

Public Works (1897) Department.

G.O., No. 235975

DATED 25 August 1897

[Despatch Abstract.]

Settlement: P.W. Revenue Dept. passing
order on the Scheme for the - of the Hundi
pur and Masakasa taluks of the
Anantapur Dist. Comd to the Chief
Engineer for Irrigation and the S.E. III. Tech

25/8

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

O.L.S. 390 R20/8

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

READ—again G.O., Mis. No. 3553, dated 4th September 1896.

ABSTRACT.—Requesting Board of Revenue to make immediate arrangements for the classification of the taluks of Hindupur and Madakasira, Anantapur district.

READ—again G.O., No. 527, dated 13th October 1896.

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

READ—again G.O., No. 298, Revenue, dated 4th May 1897.

ABSTRACT.—Passing orders on the revised proposals for the Settlement of wet lands in the taluks of Anantapur, Dharmavaram, Kalyandrug and Penukonda in the Anantapur district.

READ—also the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue (Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture), dated 5th April 1897, No. 284 :—

Read—the following letter from M.R.Ry. S. RUNGACHARIAR, Avargal, B.A., Deputy Commissioner of Revenue Settlement, Party No. 1, Bellary and Anantapur Districts, to the Secretary to the Commissioner of Revenue Settlement and Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, dated Anantapur, 23rd February 1897, No. 65 :—

As directed in paragraph 1 of G.O., dated the 4th September 1896, No. 3553, communicated with Board's Proceedings of the 9th idem, Mis No. 4357, I have the honour to submit my proposals for the settlement of the Hindupur and Madakasira taluks in the Anantapur district.

2. The demarcation and survey of these two taluks were completed only in 1895 and the survey records (maps, land registers and area lists) were supplied in small batches in the course of the years 1895 and 1896. The last batch of accounts of the Madakasira taluk was received on the 29th August 1896.

3. The classification of Hindupur was commenced in the early part of May 1896 and completed by the end of September last, and that of Madakasira was begun in the last week of September 1896 and finished by the middle of January 1897. All the villages in the former taluk and twenty-four in the latter were inspected by Supervisor A. Appasawmy Iyer and the remaining nineteen villages of Madakasira were examined by the Additional Supervisor M. Raghothama Rao.

4. Out of the total number of fifty-two villages in Hindupur, the classification of thirty-nine villages was examined by me and of one village by Mr. Adinarayana Iyah, who acted for me in May and June 1896. In Madakasira, I visited twenty-five, out of a total number of forty-three villages in the taluk; but in nine of these twenty-five, the work was still in progress at the time of my inspection.

5. *General description of the tract.*—The Hindupur taluk is bounded on the north by the Penukonda taluk, on the east partly by the Kadiri taluk of the Cuddapah district and partly, and on the south, by the Mysore territory, and on the west partly by the Madakasira taluk and partly by the Mysore province. The Madakasira taluk is surrounded entirely by the Mysore territory, except on the east, where it borders on Hindupur. They are at an elevation of about 2,000 feet above the sea-level and being a portion of the tableland of Mysore, are comparatively of a much cooler climate and command a greater quantity of rainfall than the remaining taluks of the district as will be shown further on.

6. The western half of Hindupur and the eastern half of Madakasira, bordering on the former, are comparatively free from hills. The dry lands are mostly level and generally of fairly good soils. The remaining portions of both the taluks are hilly

and consequently highly undulating except where wet lands occur. These are especially red soil taluks, the extent of black soils being very limited in area, standing only for six per cent. of the total dry extent of both taluks. The rivers that run through this tract are the Pennér, the Chitravati, the Kusavati, the Jayamangali and the Swarnamukhi. The Pennér and the Chitravati have already been described in my previous scheme report just passed by Government. Of the other three, the Kusavati and the Jayamangali rise in the Mysore province. Both of them irrigate in the Hindupur taluk alone. The former empties itself into the Chitravati near the village of Kodur in Hindupur and the latter is a tributary to the Pennér, which it joins near Utkur in the same taluk. The third, the Swarnamukhi, also takes its rise in the Mysore province and, after irrigating the wet lands of four villages in the Madakasira taluk alone, runs into another portion of the Mysore province and finally joins the Hagari river. As I have already stated in the case of the Pennér and the Chitravati, the other streams also are in flood only during certain days in the year. At all other times their beds are quite dry. But like the Pennér and Chitravati, they contain good springs and water is ready to flow whenever the roys dig the sand, make a corambo or temporary sand bank and clear the channels. Besides these, there are several smaller jungle streams intersecting the country, but the water supply from them is very precarious.

Comparatively speaking, the Hindupur taluk, as a whole, is admittedly the best in the district, except of course Gooty and Tadpatri. The dry lands, especially in the western half of the taluk, are of deeper and fairly good soils. The same remarks apply to the eastern half of Madakasira. The other portions of the two taluks, though inferior to the remaining half described above, are generally by far superior to Dharmavaram and Kalyandrug. The wet lands in both the taluks are generally good, and contain small patches of coconut and arecanut topes. Sugarcane also is somewhat extensively grown* in Hindupur and betel vines in both the taluks. There is a greater abundance of trees in them than in any others, and the general appearance of the tract is not as barren and dreary as the rest of the district, especially Dharmavaram and Kalyandrug.

7. *Comparison of Revenue and Survey Areas.*—The area, as per revenue accounts, of the two taluks under the several heads of occupied, unoccupied, inam, &c., as compared with the survey area, is shown in the statement below :—

Taluks.	Number of villages.	Particulars.	Occupied.			Unoccupied.			Total Government.	Inam.	Poramboke.	Total ayacut of Government villages.
			Dry.	Wet.	Total.	Dry.	Wet.	Total.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Hindupur	52	As per Revenue.	ACS. 73,934	ACS. 18,093	ACS. 92,027	ACS. 71,173	ACS. 1,887	ACS. 73,060	ACS. 165,087	ACS. 16,035	ACS. 40,843	ACS. 221,965
		As per Survey.	80,428	19,339	99,767	66,831	1,964	68,795	168,562	15,894	61,669	246,125
		Difference ..	+ 6,494	+ 1,246	+ 7,740	- 4,342	+ 77	- 4,265	+ 3,475	- 141	+ 20,826	+ 24,160
		Percentage ..	+ 8.78	+ 6.89	+ 8.41	- 6.10	+ 4.08	- 5.84	+ 2.10	- .88	+ 50.99	+ 10.88
Madakasira	43	As per Revenue.	73,333	13,372	86,705	97,645	1,846	99,491	186,196	10,162	51,525	247,683
		As per Survey.	80,562	14,707	95,269	92,378	1,950	94,328	189,597	10,479	68,083	268,159
		Difference ..	+ 7,229	+ 1,335	+ 8,564	- 5,267	+ 104	- 5,163	+ 3,401	+ 317	+ 16,758	+ 20,476
		Percentage ..	+ 9.86	+ 9.98	+ 9.88	- 5.39	+ 5.63	- 5.19	+ 1.83	+ 3.12	+ 32.65	+ 8.27
Total	..	As per Revenue.	147,267	31,465	178,732	168,818	3,733	172,551	351,283	26,197	92,168	469,648
		As per Survey.	160,990	34,046	195,036	159,209	3,914	163,123	358,159	26,378	129,752	514,284
		Difference ..	+ 13,723	+ 2,581	+ 16,304	- 9,009	+ 181	- 9,428	+ 6,876	+ 176	+ 37,584	+ 44,636
		Percentage ..	+ 9.32	+ 8.20	+ 9.12	- 5.69	+ 4.85	- 5.46	+ 1.96	+ .67	+ 40.78	+ 9.50

The result of the new survey is a total increase, under all the above items taken together, of acres 44,636 or 9.50 per cent. Under the head "occupied" there is an increase of 8.41 per cent. in Hindupur and of 9.88 in Madakasira. Under "unoccupied" there is a decrease of nearly 6 per cent. in Hindupur and 5 per cent. in Madakasira. Under the head "Poramboke" the increase is very large, being 51 per cent. in the former and 33 per cent. in the latter. Such has been the case in all the taluks of Bellary and Anantapur and has always been attributed to the rough way in which the area must have been estimated in Major Munro's survey. Out of the total survey area of each taluk, acres 15,894 or 6 per cent. in Hindupur and acres 10,479 or 4 per cent. in Madakasira, are inams. The extent of the remaining arable Government land (exclusive of poramboke) is acres 168,562 in Hindupur and acres 189,597 in Madakasira. Of these areas, acres 68,795 or 40 per cent. in Hindupur and acres 94,328 or 49 per cent. in Madakasira are unoccupied waste.

Taluks.	Percentage of waste lands.
Anantapur ...	51
Dharmavaram ...	59
Kalyandrug ...	75
Penukonda ...	40
Hospet in Bellary ...	46
Kudligi in do. ...	60
Rayadrug in do. ...	44
Hindupur ...	40
Madakasira ...	49

This is not a worse state of things than that in the Anantapur, Dharmavaram and Penukonda taluks, while it is far better than that of Kalyandrug taluk, where 75 per cent. of the total arable area is unoccupied. The percentages of waste lands in the said four taluks of this district and in some of the western taluks of Bellary are shown in the margin for purposes of comparison.

8. Number of villages.—The number of Government villages according to the survey, as compared with the existing number as per revenue accounts, in each taluk is shown in the margin. The decrease is due to the clubbings made by the Survey department. The decrease (100) is rather large in Madakasira, where many of the revenue villages were very small and of very little beriz. There are thirty-three shrotriem villages in Hindupur and sixteen in Madakasira.

Taluk.	As per Revenue Accounts.	As per Survey.	Difference.
Hindupur ..	80	52	— 28
Madakasira ..	143	43	— 100
Total ..	223	95	— 128

9. Population and agricultural statistics.—The necessary information under these heads was furnished in my last scheme report and is repeated here for ready reference:—

Taluks.	Area in square miles.	Population.				Average population per square mile.	Working cattle.		Breeding stock.			
		Agriculturists.	Non-agriculturists.	Total.	Percentage of agriculturists to non-agriculturists, columns 3 and 4.		Bullocks.	He-buffaloes.	Cows.	She-buffaloes.	Young buffaloes.	Sheep and goats.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Hindupur ..	481	41,463	40,215	81,678	50.76	170	18,502	2,151	14,478	5,585	20,163	32,229
Madakasira ..	439	30,917	37,076	67,993	45.47	155	19,408	2,702	13,597	6,838	21,490	93,491
Total ..	920	72,380	77,291	149,671	48.36	163	37,910	4,853	28,075	12,423	50,653	175,720

The density of population is 170 in Hindupur and 155 in Madakasira per square mile, which is in excess of that of the other taluks of the district.

10. The undermentioned table shows the number of pattas, ploughs, average assessment of each patta, &c. :—

Taluks.	Revenue assessment.	Occupied area.			Number of pattas.	Number of ploughs.	Average assessment of each patta holding, columns 2 and 6.	Average extent of each patta holding, columns 5 and 6.	Average area to each plough, columns 5 and 7.
		Dry.	Wet.	Total.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Hindupur ..	Rs. 1,30,548	ACS. 74,540	ACS. 18,220	ACS. 92,760	11,564	9,245	Rs. A. P. 11 4 8	ACS. 8.02	ACS. 10.03
Madakasira ..	1,00,788	73,490	13,423	86,913	9,752	9,825	10 5 3	8.91	8.85
Total ..	2,31,286	148,030	31,643	179,673	21,316	19,070	10 13 7	8.43	9.42

11. The rent-roll of the two taluks is shown below :—

Taluka.	Ryots paying											
	Under Rs. 10.				Rs. 10 and under				Rs. 30 and under			
	Single.		Joint.		Single.		Joint.		Single.		Joint.	
	Number.	Assessment.	Number.	Assessment.	Number.	Assessment.	Number.	Assessment.	Number.	Assessment.	Number.	Assessment.
Hindupur	6,676	29,038	1,426	6,146	1,962	34,259	503	8,678	14,571	4,837	251	14,549
Madakasira	6,192	24,025	922	3,719	1,566	26,979	855	6,401	12,171	3,366	174	11,669
Total	12,868	53,063	2,348	9,865	3,528	60,338	858	15,079	26,742	8,203	425	26,218
Grand total.												
Hindupur	62	8,949	20	2,632	24	255	1	561	30	9,404	32	27,124
Madakasira	43	5,689	16	2,275	2	611	..	..	8,304	1,448	34	11,564
Total	105	14,638	36	4,907	3	866	1	561	17,708	3,608	47,935	21,316

12. From the above, it will be seen that 15,216 or 71 per cent. of the landholders are insignificant pattadars paying under Rs. 10 each or an average of Rs. 4-2-2 per patta. They contribute Rs. 62,928 or very nearly 27 per cent. of the total Government land revenue of the two taluks. If we consider each taluk by itself, the result is that in Hindupur, 70 per cent. of the landholders are pattadars paying under Rs. 10 each and pay to Government 27 per cent. of the taluk demand, while in Madakasira, 73 per cent. of the ryots are pattadars paying under Rs. 10 each and they pay over 27 per cent. of the total revenue of the taluk. The number of pattadars in both the taluks paying above Rs. 100 each, is 150 or 0.70 per cent. of the whole.

13. *Roads and Markets.*—The necessary information on this head, in regard to these two taluks, was already given in my scheme report, dated 1st August 1895, No. 321, and is here repeated.

Hindupur taluk.

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

Madakasira taluk.

1. Road from Amarapur to Kodikonda.
2. " from Penukonda to Madakasira.
3. " from Mysore frontier near Panghoor via Madakasira to Madhudi.

14. The above are the trunk roads. Besides these, there are several minor ones which are in fairly good order. These two taluks are as well served with means of communication as are the others in this and Bellary districts and are in this respect far better off than several others. There are nine markets in the Hindupur and three in the Madakasira taluk. The roads and markets were marked in the two maps already sent to Board with my letter quoted above.

15. *Rainfall.*—As has been so frequently remarked by me and my predecessors in the several reports already sent to Board and Government, this district is very unfortunately situated as regards rainfall. But these two taluks, Hindupur and Madakasira, are much better in this respect than the others in the district, except Penukonda, which being very hilly like Madakasira gets as much rainfall as the latter, that is, 24 inches in a year, while Hindupur gets 23 inches. Though, as stated above, these two taluks get more rain than the others in this district, yet compared with several other districts, the rainfall here is very poor.

16. The sources of irrigation in these two taluks are:—

1. River channels;
2. Tanks fed by rivers and jungle streams;
3. Tanks fed by the falling rains and surface drainage; and
4. Spring channels.

The rivers, as already stated, are—

1. The Pennér;
2. The Chitravati;
3. The Swarnamukhi;
4. The Jayamangali; and
5. The Kusavati.

They have been described in paragraph 6 above. The first two were, under B.P., dated the 15th October 1890, No. 309, placed in the fourth class in this and the Bellary districts and the same classification has been now adopted. The water-supply derived from them in these two taluks is in no way superior to that in the others. The 3rd, 4th and 5th sources, being almost as good as the other two, have also been placed in the same class. There is a permanent anicut across the Jayamangali in the Parghi village, from which a channel is taken to feed the Parghi tank in the Hindupur taluk. Across the Swarnamukhi, there is a similar anicut, at which a channel branches off and feeds the Agali tank in the Madakasira taluk. With these two exceptions, the irrigation from all these rivers is entirely managed by means of temporary sand bunds called "Coramboos" in the Coimbatore district. The ryots, whenever they want water for their lands, have to send coolies to the head of their

channels to make these coramboos in the bed of the river and divert the water into their irrigation channels. In some cases, they have to go four or five miles from their villages for this purpose. It was in consideration of this trouble and expense to the ryots that the two rivers, the Pennér and the Chitrávati, as well as the Hagari in the Bellary district, were ordered to be placed in the 4th class.

17. The river-fed tanks are :—

Hindúpur taluk :—

1. The Parghi tank fed by a permanent anicut channel from the river Jayamangali referred to above.
2. The Hindúpur tank fed by a corambo channel from the Pennér (a channel into which water from the river is diverted by means of temporary dams made of sand and brushwood in the river-bed).
3. Chilamattur tank,
4. Kodur tank,
5. Parighi dasabandham tank fed by the Jayamangali river anicut channel.
6. Hindúpur Chavadappakunta fed by the Pennér river channel.
7. Moda cusbah big tank,
8. Govaranahalli tank,
9. Kerikera cusbah tank,
10. Chavalur cusbah big tank,
11. Santebidnoor cusbah tank,
12. Settipalli cusbah big tank,
13. Chilamattur Kothappalli dasabandham tank,
14. Gorantla Ragikunta,
15. Do. Nagalakunta,
16. Kodikundu Patacheruvu,
17. Do. Mauchinilla cheruvu,
18. Bevinahalli cusbah tank fed by the Pennér river channel.

Madakasíra taluk :—

1. The Agali tank,
2. Madhudi cusbah tank,
3. Agali Iriginahalli tank,
4. Kodihalli Rajelinganahalli tank,

The Parghi tank is an important irrigation source and, with the exception of the Dharmavaram and Bukkapatnam tanks (perhaps the Singanamala tank also), is as good as any other source placed in the 2nd class in the other taluks. I have placed it, therefore, in the 2nd class. Its registered capacity as per revenue accounts is eight months' supply. The Agali tank is also a good one, but very much smaller than the Parghi tank. The extent of its (the Agali tank) bed is acres 297.35. Its depth, as registered by the Survey department, is 16 feet, and it has to irrigate an ayacut of 812.97 acres. In the revenue accounts, it is registered as a six months' tank. It is very doubtful whether it is fit for a higher class than the 3rd, in which, therefore, I have placed it. The Public Works Department Range officer here, whom I consulted, also says that a full supply of water in the Agali tank cannot last for more than six months. The following classification which has already been approved in the case of the other taluks, has therefore been adopted :—

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

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

Fifth group.—All minor sources.

18. There are some rain-fed tanks, such as the Lepakshi and Cholasamudram tanks in the Hindúpur taluk and the Madakasíra, Amarapur and Kallumarri tanks in the Madakasíra taluk, which have a comparatively large extent of water spread and are also pretty deep. The capacity of the Lepakshi tank is registered in the revenue accounts as eight months and of the others as five or six months. But the water-supply is precarious. They do not get filled every year as a matter of course, but only once in

four or five years. Some of the tanks, I was informed, have not had a full supply for the last six or seven years. I also found that the revenue registry as regards the capacity of the tanks was not invariably reliable; as for instance, the Lepakshi tank is stated in the revenue accounts to be an eight months' tank, which to me appears to be an undoubted exaggeration. The ryots say that a full supply, which is rare, does not last more than four months. In my opinion, it is not capable, even when full, of irrigating the large ayacut of acres 489 for more than four-and-a-half or five months at most. I had thus some difficulty in fixing their group as the 3rd or 4th. In such doubtful cases, I have adopted the lower group and the financial result also seems to show that a higher grouping will not do, as it will result in a very heavy increase of assessment. There are some "exceptional lands" under each such tank, bearing high paimash rates (Rs. 8-12-0 to Rs. 12). The highest rate to be now imposed on them will be Rs. 7. This sacrifice of revenue cannot be helped and has occurred in all the settled taluks. If we raise the classification of such tanks on account of these few acres of "exceptional lands," the increase on the other lands under them will be very heavy.

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

Description of sources.	2nd group.		3rd group.		4th group.		5th group.		Total sources of two taluks.
	Hindúpur.	Madakasíra.	Hindúpur.	Madakasíra.	Hindúpur.	Madakasíra.	Hindúpur.	Madakasíra.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Pennér river-channels	..	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	9
Chitrávati river-channels	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	4
Jayamangali do.	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2
Kusavati do.	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	5
Swarnamukhi do.	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	5
River-fed tanks	1	..	3	2	14	2	..	..	22
Rain-fed do.	..	..	12	8	74	59	112	45	310
Hill and jungle streams	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	35	35
Spring channels	..	..	..	..	1	6	3	40	50
Drainage do.	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	4	9
Doruvu and dasabandam wells	..	..	..	..	4	..	12	..	16
Total	1	..	15	10	113	73	131	124	467
Total under each group	1		25		186		255		467

In paragraph 15 of my former scheme report, dated the 1st August 1895, No. 321, I have described what are called bugga (spring) channels, which are a peculiar feature of this and the Bellary districts. They are much fewer in these two taluks than in the other four, there being only 50 such channels in both Hindúpur and Madakasíra, against 751 in Anantapur, Dharmavaram, Kalyandrug and Penukonda.

20. As regards the dry lands, it has always been usual to divide the villages of a taluk into two or three classes in consideration of the facilities of communication, existence of markets for the disposal of the produce and the healthiness or otherwise of the different portions of the taluks dealt with. But in the case of the western taluks of Bellary, and of the four taluks of Anantapur, for which the scheme has just been approved, I recommended that no difference in the grouping was necessary, as no portion of any taluk was worse than the rest—*vide* paragraph 16 of my scheme report, dated 12th September 1891, No. 885, disposed of in B.P., dated 10th January 1893, No. 9, and paragraph 17 of my letter, dated 1st August 1895, No. 321, reviewed in B.P., of 2nd October 1896, No. 303. The same arguments apply fully to the Hindupur and Madakasíra taluks and therefore no difference in the grouping is necessary. I have placed the whole of them in one and the same class.

21. The next statement shows the distribution of the soils under the different classes and sorts :—

From this it will be seen that 27 per cent. of the lands in each taluk, is cultivated with ragi and 18 per cent. with horsegram. The Government having, in their Proceedings, dated 15th July 1889, No. 591, ordered that horsegram, which is extensively grown in the southern taluks of Anantapur, should not be ignored, it was in the case of Anantapur, Dharmavaram, Kalyandrug and Penukonda, adopted as a standard together with cholam, the proportion between the two being fixed with reference to the total extent cropped with cereals and pulses. But in the Hindúpur and Madakasira taluks, the chief food-grain is ragi and not cholam. Next to ragi

† dated 1st August 1895, No. 321.

