 8 0			
				2.	2 0 0	2 0 0	0 15 5	0 7 9
				3.	1 10 0			
				4.	1 0 0			
			Bhokardan ..	1.	3 0 0			
				2.	2 0 0			
				3.	1 10 0	1 12 0	0 14 7	0 8 3
				4.	1 8 0			
				5.	1 4 0			
				6.	1 0 0			
		8.	Jalna ..	1.	1 12 0			
				2.	1 4 0	1 12 0	0 14 4	0 8 3
		9.	Kuldabad ..	1.	2 0 0			
				2.	1 12 0	1 12 0	1 0 6	0 9 5
				3.	1 8 0			
		10.	Sillod ..	1.	2 8 0			
				2.	1 12 0	2 0 0	1 0 4	0 8 3
				3.	1 8 0			
		11.	Jafrabad ..	1.	..	..	0 13 0	
		12.	Soegaon ..	1.	..	..	0 15 6	

APPENDIX No. 6.—(Contd.)

Statement showing talukawise Dry land maximum rates, average rates of assessment and average soil classification

Srl. No.	Name of the district	S. No. of taluka	Name of the taluka	Groups	DRY LAND MAXIMUM RATES OF ASSESSMENT		Average rates of assessment per acre for the taluka	Averages soil classification
					Maximum rate	Average maximum rate		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
9.	Parbhani	1.	Parbhani ..	1.	2 8 0	2 8 0	1 10 6	0 10 1
		2.	Pathri ..	1.	2 6 0			
				2.	2 2 0			
				3.	1 14 0	2 0 0	1 4 9	0 10 5
				4.	1 12 0			
				5.	1 8 0			
		8.	Jintoor ..	1.	2 6 0			
				2.	2 0 0	2 0 0	0 15 2	0 7 7
				3.	1 10 0			
				4.	1 5 0			
		4.	Hingoli ..	1.	2 6 0			
				2.	2 0 0	2 0 0	0 12 2	0 6 1
				3.	1 6 0			
				4.	1 0 0			
		5.	Kalamnuri ..	1.	2 4 0			
				2.	2 0 0			
				3.	1 6 0	2 0 0	0 14 6	0 7 3
				4.	1 8 0			
				5.	1 0 0			
		6.	Basmathnagar	1.	2 8 0	2 4 0	1 7 3	0 10 1
				2.	2 0 0			
		7.	Gangakhed ..	1.	..	..	1 12 0	
		8.	Parthur ..	1.	..	..	1 1 2	
10.	Nanded	1.	Nanded ..	1.	2 8 0	2 4 0	1 8 5	0 10 1
				2.	2 2 0			

APPENDIX No. 6. (Contd.)

Statement showing talukawise Dry land maximum rates, average rates of assessment and average soil classification.

Srl. No.	Name of the district	S. No. of taluka	Name of the taluka	DRY LAND MAXIMUM RATES OF ASSESSMENT		Average rates of assessment per acre for the taluka	Averages soil classification	
				Groups	Maximum rate			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		2.	Hadgaon ..	1.	2 8 0			
				2.	2 6 0	2 0 0	1 6 1	0 11 0
				3.	2 2 0			
				4.	1 12 0			
				5.	1 4 0			
		3.	Khandar ..	1.	2 8 0	2 4 0	1 2 8	0 8 4
				2.	2 4 0			
		4.	Bhilloli ..	1.	3 0 0	3 0 0	1 15 1	0 10 4
		5.	Mudhol ..	1.	3 0 0	3 0 0	1 18 9	0 9 11
		6.	Degloor ..	1.	3 0 0	2 8 0	1 14 3	0 12 1
				2.	2 4 0			
		7.	Bhokar ..	1.	..	..	1 2 4	..
		8.	Mukhed ..	1.	..	..	1 2 4	..
11.	Adilabad	1.	Adilabad ..	1.	1 4 0	1 4 0	0 11 2	0 8 0
				2.	1 0 0			
		2.	Nirmal ..	1.	2 0 0			
				2.	1 10 0	1 8 0	0 15 1	0 10 0
				3.	1 2 0			
				4.	0 12 0			
		3.	Kinwat ..	1.	1 6 0	1 8 0	0 10 9	0 7 2
				2.	1 4 0			
		4.	Lakshettipet..	1.	2 0 0			
				2.	1 8 0	1 12 0	1 1 0	0 10 4
				3.	1 0 0			

APPENDIX No. 6. (Contd.)

