MADRAS RECORD OFFICE

Government of Madras.

Revenue Department.

G.O. No. 731 Revenue Pros

Dated 23rd October 1888

Not to be folded or roughly handled

p. 1-2 missing

Alúr. There is a little irrigation from channels drawn from its sandy bed.

14. *Revenue history.*—It will be sufficient for our purpose here just to sketch in a few lines the changes that have taken place in the revenue administration since the districts we are treating of came under British rule in 1800.

15. The country was then in a very unsettled state, and one of the first things that Major (afterwards Sir Thomas) Munro did was to introduce a ryotwar settlement. In connection with this a survey of the lands was undertaken "by which was ascertained the actual extent of land cultivated; the different descriptions of it, both with regard to the tenures under which it was held, and the kinds of produce which it yielded; what quantity a given portion of seed would yield of a particular produce; and what was the extent of land either uncultivated or waste."

16. "When introducing the new assessment, alterations were only gradually made as the circumstances of the cultivation and the state of agriculture improved." The survey was commenced in 1802 and finished in 1805. The classification of the land began in 1804 and was completed in 1806. Between 1800 and 1805 cultivation had increased nearly one half, notwithstanding the general raising of the rent by the survey.

17. The ryotwar system thus inaugurated by Major Munro was viewed with disfavor by the Supreme Government, and notwithstanding the objections raised by the Madras Government, they insisted on the introduction of a villagewar triennial lease which lasted from fasli 1219 (1809-10) to 1221 (1811-12).

Though this lease did not prove a success, it was thought that better results would follow if a longer term was fixed, and so the triennial was exchanged for a decennial villagewar lease. This continued in force till fasli 1231 (1821-22).

18. Meanwhile Mr. Thackery, a Member of the Board of Revenue, who had taken charge of the district, expressed his opinion that the renting system was "under any circumstances unsuitable to this country. The moral effects on all have been bad and the district is in a worse state than it was in 1807 and in some respects than it was in 1801." He recommended that the survey assessment "should be lowered generally 25 per cent., but he thought in some cases it should be reduced still more, viz., an additional reduction of 8 per cent. in the case of well lands."

19. With these modifications the ryotwar settlement was reintroduced by Mr. Campbell, who, however, proposed still further reductions on irrigated lands and the better black soils not on any fixed principle, but entirely at the discretion of the Collector. His reason for doing so was, that during the years of the triennial and decennial leases much of the finest, and therefore the richest, assessed black lands in the taluks of Gooty, Ráyadrug and Alúr had been abandoned and were now overgrown with nutt grass and weeds and were in a state quite unfit for cultivation. Nothing seems to have been done on Mr. Campbell's proposals beyond giving these lands out on favorable cowle tenure.

20. The assessment rose and fell with reference to varied seasons, until it was found that prices continued steadily to fall, which was attributed by the Collector to continued peace which had induced a large increase of cultivation in the Mysore and Hyderabad territories, so that there was no longer the market for exported grain that there had been in the earlier years of the century.

21. Thus things went on till 1846 when Mr. Mellor submitted a long report to the Board on the state of the district, recommending a further reduction of assessment, but it was not till after this discussion had lasted for some time and until the matter was strongly urged by Mr. Pelly, who had been many years in the district, that any reductions were sanctioned. They were then made on the following principles and these modified rates were to hold good until the general survey and settlement which is now about to come into force:—

I. Dry.

							RS.	A.	P.
Lands assessed at and above Rs. 4 to be reduced to						...	3	0	0
Do.	Rs. 3	and under Rs. 4	to be reduced to			...	2	8	0
Do.	„ 2¾	do.	„ 3	do.		...	2	4	0
Do.	„ 2¼	do.	„ 2½	do.		...	2	0	0

Rates under Rs. 2¼ downwards to Re. 1 to be reduced at the Collector's discretion, but the average reduction was not to exceed 12½ per cent., and the new rates to descend by gradations of 2 annas only. Rates below one rupee were merely to be combined and amalgamated for the sake of simplifying the accounts.

II. Wet.

				Rs.	A.	P.
Lands assessed above Rs. 16 to be reduced to	...	...	...	12	0	0
Do. from „ 15 to Rs. 16 to be reduced to			...	11	8	0
Do. do. „ 14 to „ 15	do.		...	11	0	0
Do. do. „ 13 to „ 14	do.		...	10	8	0
Do. do. „ 12 to „ 13	do.		...	10	0	0

Rates from Rs. 6 and under 12 to be reduced at the Collector's discretion, but on the whole the reduction not to exceed 12½ per cent. The new scale from Rs. 12 to 6 was to descend by quarter of rupees. The rates below Rs. 6 were not to be reduced but merely amalgamated, and all irrigated land below Re. 1 was to be either raised to that rate and retained as irrigated land or to be transferred to dry and rated accordingly (*vide* Board's Proceedings, No. 3057, dated 8th August 1859).

22. This settlement of Mr. Pelly's was commenced in August 1857 and completed by the end of 1858. When submitting his report thereon the Collector wrote :—

"The Bellary district was surveyed and assessed by the first Principal Collector, Colonel Munro, in 1806-7. The survey assessment then amounted to Rs. 50,59,822. In 1822 a general reduction of 25 per cent. was made in the survey assessment, which reduced it to Rs. 38,92,858. Now the higher rates of this assessment have been revised and lowered, which has reduced the assessment of the Government lands of the district to Rs. 34,20,304."

The greater portion of this reduction was on waste lands not in the occupation of the ryots.

23. The above figures are those for the whole of the fifteen taluks which then comprised the Bellary district, for it was not till 1882 that Anantapur was formed into a separate district. I subjoin a statement showing the jamabandi figures for the five taluks, of which this report more immediately treats for faslis 1266, 1267, 1285, 1290 and 1295. The first two years show the state of things before and after the introduction of Mr. Pelly's settlement. Fasli 1285 was the year before the last great famine, and the figures for 1290 show how things stood afterwards, for it was not until 1879 that ryots were permitted to relinquish lands on which arrears were outstanding. In that year the restriction was removed (Board's Proceedings, dated 31st March 1879, No. 851), and the result was an immediate and heavy decrease in the occupied area. The progress made since the famine is shown by the increased area in occupation and the assessment realized in fasli 1295, the year on the accounts of which our settlement proposals have been made out :—

Years.	Adoni.		Alur.		Hospet.		Gooty.		Penukonda.	
	Area in occupation.	Assessment.	Area in occupation.	Assessment.	Area in occupation.	Assessment.	Area in occupation.	Assessment.	Area in occupation.	Assessment.
	Acs.	Rs.	Acs.	Rs.	Acs.	Rs.	Acs.	Rs.	Acs.	Rs.
Fasli 1266 (1856-57) ..	144,461	2,15,043	139,479	2,74,261	43,441	94,046	132,086	1,44,270	71,601	1,41,404
„ 1267 (1857-58) ..	157,973	1,55,412	154,690	2,04,570	46,507	64,001	145,756	1,58,266	72,554	1,40,254
„ 1285 (1875-76) ..	232,586	2,27,125	193,277	2,48,337	86,444	1,08,379	241,958	1,80,698	101,198	85,246
„ 1290 (1880-81) ..	141,705	1,48,821	163,779	2,05,580	73,371	1,03,598	195,043	1,59,250	83,789	79,512
„ 1295 (1885-86) ..	174,688	1,76,038	164,453	1,98,186	76,142	1,03,355	210,296	1,63,932	90,898	80,866

24. The lower figure in the amount of assessment realized in Alúr in fasli 1295 as against an increase in area is owing to some of the more highly assessed lands having been relinquished. Similarly the small amount of assessment realized in Penukonda in faslis 1285 and 1295, as compared with the area in occupation, is owing to large remissions which were given on waste lands and wet lands on which dry crops had been grown. In Board's Proceedings of the 16th August 1886, No. 1857, paragraph 15, they observe that "owing to a succession of adverse seasons since the famine, the condition of the Bellary and Anantapur districts is still far from satisfactory, and the area under occupation in fasli 1294 was less by nearly a fifth than it was before the famine."

25. I give below the particulars of the number of rates in dry and wet now existing in each of the fifteen taluks of the Bellary and Anantapur districts with the maximum and minimum under each head :—

Taluks.	Dry.			Wet.		
	Number of rates.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Number of rates.	Maximum.	Minimum.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1. Adóni	24	3 0 0	0 2 0	31	9 0 0	1 0 0
2. Alúr	25	3 0 0	0 2 0	17	6 4 0	1 0 0
3. Hospet	22	2 4 0	0 2 0	36	12 0 0	1 0 0
4. Bellary	24	2 8 0	0 2 0	23	12 0 0	1 0 0
5. Kúdligi	25	3 0 0	0 2 0	28	12 0 0	1 8 0
6. Harpanahalli	25	3 0 0	0 2 0	29	10 8 0	1 0 0
7. Hadagalli	23	2 8 0	0 2 0	31	12 0 0	1 0 0
8. Rayadurgam	21	2 8 0	0 2 0	36	12 0 0	1 0 0
9. Gooty	25	3 0 0	0 2 0	39	12 0 0	1 0 0
10. Penukonda	24	3 0 0	0 2 0	39	12 0 0	1 0 0
11. Tadpatri	25	3 0 0	0 2 0	30	12 0 0	1 0 0
12. Anantapur	26	3 0 0	0 2 0	32	12 0 0	1 8 0
13. Dharmavaram	23	3 0 0	0 2 0	39	12 0 0	1 0 0
14. Hindupur	26	3 0 0	0 2 0	40	12 0 0	1 0 0
15. Madakasíra	19	2 0 0	0 2 0	44	12 0 0	1 0 0

26. Kattugutta and dasabandham lands, of which there are a few, will be treated in our accounts as inams in the same way as kandacharam have already been done, and the only special tenure that will be recognized by us are the topes granted under Board's Standing Order No. 7.

27. *Changes of villages.*—The following statement shows the changes that have been made in the number of villages in the several taluks now being treated of according to the present survey and settlement :—

Taluks.	Particulars.	Number of villages.		
		Government.	Proprietary.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5
1. Adóni	As per Revenue accounts	180	24	204
	Do. Settlement	178	24	202
2. Alúr	As per Revenue accounts	101	7	108
	Do. Settlement	101	7	108
3. Hospet	As per Revenue accounts	127	22	149
	Do. Settlement	107	22	129
4. Gooty	As per Revenue accounts	144	10	154
	Do. Settlement	143	10	153
5. Penukonda	As per Revenue accounts	89	26	115
	Do. Settlement	78	26	104

28. The number of Government villages in the Gooty taluk as per survey was originally 140, but three new ones have subsequently been formed—Pedda Pepalli and Pedda Mushtur having been separated from the large village of Uravakonda and Ravuludiki lying detached from Appecherla constituted a separate village.

29. *Area.*—The next statement exhibits the area under different heads according to the old accounts and as per survey :—

Talukes.	Particulars.	Occupation.				Waste.				Inams.	Poramboke.	Total ayacut of Government villages.
		Dry.	Wet.	Total.	Total Government land.	Dry.	Wet.	Total.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		10	11	12
1. Adóni ..	As per Revenue accounts	168,288	2,064	170,352	114,006	738	114,744	285,096		137,371	28,508	450,975
	Do. Survey	175,587	2,241	177,828	110,530	723	111,313	289,141		138,478	50,546	478,165
	Difference ..	+ 7,299	+ 177	+ 7,476	— 3,476	— 15	— 3,491	+ 4,045		+ 1,107	+ 22,038	+ 27,190
	Percentages ..	+ 4·34	+ 8·58	+ 4·39	— 3·0	— 2·03	— 2·99	+ 1·42		+ 0·81	+ 77·30	+ 6·03
2. Alúr ..	As per Revenue accounts	161,051	357	164,408	66,996	67	67,063	231,471		150,336	18,975	400,782
	Do. Survey	170,460	389	170,849	65,145	58	65,203	236,052		154,198	36,110	426,360
	Difference ..	+ 6,409	+ 32	+ 6,441	— 1,851	— 9	— 1,860	+ 4,581		+ 3 862	+ 17,135	+ 25,578
	Percentages ..	+ 3·91	+ 8·96	+ 3·91	— 2·76	— 13·43	— 2·77	+ 1·98		+ 2·57	+ 90 30	+ 6·38
3. Hospet ..	As per Revenue accounts	61,425	9,598	71,023	75,177	1,338	76,515	147,538		29,883	90,478	267,899
	Do. Survey	65,732	10,076	75,808	65,359	1,374	66,733	142,541		29,162	110,018	281,721
	Difference ..	+ 4,307	+ 478	+ 4,785	— 9,818	+ 36	— 9,782	— 4,997		— 721	+ 19,540	+ 13,822
	Percentages ..	+ 7·01	+ 4·98	+ 6·74	— 13·06	+ 2·69	— 12·78	— 3·39		— 2·41	+ 21·60	+ 5·16
4. Gooty ..	As per Revenue accounts	203,486	6,696	210,182	106,297	2,191	108,488	318,670		184,087	125,649	628,406
	Do. Survey	213,590	7,324	220,914	97,727	2,206	99,933	320,847		190,286	141,388	652,521
	Difference ..	+ 10,104	+ 628	+ 10,732	— 8,570	+ 15	— 8,555	+ 2,177		+ 6,199	+ 15,739	+ 24,115
	Percentages ..	+ 4·97	+ 9·38	+ 5·11	— 8·06	— 0·68	— 7·89	+ 0·68		+ 3·37	+ 12·53	+ 3·84
5. Penukonda ..	As per Revenue accounts	78,230	12,289	90,519	86,030	2,375	88,405	178,924		27,178	106,114	312,216
	Do. Survey	84,839	13,396	98,235	88,253	2,492	90,745	188,980		29,389	174,769	393,138
	Difference ..	+ 6,609	+ 1,107	+ 7,716	+ 2,223	+ 117	+ 2,340	+ 10,056		+ 2,211	+ 68,655	+ 80,922
	Percentages ..	+ 8·45	+ 9·01	+ 8·52	+ 2·58	+ 4·93	+ 2·65	+ 5·62		+ 8·14	+ 64·70	+ 25·92

* I must not forget to mention that in the above figures are not included the village of Kallagotla in the Adoni taluk, which formerly belonged to, and was classified and settled in the Pattikonda taluk of the Kurnool district, and Kamalapur in Hospet, which was unavoidably left out on account of the survey area not having been received for it.

30. The difference by survey on the total culturable Government area (column 9) is very insignificant and in all the taluks except Penukonda, where there is the greatest increase, we find a decrease in the waste against an increase in occupation showing that ryots must have encroached a good deal.

31. Everywhere in the poramboke there is a great increase owing, no doubt, to the rough way in which that area must have been estimated in Major Munro's survey.

32. In Adóni, Alúr and Gooty the proportion of inam land is large, being one-third and more of the culturable area.

33. *Population and Agricultural Statistics.*—The subjoined three statements give all the particulars under this head for the five taluks under report, taken from the census returns of faslis 1281 (1871-72) and 1291 (1881-82):—

Taluks.	Area in square miles.	Population.			Agriculturists.	Non-agriculturists.	Percentages of agriculturists.	Average of population per square mile.
		Males.	Females.	Total.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Fasli 1281.								
1. Adóni	787	93,290	88,293	181,583	27,466	154,117	15	231
2. Alúr	646	51,052	47,178	98,230	78,988	19,242	80	152
3. Hospet	480	47,605	45,819	93,424	53,614	39,810	57	195
4. Gooty	1,010	75,238	69,330	144,568	102,736	41,832	71	143
5. Penukonda	655	46,182	42,572	88,754	37,929	50,825	43	136
Total ..	3,578	313,367	293,192	606,559	300,733	305,826	50	166
Fasli 1291.								
1. Adóni	787	62,491	59,554	122,085	37,375	84,710	31	155
2. Alúr	646	33,212	32,374	65,586	28,693	36,893	44	102
3. Hospet	480	43,219	41,767	84,986	35,798	49,188	42	177
4. Gooty	1,010	56,400	54,197	110,597	42,750	67,847	39	119
5. Penukonda	655	37,266	35,757	73,023	35,169	37,854	48	110
Total ..	3,578	232,588	223,689	456,277	179,785	276,492	39	128
Difference ..	..	— 80,779	— 69,503	—150,282	— 120,948	— 29,334	..	..

Taluks.	Population.	NUMBER OF PATTADARS.			NUMBER OF PATTAS.			Number of ploughs.	NUMBER OF CATTLE.			OCCUPIED LAND.		Average of each pattadar's holding.	Average of assessment paid by each pattadar.	Average area to each plough.
		Resident.	Non-resident.	Total.	Individual.	Joint.	Total.		Ploughing.	Milch.	Sheep and goats.	Area.	Assessment.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Fasli 1281.												ACS.	RS.		RS. A. P.	
1. Adóni	181,583	10,671	3,095	13,766	11,373	1,591	12,964	9,521	19,042	12,056	28,675	216,925	220,239	16·73	16 15 10	22·78
2. Alúr	98,230	45,148	1,560	46,708	8,309	380	8,689	7,862	15,723	10,640	24,085	185,941	236,842	21·40	27 4 1	23·65
3. Hospet	93,424	42,612	2,390	45,002	8,258	214	8,472	6,454	13,447	11,867	13,818	78,614	123,119	9·28	14 8 6	12·18
4. Gooty	144,568	13,792	1,598	15,390	9,683	487	10,170	12,078	24,157	14,956	38,647	221,225	178,348	21·75	17 8 7	18·32
5. Penukonda ..	88,754	6,574	930	7,504	7,504	185	7,689	8,440	17,578	18,051	80,890	104,894	105,304	13·64	13 11 2	12·43
Total ..	606,559	118,797	9,573	128,370	45,127	2,857	47,984	44,355	89,947	67,570	186,115	807,599	863,852	16·83	18 0 1	18·21
Fasli 1291.																
1. Adóni	122,085	9,635	3,013	12,648	11,076	595	11,671	7,649	15,208	9,888	37,105	144,020	152,557	12·34	13 1 2	13·83
2. Alúr	65,586	5,513	103	5,616	7,125	174	7,299	6,603	13,206	8,575	36,342	151,882	189,301	20·81	25 15 0	23·0
3. Hospet	84,986	9,582	2,480	12,062	6,770	1,134	7,904	5,394	10,829	10,757	13,021	68,482	119,605	8·66	15 2 1	12·69
4. Gooty	110,597	..	..	15,562	9,474	336	9,810	9,441	19,525	16,189	45,215	186,951	162,928	19·06	16 9 9	19·80
5. Penukonda ..	73,023	7,379	1,926	9,305	7,266	113	7,379	9,542	19,084	12,600	60,921	82,043	85,869	11·12	11 10 2	8·60
Total ..	456,277	32,109	7,522	55,193	41,711	2,352	44,063	38,629	77,942	58,009	192,604	633,378	710,260	14·37	16 1 11	16·40
Difference ..	—150,282	— 86,688	— 2,051	— 73,177	— 3,416	— 505	— 3,921	— 5,726	— 12,005	— 9,561	+ 6,489	—174,221	—153,592	..	..	..

Taluks.	INDIVIDUAL PATTAS.																JOINT PATTAS.		Total.	
	Below Rs. 10.		From Rs. 10 to 30.		From Rs. 30 to 50.		From Rs. 50 to 100.		From Rs. 100 to 250.		From Rs. 250 to 500.		Above Rs. 500.		Total.					
	Number.	Assessment.	Number.	Assessment.	Number.	Assessment.	Number.	Assessment.	Number.	Assessment.	Number.	Assessment.	Number.	Assessment.	Number.	Assessment.	Number.	Assessment.	Number.	Assessment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Fasli 1281.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.
1. Adóni ..	6,261	31,797	3,681	62,717	825	31,219	435	29,930	164	23,494	6	1,924	1	604	11,373	1,81,685	1,591	38,554	12,964	2,20,239
2. Alúr ..	3,004	14,176	3,088	57,768	1,070	41,201	801	55,209	310	43,016	33	10,214	3	1,949	8,309	2,23,533	380	13,309	8,689	2,36,842
3. Hospet ..	4,882	20,422	2,429	41,482	542	20,534	309	21,100	86	12,092	8	2,407	2	1,296	8,258	1,19,333	214	3,786	8,472	1,23,119
4. Gooty ..	5,518	23,726	2,746	46,021	730	29,100	523	33,884	155	21,243	11	3,296	..	..	9 683	1,57,270	487	21,078	10,170	1,78,348
5. Penukonda.	4,682	21,184	1,883	29,928	617	21,239	240	15,380	74	10,132	6	2,146	2	1,280	7,504	1,01,289	185	4,015	7,689	1,05,304
Total ..	24,347	1,11,305	13,827	2,37,916	3,784	1,43,293	2,308	1,55,503	789	1,09,977	64	19,987	8	5,129	45,127	7,83,110	2,857	80,742	47,984	8,63,852
Fasli 1291.																				
1. Adóni ..	6,066	23,797	3,696	52,671	782	25,511	426	24,987	99	13,264	7	1,953	..	..	11,076	1,42,183	595	10,374	11,671	1,52,557
2. Alúr ..	2,699	12,932	2,543	45,511	932	34,949	691	46,305	233	34,775	23	7,285	4	2,816	7,125	1,84,573	174	4,728	7,299	1,89,301
3. Hospet ..	4,041	17,041	1,948	33,853	449	17,102	237	15,793	89	11,840	6	2,107	..	..	6,770	97,736	1,134	21,869	7,904	1,19,605
4. Gooty ..	5,514	23,072	2,661	45,129	684	26,324	468	31,617	137	19,217	9	2,671	..	..	9,473	1,48,030	337	14,898	9,810	1,62,928
5. Penukonda.	5,367	39,099	1,390	21,151	347	9,864	120	7,034	37	4,540	4	1,102	1	606	7,266	83,396	113	2,473	7,379	85,869
Total ..	23,687	1,15,941	12,238	1,98,315	3,194	1,13,750	1,942	1,25,736	595	83,636	49	15,118	5	3,422	41,710	6,55,918	2,353	54,342	44,063	7,10,260
Difference ..	— 660	+ 4,636	— 1,589	— 39,601	—590	— 29,543	—366	— 29,767	—194	—26,341	— 15	— 4,869	— 3	—1,707	— 3,417	—1,27,192	— 504	— 26,400	— 3,921	—1,53,592

34. The decrease throughout shows the falling off after the famine which was so much felt especially in the Bellary district. There seems to be some great error in the number of agriculturists entered against the Adóni taluk in fasli 1281, and non-agriculturists in Alúr and Hospet in that year, as compared with the number in fasli 1291, but it is impossible now to discover what should be the proper figure. Similarly there are unaccountable differences between the total number of pattadars in Alúr and Hospet in fasli 1281 and that in fasli 1291, and other variations which seem to point to some mistake in the returns prepared. Of all the taluks, Alúr, which is decidedly the one best off on account of its valuable black-cotton soils, shows the largest average size of patta and largest area to each plough. The latter item is likely to increase as the ryots take more to the large iron ploughs which are now becoming quite common in many places.

35. *Climate and Rainfall.*—Mr. Kelsall in his manual for the Bellary district says that "the climate is characterized by extreme dryness, and that less rain is supposed to fall at Bellary than at any place in South India. More rain," he adds, "falls in the taluks bordering the Tungabhadra and in the hilly country around Penukonda."

36. The following statement shows the average rainfall in each of the fifteen taluks of Bellary and Anantapur for the last two decades :—

Taluks.	Fasli 1276 to 1285 (1866 to 1876) —10 years' average.	Fasli 1286 to 1295 (1876 to 1886) —10 years' average.	Fasli 1276 to 1295 (1866 to 1886) —20 years' average.
1	2	3	4
	INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.
1. Adóni	[illegible]	25·08	25·83
2. Alúr	22·48	18·46	20·48
3. Bellary	17·19	18·37	17·78
4. Hospet	22·17	25·49	23·83
5. Hadagalli	19·98	20·37	20·18
6. Harpanahalli	20·46	22·44	21·45
7. Kúdligi	22·21	22·81	22·52
8. Ráyadrug	17·46	18·77	18·12
9. Gooty	23·26	23·55	23·41
10. Tadpatri	23 15	19·26	21·21
11. Anantapur	22·32	17·51	19·91
12. Dharmavaram	18·63	20·30	19·46
13. Penukonda	22·37	22·66	22·51
14. Hindupur	19·68	19·89	19·78
15. Madakasíra	24·25	23·56	23·90
Average of all taluks ...	21·85	21·20	21·53

37. From the above figures it would appear that the Adóni taluk gets the most rain, but as this was not borne out by general report, I went into the question with the tahsildar as well as with the Deputy Collector in charge of the division, whose head-quarters is also at Adóni. Their explanation was that the rainfall registered at Adóni is not a fair representation of what the taluk gets, as rain is often known to fall just about that town from clouds apparently attracted thither by the rocky hills close by, while none has fallen around. Bellary and Ráyadrug come in for the smallest quantity, while Madakasíra and Hospet seem to be most highly favored owing, no doubt, to the former being very hilly and the latter adjoining the lofty Sandúr range.

38. Taking the five years' rainfall of Pattikonda from fasli 1291 to 1295 (1882 to 1886), which is the only period for which I have been able to get anything reliable for that taluk, I find that it comes out very nearly the same as that of Alúr but much below Adóni.

39. *Soils and their Classification.*—Of the taluks we are now dealing with nearly the whole of Alúr and about two-thirds of Adóni and half of Gooty consists of black cotton soil, while almost all of Penukonda and three-fourths of Hospet is red land. According to our classification table the figures stand as follows :—

Class and sort.		Adoni.		Alur.		Hospet.		Gooty.		Penukonda.	
		Acres.	Percentages.	Acres.	Percentages.	Acres.	Percentages.	Acres.	Percentages.	Acres.	Percentages.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
III	1	112	..	1,368	..	1,801	..	239	..	..	..
	2	3,974	..	27,624	..	1,150	..	2,445	..	..	..
	3	29,465	..	72,956	..	394	..	27,779	..	121	..
	4	71,714	..	69,829	..	2,227	..	51,067	..	153	..
	5	19,216	..	8,274	..	6,897	..	14,387	..	1,168	..
Total, III ..		124,481	43	180,051	76	12,469	9	95,917	30	1,442	1
IV	1	4,074	..	1,740	..	1,908	..	287	..	548	..
	2	8,229	..	5,356	..	1,073	..	3,073	..	2,141	..
	3	17,494	..	12,460	..	2,245	..	9,543	..	3,156	..
	4	16,701	..	8,355	..	6,091	..	17,040	..	4,275	..
	5	11,105	..	3,229	..	10,068	..	11,407	..	10,308	..
Total, IV ..		57,603	20	31,140	13	21,385	15	41,550	13	20,428	11
V	1	642	..	220	..	54	..	409	..	10	..
	2	370	..	545	..	161	..	1,574	..	50	..
	3	582	..	944	..	416	..	3,100	..	470	..
	4	172	..	285	..	333	..	3,479	..	1,739	..
	5	214	..	566	..	554	..	1,718	..	5,021	..
Total, V ..		1,980	1	2,560	1	1,518	1	10,280	3	7,290	4
Total, III, IV and V ..		184,064	64	213,751	90	35,372	25	147,547	46	29,160	16
VI	1	..	..	49	..	693	..	..	..	..	..
	2	24	..	..	..	656	..	97	..	..	..
	3	..	..	..	..	830	..	..	..	..	..
	4	..	..	..	..	1,459	..	..	..	..	..
	5	..	..	..	..	73	..	..	..	..	..
Total, VI ..		24	..	49	..	3,711	2	97	..	..	..
VII	1	2,166	..	133	..	2,001	..	503	..	1,033	..
	2	4,827	..	896	..	4,451	..	3,170	..	3,008	..
	3	11,624	..	2,564	..	6,580	..	5,762	..	4,466	..
	4	17,798	..	4,864	..	11,277	..	11,644	..	13,759	..
	5	11,745	..	1,183	..	13,839	..	15,913	..	24,624	..
Total, VII ..		48,160	16	9,640	4	38,148	27	36,992	12	46,890	25
VIII	1	2,646	..	358	..	636	..	981	..	372	..
	2	6,416	..	1,462	..	1,982	..	4,044	..	860	..
	3	12,143	..	1,760	..	6,113	..	14,042	..	7,812	..
	4	24,281	..	4,652	..	11,891	..	35,353	..	30,071	..
	5	11,407	..	4,380	..	44,688	..	81,291	..	73,815	..
Total, VIII ..		56,893	20	12,612	6	65,310	46	136,211	42	112,930	59
Total, VI, VII and VIII.		105,077	36	22,301	10	107,169	75	173,300	54	159,820	84
Grand Total ..		289,141	100	236,052	100	142,541	100	320,847	100	188,980	100

The above figures do not include inam lands.

40. *Products.*—The annexed table shows the area cultivated under each crop in each of the fifteen taluks of the two districts in dry and wet with their percentages :—

Crops.	ADONI.		ALUR.		BELLARY.		HOSPET.		HADAGALLI.		HARPANAHALLI.		KUDLIGI.		RAYADRUG.	
	Area.	Per-centage.	Area.	Per-centage.	Area.	Per-centage.	Area.	Per-centage.	Area.	Per-centage.	Area.	Per-centage.	Area.	Per-centage.	Area.	Per-centage.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Dry.	ACS.		ACS.		ACS.		ACS.		ACS.		ACS.		ACS.		ACS.	
1. Cholum	153,511	52	143,575	49	241,233	69	57,259	72	109,986	53	77,948	51	54,267	44	55,855	26
2. Cotton	43,749	15	46,171	16	29,996	9	2,058	3	21,113	10	8,491	6	2,889	2	22,195	10
3. Ragi	227	..	83	..	848	..	1,183	1	1,773	1	10,181	7	18,543	15	4,953	2
4. Indigo	..	..	252	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	119	..
5. Wheat	1,672	1	797	..	164	..	97	..	3,152	2	227	..	260	..	75	..
6. Gingelly seeds	6,292	2	2,851	1	2,703	1	642	1	550	..	3,029	2	384	..	1,979	1
7. Korra	44,344	15	61,134	21	31,667	9	10,101	12	13,435	7	10,798	7	10,550	9	27,525	13
8. Sajja	15,365	5	7,593	2	17,436	5	773	1	2,000	1	605	..	2,369	2	24,912	12
9. Arikalu	1,236	..	..	..	..	..	618	1	280	..	796	1	1,413	1	28,699	13
10. Horse-gram	230	..	360	..	3,299	1	4,810	7	28,259	14	10,442	7	13,827	11	37,189	17
11. Other grains	28,653	10	31,723	11	23,815	6	2,262	2	25,373	12	29,489	19	19,705	16	11,668	6
Total ..	295,279	100	294,539	100	351,166	100	79,803	100	205,921	100	152,006	100	124,207	100	215,169	100
Wet.																
1. Paddy	4,086	92	355	61	4,194	71	8,685	70	1,367	41	1,485	28	3,767	43	11,066	93
2. Sugarcane	31	1	1	..	302	5	2,902	23	155	5	323	6	509	6	26	..
3. Ragi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Cocoanuts	23	..	3	1	181	3	55	1	105	3	582	11	1,374	16	38	1
5. Chillies and other garden crops.	309	7	219	38	1,222	21	756	6	1,666	51	2,914	55	3,057	35	777	6
Total ..	4,449	100	578	100	5,899	100	12,398	100	3,293	100	5,304	100	8,707	100	11,907	100

Crops.	GOOTY.		TADPATRI.		ANANTAPUR.		DHARMAVARAM.		PENUKONDA.		HINDUPUR.		MADAKASIRA.		TOTAL.	
	Area.	Per-centage.	Area.	Per-centage.	Area.	Per-centage.	Area.	Per-centage.	Area.	Per-centage.	Area.	Per-centage.	Area.	Per-centage.	Area.	Per-centage.
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
Dry.	ACS.		ACS.		ACS.		ACS.		ACS.		ACS.		ACS.		ACS.	
1. Cholum	127,074	37	64,389	29	47,561	22	23,471	12	8,635	10	6,051	11	2,925	7	1,173,740	40
2. Cotton	43,070	13	41,022	18	1,455	1	3,651	2	3,158	4	863	2	106	..	269,987	9
3. Ragi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	37,791	1
4. Indigo	2,272	1	9,281	4	22	..	6	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	11,968	1
5. Wheat	728	..	162	..	..	..	34	..	14	..	456	1	94	..	7,932	..
6. Gingelly seeds	6,447	2	1,755	1	9,267	4	20,655	9	2,410	3	722	1	559	1	60,245	2
7. Korra	71,913	21	65,252	29	26,084	12	19,927	9	9,960	11	2,796	5	12,561	28	418,047	14
8. Sajja	17,506	5	382	..	12,362	6	23,928	11	3,697	4	3,724	7	32	..	132,684	5
9. Arikalu	393	..	11,220	5	6,158	3	17,098	8	7,383	8	3,034	6	1,757	4	80,085	3
10. Horse-gram	28,978	8	10,568	5	73,879	34	81,508	37	34,793	40	18,795	35	14,109	31	361,046	13
11. Other grains	42,734	13	19,248	9	39,338	18	27,074	12	17,135	20	17,080	32	12,944	29	348,241	12
Total ..	341,115	100	223,279	100	216,126	100	217,352	100	87,196	100	53,521	100	45,087	100	2,901,766	100
Wet.																
1. Paddy	12,348	83	8,381	62	14,002	59	7,721	43	1,834	15	3,118	12	3,748	22	86,157	49
2. Sugarcane	14	..	18	..	1	..	6	..	380	3	970	4	30	..	5,668	3
3. Ragi	2,501	17	5,049	38	9,865	41	10,429	57	10,310	82	20,978	84	13,040	78	72,172	41
4. Cocoanuts	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,361	1
5. Chillies and other garden crops.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10,920	6
Total ..	14,863	100	13,448	100	23,868	100	18,156	100	12,524	100	25,066	100	16,818	100	177,278	100

41. In the black-cotton soil taluks the chief crops in dry are cholum, cotton and ragi; while in the red lands, korra, sajja and horse-gram predominate. Cholum is, however, also grown in the latter soils as is notably the case in Hospet, and korra is likewise cultivated, often as a mixed crop, in regar lands. In wet, paddy is, as usual, the normal crop; but in the southern taluks of Anantapur there is, as in the adjoining sub-division taluks of Cuddapah, a large area under ragi.

42. *Markets.*—Both districts are very well off for local markets as shown by the following list. These markets are held on different days of the week:—

1. Adóni	Taluk	in	12	Villages.	10. Tadpatri	Taluk	in	4 Villages.
2. Alúr	do.	in	2	do.	11. Anantapur	do.	in	3 do.
3. Bellary	do.	in	9	do.	12. Dharmavaram	do.	in	7 do.
4. Hospet	do.	in	7	do.	13. Penukonda	do.	in	6 do.
5. Hadgalli	do.	in	10	do.	14. Hindupur	do.	in	9 do.
6. Harpanahalli	do.	in	9	do.	15. Madakasíra	do.	in	3 do.
7. Kúdligi	do.	in	9	do.				—
8. Ráyadrug	do.	in	4	do.				97
9. Gooty	do.	in	3	do.				—

43. *Communications.*—The tract is also well favored in the way of means of communications. It is traversed by the following trunk roads:—

(1) From Madras through Tadpatri and Gooty, to Bellary and on towards Dharwar.

(2) From Bangalore through Penukonda and Anantapur, to Gooty and thence through Adóni towards Secunderabad.

(3) From Bangalore through Bellary and Alúr towards Kurnool; numerous cross roads are also in existence which are kept in very fair order by the Local Fund Boards, and further extensions are, from time to time, made as surplus funds are available.

44. The Madras Railway which enters the Tadpatri taluk a few miles south-east of the town of Tadpatri runs through the northern part of that taluk and Gooty to Guntakal junction. It then skirts a corner of Alúr and traverses the centre of Adóni. The Southern Mahratta Railway continues its course from Guntakal junction along the northern border of the Gooty taluk through the southern part of Bellary and the very heart of Hospet. Further extensions of the narrow gauge railway from Guntakal to Bangalore will traverse the western side of the Gooty taluk, the centre of Anantapur and portions of Dharmavaram, Penukonda and Hindupur.

45. *Irrigation.*—It has already been said that there are some fine channels taken from the Tungabhadra river generally from rough anicuts thrown across the stream. These are most reliable sources and irrigate some of the most valuable lands in the tract. The irrigation from the other rivers is very far inferior both on account of their somewhat precarious supply and the labor involved in clearing the channels. There are some fine large tanks in different parts. The subjoined statement gives the particulars of the number of sources of different kinds in the five taluks on which I am reporting:—

Description of sources.	ADONI.		ALUR.		HOSPET.		GOOTY.		PENUKONDA.	
	Government.	Dasabandham.	Government.	Dasabandham.	Government.	Dasabandham.	Government.	Dasabandham.	Government.	Dasabandham.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Tanks	54	..	14	..	26	3	49	..	103	10
Channels from rivers and hill streams	8	..	..	..	19	..	125	..	26	..
Spring head channels ..	8	..	1	..	11	..	62	..	91	..
Doruvu and Dasabandham										
Wells	12	..	..	..	4	..	7	..	19	7

46. *Grouping.*—It has been already said that this tract is very favorably situated as to markets and communications, but there are other considerations which have also to be taken into account in fixing the grouping of villages as far as dry rates are concerned.

47. *Dry.*—In the Pattikonda taluk of Kurnool I originally proposed two groups in dry, the villages to the west comprising the black-cotton soils adjoining the Adóni and Alúr taluks to be in the first, and the eastern ones among the hills in the second group. Subsequently the Director (Mr. Banbury) proposed that eleven selected villages in the south-west corner should be raised "to compose a new first group" for which he proposed somewhat higher rates.

48. When considering the grouping of the villages in the Adóni and Alúr talus, I at first thought it might be possible to form a higher group of certain villages in Alúr adjoining the selected villages in Pattikonda, but the more I went into the matter the more I found that it would be very invidious to do so, since there was not such a very great difference in the soils as a whole, and treating this tract according to our present system with five sorts under each class, it has been much easier to allow for minor variations than was the case in Pattikonda where we had to do with fewer sorts. I have accordingly placed the whole of these two taluks in one group which will also take in the whole of Bellary and Hospet.

The bulk of the Gooty taluk will also fall under the same group, only a few villages, situated in among the hills and difficult of access, being placed in a lower grade.

49. Colonel Stuart has proposed that the whole of Tadpatri should come under the higher of the above two groups, and as far as I can judge from a general inspection that I took of the western taluks,—Hadagalli, Harpanahalli and Kúdligi—I think that they too might be similarly classed. Part of Ráyadrug and the western side of Dharmavaram may perhaps come under this higher group; but Anantapur and the more southern taluks including Penukonda, with which last alone we are now dealing, will, all come under the lower group. This tract of country is very similar to the sub-division taluks of Cuddapah, which it adjoins.

50. According to the above dry grouping, the villages in the five taluks now treated of will stand as follows:—

Taluks.	First group.	Second group.	Total.
Adóni	178	...	178
Alúr	101	...	101
Hospet	107	...	107
Gooty	126	17	143
Penukonda	...	78	78
Total ...	512	95	607

51. *Wet.*—The wet grouping will, as usual, be according to sources, and for this purpose they have been graded as follows:—

First Group.—All anicut channels receiving a full supply from the Tungabhadra and tanks supplied by them, as well as rain-fed tanks containing a water-supply of eight months and upwards.

Second Group.—Minor river channels and spring channels of the same capacity as the river channels; also rain-fed tanks containing more than five and under eight months' supply.

Third Group.—Spring head and other channels furnishing a good supply of water, but requiring much labor in clearing; and rain-fed tanks supplying water for more than three and up to five months.

Fourth Group.—All minor sources.

Under the third group will come the Pennér and Chitrávati river channels which will, I think, be found fair, as it is but right that they should be rated lower here than in the Cuddapah district where the water-supply of the Pennér would be more reliable after the junction of the above two rivers in one. The effect of the financial results under them in the third group is also very fair, giving an average rate of Rs. 5-4-0 per acre with an increase in assessment of Rs. 2,978.

52. As in Madura drainage from any source will be rated one group lower than the group assigned to the source itself, except in the lowest group where the needful relief will be afforded by a lower classification of soils.

53. Classed as above the number of sources coming under each group in the five taluks treated of will be as follows:—

—	ADONI.			ALUR.			HOSPET.			GOOTY.			PENUKONDA.		
	Tanks.	Channels.	Wells.	Tanks.	Channels.	Wells.	Tanks.	Channels.	Wells.	Tanks.	Channels.	Wells.	Tanks.	Channels.	Wells.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
First group ..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	13	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Second do. ..	3	..	6	..	..	..	5	1	1	5	..	..	12	..	12
Third do. ..	15	2	2	8	..	..	15	9	3	20	116	4	56	52	12
Fourth do. ..	36	13	2	6	1	..	9	7	..	23	71	3	45	65	2
Total ..	54	16	12	14	1	..	29	30	4	49	187	7	113	117	26

54. *Standard Crops.*—When speaking of products I showed how cholum, cotton and ragi were the chief dry crops occupying the black soils. Of these, cholum is an exceptional crop and ragi only grown to an appreciable extent in Kúdligi. We shall therefore be perfectly justified in adopting cholum as the standard in classes III, IV and V as was done in the adjoining districts of Kurnool and Cuddapah. Cholum is also grown in some of the red soils as is particularly noticeable in the Hospet taluk; but the predominating crops in such lands are korra, sajja and horse-gram. I should have liked to have taken, as was done in Cuddapah, a proportion of korra as the representative of these poorer grains in classes VI, VII and VIII, but I found it impossible to do this as this grain has long since been excluded from the price lists obtained from the taluks, so that there is no reliable data to go upon. The only other grain that could have been adopted from the price lists was sajja or cumbu which was taken in the sub-division taluks of Cuddapah, but the proportion grown here is very small and the price is, in consequence, unduly high so that it had to be rejected on that account.

