Public Works (1896) Department.

G.O., No. 1669

Dated 14th Dec 96

[Despatch Abstract.]

Resettlement of the Kurnool Dts.
Ors Revenue Dept proceedings
ors on Attached proposals
regarding the Communications
& Irrigt Engr III circle

[P.W. 23.
2,000—25-10-96.]

BACK PAPERS.

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

FURTHER PAPERS.

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

No. 18, Revenue, 18th January 1896.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Read—the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue (Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture), No. 28, dated 8th February 1895 :—

Read—the following letter from H. V. COBB, Esq., I.C.S., Deputy Director of Land Records, to the Secretary to the Board of Revenue (Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture), dated Madras, 30th November 1894, No. 244-Bd. :—

I have the honour to submit a note on the re-settlement of the four taluks of Kurnool proper as personally directed by the Commissioner of Revenue Settlement.

2. Owing to a mistaken impression held by the Tahsildars of Nandyal and Sirvel taluks to the effect that the A statements comparing the present occupied area of land under each class and sort of soil with the similar figures obtained at the time of settlement, which were called for by the Board some months ago, were only required for villages due for re-settlement in fasli 1305, I have not been able to make the tables and appendices attached to my note as complete as I should have wished ; but the statistics for the few villages still required will in all probability be received within a few days and the omissions referred to can then be supplied.

3. During the two and-a-half months I was in the Kurnool district I consulted the Divisional officers and Tahsildars of all the taluks concerned and also personally inspected nearly 50 per cent. of the villages coming on for re-settlement in the next fasli. I also repeatedly met M.R.Ry. K. Subbarayadu Garu, the Special Deputy Collector now employed upon the Kurnool-Cuddapah Canal, who supplied me with much valuable information.

4. I have not touched in my note on the question of survey revision. This matter can be discussed more appropriately in March, when a Deputy or Assistant Superintendent of Survey will be engaged in the district in instructing the village karnams in the rudiments of survey. On the completion of this work he will be able to state authoritatively whether the Kurnool karnams, like their Trichinopoly brethren, are sufficiently advanced to bring their respective village maps up to date, a point upon which I will not now hazard an opinion.

5. For the many shortcomings which I fear will be forthcoming in the note, I must ask for the indulgence of the Board on the ground of my inexperience in settlement work.

Memorandum on the re-settlement of Kurnool proper.

Kurnool proper consists of the four taluks of Ramallakot, Nandikotkur, Nandyal and Sirvel. The settlement scheme dealing with these taluks was drawn up in 1863 by Mr. Morris, Deputy Director, and was eventually approved of by the Madras Government in G.O., No. 1409, dated 6th August 1864.

Ramallakot	...	...	...	...	60
Nandikotkur	...	...	...	...	61
Nandyal ...	...	...	...	...	22
			Total	...	143

It was introduced into 143 villages during 1865–66 (*vide* margin) and into the rest of Kurnool proper in the following years—*vide* Board's Proceedings, dated 22nd February 1894, No. 102, paragraph 2. The following are the more important features of the settlement.

2. *Classification of soils.*—The soil classification is noted in the table below—*vide* paragraph 13 of Mr. Master's report:—

Main series.		Sub-divisions (class).		Sort.
Permanently improved			II.	1
Regar clay	Pure		III.	1
				2
				3
				4
	Loamy		IV.	1
				2
				3
	Sandy		V.	1
				2
				3
Red clay	Pure		VI.	1
				2
	Loamy		VII.	1
				2
	Sandy		VIII.	1
				2

and consisted of one sort in class II, two sorts in classes VI, VII and VIII, three sorts in classes IV and V, and four sorts in class III. In more recent settlements all classes are sub-divided into five sorts, a method which gives fairer results in the equalization of rates. Only 4,389 acres were classed under II (i), and out of this extent in fasli 1303, 3,983 acres have been transferred under the orders of Government to other classes.

In other respects the soil classification remains unaltered.

In the merging of soils possessing equal grain values into the same taram the existing standard table was not followed. The subjoined table displays the differences between it and the table adopted for Kurnool proper :—

Class and sort.					Kurnool proper, taram.		Standard scale.*		Taram assessments.		
					First group.	Second group.	First group.	Second group.	Taram.	Kurnool proper, 1st or 2nd group.	Standard scale,* 1st or 2nd group.
										Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
II	..	..	..	1	1	2	1	2	1	3 8 0	5 0 0
III	..	..	..	1	3	4	2	3	2	3 0 0	4 0 0
III	..	..	..	2	5	6	3	4	3	2 8 0	3 8 0
IV	..	..	..	1					4	2 0 0	3 0 0
III	..	..	..	3			4	5	5	1 8 0	2 8 0
IV	..	..	..	2	7	8			6	1 4 0	2 0 0
V	..	..	..	1			5	6	7	1 0 0	1 8 0
VI	..	..	..	1	7	7	5	6	8	0 12 0	1 4 0
VI	..	..	..	2	8	8	6	7	9	0 8 0	1 0 0
VII	..	..	..	1			4	5	10	0 4 0	0 12 0
III	..	..	..	4			5	6	..	..	..
IV	..	..	..	3			5	6	..	..	..
V	..	..	..	2	9	9	6	7	..	..	..
VII	..	..	..	2			5	6	..	..	..
VIII	..	..	..	1			5	6	..	..	..
V	..	..	..	3	10	10	7	8	..	..	..
VIII	..	..	..	2			6	7	..	..	..

* Page 21 of the Settlement Manual.

3. *Determination of grain values*—(*a*) *Standard crops.*—For irrigated crops white paddy was selected. For dry crops white jonna (*Sorghum vulgare*) was taken for the

regar and exceptional soils (classes II, III, IV and V) and arika for the red ferruginous series (classes VI, VII and VIII). As regards the latter it may be noted that taking *all* classes of soils, there was a larger extent of land under korra than under arika cultivation. Mr. Morris, however, was of opinion (paragraph 57 of his report) that the profits from the two grains were much the same and that therefore it was not of much consequence which was selected as the standard. In this view the Director of Settlement concurred (paragraph 14 of his letter, dated 27th October 1863, No. 1259–95).

(*b*) *Outturn.*—The table of grain values drawn up by Mr. Morris is subjoined—*vide* paragraph 59 of his report:—

Serial number.	Soil.	Sort.	White jonna or cholum.		Arika.	Paddy.
			First class villages.	Second-class villages.		
			M.M.	M.M.	M.M.	M.M.
II ..	Permanently improved	1	480	440	..	1,200
III ..	Regar, pure	1	360	320	..	1,000
		2	280	240	..	800
		3	200	180	..	600
		4	120	120	..	400
IV ..	Regar, loamy (massab)	1	280	240	..	1,100
		2	200	180	..	900
		3	120	120	..	600
V ..	Regar sandy (gravelly massab)	1	200	180	..	800
		2	120	120	..	600
		3	80	80	..	400
VI ..	Red clay, pure	1	..	..	320	800
		2	..	..	240	600
VII ..	Red clay, loamy	1	..	..	240	600
		2	..	..	160	450
VIII ..	Red clay, sandy	1	..	..	160	450
		2	..	..	80	300

M.M.=Madras measures.

It may be noted that as regards cholum in the lower sorts, no difference in several cases has been made between villages falling under classes I and II, and as regards arika, no difference at all exists, only one scale having been provided. In commenting upon the table, the Board in its Proceedings, No. 2849, dated 12th May 1864, paragraphs 29 and 30, pointed out that although the outturns calculated both for cholum and arika were lower than those obtaining in other districts, yet "they were the highest for which any evidence was adduced to support."

4. *Commutation rates.*—The following were the commutation rates calculated by Mr. Morris and approved of by Government:—

Cholum, Rs.	105	per garce	(3,200 Madras measures).
Arika ,,	60	do.	(do.).
Paddy ,,	110	do.	(do.).

These figures represent the average prices obtainable during the ryots' selling months for twenty-three years—years such as faslis 1263, 1264, 1265, 1269, 1270 and 1271 in which exceptionally high prices prevailed were not excluded—*vide* paragraph 65 and appendix P of the report.

5. *Vicissitudes of season.*—A deduction of 25 per cent. was allowed for agricultural risks and the unproductive portions of fields (paragraph 77).

6. *Cultivation expenses.*—Mr. Morris' estimate of cultivation expenses will be found in tables Q-1 and Q-2 attached to his report. It may be said here that he set off the value of the straw against the cost of feeding ploughing cattle, and that the rates for dry lands varied from Rs. 5–3–1 in class II (1) to As. 12 in class VIII (2) (groups 1 and 2) and for wet lands from Rs. 15–13–2 to Rs. 2–12–8.

The estimate was approved of by the Board (paragraph 84) with the remark that "they accepted it as a carefully constructed statement without attaching entire credence to its details." The Collector of Kurnool in his letter, No. 315, dated 17th October 1863, paragraph 8, expresses a similar opinion.

7. *Grouping.*—Only two groups were adopted and as has already been shown in the table relating to outturns they apply only to regar soils. Mr. Morris, in making these groups, has relied entirely on the prevalence in individual villages of regar soil over the red ferruginous series and for reasons given in paragraphs 51 and 70 to 75 of his report has left out of consideration the questions of (*a*) proximity to markets and (*b*) facilities of communication which in recent settlements play an important part. The marginally-noted results were thus arrived at. Practically speaking all Sirvel, Nandikotkur and Nandyal (except twenty-one villages to the west) were classed in group I, while Ramallakot, with the exception of thirteen villages in the north-west, represents group II.

Taluk.	Total number of villages.	Number of villages in group I.	Number of villages in group II.
Ramallakot	101	13	88
Nandikotkur	95	95	..
Nandyal	91	70	21
Sirvel	85	85	..
Total ..	372	263	109

8. *Classification of sources of irrigation.*—Nothing of the sort was attempted. The Kurnool-Cuddapah canal was only under construction at the time of Mr. Morris' report, and the small extent of wet cultivation then existing under tanks and other sources was classified as dry, a fixed water-rate of Rs. 4 per acre being added to the rates thus obtained.

9. *Money rates.*—The result of the foregoing processes is as follows—*vide* appendices R 1 and 2, Mr. Morris' report. Deducting from the estimated value of a full crop 25 per cent. for vicissitudes of season and unprofitable areas, and again deducting from the result arrived at the cultivation expenses, Mr. Morris calculated his net value per acre for each class and sort of soil. Of this net value he took 50 per cent. as the Government share, and after adding to the figure thus obtained 4 pies in the rupee (*i.e.*, 1·92 per cent.) for road fund *plus* one anna in the rupee (*i.e.*, 6·25 per cent.) for village-cess, or 8·17 per cent. in all, he obtained the following table of rates :—

Class.	Sort.	First group.			Second group.		
		50 per cent. of the net.	50 per cent. *plus* the cesses.	Mr. Morris' proposed rate.	50 per cent. of the net.	50 per cent. *plus* the cesses.	Mr. Morris' proposed rate.
		RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Permanently improved, II ..	1	3 4 11	3 9 4	3 8 0	2 15 1	3 3 4	3 0 0
Regar, pure, III	1	2 5 8	2 8 10	2 8 0	1 14 4	2 0 10	2 0 0
	2	1 7 0	1 8 11	1 8 0	1 2 6	1 4 0	1 4 0
	3	0 15 5	1 0 8	1 0 0	0 12 1	0 13 1	0 12 0
	4	0 7 10	0 8 6	0 8 0	0 7 10	0 8 6	0 8 0
Regar, loamy, IV	1	1 7 4	1 9 4	1 8 0	1 3 4	1 4 11	1 4 0
	2	0 15 0	1 0 3	1 0 0	0 11 11	0 12 11	0 12 0
	3	0 7 9	0 8 5	0 8 0	0 7 9	0 8 5	0 8 0
Regar, sandy, V	1	0 15 0	1 0 3	1 0 0	0 11 11	0 12 11	0 12 0
	2	0 7 9	0 8 5	0 8 0	0 7 9	0 8 5	0 8 0
	3	0 3 8	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 3 8	0 4 0	0 4 0
Red clay, pure, VI	1	1 0 1	1 1 5	1 0 0	1 0 11	1 1 5	1 0 0
	2	0 11 11	0 12 11	0 12 0	0 11 11	0 12 11	0 12 0
Red clay, loamy, VII ..	1	0 11 11	0 12 11	0 12 0	0 11 11	0 12 11	0 12 0
	2	0 6 11	0 7 6	0 8 0	0 6 11	0 7 6	0 8 0
Red clay, sandy, VIII ..	1	0 6 11	0 7 6	0 8 0	0 6 11	0 7 6	0 8 0
	2	0 3 0	0 3 3	0 4 0	0 3 0	0 3 3	0 4 0

10. In Mr. Morris' report there is a considerable discussion as to whether a consolidated wet assessment should be adopted or a dry assessment *plus* a uniform water-rate of Rs. 4 per acre, and it is for this reason that in paragraphs 3, 4, 6 and 8 of this note reference has been made to a proposed wet standard crop, to wet outturn and wet cultivation expenses. In point of fact, however, unless in the approaching re-settlement it is decided to introduce a consolidated wet assessment in place of the dry assessment *plus* water-rate, which was the system eventually approved of by Government, all references in this memorandum to paddy as a standard crop and to its

commutation rate, as well as to wet cultivation expenses may be eliminated. As a result of the Government decision just referred to, after merging the rates for the several classes, the following table was obtained :—

Number.	Dry rates per acre.	Dry rates *plus* uniform water-rate of Rs. 4	Number.	Dry rates per acre.	Dry rates *plus* uniform water-rate of Rs. 4.
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.		RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
1	3 8 0	7 8 0	6 ...	1 4 0	5 4 0
2	3 0 0	7 0 0	7 ...	1 0 0	5 0 0
3	2 8 0	6 8 0	8 ...	0 12 0	4 12 0
4	2 0 0	6 0 0	9 ...	0 8 0	4 8 0
5	1 8 0	5 8 0	10 ...	0 4 0	4 4 0

Of the above it may be remarked that, as regards dry lands, rates Nos. 1 and 2 have since been almost entirely abolished as already stated in paragragh 2. Excluding these, therefore, from consideration, there are now eight dry rates ranging from Rs. 2–8–0 to 4 annas and eight wet rates ranging from Rs. 6–8–0 to Rs. 4–4–0 in Kurnool proper. The subjoined table affords a comparison in this respect with other districts :—

District.	Wet rates.			Dry rates.		
	Number of rates.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Number of rates.	Maximum.	Minimum.
		RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.		RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Salem	16	10 8 0	1 4 0	12	5 0 0	0 4 0
Coimbatore	9	12 0 0	2 8 0	10	3 8 0	0 4 0
North Arcot	18	8 0 0	2 0 0	10	3 8 0	0 6 0
Anantapur	13	11 0 0	1 0 0	9	2 8 0	0 2 0
Bellary (western taluks)	13	11 0 0	1 0 0	8	2 4 0	0 2 0
Cuddapah	13	10 0 0	2 0 0	14	5 0 0	0 4 0
Kurnool district excluding Kurnool proper	16	12 0 0	2 8 0	15	5 0 0	0 4 0
Kurnool proper	8	6 8 0	4 4 0	8	2 8 0	0 4 0

11. As regards water charge (fasaljasti) for second crop, the Board of Revenue observing that the average assessment for classified wet lands amounted in round figures to six rupees per acre (dry assessment Rs. 1–15–7 *plus* water-rate Rs. 4 = Rs. 5–15–7), proposed a further charge of Rs. 2 to form a consolidated assessment for double-crop land. In this view, however, the Government (paragraph 15 (III), G.O., No. 1409, dated 6th August 1864), did not concur and directed that the same water charge should be made for the second as for the first crop.

12. *Future sources of revenue.*—At the time of settlement, the subjoined areas were left available for occupation :—

Taluk.	Demarcated and classified waste—dry and wet.				Demarcated in large blocks.	Total area—columns 4 and 6.
	As per appendices W 2, 3, 4 and 5 to Mr. Morris' Report.		Adding 11 per cent. to the figures in columns 2 and 3 for excess in survey (in round figures).			
	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Acres.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	ACRES.	RS.	ACRES.	RS.	ACRES.	
Ramallakot	37,017	21,461	41,000	24,000	5,049	46,049
Nandikotkur	56,822	36,667	63,000	40,000	46,508	109,508
Nandyal	12,935	9,168	14,300	10,000	5,136	19,436
Sirvel	11,584	9,223	12,700	10,000	13,312	26,012
Total ..	118,358	76,519	* 131,000	* 84,000	70,005	201,005

* Paragraph 16 of G.O., No. 1409, dated 6th August 1864.
Column 6 taken from appendix A-1 to Mr. Morris' report.

13. *Incidence of taxation.*—The following table shows the estimated acreage of occupied and unoccupied Government lands falling under the several money rates :—

Rate.	Extent.		Remarks.
	Dry.	Wet.	
RS. A. P.	ACRES.	ACRES.	
3 8 0	..	2,918	Figures taken from the statements given in paragraph 52 of Board's Proceedings, No. 2849, dated 12th May 1864.
3 0 0	..	567	
2 8 0	30,571	1,766	
2 0 0	4,357	325	
1 8 0	141,793	3,306	
1 4 0	37,086	850	
1 0 0	153,463	1,704	
0 12 0	71,023	1,038	
0 8 0	181,507	1,159	
0 4 0	55,733	63	
Total ..	675,533	13,696	

Taking the whole occupied dry area of Kurnool proper at the time of the settlement, the average dry assessment was Rs. 1-0-9 per acre.

14. *Financial results.*—The following table* shows the results of the settlement:—

District.	As per revenue accounts.		As per new survey and settlement.		Difference.			
					Extent.		Assessment.	
	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.				
	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	PER CENTAGE.	RS.	PER CENTAGE.
Kurnool proper	596,123	7,19,430	663,878	7,27,003	+67,755	11	+7,573	1

* *Vide* Chapter III, page 26 of Mr. Benson's account of the Kurnool district.

But the foregoing figures do not relate to any one individual year, since the introduction of the settlement rates extended over a period of five years from fasli 1275 to fasli 1279 inclusive. A better idea can therefore be formed of the general effects produced by the settlement from the comparative statement given below which gives statistics of occupied area and revenue for faslis 1273, 1279, 1285 and 1303 :—

Taluk.	Demand for fasli 1273.		Demand for fasli 1279.		Demand for fasli 1285.		Demand for fasli 1303.			
							Exclusive of amanath inams.		Inclusive of amanath inams.	
	Area.	Assessment	Area.	Assessment	Area.	Assessment	Area.	Assessment	Area.	Assessment
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.
Ramallakot ..	181,831	1,65,772	200,357	1,66,097	214,827	1,72,138	193,229	1,61,837	219,314	1,81,819
Nandikotkur ..	172,206	1,90,873	173,095	1,98,750	185,228	2,00.107	162,921	1,88,539	172,832	1,98,281
Nandyal ..	131,431	1,94,772	146,626	1,77,962	147,854	1,77,015	134,878	1 69,886	138.977	1,73,441
Sirvel ..	125,860	1,67,461	121,952	1,52,940	117,507	1,49,192	115,072	1,47,206	122,983	1,54,890
Total ..	611,328	7,18,878	642,030	6,95,749	665,416	6,98,452	606,100	6,67,468	654,106	7,08,431

15. In paragraphs 28 to 32 of the printed note prepared in the Board's office in regard to the re-settlement of Trichinopoly, the general question as to the lines upon which re-settlements in the Madras Presidency should proceed is discussed at some length. It will therefore be sufficient to state briefly here that according to the views enunciated by the Government of India and accepted by the Madras Government,

the considerations, with reference to which a modification of existing settlements is permissible, are as follows :—

(1) Increase of cultivated areas.
(2) Rise in prices.
(3) Increase in produce due to improvements effected at Government expense.

The increase arising under the first item is calculated annually under the ryotwari system obtaining in Kurnool and may therefore be left out of account. The considerations referred to in items 2 and 3 are the principal factors to be borne in mind in determining the ratio of increase, if any, in the rates to be adopted in the approaching re-settlement of Kurnool proper. These considerations will be discussed in due course below; but it is first advisable, following the order observed in the preceding paragraphs, to note briefly the agricultural changes which have occurred since Mr. Morris submitted his report.

16. *Agricultural changes, &c., since settlement—(a) Soil classification.*—The subjoined table gives an abstract of the changes that have taken place in regard to the occupied area falling under each class and sort of land in the 143 villages coming on for re-settlement in fasli 1305. Similar figures, talukwar, are given in Appendices A_1 A_2 and A_3 for Ramallakot, Nandikotkur and Sirvel, respectively, and those for Nandyal will be submitted shortly.

Extent and assessment of Government occupied area, dry and wet, in the 143 villages due for resettlement in fasli 1305.

Taram.	Money rate.	Class and sort.		Settlement.		Fasli 1303.		Difference.	
				Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.
1	2	3		4	5	6	7	8	9
		First Group.							
	Rs. A. P.			Acs.	Rs. A. P.	Acs.	Rs. A. P.	Acs.	Rs. A. P.
1	3 8 0	II	1	1,039·18	3,638 8 0	94·28	330 0 0	— 944·90	— 3,308 8 0
3	2 8 0	III	1	11,835·56	29,589 6 0	11,453·36	28,631 1 0	— 382·20	— 958 5 0
5	1 8 0	III	2	44,356·77	66,552 5 0	45,580·23	68,391 6 0	+ 1,223·46	+ 1,839 1 0
		IV	1	5,114·09	7,675 5 0	5,018·88	7,532 1 0	— 95·21	— 143 4 0
		Total ..	..	49,470·86	74,227 10 0	50,599·11	75,923 7 0	+ 1,128·25	+ 1,695 13 0
7	1 0 0	III	3	45,536·43	45,553 5 0	49,955·35	49,976 14 0	+ 4,418·92	+ 4,423 9 0
		IV	2	22,377·68	22,386 5 0	19,735·05	19,741 12 0	— 2,642·63	— 2,644 9 0
		V	1	159·82	159 14 0	171·49	171 7 0	+ 11·67	+ 11 9 0
		VI	1	39·06	39 2 0	44·31	44 7 0	+ 5·25	+ 5 5 0
		Total ..	..	68,112·99	68,138 10 0	69,906·20	69,934 8 0	+ 1,793·21	+ 1,795 14 0
8	0 12 0	VI	2	150·36	112 14 0	177·40	133 5 0	+ 27·04	+ 20 7 0
		VII	1	3,048·43	2,287 14 0	1,899·45	1,424 11 0	— 1,148·98	— 863 3 0
		Total ..	..	3,198·79	2,400 12 0	2,076 85	1,558 0 0	— 1,121·94	— 842 12 0
9	0 8 0	III	4	9,034·20	4,520 14 0	9,431·82	4,718 15 0	+ 397·62	+ 198 1 0
		IV	3	27,390·80	13,703 13 0	21,965·69	10,988 9 0	— 5,425 11	— 2,715 4 0
		V	2	2,461·31	1,231 5 0	2,381·42	1,194 6 0	— 79 89	— 36 15 0
		VII	2	11,106·56	5,557 8 0	7,416·01	3,714 9 0	— 3,690·55	— 1,842 15 0
		VIII	1	256·96	128 11 0	85·98	43 1 0	— 170·98	— 85 10 0
		Total ..	..	50,249·83	25,142 3 0	41,280·92	20,659 8 0	— 8,968·91	— 4,482 11 0
10	0 4 0	V	3	5,763·57	1,441 14 0	3,577·92	895 10 0	— 2,185·65	— 546 4 0
		VIII	2	6,119·85	1,531 13 0	4,903·43	1,228 3 0	— 1,216·42	— 303 10 0
		Total ..	..	11,883·42	2,973 11 0	8,481·35	2,123 13 0	— 3,402·07	— 849 14 0
		Miscellaneous	..	..	..	60·73	111 5 0	+ 60·73	+ 111 5 0
		Grand Total ..	..	195,790·63	2,06,110 12 0	183,952·80	1,99,271 10 0	— 11,837·83	— 6,839 2 0

Extent and assessment of Government occupied area, dry and wet, in the 143 villages due for resettlement in fasli 1305—*cont.*

Taram.	Money rate.	Class and sort.		Settlement.		Fasli 1303.		Difference.	
				Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.
1	2	3		4	5	6	7	8	9
		Second Group.							
	Rs. A. P.			Acs.	Rs. A. P.	Acs.	Rs. A. P.	Acs.	Rs. A. P.
2	3 0 0	II	1	144·81	434 13 0	86·68	260 4 0	— 58·13	— 174 9 0
4	2 0 0	III	1	2,053·32	4,108 12 0	2,003·33	4,008 11 0	— 49·99	— 100 1 0
6	1 4 0	III	2	20,818·95	26,023 6 0	22,395·40	27,994 2 0	+ 1,576·45	+ 1,970 12 0
		IV	1	2,454·40	3,067 14 0	2,741·11	3,428 11 0	+ 286·71	+ 360 13 0
		Total ..	..	23,273·35	29,091 4 0	25,136·51	31,422 13 0	+ 1,863·16	+ 2,331 9 0
8	0 12 0	III	3	22,795·18	17,103 5 0	25,854·31	19,406 9 0	+ 3,059·13	+ 2,303 3 0
		IV	2	6,322·20	4,744 1 0	7,365·43	5,529 12 0	+ 1,043·23	+ 785 11 0
		V	1	162·51	121 14 0	165·65	124 2 0	+ 3·14	+ 2 4 0
		VI	2	154·04	115 9 0	171·22	128 11 0	+ 17·18	+ 13 2 0
		VII	1	701·74	526 4 0	675·70	506 11 0	— 26·04	— 19 9 0
		Total ..	..	30,135·67	22,611 2 0	34,232·31	25,695 13 0	+ 4,096·64	+ 3,084 11 0
9	0 8 0	III	4	3,876·63	1,938 15 0	4,578·57	2,290 1 0	+ 701·94	+ 351 2 0
		IV	3	5,739·88	2,871 14 0	6,691·75	3,348 6 0	+ 951·87	+ 476 8 0
		V	2	1,418·93	709 14 0	1,250·24	625 4 0	— 168·69	— 84 10 0
		VII	2	2,544·50	1,272 15 0	3,620·47	1,811 2 0	+ 1,075·97	+ 538 3 0
		VIII	1	111·78	55 14 0	109·99	55 0 0	— 1·79	— 0 14 0
		Total ..	..	13,691·72	6,849 8 0	16,251·02	8,129 13 0	+ 2,559·30	— 1,280 5 0
10	0 4 0	V	3	1,547·52	386 15 0	1,858·04	464 12 0	+ 310·52	+ 77 13 0
		VIII	2	1,651·45	413 4 0	1,998·42	500 12 0	+ 346·97	+ 87 8 0
		Total ..	..	3,198·97	800 3 0	3,856·46	965 8 0	+ 657·49	+ 165 5 0
		Miscellaneous	..	....	....	145·23	145 1 0	+ 145·23	+ 145 1 0
		Grand Total ..	..	72,497·84	63,895 9 0	81,711·54	70,627 15 0	+ 9,213·70	+ 6,732 6 0
		Total of first and second groups ..	..	268,288·57	2,70,006 5 0	265,664·34	2,69,899 9 0	— 2,624·13	— 106 12 0

It will be observed that while the occupied area of the more highly assessed lands has varied but little, a considerable percentage of lower assessed areas has gone out of cultivation. The change is almost entirely due to the famine of 1876–78 since in two years (faslis 1284 and 1285) after the introduction of the settlement, but prior to the famine, the total extent of occupied area, dry and wet, was larger than the corresponding figure submitted by the Settlement Department as the result of the new survey and settlement. The apprehensions of the Board expressed in paragraphs 86 and 89 of its Proceedings, No. 2849, dated 12th May 1864, that the rates for the poorer classes of soils were excessive cannot therefore fairly be said to be confirmed by the foregoing table even though at first sight such appears to be the case.

Year.	Extent of occupation.	Assessment.
	Acs.	Rs.
As per new survey and settlement.	663,878	7,27,003
Fasli 1284	670,408	7,02,758
,, 1285	665,416	6,98,452
,, 1289 after the famine ..	498,799	5,85,255

(*b*) *Standard crops.*—As considerable changes have occurred since settlement in the extent occupied by individual crops, the following table is inserted which compares the figures adopted by Mr. Morris in the selection of his standard crops and the corresponding averages for the last five faslis :—

Crops.	Extent of land		Average extent		Remarks.
	In fasli 1265.*	Percentage.	For five faslis ending 1303.†	Percentage.	
	Acs.		Acs.		
Cholum (white and yellow)	242,655	57·84	350,075	37·90	* Appendix N to Mr. Morris' report.
Korra	33,728	8·04	151,340	16·38	† Appendix B to this memorandum.
Arika	26,981	6·43	78,212	8·47	
Cotton	51,536	12·29	139,591	15·11	
Indigo	3,707	0·89	33,219	3·60	
Horse-gram	18,066	4·30	25,193	2·73	
Total ..	376,673	89·79	777,630	84·19	
Other crops excluding paddy ..	42,822	10·21	146,095	15·81	
Total dry crops ..	419,495	100·00	923,725	100·00	

The decrease under cholum and the increase under korra and miscellaneous crops are worthy of note, and it is a matter for consideration whether Mr. Master's first inclination (*vide* paragraph 14 of his letter to the Board, No. 1259–95, dated 27th October 1863) to take both korra and arika together as staple crops ought not, strictly speaking, to be adopted now; but the commutation rate of korra is higher than that for arika and, as will appear in subsequent paragraphs, suggested new rates based on the commutation rate of the latter grain give, as it is, a high ratio of increase. For these reasons therefore it will probably be considered best to leave the standard grains unaltered.

(*c*) *Commutation rates.*—The following abstract shows the commutation rates for cholum and arika for three periods of twenty years each. The first line excludes the high prices returned for faslis 1286, 1287, 1288, 1301, 1302 and 1303, all of which were famine or exceptional years. The second line excludes only the first three of the said faslis, *i.e.*, recognized famine years. The third line gives the average struck from the returns of the last twenty years including famine years :—

Vide appendix C.

—	Kurnool district.		Remarks.
	Cholum.	Arika.	
I	$165\frac{3}{16}$	$112\frac{3}{16}$	The figures for white and yellow cholum are not available separately. Mr. Morris took white cholum alone as his standard crop, it then fetching a higher price than yellow cholum.
II	$174\frac{1}{5}$	$117\frac{7}{20}$	
III	$207\frac{17}{20}$	$134\frac{9}{16}$	

In recent settlements it has been usual to exclude from calculation, in arriving at the commutation rates, all years of an exceptional nature. As already pointed out in paragraph 4 of this memorandum, this was not done by Mr. Morris for the reasons advanced by him in paragraph 65 of his report. Taking, however, the figures in the first line of the foregoing table relating to Kurnool proper and comparing them with the rates adopted at settlement (*vide* margin), even then it will be seen that the prices of cholum and arika show a percentage increase at the present time of 57 and 86 respectively. Mr. Morris' commutation rates are based on the average prices prevailing during the ryots' selling months, which were somewhat lower than similar averages struck for the whole year. From the average thus obtained he again made a small deduction, presumably to arrive at a round figure; but he did *not* make a general deduction of 15 per cent. to cover the difference between merchants' and ryots' prices as has usually been done in recent settlements. The following table shows Mr. Morris' calculations and the present commutation rates *minus* 15 per cent. :—

Kurnool proper.

Grain.	Settlement commutation rate.	Average rate for 20 non-famine years.	Increase.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Cholum	105	165	60
Arika	60	112	52

Grain.	Commutation rate calculated at settlement for all months of the year (*vide* statement P. in Mr. Morris' report).	Commutation rate calculated at settlement for selling months only.	Commutation rate adopted at settlement.	Present commutation rate less 15 per cent.	Increase.	Percentage of increase.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Cholum	109	107	105	140	35	33
Arika	65	63	60	95	35	58

The rates shown in column 5 of the foregoing table are the lowest obtainable and have been arrived at, as will now be shown, in the way least advantageous to Government. Mr. Morris' rates were based on an unmutilated average of 23 successive years, taking good and bad alike. The rates in column 5 have been arrived at after excluding six exceptional and famine years. Mr. Morris took prices for *white* cholum a grain fetching a far higher price than *yellow* cholum. The rate shown for cholum in column 5 is the average for *white* and *yellow* cholum, separate figures not being available. Mr. Morris, to arrive at the rates in column 4, made a percentage deduction on column 2 of only 4 and 8 for cholum and arika, respectively; but a uniform deduction of 15 per cent. has been made to obtain the rates in column 5.

The subjoined abstract compares the commutation rates in column 5 of the foregoing table with the rates adopted in other settlements :—

District.	Commutation rate of	
	Cholum.	Arika.
	Rs.	Rs.
Nellore	129	64
Cuddapah	139	..
Coimbatore	119	..
Bellary (western taluks)	125	..
Anantapur	135	..
Chingleput	..	89
Kurnool district—		
Pattikonda taluk	125	..
Koilkuntla taluk	139	..
Cumbum and Markapur taluks ..	125	..
Proposed rate of Kurnool proper ..	140	95

17. *Population and famine.*—The following table gives the population of Kurnool proper for the last four censuses. The figures for 1861 are included because, as

Vide appendix D-1.

being the last available, they were constantly referred to by Mr. Morris throughout his report, but as the settlement was not concluded until 1869–70, the population at that time must have approximated to that arrived at in the 1871 census :—

Taluk.	1861.	1871.	1881.	1891.
Ramallakot	86,322	119,747	74,338	100,595
Nandikotkur	75,674	101,866	72,741	88,560
Nandyal	84,398	107,320	78,282	96,292
Sirvel	58,027	71,066	57,197	65,168
Kurnool town	27,849	26,448	20,360	24,376
Total ..	332,270	426,447	302,918	374,991
Percentage of decrease over 1871 ..	..	..	26·62	12·07

The foregoing figures show that the population of Kurnool proper at the last census was still about 12 per cent. less than what it was in 1871, while similar figures worked out for the 143 villages coming on for re-settlement in this fasli give a decrease of about 16 per cent. The reason for this lies in the great famine of 1876 to 1878, the severest and most disastrous on record. From this visitation no district suffered more than Kurnool which was thrown back 25 years in the history of its progress and which even now, after a lapse of 17 years, has not recovered its former condition. For a full analysis of the results of this famine in Kurnool, reference may be made to Chapter IV of Mr. Benson's printed account of the district. It will be sufficient to remark here that during the present century there have been in Kurnool no less than eleven years of drought and distress and that the constant recurrence of years of famine or semi-famine to which this district is so peculiarly liable is a factor which displays itself in each and every table relating to agricultural statistics and which must necessarily affect in the highest degree the disposal of the question as to whether the settlement rates can fairly be raised, and if so, to what extent. The subjoined extract from appendix E gives the area of occupied Government lands in fasli 1285, the year before the famine, in fasli 1289, the year in which the full effects of the famine were felt, and in fasli 1303 :—

Taluk.	Occupied Government area.				
	Fasli 1285.	Fasli 1289.	Fasli 1303.	Difference between columns 4 and 2.	Percentage of column 5 to column 2.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.		
Ramallakot	214,827	136,920	193,229	— 21,598	10
Nandikotkur	185,228	135,700	162,921	— 22,307	12
Nandyal	147,854	122,275	134,878	— 12,976	9
Sirvel	117,507	103,904	115,072	— 2,435	2
Total ..	665,416	498,799	606,100	— 59,316	9
			654,106 (including amanath inams).		

Note.—The area for amanath inams recently transferred to Government assessed lands are excluded in the figures for fasli 1303.

18. From column 6 of the foregoing table it will be seen that the present occupied area of Kurnool proper is still 9 per cent. less than that reached in ante-famine years. In 1886–87 the corresponding figure was 10·38 per cent. Progress towards recovery therefore, though steady, is slow, but it would probably have been more marked had it not been for the intervention of fasli 1301 (1891–92), a year of semi-famine. In this connection attention is invited to appendix H, the figures in which show that during the last five years the area of lands taken up for cultivation has exceeded that of lands relinquished by 17,421 acres. With a population at the last census, still 12 per cent. less than it was in 1871, it is only natural that the extent of

occupied area should show a corresponding decrease. This might not be the case perhaps in a densely populated area, such as Tanjore, where the local demand for food-grains necessitates land being always kept under the plough. Kurnool on the contrary has the lowest population per square mile in the Presidency, and this fact alone is sufficient to account for the large extent of assessed waste still available for cultivation. It is just as impossible to cultivate land without labour as to make bricks without straw. Subjoined is an abstract taken from appendix D_2, comparing the population of Kurnool proper per square mile with other districts, which justifies the foregoing remarks :—

Taluk or district.	Area in square miles.	Land-holders and agricultural labourers, 1891.	Population per square mile, 1891.		Population in Government villages per 1,000 acres of cultivable area.
			Total.	Land-holders and agricultural labourers.	
Ramallakot taluk	846	62,529	148	74	313
Nandikotkur ,, ...	1,322	45,995	67	35	236
Nandyal ,, ...	854	56,291	113	66	354
Sirvel ,, ...	613	37,690	106	61	285
Kurnool proper, Total ..	3,635	202,505	103	56	295
Kurnool district	7,514	462,448	109	62	321
Ganjám ,, .. (Agency tracts excluded.)	4,837	815,933	325	167	1,019
Vizagapatam ,, .. (Agency tracts excluded.)	4,619	1,068,221	421	231	1,374
Gódávari ,, .. (Agency tracts excluded.)	4,796	1,102,608	407	230	858
Kistna ,, ...	8,397	1,064,994	221	127	496
Nellore ,, ...	8,765	739,028	167	84	470
Cuddapah ,, ...	8,722	773,571	146	89	529
Bellary ,, ...	5,975	578,840	151	97	280
Anantapur ,, ...	5,275	413,157	134	78	276
Tanjore ,, ...	3,709	1,318,980	601	356	1,393

19. The uselessness of expecting a large increase of occupied area with so sparse a population may be said to be established by the figures shown in the foregoing abstract. If a further reason, however, is wanted it may be adduced from the following abstract which compares the rent-roll of Kurnool proper as it now is with what it was in fasli 1271 :—

Vide appendices F_1 & F_2.

Fasli.	Particulars.	Ryots paying								
		Below Rs. 10.	Above Rs. 10 and below Rs. 30.	Above Rs. 30 and below Rs. 50.	Above Rs. 50 and below Rs. 100.	Above Rs. 100 and below Rs. 250.	Above Rs. 250 and below Rs. 500.	Above Rs. 500 and below Rs. 1,000	Above Rs. 1,000	Total.
1271	(1) Single pattas	11,968	8,514	2,821	1,940	894	158	22	..	26,317
	(2) Joint pattas	Information not available.								3,175
	(3) Total single and joint pattas.									29,492
	(4) Percentage of single pattas to the total of single pattas.	46	32	11	7	3	1	..	..	100
1303	(1) Single pattas	21,662	8,258	1,822	893	303	22	4	..	32,964
	(2) Joint pattas	9,334	4,653	1,166	665	295	33	4	1	16,151
	(3) Total single and joint pattas.	30,996	12,911	2,988	1,558	598	55	8	1	49,115
	(4) Percentage of single pattas to the total of single pattas.	66	25	5	3	1	..	..	..	100
	(5) Percentage of single and joint pattas to the grand total.	63	27	6	3	1	..	..	..	100

Note.—1271 is the fasli taken by Mr. Morris for appendix G to his report.

It would appear from the foregoing figures that the favorable rates of assessment fixed at settlement, together with the rise in prices, has caused something of the nature of an agricultural revolution, the striking feature of which is the transformation of the quondam labourer into the peasant proprietor. This change has caused a large increase in the rate of agricultural wages, a fact which is regretfully borne testimony to by all the more well-to-do pattadars who do not farm their lands themselves.

In paragraph 36 of his report Mr. Morris notices with dismay the high percentage of pauper pattadars (*i.e.*, those paying Rs. 10 and under) then existing in the district. The Collector in commenting on these remarks says (paragraph 37 of Mr. Morris' report): "To mourn over small holdings is to mourn over the best instincts of man endeavouring to better his condition and become independent." There is much to be said in support of this view, but for all that, the gradual displacement of the wealthier ryots to give room to a host of pauper cultivators living a hand-to-mouth existence is a matter of serious importance in a district such as Kurnool which is never safe from famine and where, in exceptional years, lakhs of rupees may have to be spent in feeding a starving and resourceless population. The more even distribution of wealth evidenced by the increased number of holdings is not an unmixed benefit so long as it is accompanied by the decay of the wealthier and more influential ryots.

20. But although the average Kurnool ryot may perhaps be a poorer man than his congener of the southern districts, he is able in normal years to meet the Government demand without any pressure. It is noticeable that all the Revenue officials unhesitatingly admit that the collection of the land revenue is made with extraordinary facility, and this fact alone goes far to prove the equity from the ryots' point of view of the present settlement rates. The following abstract relating to coercive processes taken from appendix G supports the foregoing remarks, although figures for fasli 1301, a year of great agricultural distress, are included in the average :—

Fasli.	Sale of personal property.		Sale of real property.					
					Purchased by Government.		Purchased by private individuals.	
	Number of defaulters.	Amount of arrears.	Number of defaulters.	Amount of arrears.	Extent (dry and wet).	Assessment.	Extent (dry and wet).	Assessment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Rs.		Rs.	Acs.	Rs.	Acs.	Rs.
1299	31	529	54	793	199	228	290	314
1300	26	787	29	299	583	444	166	136
1301	53	1,325	21	349	96	87	91	83
1302	39	1,026	27	394	60	58	208	195
1303	74	1,287	48	916	64	69	424	356
Total	223	4,954	179	2,751	1,002	886	1,179	1,084
Average	45	991	36	550	200	177	236	217

21. *Fuel and fodder reserves.*—There is one further point calling for notice in connection with the present decrease of occupied area and increase of assessed waste as compared with settlement returns. In 1885 the plan of constituting in each village a village reserve for fuel and fodder purposes found favour with Government, and Kurnool was one of the few districts where the policy was duly carried into effect. Correct talukwar figures as to the exact extent of assessed waste land thus taken up are not at present available, three different areas having been reported at different times to the Collector; but in the following table the figures given are, it is believed, reliable, and to them the corrected returns from Nandyal may be added on receipt :—

Taluk.	Total area of fuel and fodder reserves.	Area of assessed lands included in the fuel and fodder reserves.	Area of assessed waste (dry and wet).	Remarks.
	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	
Ramallakot .. { Sixty villages	21,211	6,125	17,870	Figures adopted from the villagewar statements furnished by the Tahsildars.
Ramallakot .. { Whole taluk	77,068	28,177	79,034	
Nandikotkur .. { Sixty-one villages	29,375	16,593	56,444	
Nandikotkur .. { Whole taluk	54,440	31,035	80,879	
Sirvel .. .. Whole taluk	34,672	12,643	30,109	

There can be no doubt that the inclusion of this large area of assessed waste in fuel and fodder reserves has retarded cultivation to some degree. Tahsildars on being questioned on the subject report that nearly all the sivoijama cultivation in their taluks is of land thus reserved. Similarly village inspection brought to light numerous cases, of which the marginally noted are given as specific instances. In Sunkesula the whole area of 160 acres constituting the fuel and fodder reserve (one survey number excepted) was being cultivated as sivoijama. The same is the case with Nayakallu. In Kottakota the reserve consists of 455 acres, all of which the karnam reports *would* be cultivated if not reserved. Lastly, in Pyalakurti, the assessed waste of which was 650 acres in extent at settlement and is now (fasli 1303) 1,680 acres, there is a reserve of 1,300 acres, all of which is assessed land. These facts are however, well known to the present District-officers, and the District Forest-officer is now engaged in inspecting these reserves and throwing out all areas not required for permanent reservation under Madras Act V of 1882. The Collector has also issued a circular inviting darkhasts for all such lands as are not required by the Forest Department, so that in the course of a few months such hindrance to extension of cultivation as exists from this source will have disappeared.

Sunkesula.	Nayakallu.
Kottakota.	Pyalakurti.

22. *Roads and communications.*—A list of improvements to or of new communications and irrigation works which have been made during the past thirty years has been called for from the Collector, but has not yet been received. For immediate purposes attention is invited to the District Board map submitted with this note which shows clearly the existing state of affairs. There is but little difference between the trunk roads as they now are and as they were in the sixties. On the other hand, a large number of famine roads were opened in 1876 to 1878, most of which are now out of repair. The two most important changes calling for consideration are—

(*a*) the completion of the Kurnool-Cuddapah Canal, and
(*b*) the construction of the Bellary-Kistna State Railway.

The former will be referred to below, and in regard to the latter it need only be pointed out that its opening has been an incalculable benefit to the whole of the district and particularly to the taluks through which it runs. For further information on this subject the last paragraphs of Chapter II of Mr. Benson's History of the district may be advantageously consulted.

23. *General remarks.*—From the foregoing paragraphs it will have been seen that both as regards rise in the price of grain and improvements of communication the Government can justly claim that the existing settlement rates should be raised; but to exercise this right at the prsent time and for the next few years to come would be a questionable policy. The district is naturally a poor and a backward one. It is peculiarly subject to visitation from drought and famine and at the present time is neither equal in population nor in cultivated area to what it was eighteen years ago before the great famine of 1876–78. The question of re-settlement may therefore, it is submitted, be left alone for the present so as to give the district a further period of undisturbed rest and recuperation. If the re-settlement is postponed for another ten

or twelve years, a scheme could then be prepared to embrace the entire district which at present has no less than four * separate settlements obtaining in it. In case, however, these views do not prevail and an immediate revision of settlement is decided upon, the following tables of proposed rates for dry villages, groups 1 and 2 (*i.e.*, villages not commanded by the Kurnool-Cuddapah canal), have been drawn up on much the same principles as those now existing—*vide* appendices R-1 and R-2 to Mr. Morris' report; but the following differences occur in the present calculation. The commutation rates now proposed are Rs. 140 for cholum and Rs. 95 for arika, as compared with Rs. 105 and Rs. 60, the existing rates. Again, the cultivation expenses have been raised by 33⅓ per cent. in black soils and 66⅔ per cent. in red soils to correspond pretty closely with the ratio of increase shown in the commutation rates. Lastly, no addition has been made to the rates thus obtained to cover road and village service cesses as was done in obtaining Mr. Morris' rates :—

* Kurnool proper	1864–65
Taluk of Pattikonda	1872–73
„ of Koilkuntla	1874–75
Taluks of Cumbum and Markapur	1877–78

Kurnool Proper.

Non-Canal 1st Group villages.

Class.	Sort.	Crops.	Outturn per acre.	Value per garce of 3,200 Madras measures.	Value of the outturn.	Deduct 25 per cent. on account of agricultural risks.	Remaining gross value.	Deduct expenses for cultivation.	Net value.	Half of the net value.	Proposed rate.	Existing rates.	Koilkuntla rates.	Percentage of increase of column 12 over column 13.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
			M. M.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
III	1	Cholum.	360	140	15 12 0	3 15 0	11 13 0	5 8 5	6 4 7	3 2 3	3 0 0	2 8 0	4 0 0	20
	2		280		12 4 0	3 1 0	9 3 0	5 5 9	3 13 3	1 14 8	2 0 0	1 8 0	3 0 0	33
	3		200		8 12 0	2 3 0	6 9 0	3 15 11	2 9 1	1 4 7	1 4 0	1 0 0	1 12 0	25
	4		120		5 4 0	1 5 0	3 15 0	2 10 0	1 5 0	0 10 6	0 10 0	0 8 0	0 12 0	25
IV	1		280		12 4 0	3 1 0	9 3 0	5 5 3	3 13 9	1 14 11	2 0 0	1 8 0	3 0 0	33
	2		200		8 12 0	2 3 0	6 9 0	4 1 0	2 8 0	1 4 0	1 4 0	1 0 0	1 12 0	25
	3		120		5 4 0	1 5 0	3 15 0	2 10 4	1 4 8	0 10 4	0 10 0	0 8 0	0 12 0	25
V	1		200		8 12 0	2 3 0	6 9 0	4 1 0	2 8 0	1 4 0	1 4 0	1 0 0	1 12 0	25
	2		120		5 4 0	1 5 0	3 15 0	2 10 4	1 4 8	0 10 4	0 10 0	0 8 0	0 12 0	25
	3		80		3 8 0	0 14 0	2 10 0	2 0 3	0 9 9	0 4 10	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	
VI	1		320		9 8 0	2 6 0	7 2 0	3 15 9	3 6 3	1 7 9	*1 4 0	1 0 0	1 12 0	25
	2		240		7 2 0	1 12 6	5 5 6	3 0 2	2 3 4	1 1 8	1 0 0	0 12 0	1 8 0	33
VII	1	Arika.	240	95	7 2 0	1 12 6	5 5 6	3 0 2	2 3 4	1 1 8	1 0 0	0 12 0	1 8 0	33
	2		160		4 12 0	1 3 0	3 9 0	2 3 4	1 4 2	0 10 1	0 10 0	0 8 0	0 12 0	25
VIII	1		160		4 12 0	1 3 0	3 9 0	2 3 4	1 4 2	0 10 1	0 10 0	0 8 0	0 12 0	25
	2		80		2 6 0	0 9 6	1 12 6	1 3 2	0 8 6	0 4 3	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	

* Reduced to Re. 1-4-0 to agree with the increase under soils III (3), IV (2) and V (1).

Kurnool Proper.

Non-Canal 2nd Group villages.

Class.	Sort.	Crops.	Outturn per acre.	Value per garce. of 8,200 Madras measures.	Value of the outturn.	Deduct 25 per cent. on account of agricultural risks.	Remaining gross value.	Deduct expenses for cultivation.	Net value.	Half of the net value.	Proposed rate.	Existing rates.	Koilkuntla rates.	Percentage of increase of column 12 over column 13.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
			M. M.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
III ..	1	Cholum.	320	140	14 0 0	3 8 0	10 8 0	5 8 5	4 15 7	2 7 10	2 8 0	2 0 0	3 0 0	25
	2		240		10 8 0	2 10 0	7 14 0	4 12 9	3 1 3	1 8 7	1 8 0	1 4 0	2 0 0	20
	3		180		7 14 0	1 15 6	5 14 0	3 13 9	2 0 9	1 0 4	1 0 0	0 12 0	1 4 0	33
	4		120		5 4 0	1 5 0	3 15 0	2 10 4	1 4 8	0 10 4	0 10 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	25
IV ..	1		240		10 8 0	2 10 0	7 14 0	3 3 7	1 9 10	1 8 0	1 8 0	1 4 0	2 0 0	20
	2		180		7 14 0	1 15 6	5 14 0	2 0 5	1 0 2	1 0 0	1 0 0	0 12 0	1 4 0	33
	3		120		5 4 0	1 5 0	3 15 0	1 4 8	0 10 4	0 10 0	0 10 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	25
V ..	1		180		7 14 0	1 15 6	5 14 0	2 0 5	1 0 2	1 0 0	1 0 0	0 12 0	1 4 0	33
	2		120		5 4 0	1 5 0	3 15 0	1 4 8	0 10 4	0 10 0	0 10 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	25
	3		80		3 8 0	0 14 0	2 10 0	1 4 8	0 9 9	0 4 11	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	..
VI ..	1		320		9 8 0	2 6 0	7 2 0	3 15 9	2 15 7	1 7 9	* 1 4 0	1 0 0	1 8 0	25
	2		240		7 2 0	1 12 6	5 5 6	3 0 2	2 3 4	1 1 8	1 0 0	0 12 0	1 4 0	33
VII ..	1	Arika.	240	95	7 2 0	1 12 6	5 5 6	3 0 2	2 3 4	1 1 8	1 0 0	0 12 0	1 4 0	33
	2		160		4 12 0	1 3 0	3 9 0	2 3 4	1 4 2	0 10 1	0 10 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	25
VIII ..	1		260		2 6 0	0 9 6	1 12 6	1 3 2	0 8 6	0 4 3	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	..
	2		80											

* Reduced to Rs. 1-4-0 to agree with the increase under soils III (3), IV (2) and V (1).

Abstract of rates—I and II Groups. Non-canal villages.

Existing rates.	Proposed rates.	Percentage of increase.
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
2 8 0	3 0 0	20
2 0 0	2 8 0	25
1 8 0	2 0 0	33
1 4 0	1 8 0	20
1 0 0	1 4 0	25
0 12 0	1 0 0	33
0 8 0	0 10 0	25
0 4 0	0 4 0	..

Leaving out of consideration the village-service and road cesses which will have to be added to the new rates, the average increase of 26 per cent. (*vide* Grand total of column 7 in the statement given below) in assessment is admittedly a high one. On the other hand, the new rates compare very favorably with those imposed upon the Cuddapah district and the Koilkuntla taluk of Kurnool nineteen years ago. Moreover, they are probably the lowest obtainable, according to the existing rules of the Madras Settlement Department, from the data which the district now affords. The following tables show the financial results which would be obtained from the introduction of the foregoing rates :—

(1) Into the 143 villages coming on at once for re-settlement, and
(2) Into the taluks of Ramallakot, Nandikotkur and Sirvel.

Similar results for Nandyal will follow.

(1).—143 *Villages.*

Rate of existing assessment.	Government extent occupied, dry and wet, fasli 1303.	Dry assessment at existing rates. (*Vide* para. 10 *supra.*)	Proposed rate.	Assessment on extent in column 2 at proposed rate.	Excess calculated at increase in the rates between columns 4 and 1.	Percentage of increase.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		First Group.				
Rs. A. P.	Acs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs.	
3 8 0	94	330	..	330	..	..
2 8 0	11,454	28,631	3 0 0	34,362	5,727	20
2 0 0	50,599	75,923	2 0 0	1,01,198	25,300	33
1 8 0	69,906	69,934	1 4 0	87,382	17,476	25
1 0 0	2,077	1,558	1 0 0	2,077	519	33
0 12 0	41,281	20,660	0 10 0	25,801	5,160	25
0 8 0	8,481	2,124	0 4 0	2,124	..	..
0 4 0	61	111	..	111	..	..
Mis. rates ..						
Total ..	183,953	199,271	..	253,385	54,182	27·21
		Second Group.				
3 0 0	87	260	..	260	..	..
2 0 0	2,003	4,009	2 8 0	5,007	1,001	25
1 4 0	25,137	31,423	1 8 0	37,705	6,284	20
0 12 0	34,232	25,696	1 0 0	34,232	8,558	33
0 8 0	16,251	8,130	0 10 0	10,157	2,031	25
0 4 0	3,856	965	0 4 0	965	..	..
Mis. rates ..	145	145	..	145	..	..
Total ..	81,711	70,628	..	88,471	17,874	25·36
Grand Total ..	265,664	2,69,899	..	3,41,856	72,056	26·72

(2-*a*).—*Ramallakot and Nandikotkur Taluks.*

Rate of existing assessment.	Government extent occupied, dry and wet, fasli 1303.	Dry assessment at existing rates. (*Vide* para 10 *supra*.)	Proposed rate.	Assessment on extent in column 2 at proposed rate.	Excess calculated at increase in the rates between columns 4 and 1.	Percentage of increase.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			First Group.			
Rs. A. P.	Acs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs.	
3 8 0	139	492	..	492	..	..
2 8 0	11,969	29,914	3 0 0	35,907	5,984	20
1 8 0	61,090	91,666	2 0 0	1,22,180	30,545	33
1 0 0	82,103	82,132	1 4 0	1,02,629	20,526	25
0 12 0	2,264	1,698	1 0 0	2,264	566	33
0 8 0	50,005	25,028	0 10 0	31,253	6,251	25
0 4 0	12,633	3,163	0 4 0	3,158	..	..
Mis. rates ..	44	75	..	75	..	..
Total ..	2,20,247	2,34,168	..	2,97,958	63,872	27·24
			Second Group.			
3 0 0	175	523	..	523	..	..
2 0 0	3,277	6,557	2 8 0	8,192	1,638	25
1 4 0	33,358	41,696	1 8 0	50,037	8,339	20
1 0 0	267	266	1 4 0	334	67	25
0 12 0	59,890	44,949	1 0 0	59,890	14,972	33
0 8 0	52,800	26,412	0 10 0	33,000	6,600	25
0 4 0	20,576	5,154	0 4 0	5,144	..	..
Mis. rates ..	259	219	..	219	..	..
Total ..	1,70,602	1,25,776	..	1,57,339	31,616	25·18
Grand Total ..	3,90,849	3,59,944	..	4,55,297	95,488	26·55

(2-*b*).—*Sirvel Taluk.*

Rate of existing assessment.	Government extent occupied dry and wet, fasli 1303.	Dry assessment at existing rates.	Proposed rate.	Assessment on extent in column 2 at proposed rate.	Excess calculated at increase in the rates between columns 4 and 1.	Percentage of increase.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			1st Group.			
Rs. A. P.	Acs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs.	
3 8 0	107	376	..	376	..	..
2 8 0	8,825	22,058	3 0 0	26,475	4,412	20
1 8 0	49,278	73,956	2 0 0	98,556	24,639	33
1 0 0	37,262	37,281	1 4 0	46,577	9,315	25
0 12 0	2,080	1,562	1 0 0	2,080	520	33
0 8 0	19,303	9,659	0 10 0	12,064	2,418	25
0 4 0	5,219	1,306	0 4 0	1,305	..	..
Mis. rates ..	202	262	..	262	..	..
Total ..	1,22,276	1,46,460	..	1,87,695	41,299	28·19
Chintalacheruvu village transferred from Proddatur and settled in fasli 1284 has been excluded.	704	887	..	..	..	

Note.—The areas falling under the heading of miscellaneous rates are small blocks of land taken from porambokes and unsurveyed areas which have been occupied for cultivation and assessed by Divisional or Jamabandi officers at rates not corresponding with any of those fixed at settlement.

Column 3 includes 8·17 per cent. for road and village service cesses.

