Public Works (1896) Department.

G.O., No. 1004 I

Dated 27. Nov: 1896.

[Despatch Abstract.]

Settlement: Proc: Revenue Dept: forwarding for the revised proposals for the — of certain taluks in the Anantapur Dt: Court to S.E. My Circle for report as to the extent to which the watersupply of the Anantapur Dt: is affected by the Mysore Irrigation Works

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[P.W. 25. 2,000—23-10-96.]

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.	G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.	G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

Public works (1896) department

Current Number: 10194

Government (1896) of Madras.

REVENUE.

Recd. 11. 11. } 1896.
Regd. 11. 11. }

Enclosures

Spare copies 10.

G.O., No. 527, 13th October 1896.

OCTOBER.

Settlement.

Passing orders on the revised proposals for the — of certain taluks in the Anantapur district.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Read—the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue (Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture), dated 2nd October 1895, No. 303.

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Read—the following letter from M.R.Ry. S. RUNGA CHARIAR Avergal, B.A., Deputy Commissioner of Revenue Settlement Party No. I, Bellary and Anantapur Districts, to the Secretary to the Commissioner of Revenue Settlement and Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, dated Bellary, 1st August 1895, No. 321 :—

As directed in paragraph 10 of Board's Proceedings, No. 393 of the 8th August 1889, I have the honour to submit proposals for the settlement of the remaining six taluks of the Anantapur district, viz., Anantapur, Dharmavaram, Kalyandrug, Penukonda, Hindupur and Madakasira.

2. All these taluks have been demarcated and surveyed; but the survey records, (village maps, land registers and area lists) of only four of them, viz., Anantapur, Dharmavaram,* Kalyandrug and Penukonda, have as yet been furnished by the Survey Department. The area lists and land registers of the villages of the Hindupur taluk, are now being received in small batches.

* Except one village, Nasanakota.

3. *Classification of the Tract.*—Four out of the said six taluks, viz., Anantapur, Dharmavaram, Kalyandrug and Penukonda, have been classified with the following exceptions :—

ANANTAPUR TALUK.

Chekrayapeta and Sodanapalle.—These two villages were assigned to the late Classifier Mason, but the records entrusted to him were received back only a few days ago from the Board's office. As the classification has yet to be checked by the Head Classifier and Supervisor, these two villages cannot be included in this report.

DHARMAVARAM TALUK.

Chinnakottapalle.—This village was assigned to the late Classifier Mason, but the records entrusted to him were received back only a few days ago from the Board's office. As the classification has yet to be checked by the Head Classifier and Supervisor, this village cannot be included in this report.

Nasanakota.—This could not be classified, the Survey Department not having as yet furnished the map of the village.

PENUKONDA TALUK.

Amangondapalem, Gudipalli and Patakunta.—These villages were transferred to this (Penukonda) taluk from Hindupur after the classification of the former was completed in 1887. But as the Survey Department have not as yet furnished the maps, they could not be classified.

4. The classification of the Penukonda taluk was performed in 1887 by the No. II Party under Colonel C. J. Stuart. The other three—Anantapur, Dharmavaram and Kalyandrug—were classified between July 1894 and April 1895. The classification was checked by the Supervisor in all the four taluks, except in ten villages of Dharmavaram and three of Kalyandrug. The number of villages inspected by the Supervisor and the Deputy Commissioner, is shown below :—

Taluks.	Total number of villages.	Number of villages inspected. By the Supervisor	Number of villages inspected. By the Deputy Commissioner	Remarks.
Anantapur	94	86	53	Six villages were inspected by the Deputy Commissioner on the work of the Head Classifiers.
Dharmavaram	44	24	22	Eight villages were inspected by the Deputy Commissioner on the work of the Head Classifiers.
Kalyandrug	42	38	16	One village was inspected by the Deputy Commissioner on the work of the Head Classifier.
Total ..	180	148	91	
Penukonda	80	Examined by the officers of the No. II Party. Particulars are not available here.		

5. *General description of the Country.*—The tract in question is bounded by the Gooty and Tadpatri taluks on the north, by the Cuddapah district on the east, by the Mysore Territory on the south and west. Its physical aspect is not unlike that of the western taluks of Bellary described in my report, dated the 12th September 1891, No. 885, disposed of in G.O., No. 358, Revenue, dated the 1st May 1893. A greater portion of the district of Anantapur is a high-lying and undulating plain with an average elevation varying from about 1,000 feet above the level of the sea in the northern taluks of Gooty, Tadpatri, Anantapur and Dharmavaram to 2,000 feet in the taluks of Hindupur and Madakasira which form part of the table-land of Mysore. The dry lands generally are highly undulating and the country is full of hills, except portions of the Anantapur, Hindupur and Madakasira taluks, and cultivation in such places is made in patches in the midst of large blocks of waste lands and scrub jungles. The hills are of very low altitudes and mostly devoid of trees. The forests also generally contain no trees of any value. The general nature of the soils is red ferruginous, the extent of black cotton soils being extremely limited, standing only for 9 per cent. of the whole area of the four classified taluks. This district and Bellary are like Coimbatore, very unfortunate in respect of rainfall. Their geographical position in the middle of the peninsula renders their agricultural condition very precarious. They lie in a zone between the two monsoons. Being on the one hand situated at too great a distance from the East Coast to enjoy the full benefit of the north-east monsoon, and cut off on the other by the high western ghâts from the heavy rains falling on the West Coast during the south-west monsoon, they do not

enjoy the full benefit of either; hence they are frequently subject to drought and have had 6 or 7 bad seasons since the Great Famine of 1876-77. The only rivers that run through the district are the Chitrávati and Pennér, which are in flood only during certain days in the year. A few insignificant jungle streams intersect the country and they are also dry except for a few days during the rains. Tanks, really worth the name, are few and far between; hence the almost entire absence of vegetation during the greater part of the year which gives the country an appearance of barrenness. Its physical characteristics are described by Mr. Nicholson in his letter to the Board, dated the 27th April 1887, No. 202, as "aridity, deficient rainfall and humidity, treelessness and general poverty of soils," in which desoription I fully agree. Comparatively speaking the six taluks under consideration, taken as a whole, appear to be inferior even to the western taluks of Bellary, where the proportion of black cotton soils is considerably higher, being 27 per cent. of the classified area.

6. *Revenue History.*—This subject has been fully and frequently dealt with in several previous reports, viz., first by Mr. Cox in his letter No. 1554 of the 20th December 1887; again in Board's Proceedings, dated the 14th March 1888, No. 134; for a third time in Board's Resolution, dated the 27th February 1890, No. 50; and for the fourth time in my final report on the result of the introduction of the new settlement into the Bellary district. I therefore think it unnecessary to repeat it here.

7. *Comparison of Revenue and Survey areas.*—This information is given in the subjoined statement:—

Taluks.	Particulars.	Occupied.			Unoccupied.			Total Government land.	Inam.	Poramboke.	Total ayakat of Government villages.
		Dry.	Wet.	Total.	Dry.	Wet.	Total.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
		ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
Anantapur	As per revenue accounts	146,975	11,397	158,372	164,698	3,910	168,608	326,980	57,939	76,907	461,826
	,, survey	158,252	12,835	171,087	173,045	4,088	177,133	348,220	62,381	106,867	517,468
	Difference ..	+ 11,277	+ 1,438	+ 12,715	+ 8,347	+ 178	+ 8,525	+ 21,240	+ 4,442	+ 29,960	+ 55,642
	Percentage ..	+ 7·67	+ 12·62	+ 8·03	+ 5·07	+ 4·55	+ 5·06	+ 6·50	+ 7·66	+ 38 96	+ 12·05
Dharmavaram ..	As per revenue accounts	93,983	7,486	101,469	149,834	1,533	151,167	252,636	25,563	54,079	332,278
	,, survey	102,462	8,318	110,780	156,146	1,506	157,752	268,532	26,895	87,502	382,929
	Difference ..	+ 8,479	+ 832	+ 9,311	+ 6,512	+ 73	+ 6,585	+ 15,896	+ 1,332	+ 33,423	+ 50,651
	Percentage ..	+ 9·02	+ 11·11	+ 9·18	+ 4·35	+ 4·76	+ 4·36	+ 6·29	+ 5·21	+ 61·80	+ 15·24
Kalyandrug ..	As per revenue accounts	73,196	5,595	78,791	245,758	1,605	247,363	326,154	15,988	35,536	377,678
	,, survey	77,734	6,221	83,955	243,506	1,850	245,356	329,311	15,602	52,555	397,468
	Difference ..	+ 4,538	+ 626	+ 5,164	— 2,252	+ 245	— 2,007	+ 3,157	— 386	+ 17,019	+ 19,790
	Percentage ..	+ 6·20	+ 11·19	+ 6·55	— 0·92	+ 15·26	— 0·81	+ 0·97	— 2·41	+ 47·89	+ 5·24
Penukonda ..	As per revenue accounts	95,068	13,155	108,223	75,058	1,905	76,963	185,186	22,818	79,940	287,944
	,, survey	102,107	14,289	116,396	76,904	1,838	78,742	195,138	24,269	160,338	379,745
	Difference ..	+ 7,039	+ 1,134	+ 8,173	+ 1,846	— 67	+ 1,779	+ 9,952	+ 1,451	+ 80,398	+ 91,801
	Percentage ..	+ 7·40	+ 8·62	+ 7·55	+ 2·46	— 3·52	+ 2·31	+ 5·37	+ 6·36	+ 100·57	+ 31·88
Total of four taluks.	As per revenue accounts	409,222	37,633	446,855	635,148	8,953	644,101	1,090,956	121,308	246,462	1,459,726
	,, survey	440,555	41,663	482,218	649,601	9,382	658,983	1,141,201	129,147	407,262	1,677,610
	Difference ..	+ 31,333	+ 4,030	+ 35,363	+ 14,453	+ 429	+ 14,882	+ 50,245	+ 6,839	+ 160,860	+ 217,884
	Percentage ..	7·66	10·71	7·91	2·28	4·79	2·31	4·61	5·59	65·24	14·93

Thus the survey has brought out on the whole an increase of acres 217,884 or 14·93 per cent. over the revenue area of the four classified taluks. Under the head "occupied" the increase in each taluk is moderate varying from 6½ per cent. in Kalyandrug to a little over 9 per cent. in Dharmavaram. Under "unoccupied" and "inam" also the increase is not considerable in the Anantapur, Dharmavaram and Penukonda taluks, ranging in the case of the former (unoccupied) from 2·31 per cent. in Penukonda to 5·06 per cent. in Anantapur, and in respect of inams from 5·21 per cent. in Dharmavaram to 7·66 per cent. in Anantapur, while in Kalyandrug there is a slight decrease under both items; under the head "Poramboke" there is a very large increase in all taluks, varying from 38·96 per cent. in Anantapur to over 100 per cent. in Penukonda. This appears to me to be "due to the rough way in which the area must have been estimated in Major Munro's survey." Of the total survey area of each taluk, acres 62,381 or 12 per cent. in Anantapur, acres 26,895 or 7 per cent. in Dharmavaram, acres 15,602 or 4 per cent. in Kalyandrug and acres 24,269 or 6 per cent. in Penukonda, are inams. The extent of the remaining arable Government land (*i.e.*, exclusive of poramboke) is acres 348,220 in Anantapur, acres 268,532 in Dharmavaram, acres 329,311 in Kalyandrug and acres 195,138 in Penukonda. Of this extent, acres 177,133 or 51 per cent. in Anantapur, acres 157,752 or 59 per cent. in Dharmavaram, acres 245,356 or 75 per cent. in Kalyandrug and acres 78,742 or 40 per cent. in Penukonda are unoccupied waste. The Hindupur and Madakasira taluks do not appear to be better than the others. The survey areas are not yet available for these taluks. But from the statements prepared with reference to the revenue accounts, it appears that, out of the total extent of arable dry land, *i.e.*, 167,717 acres in Hindupur and acres 219,219 in Madakasira, acres 107,989 or 64 per cent. in the former and acres 158,515 or 72 per cent. in the latter are unoccupied.

This state of things is worse than that of the western taluks of Bellary, of which Kúdligi is the worst, and even there the amount of unoccupied waste was about 60 per cent. and very much less in the other four taluks.

8. *Number of Villages.*—The subjoined statement shows the number of villages as per survey compared with the number as per revenue accounts:—

Taluks.	Particulars.	Number of villages.		
		Government.	Proprietary.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5
Anantapur	As per revenue accounts	117	19	136
	As per survey	94	19	113
Dharmavaram	As per revenue accounts	91	5	96
	As per survey	44	5	49
Kalyandrug	As per revenue accounts	105	8	113
	As per survey	42	8	50
Penukonda	As per revenue accounts	92	26	118
	As per survey	80	26	106

The decrease in the Government villages is due to the clubbings made by the Survey Department. The number of proprietary villages remains the same.

9. *Population and Agricultural statistics.*—These details as well as the area in square miles, the proportion of agriculturists and non-agriculturists and the density of population, are exhibited in the abstract below:—

Taluks	Area in square miles.	Population.				Average population per square mile.	Working cattle.		Breeding stock.			
		Agriculturists.	Non-agriculturists.	Total.	Percentage of agriculturists to non-agriculturists, columns 3 and 5.		Bullocks.	He-buffaloes.	Cows.	She-buffaloes.	Young buffaloes.	Sheep and goats.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Anantapur	789	46,849	57,460	104,309	44·91	132	22,360	8,371	18,056	19,218	28,693	152,251
Dharmavaram and Kalyandrug	1,226	47,285	71,439	118,724	39·83	97	41,563	5,939	32,028	8,237	29,451	373,579
Penukonda	647	38,064	42,208	80,272	47·42	124	20,760	2,090	17,450	5,877	24,971	119,127
Hindupur	481	41,463	40,215	81,678	50·76	170	18,502	2,151	14,478	5,585	29,163	82,229
Madakasira	439	30,917	37,076	67,993	45·47	155	19,408	2,702	13,597	6,838	21,490	93,491
Total ..	3,582	204,578	248,398	452,976	45·16	126	122,593	21,253	95,609	45,755	133,768	820,977

From this it will appear that the tract under notice is very sparsely peopled, which fact, in addition to the seasons and soils being unfortunately unpropitious, accounts for the existence of such a vast amount of unoccupied waste lands, as shown in the statement under paragraph 6 *supra*.

10. The subjoined statement shows the number of pattas and ploughs, the average assessment of each patta, &c.:—

Taluks.	Revenue assessment.	Occupied area.			Number of pattas.	Number of ploughs.	Average assessment of each patta holding, columns 2 and 6.	Average extent of each patta holding, columns 5 and 6.	Average area to each plough, columns 5 and 7.
		Dry.	Wet.	Total.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Rs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.			Rs. A. P.	Acs.	Acs.
Anantapur	1,16,917	158,252	12,835	171,087	11,342	12,116	10 4 11	15·08	14·12
Dharmavaram and Kalyandrug	1,22,172	180,196	14,539	194,735	10,635	12,821	11 7 10	18·31	15·19
Penukonda	1,02,507	102,107	14,289	116,396	9,533	8,543	10 12 1	12·21	13·62
Total ..	3,41,596	440,555	41,663	482,218	31,510	33,480	10 13 5	15·30	14·40

The average area to a plough is 14·40 acres and the average assessment of each patta is Rs. 10-13-5.

11. *Rent-roll.*—The information as regards the rent-roll is given below:—

Kyots paying

Taluks.	Rupees 10				Rupees 30				Rupees 50			
	Under 10 rupees.				and under							
	Rupees 30.				Rupees 100.							
	Single.		Joint.		Single.		Joint.		Single.		Joint.	
	Number.	Assessment.	Number.	Assessment.	Number.	Assessment.	Number.	Assessment.	Number.	Assessment.	Number.	Assessment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Anantapur	6,631	25,955	1,297	5,184	2,137	34,451	501	7,886	377	13,219	110	4,013
Dharmavaram and Kalyandrg ..	5,570	23,330	1,461	6,882	1,999	30,802	677	10,790	443	14,343	146	7,178
Penukonda	5,521	22,566	1,352	4,848	1,562	24,294	457	7,666	326	12,147	108	4,075
Hindupur	6,021	24,299	1,024	4,623	1,943	34,606	466	8,544	476	16,449	116	4,105
Madakasira	5,804	20,619	783	3,261	1,492	24,792	351	6,275	295	11,860	105	4,076
Total ..	29,547	1,16,769	5,817	23,798	9,133	1,48,945	2,452	41,161	1,917	68,018	585	23,447

Taluks.	Upwards of Rs. 500.				Total.				Grand Total.			
	Single.		Joint.		Single.		Joint.					
	Number.	Assessment.	Number.	Assessment.	Number.	Assessment.	Number.	Assessment.	Number.	Assessment.	Number.	Assessment.
1	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35		
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Anantapur	..	..	..	..	9,341	89,806	2,001	27,111	11,842	1,16,917		
Dharmavaram and Kalyandrg ..	..	..	..	..	8,288	88,054	2,397	34,088	10,635	1,22,172		
Penukonda	..	..	1	622	7,616	76,807	1,917	25,700	9,533	1,02,507		
Hindupur	2	1,083	..	..	8,746	1,02,85	1,692	24,766	10,438	1,27,151		
Madakasira	..	..	..	..	7,801	76,795	1,315	20,954	9,116	96,749		
Total ..	2	1,083	1	522	41,742	4,32,877	9,322	1,32,619	51,064	5,65,496		

Kyots paying

Taluks.	Rupees 100		Rupees 250		Rupees 500.							
	and under											
	Rupees 250.											
	Single.		Joint.		Single.		Joint.		Single.		Joint.	
	Number.	Assessment.	Number.	Assessment.	Number.	Assessment.	Number.	Assessment.	Number.	Assessment.	Number.	Assessment.
1	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26			
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.				
Anantapur	29	4,404	30	4,826	3	802	2	524	..			
Dharmavaram and Kalyandrug ..	40	6,008	24	3,358	4	1,081	4	1,263	..			
Penukonda	47	5,786	28	3,690	6	1,763	1	264	..			
Hindupur	62	8,795	17	2,343	5	1,492	..	..	2	1,083		
Madakasira	51	6,354	18	2,300	1	394	..	819	..	..		
Total ..	229	31,347	117	16,517	19	5,472	10	2,870	2	1,083	1	522

Sixty-nine per cent. of the total number of pattas are under Rs. 10 each, and the average assessment of each patta under this head is Rs. 3–15–7. There are only 378 pattas or barely 1 per cent. paying from Rs. 100 and upwards. The number of pattas paying up to Rs. 50, including those under Rs. 10, is 97 per cent. of the whole. These figures are significant, showing how extremely small is the number of considerable land-holders in the district, who, as Mr. Nicholson says, can alone be expected to lead the way to agricultural improvements. The present mode of cultivation of the dry lands in this district, especially those on which horse-gram is grown, is simply discreditable, and my wonder is not that the outturns are poor, but that they yield anything at all under such a system of tillage. Providence helps those who try to help themselves. The ignorant ryot, intolerably conservative and supine, is only too ready to accuse his fate, if his indifference in cultivating his lands results, as it inevitably must, in poor outturns. Not only in the initial tilling of the lands with his worthless ploughs and emaciated bullocks is he indifferent, but also in gathering what little produce the land yields in return for his labour. I have myself seen numerous fields, on which horse-gram, &c., ready for the sickle, are allowed to fall off and mix with the earth. The ryot's explanation of this inexcusable neglect is that he had no time to gather the harvest. These remarks apply especially to the cultivation of horse-gram. The ryot simply scratches the ground once or twice with his caricature of a plough and sows the seed, after which he never approaches the land until the harvest is ready for gathering. In cultivating wet lands and gardens they appear to bestow much care.

12. *Communications and Markets.*—The trunk roads traversing these taluks are noted below:—

Anantapur taluk.

1. Kurnool-Bangalore road.
2. Chittoor-Bombay road.
3. Anantapur-Tadpatri road.
4. Anantapur-Kalyandrug road.
5. Damajipalli-Noyenpalli road.
6. Anantapur-Dharmavaram road.
7. Garladinne-Singanamala road.

Dharmavaram taluk.

1. Kurnool-Bangalore road.
2. Road from Kalyandrug ot Dharmavaram.
3. Damajipalli-Noyenpalli road.
4. Damajipalli-Noyenpalli road to Nagasamudram railway station.

Kalyandrug taluk.

1. Cambadoor-Bellary road.
2. Kalyandrug-Dharmavaram road.
3. Anantapur-Kalyandrug road.

Penukonda taluk.

1. Kurnool-Bangalore road.
2. Road from Penukonda to Bukkapatnam.
3. Road from Penukonda to Roddam.
4. Road from Penukonda to Madakasíra.
5. Guttoor-Cocheroo road.

Hindupur taluk.

1. Kurnool-Bangalore road.
2. Road from Anantapur to Kodikonda.
3. Chowloor-Somindapalle road.

Madakasira taluk.

1. Road from Amarapur to Kodikonda.
2. Road from Penukonda to Madakasira.
3. Road from Mysore frontier near Ponghoor *viâ* Madakasira to Madhûdi.

Besides these there are several minor roads made during the famine of 1876–77. These are not maintained now, but most of them I saw are still in a tolerably good condition. Thus, it will appear that these six taluks are quite as well served by main and branch roads as are the western taluks of the Bellary district and are in this respect far better than Vizagapatam. Further, the Southern Mahratta Railway, commencing at the Guntakal junction, runs right through the Anantapur, Dharmavaram, Penukonda and Hindupur taluks and joins the Madras Railway at Bangalore. The South Indian Railway branching off at Dharmavaram runs to Kadiri, Pakala and Chittoor, and crossing the Madras Railway at Katpadi joins the Villupuram Station in the South Arcot district. The only taluks which cannot boast of a railway are Madakasira and Kalyandrug, which latter was newly constituted. The Madakasira village is, however, only 18 miles distant from the nearest railway station, Hindupur. Kalyandrug is much out of way as regards the railway. But these two places are very well connected with the different parts of the Anantapur and Bellary districts and the Mysore territory by excellent roads.

13. The number of markets in each taluk is given below :—

Taluks.	Number of villages in which markets are held.
1. Anantapur	5
2. Dharmavaram	4
3. Kalyandrug	3
4. Penukonda	5
5. Hindupur	9
6. Madakasira	3

The roads and villages where markets are held in each of the four classified taluks are marked in the enclosed maps from which the Board will observe that they are well distributed over the taluks.

From all this it is clear that the country has been well opened up, the transport of grains, &c., to different towns and markets being thus greatly facilitated.

14. *Rainfall.*—As I have already stated the Bellary and Anantapur districts are very unfortunately situated in respect of rainfall. The south-west is the chief monsoon, during which the district gets two-thirds of the rainfall for the whole year. It is not merely the scantiness of the rainfall that has to be considered, but also its unseasonableness and long intervals of rainless periods at times when rains are most urgently wanted for the standing crops. Such contingencies are not infrequent in these districts. The subjoined statement shows the rainfall in the six taluks now reported on :—

Taluks.	Period.	South-west monsoon.	North-east monsoon.	Total.
		INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.
Anantapur	1870–71 to 1894–95..	14·19	6·75	20·94
Kalyandrug	Do. ..	13·25	7·65	20·90
Dharmavaram	Do. ..	13·38	7·59	20·97
Penukonda	Do. ..	15·57	8·76	24·33
Hindupur	Do. ..	15·13	7·99	23·12
Madakasira	Do. ..	15·70	8·76	24·46
Average ..	....	14·54	7·91	22·45

15. *Irrigation Sources.*—The sources of irrigation in the tract under report are—

1. River channels.
2. Tanks fed by rivers and jungle streams.
3. Tanks fed by falling rains and local drainage.
4. Spring channels issuing from hill streams.
5. Channels issuing from low-lying dry lands, springs (Buggas).

The rivers are the Pennér and the Chitrávati, the latter being much the inferior of the two. Both of them rise in the Mysore territory. The Chitrávati is a tributary to the Pennér, which it joins near Gandikóta in the Cuddapah district. The Pennér falls into the Bay of Bengal near Nellore. They are seldom in flood except for a few days, but contain springs and water is ready to flow whenever the ryots dig the sand. There are no anicuts and head-sluices to divert the water into the irrigation channels taken off these rivers, but the ryots have, whenever they want water, to make temporary dams of sand (commonly called koramboos in the Coimbatore district) to some distance in the river-bed before the water reaches the head of the channel proper. This mode of irrigation no doubt involves much labour and expense on the part of the ryots, for they have pretty constantly to send labourers to the koramboos, which in some cases are far from their villages. But the koramboos here are not as distant as those of the Cauvery channels in Coimbatore, where I know the ryots have to go from 10 to 12 miles from their villages into the limits of another adjoining taluk. The greatest distance of a koramboo in this district is not more than 4 or 5 miles. Many are much nearer. The river-fed tanks are the Bukkapatnam, Bidupalli and Locherla tanks in the Penukonda taluk and the Dharmavaram tank in the Dharmavaram taluk. The Chitrávati river, which comes from the Mysore territory, first flows into Bukkapatnam tank and re-appears from out of its kalingulas (waste weir) and again empties itself into the Dharmavaram tank, from the kalingula of which it again issues and, being in its course, joined by several tributary jungle streams becomes almost as big a river as the Pennér, and irrigating several villages in the Tadpatri taluk, lower down, joins it (the Pennér) near Gandikóta.

The Bidupalli and Locherla tanks are fed by two separate channels from the Chitrávati, higher up the Bukkapatnam tank.

The Singanamala and Anantapur tanks in the Anantapur taluk and the Roddam tank in the Penukonda taluk, are fed by jungle streams.

These are the only important tanks in the tract under notice. They, especially the Bukkapatnam and Dharmavaram tanks, are very good reservoirs and would be superior to any I know of in the other districts I have seen, were their water-supply well assured. But, as sources of irrigation, they are precarious. They very seldom get a full supply. I understand that the chief cause of this is that, higher up in the Mysore territory, some big tanks have been constructed by that Government and that the waters of the Chitrávati are diverted to feed them. I also hear that some correspondence has taken place between this and the Mysore Governments on this subject. But for this fact, I should have had no hesitation in placing the said two tanks (in Bukkapatnam and Dharmavaram) in the first class. There are also several other tanks fed by the rains and jungle streams, but they are all very much smaller than the above.

(4) and (5). *Spring channels.*—The country is studded with these. In the tract we are treating of, there are 771 of these channels. They either issue from nallahs or hill streams or are taken off springs situated in tank-beds, valleys and in some cases in ordinary low-lying dry lands. Many of them are capable of affording a certain supply for one crop. Under some a second crop also is cultivated. They are a peculiar feature of these two districts, such as I have not seen in the others. The Anantapur district, it appears to me, abounds more in them than Bellary. They have very small ayacuts under each, and many of them, tiny and modest as they are, are more reliable sources of irrigation than some of the big tanks. The irrigation works are classified as shown below. There is no reliable source in any of the six taluks we are considering, such as the Tungabhadra fit for the 1st class. The Bukkapatnam, the Dharmavaram, the Anantapur and the Singanamala tanks are, I think, only fit for the 2nd class. As already remarked, though they are large reservoirs and capable when filled of irrigating the ayacut for eight months, a full supply of water in them is very precarious. Hence I am not prepared to put any of them in the 1st class. The capacity of some of them is not correctly stated in the revenue accounts. All other tanks affording a supply of eight months (and there are only three besides the above four) will also be placed in the same group (second) :—

Third Group.—Rain-fed tanks and spring channels containing more than five and under eight months' supply.

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

Fifth Group.—All minor sources.

The direct irrigation from the Pennér and Chitrávati rivers, which, as stated above, have no permanent anicuts, was placed in the fourth group in the Gooty and Tadpatri taluks. They do not appear to command a better supply of water in these taluks, and I therefore think that they should be placed in the same class (fourth) here also.

16. The statement below shows the number of irrigation sources arranged under the several groups :—

Description of sources.	2nd Group.				3rd Group.				4th Group.				5th Group.				Total sources of four taluks.
	Anantapur.	Dharmavaram.	Kalyandrug.	Penukonda.	Anantapur.	Dharmavaram.	Kalyandrug.	Penukonda.	Anantapur.	Dharmavaram.	Kalyandrug.	Penukonda.	Anantapur.	Dharmavaram.	Kalyandrug.	Penukonda.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Pennér river channels	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	4	9	4	..	..	..	..	
Chitrávati river channels ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	12	..	8	..	..	..	..	23
River-fed tanks	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	33
Rain-fed tanks	2	..	..	1	9	10	10	15	36	28	18	70	20	12	4	18	4
Hill streams	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	2	4	2	..	..	4	1	2	..	253
Spring channels	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	3	70	16	6	74	251	100	206	26	17
Drainage sources	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	..	1	..	11	..	3	..	754
Total ..	2	1	..	4	13	10	10	20	142	62	34	156	286	113	215	44	28
Total under each group ..	7				53				394				658				1,112
																	1,112

17. *Grouping of dry lands.*—In my scheme for the settlement of the five western taluks of Bellary, I recommended that all of them should be placed in one and the same group and the Board and Government approved of my proposals. The grounds on which I advocated a single group for the said taluks apply with equal force to the six now under consideration. If, in the dry grouping of villages we are to be guided by the principles adopted in the previous settlements, there is no necessity at all for a difference in the grouping, because all these six taluks are as well supplied with trunk and village roads, as the western taluks of Bellary are; they have a sufficient number of markets. The tract taken as a whole is quite healthy, in which respect I prefer it by far to the Kudligi and Hospet taluks of the Bellary district. No part of the Anantapur district is half as unhealthy as the Kudligi division of the Kudligi taluk and the villages situated in the Antapur valley of the Hospet taluk. Ravages of wild animals are never heard of, at all events, not to any considerable extent, such as to necessitate the grant of remissions of assessment on that score. The tree-less hills and the miserable and water-less scrub jungles can harbour no elephants or other wild animals such as commit a great havoc on the crops in certain parts of the Satyamangalam and Kollegal taluks of Coimbatore.

18. These are the considerations which have hitherto guided us in fixing the groups of dry lands and as no difference exists in respect of them between one taluk and another, any difference in grouping is unnecessary. The soils may vary, some portions of the tract being very much poorer than the others, but such differences are liberally discounted in the soil classification, which is sufficiently comprehensive, providing for five different sorts, viz., best, good, ordinary, inferior and the worst. I have accordingly placed all the six taluks in one and the same group.

19. *Soils and their classification.*—The distribution of soils under the different classes and sorts is shown in the subjoined statement :—

Taluks.	Description of soils.	Taram or Class.	Extent under First sort.	Second sort.	Third sort.	Fourth sort.	Fifth sort.	Total.	Percentage.	Percentage of each series of soil.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
			Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.		
Anantapur ..	Regar.	III	20	132	..	511	1,225	1,888	1	12
		IV	2,302	4,682	3,614	5,096	18,149	33,843	10	
		V	126	474	1,314	585	786	3,285	1	
	Red Ferruginous.	VI	54	163	68	118	39	442	..	88
		VII	3,857	4,976	12,628	32,937	1,03,359	1,57,757	45	
		VIII	37	1,125	9,105	40,601	1,00,137	1,51,005	43	
	Total ..	..	6,396	11,552	26,729	79,848	2,23,695	3,48,220	100	100
Dharmavaram ..	Regar.	III	32	10	31	158	409	640	..	6
		IV	1,737	2,776	2,383	2,166	6,791	15,853	6	
		V	..	..	28	14	335	377	..	
	Red Ferruginous.	VI	..	..	64	..	..	64	..	94
		VII	1,306	2,145	5,044	12,845	57,323	78,663	29	
		VIII	93	243	5,523	41,052	1,26,024	1,72,935	65	
	Total ..	..	3,168	5,174	13,073	56,235	1,90,882	2,68,532	100	100
Kalyandrúg ..	Regar.	III	..	..	..	..	318	318	..	4
		IV	537	2,237	2,949	2,239	3,318	11,280	4	
		V	8	19	36	65	..	128	..	
	Red Ferruginous.	VI	..	28	..	..	..	28	..	96
		VII	1,091	2,024	3,647	9,104	63,448	79,314	24	
		VIII	97	74	1,127	34,739	2,02,206	2,38,243	72	
	Total ..	..	1,733	4,382	7,759	46,147	2,69,290	3,29,311	100	100
Penukonda ..	Regar.	III	..	..	121	17	1,306	1,444	1	15
		IV	1,177	2,180	3,340	4,856	9,124	20,677	10	
		V	37	99	595	2,471	4,371	7,573	4	
	Red Ferruginous.	VII	1,545	3,473	4,404	12,022	26,872	48,316	25	85
		VIII	622	1,295	10,804	43,212	61,195	1,17,128	60	
	Total ..	..	3,381	7,047	19,264	62,578	1,02,868	1,95,138	100	100

It will be seen that, in the four taluks as yet classified, the red ferruginous soils (classes VII and VIII) greatly predominate, standing for 88, 94, 96 and 85 per cent, respectively, in the taluks of Anantapur, Dharmavaram, Kalyandrug and Penukonda. The extent of regar (black-cotton soil) lands is extremely limited, being only 12 per cent. in Anantapur, 6 per cent. in Dharmavaram, 4 per cent. in Kalyandrug and 15 per cent. in Penukonda. The above figures include both wet and dry lands. If the dry lands alone are considered, the proportion of "regar" lands is still more limited, being only 9 per cent. in Anantapur, 4 per cent. in Dharmavaram, 2 per cent. in Kalyandrug and 10 per cent. in Penukonda. Thus these are especially "red-soil taluks."

20. *Standard grains.*—The Government have, after much enquiry and consideration, directed in the concluding portion of paragraph 5 and in paragraph (6-*b*) of their orders, No. 591, Revenue, dated the 15th July 1889, and No. 729, Revenue, 12th September 1890, respectively, that cholum and horse-gram should be adopted as the standard dry grains in respect of the tract under notice, the proportions being determined with reference to extents under cereals and pulses, and paddy, as the standard for wet lands. I have adopted them accordingly. This is also justified by the figures tabulated from the taluk accounts as shown below :—

Crops.	Anantapur.		Dharmavaram and Kâlyandrûg.		Penukonda.		Hindupur.		Madakasîra.		Total.		
	Total of past five years.	Percentage.	Total of past five years.	Percentage.	Total of past five years.	Percentage.	Total of past five years.	Percentage.	Total of past five years.	Percentage.	Total of past five years.	Average.	Percentage.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Acs.		Acs.		Acs.		Acs.		Acs.		Acs.		
Paddy	82,295	..	94,217	..	67,556	..	63,172	..	42,099	..	349,339	69,868	..
Cholam	221,681	22	82,639	8	28,238	7	27,115	8	13,274	4	372,947	74,589	12
Cumbu	52,684	5	101,659	10	17,347	4	17,787	5	395	..	189,852	37,970	6
Ragi	50,888	5	54,362	5	38,983	9	88,736	27	87,139	27	320,108	64,022	10
Korra	91,739	9	157,957	15	42,488	10	4,268	1	11,900	4	308,352	61,670	10
Châma	7,097	1	91,314	9	23,554	6	8,879	3	4,431	2	135,275	27,055	4
Horse-gram	218,801	22	302,302	28	90,759	21	29,266	9	63,142	20	704,270	140,854	22
Arikalu	26,960	3	1,588	..	10,510	2	619	..	..	..	39,677	9,919	1
All other pulses	114,864	11	28,894	3	53,877	12	77,669	24	58,304	18	333,608	66,722	11
Cotton	42,709	4	47,654	4	24,564	6	3,662	1	2,394	1	120,983	24,197	4
Indigo	1,854	..	163	..	81	..	1	..	..	..	2,099	525	..
Sugarcane	34	..	79	..	1,778	1	5,539	2	80	..	7,510	1,502	..
Castor or lamp-oil seeds	96,091	10	86,444	8	43,610	10	15,863	5	31,557	10	273,565	54,713	9
Gingelly-oil seeds	34,146	3	55,160	5	5,976	1	17	..	293	..	95,592	19,118	3
Tobacco	328	..	767	..	630	..	2,336	1	1,107	..	5,168	1,034	..
All others including topes	54,394	5	57,692	5	49,294	11	44,392	14	29,963	9	235,735	47,147	7
Other oil-seeds	..	..	..	..	417	..	1,419	..	15,918	5	17,754	3,551	1
Ground-nut	16	..	206	..	380	..	1,184	..	325	..	2,111	422	..
Total ..	1,014,286	100	1,068,880	100	432,466	100	328,752	100	320,222	100	3,164,606	..	100

From this it will be seen that the extent under pulses is very much more than one-third of the total area under cereals and pulses taken together and very nearly approaches one half. I have therefore adopted the two grains—cholum and horse-gram—in equal proportions.

21. *Prices and commutation rates.*—As directed in G.O., No. 5478, Revenue, dated the 26th August 1889, in the case of the Bellary district, the ruling prices in the six taluks now reported on during the last twenty non-famine years have been adopted for the purpose of fixing the commutation rates as shown in the subjoined statement. I find that in the scheme for the re-settlement of the Trichinopoly district the figures of fasli 1302 have been excluded. But in this district fasli 1301 was the year of distress, when famine-relief works also were started. Further, the statement below also shows that the prices in that fasli (1301) were abnormal. Hence I have omitted from calculation the prices of that year and adopted instead those of fasli 1280.