55. After consultation with Mr. Goodrich on the subject it seemed best to adopt cholum throughout as was done in Pattikonda, fixing a proportionately smaller outturn for the inferior soils.

56. *Grain values.*—According to the latest decision of Government we are now required to fix our grain values with reference to those adopted in adjoining districts already settled, as far as they may be considered applicable to the country treated of. I therefore give in the subjoined statements the figures which were taken for the Pattikonda taluk of Kurnool which adjoins Adóni, Alúr and Gooty; the main division taluks of Cuddapah bordering Tadpatri; and the sub-division taluks of the same district which adjoins the southern taluks of Anantapur; and side by side with them I show the grain values which I propose to adopt here.

In making a comparison it must be borne in mind that in dry our first group villages are a sort of medium between the first and second group of Pattikonda and equal to the second group of Cuddapah, and our second group about equal to the third group in Cuddapah; while in wet our four groups take in all the groups in both the

divisions of Cuddapah. With the five sorts adopted throughout here it has been possible to make a more gradual and fairer gradation in the grain values than could be done in Cuddapah.

Cholum for dry.

Class and sort.	PATTIKONDA.		CUDDAPAH MAIN DIVISION.		CUDDAPAH SUB-DIVISION.	PROPOSED FOR BELLARY AND ANANTAPUR.	
	1st class.	2nd class.	2nd class.	3rd class.	3rd class.	1st class.	2nd class.
III 1	360	320	340	280		340	280
III 2	280	240	250	210		280	240
III 3	200	180	180	150		240	200
III 4	120	120	120	100		200	160
III 5	..	..	..	..		160	120
IV 1	280	240	250	210		280	240
IV 2	200	180	180	150		240	200
IV 3	120	120	120	100		200	160
IV 4	..	..	..	..		160	120
IV 5	..	..	..	..		120	100
V 1	200	180	180	150		200	160
V 2	120	120	120	100		160	120
V 3	80	80	80	80		120	100
V 4	..	..	..	..		100	80
V 5	..	..	..	..		80	80
VI 1	220	220	240	220		260	220
VI 2	150	150	200	180		220	180
VI 3	..	..	..	..		180	150
VI 4	..	..	..	..		150	120
VI 5	..	..	..	..		120	100
VII 1	170	170	200	180		220	180
VII 2	100	100	120	120		180	150
VII 3	..	..	..	..		150	120
VII 4	..	..	..	..		120	100
VII 5	..	..	..	..		100	80
VIII 1	100	100	120	120		180	150
VIII 2	60	60	80	80		150	120
VIII 3	..	..	..	..		120	100
VIII 4	..	..	..	..		100	80
VIII 5	..	..	..	..		80	80

Sajja was taken.

Paddy for Wet.

Class and sort.	CUDDAPAH MAIN DIVISION.		CUDDAPAH SUB-DIVISION.			PROPOSED FOR BELLARY AND ANANTAPUR.			
	1st class.	2nd class.	1st class.	2nd class.	3rd class.	1st class.	2nd class.	3rd class.	4th class.
III 1	1,200	1,100	1,025	900	800	1,150	1,050	950	850
III 2	900	800	900	800	700	1,050	950	850	750
III 3	600	550	800	700	600	950	850	750	650
III 4	400	360	700	600	500	850	750	650	550
III 5	..	..	600	500	400	750	650	550	450
IV 1	1,300	1,200	1,150	1,025	900	1,250	1,150	1,050	950
IV 2	1,000	900	1,025	900	800	1,150	1,050	950	850
IV 3	700	600	900	800	700	1,050	950	850	750
IV 4	..	..	800	700	600	950	850	750	650
IV 5	..	..	700	600	500	850	750	650	550
V 1	900	800	800	700	600	950	850	750	650
V 2	600	550	700	600	500	850	750	650	550
V 3	400	360	600	500	400	750	650	550	450
V 4	..	..	500	400	360	650	550	450	380
V 5	..	..	400	360	320	550	450	380	320
VI 1	1,000	900	800	700	600	950	850	750	650
VI 2	700	600	700	600	500	850	750	650	550
VI 3	..	..	600	500	400	750	650	550	450
VI 4	..	..	500	400	360	650	550	450	380
VI 5	..	..	400	360	320	550	450	380	320
VII 1	900	800	900	800	700	1,050	950	850	750
VII 2	600	550	800	700	600	950	850	750	650
VII 3	..	..	700	600	500	850	750	650	550
VII 4	..	..	600	500	400	750	650	550	450
VII 5	..	..	500	400	360	650	550	450	380
VIII 1	600	550	800	700	600	950	850	750	650
VIII 2	400	360	700	600	500	850	750	650	550
VIII 3	..	..	600	500	400	750	650	550	450
VIII 4	..	..	500	400	360	650	550	450	380
VIII 5	..	..	400	360	320	550	450	380	320

57. *Commutation Rates.*—Our next step is the determining of commutation rates. Government in their Order of the 30th July 1885, No. 881, ruled that the average of the selling prices of the 20 non-famine years preceding the introduction of settlement in any district, less whatever allowance may be considered necessary for the difference between the ryots and market prices, should be taken into account. If, however, the commutation rate thus arrived at should be greater than the lowest rate touched by prices during the period adopted, they decided that such lowest rate should be adopted as the commutation rate without any further deduction on account of merchants' profits, &c.

58. Excluding faslis 1273 to 1276 and 1286 to 1288 (seven years) which were years of famine and high prices, I give below the figures for 20 years beginning with fasli 1269 down to fasli 1295 for both Bellary and Anantapur and the average of the two districts. These figures have been calculated according to the conversion table given in Board's Proceedings of the 12th February 1887, No. 289, some having been worked out in the Board's office and the rest prepared under the supervision of a clerk furnished to me from that office:—

Faslis.	Bellary district.				Anantapur district.				Average of the two districts.			
		Paddy.				Paddy.				Paddy.		
	Cholum.	First sort.	Second sort.	Average.	Cholum.	First sort.	Second sort.	Average.	Cholum.	First sort.	Second sort.	Average.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1269	178	159	149	154	172	136	120	128	175	147	134	141
1270	154	157	149	153	165	141	161	151	159	149	155	152
1271	144	161	145	153	153	147	134	140	148	154	139	147
1272	201	173	169	171	167	149	136	142	184	161	152	156
1277	174	208	193	200	220	199	184	191	197	203	188	195
1278	126	201	182	191	151	164	147	155	138	182	164	173
1279	153	203	186	194	139	151	136	143	146	177	161	169
1280	151	174	156	165	140	134	117	125	145	164	136	145
1281	160	174	153	163	138	132	118	125	149	153	135	144
1282	162	172	151	161	131	126	109	118	147	149	130	139
1283	173	168	143	156	152	132	115	123	162	160	129	139
1284	152	145	130	138	136	109	96	103	144	127	113	120
1285	195	155	138	147	164	129	116	123	179	142	127	135
1289	224	181	159	170	201	141	129	135	212	161	144	153
1290	131	167	150	158	134	144	132	138	133	155	141	148
1291	142	173	155	164	137	151	135	143	140	162	145	154
1292	126	163	147	155	128	154	138	146	127	158	142	150
1293	127	157	141	149	124	141	127	134	126	149	134	141
1294	191	178	161	169	188	170	156	163	189	174	158	166
1295	183	172	155	163	173	171	159	165	178	171	157	164
Total ..	3,247	3,441	3,112	3,274	3,113	2,921	2,665	2,791	3,178	3,178	2,884	3,031
Average ..	162	172	156	164	156	146	133	140	159	158	144	151

59. Taking the average rates for the two districts, and making the same allowances for merchants' profits, &c., as was done in Cuddapah, viz., 15 per cent. for cholum and 10 per cent. for paddy, which seems fair, we get the following results:—

	Rs.	Rs	Rs.
Cholum	159	—24	= 135
Paddy	151	—15	= 136

60. The lowest figures touched during the 20 years are for—

	Rs.
Cholum, fasli 1293	126
Paddy „ 1284	120

These are unduly low and it seems therefore fairer to take the next lowest which are for—

	Rs.
Cholum, fasli 1290	133
Paddy „ 1285	135

61. The difference between the last-named figure and the 20 years' average *minus* the deduction for merchants' profits, &c., is so small that I think we may safely take the latter figure which seems the fairer of the two, since that course resembles more the one adopted in former settlements and followed in the two adjoining districts.

The 1 or 2 rupees less per garce makes practically no difference when we come to calculate the money rates resulting from the application of either one or other of the above two figures.

62. *Allowance for vicissitudes of season.*—I propose making the same allowance here as was done in Kurnool and Cuddapah, where 25 per cent. was deducted for agricultural risks and unprofitable areas.

63. *Cultivation expenses.*—Here again as in the case of grain values, the Government, in their Order of the 6th September 1882, No. 944, decided that the process hitherto followed should, in future, be dispensed with, and that the cultivation expenses may be fixed with reference to those adopted in the adjoining settled districts. I give accordingly in the subjoined statement the figures that were adopted in the Pattikonda taluk of Kurnool and in the main and sub-division taluks of Cuddapah.

As a rule our expenses run higher here, except in the poorest soils in wet, owing to the somewhat higher price of wood for agricultural implements, there being less forest about here; but chiefly on account of more animal manure being used in the absence of leaf manure which is rather scarce in this neighbourhood.

WET.

Class and sort.	Pattikonda taluk.		Main Division, Cuddapah.		Sub-division, Cuddapah.	Proposed for Bellary and Anantapur Districts.				Main Division, Cuddapah.		Sub-division, Cuddapah.	Proposed for Bellary and Anantapur Districts.			
	1st group.	2nd group.	2nd group.	3rd group.	3rd group.	1st group.	2nd group.	3rd group.	4th group.	1st group.	2nd group.	1st group.	1st group.	2nd group.	3rd group.	4th group.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
III. 1	4 9 10	5 8	12 6	4 9	3 13 0	5 2 0	4 12 0	4 6 9	4 14 0	15 4 0	16 7 9	14 4 0	18 6 0	17 6 0	16 2 0	14 14 0
2	4 6 3	3 6	14 11	4 12 0	3 11 0	4 12 0	4 6 9	4 2 0	4 6 9	14 4 0	14 11 0	13 4 0	17 6 0	16 2 0	14 14 0	13 10 0
3	3 6 5	3 4 5	12 9 3	4 2 0	3 9 0	4 2 0	3 8 1	3 8 1	4 2 0	13 4 0	13 10 0	12 4 0	16 2 0	14 14 0	13 10 0	12 2 0
4	2 8 0	2 8 0	11 12 0	4 2 0	3 4 0	3 8 1	2 12 2	2 12 2	3 8 1	12 8 0	12 9 3	11 12 0	15 4 0	14 14 0	13 10 0	12 2 0
5	.. ..	.. ..	11 12 0	4 2 0	3 9 0	4 2 0	3 8 1	3 8 1	4 2 0	13 4 0	13 10 0	12 4 0	16 2 0	14 14 0	13 10 0	12 2 0
IV. 1	4 6 3	3 6	14 11	4 12 0	3 14 0	5 2 0	4 12 0	4 6 9	4 14 0	15 4 0	16 7 0	14 4 0	18 6 0	17 6 0	16 2 0	14 14 0
2	3 6 5	3 4 5	12 9 3	4 2 0	3 9 0	4 2 0	3 8 1	3 8 1	4 2 0	13 4 0	13 10 0	12 4 0	16 2 0	14 14 0	13 10 0	12 2 0
3	2 8 0	2 8 0	11 12 0	4 2 0	3 9 0	4 2 0	3 8 1	3 8 1	4 2 0	13 4 0	13 10 0	12 4 0	16 2 0	14 14 0	13 10 0	12 2 0
4	.. ..	.. ..	11 12 0	4 2 0	3 9 0	4 2 0	3 8 1	3 8 1	4 2 0	13 4 0	13 10 0	12 4 0	16 2 0	14 14 0	13 10 0	12 2 0
5	.. ..	.. ..	9 8 0	3 14 0	3 4 0	3 8 1	2 12 2	2 12 2	3 8 1	12 8 0	12 9 3	11 12 0	15 4 0	14 14 0	13 10 0	12 2 0
V. 1	.. ..	.. ..	11 12 0	4 2 0	3 9 0	4 2 0	3 8 1	3 8 1	4 2 0	13 4 0	13 10 0	12 4 0	16 2 0	14 14 0	13 10 0	12 2 0
2	.. ..	.. ..	9 8 0	3 14 0	3 4 0	3 8 1	2 12 2	2 12 2	3 8 1	12 8 0	12 9 3	11 12 0	15 4 0	14 14 0	13 10 0	12 2 0
3	.. ..	.. ..	8 12 0	3 13 0	3 4 0	3 8 1	2 12 2	2 12 2	3 8 1	12 8 0	12 9 3	11 12 0	15 4 0	14 14 0	13 10 0	12 2 0
4	.. ..	.. ..	8 12 0	3 13 0	3 4 0	3 8 1	2 12 2	2 12 2	3 8 1	12 8 0	12 9 3	11 12 0	15 4 0	14 14 0	13 10 0	12 2 0
5	.. ..	.. ..	8 12 0	3 13 0	3 4 0	3 8 1	2 12 2	2 12 2	3 8 1	12 8 0	12 9 3	11 12 0	15 4 0	14 14 0	13 10 0	12 2 0
VI 1	.. ..	.. ..	8 12 0	3 13 0	3 4 0	3 8 1	2 12 2	2 12 2	3 8 1	12 8 0	12 9 3	11 12 0	15 4 0	14 14 0	13 10 0	12 2 0
2	.. ..	.. ..	8 12 0	3 13 0	3 4 0	3 8 1	2 12 2	2 12 2	3 8 1	12 8 0	12 9 3	11 12 0	15 4 0	14 14 0	13 10 0	12 2 0
3	.. ..	.. ..	8 12 0	3 13 0	3 4 0	3 8 1	2 12 2	2 12 2	3 8 1	12 8 0	12 9 3	11 12 0	15 4 0	14 14 0	13 10 0	12 2 0
4	.. ..	.. ..	8 12 0	3 13 0	3 4 0	3 8 1	2 12 2	2 12 2	3 8 1	12 8 0	12 9 3	11 12 0	15 4 0	14 14 0	13 10 0	12 2 0
5	.. ..	.. ..	8 12 0	3 13 0	3 4 0	3 8 1	2 12 2	2 12 2	3 8 1	12 8 0	12 9 3	11 12 0	15 4 0	14 14 0	13 10 0	12 2 0
VII 1	.. ..	.. ..	8 12 0	3 13 0	3 4 0	3 8 1	2 12 2	2 12 2	3 8 1	12 8 0	12 9 3	11 12 0	15 4 0	14 14 0	13 10 0	12 2 0
2	.. ..	.. ..	8 12 0	3 13 0	3 4 0	3 8 1	2 12 2	2 12 2	3 8 1	12 8 0	12 9 3	11 12 0	15 4 0	14 14 0	13 10 0	12 2 0
3	.. ..	.. ..	8 12 0	3 13 0	3 4 0	3 8 1	2 12 2	2 12 2	3 8 1	12 8 0	12 9 3	11 12 0	15 4 0	14 14 0	13 10 0	12 2 0
4	.. ..	.. ..	8 12 0	3 13 0	3 4 0	3 8 1	2 12 2	2 12 2	3 8 1	12 8 0	12 9 3	11 12 0	15 4 0	14 14 0	13 10 0	12 2 0
5	.. ..	.. ..	8 12 0	3 13 0	3 4 0	3 8 1	2 12 2	2 12 2	3 8 1	12 8 0	12 9 3	11 12 0	15 4 0	14 14 0	13 10 0	12 2 0
VIII 1	.. ..	.. ..	8 12 0	3 13 0	3 4 0	3 8 1	2 12 2	2 12 2	3 8 1	12 8 0	12 9 3	11 12 0	15 4 0	14 14 0	13 10 0	12 2 0
2	.. ..	.. ..	8 12 0	3 13 0	3 4 0	3 8 1	2 12 2	2 12 2	3 8 1	12 8 0	12 9 3	11 12 0	15 4 0	14 14 0	13 10 0	12 2 0
3	.. ..	.. ..	8 12 0	3 13 0	3 4 0	3 8 1	2 12 2	2 12 2	3 8 1	12 8 0	12 9 3	11 12 0	15 4 0	14 14 0	13 10 0	12 2 0
4	.. ..	.. ..	8 12 0	3 13 0	3 4 0	3 8 1	2 12 2	2 12 2	3 8 1	12 8 0	12 9 3	11 12 0	15 4 0	14 14 0	13 10 0	12 2 0
5	.. ..	.. ..	8 12 0	3 13 0	3 4 0	3 8 1	2 12 2	2 12 2	3 8 1	12 8 0	12 9 3	11 12 0	15 4 0	14 14 0	13 10 0	12 2 0

DRY.

Class and sort.	Pattikonda taluk.		Main Division, Cuddapah.		Sub-division, Cuddapah.	Proposed for Bellary and Anantapur Districts.				Main Division, Cuddapah.		Sub-division, Cuddapah.	Proposed for Bellary and Anantapur Districts.			
	1st group.	2nd group.	2nd group.	3rd group.	3rd group.	1st group.	2nd group.	3rd group.	4th group.	1st group.	2nd group.	1st group.	1st group.	2nd group.	3rd group.	4th group.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
III. 1	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
2	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
3	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
4	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
5	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
IV. 1	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
2	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
3	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
4	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
5	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
V. 1	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
2	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
3	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
4	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
5	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
VI 1	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
2	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
3	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
4	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
5	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
VII 1	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
2	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
3	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
4	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
5	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
VIII 1	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
2	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
3	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
4	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
5	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..

64. *Money Rates.*—In the next statement I give the money rates which I propose adopting with the process by which they have been arrived at :—

Outturn of Cholum.	Value at Rs. 135 per garce.	Deduct one-fourth on account of vicissitudes of season.	Remaining gross.	Deduct cultivation expenses.	Net value.	Half net value.	Rates proposed.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
M. M.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	
340	14 5 6	3 9 4	10 12 2	5 2 0	5 10 2	2 13 1	2 8
280	11 13 0	2 15 3	8 12 9	4 12 0	4 1 9	2 0 10	
260	10 15 6	2 11 10	8 3 8	* 4 4 0	3 15 8	1 15 10	2 0
240	10 2 0	2 8 6	7 9 6	4 6 9	3 2 9	1 9 4	
220	9 4 6	2 5 1	6 15 5	* 3 14 0	3 1 5	1 8 8	1 8
200	8 7 0	2 1 9	6 5 3	4 2 0	2 3 3	1 1 7	
180	7 9 6	1 14 4	5 11 2	3 11 0	2 0 2	1 0 1	1 0
160	6 12 0	1 11 0	5 1 0	3 8 1	1 8 11	0 12 5	
150	6 5 3	1 9 4	4 11 11	3 4 0	1 7 11	0 11 11	0 12
120	5 1 0	1 4 3	3 12 9	2 12 2	1 0 7	0 8 3	0 8
100	4 3 6	1 0 10	3 2 8	2 6 2	0 12 6	0 6 3	0 6
80	3 6 0	0 13 6	2 8 6	2 0 4	0 8 2	0 4 1	0 4

* These expenses are lower than the items immediately below them as they relate to the light red land which are more easily worked than the black soils.

Outturn of Paddy.	Value at Rs. 136 per garce.	Deduct one-fourth on account of vicissitudes of season.	Remaining gross.	Deduct cultivation expenses.	Net value.	Half net value.	Rates proposed.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
M. M.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	
1,250	53 2 0	13 4 6	39 13 6	19 6 0	20 7 6	10 3 9	10 0
1,150	48 14 0	12 3 6	36 10 6	18 6 0	18 4 6	9 2 3	9 0
1,050	44 10 0	11 2 6	33 7 6	17 6 0	16 1 6	8 0 9	8 0
950	40 6 0	10 1 6	30 4 6	16 2 0	14 2 6	7 1 3	7 0
850	36 2 0	9 0 6	27 1 6	14 14 0	12 3 6	6 1 9	6 0
750	31 14 0	7 15 6	23 14 6	13 10 0	10 4 6	5 2 3	5 0
650	27 10 0	6 14 6	20 11 6	12 2 0	8 9 6	4 4 9	4 0
550	23 6 0	5 13 6	17 8 6	10 6 0	7 2 6	3 9 3	3 8
450	19 2 0	4 12 6	14 5 6	8 8 0	5 13 6	2 14 9	3 0
380	16 2 5	4 0 7	12 1 10	7 2 0	4 15 10	2 7 11	2 8
320	13 9 7	3 6 5	10 3 2	6 4 0	3 15 2	1 15 7	2 0

These rates applied to the several classes and sorts stand as follows :—

Class and sort.			Dry.		Wet.			
			1st group.	2nd group.	1st group.	2nd group.	3rd group.	4th group.
			RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
III	.. ..	1	2 8 0	2 0 0	9 0 0	8 0 0	7 0 0	6 0 0
		2	2 0 0	1 8 0	8 0 0	7 0 0	6 0 0	5 0 0
		3	1 8 0	1 0 0	7 0 0	6 0 0	5 0 0	4 0 0
		4	1 0 0	0 12 0	6 0 0	5 0 0	4 0 0	3 8 0
		5	0 12 0	0 8 0	5 0 0	4 0 0	3 8 0	3 0 0
IV	.. ..	1	2 0 0	1 8 0	10 0 0	9 0 0	8 0 0	7 0 0
		2	1 8 0	1 0 0	9 0 0	8 0 0	7 0 0	6 0 0
		3	1 0 0	0 12 0	8 0 0	7 0 0	6 0 0	5 0 0
		4	0 12 0	0 8 0	7 0 0	6 0 0	5 0 0	4 0 0
		5	0 8 0	0 6 0	6 0 0	5 0 0	4 0 0	3 8 0
V	.. ..	1	1 0 0	0 12 0	7 0 0	6 0 0	5 0 0	4 0 0
		2	0 12 0	0 8 0	6 0 0	5 0 0	4 0 0	3 8 0
		3	0 8 0	0 6 0	5 0 0	4 0 0	3 8 0	3 0 0
		4	0 6 0	0 4 0	4 0 0	3 8 0	3 0 0	2 8 0
		5	0 4 0	0 4 0	3 8 0	3 0 0	2 8 0	2 0 0
VI	.. ..	1	2 0 0	1 8 0	7 0 0	6 0 0	5 0 0	4 0 0
		2	1 8 0	1 0 0	6 0 0	5 0 0	4 0 0	3 8 0
		3	1 0 0	0 12 0	5 0 0	4 0 0	3 8 0	3 0 0
		4	0 12 0	0 8 0	4 0 0	3 8 0	3 0 0	2 8 0
		5	0 8 0	0 6 0	3 8 0	3 0 0	2 8 0	2 0 0

Class and sorts.		Dry.		Wet.			
		1st group.	2nd group.	1st group.	2nd group.	3rd group.	4th group.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
VII	1	1 8 0	1 0 0	8 0 0	7 0 0	6 0 0	5 0 0
	2	1 0 0	0 12 0	7 0 0	6 0 0	5 0 0	4 0 0
	3	0 12 0	0 8 0	6 0 0	5 0 0	4 0 0	3 8 0
	4	0 8 0	0 6 0	5 0 0	4 0 0	3 8 0	3 0 0
	5	0 6 0	0 4 0	4 0 0	3 8 0	3 0 0	2 8 0
VIII	1	1 0 0	0 12 0	7 0 0	6 0 0	5 0 0	4 0 0
	2	0 12 0	0 8 0	6 0 0	5 0 0	4 0 0	3 8 0
	3	0 8 0	0 6 0	5 0 0	4 0 0	3 8 0	3 0 0
	4	0 6 0	0 4 0	4 0 0	3 8 0	3 0 0	2 8 0
	5	0 4 0	0 4 0	3 8 0	3 0 0	2 8 0	2 0 0

The total number of dry rates will be 8, varying from Rs. 2-8-0 to 4 annas; and in wet 11, varying from Rs. 10 to Rs. 2; the total of all rates merged being 17.

65. *Dry.*—My highest dry rate is Rs. 2-8-0 which is not only below the highest rate sanctioned in Mr. Pelly's scheme, but also lower than that met with in some of the adjoining villages in the Pattikonda taluk of Kurnool and the main division taluks of Cuddapah. From the table given in paragraph 25 it would appear that a 3-rupee rate is to be found in 10 out of the 15 taluks of the two districts, but two of these, Alúr and Adóni, which contain the most valuable dry lands, have only 779 acres assessed at this rate and the greater portion of this (420 acres) is unoccupied waste.

I find too that out of the 1,182 acres that were charged by us with a 3-rupee rate in the Pattikonda taluk, no less than 742 acres are waste, leaving only 440 in occupation, so that I think the highest rate of Rs. 2-8-0, which I originally proposed for that taluk, would have been more suitable and might perhaps have prevented the late outcry about the settlement demand there being too high.

66. Both Mr. Goodrich and Mr. Nicholson, the Collectors of Bellary and Anantapur, thought at first that we ought to have a 3-rupee dry rate in the Alúr and Tadpatri taluks of their respective districts, but since I have been able to show them that the application of the Rs. 2-8-0 rate does not result in any decrease but rather the reverse, they have expressed their willingness to dispense with it. A further argument that I would put forward in favor of the lower figure is that the drop from Rs. 2-8-0 to Rs. 2 and thence to Rs. 1-8-0 in my proposed table of rates is much better than the fall from Rs. 3 to Rs. 2, Rs. 3 to Rs. 1-12-0 and Rs. 2-8-0 to Rs. 1-8-0, which is met with in Pattikonda and Jammalamadugu. The incidence too of my proposed rates will be found to work out much better than introducing an intermediate rate of Rs. 1-4-0, which was adopted in Kurnool and Cuddapah.

67. It will be seen that I have proposed no rate for lands under II-1 (permanently improved), as no soil of that description is met with in the taluks now treated of; but in case there should be any in the other taluks yet to be classified, it may be as well to provide for the same, and for this purpose I should propose Rs. 3 in the first group villages and Rs. 2-8-0 in the second.

68. *Wet.*—My wet rates are identical with those adopted in the sub-division taluks of the Cuddapah district, where we had five sorts as we have here; our first group being one group higher than the first there.

69. *Water-rate hereafter to be levied on dry lands.*—As Board's Standing Order No. 5 only provides for water-rates to be charged on two classes of sources, I beg to suggest that those we have placed in groups 1 and 2 be charged with 1st-class rates and groups 3 and 4 with those fixed for the 2nd class. It might perhaps be as well if specific orders could be passed on this subject when Government dispose of the present proposals, in order that there may be no doubt whatever on the minds of the Revenue officers.

70. *Second-crop assessment.*—Hitherto the second-crop charge in both the Bellary and Anantapur districts has been half the first-crop assessment, a temporary exception being made in the case of gardens used for cocoanuts and areca palms to encourage the

plantation of these topes; but in Board's Proceedings of the 3rd October 1887, No. 596, it was thought that in the new settlement this exceptional treatment would be done away with. This seems only right and fair, as hitherto we have never treated such lands exceptionally in past settlements.

71. In our settlement lands under the 1st-group sources which have a reliable supply of water will continue to be charged at one half and in the case of others compounding will, as a rule, be allowed at the following rates which have been adopted in other settlements—

On 2nd-group sources at $\frac{1}{3}$
3rd do. at $\frac{1}{4}$
4th do. at $\frac{1}{5}$
} of 1st-crop assessment.

One rate lower might perhaps be allowed where it is found that irrigation is to any extent supplemented by wells unless some other more satisfactory system of fixing the rate of compounding upon the proposals lately made in Board's Proceedings of the 30th September, No. 371, can be finally determined upon. Under these modified rules the old minimum rate of 1 rupee per acre for 2nd-crop assessment cannot stand.

72. *Irrigation by lift.*—Where lands are irrigated by baling a reduction of 1 rupee per acre will be made in the 1st-crop assessment and $\frac{1}{2}$ rupee on the 2nd whatever may be the rate at which the 2nd-crop assessment has been compounded for.

73. Lands irrigated from doruvu and dasabandam wells will also be allowed the above reduction of 1 rupee an acre and no charge whatever will be made for second crop.

74. *Financial results.*—We now come to the crucial test of seeing how our assessment upon the proposed rates compares with that hitherto paid and how the average rates come out in the several groups in each taluk. These particulars are given in the following statements:—

Class and sort.	Rate per acre.	Dry.						Wet transferred to Dry.					
		As per Revenue accounts.		As per Settlement.		Difference.		As per Revenue accounts.		As per Settlement.		Difference.	
		Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.
ADONI TALUK, 1ST GROUP.													
		Rs. A. P.	Acs.	Rs.	Acs.	Rs.	Acs.	Rs.	Acs.	Rs.	Acs.	Rs.	Acs.	Rs.	Acs.	Rs.
III	1	2 8 0	82	192	84	209	+ 2	+ 17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2	2 0 0	3,541	6,716	3,634	7,267	+ 93	+ 551	..	..	..	..	+ 1	— 6		
	3	1 8 0	24,350	30,389	25,153	37,730	+ 803	+ 7,341	1	9	2	3	..	..		
	4	1 0 0	51,194	46,066	52,909	52,909	+ 1,715	+ 6,843	..	..	..	..	..	..		
	5	0 12 0	6,501	4,330	6,965	5,223	+ 464	+ 893	..	..	..	..	5	— 24		
IV	1	2 0 0	3,226	6,842	3,289	6,578	+ 63	— 264	16	66	21	42	+ 4	— 95		
	2	1 8 0	6,769	10,378	6,988	10,483	+ 219	+ 105	39	159	43	64	19	— 222		
	3	1 0 0	13,020	12,732	13,640	13,640	+ 620	+ 908	93	334	112	112	4	— 64		
	4	0 12 0	7,830	5,539	8,308	6,231	+ 478	+ 692	45	101	49	37				
	5	0 8 0	2,198	1,026	2,430	1,215	+ 232	+ 189	..	..	..	..	..	..		
V	1	1 0 0	462	711	472	472	+ 10	— 239	..	..	..	..	..	..		
	2	0 12 0	179	153	199	149	+ 20	— 4	..	..	..	..	..	..		
	3	0 8 0	200	119	200	100	..	— 19	..	..	..	..	..	..		
	4	0 6 0	21	6	26	10	+ 5	+ 4	..	..	..	..	..	..		
	5	0 4 0	57	18	59	15	+ 2	— 3	..	..	..	..	..	..		
VI	2	1 8 0	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
	1	1 8 0	1,908	3,331	2,016	3,024	+ 108	— 307	..	..	..	..	..	..		
VII	2	1 0 0	3,880	4,648	4,067	4,067	+ 187	— 581	18	57	23	23	5	— 34		
	3	0 12 0	8,096	6,366	8,510	6,382	+ 414	+ 16	11	31	19	14	8	— 17		
	4	0 8 0	8,449	4,049	8,949	4,475	+ 500	+ 426	17	32	18	9	1	— 23		
	5	0 6 0	2,494	889	2,660	998	+ 166	+ 109	..	..	..	..	..	..		
	1	1 0 0	2,280	3,194	2,364	2,364	+ 84	— 830	4	16	5	5	1	— 11		
VIII	2	0 12 0	4,911	4,452	5,112	3,834	+ 201	— 618	8	35	11	8	3	— 27		
	3	0 8 0	7,470	4,228	7,819	3,909	+ 349	— 319	13	51	20	10	7	— 41		
	4	0 6 0	7,388	3,135	7,836	2,939	+ 448	— 196	8	22	9	3	1	— 19		
	5	0 4 0	1,507	436	1,564	391	+ 57	— 45	1	2	1	1	..	— 1		
Total ..		..	168,014	1,59,946	175,254	1,74,615	+ 7,240	+ 14,669	274	915	333	331	+ 59	— 584		
Average rates and percentages ..		..	..	0 15 3	..	0 15 11	+ 4·31	+ 9·17	..	3 5 5	..	0 15 11	+ 21·53	— 63·83		
ALUR TALUK, 1ST GROUP.																
III	1	2 8 0	1,337	2,862	1,330	3,326	— 7	+ 464	..	..	..	..	..	..		
	2	2 0 0	20,774	39,360	21,428	42,856	+ 654	+ 3,496	..	..	..	..	..	..		
	3	1 8 0	49,463	69,821	51,263	76,895	+ 1,800	+ 7,074	..	..	..	..	..	..		
	4	1 0 0	47,622	48,148	49,621	49,621	+ 1,999	+ 1,473	..	..	..	..	..	..		
	5	0 12 0	3,657	2,725	3,873	2,905	+ 216	+ 180	..	..	..	..	..	..		

Class and sort.	Rate per acre.	Dry.						Wet transferred to Dry.					
		As per Revenue accounts.		As per Settlement.		Difference.		As per Revenue accounts.		As per Settlement.		Difference.	
		Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.
ALUR TALUK, 1ST GROUP—*cont.*													
		Rs. A. P.	Acs.	Rs.	Acs.	Rs.	Acs.	Rs.	Acs.	Rs.	Acs.	Rs.	Acs.	Rs.	Acs.	Rs.
IV	1	2 0 0	1,583	3,037	1,645	3,290	+ 62	+ 253	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2	1 8 0	4,688	6,936	4,830	7,245	+ 142	+ 309	2	5	1	2	— 1	+ 3		
	3	1 0 0	9,635	9,547	9,938	9,938	+ 303	+ 391	1	1	1	1	+ 1	— 0		
	4	0 12 0	5,623	3,719	5,891	4,418	+ 268	+ 699	4	13	5	5	+ 1	— 9		
	5	0 8 0	2,000	606	2,080	1,040	+ 80	+ 434	5	16	11	5	+ 1	— 11		
V	1	1 0 0	217	275	213	213	— 4	— 62	..	..	..	..	..	..		
	2	0 12 0	463	353	459	345	— 4	— 8	..	..	..	..	..	..		
	3	0 8 0	657	311	684	342	+ 27	+ 31	..	..	..	..	..	..		
	4	0 6 0	89	63	87	33	— 2	— 30	..	..	..	..	..	..		
	5	0 4 0	7	2	7	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
VI	2	2 0 0	21	47	20	41	— 1	— 6	..	1	..	..	..	..		
	1	1 8 0	121	271	128	192	+ 7	— 79	..	..	..	..	..	..		
VII	2	1 0 0	672	775	732	732	+ 60	— 43	..	..	..	..	..	..		
	3	0 12 0	1,792	1,157	1,897	1,423	+ 105	+ 266	..	..	..	..	..	..		
	4	0 8 0	3,954	1,635	4,187	2,093	+ 233	+ 458	..	..	..	..	..	..		
	5	0 6 0	786	241	791	296	+ 5	+ 55	..	..	..	..	..	..		
	1	1 0 0	285	323	298	298	+ 13	— 25	..	5	..	..	+ 1	— 2		
VIII	2	0 12 0	1,092	905	1,175	881	+ 83	— 24	4	15	5	5	..	..		
	3	0 8 0	1,479	886	1,530	765	+ 51	— 121	..	2	..	..	+ 1	— 3		
	4	0 6 0	3,701	1,390	3,869	1,451	+ 168	+ 61	1	4	4	4	..	..		
	5	0 4 0	2,316	727	2,457	614	+ 141	— 113	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Total ..		..	164,034	1,96,122	170,433	2,11,255	+ 6,399	+ 15,133	17	57	27	17	+ 10	— 40		
Average rates and percentages ..		..	..	1 3 2	..	1 3 9	+ 3·90	+ 7·72	..	3 5 8	..	0 10 1	+ 58·82	— 70·18		
HOSPET TALUK, 1ST GROUP.																
III	1	2 8 0	35	28	31	78	— 4	+ 50	..	..	..	..	..	..		
	2	2 0 0	109	80	104	207	— 5	+ 127	..	..	..	..	..	..		
	3	1 8 0	174	159	161	243	— 13	+ 84	..	..	..	..	..	..		
	4	1 0 0	1,126	551	1,180	1,180	— 54	+ 629	..	..	..	..	..	..		
	5	0 12 0	4,579	1,626	4,794	3,595	+ 215	+ 1,962	..	..	..	..	..	..		
IV	1	2 0 0	11	8	11	22	+ 0	+ 14	..	7	2	..	..	..		
	2	1 8 0	264	198	261	392	— 3	+ 194	1	6	2	2	1	— 5		
	3	1 0 0	1,253	820	1,255	1,255	+ 2	+ 435	1	..	..	..	..	..		
	4	0 12 0	3,322	1,386	3,485	2,613	+ 163	+ 1,227	..	..	..	..	..	..		
	5	0 8 0	4,180	1,200	4,397	2,199	+ 217	+ 999	..	..	..	..	..	..		