Statement showing talukawise Dry land maximum rates, average rates of assessment and average soil classification.

Srl. No.	Name of the district	S. No. of taluks	Name of the taluka	Groups	DRY LAND MAXIMUM RATES OF ASSESSMENT		Average rates of assessment per acre for the taluka	Averages soil classification
					Maximum rate	Average maximum rate		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		5.	Boath ..	1	1 6 0	1 4 0	0 11 0	0 8 10
				2	1 0 0			
		6.	Sirpur ..	1	1 4 0	1 4 0	1 2 0	0 14 0
				2	1 0 0			
		7.	Asifabad ..	1	1 4 0	1 4 0	1 2 10	0 15 0
				2	1 0 0			
		8.	Rajura ..	1	2 0 0			
				2	1 3 0	1 3 0	1 3 9	0 18 0
				3	1 0 0			
		9.	Chennur ..	1	2 0 0			
				2	1 8 0	1 8 0	0 15 2	0 10 1
				3	1 4 0			
		10.	Utnur ..	1	1 0 0	1 0 0	0 7 11	0 7 11
		11.	Khanapur ..	1	..	..	1 0 0	
12.	Nizamabad,	1.	Nizamabad ..	1	2 8 0	2 4 0	1 2 10	0 8
				2	2 4 0			
		2.	Armoor ..	1	2 8 0	2 4 0	0 13 10	0 6 2
				2	2 0 0			
		3.	Bhodan ..	1	2 8 0	2 4 0	1 4 5	0 9
				2	1 14 0			
				3	1 4 0			
		4.	Kamareddy..	1	3 2 0	2 12 0	1 4 2	0 7 3
				2	2 8 0			
		5.	Banswada ..	1	2 8 0			
				2	1 14 0	2 4 0	1 5 6	0 9 7
				3	1 4 0			

APPENDIX No. 6—(Contd.)

Statement showing talukawise Dry land maximum rates, average rates of assessment and average soil classification.

Srl. No.	Name of the district	S. No. of taluka	Name of the taluka	Groups	DRY LAND MAXIMUM RATES OF ASSESSMENT			Average rates of assessment per acre for the taluka	Averages soil classification
					Maximum rate	Average maximum rate			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
18. Medak	.. 1.	Medak	..	1	3 4 0	3 4 0	1 5 9	0 6 3	
				2	2 14 0				
				3	1 10 0				
	3.	Kalbagur	..	1	4 0 0				
				2	3 8 0				
				3	3 0 0	3 0 0	1 15 1	0 10 4	
				4	2 4 0				
				5	1 12 0				
	4.	Siddipet	..	1	3 4 0	2 12 0	1 2 3	0 6 3	
				2	2 4 0				
	5.	Narsapur	..	1	..	..	1 0		
	6.	Gajwel	..	1	..	..	0 14 0		
	7.	Vikarabad	..	1	..	..	1 8 0		
14. Karimnagar ..	1.	Karimnagar	..	1	3 0 0	2 12 0	1 3 3	0 7 0	
				2	2 8 0				
	2.	Sulthanabad	..	1	3 0 0	2 8 0	1 6 0	0 9 0	
	3.	Huzurabad	..	2	0 0	3 0 0	1 5 3	0 7 3	
	4.	Jagtiyal	..	1	3 0 0	2 12 0	1 14 6	0 11 1	
				2	2 8 0				
	5.	Sircilla	..	1	3 4 0	3 0 0	1 5 0	0 7 0	
				2	2 12 0				
	6.	Mahadevpur	..	1	1 10 0		1 0	0 11 4	
				2	1 2 0				

APPENDIX No. 6—(Contd.)