The slight difference noticed above in the case of paddy and horse-gram, is due to my having omitted faslis 1280 and 1281, which were included in the case of the Anantapur, Dharmavaram, Kalyandrug and Penukonda taluks reported on in 1895 and adopted instead the prices of the two latest faslis 1304 and 1305 :—

	Average.
Paddy	Rs. 100
Horse-gram	Rs. 100

Faslis.										Average.			
Hindupūr.					Madakasira.								
Paddy.		Horse-grain.	Ragi.	Paddy.		Horse-grain.	Ragi.	Paddy.		Average.	Horse-grain.	Ragi.	
First sort.	Second sort.			First sort.	Second sort.			First sort.	Second sort.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1282	154	130	92	92	145	130	95	96	149½	130	139½	94	94
1283	128	118	168	105	111	96	151	100	119½	107	113½	159½	102½
1284	88	84	177	108	91	79	113	98	89½	85	85	145	103
1285	123	117	156	156	124	111	178	151	123½	114	118	176½	153½
1289	118	110	166	158	128	117	151	166	123	113½	118½	158	162
1290	141	133	101	107	139	134	105	113	140	133½	136½	103	110
1291	136	128	102	127	142	138	99	124	139	133	136	100½	125½
1292	133	125	104	104	132	124	101	100	132½	124½	128½	102½	147½
1293	121	113	101	92	128	116	92	87	124½	119½	119½	96½	89½
1294	164	155	181	153	166	155	177	142	165	155	160	179	147½
1295	175	167	185	133	161	147	177	133	168	157	162½	181	133
1296	134	124	127	95	141	133	116	97	137½	128½	133	121½	96
1297	120	110	118	82	132	124	105	84	126	117	121½	111½	83
1298	140	130	158	98	120	111	142	95	130	120½	125½	150	96½
1299	138	128	219	90	135	125	201	91	136½	126½	131½	210	90½
1300	168	156	222	124	151	134	188	120	159½	145	152½	205	122
1302	191	176	265	176	199	173	256	161	195	174½	186½	260½	168½
1303	183	164	201	154	169	155	205	149	176	159½	167½	203	151
1304	186	168	167	124	198	169	160	118	192	168½	180½	163½	121
1305	183	156	164	116	171	159	157	100	177	157½	167½	160½	108
Total	2,924	2,692	3,193	2,394	2,883	2,630	2,970	2,325	2,903½	2,661	2,784½	3,081½	2,359½
Average	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	139	154	118
Deduct 15 per cent. former-chants' profits.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	23	18
Balance	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	118	131	100

24. *Grain outturns.*—In determining these, the order now extant is that no experiments need be made, but that the averages of the outturns adopted in the adjoining settled districts should be adopted. In the case of the Bellary district and Gooty and Tadpatri of Anantapur, where cholum alone was adopted as the standard in dry and of the other four taluks of this district, where cholum and horse-gram were ordered to be taken as the standards, the outturn of cholum was fixed as 340 and of horse-gram as 160 Madras measures per acre. In 1895 when I made a tour through these two taluks and also in 1896 when I visited them for checking the classification of lands I made extensive enquiries about the outturn of paddy, horse-gram and ragi, which latter is now taken as one of the standards for dry in the place of cholum. In regard to the first, paddy, there is not the slightest reason to make any alteration in the outturn already adopted, namely 1,200 Madras measures. In many of the villages where I made enquiries, the best outturn was given as 17 pallahs or 1,700 local seers = 1,218 Madras measures. In some villages, such as Agali in the Madakasira taluk, the highest outturn was mentioned by the ryots to be 20 pallahs equal to 2,000 local seers = 1,433 Madras measures. But these are rare and exceptional cases and it is not safe to assume such a high standard for our purposes. Seventeen pallahs are freely admitted to be the best outturn and what I have adopted in this report (1,200 Madras measures) is even less than the estimate of the ryots themselves. In the case of horse-gram also, no alteration is necessary. From $2\frac{1}{4}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ pallahs are, without a hesitation, stated by the ryots as the best outturn; but to be on the safe side, only $2\frac{1}{4}$ pallahs = 225 local seers or 160 Madras measures were taken in the former scheme report and there is no objection to the same being now adopted. As regards ragi, from the enquiries I have made in several villages in both the taluks, I find that this crop yields a greater outturn than cholum; the ryots in some villages mentioned 6 pallahs as a good outturn, while in several others, they stated it to be 5 and $5\frac{1}{2}$ pallahs. To make sure of the point, I asked the Tahsildar of Madakasira to institute independent enquiries and report the result. In his letter in reply, dated the 2nd instant, he states that "some ryots said 5 pallahs and some $5\frac{1}{2}$ may be safely assumed." I have accordingly done so, as it is always safe to err on the ryots' side. The $5\frac{1}{2}$ pallahs or 550 local seers, in terms of Madras measures = 394. Thus the outturns adopted in regard to the three crops now taken as standards, are:—

Paddy	...	1,200	Madras measures.
Ragi	...	394	Do. do.
Horse-gram	...	160	Do. do.

25. In regard to the cultivation expenses also, we are directed by the G.O., No. 944 of the 6th September 1882, to adopt the averages of those of the adjoining settled districts. But in this respect, a scale has already been approved for the immediately four adjoining taluks of the same district. As was the case there, we have, in regard to these two taluks also, necessarily adopted two dry grains, ragi and horse-gram, as the standards. In the mode of cultivation, there is no material difference between one taluk and another and I have therefore adopted the same scale as shown below. From my enquiries also, I have found no reason to make any modification:—

Wet.							Dry.						
Classification of soils.						Cultivation expense.	Classification of soils.						Cultivation expense.
III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII		III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
..	1	..	..	..	..	RS. A. P.	1	..	..	..	..	..	RS. A. P.
..	2	..	..	..	..	15 15 0	2	1	..	1	..	..	3 13 6
..	3	..	..	..	..	15 1 8	3	2	..	2	1	..	3 9 0
..	4	..	..	..	..	14 2 8	4	3	1	3	2	1	3 1 6
..	5	..	..	..	..	13 5 4	5	4	2	4	3	2	2 13 0
..	6	..	..	..	..	12 8 0	..	5	3	5	4	3	2 10 0
..	7	..	..	..	..	11 10 8	..	..	4	..	5	4	2 5 6
..	8	..	..	..	..	10 13 4	..	..	5	..	..	5	2 1 0
..	9	..	..	..	..	9 12 8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	10	..	..	..	..	8 12 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	11	..	..	..	..	7 11 4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	12	..	..	..	..	6 10 8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lowest in 3rd group	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
.. in 4th ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
.. in 5th ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

My remarks in paragraph 26 of my scheme report, dated 1st August 1895, No. 321, disposed of in G.O., No. 527, dated 13th October 1896, fully apply to these two taluks also.

26. The usual deduction of 25 per cent. on account of vicissitudes of season and unprofitable areas has been made.

27. The money rates thus arrived at are shown below:—

Wet.							
Paddy outturn per acre.	Value at Rs. 118 per garce.	Deduct one-quarter for vicissitudes of season, &c.	Remainder.	Deduct cultivation expenses.	Net value.	Half net.	Proposed rate.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1,200	RS. A. P. 44 4 0	RS. A. P. 11 1 0	RS. A. P. 33 3 0	RS. A. P. 15 15 0	RS. A. P. 17 4 0	RS. A. P. 8 10 0	RS. A. P. 8 8 0
1,125	41 7 9	10 5 11	31 1 10	15 1 0	16 0 10	8 0 5	8 0 0
1,025	37 12 9	9 7 2	28 5 7	14 2 8	14 2 11	7 1 5	7 0 0
925	34 1 9	8 8 5	25 9 4	13 5 4	12 4 0	6 2 0	6 0 0
825	30 6 9	7 9 8	22 13 1	12 8 0	10 5 1	5 2 6	5 0 0
725	26 11 9	6 10 11	20 0 10	11 10 8	8 6 2	4 3 1	4 0 0
625	23 0 9	5 12 2	17 4 7	10 13 4	6 7 3	3 3 8	3 0 0
550	20 4 6	5 1 2	15 3 4	9 12 8	5 6 8	2 11 4	2 8 0
475	17 8 3	4 6 1	13 2 2	8 12 0	4 6 2	2 3 1	2 0 0
400	14 12 0	3 11 0	11 1 0	7 11 4	3 5 8	1 10 10	1 8 0
320	11 12 10	2 15 3	8 13 7	6 10 8	2 2 11	1 1 6	1 0 0

Dry.												
Ragi.	Horse-gram.	Commutation price of ragi at Rs. 100 per garce of 3,200 Madras measures.	Two-thirds of the above.	Commutation price of horse-gram at Rs. 131 per garce of 3,200 Madras measures.	One-third of the above.	Total columns 4 and 6.	Deduct one-fourth for vicissitudes of season.	Remainder.	Deduct cultivation expenses.	Net value.	Half net representing the Government shares.	Rates now proposed.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
394	160	RS. A. P. 12 5 0	RS. A. P. 8 3 4	RS. A. P. 6 8 10	RS. A. P. 2 2 11	RS. A. P. 10 6 3	RS. A. P. 2 9 7	RS. A. P. 7 12 8	RS. A. P. 3 13 6	RS. A. P. 3 15 2	RS. A. P. 1 15 7	RS. A. P. 2 0 0
330	140	10 5 0	6 14 0	5 11 8	1 14 7	8 12 7	2 3 2	6 9 5	3 9 0	3 0 5	1 8 2	1 8 0
260	120	8 2 0	5 6 8	4 14 7	1 10 2	7 0 10	1 12 3	5 4 7	3 4 6	2 0 1	1 0 0	1 0 0
230	100	7 3 0	4 12 8	4 1 6	1 5 10	6 2 6	1 8 8	4 9 10	3 1 6	1 8 4	0 12 2	0 12 0
190	80	5 15 0	3 15 4	3 4 5	1 1 6	5 0 10	1 4 2	3 12 8	2 13 0	0 15 8	0 7 10	0 8 0
165	70	5 2 6	3 7 0	2 13 10	0 15 3	4 6 3	1 1 7	3 4 8	2 10 0	0 10 8	0 5 4	0 6 0
135	60	4 3 6	2 13 0	2 7 4	0 13 1	3 10 1	0 14 6	2 11 7	2 5 6	0 6 1	0 3 0	0 4 0
115	50	3 9 6	2 6 4	2 0 9	0 10 11	3 1 3	0 12 3	2 5 0	2 1 0	0 4 0	0 2 0	0 2 0

28. The dry rates vary from Rs. 2 to 2 annas. The two rupees rate is, however, only nominal, being applied only to four acres of land in the Hindupur taluk. Practically therefore the $1\frac{1}{2}$ rupees rate is the highest. The wet rates vary from Rs. $8\frac{1}{2}$ to Re. 1 as in the case of the other four taluks. The amount of land falling under each rate and its percentage to the total occupied area will be discussed further on under head "Incidence."

29. *The financial results.*—The financial results of the above proposals are shown below:—

Taluk.	Dry or wet.	Grouping.	As per revenue.				As per settlement.				Difference.				Financial results as per modified rates from Rs. 64 downwards since proposed by the Deputy Commissioner in his letter to Board of the 6th January 1897, No. 5.			
			Extent.	Assessment.	Revenue average on revenue area.	Revenue average on survey area.	Extent.	Assessment calculated at the rates now arrived at in this report and which are the same as those proposed in my scheme report No. 321 of 1st August 1896.	Settlement average.	ACS.	Per centage.	Assessment.	Per centage.	Assessment.	Average.	Difference columns 5 and 16.	Difference columns 5 and 17.	Per centage columns 15 and 17.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Hindupur.	Dry ..	..	ACS. 73,934	RS. 29,446	RS. A. P. 0 6 4	RS. A. P. 0 5 10	80,428	RS. 34,471	RS. A. P. 0 6 10	6,494	8-78	RS. 6,025	17-07	RS. 10,971	5 6 6	2,425	706	2838
	Wet ..	2nd group ..	2,004	8,546	4 4 3	4 2 7	2,053	11,677	5 11 0	49	+	+	36-64	16,971	5 6 6	2,425	706	2838
	..	3rd ..	3,821	20,549	5 6 1	5 1 2	4,052	24,232	5 15 8	231	+	+	17-92	22,981	5 10 9	2,432	1,251	11-84
	..	4th ..	10,005	43,735	4 6 11	4 1 4	10,704	61,441	4 12 11	699	+	+	17-62	47,511	4 7 0	3,776	3,930	8-63
	..	5th ..	2,262	8,233	3 10 3	3 4 1	2,559	9,065	3 9 4	267	+	+	10-11	8,467	3 5 7	234	598	2-84
Madakasira.	Special rate ..	..	1	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
	Total ..	Total ..	18,093	81,064	4 7 8	4 3 1	19,339	96,416	4 15 9	1,246	+	+	18-94	89,931	4 10 5	8,867	6,485	10-94
	Dry ..	Total, dry and wet ..	92,027	1,10,510	..	..	99,767	1,30,887	..	7,740	+	+	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Wet ..	3rd group ..	73,333	27,041	0 5 11	0 5 4	80,562	31,549	0 6 3	7,229	+	+	16-67	..	..	..	..	..
	..	4th ..	4,418	23,140	5 3 10	4 13 5	4,783	26,676	5 9 3	365	+	+	15-28	25,099	5 4 0	1,559	1,577	8-47
Total of two taluks.	..	5th ..	6,694	29,577	4 6 8	4 0 11	7,289	33,372	4 9 3	595	+	+	12-83	30,502	4 2 11	925	2,870	3-13
	..	Total ..	2,260	8,370	3 11 3	3 2 10	2,635	8,863	3 5 10	375	+	+	5-89	8,329	3 2 7	41	534	0-49
	Dry ..	Total, dry and wet ..	13,372	61,087	4 9 1	4 2 5	14,707	68,911	4 11 0	1,335	+	+	12-81	63,930	4 5 7	2,843	4,981	4-65
	Wet ..	..	86,705	88,128	..	..	95,269	1,00,460	..	8,564	+	+	13-99	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	147,267	56,487	0 6 2	0 5 7	160,990	60,070	0 6 7	13,723	+	+	16-88	..	..	..	..	..
Grand Total ..			31,465	1,42,151	4 8 3	4 2 10	34,046	1,65,397	4 13 8	2,581	+	+	16-30	1,63,861	4 8 4	11,710	11,466	8-24
..			178,732	1,98,638	..	..	195,036	2,31,347	..	16,304	+	+	16-47	..	..	..	..	..

30. In dry, there is an increase in Hindupur of Rs. 5,025 or 17 per cent. against an increase of acres 6,494 or 8-78 per cent. in area and in Madakasira the increase is Rs. 4,508 or 16-67 per cent., against an increase of acres 7,229 or 9-86 per cent. in area. Thus more than one-half of the increase in assessment in each taluk is due to the increase in area by survey. The settlement average rate for Hindupur is As. 6-10 against the revenue average rate As. 5-10 and in Madakasira the settlement average is As. 6-3 against the revenue average of As. 5-4. There will be some reductions in the said amounts and averages, when relief is granted to the ryots at appeal hearing.

In wet, I have shown two sets of results, viz., (1) those obtained by the application of the rates now arrived at in this report, and which are exactly those mentioned in my former scheme, relating to the Anantapur, Dharmavaram, Kalyandrug and Penukonda taluks (columns 8 to 14 of the statement above), and (2) those calculated at the revised rates proposed in my subsequent report, dated the 6th January 1897, No. 5 (columns 15 to 19). According to the former, there is an increase of Rupees 15,352 or 18-94 per cent. against an increase of acres 1,246 or 6-89 per cent. in Hindupur and of Rs. 7,824 or 12-81 per cent. against an increase of acres 1,335 or 9-98 per cent. in Madakasira. By the application of the revised rates mentioned above (columns 15 to 19), the result obtained is an increase of Rs. 8,867 or 10-94 per cent. in Hindupur, against an increase of acres 1,246 or 6-89 per cent. and in Madakasira, of Rs. 2,843 or 4-65 per cent., against an increase in area of acres 1,335 or 9-98 per cent. The settlement averages as per revised rates (columns 15 to 19 of the above statement) are Rs. 4-10-5 and Rs. 4-5-7 against the revenue averages of Rs. 4-3-1 and Rupees 4-2-5 in Hindupur and Madakasira respectively (column 7).

31. With reference to the views of the Government in their order of the 13th October 1896, No. 527, I beg to recommend the latter results (columns 15 to 19) for approval. By the grant of relief at the appeal hearing in individual cases of excessive increases, there will be a still further reduction of the above amounts and averages and the net increase, considered with reference to the large increases in area, cannot be said to be anything more than nominal.

32. From the remarks in paragraph 2 of the Government Order quoted above, I find that Government seem to be under the impression that these two taluks (Hindupur and Madakasira) are poorer than the others in the district. I respectfully beg to observe that as regards wet lands, Hindupur is the best in the whole district and as regards dry, after Gooty and Tadpatri which contain a very considerable area of black soils, it (Hindupur) is the next best. Madakasira comes next. As a whole, though it (Madakasira) is not as good as Hindupur and though it is not "the garden of the district" which proud name it bears in the District manual and which, as stated by Mr. Winterbotham, is a "poetical exaggeration," it is in every respect certainly better than Dharmavaram and Kalyandrug and not inferior to Anantapur and Penukonda. The Government lay stress on the facts (1) that "ragi is more extensively grown therein" and (2) "while cholum and horse-gram are less common." The first fact, that is, that ragi is more extensively grown than cholum is no proof of the poverty of the soils, which, if the ryots only care to cultivate them with cholum, are fully capable of yielding as good an outturn as any other similar red lands in any other taluk of this or the Bellary district. The reason why the ryots do not grow cholum is that they do not care for it. The Commissioner, Mr. Winterbotham, made enquiries when he went on a tour through these two taluks in September 1895 and ascertained that cholum is not extensively grown, because the ryots "don't like it, we don't want it. Ragi suits us better."* I made it a point to enquire into this matter in almost every village I visited and the ryots said "we have not the 'rivaz' (custom) of cultivating cholum. Our staple food is, as is the case with the people in the adjoining territory of Mysore, ragi and we therefore grow it in preference to cholum, which we do not eat as extensively as ragi. This, but not the poverty of the soils is the

* Paragraph 15 of B.P., dated 2nd October 1895, No. 303.

secret of the extensive cultivation of ragi instead of cholam, which is grown on wet lands and on the limited area under wells. As regards horse-gram, the accounts show that the area under this crop is not inconsiderable, being 18 per cent. against 21 per cent. in Penukonda and 22 per cent. in Anantapur. It cannot therefore be, as stated above, ignored, but must be considered as a staple crop, as was done in the other taluks and as ordered in G.O., No. 591, dated the 15th July 1889. In these circumstances, I think that we need have no hesitation in the adoption of the dry rates and the modified wet rates and the results herein proposed, in which, as I have already observed, there will be some further reductions, owing to the grant of relief to the ryots at the appeal hearing, so that the net result will be very light, especially in wet as required by Government.

33. The next statement shows the incidence of the proposed assessments from which it will be seen that the rates have been very leniently applied. In dry, the highest rate of Rs. 2 per acre is applied only to 4 acres, which happen to be small dry portions of large wet fields situated in the midst of blocks of wet lands. They cannot be separated and constituted into a distinct block. Practically, therefore, the highest dry rate is Rs. 1-8-0, at which only 1 per cent. of the lands in Hindupur and barely 1 per cent. in Madakasira are assessed. This rate of Rs. 1-8-0 is mostly applied to lands under wells. Only 5 per cent. of the lands in Hindupur and 3 per cent. in Madakasira are assessed at Rs. 1 per acre, which rate also is chiefly applicable to garden lands under wells (classification 4-2 or 7-1). Nine per cent. in Hindupur and 8 per cent. in Madakasira are assessed at Rs. 12. Twenty-nine per cent. of the lands in each taluk are assessed at Rs. 4. In wet, the highest rate of Rs. 8-8-0 is applied to 86 acres of land under the irrigation of the Parghi tank, which is the only one found fit for the second class. Four per cent. of the lands in each taluk are assessed at the next highest rate, Rs. 8 per acre, and 12 per cent. in Hindupur and 7 per cent. in Madakasira are assessed at Rs. 7 per acre. These three rates cover acres 863 (or over 85 per cent.) out of acres 1,010 of "exceptional lands," whose old rates varied from Rs. 8-12-0 to Rs. 12 :-

Dry.				Wet.					
Rate per acre.	Survey area.	Percent-age.	Assess-ment.	As per rates now arrived at in this report and which are the same as those proposed in my scheme report of 1st August 1895, No. 321, on the Anantapur, Dharmavaram, Kalyandrug and Penukonda taluks.				As per modified rates from Rs. 5-8-0 downwards since proposed by the Deputy Commissioner in his letter to Board of the 6th January 1897, No. 5.	
1	2	3	4	Rate per acre.	Survey area.	Percent-age.	Assess-ment.	Rate per acre.	Assess-ment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

Hindupur Taluk.									
RS. A. P.	ACS.	ACS.	RS. A. P.	ACS.	RS.	RS. A. P.	RS.	RS. A. P.	RS.
2 0 0	4	7	8 8 0	86	728	8 8 0	728	8 8 0	728
1 8 0	712	1	8 0 0	695	4	8 0 0	5,561	8 0 0	5,561
1 0 0	4,039	5	7 0 0	2,349	12	7 0 0	16,450	7 0 0	16,450
0 12 0	7,405	9	6 0 0	3,832	20	6 0 0	23,001	6 0 0	21,084
0 8 0	15,774	20	5 0 0	4,992	26	5 0 0	24,949	4 8 0	22,455
0 6 0	25,771	32	4 0 0	4,152	22	4 0 0	16,600	3 8 0	14,526
0 4 0	23,289	29	3 0 0	2,377	12	3 0 0	7,134	2 8 0	1,435
0 2 0	3,434	4	2 8 0	572	3	2 8 0	1,435	2 0 0	536
....	..	..	2 0 0	268	1	1 8 0	19	1 8 0	19
....	..	..	1 8 0	13	..	1 0 0	2	1 0 0	2
....	..	..	1 0 0	2	..	..	1	..	1
Special rate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	80,428	100	34,471	19,339	100	96,416	89,931	..	89,931
Deduct baling remission	..	..	..	..	..	124	124	..	124
Net Assessment.	..	..	..	..	..	96,292	89,807	..	89,807

Dry.				Wet.					
Rate per acre.	Survey area.	Percent-age.	Assess-ment.	As per rates now arrived at in this report and which are the same as those proposed in my scheme report of 1st August 1895, No. 321, on the Anantapur, Dharmavaram, Kalyandrug and Penukonda taluks.				As per modified rates from Rs. 5-8-0 downwards since proposed by the Deputy Commissioner in his letter to Board of the 6th January 1897, No. 5.	
1	2	3	4	Rate per acre.	Survey area.	Percent-age.	Assess-ment.	Rate per acre.	Assess-ment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

Madakasira Taluk.									
RS. A. P.	ACS.	ACS.	RS. A. A.	ACS.	RS.	RS. A. P.	RS.	RS. A. P.	RS.
1 8 0	159	3	2 297	650	4	5,197	8 0 0	5,197	8 0 0
1 0 0	2,297	8	4,982	974	7	6,815	7 0 0	6,815	7 0 0
0 12 0	6,642	23	9,139	2,289	16	13,736	5 8 0	12,591	5 8 0
0 8 0	18,280	26	7,973	3,590	24	17,953	4 8 0	16,159	4 8 0
0 6 0	21,259	29	5,858	4,082	28	16,327	3 8 0	14,285	3 8 0
0 4 0	23,434	11	1,031	2,335	16	7,002	3 0 0	7,002	3 0 0
0 2 0	8,491	..	..	340	4	1,605	2 8 0	1,605	2 8 0
....	..	..	..	113	1	226	2 0 0	226	2 0 0
....	..	..	..	31	..	47	1 8 0	47	1 8 0
....	..	..	..	3	..	3	1 0 0	3	1 0 0
Total	80,562	100	31,549	14,707	100	68,911	..	63,930	..

34. The amount of unoccupied waste land in the two taluks is shown in the statement below :-

Dry.				Wet.						Settlement assessment and average at the revised rates proposed in my letter No. 5 of the 6th January 1897.	
Taluks.	Survey area unoccupied.	Settlement assessment on the area in column 2.	Settlement average on unoccupied land.	Settlement average on occupied land.	Survey area unoccupied.	Settlement assessment on the area in column 6.	Settlement average at the rates now proposed and which are those already proposed in my former scheme.	Settlement average on occupied lands.	Settlement assessment on unoccupied land.	Average.	Settlement average on occupied land.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12

RS. A. P.	ACS.	RS.	RS. A. P.	ACS.	RS.	RS. A. P.	RS.	RS. A. P.	RS.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Hindupur	66,831	18,059	0 4 4	0 6 10	1,964	6,993	3 9 0	4 15 9	6,505	3 5 0	4 10 5
Madakasira	92,378	22,753	0 3 11	0 6 3	1,950	6,572	3 5 11	4 11 0	6,183	3 2 9	4 5 7
Total	159,209	40,812	0 4 1	0 6 7	3,914	13,565	3 7 5	4 13 8	12,688	3 3 10	4 8 4

In dry, the average rate on unoccupied land in Hindupur is Rs. 0-4-4 and in Madakasira Rs. 0-3-11 per acre against Rs. 0-6-10 and Rs. 0-6-3 on occupied land in the two taluks, respectively. In wet also it will be seen that the average rate on unoccupied land in both the taluks, is much less than that on lands under occupation.

35. *Second crop assessment.*—There being no first class irrigation sources like the Tungabhadra in these taluks, and the water-supply from the Government sources of irrigation being generally very precarious, composition of the second crop assessment will, wherever the ryots apply for it, be freely allowed at the undermentioned rates already proposed in paragraph 34 of my last scheme report, dated 1st August 1895, No. 321, reviewed in Board's Proceedings, No. 303 of the 2nd October 1895, viz.—

Of the first crop assessment.

For the 2nd and 3rd class sources where the supply of water is not reliable	...	...	...	...
For the 4th class sources where the supply of water is not reliable	...			
" 5th	"	"	"	...

In the case of permanent wells mainly supplementing the tank supply for a second crop, the rates will be reduced by one-half as below :—

For the 2nd and 3rd class sources where the supply of water is not reliable	1 6
For the 4th class sources where the supply of water is not reliable	 1 6
" 5th " " "	 1 6

The principles and advantages of the composition were fully explained to the ryots, who expressed their willingness to compound accordingly.