24. *Kurnool-Caddapah Canal.*—In paragraph 15 of this memorandum it was pointed out that rates might be raised at re-settlement in consideration of the increase, if any, observed in produce consequent upon improvements effected at Government expense. This question is one calling for serious consideration in connection with the construction of the Kurnool-Cuddapah Canal referred to above.

The following short account of the canal may perhaps be of use.

25. *History of the canal.*—The construction of the canal was sanctioned in 1860. The work was to be carried out by a private company—the Madras Irrigation Canal Company (Limited)—subject to the supervision and control of the Madras Government, which guaranteed interest at 5 per cent. on a capital outlay of £1,000,000. The canal was practically completed in 1871. It takes its water from the Tungabudra by means of an anikat at Sunkesula, in the Ramallakot taluk of the Kurnool district, and runs for a total distance of about 190 miles to Cuddapah through the marginally-noted taluks of the Kurnool and Cuddapah districts. From the outset the project was doomed to failure. The work was hurriedly and inadvisedly commenced, the alignment was faulty, and the outlay profusely extravagant. There was unceasing friction between the Government Revenue officers and the officers of the Company, while the ryots, through whose lands the canal was made to pass, declined to use the water. The result was the bankruptcy of the Company and on the 1st July 1881, at the total cost of £3,018,000, including direct payments and claims surrendered, the Government bought the canal and assumed charge of the works. The subjoined tables show talukwar (1) the extent of land said, in 1881, to be commanded by the canal in the Kurnool district, and (2) the area irrigated and revenue derived for a series of years :—

District.	Taluk.	No. of miles.
Kurnool ..	Ramallakot	25
	Nandikotkur	65
	Nandyal	23
	Sirvel	13
	Koilkuntla	65
Cuddapah ..	Jammalamadugu ..	
	Proddatur	
	Cuddapah	
	Total ..	191

Taluk.	Arable area commanded.	Area for which distributaries are provided.
	Acs.	Acs.
Ramallakot	2,946	2,607
Nandikotkur	102,141	64,487
Nandyal	58,602	49,550
Koilkuntla	62,632	26,824
Sirvel	57,885	3,503
Total ..	284,206	146,971

Year.	Kurnool.		Cuddapah.		Total.	
	Area irrigated.	Demand.	Area irrigated.	Demand.	Area irrigated.	Demand.
	Acs.	Rs.	Acs.	Rs.	Acs.	Rs.
1863–64 (*a*)	18	73	..	..	18	73
1875–76 (*b*)	8,814	32,897	5,949	24,690	14,763	57,587
1876–77 (*c*)	75,105	1,87,590	15,180	59,844	90,285	2,47,434
1877–78 (*c*)	35,099	96,119	15,819	57,124	50,918	1,53,243
1878–79	8,352	38,056	10,009	51,445	18,361	89,501
1881–82 (*d*)	11,921	36,225	12,763	41,211	24,684	77,436
1882–83	5,463	17,107	12,371	42,148	17,834	59,255
1883–84	5,271	19,896	14,404	48,050	19,675	67,946
1884–85	12,138	37,664	13,513	43,651	25,651	81,315
1885–86	7,168	25,394	14,404	46,270	21,572	71,664
1886–87	8,721	27,898	12,235	40,342	20,956	68,240
1887–88	10,053	31,368	11,874	38,618	21,927	69,986
1888–89	23,817	54,762	11,182	35,790	34,999	90,552
1889–90	10,070	36,760	11,781	39,041	21,851	75,801
1890–91	11,213	40,821	13,635	44,417	24,848	85,238
1891–92 (*c*)	56,858	96,636	16,559	51,517	73,417	1,48,153
1892–93	14,556	46,626	16,210	52,901	30,766	99,527
1893–94	15,395	57,018	16,029	51,408	31,424	1,08,426

(*a*) First year in which revenue was obtained.
(*b*) Ante-famine year.
(*c*) Famine or exceptional years.
(*d*) Year of assumption of management by Government.

Year.	Expenses of maintenance.	Revenue.
	Rs.	Rs.
1889-90	1,24,429	75,801
1890-91	1,55,500	85,238
1891-92	1,27,729	1,48,153
1892-93	1,62,360	99,527
1893-94	1,36,958	1,08,426
Total ..	7,06,976	5,17,145

Loss for last five years, Rs. 1,89,831.
Average „ 37,966.

26. From a comparison of the marginally-noted figures, it will be seen that for the past five years the canal has been working at an average annual loss of Rs. 37,966.

27. In September 1890, the Government placed M.R.Ry. K. Subbarayadu Garu on Special duty to discover the reasons for the unpopularity and ill-success of the canal. As a result of the report drawn up by this officer on the subject in June 1891, the Government was pleased to direct that various concessions should be made to cultivators requiring water. M.R.Ry. K. Subbarayadu Garu has since February 1894 been again placed on special duty for a period of two years in connection with the canal, and is endeavouring to overcome the prevalent distaste for the use of canal irrigation. It seems possible that this officer's efforts will eventually result in a more general and systematic use of canal water for wet cultivation, and corresponding increase of canal revenue ; but for many years past it has been clearly recognized that the canal could never be expected to become a profitable concern, and that its real use is as a famine-preventive work of the first order. So far back as 1879, the Hon'ble Mr. Crole, then Acting Collector of Kurnool, in a letter printed with Board's Proceedings, No. 1370, dated 21st May 1879, wrote as follows about the canal :—

"When there are no attractions to do so it is not in reason to be expected that the ryot will forsake the traditions of his forefathers, convert his stock, change his modes of cultivation, transform his land, import labor, and go to great inconvenience and expense, merely to pour money into the coffers of a company whose officers seize the slightest pretext of irregularity in his mode of taking water to throw him into jail.

"Supposing that the ryots were as eager for as they are averse to wet cultivation, the labor required to raise paddy is so infinitely in excess of that required to raise the nutritious cholum and remunerative cotton crops, which the soil yields with little effort, that any sudden conversion of large tracts from dry to wet was, in the nature of things, impossible within the present generation. The required population does not exist, and the importation of the necessary labor, even if it existed, presupposes an amount of capital and enterprise which the ryots do not possess."

For further information in regard to the canal and the causes for its failure, the following State papers may be consulted—

(1) Paragraph 8 of Mr. Lister's report printed with Board's Proceedings, No. 1370, dated 21st May 1879.
(2) Paragraph 3 of Committee's report printed with Board's Proceedings, No. 896, dated 27th March 1882.
(3) Paragraph 80 of monograph about the canal by the Chief Engineer for Irrigation, dated May 1882.
(4) Paragraph 5 of the Special Deputy Collector's report printed with Board's Proceedings, No. 204, dated 25th May 1893.
(5) Chapter 6 of Mr. Benson's report on the Kurnool district (Government Press, 1889).
(6) Chapter 4, section 2 of the Kurnool District Manual.

These remarks are as true now as then, and may well be borne in mind in considering on what lines the re-settlement of "canal" villages should be conducted.

28. *Re-settlement of canal villages.*—There are altogether 192 villages containing lands commanded by the canal ; of these 132 belong to the Kurnool district and 57 of the latter, according to the marginally-given figures, come on for re-settlement in fasli 1305. The existing scale of water charges is given below :—

Ramallakot	9
Nandikotkur	36
Nandyal	12

No.	Description of crop.	Irrigation by Flow. Rs.	A.	P.	Lift. Rs.	A.	P.
1.	Single wet crop per acre irrigated	4	0	0	3	0	0
2.	Second wet crop on irrigated land	3	0	0	2	4	0
3.	If compounded for two crops for a term of not less than five years	6	0	0	4	8	0

No.	Description of crop.	Irrigation by Flow. Rs.	A.	P.	Lift. Rs.	A.	P.
4.	Sugarcane, betel-gardens and other garden produce remaining on the ground for the time of two crops	6	0	0	4	8	0
5.	Single dry crop	1	0	0	0	12	0
6.	Second dry crop on irrigated land (if not compounded)	1	0	0	0	12	0
7.	Dry crop on land for which irrigation has never been supplied, or if supplied, discontinued .	1	0	0	0	12	0
8.	Garden crops (class 2 of Madras Irrigation Canal Company's Rules)	3	0	0	2	4	0
9.	Mundla (tailed or coarse) paddy	2	0	0	1	8	0

It may be observed that although these rates are very much lower than the scale * prescribed by the Company in 1877, and although block and cowle rules have also been introduced of a specially advantageous nature (G.O., dated 7th August 1890, No. 421 I., and G.O., dated 6th June 1892, No. 448 I., Public Works), yet there has ensued no corresponding demand for water and the canal revenue, except in famine years or years of distress, remains stationary. But although in normal years there is but little demand for water from the canal, yet when the rains fail and famine is imminent, the ryots are fully alive to the advantages which its vicinity places at their disposal, and in 1877 crops covering no less than 90,285 acres were saved, by use of canal irrigation, from total loss. Again, in 1891-92, 73,417 acres were similarly benefited. It is clear therefore, that canal villages, or more correctly speaking the irrigable areas in canal villages, are in a greatly superior position to those situated beyond the reach of canal water. Not only are the pattadars of the former certain of their crop from year to year, whether seasonable rain falls or not, but, in years of drought or famine, they have the further advantage of selling their produce at the exceptionally high prices which then prevail in the market. To ryots, therefore, holding canal-commanded lands a year of famine is a blessing instead of a misfortune. This paradoxical state of affairs has not escaped the notice of Government, and it has long been felt that when an opportunity occurred, such as the expiration of the present settlement, steps ought to be taken to secure to the public revenue some portion of the profit which, thanks to the construction and maintenance of the canal, the pattadars concerned thus enjoy. How this object can best be effected is what has now to be determined. There are two methods which obviously suggest themselves. The first is to compulsorily transfer from dry to wet some or all of the lands enjoying canal irrigation. The other, to use the technical language of the department, is to put all commanded areas into a separate *group*, paying higher rates of assessment than similar non-irrigable areas. Both these expedients have already received some consideration. The first has been taken up by the Board and dealt with in the marginally-noted Board's Proceedings, and according to the latest instructions lists of the following classes of land have been ordered to be prepared for ultimate transfer from dry to wet.

* Company's rates fixed in 1877.	Rate per acre Flow. Rs.	Lift. Rs.
Sugar, betel, cocoanuts, saffron, plantain and other fruit trees	12	8
Rice field sown	6	4
Rice on bedded and bounded fields { First year ..	3	2
Second do. ..	4	2⅔
Third do. ..	5	3⅓
Subsequent years ..	6	4
Garden ragi, onions, chillies, sweet potatoes tabacco, maize, garden korra, indigo and brinjals	4	2⅔
Cholum, field ragi, field korra, field tobacco, field chillies, cotton, grain, and oil-seeds	2	1½
Series of crops	6	4
First-class crop irrigated partly } per	1½	1
Second do. do. do. } month	1	⅔
Irrigation after 1st January }	1	⅔

Board's Proceedings, No. 224, dated 4th June 1894.
Board's Proceedings, No. 354, dated 31st August 1894.
Board's Proceedings, No. 436, dated 15th October 1894.

(1) All occupied lands which have been cultivated with wet or garden crops for three out of the past five years.
(2) All waste cultivable lands commanded by the canal.

The second policy is for all practical purposes the one the adoption of which is suggested by Government in its order 11th October 1894, No. 3943, Revenue Department, in which the idea of putting an extra eight-annas "insurance" rate on each acre of commanded land is mooted. Reverting to the Board's Resolutions, just referred to, the policy of classing as wet all cultivable waste commanded by the canal is unusual, and does not commend itself to either the Canal Special Deputy Collector or the Collector of Kurnool. The former points out in his letter No. 3214, dated 26th September 1894, paragraph 6, that its adoption will extinguish for many years to come even the chance of any of the area concerned being taken up for cultivation. It is submitted that "*Festina lente*" should be the maxim employed in regard to canal matters and if by other and less unusual methods, such as placing the villages concerned in a separate group, the annual income derived from the canal can be raised so as to equalise the annual expenditure, further extension of revenue due to ryots voluntarily changing dry into wet cultivation can well be waited for, as the result of the efforts of the Special Deputy Collector now working with that object in view. Turning now to the question of imposing a special "insurance" rate on all canal-commanded areas, it may be said at once that some such plan is clearly desirable. There are, however, several initial difficulties to be surmounted. For it is impossible to declare at the present time what are canal-commanded lands and what are not. A perusal of the marginally-noted references shows that the estimated area of commanded lands has greatly varied. Since the canal was first opened the anikat at Sunkesula has been lowered, and this fact probably explains the difference just referred to. But, however this may be, it is now an impossibility to state off-hand in respect to any village what lands are commanded and what are not. Irrigation channels no which, together with the question of level, the irrigability of the land depends may be put into three classes—

Paragraph 79 monograph on canal dated May 1882 (196,227 acres).
Paragraph 6 of Note by Chief Engineer for Irrigation printed with Board's Proceedings, dated 6th June 1890, No. 63 (160,000 acres).

(*a*) those included in the general scheme of the canal and traced on the existing canal maps but never actually made;
(*b*) those made but no longer in existence;
(*c*) those still in existence.

An inspection of the typical canal-village of Pratakota by Mr. Pereira, the Executive Engineer of Kurnool, and his subordinates in September last showed that existing maps did not even indicate correctly class (*c*), and a perusal of his letter * dated 3rd October 1894, No. 2175, to the Superintending Engineer proves fairly conclusively that fresh maps will be required before the irrigable area in any village can be satisfactorily determined. The want of these maps was felt years ago by the Chief Engineer for Irrigation, who ordered their preparation as will be seen from a reference to the marginally-noted correspondence.

* *Vide* appendix N.

(1) Paragraph 27 of enclosure to Mr. Walch's letter printed with G.O., dated 6th October 1882, No. 784 I., Public Works.

(2) Paragraph 14 of note by Chief Engineer for Irrigation printed with G.O., dated 26th February 1883, No. 184 I., Public Works.

Particular attention is invited to paragraphs 5 and 6 of Mr. Pereira's letter about Pratakota referred to above, in which he points out the need of a special establishment to undertake the work. This letter was referred by the Board to the Superintendent of Survey for remarks, who was of opinion that the village karnams would be able to demarcate the channels for their respective villages in the village maps. But the training of the Kurnool karnams in survey does not commence until February 1895 and succeeding months, and even when it is over, the karnams will be able to measure up and map in only the existing channels, which will not indicate even approximately the true extent of commanded lands. Moreover, there are other grounds which complicate matters and make the determination of the irrigable area still more a matter calling for professional agency; for it goes without saying that the "insurance" rate must not be imposed on lands to which in exceptional years water cannot be taken, and the crops "insured" from failure. Now in 1877, the worst

famine year ever known, 90,000 acres in round figures were with immense difficulty supplied with water. Can therefore even the lowest estimate of irrigable area, viz., 160,000 acres referred to above, be accepted as representing the true canal-commanded area now required for settlement purposes? It is conceivable that 160,000 acres might be irrigated in a year of normal rainfall if all the channels were in order and ryots commenced to take water in July. But in point of fact in famine years the quantity of water available is greatly below the average supply, the channels, as has been shown above, do not in many cases exist and have to be dug, while the ryots delay taking water until the very latest possible date, *i.e.*, November or early December, when they know there is no other chance of saving their crops. For all practical purposes therefore, it is submitted that the extravagant estimates quoted above of the irrigable area of the canal may be dismissed from consideration, and for determining what lands may bear the proposed "insurance" rate, the areas actually irrigated in 1877 and 1891, so far as records are available, may be taken as a working basis. But even with their assistance, when the interests of so many villages extending over 190 miles have to be weighed one against the other, the proper apportionment of commanded area to each village will be a matter of nice professional delicacy. It is clearly not work for a reddi and a karnam. Then again, the question is still further complicated by the fact that it is proposed to transfer once for all certain areas from dry to wet. Now there is a great difference between the quantity of water required for wet cultivation and that supplied for "flooding" dry crops. In 1877 and 1891 the great bulk of the land irrigated only received "floodings," and had it been under wet instead of dry cultivation the water-supply would have proved inadequate and much of the crops would probably have been lost. In a demi-official letter dated 28th October 1894 from the Executive Engineer, Kurnool, to the Deputy Director, Land Records the former says "the largest area which can be irrigated by the canal as it exists is perhaps 60,000 acres or with great care in distribution perhaps 80,000 acres. It must be remembered that there is a vast difference between 'floodings' for dry crops and actual irrigation." The villagewar apportionment of irrigable area is thus rendered still more difficult. Perhaps the simplest course to pursue will be to utilise the services of the Special Deputy Collector now employed upon the canal and give him as an assistant an intelligent Public Works Department Overseer. The two could then inspect villages together and the results of their selection of irrigable areas be submitted to the Executive Engineer and the Collector for approval. The increased rates determined upon might eventually be introduced by the Special Deputy Collector over the approved areas. It is possible that the Government in suggesting an "insurance" charge did not propose to have any such elaborate enquiry in regard to irrigable areas made as that sketched in the foregoing paragraphs, but it must be pointed out that with an average rate of Rs. 1-0-9 assessment per acre in the district, the addition of 8 annas "insurance" rate amounts to a 50 per cent. increase which cannot be imposed without care and discrimination. This leads to the further question as to whether it would not be more in accordance with the principles of settlement to vary the "insurance" rate proportionately to the assessment on the soil. Land assessed at, say Rs. 2, can presumably bear an increase of 8 annas better than land assessed at 4 annas. With this object in view a set of proposed rates for canal-commanded areas has been worked out and is given below. The rates are arrived at by adopting the same figures as those used in obtaining the rates for non-canal areas (*vide* paragraph 23), but with this exception that instead of a 25 per cent. deduction being made for vicissitudes of season only 10 per cent. has been entered in column 7. This leads, in the case of better soils, to a larger increase than 8 annas, the amount suggested by Government, and in the case of inferior soils to an increase of less than 8 annas. The rates will therefore be fairer in their incidence than they would otherwise be, and they have, further, been obtained by a method more conformable with settlement principles than if a uniform eight-anna increase were made. A comparison of the proposed new rates with those obtained by the last-mentioned plan is made in the subjoined tables:—

Kurnool proper.

Canal villages.

Class.	Sort.	Crops.	Outturn per acre.	Value per garce of 3,200 Madras measures.	Value of the outturn.	Deduct 10 per cent. on account of agricultural risks.	Remaining gross value.	Deduct expenses for cultivation.	Net value.	Half of the net value.	Proposed rate.	Proposed rates for non-canal villages (first and second group) *plus* 8 annas "insurance" fee.	Existing rates (first and second group).	Koilkuntla rates (first and second group).	Percentage of increase of column 12 over column 14.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
			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.	
III	1	Cholum.	360	140	15 12 0	1 9 2	14 2 10	5 8 5	8 10 5	4 5 2	4 0 0	3 8 0	2 8 0	4 0 0	60 / 100 = 78
	2		280		12 4 0	1 3 7	11 0 6	5 5 9	5 10 8	2 13 4	2 8 0	2 8 0	1 8 0	3 0 0	66 / 100 = 82
	3		200		8 12 0	0 14 0	7 14 0	3 15 11	3 14 1	1 15 0	1 12 0	2 0 0	1 4 0	1 12 0	75
	4		120		5 4 0	0 8 5	4 11 7	2 10 0	2 1 7	1 0 9	1 0 0	1 12 0	1 0 0	0 12 0	100
IV	1	Cholum.	280		12 4 0	1 3 7	11 0 6	5 5 3	5 11 2	2 13 9	2 8 0	2 8 0	1 8 0	3 0 0	66 / 100 = 82
	2		200		8 12 0	0 14 0	7 14 0	4 1 0	3 13 0	1 14 6	1 12 0	2 0 0	1 4 0	1 12 0	75
	3		120		5 4 0	0 8 5	4 11 7	2 10 4	2 1 3	1 0 7	1 0 0	1 12 0	1 0 0	0 12 0	100
V	1	Arika.	280	95	8 12 0	0 14 0	7 14 0	4 1 0	3 13 0	1 14 6	1 12 0	2 0 0	1 4 0	1 12 0	75
	2		200		5 4 0	0 8 5	4 11 7	2 10 4	2 1 3	1 0 7	1 0 0	1 12 0	1 0 0	0 12 0	100
	3		120		3 8 0	0 5 7	3 2 5	2 0 3	1 2 2	0 9 1	0 8 0	1 12 0	0 12 0	0 4 0	100
VI	1		80		2 8 0	0 3 10	2 4 2	1 4 0	0 14 2	0 7 1	0 8 0	1 12 0	0 12 0	0 4 0	100
	2		320		8 12 0	0 14 0	7 14 0	4 1 0	3 13 0	1 14 6	1 12 0	2 0 0	1 4 0	1 12 0	75
VII	1		240		7 2 0	0 11 5	6 6 7	3 2 2	3 4 5	1 10 2	1 8 0	1 8 0	1 8 0	1 8 0	100
	2		240		7 2 0	0 11 5	6 6 7	3 2 2	3 4 5	1 10 2	1 8 0	1 8 0	1 8 0	1 8 0	100
VIII	1		160		4 12 0	0 7 7	4 4 5	2 4 10	1 15 7	0 15 10	1 0 0	1 2 0	0 8 0	0 12 0	100
	2		160		4 12 0	0 7 7	4 4 5	2 4 10	1 15 7	0 15 10	1 0 0	1 2 0	0 8 0	0 12 0	100
	1		160		4 12 0	0 7 7	4 4 5	2 4 10	0 14 2	0 7 1	0 8 0	0 12 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	100
	2		80		2 6 0	0 3 10	2 2 2	1 4 0							Average 89·1

* Reduced to Rs. 1-12-0 to agree with the increase under soil III 3, IV 2, and V 1.

Abstract of rates.

Existing rates. (First and second group).	Proposed rates.	Percentage of increase of column 2 over column 1.	Proposed rates for non-canal villages (first and second group) *plus* "insurance" fee of 8 annas.
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.
2 8 0 }	4 0 0 }	60 / 100 = 78	3 8 0
2 0 0 }			3 0 0
1 8 0 }	2 8 0 }	66 / 100 = 82	2 8 0
1 4 0 }			2 0 0
1 0 0 }	1 12 0 }	75	1 12 0
0 12 0 }			1 8 0
0 8 0 }	1 8 0 }	100	1 2 0
0 4 0 }			0 12 0

All commanded areas, irrespective of the villages to which they belong, may, it is submitted, be classed in the first group, and on this assumption rates have not been drawn up for canal-commanded lands belonging to the second group of villages.

29. For the reasons already given it is clear that until the actual extent of canal-commanded area has been approximately arrived at, it is impossible to prepare a table of the financial results which might be expected on the introduction of the foregoing rates. Taking, however, 90,000 acres as the maximum irrigable area, and 8 annas per acre as the average increase, the Government would thus obtain a further sum of Rs. 45,000 per annum, which could be credited to canal revenue.

As remarked in paragraph 26, the average deficit, excluding interest on capital outlay for the past five years, has amounted to Rs. 38,000, so that it may be confidently anticipated that if the proposals sketched above are adopted the canal will cease to be in ordinary years a burden on the public purse.

30. *Existing Miscellaneous rates.*—In examining and totalling the A form statements received from the taluks of Ramallakot and Nandikotkur it has come to notice (*vide* appendix L) that since the introduction of settlement some 340 acres in round figures of Government land have been assessed by Divisional or Jamabandi officers at rates which either do not occur in the table of merged rates to be found in paragraph 2 of this note, or if they do occur are not the appropriate rates for the class and sort of soil thus assessed or for the group concerned. The rate of assessment for such areas as well as for the 400 acres (*vide* paragraph 2) still left under the old rates of Rs. 3-8-0 and Rs. 3 may, it is submitted, in the forthcoming revision of settlement be left to the discretion of the officer introducing the new rates, provided that no rate not found in the table of revised rates be permitted to continue.

LIST OF APPENDICES.

A$_1$.—Statement comparing the area under each class and sort of soil at the time of settlement and in fasli 1303 in Ramallakot taluk.

A$_2$.—Statement comparing the area under each class and sort of soil at the time of settlement and in fasli 1303 in Nandikotkur taluk.

A$_3$.—Statement comparing the area under each class or sort of soil at the time of settlement and in fasli 1302 in Sirvel taluk.

B.—Statement comparing the extent under different crops in fasli 1265 with the average extent for faslis 1299 to 1303.

C.—Statement showing the price per garce (3,200 Madras Measures) of cholum and arika in the whole Kurnool district for faslis 1278 to 1303.

D$_1$.—Statement showing talukwar the population of Kurnool proper at the last four censuses.

D$_2$.—Statement comparing the population per square mile and per 1,000 acres of arable area, total and agricultural, of Kurnool proper at the census of 1891 with other districts.

E.—Statement comparing the talukwar Land Revenue demand of the four taluks of Kurnool proper for faslis 1285 and 1303.

F$_1$.—Statement showing the rent-roll of fasli 1303 with percentage of holdings in Kurnool proper.

F$_2$.—Statement comparing the rent-roll of faslis 1271 and 1303 giving the percentage of holdings.

G.—Statement of coercive processes in Kurnool proper for faslis 1299 to 1303.

H.—Talukwar statement of dry and wet lands relinquished, &c., and of lands taken up for cultivation in Kurnool proper during the last five faslis.

I.—Talukwar statement showing current fallows (including waste remitted under dry and wet) in Kurnool proper in faslis 1274, 1276 to 1280 and 1300 to 1303.

J.—Talukwar statement comparing generally the agricultural condition (including cattle, ploughs, &c.) of Kurnool proper in fasli 1271 with that of 1303.

K.—Talukwar statement showing the area irrigated by the Kurnool-Cuddapah canal, the revenue derived therefrom, and the expenditure incurred during faslis 1299 to 1303.

L.—Statement showing the miscellaneous rates (in Government lands) introduced since settlement into the Ramallakot and Nandikotkur taluks of Kurnool proper.

M.—Statement showing the Land Revenue demand of Kurnool proper for a series of years.

N.—Copy of Mr. Pereira's letter on the state of distributary channels from the Kurnool-Cuddapah canal.

A1.—Statement comparing the area under each class or sort of soil at the time of settlement with similar figures obtained for fasli 1303, Ramallakot taluk.

Taram.	Money rate.	Class and sort.		Occupied. Dry. Settlement. Extent.	Settlement. Assessment.	Fasli 1303. Extent.	Fasli 1303. Assessment.	Difference. Extent.	Difference. Assessment.
1	2	3		4	5	6	7	8	9
				First Group.					
1	Rs. A. P. 3 8 0	II	1	Acs. 81·54	Rs. A. P. 285 8 0	Acs. ..	Rs. A. P. ..	Acs. — 81·54	Rs. A. P. — 285 8 0
3	2 8 0	III	1	958·09	2,395 4 0	663 99	1,659 12 0	— 294·10	— 735 8 0
5	1 8 0	III	2	8,458·85	12,690 9 0	9,481·79	14,225 10 0	+ 1,022·94	+ 1,535 1 0
		IV	1	758·88	1,138 7 0	801·40	1,202 5 0	+ 42·52	+ 63 14 0
		Total ..		9,217·73	13,829 0 0	10,283·19	15,427 15 0	+ 1,065·46	+ 1,598 15 0
7	1 0 0	III	3	17,250·70	17,253 7 0	21,909·65	21,913 6 0	+ 4,658·95	+ 4,659 15 0
		IV	2	2,285·30	2,286 7 0	2,521·39	2,522 9 0	+ 236·09	+ 236 2 0
		V	1	36·40	36 7 0	36 40	36 7 0	..	..
		Total ..		19,572·40	19,576 5 0	24,467·44	24,472 6 0	+ 4,895·04	+ 4,896 1 0
8	0 12 0	VII	1	55·18	41 6 0	55·52	41 10 0	+ ·34	+ 0 4 0
9	0 8 0	III	4	2,283·50	1,142 1 0	3,184·82	1,592 11 0	+ 901·32	+ 450 10 0
		IV	3	3,072·94	1,537 1 0	4,216·58	2,105 3 0	+ 1,143·64	+ 572 2 0
		V	2	1,240·62	620 13 0	1,686·43	846 12 0	+ 445 81	+ 225 15 0
		VII	2	547·41	274 0 0	691·22	346 0 0	+ 143·81	+ 72 0 0
		Total ..		7,144·47	3,573 15 0	9,779·05	4,894 10 0	+ 2,634·58	+ 1,320 11 0
10	0 4 0	V	3	1,919·96	480 8 0	2,112·33	528 12 0	+ 192·37	+ 48 4 0
		VIII	2	652·36	163 5 0	802·79	201 5 0	+ 150·43	+ 38 0 0
		Total ..		2,572·32	643 13 0	2,915·12	730 1 0	+ 342·80	+ 86 4 0
		Grand Total ..		39,601·73	40,345 3 0	48,164·31	47,226 6 0	+ 8,562·58	+ 6,881 3 0

A1.—Statement comparing the area under each class or sort of soil at the time of settlement with similar figures obtained for fasli 1303, Ramallakot taluk—*cont.*

Taram.	Money rate.	Class and sort.		Occupied. Dry. Settlement. Extent.	Settlement. Assessment.	Fasli 1303. Extent.	Fasli 1303. Assessment.	Difference. Extent.	Difference. Assessment.
1	2	3		4	5	6	7	8	9
				Second Group.					
2	Rs. A. P. 3 0 0	II	1	Acs. 181·04	Rs. A. P. 543 8 0	Acs. 20·43	Rs. A. P. 60 10 0	Acs. — 160·61	Rs. A. P. — 482 14 0
4	2 0 0	III	1	3,153·13	6,308 12 0	3,150·63	6,304 9 0	— 2·50	— 4 3 0
6	1 4 0	III	2	24,841·39	31,051 0 0	26,705·18	33,380 11 0	+ 1,863·79	+ 2,329 11 0
		IV	1	5,384·42	6,730 4 0	5,774·55	7,218 6 0	+ 390·13	+ 488 2 0
		Total ..	..	30,225·81	37,781 4 0	32,479 73	40,599 1 0	+ 2,253·92	+ 2,817 13 0
7	1 0 0	VI	1	278·90	277 15 0	236·84	235 14 0	— 42·06	— 42 1 0
8	0 12 0	III	3	34,908·23	26,191 10 0	38,739·02	29,076 1 0	+ 3,830·79	+ 2,884 7 0
		IV	2	13,459·77	10,093 10 0	15,309·97	11,490 8 0	+ 1,850·20	+ 1,396 14 0
		V	1	930·86	698 5 0	935·35	702 9 0	+ 4·49	+ 4 4 0
		VI	2	336·60	252 11 0	335 19	251 13 7	— 1·41	— 0 14 0
		VII	1	4,327·27	3,245 4 0	4,062·79	3,045 13 0	— 264·48	— 199 7 0
		Total ..	..	53,962·73	40,481 8 0	59,382 32	44,566 12 0	+ 5,419·59	+ 4,085 4 0
9	0 8 0	III	4	10,616·05	5,308 1 0	12,367·88	6,184 4 0	+ 1,751·83	+ 876 3 0
		IV	3	14,332·93	7,169 9 0	16,228 96	8,119 5 0	+ 1,896·03	+ 949 12 0
		V	2	5,125·68	2,565 12 0	4,747·04	2,375 2 0	— 378·64	— 190 10 0
		VII	2	18,867·73	9,438 14 0	18,267·69	9,138 12 0	— 600·04	— 300 2 0
		VIII	1	1,154·91	577 11 0	941·65	470 14 0	— 213·26	— 106 13 0
		Total ..	..	50,097·30	25,059 15 0	52,553·22	26,288 5 0	+ 2,455·92	+ 1,228 6 0
10	0 4 0	V	3	6,134·90	1,535 0 0	5,656·48	1,415 15 0	— 478·42	— 119 1 0
		VIII	2	18,203·87	4,556 14 0	14,894·07	3,731 10 0	— 3,309·80	— 825 4 0
		Total ..	..	24,338·77	6,091 14 0	20,550·55	5,147 9 0	— 3,788·22	— 944 5 0
		Miscellaneous ..	..	..	..	258·67	218 8 0	+ 258 67	+ 218 8 0
		Grand Total ..	..	162,237·68	1,16,544 12 0	168,632·39	1,23,421 4 0	+ 6,394·71	+ 6,876 8 0

A1.—Statement comparing the area under each class or sort of soil at the time of settlement with similar figures obtained for fasli 1303, Ramallakot taluk—*cont.*

Taram.	Money rate.	Class and sort.		Unoccupied. Dry. Settlement. Extent.	Settlement. Assessment.	Fasli 1303. Extent.	Fasli 1303. Assessment.	Difference. Extent.	Difference. Assessment.
10	11	12		13	14	15	16	17	18
				First Group.					
	Rs. A. P.			Acs.	Rs. A. P.	Acs.	Rs. A. P.	Acs.	Rs. A. P.
	2 8 0	III	1	5·94	14 14 0	333·20	833 1 0	+ 327·26	+ 818 3 0
5	1 8 0	III	2	118·42	177 11 0	547·02	820 4 0	+ 428·60	+ 642 9 0
		IV	1	8·12	12 2 0	26·29	39 7 0	+ 18 17	+ 27 5 0
		Total ..		126·54	189 13 0	573·31	859 11 0	+ 446·77	+ 669 14 0
7	1 0 0	III	3	323·60	323 10 0	1,808·72	1,809 0 0	+ 1,485·12	+ 1,485 6 0
		IV	2	107·65	107 10 0	382·19	382 3 0	+ 274·54	+ 274 9 0
		Total ..		431·25	431 4 0	2,190·91	2,191 3 0	+ 1,759·66	+ 1,759 15 0
9	0 8 0	III	4	196·56	98 6 0	417·53	209 0 0	+ 220·97	+ 110 10 0
		IV	3	471·83	236 0 0	1,048·78	524 10 0	+ 576·95	+ 288 10 0
		V	2	323·07	169 11 0	812·27	410 11 0	+ 489·20	+ 241 0 0
		VII	2	23·66	11 13 0	63 05	31 9 0	+ 39·39	+ 19 12 0
		Total ..		1,015·12	515 14 0	2,341·63	1,175 14 0	+ 1,326·51	+ 660 0 0
10	0 4 0	V	3	396·44	99 5 0	710·57	177 14 0	+ 314·13	+ 78 9 0
		VIII	2	37·64	9 6 0	43·31	10 13 0	+ 5·67	+ 1 7 0
		Total ..		434·08	108 11 0	753·88	188 11 0	+ 319·80	+ 80 0 0
		Grand Total ..		2,012·93	1,260 8 0	6,192·93	5,248 8 0	+ 4,180·00	+ 3,988 0 0

A1.—Statement comparing the area under each class or sort of soil at the time of settlement with similar figures obtained for fasli 1303, Ramallakot taluk—*cont.*

Taram.	Money rate.	Class and sort.		Unoccupied. Dry. Settlement. Extent.	Settlement. Assessment.	Fasli 1303. Extent.	Fasli 1303. Assessment.	Difference. Extent.	Difference. Assessment.
10	11	12		13	14	15	16	17	18
				Second Group.					
	Rs. A. P.			Acs.	Rs. A. P.	Acs.	Rs. A. P.	Acs.	Rs. A. P.
2	3 0 0	II	1	7·80	23 7 0	..	..	— 7·80	— 23 7 0
4	2 0 0	III	1	144·94	289 14 0	297·03	594 5 0	+ 152·09	+ 304 7 0
6	1 4 0	III	2	382·94	478 10 0	2,224 06	2,780 3 0	+ 1,841·12	+ 2,301 9 0
		IV	1	175·78	219 14 0	605·74	756 14 0	+ 429·96	+ 537 0 0
		Total ..	..	558·72	698 8 0	2,829·80	3,537 1 0	+ 2,271·08	+ 2,838 9 0
7	1 0 0	VI	1	..	..	51·62	51 9 0	+ 51·62	+ 51 9 0
8	0 12 0	III	3	982·63	737 10 0	3,139·40	2,254 11 0	+ 2,156·77	+ 1,617 1 0
		IV	2	820·17	615 3 0	2,124·73	1,591 10 0	+ 1,304·56	+ 976 7 0
		V	1	44·39	33 4 0	253 27	190 0 0	+ 208·88	+ 156 12 0
		VI	2	28·22	21 2 0	109·64	82 1 0	+ 81·42	+ 60 15 0
		VII	1	152·96	114 7 0	1,115·53	836 11 0	+ 962·57	+ 722 4 0
		Total ..	..	2,028·37	1,521 10 0	6,742·57	5,055 1 0	+ 4,714·20	+ 3,533 7 0
9	0 8 0	III	4	552·64	276 6 0	1,373·76	687 0 0	+ 821·12	+ 410 10 0
		IV	3	2,844·33	1,425 3 0	7,749·03	3,876 0 0	+ 4,904·70	+ 2,450 13 0
		V	2	724·85	362 8 0	3,305·45	1,653 13 0	+ 2,580·60	+ 1,291 5 0
		VII	2	3,989·42	1,995 13 0	12,373·17	6,188 15 0	+ 8,383·75	+ 4,193 2 0
		VIII	1	203·24	101 11 0	629·41	315 1 0	+ 426·17	+ 213 6 0
		Total ..	..	8,314·48	4,161 9 0	25,430·82	12,720 13 0	+ 17,116·34	+ 8,559 4 0
10	0 4 0	V	3	4,825·88	1,208 3 0	7,414·73	1,855 3 0	+ 2,588·85	+ 647 0 0
		VIII	2	8,899·01	2,227 7 0	18,985·24	4,751 9 0	+ 10,086·23	+ 2,524 2 0
		Total ..	..	13,724·89	3,435 10 0	26,399·97	6,606 12 0	+ 12,675·08	+ 3,171 2 0
		Miscellaneous ..	..	..	..	27·54	26 2 0	+ 27·54	+ 26 2 0
		Grand Total ..	..	24,779·20	10,130 10 0	61,779·35	28,591 11 0	+ 37,009·15	+ 18,461 1 0

A1.—Statement comparing the area under each class or sort of soil at the time of settlement with similar figures obtained for fasli 1303, Ramallakot taluk—*cont.*

Taram.	Money rate.	Class and sort.		Occupied. Wet. Settlement. Extent.	Settlement. Assessment.	Fasli 1303. Extent.	Fasli 1303. Assessment.	Difference. Extent.	Difference. Assessment.
1	2	3		4	5	6	7	8	9
				First Group.					
4	Rs. A. P. 2 8 0	III	1	Acs. 4·11	Rs. A. P. 10 4 0	Acs. 4·11	Rs. A. P. 10 4 0	Acs. ..	Rs. A. P. ..
6	1 8 0	III	2	38·51	57 14 0	47·42	71 4 0	+ 8·91	+ 13 6 0
		IV	1	5·89	8 14 0	4·82	7 4 0	— 1·07	— 1 10 0
		Total ..	..	44·40	66 12 0	52·24	78 8 0	+ 7·84	+ 11 12 0
7	1 0 0	III	3	11·19	11 3 0	15·18	15 4 0	+ 3·99	+ 4 1 0
		IV	2	58·31	58 6 0	20·74	20 13 0	— 37·57	— 37 9 0
		Total ..	..	69·50	69 9 0	35·92	36 1 0	— 33·58	— 33 8 0
9	0 8 0	IV	3	46·07	23 0 0	41·90	20 15 0	— 4·17	— 2 1 0
		Grand Total ..	..	164 08	169 9 0	134·17	145 12 0	— 29·91	— 23 13 0

A1.—Statement comparing the area under each class or sort of soil at the time of settlement with similar figures obtained for fasli 1303, Ramallakot taluk—*cont.*

Taram.	Money rate.	Class and sort.		Occupied. Wet. Settlement. Extent.	Settlement. Assessment.	Fasli 1303. Extent.	Fasli 1303. Assessment.	Difference. Extent.	Difference. Assessment.
1	2	3		4	5	6	7	8	9
				Second Group.					
2	Rs. A. P. 3 0 0	II	1	Acs. 134·63	Rs. A. P. 404 0 0	Acs. 154·18	Rs. A. P. 462 10 0	+ Acs. 19·55	+ Rs. A. P. 58 10 0
4	2 0 0	III	1	144·83	290 1 0	126·13	252 11 0	— 18·70	— 37 6 0
6	1 4 0	III	2	142·11	177 8 0	124·65	155 9 0	— 17·46	— 21 15 0
		IV	1	826·47	1,032 14 0	753·96	942 5 0	— 72·51	— 90 9 0
		Total ..	..	968·58	1,210 6 0	878·61	1,097 14 0	— 89·97	— 112 8 0
7	1 0 0	VI	1	32·89	33 11 0	29·93	30 0 0	— 2·96	— 3 11 0
8	0 12 0	III	3	59·98	45 3 0	49·50	37 4 0	— 10·48	— 7 15 0
		IV	2	450·48	338 9 0	421·66	317 3 0	— 28·82	— 21 6 0
		V	1	9·80	7 5 0	7·10	5 5 0	— 2·70	— 2 0 0
		VI	2	7·07	5 8 0	13·15	10 1 0	+ 6·08	+ 4 9 0
		VII	1	30·24	22 11 0	16·76	12 10 0	— 13·48	— 10 1 0
		Total ..	..	557·57	419 4 0	508·17	382 7 0	— 49·40	— 36 13 0
9	0 8 0	III	4	..	..	0·47	0 4 0	+ 0·47	+ 0 4 0
		IV	3	176·33	88 8 0	202·97	101 14 0	+ 26·64	+ 13 6 0
		V	2	24·80	12 5 0	33·49	16 12 0	+ 8·69	+ 4 7 0
		VII	2	28·77	14 7 0	9·56	4 13 0	— 19·21	— 9 10 0
		VIII	1	1·45	0 12 0	..	..	— 1·45	— 0 12 0
		Total ..	..	231·35	116 0 0	246·49	123 11 0	+ 15·14	+ 7 11 0
10	0 4 0	V	3	28·45	7 2 0	25·79	6 8 0	— 2·66	— 0 10 0
		VIII	2	6·36	1 9 0	..	..	— 6·36	— 1 9 0
		Total ..	..	34·81	8 11 0	25·79	6 8 0	— 9·02	— 2 3 0
		Grand Total ..	..	2,104·66	2,482 1 0	1,969·30	2,355 13 0	— 135·36	— 126 4 0

A1.—Statement comparing the area under each class or sort of soil at the time of settlement with similar figures obtained for fasli 1303, Ramallakot taluk—*cont.*

Taram.	Money rate.	Class and sort.	Unoccupied. Wet. Settlement. Extent.	Settlement. Assessment.	Fasli 1303. Extent.	Fasli 1303. Assessment.	Difference. Extent.	Difference. Assessment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		First Group.						
5	Rs. A. P. 1 8 0	III 2	Acs. 5·36	Rs. A. P. 8 1 0	Acs. ..	Rs. A. P. ..	— Acs. 5·36	— Rs. A. P. 8 1 0
7	1 0 0	III 3	..	..	1·34	1 4 0	+ 1·34	+ 1 4 0
		IV 2	0·42	0 7 0	24·39	24 6 0	+ 23·97	+ 23 15 0
		Total	0·42	0 7 0	25·73	25 10 0	+ 25·31	+ 25 3 0
9	0 8 0	IV 3	11·58	5 12 0	24·37	12 3 0	+ 12·79	+ 6 7 0
		Grand Total	17·36	14 4 0	50·10	37 13 0	+ 32·74	+ 23 9 0

A1.—Statement comparing the area under each class or sort of soil at the time of settlement with similar figures obtained for fasli 1303, Ramallakot taluk—*cont.*

Taram.	Money rate.	Class and sort.	Unoccupied. Wet. Settlement. Extent.	Settlement. Assessment.	Fasli 1303. Extent.	Fasli 1303. Assessment.	Difference. Extent.	Difference. Assessment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Second Group.						
2	Rs. A. P. 3 0 0	II 1	Acs. 25·29	Rs. A. P. 75 14 0	Acs. 0·34	Rs. A. P. 1 0 0	— Acs. 24·95	— Rs. A. P. 74 14 0
4	2 0 0	III 1	0·73	1 7 0	13·69	27 6 0	+ 12·96	+ 25 15 0
6	1 4 0	III 2	34·10	42 10 0	42·49	53 2 0	+ 8·39	+ 10 8 0
		IV 1	8·48	10 9 0	218·37	272 11 0	+ 209·89	+ 262 2 0
		Total	42·58	53 3 0	260·86	325 13 0	+ 218·28	+ 272 10 0
7	1 0 0	VI 1	..	..	2·96	3 11 0	+ 2·96	+ 3 11 0
8	0 12 0	III 3	5·73	4 5 0	34·03	25 10 0	+ 28·30	+ 21 5 0
		IV 2	33·18	25 1 0	177·97	133 14 0	+ 144·79	+ 108 13 0
		V 1	..	..	0·56	0 7 0	+ 0·56	+ 0 7 0
		VI 2	6·08	4 9 0	..	..	— 6·08	— 4 9 0
		VII 1	..	..	22·62	16 15 0	+ 22·62	+ 16 15 0
		Total	44·99	33 15 0	235·18	176 14 0	+ 190·19	+ 142 15 0
9	0 8 0	IV 3	105·03	52 10 0	209·73	104 13 0	+ 104·70	+ 52 3 0
		V 2	15·69	7 15 0	12·74	6 6 0	— 2·95	— 1 9 0
		VII 2	22·33	11 3 0	77·03	38 9 0	+ 54·70	+ 27 6 0
		VIII 1	..	..	1·45	0 12 0	+ 1·45	+ 0 12 0
		Total	143 05	71 12 0	300·95	150 8 0	+ 157·90	+ 78 12 0
10	0 4 0	V 3	81·83	20 6 0	133·36	33 3 0	+ 51·53	+ 12 13 0
		VIII 2	60·66	15 3 0	63·59	15 14 0	+ 2·93	+ 0 11 0
		Total	142·49	35 9 0	196·95	49 1 0	+ 54·46	+ 13 8 0
		Grand Total	399·13	271 12 0	1,010·93	734 5 0	+ 611·80	+ 462 9 0

A1.—Statement comparing the area under each class or sort of soil at the time of settlement with similar figures obtained for fasli 1303, Ramallakot taluk—*cont.*

Taram.	Money rate.	Class and sort.	Inam. Dry. Settlement. Extent.	Settlement. Assessment.	Fasli 1303. Extent.	Fasli 1303. Assessment.	Difference. Extent.	Difference. Assessment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		First Group.						
1	Rs. A. P. 3 8 0	II	1 Acs. 17·28	Rs. A. P. 60 8 0	Acs. ..	Rs. A. P. ..	— Acs. 17·28	— Rs. A. P. 60 8 0
	2 8 0	III	1 16·52	41 4 0	16·52	41 4 0	..	..
5	1 8 0	III	2 3,798·74	5,699 2 0	2,358·39	3,538 8 0	— 1,440·35	— 2,160 10 0
		IV	1 272·03	408 1 0	265·82	398 12 0	— 6·21	— 9 5 0
		Total ..	.. 4,070·77	6,107 3 0	2,624·21	3,937 4 0	— 1,446·56	— 2,169 15 0
7	1 0 0	III	3 13,772·41	13,775 1 0	7,634·79	7,636 7 0	— 6,137·62	— 6,138 10 0
		IV	2 2,087·84	2,088 7 0	1,599·50	1,600 2 0	— 488·34	— 488 5 0
		V	1 27·59	27 9 0	27·59	27 9 0	..	..
		Total ..	.. 15,887·84	15,891 1 0	9,261·88	9,264 2 0	— 6,625·96	— 6,626 15 0
8	0 12 0	VII	1 39·82	29 14 0	39·48	29 10 0	— 0·34	— 0 4 0
9	0 8 0	III	4 1,828·33	914 8 0	706·04	353 4 0	— 1,122·29	— 561 4 0
		IV	3 3,992·27	1,997 7 0	2,329·11	1,165 6 0	— 1,663·16	— 832 1 0
		V	2 1,725·24	862 5 0	809·84	404 13 0	— 915·40	— 457 8 0
		VII	2 410·74	205 7 0	227·54	113 11 0	— 183·20	— 91 12 0
		Total ..	.. 7,956·58	3,979 11 0	4,072·53	2,037 2 0	— 3,884·05	— 1,942 9 0
10	0 4 0	V	3 944·82	236 6 0	442·25	110 10 0	— 502·57	— 125 12 0
		VIII	2 346·56	87 2 0	230·50	57 11 0	— 116·06	— 29 7 0
		Total ..	.. 1,291·38	323 8 0	672·75	168 5 0	— 618·63	— 155 3 0
		Grand Total ..	.. 29,280·19	26,433 1 0	16,687·37	15,477 11 0	— 12,592·82	— 10,955 6 0

A1.—Statement comparing the area under each class or sort of soil at the time of settlement with similar figures obtained for fasli 1303, Ramallakot taluk—*cont.*

Taram.	Money rate.	Class and sort.	Inam. Dry. Settlement. Extent.	Settlement. Assessment.	Fasli 1303. Extent.	Fasli 1303. Assessment.	Difference. Extent.	Difference. Assessment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Second Group.						
2	Rs. A. P. 3 0 0	II	1 Acs. 121·77	Rs. A. P. 365 9 0	Acs. ..	Rs. A. P.	— Acs. 121·77	— Rs. A. P. 365 9 0
4	2 0 0	III	1 1,161·41	2,323 15 0	1,119·63	2,239 10 0	— 41·78	— 84 5 0
6	1 8 0	III	2 21,939·13	27,422 15 0	18,438·74	23,045 3 0	— 3,500·39	— 4,377 12 0
		IV	1 2,612·64	3,264 14 0	2,088·90	2,610 7 0	— 523·74	— 654 7 0
		Total ..	.. 24,551·77	30,687 13 0	20,527·64	25,655 10 0	— 4,024·13	— 5,032 3 0
7	1 0 0	VI	1 76·18	76 3 0	68·93	69 2 0	— 7·25	— 7 1 0
8	0 12 0	III	3 27,541·06	20,662 10 0	21,722·36	16,283 11 0	— 5,818·70	— 4,378 15 0
		IV	2 11,754·62	8,817 15 0	8,866·04	6,651 15 0	— 2,888·58	— 2,166 0 0
		V	1 673·70	505 9 0	467·53	350 14 0	— 206·17	— 154 11 0
		VI	2 199·66	149 13 0	123·94	93 0 0	— 75·72	— 56 13 0
		VII	1 2,575·24	1,928 8 0	1,956·78	1,464 15 0	— 618·46	— 463 9 0
		Total ..	.. 42,744·28	32,064 7 0	33,136·65	24,844 7 0	— 9,607·63	— 7,220 0 0
9	0 8 0	III	4 7,562·99	3,783 13 0	5,064·95	2,533 13 0	— 2,498·04	— 1,250 0 0
		IV	3 13,345·00	6,674 10 0	7,450·88	3,727 4 0	— 5,894·12	— 2,947 6 0
		V	2 4,206·72	2,104 2 0	2,210·94	1,106 2 0	— 1,995·78	— 998 0 0
		VII	2 16,584·03	8,295 6 0	9,113·18	4,558 6 0	— 7,470·85	— 3,737 0 0
		VIII	1 890·69	445 8 0	628·37	314 3 0	— 262·32	— 131 5 0
		Total ..	.. 42,589·43	21,303 7 0	24,468·32	12,239 12 0	— 18,121·11	— 9,063 11 0
10	0 4 0	V	3 3,698·40	925 5 0	1,509·98	377 8 0	— 2,188·42	— 547 13 0
		VIII	2 11,966·55	2,994 3 0	5,400·64	1,351 7 0	— 6,565·91	— 1,642 12 0
		Total ..	.. 15,664·95	3,919 8 0	6,910·62	1,728 15 0	— 8,754·33	— 2,190 9 0
		Miscellaneous rates ..	.. ..	..	97·21	149 7 0	+ 97·21	+ 149 7 0
		Grand Total ..	.. 126,909·79	90,740 14 0	86,329·00	66,926 15 0	— 40,580·79	— 23,813 15 0

A1.—Statement comparing the area under each class or sort of soil at the time of settlement with similar figures obtained for fasli 1303, Ramallakot taluk—*cont.*

Taram.	Money rate.	Class and sort.		Inam. Wet. Settlement. Extent.	Settlement. Assessment.	Fasli 1303. Extent.	Fasli 1303. Assessment.	Difference. Extent.	Difference. Assessment.
1	2	3		4	5	6	7	8	9
					First Group.				
5	Rs. A. P. 1 8 0	III	2	Acs. 8·57	Rs. A. P. 12 14 0	Acs. 5·02	Rs. A. P. 7 9 0	— Acs. 3·55	— Rs. A. P. 5 5 0
7	1 0 0	III	3	18·85	18 13 0	6·21	6 3 0	— 12·64	— 12 10 0
		IV	2	11·32	11 5 0	10·37	10 6 0	— 0·95	— 0 15 0
		Total ..	..	30·17	30 2 0	16·58	16 9 0	— 13·59	— 13 9 0
9	0 8 0	IV	3	40·52	20 5 0	..	..	— 40·52	— 20 5 0
		Grand Total ..	..	79·26	63 5 0	21·60	24 2 0	— 57·66	— 39 3 0

A1.—Statement comparing the area under each class or sort of soil at the time of settlement with similar figures obtained for fasli 1303, Ramallakot taluk—*cont.*

Taram.	Money rate.	Class and sort.		Inam. Wet. Settlement. Extent.	Settlement. Assessment.	Fasli 1303. Extent.	Fasli 1303. Assessment.	Difference. Extent.	Difference. Assessment.
1	2	3		4	5	6	7	8	9
					Second Group.				
2	Rs. A. P. 3 0 0	II	1	Acs. 31·99	Rs. A. P. 96 4 0	Acs. 31·99	Rs. A. P. 96 2 0	..	— Rs. A. P. 0 2 0
4	2 0 0	III	1	126·43	253 1 0	114·14	228 7 0	— 12 29	— 24 10 0
6	1 4 0	III	2	58·76	73 8 0	61·50	77 0 0	+ 2·74	+ 3 8 0
		IV	1	666·45	832 15 0	444·65	555 15 0	— 221·80	— 277 0 0
		Total ..	..	725·21	906 7 0	506·15	632 15 0	— 219·06	— 273 8 0
7	1 0 0	VI	1	0·68	0 11 0	0·68	0 11 0	..	..
8	0 12 0	III	3	37·73	28 5 0	22·75	17 1 0	— 14·98	— 11 4 0
		IV	2	445·49	336 7 0	286·64	217 0 0	— 158 85	— 119 7 0
		V	1	7·52	5 11 0	6·31	4 12 0	— 1·21	— 0 15 0
		VII	1	23·51	17 11 0	2·69	2 0 0	— 20·82	— 15 11 0
		Total ..	..	514·25	388 2 0	318·39	240 13 0	— 195·86	— 147 5 0
9	0 8 0	III	4	0·47	0 4 0	..	..	— 0·47	— 0 4 0
		IV	3	321·98	161 1 0	154·14	77 4 0	— 167·84	— 83 13 0
		V	2	20·24	10 1 0	19·37	9 10 0	— 0·87	— 0 7 0
		VII	2	47·80	23 15 0	8·37	4 3 0	— 39·43	— 19 12 0
		Total ..	..	390·49	195 5 0	181·88	91 1 0	— 208 61	— 104 4 0
	0 4 0	V	3	45·96	11 7 0	15·72	3 15 0	— 30·24	— 7 8 0
		VIII	2	14·25	3 9 0	7·66	1 15 0	— 6·59	— 1 10 0
		Total ..	..	60·21	15 0 0	23·38	5 14 0	— 36·83	— 9 2 0
		Grand Total ..	..	1,849·26	1,854 14 0	1,176·61	1,295 15 0	— 672·65	— 558 15 0

ABSTRACT.

A1.—Statement comparing the area under each class or sort of soil at the time of settlement with similar figures obtained for fasli 1303, Ramallakot taluk.

—	—	Settlement.		Fasli 1303.		Difference.	
		Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		ACS.	RS. A. P.	ACS.	RS. A. P.	ACS.	RS. A. P.
Occupied Government dry	1st group ..	39,601·73	40,345 3 0	48,164·31	47,226 6 0	+ 8,562·58	+ 6,881 3 0
	2nd do. ..	162,237·68	1,16,544 12 0	168,632·39	1,23,421 4 0	+ 6,394·71	+ 6,876 8 0
Total ..	..	201,839·41	1,56,889 15 0	216,796·70	1,70,647 10 0	+ 14,957·29	+ 13,757 11 0
Occupied Government wet	1st group ..	164·08	169 9 0	134·17	145 12 0	— 29·91	— 23 13 0
	2nd do. ..	2,104·66	2,482 1 0	1,969·30	2,355 13 0	— 135·36	— 126 4 0
Total ..	..	2,268·74	2,651 10 0	2,103·47	2,501 9 0	— 165·27	— 150 1 0
Total, Occupation ..	..	204,108·15	1,59,541 9 0	218,900·17	1,73,149 3 0	+ 14,792·02	+ 13,607 10 0
Inam dry	1st group ..	29,280·19	26,433 1 0	16,687·37	15,477 11 0	— 12,592·82	— 10,955 6 0
	2nd do. ..	126,909·79	90,740 14 0	86,329·00	66,926 15 0	— 40,580·79	— 23,813 15 0
Total ..	..	156,189·98	1,17,173 15 0	103,016·37	82,404 10 0	— 53,173·61	— 34,769 5 0
Inam wet	1st group ..	79·26	63 5 0	21·60	24 2 0	— 57·66	— 39 3 0
	2nd do. ..	1,849·26	1,854 14 0	1,176·61	1,295 15 0	— 672·65	— 558 15 0
Total ..	..	1,928·52	1,918 3 0	1,198·21	1,320 1 0	— 730·31	— 598 2 0
Total, Inam ..	..	158,118·50	1,19,092 2 0	104,214·58	83,724 11 0	— 53,903·92	— 35,367 7 0
Total, Occupation and Inam ..	..	362,226·65	2,78,633 11 0	323,114·75	2,56,873 14 0	— 39,111·90	— 21,759 13 0
Unoccupied Government dry	1st group ..	2,012·93	1,260 8 0	6,192·93	5,248 8 0	+ 4,180·00	+ 3,988 0 0
	2nd do. ..	24,779·20	10,130 10 0	61,779·35	28,591 11 0	+ 37,000·15	+ 18,461 1 0
Total ..	..	26,792·13	11,391 2 0	67,972·28	33,840 3 0	+ 41,180·15	+ 22,449 1 0
Unoccupied Government wet	1st group ..	17·36	14 4 0	50·10	37 13 0	+ 32·74	+ 23 9 0
	2nd do. ..	399·13	271 12 0	1,010·93	734 5 0	+ 611·80	+ 462 9 0
Total ..	..	416·49	286 0 0	1,061·03	772 2 0	+ 644·54	+ 486 2 0
Total, Unoccupied ..	..	27,208·62	11,677 2 0	69,033·31	34,612 5 0	+ 41,824·69	+ 22,935 3 0
Grand Total ..	..	389,435·27	2,90,310 13 0	392,148·06	2,91,486 3 0	+ 2,712·79	+ 1,175 6 0

The jamabandi return for fasli 1303 shows an excess over the occupation above given of { ACS. 387·30 Dry; ACS. 26·53 Wet } { RS. A. P. 191 6 0 Dry; RS. A. P. 8,478 7 0 Wet } which will be explained on receipt of the information from the Tahsildar.

