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TAMIL NADU ARCHIVES

GOVERNMENT OF TAMIL NADU

REVENUE DEPARTMENT

G.O. No. ~~B.P. No.~~ 1145

Press. / Mis.

Dated 23-7-1878 ~~197~~ .

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Archives I—5,806—24-2-78.

1145

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

23rd July 1878, No. 1,145.

Read the following paper :—

No. 287. Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 17th April 1878, No. 1,063.

Read the following letter from R. K. PUCKLE, Esq., Director of Revenue Settlement, to C. A. GALTON, Esq., Acting Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated Singapermalcoil, 19th March 1878, No. 675-14 :—

THE Cuddapah Settlement Party has completed all the taluqs but one for which Settlement rates were sanctioned in G.O., No. 976, dated 20th July 1876, and will be soon out of work if a further scheme is not sanctioned.

2. Mr. Cox has accordingly sent in a scheme for the settlement of the Pulivendla Taluq of the Principal Division, and if permitted to settle this by the application of the rates already sanctioned his party can be kept in work while he prepares an estimate for the settlement of the Sub-division.

3. I am sorry to trouble the Board and Government with the constant submission of petty schemes, and would have preferred in this case applying for sanction to apply the rates already approved of on estimate to the rest of the district with such modifications as appear to be requisite, but Mr. Cox's attention has been engaged elsewhere and he has been unable to visit the Sub-division for the preparation of the data required to frame even an approximate estimate. Information for the scheme now submitted happened to be in hand, and I have therefore the honor to submit it for sanction as a temporary expedient. It is based on the field classification which has yet to be revised by the officer making the settlement. This can be done as each village is taken up, and Mr. Cox will no doubt see his way to considerably reduce the figure at which the assessment is worked out. The unchecked total of field classification is always needlessly high, and Mr. Cox has only to do after sanction that which is ordinarily done before the estimate is submitted. If he works out the settlement with a moderate increase of revenue, say 12 or 15 per cent. on the taluq, it will be quite sufficient I think, as Pulivendla, though adjoining Cuddapah, is not so well off as that taluq in communications and markets.

3. The grain values, cultivation expenses, and commutation prices are the same as already sanctioned and need no further comment. All that it is needful to do can be done when making the settlement, and this in effect is nothing more than what has been successfully carried out in Tinnevelly, viz., the introduction of the rates already sanctioned for the neighbouring taluqs with such a revision of the field classification, &c., as may prevent these rates from pressing unduly in individual cases.

4. This Mr. Cox is perfectly well able to do and has had much experience lately in introducing a settlement village by village, adjusting the assessment as needed.

ENCLOSURE No. 1

From J. H. M. COX, Esq., Deputy Director of Revenue Settlement, Kurnool and Cuddapah Districts, to R. K. PUCKLE, Esq., Director of Revenue Settlement, dated Porumamilla, 6th March 1878, No. 109-46.

WITH reference to paragraph 11 of the memorandum adverted to in your letter of the 13th December 1877, No. 2,819-356, I have the honor to submit herewith my proposals for the settlement of the Pulivendla Taluq, the last that remains to be settled in the main division of the Cuddapah District.

2. *Demarcation, Classification, and Survey.*—The demarcation and classification of this taluq were commenced in the beginning of 1872 and closed towards the end of 1873. The survey took it up in March 1874 and finished in January 1875. The survey areas were introduced into the revenue accounts in Fasli 1285.

3. *General Description of the Tract.*—The taluq under report is situated to the south of that of Jammalamadugu and south and west of Cuddapah. It abuts on the Tadpatri Taluq of Bellary which adjoins it on the east.

4. It forms for the most part a valley running east and west, bounded on the north by the Bhamikota and Mallela hills, an off-shoot of the Yerramallas coming down from Kurnool, and on the south by the Sheshachellam or Palkonda range, which last separates it from the table land of the Sub-division.

5. In the south-east corner there are a few villages belonging to this taluq extending up into the table land which at the time of demarcation it was proposed to transfer to the adjoining Sub-division taluqs of Kadiri and Royachoti, but it was stated that, however inconvenient it was to have them separated from the taluq head-quarters by the hills already referred to with the only line of communication lying through the gorge of the Papagni, there were other obstacles, such as a large extent of wild dangerous jungle country lying between them and the cusbah stations to the south which made them less accessible on that side. It was therefore decided to leave them as they were for the present.

6. A large number of the villages south of the Palkonda hills now forming the Kadiri Taluq formerly belonged to this taluq and were separated from it in 1856. Subsequently in 1860 the marginally-noted sixteen villages belonging to the Tadpatri Taluq of Bellary and running in between the villages of this district were transferred to this taluq.

1. Ankalamma Gudur.
2. Kesanur.
3. Agraharam.
4. Nedivelugula.
5. Simhadripuram.
6. Chavaripalli.
7. Nandealapalli.
8. Davutapuram.
9. Pydepalem.
10. Sunkesula.
11. Teleki.
12. Jangareddipalli.
13. Lomada.
14. Dudekunta.
15. Budrampalli.
16. Ravalakalonu.

7. *Hills.*—Besides the two lines of hills already referred to to the north and south, the southern side of the taluq is a good deal intersected by small hills running out from the Palkonda range, but none call for any particular note.

8. *Rivers.*—The only river of importance is the Papagni which runs through part of the western side of the taluq and the valley is traversed by the Mogamur stream with its numerous tributaries from the hills on either side. Some of the latter afford a good supply of water, irrigating lands in the neighbourhood, but the channels from the sandy bed of the Papagni river form the best sources in the taluq.

9. *Market Towns.*—Weekly markets are held at Pulivendla, Vempalli, and Simhadripuram, the first two of which are towns of some size.

10. *Communications.*—The taluq is intersected by the line of road running from the Railway station at Muddanur in the Jammalamadugu Taluq through Pulivendla and over the Karli ghaut to Kadri in the south. During the late famine another line of road was also opened up from Vempalli on the east to Pulivendla and on towards Tadpatri. The Railway stations at Muddanur and Kondaporam lie at a distance of only six or eight miles from the northern border of the taluq.

11. *Soil.*—The greater part of the taluq consists of black cotton soil, in which respect it greatly resembles the neighbouring taluqs of the main division, Jammalamadugu and Cuddapah.

12. *History.*—As directed I will not make any attempt to go into the particulars of the Political or Revenue History of which something is said in Mr. Gribble's Manual of the District, and it may be included in what was mentioned in my report in the adjoining taluqs of Jammalmadugu, Proddatur, and Cuddapah.

13. *Number of Villages and Area.*—The particulars of Government and Proprietory villages with their area are given below :—

—	No.	Area.	Area excluded from Survey.
		ACRES.	
Government Villages ...	99	332,486	74,503
Agraharams	12	13,210	...
Total...	111	346,699	74,503

14. *Survey Areas.*—The next statement exhibits the increase found by survey over and above the old revenue areas under each description of land :—

Items.	Occupation.			Waste.			Total of Occupation and Waste.	Inams.	Poramboke.	Total of Ayacut of Government Villages.
	Dry.	Wet.	Total.	Dry.	Wet.	Total.				
As per Survey	152,411	7,383	159,794	22,662	678	23,340	183,134	56,037	167,821	406,992
As per Revenue Accounts	144,325	6,640	150,965	23,337	730	24,067	175,032	55,065	209,006	439,103
Differences	+8,086	+ 743	+8,829	− 675	52	− 727	+ 8,102	+ 972	41,185	− 32,111
Percentages	...	+1,409	...	− 289	...	...	...	...	...	...

15. *Population.*—The particulars of the population given below are taken from the Census Returns of 1871 :—

Fasli.	Particulars of Population.				Agriculturalists.		Area cultivated.		Number of Agriculturalists per Square Mile.
	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Christians.	Total.	Number.	Percentage.	Acres.	Square Miles.	
1282.. ..	98,870	8,583	18	107,471	16,025	15	206,038	322	50

16. *Classification of Soils.*—The next statement shows the classfication of the soils according to fieldwar examination carried out at time of demarcation. In introducing the settlement by blocks as is now being done there will be sundry modifications when unimportant anomalies are got rid of :—

Series.	Description of Soils.	Class and Sorts.		Area.	Percentage.
Exceptional.	Permanently improved land.	II	1	869	
			2	86	
	Total ...	...	...	955	0—40
Black Cotton (Regar).	Clayey	III	1	2,537	
			2	29,859	
			3	57,207	
			4	21,123	
	Loamy	IV	1	4,464	
			2	23,325	
			3	26,808	
	Sandy	V	1	4,056	
			2	3,944	
			3	9,531	
	Total ...	...	...	182,854	76—45
Read (Lall).	Clayey	VI	1	365	
			2	1,217	
	Loamy	VII	1	2,808	
			2	15,646	
	Sandy	VIII	1	8,761	
			2	26,575	
	Total ...	...	...	55,372	23—15
	Grand Total ...	...	...	239,181	100— 0

The above proportions are almost identical with those found in the Proddatur Taluq, while in Cuddapah the percentage of the red series is somewhat greater and in Jammalamâdugu there is much more black soil. The average on all three comes to about the same as those given above, so that this taluq may in this respect very fairly be placed on a par with the other black cotton tracts of the district.

17. *Products.*—The average under each crop usually grown in this taluq is as follows :—

——	Area.	Percentage.
1. Jonna	85,803	61
2. Korra	16,382	12
3. Raggi	2,620	2
4. Sajja	10,497	7
5. Horse-gram	4,590	3
6. Arika	312	...
7. Cotton	13,116	9
8. Minor Crops	8,614	6
Total ...	141,934	100
1. Paddy	1,334	23
2. Indigo	3,395	57
3. Minor Crops...	1,199	20
Total ...	5,928	100

The large proportion of area under the special crop—indigo—is owing to the lands irrigated from the river channels of the Papagni being chiefly cultivated with this produce.

18. *Irrigation.*—The sources of irrigation mët with are—

(1) Tanks,
(2) Channels from rivers and hill streams, and
(3) Wells.

The areas under each are given below :—

Sources of Irrigation.	Number of Villages.	Number of Tanks, &c.	AREAS OF GOVERNMENT LAND.			Inam Area.	Total Area.
			Cultivated.	Waste.	Total.		
Tanks	20	57	2,287	170	2,457	718	3,175
River Channels	10	24	1,483	191	1,674	591	2,265
Hill Streams	27	94	1,551	309	1,860	639	2,499
Wells	51	358	1,327	60	1,387	438	1,825
Total ...	108	532	6,648	730	7,378	2,386	9,764

19. There are no tanks calling for any particular notice. The river channels are those from the Papagni already referred to in paragraph 7.

20. Wet ayacut accounts were prepared at the time of demarcation, and before the necessary information regarding different discrepancies that were noticed when checking them in office could be received from the Tahsildar for the purpose of making them all right preparatory to submitting them to the Collector orders were out to let them lie over to be disposed of at the time of settlement. Meanwhile the changes proposed in them have been entered in the present scheme.

21. *Grouping of Villages.*—There are no lands in this taluq equal to those found in the few villages situated along the middle of the valley of the Kund which were selected in Jammalamadugu, Proddatur, and Cuddapah to be placed in the first group.

Dry.—The greater number of villages will come under the second group, while those lying close to and in and among the hills will, in accordance with the system adopted in those taluqs, be classed in the third group. It has already been remarked* that there are no large tanks, and I propose treating the villages irrigated from the river channels in this taluq in the same way as those in the adjoining taluqs where they were placed in the second group ; there will therefore be no first group.

Wet.—The bulk of the taluk will come under the second group, but there are some minor sources and a number of wells which will come better under a third group. I have arrived at this grouping in conversation with my present Acting Uncovenanted Assistant who worked in the taluq as Supervisor, taking also into consideration the opinions of the Tahsildar and villagers for I do not know the taluq at all myself. With the above arrangement the grouping will stand thus :—

Items.	GROUPING.			
	Second.	Third.	Number, wet lands.	Total.
Dry	65	34	...	99
Wet	28	42	29	99

22. *Standard Crops.*—The several dry crops grown and proportion of area cultivated with each being much the same as in the neighbouring main division taluqs, it will be quite fair to accept here the same standard crops that were adopted there, viz., jonna in the black cotton series (Classes III, IV, and V), and half jonna and half korra for the red lands (VI, VII, and VIII) paddy being as usual taken for wet.