Statement showing talukawise Dry land maximum rates, average rates of assessment and average soil classification.

Srl. No.	Name of the district	S. No. of taluka	Name of the taluka	Groups	DRY LAND MAXIMUM RATES OF ASSESSMENT			Average rates of assessment per acre for the taluka	Averages soil classification
					Maximum rate	Average maximum rate			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
15. Warangal	.. 7.	Mettupally	..	1	2 12 0				
				2	2 8 0	2 8 0	0 15 8	0 6 3	
				3	2 0 0				
	2.	Mahbubabad	..	1	2 4 0	2 0 0	0 11 3	0 5 10	
				2	1 14 0				
				3	2 12 0				
	3.	Parkhal	..	1	2 12 0				
				2	2 0 0	2 4 0	1 6 6	0 10 0	
				3	1 6 0				
	4.	Pakhal	..	1	1 8 0	1 4 0	0 15 7	0 12 6	
				2	1 4 0				
	5.	Mulug	..	1	1 8 0				
				2	1 4 0	1 4 0	0 15 0	0 12 0	
				3	1 0 0				
	6.	Jangaon	..	1	12 0				
				2	2 8 0	2 8 0	0 11 11	0 4 9	
				3	2 0 0				
16. Khammam ..	1.	Khammam	..	1	2 14 0	2 8 0	1 2 11	0 7 7	
				2	2 4 0				
	2.	Madhira	..	1	2 14 0				
				2	2 4 0	2 4 0	1 3 2	0 8 6	
	3.	Yallandu	..	1	2 0 0	1 12 0	0 13 2	0 7 3	
				2	1 8 0				
	4.	Palwancha	..	1	1 8 0	1 8 0	0 11 9	0 7 10	
	5.	Burgampahad	..	..	..	..	0 8 0		

APPENDIX No. 6.—(Contd.)

Statement showing talukawise Dry land maximum rates, average rates of assessment and average soil classification.

Srl. No.	Name of the district	S. No. of taluka	Name of the taluka	Groups	DRY LAND MAXIMUM RATES OF ASSESSMENT		Average rates of assessment per acre for the taluka	Averages soil classification								
					Maximum rate	Average maximum rate										
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9								
17.	Nalgonda	1.	Nalgonda	1	3	6	0									
				2	2	12	0	2	12	0	0	14	1	0	5	1
				3	2	2	0									
		2.	Suryapet	1	2	2	0	2	2	0	0	11	6	0	5	5
				3.	Miryalguda	1	2	8	0							
		2	1			12	0	2	0	0	0	11	9	0	5	8
		4.	Bhongir	1	3	2	0									
				2	2	8	0	2	12	0	0	15	10	0	5	9
		5.	Deverkonda	1	1	12	0									
				2	1	8	0	1	8	0	0	8	8	0	5	9
		6.	Huzurnagar	1	2	12	0									
				2	2	4	0	2	0	0	0	14	11	0	7	6
		7.	Ramannapet						0	14	6					

- Notes:— 1. Information about the maximum rates was obtained from Settlement Department.
 2. To the extent of talukas formed after Jagir integration average rates are as reported by the Tahsildars.
 3. The average maximum rates in column 7 have been deduced approximately.

Government of Hyderabad
REVENUE DEPARTMENT

NOTIFICATION

No. 53

dated 2nd August, 1954

(Published in the Gazette Extraordinary No. 124, dated 2nd August, 1954 and as corrected through Revenue Department's Notification No. 60, dated 9-8-1954, published in the Gazette Part I-D, dated 26-8-1954).