A2.—Statement comparing the area under each class and sort of soil at the time of settlement with similar figures obtained for fasli 1303, Nandikotkur taluk.

Taram.	Money rate.	Class and sort.		Occupied. Dry. Settlement. Extent.	Settlement. Assessment.	Fasli 1303. Extent.	Fasli 1303. Assessment.	Difference. Extent.	Difference. Assessment.
1	2	3		4	5	6	7	8	9
				First Group.					
	RS. A. P.			ACS.	RS. A. P.	ACS.	RS. A. P.	ACS.	RS. A. P.
1	3 8 0	II	1	1,106·67	3,875 1 0	8·62	33 14 0	— 1,098·05	— 3,841 3 0
3	2 8 0	III	1	10,640·37	26,600 11 0	11,002·09	27,497 1 0	+ 361·72	+ 896 6 0
5	1 8 0	III	2	42,969·87	64,472 8 0	43,129·76	64,715 13 0	+ 159·89	+ 243 5 0
		IV	1	6,262·30	9,397 6 0	6,780·46	10,176 2 0	+ 518·16	+ 778 12 0
		Total ..	..	49,232·17	73,869 14 0	49,910·22	74,891 15 0	+ 678·05	+ 1,022 1 0
7	1 0 0	III	3	33,449·37	33,464 9 0	33,771·57	33,787 14 0	+ 322·20	+ 323 5 0
		IV	2	26,098·10	26,109 3 0	22,119·33	22,126 8 0	— 3,978·77	— 3,982 11 0
		V	1	888·28	888 9 0	647·17	646 15 0	— 241·11	— 241 10 0
		VI	1	83·44	83 8 0	88·69	88 13 0	+ 5·25	+ 5 5 0
		Total ..	..	60,519·19	60,545 13 0	56,626·76	56,650 2 0	— 3,892·43	— 3,895 11 0
8	0 12 0	VI	2	219·15	164 9 0	238·13	178 15 0	+ 18·98	+ 14 6 0
		VII	1	3,134·49	2,352 2 0	1,970·45	1,477 11 0	— 1,164·04	— 874 7 0
		Total ..	..	3,353·64	2,516 11 0	2,208·58	1,656 10 0	— 1,145·06	— 860 1 0
9	0 8 0	III	4	7,005·21	3,505 14 0	6,681·33	3,343 13 0	— 323·88	— 162 1 0
		IV	3	29,714·78	14,867 10 0	22,584·77	11,298 11 0	— 7,130·01	— 3,568 15 0
		V	2	1,832·60	916 11 0	1,128·49	564 9 0	— 704·11	— 352 2 0
		VII	2	12,755·27	6,382 3 0	9,135 02	4,577 13 0	— 3,620·25	— 1,804 6 0
		VIII	1	327·08	163 12 0	189·86	95 0 0	— 137·22	— 68 12 0
		Total ..	..	51,634·94	25,836 2 0	39,719·47	19,879 14 0	— 11,915·47	— 5,956 4 0
10	0 4 0	V	3	4,067·09	1,017 6 0	1,932·35	483 12 0	— 2,134·74	— 533 10 0
		VIII	2	8,208·03	2,054 5 0	7,785·96	1,950 1 0	— 422·07	— 104 4 0
		Total ..	..	12,275·12	3,071 11 0	9,718·31	2,433 13 0	— 2,556·81	— 637 14 0
		Miscellaneous rates ..	..	..	..	45·03	75 7 0	+ 45·03	+ 75 7 0
		Grand Total ..	..	188,762·10	1,96,315 15 0	169,239·08	1,83,118 12 0	— 19,523·02	— 13,197 3 0

A2.—Statement comparing the area under each class and sort of soil at the time of settlement with similar figures obtained for fasli 1303, Nandikotkur taluk—*cont.*

Taram.	Money rate.	Class and sort.		Unoccupied. Dry. Settlement. Extent.	Settlement. Assessment.	Fasli 1303. Extent.	Fasli 1303. Assessment.	Difference. Extent.	Difference. Assessment.
1	2	3		4	5	6	7	8	9
				First Group.					
	Rs. A. P.			Acs.	Rs. A. P.	Acs.	Rs. A. P.	Acs.	Rs. A. P.
1	3 8 0	II	1	34·96	122 8 0	..	..	— 34·96	— 122 8 0
	2 8 0	III	1	130·24	325 10 0	380·07	950 7 0	+ 249·83	+ 624 13 0
	1 8 0	III	2	850·02	1,275 13 0	2,680·24	4,021 0 0	+ 1,830·22	+ 2,745 3 0
		IV	1	327·02	490 12 0	1,461·66	2,192 12 0	+ 1,134·64	+ 1,702 0 0
		Total ..	..	1,177·04	1,766 9 0	4,141·90	6,213 12 0	+ 2,964·86	+ 4,447 3 0
7	1 0 0	III	3	1,320·14	1,320 8 0	4,928·88	4,926 14 0	+ 3,608·74	+ 3,606 6 0
		IV	2	5,191·98	5,194 9 0	14,093·38	14,098 10 0	+ 8,901·40	+ 8,904 1 0
		V	1	456·51	456 7 0	888·99	889 3 0	+ 432·48	+ 432 12 0
		VI	1	..	..	17·71	17 12 0	+ 17·71	+ 17 12 0
		Total ..	..	6,968·63	6,971 8 0	19,928·96	19,932 7 0	+ 12,960·33	+ 12,960 15 0
8	0 12 0	VI	2	9·13	6 14 0	69·97	52 9 0	+ 60·84	+ 45 11 0
		VII	1	404·53	303 7 0	1,898·49	1,423 15 0	+ 1,493·96	+ 1,120 8 0
		Total ..	..	413·66	310 5 0	1,968·46	1,476 8 0	+ 1,554·80	+ 1,166 3 0
9	0 8 0	III	4	1,486·43	743 9 0	2,961·82	1,482 15 0	+ 1,475·39	+ 739 6 0
		IV	3	13,140·02	6,571 14 0	25,916·44	12,962 15 0	+ 12,776·42	+ 6,391 1 0
		V	2	685·06	342 11 0	1,756·26	878 0 0	+ 1,071·20	+ 535 5 0
		VII	2	6,468·01	3,235 2 0	11,863·50	5,930 15 0	+ 5,395·49	+ 2,695 13 0
		VIII	1	59·80	29 15 0	273·35	136 12 0	+ 213·55	+ 106 13 0
		Total ..	..	21,839·32	10,923 3 0	42,771·37	21,391 9 0	+ 20,932·05	+ 10,468 6 0
10	0 4 0	V	3	1,725·03	431 4 0	4,375·05	1,093 7 0	+ 2,650·02	+ 662 3 0
		VIII	2	4,834·26	1,210 0 0	6,320·40	1,580 15 0	+ 1,486·14	+ 370 15 0
		Total ..	..	6,559·29	1,641 4 0	10,695·45	2,674 6 0	+ 4,136·16	+ 1,033 2 0
		Miscellaneous rates ..	..	..	..	4·66	9 6 0	+ 4·66	+ 9 6 0
		Grand Total ..	..	37,123·14	22,060 15 0	79,890·87	52,648 7 0	+ 42,767·73	+ 30,587 8 0

A2.—Statement comparing the area under each class and sort of soil at the time of settlement with similar figures obtained for fasli 1303, Nandikotkur taluk—*cont.*

Taram.	Money rate.	Class and sort.		Occupied. Wet. Settlement. Extent.	Settlement. Assessment.	Fasli 1303. Extent.	Fasli 1303. Assessment.	Difference. Extent.	Difference. Assessment.
1	2	3		4	5	6	7	8	9
				First Group.					
	Rs. A. P.			Acs.	Rs. A. P.	Acs.	Rs. A. P.	Acs.	Rs. A. P.
	3 8 0	II	1	279·61	978 11 0	130·83	457 14 0	— 148·78	— 520 13 0
3	2 8 0	III	1	309·13	772 14 0	298·54	747 1 0	— 10·59	— 25 13 0
5	1 8 0	III	2	277·66	416 9 0	148·79	223 2 0	— 128·87	— 193 7 0
		IV	1	806·18	1,210 13 0	695·40	1,045 0 0	— 110·78	— 165 13 0
		Total ..	..	1,083·84	1,627 6 0	844·19	1,268 2 0	— 239·65	— 359 4 0
7	1 0 0	III	3	191·40	191 10 0	69·19	68 9 0	— 122·21	— 123 1 0
		IV	2	779·79	781 0 0	764·66	765 15 0	— 15·13	— 15 1 0
		V	1	132·46	132 11 0	138·60	138 12 0	+ 6·14	+ 6 1 0
		Total ..	..	1,103·65	1,105 5 0	972·45	973 4 0	— 131·20	— 132 1 0
9	0 8 0	III	4	6·55	3 4 0	2·00	1 0 0	— 4·55	— 2 4 0
		IV	3	428·24	214 14 0	439·42	220 3 0	+ 11·18	+ 5 5 0
		V	2	32·95	16 8 0	21·52	10 13 0	— 11·43	— 5 11 0
		VII	2	..	..	1·40	0 11 0	+ 1·40	+ 0 11 0
		Total ..	..	467·74	234 10 0	464·34	232 11 0	— 3·40	— 1 15 0
		Grand Total ..	..	3,243·97	4,718 14 0	2,710·35	3,679 0 0	— 533·62	— 1,039 14 0

A$_2$.—Statement comparing the area under each class and sort of soil at the time of settlement with similar figures obtained for fasli 1303, Nandikotkur taluk—*cont.*

Taram.	Money rate.	Class and sort.		Unoccupied.					
				Wet.					
				Settlement.		Fasli 1303.		Difference.	
				Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.
1	2	3		4	5	6	7	8	9
					First Group.				
	Rs. A. P.			Acs.	Rs. A. P.	Acs.	Rs. A. P.	Acs.	Rs. A. P.
1	3 8 0	II	1	..	..	1·57	5 8 0	+ 1·57	+ 5 8 0
3	2 8 0	III	1	3·13	7 14 0	25·29	63 4 0	+ 22·16	+ 55 6 0
5	1 8 0	III	2	8·04	12 0 0	179·65	269 5 0	+ 171·61	+ 257 5 0
		IV	1	20·67	31 2 0	239·58	359 4 0	+ 218·91	+ 328 2 0
		Total ..	..	28·71	43 2 0	419·23	628 9 0	+ 390·52	+ 585 7 0
7	1 0 0	III	3	2·26	2 4 0	163·55	163 11 0	+ 161·29	+ 161 7 0
		IV	2	29·23	29 5 0	170·60	171 0 0	+ 141·37	+ 141 11 0
		V	1	17·40	17 6 0	35·44	35 7 0	+ 18·04	+ 18 1 0
		Total ..	..	48·89	48 15 0	369·59	370 2 0	+ 320·70	+ 321 3 0
9	0 8 0	III	4	..	..	4·55	2 4 0	+ 4·55	+ 2 4 0
		IV	3	19·25	9 10 0	90·54	45 9 0	+ 71·29	+ 35 15 0
		V	2	..	..	74·50	37 5 0	+ 74·50	+ 37 5 0
		VII	2	..	..	3·06	1 9 0	+ 3·06	+ 1 9 0
		Total ..	..	19·25	9 10 0	172·65	86 11 0	+ 153·40	+ 77 1 0
		Grand Total ..	..	99·98	109 9 0	988·33	1,154 2 0	+ 888·35	+ 1,044 9 0

A$_2$.—Statement comparing the area under each class and sort of soil at the time of settlement with similar figures obtained for fasli 1303, Nandikotkur taluk—*cont.*

Taram.	Money rate.	Class and sort.		Inam.					
				Dry.					
				Settlement.		Fasli 1303.		Difference.	
				Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.
1	2	3		4	5	6	7	8	9
					First Group.				
	Rs. A. P.			Acs.	Rs. A. P.	Acs.	Rs. A. P.	Acs.	Rs. A. P.
1	3 8 0	II	1	276·47	967 14 0	4·38	14 14 0	— 272·09	— 953 0 0
3	2 8 0	III	1	3,901·67	9,753 15 0	3,895·43	9,738 9 0	— 6·24	— 15 6 0
5	1 8 0	III	2	35,303·87	52,966 13 0	32,013·91	48,023 0 0	— 3,289·96	— 4,943 13 3
		IV	1	4,540·74	6,814 1 0	4,650·38	6,993 3 0	+ 119·64	+ 179 2 0
		Total ..	..	39,844·61	59,780 14 0	36,674·29	55,016 3 0	— 3,170·32	— 4,764 11 0
7	1 0 0	III	3	27,307·90	27,317 1 0	24,048·03	24,056 11 0	— 3,259·87	— 3,260 6 0
		IV	2	17,062·29	17,068 5 0	12,387·84	12,388 15 0	— 4,674·45	— 4,679 6 0
		V	1	500·00	500 2 0	308·46	308 14 0	— 191·54	— 191 4 0
		VI	1	149·74	149 13 0	125·94	126 0 0	— 23·80	— 23 13 0
		Total ..	..	45,019·93	45,035 5 0	36,870·27	36,880 8 0	— 8,149·66	— 8,154 13 0
8	0 12 0	VI	2	222·40	166 15 0	158·32	118 14 0	— 64·08	— 48 1 0
		VII	1	1,576·54	1,182 14 0	1,286·54	965 6 0	— 290·00	— 217 8 0
		Total ..	..	1,798·94	1,349 13 0	1,444·86	1,084 4 0	— 354·08	— 265 9 0
9	0 8 0	III	4	4,216·00	2,109 5 0	3,323·97	1,663 1 0	— 892·03	— 446 4 0
		IV	3	12,834·52	6,422 10 0	8,895·09	4,431 2 0	— 3,939·43	— 1,991 8 0
		V	2	526·26	263 1 0	321·89	160 13 0	— 204·37	— 102 4 0
		VII	2	6,202·24	3,101 14 0	4,566·03	2,283 8 0	— 1,636·21	— 818 6 0
		VIII	1	130·35	65 3 0	71·04	35 9 0	— 59·31	— 29 10 0
		Total ..	..	23,909·37	11,962 1 0	17,178·02	8,574 1 0	— 6,731·35	— 3,388 0 0
10	0 4 0	V	3	575·40	143 15 0	361·17	90 4 0	— 214·23	— 53 11 0
		VIII	2	3,162·49	791 6 0	2,507·40	627 9 0	— 655·09	— 163 13 0
		Total ..	..	3,737·89	935 5 0	2,868·57	717 13 0	— 869·32	— 217 8 0
		Miscellaneous rates	..	..	..	5·93	16 9 0	+ 5·93	+ 16 9 0
		Grand Total ..	..	118,488·88	1,29,785 3 0	98,941·75	1,12,042 13 0	— 19,547·13	— 17,742 6 0

A2.—Statement comparing the area under each class and sort of soil at the time of settlement with similar figures obtained for fasli 1303, Nandikotkur taluk—*cont.*

Taram.	Money rate.	Class and sort.		Inam. Wet. Settlement. Extent.	Settlement. Assessment.	Fasli 1303. Extent.	Fasli 1303. Assessment.	Difference. Extent.	Difference. Assessment.
1	2	3		4	5	6	7	8	9
					First Group.				
1	Rs. A. P. 3 8 0	II	1	Acs. 29·42	Rs. A. P. 102 14 0	Acs. 16·17	Rs. A. P. 56 8 0	— 13·25	— Rs. A. P. 46 6 0
3	2 8 0	III	1	75·47	188 11 0	68·55	171 5 0	— 6·92	— 17 6 0
5	1 8 0	III	2	111·82	167 13 0	105·42	158 1 0	— 6·40	— 9 12 0
		IV	1	644·46	967 3 0	571·53	857 10 0	— 72·93	— 109 9 0
		Total ..	..	756·28	1,135 0 0	676·95	1,015 11 0	— 79·33	— 119 5 0
7	1 0 0	III	3	180·99	181 4 0	65·54	65 12 0	— 115·45	— 115 8 0
		IV	2	906·86	908 1 0	800·45	801 6 0	— 106·41	— 106 11 0
		V	1	190·35	190 10 0	168·64	169 0 0	— 21·71	— 21 10 0
		Total ..	..	1,278·20	1,279 15 0	1,034·63	1,036 2 0	— 243·57	— 243 13 0
9	0 8 0	III	4	7·14	3 9 0	..	..	— 7·14	— 3 9 0
		IV	3	372·61	186 9 0	289·38	144 15 0	— 83·23	— 41 10 0
		V	2	75·46	37 13 0	12·39	6 3 0	— 63·07	— 31 10 0
		VII	2	4·46	2 4 0	..	..	— 4·46	— 2 4 0
		Total ..	..	459·67	230 3 0	301·77	151 2 0	— 157·90	— 79 1 0
		Grand Total ..	..	2,599·04	2,936 11 0	2,098·07	2,430 12 0	— 500·97	— 505 15 0

ABSTRACT.

A3.—Statement comparing the area under each class and sort of soil at the time of settlement with similar figures obtained for fasli 1303, Nandikotkur taluk

—	Grand Total. Whole taluk. Settlement. Extent.	Settlement. Assessment.	Fasli 1303. Extent.	Fasli 1303. Assessment.	Difference. Extent.	Difference. Assessment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		First Group.				
Occupied (Government) dry	Acs. 188,762·10	Rs. A. P. 1,96,315 15 0	Acs. 169,238·08	Rs. A. P. 1,83,118 12 0	— Acs. 19,524·02	— Rs. A. P. 13,197 3 0
Do. (do.) wet	3,243·97	4,718 14 0	2,710·35	3,679 0 0	— 533·62	— 1,039 14 0
Total ..	192,006·07	2,01,034 13 0	171,948·43	1,86,797 12 0	— 20,057·64	— 14,237 1 0
Inam dry	118,488·88	1,29,785 3 0	98,941·15	1,12,042 13 0	— 19,547·73	— 17,742 6 0
,, wet	2,599·04	2,936 11 0	2,098·07	2,430 12 0	— 500·97	— 505 15 0
Total ..	121,087·92	1,32,721 14 0	101,039·22	1,14,473 9 0	— 20,048·70	— 18,248 5 0
Total occupation and inam ..	313,093 99	3,33,756 11 0	272,987·65	3,01,271 5 0	— 40,106·34	— 32,485 6 0
Unoccupied (Government) dry	37,123·14	22,060 15 0	79,890·87	52,648 7 0	+ 42,767·73	+ 30,587 8 0
Do. (do.) wet	99·98	109 9 0	988·33	1,154 2 0	+ 888·35	+ 1,044 9 0
Total ..	37·223·12	22,170 8 0	80,879·20	53,802 9 0	+ 43,656·08	+ 31,632 1 0
Grand total ..	350,317·11	3,55,927 3 0	353,866·85	3,55,073 14 0	+ 3,549·74	— 853 5 0

Note.—The jamabandi return for fasli 1303 shows an excess over the occupation above given of (acres 886·96 ; Rs. 11,783–1–0) which is accounted for as noted below :—

		Acs.	Rs. A. P.
I. Occupation in unsurveyed portions of settled villages	Dry	678·35	460 11 0
	Wet	8·47	8 8 0
II. Water-rate on wet lands in the whole taluks (ryotwar)	....	....	11,150 3 0
III. Occupation in unsurveyed and unsettled villages and three inam villages	Dry	188·63	106 1 0
	Wet	11·51	11 8 0
Water-rate in do. do.	....	....	46 2 0
		886·96	11,783 1 0

A3.—Statement comparing the area under each class or sort of soil at the time of settlement with similar figures obtained for fasli 1303, Sirvel taluk.

Taram.	Money rate.	Class and sort.		Occupied (Government) dry. First group. Settlement. Extent.	Settlement. Assessment.	Fasli 1303. Extent.	Fasli 1303. Assessment.	Difference. Extent.	Difference. Assessment.
1	2	3		4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Rs. A. P. 3 8 0	II	1	Acs. 1,113·70	Rs. A. P. 3,899 3 0	Acs. 32·20	Rs. A. P. 112 14 0	Acs. — 1,081·50	Rs. A. P. — 3,786 5 0
3	2 8 0	III	1	8,203·30	20,510 11 0	8,429·19	21,069 8 0	+ 225·89	+ 558 13 0
5	1 8 0	III	2	40,707·66	61,078 15 0	40,682·27	61,052 11 0	— 25·39	— 26 4 0
		IV	1	7,790·90	11,687 4 0	7,602·37	11,410 8 0	— 188·53	— 276 12 0
		Total ..	..	48,498·56	72,766 3 0	48,284·64	72,463 3 0	— 213·92	— 303 0 0
7	1 0 0	III	3	16,256·53	16,263 10 0	16,390·63	16,397 6 0	+ 134·10	+ 133 12 0
		IV	2	19,277·50	19,288 0 0	18,824·30	18,835 3 0	— 453·20	— 452 13 0
		V	1	2,122·64	2,124 0 0	1,700·13	1,701 5 0	— 422·51	— 422 11 0
		VI	1	13·35	13 6 0	7·01	7 1 0	— 6·34	— 6 5 0
		Total ..	..	37,670·02	37,689 0 0	36,922·07	36,940 15 0	747·95	— 748 1 0
8	0 12 0	VI	2	51·60	38 11 0	51·60	38 11 0	..	..
		VII	1	1,955·41	1,467 8 0	2,024·89	1,519 15 0	+ 69·48	+ 52 7 0
		Total ..	..	2,007·01	1,506 3 0	2,076·49	1,558 10 0	+ 69·48	+ 52 7 0
9	0 8 0	III	4	1,339·40	670 4 0	1,213·61	607 0 0	— 125·79	— 63 4 0
		IV	3	13,716·19	6,863 1 0	13,029·48	6,519 15 0	— 686·71	— 343 2 0
		V	2	3,738·18	1,869 15 0	2,850·22	1,426 12 0	— 887·96	— 443 3 0
		VII	2	2,050·55	1,025 13 0	1,576·97	788 14 0	— 473·58	— 236 15 0
		VIII	1	627·79	314 6 0	568·70	284 12 0	— 59·09	— 29 10 0
		Total ..	..	21,472·11	10,743 7 0	19,238·98	9,627 5 0	— 2,233·13	— 1,116 2 0
10	0 4 0	V	3	4,025·64	1,007 14 0	4,286·74	1,073 15 0	+ 261·10	+ 66 1 0
		VII	2	796·67	199 13 0	920·58	228 15 0	+ 123·91	+ 29 2 0
		Total ..	..	4,822·31	1,207 11 0	5,207·32	1,302 14 0	+ 385·01	+ 95 3 0
		Miscellaneous ..	..	..	..	198·95	248 15 0	+ 198·95	+ 248 15 0
		Total ..	..	123,787·01	1,48,322 6 0	120,389·84	143,324 4 0	— 3,397·17	— 4,998 2 0
		Add village Chintalacheruvu settled in fasli 1284, transferred from Proddatur	..	328·98	411 12 0	703·82	887 5 0	+ 374·84	+ 475 9 0
		Grand Total ..	..	124,115·99	1,48,734 2 0	121,093·66	144,211 9 0	— 3,022·33	— 4,522 9 0

A3.—Statement comparing the area under each class and sort of soil at the time of settlement with similar figures obtained for fasli 1303, Sirvel taluk—*cont.*

Taram.	Money rate.	Class and sort.		Occupied (Government) dry. First Group. Settlement. Extent.	Settlement. Assessment.	Fasli 1303. Extent.	Fasli 1303. Assessment.	Difference. Extent.	Difference. Assessment.
1	2	3		4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Rs. A. P. 3 8 0	II	1	Acs. 0·76	Rs. A. P. 2 11 0	Acs. 0·22	Rs. A. P. 0 12 0	Acs. — 0·54	Rs. A. P. — 1 15 0
3	2 8 0	III	1	87·47	218 10 0	547·17	1,367 14 0	+ 459·70	+ 1,149 4 0
5	1 8 0	III	2	272·37	408 6 0	2,749·37	4,122 0 0	+ 2,477·00	+ 3,713 10 0
		VI	1	245·72	368 14 0	1,437·50	2,154 12 0	+ 1,192·78	+ 1,785 14 0
		Total ..	..	518·09	777 4 0	4,186·87	6,276 12 0	+ 3,668·78	+ 5,499 8 0
7	1 0 0	III	3	482·51	483 2 0	2,622·77	2,624 5 0	+ 2,140·26	+ 2,141 3 0
		IV	2	1,739·47	1,740 11 0	6,747·31	6,753 4 0	+ 5,007·84	+ 5,012 9 0
		V	1	432·55	432 13 0	1,340·56	1,341 4 0	+ 908·01	+ 908 7 0
		VI	1	0·92	0 11 0	0·92	0 11 0	..	..
		Total ..	..	2,655·45	2,657 5 0	10,711·56	10,719 8 0	+ 8,056·11	+ 8,062 3 0
8	0 12 0	VIII	1	297·15	222 13 0	880·66	660 11 0	+ 583·51	+ 437 14 0
9	0 8 0	III	4	62·72	31 7 0	284·53	142 6 0	+ 221·81	+ 110 15 0
		IV	3	1,571·87	786 6 0	4,958·74	2,481 2 0	+ 3,386·87	+ 1,694 12 0
		V	2	1,595·72	798 3 0	4,360·31	2,181 9 0	+ 2,764·59	+ 1,383 6 0
		VII	2	656·12	328 4 0	1,600·49	800 10 0	+ 944·37	+ 472 6 0
		VIII	1	325·27	162 15 0	537·71	269 4 0	+ 212·44	+ 106 5 0
		Total ..	..	4,211·70	2,107 3 0	11,741·78	5,874 15 0	+ 7,530·08	+ 3,707 12 0
10	0 4 0	V	3	758·33	189 14 0	1,083·17	271 9 0	+ 324·84	+ 81 11 0
		VIII	2	380·48	95 7 0	554·39	141 1 0	+ 173·91	+ 45 10 0
		Total ..	..	1,138·81	285 5 0	1,637·56	412 10 0	+ 498·75	+ 127 5 0
		Miscellaneous rates	..	..	..	18·51	31 12 0	+ 18·51	+ 31 12 0
		Total ..	..	8,909·43	6,271 3 0	29,724·33	25,344 14 0	+ 20,814·90	+ 19,073 11 0
		Add Chintlacheruvu village settled in fasli 1284, transferred from Proddatur	..	156·56	70 3 0	178·26	80 4 0	+ 21·70	+ 10 1 0
		Grand Total ..	..	9,065·99	6,341 6 0	29,902·59	25,425 2 0	+ 20,836·60	+ 19,083 12 0

A3.—Statement comparing the area under each class and sort of soil at the time of settlement with similar figures obtained for fasli 1303, Sirvel taluk—*cont.*

Taram.	Money rate.	Class and sort.		Occupied (Government) wet. — First Group.					
				Settlement.		Fasli 1303.		Difference.	
				Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.
1	2	3		4	5	6	7	8	9
	Rs. A. P.			Acs.	Rs. A. P.	Acs.	Rs. A. P.	Acs.	Rs. A. P.
1	3 8 0	II	1	136·48	477 12 0	75·23	263 6 0	— 61·25	— 214 6 0
3	2 8 0	III	1	400·58	1,001 12 0	395·47	988 15 0	— 5·11	— 12 13 0
5	1 8 0	III	2	100·62	151 0 0	110·36	165 10 0	+ 9·74	+ 14 10 0
		IV	1	864·18	1,298 3 0	883·44	1,327 4 0	+ 19·26	+ 29 1 0
		Total ..	..	964·80	1,449 3 0	993·80	1,492 14 0	+ 29·00	+ 43 11 0
7	1 0 0	III	3	6·13	6 2 0	8·40	8 7 0	+ 2·27	+ 2 5 0
		IV	2	253·68	254 1 0	274·73	275 0 0	+ 21·05	+ 20 15 0
		V	1	59·14	59 4 0	57·04	57 2 0	— 2·10	— 2 2 0
		Total ..	..	318·95	319 7 0	340·17	340 9 0	+ 21·22	+ 21 2 0
8	0 12 0	VI	2	4·04	3 1 0	4·04	3 1 0	..	..
9	0 8 0	III	4	1·33	0 11 0	..	..	— 1·33	— 0 11 0
		IV	3	44·13	22 2 0	44·05	22 1 0	— 0·08	.. 0 1 0
		V	2	19·42	9 11 0	19·42	9 11 0	..	..
		Total ..	..	64·88	32 8 0	63·47	31 12 0	— 1·41	— 0 12 0
10	0 4 0	V	3	14·01	3 10 0	11·45	2 15 0	— 2·56	— 0 11 0
		VIII	2	1·41	0 6 0	0·45	0 2 0	— 0·96	— 0 4 0
		Total ..	..	15·42	4 0 0	11·90	3 1 0	— 3·52	— 0 15 0
		Miscellaneous ..	..	..	..	2·68	12 9 0	+ 2·68	+ 12 9 0
		Grand Total ..	..	1,905·15	3,287 11 0	1,886·76	3,136 3 0	— 18·39	— 151 8 0

A3.—Statement comparing the area under each class and sort of soil at the time of settlement with similar figures obtained for fasli 1303, Sirvel taluk—*cont.*

Taram.	Money rate.	Class and sort.		Unoccupied (Government) dry. — First Group.					
				Settlement.		Fasli 1303.		Difference.	
				Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.
1	2	3		4	5	6	7	8	9
	Rs. A. P.			Acs.	Rs. A. P.	Acs.	Rs. A. P.	Acs.	Rs. A. P.
1	3 8 0	II	1	..	..	7·33	25 10 0	+ 7·33	+ 25 10 0
3	2 8 0	III	1	31·48	78 11 0	59·60	149 2 0	+ 28·12	+ 70 7 0
5	1 8 0	III	2	8·10	12 2 0	43·99	65 14 0	+ 35 89	+ 53 12 0
		IV	1	0·97	1 7 0	12·61	18 14 0	+ 11·64	+ 17 7 0
		Total ..	..	9·07	13 9 0	56·60	84 12 0	+ 47·53	+ 71 3 0
7	1 0 0	III	3	1·16	1 3 0	1·05	1 1 0	— 0·11	— 0 2 0
		IV	2	4·40	4 7 0	50·76	50 15 0	+ 46·36	+ 46 8 0
		Total ..	..	5·56	5 10 0	51·81	52 0 0	+ 46·25	+ 46 6 0
9	0 8 0	III	4	..	..	1·33	0 11 0	+ 1·33	+ 0 11 0
		IV	3	1·31	0 11 0	17·56	8 14 0	+ 16·25	+ 8 3 0
		V	2	3·40	1 11 0	8·27	4 2 0	+ 4·87	+ 2 7 0
		Total ..	..	4·71	2 6 0	27·16	13 11 0	+ 22·45	+ 11 5 0
10	0 4 0	V	3	..	..	2·56	0 11 0	+ 2·56	— 0 11 0
		VIII	2	..	..	0·96	0 4 0	+ 0·96	— 0 4 0
		Total ..	..	..	..	3·52	0 15 0	+ 3·52	+ 0 15 0
		Grand Total ..	..	50·82	100 4 0	206·02	326 2 0	+ 155·20	+ 225 14 0

A3.—Statement comparing the area under each class and sort of soil at the time of settlement with similar figures obtained for fasli 1303, Sirvel taluk—*cont.*

Taram.	Money rate.	Class and sort.		Inam dry. First Group. Settlement. Extent.	Settlement. Assessment.	Fasli 1303. Extent.	Fasli 1303. Assessment.	Difference. Extent.	Difference. Assessment.
1	2	3		4	5	6	7	8	9
	Rs. A. P.			Acs.	Rs. A. P.	Acs.	Rs. A. P.	Acs.	Rs. A. P.
1	3 8 0	II	1	240·29	841 11 0	5·97	20 14 0	— 234·32	— 820 13 0
3	2 8 0	III	1	3,048·53	7,621 14 0	3,084·24	7,711 15 0	+ 35·71	+ 90 1 0
5	1 8 0	III	2	28,728·90	43,105 12 0	26,606·58	39,922 10 0	— 2,122·32	— 3,183 2 0
		IV	1	6,331·10	9,499 8 0	5,466·07	8,201 6 0	— 865·03	— 1,298 2 0
		Total ..	..	35,060·00	52,605 4 0	32,072·65	48,124 0 0	— 2,987·35	— 4,481 4 0
7	1 0 0	III	3	12,014·12	12,018 15 0	9,730·48	9,734 3 0	— 2,283·64	— 2,284 12 0
		IV	2	18,195·70	18,197 14 0	13,676·11	13,674 8 0	— 4,519·59	— 4,523 6 0
		V	1	1,838·55	1,837 4 3	1,356·23	1,353 0 0	— 482·32	— 484 4 0
		VI	1	40·92	40 15 0	47·26	47 5 0	+ 6·34	+ 6 6 0
		Total ..	..	32,089·29	32,095 0 0	24,810·08	24,809 0 0	— 7,279·21	— 7,286 0 0
8	0 12 0	VI	2	139·84	105 1 0	139·84	105 1 0	..	..
		VII	1	2,083·65	1,563 12 0	1,423·74	1,068 11 0	— 659·91	— 495 1 0
		Total ..	..	2,223·49	1,668 13 0	1,563·58	1,173 12 0	— 659·91	— 495 1 0
9	0 8 0	III	4	1,104·36	552 8 0	1,019·89	510 12 0	— 84·47	— 41 12 0
		IV	3	9,111·35	4,561 10 0	6,387·17	3,197 11 0	— 2,724·18	— 1,163 15 0
		V	2	3,953·62	1,977 12 0	2,085·32	1,043 1 0	— 1,868·30	— 934 11 0
		VII	2	1,199·96	599 15 0	723·89	361 12 0	— 476·07	— 238 3 0
		VIII	1	436·03	218 7 0	303·87	152 4 0	— 132·16	— 66 3 0
		Total ..	..	15,805·32	7,910 4 0	10,520·14	5,265 8 0	— 5,285·18	— 2,644 12 0
10	0 4 0	V	3	1,993·30	499 12 0	1,429·03	358 9 0	— 564·27	— 141 3 0
		VIII	2	756·10	189 9 0	501·74	127 8 0	— 247·36	— 62 1 0
		Total ..	..	2,749·40	689 5 0	1,937·77	486 1 0	— 811·63	— 203 4 0
		Miscellaneous	..	..	..	13·03	..	+ 13·03	..
		Total ..	..	91,216·32	1,03,432 3 0	74,007·46	87,591 2 0	— 17,208·86	— 15,841 1 0
		Add Chintalacheruvu village settled in fasli 1284, transferred from Proddatur	..	1,052·96	1,311 13 0	660·90	828 11 0	— 392·06	— 483 2 0
		Grand Total ..	..	92,269·28	1,04,744 0 0	74,668·36	88,419 13 0	— 17,600·92	— 16,324 3 0

A3.—Statement comparing the area under each class or sort of soil at the time of settlement with similar figures obtained for fasli 1303, Sirvel taluk—*cont.*

Taram.	Money rate.	Class and sort.		Inam wet. First Group. Settlement. Extent.	Settlement. Assessment.	Fasli 1303. Extent.	Fasli 1303. Assessment.	Difference. Extent.	Difference. Assessment.
1	2	3		4	5	6	7	8	9
	Rs. A. P.			Acs.	Rs. A. P.	Acs.	Rs. A. P.	Acs.	Rs. A. P.
1	3 8 0	II	1	9·21	32 4 0	8·62	30 3 0	— 0·59	— 2 1 0
3	2 8 0	III	1	368·50	921 4 0	347·89	869 11 0	— 20·61	— 51 9 0
5	1 8 0	III	2	209·81	315 10 0	171·28	257 13 0	— 38·53	— 57 13 0
		IV	1	940·91	1,413 14 0	869·84	1,307 4 0	— 71·07	— 106 10 0
		Total ..	..	1,150·72	1,729 8 0	1,041·22	1,565 1 0	— 109·60	— 164 7 0
7	1 0 0	III	3	4·11	4 2 0	4·33	4 5 0	+ 0·22	+ 0 3 0
		IV	2	323·82	324 11 0	291·75	292 11 0	— 32·07	— 32 0 0
		V	1	43·14	43 5 0	43·64	43 13 0	+ 0·50	+ 0 8 0
		Total ..	..	371·07	372 2 0	339·72	340 13 0	— 31·35	— 31 5 0
8	0 12 0	VI	2	5·40	4 2 0	5·40	4 2 0	..	..
9	0 8 0	IV	3	51·36	25 14 0	42·16	21 3 0	— 9·20	— 4 11 0
		V	2	15·38	7 11 0	10·51	5 4 0	— 4·87	— 2 7 0
		Total ..	..	66·74	33 9 0	52·67	26 7 0	— 14·07	— 7 2 0
10	0 4 0	V	3	..	..	2·72	0 11 0	+ 2·72	+ 0 11 0
		Miscellaneous rates ..	..	..	..	19·05	40 12 0	+ 19·05	+ 40 12 0
		Grand Total ..	..	1,971·64	3,092 13 0	1,817·19	2,877 12 0	— 154·45	— 215 1 0

ABSTRACT.

A3.—Statement comparing the area under each class and sort of soil at the time of settlement with similar figures obtained for fasli 1303, Siavel taluk.

	Grand Total.						
	First Group.						
	Settlement.		Fasli 1303.		Difference.		
	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
	ACS.	RS. A. P.	ACS.	RS. A. P.	ACS.	RS. A. P.	
Occupied dry	124,115·99	1,48,734 2 0	121,093·66	1,44,211 9 0	— 3,022·33	— 4,522 9 0	
Do. wet	1,905·15	3,287 11 0	1,886·76	3,136 3 0	— 18·39	— 151 8 0	
Total ..	126,021·14	1,52,021 13 0	122,980·42	1,47,347 12 0	— 3,040·72	— 4,674 1 0	
Inam dry	92,269·28	1,04,744 0 0	74,668·36	88,419 13 0	— 17,600·92	— 16,324 3 0	
Do. wet	1,971·64	3,092 13 0	1,817·19	2,877 12 0	— 154·45	— 215 1 0	
Total ..	94,240·92	1,07,836 13 0	76,485·55	91,297 9 0	— 17,755·37	— 16,539 4 0	
Total occupation and inam ..	220,262·06	2,59,858 10 0	199,465·97	2,38,645 5 0	— 20,796·09	— 21,213 5 0	
Unoccupied dry	9,065·99	6,341 6 0	29,902·59	25,425 2 0	+ 20,836·60	+ 19,083 12 0	
Do. wet	50·82	100 4 0	206·02	326 2 0	+ 155·20	+ 225 14 0	
Total ..	9,116·81	6,441 10 0	30,108·61	25,751 4 0	+ 20,991·80	+ 19,309 10 0	
Grand Total ..	229,378·87	2,66,300 4 0	229,574·58	2,64,396 9 0	+ 195·71	+ 1,903 11 0	

B.—Statement comparing the extent under different crops in fasli 1275 with the average extent for faslis 1299 to 1303 in the four taluks of Kurnool Proper.

Crops.	Ramallakot.				Nandikotkur.				Nandyal.				Sirvel.				Total.			
	Extent.		Average extent.		Extent.		Average extent.		Extent.		Average extent.		Extent.		Average extent.		Extent.		Average extent.	
	In fasli 1265.	Percentage.	For five faslis ending fasli 1303.	Percentage.	In fasli 1265.	Percentage.	For five faslis ending fasli 1303.	Percentage.	In fasli 1265.	Percentage.	For five faslis ending fasli 1303.	Percentage.	In fasli 1265.	Percentage	For five faslis ending fasli 1303.	Percentage.	In fasli 1265.	Percentage.	For five faslis ending fasli 1303.	Percentage.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	ACS.		ACS.		ACS.		ACS.		ACS.		ACS.		ACS.		ACS.		ACS.		ACS.	
Cholum ..	96,910	68·50	124,475	40·89	40,151	58·45	85,682	35·85	60,782	59·29	83,905	40·78	44,812	41·95	56,013	32·09	242,655	57·84	350,075	37·90
Korra ..	8,548	6·05	53,066	17·43	12,277	17·88	48,255	20·20	7,860	7·67	28,975	14·08	5,043	4·72	21,044	12·06	33,728	8·04	151,340	16·38
Arika ..	2,884	2·04	7,073	2·32	3,672	5·34	23,518	9·84	5,352	5·22	16,714	8·12	15,073	14·11	30,907	17·70	26,981	6·43	78,212	8·47
Cotton ..	6,726	4·74	30,795	10·11	2,880	4·20	26,443	11·07	11,557	11·27	39,337	19·12	30,373	28·44	43,016	24·64	51,536	12·29	139,591	15·11
Indigo ..	66	0·04	6,647	2·18	262	0·38	10,317	4·32	1,505	1·47	9,951	4·84	1,873	1·76	6,304	3·61	3,707	0·89	33,219	3·60
Horse-gram ..	4,488	3·18	2,852	0·94	3,587	5·22	11,624	4·86	5,224	5·09	4,401	2·14	4,768	4·46	6,316	3·62	18,066	4·30	25,193	2·73
Total ..	1,19,622	84·55	224,908	73·87	62,849	91·47	205,839	86·14	92,280	90·01	183,283	89·08	101,942	95·44	163,600	93·72	376,673	89·79	777,630	84·19
Other crops (excluding paddy) ..	21,860	15·45	79,566	26·13	5,855	8·53	33,113	13·86	10,238	9·99	22,454	10·92	4,869	4·56	10,962	6·28	42,822	10·21	146,095	15·81
Total Dry Crops	141,482	100·00	304,474	100·00	68,704	100·00	238,952	100·00	102,518	100·00	205,737	100·00	106,811	100·00	174,562	100·00	419,495	100·00	923,725	100·00

C.—Statement showing the price per garce (3,200 Madras measures) of cholum and arika in the whole Kurnool district for faslis 1278 to 1303.

Faslis.	The last twenty years' prices excluding Faslis 1286 to 1268 and 1301 to 1303 inclusive.		The last twenty years' prices excluding faslis 1286 to 1288 inclusive.		The last twenty years' prices.	
	Cholum.	Arika.	Cholum.	Arika.	Cholum.	Arika.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1278	173	125	..	..	..	..
1279	170	119	..	..	..	..
1280	177	116	..	..	..	..
1281	179	116	179	116	..	..
1282	169	117	169	117	..	..
1283	178	111	178	111	..	..
1284	168	105	168	105	168	105
1285	173	103	173	103	173	103
1286	..	..	..	..	401	195
1287	..	..	..	..	453	294
1288	..	..	..	..	345	206
1289	198	113	198	113	198	113
1290	131	95	131	95	131	95
1291	139	105	139	105	139	105
1292	139	105	139	105	139	105
1293	141	96	141	96	141	96
1294	187	122	187	122	187	122
1295	170	112	170	112	170	112
1296	166	104	166	104	166	104
1297	142	101	142	101	142	101
1298	177	122	177	122	177	122
1299	166	132	166	132	163	132
1300	163	127	163	127	163	127
1301	..	..	259	179	259	179
1302	..	..	240	157	240	157
1303	..	..	199	125	199	125
Total for twenty years ..	3,306	2,246	3,484	2,347	4,157	2,698
Average	$165\frac{9}{10}$	$112\frac{3}{10}$	$174\frac{1}{2}$	$117\frac{7}{20}$	$207\frac{17}{20}$	$134\frac{9}{10}$
Or	165	112	174	117	208	135

D1.—Statement showing talukwar, the population of Kurnool Proper, at the last four Censuses.

Taluks.	Particulars.	Census of 1861.	Census of 1871.	Census of 1881.	Census of 1891.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Ramallakot exclusive of Kurnool town.	In the 60 villages due for resettlement in fasli 1305 ..	..	62,854	40,233	54,212
	Whole taluk	86,322	119,747	74,338	100,595
Nandikotkur	In the 61 villages due for resettlement in fasli 1305 ..	..	61,398	40,859	48,926
	Whole taluk	75,674	101,866	72,741	88,560
Nandyal	In the 22 villages due for resettlement in fasli 1305 ..	..	19,198	15,530	17,650
	Whole taluk	84,398	107,320	78,282	96,292
	....	..	..	..	..
Sirvel	Whole taluk	58,027	71,066	57,197	65,168
Kurnool Town inclusive of Jcharapuram village.	....	27,849	26,448	20,360	24,376
Total	Total for 143 villages due for resettlement in fasli 1305 ..	..	143,450	96,622	120,788
	Total for the four taluks of Kurnool proper	332,270	426,447	302,918	374,991
Percentage of decrease over 1871.	In the 143 villages due for resettlement in fasli 1305 ..	..	..	32·64	15·79
	Total ..	..	..	26·62	12·07

D2.—Statement comparing the population per square mile and per 1,000 acres of arable area, total and agricultural of Kurnool Proper at the Census of 1891 with other districts.

Taluks or districts.	Area in square miles.	Agricultural landholders and labourers.	Population per square mile, 1891.		Population in Government villages per 1,000 acres of arable area.	Remarks.
			Total.	Agricultural landholders and labourers.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Ramallakot	846	62,529	148	74	313	
Nandikotkur	1,322	45,995	67	35	236	
Nandyal	854	56,291	113	66	354	
Sirvel	613	37,690	106	61	285	
Total, Kurnool proper ..	3,635	202,505	103	56	295	
Kurnool district	7,514	462,448	109	62	321	Column 6 taken from the tables in the Statistical atlas memoirs under preparation in the Settlement Department, Board of Revenue.
Agency tracts excluded—						
Ganjám	4,887	815,933	325	167	1,019	
Vizagapatam	4,619	1,068,221	421	231	1,374	
Gódávari	4,796	1,102,608	407	230	858	
Kistna *	8,397	1,064,994	221	127	496	
Nellore	8,765	739,028	167	84	470	
Cuddapah	8,722	773,571	146	89	529	
Bellary	5,975	578,840	151	97	280	
Anantapur	5,275	413,157	134	78	276	
Chingleput	2,842	662,904	400	233	1,044	
North Arcot	7,616	1,471,135	286	193	1,085	
Salem	7,529	1,289,481	261	171	800	
Coimbatore	7,860	1,123,881	255	143	631	
Nilgiris	957	57,346	104	60	308	
South Arcot	5,217	1,495,335	415	287	1,056	
Tanjore	3,709	1,318,980	601	356	1,393	
Trichinopoly	3,631	926,576	378	255	859	
Madura	8,808	1,655,914	296	188	819	
Tinnevelly	5,387	1,096,955	356	204	851	
Malabar	5,585	1,474,940	475	264	1,232	
South Canara	3,902	636,250	271	163	2,108	
Total, Madras Presidency excluding Madras District and Agency Tracts	121,993	20,228,497	278	166	..	

E.—Statement comparing the Talukwar Land Revenue Demand of the four taluks of Kurnool Proper for faslis 1285 and 1303.

Taluks.	Fasli.	Ryots' holdings.						Tiruvajasti or water-rate (exclusive of canal water-rate.)	Fasaljasti or second crop charge (exclusive of canal water-rate).	Total (columns 8, 9, and 10).	Deduct remissions.			Net demand (column 11 *minus* column 14.)	Add miscellaneous items such as (quit-rent, jodi, sevoyjama, penal assessment and 5 per cent. of canal water-rate, &c.)	Total beriz (columns 15 and 16).
		Dry.		Wet.		Total.					Waste remitted.	Other remissions for (road and village cesses, religious institutions, shavi, &c.)	Total (columns 12 and 13.)			
		Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent (columns 3 and 5.)	Assessment (columns 4 and 6).									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
		ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Ramallakot ..	1285	212,630	1,60,931	2,197	11,207	214,827	1,72,138	1,349	1,504	1,74,991	1,006	14,334	15,340	1,59,651	23,895	1,83,546
	1303 (exclusive of Amanath inams.)	191,308	1,51,865	1,921	9,972	193,229	1,61,837	1,514	2,040	1,65,391	646	14,277	14,923	1,50,468	21,142	1,71,610
	1303 (inclusive of Amanath inams.)	217,184	1,70,839	2,130	10,980	219,314	1,81,819	1,581	2,185	1,85,585	744	34,161	34,905	1,50,680	20,930	1,71,610
Nandikotkur ..	1285	182,590	1,85,833	2,638	14,274	185,228	2,00,107	2,204	313	2,02,624	..	16,153	16,153	1,86,471	26,904	2,13,375
	1303 (exclusive of Amanath inams.)	160,330	1,74,633	2,591	13,906	162,921	1,88,539	2,738	830	1,92,107	..	15,037	15,037	1,77,070	33,263	2,10,333
	1303 (inclusive of Amanath inams.)	170,102	1,83,687	2,730	14,594	172,832	1,98,281	2,738	830	2,01,849	..	24,197	24,197	1,77,652	32,681	2,10,333
Nandyál ..	1285	145,110	1,60,852	2,744	16,163	147,854	1,77,015	5,713	4,297	1,87,025	..	13,592	13,592	1,73,433	29,478	2,02,911
	1303 (exclusive of Amanath inams.)	131,818	1,51,800	3,060	18,086	134,878	1,69,886	7,803	5,045	1,82,734	..	15,594	15,594	1,67,140	38,783	2,05,923
	1303 (inclusive of Amanath inams.)	135,833	1,54,904	3,144	18,537	138,977	1,73,441	7,803	5,045	1,86,289	..	19,016	19,016	1,67,273	38,650	2,05,923
Sirvel	1285	115,760	1,39,209	1,747	9,983	117,507	1,49,192	2,516	1,072	1,52,780	..	12,307	12,307	1,40,473	24,613	1,65,086
	1300 (exclusive of Amanath inams.)	113,262	1,36,954	1,810	10,252	115,072	1,47,206	4,113	576	1,51,895	..	11,275	11,275	1,40,620	25,813	1,66,433
	1303 (inclusive of Amanath inams.)	121,097	1,44,219	1,886	10,671	122,983	1,54,890	4,113	576	1,59,579	..	18,710	18,710	1,40,869	25,564	1,66,433
Total	1285	656,090	6,46,825	9,326	51,627	665,416	6,98,452	11,782	7,186	7,17,420	1,006	56,386	57,392	6,60,028	1,04,890	7,64,918
	1303 (exclusive of Amanath inams.)	596,718	6,15,252	9,382	52,216	606,100	6,67,468	16,168	8,491	6,92,127	646	56,183	56,829	6,35,298	1,19,001	7,54,299
	1303 (inclusive of Amanath inams.)	644,216	6,53,649	9,890	54,782	654,106	7,08,431	16,235	8,636	7,33,302	744	96,084	96,828	6,36,474	1,17,825	7,54,299

F.—Statement showing the rent roll of fasli 1303 with percentages of holdings in Kurnool Proper.

Items.	Ramallakot.		Nandikotkur.		Nandyal.		Sirvel.		Total.	
	Number of pattas, single and joint.	Percentage to the total.	Number of pattas, single and joint.	Percentage to the total.	Number of pattas, single and joint.	Percentage to the total.	Number of pattas, single and joint.	Percentage to the total.	Number of pattas, single and joint.	Percentage to the total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Ryots paying below Rs. 10.	8,714	64	7,100	58	7,948	66	7,234	64	30,996	63
Do. above Rs. 10, and below Rs. 30 ..	3,548	26	3,585	29	2,793	23	2,985	27	12,911	27
Ryots paying above Rs. 30, and below Rs. 50 ..	857	6	825	7	721	6	585	5	2,988	6
Ryots paying above Rs. 50, and below Rs. 100 ..	374	3	441	4	416	3	327	3	1,558	3
Ryots paying above Rs. 100 and below Rs. 250 ..	97	1	183	2	189	2	129	1	598	1
Ryots paying above Rs. 250 and below Rs. 500 ..	4	..	14	..	17	..	20	..	55	..
Ryots paying above Rs. 500 and below Rs. 1,000 ..	2	..	3	..	3	..	..	..	8	..
Above Rs. 1,000	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
Total ..	18,596	100	12,151	100	12,088	100	11,280	100	49,115	100

F2.—Statement comparing the rent-roll of faslis 1271 and 1303 giving the percentage of holdings in Kurnool Proper.

Items.	Ramallakot.				Nandikotkur.				Nandyal.				Sirvel.				Total.			
	Number of single pattas.		Percentage to the total.		Number of single pattas.		Percentage to the total.		Number of single pattas.		Percentage to the total.		Number of single pattas.		Percentage to the total.		Number of single pattas.		Percentage to the total.	
	Fasli 1271.	Fasli 1303.	Fasli 1271.	Fasli 1303.	Fasli 1271.	Fasli 1303.	Fasli 1271.	Fasli 1303.	Fasli 1271.	Fasli 1303.	Fasli 1271.	Fasli 1303.	Fasli 1271.	Fasli 1303.	Fasli 1271.	Fasli 1303.	Fasli 1271.	Fasli 1303.	Fasli 1271.	Fasli 1303.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Single pattas.																				
Ryots paying below Rs. 10 ..	3,142	6,198	48	66	2,828	5,025	43	60	3,467	5,450	48	71	2,531	4,989	42	67	11,968	21,662	46	66
Ryots paying above Rs. 10 and below Rs. 30 ..	2,248	2,371	34	25	2,058	2,398	32	29	2,116	1,606	30	21	2,092	1,883	35	25	8,514	8,258	32	25
Ryots paying above Rs. 30 and below Rs. 50	627	547	9	6	750	568	11	7	685	366	10	5	759	341	11	5	2,821	1,822	11	5
Ryots paying above Rs. 50 and below Rs. 100	395	239	6	2	553	285	8	3	553	184	8	2	439	185	8	2	1,940	893	7	3
Ryots paying above Rs. 100 and below Rs. 250	150	64	2	1	296	106	5	1	253	69	3	1	195	64	3	1	894	303	3	1
Ryots paying above Rs. 250 and below Rs. 500 ..	33	1	1	..	39	7	1	..	45	5	1	..	41	9	1	..	158	22	1	..
Ryots paying above Rs. 500 and below Rs. 1,000	6	1	..	..	9	3	..	..	4	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	22	4	..	..
Total, single pattas ..	6,601	9,421	100	100	6,533	8,392	100	100	7,123	7,680	100	100	6,060	7,471	100	100	26,317	32,964	100	100

Abstract.

Taluks.	Single pattas.				Joint pattas.				Total single and joint pattas.			
	Fasli 1271.		Fasli 1303.		Fasli 1271.		Fasli 1303.		Fasli 1271.		Fasli 1303.	
	Number.	Percentage to the total (column 10).	Number.	Percentage to the total (column 12).	Number.	Percentage to the total (column 10).	Number.	Percentage to the total (column 12).	Number of pattas.	Assessment.	Number of pattas.	Assessment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
										Rs.		Rs.
Ramallakot	6,601	90	9,421	69	777	10	4,175	31	7,378	1,69,298	13,596	1,72,318
Nandikotkur	6,533	91	8,392	69	669	9	3,759	31	7,202	1,98,199	12,151	1,87,745
Nandyal	7,123	88	7,680	64	971	12	4,408	36	8,094	1,94,003	12,088	1,73,505
Sirvel	6,060	89	7,471	36	758	11	3,809	34	6,818	1,76,889	11,280	1,48,166
Total ..	26,317	89	32,964	67	3,175	11	16,151	33	29,492	7,38,389	49,115	6,81,734

G.—Statement of coercive processes in Kurnool Proper for faslis 1299 to 1303.

Fasli.	Taluks.	Sale of personal property.		Sale of real property.									
				Purchased by Government.				Purchased by private individuals.					
		Number of defaulters.	Amount of arrears.	Number of defaulters	Amount of arrears.	Extent (dry and wet).	Assessment	Extent (dry and wet).	Assessment	Extent (dry and wet).	Assessment	Extent (dry and wet).	Assessment
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
			Rs.		Rs.	Acs.	Rs.	Acs.	Rs.	Acs.	Rs.	Acs.	Rs.
1299	Ramallakot	7	256	21	240	70	85	142	149				
	Nandikotkur	5	34	3	23			27	23				
	Nandyal	19	239	18	478	45	49	109	122				
	Sirvel	..	..	12	52	84	94	12	20				
	Total ..	31	529	54	793	199	228	290	314				
1300	Ramallakot	12	185	6	78	6	7	31	37				
	Nandikotkur	6	458	6	70	2	2	43	34				
	Nandyal	6	120	7	103	2	1	51	44				
	Sirvel	2	24	10	48	673	434	41	21				
	Total ..	26	787	29	299	683	444	166	136				
1301	Ramallakot	5	90	2	16	21	11	3	2				
	Nandikotkur	26	423	5	22	15	10	26	19				
	Nandyal	22	812	4	311	60	66	62	62				
	Sirvel	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..				
	Total ..	53	1,325	21	349	96	87	91	83				
1302	Ramallakot	9	627	4	111	..	..	123	69				
	Nandikotkur	3	12	7	71	4	4	46	34				
	Nandyal	17	317	7	62	9	5	12	62				
	Sirvel	10	70	9	150	47	49	27	30				
	Total ..	39	1,026	27	394	60	58	208	195				
1303	Ramallakot	13	241	15	239	..	..	211	187				
	Nandikotkur	3	64	11	147	14	22	189	88				
	Nandyal	47	892	10	283	33	31	34	27				
	Sirvel	11	90	12	147	17	16	40	54				
	Total ..	74	1,287	48	916	64	69	424	356				
Grand total for five faslis ..		223	4,954	179	2,751	1,002	886	1,179	1,084				
Average ..		45	991	36	650	200	177	236	217				

H.—Talukwar Statement of Dry and Wet Lands relinquished, &c., and of lands taken up for cultivation in Kurnool Proper during Faslis 1299 to 1303 inclusive.

