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MADRAS RECORD OFFICE

Government of Madras

REVENUE

DEPARTMENT

G.O. No. 731

Press

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Dated 23rd October

1888
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Settlement of Bellary & Mandya Districts

Dr
6-4-53

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue (Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture), dated 14th March 1888, No. 134 :—

J. GROSE, Esq., M.A., C.S.

Read—the following letter from J. H. M. COX, Esq., Deputy Commissioner of Revenue Settlement, No. I Party, Bellary, to the Secretary to the Commissioner of Revenue Settlement and Director of Land Records and Agriculture, dated Bellary, 20th December 1887, No. 1554 :—

As directed in paragraph 2 of Director's Proceedings, No. 3859, dated 10th December 1886, I have the honor to submit herewith my scheme for the settlement of the districts of Bellary and Anantapur, based upon the results of the classification of the taluks of Alúr, Adóni and Hospet in Bellary and Gooty and Penukonda in Anantapur.

2. *Opening remarks.*—The demarcation of these two districts has been and is still being carried out by the Survey Department.

Granite stones of the dimensions given below are used :—

	Length.	Breadth.	Thickness.
For village boundary stations	3'	× 9"	× 9"
For division do.	2½"	× 9"	× 6"
For station offsets and field stones	2'	× 6"	× 6"

3. Station stones have a plummet hole drilled in the centre of the upper surface one inch deep and three-quarters of an inch in diameter. The broad arrow on the side and the distinguishing mark on the upper surface are cut not less than quarter of an inch deep. All the stones have been roughly squared for one-third of their length from the top, the remaining portion being imbedded in the ground.

4. Besides the holes for theodolite stations, horizontal marks were clearly cut on the top of all the boundary stones and round ones on those defining the limits of the divisions (formerly called khandams)—thus | · | boundary stones, ⊙ khandam stations—whereby either can at any time be easily recognized.

5. Although the minor marks used for demarcation are of the same dimensions, they can be easily identified on the ground by the different marks cut on them.

6. The demarcation marks are being well preserved by the Revenue authorities, to whom the duty has been transferred by Act II of 1884.

7. Classification up to the present time has been partly done by my Party No. I, which has worked in Alúr, Adóni, Gooty, Hospet and Bellary; while Settlement Party No. II under Colonel C. J. Stuart has classified Penukonda and Tadpatri. The classification was first done fieldwar by the classifiers, and then blocks were formed when their work was checked by the head classifiers. These blocks were examined and modified as seemed necessary, as the work was further gone over by the Supervisor, Assistant Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner.

8. I give below a statement showing when demarcation and classification operations were commenced and completed in each of the five taluks now reported on, and must just explain that the reason why Hospet was so long in hand in classification is

that there was a good deal of delay in getting even the demarcation sketches of some of the villages from the survey, and without these it was impossible to do anything:—

Taluks.	DEMARCATION.		CLASSIFICATION.	
	Began.	Completed.	Began.	Completed.
1	2	3	4	5
<i>Bellary District.</i>				
Adóni	November 1872.	November 1876.	June 1885.	December 1885.
Alúr	July 1876.	April 1881.	December ..	June 1886.
Hospet	August 1882.	March 1885.	Do. 1886.	October 1887.
<i>Anantapur District.</i>				
Gooty	October 1880.	December 1883.	June 1886.	December 1886.
Penukonda	November 1878.	January 1882.	October ..	April 1887.

9. The classification registers of Adóni were prepared on the Revenue accounts of fasli 1293 and those of Alúr on the accounts of fasli 1294, while fasli 1295 was the basis taken for all the other taluks according to the time that the work was in progress. In working out the details for this report it has been found desirable to take the figures for fasli 1295 too for Adóni and Alúr, as there was a considerable variation in the entries of the previous years, which was calculated to give a false view of things.

10. *General description of locality.*—The tract to be treated of comprises the fine stretch of black-cotton soil in the Adóni and Alúr taluks lying on either side of the line of railway as it proceeds northwards from Guntakal junction towards Bombay. These taluks are bounded on the east by the Kurnool district, on the north and west by the rivers Tungabhadra and Hagari, and on the south by the railway as it branches off from Guntakal junction to Bellary. This black-cotton plain extends southwards across the latter line of rail through the western side of the Gooty taluk, taking in also Ráyadrug, while to the west it continues to occupy the open ground on the opposite bank of the Hagari, stretching all across the Bellary taluk to the confines of Hospet. The eastern portion of the Gooty taluk, which is surrounded by hills, consists to a large extent of red soil, while there are stretches of black land around Gooty itself and in the more open ground to the south of that town.

11. Hospet is to all intents and purposes a red-soil taluk, skirting as it does three sides of the hilly tract of the zemindari of Sandúr. The eastern border as it abuts on the Bellary taluk consists of a little black land, and similar soil is met with as the country opens out again to the western taluks of Hadagalli and Kúdligi.

12. Penukonda is one of the southern taluks of the Anantapur district and lies near the confines of the Mysore country. It adjoins the Kadiri taluk of the Cuddapah district, and being very hilly and poor and consisting almost entirely of red soil, it very much resembles that and the other sub-division taluks of the above district.

13. *Rivers.*—The tract boasts of the following chief rivers:—

(a) The *Tungabhadra* which forms the northern and western boundary of the Bellary district. From it are taken some fine anicut channels which irrigate parts of the Hospet, Bellary and Adóni taluks.

(b) The *Pennér* flows through parts of the Hindupur, Penukonda, Dharmavaram, Anantapur, Gooty and Tadpatri taluks, and has also some channels taken off from its sandy bed irrigating lands on both its banks. There have been different projects started of utilizing its waters, when in flood, for filling some of the tanks in the Hindupur, Dharmavaram, Penukonda and Anantapur taluks, but there is, I believe, no immediate prospect of these being carried out.

(c) The *Chitravati* forms the chief feeder of the large Bukkapatnam tank in the Penukonda taluk, from whence the surplus water flows into the Dharmavaram tank, after which the stream traverses portions of the Anantapur and Tadpatri taluks irrigating a few lands along its course.

(d) The *Hagari* flows through the Ráyadrug and Bellary taluks, forming during the last part of its course the boundary between the latter taluk and

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. " 2½ do. " 3 do.	...	...	...	2	4	0
Do. " 2¼ do. " 2½ do.	...	...	...	2	0	0

Rates under Rs. $2\frac{1}{4}$ downwards to Re. 1 to be reduced at the Collector's discretion, but the average reduction was not to exceed $12\frac{1}{2}$ 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 $12\frac{1}{2}$ 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.
Fasli 1266 (1856-57)	ACS. 144,461	RS. 2,15,043	ACS. 139,479	RS. 2,74,261	ACS. 43,441	RS. 94,046	ACS. 132,086	RS. 1,44,270	ACS. 71,601	RS. 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 Alur 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. 1837, 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
1. Adoni	24	RS. A. P. 3 0 0	RS. A. P. 0 2 0	31	RS. A. P. 9 0 0	RS. A. P. 1 0 0
2. Alur	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. Kudligi	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. Madakasira	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. Adoni	As per Revenue accounts	180	24	204
	Do. Settlement	178	24	202
2. Alur	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:—

Taluk.	Particulars.	OCCUPATION.			WASTE.			Total Government land.	Inams.	Porambokes.	Total amount of Government villages.
		Dry.	Wet.	Total.	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	110,590	723	111,313	289,141	138,478	50,546	478,165
	Difference ..	+ 7,299	+ 177	+ 7,475	+ 3,416	—	+ 3,431	+ 4,045	+ 1,107	+ 22,038	+ 27,190
	Percentages ..	+ 4.34	+ 8.58	+ 4.39	+ 3.0	—	—	+ 1.42	+ 0.81	+ 77.30	+ 6.03
2. Alúr ..	As per Revenue accounts ..	164,051	357	164,408	66,996	67	67,063	231,471	150,336	18,975	400,782
	Do. Survey ..	170,460	359	170,849	65,145	58	65,203	236,052	154,198	36,110	426,360
	Difference ..	+ 6,409	+ 32	+ 6,441	—	—	—	+ 4,581	+ 3,862	+ 17,135	+ 25,578
	Percentages ..	+ 3.91	+ 8.96	+ 3.91	—	—	—	+ 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	—	—	—	+ 4,997	—	+ 19,540	+ 13,822
	Percentages ..	+ 7.01	+ 4.98	+ 6.74	—	—	—	+ 3.39	—	+ 21.60	+ 5.16
4. Gooty ..	As per Revenue accounts ..	203,486	6,606	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	—	—	—	+ 2,177	+ 6,199	+ 15,739	+ 24,115
	Percentages ..	+ 4.97	+ 9.38	+ 5.11	—	—	—	+ 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	88,263	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 Kallagolla in the Adóni taluk, which formerly belonged to, and was classified and settled in the Patikonda taluk of the Kurnool district, and Kamalapur in Hospet, which was unavoidably left out on account of the survey areas 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):—

Taluk.	Area in square miles.	POPULATION.			Agriculturists.	Non-agriculturists.	Percentages of agriculturists.	Average population per square mile.
		Males.	Females.	Total.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<i>Fasli 1281.</i>								
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
<i>Fasli 1291.</i>								
1. Adóni ..	787	62,491	59,564	122,055	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	..	..

Taluk.	Popula- tion.	NUMBER OF PATTADARS.			NUMBER OF PATTAS.			NUMBER OF CATTLE.			OCCUPIED LAND.		Average of each pattadar's holdings.	Average of assess- ment paid by each pattadar.	Average area to each plough.
		Resident.	Non- resident.	Total.	Individual.	Joint.	Total.	Ploughing.	Milch.	Sheep and goats.	Area.	Assess- ment.			
													3	4	5
1	2														
Fasli 1281.															
1. Adoni ..	181,583	10,671	3,095	13,766	11,373	1,591	12,964	9,521	12,056	28,675	ACS.	RS.	16-73	RS. A. P.	22-78
2. Alur ..	98,230	45,143	1,560	46,703	8,309	380	8,689	7,862	10,640	24,085	185,941	220,239	21-40	27 4 1	23-65
3. Hospet ..	93,424	42,612	2,300	44,912	8,258	214	8,472	6,454	11,867	13,818	78,614	128,119	9-28	14 8 6	12-18
4. Gooty ..	144,568	13,792	1,588	15,380	9,683	487	10,170	12,078	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	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	186,115	807,599	863,852	16-83	18 0 1	18-21
Fasli 1291.															
1. Adoni ..	122,085	9,635	3,013	12,648	11,076	595	11,671	7,649	9,888	37,105	144,020	162,557	12-84	13 1 2	18-83
2. Alur ..	65,586	6,513	103	6,616	7,125	174	7,299	6,603	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	13,021	68,432	119,605	8-66	15 2 1	12-69
4. Gooty ..	110,597	7,379	1,926	9,305	9,474	336	9,810	9,441	19,525	45,215	186,951	162,928	19-06	16 9 9	19-80
5. Penukonda ..	73,923	7,379	1,926	9,305	7,266	113	7,379	9,542	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	58,009	192,604	633,378	710,260	14-87	16 1 11	16-40
Difference ..	150,282	86,688	2,051	73,177	3,416	505	3,921	5,726	9,561	6,489	174,221	153,592	..	..	..

Taluku.		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.	Assess- ment.	Number.	Assess- ment.	Number.	Assess- ment.	Number.	Assess- ment.	Number.	Assess- ment.	Number.	Assess- ment.	Number.	Assess- ment.	Number.	Assess- ment.	Number.	Assess- ment.	Number.	Assess- ment.	Number.	Assess- ment.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21		
Fasli 1281.																							
1.	Adoni ..	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	RS.	
2.	Alur ..	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	RS.	
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	RS.	
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	RS.	
5.	Penukonda ..	4,682	21,184	1,883	29,928	617	21,239	240	16,380	74	10,132	6	2,146	2	1,280	7,504	1,01,289	185	4,015	7,689	1,05,304	RS.	
	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	RS.	
Fasli 1291.																							
1.	Adoni ..	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	RS.	
2.	Alur ..	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	RS.	
3.	Hospet ..	4,041	17,041	1,948	33,853	449	17,102	237	16,793	89	11,840	6	2,107	..	..	6,770	97,736	1,134	21,869	7,904	1,19,605	RS.	
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	RS.	
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	RS.	
	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	RS.	
	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	RS.	