Whereas the Hyderabad Land Commission established under section 87 of the Hyderabad Tenancy and Agricultural Lands Act, 1950 (XXI of 1950), has submitted its recommendations for delimitation of local areas and determination of the extent of family holdings and the Government has accepted the said recommendations;

And whereas the Government is satisfied that for some local areas it is necessary and expedient to vary the limits of family holdings specified in sub-section (2) of section 4 of the said Act for ensuring that the value of produce after deducting fifty per cent. therefrom as cost of cultivation is Rs. 800;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sections 3 and 4 of the said Act, the Rajpramukh hereby specifies and delimits under section 1 the areas, each of which shall constitute a local area and determines under section 4 the extent of land which shall be regarded as a family holding for each class in each kind of soil in the said local areas in the following manner:

1. Each district shown in column 1 of the schedule annexed hereto shall be delimited in local areas as shown in column 3 of the said schedule.

2. (i) In respect of each of the said local areas, the extent of family holding for each class of dry land shall be the acreage shown in column 4 or column 5 of the schedule against the said local area.

(ii) In respect of each of the said local areas, the extent of family holding for all classes of single crop wet lands shall be the acreage shown in column 6 of the schedule against the said local area:

Provided however that for all lands irrigated under the following projects, irrespective of the local area in

which they are situated, the extent of family holding for single crop wet land shall be six acres.

- | | |
|------------------|-------------------|
| 1. Nizamsagar. | 11. Baithipally. |
| 2. Tungabhadra. | 12. Singbhupalam. |
| 3. Pendlipakla. | 13. Bhimghanpur. |
| 4. Chandrasagar. | 14. Manair. |
| 5. Pocharam. | 15. Chegaon. |
| 6. Palair. | 16. Dindi. |
| 7. Pakhal. | 17. Royanapalli. |
| 8. Lakhanawaram. | 18. Mahbub Naher. |
| 9. Ramappa. | 19. Rooti. |
| 10. Wyra. | 20. Sirala. |
| | 21. Fatch Naher. |

Provided further that for the purposes of determining the extent of family holdings for wet lands—

(a) all lands irrigated exclusively under wells or Bhurkies, situated within or outside the ayacut and used for bagat or paddy crops, shall be treated as dry-lands;

(b) lands irrigated under private kuntas, constructed with the permission of the Government and assessed at dry rates, shall be treated as dry lands;

(c) subject to clause (b) above, only such lands shall be treated as single crop or double crop wet lands, or lands under light irrigation, which have been irrigated as such under flow-water for not less than six years during the period from 1944 to 1953; in the case of new irrigation sources however, only such lands shall be treated as single or double crop wet lands or lands under light irrigation which have been irrigated as such under flow-water for not less than 60% of the crop seasons occurring after the construction of the said sources of irrigation;

(d) where for a double crop land under a joint source, Tabi is entirely under well, the land shall, subject

however to clause (c) above, be treated as a single crop wet land;

(iii) in the case of double crop wet lands, one acre of double crop wet land shall be treated as one and a half acre of single crop wet land of the local area concerned.

(iv) in the case of light irrigation under flow, an acre of land under light irrigation shall be treated as equal to two acres of dry land of the local area concerned.

MOHD. ABDULLAH,
Secretary,
Revenue Department.

SCHEDULE

Showing Local Areas and Family Holdings

District	LOCAL AREAS		EXTENTS OF FAMILY HOLDINGS		
	Serial No.	Talukas or parts of Talukas placed in the Local Area	FOR DRY LANDS		
			All classes of Black Cotton or Laterite soils	All classes of Chalka Soils	For all classes of single crop wet lands
1	2	3	4	5	6
Hyderabad ..	1	Hyderabad East taluka Hyderabad West taluka. Alur, Manglaram & Kandawada circles of Shahabad taluka.	..	42 acres	7 acres
	2	Shahabad & Palamkole circle of Shahabad taluka. Medchal taluka, Ibrahimpatam taluka.	..	54 acres	9 acres
Mahboobnagar	3	Srirangapur circle of Wanparty taluka. Kankal circle of Pargi taluka.	..	86 acres	7 acres
	4	Wanparty, Kothakota, Addakal and Peddamandade circles of Wanparty taluka. Pargi, Boinpally, Mohamadabad and Gandeed circles of Pargi taluka. Kundurg circle of Shadnagar taluka. Makhtal taluka. Kollhapur taluka.	..	48 acres	8 acres.