23. *Grain Values.*—The kyles or grain experiments made in this taluq are very conflicting and many decidedly exaggerated. I have therefore refrained from giving them as they could in no way help any calculations to be made, but I may say that they fully justify our taking the same values here as those proposed for the other taluqs already settled. The table is as follows :—

Class and Sort.		JONNA		KORRA.		PADDY.	
		Second Group.	Third Group.	Second Group.	Third Group.	Second Group.	Third Group.
II	1	440	380	260	240	1,300	1,200
	2	250	250	220	200	1,200	1,100
III	1	340	280	...	...	1,100	1,000
	2	250	210	...	...	800	650
	3	180	150	...	...	550	500
	4	120	100	...	...	360	320
IV	1	250	210	...	...	1,200	1,100
	2	180	150	...	...	900	800
	3	120	100	...	...	600	525
V	1	180	150	...	...	800	650
	2	120	100	...	...	550	500
	3	80	80	...	...	360	320
VI	1	240	220	260	240	900	800
	2	200	180	220	200	600	525
VII	1	200	180	220	200	800	650
	2	120	120	140	140	550	500
VIII	1	120	120	140	140	550	500
	2	80	80	100	100	360	320

24. *Commutation Prices.*—These will of course be the average for the twenty years fixed by Government and already taken for the rest of the district, &c. :—

Jonna Rs. 163 less Rs. 24 for merchants' profits, &c., at 15 per cent. = Rs. 139.
Korra „ 114 „ „ 14 do. do. „ 12 „ = „ 100.
Paddy „ 140 „ „ 14 do. do. „ 10 „ = „ 126.

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* Vide Paragraph 18.

25. *Cultivation Expenses.*—No data under this head have been obtained from the villagers, but enough has been already said to show that this taluq may well be treated on a par with the other cotton soil taluqs of the district in this respect as well as in the other items we have been already speaking of.

26. *Money Rates.*—The money rates resulting will consequently be the same as those hitherto introduced in the Jammalamadugu, Proddatur, and Cuddapah Taluqs, viz. :—

Class and Sort.		Dry.		Wet.		Rates Merged.					
		Second Group.	Third Group.	Second Group.	Third Group.	Dry.		Wet		Total.	
						No.*	Rates.	No.	Rates.	No.	Rates.
		RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.		RS. A. P.		RS. A. P.		RS. A. P.
II	1	4 0 0	3 0 0	10 0 0	9 0 0	1	5 0 0	1	12 0 0	1	12 0 0
	2	2 0 0	1 8 0	9 0 0	8 0 0	2	4 0 0	2	10 0 0	2	10 0 0
III	1	3 0 0	2 4 0	8 0 0	7 0 0	3	3 0 0	3	9 0 0	3	9 0 0
	2	2 0 0	1 8 0	6 0 0	5 0 0	4	2 8 0	4	8 0 0	4	8 0 0
	3	1 4 0	1 0 0	4 8 0	4 0 0	5	2 4 0	5	7 0 0	5	7 0 0
	4	0 8 0	0 8 0	2 8 0	2 0 0	6	2 0 0	6	6 8 0	6	6 0 0
IV	1	2 0 0	1 8 0	9 0 0	8 0 0	7	1 12 0	7	5 8 0	7	5 8 0
	2	1 4 0	1 0 0	7 0 0	6 0 0	8	1 8 0	8	5 0 0	8	5 0 0
	3	0 8 0	0 8 0	5 0 0	4 8 0	9	1 4 0	9	4 8 0	9	4 8 0
V	1	1 4 0	1 0 0	6 0 0	5 0 0	10	1 0 0	10	4 0 0	10	4 0 0
	2	0 8 0	0 8 0	4 8 0	4 0 0	11	0 12 0	11	3 0 0	11	3 0 0
	3	0 4 0	0 4 0	2 8 0	2 0 0	12	0 8 0	12	2 8 0	12	2 8 0
VI	1	1 8 0	1 4 0	7 0 0	6 0 0	13	0 4 0	13	2 0 0	13	2 4 0
	2	1 4 0	1 0 0	5 0 0	4 8 0	..	..	..	..	14	2 0 0
		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	1 12 0
VII	1	1 4 0	1 0 0	6 0 0	5 0 0	..	..	..	..	16	1 8 0
	2	0 8 0	0 8 0	4 8 0	4 0 0	..	..	..	..	17	1 4 0
VIII	1	0 8 0	0 8 0	4 8 0	4 0 0	..	..	..	..	18	1 0 0
	2	0 4 0	0 4 0	2 8 0	2 0 0	..	..	..	..	19	0 12 0
		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	0 8 0
		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	0 4 0

	Maximum.	Minimum.
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Dry	5 13 4	0 1 2
Wet	36 0 0	0 9 0

showing a total of thirteen dry and thirteen wet rates in place of the 140 dry and 125 wet hitherto in existence. The figures between which these last ranged is given in the margin.

27. *Financial Results.*—I give below the effect of applying the above new rates to the area under occupation as per survey in Fasli 1281 as compared with the revenue demand for that year :—

WET.

Class and Sorts.			2nd Class.							3rd Class.		
			Rate.	As per Revenue Accounts.		As per Settlement.		Difference.		Rate.	As per Revenue Account.	
				Area.	Assessment.	Survey Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.		Area.	Assessment.
1			2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
			RS. A. P.	ACRES.	RS. A. P.	ACRES.	RS. A. P.	ACRES.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	ACRES.	RS. A. P.
Tanks, River, Channels, and Hill Streams.	III.	1	8 0 0	89	690 0 0	85	680 0 0	— 4	— 10 0 0	7 0 0	16	184 0 0
		2	6 0 0	267	854 0 0	309	1,854 0 0	+ 42	+ 1,000 0 0	5 0 0	74	154 0 0
		3	4 8 0	65	280 0 0	60	270 0 0	— 5	— 10 0 0	4 0 0	13	34 0 0
		4	2 8 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	2 0 0	..	..
	IV.	1	9 0 0	564	7,244 0 0	602	5,418 0 0	+ 38	— 1,826 9 0	8 0 0	83	778 0 0
		2	7 0 0	1,081	7,567 0 0	1,195	8,365 0 0	+ 114	+ 798 0 0	6 0 0	255	1,223 0 0
		3	5 0 0	643	2,797 0 0	659	3,295 0 0	+ 16	+ 498 9 0	4 8 0	146	428 0 0
	V.	1	6 0 0	686	5,077 0 0	771	4,626 0 0	+ 85	— 451 0 0	5 0 0	87	341 0 0
		2	4 8 0	726	2,900 0 0	882	3,969 0 0	+ 156	+ 1,069 0 0	4 0 0	32	149 0 0
		3	2 8 0	197	506 0 0	224	560 0 0	+ 27	+ 54 0 0	2 0 0	46	40 0 0
	VI.	1	7 0 0	3	25 0 0	3	21 0 0	..	— 4 0 0	6 0 0	..	..
		2	5 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	4 8 0	..	..
	VII.	1	6 0 0	59	301 0 0	69	414 0 0	+ 10	+ 113 0 0	5 0 0	7	42 0 0
		2	4 8 0	80	380 0 0	103	463 8 0	+ 23	+ 83 8 0	4 0 0	12	26 0 0
	VIII.	1	4 8 0	47	175 0 0	67	301 8 0	+ 20	+ 126 8 0	4 0 0	9	25 0 0
		2	2 8 0	27	136 0 0	44	110 0 0	+ 17	— 26 0 0	2 0 0	7	4 0 0
		Total ..	.. ..	4,534 ..	28,932 0 0 6 6 1	5,073 ..	30,347 0 0 5 15 9	+ 539 ..	+ 1,415 0 0 5 0 0	.. ..	787 ..	3,428 0 0 4 5 8
Wells.	III.	1	8 0 0	44	318 0 0	44	352 0 0	..	+ 34 0 0	7 0 0	57	333 0 0
		2	6 0 0	27	287 0 0	27	162 0 0	..	— 125 0 0	5 0 0	113	594 0 0
		3	4 8 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	4 0 0	40	129 0 0
		4	2 8 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	2 0 0	..	..
	IV.	1	9 0 0	106	970 0 0	110	990 0 0	+ 4	+ 20 0 0	8 0 0	160	1,135 0 0
		2	7 0 0	206	1,181 0 0	211	1,477 0 0	+ 5	+ 296 0 0	6 0 0	231	945 0 0
		3	5 0 0	32	188 0 0	43	215 0 0	+ 11	+ 27 0 0	4 8 0	73	157 0 0
	V.	1	6 0 0	37	242 0 0	47	262 0 0	+ 10	+ 20 0 0	5 0 0	5	26 0 0
		2	4 8 0	41	156 0 0	57	256 8 0	+ 16	+ 100 8 0	4 0 0	13	55 0 0
		3	2 8 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	2 0 0	..	..
	VI.	1	7 0 0	14	68 0 0	15	105 0 0	+ 1	+ 37 0 0	6 0 0	26	228 0 0
		2	5 0 0	4	1 0 0	4	20 0 0	..	+ 19 0 0	4 8 0	10	30 0 0
	VII.	1	6 0 0	28	104 0 0	33	198 0 0	+ 5	+ 94 0 0	5 0 0	17	73 0 0
		2	4 8 0	27	101 0 0	30	135 0 0	+ 3	+ 34 0 0	4 0 0	14	36 0 0
	VIII.	1	4 8 0	6	5 0 0	5	35 0 0	— 1	+ 30 0 0	4 0 0	..	..
		2	2 8 0	6	12 0 0	9	54 0 0	+ 3	+ 42 0 0	2 0 0	..	..
		Total ..	.. ..	578 ..	3,633 0 0 6 4 7	635 ..	4,261 8 0 6 11 5	+ 57 ..	+ 628 8 0 + 17 0 0	.. ..	749 ..	3,741 0 0 4 15 11
		Grand Total ..	.. ..	5,112 ..	32,565 0 0 6 5 11	5,708 ..	34,608 8 0 6 1 0	+ 596 ..	+ 2,043 8 0 + 28 0 0	.. ..	1,536 ..	7,169 0 0 4 10 8

WET—(*Continued*).

Class and Sorts.			3RD CLASS—(*Continued*).				TOTAL.					
			As per Settlement.		Difference.		As per Revenue Account.		As per Settlement.		Difference.	
			Survey Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.
			12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
			ACRES.	RS. A. P.	ACRES.	RS. A. P.	ACRES.	RS. A. P.	ACRES.	RS. A. P.	ACRES.	RS. A. P.
Tanks, River Channels, and Hill Streams.	III.	1	16	112 0 0	..	— 72 0 0	105	874 0 0	101	792 0 0	— 4	— 82 0 0
		2	72	360 0 0	— 2	+ 206 0 0	341	1,008 0 0	381	2,214 0 0	+ 40	+ 1,206 0 0
		3	14	56 0 0	+ 1	+ 32 0 0	78	314 0 0	74	326 0 0	— 4	+ 12 0 0
		4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	IV.	1	92	736 0 0	+ 9	— 42 0 0	647	8,022 0 0	694	6,154 0 0	+ 47	— 1,868 0 0
		2	296	1,776 0 0	+ 41	+ 553 0 0	1,336	8,790 0 0	1,491	10,141 0 0	+ 155	+ 1,351 0 0
		3	170	765 0 0	+ 24	+ 337 0 0	789	3,225 0 0	829	4,060 0 0	+ 40	+ 835 0 0
	V.	1	113	565 0 0	+ 26	+ 224 0 0	773	5,418 0 0	884	5,191 0 0	+ 111	— 227 0 0
		2	40	160 0 0	+ 8	+ 11 0 0	758	3,049 0 0	922	4,129 0 0	+ 164	+ 1,080 0 0
		3	44	88 0 0	— 2	+ 48 0 0	243	546 0 0	268	648 0 0	+ 25	+ 102 0 0
	VI.	1	..	..	..	..	3	25 0 0	3	21 0 0	..	— 4 0 0
		2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	VII.	1	9	45 0 0	+ 2	+ 3 0 0	66	343 0 0	78	459 0 0	+ 12	+ 116 0 0
		2	16	64 0 0	+ 4	+ 36 0 0	92	406 0 0	119	527 8 0	+ 27	+ 121 8 0
	VIII.	1	13	52 0 0	+ 4	+ 27 0 0	56	200 0 0	80	353 8 0	+ 24	+ 153 8 0
		2	8	16 0 0	+ 1	+ 12 0 0	34	140 0 0	52	126 0 0	+ 18	— 14 0 0
		Total ..	903 ..	4,795 0 0 5 5 0	+ 116 ..	+ 1,367 0 0 + 40 0 0	5,321 ..	32,360 0 0 6 1 4	5,976 ..	35,142 0 0 5 14 1	+ 655 ..	+ 2,782 0 0 + 9 0 0
Wells.	III.	1	58	406 0 0	+ 1	+ 73 0 0	101	651 0 0	102	758 0 0	+ 1	+ 107 0 0
		2	117	585 0 0	+ 4	— 9 0 0	140	881 0 0	144	747 0 0	+ 4	— 134 0 0
		3	44	176 0 0	+ 4	+ 47 0 0	40	129 0 0	44	176 0 0	+ 4	+ 47 0 0
		4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	IV.	1	154	1,232 0 0	+ 4	+ 97 0 0	256	2,105 0 0	264	2,222 0 0	+ 8	+ 117 0 0
		2	260	1,560 0 0	+ 29	+ 615 0 0	437	2,126 0 0	471	3,037 0 0	+ 34	+ 911 0 0
		3	65	292 8 0	— 8	+ 135 8 0	105	345 0 0	108	507 8 0	+ 3	+ 162 8 0
	V.	1	6	30 0 0	+ 1	+ 4 0 0	42	268 0 0	53	292 0 0	+ 11	+ 24 0 0
		2	11	44 0 0	— 2	— 11 0 0	54	211 0 0	68	300 8 0	+ 14	+ 89 8 0
		3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	VI.	1	24	144 0 0	— 2	— 84 0 0	40	296 0 0	39	249 0 0	— 1	+ 47 0 0
		2	8	36 0 0	— 2	— 6 0 0	14	31 0 0	12	56 0 0	— 2	+ 25 0 0
	VII.	1	19	95 0 0	+ 2	+ 22 0 0	45	177 0 0	52	293 0 0	+ 7	+ 116 0 0
		2	16	64 0 0	+ 2	+ 28 0 0	44	137 0 0	46	199 0 0	+ 5	+ 62 0 0
	VIII.	1	..	..	..	..	6	5 0 0	5	35 0 0	— 1	+ 30 0 0
		2	..	..	..	..	6	12 0 0	9	54 0 0	+ 13	+ 42 0 0
		Total ..	782 ..	4,664 8 0 5 15 5	+ 33 ..	+ 923 8 0 + 25 0 0	1,327 ..	7,374 0 0 5 8 11	1,417 ..	8,926 0 0 6 4 9	+ 90 ..	+ 1,552 0 0 + 21 0 0
		Grand Total ..	1,685 ..	9,459 8 0 5 9 10	+ 149 ..	+ 2,290 8 0 + 32 0 0	6,648 ..	39,734 0 0 5 15 8	7,393 ..	44,068 0 0 5 15 5	— 745 ..	+ 4,334 0 0 + 11 0 0

DRY.