Taluks.	Fasli 1299.		Fasli 1300.		Fasli 1301.	
	Given up or sold.	Taken up.	Given up or sold.	Taken up	Given up or sold.	Taken up.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
Ramallakot	791	4,365	1,322	2,068	1,712	1,414
Kandikotkur	3,599	7,511	6,259	7,706	7,823	2,224
Nandyal	1,091	1,703	1,176	1,423	1,485	848
Sirvel	1,255	1,829	2,126	2,044	1,414	1,114
Total ..	6,736	15,408	10,883	13,241	12,434	5,600

Taluks.	Fasli 1302.		Fasli 1303.		Total Faslis 1299-1303.	
	Given up or sold.	Taken up.	Given up or sold.	Taken up	Given up or sold.	Taken up
	8	9	10	11	12	13
	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
Ramallakot	1,458	2,726	2,350	1,948	7,633	12,521
Nandikotkur	3,017	7,238	5,618	10,256	26,316	34,935
Nandyal	577	1,673	1,799	1,758	6,128	7,405
Sirvel	798	2,518	1,335	2,060	6,928	9,565
Total ..	5,850	14,155	11,102	16,022	47,005	64,426

Columns 2, 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 include
(*a*) Lands relinquished,
(*b*) Lands sold
(i) At Revenue sales.
(ii) By Courts decree.

N.B.—The total of column 13 shows an increase of 17,421 acres over the total of column 12.

I.—Talukwar statement showing current fallows (including waste remitted under Dry and Wet) in Kurnool Proper in faslis 1274, 1276 to 1280 and 1300 to 1303.

Taluks.	Fasli 1274.	Fasli 1276.	Fasli 1277.	Fasli 1278.	Fasli 1279.	Fasli 1280.	Fasli 1300.	Fasli 1301.	Fasli 1302.	Fasli 1303.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
Ramallakot	2,065	2,804	2,362	2,778	3,977	7,094	8,217	18,524	8,171	12,127
Nandikotkur	5,257	6,130	4,142	5,237	5,788	6,091	13,158	14,164	11,355	15,544
Nandyal	6,048	5,092	4,830	3,826	6,469	7,012	8,040	19,749	8,081	10,330
Sirvel	4,474	5,634	4,169	4,878	4,478	5,253	7,019	6,724	8,643	9,108
Total current fallows ..	17,844	19,660	15,503	16,719	20,712	25,450	36,434	59,161	36,250	47,109
Total occupation ..	621,339	639,834	647,937	648,836	642,032	656,378	599,160	592,514	649,193	654,106
Percentage of current fallows to occupation ..	2·87	3·07	2·39	2·58	3·23	3·88	6·08	9·98	5·58	7·20

J.—Talukwar statement comparing generally the agricultural condition (including cattle, ploughs, &c.) of Kurnool Proper in fasli 1271 with that of fasli 1303.

Taluks.	Number of ryots including resident and non-residents.		Number of pattas.		Number of ploughs.		Cattle.					Cultivation.						
	Fasli 1271.	Fasli 1303.	Fasli 1271.				Fasli 1271.					Fasli 1271.				Fasli 1303.		
			Individual.	Joint.	Fasli 1271.	Fasli 1303.	Bullocks.	Cows.	Buffaloes.	Sheep and goats.		Assessment.	Acres.	Average holding of each ryot.	Average assessment paid by each ryot.	Acres.	Average holding of each ryot.	Average assessment paid by each ryot.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11		12	13	14	15	16	17	18
												Rs.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs. A. P.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs. A. P.
Ramallakot	8,131	31,015	6,601	777	8,931	10,923	17,862	5,267	8,310	23,913		1,81,819	219,314	21·67	20 1 0	16·13	20·04	13 6 0
Nandikotkur	7,212	18,576	6,583	669	8,759	8,868	19,916	3,606	7,623	20,283		1,98,281	172,832	22·25	26 0 0	14·22	16·12	16 5 0
Nandyal	9,653	21,878	7,123	971	7,145	7,295	15,586	5,516	10,999	19,161		1,73,441	138,577	12·95	20 6 0	11·50	17·49	14 6 0
Sirvel	6,818	14,358	6,060	758	5,306	5,756	11,058	1,988	7,132	4,304		1,64,180	122,983	17·62	24 13 0	10·90	22·63	13 12 0
Total ..	31,844	85,827	26,317	3,175	32,839	32,839	64,422	16,377	34,064	67,661		7,68,431	7,53,706	18·34	22 8 0	13·19	18·65	14 7 0

Taluks.	Cattle—*cont.*				Cultivation.			
	Fasli 1303.				Fasli 1271.	Fasli 1303.		
	Bullocks.	Cows.	Buffaloes.	Sheep and goats.	Assessment.	Acres.	Average holding of each ryot.	Average assessment paid by each ryot.
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
					Rs.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs. A. P.
Ramallakot	24,343	10,857	4,468	95,430	1,63,244	178,620	16·13	13 6 0
Nandikotkur	20,632	13,565	1,536	62,016	1,87,404	160,381	14·22	16 5 0
Nandyal	16,615	7,790	765	67,322	1,96,792	124,961	11·50	14 6 0
Sirvel	11,944	4,387	1,002	35,709	1,69,095	120,102	10·90	13 12 0
Total ..	73,534	36,599	7,771	250,477	7,16,535	684,164	13·19	14 7 0

K.—Talukwar statement showing the area irrigated by the Kurnool-Cuddapah Canal and the revenue derived therefrom and the expenditure incurred during faslis 1299 to 1303.

Including first and second crop.

Taluks.	Fasli 1299.		Fasli 1300.		Fasli 1301.		Fasli 1302.		Fasli 1303.		Total.		Average.	
	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Kurnool District.	Acs.	Rs.	Acs.	Rs.	Acs.	Rs.	Acs.	Rs.	Acs.	Rs.	Acs.	Rs.	Acs.	Rs.
1. Ramallakot	1,840	6,862	1,813	6,777	3,564	10,662	2,441	8,547	2,024	8,024	11,682	40,872	2,336	8,174
2. Nandikotkur	3,618	12,307	4,482	14,492	23,224	37,901	5,210	17,863	5,673	18,607	42,207	1,01,160	8,441	20,232
3. Nandyal	1,894	11,115	2,374	11,521	16,690	24,073	2,721	9,359	4,229	15,752	27,908	71,820	5,582	14,364
4. Sirvel	2,564	6,828	2,352	7,293	10,486	20,005	3,868	9,950	3,123	13,496	22,383	56,572	4,477	11,314
Total for Kurnool Proper ..	9,906	36,112	11,021	40,083	53,964	92,641	14,240	46,709	15,049	55,879	104,180	2,70,424	20,836	54,085
5. Koilkuntla	164	648	192	738	2,894	3,995	316	917	346	1,139	3,912	7,437	782	1,487
Total ..	10,070	36,760	11,213	40,821	56,858	96,636	14,556	46,626	15,395	57,018	108,092	2,77,861	21,618	55,572
Cuddapah District.														
6. Jammalamadugu	59	181	53	157	464	592	41	164	114	274	731	1,368	146	274
7. Proddatur	3,693	12,439	4,555	15,098	6,075	19,124	6,434	21,599	6,251	20,446	26,910	83,706	5,382	17,741
8. Cuddapah	8,129	26,421	9,021	29,162	10,020	31,801	9,735	31,138	9,664	30,688	46,673	1,49,210	9,315	29,842
Total ..	11,781	39,041	13,635	44,417	16,559	51,517	16,210	52,901	16,029	51,408	74,214	2,39,284	14,843	47,857
Grand total of the two districts ..	21,851	75,801	24,848	85,238	73,417	1,48,153	30,766	99,527	31,424	1,08,426	182,306	5,17,145	36,461	1,03,429
Expenditure ..	..	1,24,429	..	1,55,500	..	1,27,729	..	1,62,360	..	1,36,958	..	7,06,976	..	1,41,395
Difference ..	..	— 48,628	..	— 70,262	..	+ 20,424	..	— 62,833	..	— 28,532	..	— 1,89,831	..	— 37,966

The assessment excludes the water-rate paid by the Kurnool Municipality.

L.—Statement showing the Miscellaneous rates introduced since settlement into the Ramallakot and Nandikotkur taluks of Kurnool Proper.

Ramallakot.				Nandikotkur.			
Money rate.	Extent.	Assessment.	Remarks.	Money rate.	Extent.	Assessment.	Remarks.
	Occupied.				*Occupied.*		
Rs. A. P.	Acs.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Acs.	Rs. A. P.	
8 2 0	2·48	20 7 0	Poramboke assessed as II-1.	12 0 0	0·15	1 13 0	
3 0 0	0·87	2 10 0		8 0 0	0·25	2 0 0	
*2 8 0	2·20	5 8 0	*Rates 2–8–0 and 1–8–0 charged in villages of the 2nd group.	7 0 0	0·18	1 4 0	
1 14 0	0·10	0 3 0		5 0 0	1·20	6 0 0	
	4·00	6 0 0		3 12 0	0·05	0 3 0	
	2·58	4 0 0			1·30	4 8 0	
*1 8 0	0·71	0 15 0			0·63	2 3 0	Poramboke assessed as II-1.
	7·29	10 15 0		3 8 0	3·04	10 10 0	
					4·97	17 5 0	
1 6 0	0·28	0 6 0		§ 3 0 0	8·54	25 7 0	§ Rates 3–0–0, 2–0–0 and Rs. 1–4–0 charged in villages of the 1st group.
	9·05	9 1 0			1·05	2 1 0	
	3·80	3 13 0			1·54	3 0 0	
	4·00	4 0 0			0·93	2 0 0	
	5·14	5 3 0			2·00	4 0 0	
	56·47	56 7 0	† These cases are found in 2nd group villages where lands classed as VI-1 do not exist.		2·12	4 4 0	
	9·29	9 5 0			0·79	1 10 0	
†1 0 0	5·40	5 6 0		*2 0 0	4·90	10 0 0	
	2·59	2 9 0			2·66	5 5 0	
	10·50	10 8 0			0·46	0 15 0	
	106·24	106 4 0			16·45	33 3 0	
0 9 0	4·82	2 13 0			1·20	1 8 0	
	4·07	1 13 0			2·38	2 13 0	
	8·00	3 8 0					
0 7 0				§1 4 0	3·58	4 5 0	
	12·07	5 5 0		0 2 0	12·78	1 7 0	
	22·49	7 14 0		Total ..	48·15	92 15 0	
	48·95	18 6 0					
0 6 0	16·06	6 3 0					
	87·50	32 7 0			*Unoccupied.*		
0 5 6	11·50	3 14 0		§2 0 0	3·75	7 8 0	
0 5 0	12·00	3 12 0			0·91	1 14 0	
0 3 6	7·00	1 8 0		Total ..	4·66	9 6 0	
0 2 0	0·15	..		Grand Total ..	339·02	336 15 0	
Not stated.	4·17	12 8 0					
Total ..	258·67	208 8 0					
	Unoccupied.						
1 12 0	0·40	0 13 0					
1 7 0	10·25	14 13 0					
‡1 0 0	0·87	0 14 0	‡ *Vide* above remark.				
Not stated.	16·02	9 10 0					
Total ..	27·54	26 2 0					

M.—Statement showing the Land Revenue demand of Kurnool Proper for a series of years commencing from Fasli 1275 to Fasli 1303.

Faslis.	Ryot's holdings. Dry. Extent.	Dry. Assessment.	Wet. Extent.	Wet. Assessment.	Total. Extent (columns 2 and 4).	Total. Assessment (columns 3 and 5).	Tirwajasti or water-rate (exclusive of canal water-rate).	Deduct remissions. Waste-remitted.	Deduct remissions. Other remissions for (Road and village) cesses, religious institutions also shavi, &c.	Deduct remissions. Total (columns 11 and 12).	Net-demand (column 10 *minus* column 13).	Add miscellaneous items (quit-rent jodi-sivoijama, 5 per cent. of canal water-rate, &c.	Total beriz (columns 14 and 15).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	11	12	13	14	15	16
	Acs.	Rs.	Acs.	Rs.	Acs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1275 *a*	615,166	6,41,390	11,547	88,731	626,713	7,30,121	7,453	2,063	22,358	24,421	7,16,624	78,262	7,94,886
1276	629,860	6,54,096	9,974	70,177	639,834	7,24,273	7,077	1,104	34,930	36,034	6,99,043	1,00,343	7,99,386
1277	638,181	6,50,934	9,756	62,845	647,937	7,13,829	7,497	903	43,445	44,348	6,82,838	1,00,568	7,83,406
1278	639,164	6,48,259	9,672	54,759	648,836	7,03,018	11,590	155	45,872	46,027	6,74,558	97,813	7,72,371
1279 *b*	632,340	6,42,447	9,692	53,299	642,032	6,95,746	10,519	624	55,862	56,486	6,66,074	1,00,602	7,56,676
1280	646,744	6,50,234	9,634	53,144	656,378	7,03,378	12,318	262	55,962	56,224	6,68,820	1,00,453	7,69,273
1281	636,665	6,39,196	9,402	51,972	646,067	6,91,168	12,571	1,182	54,193	55,375	6,54,076	96,163	7,50,239
1282	643,815	6,42,277	9,282	51,338	652,597	6,93,615	13,136	1,356	54,241	55,597	6,67,443	98,256	7,65,699
1283	651,735	6,46,371	9,173	50,820	660,908	6,97,191	11,964	478	54,694	55,172	6,60,982	1,00,215	7,61,197
1284	661,948	6,50,949	9,360	51,809	670,408	7,02,758	11,405	76	54,817	54,893	6,68,152	1,01,595	7,69,747
1285	656,090	6,46,825	9,326	51,627	665,416	6,98,452	11,783	1,006	56,386	57,392	6,60,028	1,04,890	7,64,918
1286 *c*	632,211	6,32,609	9,111	50,532	641,322	6,83,141	1,902	1,67,523	1,18,638	2,86,161	4,09,186	82,623	4,91,809
1287 *c*	593,058	6,12,847	8,939	51,227	601,997	6,64,074	4,022	47,785	1,58,085	2,05,870	4,69,449	86,660	5,56,109
1288 *c*	570,202	5,98,917	8,924	51,109	579,126	6,50,026	8,247	864	51,701	52,565	6,14,760	94,473	7,09,233
1289	490,316	5,37,895	8,483	47,360	498,799	5,85,255	9,412	1,355	47,370	48,725	5,52,022	1,01,453	6,53,475
1290	490,353	5,40,942	8,604	48,594	499,617	5,89,536	4,609	3,614	50,804	54,418	5,45,018	90,599	6,35,617
1291	491,408	5,39,958	8,575	48,140	499,983	5,88,098	6,055	2,245	48,684	50,929	5,48,999	98,594	6,42,593
1292	513,314	5,57,767	8,690	48,590	522,004	6,06,357	16,997	1,815	54,190	56,005	5,73,863	1,02,253	6,76,116
1293	536,079	5,73,730	8,763	49,254	544,842	6,22,984	7,147	920	51,888	52,808	5,83,990	1,02,022	6,86,012
1294	543,244	5,80,088	8,683	48,911	551,927	6,28,999	5,156	4,220	62,079	66,299	5,72,825	96,605	6,69,430
1295	565,157	5,95,390	8,849	49,712	574,006	6,45,102	8,338	565	53,670	54,235	6,06,566	1,01,532	7,08,097
1296	581,520	6,07,085	8,984	50,403	590,504	6,57,488	9,538	874	60,015	60,889	6,18,068	1,09,722	7,22,790
1297	586,183	6,09,501	9,037	50,659	595,220	6,60,160	10,109	128	60,558	60,686	6,17,023	1,03,223	7,20,246
1298	578,489	6,04,461	9,007	50,492	587,496	6,54,953	4,086	3,593	77,227	80,819	5,83,285	97,340	6,80,625
1299	587,628	6,10,363	9,069	50,838	596,697	6,61,201	9,411	187	56,111	56,298	6,19,098	1,07,014	7,26,112
1300	590,067	6,12,703	9,093	50,961	599,160	6,63,664	10,999	191	55,571	55,762	6,27,013	1,06,452	7,33,465
1301	583,322	6,08,712	9,102	51,459	592,514	6,60,171	6,484	6,246	87,520	93,766	5,79,197	1,03,837	6,83,034
1302 *d*	639,323	6,53,116	9,870	55,038	649,193	7,08,154	11,854	339	98,342	98,681	6,32,371	1,16,638	7,49,009
1303	644,216	6,53,649	9,890	54,782	654,106	7,08,431	16,236	744	96,084	96,828	6,36,474	1,17,825	7,54,299

(*a*) The year in which the introduction of the present settlement was commenced.
(*b*) The figures for Amanath inams have in this year been brought into columns 2–11.
(*c*) Years of famine.
(*d*) The figures for Amanath inams have in this year been brought into columns 2–11.

APPENDIX N.

From A. C. PEREIRA, Esq., Executive Engineer, Kurnool Division, to the Superintending Engineer, III Circle, dated Kurnool, 3rd October 1894, No. 2175.

In reply to your No. 70-C., dated 8th September 1894, forwarding a copy of Irrigation Chief Engineer's No. III-13-K.C., dated 5th September 1894, in which he ordered that an overseer should be told off to accompany the Special Deputy Collector to "*do any survey work which may be necessary*," I have the honour to submit that this arrangement does not meet the necessities of the case as I shall show below.

2. The facts already brought to notice are these: the land plans recently sent by the Chief Engineer are for the main distributary channels only, and they are drawn to a scale of 8 chains to an inch, whereas the village-maps are to a scale of 5 chains to an inch and these plans, without the field numbers, are quite useless as a record.

3. Since then the village of Prátakota, Nandikotkur taluk, has been taken up and the main and field distributary channels as they exist now on the ground have been carefully examined by myself and Mr. Dennebeg and compared with the channels as they are shown on copies of village-maps which were prepared by the Company, and the result shows that neither in the case of main distributaries nor in the case of field distributaries do the channels exist on the ground as they are shown on the village-maps. In order to show this very clearly and at a glance, I have prepared a tracing showing the channels as they exist. If this tracing be placed over the village-map the differences will at once be seen.

4. The village of Prátakota was not specially chosen; it was the first one which came to hand, and the result of the investigation shows that we have no accurate record whatever of the channels in this village. It may safely be assumed that it is the same with all other canal villages for some of which only we have village plans with the channels marked on them, all of which plans are quite useless as records, because they are not accurate; they are only useful in so far as they give us an idea of what was done. The only thing to be done is to begin *de noro*, take fresh copies of village-maps and mark on them the channels as they exist on the ground.

5. The investigation of Prátakota village alone took myself and Mr. Dennebeg two days, working partly together and three days working separately to do, and even then it was not completed—say eight days in all for one village. Now there are 192 canal villages, to examine all of which carefully it would take one man 1,536 days or nearly five years to examine and complete. I submit that it is inadvisable that it should take such a long time, and that it is much more than an overseer can be expected to do, and that it should be done by a special investigation party. In other words, I recommend that if the idea of forming the canal into a separate division cannot be entertained, that a special sub-division may be sanctioned with three surveyors or overseers under a trustworthy sub-divisional officer to do the investigation of all channels and to prepare fresh village-maps with all channels and canal lands marked clearly on them. After this is done, the maps should be sent to the Survey office and copies printed and supplied to all taluk offices and villages in lieu of those in use. Unless this is done once for all, the channels can never be preserved. In addition to this, in order to preserve the channels, they must be demarcated from beginning to end. There is not a single demarcation stone at present, and it would be the duty of special sub-division to demarcate the land as they go along. It would take the special sub-division probably two years to complete their work.

6. Now I must draw special attention to some of the facts brought to light by the investigation made in Prátakota village. The differences between the channels as they exist and as they are shown on the plan are not merely trifling alterations of alignment, but in some cases the channels have entirely different heads to what they are shown to have on the plan. The channels as shown on the land plans sent from the Chief Engineer's office are no more accurate than those marked on the old village-maps, and it would be waste of time to transfer them to village-maps even if it were possible to do so accurately which I doubt as the bearings are not given. Lastly, it has been found that portions of main distributary channels, in one case a whole channel from *e d to end*, have been ploughed up and are now being cultivated. Such portions are colored gamboge on the tracing. The karnam of this village admitted that compensation had been paid for the land through which these channels run, and yet they have been ploughed up and re-appropriated and the canal revenue is not even credited with the assessment levied on this land which is surreptitiously cultivated. There are no doubt numerous other examples of the same kind in each village, and I consider that each village should be carefully investigated by an establishment which has nothing else to do. This investigation cannot be done efficiently by the present canal staff with their numerous other duties to attend to.

7. If this investigation was done merely with the object of demarcating the land previous to handing it over to the Revenue Department for resale, I feel convinced that the capital account could be credited with a very handsome sum of many thousands of rupees and the yearly interest to be paid would be proportionately reduced.

8. In this particular village the Company's system of irrigation was a perfect one in theory, but for some reason or other it has been abandoned probably because it entailed the upkeep of a long length of channel out of all proportion to the small area which the cultivators chose to irrigate (about 400 acres against over 4,000 expected by the Company). It is a thousand pities that the five channels should be abandoned, and I think that those who are responsible for allowing them to be ploughed up and cultivated should be very severely punished, but I doubt if any blame could be attached to any one in particular. In a year when the rainfall is deficient all these channels would probably come in useful as they did in 1892 when 90,000 acres were watered. Therefore I am not in favour of selling the land but of preserving it as a *famine protective work*, and to do this the Revenue Department must be supplied with maps showing the channels belonging to Government.

9. The Collector has brought to my notice that there are numerous instances of canal poramboke being cultivated, and he calls upon me to state whether the land is required; but until each village has been carefully inspected it is impossible to say whether the land is required or not. All land not required should be sold and the proceeds credited to canal capital account. I am anxious to do this, but I maintain that it cannot be done by the present staff in addition to their other duties. Moreover I find that the assessment on such land cultivated dry is not credited to *canal revenue* as should be done, but goes to *general revenue*. In the small village of Kontalapad, Ramallakot taluk, which I have just examined, I find that 10·16 acres of canal land is being cultivated—3·57 acres wet and 6·59 acres dry. The water-rate only on 3·57 acres is credited to canal; the rest goes to *general revenue*. Now, say, there are 100 villages in which this is the case at 0–12–0 per acre. One village would yield Rs. 5 revenue and the canal revenue is done out of Rs. 500 yearly. This may seem a small matter but it is plain justice, and I feel sure that I have under-estimated the amount.

10. It is requested that the village plan sent herewith in original may be returned.

Resolution—dated 8th February 1895, No. 28.

In paragraph 5 of G.O., dated 2nd August 1894, No. 562, Revenue, Government directed that a scheme for the resettlement of the Kurnool district should be submitted at a very early date.

Mr. Cobb, the Deputy Director of Land Records, was accordingly deputed in October last to make a preliminary enquiry, and his report, which was unfortunately hurried by his sudden transfer to the Department of Separate Revenue, but which brings together much useful information in a compendious form, is herewith submitted for the information of Government.

2. The Kurnool district consists of the eight taluks shown in the margin. When its settlement was undertaken in 1864, the survey of the district was in progress, and of necessity the settlement could only advance step by step with the survey, as village-maps became available.

Taluks.	Area in square miles.	Population in 1891.
Ramallakot	846	124,971
Nandikotkur	1,322	88,560
Nandyal	854	96,292
Sirvel	613	65,168
Pattikonda	1,134	138,703
Koilkuntla	572	86,544
Cumbum	1,056	117,602
Markapur	1,117	99,971
Total ..	7,514	817,811

Thus it happened that the completion of the settlement in the four taluks first taken-up occupied five years, the area dealt with in each year being irregular in shape and in scattered patches, as indicated in the accompanying sketch-map which the Board has had prepared and of which four copies are herewith forwarded.

3. The thirty years for which it was declared that the settlement rates should not be enhanced expire in various parts of the district on the dates shown below :—

Vide paragraph 4 of Settlement Administration Report read in Board's Proceedings, dated 30th June 1868, No. 4824.

On June 30th, 1895, the settlement period expires in—

60 villages in Ramallakot.
61 „ in Nandikotkur.
22 „ in Nandyal.

Total ... 143

The assessed area of these 143 villages in fasli 1275 (1865–66) was acres 245,397, assessed at Rs. 2,64,757. Fifty-eight of these villages are more or less irrigable by the Kurnool-Cuddapah canal.

On June 30th, 1896, the settlement period expires in—

1 village in Ramallakot
33 villages in Nandikotkur.
44 „ in Nandyal.
33 „ in Sirvel.

Total ... 111, of which 31 are under the canal.

The assessed area of these 111 villages in fasli 1276 (1866–67) was acres 174,707, assessed at Rs. 2,26,312.

On June 30th, 1897, the settlement period expires in—

13 villages in Ramallakot.
21 „ in Nandyal.
48 „ in Sirvel.

Total ... 82, of which 11 are under the canal.

The assessed area of these 82 villages in fasli 1277 (1867–68) was acres 122,912, assessed at Rs. 1,41,247.

On June 30th, 1898, the settlement period expires in—

19 villages in Ramallakot.
4 „ in Nandyal.
4 „ in Sirvel.

Total ... 27, of which 2 are under the canal.

The area of these 27 villages in fasli 1278 (1868–69) was acres 67,137, assessed at Rs. 54,983.

On June 30th, 1899, the settlement period expires in—

7 villages in Ramallakot.

Vide G.O., dated 30th June 1870, No. 1002.

The assessed area of these seven villages in fasli 1279 (1869–70) was acres 16,276, assessed at Rs. 12,898.

Thus it is not until fasli 1309 (beginning July 1st, 1899) that the four taluks, known as Kurnool Proper, can be completely resettled.

The dates on which the settlement period expires in the other taluks are—

Pattikonda, June 30th, 1903.
Koilkuntla, June 30th, 1905.
Cumbum and Markapur, June 30th, 1908.

4. The first question for immediate decision is whether the irregular, scattered patches of country, comprising the 143 villages (settled first merely because in them the survey happened to be completed first) should be resettled in the coming fasli, or whether resettlement should not be postponed until at least the four taluks of Kurnool Proper can be dealt with together. Putting aside the canal-irrigated area which will be referred to separately further on, it appears on the face of it undesirable (unless there were a great disparity between the existing dry-rates and those of other districts) that the four taluks should be resettled in bits, in the same piece-meal, patch-work fashion, which was inevitable under the circumstances thirty years ago.

5. So far as the Board can learn there is nothing to be gained by a reclassification of the soils, and, excepting the lands protected by the canal, the resettlement will take the form of a percentage enhancement of the rates, fixed with reference to the rise in prices.

At pages 10 and 11 of his report, Mr. Cobb shows that, taking the recorded prices of the last twenty years (omitting six years as years of exceptionally high prices, and making all usual deductions in favour of the ryot) there has been an increase of 33 per cent. in the price of cholum, and of 58 per cent. in the price of arika, the two dry grains on which the grain-values of the soils were fixed.

Making an increased allowance for cultivation expenses corresponding to the increase shown in the commutation rates, Mr. Cobb works out a table (page 19) by which the existing demand, of the 143 villages liable to be resettled next year, would be increased by rather over 26 per cent. But Mr. Cobb in this calculation has not excluded the Local Fund and Village Service cesses ($1\frac{1}{3}$ annas per rupee) which are included in the existing assessment.

If these be excluded, the rates, which he proposes, exhibit for the 143 villages (liable to resettlement next year) a total increase of Rs. 92,510 which represents an increase of 34 per cent.

6. Admitting that an approximate increase of 4 annas in the rupee might be justified by the rise in prices, the Board is nevertheless of opinion that there are good grounds for postponing the enhancement for five years, when the four taluks may be resettled simultaneously. In the first place, as shown by Mr. Cobb in paragraph 17 of the report, the population of the four taluks in 1891 is nearly 12 per cent. less than in 1871, while in the 143 villages it is less by nearly 16 per cent. The occupied area in the four taluks is still 9 per cent. less than in fasli 1285 (1875–76), the year before the great famine.

The density of population is less in Kurnool Proper than in any other district in the Presidency, the agricultural classes numbering only 56 per square mile. Taking the cultivable area alone, the total population of the Government villages averages only 189 to the square mile.

As compared with the year preceding the great famine there has been in Kurnool Proper a large increase in agricultural stock as shown in the margin, but these figures are very untrustworthy. Taking them as they stand, there is one pair of tilling cattle to every 26 acres of the occupied area, including minor inams.

—	Bullocks.	He-buffaloes.	Cows.	She-buffaloes.
Fasli 1285 ..	59,432		19,616	39,974
„ 1303 ..	73,534	7,771	36,599	60,527

Out of a total of 49,115 pattas in the four taluks, no less than 30,996 are far less than Rs. 10.

The tract is notoriously subject to frequent and severe droughts, and suffered cruelly in the great famine of 1876–78. It is still for the most part poor, unhealthy, backward and thinly-populated, and as shown above, is far from having recovered from the effects of the famine, either in respect of population or cultivated area. The average dry-rate per acre on the area in occupation at the time of settlement was Rs. 1–0–9, and, as shown by the Board in paragraph 4 of Board's Proceedings (Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture), dated 4th June 1894, No. 224, there is not much margin for increase compared with the rates in the adjoining districts of Bellary and Cuddapah.

The condition of the four taluks, and of the 143 villages in particular, does not indicate their fitness to bear a large increase of taxation on the dry lands, or on the area irrigated by rainfed tanks, and this forms an additional reason for postponing a re-settlement at least until all four taluks can be dealt with together.

The Hon'ble Mr. Clogstoun, the permanent Commissioner, has left it on record that it was his intention to go further than this, and deprecate a re-settlement until the whole district can be embraced in one scheme, on the ground that the district requires, and should be allowed, further time to recover from the effects of the famine.

7. If the recommendation of the Board (that the re-settlement be not undertaken in bits, but be postponed till July 1899, when the four taluks may be dealt with together) is approved, it will at present suffice if the Government accepts the view that so far as the dry lands, and wet lands under rainfed tanks, are concerned, the resettlement should be limited to imposing a percentage increase with reference to the rise in prices.

It would be useless to suggest the exact increase now, for the course of prices, and the progress of the district during the next four years, must be taken into consideration.

8. In a letter, dated 24th December 1894, No. 560-R., the Superintendent of Revenue Survey reports that he has examined fifteen villages, area 105 square miles, with a view to ascertain to what extent, if any, resurvey or redemarcation is called for. The result is that 712 theodolite stations out of 2,796, or 25 per cent., and 10,584 boundary marks out of 27,241, or 39 per cent., are reported missing. It is to be feared that this is a fair sample of the state of the boundary marks throughout, and it is clear that when the curnams have been trained in survey they will find full occupation for one or two years in replacing missing stones, a work which must be performed before the village records can be corrected and brought up to date.

9. *Kurnool-Cuddapah Canal.*—The question as to how the area effectively commanded by the canal should be ascertained and treated has next to be considered. As has been already remarked, out of a total of 111 Government villages more or less irrigable by the canal, the settlement period expires in 58 villages in July 1895, in 31 in July 1896, in 11 in July 1897, in 2 in July 1898, and in 9 in the Koilkuntla taluk in July 1905.

No re-settlement of the canal villages in Cuddapah can be made till 1905. A perusal of paragraphs 24 to 29 of Mr. Cobb's report will show the impossibility of deciding, on the information now available, how much and what portion of the commanded area should be regarded as securely irrigable in years of drought.

10. Government, in its order, dated 11th October 1894, No. 3943, Revenue, suggests that "an insurance charge of about 8 annas an acre might fairly be added to the settlement of all dry lands commanded by the Kurnool-Cuddaph canal, in consequence of the additional value imparted to them by reason of the existence, close at hand, of water which the owners can use whenever they please." The suggestion is an excellent one, but in modification of it Mr. Cobb points out that a uniform rate of 8 annas will be inadequate in the case of the richer, and excessive in the case of the poorer, soils; and that a fairer plan would be to vary the charge in proportion to the rate of assessment. Mr. Cobb points out that at the settlement a deduction of 25 per cent. from the gross produce was allowed for vicissitudes of season, and that the "insurance" charge may best be imposed by reducing this allowance.

Even if irrigation be ensured, loss of crop will still occur from birds, blight and insect pests, and some allowance for vicissitudes of season remains necessary.

Mr. Cobb, at page 25 of his report, suggests that 10 per cent. should be allowed for vicissitudes of season. At page 26 he works out a table of rates from the new commutation prices proposed by him, which would raise the existing rates by 60 to 100 per cent.

This calculation does not allow for the fact that the existing rates include $1\frac{1}{3}$ annas for local fund and village cesses. If these be excluded from the existing rates, the increase suggested by Mr. Cobb will range from 73 to 129 per cent.

Mr. Cobb's proposal regarding the insurance rate appears judicious and has the approval of the Board; but, on the assumption that Government approve the proposal to defer re-settlement till 1899, it is, as already stated, inexpedient that a new commutation rate should be fixed till that year.

With the commutation rates as now calculated by Mr. Cobb, the insurance rate obtained by reducing the allowance for vicissitudes of season from 25 to 10 per cent. of the gross outturn, represents the following charge per acre under each class and sort :—

Soils.	Existing rates, *minus* cesses, to the nearest anna.	Rates per acre at Mr. Cobb's new commutation prices, with deductions for vicissitudes of season		Difference between columns 3 and 4, or insurance rate.	Percentage of increase, columns 5 and 4.	Percentage of increase, columns 5 and 2.
		At 10 per cent.	At 25 per cent.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.		
III—1	2 5	4 0	3 0	1 0	33	43
III—2, IV—1 ..	1 6	2 8	2 0	0 8	25	36
III—3, IV—2, V—1	0 15	1 12	1 4	0 8	40	53
VI—1.	0 15	1 12	1 4	0 8	40	53
VI—2, VII—1 ..	0 11	1 8	1 0	0 8	50	73
III—4, IV—3, V—2,	0 7	1 0	0 10	0 6	60	86
VII—2, VIII—1 ..	0 7	1 0	0 10	0 6		86
V—3	0 4	0 8	0 4	0 4	100	100
VIII—2	0 4	0 8	0 4	0 4		

11. But before any insurance rate can be imposed it must be determined with reasonable certainty to what fields a sufficient supply of water can be afforded in years of drought.

In the early days of the canal it was estimated that the total commanded area was 321,515 acres, and that distributaries had been provided sufficient to irrigate 160,000 acres. In 1881 it was estimated that the commanded arable area in Kurnool was 284,206 acres and that the area provided with distributaries was 146,971 acres. In the year 1886–87 the crest of the anicut was lowered 3 feet (*vide* G.O., dated 25th March 1886, No. 274 I., Public Works), but it was considered that the supply of water would still be more than sufficient to meet any probable demand. The exact effect of the alteration on the area theretofore irrigable does not, however, seem to have been ascertained.

The largest area actually irrigated was 90,285 acres in the famine year 1876–77, of which 15,180 acres were in the Cuddapah district. For the ten years ending 1893–94 the average area irrigated by the canal in Kurnool was 16,999 acres, and in Cuddapah 13,742 acres. The largest area recently irrigated in Kurnool was 56,858 acres in the famine year 1891–92, when it is believed that the whole of the available water was utilized. Of this area 40,220 acres were cultivated with dry crops, which only required an occasional flooding.

The Executive Engineer of Kurnool writing in October last, and referring, it is presumed, to Kurnool only, estimates the largest area which can be irrigated by the canal at from 60,000 to 80,000 acres.

The Board presumes that for the purposes of the insurance rate the irrigable extent should be calculated mainly from the recorded discharge at the anicut for a series of years during October, November, December, in which months the dry crops are in jeopardy in seasons of drought. The quantity likely to be available in the storage tanks, and in the canal bed must not of course be overlooked.

12. Whatever be taken as the irrigable extent, the next question is how is it to be located; and here it must be remembered that the insured lands will have a preferential claim to water, and that the irrigation of other dry lands must be prohibited unless and until the requirements of the insured lands are provided for. When a ryot has been paying his insurance rate on his dry land for a series of good years, it will not do, in the first lean year, to tell him that no water is available and that his crop cannot be saved. Hitherto, except in two famine years, the supply has always been more than the ryots would take, and each has been allowed to take here a little and here a little throughout the whole length of over 190 miles, of which 140 lie in the

Kurnool district. If, as Mr. Cobb suggests (page 25 of the report), the irrigable area be fixed with reference to the village water-rate accounts of 1891, the result will be that the insured area will be made up of many thousands of small, detached plots in the midst of fields which are just as capable of irrigation.

In the innumerable instances in which small portions of large survey fields were irrigated, the village accounts will not show where the portions lay. If the whole field be charged with the insurance rate because a fraction of it used the canal water, the obvious result will be that on the whole a much larger area will be charged than can be supplied with water.

It would seem clear (if it be only for the avoidance of waste by absorption and evaporation) that the insured area, which will have a preferential claim to water, should be selected as far as possible in large blocks as near as may be to the anicut. The discharge which would serve to flood a given area 40 or 50 miles from the anicut would probably be inadequate for half that extent one hundred miles further down. Mr. Clogstoun proposed to transfer to wet, and charge with a consolidated wet rate, all lands which have been cultivated with paddy and irrigated with canal water for three out of the past five years. The Special Deputy Collector is now engaged in ascertaining where, and what, these lands are; and, from what he personally informed the Acting Commissioner, it is certain that there will be a great number of small scattered plots which, when marked in dots on a taluk map, will look much as if ink had been at random spurted over the map from a pen. Much discretion will be required in transferring these tiny plots of "dry" to "wet," and probably it will be found undesirable so to transfer any field unless it forms part of an irrigated block of not less than ten acres. Before the Public Works Department can calculate what area may be insured on the assumption that the dry crops will require an occasional flooding at times when the canal-supply is at its lowest, it must be determined what area (if any) should be permanently charged as "wet" and how much water must be set aside for its effectual irrigation.

For the ascertainment (1) of what lands should be transferred to wet, and (2) of what lands should be treated as "insured" against drought, the first want is that the distributary channels should be marked on the village-maps.

The land taken up by the Canal Company appears not to have been demarcated. Numerous channels dug at first have been since abandoned or allowed to go to ruin, because the demand for water from them was not sufficient to justify their upkeep. Many new channels have from time to time been dug. No plans of the existing channels are available, and the Public Works Department is still at a stand as to what channels should be maintained and what abandoned.

Under these circumstances the Board is glad to learn from G.O., Mis. No. 123, dated 12th January 1895, that Government has sanctioned a special engineering establishment for the express purpose of mapping the distributary channels and the areas irrigable under each.

With a view to imposing the insurance rate it would appear desirable that the Chief Engineer for Irrigation should be called on to report whether he can calculate what fraction of the whole commanded area is securely irrigable in seasons of drought when the water-supply is at its lowest, and to advise how and where the said fraction should be located.

Until this is done it appears impossible to point out the area on which an insurance rate may be properly imposed, and the Board sees no alternative but to advise that the question must lie over until the required data are furnished by the department which is alone competent to make the necessary calculations.

It is apparently estimated that this work will occupy two years.

13. The orders of Government are requested on the recommendations—

(1) that, except as regards the canal-commanded area, the revision of settlement be deferred till 1899 when the four taluks can be dealt with together;

(2) that then (with the same exception) the resettlement should be limited to imposing a percentage increase with reference to the rise in prices;

(3) that when the area effectively irrigable by the canal in all seasons is ascertained and located by the special engineering establishment recently appointed for the purpose, an "insurance rate" be charged on all dry lands within that area by reducing the allowance for vicissitudes of season from 25 to 10 per cent. (canal villages in which the settlement period may be still current must of necessity escape the charge until the said period expires);

(4) that all canal lands permanently under wet cultivation be charged with a consolidated wet rate, provided that such lands form a contiguous block of not less than ten acres.

14. With reference to the Board's Proceedings quoted in the margin wherein it is proposed to assess at wet rates "all dry lands which are at present unoccupied, but which are commanded by the canal and are suited for wet cultivation," the Board, as at present constituted, deprecates the proposed step. In the first place, it is at present impossible to say whether the waste is suited for wet cultivation, or whether water can be supplied for its irrigation. In the next place, when it is considered how long the lands have lain waste in spite of the low dry assessment and many encouragements to occupy them, it appears certain that a comparatively heavy wet assessment must operate to keep the lands waste perhaps for generations to come.

Board's Proceedings, No. 354, dated 31st August 1894, paragraph 2.
Board's Proceedings, No. 362, dated 6th September 1894.
Board's Proceedings, No. 436, dated 15th October 1894, paragraph 5.

15. The Collector of Kurnool was invited to offer his remarks on Mr. Cobb's report, but they have not been received up to date. The Acting Commissioner, however, has had the advantage of discussing the subject with the Collector, and believes that the proposals made in these Proceedings have his approval. The Collector's remarks shall be forwarded to Government as soon as they are received.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) P. RAJARATNA MUDALIAR,
Secretary.

To the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department,
with four copies of sketch-map referred to in paragraph 2.
" Collector of Kurnool.
" Deputy Director, Land Records.
" Special Deputy Collector, Kurnool-Cuddapah Canal.

Read—also the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue (Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture), No. 35, dated 13th February 1895:—

Read—again Proceedings of the Board of Revenue (Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture), Mis. No. 7728, dated 19th December 1894.

Abstract.—Forwarding to the Collector of Kurnool, for early remarks, a proof copy of Mr. Cobb's report regarding the re-settlement of the four taluks of Kurnool Proper.

Read—also the following letter from C. M. MULLALY, Esq., Acting Collector of Kurnool, to the Secretary to the Commissioner of Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture, dated Nandyal, 4th February 1895, Dis. No. 158-Ver.:—

Adverting to Board's Proceedings, Mis. No. 7728, dated 19th December 1894, I have the honour to submit my remarks on the note by the Deputy Director of Land Records regarding the resettlement of the four taluks of Kurnool Proper.

2. In paragraph 23 of his note, the Deputy Director advocates the postponement of the settlement for another ten or twelve years.

Two reasons are given for the postponement—

1*st*.—The district is a poor and backward one, peculiarly subject to drought and famine, and has not yet recovered, either in population or cultivated area, from the great famine of 1876–78.

2*nd*.—There are four separate settlements obtaining.

3. That the district is a backward one is no doubt true, but the soil of the Nandyal valley, which comprises most of Kurnool Proper, is certainly not poor. It is backward mainly owing to its inaccessibility prior to the railway—consisting, as it does, of a wedge of rich land between two impassable ranges, the Nallamalais and Yerramalais, and shut in on the north by the Kistna river.

Owing to the railway communication, I have no doubt that there will be a rapid advance, and this would, I think, be accelerated if the head-quarters of the district were transferred to Nandyal.

The figures given in paragraph 17 of the note conclusively show that these four taluks have not yet quite recovered from the effects of the great famine of 1876–78. Progress towards recovery has been slow, though steady, and would probably have been more marked had it not been for the bad seasons which culminated in the scarcity of 1891.

4. As regards the separate settlements, the most important point for consideration is the fact that the settlement of Kurnool Proper was conducted in five different faslis as will be seen from the following statement:—

Taluks.	Villages coming up for settlement.				
	Fasli 1305.	Fasli 1306.	Fasli 1307.	Fasli 1308.	Fasli 1309.
Ramallakot	60	1	13	19	7
Nandikotkur	61	33	..	..	..
Nandyal	22	44	21	4	..
Sirvel	..	33	48	4	..
Total ..	143	111	82	27	7

Of the other three settlements, that of Koilkuntla alone affects the Nandyal valley, Pattikonda is the other side of the Yerramalais, and Cumbum and Markapur the other side of the Nallamalais. These two latter settlements do not, I think, at all affect the present resettlement.

5. Instead therefore of postponing the resettlement for ten or twelve years, I would feel disposed to postpone it for five years so as to enable *all* the villages in Kurnool Proper to be disposed of at the same time. This would also allow time for working out a scheme for canal-commanded lands which will be dealt with further on.

6. As regards the commutation rates proposed, it is to be observed that they are the lowest obtainable and have been arrived at in the way least advantageous to Government; there could therefore be no objection to adopting them at the resettlement on the score that they are unfavourable to the ryot. The commutation rates for cholum and arika are alone given; that for rice is not given and consequently the data for a consolidated wet assessment are not available. In the adjacent taluk of Koilkuntla a commutation price of Rs. 126 per garce for paddy was adopted, but this rate appears somewhat high. Under the existing settlement of Kurnool Proper, wet land under tanks and other irrigation sources is charged dry rate *plus* tirwajasti, whereas in the other taluks of the district a consolidated wet assessment is charged for wet lands, which is far more convenient. I therefore recommend that at the resettlement, consolidated wet rates should be introduced where possible.

In connection with the commutation prices of grains, it is of the utmost importance, both to the ryot and to Government, that there should be a uniform measure, whereas at present the measures in use differ from district to district and often from

taluk to taluk; it is therefore a matter of great difficulty to compare prices in adjacent localities.

The introduction of a uniform standard would have a very beneficial effect.

7. *Canal-commanded lands.*—Two methods have been proposed in dealing with these lands. The first is a transfer of certain lands to wet and the second is the charge of an insurance rate. As regards the first, the Board has decided to so transfer to wet—

(*a*) all occupied lands which have been cultivated with wet or garden crops for three out of the past five years;

(*b*) all cultivable waste.

In carrying out this transfer it appears inadvisable to transfer small extents scattered in various parts of the village. The minimum area of a block for transfer should not, I think, be less than 10 acres. This, if adopted, will considerably simplify the work of the Special Deputy Collector and will prevent the inconvenience of small isolated patches of wet.

As already stated, I do not consider it advisable to transfer all the cultivable waste to wet. The adoption of this proposal will extinguish for many years to come even the chance of any of the waste being taken up. If the ryots will not take up the land at ordinary dry rates, much less are they likely to take it up when Rs. 4 per acre is added.

8. The next proposal is an "Insurance charge." I agree with the Deputy Director that this charge should vary proportionately to the assessment on the soil, and the rates proposed are arrived at by adopting the figures for non-canal areas, with this exception that instead of a 25 per cent. deduction being made for vicissitudes of season, only a 10 per cent. deduction has been made. This appears just and proper. The Deputy Director has, however, omitted the village and local cesses which must be added for comparison with existing rates.

9. The main difficulty in levying this "Insurance rate" is the difficulty of ascertaining and locating the protected area. The lowest estimate of canal-commanded area is 160,000 acres, but how much of this can the canal in its present condition irrigate?

The two largest areas irrigated by the canal were 90,285 acres in 1876–77 and 73,417 acres in 1891–92. The former may be neglected as a very exceptional famine year and as the anicut has been since lowered. The figures of 1891–92 show the extent which the canal has irrigated within the last few years; it may therefore be taken that the insurance rate may be levied for not less than 73,000 acres; but as stated above, 160,000 acres are commanded. How then are the 73,000 acres of insured land to be selected out of the 160,000 acres?

The Deputy Director suggests that the work should be done by the Special Deputy Collector assisted by a Public Works Department Overseer. In this view I cannot concur, for the work presents to my mind considerable difficulties and must be most accurately done. If ryots are to be charged an insurance rate, water must be guaranteed to them whenever they apply. In the first place, then, the Public Works Department must authoritatively declare how many acres they can irrigate in a year of scarcity. It must then be ascertained how many acres are now entitled to water, or will be entitled to water, after transfer to wet under the orders of the Board referred to above. After deducting this area from the extent given by the Public Works Department, the balance will be the area for which insurance should be charged.

Commencing with the anicut so as to avoid loss by evaporation, leakage, &c., each sluice should be taken and the area protected by it should be definitely recorded. It would be interesting to know how far this process could be continued down the canal before reaching the limit of the water-supply. It will thus be seen that the work is one which must be supervised by the Public Works Department, and before they can undertake the work they must have plans on which the distributaries have been marked and for the preparation of which a special sub-division has been formed. To do all this will take time and is an additional reason for postponing the settlement for five years as proposed in paragraph 5 above.

10. In paragraph 22 of his note, the Deputy Director rightly draws attention to the advantages derived by—

(*a*) the completion of the Kurnool-Cuddapah canal;

(*b*) the construction of the Southern Mahratta Railway.

These communications intersect at right angles, and to increase their utility it is advisable to have a wharf at the junction with a siding from the railway. An excellent site is available and the improvement could be effected at a very small cost. The marginally-noted dry grains are being exported from the district to different parts of the Madras and Bombay Presidencies and the Nizam's Dominions where they command high prices which give large profits both to the ryots and merchants of the district.

1. Cholum.
2. Green-gram.
3. Red-gram.
4. Bengal-gram.
5. Linseed.
6. Castor.
7. Cotton.
8. Indigo.
9. Ajwan or omum.
10. Chillies.
11. Tobacco.

11. The value of land, both dry and wet, has considerably increased since last settlement. Dry lands of black cotton soil are sold from Rs. 20 to 50 per acre and red soils from Rs. 5 to 25, while canal-commanded lands are sold for prices varying from Rs. 30 to 100. Lands irrigated by Nandyal and other tanks fetch prices varying from Rs. 50 to 500 per acre. These prices and the facility with which land revenue is collected would go to show that the present assessment is not heavy. This fact is further illustrated by the rates charged in Koilkuntla taluk, the lands of which are not better than those of the adjoining taluks of Nandyal and Sirvel. The great contrast in the Koilkuntla rates and those now proposed is very clearly brought out in the statements prepared by the Deputy Director.

Another illustration may be gathered from the fact that in some cases the quit-rent on inams which was considered a favourable inam rate is more than the settlement assessment—*vide* statement enclosed.

12. The existing highest dry rate of Rs. 3–8–0 per acre is proposed to be done away with and in non-canal first-group villages, rates varying from Rs. 3 to 4 annas and in second-group villages rates from Rs. 2–8–0 to 4 annas have been proposed. These rates are slightly higher than the existing ones, but considering the general rise in prices and the improvement in communications they appear to me to be reasonable and moderate.

Enclosure.

Statement of cases of inams where the settlement assessment is less than the quit-rent on the inam.

Taluk.	Village.	Title-deed number.	Pymash number.	Corresponding survey number.	Survey extent.	Settlement assessment.	Quit-rent.	Remarks.
					Acs.	Rs. A P.	Rs. A. P.	
Ramallakot ..	Devamada	237	84	34	12·11	9 1 0		
			27	90	44·21	33 3 0		
		..	..	..	..	42 4 0	45 0 0	
	Pzalakurti	800	477	185	31·31	23 8 0		
			335	367	6·23	4 11 0		
			350	461	11·04	5 8 0		
		..	..	..	..	33 11 0	44 0 0	
Nándikotkur ..	Nagatur	19	119	276	15·63	23 7 0		
				277	5·40	8 2 0		
		..	..	..	..	31 9 0	38 0 0	
Nandyal	Pagidyala	459	23	263	12·64	18 15 0	23 0 0	
	Bugganapalli ..	387	75	330	16·22	4 1 0	4 12 0	
	Kalva	243	65	412	12·87	16 1 0	18 0 0	
Sirvel	Kulur	360	86	111	11·51	11 8 0		
			131	185	5·27	13 3 0		
			81	141	5·01	5 0 0		
		..	..	..	..	29 11 0	44 0 0	Includes an old jodi of Rs. 7.

Resolution—No. 35, dated 13th February 1895.

The Collector's report read above, which reached the Board on 13th February, is submitted to Government in continuation of Board's Proceedings, No. 28, dated 8th February 1895.

2. The Acting Commissioner discussed the subject with Mr. Mullaly, and there is no important divergence of opinion.

3. *Paragraph* 3.—The central position of Nandyal, and the facilities for reaching it which the railway and the canal now afford, indicate it to be the proper head-quarters of the district, and the transfer thither of the Collector's office is probably only a question of time. Nandyal town is however unhealthy, and on the high ground near the railway station, where this objection is absent, there is no good drinking-water, nor dwelling accommodation for the Collector and his establishment. The proposal, if the Collector wishes to urge it, should form the subject of a separate communication.

4. *Paragraph* 6.—A commutation rate for paddy is being worked out in the Board's office, and the suggestion that all lands under rain-fed tanks should be assessed at a consolidated rate may be considered when the resettlement of Kurnool Proper is undertaken. The area in fasli 1274 (1864–65) was only 11,973 acres, and is now less because many of the tanks are now canal-fed.

5. *Paragraph* 9.—The 73,000 acres taken by the Collector as the area on which an insurance rate may be charged, includes lands permanently under wet cultivation and which would not be liable to the rate.

6. *Paragraph* 10.—The Collector's suggestion that a wharf on the canal bank, with a siding, should be constructed at the point where the railway crosses the canal deserves consideration, but should be separately mooted. The position is one in which facilities for traffic must be afforded before traffic can spring up and increase. Application has been made to the Examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts at Bombay for statistics as to the exports by rail from Kurnool. The rail-borne trade is believed to be as yet inconsiderable.

(True Copies and Extract.)

(Signed) P. RAJARATNA MUDALIAR,
Secretary.

To the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.
„ Collector of Kurnool.
„ Deputy Director (Land Records and Agriculture).

Order—No. 18, Revenue, dated 18th January 1896.

Land Revenue No. 5.

The papers read above contain certain proposals of the Board of Revenue with regard to the resettlement of the Kurnool district. The Board's recommendations are summarized in paragraph 13 of the Proceedings, dated 8th February 1895, and the Government now proceeds to pass orders thereon.

2. The first proposal is that the revision of settlement in the four taluks of Ramallakot, Nandikotkur, Nandyal and Sirvel should be deferred until 1899. The Board has shown strong grounds for the postponement proposed and the Government accepts its recommendation. With reference to paragraph 8 of the Proceedings, it is observed that it has been decided to resurvey the district by the agency of village karnams, a decision which constitutes an additional argument in favour of deferring the resettlement.

3. The next matter discussed by the Board relates to the question of the manner in which the resettlement should be conducted. The Board considers that no re-classification is necessary and that the revision should be limited to the imposition of a percentage increase with reference to the rise in prices. The Government is, however, of the opinion that sufficient information has not yet been collected to enable it to arrive at a decision as to whether or not the existing settlement requires further revision. Mr. Morris's calculations upon which it is based were made in a very different manner from the system now followed and the figures at which he arrived cannot be regarded as reliable. It is, however, clear that it is not merely in regard to

prices that the present settlement rates are defective. The grouping of villages was carried out in a peculiar manner and only in regard to regar (black) soils, and the great improvement in communications which have taken place during the last thirty years and especially the construction of the Southern Mahratta Railway must to some extent affect the grouping. Again, the sources of irrigation were not classified, and while a 25 per cent. deduction was allowed on account of vicissitudes of season, no allowance was made for merchants' profits. The classification of soils is also less elaborate than in more recent settlements and it is possible that the distribution of rates over the various soils is less equal. Whether or not the classification requires revision for this reason must depend upon how far it has resulted in a fair incidence of assessment, and upon this point the Government has no information. From the table given at the end of paragraph 10 of Mr. Cobb's letter read in the Board's Resolution, it would however appear that the system of adding a uniform water-rate to the dry assessment has resulted in the imposition of a comparatively heavy burden on inferior wet lands, an anomaly which would seem to call for re-classification. These are all matters which require the careful scrutiny of an experienced Settlement-officer, and as it has been decided to postpone the revision until 1899, the Government considers that it would be premature now to issue orders in regard to the exact manner in which it should be conducted.

4. With regard to the lands irrigable by the Kurnool-Cuddapah canal, Government agrees with the Board in recognizing the impossibility of locating the commanded area until the special engineering establishment has mapped out the distributary channels and the extent irrigable under each. After this work has been completed, it will be necessary for the Public Works Department to consider the suggestions made in these papers and, as the Board recommends, to report if possible what fraction of the whole commanded area is securely irrigable in seasons of drought and to advise how and where that fraction should be located. When this area has been determined, it would be possible to charge the insurance rate which the Board recommends. The Government is disposed to accept the proposal that it should take the form of a reduction in the allowance on account of vicissitudes of season. It is presumed that the Board does not intend that this insurance rate should be deducted from the water-rate when water is taken.

5. With regard to the transfer of canal-irrigated lands to the permanent head of wet, the Government cannot accept the Board's recommendation that such transfer should not be made except in the case of blocks of not less than ten acres. The objection to the transfer of small isolated plots is that the assessment will probably cost the Special Deputy Collector a great deal of labour, but this is not an objection which should prevail unless it is proved that the rise in revenue will be small in proportion to the extra work. The Government considers, however, that it would be unwise to commence charging these lands with a consolidated wet rate at once. It would be difficult to carry out the proposed change until the resurvey of the district is completed and inexpedient to attempt it until it is definitely decided that no re-classification is called for. These preliminaries are not likely to be settled much before 1899 and it appears therefore preferable to defer making any transfer from dry to wet until the resettlement of the four taluks can be undertaken. For the same reason, the Government accepts the Board's view to defer taking action on the Collector's suggestion that all lands under rain-fed water tanks should be assessed at a consolidated rate.

6. The Government agrees with the Board in deprecating the assessment at wet rates of dry waste commanded by the canal and suited for wet cultivation.