SCHEDULE-(Contd.)

Showing Local Areas and Family Holdings

District	LOCAL AREAS		EXTENTS OF FAMILY HOLDINGS		
	Serial No.	Talukas or parts of Talukas placed in the Local Area	FOR DRY LANDS		
			All classes of Black Cotton or Laterite soils	All classes of Chalka Soils	For all classes of single crop wet lands
1	2	3	4	5	6
	5	Mahboobnagar taluka, Atmakur taluka, Shadnagar, Vemulherla, Balanagar & Chawdur circles of Shadnagar taluka, Kalwakurty taluka, Nagarkurnul taluka.	..	54 acres	9 acres
	6	Achampeth	..	60 acres	9 acres
Raichur	7	Manvi taluka, Sindhnur taluka, Koppal and Alwandi circles of Koppal taluka, Yelbarga taluka, Alampur circle of Alampur taluka.	..	24 acres	9 acres
	8	Raichur taluka, Irkalgad and Hittihah circles of Koppal taluka, Kushtagi taluka, Lingsugur taluka, Deodurg taluka, Gangawati taluka.	30 acres	..	9 acres
	9	Itkalyal circle of Alampur taluka	..	42 acres	7 acres
	10	Gadwal taluka	..	48 acres	8 acres
Gulbarga	11	Gulbarga taluka. . . Chitapur taluka. Jeevargi taluka. Afzalpur taluka. Alamb taluka. Seram taluka. . .	..	80 acres	9 acres
	12	Yadgir, Gurmatkal and Saidapur circles of Yadgir taluka. Shahapur taluka. Shorapur taluka. Chincholi taluka. . .	..	86 acres	9 acres
	13	Balichakkar circle of Yadgir taluka. Tandur taluka	..	42 acres	7 acres

SCHEDULE (Contd.)

Showing Local Areas and Family Holdings

District	LOCAL AREAS		EXTENTS OF FAMILY HOLDINGS		
	Serial No.	Talukas or parts of Talukas placed in the Local Area	FOR DRY LANDS		
			All classes of Black Cotton or Laterite soils	All classes of Chalka soils	For all classes of single crop wet lands
1	2	3	4	5	6
	14	Kodungal taluka	..	48 acres	8 acres
Bidar	15	Nilanga taluka	..	24 acres	9 acres
	16	Bidar taluka, Humnabad taluka, Bhalki taluka, Narsayankhed taluka. . .	..	80 acres	9 acres
	17	Zaheerabad taluka. Ahmedpur taluka. Udgir taluka. Santpur (Awrad) taluka. . .	..	86 acres	9 acres
Osmanabad	18	Kallam taluka. Latur taluka. Anasa taluka. Umarga taluka. . .	..	24 acres	9 acres
	19	Osmanabad taluka. Tuljapur taluka. Parenda taluka. Bheem-taluka	..	80 acres	9 acres
Bhir	20	Manjlegaon & Talkhed circles of Manjlegaon taluka	..	21 acres	9 acres
	21	Geeral taluka. Sivella & Nitrud circles of Manjlegaon taluka. Mominabad taluka, Katj taluka	..	24 acres	9 acres
	22	Bhir taluka	..	86 acres	9 acres
	23	Patoda taluka. Ashti taluka	..	86 acres	9 acres

SCHEDULE (Contd.)