Class and Sorts.		2ND CLASS.							3RD CLASS.		
		As per Revenue Account.			As per Settlement.		Difference.		As per Revenue Account.		
		Rate.	Area.	Assessment.	Survey Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Rate.	Area.	Assessment.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		RS. A. P.	ACRES.	RS. A. P.	ACRES.	RS. A. P.	ACRES.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	ACRES.	RS. A. P.
II	1	4 0 0	473	1,121 0 0	489	1,956 0 0	16	+ 835 0 0	3 0 0	234	497 0 0
	2	2 0 0	72	182 0 0	70	140 0 0	— 2	— 42 0 0	1 8 0	13	16 0 0
III	1	3 0 0	1,577	3,344 0 0	1,619	4,857 0 0	+ 42	+ 1,513 0 0	2 4 0	128	238 0 0
	2	2 0 0	19,489	24,351 0 0	19,974	39,948 0 0	+ 485	+ 15,597 0 0	1 8 0	2,019	2,219 0 0
	3	1 4 0	31,996	29,217 0 0	33,371	41,713 12 0	+ 1,375	+ 12,496 12 0	1 0 0	6,762	5,182 0 0
	4	0 8 0	11,011	6,389 0 0	11,537	5,768 8 0	+ 526	— 620 8 0	0 8 0	3,778	2,024 0 0
IV	1	2 0 0	1,768	2,826 0 0	1,812	3,624 0 0	+ 44	+ 798 0 0	1 8 0	313	486 0 0
	2	1 4 0	10,794	8,741 0 0	11,006	13,757 8 0	+ 212	+ 5,016 8 0	1 0 0	1,912	1,537 0 0
	3	0 8 0	14,140	6,642 0 0	14,711	7,355 8 0	+ 571	+ 713 8 0	0 8 0	1,481	826 0 0
V	1	1 4 0	641	391 0 0	861	451 4 0	+ 20	+ 60 4 0	1 0 0	1,325	1,862 0 0
	2	0 8 0	889	520 0 0	967	483 8 0	+ 78	— 36 8 0	0 8 0	420	299 0 0
	3	0 4 0	1,823	639 0 0	1,960	490 0 0	+ 137	— 149 0 0	0 4 0	152	70 0 0
VI	1	1 8 0	34	88 0 0	33	49 8 0	— 1	— 38 8 0	1 4 0	183	212 0 0
	2	1 4 0	448	271 0 0	492	615 0 0	+ 44	+ 344 0 0	1 0 0	286	185 0 0
VII	1	1 4 0	221	188 0 0	227	283 12 0	+ 6	+ 95 12 0	1 0 0	1,819	1,752 0 0
	2	0 8 0	2,653	1,232 0 0	2,922	1,461 0 0	+ 269	+ 229 0 0	0 8 0	6,915	3,803 0 0
VIII	1	0 8 0	148	76 0 0	159	79 8 0	+ 11	+ 3 8 0	0 8 0	5,599	3,670 0 0
	2	0 4 0	3,927	1,232 0 0	4,269	1,067 4 0	+ 342	— 164 12 0	0 4 0	9,182	3,635 0 0
Total...		...	101,804	87,450 0 0	105,979	1,24,101 0 0	+ 4,175	+ 36,651 0 0	...	42,521	28,518 0 0
Average rates		...	...	0 13 9	...	1 2 9	Percentage.	+ 42 0 0	...	...	0 10 9

DRY—(*Continued*).

Class and Sorts.		3RD CLASS.—(*Continued*)				TOTAL.					
		As per Settlement.		Difference.		As per Revenue Account.		As per Settlement.		Difference.	
		Survey Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.
		12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
		ACRES.	RS. A. P.	ACRES.	RS. A. P.	ACRES.	RS. A. P.	ACRES.	RS. A. P.	ACRES.	RS. A. P.
II	1	254	762 0 0	+ 20	+ 265 0 0	707	1,618 0 0	743	2,718 0 0	+ 36	+ 1,100 0 0
	2	16	24 0 0	+ 3	+ 8 0 0	85	198 0 0	86	164 0 0	+ 1	− 34 0 0
III...	1	129	290 4 0	+ 1	+ 52 4 0	1,705	3,582 0 0	1,748	5,147 4 0	+ 43	− 1,665 4 0
	2	2,100	3,150 0 0	+ 81	+ 931 0 0	21,508	26,570 0 0	22,074	43,098 0 0	+ 566	+ 16,528 0 0
	3	7,080	7,080 0 0	+ 318	+ 1,898 0 0	38,758	34,399 0 0	40,451	48,793 12 0	+ 1,693	+ 14,394 12 0
	4	3,960	1,980 0 0	+ 182	− 44 0 0	14,789	8,413 0 0	15,497	7,748 8 0	+ 708	− 664 8 0
IV...	1	339	508 8 0	+ 26	+ 23 8 0	2,081	3,312 0 0	2,151	4,132 8 0	+ 70	+ 820 8 0
	2	1,949	1,949 0 0	+ 37	+ 412 0 0	12,796	10,278 0 0	12,955	15,706 8 0	+ 249	+ 5,428 8 0
	3	1,590	795 0 0	+ 109	− 81 0 0	15,621	7,468 0 0	16,301	8,150 8 0	+ 680	+ 682 8 0
V...	1	1,468	1,468 0 0	+ 143	− 394 0 0	1,666	2,253 0 0	1,829	1,919 4 0	+ 163	− 333 12 0
	2	447	223 8 0	+ 27	− 75 8 0	1,309	819 0 0	1,414	707 0 0	+ 105	− 112 0 0
	3	152	38 0 0	...	− 32 0 0	1,975	709 0 0	2,112	528 0 0	+ 137	− 181 0 0
VI...	1	174	217 8 0	− 9	+ 5 8 0	217	300 0 0	207	267 0 0	− 10	− 33 0 0
	2	303	303 0 0	+ 17	+ 118 0 0	734	456 0 0	795	918 0 0	+ 61	+ 462 0 0
VII	1	1,880	1,880 0 0	+ 61	+ 128 0 0	2,040	1,940 0 0	2,107	2,163 12 0	+ 67	+ 223 12 0
	2	7,399	3,699 8 0	+ 484	− 103 8 0	9,568	5,035 0 0	10,321	5,160 8 0	+ 753	+ 125 8 0
VIII	1	6,589	3,294 8 0	+ 990	− 375 8 0	5,747	3,746 0 0	6,748	3,374 0 0	+ 1,001	− 372 0 0
	2	10,603	2,650 12 0	+ 1,421	− 984 4 0	13,109	4,867 0 0	14,872	3,718 0 0	+ 1,763	− 1,149 0 0
Total...		46,432	30,313 8 0	+ 3,911	+ 1,800 8 0	144,325	+1,15,963 0 0	152,411	1,54,414 8 0	+ 8,086	+ 38,451 8 0
Average rates		...	0 10 5	Percentage.	+ 6 0 0	...	0 12 10	...	1 0 3	Percentage.	+ 33 0 0

28. The increase in dry on the second group, Rupees 36,651 or 42 per cent., will seem very large, and I may mention that no less than Rupees 14,000 of this is on the sixteen villages transferred from the Tadpatri Taluq where the old assessment runs very low. It will be observed that the large increases are all on the better soils where the average rates, Rupees 2, 1½, 1¼, and I cannot be considered high for lands growing jonna, sajja, and cotton. There are some villages such as Angatur No. 106, Alavalapad No. 50, and others where I have some doubts about the fairness of the present average rate When further details are gone into at time of settlement I fully expect that modifications will be found necessary which will bring the average rate (Rupees 1-2-9) to about the same as that of the Cuddapah Taluq (Rupees 1-0-5)* which will give an increase of about 24 per cent. The average on the third group, Dry (Annas 10-5), is already below that of the villages in the same class in Cuddapah, and the percentage of increase (6) is small and may be considered fair.

29. The increase on the Wet giving 16¾ per cent. on the second group, 26¾ on the third group, and 18¾ on the whole will not appear so high when taken in connection with the average rates which are rather low than otherwise, but I do not think that they are unfair considering all the circumstances of the taluq, which is not so well-to-do in this respect as the neighbouring taluqs of the main division.

30. I enclose two rough sketches showing the grouping of the villages in Dry and Wet with the old and new averages and increases and decreases according to the present proposals. As this report has been drawn up without going into all the details which it has hitherto been customary to work up, I have not sent in any further villagewar accounts than the above, but they can be furnished if desired. I must mention however that it will be impossible for me to send them in at present as I have unfortunately been short-handed for some time past owing to the non-return of several of the men deputed to famine work, so that I am a good deal hindered as it is in the introduction of the settlement in the Budwail, Cumbum, and Markapur Taluqs.

31. Dasabandam and the other peculiar tenures such as Kattugutta, &c., are also met with to a certain extent in this taluq and will be treated according to the instructions already issued regarding them.

32. The usual margin will have to be allowed to the officer introducing the settlement to enable him to make any minor changes that may seem necessary.

33. In conclusion, I request that arrangements may be made so that early orders may be passed by the Board and Government when disposing of these and any further proposals you may make with reference to the present scheme, as it is necessary that there should be work ready for the parties now working in Cumbum and Markapur by the time they have finished there.

WITH the foregoing letter Mr. Puckle submits a scheme for the settlement of the Pulivendla Taluq, prepared by the Deputy Director Mr. Cox, based on the application to that taluq of the rates already sanctioned for the rest of the main division, Jammalamadugu, Proddatur, and Cuddapah, which it closely resembles. The fieldwar classification made in 1872-73 shows that the proportions of the different descriptions of soils are much the same as in the adjacent taluqs of the main division, the greater part being black cotton soil; the conditions thus closely resembling those of the other taluqs of the principal division it is proposed to adopt the grain values, cultivation expenses, and commutation rates sanctioned for the latter; if this be allowed the settlement may be proceeded with at once and, as work is urgently required, it is a great object to avoid the delay which would result from the preparation of a scheme in greater detail. The taluq has been demarcated, classified and surveyed, and the survey areas have been introduced into the revenue accounts; all that remains is for the Deputy Director to apply such modifications to the classification as may be called for when introducing the settlement and to carry into effect the revision of the wet ayacut accounts which prepared at the time of demarcation have since been checked in the Settlement Office.

G.O., dated 5th February 1873, No. 145.

2. The Board see no objection to the proposal which they resolve to submit for the early orders of Government with a few remarks on the main points. The taluq is described as for the most part a valley running east and west, bounded on the north by an offshoot from the Yerramalai range, and on the south by the Sheshachellam or Palcondah range; the valley is traversed by a stream called the Mogamur, and the Papagni also waters a portion of the taluq on the west. Rather more than three-fourths of the tract is black cotton soil. The result of the survey is a decrease on the

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* This is the rate according to actual settlement.

whole of 7·3 per cent., but an increase in the occupied area (excluding Inams) of 5·8 per cent., there is a decrease of 3 per cent. in the culturable waste and of no less than 20 per cent. in the Poramboke, showing great encroachment.