	Extent. Acs.
Pulses—	
Horse-gram	704,270
All other pulses, such as dholl, black-gram, green-gram, Bengal-gram, cow-gram, dew-gram, &c.	333,608
Total ..	1,037,878
Cereals—	
Cholum	372,947
Cumbu	189,852
Ragi	320,108
Korralu	308,352
Châma	135,275
Arikalu	39,677
Total ..	1,366,211
Grand total of Pulses and Cereals together ..	2,404,089

Faslis.	Anantapur.				Dharmavaram.				Kalyandrug.				Penukonda.			
	Paddy.		Cholum.	Horse-gram.	Paddy.		Cholum.	Horse-gram.	Paddy.		Cholum.	Horse-gram.	Paddy.		Cholum.	Horse-gram.
	First sort.	Second sort.			First sort.	Second sort.			First sort.	Second sort.			First sort.	Second sort.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1280	155	141	141	150	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	124	124	150	143
1281	158	149	149	151	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	153	143	133	134
1282	148	140	147	139	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	162	149	136	117
1283	128	124	156	154	125	87	155	156	125	100	138	142	121	112	148	169
1284	99	92	124	143	102	74	139	147	109	89	121	148	106	101	138	171
1285	122	116	145	155	126	95	159	145	133	111	165	169	124	114	159	174
1289	141	132	192	192	133	116	183	173	149	135	203	181	125	118	188	189
1290	139	131	129	137	129	101	132	130	142	134	133	124	127	119	135	128
1291	149	140	134	129	143	98	133	120	159	148	141	126	135	125	132	118
1292	148	139	143	145	154	108	126	121	163	152	136	129	147	136	121	127
1293	161	149	143	117	118	96	123	106	144	135	131	108	131	120	111	110
1294	181	173	201	182	147	132	176	162	169	157	198	184	166	150	174	174
1295	..	..	179	198	163	154	179	182	161	150	165	176	166	154	172	186
1296	149	142	148	150	150	132	167	132	155	138	148	128	137	125	146	145
1297	146	139	141	140	123	109	132	121	151	134	135	119	116	105	124	124
1298	156	140	147	179	134	117	137	171	154	145	142	178	135	126	142	173
1299	149	136	144	214	157	140	149	190	156	142	149	207	138	130	130	200
1300	155	146	173	210	154	148	176	172	171	151	152	187	146	138	160	198
1302	184	176	252	275	191	174	243	259	186	171	227	240	181	167	230	263
1303	159	153	217	235	170	161	2 0	234	175	159	196	205	166	154	185	223
Total ..	2,827	2,658	3,205	3,395	2,419	2,042	2,739	2,721	2,602	2,351	2,680	2,751	2,806	2,610	3,014	3,263
Average ..	149	140	160	170	142	120	161	160	153	138	158	162	140	131	151	163
Deduct 15 per cent. for merchants' profits ..	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Balance ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1301	225	214	262	274	235	215	257	263	235	219	259	283	239	216	245	269

Faslis.	Hindupur.				Madakasira.				Averages of six taluks.				
	Paddy.		Cholum.	Horse-gram.	Paddy.		Cholum.	Horse-gram.	Paddy.			Cholum.	Horse-gram.
	First sort.	Second sort.			First sort.	Second sort.			First sort.	Second sort.	Average.		
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1280	123	116	144	115	127	113	136	120	132	124	128	143	132
1281	137	130	120	110	130	117	107	111	145	135	140	127	126
1282	154	130	114	92	145	130	120	96	152	137	144½	129	111
1283	128	118	132	168	111	96	126	151	123	106	114½	143	157
1284	88	84	120	177	91	79	111	113	99	87	93	126	150
1285	123	117	166	175	124	111	159	178	125	111	118	159	166
1289	118	110	178	166	128	117	193	151	132	121	126½	190	175
1290	141	133	137	101	139	134	133	105	136	125	130½	133	121
1291	136	128	143	102	142	138	139	99	144	130	137	137	116
1292	133	125	111	104	132	124	112	101	146	131	138½	125	121
1293	121	113	111	101	128	116	102	92	134	122	128	120	106
1294	164	155	174	181	166	155	164	177	166	154	160	181	177
1295	175	167	164	185	161	147	159	177	165	154	159½	170	184
1296	134	124	151	127	141	133	119	116	144	132	138	147	133
1297	120	110	122	118	132	124	108	105	131	120	125½	127	121
1298	140	130	145	158	120	111	131	142	140	128	134	141	167
1299	138	128	119	219	135	125	111	201	146	134	140	134	205
1300	168	156	165	222	151	134	144	188	158	146	152	162	196
1302	191	176	207	265	199	173	178	256	189	173	181	223	260
1303	183	164	199	201	169	155	216	205	170	158	164	207	217
Total ..	2,815	2,614	2,922	3,087	2,771	2,532	2,768	2,884	2,877	2,628	2,752½	3,024	3,141
Average ..	141	131	146	154	139	127	138	144	144	131	138	152	159
Deduct 15 per cent. for merchants' profits ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	23	24
Balance ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	117	129	135
1301	236	218	245	274	227	208	221	256	233	215	224	248	270

In the Bellary district two different kinds of cholum are raised—the white and the yellow. The former, which is the hingâri or the later crop, is grown on black soils mostly, and the other, which is the mungâri or the early crop, is grown on red soils. The white cholum is much the superior of the two, though its yield is less than that of the yellow variety, and therefore commands a higher price. But in the district accounts the prices of the two varieties were not, until very lately, separately recorded, and as the Government decided that the yellow cholum should be adopted as the standard, they ordered in paragraph 8 (*a*) of G.O., No. 729, Revenue, dated the 12th September 1890, that 10 per cent. should be deducted from the district prices "as an allowance for the inclusion of the white variety."

22. The same course was adopted in respect of the Rayadrug and Hospet taluks of Bellary, where also white cholum was ascertained to be extensively grown. But in the taluks under report, where the red soils greatly prevail, it is the yellow cholum which is cultivated, except on the *very* limited area of black soils. The ruling prices also support this fact. Hence the deduction of 10 per cent. ordered in the case of the Bellary district is not necessary and I have not made it.

23. *Grain outturns.*—According to G.O., No. 944, of the 6th September 1882, no kyles (crop experiments) are to be made for ascertaining grain outturns, which were ordered to be fixed with reference to those adopted in the neighbouring settled districts; hence no experiments in cholum were made here. The outturn of cholum has already been fixed for the western taluks of the immediately adjoining district of Bellary. Though the extent cultivated with this crop in the tract under report is much less than in the said taluks of the Bellary district, yet wherever it is grown the yield is about the same, the conditions under which it is cultivated being similar. From the enquiries I have made, I understand that five pallahs * might be taken as the yield of an acre of the best land cultivated under favourable circumstances, *i.e.*, proper ploughing, manuring, weeding, &c., coupled with seasonable rains. The five pallahs are equal to 500 local seers, which expressed in terms of Madras measures are 350. But I have assumed 340 Madras measures, as was done in the case of the other settled taluks in the Bellary and Anantapur districts.

* A pallah is equal to 100 local seers of 86 tolas.

24. As regards horse-gram, some experiments were made in certain taluks of Anantapur under Board's orders; but they are very untrustworthy, and I understand that the Classifiers went there for this purpose after much of the harvest had been gathered. Further, they were not properly supervised. According to these experiments, the outturns vary from 34 to 72 Madras measures per acre. I therefore made enquiries on the subject during my tours through these taluks and found that, as remarked by Government in paragraph 5 of their Order No. 393 of the 8th August 1889, the yield of horse-gram was much less than that of cholum, but that the maximum outturn (120 Madras measures) given in the said Government Order was much too low. The ryots stated the outturn of the best crop to be from 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ pallahs, equal to 200 to 250 local seers The Madakasira Tahsildar told me that he knew that in Rayapuram, Mondihalli and some other villages in that taluk a good crop of horse-gram yielded 250 local seers. Some of the ryots in the other taluks also told me the same. Some said that in certain places the best outturn was 3 pallahs or 300 local seers. This may be an exceptionally good crop, but I think that ordinarily $2\frac{1}{2}$ or $2\frac{1}{4}$ pallahs may be accepted as the maximum. I have adopted the latter ($2\frac{1}{4}$ pallahs) or 225 local seers, which converted into Madras measures are equal to $161\frac{1}{4}$. Omitting $1\frac{1}{4}$ measures, I have 160 Madras measures in round figures. I was also informed that the outturn of horse-gram was about one-half of that of cholum. This also proves that I am not wrong in adopting 160 Madras measures as the highest outturn of horse-gram, the highest fixed for cholum being 340 Madras measures.

25. As regards paddy, I have taken 1,200 Madras measures as the highest outturn. In the case of other sources than the Tungabhadra in the Bellary district, the highest outturn adopted was 1,150 Madras measures. But the second-class sources in the tract reported on, *i.e.*, the Bukkapatnam, Dharmavaram, Anantapur and Singanamala tanks, are superior to the second-class sources of Bellary. They, especially the two first named, are such very good reservoirs that, had the water-supply

been more assured and plentiful than it is, I would, as I have stated before, have had no hesitation in placing them in the first class. The lands also are generally superior to those under the second-class sources in the Bellary district. Some of the ryots, of whom I made enquiries, said that the best crop yielded 17 pallahs, equal to 1,700 local seers, which in terms of Madras measures amount to $1,218\frac{1}{3}$. We know that it is the ryots' wont to understate the outturns and exaggerate the cultivation expenses. When according to their own estimate the yield is $1,218\frac{1}{3}$ Madras measures, there is no objection to our assuming 1,200 as the maximum. This is also sufficiently borne out by paragraph 22 of Mr. Nicholson's report on the economic condition of the Anantapur district (Board's Proceedings, dated the 27th June 1887, No. 172). A full crop is, as Mr. Nicholson says, no doubt a "rarity," owing to the uncertainty of a sufficient water-supply; but when the best land yields a fairly good crop, circumstances being favourable, the outturn is undoubtedly what is stated above as admitted by the ryots themselves. I have therefore adopted the subjoined scale of outturns for wet and dry:—

Primary taram.	Dry.		Wet.
	Cholum.	Horse-gram.	Paddy.
	M. M.	M. M.	M. M.
1	340	160	1,200
2	280	140	1,125
3	240	120	1,025
4	200	100	925
5	175	80	825
6	150	70	725
7	125	60	625
8	105	50	550
9	..	..	475
10	..	..	400
11	..	..	320

26. *Cultivation expenses.*—Government have, in their order of the 6th September 1882, No. 944, directed that the cultivation expenses of the adjoining districts should be adopted. A scale has already been approved for the adjoining district of Bellary and for the adjoining taluks of Gooty and Tadpatri in this same (Anantapur) district. I explained this scale to some respectable ryots and they admitted it to be perfectly liberal, but said that the cultivation of horse-gram did not cost as much. I have adopted the same scale of cultivation expenses for wet, making a deduction of one-sixth, which is the difference between the commutation rates adopted for the taluks of Gooty and Tadpatri in the same district and that now arrived at for purposes of the present scheme. The same course was adopted by the Board in the schemes for the settlement of the Vizagapatam and Bellary districts—*vide* paragraph 25 of Board's Proceedings, dated the 24th September 1888, No. 525, and paragraphs 12 and 14 of Board's Proceedings of the 10th January 1893, No. 9, and paragraph 9 of G.O., dated 12th September 1890. The scale thus arrived at in the case of wet lands is shown below:—

Primary taram.	Expenses adopted for paddy when the commutation rate was assumed to be Rs. 139 in the scheme for the Gooty and Tadpatri taluks.	Deduction (one-sixth) on account of the lower commutation rate of Rs. 117 in the taluks now under report.	Net now adopted for the taluks under report.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1	19 2 0	3 3 0	15 15 0
2	18 2 0	3 0 4	15 1 8
3	17 0 0	2 13 4	14 2 8
4	16 0 0	2 10 8	13 5 4
5	15 0 0	2 8 0	12 8 0
6	14 0 0	2 5 4	11 10 8
7	13 0 0	2 2 8	10 13 4
8	11 12 0	1 15 4	9 12 8
9	10 8 0	1 12 0	8 12 0
10	9 4 0	1 8 8	7 11 4
11	8 0 0	1 5 4	6 10 8

Classification of soils.						Value of bullocks.	Value of agricultural implements.	Wages of permanent servants.	Cost of seed.	Price of labour.	Value of manure.	Total.
III.	IV.	V.	VI.	VII.	VIII.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
..	1	..	..	..	..	Rs. A. P. 2 8 0	Rs. A. P. 0 13 4	Rs. A. P. 4 7 11	Rs. A. P. 0 14 9	Rs. A. P. 4 14 4	Rs. A. P. 2 4 8	Rs. A. P. 15 15 6
1	2	..	..	..	..	2 8 0	0 13 4	4 4 7	0 14 9	4 11 0	1 14 0	15 1 8
2	3	..	..	1	..	2 8 0	0 13 4	3 15 7	0 14 9	4 4 4	1 10 8	14 2 8
3	4	1	1	2	1	2 8 0	0 13 4	3 10 7	0 14 9	3 13 8	1 9 0	13 5 4
4	5	2	2	3	2	2 8 0	0 13 4	3 3 11	0 14 9	3 8 8	1 7 4	12 8 0
5	..	3	3	4	3	2 8 0	0 13 4	2 13 3	0 14 9	3 3 8	1 5 8	11 10 8
..	..	4	4	5	4	2 8 0	0 13 4	2 6 7	0 14 9	2 14 8	1 4 0	10 13 4
..	..	5	5	..	5	2 8 0	0 13 4	1 14 3	0 14 9	2 8 0	1 2 4	9 12 8
Lowest in 3rd group.				..	..	2 8 0	0 13 4	1 5 11	0 14 9	2 1 4	1 0 8	8 12 0
Lowest in 4th group.				..	..	2 8 0	0 13 4	0 15 3	0 14 9	1 9 0	0 15 0	7 11 4
Lowest in 5th group.				..	..	2 8 0	0 13 4	0 8 4	0 14 9	1 0 11	0 13 4	6 10 8

In the case of dry lands, it will be observed that 22 per cent. of the area cultivated grows horse-gram, in respect of which the expenses are, as stated above, admitted by the ryots to be less than the scale adopted in the case of cholum in the Bellary district and in the Gooty and Tadpatri taluks of this same (Anantapur) district. According to Mr. Nicholson, the expenses attendant on the cultivation not only of horse-gram but of all pulses generally (with which 50 per cent. of the total cultivated dry area is cropped) are almost nominal, for, in paragraph 20 of his report quoted above, he says that "it is not infrequent to sow both castor and pulses, especially horse-gram, without any ploughing at all, the seed hoe drill being merely passed over the soil." In column 8 of appendix A printed in Board's Proceedings, No. 266, of the 1st June 1889, it is stated, in regard to the system of cultivation of horse-gram, that "one or two light ploughings followed by broadcast sowing usually constitutes the whole tillage, the seed being covered with another furrow." I beg also to refer the Board to the concluding portion of paragraph 17 of their Proceedings, dated the 5th March 1889, No. 102, from which it will appear that, in the event of horse-gram being adopted as one of the standard crops, it was their intention to reduce the cultivation expenses. It is therein stated that "the cost of cultivating an acre of horse-gram is less than that of cultivating an acre of cholum, for, after the ground is ploughed and the seed sown, there is with gram no after-cultivation nor weeding as with cholum."

It is thus evident that it is most unnecessary to allow, in the case of horse-gram, the same scale of cultivation expenses which was sanctioned for cholum (Rs. 5–2–0), as nowhere does a ryot spend anything like this sum in growing horse-gram. From the enquiries I have made, I understand that the amount adopted for cholum (Rs. 5–2–0) might, in the case of horse-gram, be reduced by one-half (Rs. 2–9–0). Even then, the allowance for the cultivation of horse-gram (Rs. 2–9–0 per acre) will be quite liberal. I have therefore adopted the undermentioned scale :—

Primary taram.	Expenses adopted for cholum in the former scheme report for the similar red soil taluks of the adjoining district of Bellary.	One-half of it to be adopted as the expenses for cultivating horse-gram.	Total.	Average for both the grains.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1	5 2 0	2 9 0	7 11 0	3 13 6
2	4 12 0	2 6 0	7 2 0	3 9 0
3	4 6 0	2 3 0	6 9 0	3 4 6
4	4 2 0	2 1 0	6 3 0	3 1 6
5	3 12 0	1 14 0	5 10 0	2 13 0
6	3 8 0	1 12 0	5 4 0	2 10 0
7	3 2 0	1 9 0	4 11 0	2 5 6
8	2 12 0	1 6 0	4 2 0	2 1 0

Classification of soils.						Value of bullocks.	Value of agricultural implements.	Wages of permanent servants.	Cost of seed.	Price of labour.	Value of manure.	Value of grain for bullocks during the ploughing season.	Total.
III.	IV.	V.	VI.	VII.	VIII.								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	..	..	..	..	..	Rs. A. P. 0 8 4	Rs. A. P. 0 6 5	Rs. A. P. 1 0 10	Rs. A. P. 0 1 8	Rs. A. P. 0 14 10	Rs. A. P. 0 8 0	Rs. A. P. 0 5 5	Rs. A. P. 3 13 6
2	1	..	1	..	..	0 8 2	0 6 5	0 15 4	0 2 4	0 13 4	0 7 6	0 3 11	3 9 0
3	2	..	2	1	..	0 8 2	0 6 7	0 13 10	0 2 4	0 11 10	0 6 6	0 3 3	3 4 6
4	3	1	3	2	1	0 8 2	0 6 7	0 12 4	0 2 6	0 10 4	0 6 6	0 3 1	3 1 6
5	4	2	4	3	2	0 8 2	0 6 7	0 10 10	0 2 6	0 8 10	0 6 0	0 2 1	2 13 0
..	5	3	5	4	3	0 8 2	0 6 7	0 9 4	0 2 9	0 7 4	0 6 0	0 1 10	2 10 0
..	..	4	..	5	4	0 8 2	0 6 7	0 7 10	0 2 9	0 5 10	0 5 0	0 1 4	2 5 5
..	..	5	..	..	5	0 8 0	0 6 10	0 6 2	0 3 2	0 4 4	0 4 6	..	2 1 0

27. *Allowance for vicissitudes of season.*—A uniform deduction of 25 per cent. has been made on this account. This was also the proportion adopted for the Bellary district and the Gooty and Tadpatri taluks, except in the case of the wet lands under the Tungabhadra irrigation, where only 20 per cent. was allowed owing to the greater certainty of water-supply.

28. *Money rates.*—The application of the foregoing figures to the grain outturns results in the following scale of money rates :—

Dry.

Outturn per acre.		Value of cholum at Rs. 129 per garce.	One-half of the above.	Value of horse-gram at Rs. 135 per garce.	One-half of the above.	Total of columns 4 and 6.	Deduct one-fourth for vicissitudes of season.	Remainder.	Deduct cultivation expenses as per statement in para. 26.	Net value.	Half net.	Proposed rate.
Cholum.	Horse-gram.											
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
M. M.	M. M.	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.
340	160	13 11 4	6 13 8	6 12 0	3 6 0	10 3 8	2 8 11	7 10 9	3 13 6	3 13 3	1 14 8	2 0 0
280	140	11 4 7	5 10 3	5 14 6	2 15 3	8 9 6	2 2 4	6 7 2	3 9 0	2 14 2	1 7 1	1 8 0
240	120	9 10 10	4 13 5	5 1 0	2 8 6	7 5 11	1 13 6	5 8 5	3 4 6	2 3 11	1 2 0	1 0 0
200	100	8 1 0	4 0 6	4 3 6	2 1 9	6 2 3	1 8 7	4 9 8	3 1 6	1 8 2	0 12 1	0 12 0
175	80	7 0 11	3 8 5	3 6 0	1 11 0	5 3 5	1 4 10	3 14 7	2 13 0	1 1 7	0 8 10	0 8 0
150	70	6 0 9	3 0 4	2 15 3	1 7 8	4 8 0	1 2 0	3 6 0	2 10 0	0 12 0	0 6 0	0 6 0
125	60	5 0 8	2 8 4	2 8 6	1 4 3	3 12 7	0 15 2	2 13 5	2 5 6	0 7 11	0 4 0	0 4 0
105	50	4 3 9	2 1 10	2 1 9	1 0 11	3 2 9	0 12 8	2 6 1	2 1 0	0 5 1	0 2 6	0 2 0

Wet.

Paddy outturn per acre.	Value at Rs. 117 per garce.	Deduct one-fourth for vicissitudes of season.	Remainder.	Deduct cultivation expenses as per statement in para. 25.	Net value.	Half net.	Proposed rate.
M. M.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1,200	43 14 0	10 15 6	32 14 6	15 15 0	16 15 6	8 7 9	8 8 0
1,125	41 2 2	10 4 6	30 13 8	15 1 8	15 12 0	7 14 0	8 0 0
1,025	37 7 8	9 5 11	28 1 9	14 2 8	13 15 1	6 15 7	7 0 0
925	33 13 2	8 7 4	25 5 10	13 5 4	12 0 6	6 0 3	6 0 0
825	30 2 8	7 8 8	22 10 0	12 8 0	10 2 0	5 1 0	5 0 0
725	26 8 2	6 10 0	19 14 2	11 10 8	8 3 6	4 1 9	4 0 0
625	22 13 8	5 11 5	17 2 3	10 13 4	6 4 11	3 2 5	3 0 0
550	20 1 9	5 0 5	15 1 4	9 12 8	5 4 8	2 10 4	2 8 0
475	17 5 11	4 5 6	13 0 5	8 12 0	4 4 5	2 2 3	2 0 0
400	14 10 0	3 10 6	10 15 6	7 11 4	3 4 2	1 10 1	1 8 0
320	11 11 2	2 14 4	8 12 4	6 10 8	2 1 8	1 0 10	1 0 0

The dry rates vary from Rs. 2 to As. 2 and the wet rates from Rs. 8–8–0 to Re. 1. It will be seen that the highest dry rate and that next to it are less by 4 annas than those proposed for the western taluks of the Bellary district, where the proportion of black soils was considerably higher than that in the tract under report. The highest wet rate now proposed is Rs. 8–8–0 against Rs. 9 sanctioned by Government for the other settled taluks of these districts. The slight decrease of 8 annas is due to the lower commutation rate arrived at, in consequence of the lower prices prevailing in the Anantapur district.

29. *Financial results.*—The subjoined statement shows the financial results of the application of the said rates :—

Taluks.	Dry or wet.	Grouping.	As per revenue.		As per settlement.		Difference.		Percentage.	
			Extent.	Assessment.	Average.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
			Acs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Acs.	Rs.	Acs.	Rs.		
Anantapur ..	Dry ..	First group	146,975	44,627	0 4 10	158,252	51,591	+ 11,277	+ 6,964	+ 7·67	+ 15·60
		Second group	2,257	13,075	5 12 8	2,441	14,656	+ 184	+ 1,581	+ 8·15	+ 12·09
		Third group	1,593	6,943	4 5 9	1,741	7,593	+ 148	+ 650	+ 9·29	+ 9·36
		Fourth group	5,163	19,913	3 13 9	5,779	22,744	+ 616	+ 2,831	+ 11·93	+ 14·22
		Fifth group	2,984	7,343	2 14 8	2,874	8,389	+ 490	+ 1,046	+ 20·65	+ 14·24
		Total wet ..	11,997	47,274	4 2 4	12,835	53,382	+ 1,438	+ 6,108	+ 12 62	+ 12·92
		Total dry and wet ..	158,372	91,901	..	171,087	104,973	+ 12,715	+ 13,072	+ 8·03	+ 14·22
Dharmavaram ..	Dry ..	First group	93,983	24,848	0 4 4	102,462	27,574	+ 8,479	+ 2,726	+ 9·02	+ 10·97
		Second group	726	4,471	6 2 6	766	5,290	+ 40	+ 819	+ 5·51	+ 18·32
		Third group	2,308	12,955	5 9 10	2,478	13,859	+ 170	+ 904	+ 7·37	+ 6·98
		Fourth group	4,364	12,506	3 11 3	3,798	15,191	+ 434	+ 2,685	+ 12·90	+ 21·47
		Fifth group	1,088	3,340	3 1 1	1,276	3,827	+ 188	+ 487	+ 17·28	+ 14·58
		Total wet ..	7,486	33,272	4 7 1	8,318	38,167	+ 832	+ 4,895	+ 11·11	+ 14·65
		Total dry and wet ..	101,469	58,120	..	110,780	65,741	+ 9,311	+ 7,621	+ 9·18	+ 13·08
Kalyandrug ..	Dry ..	First group	73,196	17,097	0 3 9	77,734	19,529	+ 4,538	+ 2,432	+ 6·20	+ 14·22
		Third group	1,932	10,538	5 7 3	2,081	11,748	+ 149	+ 1,210	+ 7·71	+ 11·48
	Wet ..	Fourth group	2,013	8,267	4 1 9	2,186	8,719	+ 173	+ 452	+ 8·59	+ 5·46
		Fifth group	1,660	4,675	2 13 4	1,954	5,598	+ 304	+ 923	+ 18·42	+ 19·74
		Total wet ..	5,595	23,480	4 3 2	6,221	26,065	+ 626	+ 2,585	+ 11·19	+ 11·01
		Total dry and wet ..	78,791	40,577	..	83,955	45,594	+ 5,164	+ 5,017	+ 6·55	+ 12·36
Penukonda ..	Dry ..	First group	96,068	27,210	0 4 7	102,107	29,426	+ 7,039	+ 2,216	+ 7·40	+ 8·14
		Second group	2,971	17,628	5 14 11	3,244	20,063	+ 273	+ 2,435	+ 9·19	+ 13·81
		Third group	3,171	14,237	4 7 10	3,397	16,281	+ 226	+ 2,044	+ 7·13	+ 14·36
	Wet ..	Fourth group	6,450	27,533	4 4 4	7,014	28,671	+ 564	+ 1,138	+ 8·74	+ 4·13
		Fifth group	563	1,894	3 6 10	634	1,878	+ 71	+ 16	+ 12·61	+ 0·84
		Total wet ..	13,155	61,292	4 10 7	14,289	66,893	+ 1,134	+ 5,601	+ 8·62	+ 9·14
		Total dry and wet ..	108,223	88,502	..	116,396	96,319	+ 8,173	+ 7,817	+ 7·55	+ 8·83
Total of four taluks ..		Dry ..	409,222	113,782	0 4 5	440,555	1,28,120	+ 31,333	+ 14,338	+ 7·1	+ 12·60
		Wet ..	37,633	165,318	4 6 3	41,663	1,84,507	+ 4,030	+ 19,189	+ 10·71	+ 11·60
		Grand Total ..	446,855	279,100	..	482,218	3,12,627	+ 35,363	+ 33,527	+ 7·91	+ 12·01

The annexed abstract shows in one view the amounts and percentages of the increase or decrease in area and assessment:—

Dry.

Taluks.	Increase or decrease by settlement over or below the revenue.			
	Area.	Percentage.	Assessment.	Percentage.
1	2	3	4	5
	Acs.		Rs.	
Anantapur	+ 11,277	+ 7·67	+ 6,964	+ 15·60
Dharamavaram	+ 8,479	+ 9·02	+ 2,726	+ 10·97
Kalyandrug	+ 4,538	+ 6·20	+ 2,432	+ 14·22
Penukonda	+ 7,039	+ 7·40	+ 2,216	+ 8·14
Total ..	+ 31,333	+ 7·66	+ 14,338	+ 12·60

For purposes of comparison of the said results with those of the western taluks of Bellary approved by the Board and Government, I beg to append the following statement:—

Dry or wet.	Name of taluks.	Group.	Occupied									
			As per jamabandi.			As per settlement.			Difference.		Percentage.	
			Revenue area.	Assessment.	Average.	Survey area.	Assessment.	Average.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment
			Acs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Acs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Acs.	Rs.		
Dry.	Hospet		66,049	29,602	0 7 2	71,111	33,276	0 7 6	+ 5,062	+ 3,674	+ 8	+ 12
	Hadagalli		184,535	1,07,030	0 9 3	192,145	1,14,885	0 9 7	+ 7,610	+ 7,855	+ 4	+ 7
	Kudligi		123,018	69,406	0 7 9	129,003	62,707	0 7 9	+ 5,985	+ 3,301	+ 5	+ 5
	Rayadrug		185,713	94,056	0 8 1	199,236	1,03,889	0 8 4	+ 13,523	+ 9,833	+ 7	+ 10
	Total		559,315	2,90,094	0 8 4	591,495	3,14,757	0 8 6	+ 32,180	+ 24,663	+ 4	+ 8

There is no doubt that, taken as a whole, the said four taluks of Bellary are generally much superior to those of Anantapur now reported on. The former contain a far higher percentage of black cotton soils than the latter as shown below:—

Percentage of black cotton soils.

Hadagalli	30	Anantapur	12
Rayadrug	39	Dharmavaram	6
Hospet	24	Kalyandrug	4
Kudligi	13	Penukonda	15

Taluks.	Dry or wet.	Grouping.	As per revenue. Extent.	As per revenue. Assessment.	As per revenue. Average.	As per settlement. Extent.	As per settlement. Assessment.	As per settlement. Average.	Difference. Extent.	Difference. Assessment.	Percentage. Extent.	Percentage. Assessment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
			Acs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Acs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Acs.	Rs.		
Anantapur ..	Dry ..	First group	146,975	44,627	0 4 10	158,252	51,591	0 5 3	+ 11,277	+ 6,964	+ 7·67	+ 15·60
		Second group	2,287	13,075	5 12 8	2,441	14,666	6 0 1	+ 154	+ 1,591	+ 8·15	+ 12·09
		Third group	1,593	6,943	4 5 9	1,741	7,593	4 5 9	+ 148	+ 650	+ 9·29	+ 9·36
		Fourth group	5,163	19,913	3 13 9	5,779	22,744	3 15 0	+ 616	+ 2,831	+ 11·93	+ 14·22
		Fifth group	2,384	7,343	3 1 3	2,874	8,389	2 14 8	+ 490	+ 1,046	+ 20·55	+ 14·24
		Total wet ..	11,397	47,274	4 2 4	12,835	53,382	4 2 7	+ 1,438	+ 6,108	+ 12 62	+ 12·92
		Total dry and wet ..	158,372	91,901	..	171,087	104,973	..	+ 12,715	+ 13,072	+ 8·03	+ 14·22
Dharmavaram ..	Dry ..	First group	93,983	24,848	0 4 3	102,462	27,574	0 4 4	+ 8,479	+ 2,726	+ 9·02	+ 10·97
		Second group	726	4,471	6 2 6	766	5,290	6 14 6	+ 40	+ 819	+ 5·51	+ 18·32
		Third group	2,308	12,955	5 9 10	2,478	13,859	5 9 6	+ 170	+ 904	+ 7·37	+ 6·98
	Wet ..	Fourth group	3,364	12,506	3 11 3	3,798	15,191	4 0 0	+ 434	+ 2,685	+ 12·90	+ 21·47
		Fifth group	1,088	3,340	3 1 1	1,276	3,827	3 0 0	+ 188	+ 487	+ 17·28	+ 14·58
		Total wet ..	7,486	33,272	4 7 1	8,318	38,167	4 9 5	+ 832	+ 4,895	+ 11·11	+ 14·65
		Total dry and wet ..	101,469	58,120	..	110,780	65,741	..	+ 9,311	+ 7,621	+ 9·18	+ 13·08
Kalyandrug ..	Dry ..	First group	73,196	17,097	0 3 9	77,734	19,529	0 4 0	+ 4,538	+ 2,432	+ 6·20	+ 14·22
		Third group	1,932	10,538	5 7 3	2,081	11,748	5 10 4	+ 149	+ 1,210	+ 7·71	+ 11·48
	Wet ..	Fourth group	2,013	8,267	4 1 9	2,186	8,719	3 15 10	+ 173	+ 452	+ 8·59	+ 5·46
		Fifth group	1,650	4,675	2 13 4	1,954	6,598	2 13 10	+ 304	+ 923	+ 18·42	+ 19·74
		Total wet ..	5,595	23,480	4 3 2	6,221	26,065	4 3 0	+ 626	+ 2,585	+ 11·19	+ 11·01
		Total dry and wet ..	78,791	40,577	..	83,955	45,594	..	+ 5,164	+ 5,017	+ 6·55	+ 12·36
Penukonda ..	Dry ..	First group	95,068	27,210	0 4 7	102,107	29,426	0 4 7	+ 7,039	+ 2,216	+ 7·40	+ 8·14
		Second group	2,971	17,628	5 14 11	3,244	20,063	6 2 11	+ 273	+ 2,435	+ 9·19	+ 13·81
		Third group	3,171	14,237	4 7 10	3,397	16,281	4 12 8	+ 226	+ 2,044	+ 7·13	+ 14·36
	Wet ..	Fourth group	6,450	27,533	4 4 4	7,014	28,671	4 1 5	+ 564	+ 1,138	+ 8·74	+ 4·13
		Fifth group	563	1,894	3 5 10	634	1,878	2 15 5	+ 71	− 16	+ 12·61	− 0·84
		Total wet ..	13,155	61,292	4 10 7	14,289	66,893	4 10 11	+ 1,134	+ 5,601	+ 8·62	+ 9·14
		Total dry and wet ..	108,223	88,502	..	116,396	96,319	..	+ 8,173	+ 7,817	+ 7·55	+ 8·83
Total of four taluks ..	Dry ..		409,222	113,782	0 4 5	440,555	1,28,120	0 4 8	+ 31,333	+ 14,338	+ 7·1	+ 12 60
	Wet ..		37,633	165,318	4 6 3	41,663	1,84,507	4 6 10	+ 4,030	+ 19,189	+ 10·71	+ 11·60
Grand Total ..			446,855	279,100	..	482,218	3,12,627	..	+ 35,363	+ 33,527	+ 7·91	+ 12·01

The annexed abstract shows in one view the amounts and percentages of the increase or decrease in area and assessment:—

Dry.

Taluks.	Increase or decrease by settlement over or below the revenue. Area.	Percentage.	Assessment.	Percentage.
1	2	3	4	5
	Acs.		Rs.	
Anantapur	+ 11,277	+ 7·67	+ 6,964	+ 15·60
Dharamavaram	+ 8,479	+ 9·02	+ 2,726	+ 10·97
Kalyandrug	+ 4,538	+ 6·20	+ 2,432	+ 14·22
Penukonda	+ 7,039	+ 7·40	+ 2,216	+ 8·14
Total ..	+ 31,333	+ 7·66	+ 14,338	+ 12·60

For purposes of comparison of the said results with those of the western taluks of Bellary approved by the Board and Government, I beg to append the following statement:—

Dry or wet.	Name of taluks.	Group.	Occupied: As per jamabandi. Revenue area.	As per jamabandi. Assessment.	As per jamabandi. Average.	As per settlement. Survey area.	As per settlement. Assessment.	As per settlement. Average.	Difference. Extent.	Difference. Assessment.	Percentage. Extent.	Percentage. Assessment
			Acs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Acs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Acs.	Rs.		
Dry.	Hospet		66,049	29,602	0 7 2	71,111	33,276	0 7 6	+ 5,062	+ 3,674	+ 8	+ 12
	Hadagalli		184,535	1,07,030	0 9 3	192,145	1,14,885	0 9 7	+ 7,610	+ 7,855	+ 4	+ 7
	Kudligi		123,018	59,406	0 7 9	129,003	62,707	0 7 9	+ 5,985	+ 3,301	+ 5	+ 5
	Rayadrug		185,713	94,056	0 8 1	199,236	1,03,889	0 8 4	+ 13,523	+ 9,833	+ 7	+ 10
	Total		559,315	2,90,094	0 8 4	591,495	3,14,757	0 8 6	+ 32,180	+ 24,663	+ 4	+ 8

There is no doubt that, taken as a whole, the said four taluks of Bellary are generally much superior to those of Anantapur now reported on. The former contain a far higher percentage of black cotton soils than the latter as shown below:—

Percentage of black cotton soils.

Hadagalli	30	Anantapur	12
Rayadrug	39	Dharmavaram	6
Hospet	24	Kalyandrug	4
Kudligi	13	Penukonda	15

Wet.

Taluks.	Groups.	Increase or decrease by settlement over or below revenue.			
		Area.	Percentage.	Assessment.	Percentage.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Acs.		Rs.	
Anantapur	Second	+ 184	+ 8·15	+ 1,581	+ 12·09
	Third	+ 148	+ 9·29	+ 650	+ 9·36
	Fourth	+ 616	+ 11·93	+ 2,831	+ 14·22
	Fifth	+ 490	+ 20·55	+ 1,046	+ 14·24
	Total ..	+ 1,438	+ 12·62	+ 6,108	+ 12·92
Dharmavaram	Second	+ 40	+ 5·51	+ 819	+ 18·32
	Third	+ 170	+ 7·37	+ 904	+ 6·98
	Fourth	+ 434	+ 12·90	+ 2,685	+ 21·47
	Fifth	+ 188	+ 17·28	+ 487	+ 14·58
	Total ..	+ 832	+ 11·11	+ 4,895	+ 14·65
Kalyandrug	Third	+ 149	+ 7·71	+ 1,210	+ 11·48
	Fourth	+ 173	+ 8·59	+ 452	+ 5·46
	Fifth	+ 304	+ 18·42	+ 923	+ 19·74
	Total ..	+ 626	+ 11·19	+ 2,585	+ 11·01
Penukonda	Second	+ 273	+ 9·19	+ 2,435	+ 13·81
	Third	+ 226	+ 7·13	+ 2,044	+ 14·36
	Fourth	+ 564	+ 8·74	1,138	+ 4·13
	Fifth	+ 71	+ 12·61	— 16	— 0·84
	Total ..	+ 1,134	+ 8·62	+ 5,601	+ 9·14
	Grand Total ..	+ 4,030	+ 10·71	+ 19,189	+ 11·60

For purposes of comparison with the results of the western taluks of Bellary, I beg to append the subjoined statement :—

Wet or dry.	Taluks.	Groups.	As per jumabandi.		Occupied						Percentage.	
			Revenue area.	Assessment	As per settlement.			Comparison.			Extent.	Assessment.
					Survey area.	Average.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Average.		
			Acs.	Rs.	Acs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Acs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.		
Wet	Hospet	First	6,669	55,803	6,841	8 15 8	61,450	+ 172	+ 5,647	+ 0 10	+ 3	+ 10
		Second	942	5,819	1,049	5 14 1	6,166	+ 107	+ 347	+ 0 6	+ 11	+ 6
		Third	417	2,191	452	5 3 6	2,359	+ 35	+ 168	+ 0 8	+ 8	+ 8
		Fourth	1,843	8,908	2,033	4 6 3	8,930	+ 190	+ 22	+ 0 0	+ 10	+ 0
		Fifth	228	1,039	251	3 12 4	946	+ 23	— 93	— 0 9	+ 8	+ 9
		Total ..	10,099	73,760	10,626	7 8 3	79,851	+ 527	+ 6,091	+ 0 5	+ 5	+ 8
	Hadagali	First	8	16	5	5 0 0	24	— 3	+ 8	+ 0 38	— 38	+ 50
		Second	128	741	145	6 0 9	877	+ 17	+ 136	+ 0 13	— 13	+ 18
		Third	482	2,735	498	5 12 8	2,883	+ 16	+ 148	+ 0 3	+ 3	+ 5
		Fourth	690	3,489	737	4 10 5	3,431	+ 47	+ 58	— 0 7	+ 7	+ 2
		Fifth	248	953	286	3 7 7	995	+ 38	+ 42	+ 0 15	+ 15	+ 4
		Total ..	1,556	7,934	1,671	4 14 7	8,210	+ 115	+ 276	+ 0 7	+ 7	+ 4
	Kudligi	Third	2,491	13,741	2,640	5 6 2	14,214	+ 149	+ 472	+ 0 6	+ 6	+ 3
		Fourth	2,014	8,263	2,318	3 10 5	8,468	+ 304	+ 205	+ 0 15	+ 15	+ 2
		Fifth	874	3,529	1,016	3 7 3	3,516	+ 142	— 13	— 0 16	+ 16	..
		Total ..	5,379	25,534	5,974	4 6 2	26,198	+ 595	+ 664	+ 0 11	+ 11	+ 3
	Rayadrug	Third	2,553	12,152	2,956	4 7 3	13,167	+ 403	+ 1,015	+ 0 16	+ 16	+ 8
		Fourth	5,759	21,106	6,550	3 8 4	23,061	+ 791	+ 1,955	+ 0 14	+ 14	+ 9
		Fifth	741	2,317	965	2 12 9	2,668	+ 224	+ 351	+ 0 30	+ 30	+ 15
		Total ..	9,053	35,575	10,471	3 11 5	38,896	+ 1,418	+ 3,321	+ 0 16	+ 16	+ 9
	Total wet ..	First	6,677	55,819	6,846	8 15 8	61,474	+ 169	+ 5,655	+ 0 3	+ 3	+ 10
		Second	1,070	6,560	1,194	5 14 5	7,043	+ 124	+ 483	+ 0 12	+ 12	+ 7
		Third	5,943	30,820	6,546	4 15 9	32,623	+ 603	+ 1,893	+ 0 10	+ 10	+ 6
		Fourth	10,306	41,766	11,638	3 12 4	43,890	+ 1,332	+ 2,124	+ 0 13	+ 13	+ 5
		Fifth	2,091	7,838	2,518	3 3 8	8,125	+ 427	+ 287	+ 0 20	+ 20	+ 4
		Total ..	26,087	1,42,803	28,742	5 5 4	1,53,155	+ 2,655	+ 10,352	+ 0 10	+ 10	+ 7

In dry, the increase in the Anantapur taluk is Rs. 6,964 or 15·60 per cent., of which 7·67 per cent. is accounted for by the increase in area. The average revenue rate is As. 4–10 per acre, while the settlement average is As. 5–3. In the Dharmavaram taluk, the increase is Rs. 2,726 or 11 per cent. against an increase of 9 per cent. in area. The settlement average rate is As. 4–4 against the old average of As. 4–3. In Kalyandrug, the increase in assessment is Rupees 2,432 or 14·22 per cent. against an increase of 6·20 per cent. in area. The settlement average rate is As. 4–0 against the revenue average of As. 3–9, and in Penukonda, the proposed settlement results in an increase of Rs. 2,216 or 8·14 per cent., of which 7·40 is accounted for by the increase in area. The greatest increase has occurred in the Anantapur taluk, which is the best of the four taluks now under report. Some reductions may have to be made in all the taluks during the hearing of the ryots' objections in cases of large increases of assessment in individual pattahs, and these will slightly reduce the above percentages. The averages show that the proposed rates are moderate and lenient and so are the results as a necessary consequence.