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
1. Adóni ...	INCHES. 26.57	INCHES. 25.08	INCHES. 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 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.	Percent-ages.	Acres.	Percent-ages.	Acres.	Percent-ages.	Acres.	Percent-ages.	Acres.	Percent-ages.
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	..	2,246	..	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	1,515	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	..	35,853	..	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 inan 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.		RAYADURG.	
	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
<i>Dry.</i>	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	..	1,773	1	10,181	7	18,543	15	4,953	2
4. Indigo ..	1,672	..	252	..	5	..	..	..	3,152	..	..	..	..	..	119	..
5. Wheat ..	6,292	2	797	..	164	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	75	..
6. Gingelly seeds ..	44,344	15	2,851	1	2,703	..	642	..	13,435	..	3,029	..	384	..	1,979	1
7. Korra ..	15,365	5	61,134	21	31,667	9	10,101	12	2,000	1	10,798	7	10,550	9	27,525	13
8. Sajja ..	1,236	..	7,593	2	17,436	5	773	1	280	..	796	..	1,413	1	24,912	12
9. Arikalu ..	230	..	..	..	3,299	..	618	1	28,259	14	10,442	7	13,827	11	28,699	13
10. Horse-gram ..	28,653	10	31,723	11	23,815	6	4,810	7	25,373	12	29,489	19	19,705	16	37,189	17
11. Other grains ..	295,279	100	294,539	100	351,166	100	79,803	100	205,921	100	152,006	100	124,207	100	215,199	100
Total ..																
<i>Wet.</i>																
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	..	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
<i>Dry.</i>	ACS.		ACS.		ACS.		ACS.		ACS.		ACS.		ACS.		ACS.	
1. Cholum ..	127,074	37	64,339	29	47,581	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	..	9,281	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11,968	1
5. Wheat ..	728	..	162	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7,932	..
6. Gingelly seeds ..	6,447	2	1,755	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	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	17,038	8	7,883	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	33,338	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
<i>Wet.</i>																
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 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	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 cholam, cotton and ragi; while in the red lands, korra, sajja and horse-gram predominate. Cholam 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. Madakasira	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 taluks, 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 Chitravati 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.			PENNUKONDA.		
	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	..	..	..	..	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 Adoni, Alur 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	Sajja was taken.	340	280
	2 ..	280	240	250	210		280	240
	3 ..	200	180	180	150		240	200
	4 ..	120	120	120	100		200	160
	5 ..	..	..	..	..		160	120
IV ..	1 ..	280	240	250	210		280	240
	2 ..	200	180	180	150		240	200
	3 ..	120	120	120	100		200	160
	4 ..	..	..	..	..		160	120
	5 ..	..	..	..	..		120	100
V ..	1 ..	200	180	180	150		200	160
	2 ..	120	120	120	100		160	120
	3 ..	80	80	80	80		120	100
	4 ..	..	..	..	..		100	80
	5 ..	..	..	..	..		80	80
VI ..	1 ..	220	220	240	220		260	220
	2 ..	150	150	200	180		220	180
	3 ..	..	..	..	..		180	150
	4 ..	..	..	..	..		150	120
	5 ..	..	..	..	..		120	100
VII ..	1 ..	170	170	200	180		220	180
	2 ..	100	100	120	120		180	150
	3 ..	..	..	..	..		150	120
	4 ..	..	..	..	..		120	100
	5 ..	..	..	..	..		100	80
VIII ..	1 ..	100	100	120	120		180	150
	2 ..	60	60	80	80		150	120
	3 ..	..	..	..	..		120	100
	4 ..	..	..	..	..		100	80
	5 ..	..	..	..	..		80	80

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
	2	900	800	900	800	700	1,050	950	850	750
	3	600	550	800	700	600	950	850	750	650
	4	400	360	700	600	500	850	750	650	550
	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
	2	1,000	900	1,025	900	800	1,150	1,050	950	850
	3	700	600	900	800	700	1,050	950	850	750
	4	..	..	800	700	600	950	850	750	650
	5	..	..	700	600	500	850	750	650	550
V ..	1	900	800	800	700	600	950	850	750	650
	2	600	550	700	600	500	850	750	650	550
	3	400	360	600	500	400	750	650	550	450
	4	..	..	500	400	300	650	550	450	380
	5	..	..	400	360	320	550	450	380	320
VI ..	1	1,000	900	890	700	600	950	850	750	650
	2	700	600	700	600	500	850	750	650	550
	3	..	..	600	500	400	750	650	550	450
	4	..	..	500	400	360	650	550	450	380
	5	..	..	400	360	320	550	450	380	320
VII ..	1	900	800	900	800	700	1,050	950	850	750
	2	600	550	800	700	600	950	850	750	650
	3	..	..	700	600	500	850	750	650	550
	4	..	..	600	500	400	750	650	550	450
	5	..	..	500	400	360	650	550	450	380
VIII ..	1	600	550	800	700	600	950	850	750	650
	2	400	360	700	600	500	850	750	650	550
	3	..	..	600	500	400	750	650	550	450
	4	..	..	500	400	360	650	550	450	380
	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.			
	Cholum.	Paddy.			Cholum.	Paddy.			Cholum.	Paddy.		
		First sort.	Second sort.	Average.		First sort.	Second sort.	Average.		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 ..	164	157	149	153	165	141	161	151	151	159	149	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	154	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	150	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:—

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

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

Cholum, fasli 1293	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	RS.
Paddy „ 1284	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	126
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120

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

Cholum, fasli 1290	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	RS.
Paddy „ 1285	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	133
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	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.

Dux.										Wet.										
Class and sort.			Pattikonda taluk.			Main Division, Cuddapah.			Sub-division, Cuddapah.			Main Division, Cuddapah.			Sub-division, Cuddapah.			Proposed for Bellary and Anantapur Districts.		
			1st group.		2nd group.	3rd group.		1st group.		2nd group.	3rd 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.	RS. A. P.	
III.			1	4 9 10	4 5 8	4 12 6	4 4 9	3 13 0	5 2 0	4 12 0	15 4 4	17 5 0	16 7 9	15 4 0	14 4 0	18 6 0	17 6 0	16 2 0	14 14 0	
			2	4 6 3	4 3 6	3 14 11	3 10 8	3 11 0	4 12 0	4 6 9	11 14 0	12 8 0	11 10 0	13 4 0	11 12 0	17 6 0	16 2 0	14 14 0	13 10 0	
			3	3 6 5	3 4 5	3 5 2	3 0 3	3 9 0	4 6 9	4 2 0	7 13 0	7 12 0	7 3 10	13 4 0	11 12 0	16 2 0	14 14 0	13 10 0	12 2 0	
			4	2 9 0	2 8 0	2 12 2	2 4 2	3 4 0	4 2 0	3 8 1	5 4 0	5 13 0	5 13 0	11 12 0	9 12 0	14 14 0	13 10 0	12 2 0	10 6 0	
			5	4 6 3	4 3 6	3 14 11	3 10 8	3 11 0	4 12 0	4 6 9	16 4 1	18 4 0	17 7 0	16 4 0	15 12 0	19 6 0	18 6 0	17 6 0	16 2 0	
IV.			1	4 6 3	4 3 6	3 14 11	3 10 8	3 11 0	4 12 0	4 6 9	13 5 4	13 8 0	12 9 6	13 4 0	14 4 0	17 6 0	16 2 0	14 14 0	13 10 0	
			2	3 6 5	3 4 5	3 5 2	3 0 3	3 9 0	4 6 9	4 2 0	7 13 0	7 12 0	7 3 10	13 4 0	11 12 0	16 2 0	14 14 0	13 10 0	12 2 0	
			3	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 12 2	2 4 2	3 4 0	4 2 0	3 8 1	7 3 0	9 8 0	7 11 6	13 4 0	11 12 0	16 2 0	14 14 0	13 10 0	10 6 0	
			4	..	..	..	..	2 15 0	3 8 1	2 12 2	..	..	..	11 12 0	9 12 0	16 2 0	14 14 0	13 10 0	12 2 0	
			5	..	..	..	..	2 11 0	4 2 0	2 6 2	..	..	..	11 12 0	9 12 0	16 2 0	14 14 0	13 10 0	12 2 0	
V.			1	..	..	..	..	3 4 0	4 2 0	3 8 1	..	..	..	11 12 0	9 12 0	16 2 0	14 14 0	13 10 0	12 2 0	
			2	..	..	..	..	2 15 0	3 8 1	2 12 2	7 13 0	7 12 0	7 3 10	13 4 0	11 12 0	16 2 0	14 14 0	13 10 0	10 6 0	
			3	..	..	..	..	2 11 0	3 8 1	2 6 2	5 4 0	5 13 0	5 13 0	5 13 0	9 12 0	13 10 0	12 2 0	10 6 0	8 8 0	
			4	1 12 0	1 12 0	2 0 4	2 0 4	2 4 0	2 6 2	2 0 4	..	..	..	9 8 0	8 12 0	12 2 0	10 6 0	8 8 0	7 2 0	
			5	..	..	..	..	2 1 0	4 2 0	2 0 4	10 0 6	13 8 0	12 9 3	14 4 0	13 4 0	16 2 0	14 14 0	13 10 0	12 2 0	
VI.			1	3 13 0	3 13 0	3 15 3	3 13 1	3 11 0	4 4 0	3 14 0	7 13 0	9 8 0	7 11 6	13 4 0	11 12 0	16 2 0	14 14 0	13 10 0	10 6 0	
			2	2 12 3	2 12 3	3 5 3	1 8	3 9 0	3 14 0	3 11 0	..	..	..	11 12 0	9 12 0	13 10 0	12 2 0	10 6 0	8 8 0	
			3	..	..	..	..	3 4 0	3 11 0	3 4 0	..	..	..	9 8 0	8 12 0	12 2 0	10 6 0	8 8 0	7 2 0	
			4	..	..	..	..	2 15 0	3 4 0	2 12 2	..	..	..	9 8 0	8 12 0	10 6 0	8 8 0	7 2 0	6 4 0	
			5	..	..	..	..	2 11 0	4 2 0	2 6 2	..	..	..	8 12 0	8 2 0	10 6 0	16 2 0	14 14 0	13 10 0	
VII.			1	2 12 3	2 12 3	3 5 3	1 8	3 9 0	3 14 0	3 11 0	7 13 0	12 8 0	11 10 0	15 4 0	13 4 0	16 2 0	14 14 0	13 10 0	12 2 0	
			2	1 12 0	1 12 0	2 5 11	2 5 11	3 4 0	3 11 0	3 4 0	5 9 6	7 12 0	7 3 10	13 4 0	11 12 0	16 2 0	14 14 0	13 10 0	10 6 0	
			3	..	..	..	..	2 15 0	3 4 0	2 12 2	..	..	..	11 12 0	9 12 0	13 10 0	12 2 0	10 6 0	8 8 0	
			4	..	..	..	..	2 11 0	4 2 0	2 6 2	..	..	..	9 8 0	8 12 0	12 2 0	10 6 0	8 8 0	7 2 0	
			5	..	..	..	..	2 4 0	2 6 2	2 0 4	..	..	..	9 8 0	8 12 0	16 2 0	14 14 0	13 10 0	12 2 0	
VIII.			1	1 12 0	1 12 0	2 5 11	2 5 11	3 4 0	3 11 0	3 4 0	5 9 6	7 12 0	7 3 10	13 4 0	11 12 0	16 2 0	14 14 0	13 10 0	10 6 0	
			2	1 0 1	1 0 1	1 14 3	1 14 3	2 15 0	3 4 0	2 12 2	3 10 0	5 13 0	5 13 0	11 12 0	9 12 0	13 10 0	12 2 0	10 6 0	8 8 0	
			3	..	..	..	..	2 11 0	4 2 0	2 6 2	..	..	..	9 8 0	8 12 0	12 2 0	10 6 0	8 8 0	7 2 0	
			4	..	..	..	..	2 4 0	2 6 2	2 0 4	..	..	..	9 8 0	8 12 0	10 6 0	8 8 0	7 2 0	6 4 0	
			5	..	..	..	..	2 1 0	4 2 0	2 0 4	..	..	..	8 12 0	8 2 0	10 6 0	16 2 0	14 14 0	13 10 0	

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 Cholam.	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.	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 13 9	4 12 0	4 1 9	2 0 10	2 0
260	10 15 6	2 11 10	8 3 8	4 4 0	3 15 8	1 15 10	1 8
240	10 2 0	2 8 6	7 9 6	4 6 9	3 2 9	1 9 4	1 0
220	9 4 6	2 5 1	6 15 5	3 14 0	3 1 5	1 1 7	0 12
200	8 7 0	2 1 9	6 5 3	4 2 0	2 3 3	1 0 1	0 8
180	7 9 6	1 14 4	5 11 2	3 11 0	2 0 2	0 12 5	0 6
160	6 12 0	1 11 0	5 1 0	3 8 1	1 8 11	0 11 11	0 4
150	6 5 3	1 9 4	4 11 11	3 4 0	1 7 11	0 8 3	
120	5 1 0	1 4 3	3 12 9	2 12 2	1 0 7	0 6 3	
100	4 3 6	1 0 10	3 2 8	2 6 2	0 12 6	0 4 1	
80	3 6 0	0 13 6	2 8 6	2 0 4	0 8 2		

* 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.	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.		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
IV	1 8 0	1 8 0	8 0 0	7 0 0	6 0 0	5 0 0
V	1 0 0	0 12 0	6 0 0	5 0 0	4 0 0	3 8 0
VI	0 12 0	0 8 0	5 0 0	4 0 0	3 8 0	3 0 0
	1 2 0	1 8 0	10 0 0	9 0 0	8 0 0	7 0 0
	1 8 0	1 0 0	9 0 0	8 0 0	7 0 0	6 0 0
	0 12 0	0 8 0	8 0 0	7 0 0	6 0 0	5 0 0
	0 8 0	0 6 0	7 0 0	6 0 0	5 0 0	4 0 0
	1 0 0	0 12 0	6 0 0	5 0 0	4 0 0	3 8 0
	0 12 0	0 8 0	5 0 0	4 0 0	3 8 0	3 0 0
	0 8 0	0 6 0	4 0 0	3 8 0	3 0 0	2 8 0
	1 2 0	1 8 0	10 0 0	9 0 0	8 0 0	7 0 0
	1 8 0	1 0 0	9 0 0	8 0 0	7 0 0	6 0 0
	0 12 0	0 8 0	8 0 0	7 0 0	6 0 0	5 0 0
	0 8 0	0 6 0	7 0 0	6 0 0	5 0 0	4 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 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 $\frac{1}{3}$ } of 1st-crop assessment.
 3rd do. at $\frac{1}{4}$
 4th do. at $\frac{1}{5}$

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 dasabandham 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.			Difference.		As per Revenue accounts.		As per Settlement.		Difference.	
	Extent.	Assessment.		Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.
ADONI TALUK, 1ST GROUP.											
III ..	1	RS. A. P.	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	ACS.
	2	8 0	82	192	209	17	..	..	..	..	..
	3	0 0	3,541	6,716	7,267	551	..	..	..	..	..
	3	0 0	24,350	30,389	37,730	803	..	..	..	..	..
	5	0 0	51,194	46,066	52,909	7,341	9	3	1	..	..
IV ..	1	0 0	6,501	4,330	5,223	6,843	..	..	..	..	..
	2	0 0	3,226	6,842	6,578	893	..	..	..	..	..
	2	1 8 0	6,769	10,378	10,483	264	16	..	..	..	..
	3	1 0 0	13,020	12,782	10,483	219	39	21	..	..	..
	4	0 12 0	7,830	12,782	13,640	105	93	43	..	..	..
V ..	1	0 8 0	2,198	6,539	8,308	908	..	..	..	..	..
	2	0 0	462	1,026	1,215	692	45	101	..	..	..
	2	0 12 0	179	711	472	189	..	..	..	..	..
	3	0 8 0	200	119	149	239	..	..	..	..	..
	4	0 6 0	21	6	100	4	..	..	..	..	..
VI ..	1	0 4 0	57	18	15	3	..	..	..	..	..
	2	1 8 0	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2	1 0 0	1,908	3,331	3,024	307	..	..	..	..	..
	3	0 12 0	3,880	4,648	4,067	581	18	23	..	..	..
	4	0 8 0	8,449	6,366	6,382	15	11	31	..	..	..
VII ..	1	0 0	2,494	8,889	4,475	426	17	32	..	..	..
	1	0 0	2,280	8,889	998	109	..	..	..	..	..
	2	0 12 0	4,911	3,194	2,364	830	4	5	..	..	..
	3	0 8 0	7,470	4,452	3,834	618	8	11	..	..	..
	4	0 6 0	7,388	4,228	3,909	319	13	27	..	..	..
VIII ..	1	0 4 0	1,507	3,135	2,939	196	8	10	..	..	..
	2	0 0	436	7,836	7,819	448	8	22	..	..	..
	3	0 0	1,564	391	45	45	1	3	..	..	..
	4	0 0	175,254	391	45	45	1	1	..	..	..
	5	0 0	1,507	436	45	45	1	1	..	..	..
Total ..			168,014	1,59,946	1,74,615	274	915	333	331	69	584
Average rates and percentages ..			..	0 15 3	0 15 11	..	3 5 5	..	0 15 11	21 53	63 83
ALUR TALUK, 1ST GROUP.											
III ..	1	2 8 0	1,337	2,862	3,326	464	..	..	..	..	..
	2	0 0	20,774	39,360	42,856	3,496	..	..	..	..	..
	3	1 8 0	49,463	68,821	76,895	7,074	..	..	..	..	..
	4	1 0 0	47,622	48,148	49,621	1,999	..	..	..	..	..
	5	0 12 0	3,657	2,725	2,905	180	..	..	..	..	..