36. In the case of lands irrigated by mechanical appliances, the usual remission of Re. 1 for the first crop and half a rupee for the 2nd per acre will be allowed.

37. In regard to the revision of the tank ayacuts, tank bed lands and items to be attended to at the time of settlement, the usual course described in paragraphs 37, 38 and 39 of my last scheme report quoted above will be followed.

38. *Increment remissions.*—The last order now in force is: “If the increase of assessment in individual cases exceeds 25 per cent. of the old assessment, an amount equal to the old assessment *plus* 25 per cent. thereof will be levied in the first year, and the remainder by annual instalments equal to $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the old assessment. Where, however, such instalment will not admit of the full revised assessment being reached by the twelfth year, the remainder (*i.e.*, the increase over 25 per cent.) will be levied in eleven equal instalments.” It will accordingly be acted upon.

39. In paragraph 12 of the G.O., dated 15th October 1896, No. 527, disposing of the scheme for the settlement of Anantapur, Dharmavaram, Kalyandrug and Penukonda, it is ruled that "the settlement now directed must be in force for a term of thirty years as in the taluks of Gooty and Tadpatri." The same rule will hold good for these two taluks.

40. I beg to submit herewith, in the forms in which I submitted them for the Anantapur and the other three taluks, two statements, showing the extent of "exceptional lands" in the two taluks of Hindupur and Madakasira, *i.e.*, lands whose pynaish rates vary from Rs. 8-12-0 to Rs. 12 per acre and their distribution under the several settlement rates now proposed and another statement for all the other lands.

statement showing the financial results on the exceptional wet lands in the undermentioned two taluks of the Anantapur district.

As per rates from Rs. 5½ downwards proposed by the Deputy Commissioner in modification of those in column 1 proposed in his scheme (<i>vide</i> Deputy Commissioner's letter, No. 5, dated 6th January 1897).																	
Money rates.	As per revenue.			As per settlement.			Difference.			Assessment.	Average.	Difference (columns 3 and 13).	Percent-age (columns 3 and 15).	Percent-age (columns 6 and 17).			
	Extent.	Assessment.	Average.	Extent.	Assessment.	Average.	Extent (columns 2 and 5).	Percent-age (columns 2 and 8).	Assessment (columns 3 and 6).						Percent-age (columns 3 and 10).		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Hindupur Taluk.																	
8 8	ACS.	RS.	RS. A. P.	ACS.	RS.	RS. A. P.	ACS.	..	RS.	..	8 8	RS.	RS. A. P.	RS.	..	RS.	..
8 0	24	247	..	24	207	..	..	..	40	..	8 0	1,367	..	—	..	..	..
8 0	165	1,745	..	171	1,367	..	6	..	588	..	8 0	1,637	..	—	..	..	..
8 0	220	2,225	..	234	1,637	..	14	..	396	..	7 0	396	..	—	..	38	..
7 0	67	636	..	72	434	..	5	..	54	..	5 8	54	..	—	..	7	..
6 0	118	15	..	12	61	..	..	..	27	..	4 8	27	..	—	..	..	..
5 0	2	40	..	5	13	..	..	..	27	..	3 0	13	..	—	..	..	..
3 0	5	5,026	10 2 5	520	3,724	7 2 7	25	+	—	26	2 8	3,679	7 1 2	—	27	45	—
2 8	495	5,026	10 2 5	520	3,724	7 2 7	25	+	—	26	..	3,679	7 1 2	—	27	—	1
Total ..																	
Madakasira Taluk.																	
8 0	ACS.	RS.	RS. A. P.	ACS.	RS.	RS. A. P.	ACS.	17	556	..	8 0	2,351	..	556	..	..	..
7 0	277	2,907	..	294	2,351	..	+	..	—	..	7 0	983	..	—	..	11	..
6 0	136	1,595	..	140	983	..	+	..	—	..	6 8	138	..	—	..	14	..
6 0	23	238	..	25	149	..	+	..	89	..	4 8	139	..	—	..	..	..
5 0	27	292	..	31	153	..	+	..	139	..	..	..	..	—	..	25	—
Total ..	463	5,032	10 13 11	490	3,636	7 6 9	+	6	—	28	..	3,611	7 5 11	—	28	70	—
Grand total ..	958	10,058	10 8 0	1,010	7,360	7 4 7	+	52	—	27	..	7,290	7 3 6	—	28	—	—

STATEMENT showing the extent of lands bearing paimash rates varying from Rs. 8½ to Rs. 12 in the undermentioned two taluks of the Anantapur district.

Paimash rate.	Revenue extent entered in the statement under paragraph 10 of Board's Proceedings of the 2nd October 1895, No. 303, as per statement furnished by the Tahsildars.	Revenue extent as now correctly tabulated after a field-war scrutiny of the classification registry.	Revenue assessment.	Survey extent.	Settlement rate.	Survey extent under each proposed settlement rate, i.e., the distribution of the extent in column 6 under several rates proposed in the scheme.	Settlement assessment.	Difference (columns 4 and 8).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<i>Hindupur Taluk.</i>								
12-0	46-0	ACS. 30-36 13-52 4-14 0-14	RS. A. P. 366 3 0 161 1 3 49 11 0 1 13 0	ACS. 32-20 16 85 4 35 0-21	RS. A. P. 8 0 0 7 0 0 6 0 0 5 0 0	ACS. 32-20 16 85 4 35 0-21	RS. A. P. 257 10 0 117 15 0 26 2 0 1 1 0	..
		48-16	578 12 3	53-61	..	53-61	402 12 0	176 0
11-8	30-0	3-95 6-50 0-28	45 14 0 74 14 0 3 4 0	4-16 6-46 0-27	8 0 0 7 0 0 5 0 0	4-16 6-46 0-27	33 5 0 45 4 0 1 6 0	..
		10-73	124 0 0	10-89	..	10-89	79 15 0	44 1
11-0	11-0	18-58 0-17	203 6 0 2 0 0	19-67 0-17	7 0 0 5 0 0	19-67 0-17	137 11 0 0 14 0	..
		18-75	205 6 0	19-84	..	19-84	138 9 0	66 13
10-8	189-0	23-72 80-80 54-86 3-49 4-14	247 1 0 842 11 0 577 9 0 36 14 0 44 2 0	24-35 84-02 56-90 4-06 3-98	8 8 0 8 0 0 7 0 0 6 0 0 5 0 0	24-35 84-02 56-90 4-06 3-98	207 0 0 672 3 0 398 5 0 24 6 0 19 14 0	..
		167-01	1,748 5 0	173-31	..	173-31	1,321 12 0	426 9
10-0	140-0	25-90 67-67 15-9 1-8 0-56	258 0 0 673 3 0 148 15 0 10 14 0 6 6 0	26-29 70-57 17-38 1-16 0-60	8 0 0 7 0 0 6 0 0 5 0 0 3 0 0	26-29 70-57 17-38 1-16 0-60	210 5 0 494 0 0 104 5 0 5 13 0 1 13 0	..
		110-30	1,097 6 0	116-0	..	116-0	816 4 0	281 2
9-12	57-0	15-51 9-32 4-46 2-52	153 7 6 90 8 0 44 7 0 24 8 0	15-47 9-76 5-15 2-60	8 0 0 7 0 0 6 0 0 5 0 0	15-47 9-76 5-15 2-60	123 12 0 68 5 0 30 14 0 13 0 0	..
		31-82	312 14 6	32-98	..	32-98	235 15 0	76 15
9-8	7-0	8-94 3-93	85 1 4 36 7 9	8-86 3-42	7 0 0 6 0 0	8-86 3-42	62 0 0 20 8 0	..
		12-87	121 9 1	12-28	..	12-28	82 8 0	39 1
9-4	16-0	4-69 3-27 2-47 1-55	43 14 0 30 4 0 22 15 0 14 4 7	4-31 3-83 2-62 1-88	8 0 0 7 0 0 6 0 0 5 0 0	4-31 3-83 2-62 1-88	34 8 0 26 13 0 15 12 0 9 6 0	..
		11-98	111 5 7	12-64	..	12-64	86 7 0	24 15
9-0	19-0	1-52 0-63 0-50	13 10 0 5 12 0 4 8 0	1-63 0-61 0-50	7 0 0 6 0 0 5 0 0	1-63 0-61 0-50	11 7 0 3 11 0 2 8 0	..
		2-65	23 14 0	2-74	..	2-74	17 10 0	6 4
8-12	106-0	4-18 36-29 33-20 1-47 0-95 4-55	35 7 0 315 9 0 290 10 6 12 13 0 8 6 0 39 9 0	4-43 39-27 34-82 1-48 1-0 5-06	8 0 0 7 0 0 6 0 0 5 0 0 3 0 0 2 8 0	4-43 39-27 34-82 1-48 1-0 5-06	35 7 0 274 14 0 208 15 0 7 6 0 3 0 0 12 10 0	..
		80-64	702 6 6	86-6	..	86-6	542 4 0	160 3
Total ..	621-0	494-91	5,025 14 11	520-35	..	520-35	3,724 0 0	1,301 15

Statement showing the extent of lands bearing paimash rates varying from Rs. 8½ to Rs. 12 in the undermentioned two taluks of the Anantapur district—cont.

Paimash rate.	Revenue extent entered in the statement under paragraph 10 of Board's Proceedings of the 2nd October 1895, No. 303, as per statement furnished by the Tahsildars.	Revenue extent as now correctly tabulated after a field-war scrutiny of the classification registry.	Revenue assessment.	Survey extent.	Settlement rate.	Survey extent under each proposed settlement rate, i.e., the distribution of the extent in column 6 under several rates proposed in the scheme.	Settlement assessment.	Difference (columns 4 and 8).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<i>Madakasira Taluk.</i>								
12-0	79-0	ACS. 118-99 117-8 10-32 13-77	RS. A. P. 1,429 3 3 1,406 13 0 124 6 0 163 1 0	ACS. 125-33 119-50 12-06 15-90	RS. A. P. 8 0 0 7 0 0 6 0 0 5 0 0	ACS. 125-33 119-50 12-06 15-90	RS. A. P. 1,002 10 0 835 8 0 72 6 0 79 6 0	..
		260-16	3,123 7 3	272-79	..	272-79	1,990 14 0	1,132 9
11-12	7-0	3-94 1-76	45 11 0 20 7 0	4-53 1-82	7 0 0 5 0 0	4-53 1-82	31 11 0 9 2 0	..
		5-70	66 2 0	6-35	..	6-35	40 13 0	25 5
11-8	..	18-36	202 9 0	19-78	8 0 0	19-78	158 4 0	44 5
11-4	1-0	0-64	7 2 0	0-66	8 0 0	0-66	5 5 0	1 13
11-0	19-0	18-15	196 0 0	19-77	8 0 0	19-77	158 3 0	37 13
10-8	1-0	0-30	3 13 2	0-45	6 0 0	0-45	2 11 0	1 2
10-0	10-0	1-70 3-26 0-63 4-57	16 9 9 32 9 0 6 4 0 45 12 0	1-90 3-25 0-78 5-25	8 0 0 7 0 0 6 0 0 5 0 0	1-90 3-25 0-78 5-25	15 3 0 22 12 0 4 11 0 26 4 0	..
		10-16	101 2 9	11-18	..	11-18	68 14 0	32 5
9-12	19-0	12-11 2-40 3-35 2-69	118 5 0 23 6 0 32 12 0 23 9 0	13-34 2-44 3-22 2-64	8 0 0 7 0 0 6 0 0 5 0 0	13-34 2-44 3-22 2-64	106 12 0 17 1 0 19 5 0 13 3 0	..
		20-55	198 0 0	21-64	..	21-64	156 5 0	41 11
9-0	22-0	19-33 0-64	173 4 0 5 12 0	21-20 0-70	8 0 0 7 0 0	21-20 0-70	169 10 0 4 14 0	..
		19-97	179 0 0	21-90	..	21-90	174 8 0	4 8
8-12	104-0	87-68 9-8 7-99 4-46	763 10 6 80 11 0 71 1 0 39 2 0	91-89 10-04 8-31 5-03	8 0 0 7 0 0 6 0 0 5 0 0	91-89 10-04 8-31 5-03	735 2 0 70 5 0 49 14 0 25 2 0	..
		109-21	954 8 6	115-27	..	115-27	880 7 0	74 2
Total ..	263-0	463-20	5,031 12 8	489-79	..	489-79	3,636 4 0	1,395 9
Grand Total.	884-0	958-11	10,057 11 7	1,010-14	..	1,010-14	7,360 4 0	2,697 8

STATEMENT showing the financial results on the inferior wet lands in the undermentioned two taluks of the Anantapur district.

22

No. 606, REVENUE, 22ND JULY 1897.

As per scheme.										As per rates from Rs. 5½ downwards proposed by the Deputy Commissioner in modification of those in column 1 proposed in his scheme.														
Money rates.		As per revenue.		As per settlement.		Difference.		Average.		Money rates.		Assessment.		Average.		Difference (col. 15 minus 3 and 13).		Percentage (col. 15 minus 3 and 13).		Difference (col. 17 minus 6 and 13).		Percentage (col. 18 minus 6 and 17).		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	
Hindupur Taluk.																								
RS. A. P.	ACS.	RS.	RS. A. P.	ACS.	RS.	RS. A. P.	ACS.	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
8 0 0	58	425	..	62	521	..	4	..	96	..	8 0 0	521	..	96	..	8 0 0	521	..	96	..	..	..	..	..
8 0 0	507	3,471	..	524	4,194	..	17	..	723	..	8 0 0	4,194	..	723	..	8 0 0	4,194	..	723	..	..	..	..	..
7 0 0	2,047	12,552	..	2,115	14,813	..	68	..	2,261	..	7 0 0	14,813	..	2,261	..	7 0 0	14,813	..	2,261	..	..	..	..	..
6 0 0	3,562	18,646	..	3,760	22,567	..	198	..	3,921	..	6 0 0	22,567	..	3,921	..	6 0 0	22,567	..	3,921	..	..	..	..	..
5 0 0	4,659	20,406	..	4,980	24,888	..	321	..	4,482	..	5 0 0	24,888	..	4,482	..	5 0 0	24,888	..	4,482	..	..	..	..	..
4 0 0	3,842	13,091	..	4,152	16,600	..	310	..	3,509	..	4 0 0	16,600	..	3,509	..	4 0 0	16,600	..	3,509	..	..	..	..	..
3 0 0	2,172	5,742	..	2,375	7,139	..	203	..	1,387	..	3 0 0	7,139	..	1,387	..	3 0 0	7,139	..	1,387	..	..	..	..	..
2 0 0	500	1,254	..	567	1,422	..	67	..	168	..	2 0 0	1,422	..	168	..	2 0 0	1,422	..	168	..	..	..	..	..
2 0 0	231	409	..	268	536	..	37	..	127	..	2 0 0	536	..	127	..	2 0 0	536	..	127	..	..	..	..	..
1 0 0	15	25	..	13	19	..	2	..	6	..	1 0 0	19	..	6	..	1 0 0	19	..	6	..	..	..	..	..
1 0 0	4	16	..	2	2	..	2	..	14	..	1 0 0	2	..	14	..	1 0 0	2	..	14	..	..	..	..	..
Special rate.	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	17,598	76,038	4 5 2	18,819	92,692	4 14 10	1,221	7	16,654	22	..	86,252	4 9 4	10,214	13	6,440	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Deduct b. l. g. remission.	..	..	..	..	124	..	..	..	124	..	..	124	..	124	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Net Total ..	17,598	76,038	..	18,819	92,568	..	1,221	7	16,530	..	..	86,128	..	10,090	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Madakasira Taluk.																								
8 0 0	339	2,262	..	356	2,846	..	17	..	584	..	8 0 0	2,846	..	584	..	8 0 0	2,846	..	584	..	..	..	..	..
7 0 0	795	4,370	..	831	5,832	..	38	..	962	..	7 0 0	5,832	..	962	..	7 0 0	5,832	..	962	..	..	..	..	..
6 0 0	2,128	11,624	..	2,264	13,587	..	136	..	1,963	..	6 0 0	13,587	..	1,963	..	6 0 0	12,453	..	829	..	..	..	..	..
5 0 0	3,282	15,269	..	3,559	17,890	..	277	..	2,531	..	5 0 0	17,890	..	2,531	..	5 0 0	16,020	..	731	..	..	..	..	..
4 0 0	3,706	14,013	..	4,082	16,327	..	376	..	2,284	..	4 0 0	16,327	..	2,284	..	4 0 0	14,285	..	242	..	..	..	..	..
3 0 0	2,026	6,397	..	2,335	7,002	..	309	..	605	..	3 0 0	7,002	..	605	..	3 0 0	7,002	..	605	..	..	..	..	..
2 0 0	519	1,360	..	640	1,605	..	121	..	245	..	2 0 0	1,605	..	245	..	2 0 0	1,605	..	245	..	..	..	..	..
2 0 0	85	187	..	113	224	..	28	..	39	..	2 0 0	224	..	39	..	2 0 0	224	..	39	..	..	..	..	..
1 0 0	27	39	..	31	47	..	4	..	8	..	1 0 0	47	..	8	..	1 0 0	47	..	8	..	..	..	..	..
1 0 0	1	4	..	3	3	..	2	..	1	..	1 0 0	3	..	1	..	1 0 0	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	12,909	56,055	4 5 6	14,217	65,275	4 9 6	1,308	10	9,220	16	..	60,319	4 3 11	4,264	8	4,566	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Grand Total ..	30,507	1,32,093	4 5 3	33,036	1,57,843	4 12 5	2,629	8	26,750	19	..	1,46,447	4 6 11	14,354	11	11,396	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

APPENDIX A.

STATEMENT showing in detail the classification of soils.

Wet.

STATEMENT SHOWING																								
Dry.										Wet.														
Taluka.	Soils.	Class and sort.	Percentage.			Second class.			Third class.			Fourth class.			Fifth class.			Total.		Percentage.				
			Extent.	Assessment.	Rs.	Extent.	Assessment as per rates proposed in the scheme.	Assessment as per modifi-fied rates.	Extent.	Assessment as per rates proposed in the scheme.	Assessment as per modifi-fied rates.	Extent.	Assessment as per rates proposed in the scheme.	Assessment as per modifi-fied rates.	Extent.	Assessment as per rates proposed in the scheme.	Assessment as per modifi-fied rates.	Extent.	Assessment as per rates proposed in the scheme.	Assessment as per modifi-fied rates.	Extent.	Assessment as per rates proposed in the scheme.	Assessment as per modifi-fied rates.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
Hindupur.																								
Total ..																								
6 1 191 286 4,285 8,16 12,43 1,380 8,429 8,016 3,070 19,551 18,740 7,025 37,404 34,664 1,212 5,003 4,589 12,688 70,390 66,009 65,61 73,01 73,40																								
7 2 188 188 188 188 188 188 188 188 188 188 188 188 188 188 188 188 188 188 188 188 188 188 188																								
8 3 82 61 283 283 283 283 283 283 283 283 283 283 283 283 283 283 283 283 283 283 283 283 283																								
9 4 3,013																								
10 5 5,217																								
11 6 12,607																								
12 7 19,144																								
13 8 795 795 795 795 795 795 795 795 795 795 795 795 795 795 795 795 795 795 795 795 795 795 795 795																								
14 9 1,369																								
15 10 1,888																								
16 11 4,059																								
17 12 3,434																								
18 13 73,863 30,186 91,84 87,57 673 2,053 11,677 10,704 51,441 47,511 1,317 4,063 3,879 6,651 26,026 23,922 84,39 89,931 100 100 100 100 100 100																								
19 14 80,428 34,471 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100																								
20 15 73,863 30,186 91,84 87,57 673 2,053 11,677 10,704 51,441 47,511 1,317 4,063 3,879 6,651 26,026 23,922 84,39 89,931 100 100 100 100 100 100																								
21 16 73,863 30,186 91,84 87,57 673 2,053 11,677 10,704 51,441 47,511 1,317 4,063 3,879 6,651 26,026 23,922 84,39 89,931 100 100 100 100 100 100																								
22 17 73,863 30,186 91,84 87,57 673 2,053 11,677 10,704 51,441 47,511 1,317 4,063 3,879 6,651 26,026 23,922 84,39 89,931 100 100 100 100 100 100																								
23 18 73,863 30,186 91,84 87,57 673 2,053 11,677 10,704 51,441 47,511 1,317 4,063 3,879 6,651 26,026 23,922 84,39 89,931 100 100 100 100 100 100																								
24 19 73,863 30,186 91,84 87,57 673 2,053 11,677 10,704 51,441 47,511 1,317 4,063 3,879 6,651 26,026 23,922 84,39 89,931 100 100 100 100 100 100																								
25 20 73,863 30,186 91,84 87,57 673 2,053 11,677 10,704 51,441 47,511 1,317 4,063 3,879 6,651 26,026 23,922 84,39 89,931 100 100 100 100 100 100																								
26 21 73,863 30,186 91,84 87,57 673 2,053 11,677 10,704 51,441 47,511 1,317 4,063 3,879 6,651 26,026 23,922 84,39 89,931 100 100 100 100 100 100																								
27 22 73,863 30,186 91,84 87,57 673 2,053 11,677 10,704 51,441 47,511 1,317 4,063 3,879 6,651 26,026 23,922 84,39 89,931 100 100 100 100 100 100																								
28 23 73,863 30,186 91,84 87,57 673 2,053 11,677 10,704 51,441 47,511 1,317 4,063 3,879 6,651 26,026 23,922 84,39 89,931 100 100 100 100 100 100																								
29 24 73,863 30,186 91,84 87,57 673 2,053 11,677 10,704 51,441 47,511 1,317 4,063 3,879 6,651 26,026 23,922 84,39 89,931 100 100 100 100 100 100																								
30 25 73,863 30,186 91,84 87,57 673 2,053 11,677 10,704 51,441 47,511 1,317 4,063 3,879 6,651 26,026 23,922 84,39 89,931 100 100 100 100 100 100																								
31 26 73,863 30,186 91,84 87,57 673 2,053 11,677 10,704 51,441 47,511 1,317 4,063 3,879 6,651 26,026 23,922 84,39 89,931 100 100 100 100 100 100																								
32 27 73,863 30,186 91,84 87,57 673 2,053 11,677 10,704 51,441 47,511 1,317 4,063 3,879 6,651 26,026 23,922 84,39 89,931 100 100 100 100 100 100																								
33 28 73,863 30,186 91,84 87,57 673 2,053 11,677 10,704 51,441 47,511 1,317 4,063 3,879 6,651 26,026 23,922 84,39 89,931 100 100 100 100 100 100																								
34 29 73,863 30,186 91,84 87,57 673 2,053 11,677 10,704 51,441 47,511 1,317 4,063 3,879 6,651 26,026 23,922 84,39 89,931 100 100 100 100 100 100																								
35 30 73,863 30,186 91,84 87,57 673 2,053 11,677 10,704 51,441 47,511 1,317 4,063 3,879 6,651 26,026 23,922 84,39 89,931 100 100 100 100 100 100																								
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No. 606, REVENUE, 22ND JULY 1897.

23

Statement showing in detail the classification of soils - cont.

Taluka.	Soils.	Class and sort.	Dry.			Percentage.			Second class.			Third class.			Fourth class.			Fifth class.			Total.			Percentage.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																													
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Resolution—dated 5th April 1897, No. 284.

The report read above, containing the proposals of the Deputy Commissioner M.R. Ry. S. Rangachari Avergal, B.A., for the settlement of the Hindupur and Madakasira taluks of the Anantapur district, will be submitted for the orders of Government.