In wet, it will be seen that the increases due to the proposed settlement are also moderate, and that the settlement average rates compare favourably with the revenue averages.

"These districts are the poorest and the most backward in the Presidency, the most sterile and the most subject to drought, the ryots pay the present revenue with difficulty; they have not as yet fully recovered from the famine, and to impose on them largely increased burthens will certainly check, if not entirely arrest, their progress. His Excellency in Council considers that good policy alone demands the most lenient assessment of these districts" (paragraph 2 of G.O., No. 731, Revenue), dated 23rd October 1888. If this was the view that the Government took in the case of the Alur, Adóni, Bellary, Gooty, and Tadpatri taluks, comprised in Mr. Cox's scheme, on which the Government Order quoted above was passed, the above remarks are applicable with even greater force to the taluks we are now treating of, as they are by far inferior to the said five. I therefore consider that the results now proposed, which are moderate, may be accepted.

30. *Incidence of the proposed assessments.*—The next statement shows the incidence of the proposed assessments (talukwar), which further proves that sufficient leniency has been shown in the application of the rates.

Wet.

Rate per acre.	Under direct flow. Survey area.	Under direct flow. Percentage.	Under direct flow. Assessment.	Under baling. Rate per acre.	Under baling. Survey area.	Under baling. Percentage.	Under baling. Assessment.
1	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	Acs.		Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Acs.		Rs.
Anantapur.							
2 0 0	624	5	5,308	..	..	..	..
1 8 0	867	3	2,933	..	..	..	..
1 0 0	842	3	2,392	..	..	..	..
0 12 0	1,378	11	8,269	..	..	..	..
0 8 0	1,820	14	9,101	..	..	..	..
0 6 0	2,785	22	11,141	..	..	..	..
0 4 0	2,832	22	8,498	..	..	..	..
0 2 0	1,459	11	3,649	..	..	..	..
..	669	5	1,338	..	..	..	..
..	193	1	289	..	..	..	..
..	19	..	19	..	..	..	..
..	347	3	445	..	..	..	..
Total ..	12,835	100	58,382	..	..	..	..
Dharmavaram.							
2 0 0	260	3	2,212	..	..	..	..
1 8 0	340	4	2,723	..	..	..	..
1 0 0	649	8	4,540	7 0 0	16	11	110
0 12 0	1,258	15	7,544	6 0 0	34	24	267
0 8 0	1,266	16	6,324	5 0 0	58	41	291
0 6 0	1,939	24	7,758	4 0 0	7	5	26
0 4 0	1,329	16	3,994	3 0 0	19	13	58
0 2 0	662	8	1,657	2 8 0	8	6	19
..	381	4	662	..	..	..	..
..	72	1	108	..	..	..	..
..	47	1	47	..	..	..	..
..	23	..	29	..	..	..	..
Total ..	8,176	100	37,598	..	142	100	711
Deduct baling remission ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	142
Net assessment ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	569

Dry.

Rate per acre.	Survey area.	Percentage.	Assessment.
1	2	3	4
	Acs.		Rs.
Anantapur.			
2 0 0	20	..	40
1 8 0	1,399	1	2,099
1 0 0	6,232	4	6,232
0 12 0	5,234	3	8,925
0 8 0	11,204	7	5,603
0 6 0	35,696	23	13,387
0 4 0	63,316	40	15,831
0 2 0	34,930	22	4,367
..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..
Special rate ..	221	..	107
Total ..	1,58,252	100	51,591
Dharmavaram.			
2 0 0	3	..	7
1 8 0	970	1	1,455
1 0 0	2,190	2	2,190
0 12 0	2,202	2	1,652
0 8 0	4,450	4	2,225
0 6 0	12,406	12	4,652
0 4 0	42,258	41	10,564
0 2 0	37,428	37	4,679
..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..
Special rate ..	555	1	150
Total ..	1,02,462	100	27,574
Deduct baling remission ..	..	..	..
Net assessment ..	..	..	..

Rate per acre.	Survey area.	Percentage.	Assessment.
1	2	3	4
	Acs.		Rs.
Penukonda.			
2 0 0	1,000	1	2,000
1 8 0	1,000	1	1,800
1 0 0	2,000	2	2,000
0 12 0	2,000	2	1,500
0 8 0	4,000	4	2,000
0 6 0	12,000	12	4,500
0 4 0	41,000	41	10,250
0 2 0	37,000	37	4,625
..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..
Special rate ..	1,000	1	150
Total ..	1,00,000	100	30,825
Deduct baling remission ..	..	..	..
Net assessment ..	..	..	..

Wet.

Under direct flow.

Under baling.

Rate per acre.	Survey area.	Percentage.	Assessment.	Rate per acre.	Survey area.	Percentage.	Assessment.
5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Kalyandrug.							
Rs. A. P.	Acs.		Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Acs.		Rs.
8 0 0	214	4	1,716	.. .. ..	..	..	..
7 0 0	364	6	2,552	7 0 0	14	13	99
6 0 0	874	14	5,244	.. .. ..	..	47	345
5 0 0	953	16	4,764	5 0 0	49	19	78
4 0 0	1,397	23	5,589	4 0 0	20	17	53
3 0 0	997	16	2,990	3 0 0	18	4	11
2 8 0	752	12	1,881	2 8 0	4	..	..
2 0 0	252	4	504	.. .. ..	..	..	..
1 8 0	197	3	296	.. .. ..	..	..	..
1 0 0	33	1	33	.. .. ..	..	..	..
..	83	1	115	.. .. ..	..	..	..
202	6,116	100	25,684	..	105	100	486
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	105
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	381
19,529	6,116	100	25,684	..	105	100	486
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	105
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	381
Penukonda.							
8 8 0	389	3	3,308	.. .. ..	..	..	..
8 0 0	649	5	5,192	.. .. ..	..	..	..
7 0 0	1,211	9	8,476	7 0 0	43	41	300
6 0 0	1,894	13	11,366	6 0 0	5	5	32
5 0 0	2,825	20	14,125	5 0 0	10	10	49
4 0 0	3,440	24	13,759	4 0 0	39	38	157
3 0 0	2,374	17	7,123	3 0 0	5	6	15
2 8 0	810	5	2,024	2 8 0	..	..	..
2 0 0	372	3	744	2 0 0	1	1	2
1 8 0	176	1	264	.. .. ..	..	..	..
1 0 0	7	..	7	.. .. ..	..	..	..
..	39	..	53	.. .. ..	..	..	..
330	14,186	100	66,441	..	103	100	655
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	103
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	452
1,753	14,186	100	66,441	..	103	100	655
2,886	..	..	..	..	..	..	103
3,161	..	..	..	..	..	..	452
7,323	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10,336	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3,637	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
29,426	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
29,426	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Dry.

Rate per acre.	Survey area.	Percentage.	Assessment.
1	2	3	4
Rs. A. P.	Acs.		Rs.
1 8 0	244	..	..
1 0 0	1,887	2	1,887
0 12 0	2,399	3	1,799
0 8 0	3,308	4	1,654
0 6 0	6,742	9	2,530
0 4 0	26,130	34	6,533
0 2 0	36,455	47	4,558
..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..
..	669	1	202
Special rate	77,734	100	19,529
.. .. ..	..	..	..
Total ..	..	..	..
Deduct baling remission	..	..	..
Net assessment	..	..	..
1 8 0	220	..	..
1 0 0	1,753	2	1,753
0 12 0	3,848	4	2,886
0 8 0	6,322	6	3,161
0 6 0	19,529	19	7,323
0 4 0	41,343	40	10,336
0 2 0	29,092	29	3,637
..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..
Special rate	102,107	100	29,426
.. .. ..	..	..	..
Total ..	..	..	..
Deduct baling remission	..	..	..
Net assessment	..	..	..

From this it will be observed that in all the four taluks, only 23 acres are assessed at the highest of the proposed rates, viz., Rs. 2. This rate is applicable only to lands classified as 3–1. Such lands were found to be extremely rare. Only 20 acres were found fit for it in the No. 29, Vupparapalli village, in the Anantapur taluk, situated in a tank-bed, and 3 acres in No. 89, Apparajucheruvu village, in the Dharmavaram taluk. Practically, therefore, the highest rate is Rs. 1–8–0 per acre, at which 1 per cent. of the lands in Anantapur, 1 per cent. in Dharmavaram, and barely 1 per cent. in Kalyandrug and Penukonda are assessed. These are mostly garden lands under wells and are no doubt fit for this rate. Four per cent. of the dry lands in Anantapur, 2 per cent. in Dharmavaram, 2 per cent. in Kalyandrug, 2 per cent. in Penukonda are assessed at one rupee per acre. 23 per cent. of the lands in Anantapur, 12 per cent. in Dharmavaram, 9 per cent. in Kalyandrug and 19 per cent. in Penukonda are assessed at 6 annas. The four-anna rate predominates in all the taluks except in Kalyandrug, where more land was assessed at 2 annas. This taluk is the worst of all, where 74 per cent. of the dry ayacut is unoccupied waste. In wet, 5 per cent. of the lands in Anantapur, 3 per cent. in Dharmavaram and 3 per cent. in Penukonda; are assessed at the highest rate, Rs. 8–8–0 per acre. The 4 rupees rate predominates in all the taluks, being applied to 22 per cent. of the lands in Anantapur, to 24 per cent. in Dharmavaram, to 23 per cent. in Kalyandrug and 24 per cent. in Penukonda.

31. *Future Sources of Revenue.*—For the future sources of revenue, there are unoccupied waste lands, as shown in the subjoined statement:—

Taluks.	Dry.			Wet.		
	Survey area.	Assessment.	Average.	Survey area.	Assessment.	Average.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Acs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Acs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Anantapur	173,045	40,156 9 0	0 3 9	4,088·10	11,604 0 0	2 13 5
Dharmavaram	156,145 66	29,939 6 0	0 3 1	1,605·81	5,540 2 0	3 7 2
Kalyandrug	243,505·92	41,882 12 0	0 2 9	1,850·7	4,889 4 0	2 10 3
Penukonda	76,904·33	16,444 7 0	0 3 5	1,838·25	5,859 10 0	3 3 0
Total ..	649,600·91	1,28,423 2 0	0 3 2	9,382·23	27,893 0 0	2 15 7

32. The ryots in this district do not, as a rule, permanently keep dry lands in pattahs, except those under wells, the few acres of good regar lands and the red lands immediately adjoining village-sites. The cultivation is constantly shifting. It is no doubt the case in regard to the inferior dry lands in all districts, but not to the enormous extent that prevails in Anantapur. The Sivoyi jamah item forms one-third of the total land revenue demand in several villages and as much as one half in some. Sodirazinamahs and dharkhasts are numerous every year.

33. *Second Crop Charge.*—The wet ayacuts in the six taluks in question appear to contain a large number of wells under which a second crop is almost invariably grown. Further, under several of the small spring channels (Bugga kalvas) also, the ryots grow a second crop. During my tours in the said taluks I used to explain to the ryots of each village I visited, the principles of the composition on account of second-crop assessment and the favourable rates sanctioned by Government in the case of lands, the irrigation of a second crop on which is supplemented from private wells. The ryots were very much pleased when they heard of these lenient rates and expressed that they would very gladly compound for the second-crop assessment.

34. The rates of composition approved by Government in the case of the already settled taluks of these two districts are shown below:—

For first and second class sources where the supply of water is not reliable.	One-third of the first-crop assessment.
For third class sources where the supply of water is not reliable.	One-third of the first-crop assessment.
For fourth class sources where the supply of water is not reliable.	One-fourth of the first-crop assessment.
For fifth class sources where the supply of water is not reliable.	One-fifth of the first-crop assessment.

In cases where the second crop is raised mainly by the aid of wells, the rates of composition are with reference to Board's order in paragraph 7 of their Proceedings, dated the 20th February 1894, No. 96, to be reduced as under :—

For first and second classes where the supply of water is not reliable			... $\frac{1}{6}$
For third class	do.	do.	... $\frac{1}{6}$
For fourth class	do.	do.	... $\frac{1}{8}$
For fifth class	do.	do.	... $\frac{1}{10}$

The above rates will, with the approval of Government, be applied to the six taluks under consideration.

35. *Irrigation by lift.*—The usual remission of one rupee an acre for the first crop and half a rupee for the second will be allowed in the case of lands irrigated by means of mechanical appliances.

36. *Revision of tank ayacut.*—The necessary accounts for the transfer of dry lands to wet and *vice versa* have been prepared, and these transfers will be carried out on further enquiry at the time of settlement and appeal hearing, when the necessity for these changes can be more satisfactorily decided by a detailed enquiry in the presence of the ryots.

37. *Tank-bed lands.*—A statement of these lands will be sent to the Collector of the district as directed in G.O. No. 1533 of the 24th July 1879.

38. *Items to be attended to at the time of settlement.*—Besides the revision of wet ayacuts, the following items will be disposed of at the time of settlement :—

(1) Transfer of pattahs.
(2) Granting additions to village sites.

39. *Imposition of large increases on individual pattahs by increments.*—In all the previous settlements except that of Tanjore, large increases on individual pattahs due to the settlement were ordered to be imposed gradually at the rates shown below :—

In cases where the increase varied from 25 to 50 per cent., it was ordered to be equally distributed over four years. In case where it exceeded 50 per cent., it was equally distributed over eight years. In Board's Proceedings of the 20th January 1894, No. 56, this procedure was changed and substituted by the following :—

"If the increase of assessment due to settlement in individual cases exceeds 25 per cent. of the old 'assessment,' a sum equal to 25 per cent. of such 'assessment' will be levied at once and the remainder by instalments equal to 12½ per cent. of the old 'assessment.'

40. The said order was received by me when I was settling Harpanahalli, and I then asked for instructions as to whether it should be brought into force in that taluk. The Board decided (Proceedings, dated the 16th May 1894, No. 2914, Mis.) that it should not be applied to the Harpanahalli taluk, where, therefore, the increments were calculated according to the old rule. In my opinion, we should not depart from the principles adopted in the case of the already-settled taluks (Gooty and Tadpatri) of *this same* district, and I would therefore recommend that they should be applied to these six taluks also, *i.e.*, the increases should be levied in four equal instalments when they vary from 25 to 50 per cent., and in eight instalments when they exceed 50 per cent.

41. The rates herein proposed may, if approved by Government, be applied without any further enquiry to the other two taluks—Hindupur and Madakasira. Of course, at the time of settlement and before the issue of rough pattahs, statements in the prescribed form showing villagewar the results of the application of the rates will be submitted for the Board's sanction.

42. With reference to paragraph 15 above regarding the classes of irrigation works, I beg to observe that I adopted them because they were approved in respect of the other settled taluks of these districts. But the Commissioner, who talked over the subject with me the other day in the Board's office, was of opinion that the following classification would be better :—

Tanks containing from six to eight months' supply to be placed in the second class.

Tanks and spring channels supplying water from four to under six months to be placed in the third class.

Tanks and spring channels supplying water from two to under four months to be placed in the fourth class.

Tanks and spring channels supplying water for less than two months to be placed in the fifth class.

If approved, this classification will be adopted at the time of settlement. This will slightly raise the present financial results, but the necessary relief will be granted at the time of appeal hearing in cases of large increases in individual pattahs.

43. The Board having ordered that the four taluks now reported on should all be settled by the end of the current fasli (30th June 1896), I respectfully request that the order of Government on this report may, if possible, be obtained and communicated to me not later than the 15th November next, if not earlier.

Resolution—dated 2nd October 1895, No. 303.

The Board begs to submit for the approval of Government a revised scheme, prepared by Deputy Commissioner M.R.Ry. Runga Chariar, for the settlement of the Anantapur district, excluding the two northern taluks of Gooty and Tadpatri, which were settled in 1891–92—*vide* G.O., No. 729, dated 12th September 1890.

2. Though the Acting Commissioner had seen all the taluks of the adjoining Bellary district, his knowledge of Anantapur was limited to what he had read of it, and the submission of the scheme has been necessarily delayed to admit of his inspecting the six taluks, and the classification of soils. Having spent four weeks on this duty he is now in a better position to review the Deputy Commissioner's proposals.

3. *General observations.*—The taluk sketch-maps submitted by the Deputy Commissioner leave much to be desired, but the excellent little map No. 6 in the atlas of the Madras Presidency, published by the Central Survey Office in 1892, gives a good view of the district and its surroundings, with a sufficiency of topographical details. The railway running almost south from Dharmavaram through Guttur, Penukonda and Hindupur to Bangalore has been opened since the map was published. Of the six taluks, Kalyandrug is the most stony, most arid, and poorest, and Dharmavaram and Anantapur follow next. Over a great part of these taluks the poverty of the upland soils beggars description. If the ground is not covered with rocks and boulders, it mostly resembles the surface of a road newly laid with stones and not yet rolled. Acre after acre, and mile after mile, it is difficult to put the point of a walking-stick on anything which is not a fragment of white quartz, grey granite, or red gravel. Such land is most of it entirely without saleable value.

Praiseworthy, but feeble, attempts have been made here and there to collect the larger stones into heaps. With stone-rakes the small stones might gradually be drawn into parallel ridges on the slopes, and a step might be thus made towards the terracing which renders cultivable the hill-sides of the West Coast. But the look of the ground coupled with the scanty rainfall, and frequent droughts, is enough to discourage the stoutest hearts. It is worth recording that at Atmakúr, sixteen miles west from Anantapur town, the villagers placed foremost in the list of items making-up the total cost of cultivating dry land, the expense of providing sandals for the coolies. No cooly can work on such land bare-footed.

4. Large flocks of sheep and goats, by dint of much walking, find a living from the thorns and scanty herbage, and the manufacture of ghee from their milk, and the weaving of woollen cumblies afford employment to a portion of the sparse population. The manure of the flocks is prized and utilized by penning them on the best lands.

5. Dry lands on which there are any trees, or which are capable of irrigation from wells, are permanently occupied; but otherwise the regular practice is to hold dry land for two or three years, and then to throw it up and allow it to lie fallow for an equal period. Inam dry lands are treated in the same way.

Theoretically the relinquished land is available for assignment to any applicant, but the village unwritten code of honour requires that the person relinquishing should be allowed to resume possession at the end of the three years' fallow.

In the first of the three years of occupation horsegram is generally grown as a late crop. In the following June, yellow cholam, cumbu, gingelly, beans, greengram and dholl are sown as a mixed crop. The grain comes first to harvest: then the gingelly: then the beans and greengram; and, lastly, the dholl. In the third year korra, or châma, is grown as a separate crop.

6. In hollows at far intervals there are oases marking village sites, with topes of trees, and tank-or well-cultivation. Into these hollows what soil there is has been washed by the rains of centuries. Great wells from 40 to 50 feet square, and 30 or 40 feet deep, have been laboriously chipped or blasted through solid rock, and 4 or 5 acres of land under each of these yield splendid crops of white cholam and ragi.

The water is lifted by the ordinary single mhote, worked sometimes with two, sometimes with three, yoke of bullocks, and always with three men. The bullocks do not back up the inclined plane as in Coimbatore, for the incline is at an angle of 45 degrees. Each yoke of bullocks, attended by a driver, takes its turn in hauling-up the bucket, and then walks up the slope, while the man in charge of the rope is pulled up the incline by the descending empty bucket, and attaches the rope to the next pair of bullocks waiting at the top.

Under these wells two, and often three, crops are raised in the year—first white cholam, then ragi, and lastly korra if the water holds out. The bullocks used are fine animals costing Rs. 200 a pair. Taking the low figure of one rupee as representing the daily hire of two yoke of bullocks and three men, the cost of water-lifting for 8 months comes to Rs. 240 per well, or Rs. 48 per acre. Yet when, as often happens, these well-lands are leased out, the owner contrives to get a rent of one-third, and sometimes one-half, of the gross produce. The cost of a large well is reckoned at Rs. 1,000. A large number of deserted wells, which have not struck water, indicate the risks of well-sinking. One advantage that these red-soil taluks possess over the black-soil tracts is that the well-water is scarcely ever salt.

7. South of the taluks above described comes the Penukonda taluk, which is extremely hilly. The red and mixed soils in the intervening valleys are fair, and the hills attract thunder-storms which give this taluk some advantage in respect of rainfall, the average being 24·33 inches against 21 in the three taluks to the north of it.

8. The Hindupur taluk lies to the south of Penukonda, and is a flat plain mostly free from stones. There is a fair amount of good red and mixed soil, and the average rainfall is over 23 inches. The Madakasira taluk is a narrow strip stretching westwards from Hindupur into the Mysore territory. Between Madakasira and Kalyandrug there is a high range of hills, with peaks from 3,000 to 3,800 feet in altitude. Madakasira is the best taluk in respect of rainfall, presumably because of its great elevation, its hills, and its lying furthest to the south-west. It rejoices in an average of nearly 24½ inches, against 24·33 inches in Penukonda, 23·12 inches in Hindupur, and about 21 inches in the other three taluks.

In paragraph 7 the Deputy Commissioner remarks that, so far as regards unoccupied areas, the taluks of Hindupur and Madakasira do not appear to be better than the others. In both these taluks ragi, not cholam, is the staple food-grain, and the commutation price, if separately calculated for these two taluks, is Rs. 100 for ragi, as against Rs. 121 for cholam. These two taluks have not yet been classified, and lest it should be supposed that the lower price of the staple food-grain calls for a lower scale of rates than in the four other taluks, a few further descriptive remarks may be serviceable.

To the traveller the general aspect of both taluks presents a pleasing contrast to the stony, arid wastes of Kalyandrug and Dharmavaram. At page 4 of the Bellary Manual the Madakasira taluk is called, with some poetical exaggeration, "the garden of the district." In both taluks there are numerous small gardens of areca and cocoanut palms, in which also betel-vines, oranges, limes, jack-fruit, custard-apples and plantains are grown. Trees are more plentiful both scattered and in topes. In Madakasira, besides the ubiquitous bâbul, considerable areas are covered with Kânugu

(*Pongamia glabra*). Oil is made from its seeds, and its leaves are highly valued for manure. There are in both taluks wide stretches of good soil, both red and black, free from stones. Patches of saffron, tobacco, chillies, onions and vegetables surround the villages, and proclaim more comfortable circumstances. In Hindupur, sugarcane in small plots is extensively cultivated. In both taluks there are undoubtedly large areas of extremely poor soil; but on the whole the occupied lands, both wet and dry, are superior to those of Kalyandrug, Dharmavaram and Anantapur, and as good as those of Penukonda.

9. *Concluded questions.*—Passing now to the Deputy Commissioner's proposals, it must be remarked that most of the questions which require discussion in proposing a settlement scheme are virtually concluded as regards Anantapur by various orders which Government has already passed, and by the precedent of what was approved for the two taluks already settled, and for the adjoining and kindred taluks of the Bellary district.

For instance, the expediency of adopting so low an acreage rate as As. 2 for the minimum dry rate, is not open to discussion.

This rate has been sanctioned and freely used both for the adjoining taluks of Bellary, and for Gooty and Tadpatri.

Given that this is the proper rate for the worst soils, the Acting Commissioner cannot say that it has been too extensively applied, although the total area under it in the four classified taluks amounts to 491,700 acres, or 45 per cent. of the whole. Of the 491,700 acres only 137,900, or a little more than one in four, are held on patta.

In like manner the maximum rates, both wet and dry, are practically fixed by the scales adopted for the kindred taluks of Bellary, in which the dry rates range from As. 2 to Rs. 2-4-0, and the wet rates (except for Tungabhadra irrigation) from Re. 1 to Rs. 9.

10. *High existing rates.*—In the Hindupur and Madakasira taluks, Sir Thomas Munro's rates, which ran up to Rs. 25 per acre when prices were half what they are now, are still remembered. The reductions carried out by Mr. Pelly in 1858–59 still left a considerable area paying rates from Rs. 8 up to Rs. 12. The Acting Commissioner deemed it necessary to collect (though at the cost of some delay) particulars of the areas assessed at wet rates higher than the Deputy Commissioner's proposed maximum (Rs. 8–8–0). The figures for each taluk are shown below :—

Old rates.	Anantapur.		Dharmavaram.		Kalyandrug.		Penukonda.		Total.			Hindupur.	Madakasira.	Total.	
	Occupied.	Unoccupied.	Occupied.	Unoccupied.	Occupied.	Unoccupied.	Occupied.	Unoccupied.	Occupied.	Unoccupied.	Total.	Occupied and unoccupied.	Occupied and unoccupied.	Occupied and unoccupied for the two taluks.	Total of occupied and unoccupied for the six taluks.
RS. A. P.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
12 0 0	147	19	58	2	3	9	223	1	431	31	462	46	79	125	587
11 12 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	7	7
11 8 0	191	13	61	1	4	1	1	..	257	15	272	30	..	30	302
11 4 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1
11 0 0	106	46	8	1	16	6	23	1	153	54	207	11	19	30	237
10 12 0	16	3	.	..	..	..	..	..	16	3	19	..	..	..	19
10 8 0	128	12	99	8	..	..	191	8	418	28	446	189	1	190	636
10 0 0	59	38	56	2	36	3	114	5	265	48	313	140	10	150	463
9 12 0	14	3	37	4	3	4	73	3	127	14	141	57	19	76	217
9 8 0	1	..	..	..	..	..	64	1	65	1	66	7	..	7	73
9 4 0	202	23	10	1	..	..	..	..	212	24	236	16	1	17	253
9 0 0	168	8	4	1	6	..	209	3	387	12	399	19	22	41	440
8 12 0	83	11	69	3	67	3	106	3	325	20	345	106	104	210	555
Total ..	1,115	176	402	23	135	26	1,004	26	2,656	250	2,906	621	263	884	3,790

If it be asked why wet rates which the people have been paying, without complaint, for ninety years should be now reduced, the answer must be that similar reductions have already been sanctioned and carried out in Bellary, Cuddapah and Kurnool, which districts formed part of Sir Thomas Munro's charge and were subject to the same rates of assessment. In Hindupur, Madakasira and Penukonda, the highest rates appear to have been fixed on cocoanut, and areca-nut, plantations, which are generally

small plots within the areas irrigated by tanks; but in many instances the ten-and twelve-rupee rates are found on paddy land under the big tanks, and sometimes under river-channels from the Pennér, which are entirely maintained by the ryots. Particulars of the unoccupied areas have not been collected for Hindupur and Madakasira, but it can be affirmed that nearly the whole of the land under these high rates is under permanent occupation.

11. *Classification.*—With the reduced rates, proposed on the model of those sanctioned for Bellary, the total wet assessments in the four classified taluks will be increased by 11·60 per cent., against an increase of 10·71 per cent in the area, and it is therefore apparent that a reduction in the higher rates of assessment will be accompanied by a more than corresponding increase of the assessment of the lands now paying low rates.

It does not necessarily follow from this that the best lands are being relieved at the expense of the worst. More than eighty years have elapsed since the lands were assessed, and the reductions which have been from time to time made have been percentage reductions, made in office, and not on inspection of the fields.

Lands of similar quality, which should be assessed alike, are now found side by side bearing unequal rates, and in many cases the poorer lands bear the higher assessment.

The Acting Commissioner has examined the "sorting" of the wet lands under the Dharmavaram and Bukkapatnam reservoirs, and several minor tanks, and of the dry lands in many villages; and, making allowance for the fact that the marking out of the lands into blocks of one sort, and the classing of each block as best, good, ordinary, inferior or worst, are operations giving room for much difference of opinion, he considers that the classification has been, on the whole, carefully and fairly done. The ayacuts of the tanks are generally not flat, but very uneven, with rocks and boulders cropping up here and there. They do not therefore readily lend themselves to the block system of classification; and where, as has sometimes happened, poor patches have been included in large blocks of good soil, the necessary relief should be given when the settlement is introduced.

12. *Cultivation expenses for wet lands.*—To follow the Deputy Commissioner through the usual calculation of out turns and cultivation expenses, by which he arrives at rates practically the same as those approved for the western taluks of Bellary, is not a very easy or profitable task.

For wet lands the Deputy Commissioner makes a deduction of one-sixth from the scale of cultivation expenses sanctioned for Bellary, and the Gooty and Tadpatri taluks, that fraction representing the difference in the commutation price of paddy in the two tracts. The Deputy Commissioner shows that this method of making the cost of cultivation vary in the same proportion as the commutation price has on more than one occasion been followed, but it is not easy to demonstrate that it rests on any scientific basis. The cost of seed, and the wages of labour which are mostly paid in grain, will indeed vary with the commutation price, but there is no necessary proportion between the commutation price and the cost of bullocks, implements and manure. The truth is that the Deputy Commissioner is hampered by the fact that the scale of cultivation expenses sanctioned for Bellary is liberal beyond all precedent, and appears to have been adopted to counterbalance an extraordinary commutation rate, as will be seen on comparing the Bellary figures with those of other districts as noted in the margin.

District.	Year of settlement.	Commutation rate, white paddy.	Cultivation expenses for IV. I. soils.
		Rs.	Rs. A. P.
Bellary	1890–94	139 and 141	{ 19 6 0 { 19 2 0
Vizagapatam ..	1889–90	105	10 3 0
South Arcot ..	1887–93	108	11 10 0
North Arcot ..	1881–86	95	12 3 0
Cuddapah ..	1874–83	126	18 4 0
Coimbatore ..	1878–82	126	13 2 10
Tanjore ..	1893–94	121	11 0 0
Madura ..	1885–93	12½	9 12 0
Trichinopoly	1895–96	121	11 0 0
Anantapur as (now proposed).	..	117	15 15 0

The only district in which the Bellary figure is approached is Cuddapah, where the commutation rate is high, and the outturn of IV. I. land (best black loam) was taken as 1,300 Madras measures.

It is not a fact that the expenses of cultivating wet land are greater in Anantapur than in Tanjore, Trichinopoly or Coimbatore; but if any further justification is needed for the moderate reduction made by the Deputy Commissioner from the Bellary scale sanctioned for the Gooty and Tadpatri taluks, it must be based on the statement, for which the authority of Mr. Nicholson may be quoted—*vide* paragraph 20 of his report on the economic condition of Anantapur, Board's Proceedings (Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture), No. 477, dated 30th October 1887—that the implements and cattle used in the black-soil taluks are superior to those used in the red-soil tracts.

The Acting Commissioner is not, however, disposed to press this argument. The heavy Nellore bullocks, used for breaking up the dry black cotton soil, are not generally used for ploughing wet lands. Moreover, well-irrigation is extensively practised in all the taluks, and heavy, powerful bullocks are everywhere kept to work the water-lifts. In the six taluks, excluding whole inam villages, there are nearly 10,000 wells irrigating about 30,000 acres. This is exclusive of 3,168 wells in tank ayacuts, supplementing the tank irrigation. The ploughing bullocks in all the six taluks appear on an average to be neither better nor worse than those in general use throughout the Presidency.

13. *Grain outturns for wet land.*—Hampered by an unduly high scale of cultivation expenses, the Deputy Commissioner is forced to make a high estimate of outturns. It appears to be a fact that his estimate of 1,200 Madras measures of paddy on the best land under the seven great tanks, which are the only sources placed as high as the second class, is often reached, but the estimate is higher than one would choose to adopt as an average. The soils of the ayacuts of most of the tanks contain a large admixture of disintegrated granite, but, whether by virtue or in despite of this, there is no doubt as to their fertility when the tanks can supply water. Had the Acting Commissioner a free hand he would have preferred to arrive at the Deputy Commissioner's rates by adopting a lower scale of outturns and of cultivation expenses. But, however, little satisfactory may be the processes by which the table of rates is reached, the rates themselves appear moderate, suitable, and open to no objection, except that the maximum is nearly one-third less than that to which the ryots have been so long accustomed. Government has deliberately sanctioned the reduced rates in the adjoining districts, and the reduction can afford the ryots and the public no ground for complaint.

14. *Standard dry grains and dry rates.*—Following the orders of Government the Deputy Commissioner has taken cholam and horse-gram, in equal proportions, as the standard dry grains, and has estimated the combined cultivation expenses at one-fourth less than those adopted for cholam in the Gooty and Tadpatri taluks. This reduction is arrived at on the assumption that the cost of cultivating horsegram is about half that of cultivating cholam.

A large reduction is undoubtedly justified for the reasons given in paragraph 26 of the report. It will be seen that even with the reduced scale, Rs. 2–1–0 per acre is allowed for the cultivation of the worst soils, on which the assessment is As. 2, leaving to the Government as its share less than one-eighteenth of the gross produce. Here again, without claiming any scientific basis for the calculations, it may be submitted that the resulting table of dry-rates is suitable. In the four classified taluks the maximum two-rupee rate has been applied to only 23 acres, as there was found to be no other best black clay. Thus the highest dry rate is practically Rs. 1–8–0, which will be mostly paid by the best low-lying lands under well-irrigation. The average dry rate, as proposed, varies from As. 4 in Kalyandrug to As. 5–3 in Anantapur, which is moderate enough in all conscience. The increase over the existing assessment will be 12·60 per cent., of which 7·66 per cent. is covered by increase in area.

15. *Hindupur and Madakasira.*—A few further remarks are called for regarding the yet unclassified taluks of Hindupur and Madakasira. From the figures given in paragraph 20 of the Deputy Commissioner's report it will be noted that, whereas cholam and horse-gram are adopted, in equal proportions, as the standard grains for dry lands, the percentage * cultivated with cholam out of the total cultivated area is small in all taluks except Anantapur.

* Anantapur	22 per cent.
Dharmavaram and Kalyandrug.	8 „
Penukonda	7 „
Hindupur	8 „
Madakasira	4 „

In Hindupur and Madakasira, ragi is the staple food. Twenty-seven per cent. of the area is grown with ragi, but this includes the areas under tanks on which ragi is extensively grown as a first crop. For these two taluks the commutation price for ragi, as worked out in the Board's Office for the same 20 years as have been adopted for cholam, comes to Rs. 100 per garce as against Rs. 121 for cholam. Also horse-gram in Hindupur occupies only 9 per cent. of the cultivated area. The question may therefore be asked whether a lower scale of rates may not be required for these taluks, though they are by appearance and repute the best of the six. So far as the Acting Commissioner has observed, or can learn, there are not many places in which ragi can be successfully grown without some irrigation, and Hindupur and Madakasira appear to be two of these exceptional localities. While it is certain that ragi cannot be grown on the stony uplands of Kalyandrug and Dharmavaram, there appears no reason why cholam should not grow well in Hindupur and Madakasira if the people chose to cultivate it. When asked why they don't grow cholam, the reply is "we don't like it, and we don't want it: ragi suits us better." There are no trustworthy data on which the outturns of the two crops can be compared, but the Acting Commissioner found it to be generally alleged that ragi, where the land is fit for it, produces the better outturn. There appears to be no difference in the cost of cultivation. At the villages in Anantapur, Kalyandrug and Dharmavaram, at which the Acting Commissioner halted in September, he found that ragi and cholam were selling at the same price—about 33 seers a rupee. The two grains are also of about equal value in Ganjám, Vizagapatam, Gódávari and Kurnool.

Except on the assumption that ragi yields a better outturn than cholam, it is difficult to explain the preference of the Hindupur and Madakasira cultivators for the cheaper grain; but it can at least be confidently affirmed that there is no ground for adopting a lower scale of dry rates for these two taluks.

Rs. A. P.	Hindupur. Acs.	Madakasira. Acs.
3 0 0	441	...
2 8 0	6	4
2 4 0	231	...
2 0 0	186	609
1 14 0	23	...
1 13 0	...	190
1 12 0	540	281
Total ...	1,427	1,084

The scale errs rather on the side of moderation. There will be very little best black clay (class III-1) to which alone the maximum two-rupee rate is applicable, and the highest dry rate will thus be Rupees 1-8-0, whereas there have hitherto been considerable areas of dry land assessed at rates above Rs. 1-8-0 as shown in the margin. The general superiority of both taluks in respect of soils and rainfall has already been commented on.

16. *Paragraph* 42.—The grouping of irrigation sources proposed by the Deputy Commissioner follows that sanctioned for Bellary, and there is no need to alter it. What the Acting Commissioner remarked was that, if irrigation sources affording a supply for eight months were to be ranked as second class, the Cauvery itself would come within this category. Below the Grand Anicut its bed is usually dry from February to May.

To raise the grouping of the tanks would be one way of securing a sufficient assessment, if the proposed reduction of cultivation expenses were disapproved; but the Acting Commissioner does not advocate it. Four of the seven reservoirs placed in the second class are indeed vast works, with bunds four or five miles long, 50 or 60 feet high, completely revetted with stone; but the supply entirely fails in years of drought. These tanks have not been full since 1892, and last year the greater portion of the wet revenue had to be remitted.

17. *Paragraph* 39—*Increment remissions.*—The new rule is only half-quoted by the Deputy Commissioner, and he seems to be unaware of the order passed by Government in paragraph 2 of G.O, No. 3, Revenue, dated 8th January 1894, directing that 25 per cent. of the increase should in all cases be charged at once. An amended rule was published in paragraph 2 of Board's Proceedings (Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture), dated 25th April 1894, No. 170, but the wording does not show clearly that what was intended was that the amount to be charged in the first year is the old assessment *plus* 25 per cent. thereof.

The rule, correctly worded, is as follows:—

"If the increase of assessment in individual cases exceeds 25 per cent. of the old assessment, an amount equal to the old assessment *plus* 25 per cent. thereof will be levied in the first year, and the remainder by annual instalments equal to 12½ per cent. of the old assessment. Where, however, such instalments will not admit of the full revised assessment being reached by the twelfth year, the remainder (*i.e.*, the increase over 25 per cent.) will be levied in eleven equal instalments."

The order of Government to levy 25 per cent. of the increase in the first year is peremptory, and the Acting Commissioner considers that the new rule should therefore be applied without modification.