Class and sort.		Rate per acre.	DRY. As per Revenue accounts. Extent.	DRY. As per Revenue accounts. Assessment.	DRY. As per Settlement. Extent.	DRY. As per Settlement. Assessment.	DRY. Difference. Extent.	DRY. Difference. Assessment.	WET TRANSFERRED TO DRY. As per Revenue accounts. Extent.	WET TRANSFERRED TO DRY. As per Revenue accounts. Assessment.	WET TRANSFERRED TO DRY. As per Settlement. Extent.	WET TRANSFERRED TO DRY. As per Settlement. Assessment.	WET TRANSFERRED TO DRY. Difference. Extent.	WET TRANSFERRED TO DRY. Difference. Assessment.
HOSPET TALUK, 1ST GROUP—*cont.*														
		RS. A. P.	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.
V	1	1 0 0	52	70	51	51	— 1	— 19	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2	0 12 0	141	88	155	116	+ 14	+ 28	..	..	..	..	..	..
	3	0 8 0	285	93	299	150	+ 14	+ 57	..	..	..	..	..	..
	4	0 6 0	244	53	264	99	+ 20	+ 46	..	..	..	..	..	..
	5	0 4 0	105	13	94	24	— 11	+ 11	..	..	..	..	..	..
VI	1	2 0 0	496	1,003	478	956	— 18	— 47	28	249	29	58	+ 1	— 191
	2	1 8 0	277	276	275	413	— 2	+ 137	5	15	6	9	+ 1	— 6
	3	1 0 0	576	254	617	617	+ 41	+ 363	..	..	..	..	..	..
	4	0 12 0	866	352	905	679	+ 39	+ 327	..	..	..	..	..	..
VII	1	1 8 0	1,155	1,773	1,166	1,749	+ 11	— 24	143	1,033	156	235	+ 13	— 798
	2	1 0 0	2,914	3,027	3,067	3,067	+ 153	+ 40	87	472	91	91	+ 4	— 381
	3	0 12 0	4,550	3,166	4,838	3,628	+ 288	+ 462	17	61	21	16	+ 4	— 45
	4	0 8 0	6,697	2,736	7,026	3,513	+ 329	+ 777	..	..	..	..	..	..
	5	0 6 0	5,094	1,482	5,382	2,018	+ 288	+ 536	2	2	3	1	+ 1	— 1
VIII	1	1 0 0	283	323	274	274	— 9	— 49	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2	0 12 0	1,572	1,236	1,638	1,228	+ 66	— 8	..	..	..	..	..	..
	3	0 8 0	4,031	1,797	4,306	2,153	+ 275	+ 356	4	12	4	2	..	— 10
	4	0 6 0	6,332	1,838	6,812	2,554	+ 480	+ 716	..	..	..	..	..	..
	5	0 4 0	10,414	2,028	12,092	3,023	+ 1,678	+ 995	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..		..	61,137	27,664	65,418	38,096	+ 4,281	+ 10,432	288	1,857	314	416	+ 26	— 1,441
Average rates and percentages ..		..	..	0 7 3	..	0 9 4	+ 7·00	+ 37·71	..	6 7 2	..	1 5 2	+ 9·03	— 77·60
GOOTY TALUK, 1ST GROUP.														
III	1	2 8 0	124	226	126	315	+ 2	+ 89	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2	2 0 0	2,094	3,286	2,112	4,224	+ 18	+ 938	..	..	..	..	..	..
	3	1 8 0	24,967	30,601	25,348	38,023	+ 381	+ 7,422	..	..	..	..	..	..
	4	1 0 0	40,256	39,150	41,289	41,289	+ 1,033	+ 2,139	..	..	..	..	..	..
	5	0 12 0	8,207	5,543	8,574	6,431	+ 367	+ 888	..	..	..	..	..	..
IV	1	2 0 0	55	115	59	118	+ 4	+ 3	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2	1 8 0	2,225	2,995	2,291	3,436	+ 66	+ 441	1	2	1	1	..	— 1
	3	1 0 0	7,675	6,049	7,901	7,901	+ 226	+ 1,852	35	114	38	38	+ 3	— 76
	4	0 12 0	11,427	6,284	11,717	8,788	+ 290	+ 2,504	20	51	23	18	+ 3	— 33
	5	0 8 0	3,366	1,108	3,565	1,782	+ 199	+ 674	12	35	19	9	+ 7	— 26
V	1	1 0 0	264	362	272	272	+ 8	— 90	1	3	1	1	..	— 2
	2	0 12 0	801	646	867	650	+ 66	+ 4	11	34	19	14	+ 8	— 20
	3	0 8 0	1,827	864	1,952	976	+ 125	+ 112	2	3	3	1	+ 1	— 2
	4	0 6 0	1,330	385	1,500	562	+ 170	+ 177	5	7	9	3	+ 4	— 4
	5	0 4 0	252	54	266	66	+ 14	+ 12	3	9	3	1	..	— 8

Class and sort.		Rate per acre.	DRY. As per Revenue accounts. Extent.	DRY. As per Revenue accounts. Assessment.	DRY. As per Settlement. Extent.	DRY. As per Settlement. Assessment.	DRY. Difference. Extent.	DRY. Difference. Assessment.	WET TRANSFERRED TO DRY. As per Revenue accounts. Extent.	WET TRANSFERRED TO DRY. As per Revenue accounts. Assessment.	WET TRANSFERRED TO DRY. As per Settlement. Extent.	WET TRANSFERRED TO DRY. As per Settlement. Assessment.	WET TRANSFERRED TO DRY. Difference. Extent.	WET TRANSFERRED TO DRY. Difference. Assessment.
GOOTY TALUK, 1ST GROUP—*cont.*														
		RS. A. P.	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.
VI	1	2 0 0	..	..	..	..	.. 6	.. 5	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2	1 8 0	59	93	65	98	+ 1	+ 62	26	78	36	54	+ 10	— 24
VII	1	1 8 0	187	212	186	274	— 75	+ 206	39	113	49	49	+ 10	— 64
	2	1 0 0	2,001	1,870	2,076	2,076	+ 169	+ 416	20	48	22	16	+ 2	— 32
	3	0 12 0	3,758	2,533	3,927	2,949	+ 300	+ 971	1	1	1	1	..	..
	4	0 8 0	6,773	2,565	7,073	3,536	+ 479	+ 786	..	..	..	..	..	..
	5	0 6 0	5,513	1,461	5,992	2,247	+ 19	— 124	..	..	..	..	..	..
VIII	1	1 0 0	662	805	681	681	+ 197	— 75	7	16	8	6	+ 1	— 10
	2	0 12 0	3,065	2,522	3,262	2,447	+ 529	+ 401	10	27	16	8	+ 6	— 19
	3	0 8 0	11,170	5,449	11,699	5,850	+ 1,170	+ 1,184	6	16	9	3	+ 3	— 13
	4	0 6 0	20,558	6,964	21,728	8,148	+ 2,128	+ 974	5	15	12	3	+ 7	— 12
	5	0 4 0	23,788	6,505	25,916	6,479								
Total ..		..	182,404	1,27,647	190,444	1,49,618	+ 8,040	+ 21,971	204	572	269	226	+ 65	— 346
Average rates and percentages ..		..	..	0 11 2	..	0 12 7	+ 4·41	+ 17·21	..	2 12 10	..	0 13 5	+ 31·86	— 60·49
GOOTY TALUK, 2ND GROUP.														
III	1	2 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2	1 8 0	1	1	1	1	..	.. 3	..	..	..	..	..	..
	3	1 0 0	4	1	4	4	..	+ 154	..	..	..	..	..	..
	4	0 12 0	453	143	395	297	— 58	+ 9	..	..	..	..	..	..
	5	0 8 0	170	68	155	77	— 15	+ 6	..	..	..	..	..	..
IV	1	1 8 0	7	1	5	7	— 2	+ 33	5	15	6	6	+ 1	— 9
	2	1 0 0	237	209	242	242	+ 5	+ 61	10	32	13	9	+ 3	— 23
	3	0 12 0	232	124	246	185	+ 14	+ 28	2	5	3	1	+ 1	— 4
	4	0 8 0	432	194	444	222	+ 12	+ 136	2	6	2	1	..	— 5
	5	0 6 0	505	94	612	230	+ 107	+ 4	..	..	..	..	..	..
V	3	0 6 0	10	2	16	6	+ 6	+ 4	..	..	..	..	..	..
	4	0 4 0	50	5	37	9	— 13	+ 9	..	..	..	..	..	..
	5	0 4 0	64	8	65	17	+ 1	+ 26	..	..	..	..	..	— 3
VI	2	1 0 0	26	6	32	32	+ 6	+ 21	2	5	2	2	..	..
VII	2	0 12 0	208	170	254	191	+ 46	+ 9	..	..	..	..	+ 3	..
	3	0 8 0	282	153	323	162	+ 41	+ 125	2	2	5	2	..	..
	4	0 6 0	1,278	385	1,361	510	+ 83	+ 61	..	..	..	..		
	5	0 4 0	1,744	400	1,846	461	+ 102							

Class and sort.		Rate per acre.	Dry.						Wet transferred to Dry.					
			As per Revenue accounts.		As per Settlement.		Difference.		As per Revenue accounts.		As per Settlement.		Difference.	
			Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.
			GOOTY TALUK, 2ND GROUP—*cont.*											
		RS. A. P.	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.
VIII	1	0 12 0	32	30	42	32	+ 10	+ 2	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2	0 8 0	212	155	263	131	+ 51	− 24	..	..	..	..	..	..
	3	0 6 0	308	94	333	124	+ 25	+ 30	..	..	..	..	..	..
	4	0 4 0	3,238	744	3,470	868	+ 232	+ 124	1	1	1	1	..	..
	5	0 4 0	11,344	1,870	12,674	3,168	+ 1,330	+ 1,298	1	2	2	1	+ 1	− 1
Total ..		..	20,837	4,857	22,820	6,976	+ 1,983	+ 2,119	16	21	23	5	+ 7	− 16
Average rates and percentages ..		..	..	0 3 9	..	0 4 11	+ 9·52	+ 43·63	41	89	57	28	+ 16	− 61
			..		..				..	2 2 9	..	0 7 10	+ 39·02	− 68·54
			PENUKONDA TALUK, 2ND GROUP.											
III	3	1 0 0	90	86	103	103	+ 13	+ 17	..	..	..	..	..	..
	4	0 12 0	123	39	125	94	+ 2	+ 55	..	..	..	..	..	..
	5	0 8 0	551	130	635	317	+ 84	+ 187	..	..	..	..	..	..
IV	1	1 8 0	75	86	80	119	+ 5	+ 33	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2	1 0 0	753	797	823	823	+ 70	+ 26	..	..	..	..	..	..
	3	0 12 0	690	503	745	559	+ 55	+ 56	..	..	..	..	..	..
	4	0 8 0	1,176	627	1,257	629	+ 81	+ 2	..	..	..	..	..	..
	5	0 6 0	2,444	761	2,491	936	+ 47	+ 175	..	..	..	..	..	..
V	1	0 12 0	5	2	5	3	− 0	+ 1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2	0 8 0	30	7	29	15	− 1	+ 8	..	..	..	..	..	..
	3	0 6 0	116	45	133	50	+ 17	+ 5	..	..	..	..	..	..
	4	0 4 0	769	136	696	174	− 73	+ 38	..	..	..	..	..	..
	5	0 4 0	1,555	281	1,621	406	+ 66	+ 125	..	..	..	..	..	..
VII	1	1 0 0	659	799	722	721	+ 63	− 78	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2	0 12 0	1,871	1,353	2,148	1,611	+ 277	+ 258	..	..	..	..	..	..
	3	0 8 0	2,585	1,263	2,817	1,409	+ 232	+ 146	..	..	..	..	..	..
	4	0 6 0	8,300	2,244	8,941	3,354	+ 641	+ 1,110	..	..	..	..	..	..
	5	0 4 0	10,965	2,077	11,776	2,945	+ 811	+ 868	..	..	..	..	..	..
VIII	1	0 12 0	345	335	358	269	+ 13	− 66	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2	0 8 0	645	389	644	322	− 1	− 67	..	..	..	..	..	..
	3	0 6 0	5,568	1,957	5,760	2,161	+ 192	+ 204	..	..	..	..	..	..
	4	0 4 0	13,789	3,652	15,224	3,805	+ 1,435	+ 153	..	..	..	..	..	..
	5	0 4 0	25,126	5,248	27,706	6,927	+ 2,580	+ 1,679	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..		..	78,230	22,817	84,839	27,752	+ 6,609	+ 4,935	..	..	..	..	..	..
Average rates and percentages ..		..	..	0 4 8	..	0 5 3	+ 8·45	+ 21·63	..	..	..	..	..	..

Class and sort.		Rate per acre.	Wet, 1st Group.											
			Under direct flow.						Under baling.					
			As per Revenue accounts.		As per Settlement.		Difference.		As per Revenue accounts.		As per Settlement.		Difference.	
			Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
			ADONI TALUK.											
		RS. A. P.	ACS.	RS. A. P.	ACS.	RS. A. P.	ACS.	RS. A. P.	ACS.	RS. A. P.	ACS.	RS. A. P.	ACS.	RS. A. P.
III	1	9 0 0	24	242 0 0	25	228 0 0	+ 1	− 14 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2	8 0 0	75	550 0 0	80	638 0 0	+ 5	+ 88 0 0	7	47 0 0	6	45 0 0	− 1	− 2 0 0
	3	7 0 0	66	339 0 0	70	492 0 0	+ 4	+ 153 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
	4	6 0 0	13	75 0 0	15	91 0 0	+ 2	+ 16 0 0	6	16 0 0	7	34 0 0	+ 1	+ 18 0 0
	5	5 0 0	22	103 0 0	29	145 0 0	+ 7	+ 42 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
IV	1	10 0 0	194	2,184 0 0	207	2,067 0 0	+ 13	− 117 0 0	6	41 0 0	6	60 0 0	+ 0	+ 19 0 0
	2	9 0 0	15	159 0 0	17	150 0 0	+ 2	− 9 0 0	9	70 0 0	10	80 0 0	+ 1	+ 10 0 0
	3	8 0 0	5	41 0 0	6	44 0 0	+ 1	+ 3 0 0	28	199 0 0	30	209 0 0	+ 2	+ 10 0 0
	4	7 0 0	37	230 0 0	40	281 0 0	+ 3	+ 51 0 0	10	37 0 0	11	64 0 0	+ 1	+ 27 0 0
VII	2	7 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	36 0 0	14	85 0 0	+ 2	+ 49 0 0
	3	6 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	23 0 0	10	48 0 0	+ 3	+ 25 0 0
Total ..		..	451	3,923 0 0	489	4,136 0 0	+ 38	+ 213 0 0	85	469 0 0	94	625 0 0	+ 9	+ 156 0 0
Average rates and percentages ..		..	..	8 11 2	..	8 7 4	+ 8·43	+ 5·43	..	5 8 3	..	6 10 5	+ 10·59	+ 33·26
			HOSPET TALUK.											
III	1	9 0 0	1,743	15,144 0 0	1,728	15,553 0 0	− 15	+ 409 0 0	4	13 0 0	3	24 0 0	− 1	+ 11 0 0
	2	8 0 0	954	6,679 0 0	999	7,994 0 0	+ 45	+ 1,315 0 0	1	4 0 0	1	5 0 0	..	+ 1 0 0
	3	7 0 0	165	1,014 0 0	173	1,210 0 0	+ 8	+ 196 0 0	14	83 0 0	14	82 0 0	..	− 1 0 0
	4	6 0 0	1	4 0 0	2	12 0 0	+ 1	+ 8 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
IV	1	10 0 0	1,735	18,566 0 0	1,771	17,706 0 0	+ 36	− 860 0 0	24	121 0 0	24	219 0 0	..	+ 98 0 0
	2	9 0 0	497	4,864 0 0	509	4,579 0 0	+ 12	− 285 0 0	45	207 0 0	44	352 0 0	− 1	+ 145 0 0
	3	8 0 0	157	1,019 0 0	166	1,332 0 0	+ 9	+ 313 0 0	41	98 0 0	39	276 0 0	− 2	+ 178 0 0
	4	7 0 0	240	1,314 0 0	260	1,820 0 0	+ 20	+ 506 0 0	111	337 0 0	107	643 0 0	− 4	+ 306 0 0
	5	6 0 0	30	105 0 0	40	240 0 0	+ 10	+ 135 0 0	23	81 0 0	28	142 0 0	+ 5	+ 61 0 0
VI	1	7 0 0	119	778 0 0	124	868 0 0	+ 5	+ 90 0 0	1	1 0 0	1	2 0 0	..	+ 1 0 0
	2	6 0 0	74	399 0 0	77	464 0 0	+ 3	+ 65 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
VII	1	8 0 0	152	1,585 0 0	156	1,250 0 0	+ 4	− 335 0 0	2	11 0 0	2	13 0 0	..	+ 2 0 0
	2	7 0 0	113	630 0 0	113	791 0 0	..	+ 161 0 0	42	94 0 0	37	224 0 0	− 5	+ 130 0 0
	3	6 0 0	90	398 0 0	98	588 0 0	+ 8	+ 190 0 0	52	120 0 0	58	291 0 0	+ 6	+ 171 0 0
	4	5 0 0	19	66 0 0	25	126 0 0	+ 6	+ 60 0 0	1	4 0 0	1	3 0 0	..	− 1 0 0
	5	4 0 0	2	5 0 0	2	9 0 0	..	+ 4 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..

Class and sort.	Rate per acre.	WET, 1ST GROUP. Under direct flow. As per Revenue account. Area.	As per Revenue account. Assessment.	As per Settlement. Area.	As per Settlement. Assessment.	Difference. Area	Difference. Assessment.	Under baling. As per Revenue account. Area.	As per Revenue account. Assessment.	As per Settlement. Area.	As per Settlement. Assessment.	Difference. Area.	Difference. Assessment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
					HOSPET TALUK—*cont.*								
VIII 2	Rs. A. P. 6 0 0	Acs. 1	Rs. A. P. 1 0 0	Acs. 1	Rs. A. P. 2 0 0	Acs. ..	Rs. A. P. + 1 0 0	Acs. ..	Rs. A. P. ..	Acs. ..	Rs. A. P. ..	Acs. ..	Rs. A. P. ..
4	4 0 0	1	2 0 0	1	5 0 0	..	+ 3 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	3 8 0	2	5 0 0	2	7 0 0	..	+ 2 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	..	6,095	52,578 0 0	6,247	54,556 0 0	+ 152	+ 1,978 0 0	361	1,174 0 0	359	2,276 0 0	— 2	+ 1,102 0 0
Average rates and percentages ..	..	..	8 10 0	..	8 11 9	+ 2·49	+ 3·76	..	3 4 0	..	6 5 5	+ ·55	+ 93·87
					GOOTY TALUK.								
VII .. 1	8 0 0	81	743 0 0	85	678 0 0	+ 4	— 65 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	7 0 0	55	469 0 0	55	390 0 0	..	— 79 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	6 0 0	30	142 0 0	32	192 0 0	+ 2	+ 50 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	5 0 0	15	58 0 0	15	75 0 0	..	+ 17 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
VIII .. 1	7 0 0	19	152 0 0	20	139 0 0	+ 1	— 13 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	5 0 0	1	1 0 0	1	1 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	4 0 0	56	177 0 0	59	237 0 0	+ 3	+ 60 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	..	257	1,742 0 0	267	1,712 0 0	+ 10	— 30 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Average rates and percentages ..	..	..	6 12 5	..	6 6 7	+ 3·89	— 1·72	..	..	..	..	..	..

Class and sort.	Rate per acre.	WET, 2ND GROUP. Under direct flow. As per Revenue account. Area.	As per Revenue account. Assessment.	As per Settlement. Area.	As per Settlement. Assessment.	Difference. Area.	Difference. Assessment.	Under baling. As per Revenue account. Area.	As per Revenue account. Assessment.	As per Settlement. Area.	As per Settlement. Assessment.	Difference. Area.	Difference. Assessment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
					ADONI TALUK.								
III 3	Rs. A. P. 6 0 0	Acs. 241	Rs. A. P. 1,249 0 0	Acs. 258	Rs. A. P. 1,551 0 0	Acs. + 17	Rs. A. P. + 302 0 0	Acs. 5	Rs. A. P. 22 0 0	Acs. 5	Rs. A. P. 26 0 0	Acs. + 0	Rs. A. P. + 4 0 0
4	5 0 0	165	693 0 0	177	884 0 0	+ 12	+ 191 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	4 0 0	64	205 0 0	61	243 0 0	— 3	+ 38 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
IV 1	9 0 0	124	1,234 0 0	126	1,137 0 0	+ 2	— 97 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	8 0 0	51	418 0 0	53	429 0 0	+ 2	+ 11 0 0	8	70 0 0	9	70 0 0	+ 1	..
3	7 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	71	359 0 0	76	532 0 0	+ 5	+ 173 0 0
4	6 0 0	48	297 0 0	..	..	..	..	10	47 0 0	11	64 0 0	+ 1	+ 17 0 0
V 5	5 0 0	12	24 0 0	52	311 0 0	+ 4	+ 14 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
VII 1	6 0 0	..	..	15	76 0 0	+ 3	+ 52 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	6 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	41 0 0	8	38 0 0	+ 2	— 3 0 0
3	5 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	15 0 0	6	33 0 0	+ 1	+ 18 0 0
4	4 0 0	47	193 0 0	46	230 0 0	— 1	+ 37 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
VIII 1	6 0 0	18	65 0 0	19	74 0 0	+ 1	+ 9 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	5 0 0	1	2 0 0	1	3 0 0	+ 0	+ 1 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	4 0 0	3	19 0 0	4	22 0 0	+ 1	+ 3 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
		6	18 0 0	7	27 0 0	+ 1	+ 9 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	..	780	4,417 0 0	819	4,987 0 0	+ 39	+ 570 0 0	105	554 0 0	115	763 0 0	+ 10	+ 209 0 0
Average rates and percentages ..	..	..	5 10 7	..	6 1 5	+ 5.	+ 12·9	..	5 4 5	..	6 10 2	+ 9·52	+ 37·73

WET, 2ND GROUP.

Class and sort.	Rate per acre.	Under direct flow.						Under baling.					
		As per Revenue account.		As per Settlement.		Difference.		As per Revenue account.		As per Settlement.		Difference.	
		Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
HOSPET TALUK.													
III 1	RS. A. P. 8 0 0	ACS. 14	RS. A. P. 109 0 0	ACS. 15	RS. A. P. 118 0 0	ACS. + 1	RS. A. P. + 9 0 0	ACS. ..	RS. A. P. ..	ACS. ..	RS. A. P. ..	ACS. ..	RS. A. P. ..
2	7 0 0	17	157 0 0	17	121 0 0	..	— 36 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
IV 1	9 0 0	77	780 0 0	81	728 0 0	+ 4	— 52 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	8 0 0	160	1,362 0 0	171	1,371 0 0	+ 11	+ 9 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	7 0 0	102	712 0 0	112	782 0 0	+ 10	+ 70 0 0	11	22 0 0	14	81 0 0	+ 3	+ 59 0 0
4	6 0 0	73	399 0 0	82	490 0 0	+ 9	+ 91 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	5 0 0	6	20 0 0	7	37 0 0	+ 1	+ 17 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
V 3	4 0 0	1	4 0 0	1	3 0 0	..	— 1 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
VII 1	7 0 0	205	1,519 0 0	214	1,500 0 0	+ 9	— 19 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	6 0 0	292	1,461 0 0	318	1,906 0 0	+ 26	+ 445 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	5 0 0	185	816 0 0	219	1,097 0 0	+ 34	+ 281 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	4 0 0	87	231 0 0	107	427 0 0	+ 20	+ 196 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	3 8 0	39	110 0 0	43	151 0 0	+ 4	+ 41 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
VIII 2	5 0 0	33	166 0 0	35	172 0 0	+ 2	+ 6 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	4 0 0	16	81 0 0	19	76 0 0	+ 3	— 5 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	3 8 0	40	60 0 0	43	150 0 0	+ 3	+ 90 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	3 0 0	1	1 0 0	2	7 0 0	+ 1	+ 6 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	..	1,348	7,988 0 0	1,486	9,136 0 0	+ 138	+ 1,148 0 0	11	22 0 0	14	81 0 0	+ 3	+ 59 0 0
Average rates and percentages ..	..	..	5 14 10	..	6 2 4	+ 10·24	+ 14·37	..	2 0 0	..	5 12 7	+ 27·27	+ 268·18
GOOTY TALUK.													
IV 1	9 0 0	62	564 0 0	60	543 0 0	— 2	— 21 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	8 0 0	93	767 0 0	98	784 0 0	+ 5	+ 17 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	7 0 0	92	668 0 0	92	646 0 0	..	— 22 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	6 0 0	85	530 0 0	93	557 0 0	+ 8	+ 27 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	5 0 0	20	86 0 0	25	126 0 0	+ 5	+ 40 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
V 1	6 0 0	29	196 0 0	29	172 0 0	..	— 24 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	5 0 0	55	328 0 0	58	288 0 0	+ 3	— 40 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	4 0 0	32	171 0 0	35	140 0 0	+ 3	— 31 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..

WET, 2ND GROUP.

Class and sort.	Rate per acre.	Under direct flow.						Under baling.					
		As per Revenue account.		As per Settlement.		Difference.		As per Revenue account.		As per Settlement.		Difference.	
		Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
GOOTY TALUK.—*cont.*													
VII 1	RS. A. P. 7 0 0	ACS. 59	RS. A. P. 466 0 0	ACS. 60	RS. A. P. 420 0 0	ACS. + 1	RS. A. P. — 46 0 0	ACS. ..	RS. A. P. ..	ACS. ..	RS. A. P. ..	ACS. ..	RS. A. P. ..
2	6 0 0	166	1,014 0 0	173	1,044 0 0	+ 8	+ 30 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	5 0 0	227	1,163 0 0	239	1,193 0 0	+ 12	+ 30 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	4 0 0	11	45 0 0	16	62 0 0	+ 5	+ 17 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
VIII 1	6 0 0	51	355 0 0	53	318 0 0	+ 2	— 37 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	5 0 0	16	66 0 0	17	84 0 0	+ 1	+ 18 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	4 0 0	19	105 0 0	20	81 0 0	+ 1	— 24 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	3 8 0	48	169 0 0	52	180 0 0	+ 4	+ 11 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	3 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	..	1,035	6,693 0 0	1,120	6,638 0 0	+ 55	— 55 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Average rates and percentages ..	..	..	6 4 7	..	5 14 10	+ 5·16	— 0·82	..	..	..	..	..	..
PENUKONDA TALUK.													
IV 1	9 0 0	352	3,544 0 0	360	3,243 0 0	+ 8	— 301 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	8 0 0	561	4,579 0 0	607	4,853 0 0	+ 46	+ 274 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	7 0 0	585	3,751 0 0	627	4,388 0 0	+ 42	+ 637 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	6 0 0	826	4,168 0 0	896	5,374 0 0	+ 70	+ 1,206 0 0	6	23 0 0	6	31 0 0	+ 0	+ 8 0 0
5	5 0 0	659	2,557 0 0	708	3,540 0 0	+ 49	+ 983 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
V 3	4 0 0	72	172 0 0	77	309 0 0	+ 5	+ 137 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	3 8 0	16	24 0 0	16	56 0 0	+ 0	+ 35 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	3 0 0	76	128 0 0	79	236 0 0	+ 3	+ 108 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
VII 1	7 0 0	39	223 0 0	44	311 0 0	+ 5	+ 88 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	6 0 0	159	806 0 0	170	1,020 0 0	+ 11	+ 214 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	5 0 0	140	593 0 0	153	766 0 0	+ 13	+ 173 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	4 0 0	320	1,164 0 0	366	1,464 0 0	+ 46	+ 300 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	3 8 0	85	256 0 0	97	338 0 0	+ 12	+ 82 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
VIII 1	6 0 0	2	7 0 0	2	11 0 0	+ 0	+ 4 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	5 0 0	25	134 0 0	22	113 0 0	— 3	— 21 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	4 0 0	2	10 0 0	7	28 0 0	+ 5	+ 18 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	3 8 0	18	82 0 0	19	66 0 0	+ 1	— 16 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	3 0 0	4	11 0 0	4	12 0 0	+ 0	+ 1 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	..	3,941	22,206 0 0	4,254	26,128 0 0	+ 313	+ 3,922 0 0	6	23 0 0	6	31 0 0	+ 0	+ 8 0 0
Average rates and percentages ..	..	..	5 10 2	..	6 2 3	+ 7·95	+ 17·66	..	3 13 4	..	5 2 8	..	+ 34·78

Class and sort.	Rate per acre.	Wet, 3rd Group.											
		Under direct flow.						Under baling.					
		As per Revenue account.		As per Settlement.		Difference.		As per Revenue account.		As per Settlement.		Difference.	
		Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Adoni Taluk.													
IV	2	Rs. A. P. 7 0 0	Acs. 67	Rs. A. P. 475 0 0	Acs. 72	Rs. A. P. 501 0 0	Acs. + 5	Rs. A. P. + 26 0 0	Acs. 4	Rs. A. P. 15 0 0	Acs. 4	Rs. A. P. 24 0 0	Acs. + 0
	3	6 0 0	113	665 0 0	122	732 0 0	+ 9	+ 67 0 0	..	..	..	..	..
	4	5 0 0	87	422 0 0	92	465 0 0	+ 6	+ 43 0 0	..	..	..	..	..
	5	4 0 0	24	57 0 0	28	111 0 0	+ 4	+ 54 0 0	..	..	..	..	..
V	1	5 0 0	10	66 0 0	10	54 0 0	+ 0	— 12 0 0	3	13 0 0	3	11 0 0	+ 0
	2	4 0 0	8	57 0 0	7	27 0 0	— 1	— 10 0 0	..	..	..	..	..
	3	3 8 0	62	156 0 0	66	232 0 0	+ 4	+ 76 0 0	..	..	..	..	..
VII	2	5 0 0	7	36 0 0	9	44 0 0	+ 2	+ 8 0 0	..	..	..	..	..
	3	4 0 0	2	11 0 0	2	8 0 0	+ 0	— 3 0 0	..	..	..	..	..
VIII	2	4 0 0	13	53 0 0	17	67 0 0	+ 4	+ 14 0 0	..	..	..	..	..
	3	3 8 0	2	8 0 0	2	8 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..		..	395	1,986 0 0	428	2,249 0 0	+ 33	+ 263 0 0	7	28 0 0	7	35 0 0	..
Average rates and percentages ..		..	..	5 0 5	..	5 4 1	+ 8·35	+ 13·24	..	4 0 0	..	5 0 0	..
Alur Taluk.													
IV	2	7 0 0	5	27 0 0	5	34 0 0	+ 0	+ 7 0 0	..	..	..	..	..
	3	6 0 0	179	1,039 0 0	192	1,156 0 0	+ 13	+ 117 0 0	..	..	..	..	..
	4	5 0 0	40	201 0 0	41	203 0 0	+ 1	+ 2 0 0	..	..	..	..	..
VII	2	5 0 0	32	161 0 0	34	170 0 0	+ 2	+ 9 0 0	..	..	..	..	..
	3	4 0 0	3	11 0 0	3	13 0 0	+ 0	+ 2 0 0	..	..	..	..	..
	4	3 8 0	18	82 0 0	26	91 0 0	+ 8	+ 9 0 0	..	..	..	..	..
VIII	1	5 0 0	23	93 0 0	23	115 0 0	+ 0	+ 22 0 0	..	..	..	..	..
	2	4 0 0	14	55 0 0	17	66 0 0	+ 3	+ 11 0 0	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..		..	314	1,669 0 0	341	1,848 0 0	+ 27	+ 179 0 0	..	..	..	..	..
Average rates and percentages ..		..	..	5 5 1	..	5 6 8	+ 8·60	+ 10·73	..	..	..	..	..

Class and sort.	Rate per acre.	Wet, 3rd Group.											
		Under direct flow.						Under baling.					
		As per Revenue account.		As per Settlement.		Difference.		As per Revenue account.		As per Settlement.		Difference.	
		Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Hospet Taluk.													
IV	3	Rs. A. P. 6 0 0	Acs. 211	Rs. A. P. 1,233 0 0	Acs. 215	Rs. A. P. 1,290 0 0	Acs. + 4	Rs. A. P. + 57 0 0	Acs. ..	Rs. A. P. ..	Acs. ..	Rs. A. P. ..	Acs. ..
	4	5 0 0	254	1,282 0 0	277	1,384 0 0	+ 23	+ 102 0 0	..	..	..	..	..
	5	4 0 0	3	9 0 0	4	16 0 0	+ 1	+ 7 0 0	..	..	..	..	..
VI	1	5 0 0	34	210 0 0	37	183 0 0	+ 3	— 27 0 0	..	..	..	..	..
	2	4 0 0	107	506 0 0	115	460 0 0	+ 8	— 46 0 0	1	3 0 0	1	3 0 0	..
	3	3 8 0	152	500 0 0	167	586 0 0	+ 15	+ 86 0 0	..	..	..	..	..
	4	3 0 0	26	62 0 0	32	95 0 0	+ 6	+ 33 0 0	..	..	..	..	..
	5	2 8 0	1	1 0 0	1	1 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
VII	1	6 0 0	161	891 0 0	168	1,010 0 0	+ 7	+ 119 0 0	8	14 0 0	7	37 0 0	— 1
	2	5 0 0	215	1,042 0 0	239	1,193 0 0	+ 24	+ 151 0 0	..	..	..	..	..
	3	4 0 0	209	852 0 0	248	994 0 0	+ 39	+ 142 0 0	7	11 0 0	9	28 0 0	+ 2
	4	3 8 0	101	222 0 0	116	406 0 0	+ 15	+ 184 0 0	11	24 0 0	11	28 0 0	..
	5	3 0 0	5	17 0 0	5	14 0 0	..	— 3 0 0	8	8 0 0	12	23 0 0	+ 4
VIII	1	5 0 0	5	23 0 0	4	22 0 0	— 1	— 1 0 0	..	..	..	..	..
	2	4 0 0	14	69 0 0	17	66 0 0	+ 3	— 3 0 0	..	..	..	..	..
	3	3 8 0	16	65 0 0	15	54 0 0	— 1	— 11 0 0	..	..	..	..	..
	5	2 8 0	6	7 0 0	19	52 0 0	+ 13	+ 45 0 0	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..		..	1,520	6,991 0 0	1,679	7,826 0 0	+ 159	+ 835 0 0	35	60 0 0	40	119 0 0	+ 5
Average rates and percentages ..		..	..	4 9 7	..	4 10 7	+ 10·46	+ 11·94	..	1 11 5	..	2 15 7	+ 14·29
Gooty Taluk.													
III	1	7 0 0	108	752 0 0	110	770 0 0	+ 2	+ 18 0 0	..	..	..	..	..
	2	6 0 0	141	745 0 0	145	870 0 0	+ 4	+ 125 0 0	..	..	..	..	..
	3	5 0 0	47	165 0 0	47	234 0 0	..	+ 69 0 0	..	..	..	..	..
	4	4 0 0	31	59 0 0	30	119 0 0	— 1	+ 60 0 0	..	..	..	..	..
	5	3 8 0	9	17 0 0	12	41 0 0	+ 3	+ 24 0 0	..	..	..	..	..
IV	1	8 0 0	144	1,384 0 0	142	1,136 0 0	— 2	— 248 0 0	..	..	..	..	..
	2	7 0 0	325	2,063 0 0	339	2,374 0 0	+ 14	+ 311 0 0	..	..	..	..	..
	3	6 0 0	638	3,039 0 0	665	3,992 0 0	+ 27	+ 953 0 0	6	20 0 0	7	32 0 0	+ 1
	4	5 0 0	765	2,823 0 0	851	4,253 0 0	+ 87	+ 1,430 0 0	4	11 0 0	4	14 0 0	..
	5	4 0 0	313	832 0 0	337	1,349 0 0	+ 24	+ 517 0 0	..	..	..	..	..

Class and sort.	Rate per acre.	WET, 3RD GROUP. Under direct flow. As per Revenue account. Area.	Assessment.	As per Settlement. Area.	Assessment.	Difference. Area.	Assessment.	Under baling. As per Revenue account. Area.	Assessment.	As per Settlement. Area.	Assessment.	Difference. Area.	Assessment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
					GOOTY TALUK—*cont.*								
		RS. A. P.	ACS. RS. A. P.	ACS. RS. A. P.		ACS. RS. A. P.		ACS. RS. A. P.		ACS. RS. A. P.		ACS. RS. A. P.	
V	1	5 0 0	36 172 0 0	42 210 0 0		+ 6 + 38 0 0		.. ..		.. ..		.. ..	
	2	4 0 0	225 876 0 0	239 958 0 0		+ 14 + 82 0 0		.. ..		.. ..		.. ..	
	3	3 8 0	111 450 0 0	133 467 0 0		+ 22 + 17 0 0		.. ..		.. ..		.. ..	
	4	3 0 0	103 223 0 0	124 373 0 0		+ 21 + 150 0 0		.. ..		.. ..		.. ..	
	5	2 8 0	5 8 0 0	6 14 0 0		+ 1 + 6 0 0		.. ..		.. ..		.. ..	
VII	1	6 0 0	93 646 0 0	100 597 0 0		+ 7 − 49 0 0		.. ..		.. ..		.. ..	
	2	5 0 0	249 1,204 0 0	275 1,371 0 0		+ 26 + 167 0 0		.. ..		.. ..		.. ..	
	3	4 0 0	348 1,288 0 0	394 1,578 0 0		+ 46 + 290 0 0		.. ..		.. ..		.. ..	
	4	3 8 0	270 629 0 0	325 1,138 0 0		+ 55 + 509 0 0		16 61 0 0		20 61 0 0		+ 4 ..	
	5	3 0 0	9 17 0 0	19 59 0 0		+ 10 + 42 0 0		.. ..		.. ..		.. ..	
VIII	1	5 0 0	139 754 0 0	146 732 0 0		+ 7 − 22 0 0		.. ..		.. ..		.. ..	
	2	4 0 0	30 89 0 0	32 126 0 0		+ 2 + 37 0 0		.. ..		.. ..		.. ..	
	3	3 8 0	59 246 0 0	75 264 0 0		+ 16 + 18 0 0		.. ..		.. ..		.. ..	
	4	3 0 0	61 180 0 0	76 228 0 0		+ 15 + 48 0 0		1 1 0 0		1 3 0 0		.. + 2 0 0	
	5	2 8 0	29 77 0 0	43 107 0 0		+ 14 + 30 0 0		2 3 0 0		1 3 0 0		− 1 ..	
Special rates		..	47 141 0 0	51 163 0 0		+ 4 + 22 0 0		2 3 0 0		3 5 0 0		+ 1 + 2 0 0	
Total ..		..	4,335 18,899 0 0	4,758 23,523 0 0		+ 423 + 4,624 0 0		.. ..		.. ..		.. ..	
Average rates and percentages ..		..	.. 4 5 9	.. 4 15 1		+ 9·76 + 24·46		31 99 0 0		36 118 0 0		+ 5 + 19 0 0	
								.. 3 3 1		.. 3 4 5		+ 16·13 + 19·19 0 0	
					PENUKONDA TALUK.								
III	4	4 0 0	6 19 0 0	8 31 0 0		+ 2 + 12 0 0		.. ..		.. ..		.. ..	
IV	1	8 0 0	65 515 0 0	76 608 0 0		+ 11 + 93 0 0		.. ..		.. ..		.. ..	
	2	7 0 0	489 3,630 0 0	527 3,688 0 0		+ 38 + 58 0 0		31 149 0 0		32 195 0 0		+ 1 + 46 0 0	
	3	6 0 0	1,074 5,722 0 0	1,145 6,871 0 0		+ 71 + 1,149 0 0		.. ..		.. ..		.. ..	
	4	5 0 0	1,331 5,723 0 0	1,422 7,109 0 0		+ 91 + 1,386 0 0		.. ..		.. ..		.. ..	
	5	4 0 0	1,814 6,035 0 0	1,940 7,764 0 0		+ 126 + 1,729 0 0		.. ..		.. ..		.. ..	
V	1	5 0 0	2 10 0 0	3 13 0 0		+ 1 + 3 0 0		.. ..		.. ..		.. ..	
	2	4 0 0	10 55 0 0	11 43 0 0		+ 1 − 12 0 0		.. ..		.. ..		.. ..	
	3	3 8 0	88 231 0 0	91 320 0 0		+ 3 + 89 0 0		.. ..		.. ..		.. ..	
	4	3 0 0	84 213 0 0	93 279 0 0		+ 9 + 66 0 0		.. ..		.. ..		.. ..	
	5	2 8 0	19 39 0 0	19 47 0 0		.. + 8 0 0		.. ..		.. ..		.. ..	

Class and sort.	Rate per acre.	WET, 3RD GROUP. Under direct flow. As per Revenue account. Area.	Assessment.	As per Settlement. Area.	Assessment.	Difference. Area.	Assessment.	Under baling. As per Revenue account. Area.	Assessment.	As per Settlement. Area.	Assessment.	Difference. Area.	Assessment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
					PENUKONDA TALUK—*cont.*								
		RS. A. P.	ACS. RS. A. P.	ACS. RS. A. P.		ACS. RS. A. P.		ACS. RS. A. P.		ACS. RS. A. P.		ACS. RS. A. P.	
VII	1	6 0 0	148 1,007 0 0	162 972 0 0		+ 14 − 35 0 0		.. ..		.. ..		.. ..	
	2	5 0 0	284 1,439 0 0	310 1,549 0 0		+ 26 + 110 0 0		.. ..		.. ..		.. ..	
	3	4 0 0	392 1,671 0 0	433 1,731 0 0		+ 41 + 60 0 0		.. ..		.. ..		.. ..	
	4	3 8 0	430 1,280 0 0	473 1,656 0 0		+ 43 + 376 0 0		.. ..		.. ..		.. ..	
	5	3 0 0	151 389 0 0	186 559 0 0		+ 35 + 170 0 0		.. ..		.. ..		.. ..	
VIII	1	5 0 0	3 12 0 0	2 10 0 0		− 1 + 8 0 0		.. ..		.. ..		.. ..	
	2	4 0 0	98 353 0 0	105 420 0 0		+ 7 + 67 0 0		.. ..		.. ..		.. ..	
	3	3 8 0	71 259 0 0	82 287 0 0		+ 11 + 28 0 0		.. ..		.. ..		.. ..	
	4	3 0 0	14 35 0 0	18 56 0 0		+ 4 + 21 0 0		.. ..		.. ..		.. ..	
	5	2 8 0	14 47 0 0	18 44 0 0		+ 4 − 3 0 0		.. ..		.. ..		.. ..	
Special rates		..	119 321 0 0	140 363 0 0		+ 21 + 42 0 0		.. ..		.. ..		.. ..	
Total ..		..	6,706 29,005 0 0	7,264 34,420 0 0		+ 558 + 5,415 0 0		31 149 0 0		32 195 0 0		+ 1 + 46 0 0	
Average rates and percentages ..		..	.. 4 5 2	.. 4 11 10		+ 8·32 + 18·67		.. 4 12 11		.. 6 1 6		+ 3·22 + 30·87	

WET, 4TH GROUP.

ADONI TALUK.

Class and sort.		Rate per acre.	Under direct flow.						Under baling.					
			As per Revenue account.		As per Settlement.		Difference.		As per Revenue account.		As per Settlement.		Difference.	
			Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
		RS. A. P.	ACS.	RS. A. P.	ACS.	RS. A. P.	ACS.	RS. A. P.	ACS.	RS. A. P.	ACS.	RS. A. P.	ACS.	RS. A. P.
III	2	5 0 0	1	4 0 0	2	14 0 0	+ 1	+ 10 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
	3	4 0 0	3	18 0 0	3	14 0 0	..	— 4 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
	4	3 8 0	28	82 0 0	28	98 0 0	..	+ 16 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
IV	1	7 0 0	1	4 0 0	1	4 0 0	..	..	4	19 0 0	4	26 0 0	+ 0	+ 7 0 0
	2	6 0 0	39	181 0 0	50	299 0 0	+ 11	+ 118 0 0	3	15 0 0	4	17 0 0	+ 1	+ 2 0 0
	3	5 0 0	32	140 0 0	34	171 0 0	+ 2	+ 31 0 0	5	18 0 0	5	21 0 0	..	+ + + 3 0 0
	4	4 0 0	18	65 0 0	24	95 0 0	+ 6	— 30 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
	5	3 8 0	7	23 0 0	9	32 0 0	+ 2	+ 9 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
V	1	4 0 0	2	4 0 0	2	9 0 0	..	+ 5 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2	3 8 0	2	7 0 0	2	9 0 0	..	+ 2 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
	3	3 0 0	2	5 0 0	3	8 0 0	+ 1	+ 3 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
	4	2 8 0	1	4 0 0	1	2 0 0	..	— 2 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
VII	2	4 0 0	35	140 0 0	43	171 0 0	+ 8	+ 31 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
	3	3 8 0	8	24 0 0	9	32 0 0	+ 1	+ 8 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
	4	3 0 0	29	84 0 0	30	90 0 0	+ 1	+ 6 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
VIII	1	4 0 0	1	2 0 0	1	3 0 0	..	+ 1 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2	3 8 0	1	3 0 0	1	3 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	3	3 0 0	1	4 0 0	2	6 0 0	+ 1	+ 2 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
	4	2 8 0	18	61 0 0	31	77 0 0	+ 13	+ 16 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..		..	229	855 0 0	276	1,137 0 0	+ 47	+ 282 0 0	12	52 0 0	13	64 0 0	+ 1	+ 12 0 0
Average rates and percentages ..		..	..	3 11 9	..	4 1 11	+ 20·52	+ 32·98 0 0	..	4 5 4	..	4 14 9	+ 8·33	+ 23·08 0 0

ALUR TALUK.