Class and sort.	DRY.				WET TRANSFERRED TO DRY.			
	As per Revenue accounts.		Difference.		As per Revenue accounts.		Difference.	
	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.
ALUR TALUK, 1st GROUP—cont.								
IV ..	1	RS. 2 0 0	ACS. 1,583	RS. 3,037	ACS. 1,645	RS. 253	ACS. 253	RS. 3
	2	1 8 0	4,688	6,936	4,830	62	142	1 0
	3	1 0 0	9,635	9,547	9,938	303	309	1 0
	4	0 12 0	5,623	3,719	4,418	268	699	1 1
	5	1 0 0	2,000	606	1,040	80	434	1 9
V ..	1	0 8 0	217	275	213	4	62	11
	2	0 12 0	463	353	459	4	8	
	3	0 8 0	657	311	684	27	31	
	4	0 6 0	89	63	87	2	30	
	5	0 4 0	7	2	2	..	6	
VI ..	1	1 8 0	121	271	128	1	79	
	2	1 0 0	672	775	732	60	43	
	3	0 12 0	1,792	1,157	1,423	105	266	
	4	0 8 0	3,954	1,635	2,093	233	468	
	5	0 6 0	786	241	791	6	55	
VIII ..	1	1 0 0	285	323	298	13	25	
	2	0 12 0	1,092	905	1,175	83	24	
	3	0 8 0	1,479	886	1,530	51	121	
	4	0 6 0	3,701	1,390	1,451	168	61	
	5	0 4 0	2,316	727	2,457	141	113	
Total ..			164,034	1,96,122	170,433	15,133	6,399	40
Average ratios and percentages ..			..	1 3 2	1 3 9	..	3 90	70 18
HOSPET TALUK, 1st GROUP.								
III ..	1	2 8 0	35	28	31	4	50	
	2	2 0 0	109	80	104	5	127	
	3	1 8 0	174	159	161	13	84	
	4	1 0 0	1,126	551	1,180	54	629	
	5	0 12 0	4,579	1,626	4,794	215	1,969	
IV ..	1	2 0 0	11	8	11	0	14	
	2	1 8 0	264	198	261	3	194	
	3	1 0 0	1,253	820	1,255	2	435	
	4	0 12 0	3,332	1,386	3,485	163	1,227	
	5	0 8 0	4,180	1,200	2,919	217	999	

Class and sort.	DRY.				WET TRANSFERRED TO DRY.			
	As per Revenue accounts.		Difference.		As per Revenue accounts.		Difference.	
	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.
HOPEI TALUK, 1ST GROUP—cont.								
V ..	1 2 3 4 5	RS. 70 88 93 53 13 1,003	ACS. 51 155 299 264 94 478	RS. 19 28 57 46 11 249	ACS. 19 28 57 46 11 29	RS. 19 28 57 46 11 249	ACS. 19 28 57 46 11 29	RS. 19 28 57 46 11 249
VI ..	1 2 3 4	RS. 276 254 1,773 3,027	ACS. 61 166 1,166 3,067	RS. 18 41 1749 153	ACS. 6 41 143 156	RS. 18 41 1749 153	ACS. 6 41 143 156	RS. 18 41 1749 153
VII ..	1 2 3 4 5	RS. 3,166 2,736 1,482 323 1,236	ACS. 3,166 2,736 1,482 323 1,236	RS. 40 329 586 49 356	ACS. 40 329 586 49 356	RS. 40 329 586 49 356	ACS. 40 329 586 49 356	RS. 40 329 586 49 356
VIII ..	1 2 3 4 5	RS. 1,838 2,028 27,664	ACS. 6,812 12,092 65,418	RS. 716 995 1,678	ACS. 716 995 1,678	RS. 716 995 1,678	ACS. 716 995 1,678	RS. 716 995 1,678
Total ..	..	61,137	27,664	4,281	10,432	38,096	4,281	10,432
Average rates and percentages ..	..	..	0 7 3	7-00	37-71	0 9 4	7-00	37-71
GOOTY TALUK, 1ST GROUP.								
III ..	1 2 3 4 5	RS. 124 2,094 30,601 40,256 8,207	ACS. 126 2,112 26,348 41,289 8,574	RS. 89 2 18 381 1,033	ACS. 89 2 18 381 1,033	RS. 89 2 18 381 1,033	ACS. 89 2 18 381 1,033	RS. 89 2 18 381 1,033
IV ..	1 2 3 4 5	RS. 2,995 6,049 6,284 1,108 362	ACS. 2,995 6,049 6,284 1,108 362	RS. 441 7,901 1,717 1,782 272	ACS. 441 7,901 1,717 1,782 272	RS. 441 7,901 1,717 1,782 272	ACS. 441 7,901 1,717 1,782 272	RS. 441 7,901 1,717 1,782 272
V ..	1 2 3 4 5	RS. 801 1,827 1,330 252	ACS. 801 1,827 1,330 252	RS. 3 864 864 54	ACS. 3 864 864 54	RS. 3 864 864 54	ACS. 3 864 864 54	RS. 3 864 864 54

[illegible]

Class and sort.	Rate per acre.	Dry.				Wet transferred to Dry.			
		As per Revenue accounts.		Difference.		As per Settlement.		Difference.	
		Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.

Gooty Taluk, 2nd Group - cont.									
VIII ..	1	RS. A. P.	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	ACS.
	2	0 12 0	32	42	32	10	24	1	16
	3	0 8 0	212	263	51	25	30	1	1
	4	0 6 0	308	333	25	23	124	5	16
	5	0 4 0	3,238	3,470	232	1,298	16	28	61
		0 4 0	11,344	12,674	1,330	41	57	39-02	68-54
Total ..			20,837	22,820	1,983	..	..	0 7 10	..
Average rates and percentages ..			..	..	0 4 11	..	..	2 2 9	..

Penuronda Taluk, 2nd Group.									
III ..	3	1 0 0	90	103	13	17	..	..	..
	4	0 12 0	123	125	2	55	..	..	..
	5	0 8 0	551	635	84	187	..	..	..
	1	1 8 0	75	80	5	33	..	..	..
	2	1 0 0	753	823	70	26	..	..	..
	3	0 12 0	690	745	55	56	..	..	..
	4	0 8 0	1,176	1,257	81	22	..	..	..
	5	0 6 0	2,444	2,491	47	175	..	..	..
	1	0 12 0	5	5	0	1	..	..	..
	2	0 8 0	30	29	1	8	..	..	..
	3	0 6 0	116	133	17	5	..	..	..
	4	0 4 0	769	696	73	38	..	..	..
	5	0 4 0	1,555	1,621	66	125	..	..	..
	1	1 0 0	659	722	63	78	..	..	..
	2	0 12 0	1,871	2,148	277	258	..	..	..
	3	0 8 0	2,585	2,817	232	146	..	..	..
	4	0 6 0	8,300	8,341	41	1,110	..	..	..
	5	0 4 0	10,965	11,776	811	868	..	..	..
	1	0 12 0	345	335	13	66	..	..	..
	2	0 8 0	645	644	1	67	..	..	..
	3	0 6 0	5,568	5,760	192	204	..	..	..
	4	0 4 0	13,789	15,224	1,435	153	..	..	..
	5	0 4 0	25,126	27,706	2,580	1,679	..	..	..
Total ..			78,230	84,839	6,609	4,935	..	..	..
Average rates and percentages ..			..	..	0 5 3	21-63	..	..	..

Class and sort.		Rate per acre.		Under direct flow.										Under baling.									
				As per Revenue accounts.				Difference.				As per Settlement.				As per Revenue accounts.				Difference.			
				Area.		Assessment.		Area.		Assessment.		Area.		Assessment.		Area.		Assessment.		Area.		Assessment.	
				3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
ADONI TALUK.																							
III ..	1	9 0 0	24	242	0 0 0	228	0 0 0	14	0 0 0	45	0 0 0	2	0 0 0	18	0 0 0	19	0 0 0	10	0 0 0	27	0 0 0		
	2	8 0 0	75	80	638	0 0 0	492	0 0 0	153	0 0 0	34	0 0 0	60	0 0 0	10	0 0 0	209	0 0 0	2	0 0 0			
	3	7 0 0	66	339	0 0 0	70	492	0 0 0	153	0 0 0	34	0 0 0	60	0 0 0	10	0 0 0	209	0 0 0	2	0 0 0			
	4	6 0 0	13	75	0 0 0	15	91	0 0 0	16	0 0 0	6	16	0 0 0	6	41	0 0 0	70	0 0 0	30	0 0 0			
	5	5 0 0	22	103	0 0 0	29	145	0 0 0	42	0 0 0	9	70	0 0 0	10	80	0 0 0	209	0 0 0	2	0 0 0			
IV ..	1	10 0 0	194	2,067	0 0 0	207	2,067	0 0 0	117	0 0 0	28	139	0 0 0	11	37	0 0 0	64	0 0 0	1	27	0 0 0		
	2	9 0 0	15	159	0 0 0	17	150	0 0 0	3	0 0 0	10	37	0 0 0	14	85	0 0 0	49	0 0 0	2	49	0 0 0		
	3	8 0 0	5	41	0 0 0	6	44	0 0 0	51	0 0 0	12	36	0 0 0	10	48	0 0 0	25	0 0 0	3	25	0 0 0		
VII ..	1	7 0 0	37	230	0 0 0	40	281	0 0 0	..	..	7	23	0 0 0	94	625	0 0 0	156	0 0 0	9	156	0 0 0		
	2	7 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
	3	6 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Total ..		..	451	3,923	0 0 0	489	4,136	0 0 0	38	213	0 0 0	5.43	5 8 3	..	6 10 5	10-59	33-26	..	..	..	..		
Average rates and percentages ..		..	..	8 11 2	..	..	8 7 4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
HOSPET TALUK.																							
III ..	1	9 0 0	1,743	15,144	0 0 0	1,728	15,553	0 0 0	15	409	0 0 0	4	13	0 0 0	3	24	0 0 0	11	0 0 0	1	11	0 0 0	
	2	8 0 0	954	6,679	0 0 0	999	7,994	0 0 0	45	1,315	0 0 0	1	4	0 0 0	1	5	0 0 0	1	0 0 0	1	1	0 0 0	
	3	7 0 0	165	1,014	0 0 0	173	1,210	0 0 0	8	196	0 0 0	14	83	0 0 0	14	82	0 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	
	4	6 0 0	1	4	0 0 0	2	12	0 0 0	1	8	0 0 0	..	24	121	0 0 0	..	219	0 0 0	..	..	..	..	
IV ..	1	10 0 0	1,735	18,566	0 0 0	1,771	17,706	0 0 0	36	860	0 0 0	24	121	0 0 0	24	219	0 0 0	24	98	0 0 0	98	0 0 0	
	2	9 0 0	497	4,864	0 0 0	509	4,579	0 0 0	12	285	0 0 0	45	207	0 0 0	44	352	0 0 0	44	145	0 0 0	145	0 0 0	
	3	8 0 0	157	1,019	0 0 0	166	1,332	0 0 0	9	313	0 0 0	41	98	0 0 0	39	276	0 0 0	39	178	0 0 0	178	0 0 0	
	4	7 0 0	240	1,314	0 0 0	260	1,820	0 0 0	20	506	0 0 0	111	337	0 0 0	107	643	0 0 0	107	306	0 0 0	306	0 0 0	
	5	6 0 0	30	105	0 0 0	40	240	0 0 0	23	135	0 0 0	23	81	0 0 0	28	142	0 0 0	28	61	0 0 0	61	0 0 0	
VI ..	1	7 0 0	119	778	0 0 0	124	868	0 0 0	5	90	0 0 0	1	1	0 0 0	1	2	0 0 0	1	1	0 0 0	1	0 0 0	
	2	6 0 0	74	399	0 0 0	77	464	0 0 0	3	65	0 0 0	2	11	0 0 0	..	13	0 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	
	3	5 0 0	152	1,585	0 0 0	156	1,250	0 0 0	4	335	0 0 0	2	94	0 0 0	2	224	0 0 0	2	130	0 0 0	130	0 0 0	
VII ..	1	7 0 0	113	630	0 0 0	113	791	0 0 0	..	161	0 0 0	42	120	0 0 0	37	291	0 0 0	37	171	0 0 0	171	0 0 0	
	2	6 0 0	90	398	0 0 0	98	568	0 0 0	8	190	0 0 0	52	4	0 0 0	1	3	0 0 0	1	1	0 0 0	1	0 0 0	
	3	5 0 0	19	66	0 0 0	25	126	0 0 0	6	60	0 0 0	1	4	0 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
VIII ..	1	4 0 0	2	5	0 0 0	2	9	0 0 0	..	4	0 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	2	3 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	

WET, 1ST GROUP.