As compared with the old rule used in Gooty and Tadpatri, more has to be paid in the first year, but this is partly compensated for by an increase in the number of subsequent instalments.

18. *Paragraph* 44—*Summary of results.*—Out of a total classified area of 1,141,201 acres (excluding inam land 129,147 acres), 51,045 acres are wet, and 1,090,156 acres are dry. The assessment on the occupied wet area will be raised from Rs. 1,65,318 to Rs. 1,84,507, giving an increase of Rs. 19,189, or 11·60 per cent., of which 10·71 is covered by increase in area. The assessment on the dry occupied area (leaving out of account about 140,000 acres of fugitive cultivation) will be raised from Rs. 1,13,782 to Rs. 1,28,120, giving an increase of Rs. 14,338, or 12·60 per cent., of which 7·66 per cent. is covered by increase in area. The total increase will be Rs. 33,527 or 12·01 per cent. Assuming that the increase in Hindupur and Madakasira will be in the same proportion, it will amount to Rs. 23,190. Adding Rs. 21,557, the increase in Gooty and Tadpatri already settled, the total result of the settlement of the whole district will be an increase of rather over Rs. 78,000, or 9·7 per cent. on the assessment of the holdings, excluding water-rate and second-crop charge.

19. The following statement shows the area remaining available for occupation under each money rate:—

Money-rates.	Taram.	Whether wet or dry.	Anantapur.		Dharmavaram.		Penukonda.		Kalyandrug.		Total of the four taluks.	
			Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment	Area.	Assessment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Rs. A.			Acs.	Rs.	Acs.	Rs.	Acs.	Rs.	Acs.	Rs.	Acs.	Rs.
8 8	1	Wet.	4	36	9	80	2	20	..	..	15	136
8 ..	2	Wet.	3	21	6	50	4	29	1	10	14	110
7 ..	3	Wet.	12	81	53	370	12	83	42	292	119	826
6 ..	4	Wet.	94	567	40	242	73	439	16	98	223	1,346
5 ..	5	Wet.	274	1,370	384	1,919	148	740	164	820	970	4,849
4 ..	6	Wet.	408	1,632	210	839	480	1,919	233	932	1,331	5,322
3 ..	7	Wet.	1,200	3,601	226	678	294	883	269	808	1,989	5,970
2 8	8	Wet.	854	2,135	185	461	368	919	231	576	1,638	4,091
2 ..	9	Wet.	747	1,494	357	714	300	600	195	390	1,599	3,198
1 8	10	Wet.	350	525	103	154	141	212	528	792	1,122	1,683
1 ..	11	Wet.	142	142	33	33	16	16	171	171	362	362
	Total ..		4,088	11,604	1,606	5,540	1,838	5,860	1,850	4,889	9,382	27,893

Money-rates.	Taram.	Whether wet or dry.	Anantapur.		Dharmavaram.		Penukonda.		Kalyandrug.		Total of the four taluks.	
			Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Rs.	A.		ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.
1	8	1	60	90	37	55	12	17	22	33	131	195
1	..	2	508	508	149	149	74	74	414	414	1,145	1,145
..	12	3	1,080	810	299	224	377	282	692	519	2,448	1,855
..	8	4	5,232	2,616	1,096	552	1,123	562	1,134	567	8,585	4,297
..	6	5	21,583	8,094	10,800	4,049	9,244	3,467	5,182	1,943	46,809	17,553
..	4	6	79,728	19,932	55,512	13,878	30,259	7,565	71,192	17,798	236,691	59,173
..	2	7	64,854	8,107	88,253	11,032	35,815	4,477	164,870	20,609	353,792	44,225
		Dry.										
		Total ..	173,045	40,157	156,146	29,939	76,904	16,444	243,506	41,883	649,601	1,28,423
Total, Dry and Wet ..			177,133	51,761	157,752	35,479	78,742	22,304	245,356	46,772	658,983	1,56,316

The classified area which is returned as unoccupied in the four taluks amounts to acres 9,382 under wet, assessed at Rs. 27,893, and to acres 649,601 under dry, assessed at Rs. 1,28,423; total acres 658,983 assessed at Rs. 1,56,316. The average assessment per acre comes to Rs. 2–15–7 on wet and As. 3–2 on dry, against Rs. 4–6–10 and As. 4–8, respectively, on the occupied area. Of the total extent of dry land available for future occupation, acres 353,792 or more than one-half is assessed at As. 2 and acres 236,691 or 36 per cent. of the available area at As. 4 an acre.

20. The term for which the settlement shall inure is a point on which orders are solicited. The district is now well opened up by railways, which cannot but have a marked effect on prices, and, with reference to the recommendations recently made for Tanjore and Trichinopoly, a term of twenty years would seem appropriate. Thirty years however was the term fixed for the two northern taluks—Gooty and Tadpatri—which were settled in 1891–92, and perhaps the most convenient arrangement would be to direct that the settlement period in the six taluks and in Gooty and Tadpatri shall expire simultaneously, so that at re-settlement the whole district may be dealt with at one and the same time.

(True Copy and Extract.)

(Signed) P. RAJARATNA MUDALIAR,
Secretary.

To the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.
„ Deputy Commissioner of Revenue Settlement, No. I Party.
„ Collector of Anantapur.

Order—No. 527, Revenue, dated 13th October 1896.

Land Revenue No. 54.

Anantapur.	Penukonda.
Kalyandrug.	Hindupur.
Dharmavaram.	Madakasíra.

In the Proceedings read above, the Board submits revised proposals for the settlement of the marginally-noted taluks in the Anantapur district. The original proposals for the settlement of these taluks formed part of the scheme prepared by Mr. Cox in 1887 for the settlement of the Bellary and Anantapur districts. This scheme which was prepared upon the basis of the classification of the taluks of Alúr, Adóni and Hospet in Bellary and Gooty and Penukonda in Anantapur was, however, rejected by Government in G.O., No. 731, Revenue, dated 23rd October 1888, for the following chief reasons:—

(1) the proposal involved a considerable increase of assessment, the bulk of which was likely to fall on the poorest lands;

(2) sufficient ground had not been shown for the proposed adoption of cholam, as the standard dry crop in the southern taluks of Anantapur;

(3) the scheme provided for the settlement of fifteen taluks, but the proposals had been worked out on data collected in only five of them.

These considerations in the opinion of Government merely necessitated a revision in the case of the taluks of Adóni, Alúr, Bellary, Gooty and Tadpatri and the lines on which the scheme should be revised in regard to these taluks were indicated. In the remaining taluks, the Government held that it was necessary to obtain more extensive classification results and to investigate more fully the question of the standard crop in the Anantapur district before any scheme for their settlement could receive sanction, and suggested that the best course would be to draw up two separate schemes for the remaining taluks of the two districts. In March 1889, however, the Board submitted a single revised scheme embracing the whole of both districts, in commenting upon which the Government remarked * that the Commissioner had not complied with the instructions of Government nor shown sufficient reasons for departing from them and that his proposals instead of being based upon the results obtained in neighbouring or similar districts by detailed investigation or upon data freshly collected in the tract to be settled appeared to rest for the most part upon arbitrary assumptions. After further criticizing the Commissioner's scheme in detail, the Government remitted it for re-consideration with instructions that a separate scheme should forthwith be prepared for Adóni, Alúr, Bellary, Gooty and Tadpatri and that in the meanwhile the classification of the remaining taluks should be proceeded with and enquiries instituted regarding the yield and price of horse-gram and irrigated rági and the cost of cultivating those crops. The Board was at the same time directed to prepare two further schemes—one for the remaining taluks of Bellary and the other for those of Anantapur. It was remarked that the former need not be deferred until the conclusion of the investigation directed inasmuch as the further information required related only to Anantapur. In accordance with this order, the Board in February 1890 submitted a scheme for the settlement of the Alúr, Adóni, Bellary, Gooty and Tadpatri taluks which was sanctioned by Government in G.O., No. 729, Revenue, dated 12th September 1890, and a further scheme relating to the remaining taluks in the Bellary district was submitted in January 1893 and approved by Government in G.O., No. 358, Revenue, dated 1st May 1893. The proceedings read above contain the Board's revised proposals for the settlement of the remaining taluks in the Anantapur district. As has been stated above, the preparation of a scheme for the settlement of these taluks was directed so long ago as October 1888. The preliminary investigations and the preparation of the final scheme have thus altogether occupied a period of nearly seven years. The delay, which appears to have been excessive, should now be investigated and form the subject of a special report by the Commissioner, who should at the same time comment on the similar but less excessive delay which took place in the settlement of the Bellary district.

* G.O., No. 591, Revenue, dated 15th July 1889.

2. Turning now to the revised proposals under consideration, the Government observes that intermediate orders * have already been issued directing that early steps should be taken to classify the Hindupur and Madakasíra taluks and to prepare a fresh scheme for those tracts based upon the classification results and the revised survey areas. These instructions were considered necessary in view of the fact that the Board's proposals for those two taluks were drawn up on the basis of the information available for the more northern taluks. Great caution is, however, necessary in settling Hindupur and Madakasíra not only because the soil is poor and the excess discovered by survey is unknown, but also because these taluks differ in material respects from the remainder of the tract under consideration. The extent of unoccupied lands † is very great, and there is a larger proportion of agriculturists depending on the land (48·36 per cent. against 43·59 per cent.) and a larger population per square mile than in the rest of the tract (163 against 114). Moreover, rági is more extensively

* G.O., No. 3553, Revenue, dated 4th September 1896.

† 64 per cent. in the case of arable dry land in Hindupur, and 72 per cent. in Madakasíra, according to the revenue accounts.

grown therein while cholam and horse-gram are less common. Finally, on the hypothesis that a settlement on the same lines would increase the revenue in the same proportion as in the classified taluks, the financial result would be an increase of Rs. 23,190; this is an enhancement which might press with undue severity on the population and the amount of revenue involved is not such as to make a further delay in settlement of much moment, more especially as the postponement which has been directed is not likely to defer the revision of rates beyond the current fasli.

3. In the four classified taluks, namely, Anantapur, Kalyandrug, Dharmavaram and Penukonda, the proposals of the Board meet with the approval of Government subject to the modifications set out below. The money rates generally and the financial results except in wet lands are unobjectionable, though the calculations on which they are based are to some extent open to criticism, chiefly in consequence of the fact that the decisions arrived at in the already settled taluks of Gooty and Tadpatri and the neighbouring district of Bellary have been adhered to in the preparation of the scheme under consideration. The calculations, however, err on the right side and the results arrived at are thus in consonance with the fundamental principles of the Settlement Department that "the assessment imposed should be extremely moderate and that a very liberal margin should be allowed for errors and miscalculations" in view of the "extreme difficulty of valuing soils, the variability of the seasons, the precariousness of the crops and the proverty of the agricultural classes." The Government now proceeds to comment upon the various processes on which the final results depend.

1. *Grouping of irrigation sources.*—No irrigation sources have been placed in the first group though there are seven large tanks fed by rivers or jungle streams which, when full, contain enough water to irrigate their ayakat for eight months. These would ordinarily fall into the first group, but have in this case been placed in the second group because they seldom receive a full supply. As the Commissioner states in paragraph 16 of the proceedings, the four largest of them have not been full since 1892 and last year the greater portion of the wet revenue had to be remitted. The exceptional grouping is further justified by Mr. Nicholson's opinion as expressed in the following passage taken from his report on the economic condition of the district—*vide* page 6 of Board's Proceedings, No. 172, dated 27th June 1889. "The tank supplies are most precarious, the lands nominally protected by them are the source of much anxiety and in bad years they usually fail in their supply."

2. *The grouping of dry lands.*—The Deputy Commissioner has followed the principle approved by Government with regard to the five western taluks of Bellary and places all lands under one group, on the ground that they are all equally healthy, contain good means of communication and are free from the ravages of wild animals. Minor variations, as that officer remarks, can well be discounted in the classification of soils.

3. *The classification of soils.*—This is a technical process which has been carried out by an expert and scrutinized by the Commissioner himself and no remarks on the part of Government are called for.

4. *Standard grains.*—The standard grains adopted are paddy for wet lands and yellow cholam and horse-gram for dry lands. The question has been considered in connection with the settlement of the Gooty and Tadpatri taluks and discussed in the orders passed in July 1889 and the Government sees no reason to differ from the conclusions then arrived at as to the suitability of these standards.

5. *Commutation rates.*—These rates have been correctly worked out in accordance with the rules of the department and call for no remark except that the Government agrees with the Deputy Commissioner in considering that there is no need to deduct 10 per cent. from the recorded price of cholam in order to arrive at the price of yellow cholam in view of the fact that little if any of the white variety is grown in the tract under settlement.

6. *The grain outturn.*—For the maximum outturn of paddy on wet lands, 1,200 Madras measures per acre have been taken. This was the amount fixed for the Tungabhadra lands and for lands under the Tambraparni and is only 100 Madras

measures less than the amount fixed for the Cauvery lands in Tanjore. It is thus unquestionably high, but is nevertheless only 50 measures above the outturn fixed for land under the second-class sources in Bellary which, in the opinion of the Deputy Commissioner, is not quite so good as the best lands in Anantapur. In view of this circumstance and the fact that the cultivation expenses have been fixed at an unduly high figure, the Government considers that the net rate arrived at on the basis of the maximum outturn is not greater than it should be. The gross outturns for cholam and horse-gram call for no criticism. The experiments in regard to the latter grain were inconclusive, but the Deputy Commissioner's enquiries supply all the information that was required.

7. *The cultivation expenses.*—These are very high even if allowances be made for the facts that wood for agricultural implements is costly in a district so destitute of trees and that, leaf manure being unobtainable, animal manures must be used. The rates have, however, been approved for Bellary and the taluks of Gooty and Tadpatri and may be accepted subject to the deduction proposed by the Deputy Commissioner.

8. *The allowance for vicissitudes of season.*—This has already been fixed at 25 per cent. and the deduction though large is not excessive for so precarious a tract.

9. The money-rates arrived at include one of two annas per acre for the worst sort of dry land which, as the Commissioner points out, leaves to Government only one-eighteenth of the gross produce as its share. The question of having a two-anna rate has, however, been fully discussed on previous occasions and the rate has been adopted by Government after full consideration. The appropriateness of such a charge in the taluks now under consideration need not be further questioned in view of the poverty of the tract under settlement as compared with the areas in which four annas per acre have been fixed as the minimum rate and of the fact that on the lands concerned crops cannot be grown every year, while nearly three-fourths of the extent assessed at two annas is now unoccupied and lying waste.

10. The financial results, as worked out by the Deputy Commissioner, result in an increase in the case of occupied dry lands, of Rs. 14,338 or 12·6 per cent. spread over 449,555 acres. The increase in area discovered by the survey is, however, 7·66 per cent. and, so far as this increase reveals cultivation which was previously concealed or unknown, the enhancement of assessment is called for. The balance of the increase on dry lands is distributed over so large an extent that it will not be felt appreciably and the Government therefore sees no reason to reduce the increase worked out by the calculations of the Settlement Department.

In regard, however, to the wet lands, the case is different. The present assessment on occupied wet lands is Rs. 1,65,318 and the proposed increase is Rs. 19,189 or 11·6 per cent. spread over an extent of 41,663 acres. Of this extent, 2,656 acres, as appears from paragraph 10 of the Board's Proceedings, are now charged (at rates varying from Rs. 12 to Rs. 8¾ per acre) Rupees 27,165. The highest rate of the proposed settlement is Rs. 8–8–0 and on the hypothesis that the whole of this area (2,656 acres) is charged at that rate, the assessment thereon would come to Rs. 22,576 (leaving out of account the increase in extent discovered by survey) and the remaining 39,007 acres of inferior wet land would have to bear the whole settlement increase, viz., Rs. 19,189 + Rs. 4,589 or altogether Rs. 23,778. The enhancement amounts to 17·21 per cent. on the assessment at present borne by that land and is, in the opinion of Government, excessive for a district like Anantapur. Having regard therefore to the poverty of the tract under settlement and the uncertainty of the irrigation, the Government considers that the inferior wet land should not be made to bear so great an increase of assessment and that any enhancement on such land brought about by the introduction of the settlement should be little more than nominal.

11. It is desirable that this result should be secured by a modification on the rates of assessment rather than by changes in classification, but the requisite scale cannot be fixed without precise information as to the difference in area and assessment

due to the survey and settlement of the exceptional lands referred to in paragraph 10 of the Board's Proceedings. The necessary particulars are no doubt available in the Board's office or can be procured without difficulty and the Board will therefore now be requested to frame a table of rates calculated to reduce the increase in the assessment on wet lands to a nominal amount. It must be understood that the Government does not desire any alteration in the settlement rates assigned to the valuable lands formerly assessed at Rs. 8–12–0 per acre or more, or to lands bearing special rates; the rates only require modification in the case of inferior wet lands which have not been specially assessed. For the further guidance of the Board a table of rates is given in the margin which has been calculated on the data available in the Government office to result in a net increase of Rs. 287 on the total area of wet lands. This is made up of an increase of Rupees 3,581–8–0 on the inferior wet lands together with a decrease of Rs. 3,294–8–0 on the valuable lands formerly assessed at Rs. 8–12–0 per acre or more. With the fuller information before it the Board will be able to report the exact financial results of the rates suggested, and if necessary, to frame a scale better adapted to secure the object of Government.

Settlement rates.					Modified rates.			
Rs.	A.	P.			Rs.	A.	P.	
8	8	0	...	...	8	8		*
8	0	0	...	...	8	0	0	*
					7	8	0	
7	0	0	...	...	7	0	0	*
					6	8	0	
6	0	0	...	...	5	8	0	
5	0	0	...	...	4	8	0	
4	0	0	...	...	3	8	0	
3	0	0	...	...	2	8	0	
2	8	0	...	...	2	0	0	
2	0	0	...	...	1	8	0	
1	8	0	...	...	1	0	0	
1	0	0	...	...	1	0	0	
Special rates.					Special rates.			

* Only in the case of lands formerly assessed at Rs. 8–12–0 per acre or more.

12. Subject to the foregoing remarks, the Government approves the scheme submitted by the Board, to which immediate effect should now be given. Considering the fact that the great famine occurred so recently and that a new railway has just been made through the heart of the district and in view of the modification now directed by Government, the rates which have been sanctioned cannot be regarded as true initial rates subject to variations, when the district is resettled, solely in accordance with changes in the prices of produce. The settlement now directed must, however, be in force for a term of 30 years as in the taluks of Gooty and Tadpatri.

13. With reference to the Deputy Commissioner's remarks in paragraph 15 of his report, the Public Works Department will be requested to enquire as to the extent to which the water-supply of the Anantapur district is affected by the Mysore irrigation works.

(True Extract.)

Ag. Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue (Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture).
„ the Public Works Department, with reference to paragraph 12.

137
B/No. 1004. Dd/27 November/96.

Exd. Md. Pahilvan.

55 copies.

Communicated to the Suptg Engineer Third Circle who is requested to enquire and report as to the extent to which the water supply of the Anantapur District is affected by the Mysore Irrigation Works. Attention is drawn to G O No 1623 dated 18 Febry/92

To the Chief Engineer for Irrign & Supply Engr 3 Circle
B/L 12-11-96.

27.5.26 II ✓

Public Works Department

Government {1896} of Madras.

REVENUE.

Recd.	1896.	*Enclosures*
Regd.		*Spare copies*

G.O., No. 527, 13th October 1896.

OCTOBER.

Settlement.

Passing orders on the revised proposals for the — of certain taluks in the Anantapur district.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Read—the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue (Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture), dated 2nd October 1895, No. 303.

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Items to be attended to at the time of settlement ..	38
Imposition of large increases on individual pattahs by increments	39 and 40
Recommendation that the proposed rates may be applied to the Hindupur and Madakasira taluks ..	41
Commissioner's views of classification of irrigation sources	42
Concluding paragraph ..	43

Read—the following letter from M.R.Ry. S. RUNGA CHARIAR Avergal, B.A., Deputy Commissioner of Revenue Settlement Party No. I, Bellary and Anantapur Districts, to the Secretary to the Commissioner of Revenue Settlement and Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, dated Bellary, 1st August 1895, No. 321 :—

As directed in paragraph 10 of Board's Proceedings, No. 393 of the 8th August 1889, I have the honour to submit proposals for the settlement of the remaining six taluks of the Anantapur district, viz., Anantapur, Dharmavaram, Kalyandrug, Penukonda, Hindupur and Madakasira.

2. All these taluks have been demarcated and surveyed; but the survey records, (village maps, land registers and area lists) of only four of them, viz., Anantapur, Dharmavaram,* Kalyandrug and Penukonda, have as yet been furnished by the Survey Department. The area lists and land registers of the villages of the Hindupur taluk, are now being received in small batches.

* Except one village, Nasanakota.

3. *Classification of the Tract.*—Four out of the said six taluks, viz., Anantapur, Dharmavaram, Kalyandrug and Penukonda, have been classified with the following exceptions :—

ANANTAPUR TALUK.

Chekrayapeta and Sodanapalle.—These two villages were assigned to the late Classifier Mason, but the records entrusted to him were received back only a few days ago from the Board's office. As the classification has yet to be checked by the Head Classifier and Supervisor, these two villages cannot be included in this report.

DHARMAVARAM TALUK.

Chinnakottapalle.—This village was assigned to the late Classifier Mason, but the records entrusted to him were received back only a few days ago from the Board's office. As the classification has yet to be checked by the Head Classifier and Supervisor, this village cannot be included in this report.

Nasanakota.—This could not be classified, the Survey Department not having as yet furnished the map of the village.

PENUKONDA TALUK.

Amangondapalem, Gudipalli and Patakunta.—These villages were transferred to this (Penukonda) taluk from Hindupur after the classification of the former was completed in 1887. But as the Survey Department have not as yet furnished the maps, they could not be classified.

4. The classification of the Penukonda taluk was performed in 1887 by the No. II Party under Colonel C. J. Stuart. The other three—Anantapur, Dharmavaram and Kalyandrug—were classified between July 1894 and April 1895. The classification was checked by the Supervisor in all the four taluks, except in ten villages of Dharmavaram and three of Kalyandrug. The number of villages inspected by the Supervisor and the Deputy Commissioner, is shown below :—

Taluks.	Total number of villages.	Number of villages inspected. By the Supervisor	Number of villages inspected. By the Deputy Commissioner	Remarks.
Anantapur	94	86	53	Six villages were inspected by the Deputy Commissioner on the work of the Head Classifiers.
Dharmavaram	44	24	22	Eight villages were inspected by the Deputy Commissioner on the work of the Head Classifiers.
Kalyandrug	42	38	16	One village was inspected by the Deputy Commissioner on the work of the Head Classifier.
Total ..	180	148	91	
Penukonda	80	Examined by the officers of the No. II Party. Particulars are not available here.		

5. *General description of the Country.*—The tract in question is bounded by the Gooty and Tadpatri taluks on the north, by the Cuddapah district on the east, by the Mysore Territory on the south and west. Its physical aspect is not unlike that of the western taluks of Bellary described in my report, dated the 12th September 1891, No. 885, disposed of in G.O., No. 358, Revenue, dated the 1st May 1893. A greater portion of the district of Anantapur is a high-lying and undulating plain with an average elevation varying from about 1,000 feet above the level of the sea in the northern taluks of Gooty, Tadpatri, Anantapur and Dharmavaram to 2,000 feet in the taluks of Hindupur and Madakasira which form part of the table-land of Mysore. The dry lands generally are highly undulating and the country is full of hills, except portions of the Anantapur, Hindupur and Madakasira taluks, and cultivation in such places is made in patches in the midst of large blocks of waste lands and scrub jungles. The hills are of very low altitudes and mostly devoid of trees. The forests also generally contain no trees of any value. The general nature of the soils is red ferruginous, the extent of black cotton soils being extremely limited, standing only for 9 per cent. of the whole area of the four classified taluks. This district and Bellary are like Coimbatore, very unfortunate in respect of rainfall. Their geographical position in the middle of the peninsula renders their agricultural condition very precarious. They lie in a zone between the two monsoons. Being on the one hand situated at too great a distance from the East Coast to enjoy the full benefit of the north-east monsoon, and cut off on the other by the high western ghâts from the heavy rains falling on the West Coast during the south-west monsoon, they do not

enjoy the full benefit of either; hence they are frequently subject to drought and have had 6 or 7 bad seasons since the Great Famine of 1876-77. The only rivers that run through the district are the Chitrávati and Penner, which are in flood only during certain days in the year. A few insignificant jungle streams intersect the country and they are also dry except for a few days during the rains. Tanks, really worth the name, are few and far between; hence the almost entire absence of vegetation during the greater part of the year which gives the country an appearance of barrenness. Its physical characteristics are described by Mr. Nicholson in his letter to the Board, dated the 27th April 1887, No. 202, as "aridity, deficient rainfall and humidity, treelessness and general poverty of soils," in which description I fully agree. Comparatively speaking the six taluks under consideration, taken as a whole, appear to be inferior even to the western taluks of Bellary, where the proportion of black cotton soils is considerably higher, being 27 per cent. of the classified area.

6. *Revenue History.*—This subject has been fully and frequently dealt with in several previous reports, viz., first by Mr. Cox in his letter No. 1554 of the 20th December 1887; again in Board's Proceedings, dated the 14th March 1888, No. 134; for a third time in Board's Resolution, dated the 27th February 1890, No. 50; and for the fourth time in my final report on the result of the introduction of the new settlement into the Bellary district. I therefore think it unnecessary to repeat it here.

7. *Comparison of Revenue and Survey areas.*—This information is given in the subjoined statement:—

Taluks.	Particulars.	Occupied.			Unoccupied.			Total Government land.	Inam.	Poramboke.	Total ayakat of Government villages.
		Dry.	Wet.	Total.	Dry.	Wet.	Total.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
		ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
Anantapur	As per revenue accounts	146,975	11,397	158,372	164,698	3,910	168,608	326,980	57,939	76,907	461,826
	,, survey	158,252	12,835	171,087	173,045	4,088	177,133	348,220	62,381	106,867	517,468
	Difference ..	+ 11,277	+ 1,438	+ 12,715	+ 8,347	+ 178	+ 8,525	+ 21,240	+ 4,442	+ 29,960	+ 55,642
	Percentage ..	+ 7·67	+ 12·62	+ 8·03	+ 5·07	+ 4·55	+ 5·06	+ 6·50	+ 7·66	+ 38 96	+ 12·05
Dharmavaram ..	As per revenue accounts	93,983	7,486	101,469	149,634	1,533	151,167	252,636	25,563	54,079	332,278
	,, survey	102,462	8,318	110,780	156,146	1,606	157,752	268,532	26,895	87,592	382,929
	Difference ..	+ 8,479	+ 832	+ 9,311	+ 6,512	+ 73	+ 6,585	+ 15,896	+ 1,332	+ 33,423	+ 50,651
	Percentage ..	+ 9·02	+ 11·11	+ 9·18	+ 4·35	+ 4·76	+ 4·36	+ 6·29	+ 5·21	+ 61·80	+ 15·24
Kalyandrug ..	As per revenue accounts	73,196	5,595	78,791	245,758	1,605	247,363	326,154	15,988	35,536	377,678
	,, survey	77,734	6,221	83,955	243,506	1,850	245,356	329,311	15,602	52,555	397,468
	Difference ..	+ 4,538	+ 626	+ 5,164	— 2,252	+ 245	— 2,007	+ 3,157	— 386	+ 17,019	+ 19,790
	Percentage ..	+ 6·20	+ 11·19	+ 6·55	— 0·92	+ 15·26	— 0·81	+ 0·97	— 2·41	+ 47·89	+ 5·24
Penukonda ..	As per revenue accounts	95,068	13,155	108,223	75,058	1,905	76,963	185,186	22,818	79,940	287,944
	,, survey	102,107	14,289	116,396	76,904	1,838	78,742	195,138	24,269	160,338	379,745
	Difference ..	+ 7,039	+ 1,134	+ 8,173	+ 1,846	— 67	+ 1,779	+ 9,952	+ 1,451	+ 80,398	+ 91,801
	Percentage ..	+ 7·40	+ 8·62	+ 7·55	+ 2·46	— 3·52	+ 2·31	+ 5·37	+ 6·36	+ 100·57	+ 31·88
Total of four taluks.	As per revenue accounts	409,222	37,633	446,855	635,148	8,953	644,101	1,090,956	122,308	246,462	1,459,726
	,, survey	440,555	41,663	482,218	649,601	9,382	658,983	1,141,201	129,147	407,262	1,677,610
	Difference ..	+ 31,333	+ 4,030	+ 35,363	+ 14,453	+ 429	+ 14,882	+ 50,245	+ 6,839	+ 160,860	+ 217,884
	Percentage ..	7·66	10·71	7·91	2·28	4·79	2·31	4·61	5·59	65·24	14·93

Thus the survey has brought out on the whole an increase of acres 217,884 or 14·93 per cent. over the revenue area of the four classified taluks. Under the head "occupied" the increase in each taluk is moderate varying from 6½ per cent. in Kalyandrug to a little over 9 per cent. in Dharmavaram. Under "unoccupied" and "inam" also the increase is not considerable in the Anantapur, Dharmavaram and Penukonda taluks, ranging in the case of the former (unoccupied) from 2·31 per cent. in Penukonda to 5·06 per cent. in Anantapur, and in respect of inams from 5·21 per cent. in Dharmavaram to 7·66 per cent. in Anantapur, while in Kalyandrug there is a slight decrease under both items; under the head "Poramboke" there is a very large increase in all taluks, varying from 38·96 per cent. in Anantapur to over 100 per cent. in Penukonda. This appears to me to be "due to the rough way in which the area must have been estimated in Major Munro's survey." Of the total survey area of each taluk, acres 62,381 or 12 per cent. in Anantapur, acres 26,895 or 7 per cent. in Dharmavaram, acres 15,602 or 4 per cent. in Kalyandrug and acres 24,269 or 6 per cent. in Penukonda, are inams. The extent of the remaining arable Government land (*i.e.*, exclusive of poramboke) is acres 348,220 in Anantapur, acres 268,532 in Dharmavaram, acres 329,311 in Kalyandrug and acres 195,138 in Penukonda. Of this extent, acres 177,133 or 51 per cent. in Anantapur, acres 157,752 or 59 per cent. in Dharmavaram, acres 245,356 or 75 per cent. in Kalyandrug and acres 78,742 or 40 per cent. in Penukonda are unoccupied waste. The Hindupur and Madakasira taluks do not appear to be better than the others. The survey areas are not yet available for these taluks. But from the statements prepared with reference to the revenue accounts, it appears that, out of the total extent of arable dry land, *i.e.*, 167,717 acres in Hindupur and acres 219,219 in Madakasira, acres 107,989 or 64 per cent. in the former and acres 158,515 or 72 per cent. in the latter are unoccupied.

This state of things is worse than that of the western taluks of Bellary, of which Kúdligi is the worst, and even there the amount of unoccupied waste was about 60 per cent. and very much less in the other four taluks.

8. *Number of Villages.*—The subjoined statement shows the number of villages as per survey compared with the number as per revenue accounts:—

Taluks.	Particulars.	Number of villages.		
		Government.	Proprietary.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5
Anantapur	As per revenue accounts	117	19	136
	As per survey	94	19	113
Dharmavaram	As per revenue accounts	91	5	96
	As per survey	44	5	49
Kalyandrug	As per revenue accounts	105	8	113
	As per survey	42	8	50
Penukonda	As per revenue accounts	92	26	118
	As per survey	80	26	106

The decrease in the Government villages is due to the clubbings made by the Survey Department. The number of proprietary villages remains the same.

9. *Population and Agricultural statistics.*—These details as well as the area in square miles, the proportion of agriculturists and non-agriculturists and the density of population, are exhibited in the abstract below:—

Taluks	Area in square miles.	Population.				Average population per square mile.	Working cattle.		Breeding stock.			
		Agriculturists.	Non-agriculturists.	Total.	Percentage of agriculturists to non-agriculturists, columns 3 and 5.		Bullocks.	He-buffaloes.	Cows.	She-buffaloes.	Young buffaloes.	Sheep and goats.
Anantapur	789	46,849	57,460	104,309	44·91	132	22,360	8,371	18,056	19,218	28,693	152,251
Dharmavaram and Kalyandrug	1,226	47,285	71,439	118,724	39·83	97	41,563	5,939	32,028	8,237	29,451	373,879
Penukonda	647	38,064	42,208	80,272	47·42	124	20,760	2,090	17,450	5,877	24,971	119,127
Hindupur	481	41,463	40,215	81,678	50·76	170	18,502	2,151	14,478	5,585	29,163	82,229
Madakasira	439	30,917	37,076	67,993	45·47	155	19,408	2,702	13,597	6,838	21,490	93,491
Total ..	3,582	204,578	248,398	452,976	45·16	126	122,593	21,253	95,609	45,755	133,768	820,977

From this it will appear that the tract under notice is very sparsely peopled, which fact, in addition to the seasons and soils being unfortunately unpropitious, accounts for the existence of such a vast amount of unoccupied waste lands, as shown in the statement under paragraph 6 *supra*.

10. The subjoined statement shows the number of pattas and ploughs, the average assessment of each patta, &c.:—

Taluks.	Revenue assessment.	Occupied area.			Number of pattas.	Number of ploughs.	Average assessment of each patta holding, columns 2 and 6.	Average extent of each patta holding, columns 5 and 6.	Average area to each plough, columns 5 and 7.
		Dry.	Wet.	Total.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Rs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.			Rs. A. P.	Acs.	Acs.
Anantapur	1,16,917	158,252	12,835	171,087	11,342	12,116	10 4 11	15·08	14·12
Dharmavaram and Kalyandrug	1,22,172	180,196	14,539	194,735	10,635	12,821	11 7 10	18·31	15·19
Penukonda	1,02,507	102,107	14,289	116,396	9,533	8,543	10 12 1	12·21	13·62
Total ..	3,41,596	440,555	41,663	482,218	31,510	33,480	10 13 5	15·30	14·40

The average area to a plough is 14·40 acres and the average assessment of each patta is Rs. 10–13–5.

11. *Rent-roll.*—The information as regards the rent-roll is given below:—

Taluks.	Ryots paying Under 10 rupees. Single. Number.	Assessment.	Joint. Number.	Assessment.	Rupees 10 and under Rupees 30. Single. Number.	Assessment.	Joint. Number.	Assessment.	Rupees 30 and under Rupees 50. Single. Number.	Assessment.	Joint. Number.	Assessment.	Rupees 50 and under Rupees 100. Single. Number.	Assessment.	Joint. Number.	Assessment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Anantapur	6,631	25,955	1,297	5,184	2,137	34,451	501	7,886	377	13,219	110	4,013	164	10,975	61	4,678
Dharmavaram and Kalyandrug ..	5,570	23,330	1,461	5,882	1,999	30,802	677	10,790	443	14,343	146	7,178	182	12 520	85	5,617
Penukonda	5,521	22,566	1,252	4,848	1,562	24,294	457	7,666	326	12,147	108	4,075	154	10,251	70	4,635
Hindupur	6,021	24,299	1,024	4,623	1,943	34,606	466	8,544	476	16,449	116	4,105	237	15,661	69	5,151
Madakasira	5,804	20,619	783	3,261	1,492	24,792	351	6,275	295	11,860	105	4,076	158	11,836	55	4,223
Total ..	29,547	1,16,769	5,817	23,798	9,133	1,48,945	2,452	41,161	1,917	68,018	585	23,447	895	61,243	340	24,304

Taluks.	Ryots paying Rupees 100 and under Rupees 250. Rupees 250. Single. Number.	Assessment.	Joint. Number.	Assessment.	Rupees 500. Single. Number.	Assessment.	Joint. Number.	Assessment.	Upwards of Rs. 500. Single. Number.	Assessment.	Joint. Number.	Assessment.	Total. Single. Number.	Assessment.	Joint. Number.	Assessment.	Grand Total. Number.	Assessment.
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Anantapur	29	4,404	30	4,826	3	802	2	524	..	..	..	..	9,341	89,806	2,001	27,111	11,342	1,16,917
Dharmavaram and Kalyandrug ..	40	6,008	24	3,358	4	1,081	4	1,263	..	..	..	..	8,238	88,084	2,397	34,088	10,635	1,22,172
Penukonda	47	5,786	28	3,690	6	1,763	1	264	..	..	1	522	7,616	76,807	1,917	25,700	9,533	1,02,507
Hindupur	62	8,795	17	2,343	5	1,492	..	..	2	1,083	..	..	8,746	1,02,785	1,692	24,766	10,438	1,27,151
Madakasira	51	6,354	18	2,300	1	334	3	819	..	..	..	..	7,801	75,795	1,315	20,954	9,116	96,749
Total ..	229	31,347	117	16,517	19	5,472	10	2,870	2	1,083	1	522	41,742	4,32,877	9,322	1,32,619	51,064	5,65,496

Sixty-nine per cent. of the total number of pattas are under Rs. 10 each, and the average assessment of each patta under this head is Rs. 3–15–7. There are only 378 pattas or barely 1 per cent. paying from Rs. 100 and upwards. The number of pattas paying up to Rs. 50, including those under Rs. 10, is 97 per cent. of the whole. These figures are significant, showing how extremely small is the number of considerable land-holders in the district, who, as Mr. Nicholson says, can alone be expected to lead the way to agricultural improvements. The present mode of cultivation of the dry lands in this district, especially those on which horse-gram is grown, is simply discreditable, and my wonder is not that the outturns are poor, but that they yield anything at all under such a system of tillage. Providence helps those who try to help themselves. The ignorant ryot, intolerably conservative and supine, is only too ready to accuse his fate, if his indifference in cultivating his lands results, as it inevitably must, in poor outturns. Not only in the initial filling of the lands with his worthless ploughs and emaciated bullocks is he indifferent, but also in gathering what little produce the land yields in return for his labour. I have myself seen numerous fields, on which horse-gram, &c., ready for the sickle, are allowed to fall off and mix with the earth. The ryot's explanation of this inexcusable neglect is that he had no time to gather the harvest. These remarks apply especially to the cultivation of horse-gram. The ryot simply scratches the ground once or twice with his caricature of a plough and sows the seed, after which he never approaches the land until the harvest is ready for gathering. In cultivating wet lands and gardens they appear to bestow much care.

12. *Communications and Markets.*—The trunk roads traversing these taluks are noted below:—

Anantapur taluk.

1. Kurnool-Bangalore road.
2. Chittoor-Bombay road.
3. Anantapur-Tadpatri road.
4. Anantapur-Kalyandrug road.
5. Tamajipalli-Noyenpalli road.
6. Anantapur-Dharmavaram road.
7. Garladinne-Singanamala road.

Dharmavaram taluk.

1. Kurnool-Bangalore road.
2. Road from Kalyandrug to Dharmavaram.
3. Damajipalli-Noyenpalli road.
4. Damajipalli-Noyenpalli road to Nagasamudram railway station.

Kalyandrug taluk.

1. Cambadoor-Bellary road.
2. Kalyandrug-Dharmavaram road.
3. Anantapur-Kalyandrug road.

Penukonda taluk.

1. Kurnool-Bangalore road.
2. Road from Penukonda to Bukkapatnam.
3. Road from Penukonda to Roddam.
4. Road from Penukonda to Madakasira.
5. Guttoor-Cocheroo road.