Showing Local Areas and Family Holdings

District	LOCAL AREAS		EXTENTS OF FAMILY HOLDINGS		
	Serial No.	Talukas or parts of Talukas placed in the Local Area	For dry lands		For all classes of single crop wet lands
			All classes of Black Cotton or Laterite soils	All classes of Chalka soils	
1	2	3	4	5	6
Aurangabad	24.	Gangapur taluka, Ambad taluka.	.. 21 acres	..	9 acres
	25.	Aurangabad taluka, Paithan taluka, Sillode taluka, Bhokardhan taluka, Jalna taluka, Soegaon taluka.	.. 24 acres	..	9 acres
	26.	Vaijapur taluka, Kannad taluka, Jafferabad taluka.	.. 30 acres	..	9 acres
	27.	Khuldabad taluka	.. 36 acres	..	9 acres
Parbhani	28.	Parbhani taluka .. Gangakhed taluka, Pathri taluka, Partur taluka, Basmat, Hutta, and Kurunda circles of Basmat taluka.	.. 21 acres	..	9 acres
	29.	Jintur taluka, Hingoli taluka, Kalamnuri taluka.	.. 24 acres	..	9 acres
	30.	Chudava circle of Basmat taluka.	.. 30 acres	..	9 acres
Nanded	31.	Hadgaon taluka, Nanded taluka, Biloli, Adampur & Kuttur circles of Biloli taluka, Deglur, Jukkai & Mirkhel circles of Deglur taluka, Mudhole taluka.	.. 21 acres	..	9 acres

SCHEDULE (Contd.)

Showing Local Areas and Family Holdings

District	LOCAL AREAS		EXTENTS OF FAMILY HOLDINGS		
	Serial No.	Talukas or parts of Talukas placed in the Local Area	For dry lands		For all classes of single crop wet lands
			All classes of Black Cotton or Laterite soils	All classes of Chalka soils	
1	2	3	4	5	6
	32.	Manjram circle of Biloli taluka, Mukhed taluka, Kandhar taluka, Bhokar taluka.	.. 24 acres	..	9 acres
	33.	Bichkunda circle of Deglur taluka	.. 30 acres	..	9 acres
Adilabad	34.	Adilabad taluka, Boath taluka, Kinwat taluka.	.. 30 acres	..	9 acres
	35.	Utnur taluka, Rajura taluka.	.. 36 acres	..	9 acres
	36.	Lokeshwar, Narsapur, Nirmal, Wadyal and Soan circles of Nirmal taluka, Asnad, Wernanpalli, Parapalli and Chinnur circles of Chinnur taluka, Laxetipet taluka.	..	42 acres	7 acres
	37.	Khanapur taluka, Sirpur taluka, Nanai and Jaipur circles of Chinnur taluka, Asifabad taluka.	..	54 acres	9 acres
	38.	Jam and Owla circles of Nirmal taluka	..	30 acres	7 acres
Nizamabad	39.	Gandhari circle of Yellareddy taluka, Bodhan taluka	..	36 acres	7 acres
	40.	Nizamabad taluka, Banswada taluka.	..	42 acres	7 acres
	41.	Kamareddy taluka, Armoor taluka, Yellareddy, Lingampet and Velutla circles of Yellareddy taluka.	..	43 acres	9 acres

SCHEDULE (Contd.)