3. The irrigation is chiefly from river channels and hill streams. There are no tanks calling for special notice. The villages have been classed for settlement purposes in the second and third groups both as regards wet and dry, there being no villages containing land of sufficient superiority to require the formation of a first group. The area under the several dry crops being much the same as in the other talaqs of the main division, it is proposed to adopt the same standard crops, viz., jonna for the black cotton series, and half jonna and half korra for the red series, paddy being as usual taken for wet lands. The grain experiments are stated to have been unsatisfactory; it is proposed to adopt the grain values accepted for the adjacent taluqs and the same commutation rates, viz., Rupees 139 per garce for jonna, Rs. 100 for korra, and Rupees 126 for paddy. The same allowance has been made on account of cultivation expenses, and the table of money rates is consequently the same. The entry of the Rupees 5 and Rupees 12 rates in the table is a mistake, there being no first-group villages in the taluq. The rates range from Rupees 4 to as many annas for "Dry" and from Rupees 10 to 4 Annas for "Wet," twelve rates under each head having been substituted for 140 dry rates ranging from Rupees 5-13-4 to Annas 1-2 and 125 wet rates with a maximum of Rupees 35 and minimum of 9 Annas. The average dry assessment according to the proposals is Rupees 1-0-3 per acre against 12 Annas 10 Pies according to the revenue accounts of Fasli 1281, the average wet assessment Rupees 5-15-5 as compared with Rupees 5-15-8.

4. The increase in the average for "Dry" is due to a considerable enhancement, 42 per cent. in second-group villages, but it is explained that a considerable portion of the increase occurs in villages transferred from the Tadpatri Taluq where the old rating was unduly low, and attention is drawn to the fact that the increase falls on the better soils. Mr. Cox anticipates that when the rates are adjusted at the time of settlement however, after revision of the field classification, the average rates will closely approximate to those introduced into the adjacent taluqs; any augmentation which appears excessive will then be rectified as explained by Mr. Puckle who estimates the final result at an increase of from 12 to 15 per cent. instead of 27½ per cent. as shown in the statement at paragraph 27 of the Deputy Director's Report. It must be borne in mind that the ryots have been in occupation of 6 per cent. more land than the area for which they have paid assessment. Mr. Puckle states that the adjustment may safely be left to Mr. Cox's discretion, and the Board think the proposals may be accepted, and request the very early issue of orders on the subject.

(True Copies and Extract.)

(Signed) C. A. GALTON,
Acting Secretary.

No. 288. ORDER THEREON, 23rd July 1878, No. 1,145.

Land Revenue, No. 10.

THE Board submit a scheme for the revised settlement of the Pulivendla Taluk in Cuddapah District, the remaining taluks in the principal division of which have been already settled.

2. As the soil of this tract closely resembles those of the adjoining taluks of Jammalamadugu, Proddatur, and Cuddapah (already settled), it is proposed to adopt the grain values, cultivation expenses, and commutation rates approved for the latter.

G.O., 5th February 1873, No. 145, Revenue Department.

3. The survey shows an increase of about 5 per cent. in the occupied area other than Inam, as compared with the old Revenue measurements.

A considerable decrease appeared in the area of "Poramboke" (meaning strictly land reserved for public purposes, but apparently here applied to all uncultivable land in the village area not under occupation), and the Board deem this to be evidence of encroachment by occupation. The phrase is somewhat of a misnomer for extension of cultivation by commoners, but the decrease is probably to a large extent due to the want of care with which such areas were recorded in the old "Pymaish."

4. In the case of Jammalamadugu, Proddatur, and Cuddapah Taluks there were three groups for "dry" and two for "wet." In the present case the villages have been classed in the second and third groups both under "dry" and "wet." The Government note that the grouping has been made by the Deputy Director more with reference to the experienced opinions of others than from his own personal observation. The results of the kyles should have been stated as they are adduced in support of the crop values assigned to the land. No explanation is afforded of the manner in which the grain values for the third group under "wet" have been arrived at; but this should have been given since they did not appear in the old table of grain values for Proddatur, &c.

Paragraph 108 of Mr. Cox's report, dated 18th April 1871, No. 917-259.

5. The money rates in Mr. Cox's table (paragraph 26) range from Rs. 5 to Annas 4 for "dry" and from 12 to 2 Rs. (not 4 Annas as stated by the Board in paragraph 3 of their Proceedings) for "wet." The Board remark that "the entry of the Rs. 5 and Rs. 12 rates in the table is a mistake, there being no first-group villages in the taluq;" but it is observed that the quotation of the marginally-noted* rates seems also superfluous, as they are not applicable to the second and third groups, *vide* columns 2 to 5 of the same table.

* Dry.		Wet.	
RS.	A.	RS.	A.
2	8	5	8
1	12	3	0
0	12		

6. In the table the Rs. 4 and Rs. 2 rates under "wet" are newly introduced, and do not appear in the old table† of money rates adopted for Jammalamadugu, Proddatur, and Cuddapah Taluqs, the reason apparently being that there is no third group under "wet" in the latter. The Rs. 2-8-0 rate under "dry" is not shown either in the old or new table of money rates, except under the head "rates merged" in the latter. The reason for its introduction is not stated, nor is it proposed to utilize it practically by applying it to any class of land.

† *Vide* paragraphs 55, and 60 of Mr. Banbury's report of September 1871 and paragraph 116 of Mr. Cox's report of April 1871.

Statement in paragraph 27 of Mr. Cox's present report.

7. The object of entering any rates under "wet" against II-1 and II-2 is not apparent, since the exceptional series under this head has been expunged as will be seen from the financial statement already referred to. The exceptional Class II-2 was not in existence in the old table either under "dry" or "wet," and the reason for its introduction now is not stated, nor is it explained how the money rates for this class have been worked out. In fact, the proposed treatment of the exceptional series is not explained either by Mr. Cox or Mr. Puckle, nor is the omission noticed by the Board.

8. The Government observe that Mr. Cox has made no deduction in the rate for "well" land for baling. From the papers read in G.O., 5th February 1873, No. 145, it is gathered that an allowance of one-fourth is made for the expense of baling and repairs in the case of "well" lands in the adjoining taluqs of Jammalamadugu, Proddatur, and Cuddapah. It is not stated whether the intention is to follow the same course in the present case; and the Acting Director will report on this point.

Paragraph 19 of Board's Proceedings, 6th June 1872, No. 915, Revenue Department.

9. According to the financial statement given by Mr. Cox, the settlement is to result in an increase of 27½ per cent., but the calculations seem to have been "based on the field classification which has yet to be revised by the officer making the settlement;" and Mr. Puckle remarks that "it will be quite sufficient if Mr. Cox "works out the settlement with a moderate increase of revenue, say 12 or 15 per cent. "in the taluk." The Government object to the use of expressions calculated to convey the idea that an increase of revenue is expected, as a matter of course, from the revision of assessment, and they rely on the settlement officers to introduce the new rates with the utmost consideration where this result is the outcome of their proceedings.

10. His Grace the Governor in Council has noticed the details of the proposals at some length because they are submitted in a somewhat crude form, but he sees no reason for hesitating to sanction the extension of a system of revision which has been already approved for adjoining taluks of the same district similarly circumstanced. The Acting Director will accordingly proceed to carry out the settlement in accordance with Mr. Puckle's proposals.

11. It is understood that the well lands which it is proposed to class as other than dry are only under Dasabandam and Doruvu wells, in other words under Government sources of irrigation and not dependant on improvements effected at the ryots' own cost.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) C. G. MASTER,
Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue.
,, the Director of Revenue Settlement.
,, the Superintendent of Revenue Survey.

Exd. A. F. Goodall.

22-...
9/8/09
25-2-11

Orig

Govt. of (1878) Madras.

REVENUE.

To

The Board of Revenue,

&c., &c., &c.

Dated July, 23rd.

Printed August 10th.

Recd.

Encl.

G.O., 23rd July 1878, No. 1,143.

JULY.
Nos. 287-288.

Settlement of Pulivendla Taluq, Cuddapah District.—Passing remarks on Proceedings of the Board of Revenue submitting a scheme for the—, and directing the Acting Director to carry out the settlement in accordance with Mr. Puckle's proposals.

VCP 4554/79

19-12-1947

1145/9

No. 1,063.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE, dated 17th April 1878.

Read the following letter from R. K. PUCKLE, Esq., Director of Revenue Settlement, to C. A. GALTON, Esq., Acting Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated Singapermalcoil, 19th March 1878, No. 675-14:—

THE Cuddapah Settlement Party has completed all the taluqs but one for whi Settlement rates were sanctioned in G.O., No. 976, dated 20th July 1876, and will be soon out of work if a further scheme is not sanctioned.

2. Mr. Cox has accordingly sent in a scheme for the settlement of the Pulivendla Taluq of the Principal Division, and if permitted to settle this by the application of the rates already sanctioned his party can be kept in work while he prepares an estimate for the settlement of the Sub-division.

3. I am sorry to trouble the Board and Government with the constant submission of petty schemes, and would have preferred in this case applying for sanction to apply the rates already approved of on estimate to the rest of the district with such modifications as appear to be requisite, but Mr. Cox's attention has been engaged elsewhere and he has been unable to visit the Sub-division for the preparation of the data required to frame even an approximate estimate. Information for the scheme now submitted happened to be in hand, and I have therefore the honor to submit it for sanction as a temporary expedient. It is based on the field classification which has yet to be revised by the officer making the settlement. This can be done as each village is taken up, and Mr. Cox will no doubt see his way to considerably reduce the figure at which the assessment is worked out. The unchecked total of field classification is always needlessly high, and Mr. Cox has only to do after sanction that which is ordinarily done before the estimate is submitted. If he works out the settlement with a moderate increase of revenue, say 12 or 15 per cent. on the taluq, it will be quite sufficient I think, as Pulivendla, though adjoining Cuddapah, is not so well off as that taluq in communications and markets.

2

3. The grain values, cultivation expenses, and commutation prices are the same as already sanctioned and need no further comment. All that it is needful to do can be done when making the settlement, and this in effect is nothing more than what has been successfully carried out in Tinnevelly, viz., the introduction of the rates already sanctioned for the neighbouring taluqs with such a revision of the field classification, &c., as may prevent these rates from pressing unduly in individual cases.

4. This Mr. Cox is perfectly well able to do and has had much experience lately in introducing a settlement village by village adjusting the assessment as needed.

ENCLOSURE No. 1.

From J. H. M. COX, Esq., Deputy Director of Revenue Settlement, Kurnool and Cuddapah Districts, to R. K. PUCKLE, Esq., Director of Revenue Settlement, dated Porumamilla, 6th March 1878, No. 109-46.

WITH reference to paragraph 11 of the memorandum adverted to in your letter of the 13th December 1877, No. 2,819-356, I have the honor to submit herewith my proposals for the settlement of the Pulivendla Taluq, the last that remains to be settled in the main division of the Cuddapah District.

2. *Demarcation, Classification, and Survey.*—The demarcation and classification of this taluq were commenced in the beginning of 1872 and closed towards the end of 1873. The survey took it up in March 1874 and finished in January 1875. The survey areas were introduced into the revenue accounts in Fasli 1285.

3. *General Description of the Tract.*—The taluq under report is situated to the south of that of Jammalamadugu and south and west of Cuddapah. It abuts on the Tadpatri Taluq of Bellary which adjoins it on the east.

4. It forms for the most part a valley running east and west bounded on the north by the Bhamikota and Mallela hills, an off-shoot of the Yerramallas coming down from Kurnool, and on the south by the Sheshachellam or Palkonda range which last separates it from the table land of the Sub-division.

5. In the south-east corner there are a few villages belonging to this taluq extending up into the table land which at the time of demarcation it was proposed to transfer to the adjoining Sub-division taluqs of Kadri and Royachoty, but it was stated that, however inconvenient it was to have them separated from the Taluq head-quarters by the hills already referred to with the only line of communication lying through the gorge of the Papagni, there were other obstacles such as a large extent of wild dangerous jungle country lying between them and the cusbah stations to the south which made them less accessible on that side. It was therefore decided to leave them as they were for the present.

6. A large number of the villages south of the Palkonda hills now forming the Kadri Taluq formerly belonged to this taluq and were separated from it in 1856. Subsequently in 1860 the marginally-noted sixteen villages belonging to the Tadpatri Taluq of Bellary and running in between the villages of this district were transferred to this taluq.

1. Ankalamma Gudur.
2. Kesanar.
3. Agraharam.
4. Nedivelugula.
5. Simhadripuram.
6. Chavaripalli.
7. Nandealapalli.
8. Davatapuram.
9. Pydepalem.
10. Sunkesula.
11. Teleki.
12. Jangareddipalli.
13. Lomada.
14. Dudekunta.
15. Budrampalli.
16. Ravalakalanu.

7. *Hills.*—Besides the two lines of hills already referred to to the north and south, the southern side of the taluq is a good deal intersected by small hills running out from the Palkonda range, but none call for any particular note.

8. *Rivers.*—The only river of importance is the Papagni which runs through part of the western side of the taluq and the valley is traversed by the Mogamur stream with its numerous tributaries from the hills on either side. Some of the latter afford a good supply of water irrigating lands in the neighbourhood, but the channels from the sandy bed of the Papagni river form the best sources in the taluq.

9. *Market Towns.*—Weekly markets are held at Pulivendla, Vempalli, and Simhadripuram, the first two of which are towns of some size.

10. *Communications.*—The taluq is intersected by the line of road running from the Railway station at Muddanur in the Jammalamadugu Taluq through Pulivendla and over the Karli ghaut to Kadri in the south. During the late famine another line of road was also opened up from Vempalli on the east to Pulivendla and on towards Tadpatri. The Railway stations at Muddanur and Kondaporam lie at a distance of only six or eight miles from the northern border of the taluq.