Class and sort.	Rate per acre.	Under direct flow.						Under baling.					
		As per Revenue account.			Difference.			As per Revenue account.			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—cont.													
VIII ..	2 3 4 5	1 1 2	1 0 0 2 0 0 5 0 0	1 1 2	2 0 0 5 0 0 7 0 0	..	1 0 0 3 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 2 3 4	81 55 30 15	743 0 0 469 0 0 142 0 0 58 0 0	85 65 32 15	678 0 0 390 0 0 192 0 0 75 0 0	4 2 ..	65 0 0 79 0 0 50 0 0 17 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
VIII ..	1 3 4	1 56 257	152 0 0 177 0 0 1,712 0 0	1 59 267	1 0 0 237 0 0 1,712 0 0	3 10	60 0 0 30 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	..	..	6 12 5	..	6 6 7	3 89	1 72	..	..	..	..	..	..
Average rates and percentages ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

WET, 2ND GROUP.

Class and sort.	Rate per acre.	Under direct flow.						Under baling.					
		As per Revenue account.			Difference.			As per Revenue account.			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.													
III ..	3 4 5	241 165 64	1,249 0 0 693 0 0 205 0 0	258 177 61	1,551 0 0 884 0 0 243 0 0	17 12 3	302 0 0 191 0 0 38 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
IV ..	1 2 3 4	124 51 ..	1,234 0 0 418 0 0 297 0 0	126 53 ..	1,137 0 0 429 0 0 311 0 0	2 2 4	97 0 0 11 0 0 14 0 0	76 11 ..	532 0 0 64 0 0 ..	76 11 ..	532 0 0 64 0 0 ..	173 0 0 17 0 0 ..	173 0 0 17 0 0 ..
V ..	1 2 3 4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
VII ..	1 2 3 4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
VIII ..	1 2 3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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

Class and sort.		WET, 2ND GROUP.											
		Under direct flow.						Under baling.					
		As per Revenue account.			As per Settlement.			As per Revenue account.			As per Settlement.		
		Area.	Assessment.	Difference.	Area.	Assessment.	Difference.	Area.	Assessment.	Difference.	Area.	Assessment.	Difference.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
HOSPET TALUK.													
III ..	1	RS. A. P.	ACS.	RS. A. P.	ACS.	RS. A. P.	ACS.	RS. A. P.	ACS.	RS. A. P.	ACS.	RS. A. P.	ACS.
..	2	8 0 0	14	109 0 0	15	118 0 0	9 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	3	7 0 0	17	157 0 0	17	121 0 0	36 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	4	8 0 0	77	780 0 0	81	728 0 0	52 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	5	6 0 0	160	1,352 0 0	171	1,371 0 0	19 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	6	7 0 0	102	712 0 0	112	782 0 0	70 0 0	11	22 0 0	14	81 0 0	3	59 0 0
..	7	5 0 0	73	399 0 0	82	490 0 0	91 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	8	4 0 0	6	20 0 0	7	37 0 0	17 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	9	4 0 0	1	4 0 0	1	3 0 0	1 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	10	7 0 0	205	1,519 0 0	214	1,506 0 0	13 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	11	6 0 0	292	1,481 0 0	318	1,906 0 0	425 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	12	5 0 0	185	816 0 0	219	1,097 0 0	281 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	13	4 0 0	87	231 0 0	107	427 0 0	196 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	14	3 8 0	39	110 0 0	43	151 0 0	41 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	15	3 8 0	33	166 0 0	35	172 0 0	6 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	16	4 0 0	16	81 0 0	19	76 0 0	5 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	17	3 8 0	40	60 0 0	43	150 0 0	90 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	18	3 8 0	1	1 0 0	2	7 0 0	6 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	..	1,348	7,988	0 0	1,486	9,136	1,148	11	22 0 0	14	81 0 0	3	59 0 0
Average rates and percentages ..	..	..	5 14 10	..	..	6 2 4	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	21 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	2	8 0 0	93	767 0 0	98	784 0 0	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	27 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	5	5 0 0	20	86 0 0	25	126 0 0	40 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	6	5 0 0	29	196 0 0	29	172 0 0	24 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	7	5 0 0	55	328 0 0	58	288 0 0	40 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	8	4 0 0	32	171 0 0	35	140 0 0	31 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..

Class and sort.		WET, 2ND GROUP.											
		Under direct flow.						Under baling.					
		As per Revenue account.			As per Settlement.			As per Revenue account.			As per Settlement.		
		Area.	Assessment.	Difference.	Area.	Assessment.	Difference.	Area.	Assessment.	Difference.	Area.	Assessment.	Difference.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
GOOTY TALUK.—cont.													
VII ..	1	RS. A. P.	ACS.	RS. A. P.	ACS.	RS. A. P.	ACS.	RS. A. P.	ACS.	RS. A. P.	ACS.	RS. A. P.	ACS.
..	2	7 0 0	59	466 0 0	60	420 0 0	46 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	3	6 0 0	166	1,014 0 0	173	1,044 0 0	30 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	4	5 0 0	227	1,163 0 0	239	1,193 0 0	30 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	5	4 0 0	11	45 0 0	16	38 0 0	17 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	6	5 0 0	51	355 0 0	53	318 0 0	37 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	7	4 0 0	16	66 0 0	17	84 0 0	18 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	8	4 0 0	19	105 0 0	20	81 0 0	24 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	9	3 8 0	48	169 0 0	52	180 0 0	11 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	..	1,065	6,693	0 0	1,120	6,638	55 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Average rates and percentages ..	..	..	6 4 7	..	..	5 14 10	5 16	..	..	..	..	..	..
PENKONDA TALUK.													
IV ..	1	9 0 0	352	3,544 0 0	360	3,243 0 0	301 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	2	8 0 0	561	4,579 0 0	607	4,853 0 0	274 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	3	7 0 0	585	3,751 0 0	627	4,888 0 0	1,137 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	4	6 0 0	826	4,168 0 0	896	5,374 0 0	1,206 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	5	5 0 0	659	2,557 0 0	708	3,540 0 0	983 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	6	4 0 0	72	172 0 0	77	309 0 0	137 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	7	3 8 0	16	21 0 0	16	56 0 0	35 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	8	3 8 0	76	128 0 0	79	286 0 0	108 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	9	3 8 0	39	223 0 0	44	311 0 0	88 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	10	3 8 0	159	806 0 0	170	1,020 0 0	214 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	11	3 8 0	140	593 0 0	153	766 0 0	173 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	12	3 8 0	320	1,164 0 0	366	1,464 0 0	300 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	13	3 8 0	85	256 0 0	97	338 0 0	82 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	14	3 8 0	25	134 0 0	22	113 0 0	21 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	15	3 8 0	2	10 0 0	7	28 0 0	18 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	16	3 8 0	18	82 0 0	19	66 0 0	16 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	17	3 8 0	4	11 0 0	4	12 0 0	1 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	..	3,941	22,206	0 0	4,254	26,128	3,922	6	23 0 0	6	31 0 0	0	8 0 0
Average rates and percentages ..	..	..	5 10 2	..	..	6 2 3	7 95	..	3 13 4	..	5 2 8	..	34 78

WET, 3RD GROUP.													
Class and sort.	Rate per acre.	Under direct flow.						Under baling.					
		As per Revenue account.			Difference.			As per Settlement.			Difference.		
		Area.			Assessment.			Area.			Assessment.		
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	2												
ADONI TALUK.													
IV ..	2	RS. 7 0 0	ACS. 67	RS. 475 0 0	ACS. 172	RS. 501 0 0	ACS. 5	RS. 26 0 0	ACS. 4	RS. 15 0 0	ACS. 4	RS. 24 0 0	ACS. 0
V ..	3	RS. 6 0 0	ACS. 113	RS. 665 0 0	ACS. 122	RS. 732 0 0	ACS. 9	RS. 67 0 0	ACS. 0	RS. 0 0 0	ACS. 0	RS. 0 0 0	ACS. 0
VII ..	4	RS. 5 0 0	ACS. 87	RS. 422 0 0	ACS. 92	RS. 465 0 0	ACS. 6	RS. 43 0 0	ACS. 0	RS. 0 0 0	ACS. 0	RS. 0 0 0	ACS. 0
VIII ..	5	RS. 4 0 0	ACS. 24	RS. 57 0 0	ACS. 28	RS. 111 0 0	ACS. 4	RS. 54 0 0	ACS. 0	RS. 0 0 0	ACS. 0	RS. 0 0 0	ACS. 0
Total ..	1	RS. 3 8 0	ACS. 10	RS. 66 0 0	ACS. 10	RS. 54 0 0	ACS. 1	RS. 12 0 0	ACS. 0	RS. 13 0 0	ACS. 3	RS. 11 0 0	ACS. 0
Average rates and percentages ..	2	RS. 3 8 0	ACS. 62	RS. 156 0 0	ACS. 66	RS. 232 0 0	ACS. 2	RS. 76 0 0	ACS. 0	RS. 0 0 0	ACS. 0	RS. 0 0 0	ACS. 0
IV ..	3	RS. 3 8 0	ACS. 7	RS. 36 0 0	ACS. 9	RS. 44 0 0	ACS. 2	RS. 8 0 0	ACS. 0	RS. 0 0 0	ACS. 0	RS. 0 0 0	ACS. 0
V ..	4	RS. 3 8 0	ACS. 2	RS. 11 0 0	ACS. 2	RS. 8 0 0	ACS. 0	RS. 3 0 0	ACS. 0	RS. 0 0 0	ACS. 0	RS. 0 0 0	ACS. 0
VII ..	5	RS. 3 8 0	ACS. 13	RS. 53 0 0	ACS. 17	RS. 67 0 0	ACS. 4	RS. 14 0 0	ACS. 0	RS. 0 0 0	ACS. 0	RS. 0 0 0	ACS. 0
VIII ..	6	RS. 3 8 0	ACS. 2	RS. 8 0 0	ACS. 2	RS. 8 0 0	ACS. 0	RS. 0 0 0	ACS. 0	RS. 0 0 0	ACS. 0	RS. 0 0 0	ACS. 0
Total ..	1	RS. 3 8 0	ACS. 395	RS. 1,986 0 0	ACS. 428	RS. 2,249 0 0	ACS. 33	RS. 263 0 0	ACS. 7	RS. 28 0 0	ACS. 7	RS. 35 0 0	ACS. 0
Average rates and percentages ..	2	RS. 3 8 0	ACS. 395	RS. 1,986 0 0	ACS. 428	RS. 2,249 0 0	ACS. 33	RS. 263 0 0	ACS. 7	RS. 28 0 0	ACS. 7	RS. 35 0 0	ACS. 0
IV ..	3	RS. 7 0 0	ACS. 5	RS. 27 0 0	ACS. 5	RS. 34 0 0	ACS. 0	RS. 7 0 0	ACS. 0	RS. 0 0 0	ACS. 0	RS. 0 0 0	ACS. 0
V ..	4	RS. 6 0 0	ACS. 179	RS. 1,039 0 0	ACS. 192	RS. 1,156 0 0	ACS. 13	RS. 117 0 0	ACS. 0	RS. 0 0 0	ACS. 0	RS. 0 0 0	ACS. 0
VII ..	5	RS. 5 0 0	ACS. 40	RS. 201 0 0	ACS. 41	RS. 203 0 0	ACS. 1	RS. 2 0 0	ACS. 0	RS. 0 0 0	ACS. 0	RS. 0 0 0	ACS. 0
VIII ..	6	RS. 5 0 0	ACS. 32	RS. 161 0 0	ACS. 34	RS. 170 0 0	ACS. 2	RS. 9 0 0	ACS. 0	RS. 0 0 0	ACS. 0	RS. 0 0 0	ACS. 0
Total ..	1	RS. 3 8 0	ACS. 18	RS. 82 0 0	ACS. 26	RS. 91 0 0	ACS. 8	RS. 2 0 0	ACS. 0	RS. 0 0 0	ACS. 0	RS. 0 0 0	ACS. 0
Average rates and percentages ..	2	RS. 3 8 0	ACS. 23	RS. 93 0 0	ACS. 23	RS. 115 0 0	ACS. 0	RS. 22 0 0	ACS. 0	RS. 0 0 0	ACS. 0	RS. 0 0 0	ACS. 0
IV ..	3	RS. 4 0 0	ACS. 14	RS. 55 0 0	ACS. 17	RS. 66 0 0	ACS. 3	RS. 11 0 0	ACS. 0	RS. 0 0 0	ACS. 0	RS. 0 0 0	ACS. 0
V ..	4	RS. 4 0 0	ACS. 314	RS. 1,669 0 0	ACS. 341	RS. 1,848 0 0	ACS. 27	RS. 179 0 0	ACS. 0	RS. 0 0 0	ACS. 0	RS. 0 0 0	ACS. 0
VII ..	5	RS. 4 0 0	ACS. 5	RS. 5 5 1	ACS. 5	RS. 5 6 8	ACS. 8	RS. 10 73	ACS. 0	RS. 0 0 0	ACS. 0	RS. 0 0 0	ACS. 0
VIII ..	6	RS. 4 0 0	ACS. 5	RS. 5 5 1	ACS. 5	RS. 5 6 8	ACS. 8	RS. 10 73	ACS. 0	RS. 0 0 0	ACS. 0	RS. 0 0 0	ACS. 0
Total ..	1	RS. 4 0 0	ACS. 5	RS. 5 5 1	ACS. 5	RS. 5 6 8	ACS. 8	RS. 10 73	ACS. 0	RS. 0 0 0	ACS. 0	RS. 0 0 0	ACS. 0
Average rates and percentages ..	2	RS. 4 0 0	ACS. 5	RS. 5 5 1	ACS. 5	RS. 5 6 8	ACS. 8	RS. 10 73	ACS. 0	RS. 0 0 0	ACS. 0	RS. 0 0 0	ACS. 0