(True Extract.)

C. Gibson.
Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue (Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture).
„ the Public Works Department.
Copy to the Board of Revenue (Land Revenue).
„ „ Superintendent, Madras Survey.

Exd. C. M. Brisson.

80 Copies.

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G.O., No. 18, 18th January 1896.

No 166 I & J 14th Feby: 1896.

Communicated to the Supdg Engineer III Circle for information and guidance.

JANUARY.

Revn 10/2

10/2

DESPATCHED 14-FEB-96

To The Chief Engineer/Secretary in 2 Cs
Supdg Engr 3/circle.
2 spare to Audr

8.2.96

Resettlement of the Kurnool District.

Passing orders on certain proposals of the Board of Revenue regarding the —.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Read—the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue (Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture), No. 28, dated 8th February 1895 :—

Read—the following letter from H. V. COBB, Esq., I.C.S., Deputy Director of Land Records, to the Secretary to the Board of Revenue (Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture), dated Madras, 30th November 1894, No. 244-Bd. :—

I have the honour to submit a note on the re-settlement of the four taluks of Kurnool proper as personally directed by the Commissioner of Revenue Settlement.

2. Owing to a mistaken impression held by the Tahsildars of Nandyal and Sirvel taluks to the effect that the A statements comparing the present occupied area of land under each class and sort of soil with the similar figures obtained at the time of settlement, which were called for by the Board some months ago, were only required for villages due for re-settlement in fasli 1305, I have not been able to make the tables and appendices attached to my note as complete as I should have wished ; but the statistics for the few villages still required will in all probability be received within a few days and the omissions referred to can then be supplied.

3. During the two and-a-half months I was in the Kurnool district I consulted the Divisional officers and Tahsildars of all the taluks concerned and also personally inspected nearly 50 per cent. of the villages coming on for re-settlement in the next fasli. I also repeatedly met M.R.Ry. K. Subbarayadu Garu, the Special Deputy Collector now employed upon the Kurnool-Cuddapah Canal, who supplied me with much valuable information.

4. I have not touched in my note on the question of survey revision. This matter can be discussed more appropriately in March, when a Deputy or Assistant Superintendent of Survey will be engaged in the district in instructing the village karnams in the rudiments of survey. On the completion of this work he will be able to state authoritatively whether the Kurnool karnams, like their Trichinopoly brethren, are sufficiently advanced to bring their respective village maps up to date, a point upon which I will not now hazard an opinion.

5. For the many shortcomings which I fear will be forthcoming in the note, I must ask for the indulgence of the Board on the ground of my inexperience in settlement work.

Memorandum on the re-settlement of Kurnool proper.

Kurnool proper consists of the four taluks of Ramallakot, Nandikotkur, Nandyal and Sirvel. The settlement scheme dealing with these taluks was drawn up in 1863 by Mr. Morris, Deputy Director, and was eventually approved of by the Madras Government in G.O., No. 1409, dated 6th August 1864.

Ramallakot	...	...	...	60
Nandikotkur	...	...	...	61
Nandyal ...	...	...	...	22
		Total	...	143

It was introduced into 143 villages during 1865–66 (*vide* margin) and into the rest of Kurnool proper in the following years—*vide* Board's Proceedings, dated 22nd February 1894, No. 102, paragraph 2. The following are the more important features of the settlement.

2. *Classification of soils.*—The soil classification is noted in the table below—*vide* paragraph 13 of Mr. Master's report:—

Main series.	Sub-divisions (class).		Sort.
Permanently improved		II.	1
Regar clay	Pure	III.	1
			2
			3
			4
	Loamy	IV.	1
			2
			3
	Sandy	V.	1
			2
			3
Red clay	Pure	VI.	1
			2
	Loamy	VII.	1
			2
	Sandy	VIII.	1
			2

and consisted of one sort in class II, two sorts in classes VI, VII and VIII, three sorts in classes IV and V, and four sorts in class III. In more recent settlements all classes are sub-divided into five sorts, a method which gives fairer results in the equalization of rates. Only 4,389 acres were classed under II (i), and out of this extent in fasli 1303, 3,983 acres have been transferred under the orders of Government to other classes.

In other respects the soil classification remains unaltered.

In the merging of soils possessing equal grain values into the same taram the existing standard table was not followed. The subjoined table displays the differences between it and the table adopted for Kurnool proper :—

Class and sort.	Kurnool proper, taram.		Standard scale.*		Taram assessments.		
	First group.	Second group.	First group.	Second group.	Taram.	Kurnool proper, 1st or 2nd group.	Standard scale,* 1st or 2nd group.
						Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
II 1	1	2	1	2	1	3 8 0	5 0 0
III 1	3	4	2	3	2	3 0 0	4 0 0
III 2	5	6	3	4	3	2 8 0	3 8 0
IV 1					4	2 0 0	3 0 0
III 3	7	8	4	5	5	1 8 0	2 8 0
IV 2					6	1 4 0	2 0 0
V 1			5	6	7	1 0 0	1 8 0
VI 1	7	7	5	6	8	0 12 0	1 4 0
VI 2	8	8	6	7	9	0 8 0	1 0 0
VII 1			4	5	10	0 4 0	0 12 0
III 4	9	9	5	6	..	..	..
IV 3			5	6	..	..	..
V 2			6	7	..	..	..
VII 2			5	6	..	..	..
VIII 1			5	6	..	..	..
V 3	10	10	7	8	..	..	..
VIII 2			6	7	..	..	..

* Page 21 of the Settlement Manual.

3. *Determination of grain values*—(*a*) *Standard crops.*—For irrigated crops white paddy was selected. For dry crops white jonna (*Sorghum vulgare*) was taken for the

regar and exceptional soils (classes II, III, IV and V) and arika for the red ferruginous series (classes VI, VII and VIII). As regards the latter it may be noted that taking *all* classes of soils, there was a larger extent of land under korra than under arika cultivation. Mr. Morris, however, was of opinion (paragraph 57 of his report) that the profits from the two grains were much the same and that therefore it was not of much consequence which was selected as the standard. In this view the Director of Settlement concurred (paragraph 14 of his letter, dated 27th October 1863, No. 1259–95).

(*b*) *Outturn.*—The table of grain values drawn up by Mr. Morris is subjoined—*vide* paragraph 59 of his report:—

Serial number.	Soil.	Sort.	White jonna or cholum. First class villages.	White jonna or cholum. Second-class villages.	Arika.	Paddy.
			M.M.	M.M.	M.M.	M.M.
II ..	Permanently improved	1	480	440	..	1,200
III ..	Regar, pure	1	360	320	..	1,000
		2	280	240	..	800
		3	200	180	..	600
		4	120	120	..	400
IV ..	Regar, loamy (massab)	1	280	240	..	1,100
		2	200	180	..	900
		3	120	120	..	600
V ..	Regar sandy (gravelly massab)	1	200	180	..	800
		2	120	120	..	600
		3	80	80	..	400
VI ..	Red clay, pure	1	..	..	320	800
		2	..	..	240	600
VII ..	Red clay, loamy	1	..	..	240	600
		2	..	..	160	450
VIII ..	Red clay, sandy	1	..	..	160	450
		2	..	..	80	300

M.M.—Madras measures.

It may be noted that as regards cholum in the lower sorts, no difference in several cases has been made between villages falling under classes I and II, and as regards arika, no difference at all exists, only one scale having been provided. In commenting upon the table, the Board in its Proceedings, No. 2849, dated 12th May 1864, paragraphs 29 and 30, pointed out that although the outturns calculated both for cholum and arika were lower than those obtaining in other districts, yet "they were the highest for which any evidence was adduced to support."

4. *Commutation rates.*—The following were the commutation rates calculated by Mr. Morris and approved of by Government:—

Cholum, Rs. 105 per garce (3,200 Madras measures).
Arika ,, 60 do. (do.).
Paddy ,, 110 do. (do.).

These figures represent the average prices obtainable during the ryots' selling months for twenty-three years—years such as faslis 1263, 1264, 1265, 1269, 1270 and 1271 in which exceptionally high prices prevailed were not excluded—*vide* paragraph 65 and appendix P of the report.

5. *Vicissitudes of season.*—A deduction of 25 per cent. was allowed for agricultural risks and the unproductive portions of fields (paragraph 77).

6. *Cultivation expenses.*—Mr. Morris' estimate of cultivation expenses will be found in tables Q-1 and Q-2 attached to his report. It may be said here that he set off the value of the straw against the cost of feeding ploughing cattle, and that the rates for dry lands varied from Rs. 5–3–1 in class II (1) to As. 12 in class VIII (2) (groups 1 and 2) and for wet lands from Rs. 15–13–2 to Rs. 2–12–8.

The estimate was approved of by the Board (paragraph 84) with the remark that "they accepted it as a carefully constructed statement without attaching entire credence to its details." The Collector of Kurnool in his letter, No. 315, dated 17th October 1863, paragraph 8, expresses a similar opinion.

7. *Grouping.*—Only two groups were adopted and as has already been shown in the table relating to outturns they apply only to regar soils. Mr. Morris, in making these groups, has relied entirely on the prevalence in individual villages of regar soil over the red ferruginous series and for reasons given in paragraphs 51 and 70 to 75 of his report has left out of consideration the questions of (*a*) proximity to markets and (*b*) facilities of communication which in recent settlements play an important part. The marginally-noted results were thus arrived at. Practically speaking all Sirvel, Nandikotkur and Nandyal (except twenty-one villages to the west) were classed in group I, while Ramallakot, with the exception of thirteen villages in the north-west, represents group II.

Taluk.	Total number of villages.	Number of villages in group I.	Number of villages in group II.
Ramallakot	101	13	88
Nandikotkur	95	95	..
Nandyal	91	70	21
Sirvel	85	85	..
Total ..	372	263	109

8. *Classification of sources of irrigation.*—Nothing of the sort was attempted. The Kurnool-Cuddapah canal was only under construction at the time of Mr. Morris' report, and the small extent of wet cultivation then existing under tanks and other sources was classified as dry, a fixed water-rate of Rs. 4 per acre being added to the rates thus obtained.

9. *Money rates.*—The result of the foregoing processes is as follows—*vide* appendices R 1 and 2, Mr. Morris' report. Deducting from the estimated value of a full crop 25 per cent. for vicissitudes of season and unprofitable areas, and again deducting from the result arrived at the cultivation expenses, Mr. Morris calculated his net value per acre for each class and sort of soil. Of this net value he took 50 per cent. as the Government share, and after adding to the figure thus obtained 4 pies in the rupee (*i.e.*, 1·92 per cent.) for road fund *plus* one anna in the rupee (*i.e.*, 6·25 per cent.) for village-cess, or 8·17 per cent. in all, he obtained the following table of rates :—

Class.	Sort.	First group.			Second group.		
		50 per cent. of the net.	50 per cent. *plus* the cesses.	Mr. Morris' proposed rate.	50 per cent. of the net.	50 per cent. *plus* the cesses.	Mr. Morris' proposed rate.
		RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Permanently improved, II ..	1	3 4 11	3 9 4	3 8 0	2 15 1	3 3 4	3 0 0
Regar, pure, III	1	2 5 8	2 8 10	2 8 0	1 14 4	2 0 10	2 0 0
	2	1 7 0	1 8 11	1 8 0	1 2 6	1 4 0	1 4 0
	3	0 15 5	1 0 8	1 0 0	0 12 1	0 13 1	0 12 0
	4	0 7 10	0 8 6	0 8 0	0 7 10	0 8 6	0 8 0
Regar, loamy, IV	1	1 7 4	1 9 4	1 8 0	1 3 4	1 4 11	1 4 0
	2	0 15 0	1 0 3	1 0 0	0 11 11	0 12 11	0 12 0
	3	0 7 9	0 8 5	0 8 0	0 7 9	0 8 5	0 8 0
Regar, sandy, V	1	0 15 0	1 0 3	1 0 0	0 11 11	0 12 11	0 12 0
	2	0 7 9	0 8 5	0 8 0	0 7 9	0 8 5	0 8 0
	3	0 3 8	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 3 8	0 4 0	0 4 0
Red clay, pure, VI	1	1 0 1	1 1 5	1 0 0	1 0 11	1 1 5	1 0 0
	2	0 11 11	0 12 11	0 12 0	0 11 11	0 12 11	0 12 0
Red clay, loamy, VII ..	1	0 11 11	0 12 11	0 12 0	0 11 11	0 12 11	0 12 0
	2	0 6 11	0 7 6	0 8 0	0 6 11	0 7 6	0 8 0
Red clay, sandy, VIII ..	1	0 6 11	0 7 6	0 8 0	0 6 11	0 7 6	0 8 0
	2	0 3 0	0 3 3	0 4 0	0 3 0	0 3 3	0 4 0

10. In Mr. Morris' report there is a considerable discussion as to whether a consolidated wet assessment should be adopted or a dry assessment *plus* a uniform water-rate of Rs. 4 per acre, and it is for this reason that in paragraphs 3, 4, 6 and 8 of this note reference has been made to a proposed wet standard crop, to wet outturn and wet cultivation expenses. In point of fact, however, unless in the approaching re-settlement it is decided to introduce a consolidated wet assessment in place of the dry assessment *plus* water-rate, which was the system eventually approved of by Government, all references in this memorandum to paddy as a standard crop and to its

commutation rate, as well as to wet cultivation expenses may be eliminated. As a result of the Government decision just referred to, after merging the rates for the several classes, the following table was obtained :—

Number.	Dry rates per acre.	Dry rates *plus* uniform water-rate of Rs. 4	Number.	Dry rates per acre.	Dry rates *plus* uniform water-rate of Rs. 4.
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.		RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
1	3 8 0	7 8 0	6 ...	1 4 0	5 4 0
2	3 0 0	7 0 0	7 ...	1 0 0	5 0 0
3	2 8 0	6 8 0	8 ...	0 12 0	4 12 0
4	2 0 0	6 0 0	9 ...	0 8 0	4 8 0
5	1 8 0	5 8 0	10 ...	0 4 0	4 4 0

Of the above it may be remarked that, as regards dry lands, rates Nos. 1 and 2 have since been almost entirely abolished as already stated in paragragh 2. Excluding these, therefore, from consideration, there are now eight dry rates ranging from Rs. 2–8–0 to 4 annas and eight wet rates ranging from Rs. 6–8–0 to Rs. 4–4–0 in Kurnool proper. The subjoined table affords a comparison in this respect with other districts :—

District.	Wet rates.			Dry rates.		
	Number of rates.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Number of rates.	Maximum.	Minimum.
		RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.		RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Salem	16	10 8 0	1 4 0	12	5 0 0	0 4 0
Coimbatore	9	12 0 0	2 8 0	10	3 8 0	0 4 0
North Arcot	18	8 0 0	2 0 0	10	3 8 0	0 6 0
Anantapur	13	11 0 0	1 0 0	9	2 8 0	0 2 0
Bellary (western taluks)	13	11 0 0	1 0 0	8	2 4 0	0 2 0
Cuddapah	13	10 0 0	2 0 0	14	5 0 0	0 4 0
Kurnool district excluding Kurnool proper	16	12 0 0	2 8 0	15	5 0 0	0 4 0
Kurnool proper	8	6 8 0	4 4 0	8	2 8 0	0 4 0

11. As regards water charge (fasaljasti) for second crop, the Board of Revenue observing that the average assessment for classified wet lands amounted in round figures to six rupees per acre (dry assessment Rs. 1–15–7 *plus* water-rate Rs. 4 = Rs. 5–15–7), proposed a further charge of Rs. 2 to form a consolidated assessment for double-crop land. In this view, however, the Government (paragraph 15 (III), G.O., No. 1409, dated 6th August 1864), did not concur and directed that the same water charge should be made for the second as for the first crop.

12. *Future sources of revenue.*—At the time of settlement, the subjoined areas were left available for occupation :—

Taluk.	Demarcated and classified waste—dry and wet.				Demarcated in large blocks.	Total area—columns 4 and 6.
	As per appendices W 2, 3, 4 and 5 to Mr. Morris' Report.		Adding 11 per cent. to the figures in columns 2 and 3 for excess in survey (in round figures).			
	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Acres.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	ACRES.	RS.	ACRES.	RS.	ACRES.	
Ramallakot	37,017	21,461	41,000	24,000	5,049	46,049
Nandikotkur	56,822	36,667	63,000	40,000	46,508	109,508
Nandyal	12,935	9,168	14,300	10,000	5,136	19,436
Sirvel	11,584	9,223	12,700	10,000	13,312	26,012
Total ..	118,358	76,519	* 131,000	* 84,000	70,005	201,005

* Paragraph 16 of G.O., No. 1409, dated 6th August 1864.
Column 6 taken from appendix A-1 to Mr. Morris' report.

13. *Incidence of taxation.*—The following table shows the estimated acreage of occupied and unoccupied Government lands falling under the several money rates :—

Rate.	Extent.		Remarks.
	Dry.	Wet.	
RS. A. P.	ACRES.	ACRES.	
3 8 0	..	2,918	Figures taken from the statements given in paragraph 52 of Board's Proceedings, No. 2849, dated 12th May 1864.
3 0 0	..	567	
2 8 0	30.571	1,766	
2 0 0	4,357	325	
1 8 0	141,793	3,306	
1 4 0	37,086	850	
1 0 0	153,463	1,704	
0 12 0	71,023	1,038	
0 8 0	181,507	1,159	
0 4 0	55,733	63	
Total ..	675,533	13,696	

Taking the whole occupied dry area of Kurnool proper at the time of the settlement, the average dry assessment was Rs. 1-0-9 per acre.

14. *Financial results.*—The following table* shows the results of the settlement:—

District.	As per revenue accounts.		As per new survey and settlement.		Difference.			
	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.		Assessment.	
	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	PER CENTAGE.	RS.	PER CENTAGE.
Kurnool proper	596,123	7,19,430	663,878	7,27,003	+67,755	11	+7,573	1

* *Vide* Chapter III, page 26 of Mr. Benson's account of the Kurnool district.

But the foregoing figures do not relate to any one individual year, since the introduction of the settlement rates extended over a period of five years from fasli 1275 to fasli 1279 inclusive. A better idea can therefore be formed of the general effects produced by the settlement from the comparative statement given below which gives statistics of occupied area and revenue for faslis 1273, 1279, 1285 and 1303 :—

Taluk.	Demand for fasli 1273.		Demand for fasli 1279.		Demand for fasli 1285.		Demand for fasli 1303.			
							Exclusive of amanath inams.		Inclusive of amanath inams.	
	Area.	Assessment	Area.	Assessment	Area.	Assessment	Area.	Assessment	Area.	Assessment
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.
Ramallakot ..	181,831	1,65,772	200,357	1,66,097	214,827	1,72,138	193,229	1,61,837	219,314	1,81,819
Nandikotkur ..	172,206	1,90,873	173,095	1,98,750	185,228	2,00,107	162,921	1,88,539	172,832	1,98,281
Nandyal ..	131,431	1,94,772	146,626	1,77,962	147,854	1,77,015	134,878	1 69,886	138,977	1,73,441
Sirvel ..	125,860	1,67,461	121,952	1,52,940	117,507	1,49,192	115,072	1,47,206	122,983	1,54,890
Total ..	611,328	7,18,878	642,030	6,95,749	665,416	6,98,452	606,100	6,67,468	654,106	7,08,431

15. In paragraphs 28 to 32 of the printed note prepared in the Board's office in regard to the re-settlement of Trichinopoly, the general question as to the lines upon which re-settlements in the Madras Presidency should proceed is discussed at some length. It will therefore be sufficient to state briefly here that according to the views enunciated by the Government of India and accepted by the Madras Government,

the considerations, with reference to which a modification of existing settlements is permissible, are as follows :—

(1) Increase of cultivated areas.
(2) Rise in prices.
(3) Increase in produce due to improvements effected at Government expense.

The increase arising under the first item is calculated annually under the ryotwari system obtaining in Kurnool and may therefore be left out of account. The considerations referred to in items 2 and 3 are the principal factors to be borne in mind in determining the ratio of increase, if any, in the rates to be adopted in the approaching re-settlement of Kurnool proper. These considerations will be discussed in due course below; but it is first advisable, following the order observed in the preceding paragraphs, to note briefly the agricultural changes which have occurred since Mr. Morris submitted his report.

16. *Agricultural changes, &c., since settlement—(a) Soil classification.*—The subjoined table gives an abstract of the changes that have taken place in regard to the occupied area falling under each class and sort of land in the 143 villages coming on for re-settlement in fasli 1305. Similar figures, talukwar, are given in Appendices A_1 A_2 and A_3 for Ramallakot, Nandikotkur and Sirvel, respectively, and those for Nandyal will be submitted shortly.

Extent and assessment of Government occupied area, dry and wet, in the 143 villages due for resettlement in fasli 1305.

Taram.	Money rate.	Class and sort.		Settlement.		Fasli 1303.		Difference.	
				Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.
1	2	3		4	5	6	7	8	9
			First Group.						
	Rs. A. P.			Acs.	Rs. A. P.	Acs.	Rs. A. P.	Acs.	Rs. A. P.
1	3 8 0	II	1	1,039·18	3,638 8 0	94·28	330 0 0	— 944·90	— 3,308 8 0
3	2 8 0	III	1	11,835·56	29,589 6 0	11,453·36	28,631 1 0	— 382·20	— 958 5 0
5	1 8 0	III	2	44,356·77	66,552 5 0	45,580·23	68,391 6 0	+ 1,223·46	+ 1,839 1 0
		IV	1	5,114·09	7,675 5 0	5,018·88	7,532 1 0	— 95·21	— 143 4 0
		Total ..	..	49,470·86	74,227 10 0	50,599·11	75,923 7 0	+ 1,128·25	+ 1,695 13 0
7	1 0 0	III	3	45,536·43	45,553 5 0	49,955·35	49,976 14 0	+ 4,418·92	+ 4,423 9 0
		IV	2	22,377·68	22,386 5 0	19,735·05	19,741 12 0	— 2,642·63	— 2,644 9 0
		V	1	159·82	159 14 0	171·49	171 7 0	+ 11·67	+ 11 9 0
		VI	1	39·06	39 2 0	44·31	44 7 0	+ 5·25	+ 5 5 0
		Total ..	..	68,112·99	68,138 10 0	69,906·20	69,934 8 0	+ 1,793·21	+ 1,795 14 0
8	0 12 0	VI	2	150·36	112 14 0	177·40	133 5 0	+ 27·04	+ 20 7 0
		VII	1	3,048·43	2,287 14 0	1,899·45	1,424 11 0	— 1,148·98	— 863 3 0
		Total ..	..	3,198·79	2,400 12 0	2,076 85	1,558 0 0	— 1,121·94	— 842 12 0
9	0 8 0	III	4	9,034·20	4,520 14 0	9,431·82	4,718 15 0	+ 397·62	+ 198 1 0
		IV	3	27,390·80	13,703 13 0	21,965·69	10,988 9 0	— 5,425 11	— 2,715 4 0
		V	2	2,461·31	1,231 5 0	2,381·42	1,194 6 0	— 79 89	— 36 15 0
		VII	2	11,106·56	5,557 8 0	7,416·01	3,714 9 0	— 3,690·55	— 1,842 15 0
		VIII	1	256·96	128 11 0	85·98	43 1 0	— 170·98	— 85 10 0
		Total ..	..	50,249·83	25,142 3 0	41,280·92	20,659 8 0	— 8,968·91	— 4,482 11 0
10	0 4 0	V	3	5,763·57	1,441 14 0	3,577·92	895 10 0	— 2,185·65	— 546 4 0
		VIII	2	6,119·85	1,531 13 0	4,903·43	1,228 3 0	— 1,216·42	— 303 10 0
		Total ..	..	11,883·42	2,973 11 0	8,481·35	2,123 13 0	— 3,402·07	— 849 14 0
		Miscellaneous	..	..	..	60·73	111 5 0	+ 60·73	+ 111 5 0
		Grand Total ..	..	195,790·63	2,06,110 12 0	183,952·80	1,99,271 10 0	— 11,837·83	— 6,839 2 0

Extent and assessment of Government occupied area, dry and wet, in the 143 villages due for resettlement in fasli 1305—*cont.*

Taram.	Money rate.	Class and sort.		Settlement.		Fasli 1303.		Difference.	
				Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.
1	2	3		4	5	6	7	8	9
			Second Group.						
	Rs. A. P.			Acs.	Rs. A. P.	Acs.	Rs. A. P.	Acs.	Rs. A. P.
2	3 0 0	II	1	144·81	434 13 0	86·68	260 4 0	— 58·13	— 174 9 0
4	2 0 0	III	1	2,053·32	4,108 12 0	2,003·33	4,008 11 0	— 49·99	— 100 1 0
6	1 4 0	III	2	20,818·95	26,023 6 0	22,395·40	27,994 2 0	+ 1,576·45	+ 1,970 12 0
		IV	1	2,454·40	3,067 14 0	2,741·11	3,428 11 0	+ 286·71	+ 360 13 0
		Total ..	..	23,273·35	29,091 4 0	25,136·51	31,422 13 0	+ 1,863·16	+ 2,331 9 0
8	0 12 0	III	3	22,795·18	17,103 5 0	25,854·31	19,406 9 0	+ 3,059·13	+ 2,303 3 0
		IV	2	6,322·20	4,744 1 0	7,365·43	5,529 12 0	+ 1,043·23	+ 785 11 0
		V	1	162·51	121 14 0	165·65	124 2 0	+ 3·14	+ 2 4 0
		VI	2	154·04	115 9 0	171·22	128 11 0	+ 17·18	+ 13 2 0
		VII	1	701·74	526 4 0	675·70	506 11 0	— 26·04	— 19 9 0
		Total ..	..	30,135·67	22,611 2 0	34,232·31	25,695 13 0	+ 4,096·64	+ 3,084 11 0
9	0 8 0	III	4	3,876·63	1,938 15 0	4,578·57	2,290 1 0	+ 701·94	+ 351 2 0
		IV	3	5,739·88	2,871 14 0	6,691·75	3,348 6 0	+ 951·87	+ 476 8 0
		V	2	1,418·93	709 14 0	1,250·24	625 4 0	— 168·69	— 84 10 0
		VII	2	2,544·50	1,272 15 0	3,620·47	1,811 2 0	+ 1,075·97	+ 538 3 0
		VIII	1	111·78	55 14 0	109·99	55 0 0	— 1·79	— 0 14 0
		Total ..	..	13,691·72	6,849 8 0	16,251·02	8,129 13 0	+ 2,559·30	— 1,280 5 0
10	0 4 0	V	3	1,547·52	386 15 0	1,858·04	464 12 0	+ 310·52	+ 77 13 0
		VIII	2	1,651·45	413 4 0	1,998·42	500 12 0	+ 346·97	+ 87 8 0
		Total ..	..	3,198·97	800 3 0	3,856·46	965 8 0	+ 657·49	+ 165 5 0
		Miscellaneous	..	....	....	145·23	145 1 0	+ 145·23	+ 145 1 0
		Grand Total ..	..	72,497·84	63,895 9 0	81,711·54	70,627 15 0	+ 9,213·70	+ 6,732 6 0
		Total of first and second groups ..	..	268,288·57	2,70,006 5 0	265,664·34	2,69,899 9 0	— 2,624·13	— 106 12 0

It will be observed that while the occupied area of the more highly assessed lands has varied but little, a considerable percentage of lower assessed areas has gone out of cultivation. The change is almost entirely due to the famine of 1876–78 since in two years (faslis 1284 and 1285) after the introduction of the settlement, but prior to the famine, the total extent of occupied area, dry and wet, was larger than the corresponding figure submitted by the Settlement Department as the result of the new survey and settlement. The apprehensions of the Board expressed in paragraphs 86 and 89 of its Proceedings, No. 2849, dated 12th May 1864, that the rates for the poorer classes of soils were excessive cannot therefore fairly be said to be confirmed by the foregoing table even though at first sight such appears to be the case.

Year.	Extent of occupation.	Assessment.
	Acs.	Rs.
As per new survey and settlement.	663,878	7,27,003
Fasli 1284	670,408	7,02,758
,, 1285	665,416	6,98,452
,, 1289 after the famine ..	498,799	5,85,255

(*b*) *Standard crops.*—As considerable changes have occurred since settlement in the extent occupied by individual crops, the following table is inserted which compares the figures adopted by Mr. Morris in the selection of his standard crops and the corresponding averages for the last five faslis :—

Crops.	Extent of land		Average extent		Remarks.
	In fasli 1265. *	Percentage.	For five faslis ending 1303.†	Percentage.	
	Acs.		Acs.		* Appendix N to Mr. Morris' report. † Appendix B to this memorandum.
Cholum (white and yellow)	242,655	57·84	350,075	37·90	
Korra	33,728	8·04	151,340	16·38	
Arika	26,981	6·43	78,212	8·47	
Cotton	51,536	12·29	139,591	15·11	
Indigo	3,707	0·89	33,219	3·60	
Horse-gram	18,066	4·30	25,193	2·73	
Total ..	376,673	89·79	777,630	84·19	
Other crops excluding paddy ..	42,822	10·21	146,095	15·81	
Total dry crops ..	419,495	100·00	923,725	100·00	

The decrease under cholum and the increase under korra and miscellaneous crops are worthy of note, and it is a matter for consideration whether Mr. Master's first inclination (*vide* paragraph 14 of his letter to the Board, No. 1259–95, dated 27th October 1863) to take both korra and arika together as staple crops ought not, strictly speaking, to be adopted now; but the commutation rate of korra is higher than that for arika and, as will appear in subsequent paragraphs, suggested new rates based on the commutation rate of the latter grain give, as it is, a high ratio of increase. For these reasons therefore it will probably be considered best to leave the standard grains unaltered.

(*c*) *Commutation rates.*—The following abstract shows the commutation rates for cholum and arika for three periods of twenty years each. The first line excludes the high prices returned for faslis 1286, 1287, 1288, 1301, 1302 and 1303, all of which were famine or exceptional years. The second line excludes only the first three of the said faslis, *i.e.*, recognized famine years. The third line gives the average struck from the returns of the last twenty years including famine years :—

Vide appendix C.

—	Kurnool district.		Remarks.
	Cholum.	Arika.	
I	$165\frac{3}{16}$	$112\frac{3}{16}$	The figures for white and yellow cholum are not available separately. Mr. Morris took white cholum alone as his standard crop, it then fetching a higher price than yellow cholum.
II	$174\frac{1}{8}$	$117\frac{7}{16}$	
III	$207\frac{14}{16}$	$134\frac{9}{16}$	

In recent settlements it has been usual to exclude from calculation, in arriving at the commutation rates, all years of an exceptional nature. As already pointed out in paragraph 4 of this memorandum, this was not done by Mr. Morris for the reasons advanced by him in paragraph 65 of his report. Taking, however, the figures in the first line of the foregoing table relating to Kurnool proper and comparing them with the rates adopted at settlement (*vide* margin), even then it will be seen that the prices of cholum and arika show a percentage increase at the present time of 57 and 86 respectively. Mr. Morris' commutation rates are based on the average prices prevailing during the ryots' selling months, which were somewhat lower than similar averages struck for the whole year. From the average thus obtained he again made a small deduction, presumably to arrive at a round figure; but he did *not* make a general deduction of 15 per cent. to cover the difference between merchants' and ryots' prices as has usually been done in recent settlements. The following table shows Mr. Morris' calculations and the present commutation rates *minus* 15 per cent. :—

Kurnool proper.

Grain.	Settlement commutation rate.	Average rate for 20 non-famine years.	Increase.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Cholum	105	165	60
Arika	60	112	52

Grain.	Commutation rate calculated at settlement for all months of the year (*vide* statement P. in Mr. Morris' report).	Commutation rate calculated at settlement for selling months only.	Commutation rate adopted at settlement.	Present commutation rate less 15 per cent.	Increase.	Percentage of increase.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Cholum	109	107	105	140	35	33
Arika	65	63	60	95	35	58

The rates shown in column 5 of the foregoing table are the lowest obtainable and have been arrived at, as will now be shown, in the way least advantageous to Government. Mr. Morris' rates were based on an unmutilated average of 23 successive years, taking good and bad alike. The rates in column 5 have been arrived at after *excluding* six exceptional and famine years. Mr. Morris took prices for *white* cholum a grain fetching a far higher price than *yellow* cholum. The rate shown for cholum in column 5 is the average for *white* and *yellow* cholum, separate figures not being available. Mr. Morris, to arrive at the rates in column 4, made a percentage deduction on column 2 of only 4 and 8 for cholum and arika, respectively; but a uniform deduction of 15 per cent. has been made to obtain the rates in column 5.

The subjoined abstract compares the commutation rates in column 5 of the foregoing table with the rates adopted in other settlements :—

District.	Commutation rate of	
	Cholum.	Arika.
	Rs.	Rs.
Nellore	129	64
Cuddapah	139	..
Coimbatore	119	..
Bellary (western taluks)	125	..
Anantapur	135	..
Chingleput	..	89
Kurnool district—		
Pattikonda taluk	125	..
Koilkuntla taluk	139	..
Cumbum and Markapur taluks ..	125	..
Proposed rate of Kurnool proper ..	140	95

17. *Population and famine.*—The following table gives the population of Kurnool proper for the last four censuses. The figures for 1861 are included because, as

Vide appendix D-1.

being the last available, they were constantly referred to by Mr. Morris throughout his report, but as the settlement was not concluded until 1869–70, the population at that time must have approximated to that arrived at in the 1871 census :—

Taluk.	1861.	1871.	1881.	1891.
Ramallakot	86,322	119,747	74,338	100,595
Nandikotkur	75,674	101,866	72,741	88,560
Nandyal	84,398	107,320	78,282	96,292
Sirvel	58,027	71,066	57,197	65,168
Kurnool town	27,849	26,448	20,360	24,376
Total ..	332,270	426,447	302,918	374,991
Percentage of decrease over 1871 ..	..	..	26·62	12·07

The foregoing figures show that the population of Kurnool proper at the last census was still about 12 per cent. less than what it was in 1871, while similar figures worked out for the 143 villages coming on for re-settlement in this fasli give a decrease of about 16 per cent. The reason for this lies in the great famine of 1876 to 1878, the severest and most disastrous on record. From this visitation no district suffered more than Kurnool which was thrown back 25 years in the history of its progress and which even now, after a lapse of 17 years, has not recovered its former condition. For a full analysis of the results of this famine in Kurnool, reference may be made to Chapter IV of Mr. Benson's printed account of the district. It will be sufficient to remark here that during the present century there have been in Kurnool no less than eleven years of drought and distress and that the constant recurrence of years of famine or semi-famine to which this district is so peculiarly liable is a factor which displays itself in each and every table relating to agricultural statistics and which must necessarily affect in the highest degree the disposal of the question as to whether the settlement rates can fairly be raised, and if so, to what extent. The subjoined extract from appendix E gives the area of occupied Government lands in fasli 1285, the year before the famine, in fasli 1289, the year in which the full effects of the famine were felt, and in fasli 1303 :—

Taluk.	Occupied Government area.				
	Fasli 1285.	Fasli 1289.	Fasli 1303.	Difference between columns 4 and 2.	Percentage of column 5 to column 2.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.		
Ramallakot	214,827	136,920	193,229	— 21,598	10
Nandikotkur	185,228	135,700	162,921	— 22,307	12
Nandyal	147,854	122,275	134,878	— 12,976	9
Sirvel	117,507	103,904	115,072	— 2,435	2
Total ..	665,416	498,799	606,100	— 59,316	9
			654,106 (including amanath inams).		

Note.—The area for amanath inams recently transferred to Government assessed lands are excluded in the figures for fasli 1303.

18. From column 6 of the foregoing table it will be seen that the present occupied area of Kurnool proper is still 9 per cent. less than that reached in ante-famine years. In 1886–87 the corresponding figure was 10·38 per cent. Progress towards recovery therefore, though steady, is slow, but it would probably have been more marked had it not been for the intervention of fasli 1301 (1891–92), a year of semi-famine. In this connection attention is invited to appendix H, the figures in which show that during the last five years the area of lands taken up for cultivation has exceeded that of lands relinquished by 17,421 acres. With a population at the last census, still 12 per cent. less than it was in 1871, it is only natural that the extent of

occupied area should show a corresponding decrease. This might not be the case perhaps in a densely populated area, such as Tanjore, where the local demand for food-grains necessitates land being always kept under the plough. Kurnool on the contrary has the lowest population per square mile in the Presidency, and this fact alone is sufficient to account for the large extent of assessed waste still available for cultivation. It is just as impossible to cultivate land without labour as to make bricks without straw. Subjoined is an abstract taken from appendix D_2, comparing the population of Kurnool proper per square mile with other districts, which justifies the foregoing remarks :—

Taluk or district.	Area in square miles.	Land-holders and agricultural labourers, 1891.	Population per square mile, 1891.		Population in Government villages per 1,000 acres of cultivable area.
			Total.	Land-holders and agricultural labourers.	
Ramallakot taluk	846	62,529	148	74	313
Nandikotkur ,, ...	1,322	45,995	67	35	236
Nandyal ,, ...	854	56,291	113	66	354
Sirvel ,, ...	613	37,690	106	61	285
Kurnool proper, Total ..	3,635	202,505	103	56	295
Kurnool district	7,514	462,448	109	62	321
Ganjám ,, .. Agency tracts excluded.	4,837	815,933	325	167	1,019
Vizagapatam ,, .. Agency tracts excluded.	4,619	1,068,221	421	231	1,374
Gódávari ,, .. Agency tracts excluded.	4,796	1,102,608	407	230	858
Kistna ,, ...	8,397	1,064,994	221	127	496
Nellore ,, ...	8,765	739,028	167	84	470
Cuddapah ,, ...	8,722	773,571	146	89	529
Bellary ,, ...	5,975	578,840	151	97	280
Anantapur ,, ...	5,275	413,157	134	78	276
Tanjore ,, ...	3,709	1,318,980	601	356	1,393

19. The uselessness of expecting a large increase of occupied area with so sparse a population may be said to be established by the figures shown in the foregoing abstract. If a further reason, however, is wanted it may be adduced from the following abstract which compares the rent-roll of Kurnool proper as it now is with what it was in fasli 1271 :—

Vide appendices F_1 & F_2.

Fasli.	Particulars.	Ryots paying								
		Below Rs. 10.	Above Rs. 10 and below Rs. 30.	Above Rs. 30 and below Rs. 50.	Above Rs. 50 and below Rs. 100.	Above Rs. 100 and below Rs. 250.	Above Rs. 250 and below Rs. 500.	Above Rs. 500 and below Rs. 1,000	Above Rs. 1,000	Total.
1271	(1) Single pattas	11,968	8,514	2,821	1,940	894	158	22	..	26,317
	(2) Joint pattas									3,175
	(3) Total single and joint pattas.	Information not available.								29,492
	(4) Percentage of single pattas to the total of single pattas.	46	32	11	7	3	1	..	..	100
1303	(1) Single pattas	21,662	8,258	1,822	893	303	22	4	..	32,964
	(2) Joint pattas	9,334	4,653	1,166	665	295	33	4	1	16,151
	(3) Total single and joint pattas.	30,996	12,911	2,988	1,558	598	55	8	1	49,115
	(4) Percentage of single pattas to the total of single pattas.	66	25	5	3	1	..	..	..	100
	(5) Percentage of single and joint pattas to the grand total.	63	27	6	3	1	..	..	..	100

Note.—1271 is the fasli taken by Mr. Morris for appendix G to his report.

It would appear from the foregoing figures that the favorable rates of assessment fixed at settlement, together with the rise in prices, has caused something of the nature of an agricultural revolution, the striking feature of which is the transformation of the quondam labourer into the peasant proprietor. This change has caused a large increase in the rate of agricultural wages, a fact which is regretfully borne testimony to by all the more well-to-do pattadars who do not farm their lands themselves.

In paragraph 36 of his report Mr. Morris notices with dismay the high percentage of pauper pattadars (*i.e.*, those paying Rs. 10 and under) then existing in the district. The Collector in commenting on these remarks says (paragraph 37 of Mr. Morris' report): "To mourn over small holdings is to mourn over the best instincts of man endeavouring to better his condition and become independent." There is much to be said in support of this view, but for all that, the gradual displacement of the wealthier ryots to give room to a host of pauper cultivators living a hand-to-mouth existence is a matter of serious importance in a district such as Kurnool which is never safe from famine and where, in exceptional years, lakhs of rupees may have to be spent in feeding a starving and resourceless population. The more even distribution of wealth evidenced by the increased number of holdings is not an unmixed benefit so long as it is accompanied by the decay of the wealthier and more influential ryots.

20. But although the average Kurnool ryot may perhaps be a poorer man than his congener of the southern districts, he is able in normal years to meet the Government demand without any pressure. It is noticeable that all the Revenue officials unhesitatingly admit that the collection of the land revenue is made with extraordinary facility, and this fact alone goes far to prove the equity from the ryots' point of view of the present settlement rates. The following abstract relating to coercive processes taken from appendix G supports the foregoing remarks, although figures for fasli 1301, a year of great agricultural distress, are included in the average :—

Fasli.	Sale of personal property.		Sale of real property.					
					Purchased by Government.		Purchased by private individuals.	
	Number of defaulters.	Amount of arrears.	Number of defaulters.	Amount of arrears.	Extent (dry and wet).	Assessment.	Extent (dry and wet).	Assessment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Rs.		Rs.	Acs.	Rs.	Acs.	Rs.
1299	31	529	54	793	199	228	290	314
1300	26	787	29	299	583	444	166	136
1301	53	1,325	21	349	96	87	91	83
1302	39	1,026	27	394	60	58	208	195
1303	74	1,287	48	916	64	69	424	356
Total	223	4,954	179	2,751	1,002	886	1,179	1,084
Average	45	991	36	550	200	177	236	217

21. *Fuel and fodder reserves.*—There is one further point calling for notice in connection with the present decrease of occupied area and increase of assessed waste as compared with settlement returns. In 1885 the plan of constituting in each village a village reserve for fuel and fodder purposes found favour with Government, and Kurnool was one of the few districts where the policy was duly carried into effect. Correct talukwar figures as to the exact extent of assessed waste land thus taken up are not at present available, three different areas having been reported at different times to the Collector; but in the following table the figures given are, it is believed, reliable, and to them the corrected returns from Nandyal may be added on receipt :—

Taluk.	Total area of fuel and fodder reserves.	Area of assessed lands included in the fuel and fodder reserves.	Area of assessed waste (dry and wet).	Remarks.
	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	
Ramallakot .. { Sixty villages	21,211	6,125	17,870	Figures adopted from the villagewar statements furnished by the Tahsildars.
Ramallakot .. { Whole taluk	77,068	28,177	79,034	
Nandikotkur .. { Sixty-one villages	29,375	16,593	56,444	
Nandikotkur .. { Whole taluk	54,440	31,035	80,879	
Sirvel .. .. Whole taluk	34,672	12,643	30,109	

There can be no doubt that the inclusion of this large area of assessed waste in fuel and fodder reserves has retarded cultivation to some degree. Tahsildars on being questioned on the subject report that nearly all the sivoijama cultivation in their taluks is of land thus reserved. Similarly village inspection brought to light numerous cases, of which the marginally noted are given as specific instances. In Sunkesula the whole area of 160 acres constituting the fuel and fodder reserve (one survey number excepted) was being cultivated as sivoijama. The same is the case with Nayakallu. In Kottakota the reserve consists of 455 acres, all of which the karnam reports *would* be cultivated if not reserved. Lastly, in Pyalakurti, the assessed waste of which was 650 acres in extent at settlement and is now (fasli 1303) 1,680 acres, there is a reserve of 1,300 acres, all of which is assessed land. These facts are however, well known to the present District-officers, and the District Forest-officer is now engaged in inspecting these reserves and throwing out all areas not required for permanent reservation under Madras Act V of 1882. The Collector has also issued a circular inviting darkhasts for all such lands as are not required by the Forest Department, so that in the course of a few months such hindrance to extension of cultivation as exists from this source will have disappeared.

Sunkesula.	Nayakallu.
Kottakota.	Pyalakurti.

22. *Roads and communications.*—A list of improvements to or of new communications and irrigation works which have been made during the past thirty years has been called for from the Collector, but has not yet been received. For immediate purposes attention is invited to the District Board map submitted with this note which shows clearly the existing state of affairs. There is but little difference between the trunk roads as they now are and as they were in the sixties. On the other hand, a large number of famine roads were opened in 1876 to 1878, most of which are now out of repair. The two most important changes calling for consideration are—

(*a*) the completion of the Kurnool-Cuddapah Canal, and
(*b*) the construction of the Bellary-Kistna State Railway.

The former will be referred to below, and in regard to the latter it need only be pointed out that its opening has been an incalculable benefit to the whole of the district and particularly to the taluks through which it runs. For further information on this subject the last paragraphs of Chapter II of Mr. Benson's History of the district may be advantageously consulted.

23. *General remarks.*—From the foregoing paragraphs it will have been seen that both as regards rise in the price of grain and improvements of communication the Government can justly claim that the existing settlement rates should be raised; but to exercise this right at the prsent time and for the next few years to come would be a questionable policy. The district is naturally a poor and a backward one. It is peculiarly subject to visitation from drought and famine and at the present time is neither equal in population nor in cultivated area to what it was eighteen years ago before the great famine of 1876–78. The question of re-settlement may therefore, it is submitted, be left alone for the present so as to give the district a further period of undisturbed rest and recuperation. If the re-settlement is postponed for another ten

or twelve years, a scheme could then be prepared to embrace the entire district which at present has no less than four * separate settlements obtaining in it. In case, however, these views do not prevail and an immediate revision of settlement is decided upon, the following tables of proposed rates for dry villages, groups 1 and 2 (*i.e.*, villages not commanded by the Kurnool-Cuddapah canal), have been drawn up on much the same principles as those now existing—*vide* appendices R-1 and R-2 to Mr. Morris' report; but the following differences occur in the present calculation. The commutation rates now proposed are Rs. 140 for cholum and Rs. 95 for arika, as compared with Rs. 105 and Rs. 60, the existing rates. Again, the cultivation expenses have been raised by $33\frac{1}{3}$ per cent. in black soils and $66\frac{2}{3}$ per cent. in red soils to correspond pretty closely with the ratio of increase shown in the commutation rates. Lastly, no addition has been made to the rates thus obtained to cover road and village service cesses as was done in obtaining Mr. Morris' rates :—

* Kurnool proper	1864–65
Taluk of Pattikonda	1872–73
„ of Koilkuntla	1874–75
Taluks of Cumbum and Markapur	1877–78

Kurnool Proper.

Non-Canal 1st Group villages.

Class.	Sort.	Crops.	Outturn per acre.	Value per garee of 3,200 Madras measures.	Value of the outturn.	Deduct 25 per cent. on account of agricultural risks.	Remaining gross value.	Deduct expenses for cultivation.	Net value.	Half of the net value.	Proposed rate.	Existing rates.	Koilkuntla rates.	Percentage of increase of column 12 over column 13.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
			M. M.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
III	1	Cholum.	360	140	15 12 0	3 15 0	11 13 0	5 8 5	6 4 7	3 2 3	3 0 0	2 8 0	4 0 0	20
	2		280		12 4 0	3 1 0	9 3 0	5 5 9	3 13 3	1 14 8	2 0 0	1 8 0	3 0 0	33
	3		200		8 12 0	2 3 0	6 9 0	3 15 11	2 9 1	1 4 7	1 4 0	1 0 0	1 12 0	25
	4		120		5 4 0	1 5 0	3 15 0	2 10 0	1 5 0	0 10 6	0 10 0	0 8 0	0 12 0	25
IV	1		280		12 4 0	3 1 0	9 3 0	3 13 3	3 13 9	1 14 11	2 0 0	1 8 0	3 0 0	33
	2		200		8 12 0	2 3 0	6 9 0	3 0 0	2 8 0	1 4 0	1 4 0	1 0 0	1 12 0	25
	3		120		5 4 0	1 5 0	3 15 0	2 10 4	1 4 8	0 10 4	0 10 0	0 8 0	0 12 0	25
V	1		200		8 12 0	2 3 0	6 9 0	3 0 0	2 8 0	1 4 0	1 4 0	1 0 0	1 12 0	25
	2		120		5 4 0	1 5 0	3 15 0	2 10 4	1 4 8	0 10 4	0 10 0	0 8 0	0 12 0	25
	3		190		8 4 0	2 1 0	6 3 0	2 0 3	1 4 8	0 9 9	0 14 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	..
VI	1	Arika.	80	95	3 8 0	0 14 0	2 10 0	0 15 9	2 15 7	1 7 9	*1 4 0	1 0 0	1 12 0	25
	2		320		9 8 0	2 6 0	7 2 0	3 0 2	2 3 4	1 1 8	1 0 0	0 12 0	1 8 0	33
VII	1		240		7 2 0	1 12 6	5 5 6	3 0 2	2 3 4	1 1 8	1 0 0	0 12 0	1 8 0	33
	2		160		4 12 0	1 3 0	3 9 0	2 3 4	1 4 2	0 10 1	0 10 0	0 8 0	0 12 0	25
VIII	1		160		4 12 0	1 3 0	3 9 0	2 3 4	1 4 2	0 10 1	0 10 0	0 8 0	0 12 0	25
	2		80		2 6 0	0 9 6	1 12 6	1 3 2	0 8 6	0 4 3	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	..

* Reduced to Rs. 1-4-0 to agree with the increase under soils III (3), IV (2) and V (1).

Kurnool Proper.

Non-Canal 2nd Group villages.

Class.	Sort.	Crops.	Outturn per acre.	Value per garce. (of 3,200 Madras measures.	Value of the outturn.	Deduct 25 per cent. on account of agricultural risks.	Remaining gross value.	Deduct expenses for cultivation.	Net value.	Half of the net value.	Proposed rate.	Existing rates.	Koilkuntla rates.	Percentage of increase of column 12 over column 13.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
			M. M.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
III	1	Cholam.	320		14 0 0	3 8 0	10 8 0	5 8 5	4 15 7	2 7 10	2 8 0	2 0 0	3 0 0	25
	2		240		10 8 0	2 10 0	7 14 0	4 12 9	3 1 3	1 8 7	1 8 0	1 4 0	2 0 0	20
	3		180		7 14 0	1 15 6	5 14 6	3 13 9	2 0 9	1 0 4	1 0 0	0 12 0	1 4 0	33
	4		120		5 4 0	1 5 0	3 15 0	2 10 4	1 4 8	0 10 4	0 10 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	25
IV	1		240	140	10 8 0	2 10 0	7 14 0	4 10 5	3 3 7	1 9 10	1 8 0	1 4 0	2 0 0	20
	2		180		7 14 0	1 15 6	5 14 6	2 10 4	2 0 5	1 0 2	1 0 0	0 12 0	1 4 0	33
	3		120		5 4 0	1 5 0	3 15 0	2 14 1	1 4 8	0 10 4	0 10 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	25
V	1		180		7 14 0	1 15 6	5 14 6	3 14 1	2 0 5	1 0 2	1 0 0	0 12 0	1 4 0	33
	2		120		5 4 0	1 5 0	3 15 0	2 10 4	1 4 8	0 10 4	0 10 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	25
	3		80		3 8 0	0 14 0	2 10 0	2 0 3	1 4 8	0 10 4	0 10 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	25
VI	1		320		9 8 0	2 6 0	7 2 0	3 15 9	2 15 7	1 7 9	1 4 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	33
	2		240		7 2 0	1 12 6	5 5 6	3 0 2	2 3 4	1 1 8	1 0 0	0 12 0	1 0 0	33
	3		240		7 2 0	1 12 6	5 5 6	3 0 2	2 3 4	1 1 8	1 0 0	0 12 0	1 0 0	33
VII	1	Arika.	240	95	7 2 0	1 12 6	5 5 6	2 3 4	1 4 2	0 10 1	0 10 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	25
	2		160		4 12 0	1 3 0	3 9 0	2 3 4	1 4 2	0 10 1	0 10 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	25
VIII	1		260		4 12 0	1 3 0	3 9 0	2 3 4	1 4 2	0 10 1	0 10 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	25
	2		80		2 6 0	0 9 6	1 12 6	1 3 2	0 8 6	0 4 3	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	..

* Reduced to Rs. 1-4-0 to agree with the increase under soils III (3), IV (2) and V (1).

Abstract of rates—I and II Groups. Non-canal villages.

Existing rates.	Proposed rates.	Percentage of increase.
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
2 8 0	3 0 0	20
2 0 0	2 8 0	25
1 8 0	2 0 0	33
1 4 0	1 8 0	20
1 0 0	1 4 0	25
0 12 0	1 0 0	33
0 8 0	0 10 0	25
0 4 0	0 4 0	..

Leaving out of consideration the village-service and road cesses which will have to be added to the new rates, the average increase of 26 per cent. (*vide* Grand total of column 7 in the statement given below) in assessment is admittedly a high one. On the other hand, the new rates compare very favorably with those imposed upon the Cuddapah district and the Koilkuntla taluk of Kurnool nineteen years ago. Moreover, they are probably the lowest obtainable, according to the existing rules of the Madras Settlement Department, from the data which the district now affords. The following tables show the financial results which would be obtained from the introduction of the foregoing rates :—

(1) Into the 143 villages coming on at once for re-settlement, and
(2) Into the taluks of Ramallakot, Nandikotkur and Sirvel.

Similar results for Nandyal will follow.

(1).—143 *Villages.*

Rate of existing assessment.	Government extent occupied, dry and wet, fasli 1303.	Dry assessment at existing rates. (*Vide* para. 10 *supra.*)	Proposed rate.	Assessment on extent in column 2 at proposed rate.	Excess calculated at increase in the rates between columns 4 and 1.	Percentage of increase.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		First Group.				
Rs. A. P.	Acs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs.	
3 8 0	94	330	..	330	..	..
2 8 0	11,454	28,631	3 0 0	34,362	5,727	20
2 0 0	50,599	75,923	2 0 0	1,01,198	25,300	33
1 8 0	69,906	69,934	1 4 0	87,382	17,476	25
1 0 0	2,077	1,558	1 0 0	2,077	519	33
0 12 0	41,281	20,660	0 10 0	25,801	5,160	25
0 8 0	8,481	2,124	0 4 0	2,124	..	..
0 4 0	61	111	..	111	..	..
Mis. rates ..	183,953	199,271	..	253,385	54,182	27·21
Total ..						
		Second Group.				
3 0 0	87	260	..	260	..	..
2 0 0	2,003	4,009	2 8 0	5,007	1,001	25
1 4 0	25,137	31,423	1 8 0	37,705	6,284	20
0 12 0	34,232	25,696	1 0 0	34,232	8,558	33
0 8 0	16,251	8,130	0 10 0	10,157	2,031	25
0 4 0	3,856	965	0 4 0	965	..	..
Mis. rates ..	145	145	..	145	..	..
Total ..	81,711	70,628	..	88,471	17,874	25·36
Grand Total ..	265,664	2,69,899	..	3,41,856	72,056	26·72

(2-*a*).—*Ramallakot and Nandikotkur Taluks.*

Rate of existing assessment.	Government extent occupied, dry and wet, fasli 1303.	Dry assessment at existing rates. (*Vide* para 10 *supra*.)	Proposed rate.	Assessment on extent in column 2 at proposed rate.	Excess calculated at increase in the rates between columns 4 and 1.	Percentage of increase.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			First Group.			
Rs. A. P.	Acs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs.	
3 8 0	139	492	..	492	..	..
2 8 0	11,969	29,914	3 0 0	35,907	5,984	20
1 8 0	61,090	91,666	2 0 0	1,22,180	30,545	33
1 0 0	82,103	82,132	1 4 0	1,02,629	20,526	25
0 12 0	2,264	1,698	1 0 0	2,264	566	33
0 8 0	50,005	25,028	0 10 0	31,253	6,251	25
0 4 0	12,633	3,163	0 4 0	3,158	..	..
Mis. rates ..	44	75	..	75	..	..
Total ..	2,20,247	2,34,168	..	2,97,958	63,872	27·24
			Second Group.			
3 0 0	175	523	..	523	..	..
2 0 0	3,277	6,557	2 8 0	8,192	1,638	25
1 4 0	33,358	41,696	1 8 0	50,037	8,339	20
1 0 0	267	266	1 4 0	334	67	25
0 12 0	59,890	44,949	1 0 0	59,890	14,972	33
0 8 0	52,800	26,412	0 10 0	33,000	6,600	25
0 4 0	20,576	5,154	0 4 0	5,144	..	..
Mis. rates ..	259	219	..	219	..	..
Total ..	1,70,602	1,25,776	..	1,57,339	31,616	25·18
Grand Total ..	3,90,849	3,59,944	..	4,55,297	95,488	26·55

(2-*b*).—*Sirvel Taluk.*

Rate of existing assessment.	Government extent occupied dry and wet, fasli 1303.	Dry assessment at existing rates.	Proposed rate.	Assessment on extent in column 2 at proposed rate.	Excess calculated at increase in the rates between columns 4 and 1.	Percentage of increase.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			1st Group.			
Rs. A. P.	Acs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs.	
3 8 0	107	376	..	376	..	..
2 8 0	8,825	22,058	3 0 0	26,475	4,412	20
1 8 0	49,278	73,956	2 0 0	98,556	24,639	33
1 0 0	37,262	37,281	1 4 0	46,577	9,315	25
0 12 0	2,080	1,562	1 0 0	2,080	520	33
0 8 0	19,303	9,659	0 10 0	12,064	2,413	25
0 4 0	5,219	1,306	0 4 0	1,305	..	..
Mis. rates ..	202	262	..	262	..	..
Total ..	1,22,276	1,46,460	..	1,87,695	41,299	28·19
Chintalacheruvu village transferred from Proddatur and settled in fasli 1284 has been excluded.	704	887	..	..	..	

Note.—The areas falling under the heading of miscellaneous rates are small blocks of land taken from porambokes and unsurveyed areas which have been occupied for cultivation and assessed by Divisional or Jamabandi officers at rates not corresponding with any of those fixed at settlement.