IV	4	4 0 0	26	112 0 0	30	121 0 0	+ 4	+ 9 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
VII	1	5 0 0	3	18 0 0	4	18 0 0	+ 1	+ 0 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2	4 0 0	10	29 0 0	9	37 0 0	— 1	+ 8 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
VIII	5	2 0 0	4	9 0 0	5	9 0 0	+ 1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..		..	43	168 0 0	48	185 0 0	+ 5	+ 17 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Average rates and percentages ..		..	..	3 14 6	..	3 13 8	+ 11·63	+ 10·12 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..

WET, 4TH GROUP.

HOSPET TALUK.

Class and sort.		Rate per acre.	Under direct flow.						Under baling.					
			As per Revenue account.		As per Settlement.		Difference.		As per Revenue account.		As per Settlement.		Difference.	
			Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
		RS. A P.	ACS.	RS. A. P.	ACS.	RS. A. P.	ACS.	RS. A. P.	ACS.	RS. A. P.	ACS.	RS. A. P.	ACS.	RS. A. P.
IV	3	5 0 0	29	167 0 0	30	150 0 0	+ 1	— 17 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
	4	4 0 0	22	95 0 0	29	117 0 0	+ 7	+ 22 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
V	1	4 0 0	28	157 0 0	27	108 0 0	— 1	— 49 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
VI	1	4 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	22 0 0	10	30 0 0	+ 3	+ 8 0 0
VII	1	5 0 0	29	163 0 0	32	160 0 0	+ 3	— 3 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2	4 0 0	39	184 0 0	40	159 0 0	+ 1	— 25 0 0	1	2 0 0	1	4 0 0	..	+ 2 0 0
	3	3 8 0	46	171 0 0	48	167 0 0	+ 2	— 4 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
	4	3 0 0	6	15 0 0	7	22 0 0	+ 1	+ 7 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
VIII	2	3 8 0	1	1 0 0	1	4 0 0	..	+ 3 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
	4	2 8 0	1	1 6 0	2	5 0 0	+ 1	+ 4 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
	5	2 0 0	1	1 0 0	2	4 0 0	+ 1	+ 3 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Special rates ..	..	..	18	60 0 0	22	52 0 0	+ 4	— 8 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..		..	220	1,015 0 0	240	948 0 0	+ 20	— 67 0 0	8	24 0 0	11	34 0 0	+ 3	+ 10 0 0
Average rates and percentages ..		..	..	4 9 9	..	3 15 2	+ 9·09	— 6·6 0 0	..	3 0 0	..	3 1 5	+ 37·50	+ 41·66 0 0

GOOTY TALUK.

IV	3	5 0 0	86	301 0 0	93	464 0 0	+ 7	+ 163 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
	4	4 0 0	149	544 0 0	161	642 0 0	+ 12	+ 98 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
	5	3 8 0	119	312 0 0	137	478 0 0	+ 18	+ 166 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
V	1	4 0 0	34	189 0 0	35	140 0 0	+ 1	— 49 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2	3 8 0	114	332 0 0	118	413 0 0	+ 4	+ 81 0 0	4	8 0 0	5	12 0 0	+ + 1	+ 4 0 0
	3	3 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	6 0 0	3	5 0 0	+ 1	+ 1 0 0
	4	2 8 0	2	3 0 0	2	6 0 0	..	+ 3 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
VII	1	5 0 0	7	28 0 0	11	57 0 0	+ 4	+ 29 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2	4 0 0	59	273 0 0	60	240 0 0	+ 1	— 33 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
	3	3 8 0	111	336 0 0	132	463 0 0	+ 21	+ 127 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
	4	3 0 0	92	215 0 0	111	332 0 0	+ 19	+ 117 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
	5	2 8 0	14	27 0 0	16	40 0 0	+ 2	+ 13 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..

Class and sort.	Rater per acre.	Wet, 4th Group. Under direct flow. As per Revenue account. Area.	Assessment.	As per Settlement. Area.	Assessment.	Difference. Area.	Assessment.	Under baling. As per Revenue account. Area.	Assessment.	As per Settlement. Area.	Assessment.	Difference. Area.	Assessment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
						Gooty Taluk—*cont.*							
		Rs. A. P.	Acs.	Rs. A. P.	Acs.	Rs. A. P.	Acs.	Rs. A P.	Acs.	Rs. A. P.	Acs.	Rs. A. P.	Acs.	Rs. A. P.
VIII 2	3 8 0	76	273 0 0	79	275 0 0	+ 3	+ 2 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
VIII 3	3 0 0	59	166 0 0	68	205 0 0	+ 9	+ 39 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
VIII 4	2 8 0	39	122 0 0	55	138 0 0	+ 16	+ 16 0 0	..	..	3	5 0 0	+ 3	+ 5 0 0
VIII 5	2 0 0	25	64 0 0	40	81 0 0	+ 15	+ 17 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Special rates	..	16	46 0 0	14	45 0 0	— 2	— 1 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	..	1,002	3,231 0 0	1,132	4,019 0 0	+ 130	+ 788 0 0	6	14 0 0	11	22 0 0	+ 5	+ 8 0 0
Average rates and percentages ..	..	..	3 3 7	..	3 8 10	+12·97	+ 24·39	..	2 5 4	..	2 1 0	+83·33	+ 57·14
						Penukonda Taluk.							
III 3	4 0 0	17	55 0 0	18	71 0 0	+ 1	+ 16 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
III 5	3 0 0	6	23 0 0	7	20 0 0	+ 1	— 3 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
IV 1	7 0 0	29	239 0 0	30	212 0 0	+ 1	— 27 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
IV 2	6 0 0	85	580 0 0	94	565 0 0	+ 9	— 15 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
IV 3	5 0 0	311	1,431 0 0	341	1,705 0 0	+ 30	+ 274 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
IV 4	4 0 0	216	806 0 0	242	967 0 0	+ 26	+ 161 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
IV 5	3 8 0	152	468 0 0	175	616 0 0	+ 23	+ 148 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
V 3	3 0 0	1	1 0 0	1	1 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
V 4	2 8 0	12	12 0 0	13	32 0 0	+ 1	+ 20 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
V 5	2 0 0	43	71 0 0	54	108 0 0	+ 11	+ 37 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
VII 1	5 0 0	36	222 0 0	46	231 0 0	+ 10	+ 9 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
VII 2	4 0 0	105	460 0 0	123	494 0 0	+ 18	+ 34 0 0	7	14 0 0	9	27 0 0	+ 2	+ 13 0 0
VII 3	3 8 0	247	907 0 0	292	1,019 0 0	+ 45	+ 112 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
VII 4	3 0 0	127	359 0 0	141	423 0 0	+ 14	+ 64 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
VII 5	2 8 0	57	126 0 0	66	165 0 0	+ 9	+ 39 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
VIII 2	3 8 0	10	32 0 0	13	43 0 0	+ 3	+ 11 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
VIII 3	3 0 0	17	55 0 0	22	65 0 0	+ 5	+ 10 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
VIII 4	2 8 0	20	64 0 0	24	60 0 0	+ 4	— 4 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
VIII 5	2 0 0	22	35 0 0	31	62 0 0	+ 9	+ 27 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Special rates	..	85	225 0 0	98	290 0 0	+ 13	+ 65 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	..	1,598	6,171 0 0	1,831	7,149 0 0	+ 233	+ 978 0 0	7	14 0 0	9	27 0 0	+ 2	+ 13 0 0
Average rates and percentages	..	..	3 13 9	..	3 14 6	+14·58	+ 15·85	..	2 0 0	..	3 0 0	+28·57	+ 92·86

Taluks.	Dry or Wet.	Grouping.	As per Revenue. Extent.	Assessment.	Average.	As per Settlement. Extent.	Assessment.	Average.	Difference. Extent.	Assessment.	Percentages. Extent.	Assessment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
			Acs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Acs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Acs.	Rs.	Acs.	Rs.
Adóni	Dry	1st class	168,288	1,60,861	0 15 4	175,587	1,74,946	0 15 11	+ 7,299	+14,085	+ 4·34	+ 9
Adóni	Wet	1st class	536	4,392	8 3 1	583	4,761	8 2 8	+ 47	+ 369	+ 8·77	+ 8·40
Adóni	Wet	2nd do.	885	4,971	5 9 10	934	5,750	6 2 6	+ 49	+ 779	+ 5·54	+ 15·67
Adóni	Wet	3rd do.	402	2,014	5 0 2	435	2,284	5 4 0	+ 33	+ 270	+ 8·21	+ 13·41
Adóni	Wet	4th do.	241	907	3 12 3	289	1,201	4 2 6	+ 48	+ 294	+ 19·92	+ 32·42
Adóni	Wet	Total ..	2,064	12,284	5 15 3	2,241	13,996	6 3 11	+ 177	+ 1,712	+ 8·58	+ 13·94
Adóni		Total, Dry and Wet ..	170,352	1,73,145	..	177,828	1,88,942	..	+ 7,476	+15,797	..	..
Alúr	Dry	1st class	164,051	1,96,179	1 3 2	170,460	2,11,272	1 3 10	+ 6,409	+15,093	+ 3·91	+ 7·69
Alúr	Wet	3rd class	314	1,669	5 5 1	341	1,848	5 6 8	+ 27	+ 179	+ 8·60	+ 10·73
Alúr	Wet	4th do.	43	168	3 14 6	48	185	3 13 8	+ 5	+ 17	+ 11·63	+ 10·12
Alúr	Wet	Total, Wet ..	357	1,837	5 2 4	389	2,033	5 4 0	+ 32	+ 196	8·97	+ 10 67
Alúr		Total, Dry and Wet ..	164,408	1,98,016	..	170,849	2,13,305	..	+ 6,441	+ 15,289	..	..
Hospet	Dry	1st class	61,425	29,521	0 7 8	65,732	38,512	0 9 4	+ 4,307	+ 8,991	+ 7·01	+ 30·46
Hospet	Wet	1st class	6,456	53,752	8 5 3	6,606	56,832	8 9 8	+ 150	+ 3,080	+ 2·32	+ 5·73
Hospet	Wet	2nd do.	1,359	8,010	5 14 4	1,500	9,217	6 2 4	+ 141	+ 1,207	+ 10·38	+ 15· 7
Hospet	Wet	3rd do.	1,555	7,051	4 8 7	1,719	7,945	4 9 11	+ 164	+ 894	+ 10·55	+ 12·68
Hospet	Wet	4th do.	228	1,039	4 8 11	251	982	3 14 7	+ 23	— 57	+ 10·09	— 5 49
Hospet	Wet	Total, Wet ..	9,598	69,852	7 4 5	10,076	74,976	7 7 1	+ 478	+ 5,124	+ 4·98	+ 7·34
Hospet		Total, Dry and Wet ..	71,023	99,373	..	75,808	1,13,488	..	+ 4,785	14,115	..	..
Gooty	Dry	1st class	182,608	1,28,219	0 11 3	190,713	1,49,844	0 12 7	+ 8,105	+21,625	+ 4·44	+ 16·87
Gooty	Dry	2nd do.	20,878	4,946	0 3 9	22,877	7,004	0 4 11	+ 1,999	+ 2,058	+ 9·57	+ 41· 7
Gooty	Dry	Total, Dry ..	203,486	1,33,165	0 10 5	213,590	1,56,848	0 11 9	+10,104	+23,683	+ 4·97	+ 17·78
Gooty	Wet	1st class	257	1,742	6 12 5	267	1,712	6 6 7	+ 10	— 30	+ 3·89	— 1·72
Gooty	Wet	2nd do.	1,065	6,693	6 4 7	1,120	6,638	5 14 10	+ 55	— 55	+ 5·16	— 0·82
Gooty	Wet	3rd do.	4,366	18,978	4 5 7	4,794	23,641	4 14 11	+ 428	+ 4,663	+ 9·80	+ 24·57
Gooty	Wet	4th do.	1,008	3,245	3 3 6	1,143	4,041	3 8 7	+ 135	+ 796	+ 13·39	+ 24·53
Gooty	Wet	Total, Wet ..	6,696	30,658	4 9 3	7,324	36,032	4 14 9	+ 628	+ 5,374	+ 9·38	+ 17·53
Gooty		Total, Dry and Wet ..	210,182	1,63,823	..	220,914	1,92,880	..	10,732	+29,057	..	..
Penukonda ..	Dry	2nd class	78,230	22,817	0 4 8	84,839	27,752	0 5 3	+ 6,609	+ 4,935	+ 8·45	+ 21·63
Penukonda ..	Wet	2nd class	3,947	22,229	5 10 1	4,260	26,159	6 2 3	+ 313	+ 3,930	+ 7·93	+ 17·68
Penukonda ..	Wet	3rd do.	6,737	29,154	4 5 3	7,296	34,615	4 11 11	+ 559	+ 5,461	+ 8·30	+ 18·73
Penukonda ..	Wet	4th do.	1,605	6,185	3 13 8	1,840	7,176	3 14 5	+ 235	+ 991	+ 14·64	+ 16·02
Penukonda ..	Wet	Total, Wet ..	12,289	57,568	4 10 11	13,396	67,950	5 1 2	+ 1,107	+10,382	+ 9·00	+ 18·03
Penukonda ..		Total, Dry and Wet ..	90,519	80,385	..	98,235	95,702	..	+ 7,716	+15,317	..	..

75. The great increase in dry in Hospet, Gooty and Penukonda is owing to the large area hitherto assessed under very low rates in those taluks, while our average rates may be considered very moderate and fair.

In wet the great increases are, as a rule, on the lands irrigated by baling, even although the deduction of one rupee per acre has been duly allowed for lift. These lands are almost entirely under doruvu wells and are therefore by no means inferior soils, so that they can well bear the rates proposed. The decrease on the first group wet in Gooty is on one solitary good source under which, however, the lands are all red soils for which the average arrived at is very fair.

76. Slight modifications, both in dry and wet, will of course have to be made when going into appeals at the time of introduction of settlement, which will somewhat reduce the average rates now arrived at, and it will be easier then to adjust the classification of the lands under the third and fourth group sources which now come out too high in some cases. The ayacuts under the sources in these two groups are often small and lie scattered about in large dry blocks. When considering the revision of wet ayacuts with the villagers, the circumstances of each such source can be better gone into and the classification of the lands somewhat modified if necessary.

77. The next two statements exhibit the areas coming under each money-rate both in occupation and waste. In Alúr the classification of the waste is too high and must be modified to an average of about 14 annas in dry and perhaps Rs. 4-8-0 in wet. This can be easily done when going into the several financial results at introduction of settlement. In the other taluks the averages may, I think, be accepted as fair :—

Dry.

Rate per acre.	Occupied.		Unoccupied.		Total.		Percentages.	
	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Occupied area.	Unoccupied area.
Adoni Taluk.								
Rs. A. P.	Acs.	Rs. A. P.	Acs.	Rs. A. P.	Acs.	Rs. A. P.	Acs.	Acs.
2 8 0	84	209 0 0	1	3 0 6	85	212 0 0	0·05	..
2 0 0	6,944	13,887 0 0	627	1,255 0 0	7,571	15,142 0 0	3·95	0 57
1 8 0	34,203	51,305 0 0	5,027	7,540 0 0	39,230	58,845 0 0	19·48	4·55
1 0 0	73,592	73,592 0 0	23,072	23,072 0 0	96,664	96,664 0 0	41·91	20·86
0 12 0	29,172	21,879 0 0	24,412	18,309 0 0	53,584	40,188 0 0	16·61	22·07
0 8 0	19,437	9,719 0 0	21,826	10,913 0 0	41,263	20,632 0 0	11·07	19·74
0 6 0	10,531	3,949 0 0	25,632	9,612 0 0	36,163	13,561 0 0	6·0	23·18
0 4 0	1,624	406 0 0	9,993	2,498 0 0	11,617	2,904 0 0	0·93	9·03
Total ..	175,587	1,74,946 0 0	110,590	73,202 0 0	286,177	2,48,148 0 0	100·00	100·00
Average rates ..	..	0 15 11	..	0 10 7	..	0 13 10	..	..
Alur Taluk.								
2 8 0	1,330	3,326 0 0	38	97 0 0	1,368	3,423 0 0	0·78	0·06
2 0 0	23,093	46,186 0 0	6,300	12,599 0 0	29,393	58,785 0 0	13·55	9 67
1 8 0	56,223	84,335 0 0	22,214	33,322 0 0	78,437	1,17,657 0 0	32·98	34·10
1 0 0	60,803	60,803 0 0	22,781	22,781 0 0	83,584	83,584 0 0	35·67	34·97
0 12 0	13,305	9,979 0 0	7,727	5,795 0 0	21,032	15,774 0 0	7·81	11·86
0 8 0	8,492	4,246 0 0	2,244	1,122 0 0	10,736	5,368 0 0	4·98	3·45
0 6 0	4,750	1,781 0 0	1,370	514 0 0	6,120	2,295 0 0	2·79	2·10
0 4 0	2,464	616 0 0	2,471	617 0 0	4,935	1,233 0 0	1·44	3·79
Total ..	170,460	2,11,272 0 0	65,145	76,847 0 0	235,605	2,88,119 0 0	100·00	100·00
Average rates ..	..	1 3 10	..	1 2 10	..	1 3 7	..	..

Dry—cont.

Rate per acre.	Occupied.		Unoccupied.		Total.		Percentages.	
	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Occupied area.	Unoccupied area.
Hospet Taluk.								
Rs. A. P.	Acs.	Rs. A. P.	Acs.	Rs. A. P.	Acs.	Rs. A. P.	Acs.	Acs.
2 8 0	31	78 0 0	11	28 0 0	42	106 0 0	0·05	0·02
2 0 0	622	1,244 0 0	18	37 0 0	640	1,281 0 0	0·94	0·03
1 8 0	2,027	3,042 0 0	286	428 0 0	2,313	3,470 0 0	3·10	0·44
1 0 0	6,537	6,536 0 0	2,137	2,137 0 0	8,674	8,673 0 0	9·94	3·27
0 12 0	15,835	11,876 0 0	5,412	4,059 0 0	21,247	15,935 0 0	24·09	8·28
0 8 0	16,034	8,017 0 0	11,066	5,533 0 0	27,100	13,550 0 0	24·39	16·93
0 6 0	12,461	4,673 0 0	13,433	5,037 0 0	25,894	9,710 0 0	18·96	20·55
0 4 0	12,185	3,046 0 0	32,996	8,249 0 0	45,181	11,295 0 0	18·53	50·48
Total ..	65,732	38,512 0 0	65,359	25,508 0 0	131,091	64,020 0 0	100·00	100·00
Average rates ..	..	0 9 4	..	0 6 3	..	0 7 10	..	..
Gooty Taluk.								
2 8 0	126	315 0 0	1	1 0 0	127	316 0 0	0·06	..
2 0 0	2,171	4,341 0 0	162	324 0 0	2,333	4,665 0 0	1·02	0·17
1 8 0	27,932	41,898 0 0	2,432	3,648 0 0	30,364	45,546 0 0	13·08	2·49
1 0 0	52,591	52,591 0 0	9,841	9,841 0 0	62,432	62,432 0 0	24·62	10·07
0 12 0	29,372	22,029 0 0	10,025	7,519 0 0	39,397	29,548 0 0	13·75	10·26
0 8 0	25,514	12,757 0 0	10,376	5,188 0 0	35,890	17,945 0 0	11·95	10·62
0 6 0	31,568	11,838 0 0	17,310	6,491 0 0	48,878	18,329 0 0	14·78	17·71
0 4 0	44,316	11,079 0 0	47,580	11,895 0 0	91,896	22,974 0 0	20·74	48·68
Total ..	213,590	1,56,848 0 0	97,727	44,907 0 0	311,317	2,01,755 0 0	100·00	100·00
Average rates ..	..	0 11 9	..	0 7 4	..	0 10 4	..	..
Penukonda Taluk.								
1 8 0	80	119 0 0	1	1 0 0	81	120 0 0	0·09	..
1 0 0	1,648	1,647 0 0	88	88 0 0	1,736	1,735 0 0	1·94	0·10
0 12 0	3,381	2,536 0 0	348	261 0 0	3,729	2,797 0 0	4·0	0·39
0 8 0	5,382	2,692 0 0	1,417	710 0 0	6,799	3,402 0 0	6·34	1·61
0 6 0	17,325	6,501 0 0	9,812	3,676 0 0	27,137	10,177 0 0	20·42	11·12
0 4 0	57,023	14,257 0 0	76,587	19,148 0 0	133,610	33,405 0 0	67·21	86·78
Total ..	84,839	27,752 0 0	88,253	23,884 0 0	173,092	51,636 0 0	100·00	100·00
Average rates ..	..	0 5 3	..	0 4 4	..	0 4 9	..	..

Wet.

Rate per acre.	UNDER DIRECT FLOW.				UNDER BALING.				TOTAL.				PERCENTAGES.	
	Occupied.		Unoccupied.		Occupied.		Unoccupied.		Occupied.		Unoccupied.			
	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Occupied area.	Unoccupied area.
ADONI TALUK.														
RS. A. P.	ACS.	RS. A. P.	ACS.	RS. A. P.	ACS.	RS. A. P.	ACS.	RS. A. P.	ACS.	RS. A. P.	ACS.	RS. A. P.		
10 0 0	207	2,067 0 0	2	25 0 0	7	66 0 0	1	9 0 0	214	2,133 0 0	3	34 0 0	9·55	0·41
9 0 0	168	1,514 0 0	3	24 0 0	19	169 0 0	12	104 0 0	187	1,683 0 0	15	128 0 0	8·35	2·08
8 0 0	139	1,111 0 0	18	141 0 0	112	899 0 0	42	339 0 0	251	2,010 0 0	60	480 0 0	11·20	8·30
7 0 0	183	1,279 0 0	25	177 0 0	44	308 0 0	12	81 0 0	227	1,587 0 0	37	258 0 0	10·13	5·1
6 0 0	498	2,987 0 0	72	432 0 0	39	234 0 0	9	56 0 0	537	3,221 0 0	81	488 0 0	23·96	11·2
5 0 0	421	2,105 0 0	180	901 0 0	8	40 0 0	..	..	429	2,145 0 0	180	901 0 0	19·14	24·90
4 0 0	212	849 0 0	284	1,137 0 0	..	..	11	45 0 0	212	849 0 0	295	1,182 0 0	9·46	40·80
3 8 0	118	415 0 0	43	149 0 0	..	..	..	..	118	415 0 0	43	149 0 0	5·27	5·95
3 0 0	35	104 0 0	6	17 0 0	..	..	..	..	35	104 0 0	6	17 0 0	1·56	0·83
2 8 0	31	78 0 0	3	8 0 0	..	..	..	..	31	78 0 0	3	8 0 0	1·38	0·41
Total ..	2,012	12,509 0 0	636	3,011 0 0	229	1,716 0 0	87	634 0 0	2,241	14,225 0 0	723	3,645 0 0	100·00	100·00
Deduct one rupee for baling	..	..	..	..	..	229 0 0	..	87 0 0	..	229 0 0	..	87 0 0	..	..
Remainder ..	2,012	12,509 0 0	636	3,011 0 0	229	1,487 0 0	87	547 0 0	2,241	13,996 0 0	723	3,558 0 0	..	..
Average rates ..	..	6 3 6	..	4 11 9	..	6 7 11	..	6 4 7	..	6 3 11	..	4 14 9	..	..
ALUR TALUK.														
7 0 0	5	34 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	34 0 0	..	..	1·29	..
6 0 0	192	1,156 0 0	16	99 0 0	..	..	..	..	192	1,156 0 0	16	99 0 0	49·35	27·59
5 0 0	102	506 0 0	28	141 0 0	..	..	..	..	102	506 0 0	28	141 0 0	26·22	48·28
4 0 0	59	237 0 0	6	22 0 0	..	..	..	..	59	237 0 0	6	22 0 0	15·17	10·34
3 8 0	26	91 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	26	91 0 0	..	..	6·68	..
2 8 0	..	..	8	18 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	18 0 0	..	13·79
2 0 0	5	9 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	9 0 0	..	..	1·29	..
Total ..	389	2,033 0 0	58	280 0 0	..	..	..	..	389	2,033 0 0	58	280 0 0	100·00	100·00
Average rates ..	..	5 4 0	..	4 13 3	..	..	..	..	..	5 4 0	..	4 13 3	..	..

Wet—cont.

Rate per acre.	UNDER DIRECT FLOW.				UNDER BALING.				TOTAL.				PERCENTAGES.	
	Occupied.		Unoccupied.		Occupied.		Unoccupied.		Occupied.		Unoccupied.			
	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Occupied area.	Unoccupied area.
HOSPET TALUK.														
RS. A. P.	ACS.	RS. A. P.	ACS.	RS. A. P.	ACS.	RS. A. P.	ACS.	RS. A. P.	ACS.	RS. A. P.	ACS.	RS. A. P.		
10 0 0	1,771	17,706 0 0	8	80 0 0	24	243 0 0	..	..	1,795	17,949 0 0	8	80 0 0	17·81	·58
9 0 0	2,318	20,860 0 0	30	269 0 0	47	423 0 0	1	11 0 0	2,365	21,283 0 0	31	280 0 0	23·47	2·26
8 0 0	1,508	12,065 0 0	118	940 0 0	42	336 0 0	1	5 0 0	1,550	12,401 0 0	119	945 0 0	15·38	8·66
7 0 0	1,013	7,094 0 0	61	429 0 0	172	1,204 0 0	5	41 0 0	1,185	8,298 0 0	66	470 0 0	11·76	4·80
6 0 0	1,001	6,003 0 0	257	1,545 0 0	94	563 0 0	5	29 0 0	1,095	6,566 0 0	262	1,574 0 0	10·87	19·07
5 0 0	904	4,522 0 0	249	1,243 0 0	1	4 0 0	..	..	905	4,526 0 0	249	1,243 0 0	8·98	18·12
4 0 0	610	2,439 0 0	400	1,599 0 0	21	86 0 0	1	3 0 0	631	2,525 0 0	401	1,602 0 0	6·26	29·18
3 8 0	436	1,526 0 0	123	430 0 0	11	39 0 0	..	..	447	1,565 0 0	123	430 0 0	4·44	8·96
3 0 0	54	161 0 0	91	275 0 0	12	36 0 0	..	..	66	197 0 0	91	275 0 0	·66	6·62
2 8 0	13	34 0 0	20	50 0 0	..	..	..	..	13	34 0 0	20	50 0 0	·13	1·46
2 0 0	2	4 0 0	1	3 0 0	..	..	..	..	2	4 0 0	1	3 0 0	·02	·07
Special rates ..	22	52 0 0	3	7 0 0	..	..	..	..	22	52 0 0	3	7 0 0	·22	·22
Total ..	9,652	72,466 0 0	1,361	6,870 0 0	424	2,934 0 0	13	89 0 0	10,076	75,400 0 0	1,374	6,959 0 0	100·00	100·00
Deduct one rupee for baling	..	..	..	..	..	424 0 0	..	13 0 0	..	424 0 0	..	13 0 0	..	..
Remainder ..	9,652	72,466 0 0	1,361	6,870 0 0	424	2,510 0 0	13	76 0 0	10,076	74,976 0 0	1,374	6,946 0 0	..	..
Average rate ..	..	7 8 2	..	5 0 9	..	5 14 9	..	5 13 6	..	7 7 1	..	5 0 11	..	..
GOOTY TALUK.														
9 0 0	60	543 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	60	543 0 0	..	..	0·82	..
8 0 0	325	2,598 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	325	2,598 0 0	..	..	4·47	..
7 0 0	676	4,739 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	676	4,739 0 0	..	..	9·29	..
6 0 0	1,290	7,742 0 0	..	..	7	39 0 0	..	..	1,297	7,781 0 0	..	..	17·73	..
5 0 0	1,820	9,088 0 0	395	1,975 0 0	4	18 0 0	..	..	1,824	9,106 0 0	395	1,975 0 0	25·01	17·91
4 0 0	1,418	5,672 0 0	557	2,228 0 0	20	81 0 0	..	..	1,438	5,753 0 0	557	2,228 0 0	19·49	25·25
3 8 0	1,063	3,719 0 0	451	1,578 0 0	6	20 0 0	..	..	1,069	3,739 0 0	451	1,578 0 0	14·60	20·44
3 0 0	398	1,197 0 0	358	1,074 0 0	4	12 0 0	..	..	402	1,209 0 0	358	1,074 0 0	5·47	16·23
2 8 0	122	305 0 0	220	550 0 0	6	17 0 0	..	..	128	322 0 0	220	550 0 0	1·67	9·97
2 0 0	40	81 0 0	18	36 0 0	..	..	..	..	40	81 0 0	18	36 0 0	0·55	0·82
Special rates ..	65	208 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	65	208 0 0	..	..	0·90	..
Total ..	7,277	35,892 0 0	2,206	8,783 0 0	47	187 0 0	..	..	7,324	36,079 0 0	2,206	8,783 0 0	100·	100·
Deduct one rupee for baling	..	..	..	..	..	47 0 0	..	..	..	47 0 0	..	..	..	..
Remainder ..	7,277	35,892 0 0	2.206	8,783 0 0	47	140 0 0	..	..	7,324	36,032 0 0	2,206	8,783 0 0	..	..
Average rates ..	..	4 14 11	..	3 15 8	..	2 15 8	..	..	..	4 14 9	..	3 15 8	..	..

Wet—cont.

Rate per acre.	Under Direct Flow.								Under Baling.							
	Occupied.		Unoccupied.		Total.		Percentages.		Occupied.		Unoccupied.		Total.		Percentages.	
	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Occupied area.	Unoccupied area.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Occupied area.	Unoccupied area.
	Acs.	Rs. A. P.	Acs.	Rs. A. P.	Acs.	Rs. A. P.			Acs.	Rs. A. P.	Acs.	Rs. A. P.	Acs.	Rs. A. P.		
Rs. A. P.																
9 0 0 ..	360	3,243 0 0	1	3 0 0	361	3,246 0 0	2·69	·04	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8 0 0 ..	683	5,461 0 0	8	69 0 0	691	5,530 0 0	5·10	·32	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7 0 0 ..	1,228	8,598 0 0	16	115 0 0	1,244	8,713 0 0	9·41	·64	82	227 0 6	..	..	82	227 0 6	..	..
6 0 0 ..	2,489	14,814 0 0	102	611 0 0	2,591	15,425 0 0	18·48	4·09	6	37 0 0	..	..	6	37 0 0	..	..
5 0 0 ..	3,007	15,035 0 0	344	1,718 0 0	3,351	16,753 0 0	22·44	13·80	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4 0 0 ..	3,331	13,320 0 0	635	2,543 0 0	3,966	15,863 0 0	24·93	25·48	9	36 0 0	..	..	9	36 0 0	..	..
3 8 0 ..	1,258	4,401 0 0	460	1,608 0 0	1,718	6,009 0 0	9·39	18·46	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3 0 0 ..	550	1,651 0 0	620	1,860 0 0	1,170	3,511 0 0	4·11	24·88	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2 8 0 ..	140	349 0 0	214	534 0 0	354	883 0 0	1·04	8·59	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2 0 0 ..	85	171 0 0	92	183 0 0	177	354 0 0	·63	3·70	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Special rates ..	238	654 0 0	..	..	238	654 0 0	1·78	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	13,349	67,697 0 0	2,492	9,244 0 0	15,841	76,941 0 0	100·00	100·00	47	300 0 0	..	..	47	300 0 0	..	..
Deduct one rupee for baling ..	..	..	..	..	..	47 0 0	..	..	..	47 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Remainder ..	13,349	67,697 0 0	2,492	9,244 0 0	15,841	76,894 0 0	..	..	47	253 0 0	..	..	47	253 0 0	..	..
Average rates ..	..	5 1 2	..	3 11 4	..	4 13 8	..	..	..	5 6 1	..	..	..	5 6 1	..	..

PENUKONDA TALUK.

Rate per acre.	Under Direct Flow.								Under Baling.							
	Occupied.		Unoccupied.		Total.		Percentages.		Occupied.		Unoccupied.		Total.		Percentages.	
	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Occupied area.	Unoccupied area.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Occupied area.	Unoccupied area.
	Acs.	Rs. A. P.	Acs.	Rs. A. P.	Acs.	Rs. A. P.			Acs.	Rs. A. P.	Acs.	Rs. A. P.	Acs.	Rs. A. P.		
Rs. A. P.																
9 0 0 ..	360	3,243 0 0	1	3 0 0	361	3,246 0 0	2·69	·04	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8 0 0 ..	683	5,461 0 0	8	69 0 0	691	5,530 0 0	5·10	·32	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7 0 0 ..	1,228	8,598 0 0	16	115 0 0	1,244	8,713 0 0	9·41	·64	82	227 0 6	..	..	82	227 0 6	..	..
6 0 0 ..	2,489	14,814 0 0	102	611 0 0	2,591	15,425 0 0	18·48	4·09	6	37 0 0	..	..	6	37 0 0	..	..
5 0 0 ..	3,007	15,035 0 0	344	1,718 0 0	3,351	16,753 0 0	22·44	13·80	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4 0 0 ..	3,331	13,320 0 0	635	2,543 0 0	3,966	15,863 0 0	24·93	25·48	9	36 0 0	..	..	9	36 0 0	..	..
3 8 0 ..	1,258	4,401 0 0	460	1,608 0 0	1,718	6,009 0 0	9·39	18·46	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3 0 0 ..	550	1,651 0 0	620	1,860 0 0	1,170	3,511 0 0	4·11	24·88	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2 8 0 ..	140	349 0 0	214	534 0 0	354	883 0 0	1·04	8·59	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2 0 0 ..	85	171 0 0	92	183 0 0	177	354 0 0	·63	3·70	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Special rates ..	238	654 0 0	..	..	238	654 0 0	1·78	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	13,349	67,697 0 0	2,492	9,244 0 0	15,841	76,941 0 0	100·00	100·00	47	300 0 0	..	..	47	300 0 0	..	..
Deduct one rupee for baling ..	..	..	..	..	..	47 0 0	..	..	..	47 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Remainder ..	13,349	67,697 0 0	2,492	9,244 0 0	15,841	76,894 0 0	..	..	47	253 0 0	..	..	47	253 0 0	..	..
Average rates ..	..	5 1 2	..	3 11 4	..	4 13 8	..	..	..	5 6 1	..	..	..	5 6 1	..	..

78. *Revision of Wet Ayacuts.*—The only modifications under this head which have as yet been entered in the accounts are the areas shown in the margin representing lands under ruined sources and some under old wells which had not been transferred to dry in the general adjustment hitherto made of the wet lands.

	ACS.
Adóni taluk	333
Alúr do.	27
Hospet do.	314
Gooty do.	326
Total ...	1,000

79. Except for the Penukonda taluk, accounts have been prepared by us for each village according to the general principles laid down for the revision of wet ayacuts, from which it appears that in some instances there will be considerable additions to the irrigable area. These accounts will require more careful scrutiny at the time of introduction of settlement when the presence of all the ryots will afford an opportunity for going more thoroughly into the matter with them.

80. *Introduction of Settlement.*—Besides the above adjustment of wet ayacuts, the following items will also have to be disposed of at the time of settlement:—

(1) Transfer of pattas.
(2) Assigning of lands for pasturage.
(3) Granting additions to village-sites and other porambokes.

81. If it is decided that ryots should be allowed to pay up large increases in settlement by increments as was done in the Cuddapah district, viz., increases above 25 per cent. and within 50 to be apportioned over four years and all above 50 per cent. over eight years, I propose issuing a notice, as was done in the sub-division taluks there, warning the ryots of the great increase that there is sure to be on lands now paying only a nominal assessment below 4 annas an acre, as that will be our lowest rate. This will give them an opportunity of relinquishing such lands before the settlement comes into force.

82. *Village Service Fund.*—With reference to the report called for under this head in G.O. of the 3rd December 1885, No. 1341, Revenue, I find that there is nothing at all definite forthcoming among the old Mahratta records to throw much light upon the subject.

83. Mr. Hathaway, the then Collector of Bellary, writing to Mr. C. Pelly, Member of the Board of Revenue, on the 16th June 1860, says in paragraph 4 of his letter No. 102 that—

"When the taram assessment was originally fixed in this district it appears that an account (which is however incomplete) was prepared showing as a model the estimated produce of the different classes of land held by two or three ryots, in which the charges for cultivation and the fees payable to the village servants were deducted, and on the net profit the Government demand was fixed. This principle was, however, not followed throughout the district. The assessment in other places was fixed in consideration of the average collections of a series of years preceding the time when the taram assessment was fixed and of the nature of the different soils."

84. In his circular of the 14th April 1807, Sir Thomas (then Major) Munro referring to the remuneration granted to potels and karnams for their service says:—

"In the course of the survey it was found that the amount of the inams of the potels and karnams were seldom in any uniform proportion to the rent of their respective villages; that in some places it was as low as 1 per cent. and in others as high as 50, while in many there was no inam at all. It is not, however, to be supposed that the potels and karnams served in any way without a proper compensation for their trouble. Where there was either no inam or an inadequate one, they were suffered, or they contrived, to hold Circar land at a very low rent, and their income from this source was often greater than they would have derived from the average allowance of inam land. But," he goes on to say, "all lands having been assessed at the full rate by the survey, they must now pay the same rent as the ryots, and as they have thus been deprived of the allowance to which they were entitled for discharging the duty of their office, it is but just that a reasonable indemnification should be granted to them. A table of the rate of inams to be allowed to villages according to their rent was therefore drawn up and wherever the inam held by the potel or karnam, together with his marah and wartanah was less than the rate in the table, the difference was made up in land."

* * * * * * * * *

"4. In giving land to potels and karnams to make up their regulated allowance of inams only such a portion is to be given as when added to the marah, wartanah, and old inam may render the aggregate equal to the amount entered in the table of rates. The marah and wartanah are collected in all villages and the proportions in which they are paid are very different in different places and they are on this account liable to considerable abuses."

85. The "marah" is a fee paid by cultivators of the soil, whether Government or inam, and "wartanah" a cess payable by tradesmen and artisans, both being leviable in kind. The "marah" is fixed as follows:—

On dry lands—At varying rates, sometimes 3 seers, sometimes 2 and so on per "kurigi," which represents an area of about 3 acres.

On wet lands—At different rates from 4½ up to 15 seers per "bijawari," equal to about 1½ acres.

The "marahs" are payable at the above rates not only to the potels or reddis and karnams, but also to the taliaris, begaris, &c., the latter sometimes receiving a higher rate than the reddis and karnams when there are many of them. The "wartanahs" are only payable to the reddis and karnams.

86. The value of the above "marahs" and "wartanahs" levied in fasli 1256 was estimated to amount to Rs. 2,65,475 or 13 per cent. of the total revenue beriz of that year (Rs. 21,00,115) on the whole of the fifteen taluks of the then Bellary district.

87. The following extract from the table of rates proposed by Major Munro and referred to in the circular quoted above will give some idea of the scale fixed on by him. The figures represent Kantiray pagodas, equal to Rs. 2-14-8 each:—

Beriz of the villages.	Fees payable	
	To Reddis.	To Karnams.
50	4	6
100	6	9
150	7	11
200	9	13¼
rising by gradations of 50 pagodas up to 1,000		
1,000	28	37
1,100	29	38¼
1,200	30	39¼
1,300	31	41¼
rising by gradations of 100 pagodas up to 2,000		
2,000	38	51
3,000	43	57
and so on up to		
6,000	58	75

the highest limit fixed for any village.

88. In introducing the above scale the new inam lands which were granted were termed "kambarte," but in addition to this the jodi on the then existing inams was also in some cases reduced. Remissions were likewise granted to the reddis and karnams on the assessment of their individual pattas, and in some villages a certain sum was paid to them out of the total beriz.

89. From statements received from the Collectors' offices, I find that the only money payments now being made amount to Rs. 421-7-3 in the Bellary district and Rs. 710 in Anantapur. In fasli 1296 this payment in the Bellary district was by orders of the Board of Revenue made out of the Village Service Fund and it is presumed that the same course is also followed in Anantapur.

90. The Collector of Bellary lately sent me, for an expression of my opinion, copies of some statements that he had submitted to the Board containing his proposals for the revision of village establishments in the different taluks of this district. The only remark that I felt called upon to make was that in the case of large villages with a revenue of Rs. 10,000 and upwards, it would perhaps be as well to appoint an assistant karnam.

91. *Concluding remarks.*—I regret that, for several reasons, I found it impossible to close and send off this report before the end of last month as was required in Board's Proceedings of the 16th July, No. 1736. It is only by dint of pushing very hard that some of the accounts could be made up even now, rendering it impossible for me to pass the figures except at the very last moment. I trust that the details given will be found satisfactory and that it may not be long before the Government are able to pass their final orders on these proposals to enable us to commence the introduction of settlement in good time, so that both the Alúr and Adóni taluks may be disposed of in the coming official year as proposed in the forecast published in Board's Proceedings, No. 2126, dated 22nd September 1886.

92. In conclusion, I have again to acknowledge the valuable help I have received from my Uncovenanted Assistant M. Venkaji Pantulu, whose long and ripe experience in settlement matters enables him so thoroughly to grasp all the little details which require much thoughtful consideration in drawing up a settlement scheme like the present. I shall be very sorry to lose his services when he is obliged to retire on account of having completed his 55th year, but I hope that he will not have to go until this scheme has been quite disposed of, as it is most important that he should be present to see to the adjustment of any of the details that may be affected by any modifications proposed. Independent of the necessity for his being present to supervise the arrangement of these details, which of course his position in the office makes it more particularly his immediate province to see to, I think that the indulgence—if such it may be deemed—of allowing him to remain on a few months more is nothing more than he deserves after his long and valuable service of twenty-nine years in the department. As far as physical and mental abilities go he is still equal to many more years' service.