WET, 3RD GROUP.														
Class and sort.		Rate per acre.	Under direct flow.						Under baling.					
			As per Revenue account.			Difference.			As per Settlement.			Difference.		
			Area.		Assessment.	Area.		Assessment.	Area.		Assessment.	Area.		Assessment.
			3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
HOSPET TALUK.														
IV ..	3	RS. 6 0 0	ACS. 211	RS. 1,233 0 0	ACS. 215	RS. 1,290 0 0	ACS. 4	RS. 57 0 0	ACS. 0	RS. 0 0 0	ACS. 0	RS. 0 0 0	ACS. 0	
	4	5 0 0	254	1,282 0 0	277	1,384 0 0	23	102 0 0	0	0 0 0	0	0 0 0	0	
	5	4 0 0	3	9 0 0	4	16 0 0	1	7 0 0	0	0 0 0	0	0 0 0	0	
	1	5 0 0	34	210 0 0	37	183 0 0	3	27 0 0	0	0 0 0	1	3 0 0	0	
	2	4 0 0	107	506 0 0	115	460 0 0	8	46 0 0	0	0 0 0	0	0 0 0	0	
VI ..	3	3 8 0	152	500 0 0	167	586 0 0	15	33 0 0	0	0 0 0	0	0 0 0	0	
	4	3 0 0	26	62 0 0	32	95 0 0	6	33 0 0	0	0 0 0	0	0 0 0	0	
	5	2 8 0	1	1 0 0	1	1 0 0	0	119 0 0	0	0 0 0	7	37 0 0	0	
	1	6 0 0	161	891 0 0	168	1,010 0 0	7	151 0 0	0	0 0 0	0	0 0 0	0	
	2	5 0 0	215	1,042 0 0	239	1,193 0 0	24	142 0 0	0	0 0 0	9	28 0 0	0	
VII ..	3	4 8 0	209	852 0 0	248	994 0 0	39	184 0 0	0	0 0 0	11	28 0 0	0	
	4	3 8 0	101	222 0 0	116	406 0 0	15	3 0 0	0	0 0 0	12	23 0 0	0	
	5	3 0 0	5	17 0 0	5	14 0 0	0	1 0 0	0	0 0 0	0	0 0 0	0	
	1	5 0 0	5	23 0 0	4	22 0 0	3	3 0 0	0	0 0 0	0	0 0 0	0	
	2	4 0 0	14	69 0 0	17	66 0 0	1	11 0 0	0	0 0 0	0	0 0 0	0	
VIII ..	3	3 8 0	16	65 0 0	15	54 0 0	13	45 0 0	0	0 0 0	0	0 0 0	0	
	4	3 0 0	6	7 0 0	19	52 0 0	0	0 0 0	0	0 0 0	0	0 0 0	0	
	5	2 8 0	0	0 0 0	0	0 0 0	0	0 0 0	0	0 0 0	0	0 0 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	59 0 0	
	Average rates and percentages ..	..	..	4 9 7	..	4 10 7	10.46	11.94	..	1 11 5	..	2 15 7	98.33	
GOORY TALUK.														
III ..	1	7 0 0	108	752 0 0	110	770 0 0	2	18 0 0	0	0 0 0	0	0 0 0	0	
	2	6 0 0	141	745 0 0	145	870 0 0	4	125 0 0	0	0 0 0	0	0 0 0	0	
	3	5 0 0	47	165 0 0	47	234 0 0	0	69 0 0	0	0 0 0	0	0 0 0	0	
	4	4 0 0	31	59 0 0	30	119 0 0	0	60 0 0	0	0 0 0	0	0 0 0	0	
	5	3 8 0	9	37 0 0	12	41 0 0	2	24 0 0	0	0 0 0	0	0 0 0	0	
IV ..	1	8 0 0	144	1,384 0 0	142	1,136 0 0	0	248 0 0	0	0 0 0	0	0 0 0	0	
	2	7 0 0	325	2,063 0 0	339	2,374 0 0	14	311 0 0	0	0 0 0	0	0 0 0	0	
	3	6 0 0	638	3,039 0 0	665	3,992 0 0	27	953 0 0	0	0 0 0	0	0 0 0	0	
	4	5 0 0	765	2,823 0 0	851	4,253 0 0	87	1,430 0 0	0	0 0 0	0	0 0 0	0	
	5	4 0 0	313	832 0 0	337	1,349 0 0	24	517 0 0	0	0 0 0	0	0 0 0	0	

Class and sort.	Rate per acre.	Under direct flow.						Under baling.					
		As per Revenue account.			Difference.			As per Revenue account.			Difference.		
		Area.		Assessment.	Area.		Assessment.	Area.		Assessment.	Area.		Assessment.
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14

Gooty Taluk—cont.													
V ..	1	RS. A. P.	36	42	RS. A. P.	6	RS. A. P.	16	61 0 0	20	61 0 0	4	..
	2	4 0 0	225	239	4 0 0	14	38 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
	3	3 8 0	111	133	3 8 0	22	17 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
	4	3 0 0	103	124	3 0 0	21	150 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
	5	2 8 0	5	6	2 8 0	7	49 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1	6 0 0	93	100	6 0 0	26	167 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2	5 0 0	249	275	5 0 0	46	290 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
	3	4 0 0	348	394	4 0 0	55	509 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
	4	3 8 0	270	325	3 8 0	10	42 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
	5	3 0 0	9	19	3 0 0	7	22 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1	5 0 0	139	146	5 0 0	2	37 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2	4 0 0	30	32	4 0 0	16	18 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
	3	3 8 0	59	75	3 8 0	15	48 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
	4	3 0 0	61	76	3 0 0	14	30 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
	5	2 8 0	29	43	2 8 0	4	22 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Special rates ..	..	47	141	51	163	4	22 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	..	4,335	18,899	4,758	23,523	423	4,624	31	99 0 0	36	118 0 0	5	19 0 0
Average rates and percentages ..	..	..	4 5 9	..	4 15 1	+ 9 76	+	..	3 3 1	..	3 4 5	+ 16 13	+ 19 19 0 0

PENUKONDA TALUK.													
III ..	4	4 0 0	6	8	31 0 0	2	12 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1	8 0 0	65	76	608 0 0	11	93 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2	7 0 0	489	527	3,688 0 0	38	58 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
	3	6 0 0	1,074	1,145	6,871 0 0	71	1,149 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
	4	5 0 0	1,331	1,422	7,109 0 0	91	1,386 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
	5	4 0 0	1,814	1,940	7,764 0 0	126	1,729 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1	5 0 0	10	3	13 0 0	1	3 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2	4 0 0	10	11	43 0 0	1	12 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
	3	3 8 0	88	91	320 0 0	3	89 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
	4	3 0 0	84	93	279 0 0	9	66 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
	5	2 8 0	19	19	47 0 0	..	8 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..

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

WET, 4TH GROUP.													
ADONI TALUK.													
III ..	2	RS. A. P. 5 0 0 0	ACS. 1	RS. A. P. 4 0 0 0	ACS. 2	RS. A. P. 14 0 0 0	ACS. 1	RS. A. P. 10 0 0 0	ACS. 1	RS. A. P. 19 0 0 0	ACS. 4	RS. A. P. 26 0 0 0	ACS. 1
IV ..	3	RS. A. P. 3 8 0 0	ACS. 28	RS. A. P. 18 0 0 0	ACS. 3	RS. A. P. 14 0 0 0	ACS. 1	RS. A. P. 4 0 0 0	ACS. 1	RS. A. P. 15 0 0 0	ACS. 4	RS. A. P. 17 0 0 0	ACS. 1
V ..	4	RS. A. P. 7 0 0 0	ACS. 39	RS. A. P. 4 0 0 0	ACS. 1	RS. A. P. 299 0 0 0	ACS. 1	RS. A. P. 31 0 0 0	ACS. 2	RS. A. P. 18 0 0 0	ACS. 5	RS. A. P. 21 0 0 0	ACS. 1
VII ..	2	RS. A. P. 5 0 0 0	ACS. 32	RS. A. P. 140 0 0 0	ACS. 34	RS. A. P. 171 0 0 0	ACS. 2	RS. A. P. 30 0 0 0	ACS. 2	RS. A. P. 15 0 0 0	ACS. 4	RS. A. P. 17 0 0 0	ACS. 1
VIII ..	4	RS. A. P. 4 0 0 0	ACS. 18	RS. A. P. 65 0 0 0	ACS. 24	RS. A. P. 95 0 0 0	ACS. 9	RS. A. P. 32 0 0 0	ACS. 2	RS. A. P. 18 0 0 0	ACS. 5	RS. A. P. 21 0 0 0	ACS. 1
	5	RS. A. P. 4 0 0 0	ACS. 2	RS. A. P. 4 0 0 0	ACS. 2	RS. A. P. 32 0 0 0	ACS. 9	RS. A. P. 30 0 0 0	ACS. 2	RS. A. P. 18 0 0 0	ACS. 5	RS. A. P. 21 0 0 0	ACS. 1
	1	RS. A. P. 3 8 0 0	ACS. 2	RS. A. P. 7 0 0 0	ACS. 2	RS. A. P. 9 0 0 0	ACS. 2	RS. A. P. 5 0 0 0	ACS. 2	RS. A. P. 15 0 0 0	ACS. 4	RS. A. P. 17 0 0 0	ACS. 1
	2	RS. A. P. 3 8 0 0	ACS. 2	RS. A. P. 5 0 0 0	ACS. 3	RS. A. P. 9 0 0 0	ACS. 2	RS. A. P. 3 0 0 0	ACS. 1	RS. A. P. 15 0 0 0	ACS. 4	RS. A. P. 17 0 0 0	ACS. 1
	3	RS. A. P. 4 0 0 0	ACS. 1	RS. A. P. 4 0 0 0	ACS. 1	RS. A. P. 2 0 0 0	ACS. 1	RS. A. P. 2 0 0 0	ACS. 1	RS. A. P. 15 0 0 0	ACS. 4	RS. A. P. 17 0 0 0	ACS. 1
	4	RS. A. P. 4 0 0 0	ACS. 35	RS. A. P. 140 0 0 0	ACS. 43	RS. A. P. 171 0 0 0	ACS. 2	RS. A. P. 31 0 0 0	ACS. 8	RS. A. P. 15 0 0 0	ACS. 4	RS. A. P. 17 0 0 0	ACS. 1
	5	RS. A. P. 3 8 0 0	ACS. 8	RS. A. P. 24 0 0 0	ACS. 9	RS. A. P. 32 0 0 0	ACS. 9	RS. A. P. 30 0 0 0	ACS. 1	RS. A. P. 15 0 0 0	ACS. 4	RS. A. P. 17 0 0 0	ACS. 1
	6	RS. A. P. 3 8 0 0	ACS. 29	RS. A. P. 84 0 0 0	ACS. 30	RS. A. P. 90 0 0 0	ACS. 1	RS. A. P. 6 0 0 0	ACS. 1	RS. A. P. 15 0 0 0	ACS. 4	RS. A. P. 17 0 0 0	ACS. 1
	7	RS. A. P. 4 0 0 0	ACS. 1	RS. A. P. 2 0 0 0	ACS. 1	RS. A. P. 3 0 0 0	ACS. 1	RS. A. P. 3 0 0 0	ACS. 1	RS. A. P. 15 0 0 0	ACS. 4	RS. A. P. 17 0 0 0	ACS. 1
	8	RS. A. P. 3 8 0 0	ACS. 1	RS. A. P. 3 0 0 0	ACS. 1	RS. A. P. 3 0 0 0	ACS. 1	RS. A. P. 3 0 0 0	ACS. 1	RS. A. P. 15 0 0 0	ACS. 4	RS. A. P. 17 0 0 0	ACS. 1
	9	RS. A. P. 3 8 0 0	ACS. 1	RS. A. P. 4 0 0 0	ACS. 2	RS. A. P. 6 0 0 0	ACS. 2	RS. A. P. 2 0 0 0	ACS. 1	RS. A. P. 15 0 0 0	ACS. 4	RS. A. P. 17 0 0 0	ACS. 1
	10	RS. A. P. 2 8 0 0	ACS. 18	RS. A. P. 61 0 0 0	ACS. 31	RS. A. P. 77 0 0 0	ACS. 13	RS. A. P. 16 0 0 0	ACS. 1	RS. A. P. 15 0 0 0	ACS. 4	RS. A. P. 17 0 0 0	ACS. 1
Total ..		RS. A. P. ..	ACS. 229	RS. A. P. 855 0 0	ACS. 276	RS. A. P. 1,137 0 0	ACS. 47	RS. A. P. 282 0 0	ACS. 12	RS. A. P. 52 0 0	ACS. 13	RS. A. P. 64 0 0	ACS. 1
Average rates and percentages ..		RS. A. P. ..	ACS. ..	RS. A. P. 3 11 9	ACS. ..	RS. A. P. 4 1 11	ACS. 20-52	RS. A. P. 32-98 0 0	ACS. ..	RS. A. P. 4 5 4	ACS. ..	RS. A. P. 4 14 9	ACS. 8-83

WET, 4TH GROUP.													
ALUR TALUK.													
IV ..	4	RS. A. P. 4 0 0 0	ACS. 26	RS. A. P. 112 0 0	ACS. 30	RS. A. P. 121 0 0	ACS. 4	RS. A. P. 9 0 0 0	ACS. ..	RS. A. P. 19 0 0 0	ACS. ..	RS. A. P. 26 0 0 0	ACS. ..
VII ..	1	RS. A. P. 5 0 0 0	ACS. 3	RS. A. P. 18 0 0	ACS. 4	RS. A. P. 18 0 0	ACS. 1	RS. A. P. 0 0 0 0	ACS. ..	RS. A. P. 0 0 0 0	ACS. ..	RS. A. P. 0 0 0 0	ACS. ..
VIII ..	2	RS. A. P. 4 0 0 0	ACS. 10	RS. A. P. 29 0 0	ACS. 9	RS. A. P. 37 0 0	ACS. 1	RS. A. P. 8 0 0 0	ACS. ..	RS. A. P. 0 0 0 0	ACS. ..	RS. A. P. 0 0 0 0	ACS. ..
	5	RS. A. P. 2 0 0 0	ACS. 4	RS. A. P. 9 0 0 0	ACS. 5	RS. A. P. 9 0 0 0	ACS. 1	RS. A. P. 17 0 0 0	ACS. ..	RS. A. P. 0 0 0 0	ACS. ..	RS. A. P. 0 0 0 0	ACS. ..
Total ..		RS. A. P. ..	ACS. 43	RS. A. P. 168 0 0	ACS. 48	RS. A. P. 185 0 0	ACS. 5	RS. A. P. 10-12 0 0	ACS. ..	RS. A. P. 0 0 0 0	ACS. ..	RS. A. P. 0 0 0 0	ACS. ..
Average rates and percentages ..		RS. A. P. ..	ACS. ..	RS. A. P. 3 14 6	ACS. ..	RS. A. P. 3 13 8	ACS. 11-63	RS. A. P. 10-12 0 0	ACS. ..	RS. A. P. 0 0 0 0	ACS. ..	RS. A. P. 0 0 0 0	ACS. ..