Column 3 includes 8·17 per cent. for road and village service cesses.

24. *Kurnool-Caddapah Canal.*—In paragraph 15 of this memorandum it was pointed out that rates might be raised at re-settlement in consideration of the increase, if any, observed in produce consequent upon improvements effected at Government expense. This question is one calling for serious consideration in connection with the construction of the Kurnool-Cuddapah Canal referred to above.

The following short account of the canal may perhaps be of use.

25. *History of the canal.*—The construction of the canal was sanctioned in 1860. The work was to be carried out by a private company—the Madras Irrigation Canal Company (Limited)—subject to the supervision and control of the Madras Government, which guaranteed interest at 5 per cent. on a capital outlay of £1,000,000. The canal was practically completed in 1871. It takes its water from the Tungabudra by means of an anikat at Sunkesula, in the Ramallakot taluk of the Kurnool district, and runs for a total distance of about 190 miles to Cuddapah through the marginally-noted taluks of the Kurnool and Cuddapah districts. From the outset the project was doomed to failure. The work was hurriedly and inadvisedly commenced, the alignment was faulty, and the outlay profusely extravagant. There was unceasing friction between the Government Revenue officers and the officers of the Company, while the ryots, through whose lands the canal was made to pass, declined to use the water. The result was the bankruptcy of the Company and on the 1st July 1881, at the total cost of £3,018,000, including direct payments and claims surrendered, the Government bought the canal and assumed charge of the works. The subjoined tables show talukwar (1) the extent of land said, in 1881, to be commanded by the canal in the Kurnool district, and (2) the area irrigated and revenue derived for a series of years :—

District.	Taluk.	No. of miles.
Kurnool ..	Ramallakot	25
	Nandikotkur	65
	Nandyal	23
	Sirvel	13
	Koilkuntla	
Cuddapah ..	Jammalamadugu ..	
	Proddatur	65
	Cuddapah	
	Total ..	191

Taluk.	Arable area commanded.	Area for which distributaries are provided.
	Acs.	Acs.
Ramallakot	2,946	2,607
Nandikotkur	102,141	64,487
Nandyal	58,602	49,550
Koilkuntla	62,632	26,824
Sirvel	57,885	3,503
Total ..	284,206	146,971

Year.	Kurnool.		Cuddapah.		Total.	
	Area irrigated.	Demand.	Area irrigated.	Demand.	Area irrigated.	Demand.
	Acs.	Rs.	Acs.	Rs.	Acs.	Rs.
1863–64 (*a*)	18	73	..	..	18	73
1875–76 (*b*)	8,814	32,897	5,949	24,690	14,763	57,587
1876–77 (*c*)	75,105	1,87,590	15,180	59,844	90,285	2,47,434
1877–78 (*c*)	35,099	96,119	15,819	57,124	50,918	1,53,243
1878–79	8,352	38,056	10,009	51,445	18,361	89,501
1881–82 (*d*)	11,921	36,225	12,763	41,211	24,684	77,436
1882–83	5,463	17,107	12,371	42,148	17,834	59,255
1883–84	5,271	19,896	14,404	48,050	19,675	67,946
1884–85	12,138	37,664	13,513	43,651	25,651	81,315
1885–86	7,168	25,394	14,404	46,270	21,572	71,664
1886–87	8,721	27,898	12,235	40,342	20,956	68,240
1887–88	10,053	31,368	11,874	38,618	21,927	69,986
1888–89	23,817	54,762	11,182	35,790	34,999	90,552
1889–90	10,070	36,760	11,781	39,041	21,851	75,801
1890–91	11,213	40,821	13,635	44,417	24,848	85,238
1891–92 (*c*)	56,858	96,636	16,559	51,517	73,417	1,48,153
1892–93	14,556	46,626	16,210	52,901	30,766	99,527
1893–94	15,395	57,018	16,029	51,408	31,424	1,08,426

(*a*) First year in which revenue was obtained. (*b*) Ante-famine year.
(*c*) Famine or exceptional years. (*d*) Year of assumption of management by Government.

Year.	Expenses of maintenance.	Revenue.
	Rs.	Rs.
1889-90	1,24,429	75,801
1890-91	1,55,500	85,238
1891-92	1,27,729	1,48,153
1892-93	1,62,360	99,527
1893-94	1,36,958	1,08,426
Total ..	7,06,976	5,17,145

Loss for last five years, Rs. 1,89,831.
Average „ 37,966.

26. From a comparison of the marginally-noted figures, it will be seen that for the past five years the canal has been working at an average annual loss of Rs. 37,966.

27. In September 1890, the Government placed M.R.Ry. K. Subbarayadu Garu on Special duty to discover the reasons for the unpopularity and ill-success of the canal. As a result of the report drawn up by this officer on the subject in June 1891, the Government was pleased to direct that various concessions should be made to cultivators requiring water. M.R.Ry. K. Subbarayadu Garu has since February 1894 been again placed on special duty for a period of two years in connection with the canal, and is endeavouring to overcome the prevalent distaste for the use of canal irrigation. It seems possible that this officer's efforts will eventually result in a more general and systematic use of canal water for wet cultivation, and corresponding increase of canal revenue ; but for many years past it has been clearly recognized that the canal could never be expected to become a profitable concern, and that its real use is as a famine-preventive work of the first order. So far back as 1879, the Hon'ble Mr. Crole, then Acting Collector of Kurnool, in a letter printed with Board's Proceedings, No. 1370, dated 21st May 1879, wrote as follows about the canal :—

"When there are no attractions to do so it is not in reason to be expected that the ryot will forsake the traditions of his forefathers, convert his stock, change his modes of cultivation, transform his land, import labor, and go to great inconvenience and expense, merely to pour money into the coffers of a company whose officers seize the slightest pretext of irregularity in his mode of taking water to throw him into jail.

"Supposing that the ryots were as eager for as they are averse to wet cultivation, the labor required to raise paddy is so infinitely in excess of that required to raise the nutritious cholum and remunerative cotton crops, which the soil yields with little effort, that any sudden conversion of large tracts from dry to wet was, in the nature of things, impossible within the present generation. The required population does not exist, and the importation of the necessary labor, even if it existed, presupposes an amount of capital and enterprise which the ryots do not possess."

These remarks are as true now as then, and may well be borne in mind in considering on what lines the re-settlement of "canal" villages should be conducted.

For further information in regard to the canal and the causes for its failure, the following State papers may be consulted—

(1) Paragraph 8 of Mr. Lister's report printed with Board's Proceedings, No. 1370, dated 21st May 1879.
(2) Paragraph 3 of Committee's report printed with Board's Proceedings, No. 896, dated 27th March 1882.
(3) Paragraph 80 of monograph about the canal by the Chief Engineer for Irrigation, dated May 1882.
(4) Paragraph 5 of the Special Deputy Collector's report printed with Board's Proceedings, No. 204, dated 25th May 1893.
(5) Chapter 6 of Mr. Benson's report on the Kurnool district (Government Press, 1889).
(6) Chapter 4, section 2 of the Kurnool District Manual.

28. *Re-settlement of canal villages.*—There are altogether 192 villages containing lands commanded by the canal ; of these 132 belong to the Kurnool district and 57 of the latter, according to the marginally-given figures, come on for re-settlement in fasli 1305. The existing scale of water charges is given below :—

Ramallakot	9
Nandikotkur	36
Nandyal	12

No.	Description of crop.	Irrigation by Flow. Rs. A. P.	Irrigation by Lift. Rs. A. P.
1.	Single wet crop per acre irrigated	4 0 0	3 0 0
2.	Second wet crop on irrigated land	3 0 0	2 4 0
3.	If compounded for two crops for a term of not less than five years	6 0 0	4 8 0
4.	Sugarcane, betel-gardens and other garden produce remaining on the ground for the time of two crops	6 0 0	4 8 0
5.	Single dry crop	1 0 0	0 12 0
6.	Second dry crop on irrigated land (if not compounded)	1 0 0	0 12 0
7.	Dry crop on land for which irrigation has never been supplied, or if supplied, discontinued ..	1 0 0	0 12 0
8.	Garden crops (class 2 of Madras Irrigation Canal Company's Rules)	3 0 0	2 4 0
9.	Mundla (tailed or coarse) paddy	2 0 0	1 8 0

It may be observed that although these rates are very much lower than the scale * prescribed by the Company in 1877, and although block and cowle rules have also been introduced of a specially advantageous nature (G.O., dated 7th August 1890, No. 421 I., and G.O., dated 6th June 1892, No. 448 I., Public Works), yet there has ensued no corresponding demand for water and the canal revenue, except in famine years or years of distress, remains stationary. But although in normal years there is but little demand for water from the canal, yet when the rains fail and famine is imminent, the ryots are fully alive to the advantages which its vicinity places at their disposal, and in 1877 crops covering no less than 90,285 acres were saved, by use of canal irrigation, from total loss. Again, in 1891-92, 73,417 acres were similarly benefited. It is clear therefore, that canal villages, or more correctly speaking the irrigable areas in canal villages, are in a greatly superior position to those situated beyond the reach of canal water. Not only are the pattadars of the former certain of their crop from year to year, whether seasonable rain falls or not, but, in years of drought or famine, they have the further advantage of selling their produce at the exceptionally high prices which then prevail in the market. To ryots, therefore, holding canal-commanded lands a year of famine is a blessing instead of a misfortune. This paradoxical state of affairs has not escaped the notice of Government, and it has long been felt that when an opportunity occurred, such as the expiration of the present settlement, steps ought to be taken to secure to the public revenue some portion of the profit which, thanks to the construction and maintenance of the canal, the pattadars concerned thus enjoy. How this object can best be effected is what has now to be determined. There are two methods which obviously suggest themselves. The first is to compulsorily transfer from dry to wet some or all of the lands enjoying canal irrigation. The other, to use the technical language of the department, is to put all commanded areas into a separate *group*, paying higher rates of assessment than similar non-irrigable areas. Both these expedients have already received some consideration. The first has been taken up by the Board and dealt with in the marginally-noted Board's Proceedings, and according to the latest instructions lists of the following classes of land have been ordered to be prepared for ultimate transfer from dry to wet.

* Company's rates fixed in 1877.	Rate per acre Flow. Rs.	Lift. Rs.
Sugar, betel, cocoanuts, saffron, plantain and other fruit trees	12	8
Rice field sown	6	4
Rice on bedded and bounded fields — First year ..	3	2
Rice on bedded and bounded fields — Second do. ..	4	2⅔
Rice on bedded and bounded fields — Third do. ..	5	3⅓
Rice on bedded and bounded fields — Subsequent years ..	6	4
Garden ragi, onions, chillies, sweet potatoes tabacco, maize, garden korra, indigo and brinjals	4	2⅔
Cholum, field ragi, field korra, field tobacco, field chillies, cotton, grain, and oil-seeds	2	1⅓
Series of crops	6	4
First-class crop irrigated partly — per month	1½	1
Second do. do. do. — per month	1	⅔
Irrigation after 1st January — per month	1	⅔

Board's Proceedings, No. 224, dated 4th June 1894.
Board's Proceedings, No. 354, dated 31st August 1894.
Board's Proceedings, No. 436, dated 15th October 1894.

(1) All occupied lands which have been cultivated with wet or garden crops for three out of the past five years.

(2) All waste cultivable lands commanded by the canal.

The second policy is for all practical purposes the one the adoption of which is suggested by Government in its order 11th October 1894, No. 3943, Revenue Department, in which the idea of putting an extra eight-annas "insurance" rate on each acre of commanded land is mooted. Reverting to the Board's Resolutions, just referred to, the policy of classing as wet all cultivable waste commanded by the canal is unusual, and does not commend itself to either the Canal Special Deputy Collector or the Collector of Kurnool. The former points out in his letter No. 3214, dated 26th September 1894, paragraph 6, that its adoption will extinguish for many years to come even the chance of any of the area concerned being taken up for cultivation. It is submitted that "*Festina lente*" should be the maxim employed in regard to canal matters and if by other and less unusual methods, such as placing the villages concerned in a separate group, the annual income derived from the canal can be raised so as to equalise the annual expenditure, further extension of revenue due to ryots voluntarily changing dry into wet cultivation can well be waited for, as the result of the efforts of the Special Deputy Collector now working with that object in view. Turning now to the question of imposing a special "insurance" rate on all canal-commanded areas, it may be said at once that some such plan is clearly desirable. There are, however, several initial difficulties to be surmounted. For it is impossible to declare at the present time what are canal-commanded lands and what are not. A perusal of the marginally-noted references shows that the estimated area of commanded lands has greatly varied. Since the canal was first opened the anikat at Sunkesula has been lowered, and this fact probably explains the difference just referred to. But, however this may be, it is now an impossibility to state off-hand in respect to any village what lands are commanded and what are not. Irrigation channels no which, together with the question of level, the irrigability of the land depends may be put into three classes—

Paragraph 79 monograph on canal dated May 1882 (196,227 acres).

Paragraph 6 of Note by Chief Engineer for Irrigation printed with Board's Proceedings, dated 6th June 1890, No. 63 (160,000 acres).

(*a*) those included in the general scheme of the canal and traced on the existing canal maps but never actually made;

(*b*) those made but no longer in existence;

(*c*) those still in existence.

An inspection of the typical canal-village of Pratakota by Mr. Pereira, the Executive Engineer of Kurnool, and his subordinates in September last showed that existing maps did not even indicate correctly class (*c*), and a perusal of his letter* dated 3rd October 1894, No. 2175, to the Superintending Engineer proves fairly conclusively that fresh maps will be required before the irrigable area in any village can be satisfactorily determined. The want of these maps was felt years ago by the Chief Engineer for Irrigation, who ordered their preparation as will be seen from a reference to the marginally-noted correspondence.

* *Vide* appendix N.

(1) Paragraph 27 of enclosure to Mr. Walch's letter printed with G.O., dated 6th October 1882, No. 784 I., Public Works.

(2) Paragraph 14 of note by Chief Engineer for Irrigation printed with G.O., dated 26th February 1883, No. 184 I., Public Works.

Particular attention is invited to paragraphs 5 and 6 of Mr. Pereira's letter about Pratakota referred to above, in which he points out the need of a special establishment to undertake the work. This letter was referred by the Board to the Superintendent of Survey for remarks, who was of opinion that the village karnams would be able to demarcate the channels for their respective villages in the village maps. But the training of the Kurnool karnams in survey does not commence until February 1895 and succeeding months, and even when it is over, the karnams will be able to measure up and map in only the existing channels, which will not indicate even approximately the true extent of commanded lands. Moreover, there are other grounds which complicate matters and make the determination of the irrigable area still more a matter calling for professional agency; for it goes without saying that the "insurance" rate must not be imposed on lands to which in exceptional years water cannot be taken, and the crops "insured" from failure. Now in 1877, the worst

famine year ever known, 90,000 acres in round figures were with immense difficulty supplied with water. Can therefore even the lowest estimate of irrigable area, viz., 160,000 acres referred to above, be accepted as representing the true canal-commanded area now required for settlement purposes? It is conceivable that 160,000 acres might be irrigated in a year of normal rainfall if all the channels were in order and ryots commenced to take water in July. But in point of fact in famine years the quantity of water available is greatly below the average supply, the channels, as has been shown above, do not in many cases exist and have to be dug, while the ryots delay taking water until the very latest possible date, *i.e.*, November or early December, when they know there is no other chance of saving their crops. For all practical purposes therefore, it is submitted that the extravagant estimates quoted above of the irrigable area of the canal may be dismissed from consideration, and for determining what lands may bear the proposed "insurance" rate, the areas actually irrigated in 1877 and 1891, so far as records are available, may be taken as a working basis. But even with their assistance, when the interests of so many villages extending over 190 miles have to be weighed one against the other, the proper apportionment of commanded area to each village will be a matter of nice professional delicacy. It is clearly not work for a reddi and a karnam. Then again, the question is still further complicated by the fact that it is proposed to transfer once for all certain areas from dry to wet. Now there is a great difference between the quantity of water required for wet cultivation and that supplied for "flooding" dry crops. In 1877 and 1891 the great bulk of the land irrigated only received "floodings," and had it been under wet instead of dry cultivation the water-supply would have proved inadequate and much of the crops would probably have been lost. In a demi-official letter dated 28th October 1894 from the Executive Engineer, Kurnool, to the Deputy Director, Land Records the former says "the largest area which can be irrigated by the canal as it exists is perhaps 60,000 acres or with great care in distribution perhaps 80,000 acres. It must be remembered that there is a vast difference between 'floodings' for dry crops and actual irrigation." The villagewar apportionment of irrigable area is thus rendered still more difficult. Perhaps the simplest course to pursue will be to utilise the services of the Special Deputy Collector now employed upon the canal and give him as an assistant an intelligent Public Works Department Overseer. The two could then inspect villages together and the results of their selection of irrigable areas be submitted to the Executive Engineer and the Collector for approval. The increased rates determined upon might eventually be introduced by the Special Deputy Collector over the approved areas. It is possible that the Government in suggesting an "insurance" charge did not propose to have any such elaborate enquiry in regard to irrigable areas made as that sketched in the foregoing paragraphs, but it must be pointed out that with an average rate of Rs. 1–0–9 assessment per acre in the district, the addition of 8 annas "insurance" rate amounts to a 50 per cent. increase which cannot be imposed without care and discrimination. This leads to the further question as to whether it would not be more in accordance with the principles of settlement to vary the "insurance" rate proportionately to the assessment on the soil. Land assessed at, say Rs. 2, can presumably bear an increase of 8 annas better than land assessed at 4 annas. With this object in view a set of proposed rates for canal-commanded areas has been worked out and is given below. The rates are arrived at by adopting the same figures as those used in obtaining the rates for non-canal areas (*vide* paragraph 23), but with this exception that instead of a 25 per cent. deduction being made for vicissitudes of season only 10 per cent. has been entered in column 7. This leads, in the case of better soils, to a larger increase than 8 annas, the amount suggested by Government, and in the case of inferior soils to an increase of less than 8 annas. The rates will therefore be fairer in their incidence than they would otherwise be, and they have, further, been obtained by a method more conformable with settlement principles than if a uniform eight-anna increase were made. A comparison of the proposed new rates with those obtained by the last-mentioned plan is made in the subjoined tables:—

Kurnool proper.

Canal villages.

Class.	Sort.	Crops.	Outturn per acre.	Value per garce of 3,200 Madras measures.	Value of the outturn.	Deduct 10 per cent. on account of agricultural risks.	Remaining gross value.	Deduct expenses for cultivation.	Net value.	Half of the net value.	Proposed rate.	Proposed rates for non-canal villages (first and second group) *plus* 8 annas "insurance" fee.	Existing rates (first and second group).	Koilkunda rates (first and second group).	Percentage of increase of column 12 over column 14.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
			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.	
III	1	Cholam.	360	140	15 12 0	1 9 2	14 2 10	5 8 5	8 10 5	4 5 2	4 0 0	3 8 0	2 8 0	4 0 0	60 / 100 } 78
	2		280		12 4 0	1 3 7	11 0 5	5 5 9	5 10 8	2 13 4	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 0 0	3 0 0	66 / 100 } 82
	3		200		8 12 0	0 14 0	7 14 0	3 15 11	3 14 1	1 15 0	1 12 0	1 12 0	1 0 0	1 12 0	75
	4		120		5 4 0	0 8 5	4 11 7	2 10 0	2 1 7	1 0 9	1 0 0	1 2 0	0 8 0	0 12 0	100
IV	1		280		12 4 0	1 3 7	11 0 5	5 5 3	5 11 2	2 13 9	2 8 0	2 8 0	1 4 0	3 0 0	66 / 100 } 82
	2		200		8 12 0	0 14 0	7 14 0	4 1 0	3 13 0	1 14 6	1 12 0	1 12 0	1 0 0	1 12 0	75
	3		120		5 4 0	0 8 5	4 11 7	2 10 4	2 1 3	1 0 7	1 0 0	1 2 0	0 8 0	0 12 0	100
V	1		280		12 4 0	1 3 7	11 0 5	5 5 3	5 11 2	2 13 9	2 8 0	2 8 0	1 4 0	3 0 0	66 / 100 } 82
	2		200		8 12 0	0 14 0	7 14 0	4 1 0	3 13 0	1 14 6	1 12 0	1 12 0	1 0 0	1 12 0	75
	3		120		5 4 0	0 8 5	4 11 7	2 10 4	2 1 3	1 0 7	1 0 0	1 2 0	0 8 0	0 12 0	100
VI	1		320		9 8 0	0 15 2	8 8 10	4 2 5	4 6 5	2 3 2	*1 12 0	1 12 0	1 0 0	1 12 0	75
	2		240		7 2 0	0 11 5	6 6 7	3 2 2	3 4 5	1 10 2	1 8 0	1 8 0	0 12 0	1 8 0	100
VII	1	Arika.	240	95	7 2 0	0 11 5	6 6 7	3 2 2	3 4 5	1 10 2	1 8 0	1 8 0	0 12 0	1 8 0	100
	2		160		4 12 0	0 7 7	4 4 5	2 4 10	1 15 7	0 15 10	1 0 0	1 2 0	0 8 0	0 12 0	100
VIII	1		160		4 12 0	0 7 7	4 4 5	2 4 10	1 15 7	0 15 10	1 0 0	1 2 0	0 8 0	0 12 0	100
	2		80		2 6 0	0 3 10	2 2 2	1 4 0	0 14 2	0 7 1	0 8 0	0 12 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	100
														Average	89·1

* Reduced to Rs. 1-12-0 to agree with the increase under soil III 3, IV 2, and V 1.

Abstract of rates.

Existing rates. (First and second group).		Proposed rates.	Proposed rates for non-canal villages (first and second group) *plus* "insurance" fee of 8 annas.	Percentage of increase of column 2 over column 1.
Rs.	A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
2	8 0 }	4 0 0	3 8 0	60 / 100 } 78
2	0 0 }		3 0 0	
1	8 0 }	2 8 0	2 8 0	66 / 100 } 82
1	4 0 }		2 0 0	
1	12 0	1 12 0	1 12 0	75
1	8 0	1 8 0	1 8 0	100
1	0 0	1 0 0	1 2 0	100
0	12 0	0 8 0	0 12 0	100
0	8 0			
0	4 0			

All commanded areas, irrespective of the villages to which they belong, may, it is submitted, be classed in the first group, and on this assumption rates have not been drawn up for canal-commanded lands belonging to the second group of villages.

29. For the reasons already given it is clear that until the actual extent of canal-commanded area has been approximately arrived at, it is impossible to prepare a table of the financial results which might be expected on the introduction of the foregoing rates. Taking, however, 90,000 acres as the maximum irrigable area, and 8 annas per acre as the average increase, the Government would thus obtain a further sum of Rs. 45,000 per annum, which could be credited to canal revenue.

As remarked in paragraph 26, the average deficit, excluding interest on capital outlay for the past five years, has amounted to Rs. 38,000, so that it may be confidently anticipated that if the proposals sketched above are adopted the canal will cease to be in ordinary years a burden on the public purse.

30. *Existing Miscellaneous rates.*—In examining and totalling the A form statements received from the taluks of Ramallakot and Nandikotkur it has come to notice (*vide* appendix L) that since the introduction of settlement some 340 acres in round figures of Government land have been assessed by Divisional or Jamabandi officers at rates which either do not occur in the table of merged rates to be found in paragraph 2 of this note, or if they do occur are not the appropriate rates for the class and sort of soil thus assessed or for the group concerned. The rate of assessment for such areas as well as for the 400 acres (*vide* paragraph 2) still left under the old rates of Rs. 3-8-0 and Rs. 3 may, it is submitted, in the forthcoming revision of settlement be left to the discretion of the officer introducing the new rates, provided that no rate not found in the table of revised rates be permitted to continue.

LIST OF APPENDICES.

A$_1$.—Statement comparing the area under each class and sort of soil at the time of settlement and in fasli 1303 in Ramallakot taluk.

A$_2$.—Statement comparing the area under each class and sort of soil at the time of settlement and in fasli 1303 in Nandikotkur taluk.

A$_3$.—Statement comparing the area under each class or sort of soil at the time of settlement and in fasli 1302 in Sirvel taluk.

B.—Statement comparing the extent under different crops in fasli 1265 with the average extent for faslis 1299 to 1303.

C.—Statement showing the price per garce (3,200 Madras Measures) of cholum and arika in the whole Kurnool district for faslis 1278 to 1303.

D$_1$.—Statement showing talukwar the population of Kurnool proper at the last four censuses.

D$_2$.—Statement comparing the population per square mile and per 1,000 acres of arable area, total and agricultural, of Kurnool proper at the census of 1891 with other districts.

E.—Statement comparing the talukwar Land Revenue demand of the four taluks of Kurnool proper for faslis 1285 and 1303.

F$_1$.—Statement showing the rent-roll of fasli 1303 with percentage of holdings in Kurnool proper.

F$_2$.—Statement comparing the rent-roll of faslis 1271 and 1303 giving the percentage of holdings.

G.—Statement of coercive processes in Kurnool proper for faslis 1299 to 1303.

H.—Talukwar statement of dry and wet lands relinquished, &c., and of lands taken up for cultivation in Kurnool proper during the last five faslis.

I.—Talukwar statement showing current fallows (including waste remitted under dry and wet) in Kurnool proper in faslis 1274, 1276 to 1280 and 1300 to 1303.

J.—Talukwar statement comparing generally the agricultural condition (including cattle, ploughs, &c.) of Kurnool proper in fasli 1271 with that of 1303.

K.—Talukwar statement showing the area irrigated by the Kurnool-Cuddapah canal, the revenue derived therefrom, and the expenditure incurred during faslis 1299 to 1303.

L.—Statement showing the miscellaneous rates (in Government lands) introduced since settlement into the Ramallakot and Nandikotkur taluks of Kurnool proper.

M.—Statement showing the Land Revenue demand of Kurnool proper for a series of years.

N.—Copy of Mr. Pereira's letter on the state of distributary channels from the Kurnool-Cuddapah canal.

A1.—Statement comparing the area under each class or sort of soil at the time of settlement with similar figures obtained for fasli 1303, Ramallakot taluk.

Taram.	Money rate.	Class and sort.		Occupied. Dry. Settlement. Extent.	Settlement. Assessment.	Fasli 1303. Extent.	Fasli 1303. Assessment.	Difference. Extent.	Difference. Assessment.
1	2	3		4	5	6	7	8	9
				First Group.					
1	Rs. A. P. 3 8 0	II	1	Acs. 81·54	Rs. A. P. 285 8 0	Acs. ..	Rs. A. P. ..	— Acs. 81·54	— Rs. A. P. 285 8 0
3	2 8 0	III	1	958·09	2,395 4 0	663·99	1,659 12 0	— 294·10	— 735 8 0
5	1 8 0	III	2	8,458·85	12,690 9 0	9,481·79	14,225 10 0	+ 1,022·94	+ 1,535 1 0
		IV	1	758·88	1,138 7 0	801·40	1,202 5 0	+ 42·52	+ 63 14 0
		Total ..		9,217·73	13,829 0 0	10,283·19	15,427 15 0	+ 1,065·46	+ 1,598 15 0
7	1 0 0	III	3	17,250·70	17,253 7 0	21,909·65	21,913 6 0	+ 4,658·95	+ 4,659 15 0
		IV	2	2,285·30	2,286 7 0	2,521·39	2,522 9 0	+ 236·09	+ 236 2 0
		V	1	36·40	36 7 0	36 40	36 7 0	..	..
		Total ..		19,572·40	19,576 5 0	24,467·44	24,472 6 0	+ 4,895·04	+ 4,896 1 0
8	0 12 0	VII	1	55·18	41 6 0	55·52	41 10 0	+ ·34	+ 0 4 0
9	0 8 0	III	4	2,283·50	1,142 1 0	3,184·82	1,592 11 0	+ 901·32	+ 450 10 0
		IV	3	3,072·94	1,537 1 0	4,216·58	2,105 3 0	+ 1,143·64	+ 572 2 0
		V	2	1,240·62	620 13 0	1,686·43	846 12 0	+ 445 81	+ 225 15 0
		VII	2	547·41	274 0 0	691·22	346 0 0	+ 143·81	+ 72 0 0
		Total ..		7,144·47	3,573 15 0	9,779·05	4,894 10 0	+ 2,634·58	+ 1,320 11 0
10	0 4 0	V	3	1,919·96	480 8 0	2,112·33	528 12 0	+ 192·37	+ 48 4 0
		VIII	2	652·36	163 5 0	802·79	201 5 0	+ 150·43	+ 38 0 0
		Total ..		2,572·32	643 13 0	2,915·12	730 1 0	+ 342·80	+ 86 4 0
		Grand Total ..		39,601·73	40,345 3 0	48,164·31	47,226 6 0	+ 8,562·58	+ 6,881 3 0

A1.—Statement comparing the area under each class or sort of soil at the time of settlement with similar figures obtained for fasli 1303, Ramallakot taluk—*cont.*

Taram.	Money rate.	Class and sort.		Occupied. Dry. Settlement. Extent.	Settlement. Assessment.	Fasli 1303. Extent.	Fasli 1303. Assessment.	Difference. Extent.	Difference. Assessment.
1	2	3		4	5	6	7	8	9
				Second Group.					
2	Rs. A. P. 3 0 0	II	1	Acs. 181·04	Rs. A. P. 543 8 0	Acs. 20·43	Rs. A. P. 60 10 0	— Acs. 160·61	— Rs. A. P. 482 14 0
4	2 0 0	III	1	3,153·13	6,308 12 0	3,150·63	6,304 9 0	— 2·50	— 4 3 0
6	1 4 0	III	2	24,841·39	31,051 0 0	26,705·18	33,380 11 0	+ 1,863·79	+ 2,329 11 0
		IV	1	5,384·42	6,730 4 0	5,774·55	7,218 6 0	+ 390·13	+ 488 2 0
		Total ..	..	30,225 81	37,781 4 0	32,479 73	40,599 1 0	+ 2,253·92	+ 2,817 13 0
7	1 0 0	VI	1	278·90	277 15 0	236·84	235 14 0	— 42·06	— 42 1 0
8	0 12 0	III	3	34,908·23	26,191 10 0	38,739·02	29,076 1 0	+ 3,830·79	+ 2,884 7 0
		IV	2	13,459·77	10,093 10 0	15,309·97	11,490 8 0	+ 1,850·20	+ 1,396 14 0
		V	1	930·86	698 5 0	935·35	702 9 0	+ 4·49	+ 4 4 0
		VI	2	336·60	252 11 0	335 19	251 13 7	— 1·41	— 0 14 0
		VII	1	4,327·27	3,245 4 0	4,062·79	3,045 13 0	— 264·48	— 199 7 0
		Total ..	..	53,962·73	40,481 8 0	59,382·32	44,566 12 0	+ 5,419·59	+ 4,085 4 0
9	0 8 0	III	4	10,616·05	5,308 1 0	12,367·88	6,184 4 0	+ 1,751·83	+ 876 3 0
		IV	3	14,332·93	7,169 9 0	16,228·96	8,119 5 0	+ 1,896·03	+ 949 12 0
		V	2	5,125·68	2,565 12 0	4,747·04	2,375 2 0	— 378·64	— 190 10 0
		VII	2	18,867·73	9,438 14 0	18,267·69	9,138 12 0	— 600·04	— 300 2 0
		VIII	1	1,154·91	577 11 0	941·65	470 14 0	— 213·26	— 106 13 0
		Total ..	..	50,097·30	25,059 15 0	52,553·22	26,288 5 0	+ 2,455·92	+ 1,228 6 0
10	0 4 0	V	3	6,134·90	1,535 0 0	5,656·48	1,415 15 0	— 478·42	— 119 1 0
		VIII	2	18,203·87	4,556 14 0	14,894·07	3,731 10 0	— 3,309·80	— 825 4 0
		Total ..	..	24,338·77	6,091 14 0	20,550·55	5,147 9 0	— 3,788·22	— 944 5 0
		Miscellaneous ..	..	..	..	258 67	218 8 0	+ 258 67	+ 218 8 0
		Grand Total ..	..	162,237·68	1,16,544 12 0	168,632·39	1,23,421 4 0	+ 6,394·71	+ 6,876 8 0

A1.—Statement comparing the area under each class or sort of soil at the time of settlement with similar figures obtained for fasli 1303, Ramallakot taluk—*cont.*

Taram.	Money rate.	Class and sort.		Unoccupied. Dry. Settlement. Extent.	Settlement. Assessment.	Fasli 1303. Extent.	Fasli 1303. Assessment.	Difference. Extent.	Difference. Assessment.
10	11	12		13	14	15	16	17	18
		First Group.							
	Rs. A. P.			Acs.	Rs. A. P.	Acs.	Rs. A. P.	Acs.	Rs. A. P.
	2 8 0	III	1	5·94	14 14 0	333·20	833 1 0	+ 327·26	+ 818 3 0
5	1 8 0	III	2	118·42	177 11 0	547·02	820 4 0	+ 428·60	+ 642 9 0
		IV	1	8·12	12 2 0	26·29	39 7 0	+ 18 17	+ 27 5 0
		Total ..		126·54	189 13 0	573·31	859 11 0	+ 446·77	+ 669 14 0
7	1 0 0	III	3	323·60	323 10 0	1,808·72	1,809 0 0	+ 1,485·12	+ 1,485 6 0
		IV	2	107·65	107 10 0	382·19	382 3 0	+ 274·54	+ 274 9 0
		Total ..		431·25	431 4 0	2,190·91	2,191 3 0	+ 1,759·66	+ 1,759 15 0
9	0 8 0	III	4	196·56	98 6 0	417·53	209 0 0	+ 220·97	+ 110 10 0
		IV	3	471·83	236 0 0	1,048·78	524 10 0	+ 576·95	+ 288 10 0
		V	2	323·07	169 11 0	812·27	410 11 0	+ 489·20	+ 241 0 0
		VII	2	23·66	11 13 0	63 05	31 9 0	+ 39·39	+ 19 12 0
		Total ..		1,015·12	515 14 0	2,341·63	1,175 14 0	+ 1,326·51	+ 660 0 0
10	0 4 0	V	3	396·44	99 5 0	710·57	177 14 0	+ 314·13	+ 78 9 0
		VIII	2	37·64	9 6 0	43·31	10 13 0	+ 5·67	+ 1 7 0
		Total ..		434·08	108 11 0	753·88	188 11 0	+ 319·80	+ 80 0 0
		Grand Total ..		2,012·93	1,260 8 0	6,192·93	5,248 8 0	+ 4,180·00	+ 3,988 0 0

A1.—Statement comparing the area under each class or sort of soil at the time of settlement with similar figures obtained for fasli 1303, Ramallakot taluk—*cont.*

Taram.	Money rate.	Class and sort.		Unoccupied. Dry. Settlement. Extent.	Settlement. Assessment.	Fasli 1303. Extent.	Fasli 1303. Assessment.	Difference. Extent.	Difference. Assessment.
10	11	12		13	14	15	16	17	18
		Second Group.							
2	Rs. A. P. 3 0 0	II	1	Acs. 7·80	Rs. A. P. 23 7 0	Acs. ..	Rs. A. P. ..	Acs. — 7·80	Rs. A. P. — 23 7 0
4	2 0 0	III	1	144·94	289 14 0	297·03	594 5 0	+ 152·09	+ 304 7 0
6	1 4 0	III	2	382·94	478 10 0	2,224·06	2,780 3 0	+ 1,841·12	+ 2,301 9 0
		IV	1	175·78	219 14 0	605·74	756 14 0	+ 429·96	+ 537 0 0
		Total ..	..	558·72	698 8 0	2,829·80	3,537 1 0	+ 2,271·08	+ 2,838 9 0
7	1 0 0	VI	1	..	..	51·62	51 9 0	+ 51·62	+ 51 9 0
8	0 12 0	III	3	982·63	737 10 0	3,139·40	2,354 11 0	+ 2,156·77	+ 1,617 1 0
		IV	2	820·17	615 3 0	2,124·73	1,591 10 0	+ 1,304·56	+ 976 7 0
		V	1	44·39	33 4 0	253 27	190 0 0	+ 208·88	+ 156 12 0
		VI	2	28·22	21 2 0	109·64	82 1 0	+ 81·42	+ 60 15 0
		VII	1	152·96	114 7 0	1,115·53	836 11 0	+ 962·57	+ 722 4 0
		Total ..	..	2,028·37	1,521 10 0	6,742·57	5,055 1 0	+ 4,714·20	+ 3,533 7 0
9	0 8 0	III	4	552·64	276 6 0	1,373·76	687 0 0	+ 821·12	+ 410 10 0
		IV	3	2,844·33	1,425 3 0	7,749·03	3,876 0 0	+ 4,904·70	+ 2,450 13 0
		V	2	724·85	362 8 0	3,305·45	1,653 13 0	+ 2,580·60	+ 1,291 5 0
		VII	2	3,989·42	1,995 13 0	12,373·17	6,188 15 0	+ 8,383·75	+ 4,193 2 0
		VIII	1	203·24	101 11 0	629·41	315 1 0	+ 426·17	+ 213 6 0
		Total ..	..	8,314·48	4,161 9 0	25,430·82	12,720 13 0	+ 17,116·34	+ 8,559 4 0
10	0 4 0	V	3	4,825·88	1,208 3 0	7,414·73	1,855 3 0	+ 2,588·85	+ 647 0 0
		VIII	2	8,899·01	2,227 7 0	18,985·24	4,751 9 0	+ 10,086·23	+ 2,524 2 0
		Total ..	..	13,724·89	3,435 10 0	26,399·97	6,606 12 0	+ 12,675·08	+ 3,171 2 0
		Miscellaneous ..	..	..	..	27·54	26 2 0	+ 27·54	+ 26 2 0
		Grand Total ..	..	24,779·20	10,130 10 0	61,779·35	28,591 11 0	+ 37,000·15	+ 18,461 1 0

A1.—Statement comparing the area under each class or sort of soil at the time of settlement with similar figures obtained for fasli 1303, Ramallakot taluk—*cont.*

Taram.	Money rate.	Class and sort.		Occupied.					
				Wet.					
				Settlement.		Fasli 1303.		Difference.	
				Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.
1	2	3		4	5	6	7	8	9
				First Group.					
4	Rs. A. P. 2 8 0	III	1	Acs. 4·11	Rs. A. P. 10 4 0	Acs. 4·11	Rs. A. P. 10 4 0	Acs. ..	Rs. A. P. ..
6	1 8 0	III	2	38·51	57 14 0	47·42	71 4 0	+ 8·91	+ 13 6 0
		IV	1	5·89	8 14 0	4·82	7 4 0	— 1·07	— 1 10 0
		Total ..	..	44·40	66 12 0	52·24	78 8 0	+ 7·84	+ 11 12 0
7	1 0 0	III	3	11·19	11 3 0	15·18	15 4 0	+ 3·99	+ 4 1 0
		IV	2	56·31	58 6 0	20·74	20 13 0	— 37·57	— 37 9 0
		Total ..	..	69·50	69 9 0	35·92	36 1 0	— 33·58	— 33 8 0
9	0 8 0	IV	3	46·07	23 0 0	41·90	20 15 0	— 4·17	— 2 1 0
		Grand Total ..	..	164 08	169 9 0	134·17	145 12 0	— 29·91	— 23 13 0

A1.—Statement comparing the area under each class or sort of soil at the time of settlement with similar figures obtained for fasli 1303, Ramallakot taluk—*cont.*

Taram.	Money rate.	Class and sort.		Occupied.					
				Wet.					
				Settlement.		Fasli 1303.		Difference.	
				Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.
1	2	3		4	5	6	7	8	9
				Second Group.					
2	Rs. A. P. 3 0 0	II	1	Acs. 134·63	Rs. A. P. 404 0 0	Acs. 154·18	Rs. A. P. 462 10 0	Acs. + 19·55	Rs. A. P. + 58 10 0
4	2 0 0	III	1	144·83	290 1 0	126·13	252 11 0	— 18·70	— 37 6 0
6	1 4 0	III	2	142·11	177 8 0	124·65	155 9 0	— 17·46	— 21 15 0
		IV	1	826·47	1,032 14 0	753·96	942 5 0	— 72·51	— 90 9 0
		Total ..	..	968·58	1,210 6 0	878·61	1,097 14 0	— 89·97	— 112 8 0
7	1 0 0	VI	1	32·89	33 11 0	29·93	30 0 0	— 2·96	— 3 11 0
8	0 12 0	III	3	59·98	45 3 0	49·50	37 4 0	— 10·48	— 7 15 0
		IV	2	450·48	338 9 0	421·66	317 3 0	— 28·82	— 21 6 0
		V	1	9·80	7 5 0	7·10	5 5 0	— 2·70	— 2 0 0
		VI	2	7·07	5 8 0	13·15	10 1 0	+ 6·08	+ 4 9 0
		VII	1	30·24	22 11 0	16·76	12 10 0	— 13·48	— 10 1 0
		Total ..	..	557·57	419 4 0	508·17	382 7 0	— 49·40	— 36 13 0
9	0 8 0	III	4	..	..	0·47	0 4 0	+ 0·47	+ 0 4 0
		IV	3	176·33	88 8 0	202·97	101 14 0	+ 26·64	+ 13 6 0
		V	2	24·80	12 5 0	33·49	16 12 0	+ 8·69	+ 4 7 0
		VII	2	28·77	14 7 0	9·56	4 13 0	— 19·21	— 9 10 0
		VIII	1	1·45	0 12 0	..	..	— 1·45	— 0 12 0
		Total ..	..	231·35	116 0 0	246·49	123 11 0	+ 15·14	+ 7 11 0
10	0 4 0	V	3	28·45	7 2 0	25·79	6 8 0	— 2·66	— 0 10 0
		VIII	2	6·36	1 9 0	..	..	— 6·36	— 1 9 0
		Total ..	..	34·81	8 11 0	25·79	6 8 0	— 9·02	— 2 3 0
		Grand Total ..	..	2,104·66	2,482 1 0	1,969·30	2,355 13 0	— 135·36	— 126 4 0

A1.—Statement comparing the area under each class or sort of soil at the time of settlement with similar figures obtained for fasli 1303, Ramallakot taluk—*cont.*

Taram.	Money rate.	Class and sort.		Unoccupied. Wet. Settlement. Extent.	Settlement. Assessment.	Fasli 1303. Extent.	Fasli 1303. Assessment.	Difference. Extent.	Difference. Assessment.
1	2	3		4	5	6	7	8	9
				First Group.					
5	Rs. A. P. 1 8 0	III	2	Acs. 5·36	Rs. A. P. 8 1 0	..	..	— 5·36	— 8 1 0
7	1 0 0	III	3	..	..	1·34	1 4 0	+ 1·34	+ 1 4 0
		IV	2	0·42	0 7 0	24·39	24 6 0	+ 23·97	+ 23 15 0
		Total ..	..	0·42	0 7 0	25·73	25 10 0	+ 25·31	+ 25 3 0
9	0 8 0	IV	3	11·58	5 12 0	24·37	12 3 0	+ 12·79	+ 6 7 0
		Grand Total ..	..	17·36	14 4 0	50·10	37 13 0	+ 32·74	+ 23 9 0

A1.—Statement comparing the area under each class or sort of soil at the time of settlement with similar figures obtained for fasli 1303, Ramallakot taluk—*cont.*

Taram.	Money rate.	Class and sort.		Unoccupied. Wet. Settlement. Extent.	Settlement. Assessment.	Fasli 1303. Extent.	Fasli 1303. Assessment.	Difference. Extent.	Difference. Assessment.
1	2	3		4	5	6	7	8	9
				Second Group.					
2	Rs. A. P. 3 0 0	II	1	Acs. 25·29	Rs. A. P. 75 14 0	Acs. 0·34	Rs. A. P. 1 0 0	— 24·95	— 74 14 0
4	2 0 0	III	1	0·73	1 7 0	13·69	27 6 0	+ 12·96	+ 25 15 0
6	1 4 0	III	2	34·10	42 10 0	42·49	53 2 0	+ 8·39	+ 10 8 0
		IV	1	8·48	10 9 0	218·37	272 11 0	+ 209·89	+ 262 2 0
		Total ..	..	42·58	53 3 0	260·86	325 13 0	+ 218·28	+ 272 10 0
7	1 0 0	VI	1	..	..	2·96	3 11 0	+ 2·96	+ 3 11 0
8	0 12 0	III	3	5·73	4 5 0	34·03	25 10 0	+ 28·30	+ 21 5 0
		IV	2	33·18	25 1 0	177·97	133 14 0	+ 144·79	+ 108 13 0
		V	1	..	..	0·56	0 7 0	+ 0·56	+ 0 7 0
		VI	2	6·08	4 9 0	..	..	— 6·08	— 4 9 0
		VII	1	..	..	22·62	16 15 0	+ 22·62	+ 16 15 0
		Total ..	..	44·99	33 15 0	235·18	176 14 0	+ 190·19	+ 142 15 0
9	0 8 0	IV	3	105·03	52 10 0	209·73	104 13 0	+ 104·70	+ 52 3 0
		V	2	15·69	7 15 0	12·74	6 6 0	— 2·95	— 1 9 0
		VII	2	22·33	11 3 0	77·03	38 9 0	+ 54·70	+ 27 6 0
		VIII	1	..	..	1·45	0 12 0	+ 1·45	+ 0 12 0
		Total ..	..	143·05	71 12 0	300·95	150 8 0	+ 157·90	+ 78 12 0
10	0 4 0	V	3	81·83	20 6 0	133·36	33 3 0	+ 51·53	+ 12 13 0
		VIII	2	60·66	15 3 0	63·59	15 14 0	+ 2·93	+ 0 11 0
		Total ..	..	142·49	35 9 0	196·95	49 1 0	+ 54·46	+ 13 8 0
		Grand Total ..	..	399·13	271 12 0	1,010·93	734 5 0	+ 611·80	+ 462 9 0

A1.—Statement comparing the area under each class or sort of soil at the time of settlement with similar figures obtained for fasli 1303, Ramallakot taluk—*cont.*

Taram.	Money rate.	Class and sort.		Inam. Dry. Settlement. Extent.	Settlement. Assessment.	Fasli 1303. Extent.	Fasli 1303. Assessment.	Difference. Extent.	Difference. Assessment.
1	2	3		4	5	6	7	8	9
					First Group.				
1	Rs. A. P. 3 8 0	II	1	Acs. 17·28	Rs. A. P. 60 8 0	Acs. ..	Rs. A. P. ..	Acs. — 17·28	Rs. A. P. — 60 8 0
	2 8 0	III	1	16·52	41 4 0	16·52	41 4 0	..	..
5	1 8 0	III	2	3,798·74	5,699 2 0	2,358·39	3,538 8 0	— 1,440·35	— 2,160 10 0
		IV	1	272·03	408 1 0	265·82	398 12 0	— 6·21	— 9 5 0
		Total ..	..	4,070·77	6,107 3 0	2,624·21	3,937 4 0	— 1,446·56	— 2,169 15 0
7	1 0 0	III	3	13,772·41	13,775 1 0	7,634·79	7,636 7 0	— 6,137·62	— 6,138 10 0
		IV	2	2,087·84	2,088 7 0	1,599·50	1,600 2 0	— 488·34	— 488 5 0
		V	1	27·59	27 9 0	27·59	27 9 0	..	..
		Total ..	..	15,887·84	15,891 1 0	9,261·88	9,264 2 0	— 6,625·96	— 6,626 15 0
8	0 12 0	VII	1	39·82	29 14 0	39·48	29 10 0	— 0·34	— 0 4 0
9	0 8 0	III	4	1,828·33	914 8 0	706·04	353 4 0	— 1,122·29	— 561 4 0
		IV	3	3,992·27	1,997 7 0	2,329·11	1,165 6 0	— 1,663·16	— 832 1 0
		V	2	1,725·24	862 5 0	809·84	404 13 0	— 915·40	— 457 8 0
		VII	2	410·74	205 7 0	227·54	113 11 0	— 183·20	— 91 12 0
		Total ..	..	7,956·58	3,979 11 0	4,072·53	2,037 2 0	— 3,884·05	— 1,942 9 0
10	0 4 0	V	3	944·82	236 6 0	442·25	110 10 0	— 502·57	— 125 12 0
		VIII	2	346·56	87 2 0	230·50	57 11 0	— 116·06	— 29 7 0
		Total ..	..	1,291·38	323 8 0	672·75	168 5 0	— 618·63	— 155 3 0
		Grand Total ..	..	29,280·19	26,433 1 0	16,687·37	15,477 11 0	— 12,592·82	— 10,955 6 0

A1.—Statement comparing the area under each class or sort of soil at the time of settlement with similar figures obtained for fasli 1303, Ramallakot taluk—*cont.*

Taram.	Money rate.	Class and sort.		Inam. Dry. Settlement. Extent.	Settlement. Assessment.	Fasli 1303. Extent.	Fasli 1303. Assessment.	Difference. Extent.	Difference. Assessment.
1	2	3		4	5	6	7	8	9
					Second Group.				
2	Rs. A. P. 3 0 0	II	1	Acs. 121·77	Rs. A. P. 365 9 0	Acs. ..	Rs. A. P.	Acs. — 121·77	Rs. A. P. — 365 9 0
4	2 0 0	III	1	1,161·41	2,323 15 0	1,119·63	2,239 10 0	— 41·78	— 84 5 0
6	1 8 0	III	2	21,939·13	27,422 15 0	18,438·74	23,045 3 0	— 3,500·39	— 4,377 12 0
		IV	1	2,612·64	3,264 14 0	2,088·90	2,610 7 0	— 523·74	— 654 7 0
		Total ..	..	24,551·77	30,687 13 0	20,527·64	25,655 10 0	— 4,024·13	— 5,032 3 0
7	1 0 0	VI	1	76·18	76 3 0	68·93	69 2 0	— 7·25	— 7 1 0
8	0 12 0	III	3	27,541·06	20,662 10 0	21,722·36	16,283 11 0	— 5,818·70	— 4,378 15 0
		IV	2	11,754·62	8,817 15 0	8,866·04	6,651 15 0	— 2,888·58	— 2,166 0 0
		V	1	673·70	505 9 0	467·53	350 14 0	— 206·17	— 154 11 0
		VI	2	199·66	149 13 0	123·94	93 0 0	— 75·72	— 56 13 0
		VII	1	2,575·24	1,928 8 0	1,956·78	1,464 15 0	— 618·46	— 463 9 0
		Total ..	..	42,744·28	32,064 7 0	33,136·65	24,844 7 0	— 9,607·63	— 7,220 0 0
9	0 8 0	III	4	7,562·99	3,783 13 0	5,064·95	2,533 13 0	— 2,498·04	— 1,250 0 0
		IV	3	13,345·00	6,674 10 0	7,450·88	3,727 4 0	— 5,894·12	— 2,947 6 0
		V	2	4,206·72	2,104 2 0	2,210·94	1,106 2 0	— 1,995·78	— 998 0 0
		VII	2	16,584·03	8,295 6 0	9,113·18	4,558 6 0	— 7,470·85	— 3,737 0 0
		VIII	1	890·69	445 8 0	628·37	314 3 0	— 262·32	— 131 5 0
		Total ..	..	42,589·43	21,303 7 0	24,468·32	12,239 12 0	— 18,121·11	— 9,063 11 0
10	0 4 0	V	3	3,698·40	925 5 0	1,509·98	377 8 0	— 2,188·42	— 547 13 0
		VIII	2	11,966·55	2,994 3 0	5,400·64	1,351 7 0	— 6,565·91	— 1,642 12 0
		Total ..	..	15,664·95	3,919 8 0	6,910·62	1,728 15 0	— 8,754·33	— 2,190 9 0
		Miscellaneous rates ..	..	..	..	97·21	149 7 0	+ 97·21	+ 149 7 0
		Grand Total ..	..	126,909·79	90,740 14 0	86,329·00	66,926 15 0	— 40,580·79	— 23,813 15 0

A1.—Statement comparing the area under each class or sort of soil at the time of settlement with similar figures obtained for fasli 1303, Ramallakot taluk—*cont.*

Taram.	Money rate.	Class and sort.	Inam. Wet. Settlement. Extent.	Settlement. Assessment.	Fasli 1303. Extent.	Fasli 1303. Assessment.	Difference. Extent.	Difference. Assessment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		First Group.						
5	Rs. A. P. 1 8 0	III 2	Acs. 8·57	Rs. A. P. 12 14 0	Acs. 5·02	Rs. A. P. 7 9 0	— Acs. 3·55	— Rs. A. P. 5 5 0
7	1 0 0	III 3	18·85	18 13 0	6·21	6 3 0	— 12·64	— 12 10 0
		IV 2	11·32	11 5 0	10·37	10 6 0	— 0·95	— 0 15 0
		Total	30·17	30 2 0	16·58	16 9 0	— 13·59	— 13 9 0
9	0 8 0	IV 3	40·52	20 5 0	..	..	— 40·52	— 20 5 0
		Grand Total	79·26	63 5 0	21·60	24 2 0	— 57·66	— 39 3 0

A1.—Statement comparing the area under each class or sort of soil at the time of settlement with similar figures obtained for fasli 1303, Ramallakot taluk—*cont.*

Taram.	Money rate.	Class and sort.	Inam. Wet. Settlement. Extent.	Settlement. Assessment.	Fasli 1303. Extent.	Fasli 1303. Assessment.	Difference. Extent.	Difference. Assessment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Second Group.						
2	Rs. A. P. 3 0 0	II 1	Acs. 31·99	Rs. A. P. 96 4 0	Acs. 31·99	Rs. A. P. 96 2 0	.. Acs.	— Rs. A. P. 0 2 0
4	2 0 0	III 1	126·43	253 1 0	114·14	228 7 0	— 12·29	— 24 10 0
6	1 4 0	III 2	58·76	73 8 0	61·50	77 0 0	+ 2·74	+ 3 8 0
		IV 1	666·45	832 15 0	444·65	555 15 0	— 221·80	— 277 0 0
		Total	725·21	906 7 0	506·15	632 15 0	— 219·06	— 273 8 0
7	1 0 0	VI 1	0·68	0 11 0	0·68	0 11 0	..	..
8	0 12 0	III 3	37·73	28 5 0	22·75	17 1 0	— 14·98	— 11 4 0
		IV 2	445·49	336 7 0	286·64	217 0 0	— 158 85	— 119 7 0
		V 1	7·52	5 11 0	6·31	4 12 0	— 1·21	— 0 15 0
		VII 1	23·51	17 11 0	2·69	2 0 0	— 20·82	— 15 11 0
		Total	514·25	388 2 0	318 39	240 13 0	— 195·86	— 147 5 0
9	0 8 0	III 4	0·47	0 4 0	..	..	— 0·47	— 0 4 0
		IV 3	321·98	161 1 0	154·14	77 4 0	— 167·84	— 83 13 0
		V 2	20·24	10 1 0	19·37	9 10 0	— 0·87	— 0 7 0
		VII 2	47·80	23 15 0	8·37	4 3 0	— 39·43	— 19 12 0
		Total	390·49	195 5 0	181·88	91 1 0	— 208 61	— 104 4 0
	0 4 0	V 3	45·96	11 7 0	15·72	3 15 0	— 30·24	— 7 8 0
		VIII 2	14·25	3 9 0	7·66	1 15 0	— 6·59	— 1 10 0
		Total	60·21	15 0 0	23·38	5 14 0	— 36·83	— 9 2 0
		Grand Total	1,849·26	1,854 14 0	1,176·61	1,295 15 0	— 672·65	— 558 15 0

ABSTRACT.

A1.—Statement comparing the area under each class or sort of soil at the time of settlement with similar figures obtained for fasli 1303, Ramallakot taluk.

—	—	Settlement.		Fasli 1303.		Difference.	
		Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		ACS.	RS. A. P.	ACS.	RS. A. P.	ACS.	RS. A. P.
Occupied Government dry	1st group ..	39,601·73	40,345 3 0	48,164·31	47,226 6 0	+ 8,562·58	+ 6,881 3 0
	2nd do. ..	162,237·68	1,16,544 12 0	168,632·39	1,23,421 4 0	+ 6,394·71	+ 6,876 8 0
Total ..	..	201,839·41	1,56,889 15 0	216,796·70	1,70,647 10 0	+ 14,957·29	+ 13,757 11 0
Occupied Government wet	1st group ..	164·08	169 9 0	134·17	145 12 0	— 29·91	— 23 13 0
	2nd do. ..	2,104·66	2,482 1 0	1,969·30	2,355 13 0	— 135·36	— 126 4 0
Total ..	..	2,268·74	2,651 10 0	2,103·47	2,501 9 0	— 165·27	— 150 1 0
Total, Occupation ..	..	204,108·15	1,59,541 9 0	218,900·17	1,73,149 3 0	+ 14,792·02	+ 13,607 10 0
Inam dry	1st group ..	29,280·19	26,433 1 0	16,687·37	15,477 11 0	— 12,592·82	— 10,955 6 0
	2nd do. ..	126,909·79	90,740 14 0	86,329·00	66,926 15 0	— 40,580·79	— 23,813 15 0
Total ..	..	156,189·98	1,17,173 15 0	103,016·37	82,404 10 0	— 53,173·61	— 34,769 5 0
Inam wet	1st group ..	79·26	63 5 0	21·60	24 2 0	— 57·66	— 39 3 0
	2nd do. ..	1,849·26	1,854 14 0	1,176·61	1,295 15 0	— 672·65	— 558 15 0
Total ..	..	1,928·52	1,918 3 0	1,198·21	1,320 1 0	— 730·31	— 598 2 0
Total, Inam ..	..	158,118·50	1,19,092 2 0	104,214·58	83,724 11 0	— 53,903·92	— 35,367 7 0
Total, Occupation and Inam ..	..	362,226·65	2,78,633 11 0	323,114·75	2,56,873 14 0	— 39,111·90	— 21,759 13 0
Unoccupied Government dry	1st group ..	2,012·93	1,260 8 0	6,192·93	5,248 8 0	+ 4,180·00	+ 3,988 0 0
	2nd do. ..	24,779·20	10,130 10 0	61,779·35	28,591 11 0	+ 37,000·15	+ 18,461 1 0
Total ..	..	26,792·13	11,391 2 0	67,972·28	33,840 3 0	+ 41,180·15	+ 22,449 1 0
Unoccupied Government wet	1st group ..	17·36	14 4 0	50·10	37 13 0	+ 32·74	+ 23 9 0
	2nd do. ..	399·13	271 12 0	1,010·93	734 5 0	+ 611·80	+ 462 9 0
Total ..	..	416·49	286 0 0	1,061·03	772 2 0	+ 644·54	+ 486 2 0
Total, Unoccupied ..	..	27,208·62	11,677 2 0	69,033·31	34,612 5 0	+ 41,824·69	+ 22,935 3 0
Grand Total ..	..	389,435·27	2,90,310 13 0	392,148·06	2,91,486 3 0	+ 2,712·79	+ 1,175 6 0

The jamabandi return for fasli 1303 shows an excess over the occupation above given of { ACS. 387·30 Dry, RS. A. P. 191 6 0 } which will be explained on receipt of the information from the Tahsildar. { ACS. 26·53 Wet, RS. A. P. 8,478 7 0 }

A2.—Statement comparing the area under each class and sort of soil at the time of settlement with similar figures obtained for fasli 1303, Nandikotkur taluk.