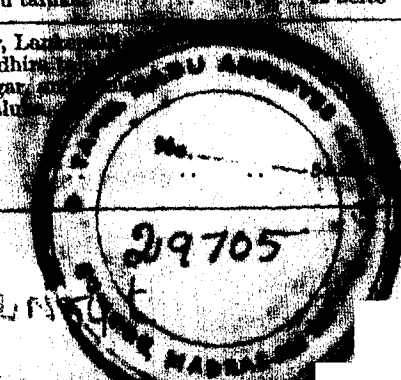
Showing Local Areas and Family Holdings

District	LOCAL AREAS		EXTENTS OF FAMILY HOLDINGS		
	Serial No.	Talukas or parts of Talukas placed in the Local Area	For dry lands		
			All classes of Black Cotton or Laterite soils	All classes of Chalka soils	For all classes of single crop wet lands
1	2	3	4	5	6
Medak	42.	Sadasivpeth and Kaisaram circles of Sangareddy taluka. Davannur circle of Andole taluka	..	30 acres	7 acres
	43.	Sangareddy, Patancheru, Shankerampalli and Koudapur circles of Sangareddy taluka. Vikarabad taluka. Jogipet, Chowtgir, Shankerampeth, Tekmal and Papannapet circles of Andole taluka.	..	42 acres	7 acres
	44.	Medak taluka. Gajwel taluka.	..	48 acres	8 acres
	45.	Narsapur taluka. Siddipet taluka.	..	54 acres	9 acres
	46.	Peddapalli, Konaram, Ramagundam and Chegaon circles of Sultanabad taluka.	..	36 acres	7 acres
Karimnagar	47.	Karimnagar, Choppadandi and Ramadgu circles of Karimnagar taluka. Sireilla, Konaraopet, Modepally, Villagar and Edanthkunta circles of Sirsilla taluka, Jagtial taluka. Kamalapur, Jamunikunta and Yelbak circle of Huzurabad taluka, Tadcherla, Manthani and Damerkunta circles of Manthani taluka.	..	42 acres	7 acres
	48.	Yelgandal, Nustulapur, Indurti, Kohide and Hasanabad circles of Karimnagar taluka. Gambhirraopeth and Nerella circles of Sirsilla taluka. Metpally taluka. Sultanabad, Mydaram and Kamanpur circles of Sultanabad taluka. Huzurabad, Yalkaturli and Vengera circles of Huzurabad taluka. Mahadevpur and Chintakani circles of Manthani taluka.	..	48 acres	8 acres

SCHEDULE (Contd.)

Showing Local Areas and Family Holdings

District	LOCAL AREAS		EXTENTS OF FAMILY HOLDINGS		
	Serial No.	Talukas or parts of Talukas placed in the Local Area	For dry lands		
			All classes of Black Cotton or Laterite soils	All classes of Chalka soils	For all classes of single crop wet lands
1	2	3	4	5	6
Nalgonda	49.	Aler and Motakodur circles of Bhongir taluka. Suryapet taluka. Huzurnagar taluka.	..	42 acres	7 acres
	50.	Nalgonda taluka. Rajapet, Bhongir, Bommalmavaram and Manevar Turkepally circles of Bhongir taluka. Ramannapet taluka.	..	54 acres	9 acres
	51.	Miryalguda taluka. Deverkonda taluka.	..	60 acres	9 acres
Warangal	52.	Atmakur circles of Warangal taluka. Ippiguda and Kolkonda circles of Jangaon taluka. Parkal, Shayampeth and Mogillapalli circles of Parkal taluka.	..	42 acres	7 acres
	53.	Warangal, Hasanparti Sangam, Wardhanapet, Inole, Ghanpur and Dharmasagar circles of Warangal taluka. Mahbubabad taluka.	..	48 acres	8 acres
	54.	Pakhal taluka. Mulug taluka. Habarti, Nirmitta, Chinnur, Jangaon & Cherla circles of Jangaon taluka. Madhapalli circle of Parkal taluka.	..	54 acres	9 acre
Khammam	55.	Madhira, Ravinutula and Yerupalam circles of Madhira taluka.	..	30 acres	7 acres
	56.	Chintakani circle of Khammam taluka	..	36 acres	7 acres
	57.	Ganepalli Palair I, Palair II, Subled, Tallampahad & Khammam circles of Khammam taluka. Garla circle of Yellandu taluka.	..	42 acres	7 acres
	58.	Waira, Tallada, Kallur, Lona, Vemsur circles of Madhira taluka. Singareni, Shujayatnagar circles of Yellandu taluka. Paloncha taluka. Borgampad taluka.	..	..	9 acres



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LAND REFORMS SERIES

1. Census of Land Holdings in Hyderabad State.
2. The Hyderabad Tenancy and Agricultural Lands (Amendment) Act, No. III of 1954.
3. The Hyderabad Land Commission Rules, 1954.
4. The Hyderabad Land Census Rules, 1954.
5. The Hyderabad Tenancy and Agricultural Lands Act, 1950, as amended up to date.
6. Census of Land Holdings. Instructions for Inspecting Officers.
7. Reform of Pahani Patrak and Integration of Land Census, Record of Rights and Annual Revenue Accounts and Crop Inspections.
8. Register of Holdings and Land Census Abstracts.