11. *Soil.*—The greater part of the taluq consists of black cotton soil in which respect it greatly resembles the neighbouring taluqs of the main division, Jammalamadugu and Cuddapah.

12. *History.*—As directed I will not make any attempt to go into the particulars of the Political or Revenue History of which something is said in Mr. Gribble's Manual of the District, and it may be included in what was mentioned in my report in the adjoining taluqs of Jammalmadugu, Proddatur, and Cuddapah.

13. *Number of Villages and Area.*—The particulars of Government and Proprietory villages with their area are given below :—

—	No.	Area.	Area excluded from Survey.
		ACRES.	
Government Villages ...	99	332,486	74,503
Agraharams	12	13,210	...
Total ...	111	346,699	74,503

1145/10

14. *Survey Areas.*—The next statement exhibits the increase found by survey over and above the old revenue areas under each description of land :—

Items.	OCCUPATION.			WASTE.			Total of Occupation and Waste.	Inams.	Poramboke.	Total of Ayacut of Government Villages.
	Dry.	Wet.	Total.	Dry.	Wet.	Total.				
As per Survey ...	152,411	7,383	159,794	22,662	678	23,340	183,134	56,037	167,821	406,992
As per Revenue Accounts	144,325	6,640	150,965	23,337	730	24,067	175,032	55,065	209,006	439,103
Differences	+8,086	+ 743	+8,829	— 675	52	— 727	+ 8,102	+ 972	41,185	— 32,111
Percentages	...	+1,409	...	— 289	...	...	...	..	...	...

15. *Population.*—The particulars of the population given below are taken from the Census Returns of 1871 :—

Fasli.	PARTICULARS OF POPULATION.				AGRICULTURALISTS.		AREA CULTIVATED.		Number of Agriculturalists per Square Mile.
	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Christians.	Total.	Number.	Percentage.	Acres.	Square Miles.	
1282 ...	98,870	8,583	18	107,471	16,025	15	206,038	322	50

16. *Classification of Soils.*—The next statement shows the classification of the soils according to fieldwar examination carried out at time of demarcation. In introducing the settlement by blocks as is now being done there will be sundry modifications when unimportant anomalies are got rid of :—

Series.	Description of Soils.	Class and Sorts.		Area.	Percentage.
Exceptional.	Permanently improved land.	II	1	869	
			2	86	
	Total ...	...	...	955	0—40
Black cotton (*Regar*).	Clayey	III	1	2,537	
			2	29,859	
			3	57,207	
			4	21,123	
	Loamy	IV	1	4,464	
			2	23,325	
			3	26,808	
	Sandy	V	1	4,056	
			2	8,944	
			3	9,531	
	Total ...	...	...	182,854	76—45
Red (*Lall*).	Clayey	VI	1	365	
			2	1,217	
	Loamy	VII	1	2,808	
			2	15,646	
	Sandy	VIII	1	8,761	
			2	26,575	
	Total ...	...	...	55,372	23—15
	Grand Total ...	...	...	239,181	100— 0

3. *General Description of the Tract.*—The taluq under report is situated to the south of that of Jammalamadugu and south and west of Cuddapah. It abuts on the Tadpatri Taluq of Bellary which adjoins it on the east.

4. It forms for the most part a valley running east and west bounded on the north by the Bhamikota and Mallela hills, an off-shoot of the Yerramallas coming down from Kurnool, and on the south by the Sheshachellam or Palkonda range which last separates it from the table land of the Sub-division.

5. In the south-east corner there are a few villages belonging to this taluq extending up into the table land which at the time of demarcation it was proposed to transfer to the adjoining Sub-division taluqs of Kadri and Royachoty, but it was stated that, however inconvenient it was to have them separated from the Taluq head-quarters by the hills already referred to with the only line of communication lying through the gorge of the Papagni, there were other obstacles such as a large extent of wild dangerous jungle country lying between them and the cusbah stations to the south which made them less accessible on that side. It was therefore decided to leave them as they were for the present.

6. A large number of the villages south of the Palkonda hills now forming the Kadri Taluq formerly belonged to this taluq and were separated from it in 1856. Subsequently in 1860 the marginally-noted sixteen villages belonging to the Tadpatri Taluq of Bellary and running in between the villages of this district were transferred to this taluq.

1. Ankalamma Gudur.
2. Kosanar.
3. Agraharam.
4. Nedivelagula.
5. Simhadripuram.
6. Chavaripalli.
7. Nandeslapalli.
8. Davutapuram.
9. Pydepalem.
10. Sunkesula.
11. Teleki.
12. Jangareddipalli.
13. Lomada.
14. Dudekunta.
15. Rudrampalli.
16. Ravalakalana.

7. *Hills.*—Besides the two lines of hills already referred to to the north and south, the southern side of the taluq is a good deal intersected by small hills running out from the Palkonda range, but none call for any particular note.

8. *Rivers.*—The only river of importance is the Papagni which runs through part of the western side of the taluq and the valley is traversed by the Mogamur stream with its numerous tributaries from the hills on either side. Some of the latter afford a good supply of water irrigating lands in the neighbourhood, but the channels from the sandy bed of the Papagni river form the best sources in the taluq.

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—	No.	Area.	Area excluded from Survey.
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1145/10

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	Dry.	Wet.	Total.	Dry.	Wet.	Total.				
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Percentages	...	+1,409	...	− 289	...	...	...	..	...	...

15. *Population.*—The particulars of the population given below are taken from the Census Returns of 1871 :—

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	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Christians.	Total.	Number.	Percentage.	Acres.	Square Miles.	
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			2	86	
	Total ...	...	...	955	0—40
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			2	29,859	
			3	57,207	
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			2	23,325	
			3	26,808	
	Sandy	V	1	4,056	
			2	3,944	
			3	9,531	
	Total ...	...	...	182,854	76—45
Red (*Lall*).	Clayey	VI	1	365	
			2	1,217	
	Loamy	VII	1	2,808	
			2	15,646	
	Sandy	VIII	1	8,761	
			2	26,575	
	Total ...	...	...	55,372	23—15
	Grand Total ...	...	...	239,181	100— 0

The above proportions are almost identical with those found in the Proddatur Taluq, while in Cuddapah the percentage of the red series is somewhat greater and in Jammalamadugu there is much more black soil. The average on all three comes to about the same as those given above, so that this taluq may in this respect very fairly be placed on a par with the other black cotton tracts of the district.

17. *Products.*—The average under each crop usually grown in this taluq is as follows:—

—	Area.	Percentage.
1. Jonna	85,803	61
2. Korra	16,382	12
3. Raggi	2,620	2
4. Sajja	10,497	7
5. Horse gram	4,590	3
6. Arika	312	...
7. Cotton	13,116	9
8. Minor crops	8,614	6
Total ...	141,934	100
1. Paddy	1,334	23
2. Indigo	3,395	57
3. Minor crops	1,199	20
Total ...	5,928	100

The large proportion of area under the special crop—indigo—is owing to the lands irrigated from the river channels of the Papagni being chiefly cultivated with this produce.

18. *Irrigation.*—The sources of irrigation met with are—

(1) Tanks;
(2) Channels from rivers and hill streams; and
(3) Wells.

The areas under each are given below:—

Sources of Irrigation.	Number of Villages.	Number of Tanks, &c.	AREAS OF GOVERNMENT LAND.			Inam Area.	Total Area.
			Cultivated.	Waste.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Tanks	20	57	2,287	170	2,457	718	3,175
River Channels	10	24	1,483	191	1,674	591	2,265
Hill Streams	27	94	1,551	309	1,860	639	2,499
Wells	51	358	1,327	60	1,387	438	1,825
Total ...	108	532	6,648	730	7,378	2,386	9,764

19. There are no tanks calling for any particular notice. The river channels are those from the Papagni already referred to in paragraph 7.

20. Wet ayacut accounts were prepared at the time of demarcation, and before the necessary information regarding different discrepancies that were noticed when checking them in office could be received from the Tahsildar for the purpose of making them all right preparatory to submitting them to the Collector, orders were out to let them lie over to be disposed of at the time of settlement. Meanwhile the changes proposed in them have been entered in the present scheme.

21. *Grouping of Villages.*—There are no lands in this taluq equal to those found in the few villages situated along the middle of the valley of the Kund which were selected in Jammalamadugu, Proddatur, and Cuddapah to be placed in the first group.

Dry.—The greater number of villages will come under the second group, while those lying close to and in and among the hills will in accordance with the system adopted in those taluqs be classed in the third group. It has already been remarked* that there are no large tanks, and I propose treating the villages irrigated from the river channels in this taluq in the same way as those in the adjoining taluqs where they were placed in the second group; there will therefore be no first group.

Wet.—The bulk of the taluq will come under the second group, but there are some minor sources and a number of wells which will come better under a third group. I have arrived at this grouping in conversation with my present Acting Uncovenanted Assistant who worked in the taluq as Supervisor, taking also into consideration the opinions of the Tahsildar and villagers for I do not know the taluq at all myself. With the above arrangement the grouping will stand thus:—

Items.	GROUPING.			
	Second.	Third.	Number, wet lands.	Total.
Dry	65	34		99
Wet	28	42	29	99

22. *Standard Crops.*—The several dry crops grown and proportion of area cultivated with each being much the same as in the neighbouring main division taluqs it will be quite fair to accept here the same standard crops that were adopted there, viz., jonna in the black cotton series (Classes III, IV and V), and half jonna and half korra for the red lands (VI, VII, and VIII), paddy being as usual taken for wet.

23. *Grain Values.*—The kyles or grain experiments made in this taluq are very conflicting and many decidedly exaggerated. I have therefore refrained from giving them as they could in no way help any calculations to be made, but I may say that they fully justify our taking the same values here as those proposed for the other taluqs already settled. The table is as follows:—

Class and Sort.		JONNA.		KORRA.		PADDY.	
		Second Group.	Third Group.	Second Group.	Third Group.	Second Group.	Third Group.
II	1	440	380	260	240	1,300	1,200
	2	250	250	220	200	1,200	1,100
III	1	340	280	...	..	1,100	1,000
	2	250	210	...	...	800	650
	3	180	150	...	...	550	500
	4	120	100	...	...	360	320
IV	1	250	210	...	...	1,200	1,100
	2	180	150	...	...	900	800
	3	120	100	...	...	600	525
V	1	180	150	...	...	800	650
	2	120	100	...	...	550	500
	3	80	80	...	...	360	320
VI	1	240	220	260	240	900	800
	2	200	180	220	200	600	525
VII	1	200	180	220	200	800	650
	2	120	120	140	140	550	500
VIII	1	120	120	140	140	550	500
	2	80	80	100	100	360	320

24. *Commutation Prices.*—These will of course be the average for the twenty years fixed by Government and already taken for the rest of the district, &c.:—

Jonna Rs. 163 less Rs. 24 for merchant's profits, &c., at 15 per cent. = Rs. 139.
Korra „ 114 „ „ 14 do. do. „ 12 „ = „ 100.
Paddy „ 140 „ „ 14 do. do. „ 10 „ = „ 126.

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* *Vide* paragraph 18.

25. *Cultivation Expenses.*—No data under this head have been obtained from the villagers, but enough has been already said to show that this taluq may well be treated on a par with the other cotton soil taluqs of the district in this respect as well as in the other items we have been already speaking of.

26. *Money Rates.*—The money rates resulting will consequently be the same as those hitherto introduced in the Jammalamadugu, Proddatur, and Cuddapah Taluqs, viz. :—

Class and Sort.		Dry.		Wet.		Rates Merged.					
		Second Group.	Third Group.	Second Group.	Third Group.	Dry.		Wet.		Total.	
						No.	Rates.	No.	Rates.	No.	Rates.
		RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.		RS. A. P.		RS. A. P.		RS. A. P.
II	1	4 0 0	3 0 0	10 0 0	9 0 0	1	5 0 0	1	12 0 0	1	12 0 0
	2	2 0 0	1 8 0	9 0 0	8 0 0	2	4 0 0	2	10 0 0	2	10 0 0
III	1	2 0 0	2 4 0	8 0 0	7 0 0	3	3 0 0	3	9 0 0	3	9 0 0
	2	2 4 0	1 8 0	6 0 0	5 0 0	4	2 8 0	4	8 0 0	4	8 0 0
	3	1 4 0	1 0 0	4 8 0	4 0 0	5	2 4 0	5	7 0 0	5	7 0 0
	4	0 8 0	0 8 0	2 8 0	2 0 0	6	2 0 0	6	6 0 0	6	6 0 0
IV	1	2 0 0	1 8 0	9 0 0	8 0 0	7	1 12 0	7	5 8 0	7	5 8 0
	2	1 4 0	1 0 0	7 0 0	6 0 0	8	1 8 0	8	5 0 0	8	5 0 0
	3	0 8 0	0 8 0	5 0 0	4 8 0	9	1 4 0	9	4 8 0	9	4 8 0
V	1	1 4 0	1 0 0	6 0 0	5 0 0	10	1 0 0	10	4 0 0	10	4 0 0
	2	0 8 0	0 8 0	4 8 0	4 0 0	11	0 12 0	11	3 0 0	11	3 0 0
	3	0 4 0	0 4 0	2 8 0	2 0 0	12	0 8 0	12	2 8 0	12	2 8 0
VI	1	1 8 0	1 4 0	7 0 0	6 0 0	13	0 4 0	13	2 0 0	13	2 4 0
	2	1 4 0	1 0 0	5 0 0	4 8 0	..	..	..	..	14	2 0 0
		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	1 12 0
VII	1	1 4 0	1 0 0	6 0 0	5 0 0	..	..	..	..	16	1 8 0
	2	0 8 0	0 8 0	4 8 0	4 0 0	..	..	..	..	17	1 4 0
VIII ..	1	0 8 0	0 8 0	4 8 0	4 0 0	..	..	..	..	18	1 0 0
	2	0 4 0	0 4 0	2 8 0	2 0 0	..	..	..	..	19	0 12 0
		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	0 8 0
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	0 4 0

	Maximum.	Minimum.
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Dry	5 13 4	0 1 2
Wet	35 0 0	0 9 0

showing a total of thirteen dry and thirteen wet rates in place of the 140 dry and 125 wet hitherto in existence. The figures between which these last ranged is given in the margin.