Taram.	Money rate.	Class and sort.	Occupied. Dry. Settlement. Extent.	Settlement. Assessment.	Fasli 1303. Extent.	Fasli 1303. Assessment.	Difference. Extent.	Difference. Assessment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		First Group.						
			ACS.	RS. A. P.	ACS.	RS. A. P.	ACS.	RS. A. P.
1	RS. A. P. 3 8 0	II 1	1,106·67	3,875 1 0	8·62	33 14 0	— 1,098·05	— 3,841 3 0
3	2 8 0	III 1	10,640·37	26,600 11 0	11,002·09	27,497 1 0	+ 361·72	+ 896 6 0
5	1 8 0	III 2	42,969·87	64,472 8 0	43,129·76	64,715 13 0	+ 159·89	+ 243 5 0
		IV 1	6,262·30	9,397 6 0	6,780·46	10,176 2 0	+ 518·16	+ 778 12 0
		Total	49,232·17	73,869 14 0	49,910·22	74,891 15 0	+ 678·05	+ 1,022 1 0
7	1 0 0	III 3	33,449·37	33,464 9 0	33,771·57	33,787 14 0	+ 322·20	+ 323 5 0
		IV 2	26,098·10	26,109 3 0	22,119·33	22,126 8 0	— 3,978·77	— 3,982 11 0
		V 1	888·28	888 9 0	647·17	646 15 0	— 241·11	— 241 10 0
		VI 1	83·44	83 8 0	88·69	88 13 0	+ 5·25	+ 5 5 0
		Total	60,519·19	60,545 13 0	56,626·76	56,650 2 0	— 3,892·43	— 3,895 11 0
8	0 12 0	VI 2	219·15	164 9 0	238·13	178 15 0	+ 18·98	+ 14 6 0
		VII 1	3,134·49	2,352 2 0	1,970·45	1,477 11 0	— 1,164·04	— 874 7 0
		Total	3,353·64	2,516 11 0	2,208·58	1,656 10 0	— 1,145·06	— 860 1 0
9	0 8 0	III 4	7,005·21	3,505 14 0	6,681·33	3,343 13 0	— 323·88	— 162 1 0
		IV 3	29,714·78	14,867 10 0	22,584·77	11,298 11 0	— 7,130·01	— 3,568 15 0
		V 2	1,832·60	916 11 0	1,128·49	564 9 0	— 704·11	— 352 2 0
		VII 2	12,755·27	6,382 3 0	9,135 02	4,577 13 0	— 3,620·25	— 1,804 6 0
		VIII 1	327·08	163 12 0	189·86	95 0 0	— 137·22	— 68 12 0
		Total	51,634·94	25,836 2 0	39,719·47	19,879 14 0	— 11,915·47	— 5,956 4 0
10	0 4 0	V 3	4,067·09	1,017 6 0	1,932·35	483 12 0	— 2,134·74	— 533 10 0
		VIII 2	8,208·03	2,054 5 0	7,785·96	1,950 1 0	— 422·07	— 104 4 0
		Total	12,275·12	3,071 11 0	9,718·31	2,433 13 0	— 2,556·81	— 637 14 0
		Miscellaneous rates	..	..	45·03	75 7 0	+ 45·03	+ 75 7 0
		Grand Total	188,762·10	1,96,315 15 0	169,239·08	1,83,118 12 0	— 19,523·02	— 13,197 3 0

A2.—Statement comparing the area under each class and sort of soil at the time of settlement with similar figures obtained for fasli 1303, Nandikotkur taluk—*cont.*

Taram.	Money rate.	Class and sort.		Unoccupied. Dry. Settlement. Extent.	Settlement. Assessment.	Fasli 1303. Extent.	Fasli 1303. Assessment.	Difference. Extent.	Difference. Assessment.
1	2	3		4	5	6	7	8	9
				First Group.					
1	Rs. A. P. 3 8 0	II	1	Acs. 34·96	Rs. A. P. 122 8 0	Acs. ..	Rs. A. P. ..	— Acs. 34·96	— Rs. A. P. 122 8 0
	2 8 0	III	1	130·24	325 10 0	380·07	950 7 0	+ 249·83	+ 624 13 0
	1 8 0	III	2	850·02	1,275 13 0	2,680·24	4,021 0 0	+ 1,830·22	+ 2,745 3 0
		IV	1	327·02	490 12 0	1,461·66	2,192 12 0	+ 1,134·64	+ 1,702 0 0
		Total ..	..	1,177·04	1,766 9 0	4,141·90	6,213 12 0	+ 2,964·86	+ 4,447 3 0
7	1 0 0	III	3	1,320·14	1,320 8 0	4,928·88	4,926 14 0	+ 3,608·74	+ 3,606 6 0
		IV	2	5,191·98	5,194 9 0	14,093·38	14,098 10 0	+ 8,901·40	+ 8,904 1 0
		V	1	456·51	456 7 0	888·99	889 3 0	+ 432·48	+ 432 12 0
		VI	1	..	..	17·71	17 12 0	+ 17·71	+ 17 12 0
		Total ..	..	6,968·63	6,971 8 0	19,928·96	19,932 7 0	+ 12,960·33	+ 12,960 15 0
8	0 12 0	VI	2	9·13	6 14 0	69·97	52 9 0	+ 60·84	+ 45 11 0
		VII	1	404·53	303 7 0	1,898·49	1,423 15 0	+ 1,493·96	+ 1,120 8 0
		Total ..	..	413·66	310 5 0	1,968·46	1,476 8 0	+ 1,554·80	+ 1,166 3 0
9	0 8 0	III	4	1,486·43	743 9 0	2,961·82	1,482 15 0	+ 1,475·39	+ 739 6 0
		IV	3	13,140·02	6,571 14 0	25,916·44	12,962 15 0	+ 12,776·42	+ 6,391 1 0
		V	2	685·06	342 11 0	1,756·26	878 0 0	+ 1,071·20	+ 535 5 0
		VII	2	6,468·01	3,235 2 0	11,863·50	5,930 15 0	+ 5,395·49	+ 2,695 13 0
		VIII	1	59·80	29 15 0	273·35	136 12 0	+ 213·55	+ 106 13 0
		Total ..	..	21,839·32	10,923 3 0	42,771·37	21,391 9 0	+ 20,932·05	+ 10,468 6 0
10	0 4 0	V	3	1,725·03	431 4 0	4,375·05	1,093 7 0	+ 2,650·02	+ 662 3 0
		VIII	2	4,834·26	1,210 0 0	6,320·40	1,580 15 0	+ 1,486·14	+ 370 15 0
		Total ..	..	6,559·29	1,641 4 0	10,695·45	2,674 6 0	+ 4,136·16	+ 1,033 2 0
		Miscellaneous rates ..	..	..	..	4·66	9 6 0	+ 4·66	+ 9 6 0
		Grand Total ..	..	37,123·14	22,060 15 0	79,890·87	52,648 7 0	+ 42,767·73	+ 30,587 8 0

A2.—Statement comparing the area under each class and sort of soil at the time of settlement with similar figures obtained for fasli 1303, Nandikotkur taluk—*cont.*

Taram.	Money rate.	Class and sort.		Occupied. Wet. Settlement. Extent.	Settlement. Assessment.	Fasli 1303. Extent.	Fasli 1303. Assessment.	Difference. Extent.	Difference. Assessment.
1	2	3		4	5	6	7	8	9
				First Group.					
	Rs. A. P. 3 8 0	II	1	Acs. 279·61	Rs. A. P. 978 11 0	Acs. 130·83	Rs. A. P. 457 14 0	— Acs. 148·78	— Rs. A. P. 520 13 0
3	2 8 0	III	1	309·13	772 14 0	298·54	747 1 0	— 10·59	— 25 13 0
5	1 8 0	III	2	277·66	416 9 0	148·79	223 2 0	— 128·87	— 193 7 0
		IV	1	806·18	1,210 13 0	695·40	1,045 0 0	— 110·78	— 165 13 0
		Total ..	..	1,083·84	1,627 6 0	844·19	1,268 2 0	— 239·65	— 359 4 0
7	1 0 0	III	3	191·40	191 10 0	69·19	68 9 0	— 122·21	— 123 1 0
		IV	2	779·79	781 0 0	764·66	765 15 0	— 15·13	— 15 1 0
		V	1	132·46	132 11 0	138·60	138 12 0	+ 6·14	+ 6 1 0
		Total ..	..	1,103·65	1,105 5 0	972·45	973 4 0	— 131·20	— 132 1 0
9	0 8 0	III	4	6·55	3 4 0	2·00	1 0 0	— 4·55	— 2 4 0
		IV	3	428·24	214 14 0	439·42	220 3 0	+ 11·18	+ 5 5 0
		V	2	32·95	16 8 0	21·52	10 13 0	— 11·43	— 5 11 0
		VII	2	..	..	1·40	0 11 0	+ 1·40	+ 0 11 0
		Total ..	..	467·74	234 10 0	464·34	232 11 0	— 3·40	— 1 15 0
		Grand Total ..	..	3,243·97	4,718 14 0	2,710·35	3,679 0 0	— 533·62	— 1,039 14 0

A2.—Statement comparing the area under each class and sort of soil at the time of settlement with similar figures obtained for fasli 1303, Nandikotkur taluk—*cont.*

Taram.	Money rate.	Class and sort.		Unoccupied. Wet. Settlement. Extent.	Settlement. Assessment.	Fasli 1303. Extent.	Fasli 1303. Assessment.	Difference. Extent.	Difference. Assessment.
1	2	3		4	5	6	7	8	9
				First Group.					
1	Rs. A. P. 3 8 0	II	1	Acs. ..	Rs. A. P. ..	Acs. 1·57	Rs. A. P. 5 8 0	Acs. + 1·57	Rs. A. P. + 5 8 0
3	2 8 0	III	1	3·13	7 14 0	25·29	63 4 0	+ 22·16	+ 55 6 0
5	1 8 0	III	2	8·04	12 0 0	179·65	269 5 0	+ 171·61	+ 257 5 0
		IV	1	20·67	31 2 0	239·58	359 4 0	+ 218·91	+ 328 2 0
		Total ..	..	28·71	43 2 0	419·23	628 9 0	+ 390·52	+ 585 7 0
7	1 0 0	III	3	2·26	2 4 0	163·55	163 11 0	+ 161·29	+ 161 7 0
		IV	2	29·23	29 5 0	170·60	171 0 0	+ 141·37	+ 141 11 0
		V	1	17·40	17 6 0	35·44	35 7 0	+ 18·04	+ 18 1 0
		Total ..	..	48·89	48 15 0	369·59	370 2 0	+ 320·70	+ 321 3 0
9	0 8 0	III	4	..	..	4·55	2 4 0	+ 4·55	+ 2 4 0
		IV	3	19·25	9 10 0	90·54	45 9 0	+ 71·29	+ 35 15 0
		V	2	..	..	74·50	37 5 0	+ 74·50	+ 37 5 0
		VII	2	..	..	3·06	1 9 0	+ 3·06	+ 1 9 0
		Total ..	..	19·25	9 10 0	172·65	86 11 0	+ 153·40	+ 77 1 0
		Grand Total ..	..	99·98	109 9 0	988·33	1,154 2 0	+ 888·35	+ 1,044 9 0

A2.—Statement comparing the area under each class and sort of soil at the time of settlement with similar figures obtained for fasli 1303, Nandikotkur taluk—*cont.*

Taram.	Money rate.	Class and sort.		Inam. Dry. Settlement. Extent.	Settlement. Assessment.	Fasli 1303. Extent.	Fasli 1303. Assessment.	Difference. Extent.	Difference. Assessment.
1	2	3		4	5	6	7	8	9
				First Group.					
1	Rs. A. P. 3 8 0	II	1	Acs. 276·47	Rs. A. P. 967 14 0	Acs. 4·38	Rs. A. P. 14 14 0	Acs. — 272·09	Rs. A. P. — 953 0 0
3	2 8 0	III	1	3,901·67	9,753 15 0	3,895·43	9,738 9 0	— 6·24	— 15 6 0
5	1 8 0	III	2	35,303·87	52,966 13 0	32,013·91	48,023 0 0	— 3,289·96	— 4,943 13 3
		IV	1	4,540·74	6,814 1 0	4,650·38	6,993 3 0	+ 119·64	+ 179 2 0
		Total ..	..	39,844·61	59,780 14 0	36,674·29	55,016 3 0	— 3,170·32	— 4,764 11 0
7	1 0 0	III	3	27,307·90	27,317 1 0	24,048·03	24,056 11 0	— 3,259·87	— 3,260 6 0
		IV	2	17,062·29	17,068 5 0	12,387·84	12,388 15 0	— 4,674·45	— 4,679 6 0
		V	1	500·00	500 2 0	308·46	308 14 0	— 191·54	— 191 4 0
		VI	1	149·74	149 13 0	125·94	126 0 0	— 23·80	— 23 13 0
		Total ..	..	45,019·93	45,035 5 0	36,870·27	36,880 8 0	— 8,149·66	— 8,154 13 0
8	0 12 0	VI	2	222·40	166 15 0	158·32	118 14 0	— 64·08	— 48 1 0
		VII	1	1,576·54	1,182 14 0	1,286·54	965 6 0	— 290·00	— 217 8 0
		Total ..	..	1,798·94	1,349 13 0	1,444·86	1,084 4 0	— 354·08	— 265 9 0
9	0 8 0	III	4	4,216·00	2,169 5 0	3,323·97	1,663 1 0	— 892·03	— 446 4 0
		IV	3	12,834·52	6,422 10 0	8,895·09	4,431 2 0	— 3,939·43	— 1,991 8 0
		V	2	526·26	263 1 0	321·89	160 13 0	— 204·37	— 102 4 0
		VII	2	6,202·24	3,101 14 0	4,566·03	2,283 8 0	— 1,636·21	— 818 6 0
		VIII	1	130·35	65 3 0	71·04	35 9 0	— 59·31	— 29 10 0
		Total ..	..	23,909·37	11,962 1 0	17,178·02	8,574 1 0	— 6,731·35	— 3,388 0 0
10	0 4 0	V	3	575·40	143 15 0	361·17	90 4 0	— 214·23	— 53 11 0
		VIII	2	3,162·49	791 6 0	2,507·40	627 9 0	— 655·09	— 163 13 0
		Total ..	..	3,737·89	935 5 0	2,868·57	717 13 0	— 869·32	— 217 8 0
		Miscellaneous rates	..	..	..	5·93	16 9 0	+ 5·93	+ 16 9 0
		Grand Total ..	..	118,488·88	1,29,785 3 0	98,941·75	1,12,042 13 0	— 19,547·13	— 17,742 6 0

A2.—Statement comparing the area under each class and sort of soil at the time of settlement with similar figures obtained for fasli 1303, Nandikotkur taluk—*cont.*

Taram.	Money rate.	Class and sort.		Inam. Wet. Settlement. Extent.	Settlement. Assessment.	Fasli 1303. Extent.	Fasli 1303. Assessment.	Difference. Extent.	Difference. Assessment.
1	2	3		4	5	6	7	8	9
					First Group.				
1	Rs. A. P. 3 8 0	II	1	Acs. 29·42	Rs. A. P. 102 14 0	Acs. 16·17	Rs. A. P. 56 8 0	— Acs. 13·25	— Rs. A. P. 46 6 0
3	2 8 0	III	1	75·47	188 11 0	68·55	171 5 0	— 6·92	— 17 6 0
5	1 8 0	III	2	111·82	167 13 0	105·42	158 1 0	— 6·40	— 9 12 0
		IV	1	644·46	967 3 0	571·53	857 10 0	— 72·93	— 109 9 0
		Total ..	..	756·28	1,135 0 0	676·95	1,015 11 0	— 79·33	— 119 5 0
7	1 0 0	III	3	180·99	181 4 0	65·54	65 12 0	— 115·45	— 115 8 0
		IV	2	906·86	908 1 0	800·45	801 6 0	— 106·41	— 106 11 0
		V	1	190·35	190 10 0	168·64	169 0 0	— 21·71	— 21 10 0
		Total ..	..	1,278·20	1,279 15 0	1,034·63	1,036 2 0	— 243·57	— 243 13 0
9	0 8 0	III	4	7·14	3 9 0	..	..	— 7·14	— 3 9 0
		IV	3	372·61	186 9 0	289·38	144 15 0	— 83·23	— 41 10 0
		V	2	75·46	37 13 0	12·39	6 3 0	— 63·07	— 31 10 0
		VII	2	4·46	2 4 0	..	..	— 4·46	— 2 4 0
		Total ..	..	459·67	230 3 0	301·77	151 2 0	— 157·90	— 79 1 0
		Grand Total ..	..	2,599·04	2,936 11 0	2,098·07	2,430 12 0	— 500·97	— 505 15 0

ABSTRACT.

A2.—Statement comparing the area under each class and sort of soil at the time of settlement with similar figures obtained for fasli 1303, Nandikotkur taluk.

—	Grand Total. Whole taluk. Settlement. Extent.	Settlement. Assessment.	Fasli 1303. Extent.	Fasli 1303. Assessment.	Difference. Extent.	Difference. Assessment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		First Group.				
Occupied (Government) dry	Acs. 188,762·10	Rs. A. P. 1,96,315 15 0	Acs. 169,238·08	Rs. A. P. 1,83,118 12 0	— Acs. 19,524·02	— Rs. A. P. 13,197 3 0
Do. (do.) wet	3,243·97	4,718 14 0	2,710·35	3,679 0 0	— 533·62	— 1,039 14 0
Total ..	192,006·07	2,01,034 13 0	171,948·43	1,86,797 12 0	— 20,057·64	— 14,237 1 0
Inam dry	118,488·88	1,29,785 3 0	98,941·15	1,12,042 13 0	— 19,547·73	— 17,742 6 0
,, wet	2,599·04	2,936 11 0	2,098·07	2,430 12 0	— 500·97	— 505 15 0
Total ..	121,087·92	1,32,721 14 0	101,039·22	1,14,473 9 0	— 20,048·70	— 18,248 5 0
Total occupation and inam ..	313,093 99	3,33,756 11 0	272,987·65	3,01,271 5 0	— 40,106·34	— 32,485 6 0
Unoccupied (Government) dry	37,123·14	22,060 15 0	79,890·87	52,648 7 0	+ 42,767·73	+ 30,587 8 0
Do. (do.) wet	99·98	109 9 0	988·33	1,154 2 0	+ 888·35	+ 1,044 9 0
Total ..	37·223·12	22,170 8 0	80,879·20	53,802 9 0	+ 43,656·08	+ 31,632 1 0
Grand total ..	350,317·11	3,55,927 3 0	353,866·85	3,55,073 14 0	+ 3,549·74	— 853 5 0

Note.—The jamabandi return for fasli 1303 shows an excess over the occupation above given of (acres 886·96 ; Rs. 11,783–1–0) which is accounted for as noted below :—

		Acs.	Rs. A. P.
I. Occupation in unsurveyed portions of settled villages	Dry	678·35	460 11 0
	Wet	8·47	8 8 0
II. Water-rate on wet lands in the whole taluks (ryotwar)		....	11,150 3 0
III. Occupation in unsurveyed and unsettled villages and three inam villages	Dry	188·63	106 1 0
	Wet	11·51	11 8 0
Water-rate in do. do.		....	46 2 0
		886·96	11,783 1 0

A3.—Statement comparing the area under each class or sort of soil at the time of settlement with similar figures obtained for fasli 1303, Sirvel taluk.

Taram.	Money rate.	Class and sort.		Occupied (Government) dry. — First group.					
				Settlement.		Fasli 1303.		Difference.	
				Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.
1	2	3		4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Rs. A. P. 3 8 0	II	1	Acs. 1,113 70	Rs. A. P. 3,899 3 0	Acs. 32·20	Rs. A. P. 112 14 0	Acs. — 1,081·50	Rs. A. P. — 3,786 5 0
3	2 8 0	III	1	8,203·30	20,510 11 0	8,429·19	21,069 8 0	+ 225·89	+ 558 13 0
5	1 8 0	III	2	40,797·66	61,078 15 0	40,682·27	61,052 11 0	— 25·39	— 26 4 0
		IV	1	7,790·90	11,687 4 0	7,602·37	11,410 8 0	— 188·53	— 276 12 0
		Total ..	..	48,498·56	72,766 3 0	48,284·64	72,463 3 0	— 213·92	— 303 0 0
7	1 0 0	III	3	16,256·53	16,263 10 0	16,390·63	16,397 6 0	+ 134·10	+ 133 12 0
		IV	2	19,277·50	19,288 0 0	18,824·30	18,835 3 0	— 453·20	— 452 13 0
		V	1	2,122·64	2,124 0 0	1,700·13	1,701 5 0	— 422·51	— 422 11 0
		VI	1	13·35	13 6 0	7·01	7 1 0	— 6·34	— 6 5 0
		Total ..	..	37,670·02	37,689 0 0	36,922·07	36,940 15 0	747·95	— 748 1 0
8	0 12 0	VI	2	51·60	38 11 0	51·60	38 11 0	..	..
		VII	1	1,955·41	1,467 8 0	2,024·89	1,519 15 0	+ 69·48	+ 52 7 0
		Total ..	..	2,007·01	1,506 3 0	2,076·49	1,558 10 0	+ 69·48	+ 52 7 0
9	0 8 0	III	4	1,339·40	670 4 0	1,213·61	607 0 0	— 125·79	— 63 4 0
		IV	3	13,716·19	6,863 1 0	13,029·48	6,519 15 0	— 686·71	— 343 2 0
		V	2	3,738·18	1,869 15 0	2,850·22	1,426 12 0	— 887·96	— 443 3 0
		VII	2	2,050·55	1,025 13 0	1,576·97	788 14 0	— 473·58	— 236 15 0
		VIII	1	627·79	314 6 0	568·70	284 12 0	— 59·09	— 29 10 0
		Total ..	..	21,472·11	10,743 7 0	19,238·98	9,627 5 0	— 2,233·13	— 1,116 2 0
10	0 4 0	V	3	4,025·64	1,007 14 0	4,286·74	1,073 15 0	+ 261·10	+ 66 1 0
		VII	2	796·67	199 13 0	920·58	228 15 0	+ 123·91	+ 29 2 0
		Total ..	..	4,822·31	1,207 11 0	5,207·32	1,302 14 0	+ 385·01	+ 95 3 0
		Miscellaneous ..	..	..	..	198·95	248 15 0	+ 198·95	+ 248 15 0
		Total ..	..	123,787·01	1,48,322 6 0	120,389·84	143,324 4 0	— 3,397·17	— 4,998 2 0
		Add village Chintalacheruvu settled in fasli 1284, transferred from Proddatur	..	328·98	411 12 0	703·82	887 5 0	+ 374·84	+ 475 9 0
		Grand Total ..	..	124,115·99	1,48,734 2 0	121,093·66	144,211 9 0	— 3,022·33	— 4,522 9 0

A3.—Statement comparing the area under each class and sort of soil at the time of settlement with similar figures obtained for fasli 1303, Sirvel taluk—*cont.*

Taram.	Money rate.	Class and sort.		Occupied (Government) dry. — First Group.					
				Settlement.		Fasli 1303.		Difference.	
				Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.
1	2	3		4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Rs. A. P. 3 8 0	II	1	Acs. 0·76	Rs. A. P. 2 11 0	Acs. 0·22	Rs. A. P. 0 12 0	Acs. — 0·54	Rs. A. P. — 1 15 0
3	2 8 0	III	1	87·47	218 10 0	547·17	1,367 14 0	+ 459·70	+ 1,149 4 0
5	1 8 0	III	2	272·37	408 6 0	2,749·37	4,122 0 0	+ 2,477·00	+ 3,713 10 0
		VI	1	245·72	368 14 0	1,437·50	2,154 12 0	+ 1,192·78	+ 1,785 14 0
		Total ..	..	518·09	777 4 0	4,186·87	6,276 12 0	+ 3,668·78	+ 5,499 8 0
7	1 0 0	III	3	482·51	483 2 0	2,622·77	2,624 5 0	+ 2,140·26	+ 2,141 3 0
		IV	2	1,739·47	1,740 11 0	6,747·31	6,753 4 0	+ 5,007·84	+ 5,012 9 0
		V	1	432·55	432 13 0	1,340·56	1,341 4 0	+ 908·01	+ 908 7 0
		VI	1	0·92	0 11 0	0·92	0 11 0	..	..
		Total ..	..	2,655·45	2,657 5 0	10,711·56	10,719 8 0	+ 8,056·11	+ 8,062 3 0
8	0 12 0	VIII	1	297·15	222 13 0	880·66	660 11 0	+ 583·51	+ 437 14 0
9	0 8 0	III	4	62·72	31 7 0	284·53	142 6 0	+ 221·81	+ 110 15 0
		IV	3	1,571·87	786 6 0	4,958·74	2,481 2 0	+ 3,386·87	+ 1,694 12 0
		V	2	1,595·72	798 3 0	4,360·31	2,181 9 0	+ 2,764·59	+ 1,383 6 0
		VII	2	656·12	328 4 0	1,600·49	800 10 0	+ 944·37	+ 472 6 0
		VIII	1	325·27	162 15 0	537·71	269 4 0	+ 212·44	+ 106 5 0
		Total ..	..	4,211·70	2,107 3 0	11,741·78	5,874 15 0	+ 7,530·08	+ 3,707 12 0
10	0 4 0	V	3	758·33	189 14 0	1,083·17	271 9 0	+ 324·84	+ 81 11 0
		VIII	2	380·48	95 7 0	554·39	141 1 0	+ 173·91	+ 45 10 0
		Total ..	..	1,138·81	285 5 0	1,637·56	412 10 0	+ 498·75	+ 127 5 0
		Miscellaneous rates	..	..	..	18·51	31 12 0	+ 18·51	+ 31 12 0
		Total ..	..	8,909·43	6,271 3 0	29,724·33	25,344 14 0	+ 20,814·90	+ 19,073 11 0
		Add Chintlacheruvu village settled in fasli 1284, transferred from Proddatur	..	156·56	70 3 0	178·26	80 4 0	+ 21·70	+ 10 1 0
		Grand Total ..	..	9,065·99	6,341 6 0	29,902·59	25,425 2 0	+ 20,836·60	+ 19,083 12 0

A3.—Statement comparing the area under each class and sort of soil at the time of settlement with similar figures obtained for fasli 1303, Sirvel taluk—*cont.*

Taram.	Money rate.	Class and sort.		Occupied (Government) wet. — First Group.					
				Settlement.		Fasli 1303.		Difference.	
				Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.
1	2	3		4	5	6	7	8	9
	Rs. A. P.			Acs.	Rs. A. P.	Acs.	Rs. A. P.	Acs.	Rs. A. P.
1	3 8 0	II	1	136·48	477 12 0	75·23	263 6 0	— 61·25	— 214 6 0
3	2 8 0	III	1	400·58	1,001 12 0	395·47	988 15 0	— 5·11	— 12 13 0
5	1 8 0	III	2	100·62	151 0 0	110·36	165 10 0	+ 9·74	+ 14 10 0
		IV	1	864·18	1,298 3 0	883·44	1,327 4 0	+ 19·26	+ 29 1 0
		Total ..	..	964·80	1,449 3 0	993·80	1,492 14 0	+ 29·00	+ 43 11 0
7	1 0 0	III	3	6·13	6 2 0	8·40	8 7 0	+ 2·27	+ 2 5 0
		IV	2	253·68	254 1 0	274·73	275 0 0	+ 21·05	+ 20 15 0
		V	1	59·14	59 4 0	57·04	57 2 0	— 2·10	— 2 2 0
		Total ..	..	318·95	319 7 0	340·17	340 9 0	+ 21·22	+ 21 2 0
8	0 12 0	VI	2	4·04	3 1 0	4·04	3 1 0	..	..
9	0 8 0	III	4	1·33	0 11 0	..	..	— 1·33	— 0 11 0
		IV	3	44·13	22 2 0	44·05	22 1 0	— 0·08	.. 0 1 0
		V	2	19·42	9 11 0	19·42	9 11 0	..	..
		Total ..	..	64·88	32 8 0	63·47	31 12 0	— 1·41	— 0 12 0
10	0 4 0	V	3	14·01	3 10 0	11·45	2 15 0	— 2·56	— 0 11 0
		VIII	2	1·41	0 6 0	0·45	0 2 0	— 0·96	— 0 4 0
		Total ..	..	15·42	4 0 0	11·90	3 1 0	— 3·52	— 0 15 0
		Miscellaneous ..	..	..	..	2·68	12 9 0	+ 2·68	+ 12 9 0
		Grand Total ..	..	1,905·15	3,287 11 0	1,886·76	3,136 3 0	— 18·39	— 151 8 0

A3.—Statement comparing the area under each class and sort of soil at the time of settlement with similar figures obtained for fasli 1303, Sirvel taluk—*cont.*

Taram.	Money rate.	Class and sort.		Unoccupied (Government) dry. — First Group.					
				Settlement.		Fasli 1303.		Difference.	
				Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.
1	2	3		4	5	6	7	8	9
	Rs. A. P.			Acs.	Rs. A. P.	Acs.	Rs. A. P.	Acs.	Rs. A. P.
1	3 8 0	II	1	..	..	7·33	25 10 0	+ 7·33	+ 25 10 0
3	2 8 0	III	1	31·48	78 11 0	59·60	149 2 0	+ 28·12	+ 70 7 0
5	1 8 0	III	2	8·10	12 2 0	43·99	65 14 0	+ 35 89	+ 53 12 0
		IV	1	0·97	1 7 0	12·61	18 14 0	+ 11·64	+ 17 7 0
		Total ..	..	9·07	13 9 0	56·60	84 12 0	+ 47·53	+ 71 3 0
7	1 0 0	III	3	1·16	1 3 0	1·05	1 1 0	— 0·11	— 0 2 0
		IV	2	4·40	4 7 0	50·76	50 15 0	+ 46·36	+ 46 8 0
		Total ..	..	5·56	5 10 0	51·81	52 0 0	+ 46·25	+ 46 6 0
9	0 8 0	III	4	..	..	1·33	0 11 0	+ 1·33	+ 0 11 0
		IV	3	1·31	0 11 0	17·56	8 14 0	+ 16·25	+ 8 3 0
		V	2	3·40	1 11 0	8·27	4 2 0	+ 4·87	+ 2 7 0
		Total ..	..	4·71	2 6 0	27·16	13 11 0	+ 22·45	+ 11 5 0
10	0 4 0	V	3	..	..	2·56	0 11 0	+ 2·56	— 0 11 0
		VIII	2	..	..	0·96	6 4 0	+ 0·96	— 0 4 0
		Total ..	..	..	..	3·52	0 15 0	+ 3·52	+ 0 15 0
		Grand Total ..	..	50·82	100 4 0	206·02	326 2 0	+ 155·20	+ 225 14 0

A3.—Statement comparing the area under each class and sort of soil at the time of settlement with similar figures obtained for fasli 1303, Sirvel taluk—*cont.*

Taram.	Money rate.	Class and sort.		Inam dry. First Group. Settlement. Extent.	Settlement. Assessment.	Fasli 1303. Extent.	Fasli 1303. Assessment.	Difference. Extent.	Difference. Assessment.
1	2	3		4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Rs. A. P. 3 8 0	II	1	Acs. 240·29	Rs. A. P. 841 11 0	Acs. 5·97	Rs. A. P. 20 14 0	— Acs. 234·32	— Rs. A. P. 820 13 0
3	2 8 0	III	1	3,048·53	7,621 14 0	3,084·24	7,711 15 0	+ 35·71	+ 90 1 0
5	1 8 0	III	2	28,728·90	43,105 12 0	26,606·58	39,922 10 0	— 2,122·32	— 3,183 2 0
		IV	1	6,331·10	9,499 8 0	5,466·07	8,201 6 0	— 865·03	— 1,298 2 0
		Total ..	..	35,060·00	52,605 4 0	32,072·65	48,124 0 0	— 2,987·35	— 4,481 4 0
7	1 0 0	III	3	12,014·12	12,018 15 0	9,730·48	9,734 3 0	— 2,283·64	— 2,284 12 0
		IV	2	18,195·70	18,197 14 0	13,676·11	13,674 8 0	— 4,519·59	— 4,523 6 0
		V	1	1,838·55	1,837 4 3	1,356·23	1,353 0 0	— 482·32	— 484 4 0
		VI	1	40·92	40 15 0	47·26	47 5 0	+ 6·34	+ 6 6 0
		Total ..	..	32,089·29	32,095 0 0	24,810·08	24,809 0 0	— 7,279·21	— 7,286 0 0
8	0 12 0	VI	2	139·84	105 1 0	139·84	105 1 0	..	..
		VII	1	2,083·65	1,563 12 0	1,423·74	1,068 11 0	— 659·91	— 495 1 0
		Total ..	..	2,223·49	1,668 13 0	1,563·58	1,173 12 0	— 659·91	— 495 1 0
9	0 8 0	III	4	1,104·36	552 8 0	1,019·89	510 12 0	— 84·47	— 41 12 0
		IV	3	9,111·35	4,561 10 0	6,387·17	3,197 11 0	— 2,724·18	— 1,163 15 0
		V	2	3,953·62	1,977 12 0	2,085·32	1,043 1 0	— 1,868·30	— 934 11 0
		VII	2	1,199·96	599 15 0	723·89	361 12 0	— 476·07	— 238 3 0
		VIII	1	436·03	218 7 0	303·87	152 4 0	— 132·16	— 66 3 0
		Total ..	..	15,805·32	7,910 4 0	10,520·14	5,265 8 0	— 5,285·18	— 2,644 12 0
10	0 4 0	V	3	1,993·30	499 12 0	1,429·03	358 9 0	— 564·27	— 141 3 0
		VIII	2	756·10	189 9 0	501·74	127 8 0	— 247·36	— 62 1 0
		Total ..	..	2,749·40	689 5 0	1,937·77	486 1 0	— 811·63	— 203 4 0
		Miscellaneous	..	..	..	13·03	..	+ 13·03	..
		Total ..	..	91,216·32	1,03,432 3 0	74,007·46	87,591 2 0	— 17,208·86	— 15,841 1 0
		Add Chintalacheruvu village settled in fasli 1284, transferred from Proddatur	..	1,052·96	1,311 13 0	660·90	828 11 0	— 392·06	— 483 2 0
		Grand Total ..	..	92,269·28	1,04,744 0 0	74,668·36	88,419 13 0	— 17,600·92	— 16,324 3 0

A3.—Statement comparing the area under each class or sort of soil at the time of settlement with similar figures obtained for fasli 1303, Sirvel taluk—*cont.*

Taram.	Money rate.	Class and sort.		Inam wet. First Group. Settlement. Extent.	Settlement. Assessment.	Fasli 1303. Extent.	Fasli 1303. Assessment.	Difference. Extent.	Difference. Assessment.
1	2	3		4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Rs. A. P. 3 8 0	II	1	Acs. 9·21	Rs. A. P. 32 4 0	Acs. 8·62	Rs. A. P. 30 3 0	— Acs. 0·59	— Rs. A. P. 2 1 0
3	2 8 0	III	1	368·50	921 4 0	347·89	869 11 0	— 20·61	— 51 9 0
5	1 8 0	III	2	209·81	315 10 0	171·28	257 13 0	— 38·53	— 57 13 0
		IV	1	940·91	1,413 14 0	869·84	1,307 4 0	— 71·07	— 106 10 0
		Total ..	..	1,150·72	1,729 8 0	1,041·22	1,565 1 0	— 109 60	— 164 7 0
7	1 0 0	III	3	4·11	4 2 0	4·33	4 5 0	+ 0·22	+ 0 3 0
		IV	2	323·82	324 11 0	291·75	292 11 0	— 32·07	— 32 0 0
		V	1	43·14	43 5 0	43·64	43 13 0	+ 0·50	+ 0 8 0
		Total ..	..	371·07	372 2 0	339·72	340 13 0	— 31·35	— 31 5 0
8	0 12 0	VI	2	5·40	4 2 0	5·40	4 2 0	..	..
9	0 8 0	IV	3	51·36	25 14 0	42·16	21 3 0	— 9·20	— 4 11 0
		V	2	15·38	7 11 0	10·51	5 4 0	— 4·87	— 2 7 0
		Total ..	..	66·74	33 9 0	52·67	26 7 0	— 14·07	— 7 2 0
10	0 4 0	V	3	..	..	2·72	0 11 0	+ 2·72	+ 0 11 0
		Miscellaneous rates ..	..	..	..	19·05	40 12 0	+ 19·05	+ 40 12 0
		Grand Total ..	..	1,971·64	3,092 13 0	1,817·19	2,877 12 0	— 154·45	— 215 1 0

ABSTRACT.

A3.—Statement comparing the area under each class and sort of soil at the time of settlement with similar figures obtained for fasli 1303, Siavel taluk.

—	Grand Total. First Group. Settlement. Extent.	Settlement. Assessment.	Fasli 1303. Extent.	Fasli 1303. Assessment.	Difference. Extent.	Difference. Assessment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Occupied dry ..	ACS. 124,115·99	RS. A. P. 1,48,734 2 0	ACS. 121,093·66	RS. A. P. 1,44,211 9 0	— ACS. 3,022·33	— RS. A. P. 4,522 9 0
Do. wet ..	1,905·15	3,287 11 0	1,886·76	3,136 3 0	— 18·39	— 151 8 0
Total ..	126,021·14	1,52,021 13 0	122,980·42	1,47,347 12 0	— 3,040·72	— 4,674 1 0
Inam dry ..	92,269·28	1,04,744 0 0	74,668·36	88,419 13 0	— 17,600·92	— 16,324 3 0
Do. wet ..	1,971·64	3,092 13 0	1,817·19	2,877 12 0	— 154·45	— 215 1 0
Total ..	94,240·92	1,07,836 13 0	76,485·55	91,297 9 0	— 17,755·37	— 16,539 4 0
Total occupation and inam ..	220,262·06	2,59,858 10 0	199,465·97	2,38,645 5 0	— 20,796·09	— 21,213 5 0
Unoccupied dry ..	9,065·99	6,341 6 0	29,902·59	25,425 2 0	+ 10,836·60	+ 19,083 12 0
Do. wet ..	50·82	100 4 0	206·02	326 2 0	+ 155·20	+ 225 14 0
Total ..	9,116·81	6,441 10 0	30,108·61	25,751 4 0	+ 20,991·80	+ 19,309 10 0
Grand Total ..	229,378·87	2,66,300 4 0	229,574·58	2,64,396 9 0	+ 195·71	+ 1,903 11 0

B.—Statement comparing the extent under different crops in fasli 1275 with the average extent for faslis 1299 to 1303 in the four taluks of Kurnool Proper.

Crops.	Ramallakot. Extent. In fasli 1265.	Ramallakot. Extent. Percentage.	Ramallakot. Average extent. For five faslis ending fasli 1303.	Ramallakot. Average extent. Percentage.	Nandikotkur. Extent. In fasli 1265.	Nandikotkur. Extent. Percentage.	Nandikotkur. Average extent. For five faslis ending fasli 1303.	Nandikotkur. Average extent. Percentage.	Nandyal. Extent. In fasli 1265.	Nandyal. Extent. Percentage.	Nandyal. Average extent. For five faslis ending fasli 1303.	Nandyal. Average extent. Percentage.	Sirvel. Extent. In fasli 1265.	Sirvel. Extent. Percentage.	Sirvel. Average extent. For five faslis ending fasli 1303.	Sirvel. Average extent. Percentage.	Total. Extent. In fasli 1265.	Total. Extent. Percentage.	Total. Average extent. For five faslis ending fasli 1303.	Total. Average extent. Percentage.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	ACS.		ACS.		ACS.		ACS.		ACS.		ACS.		ACS.		ACS.		ACS.		ACS.	
Cholum ..	96,910	68·50	124,475	40·89	40,151	58·45	85,682	35·85	60,782	59·29	83,905	40·78	44,812	41·95	56,013	32·09	242,655	57·84	350,075	37·90
Korra ..	8,548	6·05	53,066	17·43	12,277	17·88	48,255	20·20	7,860	7·67	28,975	14·08	5,043	4·72	21,044	12·06	33,728	8·04	151,340	16·38
Arika ..	2,884	2·04	7,073	2·32	3,672	5·34	23,518	9·84	5,352	5·22	16,714	8·12	15,073	14·11	30,907	17·70	26,981	6·43	78,212	8·47
Cotton ..	6,726	4·74	30,795	10·11	2,880	4·20	26,443	11·07	11,557	11·27	39,337	19·12	30,373	28·44	43,016	24·64	51,536	12·29	139,591	15·11
Indigo ..	66	0·04	6,647	2·18	262	0·38	10,317	4·32	1,505	1·47	9,951	4·84	1,873	1·76	6,304	3·61	3,707	0·89	33,219	3·60
Horse-gram ..	4,488	3·18	2,852	0·94	3,587	5·22	11,624	4·86	5,224	5·09	4,401	2·14	4,768	4·46	6,316	3·62	18,066	4·30	25,193	2·73
Total ..	1,19,622	84·55	224,908	73·87	62,849	91·47	205,839	86·14	92,280	90·01	183,283	89·08	101,942	95·44	163,600	93·72	376,673	89·79	777,630	84·19
Other crops (excluding paddy) ..	21,860	15·45	79,566	26·13	5,855	8·53	33,113	13·86	10,238	9·99	22,454	10·92	4,869	4·56	10,962	6·28	42,822	10·21	146,095	15·81
Total Dry Crops	141,482	100·00	304,474	100·00	68,704	100·00	238,952	100·00	102,518	100·00	205,737	100·00	106,811	100·00	174,562	100·00	419,495	100·00	923,725	100·00

C.—Statement showing the price per garce (3,200 Madras measures) of cholum and arika in the whole Kurnool district for faslis 1278 to 1303.

Faslis.	The last twenty years' prices excluding Faslis 1286 to 1288 and 1301 to 1303 inclusive.		The last twenty years' prices excluding faslis 1286 to 1288 inclusive.		The last twenty years' prices.	
	Cholum.	Arika.	Cholum.	Arika.	Cholum.	Arika.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1278	173	125	..	..	..	..
1279	170	119	..	..	..	..
1280	177	116	..	..	..	..
1281	179	116	179	116	..	..
1282	169	117	169	117	..	..
1283	178	111	178	111	..	..
1284	168	105	168	105	168	105
1285	173	103	173	103	173	103
1286	..	..	..	..	401	195
1287	..	..	..	..	453	294
1288	..	..	..	..	345	206
1289	198	113	198	113	198	113
1290	131	95	131	95	131	95
1291	139	105	139	105	139	105
1292	139	105	139	105	139	105
1293	141	96	141	96	141	96
1294	187	122	187	122	187	122
1295	170	112	170	112	170	112
1296	166	104	166	104	166	104
1297	142	101	142	101	142	101
1298	177	122	177	122	177	122
1299	166	132	166	132	163	132
1300	163	127	163	127	163	127
1301	..	..	259	179	259	179
1302	..	..	240	157	240	157
1303	..	..	199	125	199	125
Total for twenty years ..	3,306	2,246	3,484	2,347	4,157	2,698
Average ..	$165\frac{3}{10}$	$112\frac{3}{10}$	$174\frac{1}{5}$	$117\frac{7}{30}$	$207\frac{17}{20}$	$134\frac{2}{10}$
Or ..	165	112	174	117	208	135

D1.—Statement showing talukwar, the population of Kurnool Proper, at the last four Censuses.

Taluks.	Particulars.	Census of 1861.	Census of 1871.	Census of 1881.	Census of 1891.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Ramallakot exclusive of Kurnool town.	In the 60 villages due for resettlement in fasli 1305 ..	..	62,854	40,233	54,212
	Whole taluk	86,322	119,747	74,338	100,595
Nandikotkur	In the 61 villages due for resettlement in fasli 1305 ..	..	61,398	40,859	48,926
	Whole taluk	75,674	101,866	72,741	88,560
Nandyal	In the 22 villages due for resettlement in fasli 1305 ..	..	19,198	15,530	17,650
	Whole taluk	84,398	107,320	78,282	96,292
	....	..	..	..	..
Sirvel	Whole taluk	58,027	71,066	57,197	65,168
Kurnool Town inclusive of Jcharapuram village.	....	27,849	26,448	20,360	24,376
Total	Total for 143 villages due for resettlement in fasli 1305 ..	..	143,450	96,622	120,788
	Total for the four taluks of Kurnool proper	332,270	426,447	302,918	374,991
Percentage of decrease over 1871.	In the 143 villages due for resettlement in fasli 1305 ..	..	..	32·64	15·79
	Total ..	..	..	26·62	12·07

D2.—Statement comparing the population per square mile and per 1,000 acres of arable area, total and agricultural of Kurnool Proper at the Census of 1891 with other districts.

Taluks or districts.	Area in square miles.	Agricultural landholders and labourers.	Population per square mile, 1891.		Population in Government villages per 1,000 acres of arable area.	Remarks.
			Total.	Agricultural landholders and labourers.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Ramallakot	846	62,529	148	74	313	
Nandikotkur	1,322	45,995	67	35	236	
Nandyal	854	56,291	113	66	354	
Sirvel	613	37,690	106	61	285	
Total, Kurnool proper ..	3,635	202,505	103	56	295	
Kurnool district	7,514	462,448	109	62	321	Column 6 taken from the tables in the Statistical atlas memoirs under preparation in the Settlement Department, Board of Revenue.
Agency tracts excluded—						
Ganjám	4,887	815,933	325	167	1,019	
Vizagapatam	4,619	1,068,221	421	231	1,374	
Gódávari	4,796	1,102,608	407	230	858	
Kistna	8,397	1,064,994	221	127	496	
Nellore	8,765	739,028	167	84	470	
Cuddapah	8,722	773,571	146	89	529	
Bellary	5,975	578,840	151	97	280	
Anantapur	5,275	413,157	134	78	276	
Chingleput	2,842	662,904	400	233	1,044	
North Arcot	7,616	1,471,135	286	193	1,085	
Salem	7,529	1,289,481	261	171	800	
Coimbatore	7,860	1,123,881	255	143	631	
Nilgiris	957	57,346	104	60	308	
South Arcot	5,217	1,495,335	415	287	1,056	
Tanjore	3,709	1,318,980	601	356	1,393	
Trichinopoly	3,631	926,576	378	255	859	
Madura	8,808	1,655,914	296	188	819	
Tinnevelly	5,387	1,096,955	356	204	851	
Malabar	5,585	1,474,940	475	264	1,232	
South Canara	3,902	636,250	271	163	2,108	
Total, Madras Presidency excluding Madras District and Agency Tracts	121,993	20,228,497	278	166	..	

E.—Statement comparing the Talukwar Land Revenue Demand of the four taluks of Kurnool Proper for faslis 1285 and 1303.

Taluks.	Fasli.	Ryots' holdings.						Tiruvajasti or water-rate (exclusive of canal water-rate.)	Fasaljasti or second crop charge (exclusive of canal water-rate).	Total (columns 8, 9, and 10).	Deduct remissions.			Net demand (column 11 *minus* column 14.)	Add miscellaneous items such as (quit-rent, jodi, sevoyjama, penal assessment and 5 per cent. of canal water-rate, &c.)	Total beriz (columns 15 and 16).
		Dry.		Wet.		Total.					Waste remitted.	Other remissions for (road and village cesses, religious institutions, shavi, &c.)	Total (columns 12 and 13.)			
		Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent (columns 3 and 5.)	Assessment (columns 4 and 6).									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
		ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Ramallakot ..	1285	212,630	1,60,931	2,197	11,207	214,827	1,72,138	1,349	1,504	1,74,991	1,006	14,334	15,340	1,59,651	23,895	1,83,546
	1303 (exclusive of Amanath inams.)	191,308	1,51,865	1,921	9,972	193,229	1,61,837	1,514	2,040	1,65,391	646	14,277	14,923	1,50,468	21,142	1,71,610
	1303 (inclusive of Amanath inams.)	217,184	1,70,839	2,130	10,980	219,314	1,81,819	1,581	2,185	1,85,585	744	34,161	34,905	1,50,680	20,930	1,71,610
Nandikotkur ..	1285	182,590	1,85,833	2,638	14,274	185,228	2,00,107	2,204	313	2,02,624	..	16,153	16,153	1,86,471	26,904	2,13,375
	1303 (exclusive of Amanath inams.)	160,330	1,74,633	2,591	13,906	162,921	1,88,539	2,738	830	1,92,107	..	15,037	15,037	1,77,070	33,263	2,10,333
	1303 (inclusive of Amanath inams.)	170,102	1,83,687	2,730	14,594	172,832	1,98,281	2,738	830	2,01,849	..	24,197	24,197	1,77,652	32,681	2,10,333
Nandyál ..	1285	145,110	1,60,852	2,744	16,163	147,854	1,77,015	5,713	4,297	1,87,025	..	13,592	13,592	1,73,433	29,478	2,02,911
	1303 (exclusive of Amanath inams.)	131,818	1,51,800	3,060	18,086	134,878	1,69,886	7,803	5,045	1,82,734	..	15,594	15,594	1,67,140	38,783	2,05,923
	1303 (inclusive of Amanath inams.)	135,833	1,54,904	3,144	18,537	138,977	1,73,441	7,803	5,045	1,86,289	..	19,016	19,016	1,67,273	38,650	2,05,923
Sirvel	1285	115,760	1,39,209	1,747	9,983	117,507	1,49,192	2,516	1,072	1,52,780	..	12,307	12,307	1,40,473	24,613	1,65,086
	1300 (exclusive of Amanath inams.)	113,262	1,36,954	1,810	10,252	115,072	1,47,206	4,113	576	1,51,895	..	11,275	11,275	1,40,620	25,513	1,66,433
	1303 (inclusive of Amanath inams.)	121,097	1,44,219	1,886	10,671	122,983	1,54,890	4,113	576	1,59,579	..	18,710	18,710	1,40,869	25,564	1,66,433
Total	1285	656,090	6,46,825	9,326	51,627	665,416	6,98,452	11,782	7,186	7,17,420	1,006	56,386	57,392	6,60,028	1,04,890	7,64,918
	1303 (exclusive of Amanath inams.)	596,718	6,15,252	9,382	52,216	606,100	6,67,468	16,168	8,491	6,92,127	646	56,183	56,829	6,35,298	1,19,001	7,54,299
	1303 (inclusive of Amanath inams.)	644,216	6,53,649	9,890	54,782	654,106	7,08,431	16,235	8,636	7,33,302	744	96,084	96,828	6,36,474	1,17,825	7,54,299

F.—Statement showing the rent roll of fasli 1303 with percentages of holdings in Kurnool Proper.

Items.	Ramallakot.		Nandikotkur.		Nandyal.		Sirvel.		Total.	
	Number of pattas, single and joint.	Percentage to the total.	Number of pattas, single and joint.	Percentage to the total.	Number of pattas, single and joint.	Percentage to the total.	Number of pattas, single and joint.	Percentage to the total.	Number of pattas, single and joint.	Percentage to the total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Ryots paying below Rs. 10.	8,714	64	7,100	58	7,948	66	7,234	64	30,996	63
Do. above Rs. 10, and below Rs. 30 ..	3,548	26	3,585	29	2,793	23	2,985	27	12,911	27
Ryots paying above Rs. 30, and below Rs. 50 ..	857	6	825	7	721	6	583	5	2,988	6
Ryots paying above Rs. 50, and below Rs. 100 ..	374	3	441	4	416	3	327	3	1,558	3
Ryots paying above Rs. 100 and below Rs. 250 ..	97	1	183	2	189	2	129	1	598	1
Ryots paying above Rs. 250 and below Rs. 500 ..	4	..	14	..	17	..	20	..	55	..
Ryots paying above Rs. 500 and below Rs. 1,000	2	..	3	..	3	..	..	..	8	..
Above Rs. 1,000	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
Total ..	13,596	100	12,151	100	12,088	100	11,280	100	49,115	100

F2.—Statement comparing the rent-roll of faslis 1271 and 1303 giving the percentage of holdings in Kurnool Proper.

Items.	Ramallakot.				Nandikotkur.				Nandyal.				Sirvel.				Total.			
	Number of single pattas.		Percentage to the total.		Number of single pattas.		Percentage to the total.		Number of single pattas.		Percentage to the total.		Number of single pattas.		Percentage to the total.		Number of single pattas.		Percentage to the total.	
	Fasli 1271.	Fasli 1303.	Fasli 1271.	Fasli 1303.	Fasli 1271.	Fasli 1303.	Fasli 1271.	Fasli 1303.	Fasli 1271.	Fasli 1303.	Fasli 1271.	Fasli 1303.	Fasli 1271.	Fasli 1303.	Fasli 1271.	Fasli 1303.	Fasli 1271.	Fasli 1303.	Fasli 1271.	Fasli 1303.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Single pattas.																				
Ryots paying below Rs. 10 ..	3,142	6,198	48	66	2,828	5,025	43	60	3,467	5,450	48	71	2,531	4,989	42	67	11,968	21,662	46	66
Ryots paying above Rs. 10 and below Rs. 30 ..	2,248	2,371	34	25	2,058	2,398	32	29	2,116	1,606	30	21	2,092	1,883	35	25	8,514	8,258	32	25
Ryots paying above Rs. 30 and below Rs. 50	627	547	9	6	750	568	11	7	685	366	10	5	759	341	11	5	2,821	1,822	11	5
Ryots paying above Rs. 50 and below Rs. 100	395	239	6	2	553	285	8	3	553	184	8	2	439	185	8	2	1,940	893	7	3
Ryots paying above Rs. 100 and below Rs. 250	150	64	2	1	296	106	5	1	253	69	3	1	195	64	3	1	894	303	3	1
Ryots paying above Rs. 250 and below Rs. 500 ..	33	1	1	..	39	7	1	..	45	5	1	..	41	9	1	..	158	22	1	..
Ryots paying above Rs. 500 and below Rs. 1,000	6	1	..	..	9	3	..	..	4	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	22	4	..	..
Total, single pattas ..	6,601	9,421	100	100	6,533	8,392	100	100	7,123	7,680	100	100	6,060	7,471	100	100	26,317	32,964	100	100

Abstract.

Taluks.	Single pattas.				Joint pattas.				Total single and joint pattas.			
	Fasli 1271.		Fasli 1303.		Fasli 1271.		Fasli 1303.		Fasli 1271.		Fasli 1303.	
	Number.	Percentage to the total (column 10).	Number.	Percentage to the total (column 12).	Number.	Percentage to the total (column 10).	Number.	Percentage to the total (column 12).	Number of pattas.	Assessment.	Number of pattas.	Assessment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
										Rs.		Rs.
Ramallakot	6,601	90	9,421	69	777	10	4,175	31	7,378	1,69,298	13,596	1,72,318
Nandikotkur	6,533	91	8,392	69	669	9	3,759	31	7,202	1,98,199	12,151	1,87,745
Nandyal	7,123	88	7,680	64	971	12	4,408	36	8,094	1,94,003	12,088	1,73,505
Sirvel	6,060	89	7,471	36	758	11	3,809	34	6,818	1,76,889	11,280	1,48,166
Total ..	26,317	89	32,964	67	3,175	11	16,151	33	29,492	7,38,389	49,115	6,81,734

G.—Statement of coercive processes in Kurnool Proper for faslis 1299 to 1303.

Fasli.	Taluks.	Sale of personal property.		Sale of real property.						Purchased by private individuals.	
						Purchased by Government.					
		Number of defaulters.	Amount of arrears.	Number of defaulters	Amount of arrears.	Extent (dry and wet).	Assessment	Extent (dry and wet).	Assessment
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		
			Rs.		Rs.	Acs.	Rs.	Acs.	Rs.		
1299	Ramallakot	7	256	21	240	70	85	142	149		
	Nandikotkur	5	34	3	23	..	..	27	23		
	Nandyal	19	239	18	478	45	49	109	122		
	Sirvel	..	..	12	52	84	94	12	20		
	Total ..	31	529	54	793	199	228	290	314		
1300	Ramallakot	12	185	6	78	6	7	31	37		
	Nandikotkur	6	458	6	70	2	2	43	34		
	Nandyal	6	120	7	103	2	1	61	44		
	Sirvel	2	24	10	48	573	434	41	21		
	Total ..	26	787	29	299	583	444	166	136		
1301	Ramallakot	5	90	2	16	21	11	3	2		
	Nandikotkur	26	423	5	22	15	10	26	19		
	Nandyal	22	812	14	311	60	66	62	62		
	Sirvel	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
	Total ..	53	1,325	21	349	96	87	91	83		
1302	Ramallakot	9	627	4	111	4	4	123	69		
	Nandikotkur	3	12	7	71	..	..	46	84		
	Nandyal	17	317	7	68	9	5	12	62		
	Sirvel	10	70	9	150	47	49	27	80		
	Total ..	39	1,026	27	394	60	58	208	195		
1303	Ramallakot	13	241	15	239	..	..	211	187		
	Nandikotkur	3	64	11	147	14	22	139	88		
	Nandyal	47	892	10	383	33	31	34	27		
	Sirvel	11	90	12	147	17	16	40	64		
	Total ..	74	1,287	48	916	64	69	424	356		
Grand total for five faslis ..		223	4,954	179	2,751	1,002	886	1,179	1,084		
Average ..		45	991	36	550	200	177	236	217		

H.—Talukwar Statement of Dry and Wet Lands relinquished, &c., and of lands taken up for cultivation in Kurnool Proper during Faslis 1299 to 1303 inclusive.