93. Before closing I must not forget to mention the satisfactory way in which Gumastah Kottar Narasingarow, also an old and tried hand in the office, has superintended the preparation of the different statements required for this report.

Reference on the above, dated 27th January 1888.

Mr. Cox's report on the scheme for the settlement of Bellary and Anantapur will be referred to the Collectors of those districts with the request that they will favor the Board with their remarks at an early date.

(Signed) P. RAJARATNA MUDALIAR,
Secretary.

To the Collectors of Bellary and Anantapur,
with a printed copy of the report.

Read—the following letter from H. St.A. GOODRICH, Esq., Collector of Bellary, to the Secretary to the Commissioner of Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture, dated Bellary, 4th February 1888, Index No. 217:—

In reply to Board's Reference, dated 27th January last, on Board's General Register No. 5090 of 1887, I have the honor to report that I have carefully considered Mr. Cox's proposals for the Revenue settlement of certain taluks of Bellary and find them such as may be in my opinion accepted. They are in effect a readjustment, with very slight modification, of the existing assessment of the land.

2. About three-sevenths of the area of the villages under discussion is inam and five-sevenths of the inam area is under cultivation. This fact would be a strong argument against very heavy rates.

3. The excellence of the old assessment (Pelly's modification of Munro) is attested by the rapid expansion of cultivation which was found possible during the period 1266—1285 (A.D. 1856—1876) when, in the three taluks under discussion, Alúr increased its cultivated fully assessed area by 40 per cent., Adóni by over 60 per cent., and Hospet by 100 per cent. In fasli 1290 (1880-81) the results of famine

were seen. Adóni cultivation had shrunk to the area of 1856. Alúr and Hospet had lost 15 per cent. each of the wide area under the plough in 1876. In the seven years last past, the tide has turned again; Adóni has gained 30 per cent., Alúr 6 per cent. Hospet has remained stationary; but this is due to the poor quality of all but the valley lands in Hospet, and the good return for capital which the irrigated lands in that taluk give. The cultivated area in Hospet is still 70 per cent. in excess of that reported in 1856, whilst in Adóni the excess, as compared with the same period, is about 30 per cent. and in Alúr about 18 per cent.

4. It seems reasonable to expect that the cultivation will within twenty years embrace at least the same area as it did in 1875. The proposed assessment of the land is the merest readjustment of that now paid, and the slight changes proposed cannot seriously affect the prosperity of the country or the stability of the revenue which are dependent on a climate of drought varying in intensity, mitigated by cool and healthy weather for two-thirds of the year and the prevalence of a soil which stores water and retains it within reach of the roots of cotton and the greater millet.

5. Mr. Cox's surmise that Adóni rain register is not a trustworthy guide to the amount generally received in the taluk is correct. Adóni returns 28·4 as the average of ten years; Alúr $22\frac{1}{8}$; Siruguppa * to the west $20\frac{1}{4}$; Yemmiganur * to the east $22\frac{1}{2}$ for the same ten years. I have no doubt that the taluk generally receives about six inches less than the immediate vicinity of Adóni hill.

* Mr. Cox had not the returns from these stations.

6. In Adóni the area of cultivation had been practically stationary for the thirty years (1826—1856) preceding the period of expansion; in Alúr, in spite of comparatively heavy assessment, the thirty years witnessed a 30 per cent. increase, and in Hospet they witnessed an increase of about 10 per cent.

7. I will not repeat what I have written to Mr. Cox generally in my letter of the 6th ultimo, and particularly relating to the inclusion of certain tanks in the second group; the facts being, in my belief, that tanks returned as containing six, eight or twelve months' supply may be quite as correctly so described as empty bottles may be described as containing six, eight or twelve ounces (as the case may be). With our slight average rainfall distributed as it is over half the year and the absorbent nature of much of the soil, tanks in Bellary are open spaces containing rarely any water and generally not even grass, and their capacity is about as much consolation to the ryot as a good appetite is to a man who has no dinner.

Index No. 13.

8. I did not fully state my doubts as to the sufficiency of the rates on waste in my letter to Mr. Cox. I believe the policy to be pursued in this regard in black soils to be different to that expedient in red soil tracts.

9. In black soil the more cultivation and less waste there is the better for the cattle. There must always be considerable fallows which said fallows produce abundance of hariali grass, and the broader the extent of cultivation, the more cholum straw there will be. Cholum straw is their staff of life and the contrast between cattle that live in foddered ease and those which traverse the wastes of this part of India in search of bents is remarkable. It is a proverb in Dharwar that the best cattle are to be found in villages which have no grazing land. I would encourage cultivation then in black soil villages and desire to see no waste.

10. In red soil tracts the farmer wants grazing, for he has little or no cholum straw and the straw of his cereals is scanty and poor fodder. Under the system now prevailing, under which poor gravelly soils remote from villages are assessed at a few annas, the ryot takes up large parcels of such lands, fells the trees and scrub jungle and crops the land for from three to ten years or as long as without manure it will yield any return to husbandry, throwing it back into waste stripped of much fuel and well-rooted herbage overrun with useless weeds or a mere waste of baked earth and pebbles. He has grown a little rye gram and oil-seed during his tenure and has made it far harder to keep his cattle alive and intensified the dearness of fuel by destroying what will hardly be replaced.

11. I should like to strike off the six-anna and the four-anna rate from Mr. Cox's tables, a change which would produce scarce any effect in Adóni or Alúr but which would check the sort of treatment of land which I have described in Hospet very materially.

12. I hope to meet you here within a fortnight and will prepare any supplementary information you may desire before your arrival, on being informed of your wishes.

Enclosure No. 1.

From H. St.A. GOODRICH, Esq., Collector of Bellary, to the Deputy Commissioner of Revenue Settlement, Bellary, dated 6th January 1888, Index No. 13:—

I have the honor to return the draft report which you kindly sent me for perusal with your note of the 26th ultimo.

2. In general terms I entirely agree with your conclusions and accept the scheme. I will briefly indicate points on which I feel some slight doubts and points on which the information supplied by your report needs to be supplemented.

3. I suppose cholum is certainly the only staple food grain whose price we can consider in estimating the normal produce of unirrigated lands. The price, moreover, of cholum has elements of stability wanting in the price of the raw material of industries by whose sale the Adóni and Alúr farmers really pay their assessment.

4. Spending money on tanks in this rainless district is a very doubtful speculation: how doubtful may be clearly seen if you realise that Daroji tank receives the whole drainage of over 200 square miles (including two mountain ranges over 3,000 feet high clad with forest) and has only filled once in the last six years and has only irrigated an average of 1,551 acres during those years.

5. I do not understand the entry as irrigation sources of wells, 118 in Adóni, 14 in Alúr and 4 in Hospet: we have converted all well lands to 'dry' here I think: 3 tanks in Adóni, 5 in Hospet and 2 in Alúr are entered in the second group. Which be they? I do not consider any tank in Alúr fit for second group.

6. In the grouping of unirrigated land I think the greater part, or more probably the whole, of Kúdligi will need to be rated a group lower than Harpanahalli and Hadagalli. These two last-named taluks will be rightly grouped with Hospet.

7. Your commutation rate is so near to the average of the period ordered to be taken (faslis 1269—95 inclusive but excluding seven years of scarcity) that I would not amend it though I would rather have seen Anantapur separated on the ground that it is and must remain off the main lines of traffic, and Bellary will be the better and more constant market.

* * * * *

I should like to have seen some period adopted for whose adoption a better reason could be given, and I think for a thirty-year settlement, 30, 60 or 90-year averages being available, one of those three terms ought to have been selected, years in which dry remissions have been given being excluded as years of abnormal conditions.

8. I do not think second-crop cess here is open to the objection as regards its inquisitorial nature. The ryots have paid it for their sugar-cane for three generations, and will not I think compound.

9 Your rates for dry land compared with those of Munro's settlement for the whole area occupied and waste pretty nearly as follows:—

(1) Rate per acre as assessed.
(2) Rate per acre as prevailing from about 1820 to 1858.
(3) Rate after Pelly's revision.
(4) Cox's proposals.

—	1	2	3	4
Adóni	19·9	15·0	13·0	12·10
Alúr	30·6	24·4½	20·10	20·7
Hospet	8·11½	7·2	6·9	6·7

The rates on cultivation as compared with those on waste are not greatly varied in their relative proportion by your revision; but whether the rate on waste and on the poorer class of lands ought to be raised is a point on which I feel some doubt and will address you later.

14

Enclosure No. 2.

From H. St.A. GOODRICH, Esq., Collector of Bellary, to the Deputy Commissioner, Revenue Settlement, Bellary, dated 31st January 1888, Index No. 171.

In my letter to you, Index No. 13, dated 6th January 1888, I expressed the opinion that the grouping of irrigated lands in Alúr taluk did not approve itself to me.

2. An examination of the recent history of the two tanks which you have honored with a place in the second group confirms me in my confidence of the theoretical soundness of my objection. I am, however, bound to admit that the assessment proposed for these lands can, in practice, be paid easily enough from the profits of the few years when crops are reaped: were I in your place I should endeavour to raise the classification while I lowered the grouping.

3. The rainfall at Alúr during the last sixteen years has failed to give 12 inches in the south-west *and* 8 inches in the north-east monsoon in nine years: these amounts have been gauged in seven years of the series. I consider that the amount I have named distributed as stated is the minimum which will suffice to bring a crop of paddy to maturity over any considerable area of the ayacut of these tanks. The Alúr rainfall is not gauged on the catchment basin of the tanks, but it is the only evidence we have of local rainfall.

4. The Krupapuram Gangamma tank has an ayacut of acres 72-8-12. The maximum cultivation during the last twenty years was acres 70-29-0. In (1) eleven years of the twenty the average cultivation was acres 61-30-6½. In (2) nine years of the twenty the average cultivation was acre 1-21-11½. Average of the period 34-29-8. It will be seen that the ryot does not get quite half a crop per annum on an average. The ayacut is all irrigable.

(1) Good years taken separately.
(2) Bad do. do.

5. The Alúr tank has an ayacut of acres 115-27-9. The maximum cultivation during the past twenty years was 93-18-3. In (3) nine years of the twenty the average cultivation was acres 76-28-0. In (4) eleven years of the twenty the average cultivation was acres 29-23-13. Average of the period acres 50-31-1. More than 20 per cent. of the ayacut is unirrigable. It will be seen that the ryot gets rather more than half a crop per annum on an average, but $\frac{50}{95}$ is not vastly greater than $\frac{50}{100}$, and only acres 95 can be considered irrigated.

(3) Good years taken separately.
(4) Bad do. do.

Read—the following letter from F. A. NICHOLSON, Esq., Acting Collector of Anantapur, to the Secretary to the Commissioner of Revenue Settlement and Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, dated Gooty, 23rd February 1888, No. 130:—

I have the honor to reply to your Reference, dated 27th January, on Mr. Cox's settlement scheme report for this district.

2. *Paragraph* 1.—I have no objection to the selection of Gooty and Penukonda as typical taluks; there are better and there are worse, but the two taluks are fairly typical.

3. *Paragraph* 41.—The remarks as to chief crops appear to relate rather to Bellary, but no material difficulty arises, since though (paragraph 55) cholum has been taken as the standard it is promised that the inferior soils will be valued at a proportionately lower outturn. This is very necessary in Anantapur where the bulk of the dry soils are very poor red and grow only horsegram; as shown in my economic report read in Board's Proceedings, No. 172, dated 27th June 1887, Anantapur grows one-fifth of the horsegram of the presidency, and one-fifth of its own crops are horsegram.

4. *Paragraph* 49.—The whole of Dharmavaram should come under the second group, especially in the west; soils are poor, markets very distant, and communications inferior.

5. *Paragraph* 51—(*a*) *First group, wet.*—The only first-class sources in this district are a very few large tanks, such as Dharmavaram: all that I would here notice is that the grouping should depend on the *actual* capacity of the tank, and not on its recorded capacity; generally speaking the tanks hold considerably less than their nominal capacity owing to heavy silting. This remark applies to tanks of all groups and not merely to first group tanks.

6. (*b*) *Second group.*—I understand from personal conversation that the figures in the table in paragraph 53 are erroneous and will be altered; I do not therefore discuss them. But referring to an oral remark as to Gooty second-class channels, which are those below the Errathimmarajoocheruvoo, I should now object to the classification, as the water is either (1) surplus or (2) drainage (pulusu) water; as regards surplus, this cannot amount to much, and drainage water is regarded as comparatively bad; much of the available land under the channels fed by this drainage water is waste, and this reason was expressly assigned yesterday when I was settling one of the villages near Pogarur. When good Pennár channels are classed in the third group, I do not think that mere surplus or drainage channels from any tank, however good, should be in the second group.

7. (*c*) *Third group.*—Under the explanation and figures furnished personally by Mr. Cox, I agree to the Pennár and Chitrávati being placed in the third instead of in the second group. Since there is a considerable increase in the wet assessment even when composition is granted at one-fourth rates (paragraph 71), I am inclined to think that the composition will be a great benefit. The words "for more than three and less than five," should, I think, be read as "for three and less than five."

8. (*d*) *Fourth group.*—I consider that there are many minor sources which ought not to be classed as wet at all. The present group refers chiefly to two sorts of sources; (1) channels led from vankas (nullahs), (2) channels from mere land springs. Vankas are often mere jungle streams flowing only indirectly into some tank or river; sometimes they directly feed a tank. It may be justifiable to charge wet assessment in such cases, but it should be low, whereas in some cases it is comparatively high, with full 50 per cent. fasaljasti, though almost every drop of water may be taken not from surface flow, but from laboriously dug spring channels. I presume that the Settlement Department will lower unduly high rates as in cases where Rs. 6 + 3 are charged for spring channel water from a miserable jungle vanka. But the second class require still more lenient treatment; they (bugga or talapiri channels) are excavations led from land springs perhaps on a hill side or other spot far from any irrigation source, and perhaps 15 feet below the ground; a channel half-a-mile to a mile long takes a tiny rill from this spring to a few acres of wet land near the village. Government do not spend and never spent a pie in getting the water; it is solely the ryots' own labor and capital that bring him this benefit. Hence, under the double principle that Government will not tax the ryots' own capital, and that Government lays no claim to subterranean water not brought to the surface by its own works, the ryot ought not to be charged wet rates at all. If he chose to dig a well at the site of the spring, bale the water to the surface and make a flourishing garden *in situ*, Government would charge him *nothing*; why then charge him because he brings it a mile nearer to his village? I think that, considering vested interests, the highest dry rate of the village, or the very lowest rate of wet assessment, should be levied in all such cases of mere land spring channels. I admit that this is a revenue difficulty; in one village (Kuder) there are 19 such channels, but the charge of wet rates seems opposed to recognized Government principles, and to the ryots' welfare; we no longer base our claim on a share of the crop when such crop is improved solely by the ryots' own capital.

9. *Paragraphs* 57, *&c.—Commutation rates.*—The great difference between the prices of paddy in Bellary and Anantapur (164 and 140, respectively), suggests the idea of separate rates for the two districts. In view, however, of the grouping adopted, I would not press the idea *provided* that the classification takes count of the fact that Anantapur prices, and apparently soils, are much below those of Bellary, and that all doubts as to class should therefore be given in favor of the lower class. I am, however, in doubt whether (*a*) the Government Order as to adopting, as the commutation rate, the lowest rate of any year of the series is not binding on the settlement; this is Rs. 126 for cholum and Rs. 120 for paddy; (*b*) whether the deduction for merchants' profits should not be 15 per cent. for paddy as well as for cholum. As regards (*a*), I think it must be borne in mind that though cholum is a staple, yet that horsegram is almost equally so; the figures for fasli 1296 are 230,075 and 249,403 acres, respectively; hence, as stated in paragraph 3 *supra*, the soils of Anantapur must be treated considerately either by the promised favorable treatment (paragraph 55) or by adopting a low

commutation rate. As regards (*b*), I believe that it is so ruled for South Arcot, and this deduction would bring down the Anantapur average of Rs. 140 to about the rate of Rs. 120 which was the lowest in the 20 years. This would alter the highest rates for the Anantapur district.

10. I have nothing special to add upon the subsequent paragraphs of the report. I consider that 4 annas is a proper minimum for dry lands and Rs. 2 for wet lands, the increment being gradually levied as proposed in paragraph 81. "Vartana," in paragraph 85, is in this district mostly a *cash* payment and is paid by ryots as well as by artisans and traders as a money payment per acre or per shop, &c., in lieu of, or in addition to, merah fees. The whole matter of village service is now under inquiry by a Special Deputy Collector.

11. The above are, in general, merely tentative remarks upon a general scheme. I presume that in actual application many of the scheme proposals will be modified (as in groupings) and that as Collector I shall be enabled to watch the operations at least talukwar and simultaneously with the actual settlement; for, after all, it is the application of a series of rates to actual sources or areas, that is material, rather than the mere framing of a scale.

Reference on the above, dated 24th February 1888.

The foregoing letters will be referred to Mr. Cox for any remarks he may have to offer. These remarks may be embodied in his reply to the separate reference made to him in connection with his report on the scheme for the settlement of Bellary and Anantapur.

(Signed) P. RAJARATNA MUDALIAR,
Secretary.

To the Deputy Commissioner of Settlement, Party No. I, with letters, in original, to be returned.

Reference dated 24th February 1888, on Mr. Cox's letter, submitting scheme report for the Settlement of the Bellary and Anantapur districts.

Mr. Cox is requested to modify his report with reference to the following notes of a conference between the Commissioner of Revenue Settlement, the Collectors of Bellary and Anantapur and the Deputy Commissioner of Settlement, Bellary.

2. The commutation rates have been worked out with reference to the average prices of the twenty non-famine years preceding fasli 1296, after deducting 10 per cent. on account of merchants' profits in the case of wet lands and 15 per cent. in the case of dry. Under G.O., dated 6th December 1887, No. 1134, which is intended to supersede all former orders on the subject, the reduction should have been made at 15 per cent. both for wet and dry. At this rate the commutation price for paddy will be Rs. 129, against Rs. 136 adopted by Mr. Cox. The application of this rate (Rs. 129) will cause a very material reduction in the money rates for wet lands, which both Messrs. Goodrich and Nicholson consider to be uncalled for. The first five rates proposed by Mr. Cox (*i.e.*), from Rs. 10 to 6, will be reduced by a rupee each and the sixth or 5-rupee rate by half-a-rupee, the five lowest rates being left unaltered. It should be considered whether a Rs. 4-8-0 rate may not be introduced, with advantage, in the scale for wet lands. This rate was sanctioned in North Arcot, Madura and South Arcot and occurs in many other settled districts (*vide* paragraph 64 of Mr. Wilson's letter in G.O., dated 30th July 1885, No. 881). It should also be considered whether the outturn should not be raised and the cultivation expenses reduced in some cases.

3. The table of prices appended to paragraph 58 of Mr. Cox's report shows that the average prices of paddy in Anantapur have been very much lower than in Bellary, the average for twenty non-famine years being Rs. 140 against Rs. 164 for the latter district. A careful examination of the price returns shows that the low average for Anantapur is due chiefly to the lower prices prevailing in the taluks bordering on the

Mysore Province. It should be considered whether, for the taluks referred to, a third group might be adopted as in the Cuddapah and Kurnool districts; but it is observed that their communications will be soon improved.

Price of paddy, 1st sort, *in local* seers of 80 tolas.

—	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-82.
Bellary.						
1. Alúr	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Adóni and Yemmiganur	24·82	26·35	28·83	23·25	23·62	22·84
3. Bellary and Siruguppa	28·96	33·36	29·42	26·15	29·82	27·81
4. Hospet and Kampli	23·38	25·67	24·26	20·34	22·04	24·34
5. Kúdligi	24·34	..	..	..	..	..
6. Huvinahadgalli	..	..	..	..	..	..
7. Harpanahalli	25·25	32·10	30·25	..	..	..
8. Ráyadrug	29 58	37·52	29·52	29·48	32·33	27·83
Anantapur.						
1. Gooty and Uravakonda	29·23	35·33	33·02	21·56	26·00	24·75
2. Tadpatri and Yadiki	28·30	32·55	30·17	27·25	27·65	25·73
3. Anantapur	34·16	43·91	35·69	30·92	31·33	29·50
4. Dharmavaram and Kalyándrúg ..	35·00	41·54	33·76	31·02	32·32	28·96
5. Penukonda	36·16	38·83	33·00	32·60	32·06	28·07
6. Hindupur and Bukkapatnam ..	35·29	46·70	36·62	37·29	33·90	35·18
7. Madakasíra	39·33	48·08	35 31	34·08	31·52	30·79

4. Another point requiring consideration is the grouping of soils. In paragraph 28 of his letter printed in G.O., dated 30th July 1885, No. 881, Mr. Wilson explains the system of soil-grouping, which has been followed since 1874, in the settlement of Chingleput, Coimbatore and North Arcot. The same principle has been followed in the case of Madura and South Arcot. The subjoined abstract shows what soils have been valued alike in the districts referred to :—

Statement showing the soils valued alike in different districts both under wet and dry :—

Wet.

South Arcot, Madura, North Arcot, Coimbatore, Chingleput and standard scale.						Bellary and Anantapur.					
Class and sort of soil.						Class and sort of soil.					
III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
1	2	..	..	1	..	1	2	..	..	..	..
2	3	1	1	2	1	2	3	..	..	1	..
3	4	2	2	3	2	3	4	1	1	2	1
4	5	3	3	4	3	4	5	2	2	3	2
5	..	4	4	5	4	5	..	3	3	4	3
..	..	5	5	..	5	..	..	4	4	5	4
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	5	..	5

Dry.

South Arcot, Madura, North Arcot, Chingleput and standard scale.					Coimbatore.					Bellary and Anantapur.					
Class and sort of soil.					Class and sort of soil.					Class and sort of soil.					
III	IV	V & VI	VII	VIII	III	IV	V	VII	VIII	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
2	1	..	..	..	2	2	..	1	..	2	1	..	1	..	..
3	2	..	1	..	3	3	1	2	1	3	2	..	2	1	..
4	3	1	2	1	4	4	2	3	2	4	3	1	3	2	1
5	4	2	3	2	5	5	3	4	3	5	4	2	4	3	2
..	5	3	4	3	..	..	4	5	4	..	5	3	5	4	3
..	..	4	5	4	..	..	5	..	5	..	..	4	..	5	4
..	..	5	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	5

5. Mr. Cox has followed the above grouping as regards dry, except under class VI soils. These soils do not occur in Coimbatore, Madura, North Arcot and South Arcot. They occur in Chingleput where they have been classed as equal to class V soils, the first sort being also taken to be equal to III-4, IV-3, VII-2 and VIII-1. This is also the grouping adopted in the "standard scale." For Bellary and Anantapur, however, Mr. Cox has taken class VI soils to be much superior to class V, and the first sort to be equal to III-2 and IV-1. The reason for adopting this course should be explained.

6. As regards wet, the grouping proposed under classes III and IV soils is in accordance with that adopted for Chingleput, Coimbatore, North Arcot, Madura and South Arcot, but the soils under classes V, VI, VII and VIII are placed one grade lower than in the above districts. Mr. Cox's grouping, however, follows that adopted in the *sub-division* of Cuddapah, but, as already stated, this was not followed in Coimbatore, North Arcot, Madura and South Arcot. As pointed out by Mr. Wilson in paragraph 27 of his letter above referred to, there was no particular uniformity in soil-grouping in previous settlements, but as some recognized principle has been followed in the grouping adopted for Chingleput, Coimbatore, North Arcot, Madura and South Arcot, it is necessary to explain why this has not been followed in the case of *wet* lands, while it has been adopted to a great extent in the grouping of dry lands.

7. In assigning grain values to different soils, the highest rate proposed is in many cases *less* than that adopted for the adjacent districts (Pattikonda as regards dry and Cuddapah *main* division as regards wet), while the lowest is higher than the corresponding figure given for these districts. No explanation is given of this apparent anomaly, but it seems to be a necessary consequence of working up of the lowest values.

8. In paragraph 56, Mr. Cox says "in dry our first-group villages are a sort of medium between the first and second group of Pattikonda and equal to the second group of Cuddapah and our second group about equal to the third group in Cuddapah." The table of grain-values given by Mr. Cox does not fully bear out this statement. The values assigned for IV-1 and V-1 are equal to those adopted for the first group in Pattikonda and higher than those of the second group of Cuddapah, while those for VI, VII and VIII (first sort) are actually higher than the figures quoted for the first group, Pattikonda.

9. For dry, a Re. 1-4-0 rate was adopted for Madura after some discussion (*vide* paragraph 21 of Mr. Wilson's letter in G.O., 30th July 1885) and in South Arcot. It was adopted also in Kurnool and Cuddapah and may be adopted also for Bellary and Anantapur.

10. There are some minor discrepancies in the report which are noticed below.

11. *Paragraph* 23.—The statement appended to this paragraph has not been correctly prepared. In dealing with the area in occupation, the gross assessment on the holdings should be taken for purposes of comparison. Mr. Cox has taken the amount *realized*, that is, the net amount remaining after deducting remissions. As, however, the remissions depend on the state of the season, they should not be excluded. Second crop and tirvajasti have been deducted in some cases and added in others. The following table gives the correct figures exclusive of tirvajasti and fasaljasti:—

Years.	Adoni.		Alur.		Hospet.		Gooty.		Penukonda.	
	Area in occupation.	Assessment.	Area in occupation.	Assessment.	Area in occupation.	Assessment.	Area in occupation.	Assessment.	Area in occupation.	Assessment.
	Acs.	Rs.	Acs.	Rs.	Acs.	Rs.	Acs.	Rs.	Acs.	Rs.
Fasli 1266 (1856-57) ..	Not available in this office.									
,, 1267 (1857-58) ..	157,973	1,55,412	154,690	2,04,570	46,507	64,001	145,756	1,58,266	72,554	1,40,254
,, 1285 (1875-76) ..	232,586	2,27,125	193,277	2,48,337	86,444	1,08,379	241,958	1,80,698	101,198	85,246
,, 1290 (1880-81) ..	141,705	1,48,821	163,779	2,05,580	73,371	1,03,598	195,043	1,59,250	83,789	79,512
,, 1295 (1885-86) ..	174,688	1,76,038	164,453	1,98,186	76,142	1,03,355	219,296	1,63,932	90,898	80,866

The total figure under occupation as per revenue accounts against Penukonda is given as 90,475. But the details of this figure are given as 78,230 dry and 12,289 wet, which make a total of 90,519. The latter figure tallies with the figures given in the statements showing financial results of the taluk appended to paragraph 74. If 90,475 is accordingly altered into 90,519, this will necessitate alterations in the totals, differences and percentages of the figures affected.

12. In the comparative final census table No. II given on pages 2 and 3 of the talukwar census statements of the Anantapur district for fasli 1291, the figures for fasli 1281 (1871) for the taluks of Gooty and Penukonda are as follows:—

—	Males.	Females.	Total.
Gooty	75,238	69,330	144,568
Penukonda	46,182	42,572	88,754

But in the statement given by Mr. Cox, the following figures are entered:—

—	Males.	Females.	Total.
Gooty	72,508	69,472	141,980
Penukonda	37,516	42,308	79,824

The figures first quoted agree with those in the census report of the Presidency. For these two taluks, the Deputy Commissioner appears to have taken his figures from the quinquennial return for fasli 1281, though for the other three taluks he has adopted the census figures.

13. *Paragraph* 33, *page* 10.—The figures for fasli 1291 under milch cattle and sheep and goats (columns 11 and 12) given against Adóni, Alúr and Hospet are incorrect. The correct figures are as follows:—

—	Milch cattle.		Sheep and goats.	
	As per report.	Correct figures.	As per report.	Correct figures.
Adóni	5,191	9,888	41,802	37,105
Alúr	4,176	8,575	40,741	36,342
Hospet	6,803	10,757	16,975	13,021

In taking the figures from the Collectors' statements, figures entered under "She-buffaloes" appear to have been added to those given under "Sheep and goats" instead of to those given under "Cows." The quinquennial statements in this office do not show the details for Gooty and Penukonda. The Deputy Commissioner should see if similar mistakes have been made as regards these taluks.

15. *Paragraph* 39.—It is stated at the end of the paragraph that the figures in the table include inams. They appear to be *exclusive* of inams.

16. *Paragraph* 50.—The number of villages should be 143, not 140.

17. *Paragraph* 65.—Acres 1,282 *minus* 742 would give 540, not 440.

18. Other mistakes are noted in red ink in the proof copy.

(Signed) P. RAJARATNA MUDALIAR,
Secretary.

READ—also the following letter from J. H. M. COX, Esq., Deputy Commissioner of Revenue Settlement, Party No. I, to the Secretary to the Commissioner of Revenue Settlement and Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, dated Bellary, 1st March 1888, No. 247 :—

In reply to Board's General Reference No. 5090, dated 24th ultimo, reviewing my settlement scheme for the Bellary and Anantapur districts and your further reference of the same date sending me the letters received from the Collectors of both districts with their observations on my proposals, I have the honor to submit the following remarks on the different points dealt with. I will take them in the order in which they come in my report.

2. *Irrigation.*—Some errors had crept into the statement of irrigation sources in the original draft of my report. These have now been corrected, and it will be seen that the number of wells in the Bellary district is very limited. What remain under this head are doruvu and dasabandham wells, which must be retained as wet. As a rule the lands under other wells have already been transferred to dry as Mr. Goodrich observes, but it will be seen from paragraph 78 of the report that some had escaped notice and these have now been transferred by us.

3. *Grouping in dry.*—Mr. Goodrich's and Mr. Nicholson's remarks regarding the dry grouping of the villages in Kúdligi and Dharmavaram will be borne in mind when the classification of those taluks is done and the settlement comes to be introduced in them.

4. *Grouping in wet.*—I have reduced to the third group the two tanks in the Alúr taluk and two channels in Gooty which Messrs. Goodrich and Nicholson considered were not good enough to be placed in the second, and have corrected the figures in the report accordingly. With reference to this subject, I must mention that the wet grouping is liable to modification at the time of settlement, when, as explained in paragraphs 76 and 79 of the report, there are greater facilities for going into the circumstances of each source with the villagers and the grouping can then be reduced if this should seem more desirable than modifying the classification of the soils. We have also at such a time the benefit of the presence of one at least of the Revenue officials, and when necessary the Settlement officer can himself visit the spot before deciding what changes should be made.

5. Adverting to Mr. Nicholson's remarks, I may mention that, in noting the capacity of tanks, not the *recorded*, but the *actual* one as reported by the villagers is the data upon which we go after it has been checked by the officers of our department when they visit the village at the time of classification.

6. As three months' tanks will come under the fourth group (*vide* paragraph 50 of chapter IV of the Settlement Manual), the alteration with reference to them proposed by Mr. Nicholson is not necessary, but some modification seems called for under groups 2 and 3 where the wording in paragraph 51 of my report should be—

"*Second group.*— * * * * * also rainfed tanks containing more than five and under eight months' supply.

"*Third group.*— * * * * * and rainfed tanks supplying water for more than three and up to five months."

I have made these alterations in the proof sheet.

7. *Standard crops.*—As has been more than once stated in former reports, horsegram is a crop that we have found it impossible to fix any outturn for, and so it has always been omitted from our table of grain-values. Properly speaking, korra or cumbu should have been substituted for it instead of cholum; but I explained in paragraph 54 why it was found impossible to do that in the present instance, and Mr. Nicholson seems after all to raise no objection to adopting cholum, seeing that due allowance has been made for a reduced outturn in the poor soils.

8. *Grain-values.*—It is difficult to institute a proper comparison between our figures and those adopted in the Kurnool and Cuddapah districts, where, except in the sub-division taluks of the latter, we had only three in some, and only two sorts in other, classes to deal with. The remark contained at the end of paragraph

56 of my report explaining how with the adoption of five sorts it has been possible to make a more gradual and fairer gradation in the scale, is about the only explanation that can well be given, but it may be noticed that in dry our lowest outturn in class IV is equal to the lowest under the same class in Cuddapah, and so in classes V and VIII which are the poorest soils from which our scale must rise by fair gradations. This rising by gradation is what makes the outturn proposed higher in the better sorts of classes VI, VII and VIII than the figures taken for Pattikonda where we had only two sorts to work upon.

9. *Commutation rates.*—At first sight it does seem very unfair to saddle the Anantapur district with a rate much above the average selling price there, while it may be equally argued that Bellary is too lowly charged; but the same may be said of any large tract which has to be treated as a whole in any district or portion of a district; thus from the statement which accompanied Board's Reference No. 5090 it will be seen that the price of paddy varied considerably in the eight taluks of the Bellary district alone, such variations being due to different causes which it is not always possible to allow for. As a whole it will be observed that low prices rule only in the southern taluks of Anantapur, while Gooty and Tadpatri do not differ materially from Bellary and its taluks. Our placing of the said southern taluks in a lower group with lower rates may, I think, be considered sufficient to rectify this without having recourse to any further deduction in grouping. Mr. Nicholson seems to consider what I have proposed fair. He does not appear to be aware that the Government have cancelled their first order which laid down that the lowest rate touched should be taken as the commutation rate.

10. G.O., No. 1134 of the 6th December 1887, embodied in Board's Proceedings of the 12th idem, No. 502, did not reach me till after my report had been sent off, so that I had not then been made acquainted with the decision arrived at to adopt the average prices of the last twenty non-famine years, deducting 15 per cent. for merchants' profits; hence my proposal to follow the same deductions that were made in the adjoining district of Cuddapah. Since my table of rates has met with the approval of both Collectors, I think it would be a great pity to reduce them, as this will materially affect the financial results of our scheme and show a needless sacrifice of revenue on the best lands at present coming under our 10-rupee rate which still gives a decrease. I have therefore, in accordance with your suggestion, when adopting the reduced commutation rate of Rs. 129 for paddy after deducting 15 per cent. for merchants' profits instead of only 10 per cent., gone over the outturn and cultivation expenses again. In doing so, it seemed possible to raise the former on the best land to the full figure adopted for the best soils in Cuddapah, assimilating some of the others also to the figures taken there and by slightly modifying the expenses as you proposed, I have been able to work out the rates as before. With reference to these modifications, I submit three statements showing how the figures will now stand instead of as they appear in those given on pages 17, 20 and 21 of my report.

11. *Money-rates.*—The retention of my original table of rates will do away with the necessity for introducing a Rs. 4-8-0 rate which would only tend to bring up the assessment on the poor lands, which is not at all desirable. With regard to introducing a Rs. 1-4-0 rate in dry, I observe that Mr. Wilson's chief reason for adopting it was because it had been found that the drop from Rs. 1-8-0 to Re. 1 was too great. If it is deemed absolutely necessary to follow his standard scale of rates, we shall, starting with a Rs. 2-8-0 rate for III-1 only get down to 6 annas for V- 5 and VIII-5; whereas I think that 4 annas is not at all too low for these poor lands; and what is perhaps far more important is that thus raising all the rates below Rs. 1-8-0 will materially raise the assessment above the increases and average rates I have already proposed. Before finally deciding what I should write on this subject, I have had a talk about it with Mr. Goodrich, and he has authorized me to say that he considers any attempt to introduce the Rs. 1-4-0 would "be mischievous," and he is not prepared to advocate any further increase in the assessment which, as I said before, such raising of rates would necessitate even if the classification were modified to a certain extent.

12. It is true that in Kurnool and Cuddapah there was a Rs. 1-4-0 rate as well as in Nellore and the Kistna, but then we meet with greater falls between the rates there, such as Rs 3 to Rs. 2, Rs. 2 to Rs. 1-4-0, Rs. 1-4-0 to 8 annas, Rs. 3 to Rs. 1-12-0, Rs. 2-4-0 to Rs. 1-4-0, and so on much more serious than having a gradation of 8 annas from Rs. 2-8-0 to Re. 1 and then 4 annas from Re. 1 to 8 annas, and 2 annas from 8 annas to 4 annas. Even if five sorts had been adopted in those districts, it would not have been possible, taking the highest and lowest rates that were adopted there, to work out the gradation of 8 annas down to Rs. 1-8-0 and 4 annas from Rs. 1-8-0 to 8 annas.

13. To do away with the 6 and 4 anna rates and raise the minimum rate in dry to 8 annas as proposed by Mr. Goodrich will not, I presume, meet with the approval of the Board and Government, as I believe it has already been decided that 4 annas would be a fair rate for the poorest soils, and I am not at all disposed to recommend any change.

14. With reference to Mr. Nicholson's remarks regarding the inadvisability of charging wet assessment on lands irrigated by very insignificant channels from hill streams and minor spring heads, I may mention that when we find that such sources are really very poor, we invariably transfer the lands under them to dry, and it only rests with the ryots and villagers to bring such cases to notice at the time of introduction of settlement if they have not been so dealt with before. I think, perhaps, the best way will be for me to send Mr. Nicholson the registers we have prepared of all these different minor sources, and ask him kindly to note against each any remarks he or any of the Divisional officers may like to make regarding any particular sources that they are personally acquainted with. This will help us in disposing of the matter at settlement.

15. *Grouping of soils.*—Mr. Wilson's grouping of soils in his standard scale seems to apply more to the southern districts than the northern, since in his own scheme for the Guntúr portion of the Kistna district he placed class VI higher than V and VII in dry, and VII-1 sometimes equal to, and sometimes lower than, IV-2 and III-1 in wet, and the same course was followed in the Godávari. My grouping in dry only varies from the standard scale in placing class VI above VII, which is fully borne out by my experience of the relative values of soils of this description met with in the Kistna, Kurnool, Cuddapah and Bellary districts, red clay here being found to be superior to red loam for dry crops in the same way as black clay is better than black loam as it has more power of retaining moisture.

16. In wet my table varies from the standard only, inasmuch as I have placed the red soils one grade lower down, for I believe that VII-1 is more on a par with III-2 and IV-3, and that III-1 and IV-2 are somewhat better. I believe that the black soils have much more productive properties than the red; the latter require a greater proportion of manure, and by continual manuring we find them gradually improve in richness until after a length of time they become so entirely transformed into black loam that we have no hesitation in then placing them in the latter series. Class V, which is also poor, takes its appropriate place with VI-1 and VII-2. Another great advantage that I find in my grouping is that it gives us an additional money-rate, so that in our lowest group of villages starting with a 7-rupee rate for IV-1, we get down to Rs. 2 for the poorest red lands which is not, I think, at all too low.

17. The discrepancies referred to in paragraphs 10 to 17 of Board's reference under reply have been duly corrected in red ink in the proof sheet, which is herewith returned, and I would suggest that, if possible, it would be very desirable to have all the lines which I have noted in red ink entered with broad lines or double lines, as it will make the statements clearer and greatly facilitate references. Errata memoranda are enclosed for the corrections to be made in the statements entered in paragraph 23 and pages 7, 31, 33, 34, 36, 41, 44 and 45 as they are rather numerous. The Collectors' letters are herewith returned.

Enclosure No. 1.

Revised table of grain-values for wet.

Class and sort.		Cuddapah main division.		Cuddapah sub-division.			Proposed for Bellary and Anantapur.			
		First class.	Second class.	First class.	Second class.	Third class.	First class.	Second class.	Third class.	Fourth class.
III.	1 ..	1,200	1,100	1,025	900	800	1,200	1,075	950	800
	2 ..	900	800	900	800	700	1,075	950	800	700
	3 ..	600	550	800	700	600	950	800	700	600
	4 ..	400	360	700	600	500	800	700	600	500
	5 ..	..	..	600	500	400	700	600	500	400
IV.	1 ..	1,300	1,200	1,150	1,025	900	1,300	1,200	1,075	950
	2 ..	1,000	900	1,025	900	800	1,200	1,075	950	800
	3 ..	700	600	900	800	700	1,075	950	800	700
	4 ..	..	..	800	700	600	950	800	700	600
	5 ..	..	..	700	600	500	800	700	600	500
V.	1 ..	900	800	800	700	600	950	800	700	600
	2 ..	600	550	700	600	500	800	700	600	500
	3 ..	400	360	600	500	400	700	600	500	400
	4 ..	..	..	500	400	360	600	500	400	360
	5 ..	..	..	400	360	320	500	400	360	320
VI.	1 ..	1,000	900	800	700	600	900	800	700	600
	2 ..	700	600	700	600	500	800	700	600	500
	3 ..	..	..	600	500	400	700	600	500	400
	4 ..	..	..	500	400	360	600	500	400	360
	5 ..	..	..	400	360	320	500	400	360	320
VII.	1 ..	900	800	900	800	700	1,050	900	800	700
	2 ..	600	550	800	700	600	900	800	700	600
	3 ..	..	..	700	600	500	800	700	600	500
	4 ..	..	..	600	500	400	700	600	500	400
	5 ..	..	..	500	400	360	600	500	400	360
VIII.	1 ..	600	550	800	700	600	900	800	700	600
	2 ..	400	360	700	600	500	800	700	600	500
	3 ..	..	..	600	500	400	700	600	500	400
	4 ..	..	..	500	400	360	600	500	400	360
	5 ..	..	..	400	360	320	500	400	360	320

Enclosure No. 2.

Revised statement comparing cultivation expenses for wet.