27. *Financial Results.*—I give below the effect of applying the above new rates to the area under occupation as per survey in Fasli 1281 as compared with the revenue demand for that year:—

1145/12

WET.

Class and Sorts.		2nd Class.							3rd Class.		
		Rate.	As per Revenue Accounts.		As per Settlement.		Difference.		Rate.	As per Revenue Account.	
			Area.	Assessment.	Survey Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.		Area.	Assessment.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		RS. A. P.	ACRES.	RS. A. P.	ACRES.	RS. A. P.	ACRES.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	ACRES.	RS. A. P.
III.	1	8 0 0	89	690 0 0	85	680 0 0	— 4	— 10 0 0	7 0 0	16	184 0 0
	2	6 0 0	267	854 0 0	309	1,854 0 0	+ 42	+ 1,000 0 0	5 0 0	74	154 0 0
	3	4 8 0	65	280 0 0	60	270 0 0	— 5	— 10 0 0	4 0 0	13	34 0 0
	4	2 8 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	2 0 0	..	..
IV.	1	9 0 0	564	7,244 0 0	602	5,418 0 0	+ 38	— 1,826 9 0	8 0 0	83	778 0 0
	2	7 0 0	1,081	7,567 0 0	1,195	8,365 0 0	+ 114	+ 798 0 0	6 0 0	255	1,223 0 0
	3	5 0 0	643	2,797 0 0	659	3,295 0 0	+ 16	+ 498 9 0	4 8 0	146	428 0 0
V.	1	6 0 0	686	5,077 0 0	771	4,626 0 0	+ 85	— 451 0 0	5 0 0	87	341 0 0
	2	4 8 0	726	2,900 0 0	882	3,969 0 0	+ 156	+ 1,069 0 0	4 0 0	32	149 0 0
	3	2 8 0	197	506 0 0	224	560 0 0	+ 27	+ 54 0 0	2 0 0	46	40 0 0
VI.	1	7 0 0	3	25 0 0	3	21 0 0	..	— 4 0 0	6 0 0	..	..
	2	5 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	4 8 0	..	..
VII.	1	6 0 0	59	301 0 0	69	414 0 0	+ 10	+ 113 0 0	5 0 0	7	42 0 0
	2	4 8 0	80	380 0 0	103	463 8 0	+ 23	+ 83 8 0	4 0 0	12	26 0 0
VIII.	1	4 8 0	47	175 0 0	67	301 8 0	+ 20	+ 126 8 0	4 0 0	9	25 0 0
	2	2 8 0	27	136 0 0	44	110 0 0	+ 17	— 26 0 0	2 0 0	7	4 0 0
	Total ..	.. ..	4,534 ..	28,932 0 0 6 6 1	5,073 ..	30,347 0 0 5 15 9	+ 539 ..	+ 1,415 0 0 5 0 0	.. ..	787 ..	3,428 0 0 4 5 8
III.	1	8 0 0	44	318 0 0	44	352 0 0	..	+ 34 0 0	7 0 0	57	333 0 0
	2	6 0 0	27	287 0 0	27	162 0 0	..	— 125 0 0	5 0 0	113	594 0 0
	3	4 0 0	8	..	..	.. 0 0	..	..	4 0 0	40	129 0 0
	4	2 8 0	..	..	..	.. 0 0	..	..	2 0 0	..	..
IV.	1	9 0 0	106	970 0 0	110	990 0 0	+ 4	+ 20 0 0	8 0 0	150	1,135 0 0
	2	7 0 0	206	1,181 0 0	211	1,477 0 0	+ 5	+ 296 0 0	6 0 0	231	945 0 0
	3	5 0 0	32	188 0 0	43	215 0 0	+ 11	+ 27 0 0	4 8 0	73	157 0 0
V.	1	6 0 0	37	242 0 0	47	262 0 0	+ 10	+ 20 0 0	5 0 0	5	26 0 0
	2	4 8 0	41	156 0 0	57	256 8 0	+ 16	+ 100 0 6	4 0 0	13	55 0 0
	3	2 8 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	2 0 0	..	
VI.	1	7 0 0	14	68 0 0	15	105 0 0	+ 1	+ 37 0 0	6 0 0	26	228 0 0
	2	5 0 0	4	1 0 0	4	20 0 0	..	+ 19 0 0	4 8 0	10	30 0 0
VII.	1	6 0 0	28	104 0 0	33	198 0 0	+ 5	+ 94 0 0	5 0 0	17	73 0 0
	2	4 8 0	27	101 0 0	30	135 0 0	+ 3	+ 34 0 0	4 0 0	14	36 0 0
VIII.	1	4 8 0	6	5 0 0	5	35 0 0	— 1	+ 30 0 0	4 0 0	..	..
	2	2 8 0	6	12 0 0	9	54 0 0	+ 3	+ 43 0 0	2 0 0	..	..
	Total ..	.. ..	578 ..	3,633 0 0 6 4 7	635 ..	4,261 8 0 6 11 5	+ 57 ..	+ 628 0 0 + 17 0 0	.. ..	749 ..	3,741 0 0 4 15 11
	Grand Total ..	.. ..	5,112 ..	32,565 0 0 6 5 11	5,708 ..	34,608 8 0 6 1 0	+ 596 ..	+ 2,043 0 0 + 28 0 0	.. ..	1,536 ..	7,169 0 0 4 10 8

Class and Sorts.		3RD CLASS—(*Continued*).				TOTAL.					
		As per Settlement.		Difference.		As per Revenue Account.		As per Settlement.		Difference.	
		Survey Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.
		12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
		ACRES.	RS. A. P.	ACRES.	RS. A. P.	ACRES.	RS. A. P.	ACRES.	RS. A. P.	ACRES.	RS. A. P.
III	1	16	112 0 0	−72	..	105	874 0 0	101	792 0 0	−4	−82 0 0
	2	72	360 0 0	−2	+206 0 0	341	1,008 0 0	381	2,214 0 0	+40	+1,206 0 0
	3	14	56 0 0	+1	+32 0 0	78	314 0 0	74	326 0 0	−4	+12 0 0
	4	..	..	..	....	..	....	..	....	..	....
IV	1	72	730 0 0	+9	−42 0 0	647	8,022 0 0	694	6,154 0 0	+47	−1,868 0 0
	2	296	1,776 0 0	+41	+553 0 0	1,336	8,790 0 0	1,491	10,141 0 0	+155	+1,351 0 0
	3	170	765 0 0	+24	+337 0 0	789	3,225 0 0	829	4,060 0 0	+40	+835 0 0
V	1	113	565 0 0	+26	+224 0 0	773	5,418 0 0	884	5,191 0 0	+111	−227 0 0
	2	40	160 0 0	+8	+11 0 0	758	3,049 0 0	922	4,129 0 0	+164	+1,080 0 0
	3	44	88 0 0	−2	+48 0 0	243	546 0 0	268	648 0 0	+25	+102 0 0
VI	1	..	..	..	....	3	25 0 0	3	21 0 0	..	−4 0 0
	2	..	..	..	....	..	....	..	....	..	....
VII	1	9	45 0 0	+2	+3 0 0	66	343 0 0	78	459 0 0	+12	+116 0 0
	2	16	64 0 0	+4	+38 0 0	52	406 0 0	112	527 8 0	+27	+121 8 0
VIII	1	13	52 0 0	+4	+27 0 0	56	200 0 0	80	353 8 0	+24	+153 8 0
	2	8	16 0 0	+1	+12 0 0	34	140 0 0	52	126 0 0	+18	−14 0 0
Total ..		903 ..	4,795 0 0 5 5 0	+116 ..	+1,367 0 0 +40 0 0	5,321 ..	32,360 0 0 6 1 4	5,976 ..	35,142 0 0 5 14 1	+655 ..	+2,782 0 0 +9 0 0
III	1	58	406 0 0	+1	+73 0 0	101	651 0 0	102	458 0 0	+1	+107 0 0
	2	117	585 0 0	+4	−9 0 0	140	881 0 0	144	747 0 0	+4	−134 0 0
	3	44	176 0 0	+4	+47 0 0	40	129 0 0	44	176 0 0	+4	+47 0 0
	4	..	..	..	....	..	....	..	....	..	....
IV	1	154	1,232 0 0	+4	+97 0 0	256	2,105 0 0	264	2,222 0 0	+8	+118 0 0
	2	260	1,560 0 0	+29	+615 0 0	437	2,126 0 0	471	3,037 0 0	+34	+911 0 0
	3	65	292 8 0	−8	+135 8 0	106	345 0 0	108	507 8 0	+2	+162 8 0
V	1	6	30 0 0	+1	+4 0 0	42	263 0 0	53	292 0 0	+11	+24 0 0
	2	11	44 0 0	−2	−11 0 0	54	211 0 0	68	300 8 0	+14	+89 8 0
	3	..	..	..	....	..	....	..	....	..	....
VI	1	24	144 0 0	−2	−84 0 0	40	296 0 0	39	249 0 0	−1	+47 0 0
	2	8	36 0 0	−2	−6 0 0	14	81 0 0	12	56 0 0	−2	+25 0 0
VII	1	19	95 0 0	+2	+22 0 0	45	177 0 0	52	293 0 0	+7	+116 0 0
	2	15	64 0 0	+2	+28 0 0	41	137 0 0	46	199 0 0	+5	+62 0 0
VIII	1	..	..	..	....	6	5 0 0	5	35 0 0	−1	+30 0 0
	2	..	..	..	....	6	12 0 0	9	54 0 0	+43	+42 0 0
Total ..		782 ..	4,664 8 0 5 15 5	+33 ..	+923 8 0 +25 0 0	1,327 ..	7,374 0 0 5 8 11	1,417 ..	8,926 0 0 6 4 9	+90 ..	+1,552 0 0 +21 0 0
Grand Total ..		1,685 ..	94,598 8 0 5 9 10	+149 ..	+2,290 8 0 +32 0 0	6,648 ..	39,734 0 0 5 15 8	7,393 ..	44,068 0 0 5 15 5	−745 ..	+4,334 0 0 +11 0 0

Dry.

Class and Sorts.		2ND CLASS.							3RD CLASS.		
		As per Revenue Account.			As per Settlement.		Difference.		As per Revenue Account.		
		Rate.	Area.	Assessment.	Survey Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Rate.	Area.	Assessment.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		RS. A. P.	ACRES.	RS. A. P.	ACRES.	RS. A. P.	ACRES.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	ACRES.	RS. A. P.
II	1	4 0 0	473	1,121 0 0	489	1,956 0 0	16	+835 0 0	3 0 0	234	497 0 0
	2	2 0 0	72	182 0 0	70	140 0 0	−2	−42 0 0	1 8 0	13	16 0 0
III	1	2 0 0	15 77	44 0 0	19	4,857 0 0	+42	+1,513 0 0	2 4 0	128	238 0 0
	2	2 0 0	19,489	351 0 0	19,974	39,948 0 0	+485	+15,597 0 0	1 8 0	2,019	2,219 0 0
	3	1 4 0	31,996	29,217 0 0	33,371	41,713 12 0	+1,375	+12,496 12 0	1 0 0	6,762	5,182 0 0
	4	0 8 0	11,011	6,389 0 0	11,537	5,768 8 0	+526	−628 8 0	0 8 0	3,778	2,024 0 0
IV	1	2 0 0	1,768	2,826 0 0	1,812	36,24 0 0	+44	+798 0 0	1 8 0	313	486 0 0
	2	1 4 0	10,794	8,741 0 0	11,006	13,757 8 0	+212	+5,016 8 0	1 0 0	1,912	1,537 0 0
	3	0 8 0	14,140	6,642 0 0	14,711	7,355 8 0	+571	+713 8 0	0 8 0	1,481	826 0 0
V	1	1 4 0	341	391 0 0	361	451 4 0	+20	+60 4 0	1 0 0	1,325	1,862 0 0
	2	0 8 0	889	520 0 0	967	483 8 0	+78	−36 8 0	0 8 0	420	299 0 0
	3	0 4 0	1,823	639 0 0	1,960	490 0 0	+137	−149 0 0	0 4 0	152	70 0 0
VI	1	1 8 0	84	88 0 0	33	49 8 0	−1	−38 8 0	1 4 0	188	212 0 0
	2	1 4 0	448	271 0 0	492	615 0 0	+44	+344 0 0	1 0 0	286	185 0 0
VII	1	1 4 0	221	188 0 0	227	283 12 0	+6	+95 12 0	1 0 0	1,819	1,752 0 0
	2	0 8 0	2,653	1,232 0 0	2,922	1,461 0 0	+269	+229 0 0	0 8 0	6,915	3,803 0 0
VIII	1	0 8 0	148	76 0 0	159	79 8 0	+11	+3 8 0	0 8 0	5,599	3,670 0 0
	2	0 4 0	3,927	1,232 0 0	4,267	1,067 4 0	+342	−164 12 0	0 4 0	9,182	3,635 0 0
Total ..		..	1,01,804	87,450 0 0	1,05,979	1,24,101 0 0	+4,175	+36,651 0 0	..	42,521	28,513 0 0
Average rates		..	..	0 13 9	..	1 2 9	Percentage.	+42 0 0	..	..	0 10 9

1145
13

Dry—(Continued).