2. As Government is aware, two of the eight taluks in the district, viz., Gooty and Tadpatri, have already been settled; and the scheme for the settlement of four more taluks, submitted with B.P., dated 2nd October 1895, No. 303, has been sanctioned (G.O., No. 537, Revenue, dated 13th October 1896), with the exception that the question of reducing the rates proposed by the Deputy Commissioner for wet lands is awaiting the decision of Government—*vide* B.P., dated 12th February 1897, No. 133. When the scheme for the four taluks mentioned above was submitted, the two taluks now under consideration had not been classified and the survey areas of lands therein were not available; but it was the intention of the Board that the rates of assessment proposed for the former should be applied also to the latter. Government, however, did not approve this course; it observed, in passing orders on the scheme for the four taluks, that great caution was necessary in settling the two taluks, "not only because the soil is poor and the excess as discovered by survey is unknown, but also because these taluks differ in material respects from the remainder of the tract then under consideration, the extent of unoccupied lands being very great, and there being a larger proportion of agriculturists depending on the land and a larger population per square mile than in the rest of the tract." Government further observed that "ragi is more extensively grown therein, while cholum and horse-grain", which were the staple dry grains adopted in the scheme for the four taluks "are less common"; and that, should the settlement on the proposed lines increase the revenue in the same proportion as in the four classified taluks, the enhancement of revenue, which would amount to Rs. 23,190 might press with undue severity on the population. Government accordingly directed, in its order, No. 3553, Revenue, dated 4th September 1896, that the classification of the two taluks should be carried out, and a fresh scheme based on classification results and survey areas should be prepared.

3. A general description of the two taluks is given in paragraph 5 of the Deputy Commissioner's report; and for further information on the subject, reference may be made to paragraphs 8 and 15 of B.P., dated 2nd October 1895, No. 303, which contain Mr. Winterbotham's description of the tract. It will be seen from these papers that, as regards climate and rainfall, Hindupur and Madakasira are more favourably situated than most of the other taluks of the district; that the soils in the western half of the former and the eastern half of the latter taluk are the best in the whole district except the Gooty and Tadpatri taluks; and that the soils of the remaining parts of the two taluks, though not so good, are generally far superior to those of Dharmavaram and Kalyandrug. In addition to the two rivers, Pennéru and the Chitratvati, referred to in the scheme relating to the four taluks, the tract now under consideration is served by three other rivers, viz., Kusavati, Jayamangali and Swarnamuki. The proportion of wet to the total arable area of Government land in the two taluks is 10.60 per cent. or nearly two and half times the proportion (4.47 per cent.) in the four taluks, and the wet lands include sugarcane and betel gardens, besides patches of cocoanut and arecanut plantations. There is a greater abundance of trees than in any other taluk of the district; and, as remarked by the Deputy Commissioner, "the general appearance of the tract is not as barren and dreary as the rest of the district, especially Dharmavaram and Kalyandrug".

4. The two taluks under report are the smallest in the district, covering respectively 481 and 439 square miles, or a total of 920 square miles, of which about 803 square miles have been surveyed for purposes of settlement. The total number of Government villages, according to revenue accounts, is 223, and these have been clubbed into 95 by survey. The total area of these villages shows an increase of 44,636 acres, or 9½ per cent., of which 37,584 acres or 84.20 per cent. appears under poramboke, and 176 acres under inams. The increase in Government arable land is 6,876 acres, which is the net result of an increase of 16,304 acres in the occupied, and a decrease of 9,428 acres in the unoccupied area, the latter being apparently due

to encroachments. The increase in occupied dry and wet is, respectively, 13,723 acres, or 9.32 per cent., and 2,581 acres or 8.20 per cent. on the revenue area. One reason why Government considered a separate scheme necessary for these two taluks was that the extent of unoccupied lands appeared to be very great, being 64 per cent. in the case of arable dry land in Hindupur and 72 per cent. in Madakasira according to the revenue accounts. The survey results, however, show that the unoccupied area is only about 40 per cent. of the total arable area in Hindupur and 49 per cent. in Madakasira, and that the proportion in the case of dry lands is also nearly the same. As pointed out by the Deputy Commissioner this is not a worse state of things than that in the four taluks comprised under the recently sanctioned scheme, where the assessed waste is from 40 to 75 per cent. of the total assessed land, or in the three taluks of Rayadrug, Hospet and Kúdligi of the Bellary district where the percentage ranges from 44 to 60.

5. Paragraphs 9 to 15 of the Deputy Commissioner's report deal respectively

Taluka.	Population.		
	1871.	1881.	1891.
Hindupur	87,763	73,270	81,678
Madakasira	79,528	55,113	67,993
Total	167,291	128,383	149,671

with the population and agricultural statistics, rent-roll, communications and markets, and rainfall. The population of the two taluks at the last census, as compared with that in 1871 and 1881, is shown in the margin. The total population of the taluks as per census of 1891 is 149,671, of whom 72,380, or 48 per cent. are agriculturists, the average population per square mile being 163, which

is in excess of the average for the taluks above referred to. Like several other parts of the Presidency, especially in the Deccan Districts, the taluks under report suffered severely during the great famine of 1876-77. According to the census of 1871, which was five years before the famine, the population was 167,291. The census of 1881 which followed the famine showed it as only 128,383 or nearly 39,000 less; this, too, without making any alteration for the normal increase of population between 1871 and 1877. During the next decade, the population increased by more than 21,000; but the taluks have not yet recovered the strength which they had before the famine. The average assessment per holding is Rs. 10-13-7, the average extent being 8.43 acres. These figures compare as shown in the margin with the remaining taluks in the district.

Taluk.	Average assessment of each patta holding.	Average extent of each patta holding.
Anantapur	Rs. 10 4 11	ACS. 15.08
Dharmavaram and Kalyandrug	11 7 10	18.31
Penukonda	10 12 1	12.21
Average	10 13 5	15.30
Hindupur	11 4 8	8.02
Madakasira	10 5 3	8.91
Average	10 13 7	8.43

The tract under consideration is well provided with roads, there being six trunk roads and several minor roads, which are all in fairly good order. The Hindupur taluk is also traversed by the Southern Mahratta Railway, and the cusbah town of the Madakasira taluk is within twenty miles of the Hindupur station, though no railway crosses that taluk. As regards rainfall, it is a well known fact that the district as a whole is very unfortunately situated and is subject to frequent droughts. But Hindupur and Madakasira are better off in this respect than the other taluks in the district except Gooty, Tadpatri and Penukonda which get nearly as much rain as Madakasira as shown in the margin.

Taluk.	Rainfall in inches.
Anantapur	20.94
Kalyandrug	20.90
Dharmavaram	20.97
Penukonda	24.33
Hindupur	23.12
Madakasira	24.46
Gooty	24.40
Tadpatri	24.32
As per rainfall average statement for 25 years.	

6. *Classification of irrigation sources.*—Besides 25 channels taking directly from the five rivers referred to in paragraph 3 above and 22 tanks fed by the same, there are 310 rain-fed tanks, 35 hill and jungle streams and 50 spring channels, 9 drainage channels and 16 doruvu and dasabandam wells, numbering in all 467 sources, of which no less than 441 are placed in the two lowest classes—fourth and fifth—25 in the third, 1 in the second and none in the first class. This classification has been made on the lines followed in the Bellary district and in the remaining six taluks of the Anantapur district and is approved by the Board.

7. *Dry grouping.*—As in the case of the western taluks of Bellary and the four taluks of Anantapur, for which the scheme has been recently sanctioned, the Deputy Commissioner proposes that all the villages in the two taluks under consideration, should be placed in one group; and the Board sees no objection to this proposal.

8. *Classification of soils.*—As in the four taluks covered by the scheme recently sanctioned, the red soils predominate in the tract under report; no less than 85 per cent. of the total classified area falling under the red ferruginous soils (classes VI, VII and VIII). In dry the red soils amount to nearly 92 and 97 per cent., respectively, in Hindupur and Madakasira. The remaining area consists of the regar or clayey soils (classes III, IV and V) as shown in the margin.

Soil.	Hindupur.		Madakasira.		Total.	
	Area.	Percentage.	Area.	Percentage.	Area.	Percentage.
III	ACS. 785	1	ACS. 180	..	ACS. 965	..
IV	18,059	18	10,734	..	28,793	..
V	409	..	..	..	409	..
Total	19,253	19	10,914	11	30,167	15
VI	549	1	5	..	554	..
VII	68,292	68	65,544	69	133,836	69
VIII	11,673	12	18,806	20	30,479	16
Total	80,514	81	84,355	89	164,869	85
Grand Total ..	99,767	100	95,269	100	195,036	100

9. In paragraphs 22 to 24 of the report, the Deputy Commissioner treats of the crop statistics, prices and commutation rates, and grain outturns. Paddy as usual forms the principal grain cultivated on wet lands. As regards dry lands, the crop that is most extensively grown is ragi, as remarked by Government; and horse-gram comes next to it. Cholum, which was the staple grain adopted for Gooty and Tadpatri and which, with horse-gram, was taken for the "four taluks," covers but a very small percentage of the total cultivated area of the two taluks. The Deputy Commissioner, therefore, rightly proposes that ragi and horse-gram should be taken as the staple dry crops for the tract under consideration. With regard to the remark of Government that ragi is extensively cultivated in the two taluks, the Deputy Commissioner points out that this happens to be the case, not because the lands are incapable of producing cholum, but because the people do not care to grow that crop, ragi being their chief food-grain as in the adjoining province of Mysore. Cholum is cultivated on limited areas, especially under wells. Taking the ruling prices of the 20 non-famine years from fasli 1282, and excluding faslis 1286 to 1288, and also fasli 1,301, the Deputy Commissioner calculates the commutation rates, after deducting 15 per cent. on account of cost of carriage and merchants' profits, at Rs. 118 for paddy and 131 for horse-gram, against Rs. 117 and 135, respectively, adopted in his scheme report, for the four taluks, the difference being due to the fact that the twenty years now taken exclude faslis 1280 and 1281, and include instead the two latest faslis 1304 and 1305. For ragi the commutation rate comes to Rs. 100 per garce.

The grain outturns are fixed by the Deputy Commissioner at 1,200 Madras measures of paddy for best wet lands, and 394 Madras measures of ragi and 160 Madras measures of horse-gram for best dry lands. Taking the proportion of cereals to pulses at 2 to 1, the Deputy Commissioner calculates the value of the produce of

one acre of dry, at the commutation rate above referred to, at Rs. 10-6-3 for dry. For wet the value of the yield per acre is estimated at Rs. 44-4-0.

10. *Cultivation expenses.*—The scale of cultivation expenses proposed by the

Dry.			Wet.		
Money rates.	Area under each rate.	Percentage.	Money rates.	Area under each rate.	Percentage.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Rs. A.	ACS.		Rs. A.	ACS.	
2 0	4	0	8 8	86	..
1 8	871	1	8 0	1,345	4
1 0	6,336	4	7 0	3,323	10
0 12	14,047	9	6 0	6,121	18
0 8	34,054	21	5 0	8,582	25
0 6	47,030	29	4 0	8,234	24
0 4	46,723	29	3 0	4,712	14
0 2	11,925	7	2 8	1,212	4
			2 0	381	1
			1 8	44	..
			1 0	5	..
Total ..	160,990	100		34,045	100

the highest dry rate; and even this rate applies only to 1 per cent. of the total dry area, consisting chiefly of lands under wells. The one-rupee rate relates also to lands with wells, and 86 per cent. of the total area is assessed at rates of 8 annas and less.

The wet area includes 1,010 acres of lands which are now assessed at exceptionally high rates of Rs. 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ and above; but these lands have now been classified, like all other wet lands, with reference to the intrinsic quality of their soils and the character of their irrigation sources. As pointed out in B.P., dated 12th February 1897, No. 133, these lands do not differ materially from other wet lands, and there is therefore no reason for assessing them at rates higher than those to be adopted for other lands of similar quality.

12. *Financial results.*—The application of the rates above specified will enhance the present assessment of the taluks by Rs. 32,709 or 16.47 per cent. against an increase of 16,304 or 9.12 per cent. in area. In dry, the increase is Rs. 9,533 or 16.28 per cent., more than one-half of

Taluk.	Increase.	Percentage.
	RS.	RS.
Anantapur ...	6,964	16
Dharmavaram ...	2,726	11
Kalyandrug ...	2,432	14
Penukonda ...	2,216	8
Total ...	14,338	13
Hindupur ...	5,025	17
Madakasira ...	4,508	17
Total ...	9,533	16

which is due to excess in area discovered by survey. The average settlement dry rate is about one anna more than the average revenue rate per revenue acre. The proposed dry assessment shows an increase of 17 per cent. on the present revenue in each of the taluks, and this percentage is greater than that sanctioned for the four taluks, as shown in the margin. Considering, however, the greater facilities which these taluks enjoy in respect of markets and communication, and considering also that the increase in extent disclosed by survey is greater in these two taluks than in the

other four, though not in the same proportion as the increase in the settlement over the revenue assessment, and that the proposed increase will be greatly reduced when relief is afforded in individual cases of hardship, the Board recommends that the proposed dry rates may be approved.

In wet the increase amounts to Rs. 23,173 or 16 per cent. which is almost equal to the amount estimated by Government; and this increase is the net result of

a decrease of Rs. 2,700 on lands which now pay Rs. 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ and more per acre, and an increase of Rs. 25,873 on lands assessed at lower paimash rates. This increase being obviously excessive, the Deputy Commissioner proposes, with reference to the wishes of Government in its order, No. 527, dated 13th October 1896, an alternative scale, which is identical with that dealt with in paragraphs 8 to 13 of B.P., dated 12th February 1897, No. 133. This scale, while retaining the first three and the last five rates of the original scale proposed for the four taluks alters the intermediate three rates from Rs. 6, Rs. 5 and Rs. 4, respectively, to Rs. 5-8-0, Rs. 4-8-0 and Rs. 3-8-0. According to this scale the wet assessment of the taluk will be raised by Rs. 11,704 or 8 per cent., and the Deputy Commissioner states that this will be further reduced at the appeal hearing by grant of relief in individual cases of hardship. But, so far as the lands other than those which are assessed at paimash rates of Rs. 8-12-0 and above are concerned, the application of the proposed rates will result in an increase of Rs. 14,475, which is manifestly too heavy for the lands concerned.

13. The financial results of the two scales are shown in the statement at paragraph 29 of the Deputy Commissioner's report. It is unnecessary to discuss these results in detail, as the subject has been fully dealt with in B.P., dated 12th February 1897, No. 133, and the objections therein urged apply in a large measure in the present case. The Board also finds that none of the three scales suggested by it in paragraph 14 of those Proceedings will sufficiently meet the wishes of Government. As will be seen from the appended statements A and B, the application of those scales will result in a net increase of from 4 to 5 per cent., while the increase on inferior wet lands alone will be 7 to 8 per cent. It is out of the question that the inferior wet lands in the tract under report should be made to bear such heavy increase; and it is therefore necessary to frame a separate scale. The most suitable scale seems to the Board to be that given in column 11 of statement A. This scale retains the last five rates in the scheme, but reduces the three highest rates by half a rupee each, the next two rates by one rupee each, and the four-rupee rate to Rs. 3-8-0. The net financial result of the application of this scale will be an increase of Rs. 1,976 or 1 per cent., while on the inferior lands the increase will be Rs. 5,247 or 4 per cent. As this increase will be largely reduced by grant of relief in individual cases at the appeal hearing, the net increase will not be more than nominal.

14. Statements C and D appended shows for each taluk separately the financial results of application of the different money rates mentioned above. It will be seen that, under each of three scales proposed in connection with the four taluks, the increase is only nominal in Madakasira, being less than 1 per cent. under the first two scales, and about 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. under the third scale; while, under the scale recommended above for the two taluks, there will be a decrease of Rs. 909 or about 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. in that taluk. The Board is of opinion that notwithstanding this decrease, which is the net result of an increase of Rs. 759 on the inferior lands (*vide* statement F appended) and a decrease of Rs. 1,668 on the exceptional lands, the proposed scale may be adopted for Madakasira also. The considerations which incline the Board to make this recommendation are that as regards prices, facility of communication and character of irrigation sources, Madakasira is inferior to Hindupur. The average commutation rate for paddy in the former taluk is only Rs. 137 per garce against Rs. 140 in the latter taluk and as regards irrigation sources it will be seen from the statements in paragraph 19 of the Deputy Commissioner's report that those in Madakasira are generally inferior to those in Hindupur, the former containing no sources higher than the third class, while the latter contains about 2,000 acres under a second-class source of irrigation. If, however, Government considers that there is no need to adopt a scale which works to a negative financial result, any one of the three scales proposed for the four taluks may be applied to this taluk.

15. The Deputy Commissioner's proposals in paragraph 35 regarding the rates of composition for second crop have the approval of the Board.

16. As already stated, a large portion of the assessed area remains unoccupied; but these lands have been assessed moderately. The average settlement assessment on unoccupied dry lands is As. 4-1 per acre, while the average on occupied dry is As. 6-7 per acre, or 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ annas more.

17. The term during which the settlement is to be in force may be fixed at 30 years.

18. If orders on these proposals are issued at an early date, it will be possible to introduce the new rates into these two taluks also during the current fasli.

(True Copy and Extract.)

(Signed)

R. V. SRINIVASIAH,
Secretary.

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

A.—Hindupur and Madakasira (wet lands, inclusive of exceptional lands).

[illegible]

Belonging Rs. 124.

Note.—The assessments entered in this statement are calculated on the total areas and therefore differ slightly from the figures entered in the Deputy Commissioner's statements.

B.—Hindupur and Madakasira (wet lands).

Rate and assessment.														
Revenue area.	Survey area.	Revenue assessment.	Incidence of revenue assessment on revenue area.	Incidence of revenue assessment on survey area.	As per scheme report.		As per modified proposals of the Deputy Commissioner.		As per scales proposed in paragraph 14 of B. P., dated 12th February 1897, No. 133.				As now proposed.	
					Rate.	Assessment.	Rate.	Assessment.	Rate.	Assessment.	Rate.	Assessment.	Rate.	Assessment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11				
Exceptional lands.														
ACS.	ACS.	RS.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.		
24	24	247	..	..	8½	204	8½	192	8	192	8	192		
442	465	4,652	..	..	8	3,720	7½	3,488	7½	3,488	7½	3,488		
356	374	3,820	..	..	7	2,618	6½	2,431	6½	2,431	6½	2,431		
80	37	874	..	..	5½	533	5½	533	5½	533	5½	485		
39	43	410	..	..	4	193	4	193	4	193	4	172		
2	2	15	..	..	3	6	2½	5	2½	5	2½	6		
5	5	40	..	..	2½	13	2	10	2	13	2½	13		
958	1,010	10,058	..	..	..	7,287	..	6,852	..	6,855	..	6,787		
..	+ 52	..	..	..	..	- 2,771	..	- 3,194	..	- 3,203	..	- 3,271		
..	+ 5/0	..	..	..	..	- 28%	..	- 32%	..	- 32%	..	- 33%		
Inferior lands.														
58	62	425	7 5 0	6 14 0	8½	527	8½	493	8	496	8	496		
846	880	5,733	6 12 0	6 8 0	8	7,040	7½	6,600	7½	6,600	7½	6,600		
2,843	2,949	17,422	6 2 0	5 15 0	7	20,643	6½	19,168	6½	19,168	6½	19,168		
5,690	6,024	30,270	5 5 0	5 0 0	6	36,144	5½	33,132	5½	33,132	5½	30,120		
7,941	8,559	35,675	4 8 0	4 3 0	5	42,695	4½	38,426	4½	38,426	4½	34,156		
7,943	8,234	37,134	3 10 0	3 5 0	4	32,936	4	28,819	3½	28,819	3½	28,819		
4,198	4,710	12,139	2 14 0	2 9 0	3	14,130	3	11,775	3	11,775	3	14,130		
1,019	1,207	2,614	2 9 0	2 3 0	2½	3,017	2½	2,414	2½	3,017	2½	3,017		
316	381	596	1 14 0	1 9 0	2	762	2	762	2	762	2	66		
42	44	64	1 8 0	1 7 0	1½	66	1½	66	1½	66	1½	66		
5	5	20	4 0 0	4 0 0	1	5	1	5	1	5	1	5		
80,506	33,035	1,32,092	4 5 0	4 0 0	..	1,46,567	..	1,41,663	..	1,42,266	..	1,37,339		
..	+ 2,539	..	..	..	..	+ 14,475	..	+ 9,602	..	+ 10,174	..	+ 6,247		
..	+ 8%	..	..	..	..	+ 11%	..	+ 7%	..	+ 8%	..	+ 4%		
1	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..		
Special rate land.														

C.—Hindupur (wet lands inclusive of "exceptional" lands).

[illegible]

Note.—The difference of one rupee in the totals is due to talukwar calculation.

D.—Madakasira (wet lands inclusive of "exceptional" lands).

Rate and assessment.					As per modified proposals of the Deputy Commissioner.		As per scales proposed in paragraph 14 of B.P., dated 12th February 1897, No. 133.		As per scales now proposed.					
Revenue area.	Survey area.	Revenue assessment.	Incidence of revenue assessment on revenue area.	Incidence of revenue assessment on survey area.	As per scheme report.		As per modified proposals of the Deputy Commissioner.		As per scales proposed in paragraph 14 of B.P., dated 12th February 1897, No. 133.		As per scales now proposed.			
					Rate.	Assessment.	Rate.	Assessment.	Rate.	Assessment.	Rate.	Assessment.		
1	2	3	4	5	6		7		8		10		11	
ACS.	ACS.	RS.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	
616	650	5,169	..	..	8½	5,200	8½	4,875	8	4,875	8	4,875	8	
932	974	6,465	..	..	8	6,818	7½	6,331	7½	6,331	7½	6,331	7½	
2,151	2,289	11,862	..	..	7	12,590	6½	12,590	6½	12,590	6½	12,590	6½	
3,309	3,590	15,561	..	..	6	16,155	5½	16,155	5½	16,155	5½	16,155	5½	
3,706	4,082	14,043	..	..	5	17,950	4½	16,155	4½	16,155	4½	16,155	4½	
2,026	2,335	6,397	..	..	4	16,328	3½	14,287	3½	14,287	3½	14,287	3½	
519	640	1,360	..	..	3	7,005	3	6,838	2½	6,838	2½	6,838	3	
85	113	187	..	..	2½	1,600	2½	1,280	2½	1,600	2½	1,600	2½	
27	31	89	..	..	2	226	2	226	2	226	2	226	2	
1	3	4	..	..	1½	46	1½	46	1½	46	1½	46	1½	
	8	3	..	..	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	
13,372	14,707	61,087	4 9 0	4 2 0	..	68,930	..	61,631	..	61,951	..	60,178	..	
..	+ 1,335	..	..	..	..	+ 2,843	..	+ 544	..	+ 564	..	- 909	..	
..	+ 10%	..	..	..	..	+ 13%	..	+ 1%	..	+ 1.9%	..	- 1.5%	..	
Total.					..		61,631		61,951		60,178		Total.	
Difference.					..		..		..		..		Difference.	
Percentage					..		..		..		..		Percentage	

Note.—The difference of one rupee in the totals is due to talukwar calculation.

E.—Hindupur (wet lands).