Class and sort.	Rate per acre.	Under direct flow.						Under baling.					
		As per Revenue account.			Difference.			As per Revenue account.			Difference.		
		Area.		Assessment.	Area.		Assessment.	Area.		Assessment.	Area.		Assessment.
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14

WET, 4TH GROUP.													
HOSPET TALUK.													
IV ..	3	RS. A. P. 5 0 0 0	ACS. 29	RS. A. P. 167 0 0	ACS. 30	RS. A. P. 150 0 0	ACS. 1	RS. A. P. 17 0 0 0	ACS. ..	RS. A. P. 22 0 0 0	ACS. 10	RS. A. P. 30 0 0 0	ACS. 3
V ..	4	RS. A. P. 4 0 0 0	ACS. 22	RS. A. P. 95 0 0	ACS. 29	RS. A. P. 117 0 0	ACS. 7	RS. A. P. 22 0 0 0	ACS. ..	RS. A. P. 2 0 0 0	ACS. 1	RS. A. P. 4 0 0 0	ACS. ..
VI ..	1	RS. A. P. 4 0 0 0	ACS. 28	RS. A. P. 157 0 0	ACS. 27	RS. A. P. 108 0 0	ACS. 1	RS. A. P. 49 0 0 0	ACS. ..	RS. A. P. 2 0 0 0	ACS. 1	RS. A. P. 4 0 0 0	ACS. ..
VII ..	2	RS. A. P. 4 0 0 0	ACS. 29	RS. A. P. 163 0 0	ACS. 32	RS. A. P. 160 0 0	ACS. 3	RS. A. P. 3 0 0 0	ACS. ..	RS. A. P. 2 0 0 0	ACS. 1	RS. A. P. 4 0 0 0	ACS. ..
VIII ..	3	RS. A. P. 3 8 0 0	ACS. 39	RS. A. P. 184 0 0	ACS. 40	RS. A. P. 159 0 0	ACS. 1	RS. A. P. 25 0 0 0	ACS. ..	RS. A. P. 2 0 0 0	ACS. 1	RS. A. P. 4 0 0 0	ACS. ..
Special rates ..	4	RS. A. P. 3 8 0 0	ACS. 46	RS. A. P. 171 0 0	ACS. 48	RS. A. P. 167 0 0	ACS. 2	RS. A. P. 7 0 0 0	ACS. ..	RS. A. P. 2 0 0 0	ACS. 1	RS. A. P. 4 0 0 0	ACS. ..
	5	RS. A. P. 3 8 0 0	ACS. 6	RS. A. P. 15 0 0	ACS. 7	RS. A. P. 22 0 0	ACS. 1	RS. A. P. 3 0 0 0	ACS. ..	RS. A. P. 2 0 0 0	ACS. 1	RS. A. P. 4 0 0 0	ACS. ..
	6	RS. A. P. 3 8 0 0	ACS. 1	RS. A. P. 1 0 0 0	ACS. 1	RS. A. P. 4 0 0 0	ACS. 1	RS. A. P. 4 0 0 0	ACS. ..	RS. A. P. 2 0 0 0	ACS. 1	RS. A. P. 4 0 0 0	ACS. ..
	7	RS. A. P. 2 8 0 0	ACS. 1	RS. A. P. 1 0 0 0	ACS. 2	RS. A. P. 5 0 0 0	ACS. 1	RS. A. P. 4 0 0 0	ACS. ..	RS. A. P. 2 0 0 0	ACS. 1	RS. A. P. 4 0 0 0	ACS. ..
	8	RS. A. P. 2 8 0 0	ACS. 1	RS. A. P. 1 0 0 0	ACS. 2	RS. A. P. 4 0 0 0	ACS. 1	RS. A. P. 4 0 0 0	ACS. ..	RS. A. P. 2 0 0 0	ACS. 1	RS. A. P. 4 0 0 0	ACS. ..
	9	RS. A. P. 2 8 0 0	ACS. 18	RS. A. P. 60 0 0	ACS. 22	RS. A. P. 52 0 0	ACS. 4	RS. A. P. 8 0 0 0	ACS. ..	RS. A. P. 2 0 0 0	ACS. 1	RS. A. P. 4 0 0 0	ACS. ..
Total ..		RS. A. P. ..	ACS. 220	RS. A. P. 1,015 0 0	ACS. 240	RS. A. P. 948 0 0	ACS. 20	RS. A. P. 67 0 0	ACS. 8	RS. A. P. 24 0 0	ACS. 11	RS. A. P. 34 0 0	ACS. 3
Average rates and percentages ..		RS. A. P. ..	ACS. ..	RS. A. P. 4 9 9	ACS. ..	RS. A. P. 3 15 2	ACS. 9-09	RS. A. P. 6-6 0 0	ACS. ..	RS. A. P. 3 0 0	ACS. ..	RS. A. P. 3 1 5	ACS. 37-50

WET, 4TH GROUP.													
GOOTY TALUK.													
IV ..	3	RS. A. P. 5 0 0 0	ACS. 86	RS. A. P. 301 0 0	ACS. 93	RS. A. P. 464 0 0	ACS. 7	RS. A. P. 163 0 0	ACS. ..	RS. A. P. 8 0 0 0	ACS. 3	RS. A. P. 12 0 0 0	ACS. 1
V ..	4	RS. A. P. 4 0 0 0	ACS. 149	RS. A. P. 544 0 0	ACS. 161	RS. A. P. 642 0 0	ACS. 12	RS. A. P. 98 0 0 0	ACS. ..	RS. A. P. 8 0 0 0	ACS. 3	RS. A. P. 12 0 0 0	ACS. 1
	5	RS. A. P. 3 8 0 0	ACS. 119	RS. A. P. 312 0 0	ACS. 137	RS. A. P. 478 0 0	ACS. 18	RS. A. P. 166 0 0 0	ACS. ..	RS. A. P. 8 0 0 0	ACS. 3	RS. A. P. 12 0 0 0	ACS. 1
	6	RS. A. P. 4 0 0 0	ACS. 34	RS. A. P. 189 0 0	ACS. 35	RS. A. P. 140 0 0	ACS. 1	RS. A. P. 49 0 0 0	ACS. ..	RS. A. P. 8 0 0 0	ACS. 3	RS. A. P. 12 0 0 0	ACS. 1
	7	RS. A. P. 3 8 0 0	ACS. 114	RS. A. P. 332 0 0	ACS. 118	RS. A. P. 413 0 0	ACS. 4	RS. A. P. 81 0 0 0	ACS. ..	RS. A. P. 8 0 0 0	ACS. 3	RS. A. P. 12 0 0 0	ACS. 1
	8	RS. A. P. 3 8 0 0	ACS. 2	RS. A. P. 3 0 0 0	ACS. 2	RS. A. P. 6 0 0 0	ACS. 1	RS. A. P. 3 0 0 0	ACS. ..	RS. A. P. 8 0 0 0	ACS. 3	RS. A. P. 12 0 0 0	ACS. 1
	9	RS. A. P. 3 8 0 0	ACS. 7	RS. A. P. 28 0 0	ACS. 11	RS. A. P. 57 0 0	ACS. 4	RS. A. P. 29 0 0 0	ACS. ..	RS. A. P. 8 0 0 0	ACS. 3	RS. A. P. 12 0 0 0	ACS. 1
	10	RS. A. P. 4 0 0 0	ACS. 59	RS. A. P. 273 0 0	ACS. 60	RS. A. P. 240 0 0	ACS. 1	RS. A. P. 33 0 0 0	ACS. ..	RS. A. P. 8 0 0 0	ACS. 3	RS. A. P. 12 0 0 0	ACS. 1
	11	RS. A. P. 3 8 0 0	ACS. 111	RS. A. P. 336 0 0	ACS. 132	RS. A. P. 463 0 0	ACS. 21	RS. A. P. 127 0 0 0	ACS. ..	RS. A. P. 8 0 0 0	ACS. 3	RS. A. P. 12 0 0 0	ACS. 1
	12	RS. A. P. 3 8 0 0	ACS. 92	RS. A. P. 215 0 0	ACS. 111	RS. A. P. 332 0 0	ACS. 19	RS. A. P. 117 0 0 0	ACS. ..	RS. A. P. 8 0 0 0	ACS. 3	RS. A. P. 12 0 0 0	ACS. 1
	13	RS. A. P. 2 8 0 0	ACS. 14	RS. A. P. 27 0 0	ACS. 16	RS. A. P. 40 0 0	ACS. 2	RS. A. P. 13 0 0 0	ACS. ..	RS. A. P. 8 0 0 0	ACS. 3	RS. A. P. 12 0 0 0	ACS. 1
Total ..		RS. A. P. ..	ACS. 866	RS. A. P. 3,012 0 0	ACS. 1,015	RS. A. P. 4,642 0 0	ACS. 109	RS. A. P. 1,630 0 0	ACS. 86	RS. A. P. 3,012 0 0	ACS. 109	RS. A. P. 3,152 0 0	ACS. 109
Average rates and percentages ..		RS. A. P. ..	ACS. ..	RS. A. P. 4 9 9	ACS. ..	RS. A. P. 3 15 2	ACS. 9-09	RS. A. P. 6-6 0 0	ACS. ..	RS. A. P. 3 0 0	ACS. ..	RS. A. P. 3 1 5	ACS. 37-50