Class and sort.	Wet.									
	Pattikonda.	Main division, Cuddapah.		Sub-division, Cuddapah.			Proposed for Bellary and Anantapur districts.			
	—	First group.	Second group.	First group.	Second group.	Third group.	First group.	Second group.	Third group.	Fourth group.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
III. 1	15 4 4	17 5 0	16 7 9	15 4 0	14 4 0	13 4 0	18 0 0	16 8 0	14 12 0	12 2 0
2	11 14 0	12 8 0	11 10 0	14 4 0	13 4 0	11 12 0	16 8 0	14 12 0	12 2 0	11 0 0
3	7 13 0	7 12 0	7 3 10	13 4 0	11 12 0	9 12 0	14 12 0	12 2 0	11 0 0	9 14 0
4	5 4 0	5 13 0	5 13 0	11 12 0	9 12 0	8 14 0	12 2 0	11 0 0	9 14 0	8 2 0
5	..	..	..	9 8 0	8 12 0	8 2 0	11 0 0	9 14 0	8 2 0	6 6 0
IV. 1	16 4 1	18 4 0	17 7 0	16 4 0	15 12 0	15 4 0	19 6 0	18 0 0	16 8 0	14 12 0
2	13 5 4	13 8 0	12 9 3	15 4 0	14 4 0	13 6 0	18 0 0	16 8 0	14 12 0	12 2 0
3	7 3 0	9 8 0	7 11 6	14 4 0	13 4 0	11 12 0	16 8 0	14 12 0	12 2 0	11 0 0
4	..	..	..	13 4 0	11 12 0	9 12 0	14 12 0	12 2 0	11 0 0	9 14 0
5	..	..	..	11 12 0	9 12 0	8 14 0	12 2 0	11 0 0	9 14 0	8 2 0
V. 1	10 0 0	12 8 0	11 10 0	14 4 0	13 4 0	11 12 0	14 12 0	12 2 0	11 0 0	9 14 0
2	7 13 0	7 12 0	7 3 10	13 4 0	11 12 0	9 12 0	12 2 0	11 0 0	9 14 0	8 2 0
3	5 4 0	5 13 0	5 13 0	11 12 0	9 12 0	8 14 0	11 0 0	9 14 0	8 2 0	6 6 0
4	..	..	..	9 8 0	8 12 0	8 2 0	9 14 0	8 2 0	6 6 0	6 0 0
5	..	..	..	8 12 0	8 2 0	8 0 0	8 2 0	6 6 0	6 0 0	5 12 0
VI. 1	10 0 0	13 8 0	12 9 3	14 4 0	13 4 0	11 12 0	13 8 0	12 2 0	11 0 0	9 14 0
2	7 13 0	9 8 0	7 11 6	13 4 0	11 12 0	9 12 0	12 2 0	11 0 0	9 14 0	8 2 0
3	..	..	..	11 12 0	9 12 0	8 14 0	11 0 0	9 14 0	8 2 0	6 6 0
4	..	..	..	9 8 0	8 12 0	8 2 0	9 14 0	8 2 0	6 6 0	6 0 0
5	..	..	..	8 12 0	8 2 0	8 0 0	8 2 0	6 6 0	6 0 0	5 12 0
VII. 1	7 13 0	12 8 0	11 10 0	15 4 0	14 4 0	13 4 0	15 12 0	13 8 0	12 2 0	11 0 0
2	5 9 6	7 12 0	7 3 10	14 4 0	13 4 0	11 12 0	13 8 0	12 2 0	11 0 0	9 14 0
3	..	..	..	13 4 0	11 12 0	9 12 0	12 2 0	11 0 0	9 14 0	8 2 0
4	..	..	..	11 12 0	9 12 0	8 14 0	11 0 0	9 14 0	8 2 0	6 6 0
5	..	..	..	9 8 0	8 12 0	8 2 0	9 14 0	8 2 0	6 6 0	6 0 0
VIII. 1	5 9 6	7 12 0	7 3 10	14 4 0	13 4 0	11 12 0	13 8 0	12 2 0	11 0 0	9 14 0
2	3 10 0	5 13 0	5 13 0	13 4 0	11 12 0	9 12 0	12 2 0	11 0 0	9 14 0	8 2 0
3	..	..	..	11 12 0	9 12 0	8 14 0	11 0 0	9 14 0	8 2 0	6 6 0
4	..	..	..	9 8 0	8 12 0	8 2 0	9 14 0	8 2 0	6 6 0	6 0 0
5	..	..	..	8 12 0	8 2 0	8 0 0	8 2 0	6 6 0	6 0 0	5 12 0

Enclosure No. 3.

Revised statement showing calculations for money-rates for wet.

Outturn of paddy.	Value at Rs. 129 per garce.	Deduct one-fourth on account of vicissitudes of season.	Remaining gross.	Deduct cultivation expenses.	Net value.	Half net value.	Rates proposed.
Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1,300	52 6 6	13 1 7	39 4 11	19 6 0	19 14 11	9 15 6	10 0 0
1,200	48 6 0	12 1 6	36 4 6	18 0 0	18 4 6	9 2 3	9 0 0
1,075	43 5 4	10 13 4	32 8 0	16 8 0	16 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0
1,050	42 5 3	10 9 4	31 11 11	15 12 0	15 15 11	7 15 11	
950	38 4 9	9 9 2	28 11 7	14 12 0	13 15 7	6 15 10	7 0 0
900	36 4 6	9 1 2	27 3 4	13 8 0	13 11 4	6 13 8	
800	32 4 0	8 1 0	24 3 0	12 2 0	12 1 0	6 0 6	6 0 0
700	28 3 6	7 0 10	21 2 8	11 0 0	10 2 8	5 1 4	5 0 0
600	24 3 0	6 0 9	18 2 3	9 14 0	8 4 3	4 2 1	4 0 0
500	20 2 6	5 0 8	15 1 10	8 2 0	6 15 10	3 7 11	3 8 0
400	16 2 0	4 0 6	12 1 6	6 6 0	5 11 6	2 13 9	3 0 0
360	14 8 2	3 10 1	10 14 1	6 0 0	4 14 1	2 7 0	2 8 0
320	12 14 5	3 3 7	9 10 10	5 12 0	3 14 10	1 15 5	2 0 0

Resolution—dated 14th March 1888, No. 134.

The foregoing papers relating to the scheme for the settlement of the Bellary and Anantapur districts are submitted for the consideration and orders of Government. A map is submitted showing the railways, roads, rivers and tanks in the two districts, as well as the grouping of villages and the classification of soils in the five taluks to which this report relates. The proposals are based on the results of the classification in three taluks of Bellary, viz., Alúr, Adóni and Hospet, and two taluks of Anantapur viz., Gooty and Penukonda, which have been selected as representative taluks.

2. Until nearly six years ago, the two districts formed a single collectorate, comprising an area of 10,879 square miles and divided into fifteen taluks. This was considered too heavy a charge for a single officer, as was strikingly illustrated during the famine of 1876—78, and it was accordingly divided into two collectorates in January 1882.

3. The two districts are situated in the famine zone, and are liable to frequent droughts, the average rainfall by both monsoons being about 21 inches. The principal rivers are the Tungabhadra, the Pennér, the Chitrávati and the Hagari. Under the first of these, there is some excellent irrigation.

4. The early revenue history of the districts is given in paragraphs 14 to 26 of Mr. Cox's first report. A ryotwari settlement, based on a rough survey and classification of the lands, was introduced by Major (afterwards Sir Thomas) Munro in the beginning of the century. This was superseded, however, under the orders of the Supreme Government (in 1809-10) by a system of village leases, which were first made for three years and then for ten years. The results were unfortunate, and in 1821-22 the ryotwari settlement was reverted to, a general reduction of 25 per cent. and a further allowance of 8 per cent. in the case of well lands being granted on the old survey assessments of Major Munro. Some 25 years later, Mr. Mellor, the then Collector, reported that the condition of the districts had not improved, and recommended a further reduction of assessment. This was followed up by Mr. Pelly, but it was not till 1857-58 that the necessary relief was granted. The rates then fixed still continue in force, those for dry numbering 26, and varying from Rs. 3 to annas 2, and those for wet numbering 41, and varying from Rs. 12 to Re. 1. In the 18 years which elapsed between the date of the reduction and the great famine of 1876—78, the occupied area in both the districts increased from acres 1,896,500 to acres 2,575,500 or by 35·8 per cent., and the assessment from Rs. 18,31,100 to Rs. 21,07,400 or 15·1 per cent. The increase occurred entirely under dry, while

under wet there was a falling off of 23·7 per cent. in the area and of 18 per cent. in the assessment, the decrease appearing in all the taluks, except Hospet and Hindupur. The famine which devastated the country in 1876—78 swept away nearly one-fifth (19·8 per cent.) of the population of these two districts and led to a large extent of lands being thrown out of cultivation. In fasli 1289 (1879-80) when the restriction placed on the voluntary relinquishment of lands on which the Government dues had not been paid up was removed, the occupied area at once fell by acres 389,300 or 14·8 per cent. as compared with fasli 1284 (1874-75), the most favorable year preceding the famine, while the assessment declined by Rs. 2,33,500 or 10·9 per cent. In the two following years (faslis 1290 and 1291), a large extent of land was sold for arrears of revenue and purchased by Government for want of bidders, and there was a further falling off in the occupied area. Within the past three or four years, however, the districts have recovered in great measure, but the occupied area is still considerably less than it was before the famine. Taking fasli 1284 (1874-75) for comparison as before, the holdings in fasli 1296 (1886-87), including miscellaneous cultivation, exhibit a decrease of acres 182,400 or 6·9 per cent. in the area and of Rs. 1,59,600 or 7·5 per cent. in the assessment.

5. The total number of villages in the five taluks now reported upon was 730, consisting of 641 Government and 89 inam villages. By survey the total number has been reduced to 696, the reduction being entirely in the number of Government villages.

6. According to the survey, the occupied Government area exhibits an increase ranging from 3·91 per cent. in Alúr to 8·52 per cent. in Penukonda. The proportion of increase under inams is smaller, and in one taluk—Hospet—there is actually a decrease of 2·41 per cent. The total cultivable area shows, however, a very small increase, except in Penukonda, where the increase amounts to 5·62 per cent.

7. *Communications.*—The districts are generally well served by roads. Railway facilities are inferior in Anantapur compared with Bellary. The latter is intersected by two lines, the Madras Railway and the Southern Mahratta Railway. In Anantapur, there is only one line at present, the Madras Railway, which passes through the Tadpatri and Gooty taluks in the north-east of the district, but there will soon be extensions of the Southern Mahratta Railway, which will open up the Anantapur, Dharmavaram, Penukonda and Hindupur taluks.

8. *Grouping.*—As regards dry lands, two groups are proposed, the bulk of the Bellary district being placed in the first group, and all the taluks in Anantapur, except Tadpatri and a portion of Gooty, being placed in the second group. Mr. Cox originally proposed that the taluk of Kúdligi, in the Bellary district, and the western portion of Dharmavaram, in Anantapur, might be placed in the first group. This was objected to by Messrs. Goodrich and Nicholson, and Mr. Cox now accepts their view. A third group should be introduced in the Board's opinion if it is found necessary hereafter to meet the requirements of the taluks situated on the borders of the Mysore Province, in which the average selling prices are considerably lower than in the rest of the district as explained in paragraph 14 below. It is observed that the whole of the sub-division of Cuddapah was placed in a third group.

For wet, four groups are adopted, the irrigation sources being divided into four classes as explained in paragraph 51 of Mr. Cox's first report and modified in paragraph 6 of his second letter. There are altogether 659 sources in the five taluks now reported upon, consisting of 259 tanks, 351 channels and 49 wells. In determining under what classes individual sources of irrigation should be placed, the District Revenue officers will be freely consulted at the time of the introduction of settlement and due weight given to their opinions.

9. *Classification of soils.*—The prevailing soils are black "regur" and red "ferruginous." Fully 90 per cent. of the classified area in Alúr, 64 per cent. in Adóni and 46 per cent. in Gooty are black "regur," while 84 per cent. in Penukonda

and 75 per cent. in Hospet are red ferruginous. The bulk of the area in these taluks consists of unirrigated lands and only 3·42 per cent. or acres 40,279 is classed as wet. Much of the latter, again, is situated under small tanks, the supply to which is always more or less precarious.

10. *Standard crops.*—Cholum, cotton and ragi are the chief dry crops grown on the black soils. Cholum is also grown on red soils, but the principal dry crops for this series are korra, sazza and horse-gram. The last-named crop occupies a very large area in many of the taluks of the Anantapur district, but it is not a food crop, and cannot be taken as a standard. Korra and sazza have also had to be rejected, as prices are not recorded for the former, and the cultivation of the latter is relatively small. The same reason applies to ragi in black soils. Cholum, therefore, is the only standard crop adopted for dry. In order that this may not press heavily on the poorer soils in Anantapur, on which horse-gram is grown, the outturn for these soils is rated low. Mr. Nicholson does not object to this arrangement. For wet lands, paddy has, as usual, been adopted.

11. *Grain values.*—In calculating the grain values, with reference to those adopted for the adjacent districts of Kurnool and Cuddapah, some difficulty was felt owing to the fact that, except in the sub-division taluks of the latter, the soils in many cases were classified in two or three sorts only. By taking, however, the maximum and minimum values sanctioned for these districts, Mr. Cox has framed a scale for the several classes and sorts of soils, which gives a fairer gradation than that worked out for the Cuddapah district. He explains that in dry, the lowest outturn proposed in class IV is equal to the lowest under the same class in Cuddapah, and similarly "in classes V and VIII, which are the poorest soils, from which the scale of grain values must rise by fair gradations." In wet, the scale is slightly higher than that adopted for the sub-division of Cuddapah, which it follows very closely, but is somewhat lower than that fixed for the main division. The Board see no objection to the scale.

12. In this connection it may be noted that Mr. Cox's grouping of soils of equal values differs from that followed in the settlement of Chingleput, North Arcot and Coimbatore, and more recently in Madura and South Arcot. In wet, the soils under classes V, VI, VII and VIII are placed one grade lower than in the above districts, while under dry, class VI soils are rated as superior to class V, whereas in the Chingleput district (they do not occur in the other Southern Districts), the two were rated alike. The reasons for the deviation are fully explained in paragraphs 15 and 16 of Mr. Cox's second letter and may be accepted. It is observed that the soil grouping proposed for wet is identical with that adopted for the Cuddapah sub-division.

13. *Commutation rates.*—The commutation rates first proposed by Mr. Cox were based on the average of twenty non-famine years preceding fasli 1296 (1886-87) after deducting *ten* per cent. on account of merchant's profits, &c., in the case of paddy and 15 per cent. in the case of cholum. Under G.O., dated 6th December 1887, No. 1134, which supersedes all former orders on the subject, a deduction of 15 per cent. should have been made in both cases. Mr. Cox states that the Government Order had not been officially communicated to him before his report was sent up, but it is observed that demi-official instructions were sent to him on the 28th November last in reply to a demi-official which he wrote direct to the Secretary to Government, and which was transferred to the Commissioner for disposal. These instructions, however, appear to have been misunderstood by Mr. Cox. He was, therefore, requested to revise his scheme, and at the same time consider whether the cultivation expenses, which were fixed too high, should be reduced and the grain values raised in some cases. A deduction of 15 per cent. in the case of paddy brought down the commutation rate from Rs. 136 to Rs. 129, and materially affected the money-rates proposed for wet lands; the first five rates, *i.e.*, those from Rs. 10 to Rs. 6 being reduced by a rupee each, and the sixth or 5-rupee rate by half a rupee, the five lowest rates being left unaltered. Both Messrs. Goodrich and Nicholson considered that the money-rates originally proposed by Mr. Cox were fair, and that no

reduction was called for. In his second letter, Mr. Cox has adopted the commutation rate for paddy at Rs. 129, and has brought out the same money-rates as before by raising the grain values in some classes and reducing the cultivation expenses, but he has omitted to give reasons for the changes proposed. After careful consideration, the Board think that there are no grounds for enhancing the grain values, which have been fixed at a higher rate than in any other district, except in the principal division of Cuddapah and the Koilkuntla taluk of the Kurnool district. The question of the cultivation expenses will be referred to further on.

14. Another point which came up for discussion in connection with the commutation prices was whether the same rate could fairly be adopted for the two districts, seeing that the average prices for Anantapur were considerably lower than those returned for Bellary. Mr. Cox points out, however, that these low prices prevail chiefly in the southern taluks of Anantapur, which are out of the line of traffic, and that sufficient relief would be afforded both on this account and on account of the adoption of cholum as the standard instead of horse-gram, by placing these taluks in a lower group with lower rates. Mr. Nicholson accepts the proposal as a fair one, and the Board agree with the local officers that a separate commutation rate is not required for the Anantapur district.

15. *Cultivation expenses.*—Turning now to the cultivation expenses, the Board consider that even the revised figures proposed by Mr. Cox for wet lands are unduly high and should be reduced. The following statement shows the cultivation expenses as first proposed and now revised, and those adopted for the Cuddapah district and in the Pattikonda taluk of Kurnool :—

Class and sort.	Pattikonda.	Class and sort.	Main division.	Class and sort.	Sub-division.	Class and sort.	Bellary and Anantapur.		
							As originally proposed.	As now proposed.	As revised by the Board.
	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
IV-1 ..	16 4 1	IV-1 ..	18 4 0	IV-1 ..	16 4 0	IV-1 ..	19 6 0	19 6 0	17 8 0
III-1 ..	15 4 4	III-1 ..	17 5 0	IV-2 III-1 & VII-1.	15 4 0	IV-2 & III-1.	18 6 0	18 0 0	16 8 0
IV-2 ..	13 5 4	IV-2 & VI-1.	13 8 0			IV-3, III-2 & VII-1.	17 6 0	16 8 0 15 12 0	15 8 0
III-2 ..	11 14 0	III-2, V-1 & VII-1.	12 8 0	IV-3, III-2, V-1, VI-1, VII-2 & VIII-1.	14 4 0	IV-4, III-3, VII-2, V-1, VI-1 & VIII-1.	16 2 0	14 12 0 13 8 0	14 4 0
V-1 & VI-1.	10 0 0	VI-2, IV-3.	9 8 0						
III-3, V-2, VI-2, VII-1.	7 13 0	III-3, V-2, VII-2, VIII-1.	7 12 0	IV-4, III-3, V-2, VI-2, VII-3 & VIII-2.	13 4 0	IV-5, III-4, VII-3, V-2 & VIII-2.	14 14 0	12 2 0	13 0 0
IV-3 ..	7 3 0	III-4, V-3, VIII-2.	5 13 0	IV-5, III-4, V-3, VI-3, VII-4 & VIII-3.	11 12 0	III-5, VII-4, V-4, VI-3 & VIII-3.	13 10 0	11 0 0	12 0 0
VII-2 & VIII-1.	5 9 6			III-5, V-4, VI-4, VII-5 & VIII-4.	9 8 0	VII-5, V-4, VI-4 & VIII-4 ..	12 2 0	9 14 0	11 0 0
III-4 & V-3.	5 4 0			V-5, VI-5 & VIII-5, 1st class.	8 12 0	V-5, VI-5 & VIII-5.	10 6 0	8 2 0	9 4 0
VIII-2 ..	3 10 0			2nd Class ..	8 2 0	2nd Class ..	8 8 0	6 6 0	7 8 0
				3rd do. ..	8 0 0	3rd do. ..	7 2 0	6 0 0	6 8 0
						4th do. ..	6 4 0	5 12 0	5 8 0

16. The rates are throughout higher than those adopted for the Pattikonda taluk and for the Cuddapah district. Mr. Cox explains that the cultivation expenses in Bellary and Anantapur run generally higher (except in the poorer soils in wet) than in the adjoining districts of Kurnool and Cuddapah, owing to the greater cost of wood and the larger quantity of animal manure used in consequence of the scarcity of vegetable manure; but making every allowance for this fact, the Board see no reason for fixing the expenses so high as Mr. Cox has done. The grain values are smaller than those adopted for the main division of Cuddapah, while the commutation rate proposed for cholum, which is the staple food of the people and of the laboring classes, is smaller than that adopted for Cuddapah. The Board, therefore, think that the cultivation expenses for the wet lands may fairly be taken at a slightly lower figure than that adopted for the main division of Cuddapah, but higher than that

fixed for the Pattikonda taluk, and higher again than those of the better soils in the Cuddapah sub-division. For the red soils in this division, a higher scale of cultivation expenses was adopted than in the main division, although for the better soils lower rates were proposed. The reason for this difference is nowhere explained. The Board would make no change in the cultivation expenses allowed by Mr. Cox for dry lands, as they correspond very nearly to those adopted for the first group villages in the Cuddapah main division.

17. *Money-rates.*—The rates of assessment deduced from the table of outturn, commutation prices, and cultivation expenses as above worked out, are shown below. For vicissitudes of season and agricultural risks, a deduction of 25 per cent. on the gross outturn value is allowed, which is also the rate allowed in the two divisions of Cuddapah :—

Wet.

Soils. III.	IV.	V.	VI.	VII.	VIII.	Outturn of paddy.	Value at Rs. 129 per garce.	Deduct 25 per cent. for vicissitudes of season.	Remainder.	Deduct cultivation expenses.	Net.	Half net.	Money-rates.
							RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
..	1	..	..	..	..	1,250	50 6 3	12 9 7	37 12 8	17 8 0	20 4 8	10 2 4	10 0 0
1	2	..	..	..	..	1,150	46 5 9	11 9 5	34 12 4	16 8 0	18 4 4	9 2 2	9 0 0
2	3	..	..	1	..	1,050	42 5 3	10 9 4	31 11 11	15 8 0	16 3 11	8 1 11	8 0 0
3	4	1	1	2	1	950	38 4 9	9 9 2	28 11 7	14 4 0	14 7 7	7 3 9	7 0 0
4	5	2	2	3	2	850	34 4 3	8 9 1	25 11 2	13 0 0	12 11 2	6 5 7	6 0 0
5	..	3	3	4	3	750	30 3 9	7 8 11	22 10 10	12 0 0	10 10 10	5 5 5	5 0 0
..	..	4	4	5	4	650	26 3 3	6 8 10	19 10 5	11 0 0	8 10 5	4 5 2	4 0 0
..	..	5	5	..	5	550	22 2 9	5 8 8	16 10 1	9 4 0	7 6 1	3 11 0	3 8 0
			Second class ..			450	18 2 3	4 8 7	13 9 8	7 8 0	6 1 8	3 0 10	3 0 0
			Third ,, ..			380	15 5 1	3 13 3	11 7 10	6 8 0	4 15 10	2 7 11	2 8 0
			Fourth ,, ..			320	12 14 5	3 3 7	9 10 10	5 8 0	4 2 10	2 1 5	2 0 0

18. The practical result is that the money-rates proposed by Mr. Cox remain unaffected. These rates, as already stated, are accepted as fair both by Mr. Goodrich and Mr. Nicholson and may be adopted. There will be eight rates in dry and eleven in wet. Between the first four rates in dry, there is a uniform difference of 8 annas, the 5th and 6th descend by 4 annas each and the 7th and 8th by 2 annas. In wet, the first seven rates descend by a uniform difference of 1 rupee and the last four by a difference of 8 annas.

19. Mr. Goodrich suggests that the last two rates in dry, viz, 6 annas and 4 annas, should be abolished. The bulk of the lands falling under these rates will be the poorer red soils, and Mr. Goodrich thinks that it is undesirable to encourage their cultivation, as the ryots bestow little care on their improvement, and after a time relinquish them, exhausted and useless even for affording pasture, the want of which is greatly felt in villages where red soils prevail. A minimum rate of 8 annas, he thinks, will check such wasteful cultivation, without being at the same time too heavy for the black soils. The Board are not prepared to accept this view, and agree with Mr. Cox that the minimum of 4 annas should be retained.

The Board thought that an intermediate rate of Rs. 4-8-0 under wet between Rs. 5 and Rs. 4 rate, and a Re. 1-4-0 rate under dry, might be adopted with advantage, but Mr. Cox thinks otherwise, and the Board resolve to acquiesce. The change would not make much difference, and it would be inconvenient now to alter the whole scheme.

20. In paragraph 67, Mr. Cox proposes special rates of Rs. 3 and Rs. 2-8-0 for permanently-improved dry lands (class II-1), *i.e.*, lands in the bed of abandoned tanks, &c., in first and second group villages. These may be approved. The district rate for lands under ruined tanks made over for private repair is Rs. 2-8-0.

21. The Board also support Mr. Cox's proposals in paragraphs 69, 70, 71 and 72 regarding levy of water-rate, second-crop assessment, and irrigation by lift.

22. *Financial results.*—The subjoined abstracts show the financial results of the application of the rates of assessment now recommended for adoption :—

Taluks.	Dry. As per Revenue. Extent.	Dry. As per Revenue. Assessment.	Dry. As per Settlement. Extent.	Dry. As per Settlement. Assessment.	Dry. Increase. Extent.	Dry. Increase. Assessment.	Dry. Percentage of increase or decrease. Extent.	Dry. Percentage of increase or decrease. Assessment.	Wet. As per Revenue. Extent.	Wet. As per Revenue. Assessment.	Wet. As per Settlement. Extent.	Wet. As per Settlement. Assessment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.			ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.
Adóni ..	168,286	1,60,861	175,587	1,74,946	+7,299	+14,085	+ 4·34	+ 9·	2,064	12,284	2,241	13,996
Alúr ..	164,051	1,96,179	170,460	2,11,272	+6,409	+15,093	+ 3·91	+ 7·69	357	1,837	389	2,033
Hospet ..	61,425	29,521	65,732	38,512	+4,307	+8,991	+ 7·01	+30·46	9,598	69,852	10,076	74,976
Gooty ..	203,486	1,33,165	213,590	1,56,848	+10,104	+23,683	+ 4·97	+17·78	6,696	30,658	7,324	36,032
Penukonda..	78,230	22,817	84,839	27,752	+6,609	+4,935	+ 8·45	+21·63	12,289	57,568	13,396	67,950
Total ..	675,480	5,42,543	710,208	6,09,330	+34,728	+66,787	+ 5·15	+12·30	31,004	1,72,199	33,426	1,94,987

Taluks.	Wet—*cont.* Increase. Extent.	Wet—*cont.* Increase. Assessment.	Wet—*cont.* Percentage. Extent.	Wet—*cont.* Percentage. Assessment.	Total. As per Revenue. Extent.	Total. As per Revenue. Assessment.	Total. As per Settlement. Extent.	Total. As per Settlement. Assessment.	Total. Increase. Extent.	Total. Increase. Assessment.	Total. Percentage. Extent.	Total. Percentage. Assessment.
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	ACS.	RS.			ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.		
Adóni ..	+ 177	+1,712	+ 8·58	+13·94	170,352	1,73,145	177,828	1,88,942	+ 7,476	+15,797	+ 4·39	+ 8·8
Alúr ..	+ 32	+ 196	+ 8·97	+10·67	164,408	1,98,016	170,849	2,13,305	+ 6,441	+15,289	+ 3·92	+ 7·72
Hospet ..	+ 478	+ 5,124	+ 4·98	+ 7·34	71,023	99,373	75,808	1,13,488	+ 4,785	+14,115	+ 6·74	+14·2
Gooty ..	+ 628	+ 5,374	+ 9·38	+17·53	210,182	1,63,823	220,914	1,92,880	+10,732	+29,057	+ 5·09	+17·73
Penukonda..	+1,107	+10,382	+ 9·00	+18·03	90,519	80,385	98,235	95,702	+ 7,716	+15,317	+ 8·52	+19·05
Total ..	+2,422	+22,788	+ 7·81	+13·23	706,484	7,14,742	743,634	8,04,317	+37,150	+89,575	+ 5·25	+12·53

STATEMENT showing the average assessment per acre according to existing and proposed rates.

Taluks.	Dry or wet.	Average per acre—old assessment over old extent.	Average per acre—old assessment over new Survey extent.	Average per acre—settlement assessment over survey area.
		RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Adóni	Dry	0 15 4	0 14 7	0 15 11
	Wet	5 15 3	5 7 8	6 3 11
Alúr	Dry	1 3 2	1 2 4	1 3 10
	Wet	5 2 4	4 11 7	5 4 6
Hospet	Dry	0 7 8	0 7 2	0 9 4
	Wet	7 4 5	6 14 11	7 7 1
Gooty	Dry	0 10 5	0 9 11	0 11 9
	Wet	4 9 3	4 2 11	4 14 9
Penukonda	Dry	0 4 8	0 4 3	0 5 3
	Wet	4 10 11	4 4 9	5 1 2
Total	Dry	0 12 10	0 12 3	0 13 9
	Wet	5 8 10	5 2 5	5 13 4

23. There is an increase of 12·30 per cent. in dry (Rs. 66,787) and 13·23 per cent. (Rs. 22,788) in wet, or Rs. 89,575 in these five taluks. The increase is nowhere large except in dry in—

Hospet where it is ...	* 30·46 per cent.
Penukonda	21·63 ,,
Gooty	17·78 ,,

* It is 37·71 per cent. excluding wet transferred to dry.

There is a large amount of waste in the same taluks, viz. :—

	Acs.
Hospet	65,359
Penukonda	88,253
Gooty	97,727

Warned by the known impoverished condition of the tract and the extent to which it has suffered from scarcity and famine, the Board have considered the question whether the increase should be allowed in these cases very carefully. It appears, however, that a great part of the increase is due to the increase of assessment on the worse description of land from annas 2 (Mr. Pelly's scale) to annas 4 (the settlement rate), and the latter is certainly not too high a rate for land that is worth cultivating at all. Most of the land left unoccupied is land assessed at the lowest rates. Altogether, laying great stress on the fact that both the Collectors when consulted by the Commissioner thought no reduction of rates desirable, the Board have resolved to recommend Government to accept the results of Mr. Cox's scheme with the modification as regards introducing a third group suggested in paragraph 8.

(True Copies and Extract.)

Secretary.

To the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, with a map.
" Deputy Commissioner, Revenue Settlement, Party No. I, Bellary.
" Collectors of Bellary and Anantapúr.
Copy to all other officers in charge of Settlement Parties.
" " Collectors.

Exd. W. J. Lewis.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

1888.

Board of Revenue

(Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture),

MADRAS.

No. 2485

SECY. GOVT. MADRAS
19 APR 88
REV. DEPT.

Printed March 1888.

Proceedings, 14*th March* 1888, *No.* 134.

Reviewing and submitting for the orders of Government proposals of Deputy Commissioner, No. I Party, for the settlement of the Bellary and Anantapur districts.

No. 2485

The Board of Rev. (Settlement etc)

For orders.

The current contains Mr. Cot's scheme for the settlement of the districts of Anantapur and Bellary together with the remarks of the Collectors and the Board thereon. This paper gives an instructive insight into the hollowness of the claim of the Settlement Dept to scientific accuracy in its mode of operation. The instances of this are numerous but perhaps the following is the most noteworthy. In calculating the commutation rate for wet lands Mr Cot deducted only 10 per cent. on account of the difference between merchants' and ryots' prices and he arrived at a series of money rates varying from Rs 10 to Re 2 per acre. But when the scheme came before the Board they pointed out that under G.O. 16 Dec the method of the Settlement Dept

on account of the reduction in prices was to be at the rate of 15 per cent. and they directed Mr Cot to revise his rates. In reply to this he wrote: "Since my table of rates has met with the approval "of both Collectors, I think it "would be a great pity to re- "duce them, as this will materi- "ally affect the financial re- "sults of our scheme and show "a needless sacrifice of revenue "on the best lands at present "coming under our ten rupee rate "which still gives a decrease. "I have, therefore, in accord- "ance with your suggestion, "when adopting the reduced "commutation rate of "Rs 1-2-9 for paddy after "deducting 15 per cent. for "merchants' profits instead "of only 10 per cent. gone over the "ground and calculated expen- "again. In doing so it seemed "possible to raise the former on "the best land to the full figure "adopted for the best soils in "Cuddapah, assimilating some "of the others also to the figures "taken there, and by slightly "modifying the expenses as you "proposed, I have been able to "work out the rates as before."

The Board after careful consideration came to the conclusion that there were no grounds for en- hancing the grain values, but they reduced the cultivation expenses still further "with the practical result" that "the money rates proposed by Mr Cot remain unaffected."

2. Mr Cot does not attempt to conceal his object and though the Board are not so open there can be little doubt that the end which they had in view was the same, namely the retention of the money rates originally pro- posed. If this is the usual method of the Settlement Dept

…n may be doubted w… costly and elaborate operations are any more reliable than the less pretentious settlements which were formerly made by Collectors with little other assistance than that of their ordinary staff.

3. Of the factors which go to make up the money assessment the most important are the grain values, the commutation rate, the cultivation expenses and the deduction for vicissitudes of the season. The first and third ~~…~~ ~~…~~ are affected by the classification but Govt. have little if any power to determine whether this has been made correctly or not, and the same remark applies, though to a less extent, to the grouping.

4. Standard Grains. — Paddy has of course been adopted as the standard grain for wet lands and cholum has been taken for dry. The area under cholum is 40 per cent. of the total extent of dry cultivation, the proportion in each taluk ranging from 72 per cent. in Hospet to 7 per cent in Madakasira. The next in importance is korra with 14 per cent., then horse-gram with 13 per cent. and cotton with 9 per cent. In the poor taluks of Anantapur, Dharmavaram, Penukonda, Hindupur and Madakasira the area under horsegram was in F. 1295 × greater than that under any other crop*, and in bad seasons such as F. 1294 the extent under this crop is still larger (Vide Mr Nicholson's Report on Anantapur in G.O. 21 Oct '87, No 998). For these taluks, therefore, except perhaps Anantapur, it is not altogether satisfactory to take cholum as the staple dry crop for the area under it is comparatively small†, but no reliable statistics regarding the outturn of horse-gram exist and korra is omitted from the …nce lists (Para 54 of Mr Cox's repo…

*

	Percentage under horse-gram
Anantapur	34
Dharmavaram	37
Penukonda	40
Hindupur	35
Madakasira	31

× F1295 was not a good year for the monsoon crop. In such years horsegram is extensively grown ~~[illegible]~~ It was in the early part of 1885 that the railway construction in Anantapur was started as a relief work.

†

	Percentage under Cholam
Anantapur	22
Dharmavaram	12
Penukonda	10
Hindupur	11
Madakasira	7

Mr. Cot acknowledges the difficulty of working on cholum as the standard but he says that after consulting Mr. Goodrich he thought it was best "to adopt cholum throughout as was done in Pattikonda fixing a proportionately smaller outturn for the inferior soils". This, however, he has not done as the lowest grain value is 80 measures of cholum, whereas in Pattikonda it is 60, but the money rate deduced from this is the same in both cases – viz 4 annas. Mr. Cot, indeed, seems determined not to have a lower rate than this, for the lowest grain value of second group dry lands should clearly be 60 measures (Vide statement given on page 17 of the current) but Mr. Cot, instead of going down by the ordinary gradations, has fixed it at 80, the same value as that of the sort just above it, and has thus at one stroke of the pen nullified the con- cession of 25 per

for

deduction from vicissitudes of the season. This is not unimportant for the area affected is considerable, being all lands under V-5 and VIII-5 in Second Group Villages. In Penukonda the area of such lands is 29,387 acres and in the 2nd Group portion of Gooty 12,739 acres. As the whole of Anantapur, Dharma-varam, Hindupur, Gadaka-cera and Kudligi are to be classed in the 2nd Group the number of people who will not get the concession of 25 per cent is very large.

5. It is difficult to say whether the grain values are anything like accurate or not. In dry the maximum is 340 Madras measures which is the same as the maximum in the Main Division of

72
11-0

Cuddapah and rather lower than that of Pattikonda. The minimum (80) is also the same as in Cuddapah but good reasons have, it is submitted, been shown for reducing it to 60, that is supposing the other figures are worth anything. In Nellore main division Mr. Rundall took 300 Madras measures as the max yield of cholum on other than permanently improved lands, of which there are none in the five taluks of Bellary and Anantapur dealt with in this report; in the sub-division his max. outturn was 325, which is actually the maximum taken in this scheme, for the highest dry rate works out to Rs 2-13-1, but Rs 2-8-0

is taken and this represents the rate on a yield of 325 Madras measures

outturns

6. The grain values in wet are higher than in any other district except the principal division of Cuddapah and the Koilkuntla taluk of Kurnool. In his report on Anantapur Mr. Nicholson says (para 22) "the paddy outturn is generally good when there is a full crop, probably owing to the rarity of such an event". He adds that 1280 seers (whether local or Madras is not stated) is generally considered a good average outturn on good wet lands. The maximum taken is 1250 Madras measures and is perhaps not too high.

when they get a wet crop, this is possibly so, as the crop is a bumper. But I don't suppose more than a third of the wet area been wet cultv annually. about 2/3 are cultivd?

Leers of 80 tolas ~~[illegible]~~ no doubt

A Mad. Measure contains about $1\frac{1}{2}$ leers. So that 1250 MM = say 1900 leers

The minimum is 320 measura which is higher than the minimum in Coimbatore and parts of Kurnool (300), Trichinopoly (312) Salem (280) and Kistna (200). In Nellore the minimum was 500.

7. Dry grouping is, it is believed, intended to equalize the advantages due to proximity to markets and good roads but Mr. Cox evidently considers that it also has reference to the nature of soils (vide para 48). He puts Adoni, Alur, Hospet and all Gooty, except 7 villages which are among the hills, in the First Group, and Penukonda in the Second. This is accepted by the Collectors, who however urge that Kudligi and part of Dharmavaram which Mr. Cox says

he thought from a cursory inspection would be included in the first, should come under the second group. Mr. Cox states that he will bear this opinion in mind when those talukas come to be settled. The Board (para 8) think that a third group should be introduced, if found necessary hereafter, to meet the requirements of the talukas situated on the borders of the Mysore Province. The rates in the three groups would be :-

1st Group	2nd Group	3rd Group
2-8-0	2-0-0	1-8-0
2-0-0	1-8-0	1-0-0
1-8-0	1-0-0	0-12-0
1-0-0	0-12-0	" - 8-0
" — 12-0	" — 8-0	" - 6-0
" — 8-0	" — 6-0	" - 4-0
" — 6-0	" — 4-0	" — 4-0
" — 4-0	" — 4-0	" — 4-0

The poorer soils would not be benefited by a third group unless a lower rate than 4 annas were adopted, and the bulk of the lands in these talukas are of the poorer kind

8. Wet Grouping. The wet grouping is into four classes as usual.

Messrs Goodrich and Nicholson have taken exception to the classifying of certain tanks and Mr. Cox has modified the grouping accordingly. Attention is invited to paras 8 of Mr. Nicholson's letter and it is submitted that land under the spring channels referred to by him should certainly be classed as dry. Mr. Cox apparently agrees (para 14 of his second report) and the Board state that due weight will be given to the opinions of the Dt. Revn. officers in determining under what classes individual sources should be placed*. This should be insisted upon and then there ought to be no danger of the classifying being too high. Govt. can give no more definite instructions than this.

9. Cultivation Expenses.- In the matter of cultivation expenses Mr. Cox has been liberal, the highest rate in dry being Rs 5-2-0, for the best land in the first group. This is said to correspond to the best land of the 2nd Group in the Principal Division of Cuddapah, the cultivation expenses of which were fixed at Rs 4-12-6. The reason given for the higher allowance is that in Anantapur wood for agricultural implements is more expensive and that more manure is used. The allowance for the [illegible] soils is Rs 2-0-4 with

* Paras of the Procgs:

	Mat	Min
Pattikonda:	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1st Group	4. 9. 10	1. 1. 0
2nd "	4. 5. 8	1. 1. 0
Cuddapah (Main Dvn):		
1st Group	4. 15. 9	
2nd "	4. 12. 6	1. 14. 3
3rd "	4. 4. 9	1. 14. 3
Sub Dvn	3. 13. 0	2. 1. 0
Bellary + Anantapur		
1st Group	5. 2. 0	2. 0. 4
2nd "	4. 12. 0	2. 0. 4
Nellore	4. 3. 4	1. 4. 4

is higher than the minimum in Pattikonda or the principal Dvn of Cuddapah but 8 pies lower than that of the Subdivision of that district. It is probably too high for on the poorer soils of Anantapur the cost of cultivation is extremely trifling; often indeed the lands are not ploughed at all, the seed being sown with a drill which just rakes the surface (Vide Mr. Nicholson's Report) But it is much better to err on the side of leniency so the amounts proposed by Mr. Cox may, it is submitted, be allowed to stand. It is indeed very doubtful whether these cultivation expenses are anything more than an arbitrary deduction, and it is curious that they shd. always be highest on the best land. But the practice which Mr. Cox has followed is one that has been in force from the beginning and it is hardly worth while attacking it now.

10. It has already been stated that the Board have by lowering the cultn. expenses in most practically nullified the effect of raising the

deduction on account of the difference between ryotwar and merchants' prices from 10 to 15 per cent. Attention is particularly invited to the reasoning – if it can be called such – in para 16 of the Board's Resolution

"Mr Cox explains that the cultivation expenses in Bellary and "Anantapur are generally higher "(except in the poorer soils in "wet) than in the adjoining districts of Kurnool and Cuddapah, "owing to the greater cost of wood "and the larger quantity of animal "manure used in consequence of the "scarcity of vegetable manure; but "making every allowance for this "fact, the Board see no reason for "fixing the expenses so high as Mr "Cox has done. The grain values "are smaller than those adopted "for the main division of Cuddapah "while the commutation rate "proposed for cholum, which is the "staple food of the people and of "the labouring classes, is smaller than "that adopted for Cuddapah. The "Board, therefore, think that the cultivation expenses for the wet lands may fairly be taken at a slightly lower figure than that adopted "for the main division of Cuddapah "but higher than that fixed for the "Pattikonda taluk, and higher again "than those of the better soils "in the Cuddapah Sub-division".