Rate and assessment.																
Revenue area.	Survey area.	Revenue assessment.	Incidence of revenue assessment on revenue area.	Incidence of revenue assessment on survey area.	As per scheme report.		As per modified proposals of the Deputy Commissioner.		As per scales proposed in paragraph 14 of B.P., dated 12th February 1897, No. 133.				As now proposed.			
					Rate.	Assessment.	Rate.	Assessment.	Rate.	Assessment.	Rate.	Assessment.	Rate.	Assessment.		
1	2	3	4	5	6		7		8		9		10		11	
Exceptional lands.																
ACS.	ACS.	RS.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	8½	RS.	8½	RS.	8½	RS.	8	RS.	8	RS.	8	RS.
24	24	247	..	..	8	204	8½	204	7½	1,282	7½	1,282	7½	1,282	7½	1,282
165	171	1,745	..	..	7	1,368	7½	1,368	6½	1,521	6½	1,521	6½	1,521	6½	1,521
220	234	2,225	..	..	5½	1,638	5½	1,396	5½	396	5½	396	5½	396	5½	396
67	72	2,636	..	..	4½	432	4½	54	4½	54	4½	54	4½	54	4	48
12	12	118	..	..	3	6	3	6	2½	5	2½	5	2½	5	3	12
2	2	15	..	..	2½	12	2½	12	2	10	2	10	2	12	2½	12
5	5	40	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
495	520	5,026	..	..	..	3,678	..	3,472	..	3,460	..	3,462	..	3,421	..	3,421
..	+ 25	..	..	..	..	- 1,348	..	- 1,554	..	- 1,566	..	- 1,564	..	- 1,605	..	- 1,605
..	+ 5%	..	..	..	..	- 27%	..	- 31%	..	- 31%	..	- 31%	..	- 23%	..	- 23%
Inferior lands.																
ACS.	ACS.	RS.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	8½	527	8½	527	8½	527	8	496	8	496	8	496
58	62	3,471	..	..	8	4,192	8½	4,192	7½	3,930	7½	3,930	7½	3,930	7½	3,930
507	524	12,562	..	..	7	14,805	7½	14,805	6½	13,747	6½	13,747	6½	13,747	6½	13,747
2,047	2,115	18,646	..	..	6	20,680	6½	20,680	5½	20,680	5½	20,680	5½	20,680	5	18,800
3,562	3,760	20,408	..	..	5	22,410	5½	22,410	4½	22,410	4½	22,410	4½	22,410	4	19,920
4,659	4,980	13,091	..	..	4	14,532	4½	14,532	3½	14,532	3½	14,532	3½	14,532	3	13,532
3,842	4,152	5,742	..	..	3	7,125	3½	7,125	2½	5,937	2½	5,937	2½	5,937	3	7,125
2,172	2,375	1,254	..	..	2½	1,417	2½	1,417	2	1,134	2	1,134	2	1,134	2½	1,417
500	567	1,409	..	..	2	536	2	536	2	536	2	536	2	536	2	536
231	268	18	..	..	1½	20	1½	20	1	20	1	20	1	20	1	20
15	18	25	..	..	1	2	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	13	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17,597	18,818	76,087	4 5 0	4 1 0	..	86,246	..	83,455	..	83,424	..	83,707	..	80,525	..	80,525
..	+ 1,221	..	..	..	..	+ 10,209	..	+ 7,418	..	+ 7,387	..	+ 7,670	..	+ 4,488	..	+ 4,488
..	+ 7%	..	..	..	..	+ 13%	..	+ 10%	..	+ 10%	..	+ 10%	..	+ 6%	..	+ 6%
..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	1
Total.																
Difference.																
Percentage.																
Special rate																

37

Land Revenue No. 14.

With its Proceedings last read above the Board of Revenue submits the scheme drawn up by the Deputy Commissioner,

Revenue Settlement, No. I Party, for the settlement of the Hindupur and Madakasira taluks of the Anantapur district.

2. Though the Deputy Commissioner's report and the Board's Proceedings show that the condition of the two taluks is superior in some respects to that of Anantapur, Dharmavaram, Kalyandrug and Penukonda, yet His Excellency the Governor in Council considers that in their settlement no material deviation from the principles and procedure already sanctioned for adoption in the four taluks last mentioned is called for.

3. Ragi being more largely cultivated in the two taluks now under report than cholum, the Deputy Commissioner has correctly adopted the former instead of the latter as a standard dry grain in conjunction with horse-gram. The value of the annual outturn of ragi and the cost of its cultivation in Hindupur and Madakasira are, however, almost the same as those of cholum in the other four taluks. Financially, therefore, the substitution of the one grain for the other does not result in any appreciable difference. The proposals now submitted for the settlement of dry lands have, with the slight deviation noticed above, been entirely drawn up on the basis of those accepted in G.O., No. 527, Revenue, dated 14th October 1896, and have the approval of Government.

4. As regards the wet lands, the Government is of opinion that the application of both the original and the revised scales of rates proposed by the Deputy Commissioner would result in an unduly large increase in the two taluks over their existing revenue and that it is also desirable to have as far as possible uniform rates for all the taluks in a district. The Government accordingly desires that the scale of wet rates sanctioned by it in G.O., No. 298, Revenue, dated 4th May 1897, should be adopted in the settlement of Hindupur and Madakasira in place of the rates proposed by the Deputy Commissioner.

5. The financial results of the application of the rates now sanctioned to the occupied area are shown in the following statement :—

Dry.

Taluku.	Area.				Assessment.			
	As per revenue accounts.	As per survey.	Increase.	Percent- age of increase.	As per revenue accounts.	As per settle- ment.	Increase.	Percent- age of increase
	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.		RS.	RS.	RS.	
Hindupur	73,934	80,428	6,494	8.78	29,446	34,471	5,025	17.07
Madakasira	73,333	80,562	7,229	9.86	27,041	31,549	4,508	16.67
Total ..	147,267	160,990	13,723	9.32	56,487	66,020	9,533	16.88

Wet.

Taluks.	Area.				Assessment.			
	As per revenue accounts.	As per survey.	Increase.	Percent- age of increase.	As per revenue accounts.	As per settle- ment.	Increase.	Percent- age of increase.
Hindupur	ACS. 18,093	ACS. 19,339	ACS. 1,246	6.89	RS. *81,064	RS. 88,149	RS. 7,385	9.1
Madakasira	13,372	14,707	1,335	9.98	61,037	62,443	1,356	2.2
Total ..	31,465	34,046	2,581	8.20	1,42,151	1,50,892	8,741	5.7

* Includes 1 acre for which a special rate of Rs. 1 was charged.

6. The Deputy Commissioner's recommendation that the term of the settlement in the two taluks may, as in the rest of the district, be fixed at thirty years is approved and sanctioned.

(True Extract.)

H. Wilson
for Ag. Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue (Revenue Settlement),
Land Records and Agriculture.
„ the Public Works Department.
„ the Board of Revenue (Land Revenue).

Exd. Shaik Karim.

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Settlement.

Passing orders on the scheme for the — of the Hindupur and Madakasira taluks of the
Anantapur district.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

READ—again G.O., Mis. No. 3553, dated 4th September 1896.

ABSTRACT.—Requesting Board of Revenue to make immediate arrangements for the classification of the taluks of Hindupur and Madakasira, Anantapur district.

READ—again G.O., No. 527, dated 13th October 1896.

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

READ—again G.O., No. 298, Revenue, dated 4th May 1897.

ABSTRACT.—Passing orders on the revised proposals for the Settlement of wet lands in the taluks of Anantapur, Dharmavaram, Kalyandrug and Penukonda in the Anantapur district.

READ—also the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue (Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture), dated 5th April 1897, No. 284 :—

Read—the following letter from M.R.Ry. S. RUNGACHARIAR, Avargal, B.A., Deputy Commissioner of Revenue Settlement, Party No. 1, Bellary and Anantapur Districts, to the Secretary to the Commissioner of Revenue Settlement and Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, dated Anantapur, 23rd February 1897, No. 65 :—

As directed in paragraph 1 of G.O., dated the 4th September 1896, No. 3553, communicated with Board's Proceedings of the 9th idem, Mis. No. 4357, I have the honour to submit my proposals for the settlement of the Hindupur and Madakasira taluks in the Anantapur district.

2. The demarcation and survey of these two taluks were completed only in 1895 and the survey records (maps, land registers and area lists) were supplied in small batches in the course of the years 1895 and 1896. The last batch of accounts of the Madakasira taluk was received on the 29th August 1896.

3. The classification of Hindupur was commenced in the early part of May 1896 and completed by the end of September last, and that of Madakasira was begun in the last week of September 1896 and finished by the middle of January 1897. All the villages in the former taluk and twenty-four in the latter were inspected by Supervisor A. Appasawmy Iyer and the remaining nineteen villages of Madakasira were examined by the Additional Supervisor M. Raghothama Rao.

4. Out of the total number of fifty-two villages in Hindupur, the classification of thirty-nine villages was examined by me and of one village by Mr. Adinarayana Iyah, who acted for me in May and June 1896. In Madakasira, I visited twenty-five, out of a total number of forty-three villages in the taluk; but in nine of these twenty-five, the work was still in progress at the time of my inspection.

5. *General description of the tract.*—The Hindupur taluk is bounded on the north by the Penukonda taluk, on the east partly by the Kadiri taluk of the Cuddapah district and partly, and on the south, by the Mysore territory, and on the west partly by the Madakasira taluk and partly by the Mysore province. The Madakasira taluk is surrounded entirely by the Mysore territory, except on the east, where it borders on Hindupur. They are at an elevation of about 2,000 feet above the sea-level and being a portion of the tableland of Mysore, are comparatively of a much cooler climate and command a greater quantity of rainfall than the remaining taluks of the district as will be shown further on.

6. The western half of Hindupur and the eastern half of Madakasira, bordering on the former, are comparatively free from hills. The dry lands are mostly level and generally of fairly good soils. The remaining portions of both the taluks are hilly

and consequently highly undulating except where wet lands occur. These are especially red soil taluks, the extent of black soils being very limited in area, standing only for six per cent. of the total dry extent of both taluks. The rivers that run through this tract are the Pennér, the Chitravati, the Kusavati, the Jayamangali and the Swarnamukhi. The Pennér and the Chitravati have already been described in my previous scheme report just passed by Government. Of the other three, the Kusavati and the Jayamangali rise in the Mysore province. Both of them irrigate in the Hindupur taluk alone. The former empties itself into the Chitravati near the village of Kodur in Hindupur and the latter is a tributary to the Pennér, which it joins near Utkur in the same taluk. The third, the Swarnamukhi, also takes its rise in the Mysore province and, after irrigating the wet lands of four villages in the Madakasira taluk alone, runs into another portion of the Mysore province and finally joins the Hagari river. As I have already stated in the case of the Pennér and the Chitravati, the other streams also are in flood only during certain days in the year. At all other times their beds are quite dry. But like the Pennér and Chitravati, they contain good springs and water is ready to flow whenever the royts dig the sand, make a coramboos or temporary sand bank and clear the channels. Besides these, there are several smaller jungle streams intersecting the country, but the water supply from them is very precarious.

Comparatively speaking, the Hindupur taluk, as a whole, is admittedly the best in the district, except of course Gooty and Tadpatri. The dry lands, especially in the western half of the taluk, are of deeper and fairly good soils. The same remarks apply to the eastern half of Madakasira. The other portions of the two taluks, though inferior to the remaining half described above, are generally by far superior to Dharmavaram and Kalyandrug. The wet lands in both the taluks are generally good, and contain small patches of cocoanut and arecanut topes. Sugarcane also is somewhat extensively grown* in Hindupur and betel vines in both the taluks. There is a greater abundance of trees in them than in any others, and the general appearance

of the tract is not as barren and dreary as the rest of the district, especially Dharmavaram and Kalyandrug.

7. *Comparison of Revenue and Survey Areas.*—The area, as per revenue accounts, of the two taluks under the several heads of occupied, unoccupied, inam, &c., as compared with the survey area, is shown in the statement below :—

Taluk.	Number of villages.	Particulars.	Occupied.			Unoccupied.			Total Government.	Inam.	Poramboke.	Total ayaout of Government villages.
			Dry.	Wet.	Total.	Dry.	Wet.	Total.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Hindupur	52	As per Revenue.	ACS. 73,934	ACS. 18,093	ACS. 92,027	ACS. 71,173	ACS. 1,887	ACS. 73,060	ACS. 165,037	ACS. 16,035	ACS. 40,843	ACS. 221,965
		As per Survey.	80,428	19,339	99,767	66,831	1,964	68,795	168,562	16,894	61,669	246,125
		Difference ..	+ 6,494	+ 1,246	+ 7,740	- 4,342	+ 77	- 4,265	+ 3,475	- 141	+ 20,826	+ 24,160
		Percentage ..	+ 8.75	+ 6.89	+ 8.41	- 6.10	+ 4.08	- 5.84	+ 2.10	- .88	+ 50.99	+ 10.88
Madakasira.	43	As per Revenue.	73,333	13,372	86,705	97,645	1,846	99,491	186,196	10,162	51,325	247,683
		As per Survey.	80,562	14,707	95,269	92,378	1,950	94,328	189,597	10,479	68,083	268,159
		Difference ..	+ 7,229	+ 1,335	+ 8,564	- 5,267	+ 104	- 5,163	+ 3,401	+ 317	+ 16,758	+ 20,476
		Percentage ..	+ 9.86	+ 9.98	+ 9.88	- 5.39	+ 5.63	- 5.19	+ 1.83	+ 3.12	+ 32.65	+ 8.27
Total	..	As per Revenue.	147,267	31,465	178,732	168,818	3,733	172,551	351,283	26,197	92,168	469,648
		As per Survey.	160,990	34,046	195,036	159,209	3,914	163,123	358,159	26,378	129,752	514,284
		Difference ..	+ 13,723	+ 2,581	+ 16,304	- 9,609	+ 181	- 9,428	+ 6,876	+ 176	+ 37,584	+ 44,636
		Percentage ..	+ 9.32	+ 8.20	+ 9.12	- 5.69	+ 4.85	- 5.46	+ 1.96	+ .67	+ 40.78	+ 9.50

The result of the new survey is a total increase, under all the above items taken together, of acres 44,636 or 9.50 per cent. Under the head "occupied" there is an increase of 8.41 per cent. in Hindupur and of 9.88 in Madakasira. Under "unoccupied" there is a decrease of nearly 6 per cent. in Hindupur and 5 per cent. in Madakasira. Under the head "Poramboke" the increase is very large, being 51 per cent. in the former and 33 per cent. in the latter. Such has been the case in all the taluks of Bellary and Anantapur and has always been attributed "to the rough way in which the area must have been estimated in Major Munro's survey." Out of the total survey area of each taluk, acres 15,894 or 6 per cent. in Hindupur and acres 10,479 or 4 per cent. in Madakasira, are inams. The extent of the remaining arable Government land (exclusive of poramboke) is acres 168,562 in Hindupur and acres 189,597 in Madakasira. Of these areas, acres 68,795 or 40 per cent. in Hindupur and acres 94,323 or 49 per cent. in Madakasira are unoccupied waste.

Taluks.	Percentage of waste lands.
Anantapur ...	51
Dharmavaram ...	59
Kalyandrug ...	75
Penukonda ...	40
Hospet in Bellary ...	46
Kudligi in do. ...	60
Rayadrug in do. ...	44
Hindupur ...	40
Madakasira, ...	49

This is not a worse state of things than that in the Anantapur, Dharmavaram and Penukonda taluks, while it is far better than that of Kalyandrug taluk, where 75 per cent. of the total arable area is unoccupied. The percentages of waste lands in the said four taluks of this district and in some of the western taluks of Bellary are shown in the margin for purposes of comparison.

8. Number of villages.—The number of Government villages according to the survey, as compared with the existing number as per revenue accounts, in each taluk is shown in the margin. The decrease is due to the clubbings made by the Survey department. The decrease (100) is rather large in Madakasira, where many of the revenue villages were very small and of very little beriz. There are thirty-three shrotriem villages in Hindupur and sixteen in Madakasira.

Taluk.	As per Revenue Accounts.	As per Survey.	Difference.
Hindupur ..	80	52	— 28
Madakasira ..	143	43	— 100
Total ..	223	95	— 128

9. Population and agricultural statistics.—The necessary information under these heads was furnished in my last scheme report and is repeated here for ready reference:—

Taluk.	Area in square miles.	Population.				Average population per square mile.	Working cattle.		Breeding stock.			
		Agriculturists.	Non-agriculturists.	Total.	Percentage of agriculturists to non-agriculturists, columns 3 and 4.		Bullocks.	He-buffaloes.	Cows.	She-buffaloes.	Young buffaloes.	Sheep and goats.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Hindupur ..	481	41,463	40,215	81,678	50.76	170	18,502	2,151	14,478	5,585	29,163	82,229
Madakasira.	439	30,917	37,076	67,993	45.47	155	19,408	2,702	13,597	6,838	21,490	93,491
Total ..	920	72,380	77,291	149,671	48.36	163	37,910	4,853	28,075	12,423	50,653	175,720

The density of population is 170 in Hindupur and 155 in Madakasira per square mile, which is in excess of that of the other taluks of the district.

10 The undermentioned table shows the number of pattas, ploughs, average assessment of each patta, &c. :—

Taluk.	Revenue assessment.	Occupied area.			Number of pattas.	Number of ploughs.	Average assessment of each patta holding, columns 2 and 6.	Average extent of each patta holding, columns 5 and 6.	Average area to each plough, columns 5 and 7.
		Dry.	Wet.	Total.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Hindupur ..	RS. 1,30,548	ACS. 74,540	ACS. 18,220	ACS. 92,760	11,564	9,245	RS. A. P. 11 4 8	ACS. 8.02	ACS. 10.03
Madakasira ..	1,00,788	73,490	13,423	86,913	9,752	9,825	10 5 3	8.91	8.85
Total ..	2,31,286	148,030	31,643	179,673	21,316	19,070	10 13 7	8.43	9.42

11. The rent roll of the two taluks is shown below :—

Ryots paying																	
Under Rs. 10.						Rs. 10 and under						Rs. 50 and under					
Taluka.						Taluka.						Taluka.					
Single.			Joint.			Single.			Joint.			Single.			Joint.		
Number.	Assessment.		Number.	Assessment.		Number.	Assessment.		Number.	Assessment.		Number.	Assessment.		Number.	Assessment.	
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17		
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
6,676	29,038	1,426	6,146	1,962	34,259	503	8,676	448	14,571	139	4,837	251	14,549	71	4,576		
6,192	24,025	922	3,719	1,566	26,079	355	6,401	328	12,171	88	3,366	174	11,669	65	4,439		
12,868	53,063	2,348	9,865	3,528	60,338	858	15,079	776	26,742	227	8,203	425	26,218	136	9,015		
Total ..																	
Hindupur ..																	
Madakasira ..																	
Total ..																	

Ryots paying—cont.																	
Rs. 100 and under						Rs. 250.						Upwards of Rs. 500.					
Taluka.						Taluka.						Taluka.					
Single.			Joint.			Single.			Joint.			Single.			Joint.		
Number.	Assessment.		Number.	Assessment.		Number.	Assessment.		Number.	Assessment.		Number.	Assessment.		Number.	Assessment.	
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
62	8,949	20	2,632	4	1,497	1	255	1	561	..	..	9,404	1,03,424	2,160	27,124	11,564	1,30,548
43	5,689	16	2,275	1	294	2	611	..	..	..	..	8,304	79,927	1,448	20,811	9,752	1,00,738
105	14,638	36	4,907	5	1,791	3	866	1	561	..	..	17,708	1,83,351	3,608	47,935	21,316	2,31,286
Total ..																	
Hindupur ..																	
Madakasira ..																	
Total ..																	

Grand total.																	
Rs. 100 and under						Rs. 250.						Upwards of Rs. 500.					
Taluka.						Taluka.						Taluka.					
Single.			Joint.			Single.			Joint.			Single.			Joint.		
Number.	Assessment.		Number.	Assessment.		Number.	Assessment.		Number.	Assessment.		Number.	Assessment.		Number.	Assessment.	
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
62	8,949	20	2,632	4	1,497	1	255	1	561	..	..	9,404	1,03,424	2,160	27,124	11,564	1,30,548
43	5,689	16	2,275	1	294	2	611	..	..	..	..	8,304	79,927	1,448	20,811	9,752	1,00,738
105	14,638	36	4,907	5	1,791	3	866	1	561	..	..	17,708	1,83,351	3,608	47,935	21,316	2,31,286
Total ..																	
Hindupur ..																	
Madakasira ..																	
Total ..																	

12. From the above, it will be seen that 15,216 or 71 per cent. of the landholders are insignificant pattadars paying under Rs. 10 each or an average of Rs. 4-2-2 per patta. They contribute Rs. 62,928 or very nearly 27 per cent. of the total Government land revenue of the two taluks. If we consider each taluk by itself, the result is that in Hindupur, 70 per cent. of the landholders are pattadars paying under Rs. 10 each and pay to Government 27 per cent. of the taluk demand, while in Madakasira, 73 per cent. of the ryots are pattadars paying under Rs. 10 each and they pay over 27 per cent. of the total revenue of the taluk. The number of pattadars in both the taluks paying above Rs. 100 each, is 150 or 0.70 per cent. of the whole.

13. *Roads and Markets.*—The necessary information on this head, in regard to these two taluks, was already given in my scheme report, dated 1st August 1895, No. 321, and is here repeated.

Hindupur taluk.

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

Madakasira taluk.

1. Road from Amarapur to Kodikonda.
2. " from Penukonda to Madakasira.
3. " from Mysore frontier near Panghoor *via* Madakasira to Madhudi.

14. The above are the trunk roads. Besides these, there are several minor ones which are in fairly good order. These two taluks are as well served with means of communication as are the others in this and Bellary districts and are in this respect far better off than several others. There are nine markets in the Hindupur and three in the Madakasira taluk. The roads and markets were marked in the two maps already sent to Board with my letter quoted above.

15. *Rainfall.*—As has been so frequently remarked by me and my predecessors in the several reports already sent to Board and Government, this district is very unfortunately situated as regards rainfall. But these two taluks, Hindupur and Madakasira, are much better in this respect than the others in the district, except Penukonda, which being very hilly like Madakasira gets as much rainfall as the latter, that is, 24 inches in a year, while Hindupur gets 23 inches. Though, as stated above, these two taluks get more rain than the others in this district, yet compared with several other districts, the rainfall here is very poor.

16. The sources of irrigation in these two taluks are:—

1. River channels;
2. Tanks fed by rivers and jungle streams;
3. Tanks fed by the falling rains and surface drainage; and
4. Spring channels.

The rivers, as already stated, are—

1. The Pennér;
2. The Chitravati;
3. The Swarnamukhi;
4. The Jayamangali; and
5. The Kusavati.

They have been described in paragraph 6 above. The first two were, under B.P., dated the 15th October 1890, No. 309, placed in the fourth class in this and the Bellary districts and the same classification has been now adopted. The water-supply derived from them in these two taluks is in no way superior to that in the others. The 3rd, 4th and 5th sources, being almost as good as the other two, have also been placed in the same class. There is a permanent anicut across the Jayamangali in the Parghi village, from which a channel is taken to feed the Parghi tank in the Hindupur taluk. Across the Swarnamukhi, there is a similar anicut, at which a channel branches off and feeds the Agali tank in the Madakasira taluk. With these two exceptions, the irrigation from all these rivers is entirely managed by means of temporary sand bunds called "Coramboos" in the Coimbatore district. The ryots, whenever they want water for their lands, have to send coolies to the head of their

channels to make these coramboo bunds in the bed of the river and divert the water into their irrigation channels. In some cases, they have to go four or five miles from their villages for this purpose. It was in consideration of this trouble and expense to the ryots that the two rivers, the Pennér and the Chitrávati, as well as the Hagari in the Bellary district, were ordered to be placed in the 4th class.

17. The river-fed tanks are :—

Hindúpur taluk :—

1. The Parghi tank fed by a permanent anicut channel from the river Jayamangali referred to above.
2. The Hindúpur tank fed by a coramboo channel from the Pennér (a channel into which water from the river is diverted by means of temporary dams made of sand and brushwood in the river-bed).
3. Chilamattur tank, } fed by the Kusavati river channel.
4. Kodur tank, }
5. Parighi dasabandham tank fed by the Jayamangali river anicut channel.
6. Hindúpur Chavadappakunta fed by the Pennér river channel.
7. Moda cusbah big tank, } fed by the Jayamangali river channel.
8. Govaranahalli tank, }
9. Kerikéra cusbah tank, }
10. Chavalur cusbah big tank, }
11. Santebidnoor cusbah tank, }
12. Setti:alli cusbah big tank, }
13. Chilamattur Kothappalli dasabandham tank, }
14. Gorantla Ragikunta, } fed by the Pennér river channel.
15. Do. Nagalakunta, }
16. Kodikundu Patacheruvu, }
17. Do. Maachinilla cheruvu, }
18. Bevinahalli cusbah tank fed by the Pennér river channel.

Madakasíra taluk :—

1. The Agali tank, }
2. Madhudi cusbah tank, }
3. Agali Iriginahalli tank, }
4. Kodihalli Rajelinganahalli tank, }

The Parghi tank is an important irrigation source and, with the exception of the Dharmavaram and Bukkapatnam tanks (perhaps the Singanamala tank also), is as good as any other source placed in the 2nd class in the other taluks. I have placed it, therefore, in the 2nd class. Its registered capacity as per revenue accounts is eight months' supply. The Agali tank is also a good one, but very much smaller than the Parghi tank. The extent of its (the Agali tank) bed is acres 297.35. Its depth, as registered by the Survey department, is 16 feet, and it has to irrigate an ayacut of 812.97 acres. In the revenue accounts, it is registered as a six months' tank. It is very doubtful whether it is fit for a higher class than the 3rd, in which, therefore, I have placed it. The Public Works Department Range officer here, whom I consulted, also says that a full supply of water in the Agali tank cannot last for more than six months. The following classification which has already been approved in the case of the other taluks, has therefore been adopted :—

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

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

Fifth group.—All minor sources.