Hindupur taluk.

1. Kurnool-Bangalore road.
2. Road from Anantapur to Kodikonda.
3. Chowloor-Somindapalle road.

Madakasira taluk.

1. Road from Amarapur to Kodikonda.
2. Road from Penukonda to Madakasira.
3. Road from Mysore frontier near Ponghoor *viâ* Madakasira to Madhûdi.

Besides these there are several minor roads made during the famine of 1876–77. These are not maintained now, but most of them I saw are still in a tolerably good condition. Thus, it will appear that these six taluks are quite as well served by main and branch roads as are the western taluks of the Bellary district and are in this respect far better than Vizagapatam. Further, the Southern Mahratta Railway, commencing at the Guntakal junction, runs right through the Anantapur, Dharmavaram, Penukonda and Hindupur taluks and joins the Madras Railway at Bangalore. The South Indian Railway branching off at Dharmavaram runs to Kadiri, Pakala and Chittoor, and crossing the Madras Railway at Katpadi joins the Villupuram Station in the South Arcot district. The only taluks which cannot boast of a railway are Madakasira and Kalyandrug, which latter was newly constituted. The Madakasira village is, however, only 18 miles distant from the nearest railway station, Hindupur. Kalyandrug is much out of way as regards the railway. But these two places are very well connected with the different parts of the Anantapur and Bellary districts and the Mysore territory by excellent roads.

13. The number of markets in each taluk is given below :—

Taluks.	Number of villages in which markets are held.
1. Anantapur	5
2. Dharmavaram	4
3. Kalyandrug	3
4. Penukonda	5
5. Hindupur	9
6. Madakasira	3

The roads and villages where markets are held in each of the four classified taluks are marked in the enclosed maps from which the Board will observe that they are well distributed over the taluks.

From all this it is clear that the country has been well opened up, the transport of grains, &c., to different towns and markets being thus greatly facilitated.

14. *Rainfall.*—As I have already stated the Bellary and Anantapur districts are very unfortunately situated in respect of rainfall. The south-west is the chief monsoon, during which the district gets two-thirds of the rainfall for the whole year. It is not merely the scantiness of the rainfall that has to be considered, but also its unseasonableness and long intervals of rainless periods at times when rains are most urgently wanted for the standing crops. Such contingencies are not infrequent in these districts. The subjoined statement shows the rainfall in the six taluks now reported on :—

Taluks.	Period.	South-west monsoon.	North-east monsoon.	Total.
		INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.
Anantapur	1870–71 to 1894–95..	14·19	6·75	20·94
Kalyandrug	Do. ..	13·25	7·65	20·90
Dharmavaram	Do. ..	13·38	7·59	20·97
Penukonda	Do. ..	15·57	8·76	24·33
Hindupur	Do. ..	15·13	7·99	23·12
Madakasira	Do. ..	15·70	8·76	24·46
Average ..	....	14·54	7·91	22·45

15. *Irrigation Sources.*—The sources of irrigation in the tract under report are—

1. River channels.
2. Tanks fed by rivers and jungle streams.
3. Tanks fed by falling rains and local drainage.
4. Spring channels issuing from hill streams.
5. Channels issuing from low-lying dry lands, springs (Buggas).

The rivers are the Pennér and the Chitrávati, the latter being much the inferior of the two. Both of them rise in the Mysore territory. The Chitrávati is a tributary to the Pennér, which it joins near Gandikóta in the Cuddapah district. The Pennér falls into the Bay of Bengal near Nellore. They are seldom in flood except for a few days, but contain springs and water is ready to flow whenever the ryots dig the sand. There are no anicuts and head-sluices to divert the water into the irrigation channels taken off these rivers, but the ryots have, whenever they want water, to make temporary dams of sand (commonly called koramboos in the Coimbatore district) to some distance in the river-bed before the water reaches the head of the channel proper. This mode of irrigation no doubt involves much labour and expense on the part of the ryots, for they have pretty constantly to send labourers to the koramboos, which in some cases are far from their villages. But the koramboos here are not as distant as those of the Cauvery channels in Coimbatore, where I know the ryots have to go from 10 to 12 miles from their villages into the limits of another adjoining taluk. The greatest distance of a koramboo in this district is not more than 4 or 5 miles. Many are much nearer. The river-fed tanks are the Bukkapatnam, Bidupalli and Locherla tanks in the Penukonda taluk and the Dharmavaram tank in the Dharmavaram taluk. The Chitrávati river, which comes from the Mysore territory, first flows into Bukkapatnam tank and re-appears from out of its kalingulas (waste weir) and again empties itself into the Dharmavaram tank, from the kalingula of which it again issues and, being in its course, joined by several tributary jungle streams becomes almost as big a river as the Pennér, and irrigating several villages in the Tadpatri taluk, lower down, joins it (the Pennér) near Gandikóta.

The Bidupalli and Locherla tanks are fed by two separate channels from the Chitrávati, higher up the Bukkapatnam tank.

The Singanamala and Anantapur tanks in the Anantapur taluk and the Roddam tank in the Penukonda taluk, are fed by jungle streams.

These are the only important tanks in the tract under notice. They, especially the Bukkapatnam and Dharmavaram tanks, are very good reservoirs and would be superior to any I know of in the other districts I have seen, were their water-supply well assured. But, as sources of irrigation, they are precarious. They very seldom get a full supply. I understand that the chief cause of this is that, higher up in the Mysore territory, some big tanks have been constructed by that Government and that the waters of the Chitrávati are diverted to feed them. I also hear that some correspondence has taken place between this and the Mysore Governments on this subject. But for this fact, I should have had no hesitation in placing the said two tanks (in Bukkapatnam and Dharmavaram) in the first class. There are also several other tanks fed by the rains and jungle streams, but they are all very much smaller than the above.

(4) and (5). *Spring channels.*—The country is studded with these. In the tract we are treating of, there are 771 of these channels. They either issue from nallahs or hill streams or are taken off springs situated in tank-beds, valleys and in some cases in ordinary low-lying dry lands. Many of them are capable of affording a certain supply for one crop. Under some a second crop also is cultivated. They are a peculiar feature of these two districts, such as I have not seen in the others. The Anantapur district, it appears to me, abounds more in them than Bellary. They have very small ayacuts under each, and many of them, tiny and modest as they are, are more reliable sources of irrigation than some of the big tanks. The irrigation works are classified as shown below. There is no reliable source in any of the six taluks we are considering, such as the Tungabhadra fit for the 1st class. The Bukkapatnam, the Dharmavaram, the Anantapur and the Singanamala tanks are, I think, only fit for the 2nd class. As already remarked, though they are large reservoirs and capable when filled of irrigating the ayacut for eight months, a full supply of water in them is very precarious. Hence I am not prepared to put any of them in the 1st class. The capacity of some of them is not correctly stated in the revenue accounts. All other tanks affording a supply of eight months (and there are only three besides the above four) will also be placed in the same group (second) :—

Third Group.—Rain-fed tanks and spring channels containing more than five and under eight months' supply.

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

Fifth Group.—All minor sources.

The direct irrigation from the Pennér and Chitrávati rivers, which, as stated above, have no permanent anicuts, was placed in the fourth group in the Gooty and Tadpatri taluks. They do not appear to command a better supply of water in these taluks, and I therefore think that they should be placed in the same class (fourth) here also.

16. The statement below shows the number of irrigation sources arranged under the several groups:—

Description of sources.	2nd Group.				3rd Group.				4th Group.				5th Group.				Total sources of four taluks.
	Anantapur.	Dharmavaram.	Kalyandrug.	Penukonda.	Anantapur.	Dharmavaram.	Kalyandrug.	Penukonda.	Anantapur.	Dharmavaram.	Kalyandrug.	Penukonda.	Anantapur.	Dharmavaram.	Kalyandrug.	Penukonda.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Pennér river channels	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	4	9	4	..	..	..	..	23
Chitrávati river channels ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	12	..	8	..	..	..	..	33
River-fed tanks	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Rain-fed tanks	2	..	..	1	9	10	10	15	36	28	18	70	20	12	4	18	253
Hill streams	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	2	4	2	..	..	4	1	2	..	17
Spring channels	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	3	70	16	6	74	251	100	206	26	754
Drainage sources	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	..	1	..	11	..	3	..	28
Total ..	2	1	..	4	13	10	10	20	142	62	34	156	286	113	215	44	1,112
Total under each group ..	7				53				394				658				1,112

17. *Grouping of dry lands.*—In my scheme for the settlement of the five western taluks of Bellary, I recommended that all of them should be placed in one and the same group and the Board and Government approved of my proposals. The grounds on which I advocated a single group for the said taluks apply with equal force to the six now under consideration. If, in the dry grouping of villages we are to be guided by the principles adopted in the previous settlements, there is no necessity at all for a difference in the grouping, because all these six taluks are as well supplied with trunk and village roads, as the western taluks of Bellary are; they have a sufficient number of markets. The tract taken as a whole is quite healthy, in which respect I prefer it by far to the Kudligi and Hospet taluks of the Bellary district. No part of the Anantapur district is half as unhealthy as the Kudligi division of the Kudligi taluk and the villages situated in the Antapur valley of the Hospet taluk. Ravages of wild animals are never heard of, at all events, not to any considerable extent, such as to necessitate the grant of remissions of assessment on that score. The tree-less hills and the miserable and water-less scrub jungles can harbour no elephants or other wild animals such as commit a great havoc on the crops in certain parts of the Satyamangalam and Kollegal taluks of Coimbatore.

18. These are the considerations which have hitherto guided us in fixing the groups of dry lands and as no difference exists in respect of them between one taluk and another, any difference in grouping is unnecessary. The soils may vary, some portions of the tract being very much poorer than the others, but such differences are liberally discounted in the soil classification, which is sufficiently comprehensive, providing for five different sorts, viz., best, good, ordinary, inferior and the worst. I have accordingly placed all the six taluks in one and the same group.

19. *Soils and their classification.*—The distribution of soils under the different classes and sorts is shown in the subjoined statement:—

Taluks.	Description of soils.	Taram or Class.	Extent under						Percentage.	Percentage of each series of soil.
			First sort.	Second sort.	Third sort.	Fourth sort.	Fifth sort.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
			Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.		
Anantapur ..	Regar.	III	20	132	..	511	1,225	1,888	1	12
		IV	2,302	4,682	3,614	5,096	18,149	33,843	10	
		V	126	474	1,314	585	786	3,285	1	
	Red Ferruginous.	VI	54	163	68	118	39	442	..	88
		VII	3,857	4,976	12,628	32,937	1,03,359	1,57,757	45	
		VIII	37	1,125	9,105	40,601	1,00,137	1,51,005	43	
	Total ..	..	6,396	11,552	26,729	79,848	2,23,695	3,48,220	100	100
Dharmavaram ..	Regar.	III	32	10	31	158	409	640	..	6
		IV	1,737	2,776	2,383	2,166	6,791	15,853	6	
		V	..	..	28	14	335	377	..	
	Red Ferruginous.	VI	..	..	64	..	..	64	..	94
		VII	1,306	2,145	5,044	12,845	57,323	78,663	29	
		VIII	93	243	5,523	41,052	1,26,024	1,72,935	65	
	Total ..	..	3,168	5,174	13,073	56,235	1,90,882	2,68,532	100	100
Kalyandrúg ..	Regar.	III	..	..	..	..	318	318	..	4
		IV	537	2,237	2,949	2,239	3,318	11,280	4	
		V	8	19	36	65	..	128	..	
	Red Ferruginous.	VI	..	28	..	..	..	28	..	96
		VII	1,091	2,024	3,647	9,104	63,448	79,314	24	
		VIII	97	74	1,127	34,739	2,02,206	2,38,243	72	
	Total ..	..	1,733	4,382	7,759	46,147	2,69,290	3,29,311	100	100
Penukonda ..	Regar.	III	..	..	121	17	1,306	1,444	1	15
		IV	1,177	2,180	3,340	4,856	9,124	20,677	10	
		V	37	99	595	2,471	4,371	7,573	4	
	Red Ferruginous.	VII	1,545	3,473	4,404	12,022	26,872	48,316	25	85
		VIII	622	1,295	10,804	43,212	61,195	1,17,128	60	
	Total ..	..	3,381	7,047	19,264	62,578	1,02,868	1,95,138	100	100

It will be seen that, in the four taluks as yet classified, the red ferruginous soils (classes VII and VIII) greatly predominate, standing for 88, 94, 96 and 85 per cent, respectively, in the taluks of Anantapur, Dharmavaram, Kalyandrug and Penukonda. The extent of regar (black-cotton soil) lands is extremely limited, being only 12 per cent. in Anantapur, 6 per cent. in Dharmavaram, 4 per cent. in Kalyandrug and 15 per cent. in Penukonda. The above figures include both wet and dry lands. If the dry lands alone are considered, the proportion of "regar" lands is still more limited, being only 9 per cent. in Anantapur, 4 per cent. in Dharmavaram, 2 per cent. in Kalyandrug and 10 per cent. in Penukonda. Thus these are especially "red-soil taluks."

20. *Standard grains.*—The Government have, after much enquiry and consideration, directed in the concluding portion of paragraph 5 and in paragraph (6-*b*) of their orders, No. 591, Revenue, dated the 15th July 1889, and No. 729, Revenue, 12th September 1890, respectively, that cholum and horse-gram should be adopted as the standard dry grains in respect of the tract under notice, the proportions being determined with reference to extents under cereals and pulses, and paddy, as the standard for wet lands. I have adopted them accordingly. This is also justified by the figures tabulated from the taluk accounts as shown below:—

Crops.	Anantapur.		Dharmavaram and Kâlyandrûg.		Penukonda.		Hindupur.		Madakasira.		Total.	
	Total of past five years.	Percentage.	Total of past five years.	Percentage.	Total of past five years.	Percentage.	Total of past five years.	Percentage.	Total of past five years.	Percentage.	Total of past five years.	Average.	Percentage.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Acs. 82,295	..	Acs. 94,217	..	Acs. 67,556	..	Acs. 68,172	..	Acs. 42,059	..	Acs. 349,339	69,868	..
Paddy	221,681	22	82,639	8	28,238	7	27,115	8	13,274	4	372,947	74,589	12
Cholam	52,684	5	101,659	10	17,347	4	17,787	5	396	..	189,852	37,970	6
Cumbu	50,888	5	54,362	6	38,983	9	83,736	27	87,139	27	320,108	64,022	10
Ragi	91,739	9	157,957	15	42,488	10	4,268	1	11,900	4	308,352	61,670	4
Korra	7,097	1	91,314	9	23,554	6	8,879	3	4,431	2	135,275	27,055	22
Châma	218,801	22	302,302	28	90,759	21	29,266	9	63,142	20	704,270	140,854	1
Horse-gram	26,960	3	1,658	..	10,510	2	619	..	..	..	39,677	9,919	11
Arikalu	114,864	11	28,894	3	53,877	12	77,669	24	58,304	18	333,608	66,722	4
All other pulses	42,709	4	47,654	4	24,564	6	3,662	1	2,394	1	120,983	24,197	
Cotton	1,854	..	163	..	81	..	..	..	..	..	2,099	526	..
Indigo	34	..	79	..	1,778	..	5,539	2	..	..	7,510	1,502	..
Sugarcane	96,091	10	86,444	8	43,610	10	15,863	6	31,557	10	273,565	54,713	9
Castor or lamp-oil seeds	34,146	3	56,160	5	6,976	1	17	..	293	..	95,592	19,118	3
Gingelly-oil seeds	328	..	767	..	630	..	2,336	1	1,107	..	5,168	1,034	..
Tobacco	54,394	5	57,692	5	49,294	11	44,392	14	29,963	9	235,735	47,147	7
All others including topes	..	..	..	..	417	..	1,419	..	16,918	5	17,754	8,551	1
Other oil-seeds	16	..	206	..	380	..	1,184	..	325	..	2,111	422	..
Ground-nut													
Total ..	1,014,286	100	1,068,880	100	432,466	100	328,752	100	320,222	100	3,164,606	..	100

From this it will be seen that the extent under pulses is very much more than one-third of the total area under cereals and pulses taken together and very nearly approaches one half. I have therefore adopted the two grains—cholum and horse-gram—in equal proportions.

	Extent. Acs.
Pulses—	
Horse-gram	704,270
All other pulses, such as dholl, black-gram, green-gram, Bengal-gram, cow-gram, dew-gram, &c.	333,608
Total ..	1,037,878
Cereals—	
Cholum	372,947
Cumbu	189,552
Ragi	320,108
Korralu	308,352
Châma	135,275
Arikalu	39,677
Total ..	1,366,211
Grand total of Pulses and Cereals together ..	2,404,089

21. *Prices and commutation rates.*—As directed in G.O., No. 5478, Revenue, dated the 26th August 1889, in the case of the Bellary district, the ruling prices in the six taluks now reported on during the last twenty non-famine years have been adopted for the purpose of fixing the commutation rates as shown in the subjoined statement. I find that in the scheme for the re-settlement of the Trichinopoly district the figures of fasli 1302 have been excluded. But in this district fasli 1301 was the year of distress, when famine-relief works also were started. Further, the statement below also shows that the prices in that fasli (1301) were abnormal. Hence I have omitted from calculation the prices of that year and adopted instead those of fasli 1280.

Faslis.	Anantapur.				Dharmavaram.				Kalyandrug.				Penukonda.			
	Paddy.		Cholum.	Horse-gram.	Paddy.		Cholum.	Horse-gram.	Paddy.		Cholum.	Horse-gram.	Paddy.		Cholum.	Horse-gram.
	First sort.	Second sort.			First sort.	Second sort.			First sort.	Second sort.			First sort.	Second sort.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1280	155	141	141	150	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	124	124	150	143
1281	158	149	149	151	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	153	143	133	134
1282	148	140	147	139	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	162	149	136	117
1283	128	124	156	154	125	87	155	156	125	100	138	142	121	112	148	169
1284	99	92	124	143	102	74	139	147	109	89	121	148	106	101	138	171
1285	122	116	145	155	126	95	159	145	133	111	165	169	124	114	159	174
1289	141	132	192	192	133	116	183	173	149	135	203	181	125	118	188	189
1290	139	131	129	137	129	101	132	130	142	134	133	124	127	119	135	128
1291	149	140	134	129	143	98	133	120	159	148	141	126	135	125	132	118
1292	148	139	143	145	154	108	126	121	163	152	136	129	147	136	121	127
1293	161	149	143	117	118	96	123	106	144	135	131	108	131	120	111	110
1294	181	173	201	182	147	132	176	162	169	157	198	184	166	150	174	174
1295	..	..	179	198	163	154	179	182	161	150	165	176	166	154	172	186
1296	149	142	148	150	150	132	167	132	155	138	148	128	137	125	146	145
1297	146	139	141	140	123	109	132	121	151	134	135	119	116	105	124	124
1298	156	140	147	179	134	117	137	171	154	145	142	178	135	126	142	173
1299	149	136	144	214	157	140	149	190	156	142	149	207	138	130	130	200
1300	155	146	173	210	154	148	176	172	171	151	152	187	146	138	160	198
1302	184	176	252	275	191	174	243	259	186	171	227	240	181	167	230	263
1303	159	153	217	235	170	161	2 0	234	175	159	196	205	166	154	185	223
Total ..	2,827	2,658	3,205	3,395	2,419	2,042	2,759	2,721	2,602	2,351	2,680	2,751	2,806	2,610	3,014	3,263
Average ..	149	140	160	170	142	120	161	160	153	138	158	162	140	131	151	163
Deduct 15 per cent. for merchants' profits ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Balance ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1301	225	214	262	274	235	215	257	263	235	219	259	283	239	216	245	269

Faslis.	Hindupur.				Madakasira.				Averages of six taluks.				
	Paddy.		Cholum.	Horse-gram.	Paddy.		Cholum.	Horse-gram.	Paddy.			Cholum.	Horse-gram.
	First sort.	Second sort.			First sort.	Second sort.			First sort.	Second sort.	Average.		
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1280	123	116	144	115	127	113	136	120	132	124	128	143	132
1281	137	130	120	110	130	117	107	111	145	135	140	127	126
1282	154	130	114	92	145	130	120	96	152	137	144½	129	111
1283	128	118	132	168	111	96	126	151	123	106	114½	143	157
1284	88	84	120	177	91	79	111	113	99	87	93	126	150
1285	123	117	166	175	124	111	159	178	125	111	118	159	166
1289	118	110	178	166	128	117	193	151	132	121	126½	190	175
1290	141	133	137	101	139	134	133	105	136	125	130½	133	121
1291	136	128	143	102	142	138	139	99	144	130	137	137	116
1292	133	125	111	104	132	124	112	101	146	131	138½	125	121
1293	121	113	111	101	128	116	102	92	134	122	128	120	106
1294	164	155	174	181	166	155	164	177	166	154	160	181	177
1295	175	167	164	185	161	147	159	177	165	154	159½	170	184
1296	134	124	151	127	141	133	119	116	144	132	138	147	133
1297	120	110	122	118	132	124	108	105	131	120	125½	127	121
1298	140	130	145	158	120	111	131	142	140	128	134	141	167
1299	138	128	119	219	135	125	111	201	146	134	140	134	205
1300	168	156	165	222	151	134	144	188	158	146	152	162	196
1302	191	176	207	265	199	173	178	256	189	173	181	223	260
1303	183	164	199	201	169	155	216	205	170	158	164	207	217
Total ..	2,815	2,614	2,922	3,087	2,771	2,532	2,768	2,884	2,877	2,628	2,752½	3,024	3,141
Average ..	141	131	146	154	139	127	138	144	144	131	138	152	159
Deduct 15 per cent. for merchants' profits ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	23	24
Balance ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	117	129	135
1301	236	218	245	274	227	208	221	256	233	215	224	248	270

In the Bellary district two different kinds of cholum are raised—the white and the yellow. The former, which is the hingâri or the later crop, is grown on black soils mostly, and the other, which is the mungâri or the early crop, is grown on red soils. The white cholum is much the superior of the two, though its yield is less than that of the yellow variety, and therefore commands a higher price. But in the district accounts the prices of the two varieties were not, until very lately, separately recorded, and as the Government decided that the yellow cholum should be adopted as the standard, they ordered in paragraph 8 (*a*) of G.O., No. 729, Revenue, dated the 12th September 1890, that 10 per cent. should be deducted from the district prices "as an allowance for the inclusion of the white variety."

22. The same course was adopted in respect of the Rayadrug and Hospet taluks of Bellary, where also white cholum was ascertained to be extensively grown. But in the taluks under report, where the red soils greatly prevail, it is the yellow cholum which is cultivated, except on the *very* limited area of black soils. The ruling prices also support this fact. Hence the deduction of 10 per cent. ordered in the case of the Bellary district is not necessary and I have not made it.

23. *Grain outturns.*—According to G.O., No. 944, of the 6th September 1882, no kyles (crop experiments) are to be made for ascertaining grain outturns, which were ordered to be fixed with reference to those adopted in the neighbouring settled districts; hence no experiments in cholum were made here. The outturn of cholum has already been fixed for the western taluks of the immediately adjoining district of Bellary. Though the extent cultivated with this crop in the tract under report is much less than in the said taluks of the Bellary district, yet wherever it is grown the yield is about the same, the conditions under which it is cultivated being similar. From the enquiries I have made, I understand that five pallahs * might be taken as the yield of an acre of the best land cultivated under favourable circumstances, *i.e.*, proper ploughing, manuring, weeding, &c., coupled with seasonable rains. The five pallahs are equal to 500 local seers, which expressed in terms of Madras measures are 350. But I have assumed 340 Madras measures, as was done in the case of the other settled taluks in the Bellary and Anantapur districts.

* A pallah is equal to 100 local seers of 86 tolas.

24. As regards horse-gram, some experiments were made in certain taluks of Anantapur under Board's orders; but they are very untrustworthy, and I understand that the Classifiers went there for this purpose after much of the harvest had been gathered. Further, they were not properly supervised. According to these experiments, the outturns vary from 34 to 72 Madras measures per acre. I therefore made enquiries on the subject during my tours through these taluks and found that, as remarked by Government in paragraph 5 of their Order No. 393 of the 8th August 1889, the yield of horse-gram was much less than that of cholum, but that the maximum outturn (120 Madras measures) given in the said Government Order was much too low. The ryots stated the outturn of the best crop to be from 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ pallahs, equal to 200 to 250 local seers The Madakasira Tahsildar told me that he knew that in Rayapuram, Mondihalli and some other villages in that taluk a good crop of horse-gram yielded 250 local seers. Some of the ryots in the other taluks also told me the same. Some said that in certain places the best outturn was 3 pallahs or 300 local seers. This may be an exceptionally good crop, but I think that ordinarily $2\frac{1}{2}$ or $2\frac{1}{4}$ pallahs may be accepted as the maximum. I have adopted the latter ($2\frac{1}{4}$ pallahs) or 225 local seers, which converted into Madras measures are equal to $161\frac{1}{4}$. Omitting $1\frac{1}{4}$ measures, I have 160 Madras measures in round figures. I was also informed that the outturn of horse-gram was about one-half of that of cholum. This also proves that I am not wrong in adopting 160 Madras measures as the highest outturn of horse-gram, the highest fixed for cholum being 340 Madras measures.

25. As regards paddy, I have taken 1,200 Madras measures as the highest outturn. In the case of other sources than the Tungabhadra in the Bellary district, the highest outturn adopted was 1,150 Madras measures. But the second-class sources in the tract reported on, *i.e.*, the Bukkapatnam, Dharmavaram, Anantapur and Singanamala tanks, are superior to the second-class sources of Bellary. They, especially the two first named, are such very good reservoirs that, had the water-supply

been more assured and plentiful than it is, I would, as I have stated before, have had no hesitation in placing them in the first class. The lands also are generally superior to those under the second-class sources in the Bellary district. Some of the ryots, of whom I made enquiries, said that the best crop yielded 17 pallahs, equal to 1,700 local seers, which in terms of Madras measures amount to $1,218\frac{1}{3}$. We know that it is the ryots' wont to understate the outturns and exaggerate the cultivation expenses. When according to their own estimate the yield is $1,218\frac{1}{3}$ Madras measures, there is no objection to our assuming 1,200 as the maximum. This is also sufficiently borne out by paragraph 22 of Mr. Nicholson's report on the economic condition of the Anantapur district (Board's Proceedings, dated the 27th June 1887, No. 172). A full crop is, as Mr. Nicholson says, no doubt a "rarity," owing to the uncertainty of a sufficient water-supply; but when the best land yields a fairly good crop, circumstances being favourable, the outturn is undoubtedly what is stated above as admitted by the ryots themselves. I have therefore adopted the subjoined scale of outturns for wet and dry:—

Primary taram.	Dry.		Wet.
	Cholum.	Horse-gram.	Paddy.
	M. M.	M. M.	M. M.
	340	160	1,200
1	280	140	1,125
2	240	120	1,025
3	200	100	925
4	175	80	825
5	150	70	725
6	125	60	625
7	105	50	550
8	..	..	475
9	..	..	400
10	..	..	320
11			

26. *Cultivation expenses.*—Government have, in their order of the 6th September 1882, No. 944, directed that the cultivation expenses of the adjoining districts should be adopted. A scale has already been approved for the adjoining district of Bellary and for the adjoining taluks of Gooty and Tadpatri in this same (Anantapur) district. I explained this scale to some respectable ryots and they admitted it to be perfectly liberal, but said that the cultivation of horse-gram did not cost as much. I have adopted the same scale of cultivation expenses for wet, making a deduction of one-sixth, which is the difference between the commutation rates adopted for the taluks of Gooty and Tadpatri in the same district and that now arrived at for purposes of the present scheme. The same course was adopted by the Board in the schemes for the settlement of the Vizagapatam and Bellary districts—*vide* paragraph 25 of Board's Proceedings, dated the 24th September 1888, No. 525, and paragraphs 12 and 14 of Board's Proceedings of the 10th January 1893, No. 9, and paragraph 9 of G.O., dated 12th September 1890. The scale thus arrived at in the case of wet lands is shown below:—

Primary taram.	Expenses adopted for paddy when the commutation rate was assumed to be Rs. 139 in the scheme for the Gooty and Tadpatri taluks.	Deduction (one-sixth) on account of the lower commutation rate of Rs. 117 in the taluks now under report.	Net now adopted for the taluks under report.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
	19 2 0	3 3 0	15 15 0
1	18 2 0	3 0 4	15 1 8
2	17 0 0	2 13 4	14 2 8
3	16 0 0	2 10 8	13 5 4
4	15 0 0	2 8 0	12 8 0
5	14 0 0	2 5 4	11 10 8
6	13 0 0	2 2 8	10 13 4
7	11 12 0	1 15 4	9 12 8
8	10 8 0	1 12 0	8 12 0
9	9 4 0	1 8 8	7 11 4
10	8 0 0	1 5 4	6 10 8
11			

Classification of soils.						Value of bullocks.	Value of agricultural implements.	Wages of permanent servants.	Cost of seed.	Price of labour.	Value of manure.	Total.
III.	IV.	V.	VI.	VII.	VIII.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
						RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
..	1	..	..	..	..	2 8 0	0 13 4	4 7 11	0 14 9	4 14 4	2 4 8	15 15 6
1	2	..	..	..	..	2 8 0	0 13 4	4 4 7	0 14 9	4 11 0	1 14 0	15 1 8
2	3	..	..	1	..	2 8 0	0 13 4	3 15 7	0 14 9	4 4 4	1 10 8	14 2 8
3	4	1	1	2	1	2 8 0	0 13 4	3 10 7	0 14 9	3 13 8	1 9 0	13 5 4
4	5	2	2	3	2	2 8 0	0 13 4	3 3 11	0 14 9	3 8 8	1 7 4	12 8 0
5	..	3	3	4	3	2 8 0	0 13 4	2 13 3	0 14 9	3 3 8	1 5 8	11 10 8
..	..	4	4	5	4	2 8 0	0 13 4	2 6 7	0 14 9	2 14 8	1 4 0	10 13 4
..	..	5	5	..	5	2 8 0	0 13 4	1 14 3	0 14 9	2 8 0	1 2 4	9 12 8
Lowest in 3rd group.				..	..	2 8 0	0 13 4	1 5 11	0 14 9	2 1 4	1 0 8	8 12 0
Lowest in 4th group.				..	..	2 8 0	0 13 4	0 15 3	0 14 9	1 9 0	0 15 0	7 11 4
Lowest in 5th group.				..	..	2 8 0	0 13 4	0 8 4	0 14 9	1 0 11	0 13 4	6 10 8

In the case of dry lands, it will be observed that 22 per cent. of the area cultivated grows horse-gram, in respect of which the expenses are, as stated above, admitted by the ryots to be less than the scale adopted in the case of cholum in the Bellary district and in the Gooty and Tadpatri taluks of this same (Anantapur) district. According to Mr. Nicholson, the expenses attendant on the cultivation not only of horse-gram but of all pulses generally (with which 50 per cent. of the total cultivated dry area is cropped) are almost nominal, for, in paragraph 20 of his report quoted above, he says that "it is not infrequent to sow both castor and pulses, especially horse-gram, without any ploughing at all, the seed hoe drill being merely passed over the soil." In column 8 of appendix A printed in Board's Proceedings, No. 266, of the 1st June 1889, it is stated, in regard to the system of cultivation of horse-gram, that "one or two light ploughings followed by broadcast sowing usually constitutes the whole tillage, the seed being covered with another furrow." I beg also to refer the Board to the concluding portion of paragraph 17 of their Proceedings, dated the 5th March 1889, No. 102, from which it will appear that, in the event of horse-gram being adopted as one of the standard crops, it was their intention to reduce the cultivation expenses. It is therein stated that "the cost of cultivating an acre of horse-gram is less than that of cultivating an acre of cholum, for, after the ground is ploughed and the seed sown, there is with gram no after-cultivation nor weeding as with cholum."

It is thus evident that it is most unnecessary to allow, in the case of horse-gram, the same scale of cultivation expenses which was sanctioned for cholum (Rs. 5–2–0), as nowhere does a ryot spend anything like this sum in growing horse-gram. From the enquiries I have made, I understand that the amount adopted for cholum (Rs. 5–2–0) might, in the case of horse-gram, be reduced by one-half (Rs. 2–9–0). Even then, the allowance for the cultivation of horse-gram (Rs. 2–9–0 per acre) will be quite liberal. I have therefore adopted the undermentioned scale :—

Primary taram.	Expenses adopted for cholum in the former scheme report for the similar red soil taluks of the adjoining district of Bellary.	One-half of it to be adopted as the expenses for cultivating horse-gram.	Total.	Average for both the grains.
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
1	5 2 0	2 9 0	7 11 0	3 13 6
2	4 12 0	2 6 0	7 2 0	3 9 0
3	4 6 0	2 3 0	6 9 0	3 4 6
4	4 2 0	2 1 0	6 3 0	3 1 6
5	3 12 0	1 14 0	5 10 0	2 13 0
6	3 8 0	1 12 0	5 4 0	2 10 0
7	3 2 0	1 9 0	4 11 0	2 5 6
8	2 12 0	1 6 0	4 2 0	2 1 0

Classification of soils.						Value of bullocks.	Value of agricultural implements.	Wages of permanent servants.	Cost of seed.	Price of labour.	Value of manure.	Value of grain for bullocks during the ploughing season.	Total.
III.	IV.	V.	VI.	VII.	VIII.								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
						RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
1	..	..	..	..	..	0 8 4	0 6 5	1 0 10	0 1 8	0 14 10	0 8 0	0 5 5	3 13 6
2	1	..	1	..	..	0 8 2	0 6 5	0 15 4	0 2 4	0 13 4	0 7 6	0 3 11	3 9 0
3	2	..	2	1	..	0 8 2	0 6 7	0 13 10	0 2 4	0 11 10	0 6 6	0 3 3	3 4 6
4	3	1	3	2	1	0 8 2	0 6 7	0 12 4	0 2 6	0 10 4	0 6 6	0 3 1	3 1 6
5	4	2	4	3	2	0 8 2	0 6 7	0 10 10	0 2 6	0 8 10	0 6 0	0 2 1	2 13 0
..	5	3	5	4	3	0 8 2	0 6 7	0 9 4	0 2 9	0 7 4	0 6 0	0 1 10	2 10 0
..	..	4	..	5	4	0 8 2	0 6 7	0 7 10	0 2 9	0 5 10	0 5 0	0 1 4	2 5 6
..	..	5	..	..	5	0 8 0	0 6 10	0 6 2	0 3 2	0 4 4	0 4 6	..	2 1 0

27. *Allowance for vicissitudes of season.*—A uniform deduction of 25 per cent. has been made on this account. This was also the proportion adopted for the Bellary district and the Gooty and Tadpatri taluks, except in the case of the wet lands under the Tungabhadra irrigation, where only 20 per cent. was allowed owing to the greater certainty of water-supply.

28. *Money rates.*—The application of the foregoing figures to the grain outturns results in the following scale of money rates :—

Dry.

Outturn per acre.		Value of cholum at Rs. 129 per garce.	One-half of the above.	Value of horse-gram at Rs. 135 per garce.	One-half of the above.	Total of columns 4 and 6.	Deduct one-fourth for vicissitudes of season.	Remainder.	Deduct cultivation expenses as per statement in para. 26.	Net value.	Half net.	Proposed rate.
Cholum.	Horse-gram.											
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
M. M.	M. M.	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.
340	160	13 11 4	6 13 8	6 12 0	3 6 0	10 3 8	2 8 11	7 10 9	3 13 6	3 13 3	1 14 8	2 0 0
280	140	11 4 7	5 10 3	5 14 6	2 15 3	8 9 6	2 2 4	6 7 2	3 9 0	2 14 2	1 7 1	1 8 0
240	120	9 10 10	4 13 5	5 1 0	2 8 6	7 5 11	1 13 6	5 8 5	3 4 6	2 3 11	1 2 0	1 0 0
200	100	8 1 0	4 0 6	4 3 6	2 1 9	6 2 3	1 8 7	4 9 8	3 1 6	1 8 2	0 12 1	0 12 0
175	80	7 0 11	3 8 5	3 6 0	1 11 0	5 3 5	1 4 10	3 14 7	2 13 0	1 1 7	0 8 10	0 8 0
150	70	6 0 9	3 0 4	2 15 3	1 7 8	4 8 0	1 2 0	3 6 0	2 10 0	0 12 0	0 6 0	0 6 0
125	60	5 0 8	2 8 4	2 8 6	1 4 3	3 12 7	0 15 2	2 13 5	2 5 6	0 7 11	0 4 0	0 4 0
105	50	4 3 9	2 1 10	2 1 9	1 0 11	3 2 9	0 12 8	2 6 1	2 1 0	0 5 1	0 2 6	0 2 0

Wet.

Paddy outturn per acre.	Value at Rs. 117 per garce.	Deduct one-fourth for vicissitudes of season.	Remainder.	Deduct cultivation expenses as per statement in para. 25.	Net value.	Half net.	Proposed rate.
M. M.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
1,200	43 14 0	10 15 6	32 14 6	15 15 0	16 15 6	8 7 9	8 8 0
1,125	41 2 2	10 4 6	30 13 8	15 1 8	15 12 0	7 14 0	8 0 0
1,025	37 7 8	9 5 11	28 1 9	14 2 8	13 15 1	6 15 7	7 0 0
925	33 13 2	8 7 4	25 5 10	13 5 4	12 0 6	6 0 3	6 0 0
825	30 2 8	7 8 8	22 10 0	12 8 0	10 2 0	5 1 0	5 0 0
725	26 8 2	6 10 0	19 14 2	11 10 8	8 3 6	4 1 9	4 0 0
625	22 13 8	5 11 5	17 2 3	10 13 4	6 4 11	3 2 5	3 0 0
550	20 1 9	5 0 5	15 1 4	9 12 8	5 4 8	2 10 4	2 8 0
475	17 5 11	4 5 6	13 0 5	8 12 0	4 4 5	2 2 3	2 0 0
400	14 10 0	3 10 6	10 15 6	7 11 4	3 4 2	1 10 1	1 8 0
320	11 11 2	2 14 4	8 12 4	6 10 8	2 1 8	1 0 10	1 0 0

The dry rates vary from Rs. 2 to As. 2 and the wet rates from Rs. 8–8–0 to Re. 1. It will be seen that the highest dry rate and that next to it are less by 4 annas than those proposed for the western taluks of the Bellary district, where the proportion of black soils was considerably higher than that in the tract under report. The highest wet rate now proposed is Rs. 8–8–0 against Rs. 9 sanctioned by Government for the other settled taluks of these districts. The slight decrease of 8 annas is due to the lower commutation rate arrived at, in consequence of the lower prices prevailing in the Anantapur district.