Class and sort.	Rate per acre.	Under direct flow.						Under baling.					
		As per Revenue account.			Difference.			As per Revenue account.			Difference.		
		Assessment.		Area.	Assessment.		Area.	Assessment.		Area.	Assessment.		Area.
		3	4		5	6		7	8		9	10	
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
GOOTY TALUK—cont.													
VIII ..	2	RS. A. P.	ACS.	RS. A. P.	ACS.	RS. A. P.	ACS.	RS. A. P.	ACS.	RS. A. P.	ACS.	RS. A. P.	ACS.
Special rates ..	3	3 8 0	79	273 0 0	3	275 0 0	3	275 0 0	3	275 0 0	3	275 0 0	3
	4	3 0 0	68	166 0 0	0	205 0 0	0	138 0 0	0	138 0 0	0	138 0 0	0
	5	2 8 0	55	122 0 0	0	183 0 0	0	81 0 0	0	81 0 0	0	81 0 0	0
	6	2 0 0	40	64 0 0	0	45 0 0	0	45 0 0	0	45 0 0	0	45 0 0	0
	7	..	14	46 0 0	0	14	0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	8	1,002	1,132	3,231 0 0	1,132	4,019 0 0	1,132	4,019 0 0	1,132	4,019 0 0	1,132	4,019 0 0	1,132
Average rates and percentages ..	9	..	..	3 3 7	..	3 8 10	+12-97	..	..	..	2 5 4	..	..
PENUKONDA TALUK.													
III ..	10	RS. A. P.	ACS.	RS. A. P.	ACS.	RS. A. P.	ACS.	RS. A. P.	ACS.	RS. A. P.	ACS.	RS. A. P.	ACS.
IV ..	11	4 0 0	18	55 0 0	0	71 0 0	0	71 0 0	0	71 0 0	0	71 0 0	0
V ..	12	3 0 0	7	23 0 0	0	20 0 0	0	20 0 0	0	20 0 0	0	20 0 0	0
	13	7 0 0	30	239 0 0	0	212 0 0	0	212 0 0	0	212 0 0	0	212 0 0	0
	14	6 0 0	85	580 0 0	0	565 0 0	0	565 0 0	0	565 0 0	0	565 0 0	0
	15	5 0 0	311	1,431 0 0	0	1,705 0 0	0	1,705 0 0	0	1,705 0 0	0	1,705 0 0	0
	16	4 0 0	216	806 0 0	0	1,967 0 0	0	1,967 0 0	0	1,967 0 0	0	1,967 0 0	0
	17	3 8 0	152	408 0 0	0	616 0 0	0	616 0 0	0	616 0 0	0	616 0 0	0
	18	3 0 0	1	1 0 0	0	1 0 0	0	1 0 0	0	1 0 0	0	1 0 0	0
	19	2 8 0	12	12 0 0	0	32 0 0	0	32 0 0	0	32 0 0	0	32 0 0	0
	20	2 0 0	43	71 0 0	0	108 0 0	0	108 0 0	0	108 0 0	0	108 0 0	0
	21	5 0 0	36	222 0 0	0	231 0 0	0	231 0 0	0	231 0 0	0	231 0 0	0
	22	4 0 0	105	460 0 0	0	494 0 0	0	494 0 0	0	494 0 0	0	494 0 0	0
	23	3 8 0	247	907 0 0	0	1,019 0 0	0	1,019 0 0	0	1,019 0 0	0	1,019 0 0	0
	24	3 0 0	127	359 0 0	0	423 0 0	0	423 0 0	0	423 0 0	0	423 0 0	0
	25	2 8 0	57	126 0 0	0	165 0 0	0	165 0 0	0	165 0 0	0	165 0 0	0
	26	3 8 0	10	32 0 0	0	43 0 0	0	43 0 0	0	43 0 0	0	43 0 0	0
	27	3 0 0	17	55 0 0	0	65 0 0	0	65 0 0	0	65 0 0	0	65 0 0	0
	28	2 8 0	20	64 0 0	0	60 0 0	0	60 0 0	0	60 0 0	0	60 0 0	0
	29	2 0 0	22	35 0 0	0	62 0 0	0	62 0 0	0	62 0 0	0	62 0 0	0
	30	..	85	225 0 0	0	290 0 0	0	290 0 0	0	290 0 0	0	290 0 0	0
Special rates ..	31	..	..	6,171 0 0	1,831	7,149 0 0	1,831	7,149 0 0	1,831	7,149 0 0	1,831	7,149 0 0	1,831
Total ..	32	1,598	1,831	3 13 9	..	3 14 6	+14-58	..	..	..	2 0 0	..	..
Average rates and percentages ..	33	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Taluka.	Dry or Wet.	Grouping.	AS PER REVENUE.			AS PER SETTLEMENT.			DIFFERENCE.			PERCENTAGES.		
			Assessment.		Average.	Assessment.		Average.	Assessment.		Extent.	Assessment.		Extent.
			4	5		6	7		8	9		10	11	
			Extent.	RS.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	ACS.	RS.	RS.	RS. A. P.	ACS.	ACS.	RS.	RS.
1														
Adoni ..	Dry ..	1st class ..	168,288	1,60,861	0 15 4	0 15 11	175,587	1,74,946	4,761	8 2 8	47	7,299	14,085	8-77
		2nd do. ..	536	4,392	8 3 1	6 2 6	583	4,761	6 2 6	49	33	48	369	8-49
		3rd do. ..	885	4,971	5 9 10	5 4 0	934	5,750	5 4 0	33	48	48	779	15-67
		4th do. ..	402	2,014	5 0 2	4 2 6	435	2,284	4 2 6	33	48	48	270	13-41
		Total ..	241	907	3 12 3	6 3 11	289	1,201	4 2 6	177	1,712	15,797	294	32-42
Alor ..	Wet ..	Total Dry and Wet ..	2,064	12,284	5 15 3	..	2,241	13,996	6 3 11	..	..	..	..	13-94
		1st class ..	164,951	1,96,179	1 3 2	1 3 10	170,460	2,11,272	1 3 10	..	..	..	..	..
		2nd do. ..	314	1,669	5 5 1	5 6 8	341	1,848	5 6 8	..	..	..	..	..
		3rd do. ..	43	168	3 14 6	3 13 8	48	185	3 13 8	..	..	..	..	..
		Total, Wet ..	357	1,837	5 2 4	5 4 0	389	2,033	5 4 0	..	..	..	..	..
Hospet ..	Dry ..	Total, Dry and Wet ..	164,408	1,98,016	..	..	170,849	2,13,305	..	..	..	..	..	..
		1st class ..	61,425	29,521	0 7 8	0 9 4	65,732	38,512	0 9 4	..	..	..	..	..
		2nd do. ..	6,456	53,752	8 5 3	8 9 8	6,606	56,832	8 9 8	..	..	..	..	..
		3rd do. ..	1,359	8,010	5 14 4	6 2 4	1,500	9,217	6 2 4	..	..	..	..	..
		4th do. ..	1,555	7,051	4 8 7	4 9 11	1,719	7,945	4 9 11	..	..	..	..	..
Gooty ..	Wet ..	Total, Wet ..	228	1,039	4 8 11	7 7 1	251	982	3 14 7	..	..	..	..	..
		Total, Dry and Wet ..	9,598	69,852	7 4 5	7 7 1	10,076	74,976	7 7 1	..	..	..	..	..
		1st class ..	71,023	99,373	..	..	75,808	1,13,488	..	..	..	..	..	..
		2nd do. ..	182,608	1,28,219	0 11 3	0 12 7	190,713	1,49,844	0 12 7	..	..	..	..	..
		3rd do. ..	20,878	4,946	0 3 9	0 4 11	22,877	7,004	0 4 11	..	..	..	..	..
Penukonda ..	Dry ..	Total, Dry and Wet ..	203,486	1,33,165	0 10 5	0 11 9	213,590	1,56,848	0 11 9	..	..	..	..	..
		1st class ..	257	1,742	6 12 5	6 6 7	267	1,712	6 6 7	..	..	..	..	..
		2nd do. ..	1,065	6,693	6 4 7	5 14 10	1,120	6,638	5 14 10	..	..	..	..	..
		3rd do. ..	4,366	18,978	4 5 7	4 14 11	4,794	23,641	4 14 11	..	..	..	..	..
		4th do. ..	1,008	3,245	3 3 6	3 8 7	1,143	4,041	3 8 7	..	..	..	..	..
Penukonda ..	Wet ..	Total, Wet ..	6,696	30,658	4 9 3	4 14 9	7,324	36,032	4 14 9	..	..	..	..	..
		Total, Dry and Wet ..	210,182	1,63,823	..	..	220,914	1,92,880	..	..	..	..	..	..
		1st class ..	78,230	22,817	0 4 8	0 5 3	84,839	27,752	0 5 3	..	..	..	..	..
		2nd do. ..	3,947	22,229	5 10 1	6 2 3	4,260	26,159	6 2 3	..	..	..	..	..
		3rd do. ..	6,737	22,154	4 5 3	4 11 11	7,296	34,615	4 11 11	..	..	..	..	..
Penukonda ..	Wet ..	4th do. ..	1,605	6,185	3 13 8	3 14 5	1,840	7,176	3 14 5	..	..	..	..	..
		Total, Wet ..	12,289	57,568	4 10 11	5 1 2	13,396	67,950	5 1 2	..	..	..	..	..
		Total, Dry and Wet ..	90,519	80,385	..	..	98,235	95,702	..	..	..	..	..	..
		1st class ..	78,230	22,817	0 4 8	0 5 3	84,839	27,752	0 5 3	..	..	..	..	..
		2nd do. ..	3,947	22,229	5 10 1	6 2 3	4,260	26,159	6 2 3	..	..	..	..	..

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 0	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.		Occupied area.	Unoccupied area.
	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.				
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.	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	5-12
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	23-93	11-20
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	..	..	..	..	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.														
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.	ACS.	RS. A. P.
7 0 0	5	34 0 0	..	99 0 0	..	..	..	..	5	34 0 0	..	..	1-29	..
6 0 0	192	1,156 0 0	16	141 0 0	..	..	..	..	192	1,156 0 0	16	99 0 0	49-35	27-59
5 0 0	102	506 0 0	28	22 0 0	..	..	..	..	102	506 0 0	28	141 0 0	26-22	48-28
4 0 0	59	237 0 0	6	..	..	..	..	..	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	..	9 0 0	..	18 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	9 0 0	..	18 0 0	..	13-79
2 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.		Occupied area.	Unoccupied area.
	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.				
HOSNET 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.	ACS.	RS. A. P.
10 0 0	..	17,706 0 0	8	80 0 0	24	243 0 0	..	11 0 0	1,795	17,949 0 0	8	80 0 0	17-81	..58
9 0 0	..	20,800 0 0	30	269 0 0	47	423 0 0	..	5 0 0	2,365	21,283 0 0	31	280 0 0	23-47	2-26
8 0 0	..	12,065 0 0	118	940 0 0	42	336 0 0	..	1 0 0	1,590	12,401 0 0	119	945 0 0	15-38	8-66
7 0 0	..	7,094 0 0	61	429 0 0	172	1,204 0 0	..	5 0 0	1,185	8,298 0 0	66	470 0 0	11-76	4-80
6 0 0	..	6,003 0 0	257	1,545 0 0	94	563 0 0	..	29 0 0	1,095	6,566 0 0	262	1,574 0 0	10-87	19-07
5 0 0	..	4,522 0 0	249	1,243 0 0	..	4 0 0	..	..	905	4,526 0 0	249	1,243 0 0	8-98	18-12
4 0 0	..	2,439 0 0	400	1,599 0 0	21	86 0 0	..	3 0 0	631	2,525 0 0	401	1,602 0 0	6-26	29-18
3 8 0	..	456	1,526 0 0	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	0-02	0-07
Special rates ..	..	52 0 0	3	7 0 0	..	..	..	..	22	52 0 0	3	7 0 0	0-22	0-22
Total ..	9,652	72,466 0 0	1,361	6,870 0 0	424	29,934 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	..	543 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	60	543 0 0	..	..	0-82	..
8 0 0	..	2,598 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	325	2,598 0 0	..	..	4-47	..
7 0 0	..	4,739 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	676	4,739 0 0	..	..	9-29	..
6 0 0	..	7,742 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,297	7,781 0 0	..	..	17-73	..
5 0 0	..	9,088 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,824	9,106 0 0	..	..	25-01	17-91
4 0 0	..	5,672 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,438	5,753 0 0	..	..	19-49	25-25
3 8 0	..	3,719 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,069	3,739 0 0	..	..	14-60	20-44
3 0 0	..	1,063	..	..	..	..	..	..	402	1,209 0 0	..	..	5-47	16-23
2 8 0	..	1,197 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	128	322 0 0	..	..	1-67	9-97
2 0 0	..	305 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	65	208 0 0	..	..	0-55	0-82
Special rates ..	..	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.						TOTAL.				PERCENTAGES.			
	Occupied.			Unoccupied.			Occupied.			Unoccupied.			Occupied.		Unoccupied.		Occupied area.	Unoccupied area.		
	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	ACS.	RS.	A. P.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	ACS.	RS.	A. P.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	ACS.			RS.	A. P.
9 0 0	..	..	..	360	3,243	0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	360	3,243	0 0	1	3	0 0	2-69	..04
8 0 0	..	..	..	683	5,461	0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	683	5,461	0 0	8	69	0 0	5-10	..32
7 0 0	..	..	..	1,228	8,598	0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,260	8,825	0 0	16	115	0 0	9-41	..64
6 0 0	..	..	..	2,469	14,814	0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,475	14,851	0 0	102	611	0 0	18-48	..40
5 0 0	..	..	..	3,007	15,035	0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,007	15,035	0 0	344	1,718	0 0	22-44	13-80
4 0 0	..	..	..	3,331	13,320	0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,340	13,356	0 0	635	2,543	0 0	24-93	25-48
3 0 0	..	..	..	1,258	4,401	0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,258	4,401	0 0	460	1,608	0 0	9-39	18-46
3 8 0	..	..	..	550	1,651	0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	550	1,651	0 0	620	1,860	0 0	4-11	24-88
2 8 0	..	..	..	140	349	0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	140	349	0 0	214	534	0 0	1-04	8-59
2 0 0	..	..	..	85	171	0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	85	171	0 0	92	183	0 0	..63	3-70
Special rates	..	..	..	238	654	0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	238	654	0 0	..	..	0 0	1-78	..
Total ..	..	..	..	13,349	67,697	0 0	2,492	9,244	0 0	..	..	..	13,396	67,997	0 0	2,492	9,244	0 0	100-00	100-00
Deduct one rupee for baling ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Remainder ..	..	..	..	13,349	67,697	0 0	2,492	9,244	0 0	..	..	..	13,396	67,950	0 0	2,492	9,244	0 0	..	..
Average rates ..	..	..	..	..	5 1 2	..	..	5 6 1	..	..	..	..	..	5 1 2	..	..	3 11 4	..	..	..

PENUKONDA TALUK.

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.

Adóni taluk	...	...	...	...	ACS.
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 $4\frac{1}{2}$ up to 15 seers per "bijawari," equal to about $1\frac{1}{2}$ 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	$13\frac{1}{2}$
rising by gradations of 50 pagodas up to 1,000		
1,000	28	37
1,100	29	$38\frac{1}{4}$
1,200	30	$39\frac{1}{4}$
1,300	31	$41\frac{1}{4}$
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 Alūr 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, Alūr 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 $\frac{1}{2}$; Siruguppa * to the west 20 $\frac{1}{4}$; Yemmiganur * to the east 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ for the same ten years. I have no

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

doubt that the taluk generally receives about six inches less than the immediate vicinity of Adóni hill.

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.

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 dearth 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 Madagalli. 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	24.4 $\frac{1}{2}$	20.10	20.7
Hospet	8.11 $\frac{1}{2}$	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.

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.

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 $\frac{5}{9}$ is not vastly greater than $\frac{3}{10}$, and only acres 95 can be considered irrigated.

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 it, 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 considerably 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 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, 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 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.
<i>Bellary.</i>						
1. Alúr	24.82	26.35	28.83	23.25	23.62	22.84
2. Adóni and Yemmiganur	28.96	33.36	29.42	26.15	29.82	27.81
3. Bellary and Siruguppa	23.38	25.67	24.26	20.34	22.04	24.34
4. Hospet and Kampli	24.34	..	..	..	..	..
5. Kádligi	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Huvinahadgalli	25.25	32.10	30.25	..	..	..
7. Harpanahalli	29.58	37.52	29.52	29.48	32.33	27.83
8. Ráyadrug	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Anantapur.</i>						
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 Kalyándróg ..	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. Madakasira	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	1	2	1
3	4	2	2	3	2	3	4	2	2	3	2
4	5	3	3	4	3	4	5	3	3	4	3
5	..	4	4	5	4	5	..	4	4	5	4
..	..	5	5	..	5	..	..	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	..	..	..	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.	Assess-ment.	Area in occupation.	Assess-ment.	Area in occupation.	Assess-ment.	Area in occupation.	Assess-ment.	Area in occupation.	Assess-ment.	
	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	
Fasli 1266 (1856-57)	..	157,973	1,55,412	154,690	2,04,570	46,507	64,001	145,756	1,58,266	72,554	1,40,254
” 1267 (1857-58)	..	232,586	2,27,125	193,277	2,48,337	86,444	1,08,379	241,958	1,80,698	101,198	85,246
” 1285 (1875-76)	..	141,705	1,48,821	163,779	2,05,580	73,371	1,03,598	195,043	1,59,250	83,789	79,512
” 1290 (1880-81)	..	174,688	1,76,038	164,453	1,98,186	76,142	1,03,355	210,296	1,63,932	90,898	80,866
” 1295 (1885-86)	..										

Not available in this office.