18. There are some rain-fed tanks, such as the Lepakshi and Cholasamudram tanks in the Hindúpur taluk and the Madakasíra, Amarapur and Kallumarri tanks in the Madakasíra taluk, which have a comparatively large extent of water spread and are also pretty deep. The capacity of the Lepakshi tank is registered in the revenue accounts as eight months and of the others as five or six months. But the water-supply is precarious. They do not get filled every year as a matter of course, but only once in

four or five years. Some of the tanks, I was informed, have not had a full supply for the last six or seven years. I also found that the revenue registry as regards the capacity of the tanks was not invariably reliable; as for instance, the Lepakshi tank is stated in the revenue accounts to be an eight months' tank, which to me appears to be an undoubted exaggeration. The ryots say that a full supply, which is rare, does not last more than four months. In my opinion, it is not capable, even when full, of irrigating the large ayacut of acres 489 for more than four-and-a-half or five months at most. I had thus some difficulty in fixing their group as the 3rd or 4th. In such doubtful cases, I have adopted the lower group and the financial result also seems to show that a higher grouping will not do, as it will result in a very heavy increase of assessment. There are some "exceptional lands" under each such tank, bearing high paimash rates (Rs. 8-12-0 to Rs. 12). The highest rate to be now imposed on them will be Rs. 7. This sacrifice of revenue cannot be helped and has occurred in all the settled taluks. If we raise the classification of such tanks on account of these few acres of "exceptional lands," the increase on the other lands under them will be very heavy.

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

Description of sources.	2nd group.		3rd group.		4th group.		5th group.		Total sources of two taluks.
	Hindúpur.	Madakasíra.	Hindúpur.	Madakasíra.	Hindúpur.	Madakasíra.	Hindúpur.	Madakasíra.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Pennér river-channels	..	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	9
Chitrávati river-channels	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	4
Jayamangali do.	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2
Kusavati do.	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	5
Swarnamukhi do.	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	5
River-fed tanks	..	1	3	2	14	2	112	45	310
Rain-fed do.	..	..	12	8	74	59	..	35	35
Hill and jungle streams	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	40	50
Spring channels	..	..	..	..	1	6	1	4	9
Drainage do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	16
Doruvu and dasabandam wells	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	1	..	15	10	113	73	131	124	467
Total under each group ..	1	..	25	..	186	..	255	..	467

In paragraph 15 of my former scheme report, dated the 1st August 1895, No. 321, I have described what are called bugga (spring) channels, which are a peculiar feature of this and the Bellary districts. They are much fewer in these two taluks than in the other four, there being only 50 such channels in both Hindúpur and Madakasíra, against 751 in Anantapur, Dharmavaram, Kalyandrug and Penukonda.

20. As regards the dry lands, it has always been usual to divide the villages of a taluk into two or three classes in consideration of the facilities of communication, existence of markets for the disposal of the produce and the healthiness or otherwise of the different portions of the taluks dealt with. But in the case of the western taluks of Bellary, and of the four taluks of Anantapur, for which the scheme has just been approved, I recommended that no difference in the grouping was necessary, as no portion of any taluk was worse than the rest—vide paragraph 16 of my scheme report, dated 12th September 1891, No. 885, disposed of in B.P., dated 10th January 1893, No. 9, and paragraph 17 of my letter, dated 1st August 1895, No. 321, reviewed P.P., of 2nd October 1896, No. 303. The same arguments apply fully to the Hindúpur and Madakasíra taluks and therefore no difference in the grouping is necessary. I have placed the whole of them in one and the same class.

21. The next statement shows the distribution of the soils under the different classes and sorts :—

Taluka.	Description of soils.	Taram or class.	Extent under						Per-centage of each soil.	Per-centage of each series of soil.	Per-centage of regur and red for dry lands alone.
			1st sort.	2nd sort.	3rd sort.	4th sort.	5th sort.	Total.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Hindupur	Regur ..	III	145	134	215	112	179	785	0.79	19	8.16
		IV	2,364	4,013	5,179	3,520	2,983	18,059	18.10		
		V	..	258	62	89	..	409	0.41		
		VI	231	236	82	..	..	549	0.55		
		VII	4,544	7,720	14,209	22,452	19,367	68,292	68.45		
Madakasira	Red ferruginous	VIII	818	1,411	1,945	4,063	3,436	11,673	11.70	81	91.84
		Total ..	8,102	13,772	21,692	30,236	25,965	99,767	100		
		III	19	30	..	36	95	180	0.19		
		IV	1,097	2,560	2,580	3,273	1,224	10,734	11.27		
		V	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Madakasira	Red ferruginous	VI	5	..	..	..	..	5	..	89	96.90
		VII	3,912	7,355	17,242	17,770	19,265	65,544	68.80		
		VIII	803	1,813	3,409	4,287	8,494	18,806	19.74		
		Total ..	5,836	11,758	23,231	25,366	29,078	95,269	100		
		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		

The red soils greatly predominate, standing for 81 per cent. in Hindupur and 89 per cent. in Madakasira. These figures include both wet and dry lands. If the dry lands alone are taken into consideration, the percentage of the red soils is 91.84 in Hindupur and 96.90 in Madakasira. These are therefore especially red-soil taluks as already stated.

22. A statement showing the crop statistics for the last five years is sub-joined:—

Crops.	Hindupur.		Madakasira.		Total.		Percent- age.
	Extent.	Percent- age.	Extent.	Percent- age.	Extent.	Average of the two taluks.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Paddy	ACS. 46,627	..	ACS. 38,269	..	ACS. 84,896	ACS. 16,979	..
Cholum	22,723	7	14,461	4	37,184	7,437	6
Cumbu	18,838	6	494	..	19,332	3,867	3
Ragi	90,687	27	96,312	28	186,999	37,399	27
Korra	14,509	4	35,970	10	50,479	15,617	7
Chama	19,948	6	13,121	4	33,069	9,361	5
Horsegram	61,015	18	63,355	18	124,370	27,925	18
Arikalu	619	..	..	..	619	309	..
All other pulses	26,045	8	39,394	11	65,439	13,088	10
Cotton	3,383	1	2,996	1	6,379	1,276	1
Sugarcane	4,826	2	36	..	4,862	972	1
Castor or lamp-oil seeds	21,297	7	42,510	12	63,807	12,761	9
Gingely oil-seeds	31	..	247	..	278	59	..
Tobacco	2,090	1	1,157	..	3,247	649	..
All other topes	41,985	13	31,216	9	73,201	6,243	11
Ground nut	716	..	205	..	921	306	..
Other oil-seeds	1,145	..	10,181	3	11,326	3,774	2
Wheat	162	..	51	..	213	106	..
Total	330,019	100	351,706	100	681,725	141,149	100

From this it will be seen that 27 per cent. of the lands in each taluk, is cultivated with ragi and 18 per cent. with horsegram. The Government having, in their Proceedings, dated 15th July 1889, No. 591, ordered that horsegram, which is extensively grown in the southern taluks of Anantapur, should not be ignored, it was in the case of Anantapur, Dharmavaram, Kalyandrug and Penukonda, adopted as a standard together with cholam, the proportion between the two being fixed with reference to the total extent cropped with cereals and pulses. But in the Hindupur and Madakasira taluks, the chief food-grain is ragi and not cholam. Next to ragi

the dry crop most extensively grown is horsegram, which, as shown in the statement above, is cultivated on 18 per cent. of the total dry area in each taluk and which cannot therefore be ignored. It has therefore also now been adopted as a standard with ragi, as ordered by Government in their Proceedings of 1889 quoted above. It

will be seen that the extent under cereals is acres 327,682 * and that under pulses is acres 189,809.† The proportion is very nearly two-thirds cereals and one-third pulses, which has accordingly been adopted for purposes of this report.

23. Prices and Commutation rates.—

These have, as shown in the undermentioned statement, been determined with reference to the ruling prices in the two taluks under notice during the last twenty non-famine years, commencing from fasli 1282. In doing so, I have excluded those of faslis 1286, 1287 and 1288 when a severe famine prevailed and of fasli 1301

† Horse-gram ... 124,370
All other pulses ... 65,439

Total ... 189,809

when the prices were abnormally high owing to the distress which then existed in this and Bellary districts. The usual deduction of 15 per cent. to cover the cost of carriage of grains and merchants' profits has been made and the rates thus arrived at are Rs. 118 for paddy, 131 for horse-gram (against 117 and 135, respectively, adopted in my previous scheme ‡ report) and Rs. 100 for ragi.

‡ dated 1st August 1895, No. 321.

The slight difference noticed above in the case of paddy and horse-gram, is due to my having omitted faslis 1280 and 1281, which were included in the case of the Anantapur, Dharmavaram, Kalyandrug and Penukonda taluks reported on in 1895 and adopted instead the prices of the two latest faslis 1304 and 1305:—

Fasli.	Hindupur.				Madakasira.				Average.				
	Paddy.		Horse-gram.	Ragi.	Paddy.		Horse-gram.	Ragi.	Paddy.		Average.	Horse-gram.	Ragi.
	First sort.	Second sort.			First sort.	Second sort.			First sort.	Second sort.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1282	154	130	92	92	145	130	96	96	149½	130	139½	94	94
1283	128	118	168	105	111	96	151	100	119½	107	113½	159½	102½
1284	88	84	177	108	91	79	113	98	89½	81½	85½	145	103
1285	123	117	175	156	124	111	178	151	123½	114	118½	176½	153½
1286	118	110	166	158	128	117	151	166	123	113½	118½	158½	162
1287	141	133	101	107	139	134	105	113	140	133½	136½	103	110
1288	136	128	102	127	142	138	99	124	139	133	136	100½	125½
1289	133	125	104	104	132	124	101	100	132½	124½	128½	102½	102
1290	121	113	101	92	128	116	92	87	124½	114½	119½	96½	89½
1291	164	155	181	153	166	155	177	142	165	155	160	179	147½
1292	164	155	181	153	166	155	177	133	168	157	162½	181	133
1293	175	167	185	133	161	147	133	116	137½	128½	133	121½	96
1294	134	124	127	95	141	133	116	97	126½	117	121½	111½	83
1295	120	110	118	82	132	124	105	84	130	120½	125½	150	96½
1296	140	130	158	98	120	111	142	95	136½	126½	131½	210	90½
1297	138	123	219	90	135	125	201	91	136½	126½	131½	205	122
1298	168	156	222	124	151	134	188	120	159½	145	152½	260½	168½
1299	191	176	265	176	199	173	256	161	195	174½	186½	263	151½
1300	183	164	201	154	169	155	205	149	176	169½	177½	203	151½
1301	186	168	167	124	198	169	160	118	192	168½	180½	163½	121
1302	183	156	164	116	171	159	157	100	177	167½	167½	160½	108
Total	2,924	2,692	3,193	2,394	2,883	2,630	2,970	2,325	2,903½	2,661	2,784½	3,081½	2,359½
Average	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	139	154	118
Deduct 15 per cent. for merchants' profits.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	..	18
Balance	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	118	131	100

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24. *Grain outturns.*—In determining these, the order now extant is that no experiments need be made, but that the averages of the outturns adopted in the adjoining settled districts should be adopted. In the case of the Bellary district and Gooty and Tadpatri of Anantapur, where cholam alone was adopted as the standard in dry and of the other four taluks of this district, where cholam and horse-gram were ordered to be taken as the standards, the outturn of cholam was fixed as 340 and of horse-gram as 160 Madras measures per acre. In 1895 when I made a tour through these two taluks and also in 1896 when I visited them for checking the classification of lands I made extensive enquiries about the outturn of paddy, horse-gram and ragi, which latter is now taken as one of the standards for dry in the place of cholam. In regard to the first, paddy, there is not the slightest reason to make any alteration in the outturn already adopted, namely 1,200 Madras measures. In many of the villages where I made enquiries, the best outturn was given as 17 pallahs or 1,700 local seers = 1,218 Madras measures. In some villages, such as Agali in the Madakasira taluk, the highest outturn was mentioned by the ryots to be 20 pallahs equal to 2,000 local seers = 1,433 Madras measures. But these are rare and exceptional cases and it is not safe to assume such a high standard for our purposes. Seventeen pallahs are freely admitted to be the best outturn and what I have adopted in this report (1,200 Madras measures) is even less than the estimate of the ryots themselves. In the case of horse-gram also, no alteration is necessary. From $2\frac{1}{4}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ pallahs are, without a hesitation, stated by the ryots as the best outturn; but to be on the safe side, only $2\frac{1}{4}$ pallahs = 225 local seers or 160 Madras measures were taken in the former scheme report and there is no objection to the same being now adopted. As regards ragi, from the enquiries I have made in several villages in both the taluks, I find that this crop yields a greater outturn than cholam; the ryots in some villages mentioned 6 pallahs as a good outturn, while in several others, they stated it to be 5 and $5\frac{1}{2}$ pallahs. To make sure of the point, I asked the Tahsildar of Madakasira to institute independent enquiries and report the result. In his letter in reply, dated the 2nd instant, he states that "some ryots said 5 pallahs and some $6-5\frac{1}{2}$ may be safely assumed." I have accordingly done so, as it is always safe to err on the ryots' side. The $5\frac{1}{2}$ pallahs or 550 local seers, in terms of Madras measures = 394. Thus the outturns adopted in regard to the three crops now taken as standards, are :—

Paddy	...	1,200	Madras measures.
Ragi	...	394	Do. do.
Horse-gram	...	160	Do. do.

25. In regard to the cultivation expenses also, we are directed by the G.O., No. 944 of the 6th September 1882, to adopt the averages of those of the adjoining settled districts. But in this respect, a scale has already been approved for the immediately four adjoining taluks of the same district. As was the case there, we have, in regard to these two taluks also, necessarily adopted two dry grains, ragi and horse-gram, as the standards. In the mode of cultivation, there is no material difference between one taluk and another and I have therefore adopted the same scale as shown below. From my enquiries also, I have found no reason to make any modification :—

Wet.							Dry.						
Classification of soils.						Cultivation expense.	Classification of soils.						Cultivation expense.
III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII		III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
..	1	..	..	..	..	RS. A. P.	1	..	..	..	..	..	RS. A. P.
..	2	..	..	..	..	15 15 0	2	..	..	..	..	..	3 13 6
2	3	..	..	1	..	15 1 8	3	2	..	2	1	..	3 9 0
3	4	1	1	2	..	14 2 8	4	3	1	3	2	1	3 4 6
4	5	2	2	3	2	13 5 4	5	4	2	4	3	2	3 1 6
5	..	3	3	4	3	12 8 0	..	5	3	5	4	3	2 13 0
..	..	4	4	5	4	11 10 8	..	..	4	..	5	4	2 10 0
..	..	5	5	..	5	10 13 4	..	..	5	..	..	5	2 5 6
..	..	..	..	..	..	9 12 8	..	..	..	..	..	..	2 1 0
Lowest in 3rd group	..	..	..	..	..	8 12 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" in 4th "	..	..	..	..	..	7 11 4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" in 5th "	..	..	..	..	..	6 10 8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

My remarks in paragraph 26 of my scheme report, dated 1st August 1895, No. 321, disposed of in G.O., No. 527, dated 13th October 1896, fully apply to these two taluks also.

26. The usual deduction of 25 per cent. on account of vicissitudes of season and unprofitable areas has been made.

27. The money rates thus arrived at are shown below :—

Wet.							
Paddy outturn per acre.	Value at Rs. 118 per garce.	Deduct one-quarter for vicissitudes of season, &c.	Remainder.	Deduct cultivation expenses.	Net value.	Half net.	Proposed rate.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
1,200	44 4 0	11 1 0	33 3 0	15 15 0	17 4 0	8 10 0	8 8 0
1,125	41 7 9	10 5 11	31 1 10	15 1 0	16 0 10	8 0 5	8 0 0
1,025	37 12 9	9 7 2	28 5 7	14 2 8	14 2 11	7 1 5	7 0 0
925	34 1 9	8 8 5	25 9 4	13 5 4	12 4 0	6 2 0	6 0 0
825	30 6 9	7 9 8	22 13 1	12 8 0	10 5 1	5 2 6	5 0 0
725	26 11 9	6 10 11	20 0 10	11 10 8	8 6 2	4 3 1	4 0 0
625	23 0 9	5 12 2	17 4 7	10 13 4	6 7 3	3 3 8	3 0 0
550	20 4 6	5 1 2	15 3 4	9 12 8	5 6 8	2 11 4	2 0 0
475	17 8 3	4 6 1	13 2 2	8 12 0	4 6 2	2 3 1	2 0 0
400	14 12 0	3 11 0	11 1 0	7 11 4	3 5 8	1 10 10	1 8 0
320	11 12 10	2 15 3	8 13 7	6 10 8	2 2 11	1 1 6	1 0 0

Dry.																											
Ragi.		Horse-gram.	Outturn per acre.		Commutation price of ragi at Rs. 100 per garce of 3,200 Madras measures.		Two-thirds of the above.		Commutation price of horse-gram at Rs. 131 per garce of 3,200 Madras measures.		One-third of the above.		Total columns 4 and 6.		Deduct one-fourth of the vicissitudes of season.		Remainder.		Deduct cultivation expenses.		Net value.		Half net representing the Government shares.		Rates now proposed.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13															
		RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
394	160	12 5 0	8 3 4	6 8 10	2 2 11	10 6 3	2 9 7	7 12 8	3 13 6	3 15 2	1 15 7	2 0 0															
330	140	10 5 0	6 14 0	5 11 8	1 14 7	8 12 7	2 8 3	6 9 5	3 9 0	3 0 5	1 8 2	1 8 0															
260	120	8 2 0	5 6 8	4 14 7	1 10 2	7 0 10	1 12 3	5 4 7	3 4 6	2 0 1	1 0 0	1 0 0															
230	100	7 3 0	4 12 8	4 1 6	1 5 10	6 2 6	1 8 8	4 9 10	3 1 6	1 8 4	0 12 2	0 12 0															
190	80	5 15 0	3 15 4	3 4 5	1 1 6	5 0 10	1 4 2	3 12 8	2 13 0	0 15 8	0 7 10	0 8 0															
165	70	5 2 6	3 7 0	2 13 10	0 15 3	4 6 3	1 1 7	3 4 8	2 10 0	0 10 8	0 5 4	0 6 0															
135	60	4 3 6	2 13 0	2 7 4	0 13 1	3 10 1	0 14 6	2 11 7	2 5 6	0 6 1	0 3 0	0 4 0															
115	50	3 9 6	2 6 4	2 0 9	0 10 11	3 1 3	0 12 3	2 5 0	2 1 0	0 4 0	0 2 0	0 2 0															

... cess rate is, however,

28. The dry rates vary from Rs. 2 to 2 annas. The two rupees rate is, however, only nominal, being applied only to four acres of land in the Hindupur taluk. Practically therefore the $1\frac{1}{2}$ rupees rate is the highest. The wet rates vary from Rs. $8\frac{1}{2}$ to Re. 1 as in the case of the other four taluks. The amount of land falling under each rate and its percentage to the total occupied area will be discussed further on under head "Incidence."

29. *The financial results.*—The financial results of the above proposals are shown below :—

Taluka.	Dry or wet.	Grouping.	As per revenue.				As per settlement.				Difference.				Financial results as per modified rates from Rs. 64 downwards since proposed by the Deputy Commissioner in his letter to Board of the 6th January 1897, No. 5.			
			Extent.	Assessment.	Revenue average on revenue survey area.	Revenue average on survey area.	Extent.	Assessment calculated at the rates now arrived at in this report and which are the same as those proposed in my scheme report No. 321 of 1st August 1896.	Settlement average.	Extent.	Per-centage.	Assessment.	Per-centage.	Average.	Assessment.	Per-centage.	Difference.	Per-centage.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Hindupur.	Dry ..	..	73,934	29,446	Rs. A. P. 0 5 10	Rs. A. P. 0 5 10	80,428	Rs. 34,471	Rs. A. P. 0 6 10	6,494	8.78	5,025	17.07	10,971	5 5 6	2,425	706	28.38
	Wet ..	..	2,004	8,546	4 4 3	4 2 7	2,063	11,677	5 11 0	49	2.45	3,131	36.64	22,981	5 10 9	2,432	1,261	11.84
	2nd group ..	..	3,821	20,549	5 6 1	5 1 2	4,052	24,232	5 15 8	231	6.05	3,683	17.92	47,511	4 7 0	3,776	3,330	8.63
	3rd " ..	..	10,005	43,755	4 5 11	4 1 4	10,704	51,441	4 12 11	699	6.99	7,709	17.62	8,467	3 5 7	234	598	2.84
	4th " ..	..	2,262	8,283	3 10 3	3 4 1	2,529	9,065	3 9 4	267	11.80	832	10.11	..	..	..	..	..
Madakasira.	5th " ..	..	1	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Special rate	..	18,098	81,064	4 7 8	4 3 1	19,339	56,416	4 15 9	1,246	6.89	15,352	18.94	89,931	4 10 5	8,867	6,485	10.94
	Total ..	..	92,027	1,10,510	..	..	99,767	1,30,887	..	7,740	..	20,377	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total dry and wet ..	..	73,333	27,041	0 5 11	0 5 4	80,562	31,549	0 6 3	7,229	9.86	4,508	16.67	..	..	..	..	..
	3rd group ..	..	4,418	23,140	5 3 10	4 13 5	4,783	26,676	5 9 3	365	8.26	3,536	15.28	25,099	5 4 0	1,569	1,577	8.47
Total of two taluks.	4th " ..	..	6,694	29,577	4 6 8	4 0 11	7,289	33,372	4 9 3	595	8.89	3,795	12.83	30,502	4 2 11	955	2,870	3.13
	5th " ..	..	2,260	8,370	3 11 3	3 2 10	2,635	8,863	3 5 10	375	16.59	493	6.89	8,329	3 2 7	41	534	0.49
	Total ..	..	13,372	61,087	4 9 1	4 2 5	14,707	68,911	4 11 0	1,335	9.98	7,824	12.81	63,930	4 5 7	2,843	4,981	4.65
	Total dry and wet ..	..	86,705	88,128	..	..	95,269	1,00,460	..	8,564	9.88	12,332	13.99	..	..	..	..	..
	3rd group ..	..	147,267	56,487	0 6 2	0 5 7	160,990	66,020	0 6 7	13,723	9.32	9,533	16.88	..	..	..	..	..
Total of two taluks.	Dry ..	..	31,455	1,42,151	4 8 3	4 2 10	34,046	1,65,327	4 13 8	2,581	8.20	23,176	16.30	1,53,861	4 8 4	11,710	11,466	8.24
	Wet ..	..	178,732	1,98,638	..	..	195,036	2,31,347	..	16,304	9.12	32,709	16.47	..	..	..	..	..

30. In dry, there is an increase in Hindupur of Rs. 5,025 or 17 per cent. against an increase of acres 6,494 or 8.78 per cent. in area and in Madakasira the increase is Rs. 4,508 or 16.67 per cent., against an increase of acres 7,229 or 9.86 per cent. in area. Thus more than one-half of the increase in assessment in each taluk is due to the increase in area by survey. The settlement average rate for Hindupur is As. 6-10 against the revenue average rate As. 5-10 and in Madakasira the settlement average is As. 6-3 against the revenue average of As. 5-4. There will be some reductions in the said amounts and averages, when relief is granted to the ryots at appeal hearing.