29. *Financial results.*—The subjoined statement shows the financial results of the application of the said rates :—

Taluks.	Dry or wet.	Grouping.	As per settlement. Extent.	As per settlement. Assessment.	As per settlement. Average.	As per revenue. Extent.	As per revenue. Assessment.	As per revenue. Average.	Difference. Extent.	Difference. Assessment.	Percentage. Extent.	Percentage. Assessment.
1	2	3	7	8	9	4	6	6	10	11	12	13
			Acs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Acs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Acs.	Rs.		
Anantapur	Dry ..	First group	158,252	51,591	0 5 3	146,975	44,627	0 4 10	+ 11,277	+ 6,964	+ 7·67	+ 15·60
		Second group	2,441	14,656	6 0 1	2,257	13,075	5 12 8	+ 184	+ 1,581	+ 8·15	+ 12·09
		Third group	1,741	7,593	4 5 9	1,593	6,943	4 5 9	+ 148	+ 650	+ 9·29	+ 9·36
	Wet ..	Fourth group	5,779	22,744	3 15 0	5,163	19,913	3 13 9	+ 616	+ 2,831	+ 11·93	+ 14·22
		Fifth group	2,874	8,389	2 14 8	2,384	7,343	3 1 3	+ 490	+ 1,046	+ 20·55	+ 14·24
		Total wet ..	12,835	53,382	4 2 7	11,397	47,274	4 2 4	+ 1,438	+ 6,108	+ 12 62	+ 12·92
		Total dry and wet ..	171,087	104,973	..	158,372	91,901	..	+ 12,715	+ 13,072	+ 8·03	+ 14·22
Dharmavaram	Dry ..	First group	102,462	27,674	0 4 4	93,983	24,848	0 4 3	+ 8,479	+ 2,726	+ 9·02	+ 10·97
		Second group	766	5,290	6 14 6	726	4,471	6 2 6	+ 40	+ 819	+ 5·51	+ 18·32
		Third group	2,478	13,859	5 9 6	2,308	12,955	5 9 10	+ 170	+ 904	+ 7·37	+ 6·98
	Wet ..	Fourth group	3,798	15,191	4 0 0	3,364	12,506	3 11 3	+ 434	+ 2,685	+ 12·90	+ 21·47
		Fifth group	1,276	3,827	3 0 0	1,088	3,340	3 1 1	+ 188	+ 487	+ 17·28	+ 14·58
		Total wet ..	8,318	58,167	4 9 5	7,486	33,272	4 7 1	+ 832	+ 4,895	+ 11·11	+ 14·65
		Total dry and wet ..	110,780	65,741	..	101,469	58,120	..	+ 9,311	+ 7,621	+ 9·18	+ 13·08
Kalyandrug	Dry ..	First group	77,734	19,629	0 4 0	73,196	17,097	0 3 9	+ 4,538	+ 2,432	+ 6·20	+ 14·22
		Third group	2,081	11,748	5 10 4	1,932	10,638	5 7 3	+ 149	+ 1,110	+ 7·71	+ 11·48
		Fourth group	2,186	8,719	3 15 10	2,013	8,267	4 1 9	+ 173	+ 452	+ 8·59	+ 5·46
	Wet ..	Fifth group	1,954	5,598	2 13 10	1,650	4,675	2 13 4	+ 304	+ 923	+ 18·42	+ 19·74
		Total wet ..	6,221	26,065	4 3 0	5,595	23,480	4 3 2	+ 626	+ 2,585	+ 11·19	+ 11·01
		Total dry and wet ..	83,955	45,694	..	78,791	40,577	..	+ 5,164	+ 5,017	+ 6·55	+ 12·36
Penukonda	Dry ..	First group	102,107	29,426	0 4 7	95,068	27,210	0 4 7	+ 7,039	+ 2,216	+ 7·40	+ 8·14
		Second group	3,244	20,063	6 2 11	2,971	17,628	5 14 11	+ 273	+ 2,435	+ 9·19	+ 13·81
		Third group	8,397	16,281	4 12 8	8,171	14,237	4 7 10	+ 226	+ 2,044	+ 7·13	+ 14·36
	Wet ..	Fourth group	7,614	28,671	4 1 5	6,450	27,533	4 4 4	+ 564	+ 1,138	+ 8·74	+ 4·13
		Fifth group	634	1,878	2 15 5	563	1,894	3 5 10	+ 71	− 16	+ 12·61	− 0·84
		Total wet ..	14,289	66,893	4 10 11	13,155	61,292	4 10 7	+ 1,134	+ 5,601	+ 8·62	+ 9·14
		Total dry and wet ..	116,396	96,319	..	108,223	88,502	..	+ 8,173	+ 7,817	+ 7·55	+ 8·83
Total of four taluks ..		Dry ..	440,555	1,28,120	0 4 8	409,222	113,782	0 4 5	+ 31,333	+ 14,338	+ 7·1	+ 12·60
		Wet ..	41,663	1,84,507	4 6 10	37,633	165,318	4 6 3	+ 4,030	+ 19,189	+ 10·71	+ 11·60
Grand Total ..			482,218	3,12,627	..	446,855	279,100	..	+ 35,363	+ 33,527	+ 7·91	+ 12·01

The annexed abstract shows in one view the amounts and percentages of the increase or decrease in area and assessment:—

Dry.

Taluks.	Increase or decrease by settlement over or below the revenue. Area.	Percentage.	Assessment.	Percentage.
1	2	3	4	5
	Acs.		Rs.	
Anantapur	+ 11,277	+ 7·67	+ 6,964	+ 15·60
Dharamavaram	+ 8,479	+ 9·02	+ 2,726	+ 10·97
Kalyandrug	+ 4,538	+ 6·20	+ 2,432	+ 14·22
Penukonda	+ 7,039	+ 7·40	+ 2,216	+ 8·14
Total ..	+ 31,333	+ 7·66	+ 14,338	+ 12·60

For purposes of comparison of the said results with those of the western taluks of Bellary approved by the Board and Government, I beg to append the following statement:—

Dry or wet.	Name of taluks.	Group.	Occupied. As per jamabandi. Revenue area.	As per jamabandi. Assessment.	As per jamabandi. Average.	As per settlement. Survey area.	As per settlement. Assessment.	As per settlement. Average.	Difference. Extent.	Difference. Assessment.	Percentage. Extent.	Percentage. Assessment
			Acs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Acs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Acs.	Rs.		
Dry.	Hospet		66,049	29,602	0 7 2	71,111	33,276	0 7 6	+ 5,062	+ 3,674	+ 8	+ 12
	Hadagalli		184,535	1,07,030	0 9 3	192,145	1,14,885	0 9 7	+ 7,610	+ 7,855	+ 4	+ 7
	Kudligi		123,018	59,406	0 7 9	129,003	62,707	0 7 9	+ 5,985	+ 3,301	+ 5	+ 5
	Rayadrug		185,713	94,056	0 8 1	199,236	1,03,889	0 8 4	+ 13,523	+ 9,833	+ 7	+ 10
	Total ..	..	559,315	2,90,094	0 8 4	591,495	3,14,757	0 8 6	+ 32,180	+ 24,663	+ 4	+ 8

There is no doubt that, taken as a whole, the said four taluks of Bellary are generally much superior to those of Anantapur now reported on. The former contain a far higher percentage of black cotton soils than the latter as shown below:—

Percentage of black cotton soils.

Hadagalli	...	...	...	30	Anantapur	...	...	...	12
Rayadrug	...	...	...	39	Dharmavaram	...	...	...	6
Hospet	...	...	...	24	Kalyandrug	...	...	...	4
Kudligi	...	...	...	13	Penukonda	...	...	...	15

Wet.

Taluks.	Groups.	Increase or decrease by settlement over or below revenue.			
		Area.	Percentage.	Assessment.	Percentage.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		ACS.		RS.	
Anantapur	Second	+ 184	+ 8·15	+ 1,581	+ 12·09
	Third	+ 148	+ 9·29	+ 650	+ 9·36
	Fourth	+ 616	+ 11·93	+ 2,831	+ 14·22
	Fifth	+ 490	+ 20·55	+ 1,046	+ 14·24
	Total ..	+ 1,438	+ 12·62	+ 6,108	+ 12·92
Dharmavaram	Second	+ 40	+ 5·51	+ 819	+ 18·32
	Third	+ 170	+ 7·37	+ 904	+ 6·98
	Fourth	+ 434	+ 12·90	+ 2,685	+ 21·47
	Fifth	+ 188	+ 17·28	+ 487	+ 14·58
	Total ..	+ 832	+ 11·11	+ 4,895	+ 14·65
Kalyandrug	Third	+ 149	+ 7·71	+ 1,210	+ 11·48
	Fourth	+ 173	+ 8·59	+ 452	+ 5·46
	Fifth	+ 304	+ 18·42	+ 923	+ 19·74
	Total ..	+ 626	+ 11·19	+ 2,585	+ 11·01
Penukonda	Second	+ 273	+ 9·19	+ 2,435	+ 13·81
	Third	+ 226	+ 7·13	+ 2,044	+ 14·36
	Fourth	+ 564	+ 8·74	1,138	+ 4·13
	Fifth	+ 71	+ 12·61	— 16	— 0·84
	Total ..	+ 1,134	+ 8·62	+ 5,601	+ 9·14
	Grand Total ..	+ 4,030	+ 10·71	+19,189	+ 11·60

For purposes of comparison with the results of the western taluks of Bellary, I beg to append the subjoined statement :—

Wet or dry.	Taluks.	Groups.	Occupied	As per jamabandi.			Comparison.			Percentage.	
				Revenue area.	Assessment	Average.	Extent.	Assessment.		Extent.	Assessment.
			ACS.	ACS.	RS.	RS. A. P.	ACS.	RS.			
Wet ..	Hospet	First	6,841	6,669	61,450	8 15 8	+ 172	+ 5,647		+ 3	+ 10
		Second	1,049	942	6,166	5 14 1	+ 107	+ 347		+ 11	+ 6
		Third	452	417	2,359	5 3 6	+ 35	+ 168		+ 8	+ 8
		Fourth	2,033	1,843	8,930	4 6 3	+ 190	+ 22		+ 10	+ 0
		Fifth	251	228	946	3 12 4	+ 23	— 93		+ 8	— 9
		Total ..	10,626	10,099	79,851	7 8 3	+ 527	+ 6,091		+ 5	+ 8
	Hadagali	First	5		24	5 0 0	— 3	— 8		— 38	— 50
		Second	145	128	877	6 0 9	— 17	— 186		— 13	— 18
		Third	498	482	2,883	5 12 8	+ 16	+ 148		+ 3	+ 5
		Fourth	737	690	3,431	4 10 5	+ 47	+ 58		+ 7	+ 2
		Fifth	286	248	995	3 7 7	+ 38	+ 42		+ 15	+ 4
		Total ..	1,671	1,556	8,210	4 14 7	+ 115	+ 276		+ 7	+ 4
	Kudligi	Third	2,640	2,401	14,214	5 6 2	+ 149	+ 472		+ 6	+ 3
		Fourth	2,318	2,014	8,468	3 10 5	+ 304	+ 205		+ 15	+ 2
		Fifth	1,016	874	3,516	3 7 3	+ 142	— 13		+ 16	..
		Total ..	5,974	5,379	26,198	4 6 2	+ 595	+ 664		+ 11	+ 3
	Rayadrug	Third	2,956	2,563	13,167	4 7 3	+ 403	+ 1,015		+ 16	+ 8
		Fourth	6,550	5,759	23,061	3 8 4	+ 791	+ 1,955		+ 14	+ 9
		Fifth	965	741	2,668	2 12 9	+ 224	+ 361		+ 30	+ 15
		Total ..	10,471	9,053	38,896	3 11 5	+ 1,418	+ 3,321		+ 16	+ 9
	Total wet ..	First	6,846	6,677	61,474	8 15 8	+ 169	+ 5,655		+ 3	+ 10
		Second	1,194	1,070	7,043	5 14 5	+ 124	+ 483		+ 12	+ 7
		Third	6,546	5,943	32,623	4 15 9	+ 603	+ 1,803		+ 10	+ 6
		Fourth	11,638	10,306	43,890	3 12 4	+ 1,332	+ 2,124		+ 13	+ 5
		Fifth	2,518	2,091	8,125	3 3 8	+ 427	+ 287		+ 20	+ 4
		Total ..	28,742	26,087	1,53,155	5 5 4	+ 2,655	+ 10,352		+ 10	+ 7

In dry, the increase in the Anantapur taluk is Rs. 6,964 or 15·60 per cent., of which 7·67 per cent. is accounted for by the increase in area. The average revenue rate is As. 4–10 per acre, while the settlement average is As. 5–3. In the Dharmavaram taluk, the increase is Rs. 2,726 or 11 per cent. against an increase of 9 per cent. in area. The settlement average rate is As. 4–4 against the old average of As. 4–3. In Kalyandrug, the increase in assessment is Rupees 2,432 or 14·22 per cent. against an increase of 6·20 per cent. in area. The settlement average rate is As. 4–0 against the revenue average of As. 3–9, and in Penukonda, the proposed settlement results in an increase of Rs. 2,216 or 8·14 per cent., of which 7·40 is accounted for by the increase in area. The greatest increase has occurred in the Anantapur taluk, which is the best of the four taluks now under report. Some reductions may have to be made in all the taluks during the hearing of the ryots' objections in cases of large increases of assessment in individual pattahs, and these will slightly reduce the above percentages. The averages show that the proposed rates are moderate and lenient and so are the results as a necessary consequence.

In wet, it will be seen that the increases due to the proposed settlement are also moderate, and that the settlement average rates compare favourably with the revenue averages.

"These districts are the poorest and the most backward in the Presidency, the most sterile and the most subject to drought, the ryots pay the present revenue with difficulty; they have not as yet fully recovered from the famine, and to impose on them largely increased burthens will certainly check, if not entirely arrest, their progress. His Excellency in Council considers that good policy alone demands the most lenient assessment of these districts" (paragraph 2 of G.O., No. 731, Revenue), dated 23rd October 1888. If this was the view that the Government took in the case of the Alur, Adóni, Bellary, Gooty, and Tadpatri taluks, comprised in Mr. Cox's scheme, on which the Government Order quoted above was passed, the above remarks are applicable with even greater force to the taluks we are now treating of, as they are by far inferior to the said five. I therefore consider that the results now proposed, which are moderate, may be accepted.

30. *Incidence of the proposed assessments.*—The next statement shows the incidence of the proposed assessments (talukwar), which further proves that sufficient leniency has been shown in the application of the rates.

Dry.								Wet.							
								Under direct flow.				Under baling.			
Rate per acre.		Survey area.	Percentage.	Assessment.				Rate per acre.	Survey area.	Percentage.	Assessment.	Rate per acre.	Survey area.	Percentage.	Assessment.
1		2	3	4				5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Rs. A. P.		Acs.		Rs.								Rs. A. P.	Acs.		Rs.
Anantapur.															
2 0 0		20	..	40				8 8 0	624	5	5,308	..	..	..	..
1 8 0		1,399	1	2,099				8 0 0	867	3	2,933	..	..	..	..
1 0 0		6,232	4	6,232				7 0 0	342	3	2,392	..	..	..	..
0 12 0		5,234	3	3,925				6 0 0	1,378	11	8,269	..	..	..	..
0 8 0		11,204	7	5,603				5 0 0	1,820	14	9,101	..	..	..	..
0 6 0		36,696	23	13,387				4 0 0	2,785	22	11,141	..	..	..	..
0 4 0		63,316	40	15,831				3 0 0	2,832	22	8,498	..	..	..	..
0 2 0		34,930	22	4,367				2 8 0	1,459	11	3,649	..	..	..	..
..		..	..	..				2 0 0	669	5	1,338	..	..	..	..
..		..	..	..				1 8 0	193	1	289	..	..	..	..
..		..	..	..				1 0 0	19	..	19	..	..	..	..
Special rate	..	221	..	107				..	347	3	445	..	..	..	..
Total	..	1,58,252	100	51,591				..	12,835	100	53,382	..	..	..	..
Dharmavaram.															
2 0 0		3	..	7				8 8 0	260	3	2,212	..	..	..	..
1 8 0		970	1	1,455				8 0 0	340	4	2,723	..	..	..	..
1 0 0		2,190	2	2,190				7 0 0	649	8	4,540	..	..	..	..
0 12 0		2,202	2	1,652				6 0 0	1,258	15	7,544	7 0 0	16	11	110
0 8 0		4,450	4	2,225				5 0 0	1,266	16	6,324	6 0 0	34	24	267
0 6 0		12,406	12	4,652				4 0 0	1,939	24	7,758	5 0 0	58	41	291
0 4 0		42,258	41	10,564				3 0 0	1,329	16	3,994	4 0 0	7	5	26
0 2 0		37,428	37	4,679				2 8 0	662	8	1,667	3 0 0	19	13	68
..		..	..	..				2 0 0	361	4	662	2 8 0	8	6	19
..		..	..	..				1 8 0	72	1	108	..	..	..	..
..		..	..	..				1 0 0	47	1	47	..	..	..	..
Special rate	..	555	1	150				..	23	..	29	..	..	..	..
Total	..	1,02,462	100	27,674				..	8,176	100	37,598	..	142	100	711
Deduct baling remission	..	..	..	..				..	..	..	..	..	..	..	142
Net assessment	..	..	..	..				..	..	..	..	..	..	..	569

Wet.

Under direct flow.

Under baling.

Rate per acre.	Survey area.	Percentage.	Assessment.	Rate per acre.	Survey area.	Percentage.	Assessment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Kalyandrug.							
Rs. A. P.	Acs.		Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Acs.		Rs.
8 0 0	214	4	1,716	.. .. ..	..	..	..
7 0 0	364	6	2,552	7 0 0	14	13	99
6 0 0	874	14	5,244	.. .. ..	..	..	..
5 0 0	953	16	4,764	5 0 0	49	47	245
4 0 0	1,397	23	5,589	4 0 0	20	19	78
3 0 0	997	16	2,990	3 0 0	18	17	53
2 8 0	752	12	1,881	2 8 0	4	4	11
2 0 0	252	4	504	.. .. ..	..	..	..
1 8 0	197	3	296	.. .. ..	..	..	..
1 0 0	33	1	33	.. .. ..	..	..	..
..	83	1	115	.. .. ..	..	..	..
Special rate	..	..	..	.. .. ..	..	..	202
Total ..	6,116	100	25,684	..	105	100	486
Deduct baling remission	..	..	..	..	..	..	105
Net assessment	..	..	..	..	..	..	381
Penukonda.							
8 8 0	389	3	3,308	.. .. ..	..	..	..
8 0 0	649	5	6,192	.. .. ..	..	..	..
7 0 0	1,211	9	8,476	7 0 0	48	41	300
6 0 0	1,894	13	11,366	6 0 0	5	5	32
5 0 0	2,825	20	14,125	5 0 0	10	10	49
4 0 0	3,440	24	13,759	4 0 0	39	38	157
3 0 0	2,374	17	7,123	3 0 0	5	5	15
2 8 0	810	5	2,024	2 8 0	.. 1	.. 1	.. 2
2 0 0	372	3	744	2 0 0	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
1 8 0	176	1	264	.. .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
1 0 0	7	..	7	.. .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
..	39	..	53	.. .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Special rate	..	..	..	.. .. ..	..	..	..
Total ..	14,186	100	66,441	..	103	100	556
Deduct baling remission	..	..	..	..	..	..	103
Net assessment	..	..	..	..	..	..	452
Kalyandrug.							
1 8 0	244	..	366	.. .. ..	..	..	..
1 0 0	1,887	2	1,887	.. .. ..	..	..	..
0 12 0	2,399	3	1,799	.. .. ..	..	..	..
0 8 0	3,308	4	1,654	.. .. ..	..	..	..
0 6 0	6,742	9	2,530	.. .. ..	..	..	..
0 4 0	26,130	34	6,533	.. .. ..	..	..	..
0 2 0	35,455	47	4,558	.. .. ..	..	..	..
.. .. ..	..	..	..	.. .. ..	..	..	..
.. .. ..	..	..	..	.. .. ..	..	..	..
.. .. ..	569	1	..	.. .. ..	..	..	202
Special rate	..	..	..	.. .. ..	..	..	..
Total ..	77,734	100	19,529	..	..	..	..
Deduct baling remission	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Net assessment	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Penukonda.							
1 8 0	920	..	330	.. .. ..	..	..	..
1 0 0	1,753	2	1,753	.. .. ..	..	..	..
0 12 0	3,348	4	2,586	.. .. ..	..	..	..
0 8 0	6,322	6	3,161	.. .. ..	..	..	..
0 6 0	19,529	19	7,323	.. .. ..	..	..	..
0 4 0	41,343	40	10,336	.. .. ..	..	..	..
0 2 0	29,092	29	3,637	.. .. ..	..	..	..
.. .. ..	..	..	..	.. .. ..	..	..	..
.. .. ..	..	..	..	.. .. ..	..	..	..
.. .. ..	..	..	..	.. .. ..	..	..	..
.. .. ..	..	..	..	.. .. ..	..	..	..
Special rate	..	..	..	.. .. ..	..	..	..
Total ..	102,107	100	29,426	..	..	..	..
Deduct baling remission	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Net assessment	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

From this it will be observed that in all the four taluks, only 23 acres are assessed at the highest of the proposed rates, viz., Rs. 2. This rate is applicable only to lands classified as 3–1. Such lands were found to be extremely rare. Only 20 acres were found fit for it in the No. 29, Vupparapalli village, in the Anantapur taluk, situated in a tank-bed, and 3 acres in No. 89, Apparajucheruvu village, in the Dharmavaram taluk. Practically, therefore, the highest rate is Rs. 1–8–0 per acre, at which 1 per cent. of the lands in Anantapur, 1 per cent. in Dharmavaram, and barely 1 per cent. in Kalyandrug and Penukonda are assessed. These are mostly garden lands under wells and are no doubt fit for this rate. Four per cent. of the dry lands in Anantapur, 2 per cent. in Dharmavaram, 2 per cent. in Kalyandrug, 2 per cent. in Penukonda are assessed at one rupee per acre. 23 per cent. of the lands in Anantapur, 12 per cent. in Dharmavaram, 9 per cent. in Kalyandrug and 19 per cent. in Penukonda are assessed at 6 annas. The four-anna rate predominates in all the taluks except in Kalyandrug, where more land was assessed at 2 annas. This taluk is the worst of all, where 74 per cent. of the dry ayacut is unoccupied waste. In wet, 5 per cent. of the lands in Anantapur, 3 per cent. in Dharmavaram and 3 per cent. in Penukonda; are assessed at the highest rate, Rs. 8–8–0 per acre. The 4 rupees rate predominates in all the taluks, being applied to 22 per cent. of the lands in Anantapur, to 24 per cent. in Dharmavaram, to 23 per cent. in Kalyandrug and 24 per cent. in Penukonda.

31. *Future Sources of Revenue.*—For the future sources of revenue, there are unoccupied waste lands, as shown in the subjoined statement:—

Taluks.	Dry.			Wet.		
	Survey area.	Assessment.	Average.	Survey area.	Assessment.	Average.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Acs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Acs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Anantapur	173,045	40,156 9 0	0 3 9	4,088·10	11,604 0 0	2 13 5
Dharmavaram	156,145·66	29,939 6 0	0 3 1	1,605·81	5,540 2 0	3 7 2
Kalyandrug	243,505·92	41,882 12 0	0 2 9	1,850·7	4,889 4 0	2 10 3
Penukonda	76,904·33	16,444 7 0	0 3 5	1,838·25	5,859 10 0	3 3 0
Total ..	649,600·91	1,28,423 2 0	0 3 2	9,382·23	27,893 0 0	2 15 7

32. The ryots in this district do not, as a rule, permanently keep dry lands in pattahs, except those under wells, the few acres of good regar lands and the red lands immediately adjoining village-sites. The cultivation is constantly shifting. It is no doubt the case in regard to the inferior dry lands in all districts, but not to the enormous extent that prevails in Anantapur. The Sivoyi jamah item forms one-third of the total land revenue demand in several villages and as much as one half in some. Sodirazinamahs and dharkhasts are numerous every year.

33. *Second Crop Charge.*—The wet ayacuts in the six taluks in question appear to contain a large number of wells under which a second crop is almost invariably grown. Further, under several of the small spring channels (Bugga kalvas) also, the ryots grow a second crop. During my tours in the said taluks I used to explain to the ryots of each village I visited, the principles of the composition on account of second-crop assessment and the favourable rates sanctioned by Government in the case of lands, the irrigation of a second crop on which is supplemented from private wells. The ryots were very much pleased when they heard of these lenient rates and expressed that they would very gladly compound for the second-crop assessment.

34. The rates of composition approved by Government in the case of the already settled taluks of these two districts are shown below:—

For first and second class sources where the supply of water is not reliable.	One-third of the first-crop assessment.
For third class sources where the supply of water is not reliable.	One-third of the first-crop assessment.
For fourth class sources where the supply of water is not reliable.	One-fourth of the first-crop assessment.
For fifth class sources where the supply of water is not reliable.	One-fifth of the first-crop assessment.

	Under direct flow.			Wet.		Under baling.		
Assessment.	Rate per acre.	Survey area.	Percentage.	Assessment.	Rate per acre.	Survey area.	Percentage.	Assessment.
4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Kalyandrug.								
RS. 366	RS. A. P. 8 0 0	ACS. 214	4	RS. 1,716	RS. A. P. ..	ACS. ..	..	RS. ..
1,887	7 0 0	364	6	2,552	7 0 0	14	13	99
1,799	6 0 0	874	14	5,244	..	..	..	..
1,654	5 0 0	953	16	4,764	5 0 0	49	47	245
[illegible]530	4 0 0	1,397	23	5,589	4 0 0	20	19	78
[illegible]533	3 0 0	997	16	2,990	3 0 0	18	17	53
[illegible]58	2 8 0	752	12	1,881	2 8 0	4	4	11
[illegible]	2 0 0	252	4	504	..	..	..	..
[illegible]	1 8 0	197	3	296	..	..	..	..
[illegible]	1 0 0	33	1	33	..	..	..	..
[illegible]		83	1	115	..	..	..	..
[illegible]	..	6,116	100	25,684	..	105	100	486
[illegible]	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	105
[illegible]	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	381
[illegible]	[illegible] 0	389	3	3,308	..	..	..	..
[illegible]	[illegible] 0	649	5	5,192	..	..	..	..
[illegible]	[illegible] 0	1,211	9	8,476	7 0 0	43	41	300
[illegible]	[illegible]	1,894	13	11,366	6 0 0	5	5	32
[illegible]	[illegible]	2,825	20	14,125	5 0 0	10	10	49
[illegible]	[illegible]	3,440	24	13,759	4 0 0	39	38	157
[illegible]	[illegible]	2,374	17	7,123	3 0 0	5	5	15
[illegible]	[illegible]	810	5	2,024	2 8 0	..	..	..
[illegible]	[illegible]	372	3	744	2 0 0	1	1	2
[illegible]	[illegible]	176	1	264	..	..	..	..
[illegible]	[illegible]	7	..	7	..	..	..	..
[illegible]	[illegible]	39	..	53	..	..	..	..
[illegible]	[illegible]	14,186	100	66,441	..	103	100	555
[illegible]	[illegible]	..	..	..	..	..	..	103
[illegible]	[illegible]	..	..	..	..	..	..	452

individual pattahs by increments.—In all the
Tanjore, large increases on individual pattahs due
o be imposed gradually at the rates shown below:—
rease varied from 25 to 50 per cent., it was ordered to be
four years. In case where it exceeded 50 per cent., it was
d over eight years. In Board's Proceedings of the 20th January
this procedure was changed and substituted by the following:—
increase of assessment due to settlement in individual cases exceeds 25
of the old 'assessment,' a sum equal to 25 per cent. of such 'assessment'
levied at once and the remainder by instalments equal to $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of
the old 'assessment.'

40. The said order was received by me when I was settling Harpanahalli, and I then asked for instructions as to whether it should be brought into force in that taluk. The Board decided (Proceedings, dated the 16th May 1894, No. 2914, Mis.) that it should not be applied to the Harpanahalli taluk, where, therefore, the increments were calculated according to the old rule. In my opinion, we should not depart from the principles adopted in the case of the already-settled taluks (Gooty and Tadpatri) of *this same* district, and I would therefore recommend that they should be applied to these six taluks also, *i.e.*, the increases should be levied in four equal instalments when they vary from 25 to 50 per cent., and in eight instalments when they exceed 50 per cent.

41. The rates herein proposed may, if approved by Government, be applied without any further enquiry to the other two taluks—Hindupur and Madakasira. Of course, at the time of settlement and before the issue of rough pattahs, statements in the prescribed form showing villagewar the results of the application of the rates will be submitted for the Board's sanction.

42. With reference to paragraph 15 above regarding the classes of irrigation works, I beg to observe that I adopted them because they were approved in respect of the other settled taluks of these districts. But the Commissioner, who talked over the subject with me the other day in the Board's office, was of opinion that the following classification would be better:—

Tanks containing from six to eight months' supply to be placed in the second class.

From this it will be observed that in all the four taluks, only 23 acres are assessed at the highest of the proposed rates, viz., Rs. 2. This rate is applicable only to lands classified as 3–1. Such lands were found to be extremely rare. Only 20 acres were found fit for it in the No. 29, Vupparapalli village, in the Anantapur taluk, situated in a tank-bed, and 3 acres in No. 89, Apparajucheruvu village, in the Dharmavaram taluk. Practically, therefore, the highest rate is Rs. 1–8–0 per acre, at which 1 per cent. of the lands in Anantapur, 1 per cent. in Dharmavaram, and barely 1 per cent. in Kalyandrug and Penukonda are assessed. These are mostly garden lands under wells and are no doubt fit for this rate. Four per cent. of the dry lands in Anantapur, 2 per cent. in Dharmavaram, 2 per cent. in Kalyandrug, 2 per cent. in Penukonda are assessed at one rupee per acre. 23 per cent. of the lands in Anantapur, 12 per cent. in Dharmavaram, 9 per cent. in Kalyandrug and 19 per cent. in Penukonda are assessed at 6 annas. The four-anna rate predominates in all the taluks except in Kalyandrug, where more land was assessed at 2 annas. This taluk is the worst of all, where 74 per cent. of the dry ayacut is unoccupied waste. In wet, 5 per cent. of the lands in Anantapur, 3 per cent. in Dharmavaram and 3 per cent. in Penukonda; are assessed at the highest rate, Rs. 8–8–0 per acre. The 4 rupees rate predominates in all the taluks, being applied to 22 per cent. of the lands in Anantapur, to 24 per cent. in Dharmavaram, to 23 per cent. in Kalyandrug and 24 per cent. in Penukonda.

31. *Future Sources of Revenue.*—For the future sources of revenue, there are unoccupied waste lands, as shown in the subjoined statement:—

Dry.		Wet.		
[illegible]nt.	Average.	Survey area.	Assessment.	Average.
[illegible]	4	5	6	7
		ACS. [illegible]088·10	RS. A. P. 11,604 0 0	RS. A. P. 2 13 5
		[illegible]5·81	5,540 2 0	3 7 2
			4,889 4 0	2 10 3
			[illegible]859 10 0	3 3 0
			[illegible] 0 0	2 15 7

were settled

2. Though the Acting [illegible] Bellary district, his knowledge [illegible] and the submission of the scheme has been [illegible] ing the six taluks, and the classification of s[illegible] duty he is now in a better position to review the [illegible]

3. *General observations.*—The taluk sketch-map[illegible] Commissioner leave much to be desired, but the excellent [illegible] of the Madras Presidency, published by the Central Survey [illegible] good view of the district and its surroundings, with a sufficiency [illegible] details. The railway running almost south from Dharmavaram th[illegible] Penukonda and Hindupur to Bangalore has been opened since the map wa[illegible] Of the six taluks, Kalyandrug is the most stony, most arid, and poorest, and [illegible] varam and Anantapur follow next. Over a great part of these taluks the po[illegible] lands in the upland soils beggars description. If the ground is not covered with rocks and boulders, it mostly resembles the surface of a road newly laid with stones and not yet rolled. Acre after acre, and mile after mile, it is difficult to put the point of a walking-stick on anything which is not a fragment of white quartz, grey granite, or red gravel. Such land is most of it entirely without saleable value.

Praiseworthy, but feeble, attempts have been made here and there to collect the larger stones into heaps. With stone-rakes the small stones might gradually be drawn into parallel ridges on the slopes, and a step might be thus made towards the terracing which renders cultivable the hill-sides of the West Coast. But the look of the ground coupled with the scanty rainfall, and frequent droughts, is enough to discourage the stoutest hearts. It is worth recording that at Atmakúr, sixteen miles west from Anantapur town, the villagers placed foremost in the list of items making-up the total cost of cultivating dry land, the expense of providing sandals for the coolies. No cooly can work on such land bare-footed.

4. Large flocks of sheep and goats, by dint of much walking, find a living from the thorns and scanty herbage, and the manufacture of ghee from their milk, and the weaving of woollen cumblies afford employment to a portion of the sparse population. The manure of the flocks is prized and utilized by penning them on the best lands.

5. Dry lands on which there are any trees, or which are capable of irrigation from wells, are permanently occupied; but otherwise the regular practice is to hold dry land for two or three years, and then to throw it up and allow it to lie fallow for an equal period. Inam dry lands are treated in the same way.

In cases where the second crop is raised mainly by the aid of wells, the rates of composition are with reference to Board's order in paragraph 7 of their Proceedings, dated the 20th February 1894, No. 96, to be reduced as under:—

For first and second classes where the supply of water is not reliable			... $\frac{1}{6}$
For third class	do.	do.	... $\frac{1}{6}$
For fourth class	do.	do.	... $\frac{1}{8}$
For fifth class	do.	do.	... $\frac{1}{10}$

The above rates will, with the approval of Government, be applied to the six taluks under consideration.

35. *Irrigation by lift.*—The usual remission of one rupee an acre for the first crop and half a rupee for the second will be allowed in the case of lands irrigated by means of mechanical appliances.

36. *Revision of tank ayacut.*—The necessary accounts for the transfer of dry lands to wet and *vice versa* have been prepared, and these transfers will be carried out on further enquiry at the time of settlement and appeal hearing, when the necessity for these changes can be more satisfactorily decided by a detailed enquiry in the presence of the ryots.

37. *Tank-bed lands.*—A statement of these lands will be sent to the Collector of the district as directed in G.O. No. 1533 of the 24th July 1879.

38. *Items to be attended to at the time of settlement.*—Besides the revision of wet ayacuts, the following items will be disposed of at the time of settlement:—

(1) Transfer of pattahs.
(2) Granting additions to village sites.

39. *Imposition of large increases on individual pattahs by increments.*—In all the previous settlements except that of Tanjore, large increases on individual pattahs due to the settlement were ordered to be imposed gradually at the rates shown below:—

In cases where the increase varied from 25 to 50 per cent., it was ordered to be equally distributed over four years. In case where it exceeded 50 per cent., it was equally distributed over eight years. In Board's Proceedings of the 20th January 1894, No. 56, this procedure was changed and substituted by the following:—

"If the increase of assessment due to settlement in individual cases exceeds 25 per cent. of the old 'assessment,' a sum equal to 25 per cent. of such 'assessment' will be levied at once and the remainder by instalments equal to 12½ per cent. of the old 'assessment.'

40. The said order was received by me when I was settling Harpanahalli, and I then asked for instructions as to whether it should be brought into force in that taluk. The Board decided (Proceedings, dated the 16th May 1894, No. 2914, Mis.) that it should not be applied to the Harpanahalli taluk, where, therefore, the increments were calculated according to the old rule. In my opinion, we should not depart from the principles adopted in the case of the already-settled taluks (Gooty and Tadpatri) of *this same* district, and I would therefore recommend that they should be applied to these six taluks also, *i.e.*, the increases should be levied in four equal instalments when they vary from 25 to 50 per cent., and in eight instalments when they exceed 50 per cent.

41. The rates herein proposed may, if approved by Government, be applied without any further enquiry to the other two taluks—Hindupur and Madakasira. Of course, at the time of settlement and before the issue of rough pattahs, statements in the prescribed form showing villagewar the results of the application of the rates will be submitted for the Board's sanction.

42. With reference to paragraph 15 above regarding the classes of irrigation works, I beg to observe that I adopted them because they were approved in respect of the other settled taluks of these districts. But the Commissioner, who talked over the subject with me the other day in the Board's office, was of opinion that the following classification would be better:—

Tanks containing from six to eight months' supply to be placed in the second class.

Tanks and spring channels supplying water from four to under six months to be placed in the third class.
Tanks and spring channels supplying water from two to under four months to be placed in the fourth class.
Tanks and spring channels supplying water for less than two months to be placed in the fifth class.

If approved, this classification will be adopted at the time of settlement. This will slightly raise the present financial results, but the necessary relief will be granted at the time of appeal hearing in cases of large increases in individual pattahs.

43. The Board having ordered that the four taluks now reported on should all be settled by the end of the current fasli (30th June 1896), I respectfully request that the order of Government on this report may, if possible, be obtained and communicated to me not later than the 15th November next, if not earlier.

Resolution—dated 2nd October 1895, No. 303.

The Board begs to submit for the approval of Government a revised scheme, prepared by Deputy Commissioner M.R.Ry. Runga Chariar, for the settlement of the Anantapur district, excluding the two northern taluks of Gooty and Tadpatri, which were settled in 1891–92—*vide* G.O., No. 729, dated 12th September 1890.

2. Though the Acting Commissioner had seen all the taluks of the adjoining Bellary district, his knowledge of Anantapur was limited to what he had read of it, and the submission of the scheme has been necessarily delayed to admit of his inspecting the six taluks, and the classification of soils. Having spent four weeks on this duty he is now in a better position to review the Deputy Commissioner's proposals.

3. *General observations.*—The taluk sketch-maps submitted by the Deputy Commissioner leave much to be desired, but the excellent little map No. 6 in the atlas of the Madras Presidency, published by the Central Survey Office in 1892, gives a good view of the district and its surroundings, with a sufficiency of topographical details. The railway running almost south from Dharmavaram through Guttur, Penukonda and Hindupur to Bangalore has been opened since the map was published. Of the six taluks, Kalyandrug is the most stony, most arid, and poorest, and Dharmavaram and Anantapur follow next. Over a great part of these taluks the poverty of the upland soils beggars description. If the ground is not covered with rocks and boulders, it mostly resembles the surface of a road newly laid with stones and not yet rolled. Acre after acre, and mile after mile, it is difficult to put the point of a walking-stick on anything which is not a fragment of white quartz, grey granite, or red gravel. Such land is most of it entirely without saleable value.

Praiseworthy, but feeble, attempts have been made here and there to collect the larger stones into heaps. With stone-rakes the small stones might gradually be drawn into parallel ridges on the slopes, and a step might be thus made towards the terracing which renders cultivable the hill-sides of the West Coast. But the look of the ground coupled with the scanty rainfall, and frequent droughts, is enough to discourage the stoutest hearts. It is worth recording that at Atmakúr, sixteen miles west from Anantapur town, the villagers placed foremost in the list of items making-up the total cost of cultivating dry land, the expense of providing sandals for the coolies. No cooly can work on such land bare-footed.

4. Large flocks of sheep and goats, by dint of much walking, find a living from the thorns and scanty herbage, and the manufacture of ghee from their milk, and the weaving of woollen cumblies afford employment to a portion of the sparse population. The manure of the flocks is prized and utilized by penning them on the best lands.

5. Dry lands on which there are any trees, or which are capable of irrigation from wells, are permanently occupied; but otherwise the regular practice is to hold dry land for two or three years, and then to throw it up and allow it to lie fallow for an equal period. Inam dry lands are treated in the same way.