Taluks.	Fasli 1299.		Fasli 1300.		Fasli 1301.	
	Given up or sold.	Taken up.	Given up or sold.	Taken up	Given up or sold.	Taken up.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
Ramallakot	791	4,365	1,322	2,068	1,712	1,414
Kandikotkur	3,599	7,511	6,259	7,706	7,823	2,224
Nandyal	1,091	1,703	1,176	1,423	1,485	848
Sirvel	1,255	1,829	2,126	2,044	1,414	1,114
Total ..	6,736	15,408	10,883	13,241	12,434	5,600

Taluks.	Fasli 1302.		Fasli 1303.		Total Faslis 1299-1303.	
	Given up or sold.	Taken up.	Given up or sold.	Taken up.	Given up or sold.	Taken up
	8	9	10	11	12	13
	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
Ramallakot	1,458	2,726	2,350	1,948	7,633	12,521
Nandikotkur	3,017	7,238	5,618	10,256	26,316	34,935
Nandyal	577	1,673	1,799	1,758	6,128	7,405
Sirvel	798	2,518	1,335	2,060	6,928	9,565
Total ..	5,850	14,155	11,102	16,022	47,005	64,426

Columns 2, 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 include
(*a*) Lands relinquished,
(*b*) Lands sold
(i) At Revenue sales.
(ii) By Courts decree.

N.B.—The total of column 13 shows an increase of 17,421 acres over the total of column 12.

I.—Talukwar statement showing current fallows (including waste remitted under Dry and Wet) in Kurnool Proper in faslis 1274, 1276 to 1280 and 1300 to 1303.

Taluks.	Fasli 1274.	Fasli 1276.	Fasli 1277.	Fasli 1278.	Fasli 1279.	Fasli 1280.	Fasli 1300.	Fasli 1301.	Fasli 1302.	Fasli 1303.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
Ramallakot	2,065	2,804	2,362	2,778	3,977	7,094	8,247	18,524	8,171	12,127
Nandikotkur	5,257	6,130	4,142	5,237	5,788	6,091	13,158	14,164	11,355	15,544
Nandyal	6,048	5,092	4,830	3,826	6,489	7,012	8,040	19,749	8,081	10,330
Sirvel	4,474	5,634	4,169	4,878	4,478	5,253	7,019	6,724	8,643	9,108
Total current fallows ..	17,844	19,660	15,503	16,719	20,712	25,450	36,434	59,161	36,250	47,109
Total occupation ..	621,339	639,834	647,937	648,836	642,032	656,378	599,160	592,514	649,193	654,106
Percentage of current fallows to occupation ..	2·87	3·07	2·39	2·58	3·23	3·88	6·08	9·98	5·58	7·20

J.—Talukwar statement comparing generally the agricultural condition (including cattle, ploughs, &c.) of Kurnool Proper in fasli 1271 with that of fasli 1303.

Taluks.	Number of pattas.		Number of ploughs.		Cattle.					
	Fasli 1303.		Fasli 1271.	Fasli 1303.	Fasli 1271.					
	Individual.	Joint.			Bullocks.	Cows.	Buffaloes.	Sheep and goats.		
	Fasli 1271.									
1	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13		
Ramallakot	9,421	4,175	8,981	10,923	17,862	5,267	8,310	23,913		
Nandikotkur	8,392	8,759	9,558	8,868	19,916	3,606	7,623	20,283		
Nandyal	7,680	4,408	7,145	7,295	15,686	5,516	10,999	19,161		
Sirvel	7,471	3,809	5,306	5,753	11,058	1,988	7,132	4,304		
Total ..	32,964	16,151	31,340	32,839	64,422	16,377	34,064	67,661		

Taluks.	Cultivation.									
	Fasli 1271.		Fasli 1303.							
	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Average holding of each ryot.	Average sist paid by each ryot.	Average acres per each plough.	Average holding of each ryot.	Average sist paid by each ryot.	Average acres per each plough.
	Fasli 1271.		Fasli 1303.		Fasli 1271.			Fasli 1303.		
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	
	Rs.		Rs.		Acres.	Rs. A. P.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs. A. P.	Acres.
Ramallakot	1,63,244	219,314	1,81,819	21·87	20 1 0	21·04	16·13	13 6 0	20·48
Nandikotkur	1,87,404	172,832	1,68,281	22·26	26 0 0	16·12	14·22	16 5 0	19·49
Nandyal	1,06,792	138,577	1,78,441	19·95	20 6 0	17·49	11·50	14 6 0	19·05
Sirvel	1,69,095	122,983	1,54,190	17·62	24 13 0	22·63	10·90	13 12 0	21·33
Total ..	7,16,535	654,106	7,68,431	18·84	22 8 0	18·65	13·19	14 7 0	19·92

Taluks.	Cattle—*cont.*					
	Fasli 1303.					
	Bullocks.	Cows.	Buffaloes.	Sheep and goats.	Acres.	Assessment.
	14	15	16	17	18	19
Ramallakot	24,343	10,657	4,468	95,430	178,620	1,63,244
Nandikotkur	20,632	13,565	1,536	62,016	160,481	1,87,404
Nandyal	16,615	7,790	765	57,322	124,961	1,06,792
Sirvel	11,944	4,387	1,002	35,709	120,162	1,69,095
Total ..	73,534	36,599	7,771	250,477	684,164	7,16,535

K.—Talukwar statement showing the area irrigated by the Kurnool-Cuddapah Canal and the revenue derived therefrom and the expenditure incurred during faslis 1299 to 1303.

Taluks.	Including first and second crop.													
	Fasli 1299.		Fasli 1300.		Fasli 1301.		Fasli 1302.		Fasli 1303.		Total.		Average.	
	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Kurnool District.	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.
1. Ramallakot	1,840	6,862	1,813	6,777	3,564	10,662	2,441	8,547	2,024	8,024	11,682	40,872	2,336	8,174
2. Nandikotkur	3,618	12,307	4,482	14,492	23,224	37,901	5,210	17,853	5,673	18,607	42,207	1,01,160	8,441	20,232
3. Nandyal	1,894	11,115	2,374	11,521	16,690	24,073	2,721	9,359	4,229	15,752	27,908	71,820	5,582	14,364
4. Sirvel	2,554	5,828	2,352	7,293	10,486	20,005	3,868	9,950	3,123	13,496	22,383	56,572	4,477	11,314
Total for Kurnool Proper ..	9,906	36,112	11,021	40,083	53,964	92,641	14,240	45,709	15,049	55,879	104,180	2,70,424	20,836	54,085
5. Koilkuntla	164	648	192	738	2,894	3,995	316	917	346	1,139	3,912	7,437	782	1,487
Total ..	10,070	36,760	11,213	40,821	56,858	96,636	14,556	46,626	15,395	57,018	108,092	2,77,861	21,618	55,572
Cuddapah District.														
6. Jammalamadugu	59	181	53	157	464	592	41	164	114	274	731	1,368	146	274
7. Proddatur	3,593	12,439	4,55[illegible]	15,098	6,075	19,124	6,434	21,599	6,251	20,446	26,910	88,706	5,382	17,741
8. Cuddapah	8,129	26,421	9,02[illegible]	29,162	10,020	31,801	9,735	31,138	9,664	30,688	46,573	1,49,210	9,315	29,842
Total ..	11,781	39,041	13,635	44,417	16,559	51,517	16,210	52,901	16,029	51,408	74,214	2,39,284	14,843	47,857
Grand total of the two districts ..	21,851	75,801	24,848	85,238	73,417	1,48,153	30,766	99,527	31,424	1,08,426	182,306	5,17,145	36,461	1,03,429
Expenditure ..	..	1,24,429	..	1,55,500	..	1,27,729	..	1,62,360	..	1,36,958	..	7,06,976	..	1,41,395
Difference ..	..	— 48,628	..	— 70,262	..	+ 20,424	..	— 62,833	..	— 28,532	..	— 1,89,831	..	— 37,966

The assessment excludes the water-rate paid by the Kurnool Municipality.

L.—Statement showing the Miscellaneous rates introduced since settlement into the Ramallakot and Nandikotkur taluks of Kurnool Proper.

Ramallakot.				Nandikotkur.			
Money rate.	Extent.	Assessment.	Remarks.	Money rate.	Extent.	Assessment.	Remarks.
Occupied.				*Occupied.*			
Rs. A. P.	Acs.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Acs.	Rs. A. P.	
8 2 0	2·48	20 7 0	Poramboke assessed as II-1.	12 0 0	0·15	1 13 0	Poramboke assessed as II-1.
3 0 0	0·87	2 10 0		8 0 0	0·25	2 0 0	
* 2 8 0	2·20	5 8 0	*Rates 2–8–0 and 1–8–0 charged in villages of the 2nd group.	7 0 0	0·18	1 4 0	
1 14 0	0 10	0 3 0		5 0 0	1·20	6 0 0	
	4·00	6 0 0		3 12 0	0·05	0 3 0	
	2·58	4 0 0					
	0·71	0 15 0					
* 1 8 0	7·29	10 15 0					
1 6 0	0·28	0 6 0					
	9·05	9 1 0		§ 3 0 0	8·54	25 7 0	§ Rates 3–0–0, 2–0–0 and Rs. 1–4–0 charged in villages of the 1st group.
	3·80	3 13 0					
	4·00	4 0 0					
	5·14	5 3 0			1·05	2 1 0	
	56·47	56 7 0	+ These cases are found in 2nd group where lands classed as VI-1 do not exist.		1·54	3 0 0	
	9·29	9 5 0			0·93	2 0 0	
† 1 0 0	5·40	5 6 0			2·00	4 0 0	
	2·59	2 9 0			2·12	4 4 0	
	10·50	10 8 0			0·79	1 10 0	
	106·24	106 4 0			4·90	10 0 0	
					2·66	5 5 0	
0 9 0	4·82	2 13 0		* 2 0 0	0·46	0 15 0	
	4·07	1 13 0			16·45	33 3 0	
	8·00	3 8 0					
0 7 0	12·07	5 5 0			1·20	1 8 0	
				§ 1 4 0	2·38	2 13 0	
	22·49	7 14 0			3·58	4 5 0	
	48·95	18 6 0		0 2 0			
	16·06	6 3 0			12·78	1 7 0	
0 6 0	87·50	32 7 0		Total ..	48·15	92 15 0	
				Unoccupied.			
0 5 6	11·50	3 14 0		§ 2 0 0	3·75	7 8 0	
					0·91	1 14 0	
0 5 0	12·00	3 12 0		Total ..	4·66	9 6 0	
0 3 6	7·00	1 8 0		Grand Total ..	339·02	336 15 0	
0 2 0	0·15	..					
Not stated.	4·17	12 8 0					
Total ..	258·67	208 8 0					
Unoccupied.							
1 12 0	0·40	0 13 0					
1 7 0	10·25	14 13 0					
‡ 1 0 0	0·87	0 14 0	‡ *Vide* above remark.				
Not stated.	16·02	9 10 0					
Total ..	27·54	26 2 0					

M.—Statement showing the Land Revenue demand of Kurnool Proper for a series of years commencing from Fasli 1275 to Fasli 1303.

Faslis.	Ryot's holdings.						Deduct remissions.			Net demand (column 10 *minus* column 13).	Add miscellaneous items (quit-rent, jodi-sivojams, 5 per cent. of canal water-rate, &c.	Total beriz (columns 14 and 15).
	Dry.		Wet.		Total.		Waste-remitted.	Other remissions for (Road and village) cesses, religious institutions also sha vi, &c.	Total (columns 11 and 12).			
	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent (columns 2 and 4).	Assessment (columns 3 and 5).						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	11	12	13	14	15	16
	Acs.	Rs.	Acs.	Rs.	Acs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1275 *a*	615,166	6,41,390	11,547	88,731	626,713	7,30,121	2,063	22,358	24,421	7,16,024	78,262	7,94,886
1276 ,,	629,860	6,54,096	9,974	70,177	639,834	7,24,273	1,104	34,930	36,034	6,99,043	1,00,343	7,99,386
1277 ,,	678,181	6,50,984	9,756	62,845	647,937	7,13,829	903	43,445	44,348	6,82,888	1,00,568	7,83,406
1278 ,,	639,164	6,48,259	9,672	54,759	648,836	7,03,018	165	45,872	46,037	6,74,568	97,813	7,72,371
1279 *b* ,,	632,340	6,42,447	9,692	53,999	642,032	6,95,746	624	55,862	56,486	6,66,074	1,00,602	7,66,676
1280 ,,	646,744	6,50,234	9,634	53,144	656,378	7,03,378	262	55,962	56,224	6,68,820	1,00,453	7,69,273
1281 ,,	636,666	6,39,196	9,402	51,972	646,067	6,91,168	1,182	54,193	55,375	6,54,076	96,163	7,50,239
1282 ,,	643,315	6,42,277	9,282	51,338	652,597	6,93,615	1,356	54,241	55,597	6,57,443	98,266	7,55,699
1283 ,,	651,735	6,46,371	9,173	50,820	660,908	6,97,191	478	54,694	55,172	6,60,982	1,00,215	7,61,197
1284 ,,	661,048	6,50,949	9,360	51,809	670,408	7,02,758	76	54,817	54,893	6,68,152	1,01,595	7,69,747
1285 ,,	656,090	6,46,825	9,326	51,627	665,416	6,98,452	1,006	56,386	57,392	6,60,028	1,04,890	7,64,918
1286 *c* ,,	632,211	6,32,609	9,111	50,532	641,322	6,83,141	1,67,523	1,18,638	2,86,161	4,09,186	82,623	4,91,809
1287 *c* ,,	593,058	6,12,847	8,939	51,227	601,997	6,64,074	47,785	1,58,085	2,05,870	4,69,449	86,660	5,56,109
1288 *c* ,,	570,202	5,98,917	8,924	51,109	579,126	6,50,026	864	51,701	52,565	6,14,760	94,473	7,09,223
1289 ,,	490,316	5,37,895	8,483	47,360	498,799	5,85,255	1,355	47,370	48,725	5,52,022	1,01,453	6,53,475
1290 ,,	490,953	5,40,942	8,664	48,594	499,617	5,89,536	3,614	50,804	54,418	5,45,018	90,599	6,35,617
1291 ,,	491,408	5,39,958	8,675	48,440	499,983	5,88,098	2,245	48,684	50,929	5,48,990	93,594	6,42,593
1292 ,,	513,314	5,57,767	8,690	48,590	522,004	6,06,357	1,815	54,190	56,005	5,73,863	1,02,253	6,76,116
1293 ,,	536,079	5,73,730	8,763	49,264	544,842	6,22,984	920	51,888	52,808	5,83,990	1,02,022	6,86,012
1294 ,,	543,244	5,80,088	8,683	48,911	551,927	6,28,999	4,920	62,079	66,299	5,72,825	95,605	6,69,430
1295 ,,	565,157	5,95,390	8,849	49,712	574,006	6,45,102	565	53,670	54,235	6,06,565	1,01,532	7,08,097
1296 ,,	581,520	6,07,085	8,984	50,403	590,504	6,57,488	874	60,015	60,889	6,13,068	1,09,722	7,22,790
1297 ,,	586,183	6,09,501	9,037	50,659	595,220	6,60,160	128	60,558	60,686	6,17,023	1,03,223	7,20,246
1298 ,,	578,489	6,04,461	9,007	50,492	587,496	6,54,953	3,692	77,227	80,819	5,83,285	97,340	6,80,625
1299 ,,	587,628	6,10,363	9,069	50,838	596,697	6,61,201	187	56,111	56,298	6,19,098	1,07,014	7,26,112
1300 ,,	590,067	6,12,703	9,093	50,961	599,160	6,63,664	191	55,671	55,762	6,27,013	1,06,452	7,33,465
1301 ,,	581,322	6,06,712	9,192	51,469	592,514	6,58,181	6,246	87,520	93,766	5,79,197	1,03,837	6,83,034
1302 *d* ,,	639,323	6,53,115	9,870	55,038	649,193	7,08,154	339	98,342	98,681	6,32,371	1,16,638	7,49,009
1303 ,,	644,216	6,53,649	9,890	54,782	654,106	7,08,431	744	96,084	96,828	6,36,474	1,17,825	7,54,299

(*a*) The year in which the introduction of the present settlement was commenced.
(*b*) The year in which the introduction of the present settlement was concluded.
(*c*) Years of famine.
(*d*) The figures for Amanath inams have in this year been brought into columns 2–11.

APPENDIX N.

From A. C. PEREIRA, Esq., Executive Engineer, Kurnool Division, to the Superintending Engineer, III Circle, dated Kurnool, 3rd October 1894, No. 2175.

In reply to your No. 70-C., dated 8th September 1894, forwarding a copy of Irrigation Chief Engineer's No. III-13-K.C., dated 5th September 1894, in which he ordered that an overseer should be told off to accompany the Special Deputy Collector to "*do any survey work which may be necessary*," I have the honour to submit that this arrangement does not meet the necessities of the case as I shall show below.

2. The facts already brought to notice are these: the land plans recently sent by the Chief Engineer are for the main distributary channels only, and they are drawn to a scale of 8 chains to an inch, whereas the village-maps are to a scale of 5 chains to an inch and these plans, without the field numbers, are quite useless as a record.

3. Since then the village of Prátakota, Nandikotkur taluk, has been taken up and the main and field distributary channels as they exist now on the ground have been carefully examined by myself and Mr. Dennebeg and compared with the channels as they are shown on copies of village-maps which were prepared by the Company, and the result shows that neither in the case of main distributaries nor in the case of field distributaries do the channels exist on the ground as they are shown on the village-maps. In order to show this very clearly and at a glance, I have prepared a tracing showing the channels as they exist. If this tracing be placed over the village-map the differences will at once be seen.

4. The village of Prátakota was not specially chosen; it was the first one which came to hand, and the result of the investigation shows that we have no accurate record whatever of the channels in this village. It may safely be assumed that it is the same with all other canal villages for some of which only we have village plans with the channels marked on them, all of which plans are quite useless as records because they are not accurate; they are only useful in so far as they give us an idea of what was done. The only thing to be done is to begin *de novo*, take fresh copies of village-maps and mark on them the channels as they exist on the ground.

5. The investigation of Prátakota village alone took myself and Mr. Dennebeg two days, working partly together and three days working separately to do, and even then it was not completed—say eight days in all for one village. Now there are 192 canal villages, to examine all of which carefully it would take one man 1,536 days or nearly five years to examine and complete. I submit that it is inadvisable that it should take such a long time, and that it is much more than an overseer can be expected to do, and that it should be done by a special investigation party. In other words, I recommend that if the idea of forming the canal into a separate division cannot be entertained, that a special sub-division may be sanctioned with three surveyors or overseers under a trustworthy sub-divisional officer to do the investigation of all channels and to prepare fresh village-maps with all channels and canal lands marked clearly on them. After this is done, the maps should be sent to the Survey office and copies printed and supplied to all taluk offices and villages in lieu of those in use. Unless this is done once for all, the channels can never be preserved. In addition to this, in order to preserve the channels, they must be demarcated from beginning to end. There is not a single demarcation stone at present, and it would be the duty of special sub-division to demarcate the land as they go along. It would take the special sub-division probably two years to complete their work.

6. Now I must draw special attention to some of the facts brought to light by the investigation made in Prátakota village. The differences between the channels as they exist and as they are shown on the plan are not merely trifling alterations of alignment, but in some cases the channels have entirely different heads to what they are shown to have on the plan. The channels as shown on the land plans sent from the Chief Engineer's office are no more accurate than those marked on the old village-maps, and it would be waste of time to transfer them to village-maps even if it were possible to do so accurately which I doubt as the bearings are not given. Lastly, it has been found that portions of main distributary channels, in one case a whole channel from *e d to end*, have been ploughed up and are now being cultivated. Such portions are colored gamboge on the tracing. The karnam of this village admitted that compensation had been paid for the land through which these channels run, and yet they have been ploughed up and re-appropriated and the canal revenue is not even credited with the assessment levied on this land which is surreptitiously cultivated. There are no doubt numerous other examples of the same kind in each village, and I consider that each village should be carefully investigated by an establishment which has nothing else to do. This investigation cannot be done efficiently by the present canal staff with their numerous other duties to attend to.

7. If this investigation was done merely with the object of demarcating the land previous to handing it over to the Revenue Department for resale, I feel convinced that the capital account could be credited with a very handsome sum of many thousands of rupees and the yearly interest to be paid would be proportionately reduced.

8. In this particular village the Company's system of irrigation was a perfect one in theory, but for some reason or other it has been abandoned probably because it entailed the upkeep of a long length of channel out of all proportion to the small area which the cultivators chose to irrigate (about 400 acres against over 4,000 expected by the Company). It is a thousand pities that the five channels should be abandoned, and I think that those who are responsible for allowing them to be ploughed up and cultivated should be very severely punished, but I doubt if any blame could be attached to any one in particular. In a year when the rainfall is deficient all these channels would probably come in useful as they did in 1892 when 90,000 acres were watered. Therefore I am not in favour of selling the land but of preserving it as a *famine protective work*, and to do this the Revenue Department must be supplied with maps showing the channels belonging to Government.

9. The Collector has brought to my notice that there are numerous instances of canal poramboke being cultivated, and he calls upon me to state whether the land is required; but until each village has been carefully inspected it is impossible to say whether the land is required or not. All land not required should be sold and the proceeds credited to canal capital account. I am anxious to do this but I maintain that it cannot be done by the present staff in addition to their other duties. Moreover I find that the assessment on such land cultivated dry is not credited to *canal revenue* as should be done, but goes to *general revenue*. In the small village of Kontalapad, Ramallakot taluk, which I have just examined, I find that 10·16 acres of canal land is being cultivated—3·57 acres wet and 6·59 acres dry. The water-rate only on 3·57 acres is credited to canal; the rest goes to *general revenue*. Now, say, there are 100 villages in which this is the case at 0–12–0 per acre. One village would yield Rs. 5 revenue and the canal revenue is done out of Rs. 500 yearly. This may seem a small matter but it is plain justice, and I feel sure that I have under-estimated the amount.

10. It is requested that the village plan sent herewith in original may be returned.

Resolution—dated 8th February 1895, No. 28.

In paragraph 5 of G.O., dated 2nd August 1894, No. 562, Revenue, Government directed that a scheme for the resettlement of the Kurnool district should be submitted at a very early date.

Mr. Cobb, the Deputy Director of Land Records, was accordingly deputed in October last to make a preliminary enquiry, and his report, which was unfortunately hurried by his sudden transfer to the Department of Separate Revenue, but which brings together much useful information in a compendious form, is herewith submitted for the information of Government.

2. The Kurnool district consists of the eight taluks shown in the margin. When its settlement was undertaken in 1864, the survey of the district was in progress, and of necessity the settlement could only advance step by step with the survey, as village-maps became available.

Taluks.	Area in square miles.	Population in 1891.
Ramallakot	846	124,971
Nandikotkur	1,322	88,560
Nandyal	854	96,292
Sirvel	613	65,168
Pattikonda	1,134	138,703
Koilkuntla	572	86,544
Cumbum	1,056	117,602
Markapur	1,117	99,971
Total ..	7,514	817,811

Thus it happened that the completion of the settlement in the four taluks first taken-up occupied five years, the area dealt with in each year being irregular in shape and in scattered patches, as indicated in the accompanying sketch-map which the Board has had prepared and of which four copies are herewith forwarded.

3. The thirty years for which it was declared that the settlement rates should not be enhanced expire in various parts of the district on the dates shown below:—

Vide paragraph 4 of Settlement Administration Report read in Board's Proceedings, dated 30th June 1868, No. 4824.

On June 30th, 1895, the settlement period expires in—

	60	villages in Ramallakot.
	61	„ in Nandikotkur.
	22	„ in Nandyal.
Total ...	143	

The assessed area of these 143 villages in fasli 1275 (1865–66) was acres 245,397, assessed at Rs. 2,64,757. Fifty-eight of these villages are more or less irrigable by the Kurnool-Cuddapah canal.

On June 30th, 1896, the settlement period expires in—

	1	village in Ramallakot
	33	villages in Nandikotkur.
	44	„ in Nandyal.
	33	„ in Sirvel.
Total ...	111, of which 31 are under the canal.	

The assessed area of these 111 villages in fasli 1276 (1866–67) was acres 174,707, assessed at Rs. 2,26,312.

On June 30th, 1897, the settlement period expires in—

	13	villages in Ramallakot.
	21	„ in Nandyal.
	48	„ in Sirvel.
Total ...	82, of which 11 are under the canal.	

The assessed area of these 82 villages in fasli 1277 (1867–68) was acres 122,912, assessed at Rs. 1,41,247.

On June 30th, 1898, the settlement period expires in—

	19	villages in Ramallakot.
	4	„ in Nandyal.
	4	„ in Sirvel.
Total ...	27, of which 2 are under the canal.	

The area of these 27 villages in fasli 1278 (1868–69) was acres 67,137, assessed at Rs. 54,983.

On June 30th, 1899, the settlement period expires in—

7 villages in Ramallakot.

Vide G.O., dated 30th June 1870, No. 1002.

The assessed area of these seven villages in fasli 1279 (1869–70) was acres 16,276, assessed at Rs. 12,898.

Thus it is not until fasli 1309 (beginning July 1st, 1899) that the four taluks, known as Kurnool Proper, can be completely resettled.

The dates on which the settlement period expires in the other taluks are—

Pattikonda, June 30th, 1903.
Koilkuntla, June 30th, 1905.
Cumbum and Markapur, June 30th, 1908.

4. The first question for immediate decision is whether the irregular, scattered patches of country, comprising the 143 villages (settled first merely because in them the survey happened to be completed first) should be resettled in the coming fasli, or whether resettlement should not be postponed until at least the four taluks of Kurnool Proper can be dealt with together. Putting aside the canal-irrigated area which will be referred to separately further on, it appears on the face of it undesirable (unless there were a great disparity between the existing dry-rates and those of other districts) that the four taluks should be resettled in bits, in the same piece-meal, patch-work fashion, which was inevitable under the circumstances thirty years ago.

5. So far as the Board can learn there is nothing to be gained by a reclassification of the soils, and, excepting the lands protected by the canal, the resettlement will take the form of a percentage enhancement of the rates, fixed with reference to the rise in prices.

At pages 10 and 11 of his report, Mr. Cobb shows that, taking the recorded prices of the last twenty years (omitting six years as years of exceptionally high prices, and making all usual deductions in favour of the ryot) there has been an increase of 33 per cent. in the price of cholum, and of 58 per cent. in the price of arika, the two dry grains on which the grain-values of the soils were fixed.

Making an increased allowance for cultivation expenses corresponding to the increase shown in the commutation rates, Mr. Cobb works out a table (page 19) by which the existing demand, of the 143 villages liable to be resettled next year, would be increased by rather over 26 per cent. But Mr. Cobb in this calculation has not excluded the Local Fund and Village Service cesses ($1\frac{1}{3}$ annas per rupee) which are included in the existing assessment.

If these be excluded, the rates, which he proposes, exhibit for the 143 villages (liable to resettlement next year) a total increase of Rs. 92,510 which represents an increase of 34 per cent.

6. Admitting that an approximate increase of 4 annas in the rupee might be justified by the rise in prices, the Board is nevertheless of opinion that there are good grounds for postponing the enhancement for five years, when the four taluks may be resettled simultaneously. In the first place, as shown by Mr. Cobb in paragraph 17 of the report, the population of the four taluks in 1891 is nearly 12 per cent. less than in 1871, while in the 143 villages it is less by nearly 16 per cent. The occupied area in the four taluks is still 9 per cent. less than in fasli 1285 (1875–76), the year before the great famine.

The density of population is less in Kurnool Proper than in any other district in the Presidency, the agricultural classes numbering only 56 per square mile. Taking the cultivable area alone, the total population of the Government villages averages only 189 to the square mile.

As compared with the year preceding the great famine there has been in Kurnool Proper a large increase in agricultural stock as shown in the margin, but these figures are very untrustworthy. Taking them as they stand, there is one pair of tilling cattle to every 26 acres of the occupied area, including minor inams.

—	Bullocks.	He-buffaloes.	Cows.	She-buffaloes.
Fasli 1285 ..	59,432		19,616	39,974
„ 1303 ..	73,534	7,771	36,599	60,527

Out of a total of 49,115 pattas in the four taluks, no less than 30,996 are far less than Rs. 10.

The tract is notoriously subject to frequent and severe droughts, and suffered cruelly in the great famine of 1876–78. It is still for the most part poor, unhealthy, backward and thinly-populated, and as shown above, is far from having recovered from the effects of the famine, either in respect of population or cultivated area. The average dry-rate per acre on the area in occupation at the time of settlement was Rs. 1–0–9, and, as shown by the Board in paragraph 4 of Board's Proceedings (Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture), dated 4th June 1894, No. 224, there is not much margin for increase compared with the rates in the adjoining districts of Bellary and Cuddapah.

The condition of the four taluks, and of the 143 villages in particular, does not indicate their fitness to bear a large increase of taxation on the dry lands, or on the area irrigated by rainfed tanks, and this forms an additional reason for postponing a re-settlement at least until all four taluks can be dealt with together.

The Hon'ble Mr. Clogstoun, the permanent Commissioner, has left it on record that it was his intention to go further than this, and deprecate a re-settlement until the whole district can be embraced in one scheme, on the ground that the district requires, and should be allowed, further time to recover from the effects of the famine.

7. If the recommendation of the Board (that the re-settlement be not undertaken in bits, but be postponed till July 1899, when the four taluks may be dealt with together) is approved, it will at present suffice if the Government accepts the view that so far as the dry lands, and wet lands under rainfed tanks, are concerned, the resettlement should be limited to imposing a percentage increase with reference to the rise in prices.

It would be useless to suggest the exact increase now, for the course of prices, and the progress of the district during the next four years, must be taken into consideration.

8. In a letter, dated 24th December 1894, No. 560-R., the Superintendent of Revenue Survey reports that he has examined fifteen villages, area 105 square miles, with a view to ascertain to what extent, if any, resurvey or redemarcation is called for. The result is that 712 theodolite stations out of 2,796, or 25 per cent., and 10,584 boundary marks out of 27,241, or 39 per cent., are reported missing. It is to be feared that this is a fair sample of the state of the boundary marks throughout, and it is clear that when the curnams have been trained in survey they will find full occupation for one or two years in replacing missing stones, a work which must be performed before the village records can be corrected and brought up to date.

9. *Kurnool-Cuddapah Canal.*—The question as to how the area effectively commanded by the canal should be ascertained and treated has next to be considered. As has been already remarked, out of a total of 111 Government villages more or less irrigable by the canal, the settlement period expires in 58 villages in July 1895, in 31 in July 1896, in 11 in July 1897, in 2 in July 1898, and in 9 in the Koilkuntla taluk in July 1905.

No re-settlement of the canal villages in Cuddapah can be made till 1905. A perusal of paragraphs 24 to 29 of Mr. Cobb's report will show the impossibility of deciding, on the information now available, how much and what portion of the commanded area should be regarded as securely irrigable in years of drought.

10. Government, in its order, dated 11th October 1894, No. 3943, Revenue, suggests that "an insurance charge of about 8 annas an acre might fairly be added to the settlement of all dry lands commanded by the Kurnool-Cuddaph canal, in consequence of the additional value imparted to them by reason of the existence, close at hand, of water which the owners can use whenever they please." The suggestion is an excellent one, but in modification of it Mr. Cobb points out that a uniform rate of 8 annas will be inadequate in the case of the richer, and excessive in the case of the poorer, soils; and that a fairer plan would be to vary the charge in proportion to the rate of assessment. Mr. Cobb points out that at the settlement a deduction of 25 per cent. from the gross produce was allowed for vicissitudes of season, and that the "insurance" charge may best be imposed by reducing this allowance.

Even if irrigation be ensured, loss of crop will still occur from birds, blight and insect pests, and some allowance for vicissitudes of season remains necessary.

Mr. Cobb, at page 25 of his report, suggests that 10 per cent. should be allowed for vicissitudes of season. At page 26 he works out a table of rates from the new commutation prices proposed by him, which would raise the existing rates by 60 to 100 per cent.

This calculation does not allow for the fact that the existing rates include $1\frac{1}{3}$ annas for local fund and village cesses. If these be excluded from the existing rates, the increase suggested by Mr. Cobb will range from 73 to 129 per cent.

Mr. Cobb's proposal regarding the insurance rate appears judicious and has the approval of the Board; but, on the assumption that Government approve the proposal to defer re-settlement till 1899, it is, as already stated, inexpedient that a new commutation rate should be fixed till that year.

With the commutation rates as now calculated by Mr. Cobb, the insurance rate obtained by reducing the allowance for vicissitudes of season from 25 to 10 per cent. of the gross outturn, represents the following charge per acre under each class and sort:—

Soils.	Existing rates, *minus* cesses, to the nearest anna.	Rates per acre at Mr. Cobb's new commutation prices, with deductions for vicissitudes of season		Difference between columns 3 and 4, or insurance rate.	Percentage of increase, columns 5 and 4.	Percentage of increase, columns 5 and 2.
		At 10 per cent.	At 25 per cent.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.		
III—1	2 5	4 0	3 0	1 0	33	43
III—2, IV—1 ..	1 6	2 8	2 0	0 8	25	36
III—3, IV—2, V—1	0 15	1 12	1 4	0 8	40	53
VI—1.	0 15	1 12	1 4	0 8	40	53
VI—2, VII—1 ..	0 11	1 8	1 0	0 8	50	73
III—4, IV—3, V—2,	0 7	1 0	0 10	0 6	60	86
VII—2, VIII—1 ..	0 7	1 0	0 10	0 6		86
V—3	0 4	0 8	0 4	0 4	100	
VIII—2	0 4	0 8	0 4	0 4		100

11. But before any insurance rate can be imposed it must be determined with reasonable certainty to what fields a sufficient supply of water can be afforded in years of drought.

In the early days of the canal it was estimated that the total commanded area was 321,515 acres, and that distributaries had been provided sufficient to irrigate 160,000 acres. In 1881 it was estimated that the commanded arable area in Kurnool was 284,206 acres and that the area provided with distributaries was 146,971 acres. In the year 1886–87 the crest of the anicut was lowered 3 feet (*vide* G.O., dated 25th March 1886, No. 274 I., Public Works), but it was considered that the supply of water would still be more than sufficient to meet any probable demand. The exact effect of the alteration on the area theretofore irrigable does not, however, seem to have been ascertained.

The largest area actually irrigated was 90,285 acres in the famine year 1876–77, of which 15,180 acres were in the Cuddapah district. For the ten years ending 1893–94 the average area irrigated by the canal in Kurnool was 16,999 acres, and in Cuddapah 13,742 acres. The largest area recently irrigated in Kurnool was 56,858 acres in the famine year 1891–92, when it is believed that the whole of the available water was utilized. Of this area 40,220 acres were cultivated with dry crops, which only required an occasional flooding.

The Executive Engineer of Kurnool writing in October last, and referring, it is presumed, to Kurnool only, estimates the largest area which can be irrigated by the canal at from 60,000 to 80,000 acres.

The Board presumes that for the purposes of the insurance rate the irrigable extent should be calculated mainly from the recorded discharge at the anicut for a series of years during October, November, December, in which months the dry crops are in jeopardy in seasons of drought. The quantity likely to be available in the storage tanks, and in the canal bed must not of course be overlooked.

12. Whatever be taken as the irrigable extent, the next question is how is it to be located; and here it must be remembered that the insured lands will have a preferential claim to water, and that the irrigation of other dry lands must be prohibited unless and until the requirements of the insured lands are provided for. When a ryot has been paying his insurance rate on his dry land for a series of good years, it will not do, in the first lean year, to tell him that no water is available and that his crop cannot be saved. Hitherto, except in two famine years, the supply has always been more than the ryots would take, and each has been allowed to take here a little and here a little throughout the whole length of over 190 miles, of which 140 lie in the

Kurnool district. If, as Mr. Cobb suggests (page 25 of the report), the irrigable area be fixed with reference to the village water-rate accounts of 1891, the result will be that the insured area will be made up of many thousands of small, detached plots in the midst of fields which are just as capable of irrigation.

In the innumerable instances in which small portions of large survey fields were irrigated, the village accounts will not show where the portions lay. If the whole field be charged with the insurance rate because a fraction of it used the canal water, the obvious result will be that on the whole a much larger area will be charged than can be supplied with water.

It would seem clear (if it be only for the avoidance of waste by absorption and evaporation) that the insured area, which will have a preferential claim to water, should be selected as far as possible in large blocks as near as may be to the anicut. The discharge which would serve to flood a given area 40 or 50 miles from the anicut would probably be inadequate for half that extent one hundred miles further down. Mr. Clogstoun proposed to transfer to wet, and charge with a consolidated wet rate, all lands which have been cultivated with paddy and irrigated with canal water for three out of the past five years. The Special Deputy Collector is now engaged in ascertaining where, and what, these lands are; and, from what he personally informed the Acting Commissioner, it is certain that there will be a great number of small scattered plots which, when marked in dots on a taluk map, will look much as if ink had been at random spurted over the map from a pen. Much discretion will be required in transferring these tiny plots of "dry" to "wet," and probably it will be found undesirable so to transfer any field unless it forms part of an irrigated block of not less than ten acres. Before the Public Works Department can calculate what area may be insured on the assumption that the dry crops will require an occasional flooding at times when the canal-supply is at its lowest, it must be determined what area (if any) should be permanently charged as "wet" and how much water must be set aside for its effectual irrigation.

For the ascertainment (1) of what lands should be transferred to wet, and (2) of what lands should be treated as "insured" against drought, the first want is that the distributary channels should be marked on the village-maps.

The land taken up by the Canal Company appears not to have been demarcated. Numerous channels dug at first have been since abandoned or allowed to go to ruin, because the demand for water from them was not sufficient to justify their upkeep. Many new channels have from time to time been dug. No plans of the existing channels are available, and the Public Works Department is still at a stand as to what channels should be maintained and what abandoned.

Under these circumstances the Board is glad to learn from G.O., Mis. No. 123, dated 12th January 1895, that Government has sanctioned a special engineering establishment for the express purpose of mapping the distributary channels and the areas irrigable under each.

With a view to imposing the insurance rate it would appear desirable that the Chief Engineer for Irrigation should be called on to report whether he can calculate what fraction of the whole commanded area is securely irrigable in seasons of drought when the water-supply is at its lowest, and to advise how and where the said fraction should be located.

Until this is done it appears impossible to point out the area on which an insurance rate may be properly imposed, and the Board sees no alternative but to advise that the question must lie over until the required data are furnished by the department which is alone competent to make the necessary calculations.

It is apparently estimated that this work will occupy two years.

13. The orders of Government are requested on the recommendations—

(1) that, except as regards the canal-commanded area, the revision of settlement be deferred till 1899 when the four taluks can be dealt with together;

(2) that then (with the same exception) the resettlement should be limited to imposing a percentage increase with reference to the rise in prices;

(3) that when the area effectively irrigable by the canal in all seasons is ascertained and located by the special engineering establishment recently appointed for the purpose, an " insurance rate " be charged on all dry lands within that area by reducing the allowance for vicissitudes of season from 25 to 10 per cent. (canal villages in which the settlement period may be still current must of necessity escape the charge until the said period expires);

(4) that all canal lands permanently under wet cultivation be charged with a consolidated wet rate, provided that such lands form a contiguous block of not less than ten acres.

14. With reference to the Board's Proceedings quoted in the margin wherein it is proposed to assess at wet rates " all dry lands which are at present unoccupied, but which are commanded by the canal and are suited for wet cultivation," the Board, as at present constituted, deprecates the proposed step. In the first place, it is at present impossible to say whether the waste is suited for wet cultivation, or whether water can be supplied for its irrigation. In the next place, when it is considered how long the lands have lain waste in spite of the low dry assessment and many encouragements to occupy them, it appears certain that a comparatively heavy wet assessment must operate to keep the lands waste perhaps for generations to come.

Board's Proceedings, No. 354, dated 31st August 1894, paragraph 2.
Board's Proceedings, No. 362, dated 6th September 1894.
Board's Proceedings, No. 436, dated 15th October 1894, paragraph 5.

15. The Collector of Kurnool was invited to offer his remarks on Mr. Cobb's report, but they have not been received up to date. The Acting Commissioner, however, has had the advantage of discussing the subject with the Collector, and believes that the proposals made in these Proceedings have his approval. The Collector's remarks shall be forwarded to Government as soon as they are received.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) P. RAJARATNA MUDALIAR,
Secretary.

To the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department,
with four copies of sketch-map referred to in paragraph 2.
" Collector of Kurnool.
" Deputy Director, Land Records.
" Special Deputy Collector, Kurnool-Cuddapah Canal.

Read—also the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue (Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture), No. 35, dated 13th February 1895:—

Read—again Proceedings of the Board of Revenue (Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture), Mis. No. 7728, dated 19th December 1894.

Abstract.—Forwarding to the Collector of Kurnool, for early remarks, a proof copy of Mr. Cobb's report regarding the re-settlement of the four taluks of Kurnool Proper.

Read—also the following letter from C. M. MULLALY, Esq., Acting Collector of Kurnool, to the Secretary to the Commissioner of Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture, dated Nandyal, 4th February 1895, Dis. No. 158-Ver.:—

Adverting to Board's Proceedings, Mis. No. 7728, dated 19th December 1894, I have the honour to submit my remarks on the note by the Deputy Director of Land Records regarding the resettlement of the four taluks of Kurnool Proper.

2. In paragraph 23 of his note, the Deputy Director advocates the postponement of the settlement for another ten or twelve years.

Two reasons are given for the postponement—

1*st*.—The district is a poor and backward one, peculiarly subject to drought and famine, and has not yet recovered, either in population or cultivated area, from the great famine of 1876–78.

2*nd*.—There are four separate settlements obtaining.

3. That the district is a backward one is no doubt true, but the soil of the Nandyal valley, which comprises most of Kurnool Proper, is certainly not poor. It is backward mainly owing to its inaccessibility prior to the railway—consisting, as it does, of a wedge of rich land between two impassable ranges, the Nallamalais and Yerramalais, and shut in on the north by the Kistna river.

Owing to the railway communication, I have no doubt that there will be a rapid advance, and this would, I think, be accelerated if the head-quarters of the district were transferred to Nandyal.

The figures given in paragraph 17 of the note conclusively show that these four taluks have not yet quite recovered from the effects of the great famine of 1876–78. Progress towards recovery has been slow, though steady, and would probably have been more marked had it not been for the bad seasons which culminated in the scarcity of 1891.

4. As regards the separate settlements, the most important point for consideration is the fact that the settlement of Kurnool Proper was conducted in five different faslis as will be seen from the following statement:—

Taluks.	Villages coming up for settlement.				
	Fasli 1305.	Fasli 1306.	Fasli 1307.	Fasli 1308.	Fasli 1309.
Ramallakot	60	1	13	19	7
Nandikotkur	61	33	..	..	..
Nandyal	22	44	21	4	..
Sirvel	..	33	48	4	..
Total ..	143	111	82	27	7

Of the other three settlements, that of Koilkuntla alone affects the Nandyal valley, Pattikonda is the other side of the Yerramalais, and Cumbum and Markapur the other side of the Nallamalais. These two latter settlements do not, I think, at all affect the present resettlement.

5. Instead therefore of postponing the resettlement for ten or twelve years, I would feel disposed to postpone it for five years so as to enable *all* the villages in Kurnool Proper to be disposed of at the same time. This would also allow time for working out a scheme for canal-commanded lands which will be dealt with further on.

6. As regards the commutation rates proposed, it is to be observed that they are the lowest obtainable and have been arrived at in the way least advantageous to Government; there could therefore be no objection to adopting them at the resettlement on the score that they are unfavourable to the ryot. The commutation rates for cholum and arika are alone given; that for rice is not given and consequently the data for a consolidated wet assessment are not available. In the adjacent taluk of Koilkuntla a commutation price of Rs. 126 per garce for paddy was adopted, but this rate appears somewhat high. Under the existing settlement of Kurnool Proper, wet land under tanks and other irrigation sources is charged dry rate *plus* tirwajasti, whereas in the other taluks of the district a consolidated wet assessment is charged for wet lands, which is far more convenient. I therefore recommend that at the resettlement, consolidated wet rates should be introduced where possible.

In connection with the commutation prices of grains, it is of the utmost importance, both to the ryot and to Government, that there should be a uniform measure, whereas at present the measures in use differ from district to district and often from

taluk to taluk; it is therefore a matter of great difficulty to compare prices in adjacent localities.

The introduction of a uniform standard would have a very beneficial effect.

7. *Canal-commanded lands.*—Two methods have been proposed in dealing with these lands. The first is a transfer of certain lands to wet and the second is the charge of an insurance rate. As regards the first, the Board has decided to so transfer to wet—

(*a*) all occupied lands which have been cultivated with wet or garden crops for three out of the past five years;

(*b*) all cultivable waste.

In carrying out this transfer it appears inadvisable to transfer small extents scattered in various parts of the village. The minimum area of a block for transfer should not, I think, be less than 10 acres. This, if adopted, will considerably simplify the work of the Special Deputy Collector and will prevent the inconvenience of small isolated patches of wet.

As already stated, I do not consider it advisable to transfer all the cultivable waste to wet. The adoption of this proposal will extinguish for many years to come even the chance of any of the waste being taken up. If the ryots will not take up the land at ordinary dry rates, much less are they likely to take it up when Rs. 4 per acre is added.

8. The next proposal is an "Insurance charge." I agree with the Deputy Director that this charge should vary proportionately to the assessment on the soil, and the rates proposed are arrived at by adopting the figures for non-canal areas, with this exception that instead of a 25 per cent. deduction being made for vicissitudes of season, only a 10 per cent. deduction has been made. This appears just and proper. The Deputy Director has, however, omitted the village and local cesses which must be added for comparison with existing rates.

9. The main difficulty in levying this "Insurance rate" is the difficulty of ascertaining and locating the protected area. The lowest estimate of canal-commanded area is 160,000 acres, but how much of this can the canal in its present condition irrigate?

The two largest areas irrigated by the canal were 90,285 acres in 1876–77 and 73,417 acres in 1891–92. The former may be neglected as a very exceptional famine year and as the anicut has been since lowered. The figures of 1891–92 show the extent which the canal has irrigated within the last few years; it may therefore be taken that the insurance rate may be levied for not less than 73,000 acres; but as stated above, 160,000 acres are commanded. How then are the 73,000 acres of insured land to be selected out of the 160,000 acres?

The Deputy Director suggests that the work should be done by the Special Deputy Collector assisted by a Public Works Department Overseer. In this view I cannot concur, for the work presents to my mind considerable difficulties and must be most accurately done. If ryots are to be charged an insurance rate, water must be guaranteed to them whenever they apply. In the first place, then, the Public Works Department must authoritatively declare how many acres they can irrigate in a year of scarcity. It must then be ascertained how many acres are now entitled to water, or will be entitled to water, after transfer to wet under the orders of the Board referred to above. After deducting this area from the extent given by the Public Works Department, the balance will be the area for which insurance should be charged.

Commencing with the anicut so as to avoid loss by evaporation, leakage, &c., each sluice should be taken and the area protected by it should be definitely recorded. It would be interesting to know how far this process could be continued down the canal before reaching the limit of the water-supply. It will thus be seen that the work is one which must be supervised by the Public Works Department, and before they can undertake the work they must have plans on which the distributaries have been marked and for the preparation of which a special sub-division has been formed. To do all this will take time and is an additional reason for postponing the settlement for five years as proposed in paragraph 5 above.

10. In paragraph 22 of his note, the Deputy Director rightly draws attention to the advantages derived by—

(*a*) the completion of the Kurnool-Cuddapah canal;

(*b*) the construction of the Southern Mahratta Railway.

These communications intersect at right angles, and to increase their utility it is advisable to have a wharf at the junction with a siding from the railway. An excellent site is available and the improvement could be effected at a very small cost. The marginally-noted dry grains are being exported from the district to different parts of the Madras and Bombay Presidencies and the Nizam's Dominions where they command high prices which give large profits both to the ryots and merchants of the district.

1. Cholum.
2. Green-gram.
3. Red-gram.
4. Bengal-gram.
5. Linseed.
6. Castor.
7. Cotton.
8. Indigo.
9. Ajwan or omum.
10. Chillies.
11. Tobacco.

11. The value of land, both dry and wet, has considerably increased since last settlement. Dry lands of black cotton soil are sold from Rs. 20 to 50 per acre and red soils from Rs. 5 to 25, while canal-commanded lands are sold for prices varying from Rs. 30 to 100. Lands irrigated by Nandyal and other tanks fetch prices varying from Rs. 50 to 500 per acre. These prices and the facility with which land revenue is collected would go to show that the present assessment is not heavy. This fact is further illustrated by the rates charged in Koilkuntla taluk, the lands of which are not better than those of the adjoining taluks of Nandyal and Sirvel. The great contrast in the Koilkuntla rates and those now proposed is very clearly brought out in the statements prepared by the Deputy Director.

Another illustration may be gathered from the fact that in some cases the quit-rent on inams which was considered a favourable inam rate is more than the settlement assessment—*vide* statement enclosed.

12. The existing highest dry rate of Rs. 3–8–0 per acre is proposed to be done away with and in non-canal first-group villages, rates varying from Rs. 3 to 4 annas and in second-group villages rates from Rs. 2–8–0 to 4 annas have been proposed. These rates are slightly higher than the existing ones, but considering the general rise in prices and the improvement in communications they appear to me to be reasonable and moderate.

Enclosure.

Statement of cases of inams where the settlement assessment is less than the quit-rent on the inam.

Taluk.	Village.	Title-deed number.	Pymash number.	Corresponding survey number.	Survey extent.	Settlement assessment.	Quit-rent.	Remarks.
					Acs.	Rs. A P.	Rs. A. P.	
Ramallakot ..	Devamada	237	84	34	12·11	9 1 0		
			27	90	44·21	33 3 0		
		..	..	..	..	42 4 0	45 0 0	
	Pzalakurti	800	477	185	31·31	23 8 0		
			335	367	6·23	4 11 0		
			350	461	11·04	5 8 0		
		..	..	..	..	33 11 0	44 0 0	
Nandikotkur ..	Nagatur	19	119	276	15·63	23 7 0		
				277	5·40	8 2 0		
		..	..	..	..	31 9 0	38 0 0	
Nandyal	Pagidyala	459	23	263	12·64	18 15 0	23 0 0	
	Bugganapalli ..	387	75	330	16·22	4 1 0	4 12 0	
	Kalva	243	65	412	12·87	16 1 0	18 0 0	
Sirvel	Kulur	360	86	111	11·51	11 8 0		
			131	185	5·27	13 3 0		
			81	141	5·01	5 0 0		
		..	..	..	..	29 11 0	44 0 0	Includes an old jodi of Rs. 7.

Resolution—No. 35, dated 13th February 1895.

The Collector's report read above, which reached the Board on 13th February, is submitted to Government in continuation of Board's Proceedings, No. 28, dated 8th February 1895.

2. The Acting Commissioner discussed the subject with Mr. Mullaly, and there is no important divergence of opinion.

3. *Paragraph* 3.—The central position of Nandyal, and the facilities for reaching it which the railway and the canal now afford, indicate it to be the proper head-quarters of the district, and the transfer thither of the Collector's office is probably only a question of time. Nandyal town is however unhealthy, and on the high ground near the railway station, where this objection is absent, there is no good drinking-water, nor dwelling accommodation for the Collector and his establishment. The proposal, if the Collector wishes to urge it, should form the subject of a separate communication.

4. *Paragraph* 6.—A commutation rate for paddy is being worked out in the Board's office, and the suggestion that all lands under rain-fed tanks should be assessed at a consolidated rate may be considered when the resettlement of Kurnool Proper is undertaken. The area in fasli 1274 (1864–65) was only 11,973 acres, and is now less because many of the tanks are now canal-fed.

5. *Paragraph* 9.—The 73,000 acres taken by the Collector as the area on which an insurance rate may be charged, includes lands permanently under wet cultivation and which would not be liable to the rate.

6. *Paragraph* 10.—The Collector's suggestion that a wharf on the canal bank, with a siding, should be constructed at the point where the railway crosses the canal deserves consideration, but should be separately mooted. The position is one in which facilities for traffic must be afforded before traffic can spring up and increase. Application has been made to the Examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts at Bombay for statistics as to the exports by rail from Kurnool. The rail-borne trade is believed to be as yet inconsiderable.

(True Copies and Extract.)

(Signed) P. RAJARATNA MUDALIAR,
Secretary.

To the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.
" Collector of Kurnool.
" Deputy Director (Land Records and Agriculture).

Order—No. 18, Revenue, dated 18th January 1896.

Land Revenue No. 5.

The papers read above contain certain proposals of the Board of Revenue with regard to the resettlement of the Kurnool district. The Board's recommendations are summarized in paragraph 13 of the Proceedings, dated 8th February 1895, and the Government now proceeds to pass orders thereon.

2. The first proposal is that the revision of settlement in the four taluks of Ramallakot, Nandikotkur, Nandyal and Sirvel should be deferred until 1899. The Board has shown strong grounds for the postponement proposed and the Government accepts its recommendation. With reference to paragraph 8 of the Proceedings, it is observed that it has been decided to resurvey the district by the agency of village karnams, a decision which constitutes an additional argument in favour of deferring the resettlement.

3. The next matter discussed by the Board relates to the question of the manner in which the resettlement should be conducted. The Board considers that no re-classification is necessary and that the revision should be limited to the imposition of a percentage increase with reference to the rise in prices. The Government is, however, of the opinion that sufficient information has not yet been collected to enable it to arrive at a decision as to whether or not the existing settlement requires further revision. Mr. Morris's calculations upon which it is based were made in a very different manner from the system now followed and the figures at which he arrived cannot be regarded as reliable. It is, however, clear that it is not merely in regard to

prices that the present settlement rates are defective. The grouping of villages was carried out in a peculiar manner and only in regard to regar (black) soils, and the great improvement in communications which have taken place during the last thirty years and especially the construction of the Southern Mahratta Railway must to some extent affect the grouping. Again, the sources of irrigation were not classified, and while a 25 per cent. deduction was allowed on account of vicissitudes of season, no allowance was made for merchants' profits. The classification of soils is also less elaborate than in more recent settlements and it is possible that the distribution of rates over the various soils is less equal. Whether or not the classification requires revision for this reason must depend upon how far it has resulted in a fair incidence of assessment, and upon this point the Government has no information. From the table given at the end of paragraph 10 of Mr. Cobb's letter read in the Board's Resolution, it would however appear that the system of adding a uniform water-rate to the dry assessment has resulted in the imposition of a comparatively heavy burden on inferior wet lands, an anomaly which would seem to call for re-classification. These are all matters which require the careful scrutiny of an experienced Settlement-officer, and as it has been decided to postpone the revision until 1899, the Government considers that it would be premature now to issue orders in regard to the exact manner in which it should be conducted.

4. With regard to the lands irrigable by the Kurnool-Cuddapah canal, Government agrees with the Board in recognizing the impossibility of locating the commanded area until the special engineering establishment has mapped out the distributary channels and the extent irrigable under each. After this work has been completed, it will be necessary for the Public Works Department to consider the suggestions made in these papers and, as the Board recommends, to report if possible what fraction of the whole commanded area is securely irrigable in seasons of drought and to advise how and where that fraction should be located. When this area has been determined, it would be possible to charge the insurance rate which the Board recommends. The Government is disposed to accept the proposal that it should take the form of a reduction in the allowance on account of vicissitudes of season. It is presumed that the Board does not intend that this insurance rate should be deducted from the water-rate when water is taken.

5. With regard to the transfer of canal-irrigated lands to the permanent head of wet, the Government cannot accept the Board's recommendation that such transfer should not be made except in the case of blocks of not less than ten acres. The objection to the transfer of small isolated plots is that the assessment will probably cost the Special Deputy Collector a great deal of labour, but this is not an objection which should prevail unless it is proved that the rise in revenue will be small in proportion to the extra work. The Government considers, however, that it would be unwise to commence charging these lands with a consolidated wet rate at once. It would be difficult to carry out the proposed change until the resurvey of the district is completed and inexpedient to attempt it until it is definitely decided that no re-classification is called for. These preliminaries are not likely to be settled much before 1899 and it appears therefore preferable to defer making any transfer from dry to wet until the resettlement of the four taluks can be undertaken. For the same reason, the Government accepts the Board's view to defer taking action on the Collector's suggestion that all lands under rain-fed water tanks should be assessed at a consolidated rate.

6. The Government agrees with the Board in deprecating the assessment at wet rates of dry waste commanded by the canal and suited for wet cultivation.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) E. GIBSON,
Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue (Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture).
" the Public Works Department.
Copy to the Board of Revenue (Land Revenue).
" " Superintendent, Madras Survey.

Exd. C. M. Brisson.

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REVENUE.

Issued

Read. Encl.

G.O., No. 18, 18th January 1896.

JANUARY.

Resettlement of the Kurnool District.

Passing orders on certain proposals of the Board of Revenue regarding the —.

No 166 Dy 14th Feby 1896.

Communicated to the Supt. Engr. III Circle for information Guidance

(Sd) R. R. D. B.

Ch. Engr. for S.E. III Circle.