In wet, I have shown two sets of results, viz., (1) those obtained by the application of the rates now arrived at in this report, and which are exactly those mentioned in my former scheme, relating to the Anantapur, Dharmavaram, Kalyandrug and Penukonda taluks (columns 8 to 14 of the statement above), and (2) those calculated at the revised rates proposed in my subsequent report, dated the 6th January 1897, No. 5 (columns 15 to 19). According to the former, there is an increase of Rupees 15,352 or 18.94 per cent. against an increase of acres 1,246 or 6.89 per cent. in Hindupur and of Rs. 7,824 or 12.81 per cent. against an increase of acres 1,335 or 9.98 per cent. in Madakasira. By the application of the revised rates mentioned above (columns 15 to 19), the result obtained is an increase of Rs. 8,867 or 10.94 per cent. in Hindupur, against an increase of acres 1,246 or 6.89 per cent. and in Madakasira, of Rs. 2,843 or 4.65 per cent., against an increase in area of acres 1,335 or 9.98 per cent. The settlement averages as per revised rates (columns 15 to 19 of the above statement) are Rs. 4-10-5 and Rs. 4-5-7 against the revenue averages of Rs. 4-3-1 and Rupees 4-2-5 in Hindupur and Madakasira respectively (column 7).

31. With reference to the views of the Government in their order of the 13th October 1896, No. 527, I beg to recommend the latter results (columns 15 to 19) for approval. By the grant of relief at the appeal hearing in individual cases of excessive increases, there will be a still further reduction of the above amounts and averages and the net increase, considered with reference to the large increases in area, cannot be said to be anything more than nominal.

32. From the remarks in paragraph 2 of the Government Order quoted above, I find that Government seem to be under the impression that these two taluks (Hindupur and Madakasira) are poorer than the others in the district. I respectfully beg to observe that as regards wet lands, Hindupur is the best in the whole district and as regards dry, after Gooty and Tadpatri which contain a very considerable area of black soils, it (Hindupur) is the next best. Madakasira comes next. As a whole, though it (Madakasira) is not as good as Hindupur and though it is not "the garden of the district" which proud name it bears in the District manual and which, as stated by Mr. Winterbotham, is a "poetical exaggeration," it is in every respect certainly better than Dharmavaram and Kalyandrug and not inferior to Anantapur and Penukonda. The Government lay stress on the facts (1) that "ragi is more extensively grown therein" and (2) "while cholum and horse-gram are less common." The first fact, that is, that ragi is more extensively grown than cholum is no proof of the poverty of the soils, which, if the ryots only care to cultivate them with cholum, are fully capable of yielding as good an outturn as any other similar red lands in any other taluk of this or the Bellary district. The reason why the ryots do not grow cholum is that they do not care for it. The Commissioner, Mr. Winterbotham, made enquiries when he went on a tour through these two taluks in September 1895 and ascertained that cholum is not extensively grown, because the ryots "don't like it, we don't want it. Ragi suits us better."* I made it a point

* Paragraph 15 of B.P., dated 2nd October 1895, No. 303.

to enquire into this matter in almost every village I visited and the ryots said "we have not the 'rivaz' (custom) of cultivating cholum. Our staple food is, as is the case with the people in the adjoining territory of Mysore, ragi and we therefore grow it in preference to cholum, which we do not eat as extensively as ragi. This, but not the poverty of the soils is the

secret of the extensive cultivation of ragi instead of cholum, which is grown on wet lands and on the limited area under wells. As regards horse-gram, the accounts show that the area under this crop is not inconsiderable, being 18 per cent. against 21 per cent. in Penukonda and 22 per cent. in Anantapur. It cannot therefore be, as stated above, ignored, but must be considered as a staple crop, as was done in the other taluks and as ordered in G.O., No. 591, dated the 15th July 1889. In these circumstances, I think that we need have no hesitation in the adoption of the dry rates and the modified wet rates and the results herein proposed, in which, as I have already observed, there will be some further reductions, owing to the grant of relief to the ryots at the appeal hearing, so that the net result will be very light, especially in wet as required by Government.

33. The next statement shows the incidence of the proposed assessments from which it will be seen that the rates have been very leniently applied. In dry, the highest rate of Rs. 2 per acre is applied only to 4 acres, which happen to be small dry portions of large wet fields situated in the midst of blocks of wet lands. They cannot be separated and constituted into a distinct block. Practically, therefore, the highest dry rate is Rs. 1-8-0, at which only 1 per cent. of the lands in Hindupur and barely 1 per cent. in Madakasira are assessed. This rate of Rs. 1-8-0 is mostly applied to lands under wells. Only 5 per cent. of the lands in Hindupur and 3 per cent. in Madakasira are assessed at Re. 1 per acre, which rate also is chiefly applicable to garden lands under wells (classification 4-2 or 7-1). Nine per cent. in Hindupur and 8 per cent. in Madakasira are assessed at As. 12. Twenty-nine per cent. of the lands in each taluk are assessed at As. 4. In wet, the highest rate of Rs. 8-8-0 is applied to 86 acres of land under the irrigation of the Parghi tank, which is the only one found fit for the second class. Four per cent. of the lands in each taluk are assessed at the next highest rate, Rs. 8 per acre, and 12 per cent. in Hindupur and 7 per cent. in Madakasira are assessed at Rs. 7 per acre. These three rates cover acres 863 (or over 85 per cent.) out of acres 1,010 of "exceptional lands," whose old rates varied from Rs. 8-12-0 to Rs. 12 :-

Dry.				Wet.					
Rate per acre.	Survey area.	Percent-age.	Assessment.	As per rates now arrived at in this report and which are the same as those proposed in my scheme report of 1st August 1895, No. 321, on the Anantapur, Dharmavaram, Kalyandrug and Penukonda taluks.					
				Rate per acre.	Survey area.	Percent-age.	Assessment.	Rate per acre.	Assessment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

Hindupur Taluk.

RS. A. P.	ACS.	ACS.	RS. A. P.	ACS.	RS.	RS. A. P.	RS.
2 0 0	4	7	8 8 0	86	728	8 8 0	728
1 8 0	712	1	8 0 0	695	5,561	8 0 0	5,561
1 0 0	4,039	5	7 0 0	2,349	16,450	7 0 0	16,450
0 12 0	7,405	9	6 0 0	3,832	23,001	6 0 0	21,084
0 8 0	15,774	20	5 0 0	4,992	24,949	4 8 0	22,455
0 6 0	25,771	32	4 0 0	4,152	16,600	3 8 0	14,526
0 4 0	23,289	29	3 0 0	2,377	7,134	3 0 0	7,134
0 2 0	3,434	4	2 8 0	572	1,435	2 8 0	1,435
....	..	..	2 0 0	268	536	2 0 0	536
....	..	..	1 8 0	13	19	1 8 0	19
....	..	..	1 0 0	2	2	1 0 0	2
Special rate	..	..	..	1	1	..	1
Total	80,428	100	34,471	19,389	96,416	..	89,931
Deduct baling remission	..	..	..	..	124	..	124
Net Assessment.	..	..	..	..	96,292	..	89,807

Dry.				Wet.					
Rate per acre.	Survey area.	Percent-age.	Assessment.	As per rates now arrived at in this report and which are the same as those proposed in my scheme report of 1st August 1895, No. 321, on the Anantapur, Dharmavaram, Kalyandrug and Penukonda taluks.					
				Rate per acre.	Survey area.	Percent-age.	Assessment.	Rate per acre.	Assessment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

Madakasira Taluk.

RS. A. P.	ACS.	RS.	RS. A. A.	ACS.	RS.	RS. A. P.	RS.
1 8 0	159	3	2,297	7 0 0	974	7	5,197
1 0 0	2,297	8	4,982	6 0 0	2,289	16	6,815
0 12 0	6,642	23	9,139	5 0 0	3,590	24	13,736
0 8 0	18,280	26	7,973	4 0 0	4,082	28	17,953
0 6 0	21,59	29	5,858	3 0 0	2,335	16	16,327
0 4 0	23,134	11	1,031	2 8 0	540	4	7,002
0 2 0	8,491	..	..	2 0 0	113	1	1,605
....	..	..	..	1 8 0	31	..	226
....	..	..	..	1 0 0	3	..	47
....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 0 0
Total	80,562	100	31,549	..	14,767	100	68,911
							..
							63,930

34. The amount of unoccupied waste land in the two taluks is shown in the statement below :-

Taluks.	Dry.				Wet.				Settlement assessment and average at the revised rates proposed in my letter No. 5 of the 6th January 1897.		
	Survey area unoccupied.	Settlement assessment on the area in column 2.	Settlement average on unoccupied land.	Settlement average on occupied land.	Survey area unoccupied.	Settlement assessment on the area in column 6.	Settlement average at the rates now proposed and which are those already proposed in my former scheme.	Settlement average on occupied lands.	Settlement assessment on unoccupied land.	Average.	Settlement average on occupied land.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12

	ACS.	RS.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	ACS.	RS.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Hindupur	66,831	18,059	0 4 4	0 6 10	1,964	6,993	3 9 0	4 15 9	6,505	3 5 0	4 10 5
Madakasira	92,378	22,753	0 3 11	0 6 3	1,950	6,572	3 5 11	4 11 0	6,183	3 2 9	4 5 7
Total	159,209	40,812	0 4 1	0 6 7	3,914	13,565	3 7 5	4 13 8	12,688	3 3 10	4 8 4

In dry, the average rate on unoccupied land in Hindupur is Rs. 0-4-4 and in Madakasira Rs. 0-3-11 per acre against Rs. 0-6-10 and Rs. 0-6-3 on occupied land in the two taluks, respectively. In wet also it will be seen that the average rate on unoccupied land in both the taluks, is much less than that on lands under occupation.

35. *Second crop assessment.*—There being no first class irrigation sources like the Tungabhadra in these taluks, and the water-supply from the Government sources of irrigation being generally very precarious, composition of the second crop assessment will, wherever the ryots apply for it, be freely allowed at the undermentioned rates already proposed in paragraph 34 of my last scheme report, dated 1st August 1895, viz.—No. 321, reviewed in Board's Proceedings, No. 303 of the 2nd October 1895, viz.—

40. I beg to submit herewith, in the forms in which I submitted them for the Anantapur and the other three taluks, two statements, showing the extent of "exceptional lands" in the two taluks of Hindupur and Madakasira, *i.e.*, lands whose pymaish rates vary from Rs. 8-12-0 to Rs. 12 per acre and their distribution under the several settlement rates now proposed and another statement for all the other lands.

As per rates from Rs. 54 downwards proposed by the Deputy Commissioner in modification of those in column 1 proposed in his scheme (vide Deputy Commissioner's letter, No. 5, dated 6th January 1897).																		
As per scheme.				As per settlement.				Difference.				As per rates from Rs. 54 downwards proposed by the Deputy Commissioner in modification of those in column 1 proposed in his scheme (vide Deputy Commissioner's letter, No. 5, dated 6th January 1897).						
As per revenue.		As per settlement.		Difference.		As per rates from Rs. 54 downwards proposed by the Deputy Commissioner in modification of those in column 1 proposed in his scheme (vide Deputy Commissioner's letter, No. 5, dated 6th January 1897).		As per rates from Rs. 54 downwards proposed by the Deputy Commissioner in modification of those in column 1 proposed in his scheme (vide Deputy Commissioner's letter, No. 5, dated 6th January 1897).		As per rates from Rs. 54 downwards proposed by the Deputy Commissioner in modification of those in column 1 proposed in his scheme (vide Deputy Commissioner's letter, No. 5, dated 6th January 1897).		As per rates from Rs. 54 downwards proposed by the Deputy Commissioner in modification of those in column 1 proposed in his scheme (vide Deputy Commissioner's letter, No. 5, dated 6th January 1897).		As per rates from Rs. 54 downwards proposed by the Deputy Commissioner in modification of those in column 1 proposed in his scheme (vide Deputy Commissioner's letter, No. 5, dated 6th January 1897).		As per rates from Rs. 54 downwards proposed by the Deputy Commissioner in modification of those in column 1 proposed in his scheme (vide Deputy Commissioner's letter, No. 5, dated 6th January 1897).		
Extent.	Assessment.	Average.	Extent.	Assessment.	Average.	Extent.	Assessment.	Average.	Difference (columns 3 and 13).	Percent age (columns 3 and 15).	Difference (columns 6 and 17).	Difference (columns 3 and 13).	Percent age (columns 3 and 15).	Difference (columns 6 and 17).	Difference (columns 3 and 13).	Percent age (columns 3 and 15).	Difference (columns 6 and 17).	
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
Hindapur Taluk.																		
8 8	247	..	24	207	..	..	..	40	..	8 8	207	..	40	..	..	..	..	
8 0	1,745	..	171	1,367	..	..	..	378	..	8 0	1,367	..	378	..	..	..	..	
7 0	2,225	..	234	1,637	..	..	..	588	..	7 0	1,637	..	588	..	..	..	..	
6 0	67	..	72	434	..	..	..	202	..	6 0	434	..	202	..	..	..	..	
5 0	118	..	12	61	..	..	..	57	..	5 0	61	..	57	..	..	..	..	
3 0	15	..	2	5	..	..	..	10	..	3 0	5	..	10	..	..	..	..	
2 8	40	..	5	13	..	..	..	27	..	2 8	13	..	27	..	..	..	..	
Total ..	495	5,028	10 2 5	3,724	7 2 7	25	5	1,302	26	..	3,679	7 1 2	1,347	27	45	—	1	
Madakasira Taluk.																		
8 0	2,907	..	294	2,351	..	..	..	556	..	8 0	2,351	..	556	..	..	..	..	
136	1,555	..	140	983	..	..	..	612	..	7 0	983	..	612	..	..	..	..	
238	238	..	25	149	..	..	..	138	..	6 0	149	..	138	..	11	..	..	
27	292	..	31	153	..	..	..	139	..	5 0	153	..	153	..	—	..	..	
Total ..	463	5,032	10 13 11	3,636	7 6 9	27	6	1,366	28	..	3,611	7 5 11	1,421	28	25	—	0-69	
Grand total ..	958	10,058	10 8 0	7,360	7 4 7	52	5	2,698	27	..	7,290	7 3 6	2,768	28	70	—	0-95	

STATEMENT showing the extent of lands bearing paimash rates varying from Rs. 8½ to Rs. 12 in the undermentioned two taluks of the Anantapur district.

Paimash rate.	Revenue extent entered in the statement under paragraph 10 of Board's Proceedings of the 2nd October 1895, No. 303, as per statement furnished by the Tahsildars.	Revenue extent as now correctly tabulated after a field-war scrutiny of the classification registry.	Revenue assessment.	Survey extent.	Settlement rate.	Survey extent under each proposed settlement rate, i.e., the distribution of the extent in column 5 under several rates proposed in the scheme.	Settlement assessment.	Difference (columns 4 and 8).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<i>Hindupur Taluk.</i>								
12-0	46-0	ACS. 30-36	RS. A. P. 366 3 0	ACS. 32-20	RS. A. P. 8 0 0	ACS. 32-20	RS. A. P. 257 10 0	..
		13-52	161 1 3	16-85	7 0 0	16-85	117 15 0	..
		4-14	49 11 0	4-35	6 0 0	4-35	26 2 0	..
		0-14	1 13 0	0-21	5 0 0	0-21	1 1 0	..
11-8	30-0	48-16	578 12 3	53-61	..	53-61	402 12 0	- 176 0
		3-95	45 14 0	4-16	8 0 0	4-16	33 5 0	..
		6-50	74 14 0	6-46	7 0 0	6-46	45 4 0	..
		0-28	3 4 0	0-27	5 0 0	0-27	1 6 0	..
11-0	11-0	10-73	124 0 0	10-89	..	10-89	79 15 0	- 44 1
		18-58	203 6 0	19-67	7 0 0	19-67	137 11 0	..
		0-17	2 0 0	0-17	5 0 0	0-17	0 14 0	..
		18-75	205 6 0	19-84	..	19-84	138 9 0	- 66 13
10-8	189-0	23-72	247 1 0	24-35	8 8 0	24-35	207 0 0	..
		80-80	842 11 0	84-02	8 0 0	84-02	672 3 0	..
		54-86	577 9 0	56-90	7 0 0	56-90	398 5 0	..
		3-49	36 14 0	4-06	6 0 0	4-06	24 6 0	..
10-0	140-0	4-14	44 2 0	3-98	5 0 0	3-98	19 14 0	..
		167-01	1,748 5 0	173-31	..	173-31	1,321 12 0	- 426 9
		25-90	258 0 0	26-29	8 0 0	26-29	210 5 0	..
		67-67	673 3 0	70-57	7 0 0	70-57	494 0 0	..
9-12	57-0	15-9	118 15 0	17-38	6 0 0	17-38	104 5 0	..
		1-8	10 14 0	1-16	5 0 0	1-16	5 13 0	..
		0-56	6 6 0	0-60	3 0 0	0-60	1 13 0	..
		110-30	1,097 6 0	116-0	..	116-0	816 4 0	- 281 2
9-8	7-0	15-51	153 7 6	15-47	8 0 0	15-47	123 12 0	..
		9-32	90 8 0	9-76	7 0 0	9-76	68 5 0	..
		4-16	44 7 0	5-15	6 0 0	5-15	30 14 0	..
		2-52	24 8 0	2-60	5 0 0	2-60	18 0 0	..
9-4	16-0	31-82	312 14 6	32-98	..	32-98	235 15 0	- 76 15
		8-94	85 1 4	8-86	7 0 0	8-86	62 0 0	..
		3-93	36 7 9	3-42	6 0 0	3-42	20 8 0	..
		12-87	121 9 1	12-28	..	12-28	82 8 0	- 39 1
9-0	19-0	4-69	43 14 0	4-31	8 0 0	4-31	34 8 0	..
		3-27	30 4 0	3-83	7 0 0	3-83	26 13 0	..
		2-47	22 15 0	2-62	6 0 0	2-62	15 12 0	..
		1-55	14 4 7	1-88	5 0 0	1-88	9 6 0	..
8-12	106-0	11-98	111 5 7	12-64	..	12-64	86 7 0	- 24 15
		1-52	13 10 0	1-63	7 0 0	1-63	11 7 0	..
		0-63	5 12 0	0-61	6 0 0	0-61	3 11 0	..
		0-50	4 8 0	0-50	5 0 0	0-50	2 8 0	..
Total ..	621-0	2-65	23 14 0	2-74	..	2-74	17 10 0	- 6 4
		4-18	35 7 0	4-43	8 0 0	4-43	35 7 0	..
		36-29	315 9 0	39-27	7 0 0	39-27	274 14 0	..
		33-20	290 10 6	34-82	6 0 0	34-82	208 15 0	..
Total ..	621-0	1-47	12 13 0	1-48	5 0 0	1-48	7 6 0	..
		0-95	8 6 6	1-0	3 0 0	1-0	3 0 0	..
		4-55	39 9 0	5-06	2 8 0	5-06	12 10 0	..
		80-64	702 6 6	86-6	..	86-6	542 4 0	- 160 3
Total ..	621-0	494-91	5,025 14 11	520-35	..	520-35	3,724 0 0	- 1,301 15

Statement showing the extent of lands bearing paimash rates varying from Rs. 8½ to Rs. 12 in the undermentioned two taluks of the Anantapur district—cont.

Paimash rate.	Revenue extent entered in the statement under paragraph 10 of Board's Proceedings of the 2nd October 1895, No. 303, as per statement furnished by the Tahsildars.	Revenue extent as now correctly tabulated after a field-war scrutiny of the classification registry.	Revenue assessment.	Survey extent.	Settlement rate.	Survey extent under each proposed settlement rate, i.e., the distribution of the extent in column 5 under several rates proposed in the scheme.	Settlement assessment.	Difference (columns 4 and 8).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<i>Madakasira Taluk.</i>								
12-0	79-0	ACS. 118-99	RS. A. P. 1,429 3 3	ACS. 125-33	RS. A. P. 8 0 0	ACS. 125-33	RS. A. P. 1,002 10 0	..
		117-8	1,406 13 0	119-50	7 0 0	119-50	835 8 0	..
		10-32	124 6 0	12-06	6 0 0	12-06	72 6 0	..
		13-77	163 1 0	15-90	5 0 0	15-90	79 6 0	..
11-12	7-0	260-16	3,123 7 3	272-79	..	272-79	1,990 14 0	- 1,132 9
		3-94	45 11 0	4-53	7 0 0	4-53	31 11 0	..
		1-76	20 7 0	1-82	5 0 0	1-82	9 2 0	..
		5-70	66 2 0	6-35	..	6-35	40 13 0	- 25 5
11-8	..	18-36	202 9 0	19-78	8 0 0	19-78	158 4 0	- 44 5
		0-64	7 2 0	0-66	8 0 0	0-66	5 5 0	- 1 13
		18-15	196 0 0	19-77	8 0 0	19-77	158 0 0	- 37 13
		0-30	3 13 2	0-45	6 0 0	0-45	2 11 0	- 1 2
10-0	10-0	1-70	16 9 9	1-90	8 0 0	1-90	15 3 0	..
		3-26	32 9 0	3-25	7 0 0	3-25	22 12 0	..
		0-63	6 4 0	0-78	6 0 0	0-78	4 11 0	..
		4-57	45 12 0	5-25	5 0 0	5-25	26 4 0	..
9-12	19-0	10-16	101 2 9	11-18	..	11-18	68 14 0	- 32 5
		12-11	118 5 0	13-34	8 0 0	13-34	106 12 0	..
		2-40	23 6 0	2-44	7 0 0	2-44	17 1 0	..
		3-35	32 12 0	3-22	6 0 0	3-22	19 5 0	..
9-0	22-0	2-69	23 9 0	2-64	5 0 0	2-64	13 3 0	..
		20-55	198 0 0	21-64	..	21-64	156 5 0	- 41 11
		19-33	173 4 0	21-20	8 0 0	21-20	169 10 0	..
		0-64	5 12 0	0-70	7 0 0	0-70	4 14 0	..
8-12	104-0	19-97	179 0 0	21-90	..	21-90	174 8 0	- 4 8
		87-68	70 0 6	91-89	8 0 0	91-89	735 2 0	..
		9-8	11 0	10-04	7 0 0	10-04	70 5 0	..
		7-99	1 0	8-31	6 0 0	8-31	49 14 0	..
Total ..	263-0	4-46	2 0	5-03	5 0 0	5-03	25 2 0	..
		109-21	8 6	115-27	..	115-27	880 7 0	- 74 2
		463-20	5 12 8	489-79	..	489-79	3,636 4 0	- 1,395 9
		958-11	57 11 7	1,010-14	..	1,010-14	7,360 4 0	- 2,697 8
Grand Total.	884-0	958-11	57 11 7	1,010-14	..	1,010-14	7,360 4 0	- 2,697 8

STATEMENT showing the financial results on the inferior wet lands in the undermentioned two taluks of the Anantapur district.

As per scheme.										As per rates from Rs. 5½ downwards proposed by the Deputy Commissioner in modification of those in column 1 proposed in his scheme.				
As per revenue.					As per settlement.					Difference.				
Money rates.		Assessment.		Extent.	Average.		Extent (col. 5).	Percentage 2 and 8.		Assessment 3 and 6.		Percentage 3 and 10.		Money rates.
1	2	3	4		5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Rs. A. P.	ACS.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	ACS.	Rs.	ACS.	Rs. A. P.	ACS.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs.
8 8 0	58	425	..	62	521	17	..	723	..	8 8 0	..	96	521	..
7 0 0	507	3,471	..	524	4,194	17	..	723	..	7 0 0	..	96	4,194	..
6 0 0	2,047	12,552	..	2,115	14,813	38	..	2,261	..	6 0 0	..	96	14,813	..
5 0 0	3,562	18,646	..	3,760	22,567	198	..	3,921	..	5 0 0	..	96	22,567	..
4 0 0	4,659	20,406	..	4,980	24,868	321	..	4,482	..	4 0 0	..	96	24,868	..
3 0 0	3,842	13,091	..	4,152	16,600	310	..	3,509	..	3 0 0	..	96	16,600	..
2 0 0	2,172	5,742	..	2,375	7,129	203	..	1,987	..	2 0 0	..	96	7,129	..
1 0 0	500	1,254	..	567	1,422	67	..	168	..	1 0 0	..	96	1,422	..
..	231	409	..	268	536	37	..	127	..	..	..	96	536	..
..	15	25	..	2	19	2	..	6	..	..	..	96	19	..
..	4	16	..	1	2	2	..	14	..	..	..	96	2	..
..	1	1	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	96	1	..
Total ..	17,598	76,038	4 5 2	18,819	92,692	4 14 10	..	16,554	..	86,252	4 9 4	10,214	86,252	..
Deduct biling remission.	..	..	..	..	124	..	..	124	..	..	..	..	124	..
Net Total ..	17,598	76,038	..	18,819	92,568	..	..	16,530	..	86,128	..	10,090	86,128	..
Maddur Taluk.														
8 0 0	339	2,262	..	356	2,846	17	..	584	..	8 0 0	..	96	2,846	..
7 0 0	796	4,870	..	831	5,832	38	..	992	..	7 0 0	..	96	5,832	..
6 0 0	2,138	11,624	..	2,264	13,587	135	..	1,963	..	6 0 0	..	96	13,587	..
5 0 0	3,282	15,289	..	3,559	17,800	277	..	2,531	..	5 0 0	..	96	17,800	..
4 0 0	3,706	14,013	..	4,082	16,327	376	..	2,284	..	4 0 0	..	96	16,327	..
3 0 0	2,026	6,397	..	2,355	7,002	309	..	605	..	3 0 0	..	96	7,002	..
2 0 0	519	1,360	..	640	1,605	121	..	245	..	2 0 0	..	96	1,605	..
1 0 0	85	187	..	113	224	28	..	39	..	1 0 0	..	96	224	..
..	27	39	..	31	47	4	..	8	..	..	..	96	47	..
Total ..	12,909	50,055	4 5 6	14,217	65,275	4 9 6	..	9,220	..	60,319	4 3 11	4,264	60,319	..
Grand Total ..	30,507	1,32,093	4 5 3	33,036	1,57,843	4 12 5	..	25,750	..	1,46,447	4 6 11	14,354	1,46,447	..