Class and Sorts.		3rd Class—(Continued).				Total.					
		As per Settlement.		Difference.		As per Revenue Account.		As per Settlement.		Difference.	
		Survey Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.
		12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
		ACRES.	RS. A. P.	ACRES.	RS. A. P.	ACRES.	RS. A. P.	ACRES.	RS. A. P.	ACRES.	RS. A. P.
II	1	254	762 0 0	+ 20	+ 265 0 0	707	1,618 0 0	743	2,718 0 0	+ 36	+ 1,100 0 0
	2	16	24 0 0	+ 3	+ 8 0 0	85	198 0 0	86	164 0 0	+ 1	− 34 0 0
III	1	129	280 4 0	+ 1	+ 52 4 0	1,705	2,562 0 0	1,748	5,147 4 0	+ 43	− 2,665 4 0
	2	2,100	3,150 0 0	+ 81	+ 931 0 0	21,508	26,570 0 0	22,074	45,698 0 0	+ 516	+ 18,528 0 0
	3	7,080	7,080 0 0	+ 318	+ 1,868 0 0	38,758	34,399 0 0	40,451	48,793 12 0	+ 1,693	+ 14,394 12 0
	4	3,960	1,980 0 0	+ 182	+ 44 0 0	14,789	8,413 0 0	15,497	7,748 8 0	+ 708	− 664 8 0
IV	1	339	508 8 0	+ 26	+ 22 8 0	2,081	3,312 0 0	2,151	4,132 8 0	+ 70	+ 820 8 0
	2	1,949	1,949 0 0	+ 37	+ 412 0 0	12,705	10,278 0 0	12,955	15,706 8 0	+ 249	+ 5,428 8 0
	3	1,590	795 0 0	+ 109	− 31 0 0	15,621	7,468 0 0	16,301	8,150 8 0	+ 680	+ 682 8 0
V	1	1,468	1,468 0 0	+ 143	− 394 0 0	1,666	2,253 0 0	1,829	1,919 4 0	+ 163	− 338 12 0
	2	447	223 8 0	− 27	− 75 8 0	1,309	819 0 0	1,414	707 0 0	+ 105	− 112 0 0
	3	152	38 0 0	..	− 82 0 0	1,975	709 0 0	2,112	528 0 0	+ 137	− 181 0 0
VI	1	174	217 8 0	− 9	+ 5 8 0	217	200 0 0	207	267 0 0	− 10	− 33 0 0
	2	303	303 0 0	+ 17	+ 118 0 0	734	455 0 0	795	918 0 0	+ 61	+ 462 0 0
VII	1	1,880	1,880 0 0	+ 61	+ 128 0 0	2,040	1,940 0 0	2,107	2,163 12 0	+ 67	+ 223 12 0
	2	7,399	3,699 8 0	+ 484	− 103 8 0	9,568	5,035 0 0	10,321	5,160 8 0	+ 753	+ 125 8 0
VIII	1	6,589	3,294 8 0	+ 990	− 375 8 0	6,747	3,746 0 0	6,748	3,374 0 0	+ 1,001	− 372 0 0
	2	10,603	2,650 12 0	+ 1,421	− 984 4 0	13,109	4,867 0 0	14,872	3,718 0 0	+ 1,763	− 1,149 0 0
Total ..		46,432	30,313 8 0	+ 3,911	+ 1,800 8 0	1,44,325	+ 1,16,963 0 0	152,411	1,54,414 8 0	+ 8,086	+ 38,451 8 0
Average rates		..	0 10 5	Percentage.	+ 6 0 0	..	0 12 10	..	1 0 3	Percentage.	+ 33 0 0

28. The increase in dry on the second group, Rupees 36,651 or 42 per cent., will seem very large, and I may mention that no less than Rupees 14,000 of this is on the sixteen villages transferred from the Tadpatri Taluq where the old assessment runs very low. It will be observed that the large increases are all on the better soils where the average rates, Rupees 2, 1½, 1¼, and 1, cannot be considered high for lands growing jonna, sajja, and cotton. There are some villages such as Angatur No. 106, Alavalapad No. 50 and others where I have some doubts about the fairness of the present average rate. When further details are gone into at time of settlement I fully expect that modifications will be found necessary which will bring the average rate (Rupees 1-2-9) to about the same as that of the Cuddapah Taluq (Rupees 1-0-5)* which will give an increase of about 24 per cent. The average on the third group, Dry (Annas 10-5) is already below that of the villages in the same class in Cuddapah, and the percentage of increase (6) is small and may be considered fair.

29. The increase on the Wet giving 16¾ per cent. on the second group, 26¾ on the third group, and 18¾ on the whole will not appear so high when taken in connection with the average rates which are rather low than otherwise, but I do not think that they are unfair considering all the circumstances of the taluq, which is not so well-to-do in this respect as the neighbouring taluqs of the main division.

30. I enclose two rough sketches showing the grouping of the villages in Dry and Wet with the old and new averages and increases and decreases according to the present proposals. As this report has been drawn up without going into all the details which it has hitherto been customary to work up, I have not sent in any further villagewar accounts than the above, but they can be furnished if desired. I must mention however that it will be impossible for me to send them in at present as I have unfortunately been short-handed for some time past owing to the non-return of several of the men deputed to famine work, so that I am a good deal hindered as it is in the introduction of the settlement in the Budwail, Cumbum, and Markapur Taluqs.

31. Dasabandam and the other peculiar tenures such as Kattugutta, &c., are also met with to a certain extent in this taluq and will be treated according to the instructions already issued regarding them.

32. The usual margin will have to be allowed to the officer introducing the settlement to enable him to make any minor changes that may seem necessary.

33. In conclusion, I request that arrangements may be made so that early orders may be passed by the Board and Government when disposing of these and any further proposals you may make with reference to the present scheme as it is necessary that there should be work ready for the parties now working in Cumbum and Markapur by the time they have finished there.

WITH the foregoing letter Mr. Puckle submits a scheme for the settlement of the Pulivendla Taluq, prepared by the Deputy Director Mr. Cox, based on the application to that taluq of the rates already sanctioned for the rest of the main division, Jammalamadugu, Proddatur, and Cuddapah, which it closely resembles. The fieldwar classification made in 1872-73 shows that the proportions of the different descriptions of soils are much the same as in the adjacent taluqs of the main division, the greater part being black cotton soil; the conditions thus closely resembling those of the other taluqs of the principal division it is proposed to adopt the grain values, cultivation expenses and commutation rates sanctioned for the latter; if this be allowed the settlement may be proceeded with at once and, as work is urgently required, it is a great object to avoid the delay which would result from the preparation of a scheme in greater detail. The taluq has been demarcated, classified and surveyed, and the survey areas have been introduced into the revenue accounts; all that remains is for the Deputy Director to apply such modifications to the classification as may be called for when introducing the settlement and to carry into effect the revision of the wet ayacut accounts which prepared at the time of demarcation have since been checked in the Settlement Office.

G.O., dated 5th February 1873, No. 145.

2. The Board see no objection to the proposal which they resolve to submit for the early orders of Government with a few remarks on the main points. The taluq is described as for the most part a valley running east and west, bounded on the north by an offshoot from the Yerramalai range, and on the south by the Sheshachellam or Palcondah range; the valley is traversed by a stream called the Mogamur and the Papagni also waters a portion of the taluq on the west. Rather more than three-fourths of the tract is black cotton soil. The result of the survey is a decrease on the whole

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* This is the rate according to actual settlement.

of 7·3 per cent., but an increase in the occupied area (excluding inams) of 5·8 per cent., there is a decrease of 3 per cent. in the culturable waste and of no less than 20 per cent. in the poramboke, showing great encroachment.

3. The irrigation is chiefly from river channels and hill streams. There are no tanks calling for special notice. The villages have been classed for settlement purposes in the second and third groups both as regards wet and dry, there being no villages containing land of sufficient superiority to require the formation of a first group. The area under the several dry crops being much the same as in the other taluqs of the main division it is proposed to adopt the same standard crops, viz., jonna for the black cotton series, and half jonna and half korra for the red series, paddy being as usual taken for wet lands. The grain experiments are stated to have been unsatisfactory, it is proposed to adopt the grain values accepted for the adjacent taluqs and the same commutation rates, viz., Rupees 139 per garce for jonna, Rs. 100 for korra, and Rupees 126 for paddy. The same allowance has been made on account of cultivation expenses, and the table of money rates is consequently the same. The entry of the Rupees 5 and Rupees 12 rates in the table is a mistake there being no first-group villages in the taluq. The rates range from Rupees 4 to as many annas for "Dry" and from Rupees 10 to 4 Annas for "Wet," twelve rates under each head having been substituted for 140 dry rates ranging from Rupees 5-13-4 to Annas 1-2 and 125 wet rates with a maximum of Rupees 35 and minimum of 9 Annas. The average dry assessment according to the proposals is Rupees 1-0-3 per acre against 12 Annas 10 Pies according to the revenue accounts of Fasli 128 the average wet assessment Rupees 5-15-5 as compared with Rupees 5-15-8.

2 rupees ?
vide para 26
of Mr Cox's report

4. The increase in the average for "Dry" is due to a considerable enhancement, 42 per cent. in second-group villages, but it is explained that a considerable portion of the increase occurs in villages transferred from the Tadpatri Taluq where the old rating was unduly low, and attention is drawn to the fact that the increase falls on the better soils. Mr. Cox anticipates that when the rates are adjusted at the time of settlement however, after revision of the field classification, the average rates will closely approximate to those introduced into the adjacent taluqs; any augmentation which appears excessive will then be rectified as explained by Mr. Puckle who estimates the final result at an increase of from 12 to 15 per cent. instead of 27½ per cent. as shown in the statement at paragraph 27 of the Deputy Director's report. It must be borne in mind that the ryots have been in occupation of 6 per cent. more land than the area for which they have paid assessment. Mr. Puckle states that the adjustment may safely be left to Mr. Cox's discretion, and the Board think the proposals may be accepted and request the very early issue of orders on the subject.

Fallacy

(True Copies and Extract.)

Acting Secretary.

To the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.
Copy to the Director of Revenue Settlement.
" to the Acting Collector of Cuddapah.

Exd. J. Wright and others.

Revenue 1878 Sept
No 1950

1878.

Board of Revenue, MADRAS.

PROCEEDINGS, 17TH APRIL 1878, No. 1,063.

Depy [illegible] Aug/78

Encl.

Sd. 1145–23 July 1878

Received 9th May 1878

APRIL.
No. 1,063.

Settlement of Pulivendla Taluq, Cuddapah District.—Submitting to Government scheme prepared by Deputy Director of Revenue Settlement for the —.

Rev. Dept.

1145
16

Memo: for Orders

On Procs of Board of Revenue, dated 17th April 1878 No. 1063 submitting scheme regarding the Settlement of Pulivendla Taluq, Cuddapah District.

These papers relate to a scheme for the Settlement of the Pulivendla Taluq in Cuddapah District the remaining Taluqs in the Principal Division thereof having been already settled.

2. The soil of this tract closely resembling those of the adjoining Taluqs of Jammalamadugu, Proddatur and Cuddapah (already settled) it is proposed to adopt the grain values, cultivation expenses and commutation rates sanctioned for the latter.

3. The Taluq has been demarcated

With these observations as to some matters of detail I w^d pass the Settlement which has been worked out with care & is in fact merely an extension of plans already approved

[illegible]

demarcated, classified and surveyed, and the survey areas have been introduced in the Revenue Accounts. All that remains therefore is, if the Directors' proposal be accepted, to apply such modification to the classification as may be called for when introducing the Settlement and to carry into effect the revision of the wet Ryacut Accounts.