Theoretically the relinquished land is available for assignment to any applicant, but the village unwritten code of honour requires that the person relinquishing should be allowed to resume possession at the end of the three years' fallow.

In the first of the three years of occupation horsegram is generally grown as a late crop. In the following June, yellow cholam, cumbu, gingelly, beans, greengram and dholl are sown as a mixed crop. The grain comes first to harvest: then the gingelly: then the beans and greengram; and, lastly, the dholl. In the third year korra, or châma, is grown as a separate crop.

6. In hollows at far intervals there are oases marking village sites, with topes of trees, and tank-or well-cultivation. Into these hollows what soil there is has been washed by the rains of centuries. Great wells from 40 to 50 feet square, and 30 or 40 feet deep, have been laboriously chipped or blasted through solid rock, and 4 or 5 acres of land under each of these yield splendid crops of white cholam and ragi.

The water is lifted by the ordinary single mhote, worked sometimes with two, sometimes with three, yoke of bullocks, and always with three men. The bullocks do not back up the inclined plane as in Coimbatore, for the incline is at an angle of 45 degrees. Each yoke of bullocks, attended by a driver, takes its turn in hauling-up the bucket, and then walks up the slope, while the man in charge of the rope is pulled up the incline by the descending empty bucket, and attaches the rope to the next pair of bullocks waiting at the top.

Under these wells two, and often three, crops are raised in the year—first white cholam, then ragi, and lastly korra if the water holds out. The bullocks used are fine animals costing Rs. 200 a pair. Taking the low figure of one rupee as representing the daily hire of two yoke of bullocks and three men, the cost of water-lifting for 8 months comes to Rs. 240 per well, or Rs. 48 per acre. Yet when, as often happens, these well-lands are leased out, the owner contrives to get a rent of one-third, and sometimes one-half, of the gross produce. The cost of a large well is reckoned at Rs. 1,000. A large number of deserted wells, which have not struck water, indicate the risks of well-sinking. One advantage that these red-soil taluks possess over the black-soil tracts is that the well-water is scarcely ever salt.

7. South of the taluks above described comes the Penukonda taluk, which is extremely hilly. The red and mixed soils in the intervening valleys are fair, and the hills attract thunder-storms which give this taluk some advantage in respect of rainfall, the average being 24·33 inches against 21 in the three taluks to the north of it.

8. The Hindupur taluk lies to the south of Penukonda, and is a flat plain mostly free from stones. There is a fair amount of good red and mixed soil, and the average rainfall is over 23 inches. The Madakasira taluk is a narrow strip stretching westwards from Hindupur into the Mysore territory. Between Madakasira and Kalyandrug there is a high range of hills, with peaks from 3,000 to 3,800 feet in altitude. Madakasira is the best taluk in respect of rainfall, presumably because of its great elevation, its hills, and its lying furthest to the south-west. It rejoices in an average of nearly 24½ inches, against 24·33 inches in Penukonda, 23·12 inches in Hindupur, and about 21 inches in the other three taluks.

In paragraph 7 the Deputy Commissioner remarks that, so far as regards unoccupied areas, the taluks of Hindupur and Madakasira do not appear to be better than the others. In both these taluks ragi, not cholam, is the staple food-grain, and the commutation price, if separately calculated for these two taluks, is Rs. 100 for ragi, as against Rs. 121 for cholam. These two taluks have not yet been classified, and lest it should be supposed that the lower price of the staple food-grain calls for a lower scale of rates than in the four other taluks, a few further descriptive remarks may be serviceable.

To the traveller the general aspect of both taluks presents a pleasing contrast to the stony, arid wastes of Kalyandrug and Dharmavaram. At page 4 of the Bellary Manual the Madakasira taluk is called, with some poetical exaggeration, "the garden of the district." In both taluks there are numerous small gardens of areca and cocoanut palms, in which also betel-vines, oranges, limes, jack-fruit, custard-apples and plantains are grown. Trees are more plentiful both scattered and in topes. In Madakasira, besides the ubiquitous bâbul, considerable areas are covered with Kânugu

(*Pongamia glabra*). Oil is made from its seeds, and its leaves are highly valued for manure. There are in both taluks wide stretches of good soil, both red and black, free from stones. Patches of saffron, tobacco, chillies, onions and vegetables surround the villages, and proclaim more comfortable circumstances. In Hindupur, sugarcane in small plots is extensively cultivated. In both taluks there are undoubtedly large areas of extremely poor soil; but on the whole the occupied lands, both wet and dry, are superior to those of Kalyandrug, Dharmavaram and Anantapur, and as good as those of Penukonda.

9. *Concluded questions.*—Passing now to the Deputy Commissioner's proposals, it must be remarked that most of the questions which require discussion in proposing a settlement scheme are virtually concluded as regards Anantapur by various orders which Government has already passed, and by the precedent of what was approved for the two taluks already settled, and for the adjoining and kindred taluks of the Bellary district.

For instance, the expediency of adopting so low an acreage rate as As. 2 for the minimum dry rate, is not open to discussion.

This rate has been sanctioned and freely used both for the adjoining taluks of Bellary, and for Gooty and Tadpatri.

Given that this is the proper rate for the worst soils, the Acting Commissioner cannot say that it has been too extensively applied, although the total area under it in the four classified taluks amounts to 491,700 acres, or 45 per cent. of the whole. Of the 491,700 acres only 137,900, or a little more than one in four, are held on patta.

In like manner the maximum rates, both wet and dry, are practically fixed by the scales adopted for the kindred taluks of Bellary, in which the dry rates range from As. 2 to Rs. 2-4-0, and the wet rates (except for Tungabhadra irrigation) from Re. 1 to Rs. 9.

10. *High existing rates.*—In the Hindupur and Madakasira taluks, Sir Thomas Munro's rates, which ran up to Rs. 25 per acre when prices were half what they are now, are still remembered. The reductions carried out by Mr. Pelly in 1858-59 still left a considerable area paying rates from Rs. 8 up to Rs. 12. The Acting Commissioner deemed it necessary to collect (though at the cost of some delay) particulars of the areas assessed at wet rates higher than the Deputy Commissioner's proposed maximum (Rs. 8-8-0). The figures for each taluk are shown below :—

Old rates.	Anantapur.		Dharmavaram.		Kalyandrug.		Penukonda.		Total.			Hindupur.	Madakasira.	Total.	
	Occupied.	Unoccupied.	Occupied.	Unoccupied.	Occupied.	Unoccupied.	Occupied.	Unoccupied.	Occupied.	Unoccupied.	Total.	Occupied and unoccupied.	Occupied and unoccupied.	Occupied and unoccupied for the two taluks.	Total of occupied and unoccupied for the six taluks.
RS. A. P.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
12 0 0	147	19	58	2	3	9	223	1	431	31	462	46	79	125	587
11 12 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	7	7
11 8 0	191	13	61	1	4	1	1	..	257	15	272	30	..	30	302
11 4 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1
11 0 0	106	46	8	1	16	6	23	1	153	54	207	11	19	30	237
10 12 0	16	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	3	19	..	..	..	19
10 8 0	128	12	99	8	..	..	191	8	418	28	446	189	1	190	636
10 0 0	59	38	56	2	36	3	114	5	265	48	313	140	10	150	463
9 12 0	14	3	37	4	3	4	73	3	127	14	141	57	19	76	217
9 8 0	1	..	..	..	..	..	64	1	65	1	66	7	..	7	73
9 4 0	202	23	10	1	..	..	..	..	212	24	236	16	1	17	253
9 0 0	168	8	4	1	6	..	209	3	387	12	399	19	22	41	440
8 12 0	83	11	69	3	67	3	106	3	325	20	345	106	104	210	555
Total ..	1,115	176	402	23	135	26	1,004	26	2,656	250	2,906	621	263	884	3,790

If it be asked why wet rates which the people have been paying, without complaint, for ninety years should be now reduced, the answer must be that similar reductions have already been sanctioned and carried out in Bellary, Cuddapah and Kurnool, which districts formed part of Sir Thomas Munro's charge and were subject to the same rates of assessment. In Hindupur, Madakasira and Penukonda, the highest rates appear to have been fixed on cocoanut, and areca-nut, plantations, which are generally

small plots within the areas irrigated by tanks; but in many instances the ten-and twelve-rupee rates are found on paddy land under the big tanks, and sometimes under river-channels from the Pennér, which are entirely maintained by the ryots. Particulars of the unoccupied areas have not been collected for Hindupur and Madakasira, but it can be affirmed that nearly the whole of the land under these high rates is under permanent occupation.

11. *Classification.*—With the reduced rates, proposed on the model of those sanctioned for Bellary, the total wet assessments in the four classified taluks will be increased by 11·60 per cent., against an increase of 10·71 per cent in the area, and it is therefore apparent that a reduction in the higher rates of assessment will be accompanied by a more than corresponding increase of the assessment of the lands now paying low rates.

It does not necessarily follow from this that the best lands are being relieved at the expense of the worst. More than eighty years have elapsed since the lands were assessed, and the reductions which have been from time to time made have been percentage reductions, made in office, and not on inspection of the fields.

Lands of similar quality, which should be assessed alike, are now found side by side bearing unequal rates, and in many cases the poorer lands bear the higher assessment.

The Acting Commissioner has examined the "sorting" of the wet lands under the Dharmavaram and Bukkapatnam reservoirs, and several minor tanks, and of the dry lands in many villages; and, making allowance for the fact that the marking out of the lands into blocks of one sort, and the classing of each block as best, good, ordinary, inferior or worst, are operations giving room for much difference of opinion, he considers that the classification has been, on the whole, carefully and fairly done. The ayacuts of the tanks are generally not flat, but very uneven, with rocks and boulders cropping up here and there. They do not therefore readily lend themselves to the block system of classification; and where, as has sometimes happened, poor patches have been included in large blocks of good soil, the necessary relief should be given when the settlement is introduced.

12. *Cultivation expenses for wet lands.*—To follow the Deputy Commissioner through the usual calculation of out turns and cultivation expenses, by which he arrives at rates practically the same as those approved for the western taluks of Bellary, is not a very easy or profitable task.

For wet lands the Deputy Commissioner makes a deduction of one-sixth from the scale of cultivation expenses sanctioned for Bellary, and the Gooty and Tadpatri taluks, that fraction representing the difference in the commutation price of paddy in the two tracts. The Deputy Commissioner shows that this method of making the cost of cultivation vary in the same proportion as the commutation price has on more than one occasion been followed, but it is not easy to demonstrate that it rests on any scientific basis. The cost of seed, and the wages of labour which are mostly paid in grain, will indeed vary with the commutation price, but there is no necessary proportion between the commutation price and the cost of bullocks, implements and manure. The truth is that the Deputy Commissioner is hampered by the fact that the scale of cultivation expenses sanctioned for Bellary is liberal beyond all precedent, and appears to have been adopted to counterbalance an extraordinary commutation rate, as will be seen on comparing the Bellary figures with those of other districts as noted in the margin.

District.	Year of settlement.	Commutation rate, white paddy.	Cultivation expenses for IV. I. soils.
		Rs.	Rs. A. P.
Bellary	1890–94	139 and 141	{ 19 6 0 { 19 2 0
Vizagapatam ..	1889–90	105	10 3 0
South Arcot ..	1887–93	108	11 10 0
North Arcot ..	1881–86	95	12 3 0
Cuddapah ..	1874–83	126	18 4 0
Coimbatore ..	1878–82	126	13 2 10
Tanjore ..	1893–94	121	11 0 0
Madura ..	1885–93	123½	9 12 0
Trichinopoly	1895–96	121	11 0 0
Anantapur as (now proposed).	..	117	15 15 0

The only district in which the Bellary figure is approached is Cuddapah, where the commutation rate is high, and the outturn of IV. I. land (best black loam) was taken as 1,300 Madras measures.

It is not a fact that the expenses of cultivating wet land are greater in Anantapur than in Tanjore, Trichinopoly or Coimbatore; but if any further justification is needed for the moderate reduction made by the Deputy Commissioner from the Bellary scale sanctioned for the Gooty and Tadpatri taluks, it must be based on the statement, for which the authority of Mr. Nicholson may be quoted—*vide* paragraph 20 of his report on the economic condition of Anantapur, Board's Proceedings (Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture), No. 477, dated 30th October 1887—that the implements and cattle used in the black-soil taluks are superior to those used in the red-soil tracts.

The Acting Commissioner is not, however, disposed to press this argument. The heavy Nellore bullocks, used for breaking up the dry black cotton soil, are not generally used for ploughing wet lands. Moreover, well-irrigation is extensively practised in all the taluks, and heavy, powerful bullocks are everywhere kept to work the water-lifts. In the six taluks, excluding whole inam villages, there are nearly 10,000 wells irrigating about 30,000 acres. This is exclusive of 3,168 wells in tank ayacuts, supplementing the tank irrigation. The ploughing bullocks in all the six taluks appear on an average to be neither better nor worse than those in general use throughout the Presidency.

13. *Grain outturns for wet land.*—Hampered by an unduly high scale of cultivation expenses, the Deputy Commissioner is forced to make a high estimate of outturns. It appears to be a fact that his estimate of 1,200 Madras measures of paddy on the best land under the seven great tanks, which are the only sources placed as high as the second class, is often reached, but the estimate is higher than one would choose to adopt as an average. The soils of the ayacuts of most of the tanks contain a large admixture of disintegrated granite, but, whether by virtue or in despite of this, there is no doubt as to their fertility when the tanks can supply water. Had the Acting Commissioner a free hand he would have preferred to arrive at the Deputy Commissioner's rates by adopting a lower scale of outturns and of cultivation expenses. But, however, little satisfactory may be the processes by which the table of rates is reached, the rates themselves appear moderate, suitable, and open to no objection, except that the maximum is nearly one-third less than that to which the ryots have been so long accustomed. Government has deliberately sanctioned the reduced rates in the adjoining districts, and the reduction can afford the ryots and the public no ground for complaint.

14. *Standard dry grains and dry rates.*—Following the orders of Government the Deputy Commissioner has taken cholam and horse-gram, in equal proportions, as the standard dry grains, and has estimated the combined cultivation expenses at one-fourth less than those adopted for cholam in the Gooty and Tadpatri taluks. This reduction is arrived at on the assumption that the cost of cultivating horsegram is about half that of cultivating cholam.

A large reduction is undoubtedly justified for the reasons given in paragraph 26 of the report. It will be seen that even with the reduced scale, Rs. 2–1–0 per acre is allowed for the cultivation of the worst soils, on which the assessment is As. 2, leaving to the Government as its share less than one-eighteenth of the gross produce. Here again, without claiming any scientific basis for the calculations, it may be submitted that the resulting table of dry-rates is suitable. In the four classified taluks the maximum two-rupee rate has been applied to only 23 acres, as there was found to be no other best black clay. Thus the highest dry rate is practically Rs. 1–8–0, which will be mostly paid by the best low-lying lands under well-irrigation. The average dry rate, as proposed, varies from As. 4 in Kalyandrug to As. 5–3 in Anantapur, which is moderate enough in all conscience. The increase over the existing assessment will be 12·60 per cent., of which 7·66 per cent. is covered by increase in area.

15. *Hindupur and Madakasira.*—A few further remarks are called for regarding the yet unclassified taluks of Hindupur and Madakasira. From the figures given in paragraph 20 of the Deputy Commissioner's report it will be noted that, whereas cholam and horse-gram are adopted, in equal proportions, as the standard grains for dry lands, the percentage * cultivated with cholam out of the total cultivated area is small in all taluks except Anantapur.

* Anantapur	22	per cent.
Dharmavaram and Kalyandrug.	8	„
Penukonda	7	„
Hindupur	8	„
Madakasira	4	„

In Hindupur and Madakasira, ragi is the staple food. Twenty-seven per cent. of the area is grown with ragi, but this includes the areas under tanks on which ragi is extensively grown as a first crop. For these two taluks the commutation price for ragi, as worked out in the Board's Office for the same 20 years as have been adopted for cholam, comes to Rs. 100 per garce as against Rs. 121 for cholam. Also horse-gram in Hindupur occupies only 9 per cent. of the cultivated area. The question may therefore be asked whether a lower scale of rates may not be required for these taluks, though they are by appearance and repute the best of the six. So far as the Acting Commissioner has observed, or can learn, there are not many places in which ragi can be successfully grown without some irrigation, and Hindupur and Madakasira appear to be two of these exceptional localities. While it is certain that ragi cannot be grown on the stony uplands of Kalyandrug and Dharmavaram, there appears no reason why cholam should not grow well in Hindupur and Madakasira if the people chose to cultivate it. When asked why they don't grow cholam, the reply is "we don't like it, and we don't want it: ragi suits us better." There are no trustworthy data on which the outturns of the two crops can be compared, but the Acting Commissioner found it to be generally alleged that ragi, where the land is fit for it, produces the better outturn. There appears to be no difference in the cost of cultivation. At the villages in Anantapur, Kalyandrug and Dharmavaram, at which the Acting Commissioner halted in September, he found that ragi and cholam were selling at the same price—about 33 seers a rupee. The two grains are also of about equal value in Ganjám, Vizagapatam, Gódávari and Kurnool.

Except on the assumption that ragi yields a better outturn than cholam, it is difficult to explain the preference of the Hindupur and Madakasira cultivators for the cheaper grain; but it can at least be confidently affirmed that there is no ground for adopting a lower scale of dry rates for these two taluks.

Rs.	A.	P.			Hindupur. ACS.	Madakasira. ACS.
3	0	0	...	...	441	...
2	8	0	...	...	6	4
2	4	0	...	...	231	...
2	0	0	...	...	186	609
1	14	0	...	...	23	...
1	13	0	...	...	...	190
1	12	0	...	...	540	281
			Total	...	1,427	1,084

The scale errs rather on the side of moderation. There will be very little best black clay (class III-1) to which alone the maximum two-rupee rate is applicable, and the highest dry rate will thus be Rupees 1-8-0, whereas there have hitherto been considerable areas of dry land assessed at rates above Rs. 1-8-0 as shown in the margin. The general superiority of both taluks in respect of soils and rainfall has already been commented on.

16. *Paragraph* 42.—The grouping of irrigation sources proposed by the Deputy Commissioner follows that sanctioned for Bellary, and there is no need to alter it. What the Acting Commissioner remarked was that, if irrigation sources affording a supply for eight months were to be ranked as second class, the Cauvery itself would come within this category. Below the Grand Anicut its bed is usually dry from February to May.

To raise the grouping of the tanks would be one way of securing a sufficient assessment, if the proposed reduction of cultivation expenses were disapproved; but the Acting Commissioner does not advocate it. Four of the seven reservoirs placed in the second class are indeed vast works, with bunds four or five miles long, 50 or 60 feet high, completely revetted with stone; but the supply entirely fails in years of drought. These tanks have not been full since 1892, and last year the greater portion of the wet revenue had to be remitted.

is only half-quoted
, No. 3, Revenue, dated 8th January 1894, direct-
the increase should in all cases be charged at once. An
amended rule was published in paragraph 2 of Board's Proceedings (Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture), dated 25th April 1894, No. 170, but the wording does not show clearly that what was intended was that the amount to be charged in the first year is the old assessment *plus* 25 per cent. thereof.

The rule, correctly worded, is as follows:—

"If the increase of assessment in individual cases exceeds 25 per cent. of the old assessment, an amount equal to the old assessment *plus* 25 per cent. thereof will be levied in the first year, and the remainder by annual instalments equal to 12½ per cent. of the old assessment. Where, however, such instalments will not admit of the full revised assessment being reached by the twelfth year, the remainder (*i.e.*, the increase over 25 per cent.) will be levied in eleven equal instalments."

The order of Government to levy 25 per cent. of the increase in the first year is peremptory, and the Acting Commissioner considers that the new rule should therefore be applied without modification.

As compared with the old rule used in Gooty and Tadpatri, more has to be paid in the first year, but this is partly compensated for by an increase in the number of subsequent instalments.

18. *Paragraph* 44—*Summary of results.*—Out of a total classified area of 1,141,201 acres (excluding inam land 129,147 acres), 51,045 acres are wet, and 1,090,156 acres are dry. The assessment on the occupied wet area will be raised from Rs. 1,65,318 to Rs. 1,84,507, giving an increase of Rs. 19,189, or 11·60 per cent., of which 10·71 is covered by increase in area. The assessment on the dry occupied area (leaving out of account about 140,000 acres of fugitive cultivation) will be raised from Rs. 1,13,782 to Rs. 1,28,120, giving an increase of Rs. 14,338, or 12·60 per cent., of which 7·66 per cent. is covered by increase in area. The total increase will be Rs. 33,527 or 12·01 per cent. Assuming that the increase in Hindupur and Madakasira will be in the same proportion, it will amount to Rs. 23,190. Adding Rs. 21,557, the increase in Gooty and Tadpatri already settled, the total result of the settlement of the whole district will be an increase of rather over Rs. 78,000, or 9·7 per cent. on the assessment of the holdings, excluding water-rate and second-crop charge.

19. The following statement shows the area remaining available for occupation under each money rate:—

Money-rates.		Taram.	Whether wet or dry.	Anantapur.		Dharmavaram.		Penukonda.		Kalyandrug.		Total of the four taluks.	
				Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment	Area.	Assessment.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Rs.	A.			ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.
8	8	1	Wet.	4	36	9	80	2	20	..	..	15	136
8	..	2		3	21	6	50	4	29	1	10	14	110
7	..	3		12	81	53	370	12	83	42	292	119	826
6	..	4		94	567	40	242	73	439	16	98	223	1,346
5	..	5		274	1,370	384	1,919	148	740	164	820	970	4,849
4	..	6		408	1,632	210	839	480	1,919	233	932	1,331	5,322
3	..	7		1,200	3,601	226	678	294	883	269	808	1,989	5,970
2	8	8		854	2,135	185	461	368	919	231	576	1,638	4,091
2	..	9		747	1,494	357	714	300	600	195	390	1,599	3,198
1	8	10		350	525	103	154	141	212	528	792	1,122	1,683
1	..	11		142	142	33	33	16	16	171	171	362	362
		Total	..	4,088	11,604	1,606	5,540	1,838	5,860	1,850	4,889	9,382	27,893

10

11. It is desirable that this result should be
rates of assessment rather than by changes in classification, but the
cannot be fixed without precise information as to the difference in area and assessment

11

grown therein while [illegible]
thesis that a settlement on the [illegible] lines
proportion as in the classified taluks, the financ[illegible] year 1896.
Rs. 23,190; this is an enhancement which might press with[illegible]
population and the amount of revenue involved is not such as to make a further delay in settlement of much moment, more especially as the postponement which has been directed is not likely to defer the revision of rates beyond the current fasli.

3. In the four classified taluks, namely, Anantapur, Kalyandrug, Dharmavaram and Penukonda, the proposals of the Board meet with the approval of Government subject to the modifications set out below. The money rates generally and the financial results except in wet lands are unobjectionable, though the calculations on which they are based are to some extent open to criticism, chiefly in consequence of the fact that the decisions arrived at in the already settled taluks of Gooty and Tadpatri and the neighbouring district of Bellary have been adhered to in the preparation of the scheme under consideration. The calculations, however, err on the right side and the results arrived at are thus in consonance with the fundamental principles of the Settlement Department that "the assessment imposed should be extremely moderate and that a very liberal margin should be allowed for errors and miscalculations" in view of the "extreme difficulty of valuing soils, the variability of the seasons, the precariousness of the crops and the proverty of the agricultural classes." The Government now proceeds to comment upon the various processes on which the final results depend.

1. *Grouping of irrigation sources.*—No irrigation sources have been placed in the first group though there are seven large tanks fed by rivers or jungle streams which, when full, contain enough water to irrigate their ayakat for eight months. These would ordinarily fall into the first group, but have in this case been placed in the second group because they seldom receive a full supply. As the Commissioner states in paragraph 16 of the proceedings, the four largest of them have not been full since 1892 and last year the greater portion of the wet revenue had to be remitted. The exceptional grouping is further justified by Mr. Nicholson's opinion as expressed in the following passage taken from his report on the economic condition of the district—*vide* page 6 of Board's Proceedings, No. 172, dated 27th June 1889. "The tank supplies are most precarious, the lands nominally protected by them are the source of much anxiety and in bad years they usually fail in their supply."

2. *The grouping of dry lands.*—The Deputy Commissioner has followed the principle approved by Government with regard to the five western taluks of Bellary and places all lands under one group, on the ground that they are all equally healthy, contain good means of communication and are free from the ravages of wild animals. Minor variations, as that officer remarks, can well be discounted in the classification of soils.

3. *The classification of soils.*—This is a technical process which has been carried out by an expert and scrutinized by the Commissioner himself and no remarks on the part of Government are called for.

4. *Standard grains.*—The standard grains adopted are paddy for wet lands and yellow cholam and horse-gram for dry lands. The question has been considered in connection with the settlement of the Gooty and Tadpatri taluks and discussed in the orders passed in July 1889 and the Government sees no reason to differ from the conclusions then arrived at as to the suitability of these standards.

5. *Commutation rates.*—These rates have been correctly worked out in accordance with the rules of the department and call for no remark except that the Government agrees with the Deputy Commissioner in considering that there is no need to deduct 10 per cent. from the recorded price of cholam in order to arrive at the price of yellow cholam in view of the fact that little if any of the white variety is grown in the tract under settlement.

6. *The grain outturn.*—For the maximum outturn of paddy on wet lands, 1,200 Madras measures per acre have been taken. This was the amount fixed for the Tungabhadra lands and for lands under the Tambraparni and is only 100 Madras

measures less than the amount fixed for the Cauvery lands in Tanjore. It is thus unquestionably high, but is nevertheless only 50 measures above the outturn fixed for land under the second-class sources in Bellary which, in the opinion of the Deputy Commissioner, is not quite so good as the best lands in Anantapur. In view of this circumstance and the fact that the cultivation expenses have been fixed at an unduly high figure, the Government considers that the net rate arrived at on the basis of the maximum outturn is not greater than it should be. The gross outturns for cholam and horse-gram call for no criticism. The experiments in regard to the latter grain were inconclusive, but the Deputy Commissioner's enquiries supply all the information that was required.

7. *The cultivation expenses.*—These are very high even if allowances be made for the facts that wood for agricultural implements is costly in a district so destitute of trees and that, leaf manure being unobtainable, animal manures must be used. The rates have, however, been approved for Bellary and the taluks of Gooty and Tadpatri and may be accepted subject to the deduction proposed by the Deputy Commissioner.

8. *The allowance for vicissitudes of season.*—This has already been fixed at 25 per cent. and the deduction though large is not excessive for so precarious a tract.

9. The money-rates arrived at include one of two annas per acre for the worst sort of dry land which, as the Commissioner points out, leaves to Government only one-eighteenth of the gross produce as its share. The question of having a two-anna rate has, however, been fully discussed on previous occasions and the rate has been adopted by Government after full consideration. The appropriateness of such a charge in the taluks now under consideration need not be further questioned in view of the poverty of the tract under settlement as compared with the areas in which four annas per acre have been fixed as the minimum rate and of the fact that on the lands concerned crops cannot be grown every year, while nearly three-fourths of the extent assessed at two annas is now unoccupied and lying waste.

10. The financial results, as worked out by the Deputy Commissioner, result in an increase in the case of occupied dry lands, of Rs. 14,338 or 12·6 per cent. spread over 449,555 acres. The increase in area discovered by the survey is, however, 7·66 per cent. and, so far as this increase reveals cultivation which was previously concealed or unknown, the enhancement of assessment is called for. The balance of the increase on dry lands is distributed over so large an extent that it will not be felt appreciably and the Government therefore sees no reason to reduce the increase worked out by the calculations of the Settlement Department.

In regard, however, to the wet lands, the case is different. The present assessment on occupied wet lands is Rs. 1,65,318 and the proposed increase is Rs. 19,189 or 11·6 per cent. spread over an extent of 41,663 acres. Of this extent, 2,656 acres, as appears from paragraph 10 of the Board's Proceedings, are now charged (at rates varying from Rs. 12 to Rs. 8¾ per acre) Rupees 27,165. The highest rate of the proposed settlement is Rs. 8-8-0 and on the hypothesis that the whole of this area (2,656 acres) is charged at that rate, the assessment thereon would come to Rs. 22,576 (leaving out of account the increase in extent discovered by survey) and the remaining 39,007 acres of inferior wet land would have to bear the whole settlement increase, viz., Rs. 19,189 + Rs. 4,589 or altogether Rs. 23,778. The enhancement amounts to 17·21 per cent. on the assessment at present borne by that land and is, in the opinion of Government, excessive for a district like Anantapur. Having regard therefore to the poverty of the tract under settlement and the uncertainty of the irrigation, the Government considers that the inferior wet land should not be made to bear so great an increase of assessment and that any enhancement on such land brought about by the introduction of the settlement should be little more than nominal.

11. It is desirable that this result should be secured by a modification on the rates of assessment rather than by changes in classification, but the requisite scale cannot be fixed without precise information as to the difference in area and assessment

due to the survey and settlement of the exceptional lands referred to in paragraph 10 of the Board's Proceedings. The necessary particulars are no doubt available in the Board's office or can be procured without difficulty and the Board will therefore now be requested to frame a table of rates calculated to reduce the increase in the assessment on wet lands to a nominal amount. It must be understood that the Government does not desire any alteration in the settlement rates assigned to the valuable lands formerly assessed at Rs. 8–12–0 per acre or more, or to lands bearing special rates; the rates only require modification in the case of inferior wet lands which have not been specially assessed. For the further guidance of the Board a table of rates is given in the margin which has been calculated on the data available in the Government office to result in a net increase of Rs. 287 on the total area of wet lands. This is made up of an increase of Rupees 3,581–8–0 on the inferior wet lands together with a decrease of Rs. 3,294–8–0 on the valuable lands formerly assessed at Rs. 8–12–0 per acre or more. With the fuller information before it the Board will be able to report the exact financial results of the rates suggested, and if necessary, to frame a scale better adapted to secure the object of Government.

Settlement rates.					Modified rates.			
Rs.	A.	P.			Rs.	A.	P.	
8	8	0	...	...	8	8		*
8	0	0	...	...	8	0	0	*
					7	8	0	
7	0	0	...	...	7	0	0	*
					6	8	0	
6	0	0	...	...	5	8	0	
5	0	0	...	...	4	8	0	
4	0	0	...	...	3	8	0	
3	0	0	...	...	2	8	0	
2	8	0	...	...	2	0	0	
2	0	0	...	...	1	8	0	
1	8	0	...	...	1	0	0	
1	0	0	...	...	1	0	0	
Special rates.					Special rates.			

* Only in the case of lands formerly assessed at Rs. 8–12–0 per acre or more.

12. Subject to the foregoing remarks, the Government approves the scheme submitted by the Board, to which immediate effect should now be given. Considering the fact that the great famine occurred so recently and that a new railway has just been made through the heart of the district and in view of the modification now directed by Government, the rates which have been sanctioned cannot be regarded as true initial rates subject to variations, when the district is resettled, solely in accordance with changes in the prices of produce. The settlement now directed must, however, be in force for a term of 30 years as in the taluks of Gooty and Tadpatri.

13. With reference to the Deputy Commissioner's remarks in paragraph 15 of his report, the Public Works Department will be requested to enquire as to the extent to which the water-supply of the Anantapur district is affected by the Mysore irrigation works.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) G. STOKES,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue (Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture).
„ the Public Works Department, with reference to paragraph 12.

order No. 1004. J dy 27 November 96
Communicated to the Supdg: Engineer
III circle, who is requested to enquire and report
Exd. Md. Pahilvan. as to the extent to which the water supply of the
Anantapur District is affected by the Mysore
55 copies. Irrigation Works. Attention is drawn to G.O.
No. 162 I dated 18th February 1892

(Sd.) D

Public Works Department

Government {1896} of Madras.

REVENUE.

Recd. } 1896. *Enclosures*
Regd. } *Spare copies*

G.O., No. 527, 13th October 1896.

OCTOBER.

Settlement.

Passing orders on the revised proposals for the — of certain taluks in the Anantapur district.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Read—the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue (Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture), dated 2nd October 1895, No. 303.

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Population and Agricultural Statistics	9 and 10
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Irrigation sources	15 and 16
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Soils and their classification.	19
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Prices and commutation rates	21 and 22
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Imposition of large increases on individual pattahs by increments	39 and 40
Recommendation that the proposed rates may be applied to the Hindupur and Madakasira taluks ..	41
Commissioner's views of classification of irrigation sources	42
Concluding paragraph ..	43

Read—the following letter from M.R.Ry. S. RUNGA CHARIAR Avergal, B.A., Deputy Commissioner of Revenue Settlement Party No. I, Bellary and Anantapur Districts, to the Secretary to the Commissioner of Revenue Settlement and Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, dated Bellary, 1st August 1895, No. 321 :—

As directed in paragraph 10 of Board's Proceedings, No. 393 of the 8th August 1889, I have the honour to submit proposals for the settlement of the remaining six taluks of the Anantapur district, viz., Anantapur, Dharmavaram, Kalyandrug, Penukonda, Hindupur and Madakasira.

2. All these taluks have been demarcated and surveyed; but the survey records, (village maps, land registers and area lists) of only four of them, viz., Anantapur, Dharmavaram,* Kalyandrug and Penukonda, have as yet been furnished by the Survey Department. The area lists and land registers of the villages of the Hindupur taluk, are now being received in small batches.

* Except one village, Nasanakota.

3. *Classification of the Tract.*—Four out of the said six taluks, viz., Anantapur, Dharmavaram, Kalyandrug and Penukonda, have been classified with the following exceptions :—

Anantapur Taluk.

Chekrayapeta and Sodanapalle.—These two villages were assigned to the late Classifier Mason, but the records entrusted to him were received back only a few days ago from the Board's office. As the classification has yet to be checked by the Head Classifier and Supervisor, these two villages cannot be included in this report.

Dharmavaram Taluk.

Chinnakottapalle.—This village was assigned to the late Classifier Mason, but the records entrusted to him were received back only a few days ago from the Board's office. As the classification has yet to be checked by the Head Classifier and Supervisor, this village cannot be included in this report.

Nasanakota.—This could not be classified, the Survey Department not having as yet furnished the map of the village.

Penukonda Taluk.

Amangondapalem, Gudipalli and Patakunta.—These villages were transferred to this (Penukonda) taluk from Hindupur after the classification of the former was completed in 1887. But as the Survey Department have not as yet furnished the maps, they could not be classified.

4. The classification of the Penukonda taluk was performed in 1887 by the No. II Party under Colonel C. J. Stuart. The other three—Anantapur, Dharmavaram and Kalyandrug—were classified between July 1894 and April 1895. The classification was checked by the Supervisor in all the four taluks, except in ten villages of Dharmavaram and three of Kalyandrug. The number of villages inspected by the Supervisor and the Deputy Commissioner, is shown below :—

Taluks.	Total number of villages.	Number of villages inspected. By the Supervisor	Number of villages inspected. By the Deputy Commissioner	Remarks.
Anantapur	94	86	53	Six villages were inspected by the Deputy Commissioner on the work of the Head Classifiers.
Dharmavaram	44	24	22	Eight villages were inspected by the Deputy Commissioner on the work of the Head Classifiers.
Kalyandrug	42	38	16	One village was inspected by the Deputy Commissioner on the work of the Head Classifier.
Total ..	180	148	91	
Penukonda	80	Examined by the officers of the No. II Party. Particulars are not available here.		

5. *General description of the Country.*—The tract in question is bounded by the Gooty and Tadpatri taluks on the north, by the Cuddapah district on the east, by the Mysore Territory on the south and west. Its physical aspect is not unlike that of the western taluks of Bellary described in my report, dated the 12th September 1891, No. 885, disposed of in G.O., No. 358, Revenue, dated the 1st May 1893. A greater portion of the district of Anantapur is a high-lying and undulating plain with an average elevation varying from about 1,000 feet above the level of the sea in the northern taluks of Gooty, Tadpatri, Anantapur and Dharmavaram to 2,000 feet in the taluks of Hindupur and Madakasira which form part of the table-land of Mysore. The dry lands generally are highly undulating and the country is full of hills, except portions of the Anantapur, Hindupur and Madakasira taluks, and cultivation in such places is made in patches in the midst of large blocks of waste lands and scrub jungles. The hills are of very low altitudes and mostly devoid of trees. The forests also generally contain no trees of any value. The general nature of the soils is red ferruginous, the extent of black cotton soils being extremely limited, standing only for 9 per cent. of the whole area of the four classified taluks. This district and Bellary are like Coimbatore, very unfortunate in respect of rainfall. Their geographical position in the middle of the peninsula renders their agricultural condition very precarious. They lie in a zone between the two monsoons. Being on the one hand situated at too great a distance from the East Coast to enjoy the full benefit of the north-east monsoon, and cut off on the other by the high western ghâts from the heavy rains falling on the West Coast during the south-west monsoon, they do not

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DHARMAVARAM TALUK.

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PENUKONDA TALUK.

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enjoy the full benefit of either; hence they are frequently subject to drought and have had 6 or 7 bad seasons since the Great Famine of 1876–77. The only rivers that run through the district are the Chitrávati and Penner, which are in flood only during certain days in the year. A few insignificant jungle streams intersect the country and they are also dry except for a few days during the rains. Tanks, really worth the name, are few and far between; hence the almost entire absence of vegetation during the greater part of the year which gives the country an appearance of barrenness. Its physical characteristics are described by Mr. Nicholson in his letter to the Board, dated the 27th April 1887, No. 202, as "aridity, deficient rainfall and humidity, treelessness and general poverty of soils," in which description I fully agree. Comparatively speaking the six taluks under consideration, taken as a whole, appear to be inferior even to the western taluks of Bellary, where the proportion of black cotton soils is considerably higher, being 27 per cent. of the classified area.

6. *Revenue History.*—This subject has been fully and frequently dealt with in several previous reports, viz., first by Mr. Cox in his letter No. 1554 of the 20th December 1887; again in Board's Proceedings, dated the 14th March 1888, No. 134; for a third time in Board's Resolution, dated the 27th February 1890, No. 50; and for the fourth time in my final report on the result of the introduction of the new settlement into the Bellary district. I therefore think it unnecessary to repeat it here.