APPENDIX A.

STATEMENT showing in detail the classification of soils.

Taluka.	Soils.	Class and sort.	Dry.					Wet.					Percentage.											
			Assessment.		Extent.			Assessment.		Extent.			Assessment.		Extent.									
			4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
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			Assessment as per rates proposed in the scheme.																					

Statement showing in detail the classification of soils—cont

Tanks.	Soils.	Class and sort.	Dry.			Second class.			Third class.			Fourth class.			Fifth class.			Total.			Percentage.				
			Percentage.		Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment as per rates proposed in the scheme.	Assessment as per mod-ified rates.	Extent.	Assessment as per rates proposed in the scheme.	Assessment as per mod-ified rates.	Extent.	Assessment as per rates proposed in the scheme.	Assessment as per mod-ified rates.	Extent.	Assessment as per rates proposed in the scheme.	Assessment as per mod-ified rates.	Extent.	Assessment as per rates proposed in the scheme.	Assessment as per mod-ified rates.				
			6	7																		8	9	10	11
Madakasira.	Regur	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	
			ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	ACS.
			2,495	1,692	3,10	5,36	2,927	18,212	17,448	4,457	21,792	19,940	1,035	3,850	3,584	8,419	43,854	40,972	57,24	63,64	61,09	..	..	..	..
			3	1,889	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			5,284	3,963	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			15,569	7,784	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			17,415	6,731	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			19,150	4,787	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			800	600	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			1,788	894	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Madakasira.	Red ferruginous.	8	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	
			ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	ACS.
			78,067	29,857	96,90	94,64	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			80,562	31,549	100	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			160,990	66,020	..	..	2,053	11,677	10,971	8,835	50,908	48,080	17,993	84,813	78,013	5,165	17,929	16,797	34,046	1,56,397	1,63,861	..	..	..	..
			Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Grand Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Total of the two taluks	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Resolution—dated 5th April 1897, No. 284.

The report read above, containing the proposals of the Deputy Commissioner M.R. Ry. S. Rangachari Avergal, B.A., for the settlement of the Hindupur and Madakasira taluks of the Anantapur district, will be submitted for the orders of Government.

2. As Government is aware, two of the eight taluks in the district, viz., Gooty and Tadpatri, have already been settled; and the scheme for the settlement of four more taluks, submitted with B.P., dated 2nd October 1895, No. 303, has been sanctioned (G.O., No. 537, Revenue, dated 13th October 1896), with the exception that the question of reducing the rates proposed by the Deputy Commissioner for wet lands is awaiting the decision of Government—*vide* B.P., dated 12th February 1897, No. 133. When the scheme for the four taluks mentioned above was submitted, the two taluks now under consideration had not been classified and the survey areas of lands therein were not available; but it was the intention of the Board that the rates of assessment proposed for the former should be applied also to the latter. Government, however, did not approve this course; it observed, in passing orders on the scheme for the four taluks, that great caution was necessary in settling the two taluks, "not only because the soil is poor and the excess as discovered by survey is unknown, but also because these taluks differ in material respects from the remainder of the tract then under consideration, the extent of unoccupied lands being very great, and there being a larger proportion of agriculturists depending on the land and a larger population per square mile than in the rest of the tract." Government further observed that "ragi is more extensively grown therein, while cholam and horse-gram", which were the staple dry grains adopted in the scheme for the four taluks "are less common"; and that, should the settlement on the proposed lines increase the revenue in the same proportion as in the four classified taluks, the enhancement of revenue, which would amount to Rs. 23,190 might press with undue severity on the population. Government accordingly directed, in its order, No. 3553, Revenue, dated 4th September 1896, that the classification of the two taluks should be carried out, and a fresh scheme based on classification results and survey areas should be prepared.

3. A general description of the two taluks is given in paragraph 5 of the Deputy Commissioner's report; and for further information on the subject, reference may be made to paragraphs 8 and 15 of B.P., dated 2nd October 1895, No. 303, which contain Mr. Winterbotham's description of the tract. It will be seen from these papers that, as regards climate and rainfall, Hindupur and Madakasira are more favourably situated than most of the other taluks of the district; that the soils in the western half of the former and the eastern half of the latter taluk are the best in the whole district except the Gooty and Tadpatri taluks; and that the soils of the remaining parts of the two taluks, though not so good, are generally far superior to those of Dharmavaram and Kalyandrug. In addition to the two rivers, Pennéru and the Chitratvati, referred to in the scheme relating to the four taluks, the tract now under consideration is served by three other rivers, viz., Kusavati, Jayamangali and Swarnamuki. The proportion of wet to the total arable area of Government land in the two taluks is 10.60 per cent. or nearly two and half times the proportion (4.47 per cent.) in the four taluks, and the wet lands include sugarcane and betel gardens, besides patches of cocoanut and arecanut plantations. There is a greater abundance of trees than in any other taluk of the district; and, as remarked by the Deputy Commissioner, "the general appearance of the tract is not as barren and dreary as the rest of the district, especially Dharmavaram and Kalyandrug".

4. The two taluks under report are the smallest in the district, covering respectively 481 and 439 square miles, or a total of 920 square miles, of which about 803 square miles have been surveyed for purposes of settlement. The total number of Government villages, according to revenue accounts, is 223, and these have been clubbed into 95 by survey. The total area of these villages shows an increase of 44,636 acres, or 9½ per cent., of which 37,584 acres or 84.20 per cent. appears under poramboke, and 176 acres under inams. The increase in Government arable land is 6,876 acres, which is the net result of an increase of 16,304 acres in the occupied, and a decrease of 9,428 acres in the unoccupied area, the latter being apparently due

to encroachments. The increase in occupied dry and wet is, respectively, 13,723 acres, or 9.32 per cent., and 2,581 acres or 8.20 per cent. on the revenue area. One reason why Government considered a separate scheme necessary for these two taluks was that the extent of unoccupied lands appeared to be very great, being 64 per cent. in the case of arable dry land in Hindupur and 72 per cent. in Madakasira according to the revenue accounts. The survey results, however, show that the unoccupied area is only about 40 per cent. of the total arable area in Hindupur and 49 per cent. in Madakasira, and that the proportion in the case of dry lands is also nearly the same. As pointed out by the Deputy Commissioner this is not a worse state of things than that in the four taluks comprised under the recently sanctioned scheme, where the assessed waste is from 40 to 75 per cent. of the total assessed land, or in the three taluks of Rayadrug, Hospet and Kúdligi of the Bellary district where the percentage ranges from 44 to 60.

5. Paragraphs 9 to 15 of the Deputy Commissioner's report deal respectively

Taluka.	Population.		
	1871.	1881.	1891.
Hindupur	87,768	73,270	81,678
Madakasira	79,528	55,113	67,993
Total	167,291	128,383	149,671

with the population and agricultural statistics, rent-roll, communications and markets, and rainfall. The population of the two taluks at the last census, as compared with that in 1871 and 1881, is shown in the margin. The total population of the taluks as per census of 1891 is 149,671, of whom 72,380, or 48 per cent. are agriculturists, the average population per square mile being 163, which

Taluk.	Average assessment of each patta holding.	Average extent of each patta holding.
Anantapur	Rs. A. P. 10 4 11	ACS. 15.08
Dharmavaram and Kalyandrug	11 7 10	18.31
Penukonda	10 12 1	12.21
Average	10 13 5	15.30
Hindupur	11 4 8	8.02
Madakasira	10 5 3	8.91
Average	10 13 7	8.43

The tract under consideration is well provided with roads, there being six trunk roads and several minor roads, which are all in fairly good order. The Hindupur taluk is also traversed by the Southern Mahratta Railway, and the cusbah town of the Madakasira taluk is within twenty miles of the Hindupur station, though no railway crosses that taluk. As regards rainfall, it is a well known fact that the district as a whole is very unfortunately situated and is subject to frequent droughts. But Hindupur and Madakasira are better off in this respect than the other taluks in the district except Gooty, Tadpatri and Penukonda which get nearly as much rain as Madakasira as shown in the margin.

Taluks.	Rainfall in inches.
Anantapur	20.94
Kalyandrug	20.90
Dharmavaram	20.97
Penukonda	24.33
Hindupur	23.12
Madakasira	24.46
Gooty	24.40
Tadpatri	24.32

As per rainfall average statement for 25 years.

is in excess of the average for the taluks above referred to. Like several other parts of the Presidency, especially in the Deccan Districts, the taluks under report suffered severely during the great famine of 1876-77. According to the census of 1871, which was five years before the famine, the population was 167,291. The census of 1881 which followed the famine showed it as only 128,383 or nearly 39,000 less; this, too, without making any alteration for the normal increase of population between 1871 and 1877. During the next decade, the population increased by more than 21,000; but the taluks have not yet recovered the strength which they had before the famine. The average assessment per holding is Rs. 10-13-7, the average extent being 8.43 acres. These figures compare as shown in the margin with the remaining taluks in the district.

Hindupur station, though no railway crosses that taluk. As regards rainfall, it is a well known fact that the district as a whole is very unfortunately situated and is subject to frequent droughts. But Hindupur and Madakasira are better off in this respect than the other taluks in the district except Gooty, Tadpatri and Penukonda which get nearly as much rain as Madakasira as shown in the margin.

6. *Classification of irrigation sources.*—Besides 25 channels taking directly from the five rivers referred to in paragraph 3 above and 22 tanks fed by the same, there are 310 rain-fed tanks, 35 hill and jungle streams and 50 spring channels, 9 drainage channels and 16 doruvu and dasabandam wells, numbering in all 467 sources, of which no less than 441 are placed in the two lowest classes—fourth and fifth—25 in the third, 1 in the second and none in the first class. This classification has been made on the lines followed in the Bellary district and in the remaining six taluks of the Anantapur district and is approved by the Board.

7. *Dry grouping.*—As in the case of the western taluks of Bellary and the four taluks of Anantapur, for which the scheme has been recently sanctioned, the Deputy Commissioner proposes that all the villages in the two taluks under consideration, should be placed in one group; and the Board sees no objection to this proposal.

8. *Classification of soils.*—As in the four taluks covered by the scheme recently

Soil.	Hindupur.		Madakasira.		Total.	
	Area.	Percent-age.	Area.	Percent-age.	Area.	Percent-age.
III	ACS. 785	1	ACS. 180	..	ACS. 965	..
IV	18,059	18	10,734	11	28,793	15
V	409	..	..	..	409	..
Total	19,253	19	10,914	11	30,167	15
VI	549	1	5	..	554	..
VII	68,292	68	65,544	69	133,836	69
VIII	11,673	12	18,806	20	30,479	16
Total	80,514	81	84,355	89	164,869	85
Grand Total	99,767	100	95,269	100	195,036	100

sanctioned, the red soils predominate in the tract under report; no less than 85 per cent. of the total classified area falling under the red ferruginous soils (classes VI, VII and VIII). In dry the red soils amount to nearly 92 and 97 per cent., respectively, in Hindupur and Madakasira. The remaining area consists of the regar or clayey soils (classes III, IV and V) as shown in the margin.

9. In paragraphs 22 to 24 of the report, the Deputy Commissioner treats of the crop statistics, prices and commutation rates, and grain outturns. Paddy as usual forms the principal grain cultivated on wet lands. As regards dry lands, the crop that is most extensively grown is ragi, as remarked by Government; and horse-gram comes next to it. Cholum, which was the staple grain adopted for Gooty and Tadpatri and which, with horse-gram, was taken for the "four taluks," covers but a very small percentage of the total cultivated area of the two taluks. The Deputy Commissioner, therefore, rightly proposes that ragi and horse-gram should be taken as the staple dry crops for the tract under consideration. With regard to the remark of Government that ragi is extensively cultivated in the two taluks, the Deputy Commissioner points out that this happens to be the case, not because the lands are incapable of producing cholum, but because the people do not care to grow that crop, ragi being their chief food-grain as in the adjoining province of Mysore. Cholum is cultivated on limited areas, especially under wells. Taking the ruling prices of the 20 non-famine years from fasli 1282, and excluding faslis 1286 to 1288, and also fasli 1,301, the Deputy Commissioner calculates the commutation rates, after deducting 15 per cent. on account of cost of carriage and merchants' profits, at Rs. 118 for paddy and 131 for horse-gram, against Rs. 117 and 135, respectively, adopted in his scheme report, for the four taluks, the difference being due to the fact that the twenty years now taken exclude faslis 1280 and 1281, and include instead the two latest faslis 1304 and 1305. For ragi the commutation rate comes to Rs. 100 per garce.

The grain outturns are fixed by the Deputy Commissioner at 1,200 Madras measures of paddy for best wet lands, and 394 Madras measures of ragi and 160 Madras measures of horse-gram for best dry lands. Taking the proportion of cereals to pulses at 2 to 1, the Deputy Commissioner calculates the value of the produce of

one acre of dry, at the commutation rate above referred to, at Rs. 10-6-3 for dry. For wet the value of the yield per acre is estimated at Rs. 44-4-0.

10. *Cultivation expenses.*—The scale of cultivation expenses proposed by the Deputy Commissioner is the same as that adopted in the scheme for the four taluks recently sanctioned. It ranges from Rs. 15-15-0 to Rs. 6-10-8 per acre for wet, and Rs. 3-13-6 to Rs. 2-1-0 for dry.

Dry.			Wet.		
Money rates.	Area under each rate.	Percentage.	Money rates.	Area under each rate.	Percentage.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Rs. A.	ACS.		Rs. A.	ACS.	
2 0	4	0	8 8	86	..
1 8	871	1	8 0	1,345	4
1 0	6,336	4	7 0	3,323	10
0 12	14,047	9	6 0	6,121	18
0 8	34,054	21	5 0	8,582	25
0 6	47,030	29	4 0	8,234	24
0 4	46,723	29	3 0	4,712	14
0 2	11,925	7	2 8	1,212	4
			2 0	381	1
			1 8	44	..
			1 0	5	..
Total ..	160,990	100		34,045	100

the highest dry rate; and even this rate applies only to 1 per cent. of the total dry area, consisting chiefly of lands under wells. The one-rupee rate relates also to lands with wells, and 86 per cent. of the total area is assessed at rates of 8 annas and less.

The wet area includes 1,010 acres of lands which are now assessed at exceptionally high rates of Rs. 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ and above; but these lands have now been classified, like all other wet lands, with reference to the intrinsic quality of their soils and the character of their irrigation sources. As pointed out in B.P., dated 12th February 1897, No. 133, these lands do not differ materially from other wet lands, and there is therefore no reason for assessing them at rates higher than those to be adopted for other lands of similar quality.

12. *Financial results.*—The application of the rates above specified will enhance the present assessment of the taluks by Rs. 32,709 or 16.47 per cent. against an increase of 16,304 or 9.12 per cent. in area. In dry, the increase is Rs. 9,533 or 16.28 per cent., more than one-half of

Taluk.	Increase.	Percent- age.
	RS.	RS.
Anantapur ...	6,964	16
Dharmavaram ...	2,726	11
Kalyandrug ...	2,432	14
Penukonda ...	2,216	8
Total ...	14,338	13
Hindupur ...	5,025	17
Madakasira ...	4,505	17
Total ...	9,533	16

which is due to excess in area discovered by survey. The average settlement dry rate is about one anna more than the average revenue rate per revenue acre. The proposed dry assessment shows an increase of 17 per cent. on the present revenue in each of the taluks, and this percentage is greater than that sanctioned for the four taluks, as shown in the margin. Considering, however, the greater facilities which these taluks enjoy in respect of markets and communication, and considering also that the increase in extent disclosed by survey is greater in these two taluks than in the

other four, though not in the same proportion as the increase in the settlement over the revenue assessment, and that the proposed increase will be greatly reduced when relief is afforded in individual cases of hardship, the Board recommends that the proposed dry rates may be approved.

In wet the increase amounts to Rs. 23,173 or 16 per cent. which is almost equal to the amount estimated by Government; and this increase is the net result of

a decrease of Rs. 2,700 on lands which now pay Rs. 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ and more per acre, and an increase of Rs. 25,873 on lands assessed at lower paimash rates. This increase being obviously excessive, the Deputy Commissioner proposes, with reference to the wishes of Government in its order, No. 527, dated 13th October 1896, an alternative scale, which is identical with that dealt with in paragraphs 8 to 13 of B.P., dated 12th February 1897, No. 133. This scale, while retaining the first three and the last five rates of the original scale proposed for the four taluks alters the intermediate three rates from Rs. 6, Rs. 5 and Rs. 4, respectively, to Rs. 5-8-0, Rs. 4-8-0 and Rs. 3-8-0. According to this scale the wet assessment of the taluk will be raised by Rs. 11,704 or 8 per cent., and the Deputy Commissioner states that this will be further reduced at the appeal hearing by grant of relief in individual cases of hardship. But, so far as the lands other than those which are assessed at paimash rates of Rs. 8-12-0 and above are concerned, the application of the proposed rates will result in an increase of Rs. 14,475, which is manifestly too heavy for the lands concerned.

13. The financial results of the two scales are shown in the statement at paragraph 29 of the Deputy Commissioner's report. It is unnecessary to discuss these results in detail, as the subject has been fully dealt with in B.P., dated 12th February 1897, No. 133, and the objections therein urged apply in a large measure in the present case. The Board also finds that none of the three scales suggested by it in paragraph 14 of those Proceedings will sufficiently meet the wishes of Government. As will be seen from the appended statements A and B, the application of those scales will result in a net increase of from 4 to 5 per cent., while the increase on inferior wet lands alone will be 7 to 8 per cent. It is out of the question that the inferior wet lands in the tract under report should be made to bear such heavy increase; and it is therefore necessary to frame a separate scale. The most suitable scale seems to the Board to be that given in column 11 of statement A. This scale retains the last five rates in the scheme, but reduces the three highest rates by half a rupee each, the next two rates by one rupee each, and the four-rupee rate to Rs. 3-8-0. The net financial result of the application of this scale will be an increase of Rs. 1,976 or 1 per cent., while on the inferior lands the increase will be Rs. 5,247 or 4 per cent. As this increase will be largely reduced by grant of relief in individual cases at the appeal hearing, the net increase will not be more than nominal.

14. Statements C and D appended shows for each taluk separately the financial results of application of the different money rates mentioned above. It will be seen that, under each of three scales proposed in connection with the four taluks, the increase is only nominal in Madakasira, being less than 1 per cent. under the first two scales, and about 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. under the third scale; while, under the scale recommended above for the two taluks, there will be a decrease of Rs. 909 or about 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. in that taluk. The Board is of opinion that notwithstanding this decrease, which is the net result of an increase of Rs. 759 on the inferior lands (*vide* statement F appended) and a decrease of Rs. 1,668 on the exceptional lands, the proposed scale may be adopted for Madakasira also. The considerations which incline the Board to make this recommendation are that as regards prices, facility of communication and character of irrigation sources, Madakasira is inferior to Hindupur. The average commutation rate for paddy in the former taluk is only Rs. 137 per garce against Rs. 140 in the latter taluk and as regards irrigation sources it will be seen from the statements in paragraph 19 of the Deputy Commissioner's report that those in Madakasira are generally inferior to those in Hindupur, the former containing no sources higher than the third class, while the latter contains about 2,000 acres under a second-class source of irrigation. If, however, Government considers that there is no need to adopt a scale which works to a negative financial result, any one of the three scales proposed for the four taluks may be applied to this taluk.

15. The Deputy Commissioner's proposals in paragraph 35 regarding the rates of composition for second crop have the approval of the Board.

16. As already stated, a large portion of the assessed area remains unoccupied; but these lands have been assessed moderately. The average settlement assessment on unoccupied dry lands is As. 4-1 per acre, while the average on occupied dry is As. 6-7 per acre, or 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ annas more.

18. If orders on these proposals are issued at an early date, it will be possible to introduce the new rates into these two taluks also during the current fasli.

(Signed) R. V. SRINIVASIAR,
Secretary.

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

A.—Hindupur and Madakasira (wet lands, inclusive of exceptional lands).

[illegible]

Note.—The assessments entered in this statement are calculated on the total areas and therefore differ slightly from the figures entered in the Deputy Commissioner's statements. Deductions on account of tiling, Rs. 124.

B.—Hindupur and Madakasíra (wet lands).

[illegible]

C. — Hindupur (wet lands inclusive of "exceptional" lands).

[illegible]

Note.—The difference of one rupee in the totals is due to talukwar calculation.

[illegible]

Note.—The difference of one rupee in the totals is due to talukwar calculation.

[illegible]

No. 606, REVENUE, 22ND JULY 1897.

With its Proceedings last read above the Board of Revenue submits the scheme drawn up by the Deputy Commissioner, settlement of the Hindupur and Madakasira

Revenue Settlement, No. I Party
taluks of the Anantapur district.

2. Though the Deputy Commissioner's report and the Board's Proceedings show that the condition of the two taluks is superior in some respects to that of Anantapur, Dharmavaram, Kalyandrug and Penukonda, yet His Excellency the Governor in Council considers that in their settlement no material deviation from the principles and procedure already sanctioned for adoption in the four taluks last mentioned is called for.

3. Ragi being more largely cultivated in the two taluks now under report than cholum, the Deputy Commissioner has correctly adopted the former instead of the latter as a standard dry grain in conjunction with horse-grain. The value of the annual outturn of ragi and the cost of its cultivation in Hindupur and Madakasira are, however, almost the same as those of cholum in the other four taluks. Financially, therefore, the substitution of the one grain for the other does not result in any appreciable difference. The proposals now submitted for the settlement of dry lands have, with the slight deviation noticed above, been entirely drawn up on the basis of those accepted in G.O., No. 527, Revenue, dated 14th October 1896, and have the approval of Government.

4. As regards the wet lands, the Government is of opinion that the application of both the original and the revised scales of rates proposed by the Deputy Commissioner would result in an unduly large increase in the two taluks over their existing revenue and that it is also desirable to have as far as possible uniform rates for all the taluks in a district. The Government accordingly desires that the scale of wet rates sanctioned by it in G.O., No. 298, Revenue, dated 4th May 1897, should be adopted in the settlement of Hindupur and Madakasira in place of the rates proposed by the Deputy Commissioner.

5. The financial results of the application of the rates now sanctioned to the occupied area are shown in the following statement:—

Wet.

* Includes 1 acre for which a special rate of Rs. 1 was charged.

6. The Deputy Commissioner's recommendation that the term of the settlement in the two taluks may, as in the rest of the district, be fixed at thirty years is approved and sanctioned.

(True Extract.)

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

To the Board of Revenue (Revenue Settlement),
Land Records and Agriculture.
„ the Public Works Department.
„ the Board of Revenue (Land Revenue).

Sd. Shaik Karim.

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