4. The result of the Survey is stated to be a decrease on the whole of 7·3 per cent, although there is an increase of 5·8 per cent in the occupied Govt. land. There is a decrease of 3 per cent in the culturable waste and of no less than 20 per cent in the Poramboke, indicating great encroachment.

5. The villages have been

[illegible] the Govt. shd. hesitate to sanction this extension of proposals for revision wh. have been already accepted for adjoining taluks of the same Dt. similarly circumstanced.

I understand that the lands wh. it is proposed to class other than Dry are under Dorubandis & Doruvoos below, in other words under Govt. sources of irrigation. Or dependent on improvements effected at the Ryots' own cost. [illegible] 22.6.78

"Encroachment" is an elastic term. [illegible] attention to [illegible] & greater accuracy in measurement explains much of the diffce. but extension of cultivn. is [illegible] encroacht. in the case of commoners. [illegible]

classed in the second and third groups, there being none fit for the first. In the case of Jammalamadugu, Proddutur and Cuddapah there were three groups (1st, 2nd and 3rd) for 'dry' and two (1st and 2nd) for 'wet.'

6. The Standard crops adopted are, as in the other Talugs, Jonna for the black cotton series, and half Jonna and half Korra for the red series, and paddy for wet lands, the commutation rates being Rupees 139 per garce of Jonna, Rs 100 for Korra and Rs 126 for paddy.

7. The money rates in Mr. Cox's Table (para 26) range from Rs. 5 to 4 annas for 'dry' and from 12 to 2[*] Rupees for wet. The Board remark that "the entry of the Rupees 5 and Rupees 12 rates in the Table is a mistake there being

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[*] Please see para. 3 of the Boards' Pro: where the mention of four annas, as the lowest wet rate, seems to be a mistake.

being no first group villages in the Taluk", but it is observed that the quotation of the marginally noted rates* also, seems to be a mistake, for these rates are not applicable to the second and third groups - vide columns 2 to 5 of the same table.

8. In the Table, the Rupees 4 and Rupees 2 rates under 'wet' are newly introduced, and are not to be found in the old Table+ of money rates adopted for Jammalamadugu, Proddatur and Cuddapah, the reason apparently being that there is no third group under 'wet' in the latter. The Rs 2-8-0 rate under 'dry' is not in existence either in the old or new table of money rates, except under the head "rates merged" in the latter. The reason for introducing this

* Dry	Wet
Rs.	Rs.
2-8	5-8
1-12	3-0
0-12	

Vide Cols. 7, 9 & 10 of the Table

+ Vide paras: 55 & 60 of Mr. Wanhrap's report dd 30th Septr 1871 No. 1443/55 and para 116 of Mr. Cox's report.

this rate is not stated, nor is it proposed to utilize it practically by applying it to any class of land - Vide the Financial statement in para: 27. Evidently the insertion of this rate under 'dry' is a mistake.

9. The object of entering any rates under 'wet' against II.1 and II.2 is not apparent, since the exceptional series under this head have been expunged vide the financial statement in para 27. The exceptional class II.2 ~~under 'dry'~~ was not in existence in the old table either under 'dry' or 'wet' and the reason for its introduction now is not stated. In fact, the proposed treatment of the exceptional series is not explained either by Mr Cox

or Mr. Puckle, nor is the omission noticed by the Board.

10. The average 'dry' and 'wet' rates according to the present volume are respectively Rs 1-0-3 and Rs 5-15-5, against 12 annas 10 pies and Rs 5-15-8 according to the Revenue Accounts. The increase in the average for 'dry' is accounted for in para 4 of the Boards' Proceedings and it is stated that any augmentation which appears excessive will be rectified in introducing the Settlement. Mr. Puckle states that the adjustment may safely be left to Mr. Cox's discretion and the Board think the proposals may be accepted and request the very early issue of orders on the subject."

11. Several mistakes in the figures in the table of money rates (para 26 of Mr. Cox's letter) as well as in the Financial Statements (pages 7, 8, 9 and 10) have been

corrected

corrected on a reference to Madras and the different sources of irrigation shewn in the margin of pages 7 and 8. The statement was hardly intelligible before. It is noted that Mr. Cox has made no deduction in the rate for 'well' land for baling at 1 Rupee per acre.

From the papers of 73. for the other Talukas I gather that an allowce. of one fourth is made for the expense of baling & repairs in assigning the rate (v. para 93. of Mr. Cox's letter of April 76.) but it is not very easy to make out the exact proceeding from paras 40/41. of Mr. Dunbury's letter of Sept. 75. It will be well to notice the point.

This question of the well lands assesst. is the only one that seems to me to call for special notice. The statt. seems to be hastily drawn throughout.

I think the necessary revision shd be made before sanction instead of after.

I think the statement as Mr Huddleston notes has been hastily drawn – and it is too important a question to be treated hastily especially when the officer himself states that he does not know the taluq and has "arrived at "his grouping in conversation with "his present acting [illegible]" agent

"who worked in the Taluq as Supervisor
"taking also into consideration the
"opinion of the Tahsildar &
"Villagers for I do not know
"the Taluq at all myself —

This is in effect throwing off the responsibility which belongs to him —

June 23 – I think the Replies ought to have been given in support of the statement that they justify the values taken —
If they justify it – it cannot be said they can in no way help — the will matter needs explanation

27/6

C 15-6-78 RC 15-7-78
P 21-6-78 R 22-7-78

No 1950

Memo for Orders

Memo of the Settlement scheme of Pulivendla Taluq Cuddapah District

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Land Rev Act 10

1145/20 Rev. Dept.

No 1145

Proceedings of the Madras Government.
Under date the 23d July 1878.

Read the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue dated 17th April 1878 No 1063, submitting scheme relating to the Settlement of Pulivendla Taluq Cuddapah District.

The Bd. ~~therefore relate to~~ submits a scheme for the revised Settlement of the Pulivendla Taluq in Cuddapah District, the remaining Taluqs in the Principal Division of Dist. ~~thereof having~~ been already settled.

2. As the soil of this tract closely resembles those of the adjoining Taluqs of Jammalamadugu

19/7

Jammalamadugu, Proddatur and Cuddapah (already settled) it is proposed to adopt the grain values, cultivation expenses and commutation rates ~~sanctioned~~ approved for the latter.

3. The result of the Survey is ~~[illegible]~~ a decrease on the whole of 7·3 per cent, although there is an increase of 5·8 per cent in the occupied Government land. There is a decrease of 3 per cent in the cultivable waste and of no less than 20 per cent in the Poramboke. This the Board remark shews "great encroachment," but it is observed that "encroachment" is hardly the right term. Probably altered method and greater accuracy in measurement

explain

G.O. 5th Feby. 1873 No. 145 R.D.

[illegible]

In the area of occupied land as compared with the [illegible] acceptable area [illegible]

Speaking strictly the land is not "Government property"

[illegible]

I would substitute for this para 3

"The survey shows an increase of about 5 p.c. in the occupied area & this has been as compared with the old Rev. measurements.

A considerable decrease appeared in the area of "Poramboke" (meaning strictly land reserved for public purposes but apparently here applied to all unculturable land in the village area not under occupation) and this [illegible].

[illegible] this to be evidence of encroachment ~~upon~~ occupation of ~~cultivable waste~~ –

The phrase is somewhat of a misnomer for extension of cultivn. by cultivators: but the increase is ~~very~~ probably to a large extent due to the want of care with which areas were recorded in the old "Paimaish"

explain much of the difference.

4. [illegible] The villages have been classed in the second and third groups both under 'dry' and 'wet.' In the case of Jammalamadugu, Proddatur and Cuddapah, there were three groups (1st, 2nd and 3rd) for 'dry' and two (1st and 2nd) for wet. The Government note that the grouping has been made by the Deputy Director more with reference to the opinions of others than from his own personal knowledge. They ~~consider~~ would have been glad that the kyles should have been ~~given~~ stated as they are ~~quoted~~ adduced in support of ~~the~~ [illegible] values ~~taken~~ assigned to the land – No explanation is afforded of the manner in which the grain values for the 3rd group under 'wet' have been arrived at; this should have been ~~done~~ given since they did not ~~exist~~ appear in the old

old Table of grain values given for Proddatur &c.

5. The money rates in Mr. Cox's Table (paragraph 26) range from Rupees 5 to Annas 4 for 'dry' and from 12 to 2 Rupees (not four annas as observed by the Board in para: 3 of their Proceedings) for 'wet'. The Board remark that "the entry of the Rupees 5 and Rupees 12 rates in the table is a mistake, there being no first group villages in the Taluq" but it is observed that the quotation of the marginally noted+ rates seems also an error, as they are not applicable to the second and third groups - vide columns 2 to 5 of the same table.

6. In the Table, the Rupees 4 and Rupees 2 rates under

'wet'

Paragraph 108 of Mr. Cox's report of 18th April 1871 No. 917/259

* Dry	Wet
Rs	Rs
2-8	5-8
1-12	3--
--12	

*Vide paragraphs 55 and 60 of Mr. Banbury's report of Septr. 1871 and paragraph 116 of Mr. Cox's report of April 1871.

Statement in paragraph 27 of Mr. Cox's present report.

'wet' are newly introduced, and do not appear in the old Table* of money rates adopted for Jammalamadugu, Proddatur and Cuddapah, the reason apparently being that there is no third group under 'wet' in the latter. The Rupees 2-8-- rate under 'dry' is not shown either in the old or new table of money rates, except under the head "rates merged" in the latter. The reason for its introduction is not stated, nor is it proposed to utilize it practically by applying it to any class of land.

7. The object of entering any rates under 'wet' against II-1 and II-2 is not apparent, since the exceptional series under this head has been expunged as will be seen from the financial statement already referred to. The exceptional class II 2 was not in existence in the old Table

either

either under 'dry' or 'wet' and the reason for its introduction now is not stated, nor is it explained how the money rates for this class have been worked out. In fact, the proposed treatment of the exceptional series is not explained either by Mr Cox or Mr Puckle, nor is the omission noticed by the Board.

8. The Government observe that Mr Cox has made no deduction in the rate for 'well' land for baling. From the papers read in G.O. 5th February 1873 No 1145, it is gathered that an allowance of one fourth is made for the expense of baling and repairs in the case of 'well' lands in the adjoining Talugs of Jammalamadugu, Proddatur and Cuddapah. It is not known whether the intention is to follow the same course in the

Paragraph 19 of Board's Procdgs 6th June 1872 No 915. R.D.

the present case; the Acting Director will report on this point.

9. According to the Financial Statement given by Mr Cox, the settlement is to result in an increase of 27½ per cent, and the calculations seem to have been "based on the field classification which has yet to be revised by the Officer making the settlement." Mr Puckle thinks that it would be quite sufficient if Mr Cox works out the settlement with a moderate increase of revenue e.g. 12 or 15 per cent in the Talug. It is desirable to avoid any expression which tend to convey the impression that Government expect or are looking for increase of Revenue from these settlements. Of course it will be the duty of the Officer introducing the

settlement

Sol. Genl
"The Govt object to the accepting pressing calculations leaving the idea that an increase of revenue is expected as a matter of course from the revision of ~~settlement~~ assessment & they rely on the Settlt. Officers to introduce the new rates with the utmost consideration [illegible] the result is the outcome of their proceedings.

settlement to see that any additional burden which may ultimately be imposed on the ryot is made as light as possible. reasonably

10. The report seems to have been somewhat hastily drawn up; the averages given in paragraph 29 of Mr. Cox's report do not tally with those given in his financial statement; and there are numerous mistakes in the figures in the Tables of survey rates as well as in the Financial Statement, which made the whole thing almost unintelligible until the necessary corrections had been made.

I wd omit this Para. it is practically a repetition & is an indifferent preamble to the next
Jas

11. His Grace the Governor in Council has ~~felt it necessary to enlarge~~ noticed the details of the proposals ~~put before him~~ at ~~more than ordinary~~ some length because the figures are two there in a somewhat crude ~~form~~ but he sees no reason for hesitating to sanction the extension

of ~~proposals for~~ a system of revision which has been already ~~accepted~~ approved for adjoining Talugs of the same District similarly circumstanced. The Director will accordingly proceed to carry out the settlement in accordance with Mr. Puckle's proposals.

12. It is understood that the wells lands which it is proposed to class as other than dry, are under Dasabandam and Dorwun wells — in other words under Government sources of irrigation and not dependant on improvements effected at the Ryot's own cost.

CJM

14 To the Board of Revenue ex 12 July
26 to the Director of Rev Settlement
13 to the Secty of Residency

100/6

Note. This subject was discussed in Council and His Grace withdrew his objection & immediate orders being issued so the draft has been prepared with ref. to the notes & to verbal instructions in Council.
It was desired that the review shd be somewhat in detail & critical because the report was somewhat hastily drawn up.

Endtt

CJM

No.

Scheme relating to
the Settlement of Pulive
Taluq Cuddapah District

Sheet No. 6.

d-28/928

18-7-78
22-7-78