It is at first sight difficult to see what the grain values or the commutation rate for cholum have to do with the cultivation expenses of wet lands, but probably what is meant is that the average price of cholum is lower and therefore labour cheaper, so far as money wages are concerned, and (2) that cultivation expenses on wet lands vary directly with the outturn and therefore they should not be so high in Anantapur Bellary as in Cuddapah main div^n where the outturn is greater, or at least was taken to be so by the Settlement Dept^t. Now it may be doubted whether this relation between cultivation expenses and outturn is true even of one district and it is certain that it does not hold good as between districts

district. In N. Arcot for example the cost of raising 1200 measures of paddy was estimated at Rs 12.3.0; in Cuddapah Main Dvn it was put at Rs 17.5.0 and Rs 17.7.0; In N. Arcot again the cost of raising 600 measures was taken as Rs 8.8.0 while in the main division of Cuddapah it was only Rs 7.12.0

Again while the highest grain value in Cuddapah main division is 4 per cent in excess of the max. in Bellary and Anantapur the corresponding cultivation expenses* differed by 4.29 per cent. The figures for the Sub division give the same results: the max. grain value in Bellary-Anantapur is 8.70 per cent. higher than that of the sub-division, but the cost* of raising it differs only by 7.69 per cent. These figures certainly do not bear out the Board's statement that they have made every allowance for the fact stated by Mr. Cot that cultivation expenses rule higher than in Cuddapah

* As calculated(?) by the Board

and it would be interesting to have details of the allowance made by the Board. It will be observed, too, that the cultivation expenses for the inferior soils are, as altered by the Board, considerably less than those of the Sub Dvn. where the lowest rate was Rs 8.0.0 as against Rs 5.8.0 in Anantapur - Bellary, Mr. Cot's original lowest rate being Rs 6.4.0.

The minimum grain value is the same in both cases, viz. Rs 320 measures. Another curious point about the calculation of cultivation expenses by the Settlement Dept. is that they vary considerably with the grouping. Thus the cultivation expenses on the best soil of the first group were put by Mr. Cot at Rs 19.6.0, but the cost of working the same soil when situated under the worst source of irrigation was only Rs 16.2.0, or 16.8 per cent lower.

Mr Cot's maximum and minimum cultivation expenses were Rs 19.6.0 and Rs 6.4.0, those adopted by the Board being Rs 17.8.0 and Rs 5.8.0. The max. and mins in a few other dts. are given below:

	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
N. Arcot	12.3.0	8.0.0
Pattikonda	16.4.1	3.10.0
Cuddapah (Sub Dvn)	16.4.0	8.0.0
" (Main Dvn)	18.4.0	5.13.0
Chingleput	11.0.0	4.8.0
Nellore	10.8.3	9.3.2

Compared with the average of these figures Rs 19.6.0. certainly seems a very large amount, and the readiness with which Mr. Cot reduced the sums originally avered at shows that very little confidence can be placed in his calculations. These reductions were very considerable, in one case amounting to 25 per cent of the figure originally fixed, or in other words the amount allowed for vicissitudes of season. The rates suggested by the Board are generally higher than Mr. Cot's second proposals with the exception of the best Soils and the absolutely worst

Taking the original grain values and cultivation expenses and the modified commutation rate of Rs 129 per garce the following table is obtained:

Half Net.	Corresponding Money Rate	Rate Orgl. prop.
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
9. 3. 0	9. 0. 0	10. 0. 0
8. 3. 0	8. 0. 0	9. 0. 0
7. 2. 11	7. 0. 0	8. 0. 0
6. 4. 9	6. 4. 0	7. 0. 0
5. 6. 9	5. 4. 0	6. 0. 0
4. 8. 5	4. 8. 0	5. 0. 0
3. 12. 2	3. 12. 0	4. 0. 0
3. 2. 0	3. 0. 0	3. 8. 0
2. 8. 10	2. 8. 0	3. 0. 0
2. 2. 11	2. 0. 0	2. 8. 0
1. 11. 5	1. 12. 0	2. 0. 0

I have not worked out what the difference in the financial results would be if these rates were adopted but this can easily be done if the Hon'ble Member desires it. The cultivation expenses were really lowered by the Board in order to get the original rates which were considered fair by both Collectors. This may be an argument in favor of those rates but it is certainly not

one which would be expected from the Settlement Dept. for its sole ~~object~~ raison d'être is that it arrives at rates of assessment by means of elaborate and detailed calculations of the various factors — not to modify those factors so as to get rates which the Collector think fair. This scheme, indeed, shows throughout that the latter system has been adopted, and the only advantage which this (mis-called) scientific settlement can claim over the old rough and ready method is that the rates are perhaps relatively fairer. This "relativity" however is certainly not perfect for a single commutation ~~rate~~ price has been taken ~~though~~ ~~out~~ for the whole tract and this must tell in favour

I suppose now to have done all this showing various methods of rate which fit

of the better situated lands and against those lying far away from the best markets. This point is noticed again below in the para on commutation rates

The only other point in connection with cultivation expenses which calls for notice is the great ~~discrepancy~~ difference between the maximum and minimum. It will be noticed that in Nellore this difference was comparatively small (max. Rs 10·8·3 and min. Rs. 9·3·2) and Mr Rundall's report shows that these figures were based upon very careful local inquiries made by himself and his Supervisor (Vide paras 96 et seq. of his Report in G.O. 6th March 1873 No. 267 — in volume) Many of the items which are included under the head of cultivation expenses must be m

ne same whether the land
s good or bad and this is
especially so in the case of
wet lands. It is, however,
now part of the creed of the
Settlement Dept. that these
xpenses vary directly with the
fertility of the soil and no
satisfactory figures could be ob-
tained without detailed inquiry.

11. Commutation Rates — The Com-
mutation rates have been deduced
from the average prices in the two
districts for the last 20 non-famine
years and the calculations are said
to have been made in accordance
with the instructions contained in
B.P. 12 Feby. '87, No. 284 (G.O. 25 Apl. 87
No. 2372 Mis). The average price
in each year for each district
was first calculated and the average
for both districts together was
obtained by adding these separate
averages and dividing the
sum by 2. It would have
been more correct to treat
the two dts. as one and to
obtain the average for
the whole tract from
all the stations in it
taken together but

the difference between the result
so obtained and those given by
Mr Cot is slight. (Vide Note appen
to this). 93

12. The average price of cholum dur
the period taken is Rs 159, the
average for Anantapur being Rs 15
and that for Bellary Rs 162. A
deduction of 15 per cent has be
made for the difference between
merchants' and ryots' prices and
the balance — Rs 135 — has been
adopted as the commutation rat
for dry lands. This 15 per cent.
is quite an arbitrary proportion,
based, so far as I can find, upo
no definite inquiries. Mr Ban
bury indeed considered any deduct
gratuitous, "as the price lists are sup
"posed to represent the rates obtaine
"by the ryots in the village". (Para
20 of B.P. read in G.O. 24 Feb. 75, No 295
on the settlement of Chingleput)
This of course is erroneous, for
the prices recorded are supposed
to be — it would not be safe to
say they are — those of the
retail dealers, and it is very
necessary that systematic in-
quiries should be made regard
ing the relation which they bo

They certainly are lower
1878.

to the prices obtained by the ryots, for all future revisions of settlements will be concerned mainly, if not entirely, with changes in the commutation rates. Such inquiries could easily be made by the officers of the Settlement Dept. In some of the earlier settlements the deduction was supposed to represent the cost of cartage — Vide para 26 of Mr. Banbury's Report on the Nellore Settlement in G.O. 13 Feby 1874, No. 203, and para 9 of B.P. on the Coimbatore Settlement in G.O. 6 Dec 1878, No. 1964 — But this should be allowed for in the grouping and the cultivation expenses, and the commutation price shd. be the average price which the ryot obtains when he gets his produce to market. This raises another question, viz. whether it is right to take a single commutation rate for so large a tract as the combined Anantapur and Bellary districts. The price return

Further inquiry has already been directed in G.O. 9 Aug 20470 S. tied with red tape.

[illegible] takes it to market

95

for July 1888 shows for example that the price of cholum at Madakasira was 40 measures per rupee while at Gooty it was only 25. It seems therefore most unfair to the Madakasira ryot to make him pay at the same rate as the Gooty one. Nor is this difficulty solved by the grouping for ~~part of Gooty~~ altho' Madakasira will be [illegible] in the 2nd Group, part of Gooty has also been included in it, and the poorest soils of all pay just the same whether they are included in the first or second group. (Vide Supra)

13. Returning to the commutation rate of Rs 135 it will be observed that merchants' prices have on four occasions in each dt. been below it:

Fasli	Bellary Rs	Anantapur Rs
1278	126	—
1282	—	131
1290	131	134
1292	126	128
1293	127	124

The lowest price touched was Rs 124 and if the course taken in

the case of Madura were followed this would be adopted as the commutation rate. (Para 7 of G.O. 30 July '85 No. 881). For the two districts together, however, the lowest price touched was Rs 126.

Compared with the rate taken in other districts, too, Rs. 135 is high

Cholum

	Rs.
Godavari	84
Masulipatam	95
~~Pattikonda~~	
Guntur	112
Nellore	129
Cuddapah	139
Kurnool – Proper	105
" Pattikonda	125
" Cumbum etc.	125
" Koilkuntla	139
S. Arcot	117
Trichinopoly	100
Salem	112
Coimbatore	139
Madura	103

If Rs124 were taken as the commutation rate the value of 10 Madras Measures would be 6.2 annas, and the highest dry rate would be Rs 2.6.1 (~~[illegible]~~) and the lowest Rs 0.2.5. The max dry rate might be fixed at 2.4.0 and the minimum at 3 annas which is [illegible] lowest dry rate that has been adopted [illegible]

Dept. and that is only found in one dt. (Tinnevelly) It is easy to say that land which is worth anything at all ~~is worth~~ can pay 4 annas an acre but to the very poor ryot of Anantapur the difference between 2 annas and 4 annas an acre is probably considerable and would mean perhaps, on the total amount he had to pay, the price of a cumbly, or a coarse cloth or a metal cooking pot.

This w^d. be absurd.

Prices are undoubtedly lower in the second group villages and it wd. not seem unreasonable to take a lower commutation rate and work out a separate scale. HAS

Perhaps the best course would be to leave the Rs135 rate for the 1st Group and to take Rs124 for the 2nd. With the uncertainty that exists regarding the ~~proper~~ actual relation between merchants' and ryots' prices it is safer to err on the side of what may possibly be an unduly low commutation rate.

14. The highest price touched during the 20 years taken was Rs224 so that the range was pretty wide. The prices, too, were anything but stable as will be seen from the accompanying diagram. In 1289 the average price in Bellary

was Rs 224 : in 1290 it was Rs 131. Such figures raise grave doubts regarding even the approximate accuracy of the returns.

I don't consider such fluctuation credible

15. The average price of paddy during the same period was Rs 151. As usual this is calculated on the prices of first and second sort combined, but whether the grain values are calculated in the same way is not clear. It seems probable, indeed, that the outturn is calculated in second sort paddy and if this is so the commutation rate shd. be fixed solely with regard to the price of that sort. It presumably costs more to grow a bushel of first sort paddy than a bushel of second sort, and the cultivator, therefore gets an increased price for it which more or less approximates to the increased cost. It is sufficient therefore to fix the assessment with reference to one kind only

and that the kind which is most widely grown. If this were done the average price would be Rs 144 but this would be too high an average to take as the Anantapur price was below it in 15 out of the 20 years the average for the period being Rs 133. The Bellary average was Rs 156 and there is thus a much stronger case for taking separate commutation rates than there was in the case of Cholum, especially as the allowance wh. is said to have been made in the case of dry lands, by placing most of those in Anantapur in a lower group, cannot be made in wet lands.

16. It has already been stated that Mr Cox at first allowed a reduction of only 10 per cent for the difference between ryots and merchants' prices of paddy but that with reference to G.O., 6th Dec. 87, No. 1134, the Board ordered a

	Rs
Bellary + Anantapur combined f^t & 2^nd sort	129
Bellary & Anantapur combined 2^nd sort only	122
Bellary alone 2^nd sort only	128
Anantapur alone 2^nd sort only	113

Rs 120 would probably be a very fair average to take* if it is thought advisable to have only one rate throughout.

The commutation prices taken in other districts are given below

	Rs
Godavari	72
Kistna (Masulipatam)	90
" Guntur	100
Nellore	107
Cuddapah	126
Kurnool (proper)	110
" Pattikonda	120
" Cumbum etc	120
" Koilkuntla	126
Chingleput	105
South Arcot	108
Trichinopoly	67
Tinnevelly	108
Salem	100
Ganjam	80
Coimbatore	126
N. Arcot	95

The proposed rate of Rs 129 is higher than any of these

*A statement is appended showing the rates and financial results of this were done.

103

17. Money Rates — However erroneous the details of the calculations by which the money rates are arrived at it is quite possible that the latter may be fair, for one error may compensate another. The money rates proposed in this case vary from Rs 2.8.0 to Rs 0.4.0 in dry and from Rs 10.0.0 to Rs 2.0.0 in wet. The maximum & minimum existing rates in each taluk are given in para 25 of Mr. Cotton's report. In each district they are Rs 3.0.0 and 2 annas in dry and Rs 12.0.0 and Re 1.0.0 in wet so that the effect of the new settlement will be to lower the maximum and raise the minimum — the latter by 100 per cent. No information is given as to the area under the minimum rates, but which accompanied from the statement furnished with Mr. Nicholson's economic report on Anantapur it will

Seen [illegible] out of 1,998,558 acres no less than 742,851 acres or 32 per cent. were assessed at 2 annas only. ⊗

The existing average assessment on lands which Mr. Cox proposes to assess at 4 annas is shown below:

Taluk.	Area Acs.	Assessᵗ Rs.	Average per acre R. A. P
Adoni	1564	454	0. 4. 8
Alur	2323	729	0. 5. 0
Hospet	10519	2041	0. 3. 1
Gooty:			
Group I	24040	5559	0. 3. 8
" II	16440	3027	0. 2. 11
Penukonda	52,207	11314	0. 3. 6

The financial result of the scheme is an increase of Rs 66,784 in dry and Rs 22,788 in wet in the five taluks dealt with. The percentage of the total increase, wet and dry combined is 12.53 and if the proportion is the same in the remaining taluks the effect of the settlement will be to increase the land revenue by Rs 2,31,442:

	7.1295	Plus 12.53%
Bellary	Rs 11,00,007*	Rs 12,37,837
Anantapur	" 7,47,136*	" 8,40,748
	Rs 18,47,143	Rs 20,78,585

⊗ See also para 8 of Mr. Galton's Report on Bellary — G.O. 30 Nov 85, No. 1327 — where he says that the preponderance of lowly rated soils is very marked in Kudligi, Harpanahalli, Hadagali & Rayadrug.

not of the increase only but of the total assessment as the cess has not even been introduced

The road cess has: it was that I referred to. [illegible]

To this must be added 6¼ per cent (of the increase) on account of land cess, making the total addl. amount payable Rs 2,55,907.

This is a very large addition to make to the taxation of two such poor districts. The Board state that they have considered the point very carefully, but having regard to the fact that a great part of the increase is due to the raising of the assessment on the worst description of land from 2 annas to 4 annas, which in their opinion is certainly not too high a rate for land that is worth cultivating at all, and to the additional fact, on which they lay great stress, that both Collrs. thought no reduction of rates desirable, they recommend Govt. to accept the scheme, subject to the modification suggested by them of introducing a third group.

This socalled modification has already been noticed

-ed out that it will probably have very little effect unless ~~the~~ a lower rate than 4 annas is allowed, for even the second group lands of the worst kinds are not benefited by being lowered a group. If a two-anna rate were intro-duced much of the increase in dry would vanish, and it is submitted for consideration whether this is not desirable. The poverty of the districts — especially Anantapur — is notori-ous and has been conclusively shown by the reports of Messrs Galton and Nicholson. Lands have little sale value and are freely thrown up*, the waste charged being considerably below the average of the Presy:—

Percentage of Waste Charged to Holdings

Fasli.	Anantapur. Bellary.	Whole Presy.
1280	5.36	9.9
1281	5.64	9.8
1282	4.83	9.8
1283	5.57	14.4
1284	5.6	14.7
1285	7.4	11.1
1286	5.9	15.0
1287	16.8	17.9
1288	25.7	19.9
1289	20.5	17.9
1290	12.5	15.9

*

		Area Given up. Acs	Area Taken up Acs
1294	Anantapur	126,149	48,544
	Bellary	53,033	122,711
1295	Anantapur	41,517	133,423
	Bellary	25,395	98,790
1296	Anantapur	93,000	117,184
	Bellary	39,486	65,711

Dry Remissions come into many of these figures

Note — This statement of the percentage of holdings which are charged though left waste is of interest also in connection with the deduction made for vicissitudes of season.

Fasli.	Anantapur.	Bellary.	Whole Presy.
1291	14.5	10.3	14.9
1292	9.9	6.6	13.1
1293	9.4	5.3	13.0
1294	5.9	2.4	13.7
1295	9.7	4.3	13.5
1296	9.1	4.6	14.2

In ~~so~~ so poor a tract as this the difference between 2 annas an acre and 4 annas is con-siderable and it is submitted that a 2-anna rate is certainly called for. Mr Goodrich is in favor of having nothing lower than 8-annas so as to leave all the poorer land for pasture. There result, however, would probably be to depopulate the Anantapur Dt. for nearly all the land is of the poorest de-scription and certainly shd. not be charged 8 annas an acre. Possibly it would be a good thing if the people of these poverty-stricken tracts could be driven to migrate to better favoured districts — the malabar for Vizag for instance —

This is a monstrous proposal, & [illegible] no reason now that sufficient tracts for afforestation have been selected & reserved. The poor land lets on a light assessmt. possibly enables the ryot to just live, & it would be cruel to deprive him of it, while if he keeps it, he is more in [illegible]

and the Govt. of India have recently suggested this*; but though this might be brought about in time by the imposition of an excessive assessment, the first effect of that measure would be to impoverish the ryots still further, for they are slow to move or to be moved and they would certainly struggle for some time, attempting to pay 8 annas an acre for land which is not worth two.

* Their letter is under reference to the Board: unfortunately there is a copy here.

Miscellaneous. There are a few other points which require orders.

I. Para 67. Mr Cot proposes as the rate for permanently improved dry lands Rs3.0.0 in First Group villages and Rs 2.8.0 in those of the 2nd Group. No such lands have been found in the taluks dealt with. The rates may it is thought be sanctioned.

II. Para 69. It is suggested that lands under 1st & 2nd group sources shd. be charged first class wet rate and those under 3rd & 4th

The effect of having a 2-anna rate for the worst descriptions of soil in the 2nd Group wd. be that 29,387 acres in Penukonda & 12,739 acres in Gooty would pay 2 annas instead of 4. This would reduce the total increase on the 5 taluks dealt with by Rs 5266 only, making the total increase Rs 84309 instead of Rs 89575 The increase in dry in Penukonda would then be only Rs 1262 or 5.53 per cent instead of Rs 4935 or 21.63 per cent. The introduction of a 2-anna rate would also have the effect of considerably reducing the increase in Anantapur Dharmavaram, Hindupur & Madakasira. Whether this increase of assessment wd. mean an increase of the revenue is doubtful for much of the land would perhaps be thrown up.

18. Subject to this modification the rates proposed may, it is thought be accepted. The commutation rates are probably too high, at least for all but the best situated lands, but the cultivation expenses, even as reduced by the Board, are liberal when compared with those adopted in most other districts, and the allowance for vicissitudes of the season is large — 25 per cent. Thus fair the results are probably on the whole. The effect on the financial results of modifying the various factors has not been worked out as it seemed mere waste of time to do this until it was known what modifications were decided upon. But in order to allow of the easy calculation of the results of applying different rates a table showing the area under

each of the rates proposed by Mr Cot has been prepared and is appended to this Note. It will be observed that the assessment given in Mr Cot's tables is not always the exact multiple of area and rate: this, it is presumed, is owing to the omission of fractions of acres in those tables and to the assessment being given in the number of whole rupees nearest to the ~~actual~~ sum payable on the actual area. Thus the first entry on p. 24 is under the head 'As per Settlement is 84 acres at Rs 2.8.0 and the assessment is given as Rs 209 instead of Rs 210, the real area being 83 acres and a fraction.

I cum findit

19. Miscellaneous — There are a few other points which require orders

I. Para 67 — Mr. Cot proposes as the rate for permanently improved dry lands Rs. 3.0.0 in First Group villages and Rs. 2.8.0 in Second Group. No such lands have been found in the five talukas dealt with. The rates may it is thought be sanctioned

II. Para 69 — It is suggested that lands under 1st & 2nd Group sources of irrigation shd. be charged 1st class water rate and those under 3rd & 4th

group, second class rates. The Board support this proposal

III. Para 70. In 1860 the Board ruled that in future gardens used for cocoanuts and areca-palms in the Bellary Dt. shd. not pay fasaljasti or water rate for 2nd crop even though water were used throughout the year. Mr Cot proposes that this exceptional treatment should now cease, and apparently this was the view of Messrs Winterbotham & Nicholson and the Board, who now support Mr Cot's proposal (Vide Bd's Procgs. No. 596 d/ 30 Oct. 87)

The object of the concession was to encourage the planting of trees and this encouragement is probably still desirable. It seems doubtful therefore whether the concession should be withdrawn simply to obtain uniformity.

IV Para 71 — The following are

the rates proposed for composition for second crop:

Source	
1st Class	½ first crop assessment (no advantage in compounding)
2nd Class	⅓ " " "
3rd "	¼
4th "	⅕ " " "

Mr Cox suggests that one rate lower might be allowed where irrigation is supplemented to any extent by wells (and that the minimum of one rupee shd. not be returned) The Board have instituted inquiries on the subject of these compositions and the decision arrived at shd be followed in the case of Anantapur and Bellary (G.O. 30 Jan. 88. No. 641 Mis.).

V. Paras 72 & 73 Mr Cox proposes the usual deductions for baling, viz. one rupee for first crop and half a rupee for second.* Lands under Donuru and Dasabandam wells will be allowed the one rupee for baling and as usual no charge whatever will be made for second crop.

Hes
21st Sept

* G.O. 1st Nov. 1878, No. 1754.

13

Para 81 - Where the assessment has been largely increased the ryots shd. it is submitted be allowed to pay up by increments as was done in Cuddapah, and more recently in the Wynaad.

Paras 82-90 .— Mr. Cox can give practically no information regarding the existing payments by ryots to village servants The question of the village service fund must be dealt with separately.

Hes

Calculation of Averages.

Let a be the average for Anantapur alone
" b " " " " Bellary "
" m " " number of times the Anantapur prices were recorded
" n " " " " " " Bellary " " "

Then the correct average for the two districts together is

$$\frac{ma+nb}{m+n} \quad \ldots\ldots (1)$$

But by the Board's method the average is $\frac{a+b}{2}$ .... (2)

Now $\frac{ma+nb}{m+n} \; > = < \; \frac{a+b}{2}$

according as $2(ma+nb) > = < (a+b)(m+n$

" " $2ma+2nb > = < ma+nb+mb+na$

" " $ma+nb > = < mb+na$

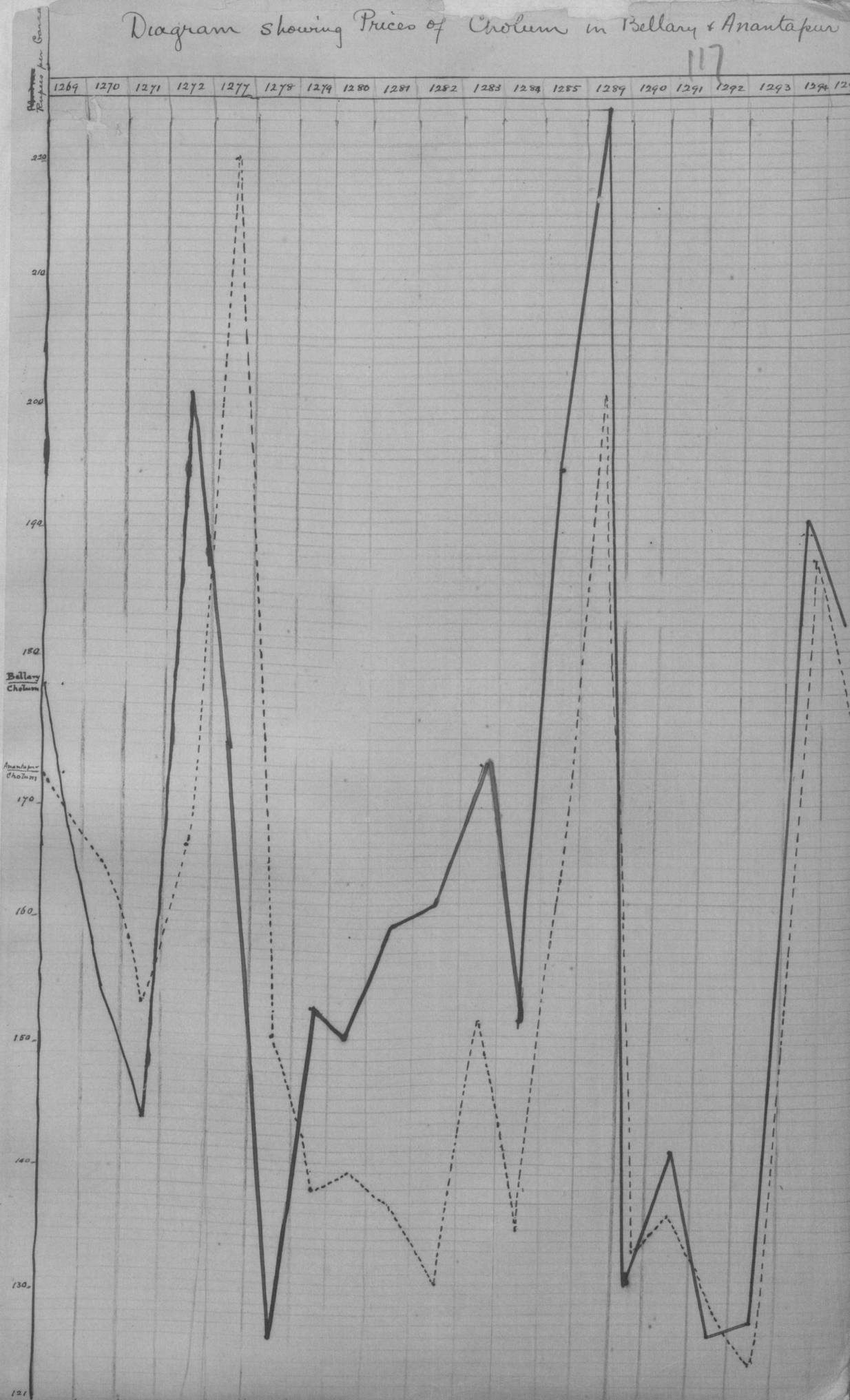
" " $ma-mb \pm \sqrt{mb-na} \; > = < \; 0$

" " $(m-n)(a-b) > = < 0$

Now $(m-n)(a-b)$ equals 0 when $m=n$ or $a=b$ and in these cases the results given by the two methods are the same
When $m>n$ and $a>b$ or $m<n$ and $a<b$ the correct average is greater than that given by the Board's method
When however $m>n$ and $a<b$ or $m<n$ + $a>b$ the Bd's average exceeds the correct one.

FOR ORDERS.

Diagram showing Prices of Cholum in Bellary & Anantapur



Prices and the State of the Season.

Fusly	Price of Cholum		Price of Paddy		Nature of Season.
	Anantapur	Bellary	Anantapur	Bellary	
1269	172	178	128	154	Rain Scanty
1270	165	154	151	153	Both monsoons unusually favorable
1271	153	144	140	153	Season Good
1272	167	201	142	171	Rainfall heavy but unseasonable
1273					An average Season
1274					South west monsoon very good but the later rains failed.
1275					The season began well, but the later rains entirely failed.
1276					S. W. Monsoon failed great distress — Heavy rain in october
1277	220	174	191	200	Rainfall Seasonable though Scanty.
1278	151	126	153	191	Season above the average
1279	139	153	143	194	A very good Season.
1280	140	151	125	165	Rainfall good and Seasonable.
1281	138	160	128	163	Early rains not Seasonable
1282	131	162	118	161	Season Good
1283	152	173	128	156	Failure of early rains
1284	136	152	103	138	Rainfall abundant
1285	164	195	123	147	Season unfavorable
1286					Failure. Great famine.
1287					Rainfall unfavorable, being unseasonable.
1288					Season favorable but reports were unable to take advantage of rains. Early crops damaged by grasshoppers and later crops by rats.
1289	201	224	135	170	Fair. Effects of famine still felt.
1290	134	131	138	158	Favorable
1291	137	142	143	164	Unfavorable both monsoons. Dry remissions granted.
1292	128	126	146	153	Favorable.
1293	124	127	134	149	Unfavorable both monsoons
1294	188	191	163	169	Unfavorable.
1295	173	183	165	163	In Anantapur both monsoons failed. Early harvest very Scanty; later crops a complete failure. In Bellary early rains Scanty but the later rains which fell copiously saved the District from the worst effects of the Summer drought.
1296.	148	153	142	158	Anantapur — Season unfavorable. Bellary — Moderately good. S.W. monsoon Seasonable but N.E. Scanty & ill-distributed

Note — The information regarding the seasons has been obtained from the Dt. Manual and from the spl. reports of Messrs Galton and Nicholson

P.T.O.

It would naturally be expected that prices would be high in bad and low in good seasons but this is not always the case, for the price of cholum in Anantapur was lowest in F.1293 which is described as "Unfavorable both monsoons". The price in Bellary in that year was also low, being only one rupee above the minimum. The previous year however, had been favorable and the low prices of 1293 may have been due to the stocks of 1292 being still unexhausted. Cholum reached its max. price (during the ~~pere~~ years taken) in F.1277 in Anantapur and in F. 1289 in Bellary these high prices being due to the famine of the immediately preceding years. It is curious that in such a favorable year as F. 1270 prices shd have been comparatively high and that they did not fall very much in the next year although that also was a good season. Paddy reached its max. price in F.1277, the year after the famine of 1865-66, and its minimum in 1284, when the rainfall was "abundant".

The high prices of bad seasons are not so beneficial to the ryot as good seasons and moderate prices for in the former years the ryot has comparatively little of any surplus grain for sale. It shd. be remembered too that the compensation which high prices may give for short crop will yearly grow less for with the improvement in the means of communication and transport a local failure in the harvest will not necessarily be followed as before by a local rise in prices.

Hea

Rates and Fun[l] results if Rs120 per garce be taken as the com[n] price of paddy.

M.M	Value at Rs120 a garce Rs. A. P	Minus 25 %	Deduct Cultivation Expenses	Net. Rs. A. P.	Half net Rs. A. P.	Rate Rs. A P
1250	46. 14. 0	35. 2 6	17. 8. 0	17. 10. 6	8. 13. 3	9. 0. 0
1150	43. 2. 0	32. 5 6	16. 8. 0	15. 13. 6	7. 14. 9	8. 0. 0
1050	39. 6. 0	29. 8. 6	15. 8. 0	14. 0. 6	7. 0. 3	7. 0. 0
950	35. 10. 0	26. 11. 6	14. 4. 0	12. 7. 6	6. 3. 9	6. 0. 0
850	31. 14. 0	23. 14. 6	13. 0. 0	10. 14. 6	5. 7. 3	5. 8. 0
750	28. 2. 0	21. 1. 6	12. 0. 0	9. 1. 6	4. 8. 9	4. 8. 0
650	24. 6. 0	18. 4. 6	11. 0. 0	7. 4. 6	3. 10. 3	3. 8. 0
550	20. 10. 0	15. 7. 6	9. 4. 0	6. 3. 6	3. 1. 9	3. 0. 0
450	16. 14. 0	12. 10. 6	7. 8. 0	5. 2. 6	2. 10. 3	2. 8. 0
380	14. 4. 0	10. 11. 0	6. 8. 0	4. 3. 0	2. 1. 6	2. 0. 0
320	12. 0. 0	9. 0. 0	5. 8. 0	3. 8. 0	1. 12. 0	1. 12. 0

These rates give a total (wet) revenue of Rs 1,71,500
The present assessment is Rs 1,72,199
and Mr Cox's proposals give Rs 1,94,987

These rates give Rs. 1,71,500 ; the present assessment is Rs 1,72,199
Mr Cox's proposals give Rs 1,94,987

Heo

Occupied area under wet.

Rate per acre	Under direct flow		Under bailing		Total	
	area	assessment	area	assessment	area	assessment.
Rs - as - p.						
10 - " - "	1978		31		2009	
9 - " - "	2906		66		2972	
8 - " - "	2655		154		2809	
7 " "	3105		248		3353	
6 " "	5250		146		5396	
5 " "	6254		13		6267	
4 " "	5630		50		5680	
3 . 8 "	2901		17		2918	
3 " "	1037		16		1053	
2 . 8 "	306		6		312	
2 " "	132		"		132	
Special ※	325	9/4	"		325	
Total	32679		747		33426	

Deduct one rupee for baling

※ Nothing is said about these spl. rates and it is not known what they are.

Hl

occupied dry area

Rate per acre.	area	Assessment.
2 · 8 · "	1871	
2 " "	32830	
1 · 8 "	12,465	
1 - 8 - "	195.171	
" - 12 - "	91065	
" 8 - "	74.859	
" 6 - "	76,635	
" 4 - "	117.612	
Total	710.208	

Taluk.	Total holdings						Waste remitted						Waste charged						Actual cultivation					
	Dry		Wet		Total		Dry		Wet		Total		Dry		Wet		Total		Dry		Wet		Total	
	Extent	Assessment	Extent	Assessment	Extent	Assessment	Extent	Assessment	Extent	Assessment	Extent	Assessment	Extent	Assessment	Extent	Assessment	Extent	Assessment	Extent	Assessment	Extent	Assessment	Extent	Assessment
Anantapur	916.440	411.868	76.178	347.649	992.618	759.517		–	9273	39145	9273	39145	87250	26306	2738	8861	89988	35167	829.190	385.562	64.167	299.643	893.357	685.205
Bellary	1252.857	920.002	35.422	199.698	1290.279	1119.700		–	2611	11.194	2611	11194	56.845	20.795	2238	9533	59083	30328	1198.012	899.207	30.573	178.971	1228.585	1078.178
Total.	2171.297	13.31.870	111.600	5.47.347	2.282.897	18.79.217		–	11.884	50.339	11.884	50.339	144.095	47.101	4.976	18.394	149.071	65.495	2027.202	1284.769	94.740	4.78.614	2.121.942	1.763.383
Anantapur	893306	404.207	75.127	342.929	968.433	747.136		–	17.285	78.853	17.285	78.853	91.141	27.592	2426	8024	93567	35616	802.165	376615	53.416	256.082	857.581	632.667
Bellary.	1228.770	901049	35.284	198.958	1.264.054	1100.007		–	592	2.350	592	2350	52.999	19.219	1669	6198	54.668	25.417	1175.771	581.830	33.023	190.410	1208.794	1.072.240
Total.	2.122.076	13.05.256	110.411	5.41.887	2232487	18.47.143		–	17.877	81.203	17.877	81.203	144.140	46.811	4.095	14.222	148.235	61.033	1977.936	1258.445	88.439	446.462	2066.375	17.04.907
Anantapur	802.178	381.618	74.349	339.810	876.527	721.428	118,[illegible]	50.374	26.322	121.853	145.237	172.227	49.986	14.558	2016	6697	52.002	21.255	633.277	316.686	46.011	211.260	679.288	527.946
Bellary	1156.352	862.414	34.307	194.389	1190.659	1056.803	114,[illegible]	79.602	6992	32.299	121.654	111.901	27.070	6904	1276	3460	28.346	10.364	1014.420	775.908	26.039	158.630	1040.459	934.538
Total	1958530	1244032	108656	534199	2067186	1778231	233[illegible]	129.976	33314	1,54152	267.091	284128	77.056	21.462	3.292	10157	80.348	31.619	1647.697	1092.594	72.050	369.890	1.719.747	1462484
Anantapur	879.004	399.924	75.128	343.700	952.132	743.624		–	8661	38329	8661	38329	86.596	26315	3202	10301	89.798	36.616	792.408	373.609	63.265	295.070	855.673	668.679
Bellary	1086.662	826.081	34.319	194.484	1120.981	1020.565		–	3451	17.960	3451	17.960	57.167	23.751	1.886	7291	59.053	31042	1039.475	802.330	28.982	169.233	1068.477	971.563
Total	1965686	1226005	109447	538.184	2075113	1764189		–	12112	56.289	12112	56289	143763	50066	5.088	17592	148851	67658	1821103	11.75.939	92247	464303	1914150	1640242
Anantapur	838.384	386.877	74039	338.752	912.423	725.629		–	14524	68.617	14524	68617	87.218	27.137	3553	12009	90771	39146	751.166	359740	55942	258.126	807.108	617.566
Bellary	1111.027	839.157	34350	194.978	1145.377	1034.135		–	2682	13479	2682	13479	73.519	35.145	2425	10143	75944	45288	1037.508	804.012	29.243	171.356	1066.751	975.368
Total	1949411	1226034	108389	533730	2057800	1759764		–	17226	82.096	17226	82096	160737	62282	5978	22152	165715	84434	1788674	1163752	85185	429482	1873859	1593234
Anantapur	814.944	382725	74300	339.391	889244	722116		–	15835	71504	15835	71504	123.850	37.378	5646	18526	129.296	55904	691.094	345347	53.019	249361	744.113	594.708
Bellary	1110803	839055	34412	195.991	1145.215	1036046	[illegible]	8725	3365	14667	7042	23.292	115.514	50538	2009	7661	117.523	58199	991.612	779.792	29038	173.763	1020650	953.555
Total	1925747	1221780	108712	535382	2034459	1757162	3[illegible]	8725	19200	86071	22877	94796	239364	87916	7.455	26187	246819	114103	1682706	1125139	82057	423124	1764763	1548263
Bellary	2035.284	12.64.888	110536	543845	2.145.820	1808733		25	8852	40363	8884	40388	258626	113335	9300	36334	267926	149.669	1776.626	1151.528	92.884	467.148	1.869.010	1618.676
"	2091.986	1279020	113.267	555727	2205.253	1834747		37	4486	20.332	4526	20.369	441.627	208350	10824	38407	452.251	246.757	1650.519	1070.633	97.957	496.988	1.748.476	1567.621
"	2347.068	1480.029	117.588	572430	2464.656	2052469		279	2321	9120	2674	9399	625.186	302.215	9421	32626	634.607	334841	1721.525	1177.635	106.846	530684	1827.375	1708.219
"	2388.824	1495.727	116.874	568.898	2505.698	2064.625	20[illegible]15	64950	2417	9242	204432	74192	412.948	184.529	9538	34752	422.486	219.283	1773.861	1246.248	104.919	524.902	1878.780	17.71.150
"	2376.109	1492.400	114.233	555.481	2490.342	2047.881	10[illegible]86	846.263	41084	183203	114.070	1029466	142.153	43.580	4717	13.116	146.870	56.676	1160.970	602.577	68.432	359.162	1.229.402	961.739
"	2448.252	1515.760	115.072	559050	2563324	2074.810	[illegible]5	2611	19971	88615	26076	91226	183124	66704	7605	30875	190.729	97.579	2257.023	1446.445	87.496	439.560	2346.519	1886.005
"	2490.535	1524.152	117696	571.582	2608.231	2095.734		30	175	674	201	704	141282	50352	4545	15928	145827	66282	2.349.227	1473.768	112.976	534.980	2462.203	20.28.748
"	2401.415	1497.578	115.541	560993	2516.956	2058.571		8	8187	36692	8194	36700	134.600	44385	5538	20158	140138	64623	2.266.808	1453.185	101816	504.143	2368624	1957328
"	2415.307	1483245	115.185	561946	2530492	2045191		–	5991	26657	5991	26.657	117073	40500	5378	19057	122451	59557	2298.234	1442.745	103.816	516.282	2402050	1958977
"	2343.910	1456693	114359	557.357	2458.269	2014.050		4	11387	50.885	11389	50889	132772	49691	6040	20198	138812	69889	2.211.136	1406.998	96.932	486.274	2.308.068	1892.272
"	2364.697	1461661	160882	626.986	2525579	2088647		1	6886	30024	6887	30025	127325	47.978	8247	25054	135.572	73032	2237.371	1413.682	145.749	571.908	2383120	1985590

133

269.904	659.522
124617	245596
145247	443926
1663.523	1557.068
"	"
11.19.095	1567.529
364.479	493.789
179.969	189.750
19.33.407	2240.570
1243.712	11.13.125
189.695	1127.465

1292 1291 1290

Bellary

Fasli	Demand			Collections & remissions					Balance		
				Arrears		Current					
	Arrears	Current	Total	Collections	Remissions	Collections	Remissions	Total	Arrears	Current	Total
1296	49,120	1326,591	1375,711	38,395	7,150	1300,637	"	1346,182	3575	25,954	29,529
1295	102,260	1311,646	14,13,906	85,235	9176	1270,385	"	1364,796	7849	41261	49,110
1294	122,682	631,384	754,066	51,291	52,644	548,191	"	652,126	18,747	83,193	101,940
1293	285,437	12,42,516	1527,953	119,289	113,751	11,72,669	"	1405,709	52,397	69,847	122,244
1292	689,695	1243,712	19,33,407	179,969	364,479	11,19,095	"	1663,543	145,247	124617	269,864
1291	1127,465	11,13,125	2240,590	189,750	493,789	867,529	"	15,57,068	443926	245596	689,522
1290											

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Faslis	Demand			Collections & remissions					Balance		
	arrears	current	Total	arrears		current		Total	arrears	current	Total
				Collections	Remission	Collection	Remission				
1296	90,395	904,166	994,561	57,291	1405	862,257	"	930,613	22021	41907	63,928
1295	123,212	778,758	902,070	89328	6126	717.112	"	812,566	27858	61,646	89504
1294	69.756	404,182	493,938	46,800	11845	311.432	"	372,077	29.111	92,750	121,861
1293	247.686	890,206	1137,892	159070	65723	829.603	"	1054,396	22893	60603	83496
1292	294.654	815.034/73	1109.688	152.098	52,333	657.253	"	861,686	90.223	157.779	248002
1291	313.825	791.205	1105.030	124.406	75066	618.878	"	818,349	114,357	172327	286,681
1290											

Settlement of the Bellary and Anantapur Distts:

REVENUE DEPARTMENT. 137

Current No. 2485

From The Board of Revenue (R.S. ...)