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 "Sheep and 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 cholam; 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 cholam, 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 Guntur 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 Godavari. 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.									
	Patti-konda.	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.
III.	1	RS. A. P. 15 4 4	RS. A. P. 17 5 0	RS. A. P. 16 7 9	RS. A. P. 15 4 0	RS. A. P. 14 4 0	RS. A. P. 13 4 0	RS. A. P. 18 0 0	RS. A. P. 16 8 0	RS. A. P. 14 12 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
	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
	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
	5	..	..	..	9 8 0	8 12 0	8 2 0	11 0 0	9 14 0	8 2 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
	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
	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
	4	..	..	..	13 4 0	11 12 0	9 12 0	14 12 0	12 2 0	11 0 0
	5	..	..	..	11 12 0	9 12 0	8 14 0	12 2 0	11 0 0	9 14 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
	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
	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
	4	..	..	..	9 8 0	8 12 0	8 2 0	9 14 0	8 2 0	6 6 0
	5	..	..	..	8 12 0	8 2 0	8 0 0	8 2 0	6 6 0	6 0 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
	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
	3	..	..	..	11 12 0	9 12 0	8 14 0	11 0 0	9 14 0	8 2 0
	4	..	..	..	9 8 0	8 12 0	8 2 0	9 14 0	8 2 0	6 6 0
	5	..	..	..	8 12 0	8 2 0	8 0 0	8 2 0	6 6 0	6 0 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
	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
	3	..	..	..	13 4 0	11 12 0	9 12 0	12 2 0	11 0 0	9 14 0
	4	..	..	..	11 12 0	9 12 0	8 14 0	11 0 0	9 14 0	8 2 0
	5	..	..	..	9 8 0	8 12 0	8 2 0	9 14 0	8 2 0	6 6 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
	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
	3	..	..	..	11 12 0	9 12 0	8 14 0	11 0 0	9 14 0	8 2 0
	4	..	..	..	9 8 0	8 12 0	8 2 0	9 14 0	8 2 0	6 6 0
	5	..	..	..	8 12 0	8 2 0	8 0 0	8 2 0	6 6 0	6 0 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	7 0 0
950	38 4 9	9 9 2	28 11 7	14 12 0	13 15 7	6 15 10	6 0 0
900	36 4 6	9 1 2	27 3 4	13 8 0	13 11 4	6 13 8	6 0 0
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
350	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 Chitravati 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 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 1293 (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 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 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.
IV-1 ..	RS. A. P. 16 4 1	IV-1 ..	RS. A. P. 18 4 0	IV-1 ..	RS. A. P. 16 4 0	IV-1 ..	RS. A. P. 19 6 0	RS. A. P. 19 6 0	RS. A. P. 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, V-1, VI-1, VII-2 & VIII-1.	14 4 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-4, III-3, V-2, VI-2, VII-3 & VIII-2.	13 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, III-3, V-2, VII-2, & VIII-1.	9 8 0	IV-5, III-4, V-3, VI-3, VII-4 & VIII-3.	11 12 0	IV-5, III-4, VII-3, V-2, VI-2 & VIII-2.	14 14 0	12 2 0	13 0 0
III-3, V-2, VI-2, VII-1.	7 13 0	III-4, V-3, VIII-2.	7 12 0	III-5, V-4, VI-4, VII-5 & VIII-4.	9 8 0	III-5, VII-4, V-3, VI-3 & VIII-3.	13 10 0	11 0 0	12 0 0
IV-3 ..	7 3 0			V-5, VI-5 & VIII-5, 1st class.	8 12 0	VII-5, V-4, VI-4 & VIII-4 ..	12 2 0	9 14 0	11 0 0
VII-2 & VIII-1.	5 9 6			2nd Class ..	8 2 0	V-5, VI-5 & VII-5.	10 6 0	8 2 0	9 4 0
III-4 & V-3.	5 4 0			3rd do. ..	8 0 0		8 8 0	6 6 0	7 8 0
VIII-2 ..	3 10 0						7 2 0	6 0 0	6 8 0
							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.						of Outturn paddy.	Value at Rs. 129 per garce.	Deduct 25 per cent. for vicissitudes of season.	Remainder.	Deduct culti- vation ex- penses.	Net.	Half net.	Money-rates.
III.	IV.	V.	VI.	VII.	VIII.								
1	1	1	1	1	1	1,250	RS. A. P. 50 6 3	RS. A. P. 12 9 7	RS. A. P. 37 12 8	RS. A. P. 17 8 0	RS. A. P. 20 4 8	RS. A. P. 10 2 4	RS. A. P. 10 0 0
2	2	2	2	2	2	1,150	46 5 9	11 9 5	34 12 4	16 8 0	18 4 4	9 2 2	9 0 0
3	3	3	3	3	3	1,050	42 5 3	10 9 4	31 11 11	15 8 0	16 3 11	8 1 11	8 0 0
4	4	4	4	4	4	950	38 4 9	9 9 2	28 11 7	14 4 0	14 7 7	7 3 9	7 0 0
5	5	5	5	5	5	850	34 4 3	8 9 1	25 11 2	13 0 0	12 11 2	6 5 7	6 0 0
6	6	6	6	6	6	750	30 3 9	7 8 11	22 10 10	12 0 0	10 10 10	5 5 5	5 0 0
7	7	7	7	7	7	650	26 3 3	6 8 10	19 10 5	11 0 0	8 10 5	4 5 2	4 0 0
8	8	8	8	8	8	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 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 cultivation, as the ryots bestow little care on their improvement, and after a time 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, 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:—

DRY.									WET.			
Taluku.	As per Revenue.		As per Settlement.		Increase.		Percentage of increase or decrease.		As per Revenue.		As per Settlement.	
	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Adóni ..	ACS. 168,288	RS. 1,60,861	ACS. 175,587	RS. 1,74,946	ACS. 7,299	RS. 14,085	4.34	9.	ACS. 2,064	RS. 12,284	ACS. 2,241	RS. 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

Taluku.	WET—cont.				TOTAL.							
	Increase.		Percentage.		As per Revenue.		As per Settlement.		Increase.		Percentage.	
	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	
Adóni ..	ACS. 177	RS. 1,712	8.58	13.94	ACS. 170,352	RS. 1,73,145	177,328	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		Average per acre		Average per acre	
		—old assessment over old extent.		—old assessment over new Survey extent.		—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 0	
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.)

(Signed) P. RAJARATNA MUDALIAR,
Secretary.

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

ORDER—dated 23rd October 1888, No. 731, Revenue.

Land Revenue, No. 84.

The Government 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; 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, their progress. His Excellency the Governor in Council considers that good policy alone demands most lenient assessment of these districts. When the details for each taluk are examined, the impossibility of adopting the present proposals is still more manifest. The increase in Alur and Adoni, which are the richest of the five taluks reported upon, is 8 and 9 per cent., respectively, of which about half is due to increased area found by survey, while in Hospet, Gooty and Penukonda the increase in revenue is respectively 14, 18 and 19 per cent., the additional 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 them is raised by no less than 30, 18 and 22 per cent., and on examining the details of soils it is found (*vide* the subjoined statement) that the greatest increase is on the very poorest lands. In Hospet the 5th taram is raised no less than 51 per cent. The table given at page 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.

Taram.	Rate per acre.	ADONI.				ALUR.			
		Extent.	Assessment.		Percentage.	Extent.	Assessment.		Percentage.
			As per Revenue Accounts.	As per Settlement.			As per Revenue Accounts.	As per Settlement.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
I	RS. A. P.	ACRES.	RS.	RS.	+	ACRES.	RS.	RS.	+
II	2 8 0	84	192	210	9	1,330	2,862	3,325	16
III	2 0 0	6,945	13,624	13,890	2	23,093	42,444	46,186	9
IV	1 8 0	34,202	44,267	51,303	16	56,222	77,034	84,333	9
V	1 0 0	73,592	67,758	73,592	8	60,803	59,069	60,803	3
VI	0 12 0	29,173	21,007	21,880	4	13,305	8,887	9,979	12
VII	0 8 0	19,436	9,505	9,718	2	8,492	3,456	4,246	23
VIII	0 6 0	10,531	4,052	3,949	3	4,751	1,698	1,782	5
	0 4 0	1,624	456	406	11	2,464	729	816	12
Total ..	..	175,587	1,60,861	1,74,948	9	170,460	1,96,179	2,11,470	8

HOSPET.				GOOTY.				PENUKONDA.			
Extent.	Assessment.		Percentage.	Extent.	Assessment.		Percentage.	Extent.	Assessment.		Percentage.
	As per Revenue Accounts.	As per Settlement.			As per Revenue Accounts.	As per Settlement.			As per Revenue Accounts.	As per Settlement.	
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
ACRES.	RS.	RS.		ACRES.	RS.	RS.		ACRES.	RS.	RS.	
31	28	78	+ 178	126	226	315	+ 39	..	..	..	..
622	1,340	1,244	- 7	2,171	3,401	4,342	+ 27	..	..	120	+ 39
2,027	3,461	3,041	- 12	27,933	33,983	41,900	+ 23	80	86	1,648	+ 2
6,537	5,523	6,537	+ 18	52,591	48,697	52,591	+ 8	1,648	1,682	2,535	+ 13
15,836	7,915	11,877	+ 51	29,371	18,181	22,008	+ 21	3,381	2,232	2,691	+ 11
16,032	5,838	8,016	+ 37	25,516	10,627	12,758	+ 20	5,382	2,416	6,498	+ 29
12,461	3,375	4,673	+ 38	31,568	9,417	11,837	+ 25	17,325	5,007	14,256	+ 25
12,186	2,041	3,047	+ 49	44,314	8,633	11,079	+ 28	57,023	11,394	..	..
65,732	29,521	38,513	+ 30	213,590	1,33,165	1,56,850	+ 18	84,839	22,817	27,748	+ 22

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 Department, which have been approved by Government, and which are independent of the results that may be obtained. 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 so gained which are impugned, but the appropriateness of the selections, and the arbitrary manipulation of the figures and assumptions which have been employed. The Government cannot recall any scheme in which the proposed settlement had so slender a foundation of reality as in the case now under consideration. A mistake in the calculation of the commutation rates has been met by an arbitrary reduction in the cultivation expenses so that the same tarams might be obtained; and an unreasonable adherence to a minimum rate of 4 annas has deprived the very poorest soils of the usual concession of a deduction of 25 per cent. for vicissitudes of the season. The proposals, moreover, are to be applied to all the 15 taluks of Bellary and Anantapur though worked out for five only; and in this the Governor in Council considers there is an element of danger, as he is 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

Cultivation.				Acres.	Percentage.
Adóni	..	..	..	2,99,728	61.5
Alúr	..	..	..	2,95,117	
Gooty	..	..	..	3,55,978	
Bellary	..	..	..	3,57,065	
Tadpatri	..	..	..	2,36,727	38.5
Total ..				15,44,615	
					100
Hospet	..	..	..	92,201	11.2
Hadagalli	..	..	..	2,09,214	
Harpanahalli	..	..	..	1,57,310	
Kúdligi	..	..	..	1,32,914	
Ráyadrug]	..	..	..	2,27,076	88.8
Total ..				8,18,715	
					100
Pennkonda	..	..	..	99,720	13.9
Anantapur	..	..	..	2,39,994	
Dharmavaram	..	..	..	2,35,508	
Hindupur	..	..	..	78,587	
Madakasira	..	..	..	61,905	86.1
Total ..				7,15,714	
					100

sanction a scheme for the ten taluks on results actually worked out for so small a proportion of the total area.

4. But a more fatal objection to the 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 pages 12 and 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 cholam being grown in a 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 rather than a cholam growing country. From the figures given, it will be seen that gram is grown on 36 per cent. of the area under dry cultivation in the five taluks and cholam only on 14 per cent., while korra and sazza are cultivated on 19 per cent. Gram, therefore, is clearly the most suitable standard grain, and as prices of it are available, the Government desire that it should be adopted either by itself alone or in conjunction with cholam and cumboo or other crop. The difficulty regarding the outturn can be overcome, if necessary, by experiment. For the black soil taluks of the two districts and for the red soil taluks of Bellary cholam seems suitable, but it is noticed that in Ráyadrug the proportion of dry land under gram is considerable.

5. A single commutation rate has been arrived at by combining 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 difference in the standard crop, points to the necessity for a separate scheme for the former district. It is true that the projected railways may affect prices in Anantapur, but it is not clear that the result will be to raise them. Anantapur 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 circumstances, His Excellency in Council thinks that a separate commutation rate is required for Anantapur, based on the prices heretofore current. It would, in any case, be unwise to attempt to discount the effect of the railway.

6. Another cause of the great increase in the total assessment noticed in the first paragraph of this order is the adherence to a minimum rate of 4 annas. This is, in some measure, a concession to Mr. Goodrich's views, regarding which it is sufficient to remark that the Government entirely dissent from them. It is true that, with one exception, no lower rate than 4 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 of the inferior soils. The rationale of the present mode of settlement on selected rates 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 and Anantapur are entirely exceptional, as His Excellency in Council believes they are, a departure from the normal scale is warranted. If an enormous increase of assessment on the inferior dry lands is to be avoided, a two-anna rate seems to be indispensable, and the Government wish to see that rate adopted for the worst soils. Whether it can best be introduced by taking a third group in dry lands 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 will be left to the Commissioner to settle after local inquiry.

7. As regards the wet rates, His Excellency in Council thinks that the average is too high. The irrigation is very precarious, and 17 per cent. of the wet land is unoccupied. With the exception of the Tungabhadra channels, none of the sources of irrigation are good. One reason why the wet rates work out so high is that Bellary and Anantapur are dry districts and the prices of wet produce are consequently higher than in districts where much of the land is under wet cultivation; but even making every allowance for this, the rates seem to Government to be too high; and the attention of the Commissioner is called to the point.

8. The conclusion which His Excellency in Council has come to is that a scheme based on the results now available, but modified with reference to the foregoing remarks, may at once be drawn up for the five taluks of Adóni, Alúr, Bellary, Gooty and Tadpatri; but before a scheme can be sanctioned for the remainder, more extensive classification results must be obtained and the question of the standard crop in Anantapur fully considered. Probably the best course would be to draw up two separate schemes for the remaining taluks of the two districts. The revision of the present scheme so as to adapt it to the wishes of Government for the five taluks named above, should not take more than two months. The introduction of the rates into Alúr, Adóni and Gooty can then be commenced before the year is out. The Board will report when classification in Bellary and Tadpatri will be finished, and what alterations in the programme of settlement operations will be necessitated by the present order.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) C. A. GALTON,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

To the Commissioner of Revenue Settlement and Director
of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture.
„ the Commissioners of Land Revenue.

Exd. P. L. Pereira

65 Copies.

Gobt. of (1888) Madras.

REVENUE.

Issued

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G.O., 23rd October 1888, No. 731.

OCTOBER.

Settlement of Bellary and
Arantapur Districts.

Passing orders on proposals for the —.