7. *Comparison of Revenue and Survey areas.*—This information is given in the subjoined statement:—

Taluks.	Particulars.	Occupied.			Unoccupied.			Total Government land.	Inam.	Poramboke.	Total ayakat of Government villages.
		Dry.	Wet.	Total.	Dry.	Wet.	Total.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Anantapur	As per revenue accounts	Acs. 146,975	Acs. 11,397	Acs. 158,372	Acs. 164,698	Acs. 3,910	Acs. 168,608	Acs. 326,980	Acs. 57,939	Acs. 76,907	Acs. 461,826
	,, survey	158,252	12,835	171,087	173,045	4,088	177,133	348,220	62,381	106,867	517,468
	Difference ..	+ 11,277	+ 1,438	+ 12,715	+ 8,347	+ 178	+ 8,525	+ 21,240	+ 4,442	+ 29,960	+ 55,642
	Percentage ..	+ 7·67	+ 12·62	+ 8·03	+ 5·07	+ 4·55	+ 5·06	+ 6·50	+ 7·66	+ 38 96	+ 12·05
Dharmavaram	As per revenue accounts	93,983	7,486	101,469	149,734	1,533	151,167	252,636	25,563	54,079	332,278
	,, survey	102,462	8,318	110,780	156,146	1,606	157,752	268,532	26,895	87,592	382,929
	Difference ..	+ 8,479	+ 832	+ 9,311	+ 6,512	+ 73	+ 6,585	+ 15,896	+ 1,332	+ 33,423	+ 50,651
	Percentage ..	+ 9·02	+ 11·11	+ 9·18	+ 4·35	+ 4·76	+ 4·36	+ 6·29	+ 5·21	+ 61·80	+ 15·24
Kalyandrug	As per revenue accounts	73,196	5,595	78,791	245,758	1,605	247,363	326,154	15,988	35,536	377,678
	,, survey	77,734	6,221	83,955	243,506	1,850	245,356	329,311	15,602	52,555	397,468
	Difference ..	+ 4,538	+ 626	+ 5,164	− 2,252	+ 245	− 2,007	+ 3,157	− 386	+ 17,019	+ 19,790
	Percentage ..	+ 6·20	+ 11·19	+ 6·55	− 0·92	+ 15·26	− 0·81	+ 0·97	− 2·41	+ 47·89	+ 5·24
Penukonda	As per revenue accounts	95,068	13,155	108,223	75,058	1,905	76,963	185,185	22,818	79,940	287,944
	,, survey	102,107	14,289	116,396	76,904	1,838	78,742	195,138	24,269	160,338	379,745
	Difference ..	+ 7,039	+ 1,134	+ 8,173	+ 1,846	− 67	+ 1,779	+ 9,952	+ 1,451	+ 80,398	+ 91,801
	Percentage ..	+ 7·40	+ 8·62	+ 7·55	+ 2·46	− 3·52	+ 2·31	+ 5·37	+ 6·36	+ 100·57	+ 31·88
Total of four taluks.	As per revenue accounts	409,222	37,633	446,855	635,148	8,953	644,101	1,090,956	122,308	246,462	1,459,726
	,, survey	440,555	41,663	482,218	649,601	9,382	658,983	1,141,201	129,147	407,262	1,677,610
	Difference ..	+ 31,333	+ 4,030	+ 35,363	+ 14,453	+ 429	+ 14,882	+ 50,245	+ 6,839	+ 160,860	+ 217,884
	Percentage ..	7·66	10·71	7·91	2·28	4·79	2·31	4·61	5·59	65·24	14·93

Thus the survey has brought out on the whole an increase of acres 217,884 or 14·93 per cent. over the revenue area of the four classified taluks. Under the head "occupied" the increase in each taluk is moderate varying from 6½ per cent. in Kalyandrug to a little over 9 per cent. in Dharmavaram. Under "unoccupied" and "inam" also the increase is not considerable in the Anantapur, Dharmavaram and Penukonda taluks, ranging in the case of the former (unoccupied) from 2·31 per cent. in Penukonda to 5·06 per cent. in Anantapur, and in respect of inams from 5·21 per cent. in Dharmavaram to 7·66 per cent. in Anantapur, while in Kalyandrug there is a slight decrease under both items; under the head "Poramboke" there is a very large increase in all taluks, varying from 38·96 per cent. in Anantapur to over 100 per cent. in Penukonda. This appears to me to be "due to the rough way in which the area must have been estimated in Major Munro's survey." Of the total survey area of each taluk, acres 62,381 or 12 per cent. in Anantapur, acres 26,895 or 7 per cent. in Dharmavaram, acres 15,602 or 4 per cent. in Kalyandrug and acres 24,269 or 6 per cent. in Penukonda, are inams. The extent of the remaining arable Government land (*i.e.*, exclusive of poramboke) is acres 348,220 in Anantapur, acres 268,532 in Dharmavaram, acres 329,311 in Kalyandrug and acres 195,138 in Penukonda. Of this extent, acres 177,133 or 51 per cent. in Anantapur, acres 157,752 or 59 per cent. in Dharmavaram, acres 245,356 or 75 per cent. in Kalyandrug and acres 78,742 or 40 per cent. in Penukonda are unoccupied waste. The Hindupur and Madakasira taluks do not appear to be better than the others. The survey areas are not yet available for these taluks. But from the statements prepared with reference to the revenue accounts, it appears that, out of the total extent of arable dry land, *i.e.*, 167,717 acres in Hindupur and acres 219,219 in Madakasira, acres 107,989 or 64 per cent. in the former and acres 158,515 or 72 per cent. in the latter are unoccupied.

This state of things is worse than that of the western taluks of Bellary, of which Kúdligi is the worst, and even there the amount of unoccupied waste was about 60 per cent. and very much less in the other four taluks.

8. *Number of Villages.*—The subjoined statement shows the number of villages as per survey compared with the number as per revenue accounts:—

Taluks.	Particulars.	Number of villages.		
		Government.	Proprietary.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5
Anantapur	As per revenue accounts	117	19	136
	As per survey	94	19	113
Dharmavaram	As per revenue accounts	91	5	96
	As per survey	44	5	49
Kalyandrug	As per revenue accounts	105	8	113
	As per survey	42	8	50
Penukonda	As per revenue accounts	92	26	118
	As per survey	80	26	106

The decrease in the Government villages is due to the clubbings made by the Survey Department. The number of proprietary villages remains the same.

9. *Population and Agricultural statistics.*—These details as well as the area in square miles, the proportion of agriculturists and non-agriculturists and the density of population, are exhibited in the abstract below:—

Taluks	Area in square miles.	Population.				Average population per square mile.	Working cattle.		Breeding stock.			
		Agriculturists.	Non-agriculturists.	Total.	Percentage of agriculturists to non-agriculturists, columns 3 and 5.		Bullocks.	He-buffaloes.	Cows.	She-buffaloes.	Young buffaloes.	Sheep and goats.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Anantapur	789	46,849	57,460	104,309	44·91	132	22,360	8,371	18,056	19,218	28,693	152,251
Dharmavaram and Kalyandrug	1,226	47,285	71,439	118,724	39·83	97	41,563	5,939	32,028	8,237	29,451	373,879
	647	38,064	42,208	80,272	47·42	124	20,760	2,090	17,450	5,877	24,971	119,127
Penukonda	481	41,463	40,215	81,678	50·76	170	18,502	2,151	14,478	5,585	29,163	82,229
Hindupur	439	30,917	37,076	67,993	45·47	155	19,408	2,702	13,597	6,838	21,490	93,491
Madakasira												
Total ..	3,582	204,578	248,398	452,976	45·16	126	122,593	21,253	95,609	45,755	133,768	820,977

From this it will appear that the tract under notice is very sparsely peopled, which fact, in addition to the seasons and soils being unfortunately unpropitious, accounts for the existence of such a vast amount of unoccupied waste lands, as shown in the statement under paragraph 6 *supra*.

10. The subjoined statement shows the number of pattas and ploughs, the average assessment of each patta, &c.:—

Taluks.	Revenue assessment.	Occupied area.			Number of pattas.	Number of ploughs.	Average assessment of each patta holding, columns 2 and 6.	Average extent of each patta holding, columns 5 and 6.	Average area to each plough, columns 5 and 7.
		Dry.	Wet.	Total.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Rs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.			Rs. A. P.	Acs.	Acs.
Anantapur	1,16,917	158,252	12,835	171,087	11,342	12,116	10 4 11	15·08	14·12
Dharmavaram and Kalyandrug	1,22,172	180,196	14,539	194,735	10,635	12,821	11 7 10	18·31	15·19
	1,02,507	102,107	14,289	116,396	9,533	8,543	10 12 1	12·21	13·62
Penukonda								15·30	14·40
Total ..	3,41,596	440,555	41,663	482,218	31,510	33,480	10 13 5		

The average area to a plough is 14·40 acres and the average assessment of each patta is Rs. 10–13–5.

11. *Rent-roll.*—The information as regards the rent-roll is given below:—

Ryots paying

Taluka.	Under 10 rupees.				Rupees 10 and under 30.				Rupees 30 and under 50.				Rupees 50 and under 100.			
	Single		Joint.		Single.		Joint.		Single.		Joint.		Single.		Joint.	
	Number.	Assessment.	Number.	Assessment.	Number.	Assessment.	Number.	Assessment.	Number.	Assessment.	Number.	Assessment.	Number.	Assessment.	Number.	Assessment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Anantapur	6,631	25,965	1,297	5,184	1,377	13,219	110	4,013	377	7,886	501	7,451	164	10,975	61	4,478
Dharmavaram and Kalyandrug ..	5,570	23,330	1,461	5,882	1,443	14,343	146	7,178	443	10,790	677	10,802	182	12,520	85	5,617
Penukonda	5,521	22,566	1,252	4,848	1,147	12,147	108	4,075	326	7,666	457	7,294	154	10,251	70	4,635
Hindupur	6,021	24,299	1,024	4,623	1,449	16,449	116	4,165	476	8,544	466	9,606	237	15,661	69	6,151
Madakasira	5,804	20,619	783	3,261	1,492	11,860	105	4,076	295	6,275	351	5,792	158	11,836	55	4,223
Total ..	29,547	1,16,769	5,817	23,798	9,133	68,018	585	23,447	1,917	41,161	2,452	41,946	895	61,243	340	24,304

Taluka.	Ryots paying								Total.				Grand Total.			
	Rupees 100 and under 250.				Rupees 250 and under 500.				Upwards of Rs. 500.							
	Single.		Joint.		Single.		Joint.		Single.		Joint.		Single.		Joint.	
	Number.	Assessment.	Number.	Assessment.	Number.	Assessment.	Number.	Assessment.	Number.	Assessment.	Number.	Assessment.	Number.	Assessment.	Number.	Assessment.
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Anantapur	29	4,404	30	4,826	3	802	2	624	..	..	..	..	9,341	89,806	2,001	27,111	11,342	1,16,917
Dharmavaram and Kalyandrug ..	40	6,008	24	3,358	4	1,081	4	1,263	..	..	..	..	8,288	88,084	2,397	34,068	10,635	1,22,172
Penukonda	47	5,786	28	3,690	6	1,763	1	264	..	..	1	522	7,616	76,807	1,817	25,700	9,433	1,02,507
Hindupur	62	8,795	17	2,343	5	1,492	..	..	1,083	..	..	..	8,746	1,02,85	1,692	24,766	10,438	1,27,151
Madakasira	51	6,354	18	2,300	1	334	.. 3	819	..	..	..	..	7,801	75,795	1,315	20,954	9,116	96,749
Total ..	229	31,347	117	16,517	19	5,472	10	2,870	2	1,083	1	522	41,742	4,32,877	9,322	1,32,619	51,064	5,65,496

Sixty-nine per cent. of the total number of pattas are under Rs. 10 each, and the average assessment of each patta under this head is Rs. 3–15–7. There are only 378 pattas or barely 1 per cent. paying from Rs. 100 and upwards. The number of pattas paying up to Rs. 50, including those under Rs. 10, is 97 per cent. of the whole. These figures are significant, showing how extremely small is the number of considerable land-holders in the district, who, as Mr. Nicholson says, can alone be expected to lead the way to agricultural improvements. The present mode of cultivation of the dry lands in this district, especially those on which horse-gram is grown, is simply discreditable, and my wonder is not that the outturns are poor, but that they yield anything at all under such a system of tillage. Providence helps those who try to help themselves. The ignorant ryot, intolerably conservative and supine, is only too ready to accuse his fate, if his indifference in cultivating his lands results, as it inevitably must, in poor outturns. Not only in the initial tilling of the lands with his worthless ploughs and emaciated bullocks is he indifferent, but also in gathering what little produce the land yields in return for his labour. I have myself seen numerous fields, on which horse-gram, &c., ready for the sickle, are allowed to fall off and mix with the earth. The ryot's explanation of this inexcusable neglect is that he had no time to gather the harvest. These remarks apply especially to the cultivation of horse-gram. The ryot simply scratches the ground once or twice with his caricature of a plough and sows the seed, after which he never approaches the land until the harvest is ready for gathering. In cultivating wet lands and gardens they appear to bestow much care.

12. *Communications and Markets.*—The trunk roads traversing these taluks are noted below:—.

Anantapur taluk.

1. Kurnool-Bangalore road.
2. Chittoor-Bombay road.
3. Anantapur-Tadpatri road.
4. Anantapur-Kalyandrug road.
5. Damajipalli-Noyenpalli road.
6. Anantapur-Dharmavaram road.
7. Garladinne-Singanamala road.

Dharmavaram taluk.

1. Kurnool-Bangalore road.
2. Road from Kalyandrug ot Dharmavaram.
3. Damajipalli-Noyenpalli road.
4. Damajipalli-Noyenpalli road to Nagasamudram railway station.

Kalyandrug taluk.

1. Cambadoor-Bellary road.
2. Kalyandrug-Dharmavaram road.
3. Anantapur-Kalyandrug road.

Penukonda taluk.

1. Kurnool-Bangalore road.
2. Road from Penukonda to Bukkapatnam.
3. Road from Penukonda to Roddam.
4. Road from Penukonda to Madakasíra.
5. Guttoor-Cocheroo road.

Hindupur taluk.

1. Kurnool-Bangalore road.
2. Road from Anantapur to Kodikonda.
3. Chowloor-Somindapalle road.

Madakasira taluk.

1. Road from Amarapur to Kodikonda.
2. Road from Penukonda to Madakasira.
3. Road from Mysore frontier near Ponghoor *viâ* Madakasira to Madhûdi.

Besides these there are several minor roads made during the famine of 1876–77. These are not maintained now, but most of them I saw are still in a tolerably good condition. Thus, it will appear that these six taluks are quite as well served by main and branch roads as are the western taluks of the Bellary district and are in this respect far better than Vizagapatam. Further, the Southern Mahratta Railway, commencing at the Guntakal junction, runs right through the Anantapur, Dharmavaram, Penukonda and Hindupur taluks and joins the Madras Railway at Bangalore. The South Indian Railway branching off at Dharmavaram runs to Kadiri, Pakala and Chittoor, and crossing the Madras Railway at Katpadi joins the Villupuram Station in the South Arcot district. The only taluks which cannot boast of a railway are Madakasira and Kalyandrug, which latter was newly constituted. The Madakasira village is, however, only 18 miles distant from the nearest railway station, Hindupur. Kalyandrug is much out of way as regards the railway. But these two places are very well connected with the different parts of the Anantapur and Bellary districts and the Mysore territory by excellent roads.

13. The number of markets in each taluk is given below :—

Taluks.	Number of villages in which markets are held.
1. Anantapur	5
2. Dharmavaram	4
3. Kalyandrug	3
4. Penukonda	5
5. Hindupur	9
6. Madakasira	3

The roads and villages where markets are held in each of the four classified taluks are marked in the enclosed maps from which the Board will observe that they are well distributed over the taluks.

From all this it is clear that the country has been well opened up, the transport of grains, &c., to different towns and markets being thus greatly facilitated.

14. *Rainfall.*—As I have already stated the Bellary and Anantapur districts are very unfortunately situated in respect of rainfall. The south-west is the chief monsoon, during which the district gets two-thirds of the rainfall for the whole year. It is not merely the scantiness of the rainfall that has to be considered, but also its unseasonableness and long intervals of rainless periods at times when rains are most urgently wanted for the standing crops. Such contingencies are not infrequent in these districts. The subjoined statement shows the rainfall in the six taluks now reported on :—

Taluks.	Period.	South-west monsoon.	North-east monsoon.	Total.
		INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.
Anantapur	1870–71 to 1894–95..	14·19	6·75	20·94
Kalyandrug	Do. ..	13·25	7·65	20·90
Dharmavaram	Do. ..	13·38	7·59	20·97
Penukonda	Do. ..	15·57	8·76	24·33
Hindupur	Do. ..	15·13	7·99	23·12
Madakasira	Do. ..	15·70	8·76	24·46
Average ..	....	14·54	7·91	22·45

15. *Irrigation Sources.*—The sources of irrigation in the tract under report are—

1. River channels.
2. Tanks fed by rivers and jungle streams.
3. Tanks fed by falling rains and local drainage.
4. Spring channels issuing from hill streams.
5. Channels issuing from low-lying dry lands, springs (Buggas).

The rivers are the Pennér and the Chitrávati, the latter being much the inferior of the two. Both of them rise in the Mysore territory. The Chitrávati is a tributary to the Pennér, which it joins near Gandikóta in the Cuddapah district. The Pennér falls into the Bay of Bengal near Nellore. They are seldom in flood except for a few days, but contain springs and water is ready to flow whenever the ryots dig the sand. There are no anicuts and head-sluices to divert the water into the irrigation channels taken off these rivers, but the ryots have, whenever they want water, to make temporary dams of sand (commonly called koramboos in the Coimbatore district) to some distance in the river-bed before the water reaches the head of the channel proper. This mode of irrigation no doubt involves much labour and expense on the part of the ryots, for they have pretty constantly to send labourers to the koramboos, which in some cases are far from their villages. But the koramboos here are not as distant as those of the Cauvery channels in Coimbatore, where I know the ryots have to go from 10 to 12 miles from their villages into the limits of another adjoining taluk. The greatest distance of a koramboo in this district is not more than 4 or 5 miles. Many are much nearer. The river-fed tanks are the Bukkapatnam, Bidupalli and Locherla tanks in the Penukonda taluk and the Dharmavaram tank in the Dharmavaram taluk. The Chitrávati river, which comes from the Mysore territory, first flows into Bukkapatnam tank and re-appears from out of its kalingulas (waste weir) and again empties itself into the Dharmavaram tank, from the kalingula of which it again issues and, being in its course, joined by several tributary jungle streams becomes almost as big a river as the Pennér, and irrigating several villages in the Tadpatri taluk, lower down, joins it (the Pennér) near Gandikóta.

The Bidupalli and Locherla tanks are fed by two separate channels from the Chitrávati, higher up the Bukkapatnam tank.

The Singanamala and Anantapur tanks in the Anantapur taluk and the Roddam tank in the Penukonda taluk, are fed by jungle streams.

These are the only important tanks in the tract under notice. They, especially the Bukkapatnam and Dharmavaram tanks, are very good reservoirs and would be superior to any I know of in the other districts I have seen, were their water-supply well assured. But, as sources of irrigation, they are precarious. They very seldom get a full supply. I understand that the chief cause of this is that, higher up in the Mysore territory, some big tanks have been constructed by that Government and that the waters of the Chitrávati are diverted to feed them. I also hear that some correspondence has taken place between this and the Mysore Governments on this subject. But for this fact, I should have had no hesitation in placing the said two tanks (in Bukkapatnam and Dharmavaram) in the first class. There are also several other tanks fed by the rains and jungle streams, but they are all very much smaller than the above.

(4) and (5). *Spring channels.*—The country is studded with these. In the tract we are treating of, there are 771 of these channels. They either issue from nallahs or hill streams or are taken off springs situated in tank-beds, valleys and in some cases in ordinary low-lying dry lands. Many of them are capable of affording a certain supply for one crop. Under some a second crop also is cultivated. They are a peculiar feature of these two districts, such as I have not seen in the others. The Anantapur district, it appears to me, abounds more in them than Bellary. They have very small ayacuts under each, and many of them, tiny and modest as they are, are more reliable sources of irrigation than some of the big tanks. The irrigation works are classified as shown below. There is no reliable source in any of the six taluks we are considering, such as the Tungabhadra fit for the 1st class. The Bukkapatnam, the Dharmavaram, the Anantapur and the Singanamala tanks are, I think, only fit for the 2nd class. As already remarked, though they are large reservoirs and capable when filled of irrigating the ayacut for eight months, a full supply of water in them is very precarious. Hence I am not prepared to put any of them in the 1st class. The capacity of some of them is not correctly stated in the revenue accounts. All other tanks affording a supply of eight months (and there are only three besides the above four) will also be placed in the same group (second) :—

Third Group.—Rain-fed tanks and spring channels containing more than five and under eight months' supply.

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

Fifth Group.—All minor sources.

The direct irrigation from the Pennér and Chitrávati rivers, which, as stated above, have no permanent anicuts, was placed in the fourth group in the Gooty and Tadpatri taluks. They do not appear to command a better supply of water in these taluks, and I therefore think that they should be placed in the same class (fourth) here also.

16. The statement below shows the number of irrigation sources arranged under the several groups :—

Description of sources.	2nd Group.				3rd Group.				4th Group.				5th Group.				Total sources of four taluks.
	Anantapur.	Dharmavaram.	Kalyandrug.	Penukonda.	Anantapur.	Dharmavaram.	Kalyandrug.	Penukonda.	Anantapur.	Dharmavaram.	Kalyandrug.	Penukonda.	Anantapur.	Dharmavaram.	Kalyandrug.	Penukonda.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Pennér river channels	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	4	9	4	..	..	..	..	23
Chitrávati river channels ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	12	..	8	..	..	..	..	33
River-fed tanks	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Rain-fed tanks	2	..	..	1	9	10	10	15	36	28	18	70	20	12	4	18	253
Hill streams	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	2	4	2	..	..	4	1	2	..	17
Spring channels	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	3	70	16	6	74	251	100	206	26	754
Drainage sources	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	..	1	..	11	..	3	..	28
Total ..	2	1	..	4	13	10	10	20	142	62	34	156	286	113	215	44	1,112
Total under each group ..	7				53				394				658				1,112

17. *Grouping of dry lands.*—In my scheme for the settlement of the five western taluks of Bellary, I recommended that all of them should be placed in one and the same group and the Board and Government approved of my proposals. The grounds on which I advocated a single group for the said taluks apply with equal force to the six now under consideration. If, in the dry grouping of villages we are to be guided by the principles adopted in the previous settlements, there is no necessity at all for a difference in the grouping, because all these six taluks are as well supplied with trunk and village roads, as the western taluks of Bellary are; they have a sufficient number of markets. The tract taken as a whole is quite healthy, in which respect I prefer it by far to the Kudligi and Hospet taluks of the Bellary district. No part of the Anantapur district is half as unhealthy as the Kudligi division of the Kudligi taluk and the villages situated in the Antapur valley of the Hospet taluk. Ravages of wild animals are never heard of, at all events, not to any considerable extent, such as to necessitate the grant of remissions of assessment on that score. The tree-less hills and the miserable and water-less scrub jungles can harbour no elephants or other wild animals such as commit a great havoc on the crops in certain parts of the Satyamangalam and Kollegal taluks of Coimbatore.

18. These are the considerations which have hitherto guided us in fixing the groups of dry lands and as no difference exists in respect of them between one taluk and another, any difference in grouping is unnecessary. The soils may vary, some portions of the tract being very much poorer than the others, but such differences are liberally discounted in the soil classification, which is sufficiently comprehensive, providing for five different sorts, viz., best, good, ordinary, inferior and the worst. I have accordingly placed all the six taluks in one and the same group.

19. *Soils and their classification.*—The distribution of soils under the different classes and sorts is shown in the subjoined statement :—

Taluks.	Description of soils.	Taram or Class.	Extent under First sort.	Second sort.	Third sort.	Fourth sort.	Fifth sort.	Total.	Percentage.	Percentage of each series of soil.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
			Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.		
Anantapur ..	Regar.	III	20	132	..	511	1,225	1,888	1	12
		IV	2,302	4,682	3,614	5,096	18,149	33,843	10	
		V	126	474	1,314	585	786	3,285	1	
	Red Ferruginous.	VI	54	163	68	118	39	442	..	88
		VII	3,857	4,976	12,628	32,937	1,03,359	1,57,757	45	
		VIII	37	1,125	9,105	40,601	1,00,137	1,51,005	43	
	Total ..	..	6,396	11,552	26,729	79,848	2,23,695	3,48,220	100	100
Dharmavaram ..	Regar.	III	32	10	31	158	409	640	..	6
		IV	1,737	2,776	2,383	2,166	6,791	15,853	6	
		V	..	..	28	14	335	377	..	
	Red Ferruginous.	VI	..	..	64	..	..	64	..	94
		VII	1,306	2,145	5,044	12,845	57,323	78,663	29	
		VIII	93	243	5,523	41,052	1,26,024	1,72,935	65	
	Total ..	..	3,168	5,174	13,073	56,235	1,90,882	2,68,532	100	100
Kalyandrúg ..	Regar.	III	..	..	..	..	318	318	..	4
		IV	537	2,237	2,949	2,239	3,318	11,280	4	
		V	8	19	36	65	..	128	..	
	Red Ferruginous.	VI	..	28	..	..	..	28	..	96
		VII	1,091	2,024	3,647	9,104	63,448	79,314	24	
		VIII	97	74	1,127	34,739	2,02,206	2,38,243	72	
	Total ..	..	1,733	4,382	7,759	46,147	2,69,290	3,29,311	100	100
Penukonda ..	Regar.	III	..	..	121	17	1,306	1,444	1	15
		IV	1,177	2,180	3,340	4,856	9,124	20,677	10	
		V	37	99	595	2,471	4,371	7,573	4	
	Red Ferruginous.	VII	1,545	3,473	4,404	12,022	26,872	48,316	25	85
		VIII	622	1,295	10,804	43,212	61,195	1,17,128	60	
	Total ..	..	3,381	7,047	19,264	62,578	1,02,868	1,95,138	100	100

It will be seen that, in the four taluks as yet classified, the red ferruginous soils (classes VII and VIII) greatly predominate, standing for 88, 94, 96 and 85 per cent, respectively, in the taluks of Anantapur, Dharmavaram, Kalyandrug and Penukonda. The extent of regar (black-cotton soil) lands is extremely limited, being only 12 per cent. in Anantapur, 6 per cent. in Dharmavaram, 4 per cent. in Kalyandrug and 15 per cent. in Penukonda. The above figures include both wet and dry lands. If the dry lands alone are considered, the proportion of "regar" lands is still more limited, being only 9 per cent. in Anantapur, 4 per cent. in Dharmavaram, 2 per cent. in Kalyandrug and 10 per cent. in Penukonda. Thus these are especially "red-soil taluks."

20. *Standard grains.*—The Government have, after much enquiry and consideration, directed in the concluding portion of paragraph 5 and in paragraph (6-*b*) of their orders, No. 591, Revenue, dated the 15th July 1889, and No. 729, Revenue, 12th September 1890, respectively, that cholum and horse-gram should be adopted as the standard dry grains in respect of the tract under notice, the proportions being determined with reference to extents under cereals and pulses, and paddy, as the standard for wet lands. I have adopted them accordingly. This is also justified by the figures tabulated from the taluk accounts as shown below :—

Crops.	Anantapur.		Dharmavaram and Kâlyandrûg.		Penukonda.		Hindupur.		Madakasira.		Total.	
	Total of past five years.	Percentage.	Total of past five years.	Percentage.	Total of past five years.	Percentage.	Total of past five years.	Percentage.	Total of past five years.	Percentage.	Average.	Percentage.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	13	14
	Acs. 82,295	..	Acs. 94,217	..	Acs. 67,556	..	Acs. 63,172	..	Acs. 42,099	..	Acs. 349,339	69,868	..
Paddy	221,681	22	82,639	8	28,238	7	27,115	8	13,274	4	372,947	74,589	12
Cholam	52,654	5	101,659	10	17,347	4	17,787	5	396	..	189,852	37,970	6
Cumbu	50,888	5	54,362	5	38,983	9	88,736	27	87,139	27	320,108	64,022	10
Ragi	91,739	9	157,957	15	42,488	10	4,268	1	11,900	4	308,352	61,670	10
Korra	7,097	1	91,314	9	23,654	6	8,879	3	4,431	2	135,275	27,055	4
Châma	218,801	22	302,302	28	90,769	21	29,266	9	68,142	20	704,270	140,854	22
Horse-gram	26,960	3	1,688	..	10,510	2	619	..	..	..	39,677	9,919	1
Arikalu	114,864	11	28,894	3	53,877	12	77,669	24	58,304	18	333,608	66,722	11
All other pulses	42,709	4	47,654	4	24,564	6	3,652	1	2,394	1	120,983	24,197	4
Cotton	1,854	..	163	..	81	..	1	..	..	..	2,099	625	..
Indigo	34	..	79	..	1,778	..	5,639	2	80	..	7,510	1,502	..
Sugarcane	96,091	10	86,444	8	43,610	9	15,863	5	31,557	10	273,565	54,713	9
Castor or lamp-oil seeds	34,146	3	55,160	5	5,976	1	17	..	293	..	95,592	19,118	3
Gingelly-oil seeds	328	..	767	..	630	..	2,336	1	1,107	..	5,168	1,034	..
Tobacco	54,394	6	57,692	6	49,294	11	44,392	14	29,963	9	235,735	47,147	7
All others including tópes	.. 16	..	.. 206	..	417	..	1,419	..	15,918	5	17,754	3,551	1
Other oil-seeds	..	..	..	..	380	..	1,184	..	325	..	2,111	422	..
Ground-nut	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	1,014,286	100	1,068,880	100	432,466	100	328,752	100	320,322	100	3,164,606	..	100

From this it will be seen that the extent under pulses is very much more than one-third of the total area under cereals and pulses taken together and very nearly approaches one half. I have therefore adopted the two grains—cholum and horse-gram—in equal proportions.

	Extent. Acs.
Pulses—	
Horse-gram	704,270
All other pulses, such as dholl, black-gram, green-gram, Bengal-gram, cow-gram, dew-gram, &c.	333,608
Total ..	1,037,878
Cereals—	
Cholum	372,947
Cumbu	189,852
Ragi	320,108
Korralu	308,352
Châma	135,275
Arikalu	39,677
Total ..	1,366,211
Grand total of Pulses and Cereals together ..	2,404,089

21. *Prices and commutation rates.*—As directed in G.O., No. 5478, Revenue, dated the 26th August 1889, in the case of the Bellary district, the ruling prices in the six taluks now reported on during the last twenty non-famine years have been adopted for the purpose of fixing the commutation rates as shown in the subjoined statement. I find that in the scheme for the re-settlement of the Trichinopoly district the figures of fasli 1302 have been excluded. But in this district fasli 1301 was the year of distress, when famine-relief works also were started. Further, the statement below also shows that the prices in that fasli (1301) were abnormal. Hence I have omitted from calculation the prices of that year and adopted instead those of fasli 1280.

Faslis.	Anantapur.				Dharmavaram.				Kalyandrug.				Penukonda.			
	Paddy.		Cholum.	Horse-gram.	Paddy.		Cholum.	Horse-gram.	Paddy.		Cholum.	Horse-gram.	Paddy.		Cholum.	Horse-gram.
	First sort.	Second sort.			First sort.	Second sort.			First sort.	Second sort.			First sort.	Second sort.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1280	155	141	141	150	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	124	124	150	143
1281	158	149	149	151	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	153	143	133	134
1282	148	140	147	139	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	162	149	136	117
1283	128	124	156	154	125	87	155	156	125	100	138	142	121	112	148	169
1284	99	92	124	143	102	74	139	147	109	89	121	148	106	101	138	171
1285	122	116	145	155	126	95	159	145	133	111	165	169	124	114	159	174
1289	141	132	192	192	133	116	183	173	149	135	203	181	125	118	188	189
1290	139	131	129	137	129	101	132	130	142	134	133	124	127	119	135	128
1291	149	140	134	129	143	98	133	120	159	148	141	126	135	125	132	118
1292	148	139	143	145	154	108	126	121	163	152	136	129	147	136	121	127
1293	161	149	143	117	118	96	123	106	144	135	131	108	131	120	111	110
1294	181	173	201	182	147	132	176	162	169	157	198	184	166	150	174	174
1295	..	..	179	198	163	154	179	182	161	150	165	176	166	154	172	186
1296	149	142	148	150	150	132	167	132	155	138	148	128	137	125	146	145
1297	146	139	141	140	123	109	132	121	151	134	135	119	116	105	124	124
1298	156	140	147	179	134	117	137	171	154	145	142	178	135	126	142	173
1299	149	136	144	214	157	140	149	190	156	142	149	207	138	130	130	200
1300	155	146	173	210	154	148	176	172	171	151	152	187	146	138	160	198
1302	184	176	252	275	191	174	243	259	186	171	227	240	181	167	230	263
1303	159	153	217	235	170	161	210	234	175	159	196	205	166	154	185	223
Total ..	2,827	2,658	3,205	3,395	2,419	2,042	2,759	2,721	2,602	2,351	2,680	2,751	2,806	2,610	3,014	3,263
Average ..	149	140	160	170	142	120	161	160	153	138	158	162	140	131	151	163
Deduct 15 per cent. for merchants' profits ..	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Balance ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1301	225	214	262	274	235	215	257	263	235	219	259	283	239	216	245	269

Faslis.	Hindupur.				Madakasira.				Averages of six taluks.				
	Paddy.		Cholum.	Horse-gram.	Paddy.		Cholum.	Horse-gram.	Paddy.			Cholum.	Horse-gram.
	First sort.	Second sort.			First sort.	Second sort.			First sort.	Second sort.	Average.		
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1280	123	116	144	115	127	113	136	120	132	124	128	143	132
1281	137	130	120	110	130	117	107	111	145	135	140	127	126
1282	154	130	114	92	145	130	120	96	152	137	144½	129	111
1283	128	118	132	168	111	96	126	151	123	106	114½	143	157
1284	88	84	120	177	91	79	111	113	99	87	93	126	150
1285	123	117	166	175	124	111	159	178	125	111	118	159	166
1289	118	110	178	166	128	117	193	151	132	121	126½	190	175
1290	141	133	137	101	139	134	133	105	136	125	130½	133	121
1291	136	128	143	102	142	138	139	99	144	130	137	137	116
1292	133	125	111	104	132	124	112	101	146	131	138⅓	125	121
1293	121	113	111	101	128	116	102	92	134	122	128	120	106
1294	164	155	174	181	166	155	164	177	166	154	160	181	177
1295	175	167	164	185	161	147	159	177	165	154	159⅓	170	184
1296	134	124	151	127	141	133	119	116	144	132	138	147	133
1297	120	110	122	118	132	124	108	105	131	120	125½	127	121
1298	140	130	145	158	120	111	131	142	140	128	134	141	167
1299	138	128	119	219	135	125	111	201	146	134	140	134	205
1300	168	156	165	222	151	134	144	188	158	146	152	162	196
1302	191	176	207	265	199	173	178	256	189	173	181	223	260
1303	183	164	199	201	169	155	216	205	170	158	164	207	217
Total ..	2,815	2,614	2,922	3,087	2,771	2,532	2,768	2,884	2,877	2,628	2,752½	3,024	3,141
Average ..	141	131	146	154	139	127	138	144	144	131	138	152	159
Deduct 15 per cent. for merchants' profits ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	23	24
Balance ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	117	129	135
1301	236	218	245	274	227	208	221	256	233	215	224	248	270

Faslis.	Anantapur.				Dharmavaram.				Kalyandrug.				Penukonda.			
	Paddy.		Cholum.	Horse-gram.	Paddy.		Cholum.	Horse-gram.	Paddy.		Cholum.	Horse-gram.	Paddy.		Cholum.	Horse-gram.
	First sort.	Second sort.			First sort.	Second sort.			First sort.	Second sort.			First sort.	Second sort.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1280	155	141	141	150	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	124	124	150	143
1281	158	149	149	151	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	153	143	133	134
1282	148	140	147	139	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	162	149	136	117
1283	128	124	156	154	125	87	155	156	125	100	138	142	121	112	148	169
1284	99	92	124	143	102	74	139	147	109	89	121	148	106	101	138	171
1285	122	116	145	155	126	95	159	145	133	111	165	169	124	114	159	174
1289	141	132	192	192	133	116	183	173	149	135	203	181	125	118	188	189
1290	139	131	129	137	129	101	132	130	142	134	133	124	127	119	135	128
1291	149	140	134	129	143	98	133	120	159	148	141	126	135	125	132	118
1292	148	139	143	145	154	108	126	121	163	152	136	129	147	136	121	127
1293	161	149	143	117	118	96	123	106	144	135	131	108	131	120	111	110
1294	181	173	201	182	147	132	176	162	169	157	198	184	166	150	174	174
1295	..	..	179	198	163	154	179	182	161	150	165	176	166	154	172	186
1296	149	142	148	150	150	132	167	132	155	138	148	128	137	125	146	145
1297	146	139	141	140	123	109	132	121	151	134	135	119	116	105	124	124
1298	156	140	147	179	134	117	137	171	154	145	142	178	135	126	142	173
1299	149	136	144	214	157	140	149	190	156	142	149	207	138	130	130	200
1300	155	146	173	210	154	148	176	172	171	151	152	187	146	138	160	198
1302	184	176	252	275	191	174	243	259	186	171	227	240	181	167	230	263
1303	159	153	217	235	170	161	2.0	234	175	159	196	205	166	154	185	223
Total ..	2,827	2,658	3,205	3,395	2,419	2,042	2,739	2,721	2,602	2,351	2,680	2,751	2,806	2,610	3,014	3,263
Average ..	149	140	160	170	142	120	161	160	153	138	158	162	140	131	151	163
Deduct 15 per cent. for merchants' profits ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Balance ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1301	225	214	262	274	235	215	257	263	235	219	259	283	239	216	245	269

Faslis.	Hindupur.				Madakasira.				Averages of six taluks.				
	Paddy.		Cholum.	Horse-gram.	Paddy.		Cholum.	Horse-gram.	Paddy.			Cholum.	Horse-gram.
	First sort.	Second sort.			First sort.	Second sort.			First sort.	Second sort.	Average.		
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1280	123	116	144	115	127	113	136	120	132	124	128	143	132
1281	137	130	120	110	130	117	107	111	145	135	140	127	126
1282	154	130	114	92	145	130	120	96	152	137	144½	129	111
1283	128	118	132	168	111	96	126	151	123	106	114½	143	157
1284	88	84	120	177	91	79	111	113	99	87	93	126	150
1285	123	117	166	175	124	111	159	178	125	111	118	159	166
1289	118	110	178	166	128	117	193	151	132	121	126½	190	175
1290	141	133	137	101	139	134	133	105	136	125	130½	133	121
1291	136	128	143	102	142	138	139	99	144	130	137	137	116
1292	133	125	111	104	132	124	112	101	146	131	138½	125	121
1293	121	113	111	101	128	116	102	92	134	122	128	120	106
1294	164	155	174	181	166	155	164	177	166	154	160	181	177
1295	175	167	164	185	161	147	159	177	165	154	159½	170	184
1296	134	124	151	127	141	133	119	116	144	132	138	147	133
1297	120	110	122	118	132	124	108	105	131	120	125½	127	121
1298	140	130	145	158	120	111	131	142	140	128	134	141	167
1299	138	128	119	219	135	125	111	201	146	134	140	134	205
1300	168	156	165	222	151	134	144	188	158	146	152	162	196
1302	191	176	207	265	199	173	178	256	189	173	181	223	260
1303	183	164	199	201	169	155	216	205	170	158	164	207	217
Total ..	2,815	2,614	2,922	3,087	2,771	2,532	2,768	2,884	2,877	2,628	2,752½	3,024	3,141
Average ..	141	131	146	154	139	127	138	144	144	131	138	152	159
Deduct 15 per cent. for merchants' profits ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	23	24
Balance ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	117	129	135
1301	236	218	245	274	227	208	221	256	233	215	224	248	270