Dated 14 March 1888.

FOR ORDERS.

The scheme for the revision of the settlement of Bellary & Anantapur has been most thoroughly scrutinized by Mr. Stuart & his excellent note draws attention to all the salient points on which orders are required. He rightly remarks that the method adopted in framing the scheme has no pretension to scientific accuracy, inasmuch as the grain values and allowances for cultivation expenses have not been arrived at by actual experiment and enquiry in the field but have been assumed on a consideration of the rates arrived at in other settled districts and [illegible] of the special circumstances of those under discussion; in fact the data afforded by the approved settlement sched...

of the Pattikonda taluk of Kurnool & the Rayadrug and sub-divisions of Cuddapah which adjoin and closely resemble the tract to be settled have been relied on in a great measure to furnish materials for the present proposals instead of conducting such experiments and calculating fresh data. This is in accordance with the orders of Govt in G.O. d. 30 July 85 No 881 passed after a very long discussion as to the merits of Mr Wilson's system of a standard table of rates based upon the results of completed settlements and capable of being applied to any district without an independent examination of yield of crops cultivation expenses & so forth. Mr Wilson's views are fully explained in his letter recorded in the G.O. above quoted and he showed that in respect of the taluks of the Madras district then under discussion it made no difference practically whether

Experiments not complete

This so-called independent scale was not based on fresh experiments for the ascertainment of outturn, but as in the present case the grain values were adopted from the results of other settlements the independent investigation therefore was not complete.

the settlement were based on his standard scale or the table based on independent investigation. The Hon'ble Member is so thoroughly acquainted with all the details of the whole question and with the tricks of the Settlement Dep'n that it is unnecessary to enter into detail - volumes have been written on the subject and it would be necessary to write at very considerable length if the suitability of the plans which is now being followed were to be examined afresh and the whole question of the method of settlement were to be reopened. The Govt were reluctant to accept Mr. Wilson's views and they at first rejected them altogether but they were at last convinced that the independent investigation formerly insisted upon was not worth the time expended & cost incurred – Of course at first sight it seems absurd to settle a district on the basis of grain values determined for a totally

different locality, such grain values being the basis of the assessment to be eventually worked out and applied - but as a matter of fact the superior accuracy of the old system was more apparent than real - the results of the experiments were so divided (?) that the outturn as arrived at eventually can hardly be said to have been based on the results of such experiments - it was no unusual thing to find that the outturn of inferior soils, according to the classification adopted by the Dept., came out higher than that of superior soils - an adjustment, therefore, had to be made to bring them into accord with general experience as to the yield of soils and the figures were fudged (?) - I do not think I am maligning the Dept. or Rev. I say that there was hardly a single step in the whole process in which some 'adjustment' of this sort was not necessary and it

FOR ORDERS.

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REVENUE DEPARTMENT. 181

Current No.

From

Dated 188 .

FOR ORDERS.

began with the compilation of grain values - It is obvious that to arrive at a scientifically accurate table of grain values for each description of soil, varying as each such description must do in the matter of fertility with reference to climate, position or local requires an enormous number of experiments and any approach to absolute accuracy is therefore quite out of the question. All that can be looked for is a fair average for a tract of country presenting similar characteristics whether it be a whole district a single taluka or a group of villages. The main thing that has to be considered and in fact the only point that is really of any importance is, are the money rates correct or fair? if they are it matters very little whether

the processes used are scientifically accurate or not. In all settlement schemes that I have had to examine it was patent to anyone who was behind the scenes that the framer first worked up to certain preconceived ideas and that his object was to get a symmetrical table of rates with easy & regular gradations within certain limits applicable to the tract of country dealt with & he has not disguised his object but it is equally patent in every settlement scheme I have seen. The standard scale might just as well be openly adopted as far as I can see. The system of classification by five sorts for each class of soil joined with grouping in 3 groups for dry & 4 for wet would provide a symmetrical table of rates capable of being adopted to any country

The adoption of 5 sorts would facilitate the manipulation of adjustment.

or classification in office.

The only operations that must be carried out on the ground are the classification of the soils and the grouping – all the other processes can be applied in the office and as a matter of fact this is how settlement schemes have always been drawn up, and if it be found that the financial results do not come out with sufficient approximation to that which has been determined upon the requisite modification is made by alteration of grain values, alteration of expenses, commutation rate or grouping. It would be impossible to secure that each individual field should be assessed in strict proportion to its yield and all that can be aimed at is a fair average, the smaller the tract taken the greater approach to accuracy will be secured, but for all practical purposes the district may be taken as the unit, tracts which differ in any material degree being provided for by the formation of groups. That is chiefly required in unsettled districts (for this is

tion of Bellary & Anantapur
as much as of other districts)
is the correction of inequalities.
At present under old settlements the rates are
far too numerous and the
assessment is very unequal,
the worst land being frequently
heavily weighted in comparison
with the better soils. There
are also other anomalies,
such as favourable tenures
[illegible] standing or which
require to be corrected and
if these inequalities and
anomalies were got rid of
the Settlement Dept. fulfils
its chief mission. If
the above views are accepted
it becomes unnecessary to criticise
too closely the different portions
of the rates finally worked
out [illegible] are fair and these have
been accepted by both Collectors,
both men who would be likely
to examine the scheme in
more than a merely perfunctory
manner Mr. Goodrich having
been attached to the Settlement
Dept. formerly & Mr. Nicholson
being skilled in agriculture.

FOR ORDERS.

From

REVENUE DEPARTMENT. 145

Current No.

Dated 188 .

FOR ORDERS.

Turning now to the details of
the scheme under consideration
it will be convenient to notice
briefly each portion in turn.
Grouping. The Dy. Commr.
proposes two groups for dry
land and four for wet;
the bulk of the Bellary District
being placed in the first group
and all the Taluks in Anantapur
[illegible] except Tadpatri and a portion of Gooty being placed in the
second group. The Board propose that a third group should
be constituted to meet the requirements of the taluks bordering
on Mysore, both [illegible]
prices [illegible] much [illegible] than
those in the rest of the district
and Cumbu Cholam has been
adopted as the standard grain
instead of horse gram which is
cultivated much more extensively
than is the former grain
throughout the southern taluks
of Anantapur.
In respect of the quantity [illegible]

the commutation rate I think it would be desirable to have three groups in order to afford sufficient scope for the treatment of the different portions of this extensive tract comprising nearly 11,000 square miles. There is probably more diversity in this area than has been met with in any other tract settled under one scheme. Cheranbur & Rudzatin contain some of the finest black soil lands to be met with anywhere. Hospet & Gooty have a considerable area of good red soils. There is also very fertile land in the valleys of the Tungabhadra, Penner, Chitravati & Haggari. Some portions of Kudligi & Harpanahally in Bellary and of the four southern taluks in Anantapur are wretchedly poor and are only fit for pasture & for cultivation with a grass crop occasionally. So is the custom in the Southern taluks of Anantapur, as has been remarked in the reports on the Economic condition of these districts, to which attention is requested, to take up land for a single season for the cultivation

Hospet is already one with any extent of cl. VI. & it is only 2 per cent. Gooty has only 97 acres.

of a grass crop and then give it up again. I find another rate, the lowest provided by the Settlement Scheme is too high for such land, the bulk of which is now rated at two annas an acre (is limited of the whole area under cultivation from 32 per cent) and there seems to be no question that unless a very large area is to be kept out of cultivation a two anna rate should be added. This could be arranged without any disturbance of the proposed table of rates by the formation of a third group. The present description of soil in the 2nd group should be assessed at two annas and the same rate might be adopted for the two lowest classes in the third group.

Whenever the question arises whether it would not be expedient to keep the land out of cultivation so that it might be available for pasture and for afforestation. This was suggested by the Govt. of India but when recently submitting the returns relating to the lands thrown out of occupation in consequence of the famine and subsequently reoccupied the Govt. agreed with the Board in

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I fancy it will be better to bring the 2 anna rate into the first & second groups. If a third group is formed without a 1.4.0 or 1.12.0 rate, there will be too great alleviation in the better soils in the lower groups.

Sufficient & well selected tracts have been set apart for this purpose

Considering that this course was not necessary or desirable. It is unnecessary, therefore, to discuss the question here.

Assuming therefore that these unproductive lands are to be available for occupation the assessment must not be higher than two annas and they will likely fall in the third group. They are really of great benefit to the people for when left fallow they afford free pasture for the large flocks of sheep which are kept in this part of the country and when the south west monsoon fails they are most useful for the cultivation of gram which can be grown on them under the N. E. monsoon with the aid of the dews of January. The cultivation costs but little & the crop enables the poorer ryots to live until the next cultivating season comes round. In Bellary the ryots will not follow this practice & if the mungari crop on their 2nd sorts fails they will make no effort to raise a catch crop of gram by aid of the later rains.

FOR ORDERS.

I suspect there is a good [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible] it [illegible].
There is however a good deal of horsegram cultivation in Randurg & Hadagalli

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From

Dated 188 .

FOR ORDERS.

The grouping must of course be left to the officer entrusted with the duty of carrying out the settlement in communication with the District Officer. If the blocks are not made too large there should be no difficulty in meeting the requirements of every part of both districts.

As regards the wet grouping the proposals may fairly be accepted in respect of the [illegible] channels referred to by Mr. Nicholson the lands under which should, I think, be classed as dry.

<u>Classification of soils</u>. Mr. Cox has deviated slightly from the system of soil grouping followed in previous Bellary settlements & taken by Mr. Collin as the basis of his standard scale but he seems to have justified his grouping to the Board's satisfaction

Grain values. These as already noted are not based on actual experiment in the field, but are mere assumptions; the scale being drawn up by an arbitrary selection from the grain values adopted for Pattikonda & Kuddapah. The object has been to make the gradations as regular as possible which is of course essential to a symmetrical table of money rates, as the latter are derived from the grain values. It is impossible to test these grain values without actual examination of outturns, it is impossible to say whether they are in accordance with actual facts or not. All that can be said is that they are fair as compared with the grain values of the districts selected for comparison & that by having 5 sorts in each class the gradations are far more regular than is possible if the classification is here retained. So far, however, as any guarantee of the accuracy of the money rates derived from them is concerned, the intermediate processes might just as well be dispensed with

and a table of money rates be drawn up at once. The only objection to this course would be that it is necessary to fix the commutation rate in order to admit of future revisions which will be based mainly on the change in the price of the standard grains which have occurred since the previous settlement. But for this, the pretence that the final assessment is based on ascertained outturns converted into a money value on certain definite principles might well be abandoned. There is no patent objection to the grain values assumed. The adoption of a two anna rate will remove the anomaly of rating the two lowest sorts in classes V & VII at the same figure & 60 measures of cholum may be substituted for 80 measures against V 5 & VII 5 in the second group. In the third group however the same grain values & money rates will have to be adopted for the two lowest sorts in these classes as nothing less than two annas can be imposed.

FOR ORDERS.

Cultivation Expenses. As in the table of grain values these are based on mere assumptions and the same remarks apply. There has been a good deal of juggling in this process in order to arrive at the same money rates for wet lands notwithstanding the reduction of the commutation rate – The scale is purely arbitrary & cannot be tested in any way. All that can be said is that the rates allowed are more liberal than those adopted elsewhere and that the difference between the maximum & minimum is greater. Mr Cox has assigned valid reasons for fixing the cultivation expenses at a higher figure than in the adjoining districts but there are many anomalies, as pointed out by Mr Stuart which are not explained. There is no apparent reason for instance why the expense of cultivating any particular description of soil should be higher when the land is placed in a higher group than when it is classed under a lower group with reference to the source of irrigation. Nor is it probable that the great distinction between the cost

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of cultivating the richer & poorer soils could be justified. The matter is, however, not of very much importance as each rupee only makes a difference of eight annas in arriving at the half net and in rounding the figures to fix the scale of money rates the difference in the final scale would not be great unless the scale of expenses were materially modified.

Standard crops. Cholum has been adopted for dry lands & paddy as usual for wet. As regards the selection for dry it is to be observed that there is a considerable area under cotton, ragi, cumbu, korra, horsegram and other pulses as well as oilseeds. For the Bellary district, except Hadagalli & Kudligi, & for Gooty in Anantapur the selection is not open to objection, as the area under that grain constitutes at least half the total area under crops but elsewhere cholum is by no means the staple crop. In Hindupur, Tadpatri, Anantapur, Penukonda, Gooty [illegible]

This is the vital point against the scheme for Anantapur

and Dharwar where [illegible] figures largely. Sajja is grown to a considerable extent in [illegible] [illegible] & Dharwar – Cotton in Hubli & Dharwar and horsegram in [illegible] Hubli & most of the talukas in [illegible].
In fact very little cotton is grown south of Gadag. Cumbu (Sajja) has far better claims to be considered the staple crop & the true area is not correctly shown by the table on pages 12 & 13 because both cotton & cumbu are very largely cultivated in combination with pulses of various descriptions and a portion of the 12 per cent under 'other grains' represents cotton or cumbu.
Owing to the impossibility, however, of obtaining accurate price lists for [illegible] Sajja & horsegram these crops had to be disregarded. Probably, however, the adoption of cotton will not prejudice the system in any material degree. From the [illegible] of prices & wages it would appear that in ordinary cotton is cheaper than cumbu & horsegram that the relative outturn & cost

[illegible]

[illegible]

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of cultivating these grains respectively may be I cannot say. The only passage bearing on the point is para 2 of Mr Cox's amended scheme for the settlement of the subdivisions of [illegible] printed in G.R. 9 Aug. 80 No 939. where he states that the outturn of grain is estimated at one third that of Sajja, whilst the selling price is about one fourth higher & the cultivation expenses one third those of Sajja. Nothing is stated as to the relative outturn of cotton & cumbu as far as the settlement reports show.
The adoption of a third group for the worst soils will we then counteract any disadvantage arising from the selection of cotton as the standard crop, as the worst will be to reduce the money rates by from 25 to 30 per cent which will be a much greater boon than any alteration of the commutation rate which would be possible.
<u>Allowance for vicissitudes of season</u> is 25 per cent which is liberal –

FOR ORDERS.

Commutation rates. These have been arrived at by taking the average for both districts together; as Mr Stuart points out the average has not been correctly arrived at. The results have probably not been materially affected by the error. The rates adopted are Rs. 135 for cholum & Rs. 129 for paddy after allowing 15 per cent in both cases for merchants profits. Mr Cox at first proposed Rs 136 for the latter allowing only 10 per cent for merchants profits but the Bd considered that the orders of Govt. conveyed in GO D. 6 Dec/87 require that 15 per cent should be allowed in both cases. As Mr Stuart points out it is clear from the letter to the Secretary of State that the Govt. did not intend to fix an invariable percentage.

At first sight it seems unfair to take an average for the two districts combined seeing that prices rule much lower in Anantapur than Bellary but it must be borne in mind that the Anantapur district will shortly be intersected by a railway which will open up the Southern taluks, hitherto

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From

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FOR ORDERS.

Anantapur may well be given [illegible]

isolated & bring them into communication with the surrounding districts. Produce can then be exported to Mysore, Cuddapah, the Coast, Bellary & Kurnool & an equalization of prices in Bellary & Anantapur ~~Cuddapah~~ is certain to result. The opening of the line of railway is no longer a remote contingency; it is likely to be completed very soon after the settlement is introduced. But the [illegible] considering the local situation of the two districts & the effect of bringing down the average owing to the low prices in Anantapur there seems no ground for hesitation to accept the rates proposed, although they are undoubtedly high as compared with those adopted elsewhere. The fluctuation of prices has been extraordinary as shown by the price lists and the diagram attached to Mr Stuart's letter but it has recently been decided that there is

necessity to reject the money
because prices have occasionally
fallen below it and the
grounds for this decision appear
sound. Note in this connection
Mr Forbes' remarks in paras
6 & 7 of his letter No 29. Nov
86 printed in G.O. 6 Dec 87
No 1134 on the settlement of
Salem. In the present
case there is the less ground
for hesitation seeing that the
commercial low rates have
been counteracted by abnormally
high prices in at least three
years out of the series in
each district. There is no
necessity to take a lower com-
mutation rate for the second
group as Mr Stuart proposes
seeing that the effect of a
transfer to the lower group is
to reduce the money rates by
roughly 25 to 30 per cent. I do
not think the reduction of
[illegible] is [illegible]
[illegible] objection. To take the
[illegible] the [illegible] would
yield an [illegible] advantage
to the superior lands on which
the better sorts specially can be raised,
as the cultivation expenses are
higher for the superior lands
there is no necessity to make

Nor reason.

a further allowance in favor
of such lands by valuing the
produce at the lower rate.
The commutation rates may
it is submitted be accepted.

Money rates

These may stand with the
addition of a 2 anna rate
for the poorest soils. The
effect of this will be to reduce
the revenue under dry in the
5 taluks dealt with by some
Rs 5000. If a third group is
added, there will probably be
a very much greater reduction
the amount of which cannot
be calculated with the materials
at hand.
With reference to the remarks in
Mr Stuart's note as to the bur-
den which will be imposed on
the ryots by the addition of
the cess he has overlooked
the fact that they will be
relieved from the payment
of tolls which in Fasli
1256 amounted to no less
than Rs 2,65,475 or 13
per cent of the [illegible] that
is to say their burden in this
respect will be reduced by
one half so that a slight
addition to the assessment
will not be felt.

The question is what they
pay now. The cess is estimated
in Bellary at about 1/12 of the [illegible] (ex-
cluding of course cess on [illegible]) or 10,000
The ryots will probably get some relief
if they cease to pay [illegible]
but it will not be great.

The scheme for the revision of Establishments has been received and will be disposed of without delay.

As regards the other revision points on which orders are required the proposals made by the Board may be accepted. Their report on the working of the new water rules has recently been recd. (Bd's Proc 9. 23 Aug 88 No 2444) & will be separately disposed of. They propose to leave the rates of composition for second crop on wetlands to be determined under their orders according to local circumstances & this may I think rightly be approved. There seems no necessity however to continue the exemption hitherto accorded in the case of coconut and areca plantations. I recollect there was some anomaly in the charge for water used for cultivation of sugar cane which is not alluded to in this report. I have asked Mr Goodrich to refer me to the correspondence & if the question is material it can be submitted for orders separately.

[illegible]

C. No. 2485 of 88

FOR ORDERS.

Settlement scheme for the Bellary & Anantapur districts

The Hon: Mr Stokes.

Bellary Settlement scheme

Mr. Stuart has expended much labour in the preparation of his note on this scheme, no doubt much to his own benefit; but his trouble would have been saved, and what is more important, the loss of precious time would have been avoided if the papers had been sent in circulation earlier. For I think that no more than a slight examination of the proposals is needed to satisfy us that they cannot be accepted & must go back for revision. The papers have been for more than six months in the Revenue Secretariat and had they been taken up at once as they ought to have been a fresh scheme might have been prepared and disposed of before now.

2. It is impossible to sanction any scheme for revision of settlement in Bellary and Anantapur which brings out so large an increase as 12½ per cent of the present revenue, even

deducting survey increase). The present one shows 12.3 per cent in dry, & 13.2 per cent in wet, or 12.5 per cent on the whole. These districts are the poorest and most backward in the Presidency, the most sterile and the most subject to drought; the ryots can hardly pay the present revenue and subsist; they are as yet far from having fully recovered from the effects of the great famine; and to impose upon them largely increased burthens will certainly check, if not entirely arrest, their progress. I consider that good policy alone demands most lenient assessment in the case of these districts, where increase means encroachment not on the superfluity of the yield, but on the very ~~subsistence~~ subsistence of the bulk of the ryots. When the talukwar details are further looked into, the impossibility of accepting the proposals is still more manifest. The increase in Adoni & Alur which are

Taram.	Rate per acre	Adoni Extent	Adoni Rev.	Adoni Sett.	Adoni %	Alur Ext.	Alur Rev.	Alur Sett.	Alur %	Horpet Ext.	Horpet Rev.	Horpet Sett.	Horpet %	Gooty Ext.	Gooty Rev.	Gooty Sett.	Gooty %	Penukonda Ext.	Penukonda Rev.	Penukonda Sett.	Penukonda %
1	2.8	84	192	210	+9	1330	2862	3325	+16	31	28	78	+178	126	226	315	+39	..	-	-	..
2.	2.0	[illegible]	13624	13890	+2	23093	42444	46186	+9	622	1340	1244	-7	2171	3401	4342	+27	30	-	-	..
3.	1.8	34202	44267	51303	+16	56222	77024	84333	+9	2027	3461	3041	-12	27933	33983	41900	+23	1648	86	120	+39
4.	1.0	73592	67758	73592	+8	60803	57069	60803	+3	6637	5523	6537	+18	52591	48697	52591	+8	3381	1682	1648	-2
5.	0.12	29173	21007	21880	+4	13306	8887	9979	+12	15836	7915	11877	+51	29371	18181	22028	+21	5382	2232	2535	+13
6.	0.8	19436	9505	9718	+2	8492	3456	4246	+23	16082	5835	8016	+37	25516	10627	12758	+20	17325	2416	2691	+11
7	0.6	10331	4052	3949	-3	4751	1698	1782	+5	12461	3375	4673	+38	31568	9417	11837	+25	27	5007	6498	+29
8	0.4	1624	456	406	-11	2464	729	816	+12	12186	2041	3047	+49	44314	8633	11079	+28	57023	11394	14256	+25
		175587	160861	174948	+9	170460	196179	211470	+8	65782	29621	38573	+30	213590	133165	156850	+18	87839	22817	27748	+22

* The admitted tendency of the new method is to over assess the worst & under assess the best soils.

the richest of the five taluks respectively is 8 & 9 per cent, of which about half is due to survey increase; while in Horpet, Gooty & Penukonda, the increase in revenue is respectively 14, 18 and 19 per cent, that in area being 7, 5 & 8½. The dry lands in these taluks are about 90 per cent of the area in occupation, and the assessment on the dry lands is raised by no less than 30, 18, & 22 per cent: and on taking out details of soils it is found (vide margin) that the bulk of the increase is on the very poorest soils.* In Horpet the 5th taram is raised no less than 51 per cent. Looking at the table at p. 41 of the B.d Proc. it will be seen that the increase in like manner falls upon the ~~most~~ lower classes of wet land, i.e. the land irrigated by inferior sources. The average proposed rates for wet in the several taluks (vide p. 67) work out decidedly high, and I should say considerably too high. The irrigation is very precarious, and 17 per cent of the wet land

unoccupied. The only respectable irrigation in the district is that under the Tungabudra channels. The ratio usually work out higher in dry districts owing to the high kind of wet produce; but making every allowance for this, I think the Gratis have proposed must be considered high on the whole, looking mainly at the financial results, especially in the poorer talukas. I should say this settlement could not be imposed in Bellary & Anantapur without discontent and I am rather surprised that Mr. Rose should have cut up the scheme.

3. We are accustomed to what is called "adjustment" in settlement schemes, but I don't think I ever saw one in which manipulation & arbitrary assumptions have been so unblushingly employed to bring out preconceived results or in which the settlement had a new element foundation of gratis. The proposals are to be applied to the whole districts of Bellary and Anantapur — 15 talukas — though worked out for five only. Even then it is in my opinion an element of danger, as we can practically

Cultivation pp. 12, 13.

	acres.	Percentage
Adoni	299728	61.5
Alur	295117	
Gooty	355978	
Bellary	357065	38.5
Tadpatri	236727	
	1544615	100.
Hospet	92201	11.2
Hadagalli	209214	88.8
Harpenhelli	157310	
Kudligi	132914	
Raidrug	227076	
	818715	100.
Penukonda	99720	13.9
Anantapur	239994	86.1
Dharmavaram	235508	
Hindupur	78587	
Madakasira	61905	
	715714	100.

These figures apparently include cultn in minor inams; but they exceed the classified area (p. 11) in Adoni Alur & Gooty.

asked to sanction a settlement for the whole of the five red soil talukas of Bellary on the results worked out for a single one, viz. Hospet; and for the five southern and poorer talukas of Anantapur on another, Penukonda. Of the talukas in which there is a considerable, or preponderating proportion of black soil viz. Alur Adoni Bellary Gooty & Tadpatri we have (62 per cent) classification results of three, which is probably a sufficient proportion on which to base a settlement scheme with safety; but for the remaining parts the data accumulated seem to me quite inadequate. Hospet has only 76000 acres in occupation, ryotwar and Penukonda only 91000. (F. 1295 p. 4); and an approximately 11 & 14 per cent only of the areas they represent. They are possibly fair medium talukas and the latter may probably be considered representative; but I think it would be unsafe to sanction a scheme for the ten talukas on so small a proportion of actually worked out results.

4. But a more futal objection to the present scheme as applicable to Anantapur (southern talukas) seems to be the adoption of cholam as the standard crop in dry. It is not stated what year, or series of years, the figures as to proportion of cultivation given at pps. 12 & 13 relate. The point is however most material as the proportion depends much on the character of the season; more gram & pulses, and less cholam being grown in a bad year. It would be unsafe to select a standard crop on anything but the average of a series. In point of fact the southern talukas of Anantapur are a gram growing country, unlike cholam one. If the figures given as the assessed gram represents 36 per cent of the total dry cultivation in the five talukas; cholam only 14; korra & saza 19. Gram has been taken as the standard crop, I believe, in parts of Godavery

and it seems suitable here. Price of gram & cumboo are available and the difficulty as to outturn must be overcome if necessary by experiment. In the black soil talukas of the two districts, and the red talukas of Bellary cholam is suitable enough; though in Raidrug the proportion of gram is considerable.

5. The Board have met a mistake in the calculation of the commutation rates by an arbitrary reduction of the cultivation expenses, and brought out the same halfnet, and financial results, as before. To slaying a piece of "adjustment" I never saw. It is clear that prices generally rule lower in Anantapur than in Bellary, & this fact, as well as the difference in the standard crop points to the necessity of a separate scheme for Anantapur. I think this district ought to get the benefit of the lower prices in the assessment. No doubt

the new railways in Anantapur will make a difference and the effect may be equalization as stated by Mr. Galton. But this is not certain. Anantapur will never have much grain to export; and the effect of the railway may be to facilitate the ingress of grain possibly to lower prices. We cannot say; and mean while we should I think take a rate for Anantapur based on prices heretofore current there, but attempt to discount the effect of the railway. Considering the importance of aiding the improvement of this poor district by lenient assessments, we should take advantage of every circumstance tending in that direction. If Cholam is discarded as the Standard crop in South Anantapur then must of course be a separate Commutation rate for the wet, as dry crops.

6. Mr. Cox's adoption of the four anna rate as the lowest seems to be a pedantic adherence to the Standard Scale and a concession to Mr. Goodrich's heretical views as to the desirability of throwing the bad land out of cultivation. The Board have rightly rejected his proposal that, with this object, the lowest rate thereof

be dry or right annas. It seems to me somewhat grandmotherly as well as unnecessary & cruel to attempt to force the ryots in this direction — unnecessary because bye lands carefully selected have been set aside for forest reservation — cruel, because the occasional cultivation of these poor lands at a low rate of assessment aid undoubtedly an important help to the struggling ryots — and grandmotherly, because they probably know their interests much better than we do. The four-anna rate has been taken as the lowest in the Standard Scale because no lower rate has been found necessary in any other settlement; but it is probable that no district hitherto settled can compare with Bellary & Anantapur in the extent & poor quality of the inferior soils. The rationale of the present mode of settlement on selected rates

There was a 2-anna rate in Tinnevelly

is the assumption that in
some of the districts settled
tracts can be found similar
to those under treatment;
and if the circumstances of
Bellary & Anantapur are entirely
exceptional as I believe they are
a departure from the normal
scale is warranted. If enormous
increase of assessment on the
inferior dry lands is to be avoided
a two anna rate seems to
me indispensable. Whether
it can best be introduced by
taking a third group in dry
or by forming a ninth taram
in all groups by lowering the
poorest red soils in the soil
grouping — and whether other
rates should be interpolated
are points which may be left
to Mr. Wilson to settle after local
enquiry.

7. I would remand the scheme
to Mr. Wilson for revision, with
a brief statement of reasons
to the above effect; and I would

tell him that a scheme may
be prepared on the results now
available, for the five taluks
Adoni Alur Bellary Gooty
& Tadpatri; but that before
schemes can be sanctioned for
the remainder, more extensive
classification results must be
obtained and the question of
the standard crop in Anantapur
more fully considered. ^ The
revision of the present scheme for
the five taluks will not take
~~long~~ more than a couple of months;
in fact it is fair enough for
Adoni & Alur as it stands. Intro-
duction can then be commenced
before the year is out
in these two taluks & Gooty, which
are completely ready. Mr. Wilson
should report when classification
in Bellary & Tadpatri taluks
will be finished, and what altera-
tions in the ~~settlement~~ programme
of settlement operations by Mr.
Cox's party will be necessitated by
the present orders.

^ Probably separate schemes for the remaining taluks of the two districts will be wanted.

H.S.
14 Oct.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

Read C no: 2485/88.

Order.

The Govt. regret that they are altogether unable to accept this scheme, which appears to them to be open to criticism on many grounds.

2. The increase of assessment which would follow from its adoption is 12·3 per cent. in the case of dry lands and 13·2 per cent. in the case of wet, or 12·5 per cent. on the total revenue. These districts are the poorest and most backward in the Presidency, the most sterile and the most subject to drought; the ryots pay the present revenue with difficulty, and they have as yet far from fully recovered from the famine, and to impose upon them largely increased

burthens will certainly check, if not entirely arrest ~~this~~ their progress. H.E. the G. in C. considers that good policy alone demands most lenient assessment in the case of these districts where an increase of taxation means encroachment not on the superfluity of the yield, but upon the very subsistence of the bulk of the ryots. When the details for each taluk are examined the impossibility of adopting the present proposals is still more manifest. The increase in ~~the~~ Alur and Adoni, Stet which are the richest of the five taluks reported upon, is 8 & 9 per cent. respectively, of which about half is due to ~~an~~ increased area found by survey, while in Hospet, Gooty and Penukonda the increase in revenue is respectively

Taram	Rate per acre.	Adoni Extent	Adoni Assessment as per Rev. account	Adoni Assessment as per Settlement	Adoni Per centage	Alur Extent	Alur Assessment as per Rev. account	Alur Assessment as per Settlement	Alur Per centage	Hospet Extent	Hospet Assessment as per Rev. account	Hospet Assessment as per Settlement	Hospet Per centage	Gooty Extent	Gooty Assessment as per Rev. account	Gooty Assessment as per Settt.	Gooty Per centage	Penukonda Extent	Penukonda Assessment as per Rev. account	Penukonda Assessment as per Settt.	Penukonda Per centage
		acres.	Rs	Rs																	
I	2-8-0	84	192	210	+ 9	1,330	2,862	3325	+ 16	31	28	78	+ 178	126	226	315	+ 39	"	"	"	"
II	2-0-0	6,945	13,6[illegible]	13,890	+ 2	23,093	42,444	46,186	+ 9	622	1,340	1,244	− 7	2,171	3,401	4,342	+ 27	"	"	"	"
III	1-8-0	34,202	44,267	51,303	+ 16	56,222	77,034	84,333	+ 9	2,027	3,461	3,041	− 12	27,933	33,983	41,900	+ 23	80	86	120	+ 39
IV	1-0-0	73,592	67,758	73,592	+ 8	60,803	59,069	60,803	+ 3	6,537	5,523	6,537	+ 18	52,591	48,697	52,591	+ 8	1,648	1,682	1,648	− 2
V	0-12-0	29,173	21,007	21,880	+ 4	13,365	8,887	9,979	+ 12	15,836	7,915	11,877	+ 51	29,371	18,181	22,028	+ 21	3,381	2,232	2,535	+ 13
VI	0-8-0	19,436	9505	9,718	+ 2	8,492	3458	4,246	+ 23	16,032	5,838	8,016	+ 37	25,576	10,627	12,758	+ 20	5,382	2,416	2,691	+ 11
VII	0-6-0	10,531	4,052	3,949	− 3	4,751	1,698	1,782	+ 5	12,461	3,375	4,673	+ 38	31,568	9,417	11,837	+ 25	17,325	5,007	6,498	+ 29
VIII	0-4-0	1,624	456	406	− 11	2,464	729	816	+ 12	12,186	2,041	3,047	+ 49	44,314	8,633	11,079	+ 28	57,023	113[illegible]	14,256	+ 25
		175,587	160,861	174,948	+ 9	170,460	196179	211,470	+ 8	65732	29,521	38,513	+ 30	2,13,590	133165	156,850	+ 18	84,839	22,817	27,748	+ 22

14, 18 & 19 per cent., the additional ~~advance~~ area found by survey being 7.5 and 8½ per cent. The dry lands in these three taluks are about 90 per cent. of the area in occupation and the assessment on the ~~dry lands~~ is raised by no less than 30, 18 & 22 per cent., and on examining the details of soils it is found (vide the statement in the margin) that the greatest ~~bulk of the~~ increase is on the very poorest lands. In Hospet the 5th taram is raised no less than 51 per cent. The table given at p. 41 of Mr Cox's Report shows that the increase in like manner falls upon the lower classes of wet land, i.e. the land served by inferior sources.

3. To the above objections it may perhaps be replied that the increase in assessment is due to the ordinary operation of the methods of the Settlement Dt

which have been approved by Govt and which are ~~and~~ independent ~~&~~ of the results that may be obtained. ~~they may give~~. But in anticipation of argument ~~to~~ this the Govt. would observe that in all the settlement schemes which have come before them they ~~have~~ doubt if they have ever seen one in which manipulation of figures and arbitrary assumptions have been so openly employed to bring out preconceived results, or in which the proposed settlement had so slender a foundation of reality as in the case ~~of that~~ now under consid^n. A mistake in the calculation of the commutation rates has been met by an arbitrary reduction in the cultivation expenses so that the same taram might be obtained; and ~~at~~ an unreasonable adherence to a minimum rate of four annas has deprived the

But this argument fails of application under the present system of utilizing selected data accumulated in settlements in other districts, and it is not the methods or results obtained which are impugned but the appropriateness of the selections, and the arbitrary manipulation of the figures & assumptions which have been employed. The Govt cannot recall any scheme

poorest soils ~~[illegible]~~ of the usual concession of a deduction of 25 per cent. for vicissitudes of the season. The proposals are moreover to be applied to all the 15 taluks of Bellary and Anantapur though worked out for five only; and in this the G. in C. Govt. considers there is an element of danger, as they are virtually asked to sanction a settlement for the whole of the five red soil taluks of Bellary on the results worked out for a single one, viz. Hospet, and for the five southern and poorer taluks of Anantapur on the data collected for Penukonda alone. Of the taluks in which there is a ~~com~~ preponderating or considerable proportion of black

soil, viz. Alur, Adoni, Bellary, Gooty and Tadpatri, the classification results for three of them, forming 62 per cent of the total area, have been furnished, and these are probably sufficient on which to base a settlement scheme with safety; but for the remaining tracts the data accumulated seem to H.E. in C. quite inadequate.

Hospet has only 76,000 acres in ryotwar occupation and Penukonda only 91,000, and ~~are a~~ the ~~area~~ extent of cultivation in these taluks is approximately only 11 & 14 per cent of the area of the groups they represent. They are possibly fair medium taluks and the latter may probably be considered representative, but H.E. in C. thinks that it would be unsafe to sanction a scheme for the ten taluks on results actually worked out for so small a proportion of the total area. ~~actually worked out results~~

Cultivation pp 12.13.

	acres	Percentage
Adoni.	2,99,728	
Alur.	2,95,117	61.5
Gooty.	3,55,978	
Bellary.	3,57,065	38.5
Tadpatri.	2,36,727	
	15,44,615	100
Hospet.	92,201	11.2
Hadagalli.	2,09,214	
Harpanahalli.	1,57,310	88.8
Kudligi.	1,32,914	
Raidrug.	2,27,076	
	818,715	100
Penukonda.	99,720	13.9
Anantapur.	2,39,994	
Dharmavaram.	2,35,608	86.1
Hindupur.	78,587	
Madakasira.	61,905	
	7,15,714	100

These figures are taken from the table on page 4 but they do not tally with those in the table at page 22 [illegible] although both appear to relate to ryotwari occupation for Fasli 1295. No. I notice this discrepancy also.

4. But a more fatal objection to the ~~present scheme~~ application of the present scheme to the southern taluks of Anantapur lies in the adoption of cholam as the standard dry crop. It is not stated to what years or series of years the figures as to proportion of cultivation given at pp 12 & 13 of Mr Cox's report relate. This point is, however, most material as the proportion depends much on the character of the season, more gram and pulses and less ~~gram~~ cholam being grown in a ~~good~~ bad year. It would thus be unsafe to select a standard crop on anything but the average of a series of years, but in point of fact the Southern taluks of Anantapur are a gram growing country rather than ~~and not~~ a cholam, ~~not a cholam~~. From the figures given it will be seen that

grain is grown on represents 36 per cent. of
the area ~~of~~ under dry cultivation
in the five taluks and cholam
only on ~~29~~ 14 per cent., ~~S~~ while Korra and
sazza are cultivated on 19 per cent.
Grain therefore is clearly the most
suitable ~~for the standard crop~~ grain
and as prices of it are
available the Govt. deem that it
should be adopted either by itself
alone or in conjunction with
cumboo. The difficulty regarding
the outturn can be overcome if
necessary by experiment. For
the black soil taluks of the two
dts. and for the red soil taluks
of Bellary cholam ~~may be~~ seems
suitable, but it is noticed that
in Raidrug the proportion of
dry land under grain is considerable.
5. A single commutation rate
has been arrived at by com-
bining the average prices of the

two districts. It is clear however
that prices generally rule lower
in Anantapur than in Bellary
and this fact, as well as the dif-
ference in the standard crop, points
to the necessity for a separate
scheme for Anantapur. It is true
that the projected railways may
affect prices in Anantapur but
it is not clear that the result
will be to ~~lower~~ raise them. Anan-
tapur will never have much grain
to export and the effect of the
railway may be to facilitate
the ingress of grain, to steady
and possibly
to lower prices. In these circum-
stances H.E. in C. thinks that
a separate commutation rate
is required
for Anantapur, based on the

prices heretofore current, for it wd. in any case be unwise to attempt to discount the effect of the railway.

6. Another ~~[illegible]~~ cause of the great increase in the total assessment ~~as~~ noticed in the first para of this order is the adherence to a minimum rate of four annas. ~~which~~ This is in some measure a ~~a slight~~ concession to Mr. Goodrich's peculiar views, regarding which ~~the~~ it is sufficient to remark that [His Excellency in Council] the Govt. entirely dissent from them. It is true that with one exception no lower rate than four annas has been found necessary in any other settlement, but it is probable that no district hitherto settled can compare with Bellary and Anantapur in the extent and poor quality

(they can hardly be called peculiar for the Govt. of India shared them to some extent)

the inferior soils. The ratio[n]ale of the present mode of settlement on selected rates is the assumption that in some [o]f the districts settled tracts can be found similar to those under treatment; and if the circumstances of Bellary & Anantapur are entirely exceptional, [as] H.E. in C. believes they are, [a] departure from the nor[mal] scale is warranted. If [the] enormous increase of assessment on the inferior dry lands [is] to be avoided, a two-anna [ra]te seems to be indispensable [and] the Govt. ~~desire that that~~ wish to see [it] be adopted for the worst soils. ~~[illegible] rate [illegible]~~

~~[illegible]~~ Whether it can best be introduced by taking a third group in dry lands or by forming a ninth taram in ~~each~~ all groups by lowering the poorest red soils

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as it stands. The intr

Abur th

of the rates into those t

& Gooty can then be c

menced before the year i

The Board will repo

classification in Bellary

Tadpatri will be finis

and what alterations

programme of settlemen

operations will be necess

by the present order

HLs

19 Oct

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Vote — On the 31 May la

ication of Bellary had b

with the exception o

— a Vide Settlemen

The Comm[r] of th. S. & Dr of the Dep of L.R. & Agric.

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65/4

PROCEEDINGS OF T